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**FAUNISTIC RECORDS FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC – 267**

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**Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae**

*Cassida atrata* Fabricius, 1792. Bohemia occ., Plzeň, České údolí (6246), collected in 1940s, 1 spec., B. Kouřil lgt., L. Sekerka det., coll. National Museum, Prague. Moravia or., Brumov – Bylnice (6974), ‘Na Stráži’, 330-350 m a.s.l., xerothermic vegetation on a slope, 11.vii.2006, 1 spec., P. Kment & I. Malenovský lgt., P. Kment det., L. Sekerka revid., coll. National Museum, Prague. This species lives on *Salvia glutinosa*, *S. pratensis* (Spaeth & Reitter 1926) and *S. nemorosa* (new feeding record observed in southern Hungary in 2005, L. Sekerka, unpublished data). It lives on various warm localities such as mesic meadows, glades and road margins in lowland deciduous forests and abandoned orchards and vineyards, but always with well-preserved and species-rich plant under-storey (L. Sekerka, personal observation; J. Pelikán, pers. comm.). It is widely distributed throughout Europe from France to Turkey with a centre in southern Europe and southern parts of central Europe. However, it is rare in all countries (L. Sekerka, unpublished data; Borowiec 1999) and very rare in the Czech Republic. It was reported twice from Bohemia by Lokaj (1869) from ‘Prag’ and by Hellich (1906) from ‘Poděbrady 1876 in alluvium’. However, both records are doubtful as a black form of *Pilemostoma fastuosa* (Schaller, 1783), a species commonly found in alluvia, has been frequently mistaken for this species. Unfortunately, we had no opportunity to re-examine the specimens. Later publications only cited the species without new data (e.g., Klima 1902, Bechyně 1944, Strejček 1993). The species seemed not rare in Moravia until the 1950s (Bechyně 1944, Hubáček 1987, Strejček 1993, 1996) but the last record known until now dated back to 1953 (Sekerka 2004). Its disappearance was probably caused by the previous widespread use of pesticides in the agriculture and changes in habitat management (e.g., suppression of grazing activities), which reduced previously strong populations in localities such as Čejč and Mutěnice, surrounded by fields; for example, *C. lineola* Creutzer, 1799, met a similar fate (Sekerka 2006). First reliable record from Bohemia and confirmed recent occurrence in Moravia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We are indebted to Jan Bezděk (Brno, Czech Republic) for his valuable comments on the manuscript. This work was partly supported by grants of Ministry of Culture MK00002327201 (to National Museum, Praha) and Ministry of Education MSM6007665801 (to Faculty of Science, University of South Bohemia, České Budějovice).

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