характерна определенная степень пластичности, которая позволяет подавлять защитные реакции и отбрасывание капель пади, препятствующие взаимодействию с муравьями.

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Revision of the carpet beetle (Dermestidae) collections from: Siberian Zoological Museum and Museum MPGU, Moscow; private collections of I.V. Shokhin, D. Kasatkin, B. Georgi

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During the study of the collections interesting information was obtained, as the fauna of the carpet beetles changed. The revealed species contribute to the fauna of Russian Dermestidae. The areas of distribution of a number of species have been clarified (*Attagenus afganus* Hava, 2000; *Paranavelsis punktatus* (Scopoli, 1772); *Attagenus pushkini* Herrmann, Kadej & Hava, 2015; et. all). The labels rewritten verbatim. In this part of the work we do not try to evaluate or challenge the finding of species, but we state the fact of the representation of these species in collections. Below you will find information about the fauna, as well as detailed data on species recently marked without specifying specific information. The nomenclature of taxon is adopted according to the system of Háva (Háva, 2015). The annotations include dissemination information (by state) and necessary comments. The distribution is given by Háva (Háva, 2015).

These data supplement information on the fauna of dermestid beetles of Russia (Pushkin, 2017; Pushkin, Hava, Herrmann, 2015). The material presented in the collections is of great scientific interest. So it is necessary to assess the charges of E. Reitter. However, we did not observe the corresponding label.

For the first time we registered the following species: in Turkmenistan – *Attagenus aurantiacus* Reitter, 1900, *Att. londisimus* Pic, 1904, *Dermestes pardalis* Billberg in Schönherr, 1808, *Ctesias serra* (Fabricius, 1792); in Uzbekistan – *Attagenus simplex* Reitter, 1881; in Armenia – *Attagenus bifasciatus* (Olivier, 1790), *Dermestes elegans* Gebler in Ledebour, 1830; in

Azerbaijan – *Dermestes sardous asiaticus* Háva, 2002; in Kazakhstan – *Attagenus afghanus* Háva, 2000, *Attagenus aristidis* (Pic, 1894); in Iran – *Attagenus aurantiacus* Reitter, 1900; in Turkey – *Attagenus unicolor simulanus* Solsky, 1876; in Algeria – *Anthrenus latefasciatus* Reitter, 1892; in Russia – *Dermestes mustelinus* Erichson, 1846, *Paranovelsis pantherinus* (Ahrens, 1814), *P. punctatus* (Scopoli, 1772), *Attagenus aristidis* Pic, 1894, *Megatoma ruficornis* Aubé, 1866, *Anthrenus caucasicus* Reitter, 1881, in the mountain part of southern Russia – *Anthrenus zebra* Reitter, 1889, and a new locality for *Attagenus pushkini* Herrmann, Kadej & Háva, 2015; in Latvia – *Megatoma undata* L., 1758, *Anthrenus amoenulus* Reitter, 1896; in Thailand – *Dermestes fasciventris* Reitter, 1881, *Anthrenus latefasciatus* Reitter, 1892; in USA – *Attagenus bifasciatus* (Olivier, 1799), *Dermestes szekessyi* Kalik, 1950; in Syria – *Attagenus suspiciosus* Solsky, 1876; in the «Caucasus» – *Attagenus scalaris* (Pic, 1894); in Georgia – *Megatoma undata* L., 1758; on the coast of the Caspian Sea – *Attagenus smirnovi* Zhantiev, 1973; in the Crimea – *Dermestes intermedius intermedius* Kalík, 1951, *Attagenus quadrimaculatus* Kraatz, 1858; in Central Asia – *Attagenus ionicus* Zhantiev, 2005; in Spain – *Dermestes dimidiatus* Steven in Schönherr, 1808.

In the next article we will try to trace the development of the modern fauna of the dermestid. But even now we can conclude that the development of transport routes in the world contributed to the resettlement of many species.

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Фауна и структура населения дождевых червей (Oligochaeta: Lumbricidae) двух геоботанических высотных экотонов (Западный Кавказ, кубанский вариант поясности, бассейн р. Белая)

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Высотные геоботанические экотоны отражают коренную перестройку экосистем и, как любые переходные сообщества, обладают высоким биологическим разнообразием. Граница высотных поясов определяется тепловым балансом и среднегодовым количеством осадков, характеризуя экологическую валентность доминирующих видов растительности, образующих высотные пояса. Различия экспозиционного положения,