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Relict occurrence of *Mycetochara obscura* (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) in Southern Bohemia

Reliktní výskyt *Mycetochara obscura* (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) v jižních Čechách

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Abstract. A female of *Mycetochara obscura* (Zetterstedt, 1838) has been found in the Červené Blato peat-bog in southern Bohemia. The species has been known only from northern and northeastern Europe and an isolated locality in eastern Poland. Its relict occurrence at Červené Blato serves as a further evidence of the boreal character of the biota at the locality and represents the first record of the species from the Czech Republic.

Mycetochara (*Ernocharis*) *obscura* (Zetterstedt, 1838) is the only European member of the subfamily Alleculinae associated with boreal forests. Its continuous distributional range covers Scandinavia and North-East Europe; i.e. Norway, Sweden, Finland, Karelia (Russia) and eastern Baltic countries (Silfverberg 1992, Merkl & Telnov 2004). The 19th century records from the former Eastern Prussia – today's Kaliningrad Oblast', Russia – (Reitter 1911) remain unconfirmed (Burakowski et al. 1987). The southernmost locality reported for this species is "Puszcza Bialowieska" (Bialowieza forest) in Poland-Belarus border area (Kubisz & Szwalko 1995). This mycetophilous, stenotopic species develops in rotting wood of *Betula*, *Picea* and *Quercus*, often in tunnels of the larvae of the Cerambycidae and Melandryidae (Burakowski et al. 1987, Kubisz & Szwalko 1995). The first record of *M. obscura* from the Czech Republic is presented in this paper.

Material: Bohemia mer., Červené Blato peat-bog (7154), about 475 m a.s.l., near Šalmanovice, 25.vi.-10.vii.1997, 1 ♀, L. Čížek lgt., D. Hauck det. et coll.,V. Novák revid.

Circumstances of finding: The specimen was found in a large flight-intercept trap (also "window" trap, see Peck & Davies (1980)) placed in a taiga-like forest of the core zone of the Červené Blato bog, association Pino rotundatae-Sphagnetum ledetosum (Březina 1975, see also Spitzer & Jaroš 1993). The trap was located in a dense stand of *Pinus rotundata* with intermixed *Betula* spp. (for details see Čížek 2000).

The specimen was reported with an uncertain identification as *Mycetochara* cf. *obscura* by Čížek (2000). Later it was compared to a specimen from Norway (West Finnmark, Alta district, Garajakka, July 1998, 1 ♂, H. Rinden lgt., D. Hauck det. et coll.) and the identification has been confirmed.

The locality is a peat-bog at a relatively low altitude in the Třeboň basin, mostly covered by the above mentioned plant community. Similar habitats must have been much more common in the Třeboň basin, however the widespread drainage of forests have reduced their area substantially. The Červené Blato bog is the largest among the few remaining isolated islands of this habitat, and is home to relict entomofauna (Krampl 1991; Spitzer & Jaroš, 1986, 1993). In Central Europe, *M. obscura* is probably tyrphobiontic and endangered. Its occurrence further confirms the relict character of the boreal biota at the locality.

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SOUHRN

Mycetochara obscura je jediný evropský boreální zástupce podčeledi Alleculinae. Je uváděna jako stenotopní, mycetofilní druh, který se vyvíjí v trouchnivějících kmenech bříz, smrků a dubů, často v chodbách larev xylofágních brouků. Souvislý areál je omezen na Norsko, Finsko, Švédsko, Ruskou Karelii a východní Pobaltí. Recentně nepotvrzené jsou starší údaje o výskytu *M. obscura* ve východním Prusku (dnešní Kalinigradská oblast, Rusko). Dosud nejjižnější publikovanou lokalitou tohoto druhu je Bělověžský prales na polsko-běloruské hranici.

Samice *M. obscura* byla nalezena v letové pasti (FIT nebo „window trap") instalované v blatkovém boru s příměsí břízy (asociace Pino rotundatae – Sphagnetum ledetosum) v jádrové zóně NPR Červené Blato, v materiálu nasbíraném mezi 25.VI. a 10.VII.1997.

Červené Blato je rašeliniště položené v relativně nízké nadmořské výšce (475 m). Podobná rašeliniště byla před rozšířením lesnických meliorací v Třeboňské pánvi mnohem častější, dnes jsou omezena na několik málo lokalit.

Nález tohoto stenotopního druhu je dalším dokladem reliktního charakteru bioty na této lokalitě. V podmínkách střední Evropy je *M. obscura* zřemě tyrfobiontním a ohroženým druhem. Jedná se o první nález tohoto druhu na území ČR.

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