

Interesting distribution records of Orthoptera from the Greek mainland and some neighbouring islands

by

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ABSTRACT. — New or interesting faunistical data of Orthoptera are given from the mainland of Greece and some neighbouring islands. It appears that 17 recorded species are new to the fauna of this area (*Sphingonotus (Sphingoderus) carinatus* (De Saussure) is recorded for the first time from the Balkans, while the records of *Acrometopa syriaca* Brunner von Wattenwyl and *Calliptamus tenuicercis* Tarbinsky are the first ones from the mainland of Europe.

INTRODUCTION

Up to now a survey of the orthopterous fauna of Greece does not exist. A study of the literature indicates that our knowledge at this point is unsatisfactory. In order to get more information it appeared necessary to collect at the spot. For this purpose the author and his family spent their summer-holidays in Greece since 1969. As a result 27,000 specimens, representing almost 200 species, have been collected from more than 300 localities scattered over the mainland of Greece and the islands of Évvoia (= Euboea), Póros, Levkás, Kérkira (= Corfu) and Kríti (= Crete). A review of the fauna of the last mentioned island has been published recently (Willemse & Kruseman, 1976). However, to give a survey of the whole of Greece, both the mainland and the islands, is a much more complicated task. It appeared necessary both to describe several new taxa and to revise some already described ones. Part of this work has been done (Willemse, 1971a-1976b), but still many problems have to be dealt with. It is obvious that a reliable review of the Greek Orthoptera requires a lot of time. Anticipating the publication of this review, I give already now some new or interesting faunistical data, based on the material mentioned above.

ENSIFERA

The localities mentioned under the species are followed by a number (in parentheses) which refers to a list of localities and a map given below.

Acrometopa syriaca Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878: Kolindrós (5); Litókhon (7). The range of this species was known to reach from Iran to western Anatolia, extending into some neighbouring Aegean islands. Not yet recorded from the mainland of Greece and Europe.

Leptophyes bosci Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878: Mt. Panaitolikón (29). Not recorded from Greece previously. The known range of this species covers Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Romania, extending into northern Italy and Yugoslavia as far south as Bosna-Hercegovina, which is remarkably distant from the Greek locality.

Poecilimon ornatus (Schmidt, 1850): Mt. Vértion (2c); Mt. Vértion (3a-f); Piéria Mts. (6b, 6d); Eptakhóri (14); Mt. Smólikas (15a); Métsovon (16a); Mt. Tzoumérka (20a). This species is distributed from northeastern Italy and southern Austria, over Yugoslavia to Albania and Yugoslavian Makedonija. I could trace only one record (Werner, 1933b: 190) which probably refers to the Greek area: Mt. Kaïmakchalán over which passes the Greek-Yugoslavian border near Flórina. The present material from Greece indicates that the range of *ornatus* extends further southwards into northwestern Greek Makedhonia and into the Píndhos range at least as far south as Mt. Tzoumérka. It is noted here that, at least in the wooded northern and western slopes of the Piéria Mts., *ornatus* occurs together with another, not yet described, *Poecilimon* species of the *ornatus*-group. The range of this new species extends southwards, covering Mt. Ólimbos (Willemse, 1974b: 352) and the adjacent northern and western areas of Thessalía.

Poecilimon gracilis (Fieber, 1853): Mt. Vérnon (3a-b, 3e). Not yet recorded from Greece. The range of this species covers southern Austria, western Yugoslavia, extending into Albania, Yugoslavian and apparently also into northwestern Greek Makedhonia.

Poecilimon laevisimus (Fisher, 1853): Levkás, Áno Exánthia (20a); Kallithéa (41); Karítaina (42); Vassai (43); Kámpos (45); Taiyetos Mts. (46a). This species has a particular range: Sicilia (type-locality) and the Ionian islands Levkás, Meganísi and Zákynthos (Ramme, 1933: 533; 1939: 46; Ebner, 1954: 553). Its occurrence in the Pelopónnisos was not yet known.

Poecilimon ebneri Ramme, 1933: Mt. Vérnon (3a-b); Mt. Smólikas (15b). New to Greece. Hitherto the species was known only from the type-locality Paštrik, Albania and from Mt. Perister, southwestern Yugoslavian Makedonija (Karaman, 1961: 41).

Poecilimon thessalicus Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1891: Piéria Mts. (6b-d); Mt. Ólimbos (8a-c); Sérvia (9); Elassón (10a-b); Mt. Óssa (12a-b); Mt. Pílion (13). This species was known from Mt. Óssa (type-locality) and some near localities (Ramme, 1933: 550; Werner, 1933a: 402), the island of Skíathos (Werner, 1938: 166) and Mt. Ólimbos (Willemse, 1974b: 352). Apparently the range extends much more northwestwards, as far as the Piéria and Sérvia areas.

Conocephalus (C.) conocephalus (Linnaeus, 1767): Igoumenítsa (21); Nikópolis (23); Kérkira, lake Ántinioti (24); Levkás, Vasilikí (27); Árgos (35); Messíni (44); Spárti (47); Skála (48). The range of this Ethiopian species extends into the southernmost parts of Europe and Anatolia. Previously recorded from two localities of the Pelopónnisos (Harz, 1967: 477; 1969b: 104), but apparently also distributed over the western side of the mainland of Greece and the Ionian islands.

Conocephalus (Xiphidium) ebneri Harz, 1966: Ioánnina (18). New to the Greek fauna. Actually the species was known only from the type-locality, Baldrin, Albania (Harz, 1969b: 111). Among the Greek material, the not yet known macropterous form occurs.

Tettigonia cantans (Fuessly, 1775): Mt. Vérnon (3e). Not yet recorded from Greece. This species is widely distributed from western Europe into Palaearctic Asia and from southern Finland to the northern half of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. It has not been recorded from Montenegro, Albania, Yugoslavian Makedonija and Turkey. Its isolated occurrence in northwestern Greek Makedhonia may be allied with the ecological conditions of that area, which much resemble those of central Europe and the northern Balkans.

Metrioptera (Roeseliana) fedtschenkoi ambitiosa Uvarov, 1924: Ágras (1); Mt. Vérnon (3a); Métsovon (16b); Ioánnina (18); Pláka (19); Koróni (22); Nikópolis (23); Kérkira, lake Ántinioti (24); Panagítsa (38); Kalávrita (39); Psófis (40). The subspecies *ambitiosa* was described after a single male from the surroundings of Thessaloníki (Uvarov, 1923: 153; 1924: 533). The range was known to cover northeastern Greek Makedhonia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavian Makedonija (Harz, 1969a: 313; Götz, 1969: 175), but apparently extends all over the mainland of Greece, including Kérkira and the Pelopónnisos. It is noted here that the samples of some populations, especially those from the Pelopónnisos, are transitional between *ambitiosa* and *bispina* (I. Bolívar), which was described from Anatolia.

Metrioptera (Vichetia) oblongicollis (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1882): Mt. Vémion (2a-b); Mt. Vérnon (3c-e); Piéria Mts. (6a-b); Mt. Ólimbos (8c); Elassón (10c); Dheskáti (11); Lithía (4); Eptakhóri (14); Métsovon (16a-b); Timfristós (28b); Mt. Oiti (30a); Stimfália-Psari (37). Not yet recorded from Greece. The range of this species was known to cover Srbija (= Serbia), Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavian Makedonija. Apparently it extends much more southwestwards into Greek Makedhonia, Thessalia, the Píndhos range, Steréa and the Pelopónnisos. The material from Yugoslavian Makedonija is attributed usually to the much resembling species *knippereri* Ramme, 1951. The Greek material presents all transitional forms between *oblongicollis* and *knippereri*, which may justify the preference to the former name.

Pholidoptera stankoi Karaman, 1960: Mt. Ólimbos (8c); Mt. Smólikas (15a); Khrisomiléa (17). Previously known only from the western mountains of Yugoslavian Makedonija (type-locality) and the adjacent part of Greek Makedhonia (Willemse, 1976a: 22). However, the range of this species is much larger, extending into southern Greek Makedhonia and the Píndhos range, as far south as Khrisomiléa.

Pholidoptera griseoptera (De Geer, 1773): Eptakhóri (14); Mt. Smólikas (15c). This species, widely distributed over the Palaearctic area, was recently recorded from northwestern Greek Makedhonia (Willemse, 1976a: 20). It occurs also in the northern part of the Píndhos range.

Psorodonotus illyricus macedonicus Ramme, 1931: Mt. Vérmion (2d); Mt. Véron (3a-b); Piéria Mts. (6c); Mt. Smólikas (15b); Métsovon (16a-b); Mt. Timfristós (28a); Mt. Oíti (30a-b). While the nominate subspecies lives in northwestern Yugoslavia, *macedonicus* occurs in Montenegro, Kosmet and Yugoslavian Makedonija. This subspecies was recently recorded from the Píndhos range near Métsovon (Harz, 1976: 58), but is apparently more widely distributed over the northwestern part of the mainland of Greece.

Anterastes serbicus Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1882: Mt. Vérmion (2d); Mt. Véron (3b); Piéria Mts. (6c); Mt. Ólimbos (8b); Mt. Óssa (12b). This high-mountain species was known from Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, W. Anatolia and recently from Greece: Mt. Ólimbos (Willemse, 1974b: 352) and Mt. Vérmion (Harz, 1975a: 12). The range in Greece covers at least the high mountains of Makedhonia and northwestern Thessalia.

Pachytrachis gracilis (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1861): Mt. Véron (3e); Eptakhóri (14); Mt. Smólikas (15c); Mt. Tzoumérka (20b). Not yet recorded from Greece. The range of this species is known to cover northern Italy, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, southern European U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and Albania. Apparently it extends also into Greek Makedhonia and the Píndhos range.

Gampsocleis abbreviata Hermann, 1874: many localities of Greek Makedhonia, Thessalia, Stereá and the Pelopónnisos. This species was known to occur in Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria and in Greek Makedhonia and Thessalia, but not yet recorded from Stereá and the Pelopónnisos. In Mt. Vérmion (2d) the species was found above the timberline.

Ephippiger ephippiger ephippiger Fiebig, 1784: Mt. Véron (3b); Piéria Mts. (6b); Mt. Ólimbos (8b). Not yet recorded from Greece. The occurrence in Greek Makedhonia fits in with the known range which reaches from Austria to Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania.

CAELIFERA

Podisma pedestris pedestris (Linnaeus, 1758): Mt. Vérmion (2d); Mt. Véron (3a-b, 3e); Piéria Mts. (6b-c); Mt. Ólimbos (8a-b). The range of the nominate subspecies extends from western Europe far into Palaearctic Asia and from northern Europe into Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria and the European part of Turkey. Previously recorded from Greece only twice: Mt. Kaïmakchalán (Werner, 1933b: 200, compare *Poecilimon ornatus*) and Mt. Ólimbos (Willemse, 1974b: 352). Unlike Harz's record (1975b: 236) that the species occurs in the mountains of southern Greece, the range in Greece appears to be limited to the northern part of the mainland.

Odontopodisma decipiens Ramme, 1951: Mt. Ólimbos (8c). New to the Greek fauna. The range of this species reaches from northern Italy and Switzerland to the Ukraina and from Czechoslovakia to Bulgaria and Yugoslavian Makedonija.

Calliptamus coelesyriensis coelesyriensis (Giglio-Tos, 1893): Évvoia, Mt. Dhírfis (32); Paradísea (33); Mt. Kteniás (36); Taiyetos Mts. (46b). The nominate form is distributed from western Pakistan and Afghanistan to Anatolia and some neighbouring Aegean islands. Besides the species has been recorded from Athínai (= Athens) (Werner, 1933b: 200), Monemvasía, southeastern Pelopónnisos and the neighbouring island of Spétsai (Werner, 1937: 151). Neither Jago in his generic revision (1963: 344) nor Harz (1975b: 358) had material of this species from the Greek mainland. The present material proves the occurrence of nominate *coelesyriensis* in the Pelopónnisos, Attikí and Évvoia.

Calliptamus tenuicercis Tarbinsky, 1930. The range of this species reaches from western Pakistan and Afghanistan all over Iran, Iraq, southern Caucasus, extending into Syria, Lebanon, Israel and over the southern part of Anatolia into some neighbouring islands of the Dhodhekánisos (= Dodecanese) (Jannone, 1936: 212). Although I have no material from the area dealt with in this paper, it appears quite interesting to mention the occurrence of this

species not far from the Greek border in Yugoslavian Makedonija: Barovo (Mt. Bošava), 600 m, dry stubble fields, 10.IX.1964 & 28.VII.1965, F. Willemse c.s. (15 ♂, 20 ♀) (49). Apparently this is the first record of *tenuicercis* from Yugoslavia and the mainland of Europe.

Leptoternis candidus personatus Zanon, 1926: Kérkira, lake Korission (25). Not yet recorded from Greece. The nominate subspecies occurs in Sardegna, while *personatus* is known from Sicilia and southern Italy.

Sphingonotus (Sphingoderus) carinatus (De Saussure, 1888): Évvoia, Néa Artáki (31). Not yet recorded from Greece and the Balkans. The range of this species covers northern Africa, Anatolia, the extreme southeastern part of European U.S.S.R., extending far into Palaeartic Asia.

Notostaurus anatolicus (Krauss, 1896): several localities in Greek Makedhonia, Thessalia, Stereá and the Pelopónnisos. Not previously recorded from the Greek mainland. The range of this species reaches from Israel and Iran to the southern European part or the U.S.S.R., some Aegean islands and Yugoslavian Makedonija.

Euthystira brachyptera (Ocskay, 1826): Mt. Vérnon (3a, d-e); Piéria Mts. (6a, d); Mt. Ólimbos (8c); Eptakhóri (14); Mt. Oíti (30b). Not yet recorded from Greece. The known range covers central Europe, extending eastwards into Palaeartic Asia and southwards into northern Italy and the Balkans as far south as Montenegro, Yugoslavian Makedonija and Bulgaria.

Stenobothrus lineatus (Panzer, 1796): Mt. Vérnion (2a, 2d); Mt. Vérnon (3a, 3e-f); Piéria Mts. (6b-c); Mt. Ólimbos (8b); Mt. Óssa (12b). Not yet recorded from Greece. This species is widely distributed over Europe and Palaeartic Asia, extending into the mountain areas of southern Europe, including Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and northern Anatolia.

Omocestus viridulus (Linnaeus, 1758): Piéria Mts. (6c). Widely distributed over northern and central Europe and Palaeartic Asia, the species has been recorded from Albania, Yugoslavian Makedonija, Bulgaria and northwestern Anatolia. However, from Greece recorded only from the surroundings of Thessaloníki (Uvarov, 1923: 159; Weidner, 1950: 142).

Omocestus haemorrhoidalis (Charpentier, 1825): Mt. Vérnion (2d); Piéria Mts. (6c); Métsovon (16c). Not yet recorded from Greece. This species has a wide range, covering central Europe, extending into Palaeartic Asia, northern Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, northern Anatolia and apparently also into northern Greece. A previous record under this name from the southern Pelopónnisos (Werner, 1902: 113) refers to *O. minutus* (Brullé), which is very common in that area (compare Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1882: 102, 114-115).

Chorthippus (Glyptobothrus) crassiceps (Ramme, 1926): Póros, 2 ♂ 3 ♀ (34). Only the ♀ holotype from Póros was known (Harz, 1975b: 891).

Chorthippus (Glyptobothrus) sangiorgii (Finot, 1902): Levkás, Komílion (26b). This species was known only from the type-locality, the neighbouring island of Kefallínia (Werner, 1927: 149; Harz, 1975b: 863).

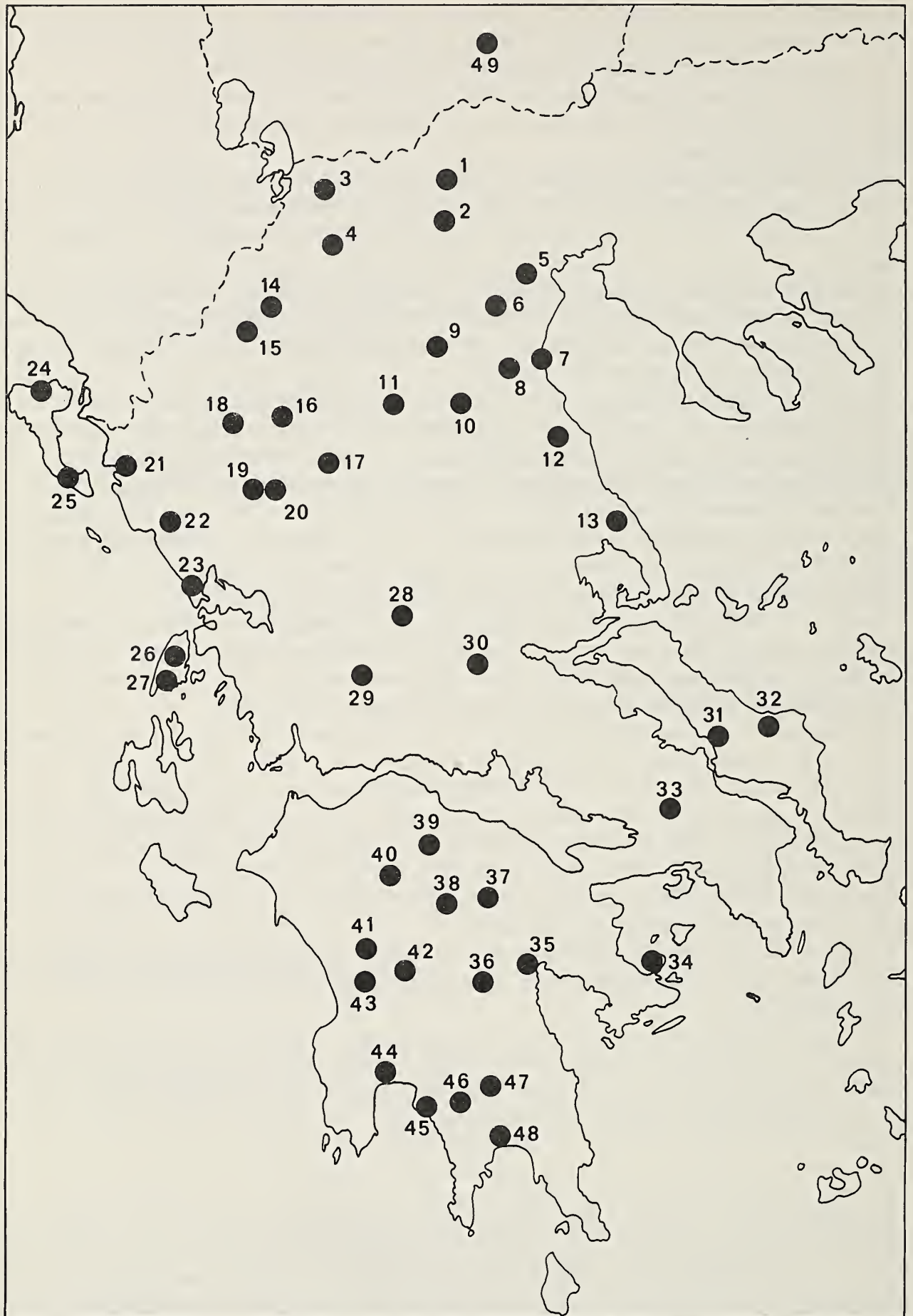
Chorthippus (Glyptobothrus) apricarius apricarius (Linnaeus, 1758): Mt. Vérnon (3b); Piéria Mts. (6c). Not yet recorded from Greece. The nominate subspecies is widely distributed all over northern and central Europe, extending into Palaeartic Asia and known from Albania, Yugoslavian Makedonija, Bulgaria and western Anatolia.

LOCALITIES

The numbers refer to the map. The dates of collecting are from 2.VII. to 11.VIII. in 1966, 1969 and following years up to 1976. The orthography is taken from the Greek maps, published by Dh. & V. Loukopoulos, Stóa Nikóloudhi 10, Athínai. It is noted here that the Greek orthography, used in these maps, is not invariably similar, which may bring about an arbitrary choice of the correct spelling. The transliteration of Greek into Roman characters is in agreement with the system proposed by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, London.

1. Ágras, 300 m

2. Óros Vérnion: a, Séli, above EOS refuge, 1650 m; b, between Séli and Náousa, 1000 m; c,



- EOS refuge "Tría Pigádia", W. of Náousa, 1350 m; d, above the latter refuge, 1800—2000 m
3. Óros Véron: a, Pisodhéri, 4 km E., 1600—1700 m; b, Mt. Bela Voda, NE. of Pisodhéri, 1700—1971 m; c, Álona, 2 km E., 1000 m; d, Flórina, 12 km W., 1000 m; e, Drosopigi, 6 km SW., 1200 m; f, Yávros, 10 km E., 1000 m
4. Lithía, eastern side of lake of Kastoriá, 700 m

5. Kolindrós, 10 km W.
6. Piéria Óri: a, Velvendós, 250 m; b, between Velvendós and Katafyio, 950-1400 m; c, above Katafyio, 1450-2000 m; d, Ftéri, 10 km NW., 1250 m
7. Litókhon, Hotel "Lito", 0—20 m
8. Óros Ólimbos: a, above Litókhon and EOS refuge "A", 1800—2400 m; b, above Sparmós and EOS refuge "B", 1800—2300 m; c, between Leptokariá and Kariá, 500—1000 m
9. Sérvia, 5—8 km S., 600 m
10. Elassón: a, 4 km W., 300 m; b, Kallithéa, 600 m; c, 20 km NW.
11. Óros Óssa: a, between Dhímitra and Anatolí, 400 m; b, above Anatolí, 1400—1800 m
12. Dheskáti, 10 km SW., 700 m
13. Óros Pílion, above Portariá, 700—1200 m
14. Eptakhóri, 1180 m
15. Óros Smólikas: a, above Ayía Paraskeví, 1100—1500 m; b, idem, 1800—2100 m; c, between Kónitsa and Elévtheron, 1200 m
16. Métsovon: a, 3 km E., 1300 m; b, 5—10 km N., 1600 m; c, Óros Mavrovouáni, 1800—2100 m
17. Khrisomiíea, 900—1200 m
18. Ioánnina, 5 km NE., along the lake, 470 m
19. Pláka, along ÁraKhthos river, 300 m
20. Óros Tzoumérka: a, above Katarráktis, 1800—2000 m; b, between Miléa and Sgára, 600 m
21. Igoumenítsa, 5 m
22. Koróni, S. & N. of the village, 10 m
23. Nikópolis, 0—50 m
24. Kérkira, western side of lake Ántinioti, 5 m
25. Kérkira, western side of lake Korission, dunes, 0—5 m
26. Levkás: a, Áno Exánthia, 600 m; b, Komílion, 500 m
27. Levkás, Vasilikí, 0—5 m
28. Timfristós: a, Óros Timfristós above Karpeníson, 1800—2100 m; b, above the village of Timfristós, 1100 m
29. Óros Panaitolikón, above Proussós, summit Xerovouáni, 1400—1650 m
30. Óros Oíti: a, 6—10 km NW. of Pavliani, 1000—1750 m; b, Óros Oíti, above Ipáti, near EOS refuge, 1800—2000 m
31. Évvoia, Néa Artáki, 2 m
32. Évvoia, Óros Dhírfis, above Stení, 1100 m
33. Paradísea, S. of Thívai, 150 m
34. Póros, 4 km NW. of the town, 3 m
35. Árgos, 4 km S., 100 m
36. Óros Kteniás, E. of Akhlahó kambos, 500 m
37. between Stimfalía and Psari, 600 m
38. Panayítsa, 500 m
39. Kalávrita, 700 m
40. Psófis, 600 m
41. Kallithéa, 400 m
42. Karítaina, 500 m
43. Vassai, ruins, 1100 m
44. Messíni, 5 m
45. Kámbos, 400—700 m
46. Taiyētos Óri: a, Tópitsa, above Anóyia, 1200 m; b, above Tópitsa, 1700—2200 m
47. Spárti, 5 km SE.
48. Skála, 7 km SW., 5 m
49. Yugoslavian Makedonija: Barovo (Mt. Bošava), 600 m

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SMART, P., MOUSSAULT'S GROOT VLINDERBOEK. Nederlandse bewerking van The illustrated encyclopedia of the butterfly world in Colour, verzorgd door C. J. Zwakhals. pp. 280, 61 platen, ruim 100 tekstfiguren, bijna alle in kleur. Moussault's Uitgeverij B.V., Baarn. Prijs gebonden f 69,50. ISBN 90-226-1124-8.

Hoofdzaak in dit boek zijn de kleurenplaten over een dubbele pagina, waarop enige duizenden dagvlinders uit alle delen van de wereld, maar vooral uit de tropen, meest familiegewijs zijn afgebeeld in voortreffelijk geslaagde reproducties van kleurenfoto's. Het is alleen een beetje jammer, dat nogal wat exemplaren op de vouw van de bladzij terecht zijn gekomen.

In de eerste 100 bladzijden worden een aantal algemene onderwerpen behandeld, zoals levenscyclus, verspreiding, tekening enz. Interessant is vooral het hoofdstuk dat handelt over de geschiedenis van het vlinders verzamelen. Al deze onderwerpen zijn toegelicht met fraaie ook meest gekleurde afbeeldingen. De Nederlandse tekst en de verzorging van het boek laten niets te wensen over. Slechts één opmerking: op p. 279 zijn enkele namen als nov. aangegeven. Dat waren ze alleen in de eerst verschenen (Engelse) editie. Hier hadden ze met Smart als auteur vermeld moeten worden. — B. J. Lempke.

UYTTENBOOGAART-ELIASSEN STICHTING. Wij herinneren u eraan dat begin mei er een vergadering zal zijn van het bestuur van de Uyttenboogaart-Eliassen Stichting. Aanvragen voor subsidie moeten uiterlijk 15 april in het bezit zijn van de secretaris, Drs. W. van de Wardt, p/a Bank Mees en Hope NV., Herengracht 548, Amsterdam-C. De bestuursleden van de N.E.V. zijn desgewenst graag bereid u te helpen bij het opstellen van een aanvraag. — Red.