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FAUNISTIC RECORDS FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC – 496

Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Aphodiinae

Acanthobodilus immundus (Creutzer, 1799). Moravia mer., Tvarožná Lhota env., Travičná hill, salaš Travičná, 48°51′38″N 17°22′08″E (7170), 340 m a.s.l., 23.x.2020, 1 spec., in sheep dung (excr. *Ovis*), L. Hrůzová, D. Král & D. Sommer lgt. et det., coll. National Museum Prague, Czech Republic.

Widespread species in the Palearctic Region, so far known in Europe from most European countries, in North Africa only from Egypt and Morocco, in Asia from most countries in the Near East, Middle East and Middle Asia, and also known from Cyprus, Russia (Far East, East and West Siberia), Mongolia, China (Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang) and Japan (Dellacasa et al. 2016). In the countries of Central Europe, this species is still relatively rarely recorded. The published data are as follows: Austria – last published data before 1969, no known occurrence from the western part; Germany – post-1950 recorded only from the eastern part (Brandenburg, Sachsen-Anhalt), last records in 1957; Hungary – continuous occurrence including recent records; Poland – historical records from the 1940s, mention of findings from 1956–1976 and 1994–2004 without further data, recent occurrence confirmed by records with precise data from 2003 and 2004; Slovakia – continuous occurrence in the southern part, including recent findings; Switzerland – occurrence only mentioned without further data (Burakowski et al. 1983, Král & Vitner 1993, Jäch 1994, Mitter 2000, Ádám 2003, Enyedi 2004, 2006, Górz 2007, Bidas 2012, Byk 2012, Rößner 2012, Cosandey et al. 2017, Górz & Wilusz 2018, Majzlan 2018, 2019, Bleich et al. 2020). From the territory of the Czech Republic there are so far only a few relatively old records from east Bohemia (Nové Město, Ostrov [ca. 50°09′N 15°29′E], 1977; Chlumec nad Cidlinou [ca. 50°09′N 15°27′E], 1977) and south Moravia (Hutberg [= "Pouzdřanský kopec", ca. 48°56′N,16°38′E], 1943; Strachotín [ca. 48°54′N 16°39′E], 1975) (Král & Vitner 1993, Juřena 1996, Mertlik 2020). In the Czech Republic, considered a regionally extinct species (Juřena & Týr 2008, Král & Bezděk 2017). Confirmed recent occurrence in the Czech Republic after 43 years, in Moravia after 45 years.

Aphodius fimetarius (Linnaeus, 1758). Moravia or., Nový Hrozenkov-Vranča, 49°20′01″N 18°12′12″E (6675), 530 m a.s.l., 21.x.2020, 1 ♀, in sheep dung (excr. *Ovis*), V. Kubáň lgt., det. et coll., rev. D. Král. Moravia or., Písečná [ca. 50°16′N 17°15′E] (5769), 3.xi.1997, 1 ♀, J. Tomčík lgt. et coll., V. Kubáň det., D. Král rev. Moravia bor., Stříbrnice [ca. 50°10′41″N 16°54′34″E] (6969), 28.vii.2004, 1 ♂, in horse dung (excr. *Equus*), D. Čagánek lgt., D. Král det., coll. National Museum Prague, Czech Republic (ex coll. V. Kabourek).

Widespread species in Europe, especially in the southern parts, in North Africa and in the eastern Mediterranean (Levant countries and Turkey), to the northwest it reaches southern England and Ireland, to the east to Georgia and Iraq. Non-native occurrence is recorded from Australia, Mexico and the United States (Miraldo et al. 2014, Fery & Rössner 2015, Dellacasa et al. 2016). The species complex of *A. fimetarius* and *Aphodius pedellus* (De Geer, 1774) was finally resolved using molecular and cytogenetic methods (Miraldo et al. 2014). Never-

theless, distinguishing between the two species based on external morphology is relatively difficult. Both species occur in the Czech Republic, but there are still no detailed data on their distribution. The former has a mainly Mediterranean distribution and does not occur in northern Europe and Russia. The latter species has a more northern distribution (including the Czech Republic), occuring among others in northern Europe and almost all of Russia (cf. Fery & Rössner 2015, Král & Bezděk 2017). Most of the data published so far from the Czech Republic under the name *A. fimetarius* most likely relate to the species *A. pedellus*. However, it cannot be ruled out that some are indeed *A. fimetarius*. In the countries of Central Europe, *A. fimetarius* is still relatively rarely recorded. The published data are as follows: Austria – only isolated finds (Upper and Lower Austria, Styria and Tyrol); Germany – only rarely recorded species, relatively evenly distributed in the middle and south, rarer in the north, extending to the North Frisian Islands; Hungary – numerous records from the western part of the country; Poland – only one historical finding so far (Hausdorf [= Jugów, ca. 50°37′N 16°31′E], no further data, in Lower Silesia); Switzerland – rarely recorded species (especially in the canton of Valais) (Rössner 2012, Fery & Rössner 2015). From the Czech Republic we know so far only two historical findings, one from Bohemia (Riesengebirge [= Krkonoše Mts.], no further data) and one from Moravia (Altvatergebirge [= Hrubý Jeseník Mts.], Hochschar [= Šerák hill, ca. 50°11′N 17°06′E], 1350 m a.s.l., no further data) (Fery & Rössner 2015). Recently, Mertlik (2020) reported *A. fimetarius* from east Bohemia (Všestary, Rosnice, 50°14′N 15°45′E, 2019; Kladruby nad Labem, Dlouhá alej, 50°03′N 15°29′E, 2018). Confirmed recent occurrence in Moravia.

Rhyssemus puncticollis Brown, 1929. Moravia mer., Bzenec, Přívoz – pískovna [sand pit], [ca. 48°55′N 17°15′E] (7069), 5.vi.2002, 3 spec., P. Číla lgt., D. Král det., coll. National Museum Prague, Czech Republic (ex coll. R. Červenka).

The occurrence of this species originally described from Canada (Toronto) has now been reported from several Central European countries: Belgium, Latvia and Russia (Kaliningrad region) (summarized by Rakovič et al. 2016, Alekseev 2018, Miessen 2020). Many records of the sibling species *Rhyssemus germanus* (Linnaeus, 1767) probably refer to this species, so the detailed distribution of *R. puncticollis* in Central Europe is still insufficiently known. The published data of *R. puncticollis* are as follows: Austria – only one historical finding (Wien [= Vienna, ca. 48°12′N 16°22′E], no further data); Germany – historical and several recent localities mainly from the eastern part of the country; Poland – numerous localities in central and northern Poland (Rößner 2012, Byk & Minkina 2014, Bleich et al. 2020). From the territory of the Czech Republic, there are so far only a few historical data from Bohemia and one from Moravia (Mutěnice [ca. 48°54′N 17°01′E], no further data, but before 1948) and one recent from Bohemia (Stará Boleslav env., Proboštská jezera, 50°12′09″N 14°38′54″E) (Král & Rakovič 2012, Rößner 2012). Confirmed recent occurrence in Moravia.

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