
New record of *Necydalis ulmi* Chevrolat, 1838 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) in Ukraine

Mateleshko O. Yu., Zamoroka A.M., Lovas P.S.

Uzhhorod National University, Uzhhorod, Ukraine

Necydalis ulmi is one of two species of the genus *Necydalis* Linnaeus, 1758, distributed in Europe. The range of the species covers Central and Southern Europe, as well as the Caucasus and Transcaucasia. Throughout the territory, the spread of *N. ulmi* is very rare and occurs very locally. In Ukraine, *N. ulmi* is extremely rare. The last known records were made more than 80 years ago: Stanislaviv [now Ivano-Frankivsk] (Lomnicki, 1886), Luhy (Kuthy, 1896), Kamyanets-Podilsky (Jakubowski, 1915), Odesa (Plavilshchikov, 1936), Chernivtsi (Marcu, 1939).

We found one male of *N. ulmi* on July 11, 2021 in the vicinity of the village Kamyanytsia near Uzhhorod (Zakarpattia Region). The site is located on a steep mountain slope, next to a popular local tourist attraction. The site is represented by an old beech forest with an admixture of oak, hornbeam and linden. The adult beetle was found on a beech log 80 cm thick, which was located on a well-lit edge of the forest. A detailed examination of the log showed that it was infested by *Inonotus obliquus* (Ach. ex Pers.) Pilát, 1942. We assume that the log has been lying in this location for at least a year, but it was probably already infested with the fungus when it was brought. The state of the *N. ulmi* local population is difficult to assess, but a preliminary survey of the forest showed the presence of typical microhabitats for it. We assume that there may be a viable population in this site. Moreover, *N. ulmi* was previously known from the Uzh Valley (Kuthy, 1896), and there are several finds from the Vygorlat Mountains (Heyrovský, 1955; Sláma, 1998) on the border of Ukraine and Slovakia.

The biology of *N. ulmi* is quite well studied (Sláma, 1998; Rejzek & Vlasák, 2000). Adult beetles are found in July-August on the trunks and hollows of old trees. The habitat of the species is old natural deciduous forests with a large number of hollow microhabitats and dead wood. The larvae develop in the wood of beech, hornbeam, oak, elm, infested with the fungus *Inonotus obliquus* or *Inonotus cuticularis* (Bull.) P. Karst., 1879. The larvae feed on dead wood and mycelium of fungi in tree hollows, trunks and dead branches.