

Notes on Lepidoptera from Central Italy
Bemerkungen zu einigen Schmetterlingsarten aus Mittelitalien
by
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Zusammenfassung:

Die vorliegende Arbeit ergänzt die zusammenfassende Liste der Macrolepidoptera aus Mittelitalien (PROLA et al., im Druck), die bereits vor vielen Jahren zur Veröffentlichung eingereicht wurde.

Aufgrund dieser unglaublich langen Zeit, die seitdem vergangen ist, bin ich gezwungen, die wertvollen Daten über die Verbreitung einiger Rhopalocera und Bombyces (s.l.) zu veröffentlichen.

Die gegenwärtigen Kenntnisse über die Rhopalocera in Zentralitalien basieren auf früheren Veröffentlichungen von VERITY (1940-1953), die hier aufzuführen zu weit führen würde (Details siehe PROCA et al., im Druck). Danach erschienen noch einige Arbeiten, die sich mit Teilgebieten beschäftigten (ZANGHERI, 1961; JANSE, 1959 und 1961; TEOBALDELLI, 1976).

Sehr wenig ist über die Bombyces Zentralitaliens bekannt und die Daten der Sesiidae, über die hier berichtet wird, sind von Wichtigkeit.

Summary:

The present paper summarizes the comprehensive list of Macrolepidoptera of Central Italy (PROLA et al., in press) which was submitted for publication many years ago.

Due to the incredibly long time which has elapsed and as I have valuable data on the distribution of Rhopalocera and Bombyces (s.l.) in Central Italy, I am compelled to publish this paper.

Present knowledge of Rhopalocera in Central Italy is based on early papers too long to list here (for details see PROLA et al., in press), the data of which were published by VERITY (1940-1953). Since then a few papers have appeared dealing with restricted areas (ZANGHERI, 1961; JANSE, 1959 & 1961; TEOBALDELLI, 1976).

Very little is known about Bombyces of Central Italy and the data on Sesiidae reported here are particularly important.

Nymphalidae

Euphydryas aurinia (ROTTENBURG, 1775)

This species has a much wider range than it was supposed to have. Reported only from a few scattered places in Marche, Lazio, Lucania and Puglia,

E. aurinia has been collected in Lazio: Bacugno, Fraile, Pizzo di Sevo 1500 m, Mt. Terminillo 1100 m, Sella dei Ghiacci 1750 m, Vallemare 900 m. In Abruzzo: Barisciano 1000 m, Capistrello 900 m, Castel di Ieri, Castel del Monte 1200 m, Gioia Vecchio 1200 m, Gran Sasso-Campo Imperatore 1500 m, Forca Caruso, Magliano dei Marsi, Mt. Nuria 1250 m. We collected this species also in Marche: Forca Canapine 1500 m and in Umbria: Castel S. Maria 1170 m.

This species seems to prefer small open areas in woodland at low altitudes between 700 and 1000 m, whilst on higher altitudes, 1100-1750 m, it flies on grassy subalpine meadows. It is a local species but numerically abundant when found, even though number fluctuations have been observed over the years. Populations from different localities are sometimes very different in pattern which seem to be rather constant.

Melitaea diamina (LANG, 1789)

This species had been previously collected in Peninsular Italy only in a restricted biotope in Lucania, Mt. Vulture (SBORDONI, 1964; HARTIG, 1968 & 1971). PROLA has discovered it in Lazio, Vivaro Romano 500 m and in Molise, Montenero Val Cocchiara 900 m. BOLLINO (pers. comm.) informs me that *M. diamina* has also been collected in Campania.

As SBORDONI (1964) pointed out *M. diamina*, more than a glacial relict must be considered a hygrophilous relict, that is why it is found only in humid and scattered biotopes.

Brenthis hecate (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775)

Reported from Lucania (JANSE, 1959; ZANGHERI, 1960) and Puglia (PARENZAN, 1975), it has been collected in Lazio, Mt. Terminillo 1200 m and in Abruzzo, Prati del Sirente 1300 m and Celano. These populations differ considerably from those of Toscana, described as *florida* VERITY, in the much smaller size and yellowish colouration. If compared with other populations within its range, the population from Abruzzo seems to resemble *rubecola* de SAGARRA from Central Spain.

Satyridae

Lasiommata petropolitana (FABRICIUS, 1787)

This species was reported from Abruzzo (CURO, 1874; CALBERLA, 1887) according to STANDFUSS, but since then not reported anymore, except by de LATTIN (1967) probably on the basis of the same old citation. Many authors were of opinion that *L. petropolitana* had erroneously been reported from Central Italy. FELICI and myself have found this species in two distinct biotopes in Lazio, Monti della Laga 1700 m and in Abruzzo, Campo Imperatore 1500 m. It is very localized in open rocky places and flies only a few days

from the end of May to the first week of June.

Arctiidae

Apaidia rufeola (RAMBUR, 1832)

Only two specimens collected in Lazio, Monte Circeo and Palo, during May and September, respectively. STAUDINGER & REBEL (1901) and SEITZ (1910) had reported this species from Central Italy.

Ocnogyna baetica (RAMBUR, 1836)

Only one male, collected by BARBERA, in Abruzzo, Pescara. It is reported from Campania (MARIANI, 1940-1941).

Sphingidae

Sphinx ligustri (LINNÉ, 1758)

Listed by CALBERLA (1887) from Campagna Romana. Due to its rarity, this species is reported from Lazio: Acilia, Casaccia, Castelfusano, Roma Montesacro. Recently reported from Puglia (PARENZAN, 1977).

Hyles vespertilio (ESPER, 1779)

Marche is the southern limit of the Italian range (TEOBALDELLI, 1971). Only a few specimens have been collected in Lazio, Vallemare and Villanova.

Proserpinus proserpina (PALLAS, 1772)

A very uncommon species, reported only from Lazio (ROSTAGNO, 1911). It has been collected in Umbria, S. Faustino; Lazio, Casaccia, Monte Fofliano, Olgiata, Roma, Roma-Marcigliana; Abruzzo, Magliano dei Marsi and Palena; Lucania, Monticchio.

Lasiocampidae

Dendrolimus pini (LINNÉ, 1758)

This species was bred many years ago by PROLA from larvae found in Marche, S. Benedetto del Tronto. It was then reported from Marche, Vallata del Fiastra (TEOBALDELLI, 1971). A few specimens have been collected in Lazio, Roma-Olgiata and Sabaudia.

Endromididae

Endromis versicolora (LINNÉ, 1758)

Reported from Marche (TEOBALDELLI, 1971) and Lazio (ZANGHERI, 1965). It has been collected also in Umbria, Narni; Lazio, Cervara, Monteflavio, Monti di Rocca Romana, Olgiata; Abruzzo, Verrecchie.

Psychidae

Pachythelia villosella (OCHSENHEIMER, 1810)

Only a few specimens collected in Lazio, Acilia and Santa Marinella, during May and June, Reported from Marche (TEOBALDELLI, 1976) and Puglia (PARENZAN, 1977).

Rebelia plumella (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1843)

Apparently not previously known to occur in Peninsular Italy. A single specimen collected by PROLA, near Rome, in April.

Sesiidae

Paranthrene tabaniformis (ROTTENBURG, 1775)

It has been collected, not uncommonly but localized, from sea level up to 1000 m, from May to August, in Lazio, Filettino 1000 m, Lido di Roma, Roma.

Bembecia hylaeiformis (LASPEYRES, 1801)

A few specimens collected in Lazio, Lido di Roma.

Synanthedon typhiaeformis (BORKHAUSEN, 1789)

Scarce in Umbria, Orvieto S. Faustino and in Lazio, Roma and Sabaudia, from May to July.

Synanthedon cruentata (MANN, 1859)

This species is reported only from Sicily. A few specimens collected in Umbria, Orvieto S. Faustino, during May and July, and in Lazio, Lido di Roma.

Synanthedon formicaeformis (ESPER, 1779)

This species is reported on the basis of a few specimens collected by PARVIS in Lazio, Fiumata 900 m.

Dipsosphecia himminghoffeni (STAUDINGER, 1866)

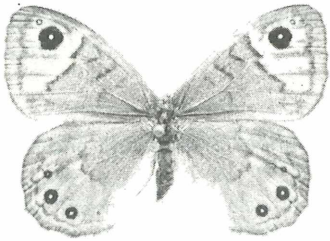
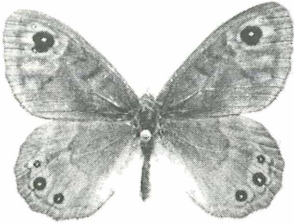
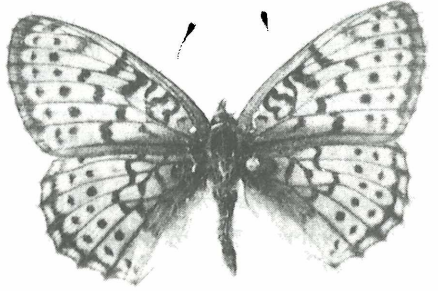
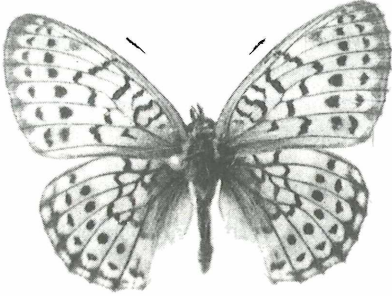
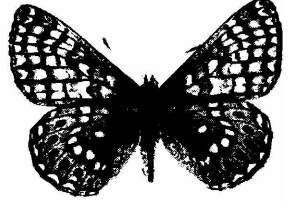
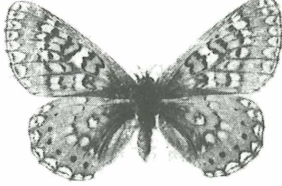
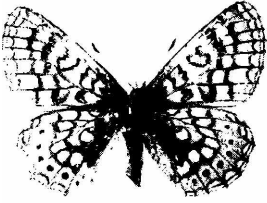
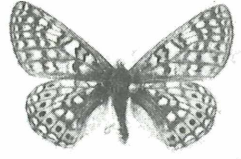
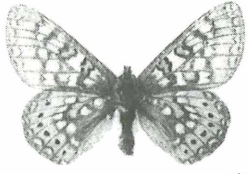
Frequently met with in the hills, scarce in the lowland. It has been collected in Umbria, Orvieto S. Faustino and in Lazio near Rome, from June to the end of August.

Dipsosphecia magillaeformis (HÜBNER, 1816)

Not uncommon, from June to August, in Umbria, Orvieto S. Faustino and in Lazio, Ostia and Rome.

Chamaesphecia astatifformis (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1845)

Only a single specimen collected near Rome, Montesacro, on 27.VII.1941.



Chamaesphecia muscaeformis (VIEWEG, 1789)

A single specimen from near Rome, on 22.VI.1952.

Chamaesphecia corsica (STAUDINGER, 1856)

Reported from Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, it has been collected from sea level to 800 m, in Lazio, Castelfusano, Torre Astura, Tuscolo.

Microsphecia tineiformis (ESPER, 1769)

This is a species bound on *Echium vulgare* L., a plant commonly found in the mediterranean area. It is reported from Rome, Pratica di Mare, Acilia and Marcigliana.

Hepialidae

Hepialus lupulinus (LINNÉ, 1758)

Very scarce in Lazio, Amatrice, Arsoli, Cervara, Olgiata and in Umbria, Narni. Recently reported from Marche (TEOBALDELLI, 1976) and Lucania (WOLFSBERGER, 1971), but widely distributed in other Italian provinces.

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Fig. 1:

Euphydryas aurinia. Left row: Lazio, Monti Aurunci, Fraile, 700 m, 23.V.1971
middle row: Abruzzo, Gran Sasso, Castel del Monte, 1200 m, 31.V.1973.
right row: Marche, Forca Canapine, Monti Sibillini, 1500 m, 17.VI.1973.

Fig. 2:

Brenthis hecate. Abruzzo, Prati del Sirente, 1200 m, 24.VI.1972.
Left: ♂, right: ♀.

Fig. 3:

Lasiommata petropolitana Lazio, Monti della Laga, Pizzo di Sevo, 1700 m, 10.VI.1972. Top: ♂, bottom: ♀

Fig. 4:

Endromis versicolora. Top: ♂, Lazio, Monti di Rocca, Romana, 400 m, 21.III. 1970. Bottom: ♀, Lazio, Olgiata, 100 m, 6.IV.1967.

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Die systematische Stellung der Neopseustidae

von

PETER V. KÜPPERS und WOLFGANG SPEIDEL

Unter den primitiven, urtümlichen Lepidopteren ist die Familie der Neopseustidae, von der bislang nur sieben Arten in drei Genera bekannt sind (insgesamt 26 Exemplare), zweifellos eine der kleinsten, sicherlich jedoch für die Phylogenie der Lepidopteren nicht die unbedeutendste Familie.

Die Neopseustidae M. HERING, 1925 haben eine weitgehend ostpalaearktische und orientalische Verbreitung mit einer Ausnahme: der neotropischen *Apoplania chilensis* DAVIS, 1975.

Bislang würde diese monotrypische Kleinschmetterlingsfamilie zu den exoporschen Mnesarchaeidae in Beziehung gebracht, weil die Weibchen der in Frage kommenden Arten irrtümlich ebenfalls als exoporsch angesehen wurden (COMMON, 1975).

Während die Mnesarchaeidae, eine zu den Aplostomatoptera zählende Familie, in der Tat exoporschen Charakter besitzen (DUGDALE, 1974) zeigen die Weibchen der Neopseustidae einen einwandfrei monotrypischen Bau der Genitalarmatur, wobei jedoch durch eine tiefe Einbuchtung im 7. Abdominalsternit eine eigentümliche Sonderentwicklung realisiert wird.

Zwar ist die streng isolierte, spezifisch an Neuseeland gebundene Verbreitung der Mnesarchaeidae kein Beweis für die Zusammenhanglosigkeit mit den Neopseustidae, da es hinreichend Beispiele für disjunkte Vorkommen von Taxa verschiedener Stufe gibt, jedoch ist das oben genannte Charakteristikum in Verbindung mit der Sonderentwicklung dieser Familie innerhalb der Aplostomatoptera Hinweis genug auf eine sehr alte und in einer anderen Richtung spezialisierte, von den Neopseustidae deutlich verschiedene Familie.

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