

**Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute**

**CONTRIBUTION OF AMATEUR  
NATURALISTS INTO BIOLOGICAL  
DIVERSITY STUDIES**

*Proceedings*

of International Scientific Conference  
devoted to the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary  
of Lajos Vágner's birthday  
(2015, May 14-16, Beregszász, Ukraine)

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**CONTRIBUTION OF AMATEUR NATURALISTS INTO BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY STUDIES:** Proceedings of International Scientific Conference devoted to the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Lajos Vágner's birthday (2015, May 14-16, Beregszász, Ukraine – Uzhhorod, 2015. – 676 p.

The book presents materials devoted to the life path, scientific heritage and different aspects of creative work of nature researchers – both professional scientists and amateur naturalists, history of studies of different plant and animal groups, exploration of natural complexes, establishing of protected areas, arboreta, as well as history of making and forming collection funds of herbaria, botanical gardens, forest-parks etc. For experts in biology, history of biological science and nature protection, school teachers, higher school students, as well as students of local lore, history and economy.

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## ADAM ULANOWSKI – UNRECOGNIZED NATURALIST

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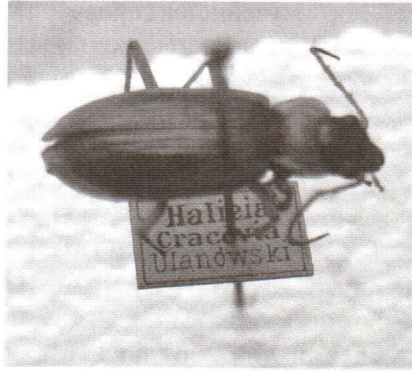
Name of Polish entomologist Adam Ulanowski is shrouded in mystery... At one time he was a famous scientist, despite his young age, and maintained contact with prominent entomologists in Europe, among them Edward Merkl, Edmund Reitter, Dr. Kruper, Ed. Keraman and several others. But for some reason there is no information about him in biographic references (for example, *Słownik biologów polskich*, 1987).

In this publication we tried to collect all available information about this extraordinary and unrecognized scientist.

Adam Ulanowski (hrabia Sulima) was born on 3 June 1861 (22 May by the old calendar) in Baltynow (Inflanty polskie). He was studying at the St. Anne High School in Krakow (Gimnazjum św. Anny w Krakowie) until 30 March 1882. In 1881-1883 he studied at the drug department of Jagiellonian University, and in 1883-1885 – at the philosophical department (Corpus studiosorum, 2015, in press).

While studying at the high school and university A. Ulanowski was far from his family and visited home only for summer vacation. During that time he was collecting insects. In 1881 and 1882 he made an expedition to the Baltic States, collecting significant entomological material (over a thousand species of beetles) that was later described in his work about Coleoptera Polish Livonia (Ulanowski, 1884). After possibly graduating from the university in Krakow (no documents in the archives of the city were found), he worked at the Jan Kazimierz University (Lviv), under the supervision of Professor Benedict Dybowski. This is evidenced by his article in the journal “Kosmos” (Ulanowski, 1887), in which he points «... *Napisal Adam Sulima Ulanowski, asystent przy katedrze Zoologii Uniwersytecie lwowskim...*».

In his works A. Ulanowski described several new species of beetles including: *Acylus kotulae* Ulanowski, 1884, *Rhytirrhinus dybowskyi* Ulanowski, 1887, *Cathormiocerus spalatensis* Ulanowski, 1887, *Orina distinctissima* Ulanowski, 1887. In addition, in his publication on Coleoptera Polish Livonia he mentions his collection of weevils from the Caucasus, which was gathered before 1886. Collection of insects of Adam Ulanowski was purchased by B. Dybowski for Zoological Museum of Lviv University (Brzęk, 1994). Despite the wars, it survives and is stored in the collections of the Zoological Museum of Lviv University and includes about 5 thousand specimens (Шидловський, 2003; Шидловський, Затушевський, 2010; Шидловський, 2012).



Besides insects, Adam Ulanowski also collected birds in the Caucasus and Persia during 1883-1884 years. This ornithological collection won a gold award at the exhibition in Vienna in 1885 (Zieliński, 1935; Stosunki polsko-irańskie).

The fate of the researcher is unknown ...

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## ИСТОРИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ МЕЛОВОЙ ФЛОРЫ ХАРЬКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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## THE HISTORY OF CRETACEOUS FLORA STUDYING IN THE KHARKIV REGION

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**ABSTRACT.** The article presents data about the history of flora and vegetation studying of cretaceous outcrops in the Kharkiv region. The special attention is given to the protection of unique flora. In order to preserve the gene pool of these plants a number of protected areas of local significance and national park "Dvurechansky" was created in the Kharkiv region. This park presents all of the relict vegetation of cretaceous outcrops. In the botanical garden of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University exposure of cretaceous flora has been recreated. It is shown that the cultivation of rare species ex situ can become a major way to restore of damaged ecosystems in future.

Изучением флоры и растительности меловых обнажений юго-восточных регионов Европы, и, особенно, вопросами происхождения этой своеобразной кретофильной флоры занимались многие ученые конца XVIII – начала XIX столетий. Еще в конце XVIII века великий естествоиспытатель П.С. Паллас обращал внимание на необходимость ее детального исследования. В 1777 году академик И.А. Гюльденштедт впервые описал уникальные меловые горы, покрытые сосной, по берегам реки Северский Донец в окрестностях известного Святогорского монастыря.

Один из известнейших русских ботаников, неутомимый исследователь флоры Украины и вообще южной России – В.М. Черняев, обследуя Харьковскую губернию, уделял большое внимание растениям меловых обнажений. Его «Конспект флоры» (1859) долгое время оставался первой