

A FAUNISTIC REVIEW OF THE ORSODACNIDAE AND CHRYSOMELIDAE FAMILIES (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELOIDEA) FROM THE ORHEI NATIONAL PARK

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Abstract. The families Orsodacnidae and Chrysomelidae (excluding Bruchinae) from the Orhei National Park are investigated. Based on the results of original research, a review of literary sources and the entomological material housed in the Museum of Entomology of the Institute of Zoology, Moldova State University, the species composition is established and the fauna of leaf beetles of the Orhei National Park is analyzed. As a result of the research carried out, a total of 109 species were identified, belonging to two families: Orsodacnidae with 2 species, 1 genus and 1 subfamily, and Chrysomelidae with 107 species, 38 genera from 11 tribes and 6 subfamilies. The research was carried out on the territory of the Orhei National Park during 1900 – 2024 years. Seven of the 109 species recorded from the Orhei National Park for the first time.

Keywords: Chrysomelidae, Orsodacnidae, Republic of Moldova, Orhei National Park, diversity.

Rezumat. Analiza faunistică a familiilor Orsodacnidae și Chrysomelidae (Coleoptere: Chrysomeloidea) din Parcul Național Orhei. Sunt investigate familiile Orsodacnidae și Chrysomelidae (cu excepția Bruchinae) din Parcul Național Orhei. Pe baza rezultatelor cercetărilor originale, trecerii în revistă a surselor literare și a materialului entomologic din Muzeul de Entomologie al Institutului de Zoologie, Universitatea de Stat din Moldova, a fost stabilită lista speciilor de crisomelide din Parcul Național Orhei. În urma cercetărilor efectuate au fost semnalate 109 specii, care aparțin la două familii: Orsodacnidae cu 2 specii, 1 gen și 1 subfamilie și Chrysomelidae cu 107 specii, 38 de genuri din 11 triburi și 6 subfamilii. Cercetările s-au desfășurat pe teritoriul Parcului Național Orhei în perioada anilor 1900-2024. Șapte din cele 109 specii sunt la prima semnalare pentru fauna Parcului Național Orhei.

Cuvinte cheie: Chrysomelidae, Orsodacnidae, Republica Moldova, Parcul Național Orhei, diversitate.

INTRODUCTION

Leaf beetles are one of the largest beetle groups of trophically specialized herbivorous beetles and species are found globally in all terrestrial and freshwater habitats where plants exist. These are usually small or medium sized (3 to 15 mm) and brightly colored beetles.

The Chrysomelidae is one of the largest beetle groups and includes 30000–50000 species.

The Orsodacnidae are a small family of leaf beetles, previously included as a subfamily within the Chrysomelidae. The family Orsodacnidae are represented only by one genus in Palaearctic region as *Orsodacne* Latreille, 1802. In the Republic of Moldova, it is represented only by 2 species of single genus as *Orsodacne cerasi* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Orsodacne humeralis* Latreille, 1804.

The research of leaf beetles on the current territory of the Republic of Moldova started at the beginning of the 20th century. The first species of this group were cited for Bessarabia by MILLER & ZUBOWSKY (1917). In the "Catalogue of the N. Zubowsky Entomological Collection" (DERJANSCHI et al., 2016), 13 species of leaf beetles are cited. A major contribution to the knowledge of the coleopteran fauna of the Republic of Moldova is the work published by MEDVEDEV & SHAPIRO (1957), with 2 species mentioned for the researched area. Afterwards, VEREȘCIAGHIN & PLUGARI (1960, 1962) cited 12 species of leaf beetles. The research continued in the 21st century by the author.

Some species of leaf beetles are mentioned in the "Atlas of terrestrial invertebrate species (included in the Animal Kingdom Cadastre of the Republic of Moldova)" (DERJANSCHI et al., 2012). The harmful species compartment includes the following species: *Oulema melanopus* (Linnaeus, 1761), *Phyllotreta undulata* (Kutschera, 1860), *Phyllotreta atra* (Fabricius, 1775) and *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say, 1824).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The first of its kind in the Republic of Moldova, Orhei National Park covers 337.92 km² and includes 18 localities from four districts - Orhei, Strășeni, Călărași and Criuleni. The Orhei National Park, establish by Parliament in 2013 is an important tourist attraction, as are the Trebujeni and Țiganesti landscape reserves, Churchi forest, dozens of archeological sites, 5 monasteries, 4 boyar aristocratic manors, and much else. (<https://moldova.un.org/en/12560-moldova-orhei-national-park-%E2%80%93-neglect-world-heritage-recognition>). Being one of two national parks of the Republic of Moldova, it aims to ensure the maintenance, conservation and rational use of biological diversity, unique natural complexes, special aesthetic and cultural historical value, as well as their use for scientific, cultural, tourist and educational purposes. (<https://pno.md/acasa>) The core area includes natural forest near Trebujeni, Butuceni, Donici, Curchi and Țigănești. The vegetation of Orhei National Park is uneven, determined by variable geographical conditions (geographical location, climate, relief, soil). The plateaus and slopes vegetation consists of oak species (*Quercus petraea*, *Q. robur*). *Quercus petraea* mixed with *Carpinus betulus* are found on the slopes with north-east and east

exposure. *Quercus petraea*, *Tilia tomentosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* are found on the slopes with south and south-west exposure. At lower altitudes, forests with *Carpinus betulus* and oak species (*Quercus petraea*, *Q. robur*) are found. Willow forests (*Salix* sp.) and meadow, aquatic and marsh plant communities were formed in the meadows of the Ichel, Cula, Vatici and Răut rivers (MUNTEANU et al., 2011).

The sampling was carried out in the Ivancea, Persecina, Curchi, Trebujeni, Vatici, Țigănești, mainly in open or forest habitats, with the aid of sweep netting or by hand, directly from the plants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The aim of this work is to provide an updated account of the presence and distribution of the leaf beetles species in Orhei National Park. The listed taxa are based on literary sources, the entomological collection housed in the Museum of Entomology of the Institute of Zoology, Moldova State University, and on the outcomes obtained from scientific investigations by the author.

Most of the entomological material included in the study is part of the entomological collection housed in the Museum of Entomology, collected by Rodion Stepanov. The list of leaf beetles species from the "Rodion Stepanov collection" with reference to the current territory of the Orhei National Park includes 91 species.

Since 2006, the author has continued the research in forest, forest edge and open type biotopes: meadows, riparian habitats and different agrocenoses. Up to now, 40 species of leaf beetles have been collected, of which 7 species are new for the fauna of Orhei National Park.

Table 1 shows the contribution of researchers to the knowledge of the leaf beetles fauna of Orhei National Park. The difference between the number of identified species can be explained by the study duration or their purpose. Neither Zubowsky nor Medvedev & Shapiro did not conduct complete research in this area. And their works include several orders or families of insects.

The research conducted by Vereșciaghin and Plugari aimed to study the fauna of forest and did not include biotopes such as meadows or agricultural lands. Thus, these data do not reveal the faunal diversity of leaf beetles from that period.

Table 1. Taxa and research authors.

taxa	Zubowsky (1900-1940)	Medvedev & Shapiro (1957)	Stepanov (1953-1979)	Vereșciaghin & Plugari (1960-1970)	Calestru (2006-2024)
families	1	1	2	1	1
subfamilies	5	1	7	5	5
tribes	6	1	11	5	9
genera	7	1	38	8	20
species	13	2	91	12	40

We present below the species identified in the processed material (Table 2). The subfamilies and tribes are arranged in the presumed phyletic positions according BOUCHARD et al. (2011) but the genera and species are listed alphabetically. For some species, synonyms as they appear in scientific publications or entomological collections have also been included (<https://www.gbif.org/species/7780>).

Table 2. Leaf beetles species (Chrysomeloidea: Orsodacnidae, Chrysomelidae) from the Orhei National Park.

No.	taxon	years	1900- 1939	1940-1979	1980-2019	2020-2024	chorotype
SUPERFAMILY CHRYSOMELOIDEA Latreille, 1802							
FAMILY ORSODACNIDAE Thompson, 1859							
Subfamily Orsodacninae Thompson, 1859							
1.	<i>Orsodacne cerasi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			+			SIE
2.	<i>Orsodacne humeralis</i> Latreille, 1804 (<i>Orsodacne lineola</i>)			+			EUM
FAMILY CHRYSOMELIDAE LATREILLE, 1802							
Subfamily Donacinae Kirby, 1837							
Tribe Plateumarini Böving, 1922							
3.	<i>Plateumaris affinis</i> (Kunze, 1818)			+			SIE
4.	<i>Plateumaris sericea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			+			SIE
Subfamily Criocerinae Latreille, 1804							
Tribe Criocerini Latreille, 1804							
5.	<i>Crioceris duodecimpunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			+			SIE
6.	<i>Crioceris quatuordecimpunctata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)			+			ASE
7.	<i>Lilioceris lili</i> (Scopoli, 1763) *					+	OLA
8.	<i>Lilioceris merdigera</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)			+			ASE
Tribe Lemini Gyllenhal, 1813							
9.	<i>Lema cyanella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				+	+	OLA
10.	<i>Oulema gallaeciana</i> (Heyden, 1879) (= <i>Lema lichenis</i>)			+		+	SIE
11.	<i>Oulema melanopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)			+	+	+	OLA

Subfamily Cassidinae Gyllenhal, 1813					
Tribe Cassidini Gyllenhal, 1813					
12.	<i>Cassida canaliculata</i> Laicharting, 1781		+		EU
13.	<i>Cassida denticollis</i> Suffrian, 1844		+		SIE
14.	<i>Cassida flaveola</i> Thunberg, 1794		+		OLA
15.	<i>Cassida murraea</i> Linnaeus, 1767		+		SIE
16.	<i>Cassida nebulosa</i> Linnaeus, 1758		+		SIE
17.	<i>Cassida nobilis</i> Linnaeus, 1758		+		PAL
18.	<i>Cassida prasina</i> Illiger, 1798		+		SIE
19.	<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i> Muller, O.F., 1776	+	+	+	OLA
20.	<i>Cassida seladonia</i> Gyllenhal, 1827		+		EUM
21.	<i>Cassida vibex</i> Linnaeus, 1767		+	+	SIE
22.	<i>Cassida viridis</i> Linnaeus, 1758		+	+	PAL
23.	<i>Cassida vittata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	+			PAL
24.	<i>Hypocassida subferruginea</i> (Schränk, 1776)	+	+	+	PAL
25.	<i>Pilemostoma fastuosa</i> (Schaller, 1783)		+		SIE
Tribe Hispini Gyllenhal, 1813					
26.	<i>Hispa atra</i> Linnaeus, 1767 (= <i>Hispella atra</i>)		+	+	SIE
Subfamily Chrysomelinae Latreille, 1802					
Tribe Chrysomelini Latreille, 1802					
27.	<i>Chrysolina cerealis</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) (= <i>Chrysomela cerealis</i>)		+		EU
28.	<i>Chrysolina cinctipennis</i> (Harold, 1874)		+		CAE
29.	<i>Chrysolina coerulans</i> (Scriba 1791) (= <i>Chrysomela coerulans</i>)	+			EU
30.	<i>Chrysolina fastuosa</i> (Scopoli, 1763) (= <i>Chrysomela fastuosa</i>)	+	+	+	SIE
31.	<i>Chrysolina geminata</i> (Paykull, 1799)		+		EU
32.	<i>Chrysolina gypsophilae</i> (Küster, 1845) (= <i>Chrysomela gypsophilae</i>)		+		CAE
33.	<i>Chrysolina herbacea</i> (Duftschmid, 1825) (= <i>Chrysomela menthastri</i>)		+	+	SIE
34.	<i>Chrysolina limbata</i> (Fabricius, 1775) (= <i>Chrysomela limbata</i>)		+		SIE
35.	<i>Chrysolina marginata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	+	+		EU
36.	<i>Chrysolina sanguinolenta</i> (Linnaeus 1758) (= <i>Chrysomela sanguinolenta</i>)	+	+	+	SIE
37.	<i>Chrysolina staphylaea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		+		OLA
38.	<i>Chrysolina sturmi</i> (Westhoff, 1882) (= <i>Chrysolina diversipes</i> , (= <i>Chrysomela violacea</i>)		+	+	SIE
39.	<i>Chrysomela collaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (<i>Melasoma collaris</i>)		+		SIE
40.	<i>Chrysomela cuprea</i> Fabricius, 1775 (= <i>Melasoma cuprea</i>)		+		SIE
41.	<i>Chrysomela populi</i> Linnaeus, 1758 (= <i>Melasoma populi</i>)		+		ASE
42.	<i>Chrysomela saliceti</i> (Suffrian, 1849) (= <i>Melasoma saliceti</i>)		+	+	SIE
43.	<i>Chrysomela tremula</i> Fabricius, 1787 (= <i>Melasoma tremulae</i>)		+	+	OLA
44.	<i>Chrysomela vigintipunctata</i> Scopoli, 1763 (= <i>Melasoma vigintipunctata</i>)		+		ASE
45.	<i>Colaphellus hoeftii</i> (Menetries, 1832)		+		EU
46.	<i>Colaphellus sophiae</i> (Schaller, 1783) (= <i>Colaphus sophiae</i>)		+	+	WPA
47.	<i>Entomoscelis adonidis</i> (Pallas, 1771)		+	+	SIE + NAR
48.	<i>Entomoscelis suturalis</i> Weise, 1882		+		EU
49.	<i>Gastrophysa polygoni</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) (= <i>Gastroidea polygoni</i>)		+	+	SIE + NAR
50.	<i>Gastrophysa viridula</i> (De Geer, 1775) (= <i>Gastroidea viridula</i>)		+	+	EU + NAR
51.	<i>Goniocetena fornicata</i> (Brüggeman, 1873) *			+	EUM
52.	<i>Goniocetena linnaeana</i> (Schränk, 1781) (= <i>Phytodecta linnaeana</i>)		+		SIE
53.	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Say, 1824)		+	+	OLA
54.	<i>Oreina caerulea</i> (Olivier, 1807) (= <i>Chrysomela caerulea</i>)		+		EU
55.	<i>Phratora atrovirens</i> (Comelius, 1857) (= <i>Phyllodecta atrovirens</i>)		+		ASE
56.	<i>Phratora laticollis</i> (Suffrian, 1851) (= <i>Phyllodecta laticollis</i>)		+		ASE
57.	<i>Plagiodera versicolora</i> (Laicharting, 1781)		+		OLA
58.	<i>Plagiosterna aenea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) (= <i>Melasoma aenea</i>)		+		ASE
Subfamily Galerucinae Latreille, 1802					
Tribe Alticini Newman, 1834					
59.	<i>Argopus bicolor</i> Fischer von Waldheim, 1824		+		EU
60.	<i>Altica impressicollis</i> (Reiche, 1872) (= <i>Haltica impressicollis</i>)		+		EUM
61.	<i>Altica oleracea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) (= <i>Haltica oleracea</i>)		+		ASE
62.	<i>Altica quercetorum</i> Foudras, 1860 (= <i>Haltica quercetorum</i>)		+		EU
63.	<i>Crepidodera aurata</i> (Marsham, 1802) (= <i>Chalcoides aurata</i>)	+	+		PAL
64.	<i>Neocrepidodera ferruginea</i> (Scopoli, 1763) (= <i>Crepidodera ferruginea</i>)		+		EUR + NAR

65.	<i>Phyllotreta armoraciae</i> (Koch, 1803)		+			SIE
66.	<i>Phyllotreta atra</i> (Fabricius, 1775)			+		ASE
67.	<i>Phyllotreta flexuosa</i> (Illiger, 1794)		+			SIE
68.	<i>Phyllotreta nemorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		+			ASE
69.	<i>Phyllotreta ochripes</i> (Curtis, 1837)		+			SIE
70.	<i>Phyllotreta striolata</i> (Fabricius, 1803) (= <i>Phyllotreta vittata</i>)		+			ASE + AFR + AUS + NAR + ORR
71.	<i>Phyllotreta undulata</i> (Kutschera, 1860)		+			PAL + AUR + NAR
72.	<i>Phyllotreta vittula</i> (Redtenbacher, 1849)		+			ASE
73.	<i>Pistosia testacea</i> (Fabricius, 1801) (= <i>Sphaeroderma testaceum</i>)		+			EUR + NAR
74.	<i>Psylliodes chrysocephalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		+			WPA + NAR
75.	<i>Psylliodes napi</i> (Fabricius, 1792)		+			SIE
Tribe Galerucini Latreille, 1802						
76.	<i>Galeruca interrupta</i> (Illiger, 1802)		+			EUM
77.	<i>Galeruca pomonae</i> (Scopoli, 1763)		+			SIE
78.	<i>Galeruca rufa</i> Germar, 1824		+			EU
79.	<i>Galeruca tanacetii</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	+	+	+		PAL
80.	<i>Lochmaea caprea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		+			SIE
81.	<i>Lochmaea crataegi</i> (Forster, 1771)		+			PAL
82.	<i>Neogalerucella californiensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1767) (= <i>Galerucella californiensis</i>)		+			PAL
83.	<i>Xanthogaleruca luteola</i> (O.F.Müller, 1766) (= <i>Galerucella luteola</i>)		+			CEM
Tribe Luperini Gistel, 1848						
84.	<i>Luperus luperus</i> (Sulzer, 1776)		+			SIE
85.	<i>Luperus xanthopoda</i> (Schränk, 1781) *			+		CAE
Subfamily Cryptocephalinae Gyllenhal, 1813						
Tribe Clytrini Kirby, 1837						
86.	<i>Clytra laeviuscula</i> (Ratzeburg, 1873)		+	+	+	SIE
87.	<i>Clytra quadripunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		+			SIE + CAS
88.	<i>Labidostomis longimana</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)		+	+		SIE
89.	<i>Lachnaia sexpunctata</i> (Scopoli, 1763)		+			EU
90.	<i>Smaragdina affinis</i> (Illiger, 1794)		+	+		VP
91.	<i>Smaragdina aurita</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)		+			EU
92.	<i>Smaragdina salicina</i> (Scopoli, 1763) (= <i>Smaragdina cyanea</i>)		+	+	+	SIE
Tribe Cryptocephalini Gyllenhal, 1813						
93.	<i>Cryptocephalus anticus</i> Bedel, 1891 (= <i>Cryptocephalus octacosmus</i>)	+	+	+	+	SIE
94.	<i>Cryptocephalus apicalis</i> Gebler, 1830		+	+		EU
95.	<i>Cryptocephalus aureolus</i> Suffrian, 1847		+			SIE
96.	<i>Cryptocephalus biguttatus</i> (Scopoli, 1763)		+			SIE
97.	<i>Cryptocephalus bipunctatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) *			+		EU
98.	<i>Cryptocephalus cordiger</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		+	+		SIE
99.	<i>Cryptocephalus coryli</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		+			ASE
100.	<i>Cryptocephalus cristula</i> Dufour, 1843		+			EU
101.	<i>Cryptocephalus flavipes</i> Fabricius, 1781	+	+	+	+	SIE
102.	<i>Cryptocephalus fulvus</i> Goeze, 1777		+			SIE
103.	<i>Cryptocephalus moraei</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		+	+		SIE
104.	<i>Cryptocephalus parvulus</i> Muller, O.F., 1776*			+		SIE
105.	<i>Cryptocephalus sericeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		+	+	+	SIE
106.	<i>Cryptocephalus solivagus</i> Leonardi & Sassi, 2001 *			+	+	SIE
107.	<i>Cryptocephalus violaceus</i> Laicharting, 1781	+		+	+	EU
108.	<i>Pachybrachis fimbriolatus</i> Suffrian, 1848		+	+		SIE
109.	<i>Pachybrachis tessellatus</i> (Olivier, 1791)*			+		EU

Note: The species cited for the first time for the fauna of the Orhei National Park are marked with an asterisk (*) in Table 2.

Abbreviations used: OLA – Holarctic, PAL – Palearctic, WPA – W-Palearctic, ASE – Asiatic-European, SIE – Sibero-European, EUR – European, EUM – Europeo-Mediterranean, CAE – Centralasiatic-European, CEM – Centralasiatic-Europeo-Mediterranean, CAS – Centralasiatic, NAR – Nearctic region, AUR – Australian Region, AFR – Afrotropical Region, ORR – Oriental Region.

Following the analysis of the collections from the Museum of Entomology integrated with all available literature records of regional presence and original research, a list of leaf beetles species from the current territory of the Orhei National Park was developed, which includes 109 species, belonging to two families: Orsodacnidae with 2 species, 1 genus and 1

subfamily, and Chrysomelidae with 38 genera from 11 tribes and 6 subfamilies. The research was carried out in various localities during the period from 1900 to 2024. Seven species are mentioned for the first time for this territory: *Lilioceris lili*, *Gonioctena fornicata*, *Luperus xanthopoda*, *Cryptocephalus bipunctatus*, *Cryptocephalus parvulus*, *Cryptocephalus solivagus*, *Pachybrachis tessellatus*. The species *Hypocassida subferruginea*, *Chrysolina fastuosa* and *Cryptocephalus flavipes* are mentioned for the entire research period on the territory of the park.

Classification of chorotypes follows as suggested by TAGLIANTI et al. (1999), according the distribution areas provided as in LÖBL & SMETANA (2010), BUKEJS (2012), KNODEL (2017), (www.gbif.org/species/7780) (Table 3). The chorotype of each leaf beetles species is given. If some species cannot be assigned to a single chorotype, two or more chorotypes are used for them.

Table 3. General distribution of the leaf beetles species (Chrysomeloidea: Orsodacnidae, Chrysomelidae) from the Orhei National Park.

OLA – Holarctic	<i>Cassida flaveola</i> , <i>Cassida rubiginosa</i> , <i>Chrysolina staphylaea</i> , <i>Chrysomela tremula</i> , <i>Lema cyanella</i> , <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> , <i>Lilioceris lili</i> , <i>Oulema melanopus</i> , <i>Plagioderma versicolora</i>
PAL - Palearctic	<i>Cassida nobilis</i> , <i>Cassida viridis</i> , <i>Cassida vittata</i> , <i>Crepidodera aurata</i> , <i>Galeruca tanacetii</i> , <i>Hypocassida subferruginea</i> , <i>Lochmaea crataegi</i> , <i>Neogalerucella californiensis</i>
WPA – W-Palearctic	<i>Colaphellus sophiae</i> , <i>Smaragdina affinis</i>
ASE – Asiatic-European	<i>Altica oleracea</i> , <i>Chrysomela populi</i> , <i>Chrysomela vigintipunctata</i> , <i>Crioceris quatuordecimpunctata</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus coryli</i> , <i>Lilioceris merdigera</i> , <i>Phratora atrovirens</i> , <i>Phratora laticollis</i> , <i>Phyllotreta atra</i> , <i>Phyllotreta nemorum</i> , <i>Phyllotreta vittula</i> , <i>Plagiosterna aenea</i>
SIE – Sibero-European	<i>Cassida denticollis</i> , <i>Cassida murraea</i> , <i>Cassida nebulosi</i> , <i>Cassida prasina</i> , <i>Cassida vibex</i> , <i>Chrysolina fastuosa</i> , <i>Chrysolina herbacea</i> , <i>Chrysolina limbata</i> , <i>Chrysolina sanguinolenta</i> , <i>Chrysolina sturmi</i> , <i>Chrysomela collaris</i> , <i>Chrysomela cuprea</i> , <i>Chrysomela saliceti</i> , <i>Clytra laeviuscula</i> , <i>Crioceris duodecimpunctata</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus anticus</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus aureoles</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus biguttatus</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus cordiger</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus flavipes</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus fulvus</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus moraei</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus parvulus</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus sericeus</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus solivagus</i> , <i>Galeruca pomonae</i> , <i>Gonioctena linnaeana</i> , <i>Hispa atra</i> , <i>Labidostomis longimana</i> , <i>Lochmaea caprea</i> , <i>Luperus luperus</i> , <i>Orsodacne cerasi</i> , <i>Oulema gallaeciana</i> , <i>Pachybrachis fimbriolatus</i> , <i>Phyllotreta armoraciae</i> , <i>Phyllotreta flexuosa</i> , <i>Phyllotreta ochripes</i> , <i>Pileostoma fastuosa</i> , <i>Plateumaris affinis</i> , <i>Plateumaris sericea</i> , <i>Psylliodes napi</i> , <i>Smaragdina salicina</i>
EUR – European	<i>Altica quercetorum</i> , <i>Argopus bicolor</i> , <i>Cassida canaliculata</i> , <i>Chrysolina cerealis</i> , <i>Chrysolina coerulans</i> , <i>Chrysolina geminata</i> , <i>Chrysolina marginata</i> , <i>Colaphellus hoeftii</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus apicalis</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus bipunctatus</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus cristula</i> , <i>Cryptocephalus violaceus</i> , <i>Entomoscelis suturalis</i> , <i>Galeruca rufa</i> , <i>Lachnaia sexpunctata</i> , <i>Oreina caerulea</i> , <i>Pachybrachis tessellatus</i> , <i>Smaragdina aurita</i>
EUM – Europeo-Mediterranean	<i>Altica impressicollis</i> , <i>Cassida seladonia</i> , <i>Galeruca interrupta</i> , <i>Gonioctena fornicata</i> , <i>Orsodacne humeralis</i>
CAE - Centralasiatic-European	<i>Chrysolina cinctipennis</i> , <i>Chrysolina gypsophilae</i> , <i>Luperus xanthopoda</i>
CEM – Centralasiatic-European-Mediterranean	<i>Xanthogaleruca luteola</i>
SIE + CAS – Sibero-European + Centralasiatic	<i>Clytra quadripunctata</i>
SIE + NAR Sibero-European + Nearctic region	<i>Entomoscelis adonidis</i> , <i>Gastrophysa polygoni</i>
EUR + NAR European + Nearctic region	<i>Gastrophysa viridula</i> , <i>Neocrepidodera ferruginea</i> , <i>Pistosia testacea</i>
PAL + AUR + NAR Palearctic + Australian Region + Nearctic region	<i>Phyllotreta undulata</i>
ASE + AFR + AUS + NAR + ORR Asiatic-European + Afrotropical Region + Australian Region + Nearctic Region + Oriental Region	<i>Phyllotreta striolata</i>
WPA + NAR W-Palearctic + Nearctic Region	<i>Psylliodes chrysocephalus</i>

The leaf beetles fauna from the Orhei National Park is presented by 15 chorotypes. There are Sibero-European chorotype (42 or 38.53 % of the species) and “European” chorotype (18 or 16.51 %) species predominate. The other groups are less numerous (Tab. 3). 12 species (11 %) have “Asiatic-European” chorotype, 9 species (8.25%) have “Holarctic” chorotype, 8 species (7.33 %) have “Palearctic” chorotype, 5 species (4.58 %) have “Europeo-Mediterranean” chorotype. 3 species (2.75 %) each, have “Centralasiatic-European” and “European + Nearctic Region” chorotype. 2 species (1.83 %) each have “W-Palearctic” and “Sibero-European + Nearctic Region” chorotype. One species SIE + CAS (0,91%) each have “Centralasiatic-European-Mediterranean”, “Sibero-European + Centralasiatic”, “Palearctic + Australian Region + Nearctic region”, “Asiatic-European + Afrotropical Region + Australian Region + Nearctic Region + Oriental Region” and “W-Palearctic + Nearctic Region” chorotype.

This is the first attempt to present a synthesized and updated checklist of leaf beetles of Orhei National Park. The list provides essential information to understand and conserve the existing biodiversity of this particular region. However, research in the protected area must continue, as it is always necessary to present updated information due to many surveys that have resulted in new records and localities. Changes in entomofauna are caused by several factors. But probably the most important are habitat degradation (sometimes their destruction), land use change, climate change, the appearance of invasive species, excessive collection of especially butterfly species, etc.

In this context, it is important to mention that the inventory of leaf beetles fauna of Orhei National Park has not been completed. This determines the relevance of further studies in this area.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the research carried out, a total of 109 species, belonging to two families: Orsodacnidae with 2 species, 1 genus and 1 subfamily, and Chrysomelidae with 38 genera from 11 tribes and 6 subfamilies. Seven species are mentioned for the first time for this territory. The species *Hypocassida subferruginea*, *Chrysolina fastuosa* and *Cryptocephalus flavipes* are mentioned for the entire research period on the territory of the park.

The leaf beetles fauna from the Orhei National Park is presented by 15 chorotypes.

Considering that the list includes 109 species and only 40 have been confirmed in recent years, it can be stated that the inventory of the leaf beetles fauna of Orhei National Park has not been completed. Most of the species not confirmed in recent years are common or frequently encountered species in the fauna of the Republic of Moldova.

Therefore, a detailed study of this group of beetles is an important component of work on assessing the diversity in protected natural areas.

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