

Notes on the fauna of the Kampinos National Park (Central Poland) – Cassidinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

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Abstract: This study presents detailed faunistic information on the occurrence of 23 species of Cassidinae within the Kampinos National Park, representing nearly 72% of the tortoise beetles of Poland. This is undoubtedly an exceptionally high number of species for a relatively small protected area on a national scale such as Kampinos National Park. With regard to research on Cassidinae, Kampinos National Park compares very favorably with other areas protected under various conservation regimes.

Key words: rare species, new data, Mazovian Lowland, faunistics, Poland, tortoise beetles

INTRODUCTION

In Europe, the subfamily Cassidinae comprises 70 species representing four tribes: Bothryonopini Chapuis, 1875, Cassidini Gyllenhal, 1813, Hispini Gyllenhal, 1813, and Leptispini Fairmaire, 1868 (Sekerka & Świętojańska 2024). In Poland, this group is represented by 32 species belonging to the genera *Cassida* Linnaeus, 1758, *Hypocassida* Weise, 1893, *Pilemostoma* Desbrochers des Loges, 1884, and *Hispa* Linnaeus, 1767 (Burakowski et al. 1991, 2000). Tortoise beetles have been relatively well studied, as reflected in the extensive faunistic literature documenting the distribution of this subfamily within Poland.

From the area of Kampinos National Park, six species have so far been recorded: *Cassida flaveola* Thunberg, 1794, *Cassida margaritacea* Schaller, 1783, *Cassida murraea* Linnaeus, 1767, *Cassida panzeri* Weise, 1907, *Cassida viridis* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Pilemostoma fastuosum* Schaller, 1783 (Wąsowska 1989; Marczak et al. 2012).

STUDY AREA

Kampinos National Park, located in central Poland, is the second largest—and the only national park in this part of the country. Its area covers 385.4 km² and includes a significant fragment of the historical Kampinos Forest. The present-day Kampinos Forest is a remnant of the vast primeval woodlands that once covered the region of Mazovia. As a result of centuries of forest management and intense urbanization pressure, the forest has become an isolated forest complex within Mazovia, separated from other relatively large forest complexes (the Bolimów, Jaktorów, and Korabiew forests), with which it still formed an extensive continuous woodland as late as the 16th century (Marczak & Królik 2015).

The landscape of Kampinos National Park consists of longitudinal dune belts covered by pine forests, alternating with marsh depressions dominated by alder carrs, mixed broadleaved forests, and extensive meadows (Marczak 2020).

Representatives of the subfamily Cassidinae, like all beetles of the family Chrysomelidae, are phytophagous. Therefore, the considerable diversity of habitats and plant communities within the study area is of particular importance. To date, more than 1425 species of vascular plants have been recorded in the Kampinos Forest, and a total of 165 plant associations have been documented (Pierkowski 2023; Piwowarski 2023).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens were collected between 2008 and 2025 within the boundaries of Kampinos National Park. The author conducted research during employment at Kampinos National Park as part of official duties. Sampling was conducted in a variety of forest and non-forest habitats, including both moist and extremely dry environments. The locations of the sampling sites are shown in Figure 1, while representative habitats are presented in Figure 2. Specimens were obtained using an entomological sweep net by sweeping vegetation. Additionally, manual sampling was carried out by examining selected plant species that, according to published data, serve as host plants for the development of particular Cassidinae species.

All specimens were collected and identified by the author and are deposited in his private collection.

Taxonomic nomenclature follows Sekerka & Świętojańska (2024). Data on the host plants of individual species were adopted after Warchałowski (1978, 2000). However, it should be noted that these data are often very old and not always up to date.

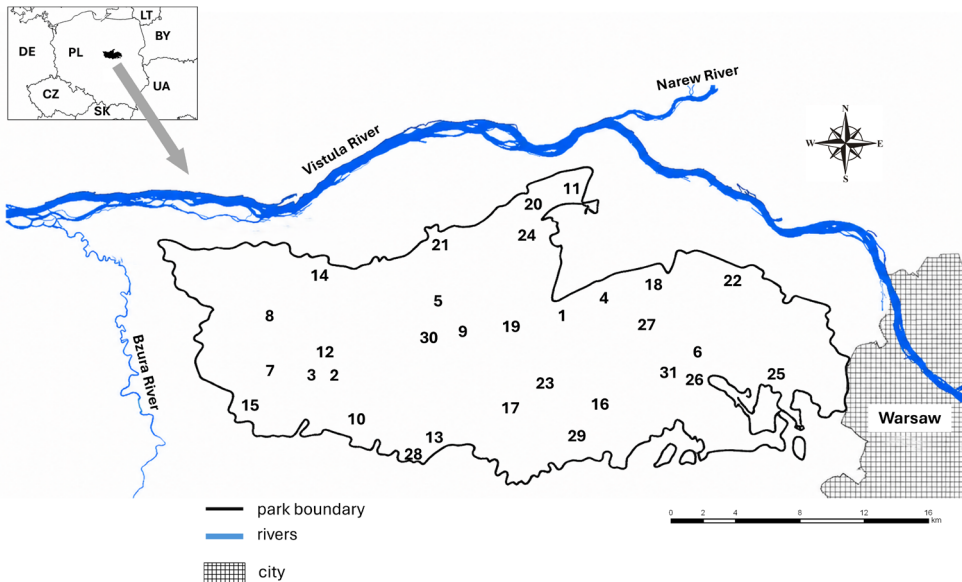


Figure 1. Locations of insect sampling sites within Kampinos National Park: 1 – Aleksandrów, 2 – Bieliny Kampinoskie, 3 – Bromierzyk, 4 – Brzozówka, 5 – Cisowe, 6 – Długie Bagno, 7 – Famułki Brochowskie, 8 – Famułki Królewskie, 9 – Górkki, 10 – Granica, 11 – Grochalskie Piachy, 12 – Karolinów, 13 – Korfowe, 14 – Krubiczew, 15 – Lasocin, 16 – Ławy, 17 – Łubiec, 18 – Małocice, 19 – Nowa Dąbrowa, 20 – Nowe Grochale, 21 – Nowy Wilków, 22 – Palmiry, 23 – Roztoka, 24 – Rybitew, 25 – Sieraków, 26 – Truskaw, 27 – Truskawka, 28 – Wiejca, 29 – Zaborówek, 30 – Zamość, 31 – Zdrojowa Góra.



Figure 2. Example sampling sites in Kampinos National Park: A – Aleksandrów, B – Górki, C – Wiejca, D – Truskawka. Photo by Dawid Marczak.

For each locality, the corresponding UTM grid square code is provided. Species new to the Kampinos National Park are marked with an asterisk (*). Numbers in square brackets indicate locality numbers explained in Figure 1.

RESULTS

Detailed faunistic data on the occurrence of 23 Cassidinae species in the area of Kampinos National Park are presented below. The material examined confirms, with newly collected specimens, all seven species previously reported in the literature.

At present, 23 Cassidinae species are known from Kampinos National Park out of the 32 species recorded in Poland. This means, that almost 72% of the Polish Cassidinae has been recorded from the Park.

****Cassida azurea*** Fabricius, 1801

[9] – Górki [DC69], in the plant community *Alopecuretum pratensis*, 1 ex., 8 Jun 2012.

A rarely recorded species, known from the Wielkopolska–Kujawy Lowland, the Mazovian Lowland, Lower Silesia, the Kraków–Wieluń Upland, the Sandomierska Lowland, and the Western and Eastern Sudety Mountains (Burakowski et al. 1991). The species is associated with plants of the family Caryophyllaceae, particularly species of the genus *Silene* L. and *Saponaria officinalis* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida denticollis* Suffrian, 1844**

- [1] – Aleksandrów [DD70], in a heavily degraded plant community *Koelerio glaucae-Corynephoretea canescentis*, 1 ex., 17 Jul 2021;
- [2] – Bieliny Kampinoskie [DC69], in scrub vegetation along the Łasica Canal, 1 ex., 8 Apr 2020;
- [4] – Brzozówka [DD70], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 30 Apr 2020;
- [5] – Cisowe [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 28 Jun 2010;
- [8] – Famułki Królewskie [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 8 Jul 2020;
- [9] – Górki [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 28 Jul 2020;
- [13] – Korfowe [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 20 May 2020;
- [17] – Łubiec [DC79], on the margin of a dirt road, 1 ex., 11 Jun 2018;
- [24] – Rybitew [DD70], in a ruderal plant community, 3 ex., 15 Jul 2013;
- [30] – Zamość [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 4 ex., 28 Jun 2010.

One of the most common representatives of the genus *Cassida* in Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). The species is associated with plants of the family Asteraceae, particularly species of the genera *Achillea* L., *Tanacetum* L., and *Artemisia* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

***Cassida flaveola* Thunberg, 1794**

- [5] – Cisowe [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 11 Jun 2020;
- [9] – Górki [DC69], in the plant community *Alopecuretum pratensis*, 1 ex., 16 Jul 2022;
- [10] – Granica [DC69], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 8 Jul 2017;
- [12] – Karolinów [DC59], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 11 Aug 2020;
- [14] – Krubiczew [DD60], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 14 Jul 2023;
- [18] – Małocice [DD70], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 7 Jul 2023;
- [22] – Palmiry [DD80], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 7 Jul 2023;
- [23] – Rostoka [DC79], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 18 Jun 2020;
- [26] – Truskaw [DC89], in the plant community *Koelerio glaucae-Corynephoretea canescentis*, 1 ex., 6 Jun 2009.

A common species, recorded from numerous localities throughout Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with various plant species of the family Caryophyllaceae (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida hemisphaerica* Herbst, 1799**

- [10] – Granica [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 20 Jun 2012.

A common species, recorded from numerous localities throughout Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with various plant species of the family Caryophyllaceae (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida lineola* Creutzer, 1799**

- [15] – Lasocin [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 19 May 2014.

A rarely recorded species, recorded from the Pomeranian Lake District, the Wielkopolska–Kujawy Lowland, the Mazovian Lowland, Lower Silesia, the Małopolska Upland, the Lubelska Upland, the Roztocze Upland, and the Western Beskidy Mountains (Burakowski et al. 1991). It has also recently been reported from the Sandomierska Lowland (Wąsowska 2002). The species is associated with various representatives of the genus *Artemisia* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

Cassida margaritacea Schaller, 1783

- [5] – Cisowe [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 11 Jun 2020;
[9] – Górki [DC69], in the plant community *Alopecuretum pratensis*, 1 ex., 23 Jul 2023;
[24] – Rybitew [DD70], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 15 Jul 2013;
[30] – Zamość [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 28 Jun 2010.

A rarely collected species, known from scattered localities in various parts of the country (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with plant species of the family Caryophyllaceae (Warchałowski 2000).

Cassida murraea Linnaeus, 1767

- [2] – Bieliny Kampinoskie [DC89], in scrub vegetation along the Łasica Canal, 1 ex., 8 Apr 2020.

A rarely collected species, known from scattered localities in various parts of the country (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with plant species of the genus *Mentha* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida nebulosa*** Linnaeus, 1758

- [24] – Rybitew [DD70], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 15 Jul 2013.

One of the most common representatives of the genus *Cassida* in Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). The species is associated with plants of the family Chenopodiaceae, including both cultivated and wild taxa (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida nobilis*** Linnaeus, 1758

- [29] – Zaborówek [DC79], on a degraded psammophilous grassland, 1 ex., 12 Jul 2023.

A common species, recorded from numerous localities throughout Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with various plant species of the family Chenopodiaceae (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida pannonica*** Suffrian, 1844

- [4] – Brzozówka [DD70], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 18 Jul 2014;
[5] – Cisowe [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 21 Jun 2016;
[10] – Granica [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 20 Jun 2012;
[16] – Ławy [DC79], in the ecotone between a *Corynephorus* grassland and a pine forest, 1 ex., 13 Jul 2016;
[17] – Łubiec [DC79], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 11 Jun 2014;
[27] – Truskawka [DC79], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 2 exx., 7 Sep 2021;
[31] – Zdrojowa Góra [DC89], on a psammophilous grassland, 1 ex., 12 Jul 2023.

A rarely collected xerophilous species, recorded from the Mazovian Lowland, the Małopolska Upland, the Rostocze Upland, and the Sandomierska Lowland (Burakowski et al. 1991). It has also been more recently reported from the Lubelska Upland (Borowiec & Kania 1994), the Białowieża Primeval Forest (Borowiec 1999), the Wielkopolska–Kujawy Lowland (Jałoszyński & Konwerski 2002), as well as the Pomeranian Lake District and the Podlasie Lowland (Borowiec 2003). In recent years, a marked expansion of this species into more humid habitats has been observed (Borowiec 2003). The species is associated with plants of the family Asteraceae (Warchałowski 2000).

Cassida panzeri Weise, 1907

- [11] – Grochalskie Piachy [DD70], on a degraded psammophilous grassland, 1 ex., 22 Jul 2018;
- [15] – Lasocin [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 19 May 2014;
- [22] – Palmiry [DD80], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 19 Jun 2020.
- [31] – Zdrojowa Góra [DC89], on a psammophilous grassland, 1 ex., 12 Jul 2023.

A rarely recorded xerophilous species, recorded from the Pomeranian Lake District, the Mazovian Lowland, the Białowieża Primeval Forest, the Małopolska Upland, the Lubelska Upland, and the Roztocze Upland (Burakowski et al. 1991). It has also recently been reported from the Podlasie Lowland (Borowiec 2003), the Masurian Lake District (Marczak & Lasecki 2011), as well as Upper Silesia and the Eastern Beskidy Mountains (Szczepański et al. 2015). In recent years, a marked expansion of this species into more humid habitats has been observed (Borowiec 2003). The species is associated with plants of the family Asteraceae; it has been collected, among others, on *Scorzonera humilis* L., *Tragopogon pratensis* L., and *Taraxacum officinale* F.H. Wigg. (Warchałowski 2000).

Cassida prasina Illiger, 1798

- [15] – Lasocin [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 19 May 2014;
- [17] – Łubiec [DC79], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 28 Jun 2010;
- [26] – Truskaw [DC89], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 16 Jun 2010;
- [28] – Wiejca [DC69], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 29 Apr 2010.

A common species, recorded from numerous localities throughout Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with plant species of the family Asteraceae and is most frequently collected on *Achillea millefolium* L. (Warchałowski 1978).

****Cassida rubiginosa*** Müller, 1776

- [3] – Bromierzyk [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 11 Aug 2020;
- [12] – Karolinów [DC59], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 11 Aug 2020;
- [14] – Krubiczew [DD60], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 14 Jul 2023;
- [15] – Lasocin [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 17 May 2020;
- [16] – Ławy [DC79], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 11 Jul 2020;
- [17] – Łubiec [DC79], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 2 ex., 28 May 2010;
- [21] – Nowy Wilków [DD60], in the ecotone between a wet meadow and a pine forest, 1 ex., 3 Jul 2020;
- [26] – Truskaw [DC89], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 3 ex., 14 Jul 2021;
- [28] – Wiejca [DC69], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 29 Apr 2010;
- [30] – Zamość [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 2 Jul 2020;
- [31] – Zdrojowa Góra [DC89], on a psammophilous grassland, 1 ex., 29 Jun 2020.

One of the most common representatives of the genus *Cassida* in Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). The species is associated with plants of the family Asteraceae, primarily with the genera *Carduus* L., *Cirsium* L., and *Arctium* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida rufovirens*** Suffrian, 1844

- [30] – Zamość [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 28 Jun 2010.

A rarely recorded species, recorded from the Baltic Coast, the Pomeranian Lake District, the Wielkopolska–Kujawy Lowland, the Mazovian Lowland, Lower Silesia, the Trzebnickie Hills, the Kraków–Wieluń Upland, the Roztocze Upland, the Eastern Sudety Mountains, and the Eastern Beskidy Mountains (Burakowski et al. 1991). It has also recently been reported from the Lubelska Upland (Ścibior 1998) and the Podlasie Lowland (Ścibior 2010). The species is associated with various plants of the family Asteraceae, primarily *Matricaria chamomilla* L., *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) Sch. Bip., and *Achillea millefolium* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida sanguinolenta* O.F. Müller, 1776**

- [2] – Bieliny Kampinoskie [DC69], in scrub vegetation along the Łasica Canal, 2 exx., 8 Apr 2020;
- [3] – Bromierzyk [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 11 Aug 2020;
- [4] – Brzozówka [DD70], in a sedge reed bed, 1 ex., 8 Apr 2024;
- [7] – Famułki Brochowskie [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 17 May 2020;
- [15] – Lasocin [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 19 May 2014;
- [16] – Ławy [DC79], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 11 Jul 2020;
- [26] – Truskaw [DC89], in the plant community *Koelerio glaucae-Corynephoretea canescentis*, 1 ex., 28 May 2010;
- [29] – Zaborówek [DC79], on a degraded psammophilous grassland, 1 ex., 18 Aug 2009.

A common species, recorded from numerous localities throughout Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with plant species of the family Asteraceae and is most frequently collected on *Achillea millefolium* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida sanguinosa* Suffrian, 1844**

- [8] – Famułki Królewskie [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 16 May 2009.

A rarely collected species, known from scattered localities in various parts of the country (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with plant species of the family Asteraceae and is most frequently collected on *Tanacetum vulgare* L., *Achillea ptarmica* L., and various species of the genus *Artemisia* (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida stigmatica* Suffrian, 1844**

- [7] – Famułki Brochowskie [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 17 May 2020.

Until recently, a rarely recorded species, known from single localities in various parts of the country (Burakowski et al. 1991). Since the end of the 20th century, an increasingly rapid expansion of this species has been observed (Borowiec 2003). The species is associated with *Tanacetum vulgare* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida vibex* Linnaeus, 1767**

- [5] – Cisowe [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 11 Jun 2020;
- [8] – Famułki Królewskie [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 16 May 2009;
- [17] – Łubiec [DC79], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 2 exx., 28 May 2010;
- [26] – Truskaw [DC89], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 18 Aug 2010;
- [28] – Wiejca [DC69], in the plant community *Molinietalia caeruleae*, 1 ex., 26 May 2009;
- [31] – Zdrojowa Góra [DC89], on a psammophilous grassland, 1 ex., 29 Jun 2020.

One of the most common representatives of the genus *Cassida* in Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). The species is associated with plants of the family Asteraceae, primarily with the genera *Carduus* L., *Cirsium* L., and *Arctium* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

***Cassida viridis* Linnaeus, 1758**

- [2] – Bieliny Kampinoskie [DC69], in scrub vegetation along the Łasica Canal, 1 ex., 8 Apr 2020;
- [4] – Brzozówka [DD70], in a sedge reed bed, 1 ex., 8 Apr 2024.
- [6] – Długie Bagno peat bog [DC89], in a reed bed at the margin of a degraded peat bog, 1 ex., 14 Jun 2020;
- [25] – Sieraków [DC89], in scrub vegetation along a mid-meadow drainage canal, 1 ex., 15 May 2010;
- [26] – Truskaw [DC89], small pond, on *Mentha* spp., 1 ex., 14 Jul 2008;
- [31] – Zdrojowa Góra [DC89], in scrub vegetation along a mid-meadow drainage canal, 1 ex., 2 Jul 2023.

One of the most common representatives of the genus *Cassida* in Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). The species is associated with numerous plant species of the family Lamiaceae (Warchałowski 2000).

****Cassida vittata* Villers, 1789**

- [8] – Famułki Królewskie [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 16 May 2009;
- [12] – Karolinów [DC59], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 11 Aug 2020;
- [20] – Nowe Grochale [DD70], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 14 Jul 2023.

A common species, recorded from numerous localities throughout Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with various plant species of the families Caryophyllaceae and Chenopodiaceae (Warchałowski 2000).

****Hispa atra* Linnaeus, 1767**

- [5] – Cisowe [DC69], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 28 Jun 2010;
- [8] – Famułki Królewskie [DC59], in a ruderal plant community, 1 ex., 16 May 2009;
- [12] – Karolinów [DC59], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 11 Aug 2020;
- [23] – Roztoka [DC69], in the plant community *Arrhenatherion elatioris*, 1 ex., 18 Jun 2020.

A common species, recorded from numerous localities throughout Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991). It is associated with various grass species of the family Poaceae (Warchałowski 2000).

****Hypocassida subferruginea* (Schränk, 1776)**

- [8] – Famułki Królewskie [DC59], on *Convolvulus arvensis* L., 1 ex., 16 May 2009;
- [19] – Nowa Dąbrowa [DC79], on *Convolvulus arvensis* L., 1 ex., 12 Aug 2018;
- [25] – Sieraków [DC89], on *Convolvulus arvensis* L., 1 ex., 22 Jul 2015.

A rarely recorded species, known from single localities in various parts of the country (Burakowski et al. 1991). The species is associated with *Convolvulus arvensis* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

***Pilemostoma fastuosum* Schaller, 1783**

- [4] – Brzozówka [DD70], in a sedge reed bed, 1 ex., 14 May 2025.

A rarely recorded species, recorded from the Baltic Coast, the Wielkopolska–Kujawy Lowland, the Mazovian Lowland, the Podlasie Lowland, Lower and Upper Silesia, the Małopolska Upland, and the Roztocze Upland (Burakowski et al. 1991). The species is associated with plants of the family Asteraceae, primarily of the genus *Pulicaria* L. (Warchałowski 2000).

DISCUSSION

Based on the original data presented above and the available literature, it can be concluded that 23 Cassidinae species have so far been recorded from Kampinos National Park, out of the 32 species reported from Poland (Burakowski et al. 1991, 2000), which constitutes nearly 72% of the Polish tortoise beetles. This is undoubtedly an exceptionally high number of species for a relatively small protected area on a national scale such as Kampinos National Park.

With regard to research on Cassidinae, Kampinos National Park compares very favorably with other areas protected under various conservation regimes. Published data on tortoise beetles from protected areas, with less restrictive protection regimes, such as landscape parks, remain relatively scarce.

Among the remaining 22 Polish national parks, data on this group of leaf beetles are available for only six parks. In each of them, fewer species have been recorded than in Kampinos National Park: Białowieża National Park – 18 species (Borowiec 2001); Ojców National Park – 14 species (Kubisz et al. 2021); Świętokrzyski National Park – 13 species (Buchholz et al. 2021); Bieszczady National Park – 10 species (Borowiec 1984); “Bory Tucholskie” National Park – 8 species (Sienkiewicz & Konwerski 2025); and Babia Góra National Park – 6 species (Szafranec et al. 2021).

Data are also available from several landscape parks: Knyszyn Forest Landscape Park – 12 species (Gutowski et al. 2024); Suwalski Landscape Park – 8 species (Gutowski et al. 2020); Spalski Landscape Park – 8 species (Jaskuła et al. 2009); Łódź Hills Landscape Park – 2 species (Jaskuła et al. 2010); and Stobrawa Landscape Park – 2 species (Mazur et al. 2024). Limited knowledge of tortoise beetles in protected areas is probably due to the lack of specialists and the decline of traditional faunistic studies.

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STRESZCZENIE

Materiały do poznania fauny Kampinoskiego Parku Narodowego (centralna Polska): Cassidinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

W Europie podrodzina Cassidinae obejmuje 70 gatunków z czego w Polsce grupa ta jest reprezentowana przez 32 gatunki z rodzajów: *Cassida* Linnaeus, 1758, *Hypocassida* Weise, 1893, *Pilemostoma* Desbrochers des Loges, 1884 i *Hispa* Linnaeus, 1767. Praca przedstawia szczegółowe informacje faunistyczne dotyczące występowania na obszarze Kampinoskiego Parku Narodowego 23 gatunków tarczyków, co stanowi blisko 72% Cassidinae Polski. Niewątpliwie jest to wysoka liczba gatunków jak na stosunkowo niewielki w skali kraju obszar chroniony jakim jest Kampinoski Park Narodowy. Materiały do badań zbierano w latach 2008–2025 w granicach Kampinoskiego Parku Narodowego.

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