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Arnaldo Bordoni - A new species of *Lathrobium* from Orocco Mountain in Emilia (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae).

Latrobium degiovannii n. sp. from Orocco Mountain (Emilia), very closely related to *L. etruscum* Piccioli from Tuscany, is described and compared with *L. doderoi* Abeille from Genova and *L. zoiai* Briganti from La Spezia.

Loris Colacurcio - The Coleoptera Scarabaeoidea Laparosticta of Bologna area (Italy).

The Author carried some research on the Scarabaeoidea Laparosticta of Bologna area (Italy), whose fauna was poorly know until now. Ninthy-three species (2 Trogidae, 8 Geotrupidae, 1 Ochodaeidae, 55 Aphodiidae and 27 Scarabaeidae) are listed. Some ecological and zoogeographical aspects are briefly discussed.

Simone Fattorini - The tenebrionid beetles of the Circeo National Park (Central Italy) (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae).

In the framework of a reserach program devoted to the study of the tenebrionid beetles of coastal areas in the Mediterranean, the tenebrionids of Circeo National Park, a large protected area facing the Tyrrhenian Sea (Central Italy), is analysed in order to explore the main ecological and zoogeographical features of the tenebrionid communities living in different habitats. Taking into account all available data, a reasoned list of 38 recorded species is presented, with indication of their geographical distribution and ecology. Based on ecological preferences, four tenebrionid guilds were recognised: (1) alophilous species inhabiting the beach-dune system; (2) ground-dwelling species characteristic of dunes and opena areas; (3) xylophilous species of mesoigrophilic woods and wet areas; (4) ground-dwelling and xylophilous species characteristic of maquis and thermophilic Mediterranean woods. High values of tenebrionid species richness were observed for the beach-dune system and for mesophilic woods and wet areas. High richness associated to sandy dunes can be related to the fact that many tenebrionid groups are well adapted to desert habitats. Both dunes and mesophilic woods and wet areas harbour large numbers of stenoptopic species. Stenotopic species occurring on dunes are represented by tenebrionids strictly associated to sandy habitats, while those of forests are typically xylophilous beetles, sometimes associated with particular vegetation types. To study faunal relationships between habitats, a cluster analysis was performed (Jaccard index + UPGMA) using a absence/presence matrix of each species in each habitat. Three main clusters were observed: (1) beach and dunes; (2) maquis habitats; (3) wet areas and mesophilic woods. Habitats were also classified (Morisita index + UPGMA) on the basis of the percentage of stenotopic, oligotopic and eurytopic species occurring in each habitat. The beach-dune system was clearly separated from all other habitats due to its fauna composed of many stenotopic species. Wet areas and mesophilic woods were grouped in the same cluster due to the

high number of stenotopic and oligotopic species. The zoogeographical analysis showed the presence of eight chorotypes. The prevailing chorotypes are the West Mediterranean and Mediterranean ones, showing a typically Mediterranean composition of the fauna. However, “northern” chorotypes are also recorded. A comparison of the chorological composition observed in each habitat revealed a high percentage of species with “Mediterranean” distributions (i. e. Mediterranean, W-Mediterranean and E-Mediterranean chorotypes) in the beach, dune, and maquis. By contrast, “European” species (i. e. species belonging to the European and S-European chorotypes) showed high percentages in wet areas and mesophilic woods. Based on the frequency of chorotypes occurring in each habitat, habitats were classified using Morisita index and UPGMA. Three main cluster were obtained: (1): beach (with only Mediterranean species); (2) dunes and maquis (with a high proportion of species belonging to Mediterranean chorotypes); (3) wet areas and natural forests (with high proportion of European chorotypes). Generally speaking, the beach-dune system and the maquis harbour thermophilic species, having an open country trend, while forest habitats harbous more mesophilic species. As a whole, the occurrence of many thermophilic species with “Mediterranaen” chorotypes can be related to the Mediterranean feature of the area. The occurrence of some mesophilic species with “northern” chorotypes can be related to the presence, in the study area, of hygrophilic/mesophilic forests. Finally, results were compared with those obtained for other Tyrrhenian coastal areas, showing a high degree of consistence.

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