

Proposed thesis describes nesting behaviour of gregarious solitary bee species *Andrena vaga*. The knowledge of behaviour in solitary bees can be very important, because solitariness might represent the initial point in the evolution of eusociality and obligate cleptoparasitism. A population of the studied species was observed continuously for two nesting seasons, which enabled me to describe basic demographic characteristics of studied species such as length of bee season, longevity, density of population, number of nests per female life, etc. All the observed behavioural patterns were described in ethogram and their exact position in provisioning cycle was determined. This information helped me to compile average daily activity of studied species. I found out major differences in bee behaviour in both years and between nonparasitized and stylized (parasitized by *Stylops*) bees. I proved the existence of intraspecific cleptoparasitism in form of usurpations. Because it is crucial to link female to the provisioned cell for the detection of intraspecific cuckoo-like behaviour, I tested two new methods of underground cell marking – protein marking and fluorescent dye marking.