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INTRODUCTION

The municipality of Kelmendi is in the northern part of the Republic of Albania, in the administrative territory of the Malësi e Madhe District, Shkodër District and on the border with the Republic of Montenegro. The municipality of Kelmendi has a very varied relief and with great contrasts due to the geological construction, the height of the relief forms, the climate, and the vegetation. This area creates the possibility for a variety of forms of flatraforts. The flatraforts represent the order with the richest species of the class IINSECTA. Biology appears diverse, as regards its progress as well as the number of generations. They are carefully collected by putting them in entomological bottles and then carefully transferred to entomological mats, placing the needles with heads according to the established rules. After the determination of the material, the consultation with the endangered category according to the IUCN was done. The study provides considerations for 12 endangered coleopteran species in this area.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material was collected during the period March-September 2023, in the area of Kelmendi-Hoti. This area creates the possibility for a variety of forms of flatraforts. They are carefully collected by putting them in entomological bottles and then carefully transferred to entomological mats, placing the needles with heads according to the established rules. For each species caught, notes were kept about the habitat, identification, chorology and locality. For the determination of the type of habitat and chorology of the species, referred to PAPANISTO 2001. The determination of flatrates was made according to known methods.



Area of Kelmendi

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

SOME ENDANGERED BEETLE SPECIES OF THE KELMENDI AREA, example:

1. *Calosoma sycophanta* (Insecta Coleoptera, F. Carabidae)
 Status: EN. Habitat It is found in forest environments of broad-leaved forests. Identification Size 17.5-28 mm, black-blue color, green-gold elytra, copper-red hue. Chorology Holarctic Type. The life of the larval stage lasts a few weeks and the imago stage is reported to live 2-4 years. The flight period is May-August.

1. Analysis of study results

12 endangered species identified during the expeditions conducted in this area were analyzed. Referring to the endangered categories according to the IUCN, the 12 species belong respectively to:
 EN category – 3 types
 LR category – 2 types
 CR category – 2 types

2. Correlation analysis between the number of species and the family to which they belong.

The coleopterans analyzed belong to 5 different families, respectively:
 Family Carabidae – 2 species
 Family Scarabidae – 2 species
 Family Meloidae – 1 species
 Family Lucanidae – 2 species
 Family Cerambycidae – 5 species

3. Analysis of the correlation between the number of species and the chorology to which they belong

The analyzed coleopterans belong to 6 different groups:
 Balkan-Anatolian – 1 type
 Palaearctic – 5 species
 European – 3 types
 Eurosiberian – 1 type
 Euro-Anatolian

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

- The species under consideration belong to 4 risk categories based on the IUCN categorization. Respectively: 3 types are of the EN category, 2 types of LR category, 2 types of CR category, 5 types of VU category. Their continuous monitoring plays an important role in maintaining species diversity for this area.
- Special attention should be paid especially to the endangered species, those of the CR category.
- Of the species taken in the study, the family represented by the largest number of endangered species is Cerambycidae family(5).
- Examining the relationship between the endangered species and the chorology of their distribution, we note that the most represented studied species are the Eurosiberian chorology type with 11 species and the Mediterranean with 8 species

REFERENCES

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