

*Globiceps (Paraglobiceps) woodroffeii* E. W a g n e r.

Moravia sept.: Hrubý Jeseník (Jeseníky Mountains): Velký kotel, 1300—1400 m, 28., 30. 7. 1946 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 3 ♂, 11 ♀ brach.; ditto, 2. 8. 1946 (lgt. V. Lang) 2 ♂; ditto, 30. 7. 1948 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 2 nymphs; Malý kotel, 4. 8. 1946 (lgt. V. Lang) 1 ♂, 2 ♀ brach.; ditto, 1320 m, 24. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂, 4 ♀ brach.; Červená hora, 1310 m, 13. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂, 2 ♀ brach.; Praděd, 1400—1420 m, 15. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 3 ♀ brach.; ditto, 1390 m, 27. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀ brach.; Malý Děd, 1320 m, 18. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 2 ♂, 1 ♀ brach.; ditto, 1330 m, 18. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀ brach.; ditto 1320 m, 2. 8. 1948 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀ brach.; Pec, 1312 m, 24. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂, 5 ♀ brach.; Jelení hřbet, 1330 m, 24. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♀ brach.; Malá jízerná hora, 1190 m, 19. 7. 1947 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 2 ♀ brach. in a peat-bog of a mountain ridge (Stehlík 1952 as *G. juniperi* Reut. ssp.). New records: Velký kotel, 1300—1400 m, 9. 8. 1956 (lgt. J. Stehlík) 1 ♂; Petrovy kameny, 19. 9. 1970 (lgt. P. Lauterer) 3 ♂; Rejvíz, 700—768 m (lgt. J. Kratochvíl) 1 ♀ brach.

This species was reported from Moravia by Stehlík (1952) under the name of *G. juniperi* Reut. At the same time, this author pointed out certain morphological differences between the comparative material of *G. juniperi* Reut. from the Alps and the specimens from the above mountains of northern Moravia on one hand, and the different ecology of this species on the other. He believed that a different subspecies was concerned which originated due to disjunct distribution. During the following years it was found that the genus comprises several species differing by minute but specific characters. Such less striking differences caused confusion of species. Wagner (1960) devoted a special study to this genus and demonstrated that *G. juniperi* Reut. was endemic in the Alps, and that all records from other localities were erroneous. He also ascertained that *G. salicicola* Reut. occurred in northern Europe only (Sweden, Norway, Finland) and that the records from Central and even from southern Europe were wrong. In the paper mentioned he also described a new species, *G. woodroffeii* which, morphologically, is intermediate between the two named species. *G. woodroffeii* has a rather sporadic distribution. Wagner records it from England, Germany (Rhön /Pferdskopf/; Mecklenburg /Neubrandenburg/) and from Czechoslovakia (Hájek /Soos/ near Františkovy Lázně, Bohemia occ.). Usually, *Juniperus* (*J. nana* Willd.) is given as the food plant of *G. juniperi* Reut. and *Salix* and *Betula nana* as the food plants of *G. salicicola* Reut. For *G. woodroffeii* Wagner, *Calluna vulgaris* (L.) and *Erica cinerea* L. are given as food plants. (Woodroffe 1959). In the Hrubý Jeseník Mts., the species lives in the alpine meadows above the timberline between 1190—1420 m a. s. l. The first of the two mentioned food plants is rather common there; but I am uncertain that the specimens collected were swept from this plant. The occurrence of the species in the peat-bog near Rejvíz lying at only 700—769 m a. s. l., is obviously due to the rough climatic conditions of this peat-bog.

*Compsidolon (Apsinthophylus) absinthii* (S c o t t).

Moravia centr.: Dražanská vysočina Highland, Viničné Šumice, 360 to 390 m, 6. 9. 1977 (lgt. J. Stehlík & L. Pospíšilová) 155 specimens on *Artemisia absinthium* L.

In Czechoslovakia, the species has only been known from southern Slovakia (Stehlík 1970: Šahy, 24. 8. 1966 8 ♂, 25 ♀). In view of the fact that the species has mostly been found in the mountains (e. g. the Alps, Pyrenees,