

BOLLETTINO

DELL'ASSOCIAZIONE ROMANA
DI ENTOMOLOGIA

VOL. LXII (2007) N. 1-4



Endemismi italiani 50 - Riccardo Dionisi. *Sigara (Subsigara) italica* Jaczewski, 1933 (Heteroptera, Corixidae)...I-II

Cassola F. - Editoriale...II

Marzio Zapparoli, Iris Biondi – Centipedes of the Natural Regional Reserve Monte Rufeno and adjacent areas (Latium, Central Italy) (Chilopoda)...p. 1

Based on the results of faunistic and ecological research carried out in 1989-2006, the centipedes of the Natural Regional Reserve Mount Rufeno (2,892 ha) and the adjacent Natural Monument Forest of Sasseto (61 ha) (Latium, Central Italy) are represented by 27 species. Given the variety of sampling methods used (pitfall traps, sifting soil, hand collection), the faunistic knowledge about the Reserve is considered satisfactory (24 species); still incomplete is the information on the Forest of Sasseto (12 species), especially for Geophilomorphs. An analysis of the main chorotypes shows a very high percentage of species with wide distribution in Europe (51.8%), low is the percentage of species with wide distribution in the Mediterranean Basin (18.5%) and with broad distribution in Palearctic Region (7.4%); Italian endemic elements are represented by 6 species (22.2%), all of south-european affinity and more or less restricted to the Apennine range. The *Quercus cerris* oak forest, the more representative forest type by extension in the area, host 19 species. The most constant elements in this forest type are *Eupolybothrus fasciatus*, *Lithobius cassinensis*, *L. castaneus*, *Cryptops parisi*, *Geophilus richardi*, all termophilous or termo-mesophilous forest species; mesophilous elements are few represented or absent. The mesophilous mixed broadleaved forest of Sasseto is also characterized by a large number of species (12); *Eupolybothrus grossipes* and *Strigamia acuminata*, both mesophilous Central-European species, generally typical of the more internal montane mesophilous forest formations in Central Apennine, are the most characteristic species. Relatively rich are also the *Castanea sativa* forest (10 species), whose coenosis consists of mesophilous or termo-mesophilous forest species, and the coniferous reforestation (10 species), in which species of the adjacent *Quercus cerris* forest are present. Ten species of centipedes are also present in the *Alnus* riparian forest, which community is characterized by mesophilous elements as *Eupolybothrus grossipes* and *L. tylopus*, both also present in the Forest of Sasseto. Rather poor is the *Quercus ilex* forest (8 species), no characterizing species are present in this forest formation.

Riccardo Dionisi - The aquatic Heteroptera from Latium (Heteroptera: Gerromorpha, Nepomorpha)...p. 13

In this work, in order to provide a general and up to date contribution to the knowledge of the aquatic Heteroptera community in the bodies of water of Latium, has been drawn up an update faunistic list, that shows an ecologic and biogeographic research. The research has been done looking through all the material available in the roman public collections, considering the bibliographic quote and carrying out several sample throughout the all region. On the all, has been pointed out the presence of 44 species, which represent more than the 50% of the known fauna all over Italy. There are 5 new species in the fauna of Latium, in between those the presence of *Sigara italica*, considered endemic in the "padana" area, stands out. In accordance with the geographic and climatic complexity of Latium, has been highlighted a clear preponderance of species with an extensive distribution in the palearctic area (62%) and a good percentage in the European (20%) and Mediterranean (11%) distribution. From an ecologic point of view, analysing the 5 found typology of bodies of water (lake, tidal pool, springs, rivers, moats), it is clear the taste of aquatic

Heteroptera for lentic or partially lotic waters. Infact the bigger number of the species has been found by the tidal pool and next to the moats, while the springs, due to the continuous human activities, and the rivers, due to the flow, are the places with less species. At the end, the work underlines the necessity to perform new research and to protect the humid area always with less space, in few protect area.

Augusto Vigna Taglianti, Paolo Bonavita, Paolo Maltzeff – Carabids of the “Tenuta Presidenziale di Castelporziano”. Addenda (Coleoptera, Carabidae)...p. 101

Alessandro B. Biscaccianti, Luigi Petruzzello - *Leiopus femoratus* in central Apennine (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)...p. 105

New records of *Leiopus femoratus* from central Apennine (Abruzzo and Campania regions) are provided, together with a new host plant (*Quercus robur*) in Italy. *L. femoratus* was previously known from Venezia Giulia, Campania (old records), southern Calabria and Sicilia (old records). According to this paper, the species is new to Abruzzo and confirmed to Campania. Detailed and updated distribution in Italy is also given.

Agostino Letardi, Rinaldo Nicoli Aldini – Contribution to knowledge of Neuropterida (Raphidioptera, Megaloptera, Neuroptera) in Molise (central Italy)...p. 111

An annotated checklist is provided of the Neuropterida species of Molise region (central Italy), collected by the authors or examined by them in some public and private collections, or even recorded by previous Authors. On the whole, at least 41 species, belonging to the families Raphidiidae, Sialidae, Osmylidae, Chrysopidae, Hemerobiidae, Sisyridae, Coniopterygidae, Mantispidae, Myrmeleontidae, Ascalaphidae, are reported. The following 25 species are recorded for the first time in Molise: *Phaeostigma (Pontoraphidia) grandii*, *Xanthostigma aloysiana*, *Hypochrysa elegans*, *Italochrysa italica*, *Chrysopa dorsalis*, *Dichochrysa lavifrons*, *D. clathrata*, *Hemerobius (Hemerobius) handschini*, *H. (H.) micans*, *H. (H.) stigma*, *Wesmaelius (Kimminsia) subnebulosus*, *Megalomus tineoides*, *Megalomus pyraloides*, *Micromus angulatus*, *Sisyra nigra*, *Conwentzia psociformis*, *Perlamantispa aphavexelte*, *Palpares libelluloides*, *Synclisis baetica*, *Myrmecaelurus trigrammus*, *Euroleon nostras*, *Distoleon tetragrammicus*, *Megistopus lavicornis*, *Libelloides coccajus*, *L. lacteus*.

Andrea Grassi, Ilaria Pimpinelli, Mario Pinzari, Alberto Zilli – Some noteworthy records of Macromoths from central Italy (Lepidoptera).

On the basis of original records from Central Italy, new data and comments on the following macromoth species are given: *Stygioides colchicus* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851) is confirmed for Central Italy; *Eupithecia sardoa* Dietze, 1910, *Paucgraphia erythrina* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1852]) and *Idaea mediaria* (Hübner, 1819) are recorded further south along the Italian Peninsula, the last species hence turning out parapatric with its sister species *I. leipnitzii* Hausmann, 2004; *I. rhodogrammaria* (Püngeler, 1913), *Evisa shawerdae* Reisser, 1930, *Cardezia affinis* (Rothschild, 1913) and *Caradrina (Eremodrina) flava* Oberthür, [1876] are firstly recorded from the Italian mainland (the last one being also new to Italy); and *Caradrina (Boursinidrina) germainii* (Duponchel, 1835), *Lacanobia (Diataraxia) splendens* (Hübner, 1808) and *Thumata senex* (Hübner, 1808) are shown to occur also in Central Italy. Some remarks on the taxonomical concepts of

Stygioides colchicus and *Cardepia affinis* with respect to those of *S. tricolor* (Lederer, 1858) and *C. sociabilis* (de Graslin, 1850), respectively, are also given.

Reperti...p. 145

Recensione...p. 147

Atti sociali...p. 149