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ЗАМЕТКИ

On the Ecology of the Wasp *Eustenancistrocerus amadanensis* (Hymenoptera, Vespidae, Eumeninae) in the Crimea [К экологии осы *Eustenancistrocerus amadanensis* (Hymenoptera, Vespidae, Eumeninae) в Крыму]. — *Eustenancistrocerus* (*Parastenancistrocerus*) *amadanensis* (de Saussure, 1855) is the widespread Mediterranean wasp species (Gusenleitner, 2000) confined to steppes and alkaline lands. In the Crimea the species is distributed in the plain part of the peninsula, Foothills and along the South Coast (Fateryga, 2010). Any data on the nesting and trophic links of the species are actually unknown despite its abundance. The species is probably monovoltine, imagoes of both sexes fly from the beginning of June to the end of August. In June 2007 we found the nest of *E. amadanensis* located in the soil on the site of dry saline in Kipchak Gully (Tarhankut Peninsula). The nest was of the form of nearly vertical burrow 41 mm deep and 3 mm wide. On the hole of the burrow there was a curved earthen turret which overtopped 5 mm above the ground level. The nest was abandoned by the female and consisted of no cells. In August 2010 in Kazachya Bay (vicinities of Sevastopol) we succeed in observing females of *E. amadanensis* hunting for caterpillars of the casebearer, *Perygra maritimella* (Newman, 1873) (Lepidoptera, Coleophoridae). These caterpillars are hidden in indusiums made from fruits of their feed plant, a rush species, *Juncus maritimus*. The females were inspecting stems and infructescences of the plant during the hunting. As the wasp discovered casebearer's indusium, she sat down on it with her fore legs holding on stem with mid and hind legs, and retrieved the caterpillar from the distal end of the indusium cracked with mandibles. Sometimes we observed the females landing on indusiums which had already cracked by other wasps. We discovered the characteristic damages which are most probably made by females of *E. amadanensis* among indusiums of the other species of casebearers such as *Casignetella kyffhusana* (Petry, 1899) (Kazachya Bay, on *Gypsophila pallasii*), *Casignetella longicornella* (Constant, 1894) (Pribrejnaya Station in vicinities of Evpatoriya, on *Tripolium vulgare*), *Casignetella superlonga* (Falkovitsh, 1989) (ibid, on *Suaeda prostrata*) and *Casignetella pseudodianthi* (Baldizzone, Tabell, 2006) (Kazantip Cape, on *Dianthus capitatus*). *Mentha* sp., *Linaria genistifolia* and *Eryngium campestre* were previously reported as imago's feed plants of *E. amadanensis* in the Crimea (Kostylev, 1928; Fateryga, 2010). In August 2010 we succeeded to observing the wasps fed on nectar of three other species: *Pimpinella tragium*, *Limonium platyphyllum* and *Limonium gmelinii*. — **A. V. Fateryga**, **Yu. I. Budashkin** (Karadag Nature Reserve, Feodosiya; e-mail: fater_84@list.ru, budashkin@pochta.ru), **D. V. Puzanov** (Vernadskiy Taurida National University, Simferopol; e-mail: crimsphinx@list.ru).

New Confirmed Record of *Notochrysa fulviceps* (Neuroptera, Chrysopidae) from Ukraine [Новое подтверждённое указание *Notochrysa fulviceps* (Neuroptera, Chrysopidae) из Украины]. — *N. fulviceps* (Stephens, 1836) was known from Central and Western Europe (Aspöck et al., 1980). From Ukraine, this species was reported only once (Dagomiriv, 1927). In the following 85 years it was not found in Ukraine (Zakharenko, 1993; Zakharenko, Krivohatsky, 1993; Zakharenko, 1997: Lacewings (Insecta, Neuroptera) of Ukraine and some considerations about protection of rare and nearly extinct insects). Recently, several specimens of this species were collected in Central Ukraine, Cherkasy Region: Kaniv Nature Reserve, on a grass, near deciduous forest, 7.06.2012, 1 ♀ (Syngayevsky); at light, 23.06.2012, 1 ♂ (Marushchak, Muravynets); at light, 25.06.2012, 1 ♀ (Nosachuk); at light, 25.06.2012, 1 ♀ (Borysenko) (private collection of N. Borysenko). — **N. N. Borysenko** (Kaniv Nature Reserve).