



FORMATION OF BIODIVERSITY OF SOME GROUPS OF THE BEETLES (COLEOPTERA) OF THE SOUTHWESTERN UKRAINE

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The study of biodiversity and the ways of its formation takes more and more attention nowadays. It applies to different groups of live organisms including the beetles. The South-Western Ukraine is placed at the steppe and the forest-steppe zone and that causes the representation both "southern" and "northern" elements on its territory. We take the steppe, Mediterranean and Turanic groups species to "southern" and the dwellers of forest and partly forest-steppe zones to the "northern".

The former of them are better represented at the zonal biotopes and the latter are of interzonal biotopes. The zonal (virgin steppe) landscapes at the region practically do not remain, the composition of the species there is very peculiar but it is much poorer than at the interzonal biotopes. Close location of the latter is conducive to enrichment their fauna by the "northern" species.

So the *Coccinella distincta* Fald., was found at the Danube catchment basin steppe biotopes, and the *Haliphus obliquus* (F.), *H. flavicollis* Sturm inhabit the coastal ponds of Stentsov-Zhebriyan overflow lands. It is known (Lopatin, Gramma, 1974) that the river valleys are the conductors of fauna at the meridian direction and the expansion of the northern elements to the south is more active than the expansion of the southern ones to the north. The most various population of some group of the beetles (Chrysomelidae, Hydradephaga) at the region is observed exactly at the bottomland ecosystems. This can be explained by the fact of enrichment the zonal groups there by the species of the other landscape-climatic zones and multifarious procedure of dampion and the productivity of the biotopes, specific of conditions of the bottomland as the ecotone.



The certain characteristic features of interzonality are peculiar to the artificial afforestation, which play role of forest fauna refugiums at the steppe zone.

As the extrazonal biotope solonchaks and solonchaks are settled by xerophil species of half-desert and steppe zones (*Bulea lichatschovi* (Humm.), *Stylosomus cylindricus* Mor.). Some of this species may dwell at zonal biotopes occupying the hottest and driest areas.

Thus coleopterofauna of the region consists of steppe and other "southern" species and also the "northern" species of the forest and the steppe-forest zones which permeate south by the interzonal biotopes and occupy habitats conformed to the conditions of their landscape-climatic zones.

ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ БИОРАЗНООБРАЗИЯ НЕКОТОРЫХ ГРУПП ЖЕСТКОКРЫЛЫХ (COLEOPTERA) ЮГО-ЗАПАДА УКРАИНЫ

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