

Occurrence of *Labidura riparia* (Dermaptera) in the Czech Republic

Výskyt *Labidura riparia* (Dermaptera) v České republice

Keywords: faunistics, *Labidura riparia*, Czech Republic

The *Labidura* genus is cosmopolitan with seven predominantly tropical and subtropical species. The cosmopolitan species *Labidura riparia* (Pallas, 1773) defined as very rare and living on the banks of bigger rivers and watertanks is also found in the Czech Republic (KOČÁREK et al. 2005). Hence it is considered to be endangered in the Czech Republic (KOČÁREK & HOLUŠA 2005). With the exception of the FIEBER's (1853) general information that it is found in Central Europe, so far only a few authors (SEIDL 1836; KREJČÍ 1903; KRATOCHVÍL 1938; GÖRTLER 1946; GULIČKA 1954; ČEJCHAN 1985; ZÁRUBA 1988; CHLÁDEK 1995; HOLUŠA & VLK 2003) reported the occurrence of this species in the Czech Republic. Recently, we have confirmed or found this species in new localities.

List of records in the Czech Republic (Fig. 1)

Published data:

Mělník (faunistic field 5652-53, see PRUNER & MÍKA 1996), Praha (5952) (SEIDL 1836); Závist (6052) (KREJČÍ 1903); Střelice (6865), Pouzdřanská Steppe (7065) (KRATOCHVÍL 1938); Bzenec (7069) (GÖRTLER 1946); Brandýs nad Labem (5853) (GULIČKA 1954); Mutěnice (7068), Čejč (7067) (ČEJCHAN 1985); Božkov – Natural Monument Božkovské jezírko (6054) (ZÁRUBA 1988); Dolní Věstonice (7165) (CHLÁDEK 1995; HOLUŠA & VLK 2003); Mušlov (7265) (HOLUŠA & VLK 2003).

Unpublished data:

Bzenec–Přívov (7069), 48°56'38''N/17°17'54''E; dry, arenaceous bottom of a sand-pit with very sparse vegetation cover, clean sand in some places, with planted pine trees (height of the pine trees cca. 70 cm, spacing cca. 5 m, i.e. without influence on the surroundings so far), in traps in mass, 77 ex. altogether; 28.VIII.2008, 4MM/2FF, leg. J. Farkač, det. et coll. J. Holuša;

Bzenec–Přívov (7069), 48°55'20''N/17°15'54''E; dry, arenaceous bottom of a sand-pit with very sparse vegetation cover, with planted pine trees (height of the pine trees cca. 160-200 cm, spacing cca. 5 m; in traps 5 ex. altogether, 28.VIII.2008, observ. J. Farkač;

Tasovice (7162), 48°50'44''N/16°08'38''E; arenaceous-clayey (loess), dry, sparsely overgrown edge of the sand-pit bottom, 29.-30.VI.2008, 0M/1F, leg. J. Farkač, det. et coll. J. Holuša;

Hodonice (7163), 48°49'42''N/16°11'29''E; dry, arenaceous bottom of a gravel-pit with very sparse vegetation cover and planted pine trees (height of the pine trees cca. 50-60 cm, spacing cca. 5 m), 27.VIII.2008, 1M/2FF, leg. J. Farkač, det. et coll. J. Holuša;

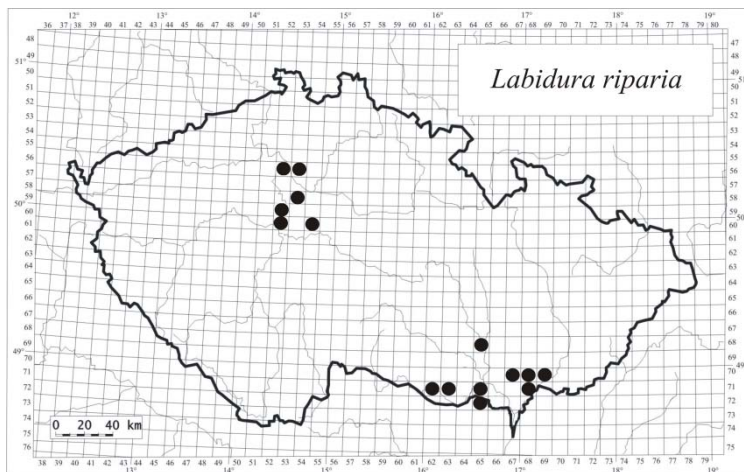
Božice (7163), 48°49'11''N/16°16'26''E; dry sand pit, 8.VIII.2005, 2M/2F, leg. A. Reiter, det. et coll. J. Holuša;

Pánov (7168), 48°53'5.851''N/17°8'17.872''E; under stone in former military place, 29.VIII.2005, 1M, leg., det. et coll. P. Marhoul.

Labidura riparia is found only in the warmest areas in the Czech Republic, namely in the southern Moravia and central Bohemia. Although this species prefers light

arenaceous soils on the banks of bigger rivers and watertanks (FIEBER 1853; KOČÁREK et al. 2005), dry unflooded anthropogenic gravel-pits are also suitable. All specimens were trapped in the dry parts of the gravel-pits that were often planted with pine trees. It is possible that it lives in other places of the southern Moravia and central Bohemia in these alternative and suitable habitats. However, the habitats are really very limited and when the active mining is finished, the sands are only of an ephemeral character. Therefore it is perfectly adequate to classify the species as endangered (KOČÁREK & HOLUŠA 2005).

Fig. 1. Distribution of *Labidura riparia* in the Czech Republic
Obr. 1. Rozšíření *Labidura riparia* v České republice



Acknowledgement. The research was partly supported by projects of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic 002070203 and QH91097. The material was acquired during the project “Recultivation and Management of Non-natural biotopes in the Czech Republic” (VaV SP/2d1/141/07) of the Ministry of Environment. We thank very much Pavel Marhoul for providing his data.

ČEJCHAN A. 1985: Časopis Národního Muzea Praha, Řada přírodovědná, 154: 133-144. – FIEBER F. X. 1853: Lotus, 3: 232-238. – GÖRTLER A. 1946: Časopis České Společnosti Entomologické, 43: 129-130. – GULIČKA J. 1954: Biológia, Bratislava, 9: 617-630. – HOLUŠA J. & VLK R. 2003: Práce a Studie Muzea Beskyd, 12: 214. – CHLÁDEK F. 1995: Dermaptera. In: ROZKOŠNÝ R. & VAŇHARA J. (eds): Folia Facultatis Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Masarykianae Brunensis, Biologia, 92, pp. 129-131. – KOČÁREK P. & HOLUŠA J. 2005: Dermaptera (škvorci). In: FARKAČ J., KRÁL D. & ŠKORPIK M. (eds.): Červený seznam ohrožených druhů České republiky. Bezobratlí. Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR, Praha, p. 135. – KOČÁREK P., HOLUŠA J. & VIDLIČKA Ľ. 2005: Blattaria, Mantodea, Orthoptera & Dermaptera České a Slovenské republiky. Kabourek, Zlín. – KRATOCHVÍL J. 1938: Sborník Klubu Přírodovědeckého v Brně, 21: 93-96. – KREJČÍ A. 1903: Věstník Královské České Společnosti Nauk, Třída II. 1903: 2 pp. – PRUNER L. & MÍKA P. (1996): Klapalekiana, 32 (Suppl.): 1-175. – SEIDL W. 1836: Beiträge Zur Gesamten Natur- Und Heilwissenschaft 1(8): 205-223. – ZÁRUBA P. 1988: Bohemia Centralis, 17: 29-38.

Jaroslav HOLUŠA^{1,2)} & Jan FARKAČ²⁾

¹⁾ Forestry and Game Management Research Institute, Office Frýdek-Místek, Na Půstkách 39, CZ-738 02 Frýdek-Místek, e-mail: holusaj@seznam.cz

²⁾ Department of Forest Protection, Faculty of Forestry and Wood Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences, Kamýcká 1176, CZ-16521 Praha 6-Suchbát, e-mail: farkac@fld.czu.cz