

find on the lowland part of Transcarpathia). That's why the greatest number of heteroecous oak cynipid species, the bisexual generation of which developed on *Q. cerris* are absent behind the Carpathians. But last time there appeared artificial plantings of *Q. cerris* that's why we can wait the invasion of some heteroecous species of oak cynipids to that sites. Due to the above-mentioned, Transcarpathia is the natural north-east boundary of the distribution for a great number of oak cynipid species.

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THE NECESSITY OF PROTECTION OF TRANSCARPATHIAN OAK FORESTS OF AS A UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS OF EUROPE

Without doubts, the oak forest ecosystems of Transcarpathian lowland are unique for Europe. It concerns plant associations and separate plant species, vertebrate and invertebrate animals, and particularly, insects. These structural elements of the oak forest ecosystems are in very close relationships due to specific climatic, soil and watersupply conditions; trophical relationships, host plant specific relationships, etc. Only one way to protect some oak-plant associations, vertebrate and invertebrate organisms, which are closely interconnected is a complex preservation of these ecosystems. That's why we proposed to create an international trinational Park (with Hungary, Slovakia, and perhaps with Romania) which will include from the Transcarpathians part the oak forests on the territories from the Solotvino hollow to Chop town.

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FAUNISTIC SURVEY AND MORPHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTI-