

First occurrences of *Eupholidoptera smyrnensis* and *Oecanthus pellucens* for Evvia (Greece) (July 1992) and of *Tetrix ceperoi*, *Xya pfaendleri* and *Pteronemobius heydenii* for Rhodos (Greece) (April 1996).

Christian Monnerat, Gilles Carron & Emmanuel Wermeille

Erste Nachweise von *Eupholidoptera smyrnensis* und *Oecanthus pellucens* aus Evvia (Juli 1992) und von *Tetrix ceperoi*, *Xya pfaendleri* und *Pteronemobius heydenii* aus Rhodos (April 1996).

Evvia Island

Eupholidoptera smyrnensis (BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882) and *Oecanthus pellucens* (SCOPOLI, 1763) were observed on Evvia Island by C. Monnerat in July 1992. These are the first reported data for each species on this greek island.

E. smyrnensis was photographed and captured (one male, leg. Coll. C. Monnerat) on the hills above Karistos. This presence of this species was noted along a stream of running water bordered with scrubs, mainly bramble (*Rubus sp.*) scrubs.

The very characteristic song of *Oecanthus pellucens* was heard at night, on July the 27th 1992, by the coast near Aetos, 4 km east of Karistos.

In Greece, WILLEMSE (1984) mentions *E. smyrnensis* from the eastern Aegean islands, from Macedonia and Thrace. It is also known from Anatolia, in eastern Turkey (HARZ, 1969). *O. pellucens* is widely distributed in the mediterranean (including Greece) region and the discovery of this species in Evvia is not very surprising.

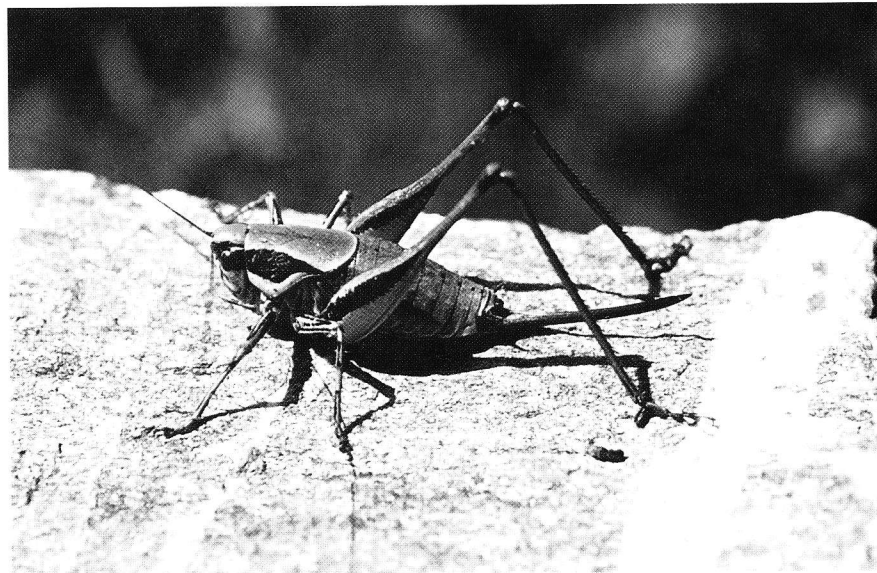
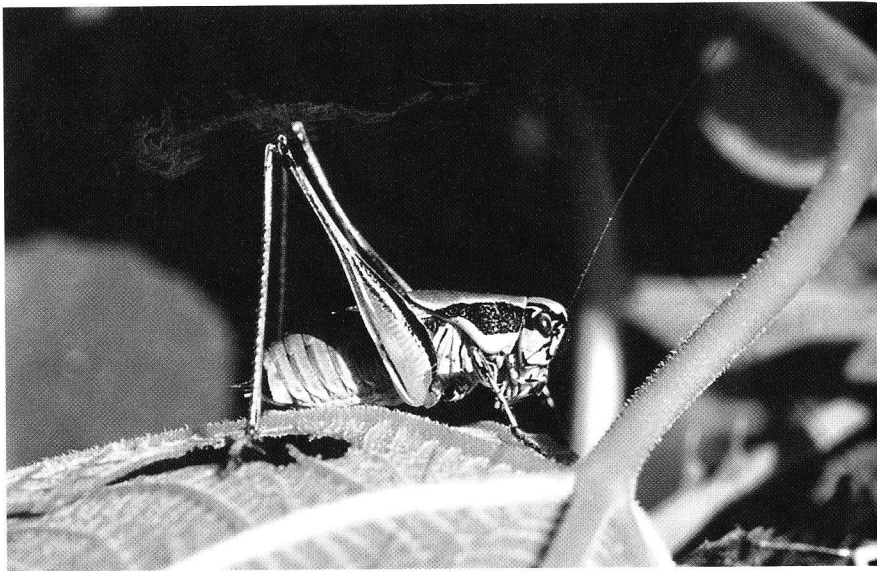


Abb. 1/2: Male and Female of *Eupholidoptera smyrnensis*.
Karistos (Evvia-island, Greece), July 1992

Rhodos Island

Tetrix ceperoi (BOLIVAR, 1887), *Xya pfaendleri* (HARZ, 1970) and *Pteronemobius heydenii* (FISCHER, 1853) were observed on Rhodos Island by C. Monnerat, G. Carron and E. Wermeille in April 1996. These are the first reported occurrence for each species on this greek island.

The three species were observed and collected (material in authors' coll.) near the „Paradision Bridge“, a few kilometers south-west of Rhodos City. The place was a river bank with reedbeds (*Phragmites*), by the river, a few hundreds meters before the delta (the sea). Tens of individuals of each species were present on a area of only a few square meters of humid sandy soil. The vegetation in this habitat was scarce and dominated by species characteristic for soils with temporary humidity (probably occasionally flooded) like *Lythrum junceum*.

According to WILLEMSE (1984), *T. ceperoi* is present in Greece in Corfu and on one site of eastern Macedonia. The exact distribution of this species should be precised in many parts of the mediteranean region because of confusions with *Tetrix subulata*. *T. ceperoi* is probably more widely distributed than actually described (HARZ 1975). *X. pfaendleri* and *P. heydenii* are also reported from Greece, mainly from the continental part of the country (WILLEMSE 1984); they are also known from Turkey and their presence in Rhodos is not very surprising.

Authors:

Christian Monnerat
Université de Neuchâtel, Laboratoire de Phanérogamie
Emile-Argand 11
CH 2007 Neuchâtel

Gilles Carron
Maladière 10
2000 Neuchâtel

Emmanuel Wermeille
Rue Petits-chênes 4
2000 Neuchâtel

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