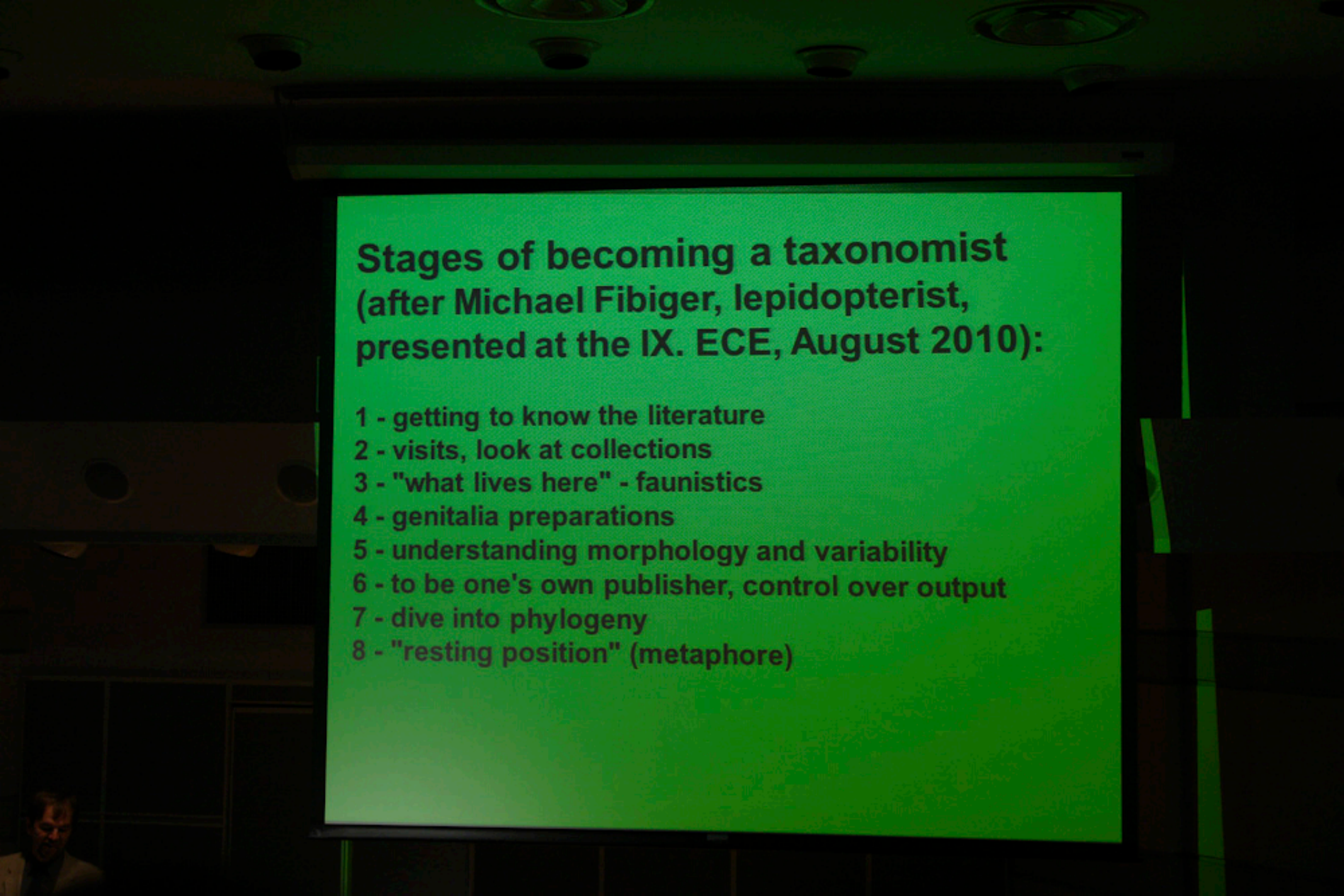

1956
- previous wars caused no damage, specimens were stored at safe places
- a suddenly arising, unexpected conflict with the Soviet Union fully destroyed many collections
- the beetle collection was not burned
- only fire extinguishing caused minor damage


barcodes on museum specimens
- two different types
- reading is a usual difficulty


Stages of becoming a taxonomist (after Michael Fibiger, lepidopterist, presented at the IX. ECE, August 2010):
1 - getting to know the literature
2 - visits, look at collections
3 - "what lives here" - faunistics
4 - genitalia preparations
5 - understanding morphology and variability
6 - to be one's own publisher, control over output
7 - dive into phylogeny
8 - "resting position" (metaphore)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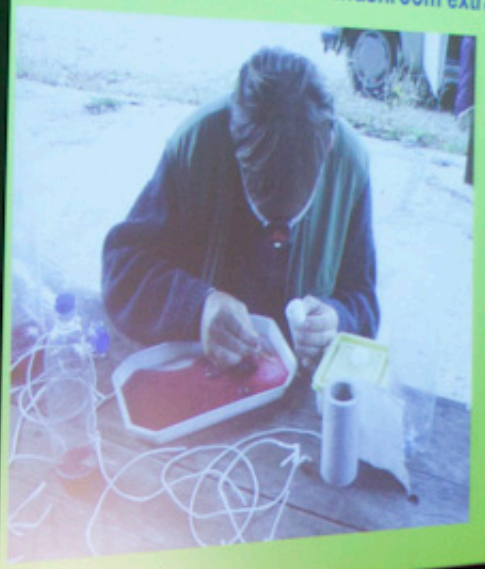
Car-net

- collecting on smaller roads on warm afternoons
- can catch many beetles with cryptic life habits
- becoming very popular

Hanging traps with bait
- catching of beetles in the canopy of trees
- base fluid: red wine and 50% ethylene glycol
- fermented banana and/or mushroom extract as bait




ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE ORTHOPTERA (INSECTA) POPULATIONS FROM THE DANUBE DELTA BIOSPHERE RESERVE: THE SALINE SOILS FROM HISTRIA
THE DIVERSITY OF THE ORTHOPTERA COMUNITIES IN HYGROPHILOUS GRASSLANDS AND MARSHLANDS IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ROMANIA

Pipistrellus kuhlii (C
Romania

NEW DATA REGARDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF *PIPISTRELLUS KUHLII* (CHIROPTERA) IN EASTERN ROMANIA

IRINA POCORA, VIOREL POCORA

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Abstract. *Pipistrellus kuhlii* is a west-Palearctic and afrotropical species, apparently with tropical origin. The species is known to extend its range in Europe during the last years (Sachanowicz et al. 2006). In Romania *Pipistrellus kuhlii* was mainly met in Moldova (Ifrim & Valenciuc 2006) and in the southern part of the country (Dragu et al. 2007). It's an anthropophile species associated with the humid habitats. We identified it inside localities (IS), hunting insects at the light pillars (Sulina – TL), along the roads, in humid habitats (The Natural Park Lunca Inferioara a Prutului - GL) and in Danube Delta. We met the species from the sea level up to ~ 600 m altitude. The authors present morphometric data at 11 individuals, as well as data on the biology and ecology of the species.

Introduction. Almost all findings documenting that the expansion of *Pipistrellus kuhlii* come from urban habitats. It is one of the most common bats in eumediterranean habitats along the Mediterranean Sea and in adjacent lowlands of large rivers, occurring in different habitat types, both urban and natural, however, most of its roosts have been found in buildings and their ruins (Bogdanowicz 2004). The species has been recently recorded in the two remaining countries neighbouring to the Czech Republic – in southern Slovakia (Cel'uch & Ševcik 2006, Danko 2007) and in Poland (Sachanowicz et al. 2006), although the latter finding may be related to a passively transported individual or a vagrant, or the bats spreading to Poland may originate from a recently expanding population in the Dnester basin in Ukraine (Sachanowicz et al. 2006, Zagorodniuk & Reznik 2007). *Pipistrellus kuhlii* was given as a new species for Romania no later then 2002, when Gheorghiu & Murariu (2002) let us know the fact that Limpens (2000) from Holland identified the presence of *Pipistrellus kuhlii* at Cefa (Bihor) and Cloşani (Gorj) using an ultrasound detector. In January 2005, a hibernating male was discovered on a balcony of an apartment in Iaşi, Moldova Region, this was the first "in hand" specimen from Romania. În 2007, DRAGU et al., signaled the species in Dobrogea. In July 2006, a birthing colony of 50 exemplars was identified at the balcony of a building in Constanta, thus also being confirmed the reproduction of this species in Romania. On 27th of April 2010, an adult female was caught at Sfantu Gheorghe, being new species for Transilvania (Levente 2010, in press).

Material and methods. The records were made during mist-netting sessions on July 2007, in the Natural Park "Lunca Inferioară a Prutului" (Galaţi county) and on September 2010, near Letea village (Tulcea county). In the Natural Park "Lunca Inferioară a Prutului", in first night the mist-nets were placed next to a pumping station at the water bank, along some sour cherry trees. On the second night, *Pipistrellus kuhlii* was caught on the bank of Prut River, near a curve formed by this where the width was reaching 30-35 m, the nets were caught by the reefs. At the border of Letea village, the nets were laid in the open flooded area, near a 10 meters wide channel. The rest of individuals were found in Iasi and Radauti localities. We met the species from the sea level up to ~ 600 m altitude (Rădăuţi). Data concerning the distribution of *Pipistrellus kuhlii* species was collected with the help of 2 types of ultrasound detectors (heterodyne and with time expansion).

The material used: mist-nets, heterodyne detector (Batbox Duet) and time expansion detector (Tranquility), magnifying glass (x10), Pesola of 60 g caliper, digital camera, bat identification keys (Grimmberger & Schober 1996, Valenciuc 2002, Murariu et al. 2003, Dietz & Helversen 2004).

The sites of *Pipistrellus kuhlii* netting on Prut river - Galaţi (up) and near Letea - Tulcea (down)

Results and Discussion. *Pipistrellus kuhlii* is considered to be a antropophile species home showing preference for the shelters given by the crowded humans constructions, hunts above water and at the lighting pillars. Is's sedentary species (Sachanowicz et al., 2006). The species live also in tree hollows (Albayrak 2003). In the east of Romania, we observed that for the *Pipistrellus kuhlii*, the most important habitats are the leafy riparian forests, but also the parks, all types of investigated humid areas and the human settlements. In the urban areas, probably that *Pipistrellus kuhlii* is the most abundant species. According to the frequency and dominance, in Moldavia and Dobrogea, *Pipistrellus kuhlii* is very common (Pocora & Pocora 2010, in press).

Morphology. The length of the arm and the weight of the 11 captured exemplars (table 1), were of the given values: arm length = 35.2 mm (34.4 -36.5mm) and the body weight = 7g (6.7-9.2g). It seems that *Pipistrellus kuhlii* from the west-Palearctic region presents 3 subspecies: *P. k. kuhlii* (circum-mediterranean), *P. k. deserti* (present in Sahara) and *P. k. lepidus* the Middle East (Benda & Ruedi 2004).

To the subspecies of *P. k. kuhlii* it seems that some exemplars from Romania are belonging (Sachanowicz, in press).

Reiter et al. (2007), specifies that in Europe there are 2 morphologic forms of *Pipistrellus kuhlii*: the dark and light forms. Levente Barti (2010, in press), presumes that the light forms belong to the *lepidus* subspecies, and the dark ones belong to *kuhlii* subspecies. In the case of the exemplars captured by us, at the light forms, the fur hair has the basal half of dark brown color and their terminal half of brownish-yellow color, similar to the sand color, and at the dark forms the fur is of gray color. The nose and ears obviously don't have a contrasting color, but one very close to the one of the fur at the light forms, and a little contrasting at the dark forms. The penis of the light forms has an orange nuance, and at the dark forms it's gray. The alary membrane has a contrasting color, dark and on its terminal margin it has a white strip, which in the plagiopatagium has a width of up to 5mm, it continues also on a portion of the dactilopatagium but also on the entire length of the uropatagium, at the light forms.The width of the white strip between finger 5 and the tail varies at the light forms from 4.6 to 6mm, and for the dark forms from 2 to 5mm.

Table 1. The morphometric measurements at the captured exemplars of *P. kuhlii*

Local	Data	Sex	Age	FA (mm)	G (g)	Strip (mm)	Forms
Iaşi, balcony	17.01.05	M	ad	34,5	6,7		light
Natural Park Lunca Inferioară a Prutului	19.07.07	M	juv	34,4	7	2	dark
	19.07.07	M	ad	34,4	8,2	5	light
Iaşi, hospital	10.08.07	F	juv	34,1	7,5	3,5	dark
Iaşi, university	27.01.08	M	juv	34,4	-	4	light
Iaşi, university	28.11.08	F	ad	32,3	6,5	5	dark
Iaşi, university	28.11.08	F	ad	34,3	7	4,2	dark
Iaşi, university	28.11.08	M	ad	34,2	6,5	4,1	dark
Rădăuţi, house	27.11.09	F	ad	33,6	7	6	light
Iaşi, building	20.01.10	M	ad	33,7	5,9	5	light
Letea, human area	13.09.10	M	ad	34,0	7,1	4,6	light

The distribution of *Pipistrellus kuhlii* in eastern Romania
● - data gather with the detector ● - individuals caught
● - previous data

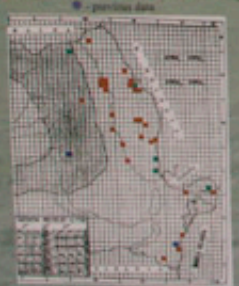
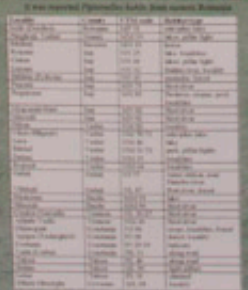
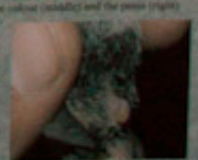


Table 2. The list of the localities and bibliography where it was reported *Pipistrellus kuhlii* from eastern Romania



Dark form of *Pipistrellus kuhlii*: the width of the stripe between finger 5 and the tail (left), the colour (middle) and the penis (right)



Light form of *Pipistrellus kuhlii*: the width of the stripe between finger 5 and the tail (left), the colour (middle) and the penis (right)

Acknowledgements. This study was possible through the project CNCSIS PD - 326/2010, funded by the Romanian Education and Research Office.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF BIRD RINGING CAMPAIGNS FROM LETEA GRIND (DANUBE DELTA, ROMANIA) IN 2008-2010 PERRIOD

VIOREL POCORA 1, GABRIEL CHIȘAMERA2, COSTICĂ ADAM 2

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2. "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History, Sos. Kiseleff no. 1, 011341 Bucharest 2, Romania, e-mails: gabriel_chisamera@antipa.ro; cadam@antipa.ro

Abstract

The bird ringing campaigns from Letea grind (Danube Delta, Romania) were developed during April 2008 – September 2010 period. The mist nets were installed in 3 different types of habitats: reed areas mainly for passerines, salts and floodable areas with low water level for waders and forestry habitats. A total of 1257 birds were caught and 1130 of them were ringed, the rest of 127 being released unmarked. Of this total we recorded 50 recapture. The highest level of captures belonged to Parus caeruleus with 163 specimens, followed by Parus major with 115 specimens and Acrocephalus scirpaceus with 114 specimens. The domination of Parus caeruleus can be explained by the f act that it is an ubiquist species, which can be met in forestry habitats as well as in humid reed areas.

The highest number of birds was caught in the humid reed areas (45.72%), followed by the forestry habitats with 44.95% and the humid opened habitats with 9.31% of the total of captured birds.

From birds diversity point of view of the biggest diversity was met in the humid areas (40 species) followed by forestry habitats with 35 species and the salty areas with 15 species. The 53 birds that were recaptured belong to 12 species. Most of them belong to Parus caeruleus with 20 recaptures, Parus major with 10 recaptures and Phoenicurus phoenicurus with 7 recaptures. The longest period from the ringing to the recapturing was recorded at an individual of Parus caeruleus, being of 708 days.

Material and method

For caching birds were used ornithological mist nets with mesh 15x15mm and 3m height for paseriformes and mist nets with mesh 45x45mm and 70x 70mm and 3.2 m height for limicoles

Ornithological mist nets installed in reed and feeding areas of limicoles

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. Number of individuals for each captured species

Nycticorax nycticorax

Numenius arquata

Podiceps grisigene

Ardea purpurea

Athene noctua

Accipiter gentilis

Circus aeruginosus

Ixobrychus minutus

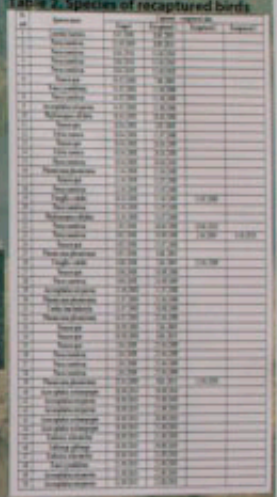
Tringa erythropus

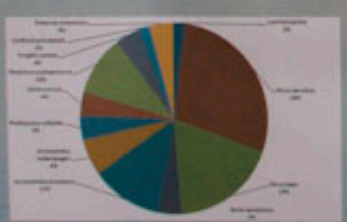
Philomachus pugnax

Charadrius dubius

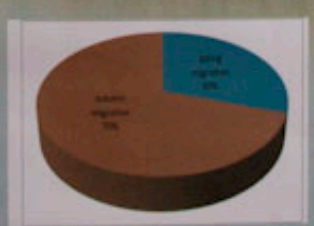
Dendrocopos minor

Table 2. Species of recaptured birds





Percentage representation of species of recaptured birds on the Letea grind



Numerical representation of the bird species caught in autumn and spring migration

Numerical representation of bird species by age

Among the total species caught and ringed (1130 exemplars) 50 individuals were recaptured (representing 4.42%). From the total recaptured exemplars, the most belong to the species *Parus coeruleus* (29%), followed by *Parus major* (19%), *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* (12%) and *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* (10%).

The large number of recaptured specimens of the species mentioned can be attributed to the large number of specimens caught.

Thereby the species with the most specimens caught is *Parus coeruleus* (163 exemplars), followed by *Parus major* with 115 exemplars, *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* with 114 exemplars *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* with 62 copies, etc.

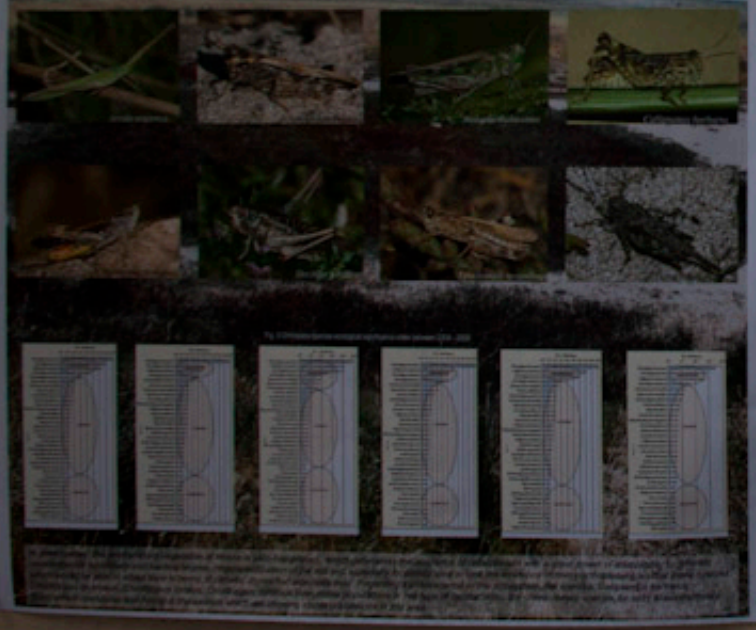
Most specimens were caught during autumn migration (70%) compared with the spring migration with only 30% of the catch.

In terms of age, during the spring migration of all birds caught, 89% were adults and 11% juveniles. During autumn migration the report was reversed, from the total species caught only 32% were adults remaining 68% being juveniles.


P 29.
ETAPELE RESTAURĂRII MARELUI RECHIN ALB
(CARCHARODON CARCHARIAS) EXPUS ÎN MNENGA

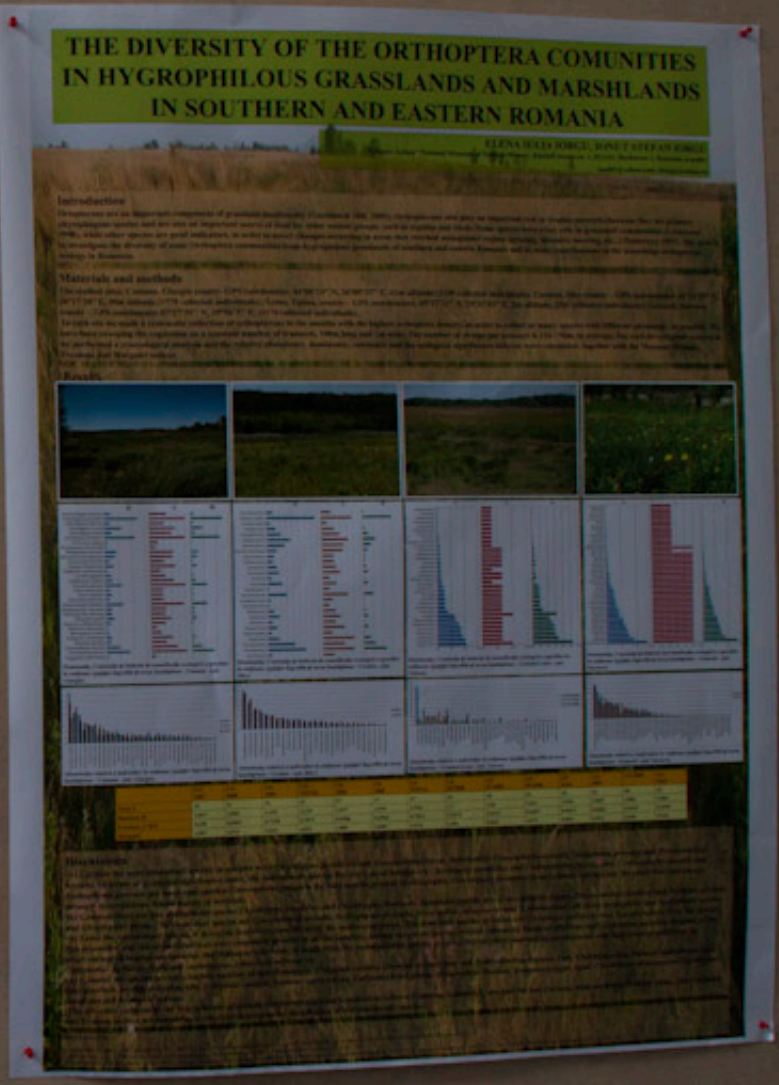
Ecological studies on the Orthoptera (insecta) populations from the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve: the saline soils from Histria

ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE ORTHOPTERA (INSECTA) POPULATIONS FROM THE DANUBE DELTA BIOSPHERE RESERVE: THE SALINE SOILS FROM HISTRIA



The diversity of the Orthoptera communities in hygrophilous grasslands and marshlands in Southern and Eastern Romania

THE DIVERSITY OF THE ORTHOPTERA COMUNITIES IN HYGROPHILOUS GRASSLANDS AND MARSHLANDS IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ROMANIA



P 29.

Radu-Ştefan PANĂ, Georgr-Ştefan NĂZĂREANU - Restoring stages of *Charcharodon charcharias* (Great White Shark) exhibited in "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest (Romania)

ETAPELE RESTAURĂRII MARELUI RECHIN ALB (*CARCHARODON CARCHARIAS*) EXPUS ÎN MNINGA

RADU ŞTEFAN PANĂ, GEORGE - ŞTEFAN NĂZĂREANU
MUZEUL NAŢIONAL DE ISTORIE NATURALĂ "GRIGORE ANTIPA"

Echipa de restaurare a fost compusă din Radu Pană, Camelia Dană, Mircea Ciobanu, George Năzăreanu.

Etapele restaurării:

- pregătirea materialelor necesare restaurării;
- analizarea preparatului şi luarea de măsuri din material-suport;
- îmbrăcarea adausului de material pentru a descoperi pielea originală;
- fixarea pielii în zonele fragile (branhii, imitatoare, organe genitale);
- chituirea pielii şi refacerea elementelor lipsă şi a celor foarte deteriorate (branhii, imitatoare, abdomen, cnadă etc);
- ruperea preparatului ghidându-ne în permanenţă de fotografii;
- curăţarea dinţilor şi ochilor;
- fixarea culorii cu ajutorul unui spray fixativ special.


ETAPELE RESTAURĂRII DIAVOLULUI DE MARE
(MANTA BIROSTRIS) EXPUS ÎN MNINGA
RADU ȘTEFAN PANĂ, GEORGE - ȘTEFAN NĂZĂREANU
MUZEUL NAȚIONAL DE ISTORIE NATURALĂ "GRIGORE ANTIPA"


P 29.
ETAPELE RESTAURĂRII MARELUI RECHIN ALB
(CARCHARODON CARCHARIAS) EXPUS ÎN MNINGA
RADU ȘTEFAN PANĂ, GEORGE – ȘTEFAN NĂZĂRIANU
MUZEUL NAȚIONAL DE ISTORIE NATURALĂ "GRIGORE ANTIPA"


P 30.
ETAPELE RESTAURĂRII DIAVOLULUI DE MARE
(MANTA BIROSTRIS) EXPUS ÎN MNINGA
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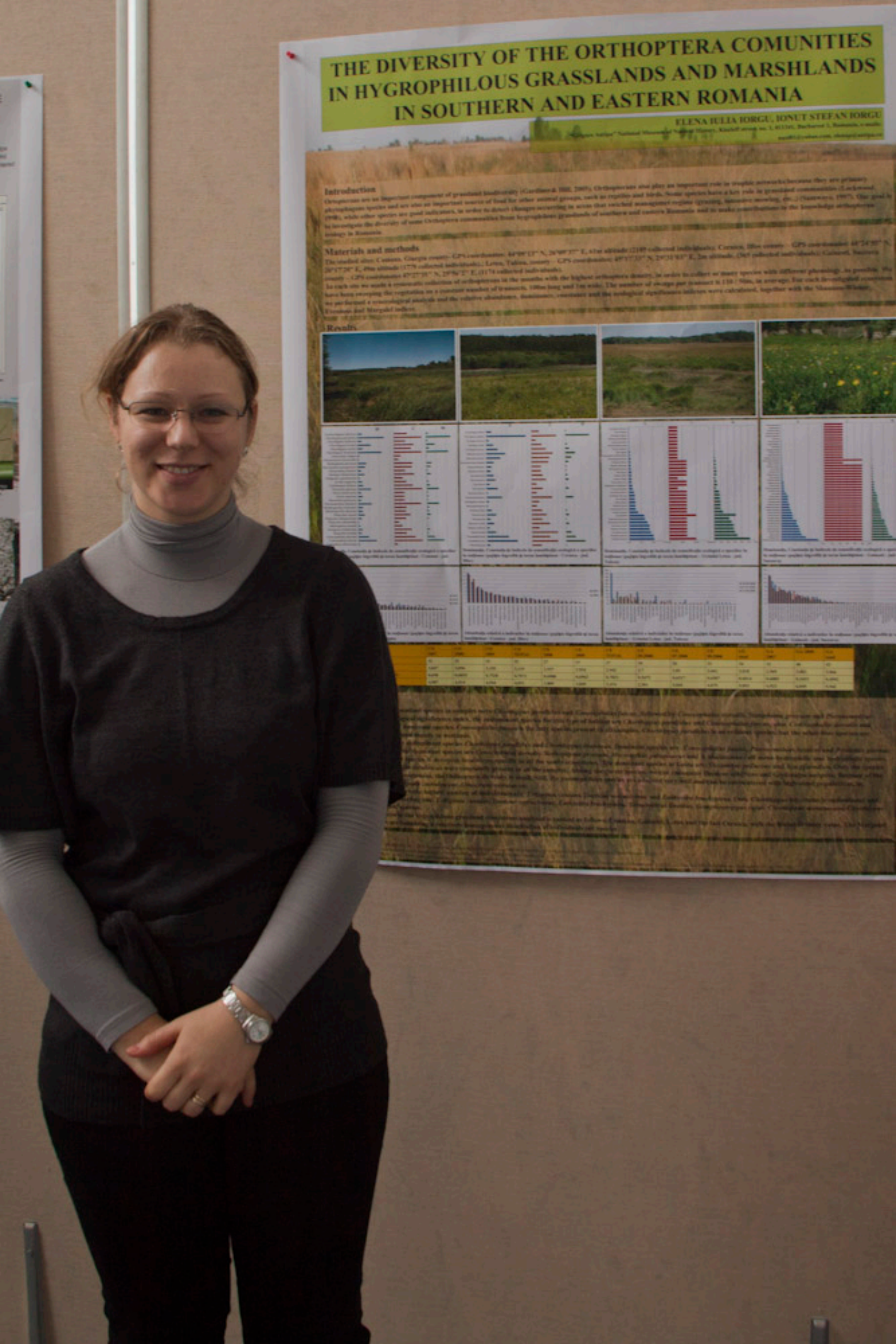
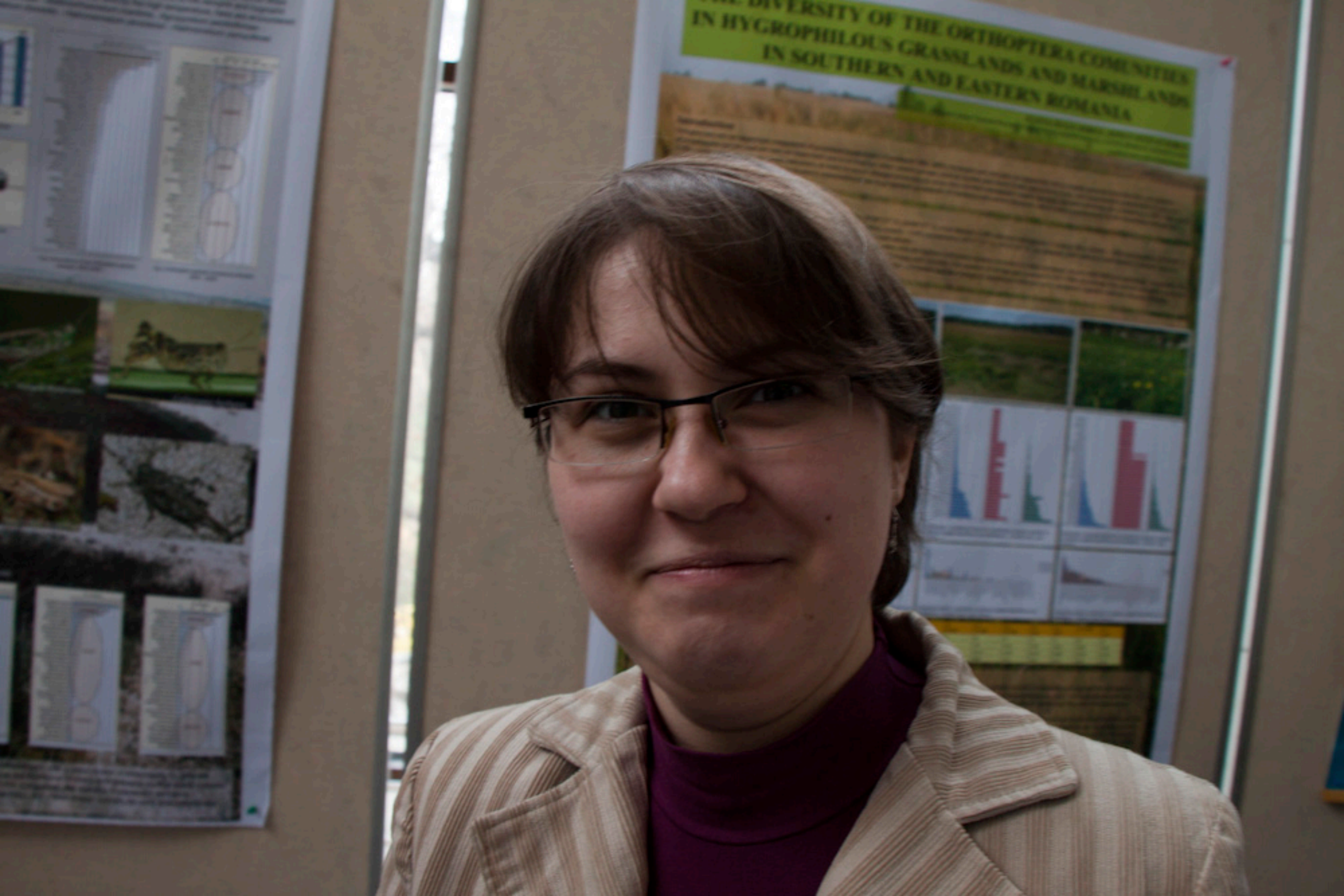
MUZEUL NAȚIONAL DE ISTORIE NATURALĂ "GRIGORE ANTIPA"


P 30.
ETAPELE RESTAURĂRII DIAVOLULUI DE MARE (MANTA BIROSTRIS) EXPUS ÎN MNINGA
P 29.
ETAPELE RESTAURĂRII MARELUI RECHIN ALB (CARCHARODON CARCHARIAS) EXPUS ÎN MNINGA


THE DIVERSITY OF THE ORTHOPTERA COMUNITIES IN HYGROPHILOUS GRASSLANDS AND MARSHLANDS IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ROMANIA
ELENA IULIA IORGU, IONUT STEFAN IORGU
Introduction
Materials and methods
Results


THE DIVERSITY OF THE ORTHOPTERA COMUNITIES
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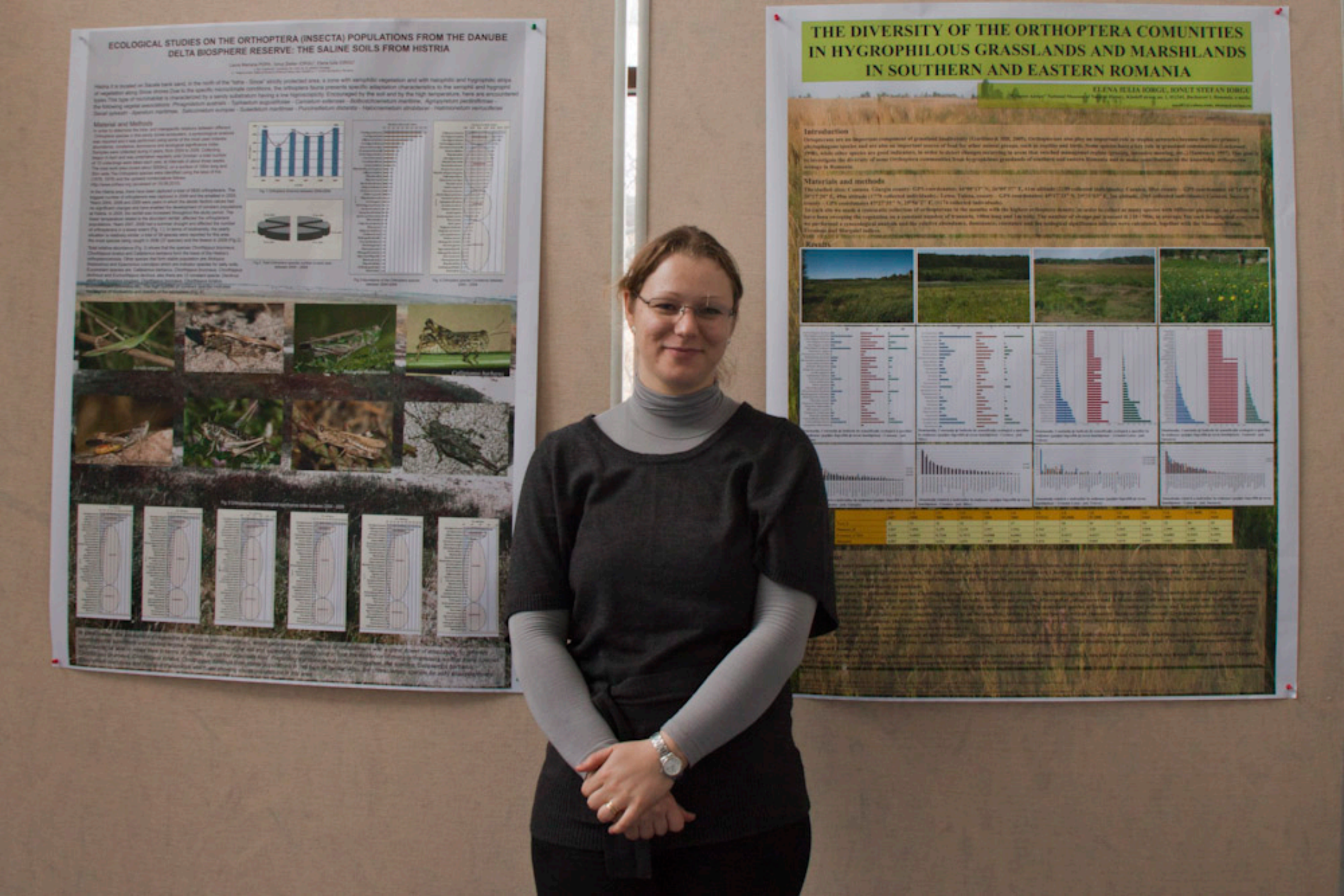
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Introduction
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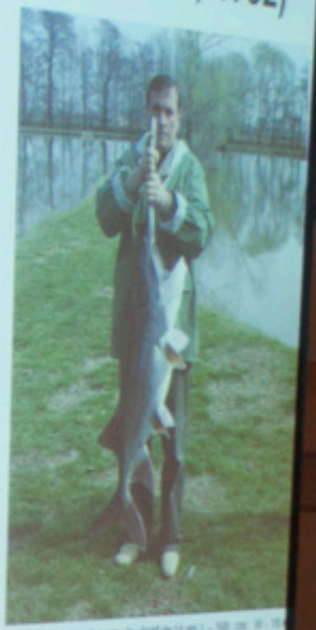
Results


ADAPTAREA ŞI CREŞTEREA ÎN CONDIŢII DE CAPTIVITATE A SPECIEI *Polyodon spathula* (WALBAUM, 1792)
Dr Mioara Costache
Drd Adriana Chiriac

Polyodon spathula (WALBAUM, 1792)

- **Tipul :** *Chordata* (Lamarck, 1809);
- **Clasa :** *Osteichthyes;*
- **Subclasa :** *Actinopterygii* (Grube, 1850);
- **Supraordinul :** *Chondrostei ;*
- **Ordinul :** *Acipenseriformes;*
- **Suprafamilia :** *Aphroditoidea;*
- **Familia :** *Polyodontidae ;*
- **Genul :** *Polyodon ;*
- **Specia :** *spathula .*




PHILIPS