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# Sawflies (Hymenoptera, Symphyta) of the southern Magnisía Peninsula, Thessaly, Greece

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**Abstract**

Sawflies (Hymenoptera, Symphyta) have been recorded over an eleven year period (1999-2009) in the lowland and lower colline zone (0-350m above sea-level) on a 75 square kilometre area in the South of the Magnisia Peninsula, Thessaly, Greece. An annotated species list of 85 taxa is presented, together with phenological data. Twelve species are recorded as additions to the Greek fauna, which now with 210 identified species remains rather poorly investigated compared to most other European countries. A further three species are recorded for the first time from the Greek mainland. A clear distinction between two nominal taxa treated in recent works as subspecies of *Tenthredo distinguenda* is no longer possible: *T. hyrcana* BENSON, 1968 is a junior synonym of *T. distinguenda* (STEIN, 1885), syn. nov.

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## Zusammenfassung

Während elf Jahren (1999-2009) wurden in der planaren und der unteren collinen Stufe (0-350m ü. NN) auf einer Fläche von 75 Quadratkilometern der südlichen Magnisía-Halbinsel, Thessalien, Griechenland, Pflanzenwespen (Hymenoptera, Symphyta) gesammelt. Eine kommentierte Liste von 85 Arten wird zusammen mit deren phänologischen Daten vorgestellt. Zwölf Arten werden erstmals für die Fauna Griechenlands gemeldet. Mit aktuell 210 festgestellten Spezies bleibt die griechische Fauna im Vergleich zu anderen europäischen Ländern relativ schlecht erforscht. Weitere drei Arten werden erstmalig vom griechischen Festland nachgewiesen.

Die klare Trennung zweier nomineller Taxa, die in neueren Arbeiten als Unterarten von *Tenthredo distinguenda* aufgefasst wurden, ist nicht mehr möglich: *T. hyrcana* BENSON, 1968 ist ein jüngeres Synonym von *T. distinguenda* (STEIN, 1885), syn.nov.


## Introduction

Knowledge of the taxonomy, biology and distribution of Mediterranean sawflies fauna is very incomplete. Generally, every updated treatment of a particular region results in a large number of new faunistic records or newly described species (e.g., SMITH 1983, BLANK 1993, 2002a, PESARINI 2002, LISTON & SPÄTH 2005, BLANK & TAEGER 2006). A principal reason is the scarcity of local researchers who are in a position to take up during any season the time-consuming fieldwork. A further hindrance has been the poor timing of visits by foreign entomologists. In a summer-dry region such as the Mediterranean, vegetational growth peaks during the cool and humid season. This comparatively short period is of critical importance to a majority of sawfly species in the eumediterranean vegetational zone at lower altitudes. Visiting foreign specialists generally first arrive when conditions have become warm and dry, and the fresh young growth of host-plants suitable for oviposition is no longer available. Additionally, disproportionate attention has been paid to the rather species poor Mediterranean islands, with relative neglect of the much more diverse sawfly fauna of the mainland. Since the first checklist by HELLÉN (1967), there have been only few published contributions on the Greek fauna: e.g., by BLANK (1993), LISTON (1983, 1985), PESARINI (2002, 2006) and SCHEDL (1981). Noteworthy is the discussion by BLANK (1993) of the high species diversity in the mountains of northern Greece, compared to eumediterranean areas.

The present work reports the results of an attempt to record a local fauna in the eumediterranean zone, based on fieldwork carried out nearly throughout the year on the southern Magnisia Peninsula, Thessaly, from 1999 to 2009.

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## Material and Methods

### Study Area

The area investigated measures approximately 10 x 7.5 km and lies in the planar-colline zone around 39°8'N/23°16'E. For various reasons, only about 2 $km^2$ of this area is accessible.

Geology is characterised by metamorphic rocks of diverse ages. Calcitic and sericitic phyllites alternate within very short distances with serpentinite, marble, green slate and chalk breccia. Alluvial sediments are found only occasionally on parts of the inaccessible coast.

Climate is eumediterranean, characteristic of the lowest vegetation zone, with the yearly average temperature being nearly 17 °C according to our own measurements. Frosts in January and February are rare and short, the summer drought can last five months. Winter precipitation often exceeds 600 mm.

More than 700 fern and flowering plant species are native to the area, of which 50 flower during the winter months (K. & L. Standfuss, unpublished data). Without man's influence, the region would be covered with an evergreen forest, dominated by broadleaved tree species. The actual vegetation is a rapidly changing mixture of successional vegetation arising after regularly occurring fires, mechanical and chemical treatment of agricultural areas, and overgrazing by goats and sheep. Settlement by man and an associated increase in the use of the very scarce summer rainfall have recently led to the drying out of the species-rich Mediterranean permanently damp areas. Despite all this, the area can still be described as insect-rich. The number of species of only the aculeate Hymenoptera (Apidae, Vespidae, Sphecidae, Pompilidae, Scoliidae, Chrysididae and Mutillidae) is estimated at about 1000 (L. & K. Standfuss, incompletely published data).

### Sampling

The area was sampled between 1999 and 2009 on more than 500 days by K. & L. Standfuss. Specimens were collected exclusively with entomological nets. Voucher specimens were killed with ethyl acetate, and as a rule pinned and prepared under a stereomicroscope within 24 hours. The majority of specimens was collected by Klaus and Lisa Standfuss. Vouchers are in the collections of Standfuss (Dortmund, Germany), F. Pesarini (Ferrara, Italy) and the Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Müncheberg, Germany). Labels of these specimens bear the locality information "Platania, Volos". Data are also included for a few additional species collected in the same area by S. M. Blank, H.-J. Jacobs, E. Jansen, A. Liston, H. Schnee and A. Taeger during the 11th International Sawfly Workshop at Platania, 05.-08.05.2007. Nomenclature follows TAEGER et al. (2006) except where otherwise mentioned.

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**Data presentation**

The list presents the observed phenology for all species in monthly intervals (3 to 10 for March to October), offering an insight on this neglected aspect of sawfly biology in the eumediterranean zone. Species recorded only in the larval stage are denoted with an L before the month in which these were recorded. Families and subfamilies are listed in alphabetical order, with the species in alphabetical order within these. More detailed collection data and remarks on the significance of the record are only given for selected taxa; particularly those species marked with an asterisk [*], that are apparently recorded for the first time in Greece. Species marked with [°] are recorded for the first time from the Greek mainland. The superscribed number refers to the corresponding entry in "Comments on species". The locality information "Platania, Volos" on the labels of all specimens collected by K. & L. Standfuss is not repeated. Names of collectors are abbreviated: Klaus Standfuss (KL), Lisa Standfuss (LS), Ewald Jansen (EJ), Andrew Liston (AL).

| Species | Ma | Ap | My | Ju | Jy | Au | Se | Oc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **• A r g i d a e •** | | | | | | | | |
| A r g i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| *Arge cyanocrocea* (FORSTER, 1771) | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Arge melanochra* (GMELIN, 1790) | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 8 | 9 | |
| *Arge ochropus* (GMELIN, 1790) | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | 9 | |
| *Arge pagana* (PANZER, 1798) | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Arge pleuritica* (KLUG, 1834)[1] | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Arge rustica* (LINNAEUS, 1758) | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Arge thoracica* (SPINOLA, 1808) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| S t e r i c t i p h o r i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| *Aprosthema austriacum* (KONOW, 1892) | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Aprosthema* spec.[2] | | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Sterictiphora angelicae* (PANZER, 1799) | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Sterictiphora furcata* (VILLERS, 1789) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| **• C e p h i d a e •** | | | | | | | | |
| *Calameuta filiformis* (EVERSMANN, 1847) | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Calameuta haemorrhoidalis*°(FABRICIUS, 1781)[3] | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Calameuta idolon*° (ROSSI, 1794)[4] | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Calameuta pallipes* (KLUG, 1803) | | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Cephus spinipes* (PANZER, 1801)[5] | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Hartigia nigra* (HARRIS, 1776) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| **• C i m b i c i d a e •** | | | | | | | | |
| A b i i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| *Abia aenea** (KLUG, 1829)[6] | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| C o r y n i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| *Corynis atricapilla* (MOCSARY, 1886) | 3 | | | | | | | |
| *Corynis frontina* (KONOW, 1905) | | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Corynis italica* (LEPELETIER, 1823) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| **• O r u s s i d a e •** | | | | | | | | |
| *Orussus abietinus* (SCOPOLI, 1763) | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |

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| Species | Ma | Ap | My | Ju | Jy | Au | Se | Oc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **• T e n t h r e d i n i d a e •** | | | | | | | | |
| A l l a n t i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| *Allantus cingulatus* (SCOPOLI, 1763) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Allantus didymus* (KLUG, 1818) | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | 9 | 10 |
| *Ametastegia glabrata* (FALLÉN, 1808)[7] | | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Athalia ancilla* SERVILLE, 1823 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Athalia bicolor* SERVILLE, 1823 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Athalia circularis* (KLUG, 1815) | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Athalia cordata* SERVILLE, 1823 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | 9 | 10 |
| *Athalia liberta** (KLUG, 1815)[8] | | | 5 | | | | 9 | |
| *Athalia rosae*° (LINNAEUS, 1758)[9] | | | | | | | 9 | |
| *Monostegia abdominalis* (FABRICIUS, 1758) | | | | 6 | | | | 10 |
| *Taxonus sticticus** (KLUG, 1817)[10] | | | 5 | | | | | |
| B l e n n o c a m p i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| ? *Chevinia* sp. [11] | 3 | | | | | | | |
| *Claremontia alternipes** (KLUG, 1816)[12] | 3 | | | | | | | |
| *Eurhadinoceraea fulviventris* (SCOPOLI, 1763) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Eutomostethus ephippium** (PANZER, 1798) [13] | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Monophadnoides ruficruris* (BRULLÉ, 1832) | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Monophadnus spinolae* (KLUG, 1816) | | | 5 | | | 8 | | |
| *Periclista albida* (KLUG, 1816)[14] | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Periclista* sp. | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Periclista osellai* PESARINI & TURRISI, 2002[15] | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| H e t e r a r t h r i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| *Caliroa cerasi* (LINNAEUS, 1758)[16] | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Caliroa varipes* (KLUG, 1816)[17] | | | 5 | | | 8 | | |
| *Metallus pumilus** (KLUG, 1816)[18] | | | 5 | | | | | |
| N e m a t i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| *Cladius pectinicornis* (GEOFFROY, 1785)[19] | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | 9 | 10 |
| *Hoplocampa crataegi* (KLUG, 1816) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Nematus lucidus* (PANZER, 1801) | 3 | | | | | | | |
| *Nematus myosotidis** (FABRICIUS, 1804)[20] | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Pristiphora monogyniae** (HARTIG, 1840)[21] | | | L5 | | | | | |
| *Pristiphora parnasia* KONOW, 1902 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| *Stauronematus platycerus** (HARTIG, 1840)[22] | | | L5 | | | | | |
| S e l a n d r i i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| *Aneugmenus padi* (LINNAEUS, 1761) | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Dolerus melanopterus* KONOW, 1888[23] | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Dolerus puncticollis* THOMSON, 1871 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| *Dolerus triplicatus* (KLUG, 1818) | 3 | | | | | | | |
| *Dolerus vestigialis** (KLUG, 1818)[24] | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Strongylogaster multifasciata* (GEOFFROY, 1785) | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Strongylogaster xanthocera* (STEPHENS, 1835) | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| T e n t h r e d i n i n a e | | | | | | | | |
| *Macrophya annulata* (GEOFFROY, 1785) | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Macrophya blanda* (FABRICIUS, 1775) | | | 5 | | | | | |

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| Species | Ma | Ap | My | Ju | Jy | Au | Se | Oc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Macrophya carinthiaca* (KLUG, 1817) | 3 | | | | | | | |
| *Macrophya diversipes* (SCHRANK, 1782) | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Macrophya duodecimpunctata* (LINNAEUS, 1758) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Macrophya erythrocnema* COSTA, 1859 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Macrophya militaris** (KLUG, 1817)[25] | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Macrophya montana* (SCOPOLI, 1763) | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Macrophya postica* (BRULLÉ, 1832) | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Macrophya superba* TISCHBEIN, 1852 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Macrophya teutona* (PANZER, 1799) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Rhogogaster genistae** BENSON, 1947[26] | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Rhogogaster picta* (KLUG, 1817)[27] | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Tenthredo bifasciata* O. F. MÜLLER, 1766 | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Tenthredo costata* KLUG, 1817 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Tenthredo dahlii* KLUG, 1817 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Tenthredo distinguenda* (STEIN, 1885)[28] | | | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Tenthredo excellens* (KONOW, 1886) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Tenthredo flavipennis* BRULLÉ, 1832 | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Tenthredo temula* SCOPOLI, 1763 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Tenthredo zona* KLUG, 1817 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Tenthredo zonula* KLUG, 1817 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | |
| *Tenthredopsis andrei* KONOW, 1898[29] | | 4 | 5 | | | | | |
| *Tenthredopsis annuligera* (EVERSMANN, 1847)[30] | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| *Tenthredopsis friesei* (KONOW, 1884) | | | 5 | | | | | |
| *Tenthredopsis litterata* (GEOFFROY, 1785) | | | 5 | | | | | |

## Comments on species

**1 *Arge pleuritica***

A female of this conspicuously coloured species is illustrated (Fig. 1). The red markings on the thorax are absent in the male.

**2 *Aprosthema* spec.**

Specimens were sent to V. Vikberg for use in a revision of this genus. In his opinion these belong to an undescribed species.

**3 *Calameuta haemorrhoidalis*°**

Recorded from various Greek islands, but not previously from the Greek mainland (TAEGER et al. 2006).

Material: 1♀, 10.05.2004, leg. LS; 1♀, 20.04.2006, leg. KS; 4♀♀, 1♂, 05.05.2007, Promíri Valley, leg. EJ; 3♀♀, 2♂♂, 06.05.2007, Ag. Theotókos, 1 km E Líri, leg. EJ; 2♂♂, 08.05.2007, 1 km N Plataniás, leg. EJ.

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**4 *Calameuta idolon°***

Recorded from Crete, but not previously from the Greek mainland (TAEGER et al. 2006). A male of this rather large, colourful species is illustrated in Fig. 2.

M a t e r i a l : 4♀♀, 22./23.04.2004, leg. KS/LS; 5♀♀, 3.-10.05.2004, leg. KS/LS; 1♀, 15.05.2005, leg. KS; 1♀, 05.05.2007, Promíri Valley, leg. EJ; 2♀♀, 06.05.2007, Ag. Theotókos, 1 km E Líri, leg. EJ; 1♀, 08.05.2007, 1 km N Plataniás, leg. EJ; 1♂, 12.05.2007, leg. KS.

**5 *Cephus spinipes***

Material of this species from the study area includes specimens hitherto identified as *C. runcator* KONOW, 1896, because of their dark wings and apparently different form of claw (LISTON 2007a). The specimens were re-examined by E. Jansen, who concluded that these fall within the range of variability of *C. spinipes*.

**6 *Abia aenea*****

First record from Greece. According to TAEGER et al. (1998) the male is very rare, although males are, for example, also nearly as common as females in warmer parts of south-eastern Germany. The head of a male is illustrated (Fig. 3), showing the unusual form of the eyes.

M a t e r i a l : 1♀, 03.03.2002, leg. LS; 1♀, 16.03.2005, leg. KS; 1♂, 19.03.2005, leg. KS; 1♂, 29.03.2005, leg. KS; 1♀, 06.04.2005, leg. LS; 1♀, 10.04.2005, leg. LS; 1♂, 04.03.2006, leg. KS.

**7 *Ametastegia glabrata***

Already recorded by LISTON (1983) from the Peloponnese, but not mentioned for Greece by TAEGER et al. (2006). This is one of a few sawfly species which has become almost cosmopolitan as a result of accidental introduction by man.

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, 08.04.2005, leg. LS.

**8 *Athalia liberta*****

First records from Greece.

M a t e r i a l : 1♀, 2♂♂, 06.05.2004, leg. KS/LS; 1♂, 11.05.2004, leg. KS; 2♂♂, 30.09.2004, leg. KS; 1♂, 05.05.2007, Promíri Valley, leg. EJ; 1♀, 06.05.2007, Ag. Theotókos 1 km E Líri, leg. EJ.

**9 *Athalia rosae°***

First record from the Greek mainland.

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, 08.09.2004, leg. LS.

**10 *Taxonus sticticus*****

First record from Greece.

M a t e r i a l : 1♀, 03.05.2007, leg. KS.

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**11 ? *Chevinia* sp.**

These specimens at present best seem to fit the description (LACOURT, 2003) of the recently described monotypic genus *Chevinia*, but a comparison with type material of *C. mediterranea* LACOURT, 2003 has not yet been possible. The Greek specimens have a shorter malar space and paler legs than described for *C. mediterranea* by LACOURT (2003).

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, 21.03.2002, leg. KS; 1♂, 14.05.2009, leg. KS.

**12 *Claremontia alternipes**

First record from Greece.

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, 24.03.2006, leg. KS.

**13 *Eutomostethus ephippium**

First records from Greece.

Males are very rare in Central Europe and do not occur at all in the North. Sexual dimorphism includes the colour of the legs: in females the pale parts are whitish, while in males these are orange-red (Fig. 4). For this reason, *E. ephippium* males can easily be mistaken for *E. gagathinus* (KLUG).

M a t e r i a l : 1♀, 03.05.2004, leg. KS; 1♂, 02.05.2007, leg. LS; 2♂♂, 1♀, 05.05.2007, Promíri Valley, leg EJ/AL.

**14 *Periclista albida***

M a t e r i a l : 1♀, 18.05.2005, leg. LS; 2♀♀, 05.05.2007, Promíri Valley, leg. EJ/AL.

**15 *Periclista osellai***

Previously only known from the holotype female collected in Italy (Abbruzo) (PESARINI & TURRISI 2003). See PESARINI (2006) for description of male and first record from Greece, based on the following specimens.

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, 20.03.2004, leg. KS; 1♂, 24.04.2004, leg. LS.

**16 *Caliroa cerasi***

The frequent occurrence of males is noteworthy. These are very rare in other European countries and the various areas, almost worldwide, to which this pest of rosaceous fruit trees has been introduced.

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, 03.05.2004, leg. KS; 1♂, 16.05.2005, leg. KS; 2♀♀, 2♂♂, 02.05.2006, leg. KS/LS; 1♂, 27.04.2007, leg. KS.

**17 *Caliroa varipes***

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, 16.05.2005, leg. KS; 1♀, 10.08.2005, leg. LS; 1♂, 22.05.2007, leg. KS.

**18 *Metallus pumilus**

First record from Greece.

M a t e r i a l : 1♀, 8.05.2007, 1 km N Plataniás, leg. EJ.

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**19 *Cladius pectinicornis***

Adults collected in this area have so far always been associated with *Sanguisorba minor*, the probable larval hostplant. As indicated by SCHEIBELREITER (1973) and PSCHORN-WALCHER & ALTENHOFER (2000), it is possible that more than one biological species is at present confused under the name *C. pectinicornis*, because oviposition and feeding tests using specimens reared from *Rosa* gave negative results with other rosaceous hosts recorded in the literature, including *Sanguisorba*.

**20 *Nematus myosotidis*****

First record from Greece.

M a t e r i a l : 3♂♂, 24.03.2006, leg. KS.

**21 *Pristiphora monogyniae*****

First record from Greece.

M a t e r i a l : numerous larvae in leaf-rolls on *Prunus* sp., 06.05.2007, Ag. Theotókos 1 km E Líri, leg. AL.

**22 *Stauronematus platycerus*****

First record from Greece. Nomenclature according to LISTON (2007b).

M a t e r i a l : 4 larvae on leaves of *Populus nigra* var. *italica*, 08.05.2007, 1 km N Plataniás, leg. AL.

**23 *Dolerus melanopterus***

Probably this taxon has also been recorded from Greece under the name *Dolerus etruscus* (KLUG 1818) (e.g. LISTON 1985). A possible synonymy of *D. melanopterus* and *D. etruscus*, and their status with respect to the similar *D. germanicus* (FABRICIUS, 1775), remain at present unclarified. The name *D. melanopterus*, described from Euboea and Attica (KONOW 1888), has been applied to the present species rather than *D. etruscus*, which was described from Parma in Italy (KLUG 1818).

M a t e r i a l : 1♀, 06.04.2001, leg. LS; 1♂, 26.03.2002, leg. KS; 1♂, 19.04.2002, leg. KS; 1♀, 11.06.2002, leg. LS; 1♀, 23.05.2005, leg. KS; 2♂♂, 30.05.2005, leg. KS.

**24 *Dolerus vestigialis*****

First records from Greece.

All specimens of both sexes have a red-banded abdomen (Fig. 5), a colour form which is very rare in Central Europe and which KLUG (1818) described as a separate species, *Tenthredo* (*Dolerus*) *plaga*. A female from Albania in the DEI collection is also red-banded (HELLÉN 1967). Near Promiri *D. vestigialis* was associated with *Equisetum telmateia*, which is probably the larval hostplant.

M a t e r i a l : 3♂♂, 29.03.2005, leg. KS; 1♂, 06.04.2005, leg. KS; 2♀♀, 9♂♂, 05.05.2007, Promíri Valley, leg. AL.

**25 *Macrophya militaris*****

First records from Greece.

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M a t e r i a l : 1♀, 16.05.2005, leg. KS; 1♀, 11.06.2005, leg. LS; 1♀, 08.05.2007, 1 km N Plataniás, leg. EJ.

**26 *Rhogogaster genistae****

First records from Greece.

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, 05.05.2007, Promíri Valley, leg. EJ; 1♀, 06.05.2007, Ag. Theotókos 1 km E Líri, leg. Blank, Taeger, Jacobs & Schnee.

**27 *Rhogogaster picta***

Already recorded by LISTON (1985) from Greece but not mentioned for this country by TAEGER et al. (2006).

M a t e r i a l : 5♀♀, 1♂, 03.05.2004, leg. LS; 2♀♀, 17.05.2005, leg. KS; 1♀, 3♂♂, 02./03.05.2006, leg. KS/LS; 1♀, 06.05.2007, Ag. Theotókos 1 km E Líri, leg. AL.

**28 *Tenthredo distinguenda***

In these specimens the scape is entirely black, but the tegula is entirely yellow (Fig. 6). Characters are thus intermediate to the nominate subspecies of *T. distinguenda* (scape mainly yellow / tegula entirely yellow) and *T. distinguenda* ssp. *hyrcana* BENSON, 1968 (scape entirely black / tegula margined with yellow). The latter was described as a separate species, from Transcaucasia and Asiatic Turkey (BENSON 1968) and treated as a subspecies of *T. distinguenda* by ZHELOCHOVTSEV (1988). TAEGER (1991) discussed the variability in colour of *T. distinguenda* through its geographic range. Apart from the colour characters, the supposed subspecies were separated only by slight and not completely constant differences in the sculpture of the malar area. In fact, as demonstrated by the specimens from Platania, no clear differentiation of these nominal taxa is possible. We therefore propose that *Tenthredo hyrcana* BENSON, 1968 should be treated as a junior synonym of *T. distinguenda* (STEIN, 1885), syn. nov.

Material: 1♂, 03.06.2004, leg. KS; 1♀, 08.06.2004, leg. KS; 1♀, 31.05.2005, leg. KS.

**29 *Tenthredopis andrei***

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow PESARINI (2002). *T. andrei*, an exclusively Mediterranean species, has formerly often been misidentified as the Central European *T. tischbeinii* (FRIVALDSZKY, 1877).

**30 *Tenthredopsis annuligera***

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow BENSON (1968).

## Results and discussion

A total of 85 Symphyta species is recorded. This is a surprisingly high number for a small area in the eumediterranean zone. Twelve species have to the best of our knowledge not previously been recorded in Greece. Three further species (*Caliroa varipes*, *Periclista albida*, *Tenthredo distinguenda*) were already listed as present in

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Greece by TAEGER et al (2006), based on identifications by S.M. Blank, A. Liston and A. Taeger of specimens collected by K. and L. Standfuss in the study area. Another three species are recorded for the first time from the Greek mainland. A total of 210 identified Symphyta species is now known from Greece. The real number of species at present occurring in the country is certain to be very much higher.

In many taxa, more or less conspicuous differences in colouration occur between Greek individuals and supposedly conspecific Central or North European individuals. Such purely colour differences, although striking, have mostly not yet been correlated with biological or other morphological characters which would support their treatment as separate species.

With a few notable exceptions (e.g., SCHEIBELREITER 1969, 1978a, 1978b, 1979, BLANK 2002b), there is an evident lack of information on the larvae and hostplant associations of the sawfly species which occur mainly or exclusively in the Mediterranean Region. This deficit is inevitable, for much the same reasons as were mentioned in the introduction as shortcomings in the methodology of collection of adults. Larvae are entirely unknown and even the hostplants have not been identified with certainty, for many of the Mediterranean species recorded above, such as: *Calameuta idolon*, *Corynis atricapilla*, *C. frontina*, *Eurhadinoceraea fulviventris*, *Periclista osellai*, *Macrophya postica*, *M. superba*, *Tenthredo excellens*, *T. dahlii, T. flavipennis*, *Tenthredopsis andrei* and *T. annuligera.* Observations on the behaviour of adult sawflies by participants in the 11th Sawfly Workshop at Platania did however yield some clues as to likely larval hosts of some species. *Macrophya postica*, *M. montana* and *M. superba* adults were for example mostly found on the foliage of *Rubus fruticosus* agg., except when they visited flowers of Apiaceae. In Central Europe, *R. caesius* is a proven host of *M. montana*, and *Rubus* is suggested, but not proven, as a host of a further Mediterranean species in the group, *M. aphrodite* BENSON, 1954 (SCHEDL, 2002). Possibly the entire *M. montana* species-group uses *Rubus* species as larval hosts. *Corynis atricapilla* adults were mainly collected from the flowers of *Geranium* species. In contrast, at least one hostplant, and in most cases a description of the larva and some details of its behaviour, are known for each of the more euryoecious species, which form a majority of the species recorded in the southern Magnisia Peninsula. These species have (or in some cases, once had) a wide distribution in more northerly parts of Europe, where their biology has in many cases now been relatively well investigated. However, larval hostplants other than those recorded in Central Europe may be important to them in the Mediterranean Region.

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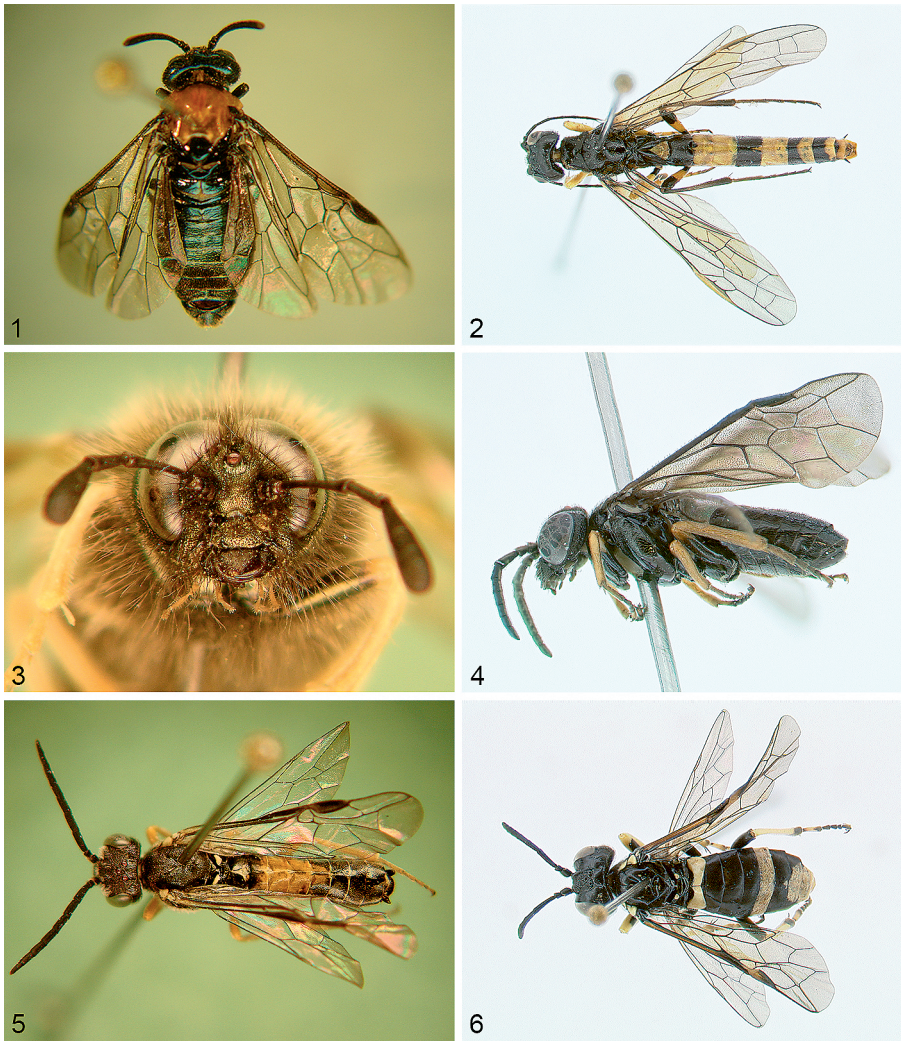


**Fig. 1-6**: (**1**) *Arge pleuritica*, female, dorsal. Body length 8mm. (**2**) *Calameuta idolon*, male, dorsal. Body length 12 mm. (**3**) *Abia aenea*, male, head, frontal. Body length 10mm. (**4**) *Eutomostethus ephippium*, male, lateral. Body length 5mm. (**5**) *Dolerus vestigialis*, male, dorsal. Body length 7.5mm. (**6**) *Tenthredo distinguenda*, female, dorsal. Body length 9.5mm.

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