

**RECENT RECORDS OF RARE AND NEW FOR UKRAINIAN
CARPATHIANS SPECIES OF LONGHORN BEETLES
(INSECTA: COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)
WITH NOTES ON THEIR DISTRIBUTION**

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ABSTRACT: We listed 11 species of long horn beetles that are rare or new in Carpathians region of Ukraine. These species were recorded during the years 2008-2009 and include new for Ukrainian fauna species *Stenopterus flavicornis*, *Trichoferus campestris*, *Trichoferus pallidus* and *Agapanthia intermedia*. We also listed species *Leptura aurulenta*, *Batesiata tessarula*, *Paracorymbia fulva*, *Dorcadion aethiops* and *Phytoecia tigrina* that have not been recorded for the past 50-110 years. The endangered and listed in Ukrainian Red Data Book species *Rosalia alpina* and *Aromia moschata* were also recorded. The areal distribution of all species is described. The Key to Insect taxa of *Trichoferus* and *Stenopterus* genera in Ukraine is presented.

KEY WORDS: Cerambycidae, Ukrainian Carpathians, Rare species.

The long horned beetles family (*Coleoptera: Cerambycidae*) is one of the five largest families of *Coleoptera* that consists of 25000 species found worldwide (Sama and al., 2010). They occupy various habitats and play an important role in natural ecosystems. The long horn beetles are the first level consumers and essential components of food chains of the forest ecosystems. As woodboring insects they are potential pests, and many of them use dead trees of deciduous and coniferous species (Zamoroka, 2009).

To date, over 625 species of *Cerambycidae* are found in Europe (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997). This is the most studied *Coleoptera* family in Europe and Ukraine. According to recent studies, there are 275 (Zahaykevych, 1991) or 280 (Bartenev, 2004) species of long horned beetles found in Ukraine.

The long horn beetles studies in Ukrainian Carpathians were initiated in the middle of the XIX century by Marian Lomnicki, who presented the first detailed faunistic description of *Cerambycidae*. Based on his studies conducted in various parts of Ukrainian and Polish Carpathians and Halicia, M. Lomnicki compiled and published the first list of 132 long horned beetle species found in the area (Lomnicki, 1884). These studies were interrupted in the first part of the XX century and continued after the Second World War in 1950s. During the second part of the XX century Ivan Zhaykevych continued faunistic studies of *Cerambycidae* and listed 150 species in Ukrainian Carpathians (Zahaykevych, 1991). This list was further expanded by Zamoroka (2006) and now includes 160 species. Nevertheless, the recent studies indicate that this list is far from being completed (Zamoroka, 2009).

METHODS

The *Cerambycids* were collected during the years 2008-2009 in Ukrainian Carpathians Mountains including adjoining Pannonia and Pre-Carpathia plains. Multiple insect collection methods were applied. These included collecting insects on forage plants, on withered, felled and damaged coniferous and broadleaf trees, shaking tree branches, using entomological sweep-net, Berber's soil traps (4% formaldehyde) and light traps (ethyl acetate). Insects were identified using the Key to Insect Orders "Beetles of Central Europe" (Freude H. and al, 1966).

Abbreviations: *surr.* – surround; *loc.* – locality; *vlg.* – village; *tw.* – town; *dstr.* – district; *reg.* – region; *coll.* – collector; *SMNH* – State Museum of Natural History (Lviv).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to the recent faunistic publications, there are about 160 species of long horned beetles found in Ukrainian Carpathians (Zahaykevych, 1991, Zamoroka, 2009). Some of these species are very rare and represented by single specimens. Many of these species were recorded last time more than 50 years ago.

In this paper we present the recent record of 11 long horned beetle species that comprise 10 genera, 8 tribes and 3 subfamilies.

The list of recorded rare long horn beetle species found in Ukrainian Carpathians is given below.

Family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Lepturinae Latreille, 1802

Tribe Lepturini Latreille, 1804

***Leptura aurulenta* Fabricius, 1793**

Material examined: 2 females 17.VII.2009, Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, "Kuziy" loc., Luh vlg. surr., Rakhiv dstr., Transcarpathian reg., Ukraine, coll. Yuriy Heriak.

The last known data collection for *L. aurulenta* in Ukrainian Carpathians was performed in Perechyn tw. surr., Transcarpathian reg by I. Zahaykevych in 1957. To date, there are only few known records of *L. aurulenta* in Ukrainian Carpathians. Thus, our record is the first publication after 52 years.

L. aurulenta is found in Ukraine in Carpathians (Zahaykevych, 1991), Chernihiv and Kharkiv reg. (Bartenev, 2004).

L. aurulenta is distributed throughout Europe excluding its north part, and it is found in some parts of North Africa including Algeria (Rosa, 2003). In Europe *L. aurulenta* was recorded in Portugal (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Spain (Rosa, 2003), Britain (Rejzek, 2004), France (Brustel and al, 2002), Luxemburg, Germany (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Austria (Adlbauer, 2001), Czech Republic, Poland (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Ukraine (Zahaykevych, 1991, Bartenev, 2004), Slovakia (Holekova, 1996), Hungary (Csóka and Kovács, 1999), Moldova (Baban, 2006), Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Serbia (Pil, 2005), Slovenia (Brelj and al, 2006), and West Russia (Mamontov, 2009).

***Batesiata tesserula* (Charpentier, 1825)**

Material examined: 1 female, 17.VII.2009, loc. "Kuziy", Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, Luh vlg. surr., Rakhiv dstr., Transcarpathian reg., Ukraine, coll. Yuriy Heriak.

This is a new record for Carpathian Biosphere Reserve. *B. tesserula* is found in old beech forests of Reserve. In Ukraine *B. tesserula* is encountered only in Carpathians, especially in Transcarpathian part.

B. tesserula is distributed in Central and South Europe, Asia Minor, Caucasus and Cental Asia. In Europe it occupies areals in Czech Republic (Szopa, 2002), Ukraine (Zahaykevych, 1991), Romania (Serafim, 2006), Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Albany, and Serbia (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997). According to Ozdikmen H. (2008) *B. tesserula* also occurs in Turkey (Asia Minor). Also, it was recorded in Georgia, Azerbaijan and Iran (Bartenev, 2004).

***Paracorymbia fulva* (De Geer, 1775)**

Material examined: 1 female, 13.VII.2008, loc. "Chorna Hora", Vynohradiv twn. surr., Transcarpathian reg., Ukraine, coll. Ruslan Panin.

This record of *P. fulva* in Ukrainian Carpathians is the first record in Ukraine after 80 years. Our record also established a new locality of this species. Prior to our record, *P. fulva* was known only in two localities: Pasika vlg. surr. (Svalyava dstr., Transcarpathian reg.) and unidentified location named "Osa" (Transcarpathian reg.) without existing administrative authorities (Zahaykevych, 1961). Generally, *P. fulva* is distributed very sporadically in Ukraine. It was recorded in Kharkiv reg. (Bartenev, 2004), Khmelnytsk reg. (Sokolivka vlg. surr., Yarmolynets dstr.) and Transcarpathian reg. (Zahaykevych, 1961).

In Europe *P. fulva* is widely distributed with the exception of North Europe. It is found in Portugal (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Spain (Pena, 2007 a 6), Britain (Rejzek, 2004), France (Brustel and al, 2002), Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine (Zahaykevych, 1961, Bartenev, 2004), Hungary (Kovács and al, 2001), Romania (Serafim, 2006), Bulgaria (Serafim, 2006) Greece, Albany, Serbia, Italy (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Slovenia (Brelj and al, 2006), South-Western Russia (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997, Bartenev, 2004). It was also recorded in Asia Minor, namely the Black Sea region of Turkey (Ozdikmen, 2007).

**Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802
Tribe Hesperophanini Mulsant, 1839*****Trichoferus campestris* (Faldermann, 1835)**

Material examined: 1 male, 27.VII.2009, Ivano-Frankivsk city (Doroshenka str., 18a), Ukraine, coll. Andrew Zamoroka, collected in the evening using light trap. 1 female, 11.IX.2009, Kalush twn. Ivano-Frankivsk reg., Ukraine, collected in the City Park in evening using light trap, coll. Andrew Zamoroka.

Previously we reported *T. campestris* as a new species for Ukrainian fauna (Zamoroka 2009). This conclusion was based on the review of Longhorn beetles of Ukraine by A. Bartenev (2004). Unfortunately, the publication of V. Terekhova and A. Bartenev (2007) where authors describe the distribution of *T. campestris* in Eastern Ukraine was not available for us at the time. According to V. Terekhova

and A. Bartenev (2007), while *T. campestris* was first recorded in 1998, it was correctly identified only in 2006.

In Ukrainian Carpathians *T. campestris* was previously collected in Kryvets vlg. surr. (Bohorodchany dstr., Ivano-Frankivsk reg.) (Zamoroka, 2009). These records of *T. campestris* are novel for Carpathians. Therefore, it should be considered that *T. campestris* is more widely distributed in Ukrainian Carpathians and Central Europe than it was previously thought. It was collected from the following localities in Ukraine: Sevastopol (Zamoroka, 2009), Evpatoria (Crimean Autonomous Republic), Odessa, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Dyakove (Luhansk reg.), Natural Reserve "Kam'iani Mohyly" (Volodarske dtr., Donetsk reg.), National park "Homilshanski Lisy" (Zmiiv dst., Kharkiv reg.) (Terkhova, 2007), and Ivano-Frankivsk reg. (Zamoroka, 2009).

Originally, *T. campestris* was found in Transcaucasia, Central Asia, Mongolia, Korea, North China and Japan (Lobanov, 1982). Nowadays, it is found from Far East to Carpathians, and it is also reported in Canada and USA (Zamoroka, 2009, Grebennikov, and Gill, 2010). *T. campestris* is spreading to west of Europe.

***Trichoferus pallidus* (Oliver, 1790)**

Material examined: 2 males, 20.VII.2009, Berehove tw. surr., Transcarpathian reg., Ukraine, coll. Yuriy Heriak, collected under bark of oak.

Our finding of *T. pallidus* is the first record in Ukrainian Carpathians and the first certain record in Ukrainian fauna after 110 years. The only known record of this species is from 1900, when *T. pallidus* was found in surrounding Alushta area (Crimean peninsula) (Bartenev, 2004). In our previous publication (Zamoroka, 2009) we predicted presence of *T. pallidus* in Transcarpathian plain.

Since *T. pallidus* is very rare species in Ukraine and it is already included to the Red Lists of neighboring countries such as Poland (Pawłowski and all., 2002) and Slovakia (Baláž, 2001, Jendek, 2006), we suggest to include *T. pallidus* to the fourth edition of the Red Book of Ukraine.

In Europe *T. pallidus* is found in Portugal (Grosso-Silva, 2007), Spain (Pena and all, 2007), France (Brustel and all, 2002), Austria (Adlbauer, 2002), south of Germany, south of Poland (Gutowski, 1986), Czech Republic, Slovakia (Sláma, 1998), Hungary (Kovács and all, 2001), Slovenia (Brelj and all, 2006) Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Caucasian coast of Russia (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997).

Since *T. pallidus* and *T. campestris* were not included to the Key to Insect Orders of *Trichoferus* species in Ukraine, we present the respective Key to Insect Orders below.

The key for identification of species of *Trichoferus* Wollaston, 1854 in Ukraine

- 1 (6) Elytra is covered by long upstanding hairs.....2
- 2 (3) The elytra's hair coating is not regular, without hairy maculates. The elytra are luster. The long upstanding hairs cover the second half of the elytra. Main coloration of body is fulvous. The body length is 11-20 mm. It is distributed throughout all Ukraine.....
..... ***T. campestris* (Faldermann, 1835)**
- 3 (2) The hairy coating of elytra is thick and maculated. Long upstanding hairs cover entire surface of elytra4
- 4 (5) The small flat parts of elytra occupies the area around the shield. Hair on maculae creates irregular pattern. Two distinct hair maculae are present on the pronotum's disk of

males. General body color is from reddish to fulvous. The body length is 8-16 mm. It is distributed in Crimean peninsula.....

.....***T. fasciculatus subsp fasciculatus (Faldermann, 1837)***

5 (4) The small flat parts of elytra around the shield are absent. Hair coating is regular without maculated pattern. The main body's color is from fulvous to black. The body length is 9-20 mm. It is distributed in Crimea peninsula.....***T. griseus (Fabricius, 1792)***

6 (1) Elytra are not covered by long upstanding hairs. Elytra's hair coating is very thick.....7

7 (8) The hairy coating color is yellowish. There are two light and one dark stripes on elytra. Two light stripes are crossed on the second third of elytra and then are hammed by dark stripe. Antenna, legs and body are fulvous to black colored. The body length is 14-21 mm. It is distributed in Crimean peninsula and Transcarpathians lowlands.....

.....***T. pallidus (Olivier, 1790)***

8 (7) The light stripes on elytra are absent. The elytra's hair coating is yellowish-fulvous with distinct maculae. The elytra's surface is unequal under hair. The body color is fulvous to black. The body length is 14-22 mm. It is distributed in South and East Ukraine.....

.....***T. holosericeus Rossi, 1790***

Tribe Compsocerini Thomson, 1864

Rosalia alpina (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: 1 male, 11.VII.2009, loc. "Ilma", Natural Reserve "Gorgany", Zelena vlg. surr., Nadvirna dstr., Ivano-Frankivsk reg. Ukraine, coll. Volodymyr Tretiak.

R. alpina is endangered species. It is included to the Red List of IUCN as vulnerable (VU) species, to the Red Data Book of Ukraine (VU) (Rizun and al., 2000, Akimov, 2009), Poland (EN) (Pawłowski, 2002), Russia (2-d category = EN) (Dezhkin, 2001), Sweden (RE) (Gärdenfors, 2005) et cet.

Our record of *R. alpina* show new location of the species in Ukrainian Carpathians, where its distribution is very spotted. While in Transcarpathians it has continuous distribution range in beech forests, in Pre-Carpathians it is only found in few localities. These include samples from areas surrounding the towns of Yaremche (Tymochko and Kyselyuk, 2005), Bolekhiv, Scole and city of Lviv (data of SMNH collection). In general, *R. alpina* is found in Carpathians and Crimea in Ukraine (Zahaykevych, 1974). Single records are known from Kyiv, Cherkasy (Rizun and al., 2000), Volynia and Kharkiv (Bartenev, 2004).

R. alpina is widely spread in Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor (Ozdikmen, 2007 black sea), Near East (Bartenev, 2004, Ozdikmen, 2007 black sea) and North Africa. In Europe it is found in Spain (Pena, 2002, 2007), France (Brustel and al, 2002, Dutto, 2005), Switzerland (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Austria (Adlbauer, 2001), Hungary (Csóka and Kovács, 1999), Poland (Pawłowski, 2002), Czech Republic, Slovakia (Sláma M.E.F. 1998, Brelih and al, 2006), Ukraine (Zahaykevych, 1974, Bartenev, 2004), Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albany (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Slovenia (Jurc, 2008), Serbia (Pil, 2005), Italy (Vitali, 1999, Dutto, 2005), Moldova (Baban, 2006), and Western Russia (Bartenev, 2004, Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997). According to IUCN *R. alpina* is distributed in Iran and in several countries of North Africa such as Libia, Algeria, Morocco. *R. alpina* was excluded from the long horn beetle species list of Israel (Sama, 2010).

Tribe Callichromatini Blanchard, 1845***Aromia moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Material examined: 1 female, 27.VII.2009, Halych National Park, Shevchenkove vlg. surr., Halych distr., Ivano-Frankivsk reg., Ukraine, coll. Volodymyr Buchko.

A. moschata is included to the Red Data Book of Ukraine (VU) (Rizun and al, 2000, Akimov, 2009).

Our finding shows a new location of *A. moschata* in Ukrainian Carpathians and represents the first record for Halych National Park. In Ukrainian Carpathians *A. moschata* was recorded from few localities only. These localities are found in areas surrounding Ivano-Frankivsk region such as the towns of Verkhovyna and Kolomya, villages of Novosilky (Nadvirna distr.) (Rizun and al, 2000), Zelena (Nadvirna distr.) and Biloberizka (Verkhovyna distr) (Zamoroka, 2007), and city of Ivano-Frankivsk (Lomnicki, 1885, Zamoroka, 2007). In Lviv region *A. moschata* was known from SMNH collections from the following localities: village Shehyni (Mostysky distr.), towns Truskawec (Drohobych distr.) and Sambir, city of Lviv. In general, *A. moschata* is very abundant along rivers in Ukraine (Bartenev, 2004).

A. moschata is distributed in all palearctic regions and occupies the territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The two subspecies are found in Europe. These are *A. moschata moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *A. moschata ambrosiaca* (Steven, 1809). *A. moschata moschata* occupies most of Europe including Britain, France, Germany (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia (Adlbauer, 2001), Ukraine (Zahaykevych, 1991, Bartenev, 2004, Zamoroka, 2007), Hungary (Csóka and Kovács, 1999), Moldova (Baban, 2006), Byelorussia, Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albany (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Serbia (Pil, 2005), Slovenia, Northern Italy (Brelj and al, 2006), and Northern Spain (Pena, 2002). It is also found in Caucasus, Kazakhstan and Turkey. *A. moschata ambrosiaca* occupies countries of Mediterranean basin including Portugal, Spain (Pena, 2002), Italy, Greece (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997) and Southern France (Brustel and al, 2002).

Tribe Stenopterini Fairmaire, 1868***Stenopterus flavicornis* Kuster, 1846**

Material examined: 2 females, 2 males, 13.VII.2008, 1♀ 07.VII.2009, loc. "Chorna Hora", Vynohradiv tw. surr., Trancarpathian reg. Ukraine, coll. Ruslan Panin.

S. favicornis is new for Ukrainian fauna species. It was not described in early faunistic publications for Ukrainian territory (Zahaykevych, 1991, Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997, Bartenev, 2004).

S. favicornis belongs to small Mediterranean genera *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804, which includes 8 species. It is found from North Africa (Sama G. et al, 2005) and Southern Europe (H. Brustel et al, 2002) to Near East (Ozdikmen H., 2007) and Caucasus (Althoff J., Danilevsky M. L., 1997). The seven species that are distributed in Europe are *S. ater* Linnaeus, 1767, *S. rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767), *S. atricornis* Pic, 1891, *S. similatus* Holzschuh, 1979, *S. creticus* Sama, 1995, *S. mauritanicus* Lucas, 1846, and *S. favicornis* (Althoff J., Danilevsky M. L., 1997, Sama G. and all, 2005). The *S. kraatzi* (Pic, 1892) was found only in Asia Minor and Near East (Ozdikmen H., 2007).

S. favicornis is widely distributed in Central and South-East Europe. It occupies South-East France (H. Brustel et al, 2002), South Germany, Austria (Adlbauer, 2001), lowlands of Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Balkans and North-East Italy (Althoff J., Danilevsky M. L., 1997). Some locations of *S. favicornis* in Turkey and Israel were misidentified and belong to *S. kraatzii* (H. Brustel et al, 2002).

Since *S. favicornis* is new species for Ukrainian fauna, we present the Key to Insect Orders of *Stenopterus* species below.

The key for identification of species of *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804 in Ukraine

1 (2) The two small naked and luster snags are presented on the pronotum disk. The light hairy stripes on the top and base of pronotum are tore in the middle. The elytra are fulvous with black bases. The legs and antenna are reddish. The body length is 10-15 mm. It is distributed in Trascarpathian plains.....***S. favicornis* Kuster, 1846**

2 (1) The three small naked and luster snags are presented on the pronotum disk. Two of them located on the both sides from the medial line, and the third snag is laid on the middle below the two first.....3

3 (4) The deep furrow is found on the external side of the antenna's first segment. The body color differs. Females are black; in rare cases only elytra are particularly reddish. Males are also black. Elytra, antenna and legs are reddish with the black colored tops and bases. Sometimes they are black too. The body length is 6-16 mm. It is distributed in Crimea peninsula..... ***S. ater* Linnaeus, 1767**

4 (3) The first segment of antenna is without furrow. Males and females are the same color. Elytra, legs and antenna are reddish with the black top and base parts. The body length is 6-16 mm. It is distributed in steppe and forest-steppe biomes of Ukraine.....
.....***S. rufus* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

Subfamily Lamiinae Latreille, 1825 Tribe Dorcadiini Latreille, 1825

***Dorcadion aethiops* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Material examined: 2 females 15.V.2009 Muzhieve vlg. surr., Trancarpathian reg., Ukraine, coll. Yuriy Heriak.

This is the first after 49 years record in Ukrainian Carpathians. Here *D. aethiops* is known in few localities near Berehove tw. and Vynohradiv tw. (Zahaykevych, 1961). In Ukraine *D. aethiops* is found only in Trancarpathia and in low basin of Dnister river (Odessa reg.) (Bartenev, 2004).

D. aethiops is distributed only in Central and South-Eastern Europe including Switzerland (Ozdikmen, 2008), Southern Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), Ukraine (Zahaykevych, 1961, 1991, Bartenev, 2004), Hungary (Kovács and al, 2001), Moldova (Baban, 2006), Romania (Rozner, 2007), Serbia (Pil, 2005), Slovenia (Breljih and al, 2006), Bulgaria, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albany, Greece (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997), and European part of Turkey (Ozdikmen, 2008).

Tribe Agapanthiini Mulsant, 1839***Agapanthia intermedia* Ganglbauer, 1883**

Material examined: 1 male, 18.V.2009, loc. "Kasova Hora", Halych National Park, Burshtyn tw. surr., Halych distr., Ivano-Frankivsk reg., Ukraine, col. Andriy Zamoroka, by butterfly net; 1 male, 13.VI.2009, loc. "Kamin", Halych National Park, Mezhyhircsi vlg. surr., Halych distr., Ivano-Frankivsk reg., Ukraine, col. Andrew Zamoroka, collected in soil trap.

This is new species for Carpathian region of Ukraine. Distribution of *A. intermedia* in Ukraine is unclear. It is known from Ukrainian long horn beetles review of O. Bartenev (2004), unfortunately, these studies do not describe the precise location of the species.

In Europe *A. intermedia* is widely distributed with exception of the northern part. It is found in Netherlands, Germany, France (Brustel and al, 2002, Brelih and al, 2006), Switzerland, Austria (Adlbauer, 2001, Steiner, 1999, Brelih and al, 2006), Czech republic, Slovakia (Brelih and al, 2006), Poland, Ukraine (Bartenev, 2004), Hungary (Kovács and Hegyessy, 1997), Italy, Slovenia (Brelih and al, 2006), Romania, Moldova, Byelorussia, Lithuania, and Russia (Althoff and Danilevsky, 1997).

Tribe Saperdini Mulsant, 1839***Phytoecia tigrina* Mulsant, 1851**

Material examined: 3 females, 2 males, 07.V.2009, 1female, 1 male, 18.V.2009, loc. "Kasova Hora", Halych National Park, Burshtyn tw. surr., Halych distr., Ivano-Frankivsk reg., Ukraine, col. Andrew Zamoroka, collected on stems of *Anchusa* L.

Our findings represent the first reliable record of *Ph. tigrina* in Western Podillya and Carpathians regions after 80 and 41 years, respectively. There are two known localities of *Ph. tigrina* in Ukraine. The first locality "Chorna Hora" is near Vynohradiv town in Transcarpathian (Zahaykevych, 1961). The second locality "Kasova Hora" is situated in Western Podillya near Burshtyn town in Ivano-Frankivsk region. The two specimens collected in 1929 in "Kasova Hora" are now deposited in funds of SMNH collection (Lviv). Their authenticity, however, was doubted and they were never published. Now we confirm distribution *Ph. tigrina* in Western Podillya and Pre-Carpathians. In our opinion, the locality "Kasova Hora" is the most northern point of the distribution of *Ph. tigrina* in Europe (49°13' northern latitude and 24°41' eastern longitude).

Ph. tigrina is found in Europe including Hungary, Slovakia (Holzshuh, 1984), Ukraine (Zahaykevych, 1961), Romania, Bulgaria, Balkans (Holzshuh, 1984); Asia Minor: western Turkey (Ozdikmen, 2004, 2008); Near East (Ozdikmen, 2008) and Caucasus (Bartenev, 2004, Ozdikmen, 2008). The presence of *Ph. tigrina* in Southern France is not clear (Brustel and al, 2002).

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