SUMMARY

Gosik R. Weevils (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) from sticky traps against the horse-chestnut leafminer Cameraria ohridella Deschka & Dimic.

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In years 2004–2005, during two periods of fields studies (from early May to end of June), a total of 84 weevils species (4346 specimens) were caught in sticky traps used against horse-chestnut leafminer applied at 6 sites within the Lublin urban area (eastern Poland). Species richness, number of collected individuals and species composition were different at studied localities (only 7 weevil species were collected at all stations). Probably some microhabitat conditions, like local temperature of horse-chestnut trees, occurrence of other trees, and maybe others, affect the diversity and abundance of weevils at every locality. In the collected material, Cossonus parallelepipedus (1424 specimens), Phyllobius oblongus (864 specimens), Polydrusus picus (725 specimens) and Brachytarsus nebulosus (212 specimens) were the most numerous species. Occurrence of four species (Hulesinus crenatus, H. toranio, Rhyncolus punctatulus and Bradybatus fallax) was reported for the first time in the Wyżyna Lubelska Upland. Among collected weevils, twelve species are rare in Poland: Rhaphitropis marchicus, Otiorhynchus smreczynskii, Brachysomus setiger. Barypeithes pellucidus, Cossonus cylindricus, C. parallelepipedus, Rhyncolus punctatulus, Phloeophagus turbatus, Dorytomus longimanus, Lignyodes enucleator, Bradybatus fallax and Magdalis nitidipennis. The results indicate that the sticky traps as a non-selective method for catching horse-chestnut leafminers may be harmful to other insect species, especially to rare and threatened ones.