

ЗООЛОГІЯ / ZOOLOGY

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STUDIES OF SLUPSK MYRMECOFAUNA (HYMENOPTERA, FORMICIDAE): FIRST PRELIMINARY RESULT

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The myrmecofauna of Europe consists of 613 species of ants from 57 families and 9 subfamilies [Radchenko, 2013]. In Polish taxonomic set there are 103 species from 25 genera and 4 sub-families. In Central Pomerania there are 56 species [Radchenko et al., 2012].

Slupsk is located in the Western part of the Pomerania province on the former swampy areas, which were conscientiously drying by settling here people. In addition to urbanized areas, there are agricultural areas, forests, few wetlands and meadows.

In Slupsk, 17 species of ants have been registered and it is 16.5 % of Polish myrmecofauna: *Formica cinerea* Mayr, 1853, *Formica cunicularia* Latreille, 1798, *Formica fusca* Linnaeus, 1758, *Formica polyctena* Förster, 1850, *Formica rufa* Linnaeus, 1761, *Formica sanguinea* Latreille, 1798, *Lasius bruneus* (Latreille, 1798), *Lasius emarginatus* (Olivier, 1792), *Lasius flavus* (Fabricius, 1782), *Lasius umbratus* (Nylander, 1846), *Lasius niger* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Lasius fuliginosus* (Latreille, 1798), *Myrmica rubra* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Myrmica ruginodis* Nylander, 1846, *Myrmica rugulosa* Nylander, 1849, *Monomorium pharaonis* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Tetramorium caespitium* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The faunistic materials were collected in August 2017. A method of hands collecting was applied: the workers for further marking were collected by hand from anthills, paths, grasses and trees. The caught workers were put in a container with ethyl acetate, then they were labeled and identified under stereoscopic microscope. For the marking a key was used [Radchenko et al., 2012].

In the center of Slupsk were presented 5 species: *Formica fusca*, *Lasius niger*, *L. umbratus*, *L. flavus* oraz *L. fuliginosus*.

On the lawns and sidewalks were very common such species as: *Lasius niger*, *L. umbratus*, *L. flavus*, *L. fuliginosus*, *Formica fusca*, *F. polyctena*.

In the parks were presented: *Tetramorium caespitium*, *Formica fusca*, *Lasius niger*, *L. fuliginosus*, *L. umbratus*, *L. bruneus*, *L. emarginatus*.

On the wetlands were presented: *Myrmica rubra* *M. rugulosa* and *Lasius niger*.

Among them, *Lasius niger*, which can be mentioned as an urban eurybiont.

In the human flats was presented a species, which was introduced from Northern Africa *Monomorium pharaonic* and which showed great adaptability.

There is a great probably of presence in Slupsk of such a species as *Camponotus* [Mayr, 1861]. But in this case we should study the tree crowns for to update the data on the occurrence of this species.

Slupsk can be qualified as a city of “permanent absolute” [Radchenko et al. 2012] as here there are 12 representing species of ants, while the areas of the Slupsk region placed in the “permanent” class as here there are 17 representing species.

It means that both in the city and its region the diversity of myrmecofauna is on the basic level. In the city, it is caused by the lack of adequate space for young queens to set up new colonies and considerable air pollution. As a result the colonies of rarer and more demanding species are not able to survive.