

Mantodea from Turkey and Cyprus (Dictyoptera: Mantodea) ¹

Reinhard Ehrmann

Abstract

The Mantodea from Turkey and Cyprus are listed with the genera and species alphabetically and amended with the most important synonyms. 263 publications with locality data: Anatolia, Asia Minor, Turkey, and Cyprus were inspected, evaluated and if applicable supplemented with comments (EHRMANN & SCHÜTTE 2005). The data for outdoor and laboratory observations are added to the biology of some species of the genus *Eremiaphila* and *Rivetina*.

The order Mantodea is divided into 15 families, of which 5 families are found in Turkey and Cyprus (Amorphoscelidae, Eremiaphilidae, Tarachodidae, Mantidae, Empusidae; system by EHRMANN & ROY 2002: 374-378). Worldwide 452 genera and 2.450 species have been described, of which 13 genera and 23 species are known from Turkey and Cyprus: *Ameles* BURMEISTER, 1838 (3 species), *Amorphoscelis* STÅL, 1871 (1 species), *Armene* STÅL, 1877 (1 species), *Blepharopsis* REHN, 1902 (1 species), *Bolivaria* STÅL, 1877 (1 species), *Empusa* ILLIGER, 1798 (4 species), *Eremiaphila* LEFÈBVRE, 1835 (2 species), *Geomantis* PANTEL, 1896 (1 species), *Hierodula* BURMEISTER, 1838 (1 species), *Iris* SAUSSURE, 1869 (2 species), *Mantis* LINNÉ, 1758 (1 species), *Rivetina* BERLAND & CHOPARD, 1922 (4 species) and *Sphodromantis* STÅL, 1871 (1 species).

Uncertain for Turkey are: *Empusa pennata* (THUNBERG, 1815), *Empusa uvarovi* CHOPARD, 1921, *Eremiaphila persica persica* WERNER, 1905, *Eremiaphila turcica* WESTWOOD, 1889 and *Rivetina baetica* (RAMBUR, 1839). *Empusa pauperata* (FABRICIUS, 1781), *Rivetina byblica* LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983 and *Rivetina syriaca syriaca* (SAUSSURE, 1869) were reported erroneously from Turkey.

New for Turkey documented by specimens located in the SMNK are *Blepharopsis mendica* (FABRICIUS, 1775), *Iris polystictica polystictica* (FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846) and *Sphodromantis viridis viridis* (FORSKÅL, 1775). Also new for Turkey is *Amorphoscelis pantherina* ROY, 1966.

Zusammenfassung

Die Mantodea der Türkei und Zypern werden mit Gattungen und Arten alphabetisch aufgelistet und mit ihren wichtigsten Synonymen ergänzt. Es wurden 263 Publikationen mit den Fundortangaben: Anatolien, Klein Asien, Türkei, und Zypern eingesehen, ausgewertet und gegebenenfalls mit Anmerkungen versehen (EHRMANN & SCHÜTTE 2005). Ergänzt werden die Daten mit Freiland- und Laborbeobachtungen zur Biologie der Gattungen *Eremiaphila* und *Rivetina*.

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Die Ordnung Mantodea ist in 15 Familien unterteilt, von denen fünf Familien in der Türkei und Zypern beheimatet sind (Amorphoscelidae, Eremiaphilidae, Tarachodidae, Mantidae, Empusidae; System nach EHRMANN & ROY 2002: 374-378). Weltweit sind 452 Gattungen und 2.450 Arten beschrieben, von denen 13 Gattungen und 23 Arten sicher für die Türkei und Zypern nachgewiesen werden konnten.

Bei den 13 Gattungen handelt es sich um: *Ameles* BURMEISTER, 1838 (3 Arten), *Amorphoscelis* STÅL, 1871 (1 Art), *Armene* STÅL, 1877 (1 Art), *Blepharopsis* REHN, 1902 (1 Art), *Bolivaria* STÅL, 1877 (1 Art), *Empusa* ILLIGER, 1798 (4 Arten), *Eremiaphila* LEFÈBVRE, 1835 (2 Arten), *Geomantis* PANTEL, 1896 (1 Art), *Hierodula* BURMEISTER, 1838 (1 Art), *Iris* SAUSSURE, 1869 (2 Arten), *Mantis* LINNÉ, 1758 (1 Art), *Rivetina* BERLAND & CHOPARD, 1922 (4 Arten) und *Sphodromantis* STÅL, 1871 (1 Art).

Unsicher für die Türkei sind: *Empusa pennata* (THUNBERG, 1815), *Empusa uvarovi* CHOPARD, 1921, *Eremiaphila persica persica* WERNER, 1905, *Eremiaphila turcica* WESTWOOD, 1889 und *Rivetina baetica* (RAMBUR, 1839). Nicht in der Türkei kommen *Empusa pauperata* (FABRICIUS, 1781), *Rivetina byblica* LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1982 und *Rivetina syriaca syriaca* (SAUSSURE, 1869) vor.

Durch Exemplare, die sich im SMNK befinden, können neu für die Türkei gelistet werden: *Blepharopsis mendica* (FABRICIUS, 1775), *Iris polystictica polystictica* (FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846) und *Sphodromantis viridis viridis* (FORSKÅL, 1775). Ebenfalls neu für die Türkei ist *Amorphoscelis pantherina* ROY, 1966.

Museum abbreviations

AN	Zool. Inst. Aserbaidzhan, Baku, Aserbaidzhan;
BMNH	British Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
DBUC	Department of Animal Biology of Catania, Italy;
FRID	Forest Research Institute Dehra-Dun, India;
ICMKU	Insect Museum of Plant Protection Department, Mustafa Kemal University Antakya-Hatay, Turkey;
ISZP	Polish Academy of Sciences Kraków, Poland;
IZP	Institut of Zoology and Parazitology, Akademii Nauk Dushanbe, Tadshikistan;
JPUC	Jarash Private University Collection, Jordan;
MCRT	Museo Regionale of Torino, Italy;
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire naturelle Geneva, Switzerland;
MIZ	Museum of the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Science Warszawa, Poland;
MLUH	Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Zoologische Sammlung, Germany;
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris, France;
MNMS	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales Madrid, Spain;
MSNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale Genova, Italy;
MTKD	Museum für Tierkunde, Senckenberg Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Germany;
MUC	Mo'ta Univserity Collection, Jordan;
MWNH	Museum Wiesbaden, Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlung, Germany;
MZS	Museum of Zoology, Strasbourg, France;
MZUF	Museo Zoologia Firenze, Italy;
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria;
SDEI	Senckenberg, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany;
SMF	Senckenberg, Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Frankfurt, Germany;

SMNK	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Germany;
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Forschungsmuseum, Germany;
UASK	Ukrainian Academy of Science, Kiev, Ukraine;
UJIM	University of Jordan Insects Museum, Jordan;
UMB	Übersee Museum Bremen, Germany;
USNM	US National History Museum Washington, Washington D.C. U.S.A.;
UZIÜ	Universitets Zoologiska Institut Uppsala, Sweden;
YUC	Natural History Museum Collection at Al Yarmouk University, Jordan;
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig Bonn, Germany;
ZIMG	Zoologisches Institut & Museum, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität, Greifswald, Germany;
ZIN	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg;
ZMB	Museum für Naturkunde an der Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Germany;
ZMUH	Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum der Universität, Hamburg, Germany;
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany;

***Ameles* BURMEISTER, 1838**

- = *Ameles* BURMEISTER, 1838: 531.
- = *Parameles* SAUSSURE, 1869: 59, 72.
- = *Apterameles* BEIER, 1950: 62.
- = *Apterameles* BEIER, 1950. In: BEIER/BRONN, 1964: 879.
- = *Apterameles* BEIER, 1950. In: EHRMANN, 2002: 68.
- = *Apterameles* BEIER, 1950. In: OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 146.
- Mantidae BURMEISTER, 1838; Amelinae WESTWOOD, 1889.

***Ameles heldreichi* BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882**

- = *Ameles heldreichi* BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882: 64-65, 67, 68, Pl. III, Fig. 18a-18b. (Co-type: 2 males, female ZMB).
- = *Ameles heldreichi* forma *minor* RETOWSKI, 1888: 405. (Type: female UASK). **n. syn.**
- = *Ameles heldreichi* var. *minor*. In: WESTWOOD, 1889: 54.
- = *Ameles heldreichi* forma *minor*. In: KALTENBACH, 1963: 562.
- = *Parameles taurica* JAKOVLEV, 1903: 41-43, Fig. 1-2. (Holotype: male ZIN, Allotype: female ZIN). (syn.: KALTENBACH/HARZ, 1976: 145-146).
- = *Ameles cypria* UVAROV, 1936: 507-508, Fig. 2. (Holotype: male BMNH). (syn.: AGABITI 2010: 9).
- = *Parameles shelkovnikovi* BOGATCHOV, 1946: 96-97. (Holotype: male AN). **n. syn.**
- = *Apterameles rammei* BEIER, 1950: 62-63, Fig. a-c. (syn.: KALTENBACH, 1963: 561-562). (Type: juv. female ZMB, Paratype: juv. female NHMW).
- = *Ameles nana*. In: BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882: 67-68.
- = *Ameles nana*. In: KRAUSS, 1890: 237-238, 270.
- = *Ameles nana*. In: STOREY, 1918: 57.
- = *Ameles nana*. In: WERNER 1928: 39.
- = *Parameles picteti*. In: GIGLIO-TOS, 1914: 29: 2.
- = *Ameles decolor*. In: SAUSSURE, 1871c: 251.
- = *Ameles decolor*. In: KRAUSS, 1890: 237-238.
- = *Ameles decolor*. In: WERNER 1928: 39.

Turkey:

***Ameles heldreichi* BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882.** In: WESTWOOD, 1889: 7 (*Ameles heldreichii*); AZAM, 1901: 189; WERNER, 1901: 270-271; WERNER, 1902a: 145-146; KIRBY, 1904: 231) (*Parameles h.*); JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 147-148 (*Parameles h.*); EBNER, 1919: 153 (*Parameles h.*); UVAROV, 1923: 160; SALFI, 1930: 55; UVAROV, 1934: 24, 40; BEIER, 1935: 34; JANNONE, 1936: 120-122 (*Parameles h.*); BOGATCHOV, 1946: 97 (*Parameles h.*); KARABAG, 1949: 50; RAMME, 1951: 78, 113, 329, 416; KARABAG, 1958:

8; WEIDNER, 1959: 36; KALTENBACH, 1963: 530-533, 543-544, 546-548, 552, 561-563, Fig. 10, 21d, 21e, 21h, 21i; BEIER/BRONN, 1964: 916; KALTENBACH, 1964: 240-241; KALTENBACH, 1964: 63-67, Fig. 1, 3; KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1971: 75; KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1974: 4; KATTINGER, 1976: 122; KALTENBACH/HARZ, 1976: 142, 145-146, Pl. 26, Fig. 477, 484, 486; DEMIRSOY, 1977: 27, 31-32, 34, Fig. 41-42, 53-54; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 254, 258-260, Fig. 15-16, 19; KALTENBACH, 1982: 39-40; HARZ, 1983: 43; LODOS, 1983: 324; PONEL & HEBARD, 1988: 11; BACCETTI, 1992: 248; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105; AGABITI, 2002: 1, 5, 6, 39-44, 66, 69-70, 72, 74-75, 78-89, Fig. 20-22; EHRMANN, 2002: 59, Fig. 386; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 145; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 1; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 33; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 7; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 8; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009d: 11; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 56; STOLYAROV, 2009: 189; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 74-75. (coll. SMNK: Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey; MTKD, SDEI, SMNS, ZFMK, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

Cyprus:

JANNONE, 1936: 120-122 (*Parameles heldreichi*); AGABITI, 2002: 6, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 74-75 (*Ameles heldreichi*). (coll. SMNK: Cyprus).

= ***Parameles taurica* JAKOVLEV, 1903.** In: KIRBY, 1904: 231 (*Parameles taurica*); In: UVAROV, 1921a: 462 (*Parameles taurica*); In: DIRSH, 1926: 54-55, 62-63 (*Parameles taurica*); In: GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 163 (*Ameles taurica*); In: MEDWEDEW, 1928: 375-382, 384-387, 389-394 (*Ameles tauricus*); In: KOLOSISOV, 1932: 115 (*Ameles taurica*); In: BEIER, 1935: 35 (*Ameles taurica*); In: UVAROV, 1936: 508 (*Ameles taurica*); In: BOGATCHOV, 1946: 97 (*Parameles taurica*); In: KALTENBACH, 1963: 530-533, 562, 558, 592 (*Ameles heldreichi taurica*); In: BEIER/BRONN, 1964: 955. (*Ameles taurica*); In: KALTENBACH, 1964c: 65-66 (*Ameles heldreichi taurica*); In: BEY-BIENKO, 1964: 173 (*Ameles taurica*); In: BEY-BIENKO, 1967: 203 (*Ameles taurica*); In: BEIER/HELMCKE, STARCK & WERMUTH, 1968: 13 (*Ameles taurica*); In: KALTENBACH/HARZ, 1976: 145-146 (*Parameles taurica* (syn.)); In: EHRMANN, 2002: 60 (*Ameles taurica*); In: Agabiti, 2002: 39 (*Parameles taurica* (syn.)); In: OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 146 (*Ameles taurica*); In: STOLYAROV, 2009: 189 (*Ameles heldreichi taurica*); In: BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 74-75 (*Ameles heldreichi taurica* (syn.)); In: AGABITI, 2010: 9 (*Parameles taurica* (syn.)).

Remark: All morphological characteristics for *Parameles taurica* named by JAKOLEV (1903) also apply for *Ameles heldreichi*. Obviously JAKOLEV did not know the immense variability of *Ameles heldreichi*, which was already described in 1882 by BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL. Size and coloration are strongly affected by the habitat, the amount of ingested food and the number of molts. Also the breeding material obtained by the author is morphologically very variable, so you believe you are looking at different species. MEDWEDEW (1928) determined *Parameles taurica* as a synonym of *Ameles heldreichi* without referring properly to it. KALTENBACH (1963) downgraded *Parameles taurica* to a subspecies of *Ameles heldreichi*. Due to the eye shape it was clear to KALTENBACH (1964a) that *Ameles heldreichi* is a local species. BEY-BIENKO (1964 and 1967) is certain that *Ameles taurica* is a synonym of *Ameles heldreichi* but does not clearly refer to the synonymy. BATTISON (2010: 74-75) uses the invalid data from AGABITI (2002). AGABITI (2010: 9) places *Parameles taurica* as a synonym of *Ameles heldreichi*, but does not mention it as new. It is to note that the work BATTISON et al. (2010) was published "before" AGABITI 2010.

= ***Ameles cypria* UVAROV, 1936.** In: WERNER, 1936a: 15 (*Ameles* n. sp.); BEIER, 1937: Nachtrag; CHOPARD, 1938: 28; WALOFF, 1951: 35; WALOFF, 1953: 24, 29; WAHRMANN, 1954: 1, 3; WAHRMANN, 1954b: 683-684; KALTENBACH, 1963: 546; BEIER/BRONN, 1964: 915-916; KALTENBACH, 1964c: 65-67; BEIER/HELMCKE, STARCK & WERMUTH, 1968: 32; MARSHALL, 1975: 313; KALTENBACH/HARZ, 1976: 146; GEORGHIOU, 1977: 224; WHITE, 1979: 16, 30; EHRMANN, 2002: 59 (*A. cypri*"c" *a*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 144; KOÇAK & KEMAL 2008e: 5 (*A. cypri*"c" *a*). BATTISON et al., 2010: 74-75; AGABITI 2010: 9.

Remark: KALTENBACH (1964c) did not consider *Ameles cypria* UVAROV, 1936 a distinct species and placed it as a subspecies of *Ameles heldreichi*. In 1976 he referred to *Ameles heldreichi cypria*, but assumed that *cypria* will probably not be defensible even as a subspecies after a revision. AGABITI (2002: 39) wrote in her dissertation "*Ameles cypria* UVAROV, 1936 (sinonimo nuovo)". According to the international rules for the zoological nomenclature (ICZN, article 8) this synonym is invalid. BATTISON et al. (2010) present the invalid data from the dissertation by AGABITI (2002). Not until 2010 AGABITI places *Ameles cypria* UVAROV, 1936 (n. syn.) as a synonym of *Ameles heldreichi* BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882 in a proper form. It is to note that the publication BATTISON (2010) was published "before" AGABITI (2010).

= ***Apterameles rammei* BEIER, 1950.** In: KALTENBACH, 1963: 561-562; BURESCH & PECHEV, 1957: 323-325; KALTENBACH/HARZ, 1976: 145-146, Pl. 26, Fig. 477, 484, 486; EHRMANN, 2002: 68; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 146; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL 2010: 74-75, Fig. 57.

Remark: BURESCH & PECHEV (1957) already considered *Apterameles rammei* BEIER, 1950 as a synonym of *Ameles heldreichi* without confirming it by a (n. syn.). KALTENBACH (1963, 1976) treated *A. rammei* BEIER, 1950 as a synonym of *Ameles heldreichi*. *Apterameles rammei* is not mentioned in the dissertation of AGABITI (2002), but it is by BATTISTON et al. (2010) and by AGABITI et al. (2010).

***Ameles persa* BOLIVAR, 1911**

= *Ameles persa* BOLIVAR, 1911: 2-3. (Syntypes: 6 males, 6 females MNMS).

= *Ameles crassinervis* DIRSH, 1927: 57-58, Fig. 1a-1d. (Type: male ZIN). **n. syn.**

DEMIRSOY, 1977: 31, 35 (*Ameles persa*).

Remark: DEMIRSOY (1977: 35) said that *Ameles persa* "probably" can be found in East-Anatolia but it could not be confirmed until now for Turkey.

= ***Ameles crassinervis* DIRSH, 1927.** In: BEIER, 1935: 34; In: UVAROV, 1952: 1; In: BEIER, 1956: 70-71; In: BEIER, 1962: 112 (Afghanistan); In: EHRMANN, 2002: 59; In: OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 144; In: BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 9.

Remark: BEIER (1956: 71) considers *Ameles crassinervis* DIRSH as a synonym of *Ameles persa* BOLIVAR, although DIRSH (1927: 57-58) states, that the metatarsus of the walking legs are supposed to be the longest "tarsal joint". Comparisons of *Ameles persa* with specimens from the museums SMNK, SMNS, ZSM from Afghanistan and the Iran supported BEIER's statement. DIRSH's statement that the metatarsus of the hindlegs is the longest tarsal joint could not be verified.

Conclusion: *Ameles crassinervis* DIRSH, 1927 **n. syn.** of *Ameles persa* BOLIVAR, 1911 (coll. SMNK: Afghanistan, Iran; SMNS, ZSM).

***Ameles syriensis* GIGLIO-TOS, 1915**

= *Ameles syriensis* GIGLIO-TOS, 1915: 150. (Holotype: female MCRT).

DEMIRSOY, 1977: 31-32, 34, Fig. 52, 55; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253-254, 258-259, Fig. 18; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105; EHRMANN, 2002: 60; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 146; ABU-DANNOUN & KATBEH-BADER, 2007: 43, 50-51; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 1; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 33; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 7; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 8; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 56; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 79.

Remark: The species mentioned by DEMIRSOY (1977, 1979) was found in 1952 and 1953 and was determined by MAX BEIER from Vienna. For Turkey the species could not be detected anymore in the following years (coll. ZSM).

***Amorphoscelis* STÅL, 1871**

= *Amorphoscelis* STÅL, 1871: 401.

Amorphoscelidae STÅL, 1877; *Amorphoscelinae* STÅL, 1877.

***Amorphoscelis pantherina* ROY, 1966 (new for Turkey)**

= *Amorphoscelis pantherina* ROY, 1966: 268-270, Fig. 1-3 (North-Iraq). (Holotype: male USNM).

= *Amorphoscelis pantherina*. In: KALTENBACH, 1983: 81-84, Fig. 1-2 (South-Iran, Iraq).

= *Amorphoscelis pantherina*. In: EHRMANN, 2002: 62 (Iraq).

= *Amorphoscelis pantherina*. In: OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 25 (Iraq).

= *Amorphoscelis pantherina*. In: Koçak, Kemal & Seven, 2011: 8-9, Fig. 1-2 (South-East Turkey).

Remark: Adult-Material- Turkey-SE: Prov. Siirt, Şirvan, Maden-SW, 1220 m, leg. ERDEM SEVEN, 20. VIII. 2009, in coll. Cesa (Ankara); Tangoli, 900 m, leg. MU-HABBET KEMAL, 14. VIII. 2010, in coll. Cesa (Ankara).

***Armene* STÅL, 1877**

= *Armene* STÅL, 1877: 49.

Mantidae BURMEISTER, 1838; *Dystactinae* GIGLIO-TOS, 1919.

***Armene robusta* MISTSHENKO, 1956**

= *Armene robusta* MISTSHENKO, 1956: 652-654, 1 Fig. (Holotype: male ZIN, Paratype: male ZIN).

DEMIRSOY, 1977: 33, 35, 38-39, Fig. 46-47; SALMAN, 1978: 118-119, 175, Fig. 340, 353; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253, 254-255, 259, 261, Fig. 4, 6; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 30.

Remark: The species mentioned by DEMIRSOY (1977: 39 and 1979: 261) was first found in East-Turkey in 1972 and 1974. Max Beier from Vienna determined the specimens. The species could not be detected anymore in Turkey in the following years.

***Blepharopsis* REHN, 1902**

- = *Blepharis* AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1831: 22 (47).
 - = ? *Chersomantis* GISTEL, 1856: 427.
 - = *Blepharopsis* REHN, 1902: 316.
- Empusidae BURMEISTER, 1838; Blepharodinae BEIER, 1964.

***Blepharopsis mendica* (FABRICIUS, 1775) (new for Turkey)**

- = *Mantis mendica* FABRICIUS, 1775: 275. (Type: 2 males, 3 females, 1 juv. female ZMB).
- = *Gryllus monstrosus* FORSKÅL, 1775: 82.
- = *Mantis marmorata* OLIVIER, 1792: 641.
- = *Mantis mendica*: In: LATREILLE, 1804: 111.
- = *Empusa mendica*: In: LATREILLE, 1807: 90.
- = *Blepharis mendica*. In: BURMEISTER, 1838: 547-548.
- = ? *Mantis dilaticollis* GISTEL, 1856: 427.
- = ? *Chersomantis picta* GISTEL, 1856: 427.
- = *Blepharis monstrosa*. In: KRAUSS/KNEUKER, 1909: 102.
- = *Blepharopsis nuda* GIGLIO-TOS, 1917: 70-71. (Holotype: male MCRT, Allotype: female MCRT, Paratype: MSNG, MZUF). **n. syn.**
- = *Blepharopsis mendica nuda*. In: UVAROV, 1922: 357.

WERNER, 1901: 269 (*Blepharis mendica*); WERNER, 1905: 412; GIGLIO-TOS, 1917a: 69-71; GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 645-646; BEIER, 1934: 7; CHOPARD, 1943: 86 (*Blepharopsis mendica*); BEIER/BRONN, 1964: 954; DEMIRSOY, 1977: 17, 27, 29-30, Fig. 24, 30, 38-40; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253-258, Fig. 5, 11; KALTENBACH, 1979: 531; PROST & ROY, 1986: 114; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105; EHRMANN, 2002: 79-80; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 43-44; ABU-DANNOUN & KATBEH-BADER, 2007: 43, 48; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 6; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 38; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 11; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 10; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009d: 21; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 85-87, Fig. 61. (coll. SMNK: *Blepharopsis mendica* (FABRICIUS, 1775) (SMNK-Mant-Cat.-Nr. 01249); Turkey-E: Birecik (37.02N-37.58E), an der Straße 400 (E 90), leg. R. EHRMANN, 08. VII. 1996 (male). (coll. SMNK: Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Morocco, Niger, Spain: Canary Island, Syria, Tunisia, MLUH, MNHN, MTKD, MWNH, MZS, SDEI, SMF, SMNS, UMB, ZFMK, ZIMG, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

Cyprus:

GIGLIO-TOS, 1917a: 69-71; CHOPARD, 1943: 86 (*Blepharis mendica*); GEORGHIOU, 1977: 224; KALTENBACH, 1982: 52; PROST & ROY, 1986: 114; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 85-87, Fig. 61.

Remark: WERNER (1901: 269) stated: this beautiful Empusidae *Blepharis mendica* almost seems to miss in Asia Minor. In 1905 he writes: neither in Asia Minor nor in Spain. DEMIRSOY (1979: 253) wrote: that some species, among them *Blepharopsis mendica*, were reported only once from Turkey and that their occurrence has to be confirmed CIPLAK & DEMIRSOY (1997) noticed that the data was copied from the publications from Turkish authors. (coll. SMNK: Cyprus)

= ***Blepharopsis nuda* GIGLIO-TOS, 1917.** In: BORMANS, 1881: 213 (11) (*Blepharis mendica*); KIRBY/AITCHISON, 1894: 138 (*B. mendica*); WERNER, 1908d: 127 (*B. mendica*); Uvarov, 1922: 357 (*Blepharopsis mendica nuda*); BUXTON & UVAROV, 1923: 174 (*B. mendica nuda*); GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 646 (*B. nuda*); BEIER, 1934: 7 (*B. nuda*); BODENHEIMER, 1935: 313 (*B. nuda*); MISTSHENKO, 1936: 797 (*B. mendica nuda*); BODENHEIMER, 1937: 221 (*B. mendica nuda*); LA GRECA, 1952: 51 (*B. mendica nuda*); LA GRECA, 1956: 318 (*B.s mendica nuda*); BEY-BIENKO, 1963: 255 (*B. mendica nuda*); PASSERIN D'EN-

TRÈVES, 1981: 69) (*B. nuda*); KALTENBACH, 1982: 52, 54, 57, 61, 64, 65, 71 (*B. mendica nuda*); KALTENBACH, 1984: 209 (*B. mendica nuda*); WALKER & PITTAWAY, 1987: 26-27, Fig. A (*B. mendica*); LOMBARDO, 1989: 110 (*B. mendica nuda*); JONGBLOED, 1988: 24, 1 Fig. (*B. mendica nuda*); LOMBARDO, 1990: 159 (*B. mendica nuda*); JONGBLOED, 1991: 61, 1 Fig.) (Tamarisken Mantis); KALTENBACH, 1991: 252 (*B. mendica nuda*); WINGATE, 1992: 40 (*B. mendica*); NAEEM & YOUSUF, 1996: 281, 282 (*B. nuda*); NAEEM & YOUSUF, 1999: 35 (*B. nuda*); INGRISCH, 1999: 368 (*B. mendica nuda*); SZIJJ & KESSLER, 1999: 114, 121 (*B. mendica nuda*); EHRMANN, 2002: 80 (*B. mendica nuda*); GILLET & HOWARTH, 2004: 103 (*B. mendica nuda*); ROY, 2004: 7 (*B. nuda*); HARTEN, 2005: 10 (*B. mendica nuda*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 44 (*B. mendica nuda*); ABU-DANNOUN & KATBEH-BADER, 2007: 48 (*B. mendica nuda*); BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 87 (*B. mendica nuda*).

Remark: GIGLIO-TOS (1917) described *Blepharopsis nuda* as a new species and gave the following notes to distinguish it from *Blepharopsis mendica*: Very similar to *Blepharopsis mendica* but a little smaller, the pronotum not that wide, the supracoxal dilation stronger rhombical and hairless, the sides of abdomen and hindlegs hairless or just covered with little dense and short hairs. The genicular lobus of the hindfemora finish in a pointy spine. The size data are for both genders and vary: body length 40-44 mm; pronotal length: 12-14 mm; pronotal width: 9-10 mm; length of tegmen: 35-37 mm.

GIGLIO-TOS (1927) repeated the details of his first description of 1917 for *B. nuda* and gave information for *B. mendica*: Pronotum and legs covered with long and dense hairs, genicular lobes of the hindfemora less pointy. As well the size information for both genders vary: length of body: 52-61 mm; pronotum length: 12-15 mm; pronotum width: 11-12 mm; length tegmen: 44-49 mm. GIGLIO-TOS mentions as the range: *B. mendica*: North Africa, Asia Minor, Cyprus Isle and the Canary Isles. For *B. nuda*: Abyssinia, Eritrea, Yemen, Somalia.

In the publication by UVAROV (1922: 357) the chapter begins with the title: "*B. mendica nuda*". He writes: "The characteristics of *B. nuda* are not very constant; especially variable and not characteristic is the hairiness of the pronotum, on which GIGLIO-TOS basis his species description. The shape of the femoral lobus, especially those of the mid-femora are rather constant: while the lobes are barely toothed in the typical *B. mendica* (from Portugal, Canaries), for the specimens from the Asian desert the lobes are strongly toothed. As this characteristic shows, however, *B. mendica* and *B. nuda* tend to show considerable variation. I believe it is more correct to consider *B. nuda* as an eastern geographical race of *B. mendica*."

In the publications since 2004 there opinions vary, is *B. nuda* a distinct species or considered as a subspecies *B. mendica nuda* like with UVAROV (1922). Also ROY (2004: 7) is not really sure, because he states *B. mendica nuda* as a "good subspecies", but does not treat the problem in detail. In the years 1988-1995 74 specimens of *B. mendica* from Israel were raised under laboratory conditions. All these specimens show the characteristics of both *B. mendica* and *B. nuda*. The author has examined 113 specimens determined as *B. mendica* from the museums (see below) and found that all specimens possess characteristics of *B. mendica* and *B. nuda*. The variation of *B. mendica* and *B. nuda* is so great that

the morphological characteristics, which GIGLIO-TOS described, apply for both species. Equally variable as size (*B. mendica*: 40-66 mm, *B. nuda*: 40-52 mm) is the coloration of *B. mendica* and *B. nuda*. This is certainly due to the habitat and the nutrient condition.

Conclusion: *Blepharopsis nuda* GIGLIO-TOS, 1917 **n. syn.** of *Blepharopsis mendica* (FABRICIUS, 1775). (coll. SMNK: *Blepharopsis nuda*: Yemen).

***Bolivaria* STÅL, 1877**

= *Bolivaria* STÅL, 1877: 55.

Mantidae BURMEISTER, 1838; Miomantinae WESTWOOD, 1889; Solygiini GIGLIO-TOS, 1919.

***Bolivaria brachyptera* (PALLAS, 1773)**

= *Mantis brachyptera* PALLAS, 1773: 728. (Type: male ZMB).

= *Mantis pallasii* FIEBER, 1853: 95.

= *Mantis commutata* FIEBER, 1853: 95.

= *Bolivaria brachyptera* (PALLAS, 1773). In: STÅL, 1877: 55.

= *Bolivaria brachyptera* (PALLAS, 1773). In: KRAUSS, 1896: 558, 559.

= *Bolivaria kurda* RAMME, 1951: 125, 327-328, 416, Pl. XXVI, Fig. 9, Pl. XXX, Fig. 3. (Holotype: male ZMB). **n. syn.**

***Bolivaria brachyptera* (PALLAS, 1773).** In: STÅL, 1877: 55; KRAUSS, 1896: 558, 559; BOLIVAR, 1899: 586-587; BURR, 1899: 417; BRUNNER von WATTENWYL, 1882: 62-63, Pl. II, Fig. 16a, 16b, 16c; WERNER, 1901: 269-270; WERNER, 1902a: 145-146; WERNER, 1903: 528; WERNER, 1905: 169; Jacobson & Bianchi, 1905: 152; ADELUNG, 1907: 35, 40-42; KUTHY, 1907: 430; EBNER, 1919: 154; UVAROV, 1930: 349; UVAROV, 1934: 33, 40; SALFI, 1937: 57; BEIER, 1935: 110, Pl. 8, Fig. 5; WERNER, 1936: 10; KARABAG, 1948: 8; KARABAG, 1949: 50; RAMME, 1951: 327-328, 416, Pl. XXX, Fig. 4; KARABAG, 1958: 10; WEIDNER, 1959: 36; BEIER, 1962: 113; KALTENBACH, 1963: 544, 550, 581-582, Fig. 16b, 32a-32c, 37f; BEIER, 1967: 197; KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1971: 75; KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1974: 4; DEMIRSOY, 1975: 10, 11-15, 18, Fig. 7, 10, 23-24; DEMIRSOY, 1977: 9, 12, 13, 15, 34, 36, 45, Fig. 5, 6, 9, 13, 16, 50; SALMAN, 1978: 117-118, Fig. 339, 342-343; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 254-255, 258, 260-261, 262, Fig. 2, 22, 26-27; VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1980: 42; HARZ, 1983: 43; LODOS, 1983: 325; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105, 106, Fig. 2-3, 9, 11-12; EHRMANN, 2002: 82-83; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 226-227; BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 9-11, 26, Fig. 1, 10; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 6; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 38; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 11; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 10; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 69; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 89-90.

Remark: *Bolivaria brachyptera* larvae are often confused with the larvae of species from the genus *Rivetina* (coll. SMNK: Greece, Iran, Turkey; MTKD, SDEI, SMNS, ZFMK, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

= ***Bolivaria kurda* RAMME, 1951.** In: KARABAG, 1958: 10; DEMIRSOY, 1977: 44-45, Fig. 68; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253-254, 258, 261-263, Fig. 32; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105, 106, 109, Fig. 13-14; EHRMANN, 2002: 83; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 227; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 6; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 38; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 11; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 10; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 69; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 90.

Remark: *Bolivaria kurda* was described by RAMME (1951). He found a male and described it as "significantly bigger" than *B. brachyptera*. He gives the following

measures for *B. kurda*: length of body 57 mm, length of pronotum 16,5 mm, length of tegmen 14 mm, for *B. brachyptera*: length of body 37-44 mm, length of pronotum 9,5-12 mm, length of tegmen 9,5-11 mm. All other characteristics for *B. kurda* given by RAMME are also given for specimens of *B. brachyptera*. The variation of all examined specimens does not refer only to the size of male specimens, but also to the coloration and marking patterns of the body as well as of the fore- and hindwings. Male long-winged specimens are not rare for the species of the genus *Rivetina* (EHRMANN 1996). Different habitats and nutrition can produce different looking shapes which counts especially for laboratory conditions. The author compared 67 *Bolivaria brachyptera* specimens from the museums MTKD, SDEI, SMNK, SMNS, ZFMK, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM with *Bolivaria kurda*.

Conclusion: *Bolivaria kurda* RAMME, 1951 n. syn. of *Bolivaria brachyptera* (PALLAS, 1773). (coll. ZMB).

***Empusa* ILLIGER, 1798**

= *Empusa* ILLIGER, 1798: 499.

= *Phantoma* RISSO, 1826: 212.

= *Ampusa* (err. descr.) RAMBUR, 1839: 17.

Empusidae BURMEISTER, 1838; Empusinae BURMEISTER, 1838; Empusini ROY, 2004.

***Empusa fasciata* BRULLE, 1832**

= *Empusa fasciata* BRULLE, 1832: 83, Pl. 29, Fig. 4. (Type: male MNHN).

BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882: 69-70, Pl. III, Fig. 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d; RETOWSKI, 1889: 218; BOLIVAR, 1893: 480; BOLIVAR, 1899: 587; REDTENBACHER, 1900: 34; WERNER, 1901: 27; WERNER, 1902a: 145-146; WERNER, 1905: 169; JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 154-155; EBNER, 1910: 414; EBNER, 1912: 442; WERNER, 1917: 297; EBNER, 1919: 154; UVAROV, 1923: 160; GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 637-638; UVAROV, 1930: 349; BEIER, 1934: 5, Pl. 1, Fig. 2; SCHIMITSCHEK, 1944: 80-81, Fig. 87; KARABAG, 1949: 50; RAMME, 1951: 113, 132, 134, 135, 136, 329, 416, Fig. 12c, 25-27, Pl. XXX, Fig. 1; KARABAG, 1958: 11-12; WEIDNER, 1959: 37; KALTENBACH, 1963: 536-538, 543-544, 552, 584-586, 591, Fig. 6a-6d, 34a-34c, 37g, 38i; KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1971: 75; KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1974: 5; DEMIRSOY, 1975: 13-14, 16, Fig. 22, 25-26; KATTINGER, 1976: 122; DEMIRSOY, 1977: 9, 13, 15, 17, 20, 24-28, 33, Fig. 3-4, 14-15, 23, 29, 32, 34c, 35b, 44; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 255-258, Fig. 3, 7-8, 10, 12c; KALTENBACH/HARZ, 1976: 163, 166, Fig. 528-533; SALMAN, 1978: 114-115, 176, Fig. 344-345, 348-350; HARZ, 1983: 43; LODOS, 1983: 325-326; BACCETTI, 1992: 249; EHRMANN, 2002: 126-127; COLE, 2003: 209; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 46-47; ABU-DANNOUN & KATBEH-BADER, 2007: 48-49, 54; BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 7, 11-13, Fig. 2; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 14; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 49; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 20; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 17; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009d: 28; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 104; KEMAL, CELIKKAYA, BOZACI & KOÇAK, 2009: 8-9, Fig. 17; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 96-97; PFEIFER & EHRMANN/PFEIFER, NIEHUIS & RENKER, 2011: 161, SEVGILI et al. 2011: 17, Fig. 23. (coll. SMNK: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Jordan, Nepal, Turkey; MTKD, SDEI, SMNS, ZFMK, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

Cyprus:

GEORGHIOU, 1977: 224; BROCK, 1987: 105-106; BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 7, 11-13, Fig. 2; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 96-97. (coll. SMNK: Cyprus).

***Empusa pauperata* (FABRICIUS, 1781)** (does not occur in Turkey)

- = *Mantis pauperata* FABRICIUS, 1781: 346. (Holotype: female BMNH).
- = *Empusa humbertiana* SAUSSURE, 1869: 60-61.
- = *Empusa servillii* SAUSSURE, 1872: 88.

FISCHER, 1853: 131-132, 135 (*Empusa* [*Mantis*] *pauperata*); MARSHALL, 1975: 322 (*Mantis pauperata*); ROY, 2004: 8 (*Empusa pauperata*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 49.

Remark: FABRICIUS (1781: 346) described the species from Coromandel near the east coast of India. The authors mentioned above presume this species also in Turkey. It is comprehensible because in the genus *Empusa* both genders are excellent flyers. The species may immigrate through Iran to Turkey, but real proof is lacking. According to ROY (2004: 8) the distribution of *Empusa pauperata* covers Iran, India and Sri Lanka. OTTE & SPEARMAN (2005: 49) place this species as a synonym of *E. pennata*. (coll. SMNK: Sri Lanka).

***Empusa pennata* (THUNBERG, 1815)** (probably not in Turkey)

- = *Mantis pectinata* DRURY, 1770: 121-122, Pl. 50, Fig. 1.
- = *Mantis clavata* GOEZE, 1778: 34. (nomen nudum) (ROY 2004: 8).
- = *Mantis tricornis* GOEZE, 1778: 34. (nomen nudum) (ROY 2004: 8).
- = *Mantis spuria* GOEZE, 1778: 37. (nomen nudum) (ROY 2004: 8).
- = *Mantis pauperata* ROSSI, 1783: 258 (nomen nudum) (ROY 2004: 8).
- = *Gongylus pennatus* THUNBERG, 1815: 294. (Type: 3 males, female ZMB).
- = *Phantoma variabilis* RISSO, 1826: 212.
- = *Empusa egena* CHARPENTIER, 1841: 297-298.
- = *Empusa brachyptera* FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846: 97-98, Pl. 1, Fig. 8.
- = *Empusa europaea* FIEBER, 1853: 96.
- = *Empusa occidentalis* FIEBER, 1853: 133.

FISCHER, 1853: 131-132 (*Empusa egena*); STÅL, 1877: 77 (*E. egena*); RETOWSKI, 1889: 218 (*E. egena*); WERNER, 1901: 264, 271 (*E. egena*); WERNER, 1905: 369 (*E. egena*); JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 154-155 (*Empusa tricornis*); WERNER, 1907: 258 (*E. egena*); WERNER, 1908f: 95-96 (*E. egena*); KRAUSS, 1927: 82 (*E. egena*); DEMIRSOY, 1977: 25-28, Fig. 33, 34a, 35a, 36; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 254, 256-258, Fig. 12a, 13; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 48.

Remark: DEMIRSOY (1979) states this species probably does not occur in Turkey. It was probably confused with other Turkish *Empusa* species. (coll: SMNK: Algeria, France, Italy, Morocco, Spain peninsula, Spain-Balearic Island: Mallorca, Tunisia; MTKD, SDEI, SMNS, ZFMK, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

***Empusa longicollis* RAMME, 1951**

- = *Empusa longicollis* RAMME, 1951: 134-135, 136, 329, 416, Fig. 25b, 27c. (Holotype: male, Allotype: female, Paratype: male, female ZMB).

KARABAG, 1958: 13; KALTENBACH, 1963: 536-538; KATTINGER, 1976: 122; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253, 256, 258; LODOS, 1983: 325-326; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105, 106, Fig. 4-6, 9-10; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 48; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 98.

Remark: *E. longicollis* was considered as a synonym of *E. fasciata* many times after 1951. ROY (2004: 9) re-established *E. longicollis* as a distinct species. (coll: ZMB).

***Empusa pennicornis* (PALLAS, 1773)**

- = ? *Gryllus unicornis* LINNÉ, 1763: 396. (nomen dubium) (ROY 2004: 8).
- = *Mantis pennicornis* PALLAS, 1773: 728. (Type: 3 males ZMB).
- = *Mantis pallasiana* OLIVIER, 1792: 637-638.
- = *Gongylus marginatus* THUNBERG, 1815: 294. (nomen dubium) (ROY 2004: 8).
- = *Empusa (Empusa) orientalis* BURMEISTER, 1838: 546-547.
- = *Empusa stollii* SAUSSURE, 1871: 188.
- = *Empusa attenuata* RAMME, 1951: 135-136, Fig. 24b, 26c, 27a. (Holotype: male, Allotype: female, Paratype: 4 males, 2 females ZMB) (syn.: DEMIRSOY, 1979: 258).

BURMEISTER, 1838: 546-547 (*Empusa (Empusa) orientalis*); FISCHER, 1853: 131-132 (*E. orientalis* BURM.); FISCHER, 1853: 5 (? *E. orientalis* BURM.); SAUSSURE, 1874: 21; BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882: 69-71; WESTWOOD, 1889: 25; WERNER, 1901: 271; JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 154-155; ADELUNG, 1907: 35, 42; KUTHY, 1907: 430; UVAROV, 1921a: 459; GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 639; BEIER, 1934: 5; RHASIS ARAZI, 1940: 54, 57, 63-64; RAMME, 1951: 132-133, 135, 416, Fig. 24, 26-2; RAMME, 1951: 133, 135-136, Fig. 24, 25, 26-27, 329, 416 (*E. attenuata*); BEIER, 1953: 171-172 (*E. attenuata*); KARABAG, 1958: 12; KARABAG, 1958: 13; BEIER, 1962: 113 (*E. pennicornis*); BEIER, 1962: 113 (*E. attenuata*); KALTENBACH, 1963: 538 (*E. attenuata*); KALTENBACH, 1963: 536-538, 544, 586, 588-589, Fig. 6h, 34e (*E. pennicornis*); KALTENBACH, 1964b: 443-444 (*E. attenuata*); BEIER, 1967: 197-198; KALTENBACH/HARZ, 1976: 163, 166, 169, Fig. 536; KATTINGER, 1976: 122; KATTINGER, 1976: 122 (*E. attenuata*); DEMIRSOY, 1977: 20, 24-28, Fig. 31, 34b, 35c, 37; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253-254, 256-258, Fig. 12b, 14; KALTENBACH, 1980: 576 (*E. attenuata*); LODOS, 1983: 325-326 (*E. attenuata*); LODOS, 1983: 325-326; LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1988: 242-243; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105, 107, Fig. 7; EHRMANN, 1996: 412; EHRMANN, 2002: 128; ROY, 2004: 8; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 50-51 (*E. pennicornis*); BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 8, 13-15, 27, Fig. 3, 11; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 14; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 49; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 20; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 17; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 104; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 99-100.

Remark: WERNER (1901: 271) assumed that *E. pennicornis* was recorded the first time for Turkey. BEIER (1953: 171-172) determined that *E. attenuata* was confounded with *E. fasciata* all the time in the past, maybe even with *E. pennicornis*, DEMIRSOY (1977: 28) considered *E. attenuata* as a synonym of *E. pennicornis*, what he reconfirms in his work from 1979. LA GRECA & LOMBARDO (1988: 242-243) lists *E. attenuata* as a valid species for Anatolia. ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY (1997: 105, 107) place *E. attenuata* as a synonym of *E. pennicornis*. (coll. SMNK: Afghanistan, Iran, Syria, Tadskikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan; MTKD, SDEI, SMNS, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

***Empusa uvarovi* CHOPARD, 1921** (probably not in Turkey)

- = *Empusa uvarovi* CHOPARD, 1921: 52-53, Pl. 2, Fig. 17a-17b. (Iraq) (Syntype: male, female BMNH).

UVAROV, 1930: 632-633; RAMME, 1951: 131-133; MARSHALL, 1975: 326; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 100.

Remark: The locus typicus of *Empusa uvarovi* is not located in Turkey, but as UVAROV (1930: 632-633) stated in Iraq. Referring to the description and the fig-

ures by CHOPARD (1921), RAMME (1951: 133) believes that *E. uvarovi* is identical to *E. pennicornis*.

***Eremiaphila* LEFÈBVRE, 1835**

- = *Eremiaphila* LEFÈBVRE, 1835: 468-481.
- = *Eremophila* BURMEISTER, 1838: VI, 518, 523-526.
- = *Centromantis* WERNER, 1904: 404.
- Familie: Eremiaphilidae SAUSSURE, 1869.

***Eremiaphila dagi* DOGANLAR, 2007**

= *Eremiaphila dagi* DOGANLAR, 2007: 1-6, Fig. 1-24. (Holotype: female ICMKU, Paratype: 8 males, 13 female ICMKU, Paratype: male, female SMNK; Paratype: female ZMUH, Paratype: 6 males, 11 females ICMKU, Paratype: 2 males, 10 females ICMKU, Paratype: male, 2 females BMNH, Paratype: 2 males, 2 females ZSM). Locust typicus: Turkey: Prov. Hatay: Amanos Mountain, Hatay-Antakya.

KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 15; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 50; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 20; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 18; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 106; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 173, 184.

Remark: The figure Nr. 24 (DOGANLAR, 2007: 1-6, Fig. 1-24) is not the ootheca of *Eremiaphila dagi* DOGANLAR, 2007, but the ootheca of *Iris oratoria* (LINNÉ, 1758). (in litt. MIKTAD DOGANLAR IX. 2007) 3 oothecas are located in the SMNK (Turkey-S: Amanus Mountain, Hatay-Antakya, leg. M. DOGANLAR, 21. VII. 2006). (coll. SMNK: Paratype: male, female).

***Eremiaphila gene* LEFÈBVRE, 1835**

- = *Eremiaphila gene* LEFÈBVRE, 1835: 486-489, Pl. 12, Fig. 2, 2a-2b. (Holotype: male, Paratype: male, female MNHN; Paratype: male, female MCRT).
- = *Eremiaphila burmeisteri* SAUSSURE, 1871: 252. (syn.: UVAROV, 1939: 549). (Holotypus f MNHN).
- = *Eremiaphila hauensteini* WERNER, 1905: 386-387. (syn.: GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 52). (Holotype: male, Allotype: female, Paratype: male, female NHMW).
- = ? *Eremiaphila genei* var. *laevipennis* WERNER, 1905: 387. (syn.: GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 52). (Type: male, female NHMW).

WERNER (1901: 262, 269); WERNER, 1905: 369, 382, 387, 393, 395, 396, 397, 405 (*E. genei*); WERNER, 1905: 387 (*E. genei* var. *laevipennis*); UVAROV, 1921a: 458-460 (*E. genei*); WERNER, 1928: 38 (*E. genei*); UVAROV, 1934: 39-40 (*E. hauensteini*); UVAROV, 1934: 40 (*E. genei*); WERNER, 1935: 457 (*E. genei* ?); UVAROV, 1939: 548, 549, Fig. 1G (*E. genei*); RAMME, 1951: 125, 129, 329, 416, Pl. XVIII (*E. genei*); RAMME, 1951: 416 (*E. hauensteini*); KARABAG, 1958: 7 (*E. genei*); KARABAG, 1958: 8 (*E. hauensteini*); DEMIRSOY, 1977: 17, 21-24, Fig. 25, 28 (*E. genei*); DEMIRSOY, 1977: 17, 21, 23, Fig. 22, 26, 28 (*E. burmeisteri*); DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253-256, Fig. 1 (*E. burmeisteri*); DEMIRSOY, 1979: 254, 256 (*E. genei*); VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1980: 4 (*E. genei*); KALTENBACH, 1982: 30, 57-58, 64, 65, 71, Fig. 73 (*E. genei*); EHRMANN, 1996: 414 (*E. genei*); BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 15 (*E. genei*); ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105 (*E. hauensteini*); ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105 (*E. genei*); EHRMANN, 2002: 139 (*E. genei*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 60 (*E. genei*); DOGANLAR, 2007: 1, 2 (*E. genei*); DOGANLAR, 2007: 1 (*E. burmeisteri*); ABU-DANNOUN & KATBEH-BADER, 2007: 44, 46-47 (*E. genei*); KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 15 (*E. genei*); KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 15 (*E. hauensteini*); KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 50 (*E. ge-*

nei); KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 50 (*E. hauensteini*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 20 (*E. genei*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 20 (*E. hauensteini*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 18 (*E. genei*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 18 (*E. hauensteini*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 106 (*E. genei*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 106 (*E. hauensteini*); BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 7, 15 (*E. genei*); BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 174, 184 (*E. genei*).

Remark: Still in the year 1901 WERNER (page 262, 269) assumed that *Eremiaphila*-species would not occur in Turkey. UVAROV (1934: 39-40) lists *E. hauensteini* as a valid species and writes "WERNER's (1905: 386-387) description of *E. hauensteini* is very brief, but my Urfa specimens do match with it's pronotum".

Five years later UVAROV (1939: 549) places *E. burmeisteri* as syn. nov. to *Eremiaphila genei*, which was not known to the following authors. DEMIRSOY (1977: 23) places *E. hauensteini* as a synonym of *E. burmeisteri* and adds: they have different wings. Two years later DEMIRSOY (1979: 256) repeats himself and writes: *E. hauensteini* "Syn. nov." of *E. burmeisteri*. Everything of DEMIRSOY (1977/1979) is repeated by ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY (1997: 105). In the three previously mentioned publications (1977 / 79 / 97) *E. burmeisteri* is listed as valid species.

(in litt. KAI SCHÜTTE, 01. II. 2011): LEFÈBVRE described 8 species (*E. audouin*, *E. cerisy*, *E. genei*, *E. zetterstedt*, *E. bove*, *E. savigny*, *E. hralil*, *E. petit*) of the genus *Eremiaphila* in 1835 with a derivatio nominis to person names. He constantly did not add an "i" at the end of the names (that is a recommendation (31A) in the ICZN but not mandatory) and he treated the names as nouns in apposition. After the ICZN (article 31.1. and 31.1.3.) the names are valid without an additional "i". Some later authors added an "i" incorrectly.

We follow UVAROV (1939) who mentioned the problem but was seldom followed by subsequent authors. In consequence we treat the first subsequent change of the names after LEFÈBVRE's description as synonyms. (coll. SMNK: Turkey; NHMW, MTKD, SMNS, ZFMK, ZIMG, ZMB, ZMUH).

***Eremiaphila persica persica* WERNER, 1905** (probably not in Turkey)

= *Eremiaphila persica* WERNER, 1905: 388-389, Pl. 1, Fig. 8. (Holotype: male ZIN, Allotype: female ZIN).

WERNER (1901: 262, 269); UVAROV, 1921b: 465, 1 map; EHRMANN, 2002: 141; DOĞANLAR, 2007: 1; BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 7, 16.

Remark: Already UVAROV (1921b: 454, 465-466) noticed that the species is found in Aserbaidzhan, Transcaucasia and Iran. So it is not impossible that *E. persica* is detected in the eastern-Turkish province Van. Secured proofs miss yet. (coll. SMNK: Iran; SDEI, SMNS, ZSM).

***Eremiaphila turcica* WESTWOOD, 1889** (probably not in Turkey)

= *Eremiaphila turcica* WESTWOOD, 1889: 2, 27, 29, Pl. 14, Fig. 2. (Syntype: 4 females BMNH).

WERNER 1901: 262, 269; KIRBY, 1904: 211; WERNER, 1905: 393, 395, 396, 405; JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 145; GIGLIO-TOS, 1921: 8; UVAROV, 1921a: 176; GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 53; WERNER, 1928: 38; UVAROV, 1934: 39; RAMME, 1951: 415-416; KARABAG, 1958: 7; MARSHALL, 1975: 326; DEMIRSOY, 1977: 21, 23; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253, 254; EHRMANN,

2002: 142; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 64; DOGANLAR, 2007: 1, 2; DOGANLAR & DOGANLAR, 2009: 181-186; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 177, 184.

Remark: Still in the year 1901 WERNER (page 262, 269) assumed that *Eremiaphila*-species do not occur in Turkey. The text (2, 27, 29) and the figures (Pl. 14, Fig. 2) of *Eremiaphila turcica* in WESTWOOD (1889) are very poor. The brief text, the measurements and the figures equally fit for *Eremiaphila gene*.

In spite of numerous discovery reports (references?) the species remains dubious for Turkey, because there are no exact localities known and the single evidence is the label referring to Asia Minor, Turkey or Anatolia.

WERNER (1905: 393, 395, 396) wrote that *E. turcica* was insufficiently described by WESTWOOD, and added "also the good figure does not help very much, at least I could put them into the determination chart". But I strongly doubt the the locality "Turkey" that WESTWOOD gives. UVAROV (1921a: 176; 1934: 39) comments: *Eremiaphila turcica* is supposed to be from Turkey, but is a Mesopotamian insect, as WESTWOOD's type in the British Museum (BMNH), London, is from Baghdad. UVAROV (1934: 39) writes: E. Iraq: Khanaqin, 26. V. 1932; Zirga Zarow Hills, Abril distr., 31. V. 1932. This species was originally described from Turkey, without more detailed locality data, but the type belongs to a collection from Baghdad which was brought by Mr. W.K. Loftus, together with some antiques from Nineveh. It is sure, therefore that it is from Mesopotamia and likely from the ruins of Nineveh, which are located on the Tigris, face to face with Mosul. There is a considerable sexual dimorphism in the size, as it can be seen at the measurements. KIRBY (1904: 211) writes as a former employer of the British Museum (BMNH) as locality: Baghdad. KARABAG (1958: 7) writes for *Eremiaphila turcica*: not from Turkey, but from Iraq: Baghdad-Hernekadar known and relies on other authors with his statement. MARSHALL (1975: 326) writes in the type catalogue of the British Museum (BMNH): 4 females, Syntypes Turkey. DEMIRSOY (1977: 23) writes: female, bodylength 25 mm, Tegmina 11 mm, Anatolia: Urfa ?; (GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 53), KARABAG (1958: 7). DEMIRSOY (1979: 253) writes: was only reported once from Turkey, that's why it's occurrence is not certain. Furthermore he quotes KARABAG (1958: 7) on page 254.

DOGANLAR & DOGANLAR (2009: 181-186) talk about the parasitisation of a *Eremiaphila turcica* ootheca through a hymenoptera of the family Torymidae (*Podagrionella eremiaphilae*). It would be certainly the first indication, that a *Eremiaphila*-ootheca is found parasitised, especially the ootheca of the *Eremiaphila* female are deposited into the soil. There are no ootheca of *Eremiaphila* known to the author, which are deposited visibly in the nature. This type of deposition does happen in the laboratory, when an animal does not have soilsubstrate for the deposition (see below). In the publication of DOGANLAR (2007: Fig. 24) and DOGANLAR & DOGANLAR (2009) the authors believed that they have the ootheca of *Eremiaphila dagi* and *Eremiaphila turcica* in front of them. Several pictures (in litt. MIKTAD DOGANLAR 11. II. 2011) of the ootheca proof clearly, that it is not a *Eremiaphila turcica* ootheca nor a ootheca of another species of the genus *Eremiaphila*. On the pictures it is probably *Iris oratoria* (LINNÉ, 1758), as *Iris polystictica polystictica* (FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846) is not indicated for the given locality.

(coll. BMNH, SMNK?, ZMB, ZMUH: Iran, det. BEIER, female).

Interesting information about the family Eremiaphilidae

The family Eremiaphilidae splits into two genera, *Eremiaphila* with 68 species and *Heteronutarsus* with 4 species. All species are inhabitants of sandy and stony deserts and semideserts, or very dry areas.

In terms of colour the 13-60 mm big Mantodea are very good attached to their habitat. The fast runners lurk for prey or chase it (observations of the author: Jordan, Yemen 1997/98). Since 1991 the author observed different species of the family Eremiaphilidae in the terrarium: They are diurnal, crepuscular and nocturnal. The larva molt, by laying flat on the ground with the underside, and cling themselves with their walking legs. They feed on living, fresh-dead and dried prey. Living prey is spotted visually and hunted. Fresh-dead and dried prey is found by walking around visually and with the help of the four "mandibular-palpus". They propagate bisexually through mating or through parthenogenesis (terrarium-observation by the author for: *E. typhon*, leg. Uwe Karstens, Niger-N: Sahara-C, Ténéré, II. 1998). On the ventral side of the abdomen there is a fortified horny plate with two spines located on the 6th sternite. Therewith the female digs a depression, in which then the longish ootheca is deposited. With the walking legs the depression is filled up. The following species could be observed by the author during the deposition of their oothecas into the soil: *Eremiaphila yemenita* UVAROV, 1939; *E. gene* LEFÈBVRE, 1835; *E. arabica* SAUSSURE, 1871; *E. braueri* KRAUSS, 1902; *E. gigas* BEIER, 1930; *E. rohlfsi* WERNER, 1905; *E. rufipennis* UVAROV, 1929; *E. typhon* LEFÈBVRE, 1835; *Eremiaphila* spec. (Egypt); *Heteronutarsus aegyptiacus* LEFÈBVRE, 1835; *H. albipennis* CHOPARD, 1941 and *H. zolotarevskyi* (CHOPARD, 1940).

***Geomantis* PANTEL, 1896**

= *Geomantis* PANTEL, 1896: 63-67.

Mantidae BURMEISTER, 1838; Miomantinae WESTWOOD, 1889; Solygiini GIGLIO-TOS, 1919.

***Geomantis larvoides larvoides* PANTEL, 1896**

= *Geomantis larvoides* PANTEL, 1896: 67-70, Pl. 1, Fig. 3a-3h. (Holotype: female MHNG, Type: male? MCRT).

= *Fischeria baetica* PANTEL, 1886: 261.

WERNER, 1901: 260, 263, 270; WERNER, 1902b: 112; WERNER, 1914: 383; JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 146; UVAROV, 1921a: 457; BEIER, 1935: 114-115, Pl. 8, Fig. 4; RAMME, 1951: 416; KARABAG, 1958: 11; WEIDNER, 1959: 32; KALTENBACH, 1963: 544, 582-584, 591, Fig. 33a-33c; KALTENBACH, 1976: 160-161, 164, Pl. 29, Fig. 526-527; DEMIRSOY, 1977: 34, 36, 42-44, Fig. 49, 66-67; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253-254, 258-259, 262-263, Fig. 25; LODOS, 1983: 325; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105; EHRMANN, 2002: 156; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 230-231; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 17; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 53; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 22; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 19; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009d: 31; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 116; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 106-106.

Remark: The adult males and females *Geomantis larvoides* resemble much to larvae of the genus *Ameles*, with which they often get confounded. This is cer-

tainly a reason why they are consistently overlooked. This happens even in collections of museum, where adult specimens of *Geomantis larvoides* are put between specimens of the genus *Ameles*. (coll. SMNK: France, Greece, Morocco, Spain peninsula, Tunisia; MTKD, SDEI, SMNS, ZFMK, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

***Hierodula* BURMEISTER, 1838**

- = *Hierodula* BURMEISTER, 1838: 536.
- = *Ephierodula* Giglio-Tos, 1912: 63-64.
- = *Parhierodula* Giglio-Tos, 1912: 108.

Mantidae BURMEISTER, 1838; Mantinae BURMEISTER, 1838; Paramantini ROY, 1973.

***Hierodula transcaucasica* BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1878**

- = *Hierodula transcaucasica* BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1878: 88. (Lectotype: female NHMW).
- = *Sphodromantis transcaucasica*. In: KIRBY, 1904: 244.
- = *Sphodromantis transcaucasica*. In: BEIER, 1962: 112.
- = *Sphodromantis transcaucasica*. In: BEIER, 1967: 196-197.

DEMIRSOY, 1977: 30, 33, 35-36, 39-41, Fig. 45, 57, 61; SALMAN, 1978: 115-117, 178-179, Fig. 354, 357-358; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253-254, 258-262, Fig. 21, 23, 31; LODOS, 1983: 325; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 274-275 (*Sphodromantis transcaucasica*); KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 19; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 55; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 24; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 20; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 122.

Remark: This up to 55 mm big species was only found by SALMAN (IX. 1973) in the form of two females in the northern province Artvin yet. Later SALMAN (1978: 116-117) reported this first finding of a female specimens of *Hierodula transcaucasica* in Turkey. DEMIRSOY (1977: 41) reported of a finding of *H. transcaucasica* through SALMAN, not until MAX BEIER from Vienna (1977: 3, 1979: 253) had determined the two females which SALMAN had found, DEMIRSOY (1979: 262) sure and writes: "new for Turkey". Whether the animals were introduced or whether they immigrated it both genders are able to fly, is not known. From the neighbouring countries Armenia, Georgia and the Iran *H. transcaucasica* was already reported.

It cannot be excluded that *Hierodula transcaucasica* BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1878 is a synonym of *Hierodula tenuidentata* SAUSSURE, 1869 (Holotype: female MHNG). Already GIGLIO-TOS (1912: 85-87), UVAROV (1938: 442) and also LOMBARDO (1993: 199) referred to the great similarity of the two species. Therefore it is possible that it was *Hierodula tenuidentata* which was found by SALMAN (IX. 1973) and misjudged or confounded by MAX BEIER. (coll. SMNK: Aserbaid-schan, Kalmückien, Krasnodarskiy Kary, Pakistan, Tadschikistan, Usbekistan; MTKD, MZS, SMNS, ZMB, ZSM).

***Iris* Saussure, 1869**

= *Iris* SAUSSURE, 1869: 56.

Tarachodidae HANDLIRSCH, 1930; Iridinae WESTWOOD, 1889.

***Iris oratoria* (LINNÉ, 1758)**

= *Gryllus* (*Mantis*) *oratorius* LINNÉ, 1758: 426. (Holotype: male, female? UZIU).

= *Mantis dentata* GOEZE, 1778: 36-37.

= *Mantis dentata* OLIVIER, 1792: 642.

= *Mantis bella* SALZMANN, 1817. In: GERMAR, 1817: 2 Texts., Pl. 16, Fig. 6.

= *Mantis minima* CHARPENTIER, 1825: 91.

= *Mantis fenestrata* BRULLÉ, 1832: 84, Pl. 29, Fig. 5.

= *Iris oratoria* var. *polystictica* BOLIVAR, 1913: 604.

BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882: 60-62, Pl. II, Fig. 15a, 15b; BOLIVAR, 1898: 27; WERNER, 1901: 269; WERNER, 1905: 369; JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 151-152; EBNER, 1910: 414; EBNER, 1919: 153; UVAROV, 1923: 160; BEIER, 1935: 106-107, Pl. 4, Fig. 7; SALFI, 1937: 57; RAMME, 1951: 113, 328-329, 416; KARABAG, 1958: 9; WEIDNER, 1959: 36; KALTENBACH, 1963: 544, 575-578, 589, 590, 593, Fig. 12e, 13c, 29a-29f, 35a, 37d; KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1971: 75; DEMIRSOY, 1975: 12, 14-15, Fig. 27; KATTINGER, 1976: 122; DEMIRSOY, 1977: 9, 12, 20, 30, 33, 35-38, 40, Fig. 2, 10, 12, 43, 48, 56; SALMAN, 1978: 115, 116, 175, Fig. 338, 341, 347, 352, 356; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253-254, 258-261, Fig. 17, 20; HARZ, 1983: 43; LODOS, 1983: 325; BACCETTI, 1992: 248; EHRMANN, 1996: 416; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105, 106, 107, Fig. 8a; EHRMANN, 2002: 195; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 338; ABU-DANNOUN & KATBEH-BADER, 2007: 43, 47-48, 54; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 20; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 56; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 25; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 21; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009d: 34; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 127; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 116-118, SEVGILI et al. 2011: 17.

Remark: The species can be found in Southwest-Europe, Southeast-Europe, Northafrica and in Near East. (coll. SMNK: Croatia, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Portugal, Spain peninsula, Spain-Balearic Island: Mallorca, Tunisia, Turkey, United States; MLUH, MTKD, MWNH, MZS, SDEI, SFM, SMNS, UMB, ZFMK, ZIMG, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

Cyprus:

GEORGHIOU, 1977: 224; VANSCHUYTBROECK, 1980: 40; EHRMANN, 2002: 195; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 116-118. (coll. SMNK: Cyprus).

***Iris polystictica polystictica* (FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846) (new for Turkey)**

= *Mantis polystictica* FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846: 102, Pl. 2, Fig. 4. (Holotype: male ZIN).

= *Iris tiflisina* GIGLIO-TOS, 1915: 74. (Syntypes: male, 2 females MHNG).

= *Iris polystictica polystictica* FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846. In: UVAROV, 1931: 236-238.

= *Iris polystictica polystictica* FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846. In: BEIER, 1935: 106-107.

DEMIRSOY (1977: 38); (KALTENBACH, 1963: 593).

Remark: DEMIRSOY (1977: 38) stated: "*Iris polystictica*, discoidal area of alae without transparent window, not yet found here in Turkey, but it is possible that this species exists in our region, too". KALTENBACH (1963a: 593) considered *Iris polystictica polystictica* as distinct species and not as synonym of *Iris oratoria*. (coll. SMNK: 3 females specimens from the environment of Mersin-Yeniköy; ZSM).

***Mantis* LINNE, 1758**

= *Gryllus* (*Mantis*) LINNE, 1758: 425.

Mantidae BURMEISTER, 1838; Mantinae BURMEISTER, 1838; Mantini BURMEISTER, 1838.

***Mantis religiosa religiosa* LINNE, 1758**

= *Gryllus* (*Mantis*) *religiosus* LINNE, 1758: 426. (Holotype: male, female? UZIU).

= *Gryllus religiosus*. In: Scopoli, 1763: 105, Fig. 315.

= *Mantis religiosa*. In: LINNE, 1767: 690.

= *Mantis oratoria* FABRICIUS, 1775: 276-277.

= *Mantis sancta* FABRICIUS, 1787: 228.

= *Mantis sancta*. In: OLIVER, 1792: 628-629.

= *Mantis religiosa* var. *striata* FABRICIUS, 1793: 20.

= *Mantis striata* FABRICIUS, 1793: 20.

= *Mantis maroccana* THUNBERG, 1815: 287-288.

= *Mantis pia* AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1839: 193.

= *Mantis prasina* AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1839: 195.

= *Mantis radiata* MOTCHOULSKY. In: FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846: 101, Pl. 2, Fig. 3.

= *Mantis capensis* SAUSSURE, 1872: 46-47.

= *Mantis religiosa* var. *major* GERSTAECKER, 1873: 12.

= *Mantis macroura*. In: BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882: 60.

= *Mantis carinata* COSMOVICI, 1888: 172-173.

= *Mantis religiosa* ab. *flava* PADEWIETH, 1900: 20.

= *Mantis religiosa* ab. *brunnea* PADEWIETH, 1900: 20.

BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL (1882: 58-60, Pl. II, Fig. 14a, 14b, 14c; WERNER, 1901: 263, 269; WERNER, 1905: 369; JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 151; ADELUNG, 1907: 35, 40; EBNER, 1919: 153; UVAROV, 1923: 160; BEIER, 1935: 91; RHASIS ARAZI, 1940: 53-55, 58-62, 64; SCHIMITSCHEK, 1944: 80-81; KARABAG, 1948: 8; KARABAG, 1949: 50; RAMME, 1951: 78, 113, 329, 416; KARABAG, 1958: 9; WEIDNER, 1959: 36; BAZYLUK, 1960: 243, 264; ROY, 1967: 129-130; KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1971: 75; KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1974: 4; DEMIRSOY, 1975: 12, 14-15; KATTINGER, 1976: 122; KALTENBACH/HARZ, 1976: 152-153, 156-157, Fig. 504-505, 508-509; DEMIRSOY, 1977: 8, 20, 30, 35-36, 41-42, 44, Fig. 1a-1b, 58-60, 64-65; SALMAN, 1978: 115, 117, Fig. 346, 351, 355, 359-360; DEMIRSOY, 1979: 254, 257-259, 262-263, Fig. 9, 24; HARZ, 1983: 43; LODOS, 1983: 324-325, Fig. 83; HEVERS & LISKE, 1991a: 19; BACCETTI, 1992: 248; ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105, 106, 108; EHRMANN, 2002: 216; OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 186-187; ABU-DANNOUN & KATBEH-BADER, 2007: 43, 52, 54; BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 8, 20-21; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 24; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 61; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 28; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 24; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009d: 37; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 137, SEVGILI et al. 2011: 16-17.

Author remark: The figure of LODOS (1983, Fig. 83A) does not show a *Mantis religiosa* but a mantid with a much longer pronotum as it is known from *M. religiosa*. Already 1987 the author could demonstrate that *Mantis religiosa* from Greece and *Mantis religiosa* from Thailand can mate easily. The descendants (4 males and 4 females) showed all characteristics of the type form of *M. r. religiosa*. Also the examined specimens from Turkey belong to the type form, furthermore the author examined 263 (SMNK = 173) male and 247 (SMNK = 170) female specimens of the type form of *M. religiosa religiosa* from 14 museums (see below). The morphological significant characteristics as head, pronotum, raptorial legs, walking legs and genitalia of the examined specimens were very variable. The insufficient descriptions with the according figures of LINDT and KARAMAN

allow the conclusion that *Mantis macrocephala* with all subspecies and the following *Mantis religiosa*-subspecies have to be placed as a synonym of the "nominate-form" *Mantis religiosa* LINNÉ, 1758:

- Mantis religiosa beybienkoi* BAZYLUK, 1960: 257-260. (Holotype: male ISZP, Allotype: female MIZ, Paratype: male, female MIZ, Paratype: male ISZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. r. polonica* BAZYLUK, 1960: 246-250. (Holotype: female MIZ, Allotype: male MIZ, Paratype: male, female MIZ, Paratype: female ISZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. r. caucasica* LINDT, 1974c: 57-59. (Holotype: male ZIN, Allotype: female ZIN; Paratype: male, female IZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. r. langoalata* LINDT, 1974c: 51-53. (Holotype: male ZIN) **n. syn.**;
- M. r. latinota* LINDT, 1974d: 50-51. (Holotype: male ZIN, Allotype: female ZIN) **n. syn.**;
- M. r. macedonica* KARAMAN, 1961: 61-63. (Paratype: male ZMUH) **n. syn.**;
- Mantis macrocephala macrocephala* LINDT, 1974a: 72-73. Holotype : male IZP, Allotype: female IZP, Paratype: male, female IZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. m. brevidorsa* LINDT, 1976a: 37-38. (Holotype: male IZP, Allotype: female IZP, Paratype: male IZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. m. cama* LINDT, 1976a: 38-40. (Holotype: male IZP, Allotype: female IZP, Paratype: male, female IZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. m. fronticus* LINDT, 1990b: 139-140. (Holotype: male IZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. m. humilis* LINDT, 1990b: 137-139. (Holotype: male IZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. m. latiscutula* LINDT, 1990a: 66-69. (Holotype: male IZP, Paratype: male, female IZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. m. longidorsa* LINDT, 1990b: 137. (Holotype: male IZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. m. polyphaga* LINDT, 1976a: 34. (Holotype: male IZP) **n. syn.**;
- M. m. scanda* LINDT, 1976a: 34-37. (Holotype: male IZP, Allotype: female IZP, Paratype: male, female IZP) **n. syn.**

comparative material is missing to clarify the status of the subsequent *Mantis religiosa* subspecies:

- Mantis religiosa griveaudi* PAULIAN, 1958: 33-36. (Holotype: male MNHN);
- Mantis r. eichleri* BAZYLUK, 1960: 250-253. (Holotype: female MIZ, Allotype: male MIZ, Paratype: male, female MIZ, Paratype: male ZMB);
- M. r. siedleckii* BAZYLUK, 1960: 253-255. (Holotype: female MIZ, Allotype: male ZMB, Paratype: 3 males, 5 females ZMB);
- M. r. sinica* BAZYLUK, 1960: 255-257. (Holotype: female ZMB, Allotype: male MIZ, Paratype: female ZMB, Paratype: male, female MIZ);
- M. r. inomata* WERNER, 1930: 689. (Holotype: female FRID).

(coll. *Mantis religiosa*: MLUH, MNHN, MTKD, MWNH, MZS, SDEI, SFM, SMNK, SMNS, UMB, ZFMK, ZIMG, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

Cyprus:

GEORGHIOU, 1977: 224.

***Rivetina* Berland & Chopard, 1922**

- = *Iris (Fischeria)* SAUSSURE, 1869: 56.
= *Fischeria* In: SAUSSURE, 1871c: 254.
= *Rivetina* BERLAND & CHOPARD, 1922: 167.
= *Eufischeriella* GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 484.
= *Riventina* (err. descr.) In: KALTENBACH, 1982: 56, 209.
= *Kinzelbachia* HARZ, 1988: 207-208.

Mantidae BURMEISTER, 1838; Miomantinae WESTWOOD, 1889; Solygiini GIGLIO-TOS, 1919.

***Rivetina asiatica* MISTSHENKO, 1967**

- = *Rivetina asiatica* MISTSHENKO, 1967a: 705-707, 710, Fig. 4-5, 14-15, 23. (Holotype: male ZIN, Paratype: female ZIN).
- = *Rivetina asiatica* MISTSHENKO, 1967b: 418-420, Fig. 4-5, 14-15, 23.
- = *Kinzelbachia kinzelbachi* HARZ, 1988: 207-208, Pl. 1, Fig. 1, 3, 5, Pl. 2, Fig. 7-9, 12. (syn.: EHRMANN, 2000). (Holotype: juv.male, Allotype: juv.female, Paratype: juv.male MHNG).

LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983: 347 (MISTSHENKO); KALTENBACH, 1982: 46-47 (*R. asiatica*); HELLER, 1998: 6, 8 (*Kinzelbachia kinzelbachi*); EHRMANN, 2000: 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, Fig. 2 (*R. asiatica*); EHRMANN, 2000: 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, Fig. 2 (*K. kinzelbachi*); EHRMANN, 2002: 310, Fig. 411 (*R. asiatica*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 234 (*R. asiatica*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 311 (*K. kinzelbachi*); ROY & CUCHE, 2008: 12 (*R. asiatica*); ROY & CUCHE, 2008: 12, 22 (*K. kinzelbachi*); KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 35 (*R. asiatica*); KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 74 (*R. asiatica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 40 (*R. asiatica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 33 (*R. asiatica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 174 (*R. asiatica*); BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 148 (*R. asiatica*).

Remark: Unfortunately there is no reference to *Rivetina asiatica* in the publication by LA GRECA & LOMBARDO (1983), although they quoted in the publication the first description, but maybe could not properly read the russian text.

The authors state on page 347: meanwhile the genus *Rivetina* and different other species have been added, as by MISTSHENKO (1949-1965) and by LINDT (1958-1968). *Rivetina asiatica* is described in both genders. As locality MISTSHENKO (1967a: 705-707) gives Southeast-Anatolia, Aintab. Not comprehensible at all is what OTTE & SPEARMAN (2005: 311, 481, 485, 486) say: The genus *Kinzelbachia* with the species *kinzelnachi* and *ragnari* have been put into the family Mantidae, the subfamily Vatinae and the tribe Vatini. In their publication: Catalogue du matériel type des mantis conservé au Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève (Insecta: Mantodea), the authors ROY & CUCHE (2008: 12, 22) notice that the type-material of *Kinzelbachia kinzelbachi* is not lost as EHRMANN (2000: 3) wrote, but it is found in the museum Geneva (MHNG), Switzerland. For this reason the neotypes in the SMNK are not valid. (coll. MHNG, SMNK)

***Rivetina baetica* (RAMBUR, 1839)** (probably not in Turkey)

- = [*Fischeria baetica*] SAVIGNY, 1809: Pl. 1, Fig. 14. (Holotype: male, Allotype: female MNHN, Lectotype: female, Paralectotype: male, 2 females BMNH).
- = *Mantis fasciata* THUNBERG, 1815: 292-293. (Type: missing UZIU).
- = *Mantis baetica* RAMBUR, 1839: 19-20, Pl. 1, Fig. 1-2.
- = *Mantis pallasii* FIEBER, 1853: 95.
- = *Mantis maculipennis* GISTEL, 1856: 427.
- = *Iris syriaca* SAUSSURE, 1869: 65.
- = *Fischeria baetica*. In: BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882: 62-64.

BOLIVAR, 1898: 27 (*R. baetica*); BURR, 1904: 186 (*R. baetica*); JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 153 (*Fischeria baetica*); WERNER, 1908f: 93 (*F. baetica*); WERNER, 1908f: 93 (*F. baetica*); BURR, 1910: 22 (*R. baetica*); UVAROV, 1923: 160 (*R. baetica*); JANNONE, 1936: 123-124 (*R. baetica*); KALTENBACH, 1964: 71, Fig. 5 (*R. baetica*); MARSHALL, 1975: 312 (*R. baetica*); KALTENBACH, 1982: 46-47 (*R. baetica*); LODOS, 1983: 325 (*R. baetica* RAMB.=*R. fasciata* THUNB.); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 235 (*R. fasciata*); KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 35 (*R. baetica*); KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 74 (*R. baetica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 40 (*R. baetica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 33 (*R. baetica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009d: 50

(*R. baetica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 174 (*R. baetica*); BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 148-151 (*R. baetica*).

Remark: Here a short review the taxonomic history of the species is given because it is so complicated. THUNBERG (1815: 292-293) described a mantid oder Mantodea eigentlich member of Mantodea with the name *Mantis fasciata* so imprecise that a recognition as a "distinct" Mantodea-species from the description is impossible. RAMBUR (1839: 19-20) described *Mantis baetica* in both genders with excellent figures (Pl. 1, Fig. 1- male, Fig. 2- female.) from Malaga what allows a distinct assignment.

Since the descriptions of *Mantis fasciata* (1815) and *Mantis baetica* (1839) both names were used for the same species without getting noticed. KIRBY (1904: 236) place *Mantis fasciata* THUNBERG (1815: 292) into the genus *Omomantis* (?) and listed *Mantis baetica* (page 267-268) as a valid species. As distribution he mentioned Southern Europe, Northafrica, Westasia. GIGLIO-TOS (1916: 21) believed to recognize the imprecisely described *Mantis fasciata* in *Mantis baetica*. Because *Mantis fasciata* was already described 1815, he granted it priority. By BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL (1882) the species was transferred to *Fischeria*, a genus established by SAUSSURE in 1869 (page 56). BERLAND & CHOPARD (1922: 167) replaced the name of the genus *Fischeria* with "*Rivetina*" because the first was used since 1830 for a Diptera-genus. For distribution of *R. baetica* they give Greece.

GIGLIO-TOS (1927: 484-485) put *Mantis baetica* and *Omomantis* (?) *fasciata* as a synonym of "*fasciata* THUNBERG 1815" into his new genus *Eufischeriella* (page 484). It is interesting to know the following details to the history of this paper. ERMANNO GIGLIO-TOS delivered his manuscript (Mantidae) on 11th May 1922 to the editorial staff. He already finished a first version of the manuscript in 1916. GIGLIO-TOS added newly described species into his manuscript by himself until 1922. GIGLIO-TOS he deceased on 18th august 1926. The described species and genera since 1922 were attached alphabetically by the editorship (APSTEIN In: GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 692-707). Affected by this delay the name *Rivetina* is older than the name *Eufischeriella* GIGLIO-TOS, 1927 and, the name *Rivetina* BERLAND & CHOPARD, 1922 is valid.

Also UVAROV (1948: 371) commented on the problem. In his opinion *Mantis fasciata*, described by THUNBERG, cannot be assigned to a specific Mantodea species because of the insufficient description, the missing locality and the missing figure. He assumed it would not be necessary to revise the genus *Rivetina*. KALTENBACH (1963: 579-580) quoted UVAROV (1948: 371), but was not quite sure and wrote *Mantis fasciata* THUNBERG (1815: 292) synonym?.

LA GRECA & LOMBARDO (1983: 349) finally approve the previous authors to the topica "*fasciata*" and declare *Rivetina* [*Mantis*] *fasciata* (THUNBERG, 1815) as nomen nudum. (coll. SMNK).

Cyprus:

GEORGHIOU, 1977: 224 (*R. baetica*); BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 148-151 (*R. baetica*).

***Rivetina baetica balcanica* KALTENBACH, 1963 (nomen nudum)**

= *Rivetina baetica* forma *balcanica* KALTENBACH, 1963: 579-581, Fig. 31a-31h. (species: male and female NHMW).

= *Rivetina balcanica*. In: LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1982: 356-360. (nomen nudum).

WERNER, 1901: 270 (*R. baetica*); WERNER, 1905: 369, 410-411 (*Fischeria baetica*); KUTHY, 1907: 430 (*R. baetica*); EBNER, 1912: 442, Fig. 1a, 1b, 1c (*R. baetica*); EBNER, 1919: 153-154 (*R. baetica*); BEIER, 1935: 108 (*R. fasciata*); JANNONE, 1936: 124-125 (*R. fasciata*); RAMME, 1951: 325-327 (*R. fasciata* (= *R. baetica*)); KARABAG, 1958: 10-11 (*R. fasciata*); KALTENBACH, 1963: 579-581, Fig. 31c, 31d, 31f, 31g, 31h, (*R. fasciata*); KALTENBACH, 1963: 550, 544, 591, Fig. 15c, 37e, (*R. baetica*); KALTENBACH, 1963: 547, Fig. 11, (*R. baetica* f. *balcanica*); KALTENBACH, 1964: 71, 78 (*R. baetica*); MISTSHENKO, 1967b: 415-420, Fig. 9, 19, 20, 26, (*R. fasciata*); KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUKUN, 1971: 75 (*R. fasciata*); KALTENBACH/HARZ, 1976: 156, 159, 164, 168, Pl. 28, Fig. 503, Pl. 29, Fig. 518-520, 522-523 (*R. baetica*); DEMIRSOY, 1977: 12, 17, 20, 30, 34-36, 46-47, Fig. 11, 23, 51 (*R. fasciata*); DEMIRSOY, 1979: 254, 258, 261-264, Fig. 28-29 (*R. fasciata*); LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1982: 356-360, 386, 389, 391, Fig. 12-13, 70, 82, 86 (*R. balcanica*); HARZ, 1983: 43 (*R. baetica*); BACCETTI, 1992: 249 (*R. balcanica*); ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105, 106, Fig. 4-6, 9-10 (*R. fasciata*); EHRMANN, 2000: 6 (*R. balcanica*); EHRMANN, 2002: 311 (*R. balcanica*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 235 (*R. baetica balcanica*); KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 35 (*R. balcanica*); KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 74 (*R. balcanica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 40 (*R. balcanica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 33 (*R. balcanica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 174 (*R. balcanica*); BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 150-151 (*R. balcanica*).

Remark: KALTENBACH (1963: 580) knew the work of UVAROV (1948: 371) and writes: "Synonyma: ? *Mantis fasciata* THUNBERG, 1815". UVAROV declares *Mantis fasciata* THUNBERG (1815: 292) due to a lack of description as not recognizable and declares the species as "nomen nudum" (see above).

KALTENBACH (1963) decides that the in the western mediterranean sea area occurring *Rivetina baetica* differentiates itself by shape, coloration and longer wings (: 579-581) from the short-winged *Rivetina* in the eastern mediterranean sea area (Balkan and West-Anatolia) (: 547-548). He names it *Rivetina baetica* forma *balcanica* (Fig. 11,31a-31h).

1964 KALTENBACH (: 71, 78) writes about the "Infraspecific reduction of the flying-organs of *Rivetina baetica*" and notices, that there are two constant shapes of wingsizes, which he considers as "geographical race" and refers to RAMME (1951: 325-327) and KALTENBACH (1963). His examinations of the male copulatory organ for long- and short-winged specimens do not allow differences to be seen. It is to declare that KALTENBACH (1964 and 1976) does not mention *Rivetina baetica* forma *balcanica* anymore.

Initially LA GRECA & LOMBARDO (1982: 356-360) lift *R. baetica* forma *balcanica* in the species group. In their opinion *Rivetina balcanica* should replace *Mantis fasciata* THUNBERG (1815) (nom. nud.).

According to the rules of the ICZN (article 15.2) *Rivetina balcanica* is a invalid species and must therefore be considered as a "nomen nudum". (coll. SMNK: Turkey).

***Rivetina byblica* LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983** (does not occur in Turkey)

= *Rivetina byblica* LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983: 368-369, Fig. 20, 43-50, 72. (Holotype: male DBUC, Paratype: male, female DBUC).

EHRMANN, 2002: 311 (*Rivetina byblica*); ABU-DANNOUN & KATBEH-BADER, 2007: 43, 52-53; KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 35; KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 74; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 40; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 33; KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 174; BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 150.

Remark: The authors LA GRECA & LOMBARDO (1983: 368-369) gave for the distribution of *R. byblica* Jordan, Palestine and Syria. EHRMANN (2002: 311) gave for the distribution of *R. byblica* besides Jordan, Palestine and Syria and added wrongly "Turkey: Anatolia". All authors listed above also stated as distribution in their publication the locality "Turkey". Correct distribution data for *R. byblica* are found only in LA GRECA & LOMBARDO (1983) and ABU-DANNOUN & KATBEH-BADER (2007: 43, 52-53). (coll. SMNK: Jordan; JPUC, MUC, NHMW, SMNK, UJIM, YUC).

***Rivetina caucasica caucasica* (SAUSSURE, 1871)**

= *Iris (Fischeria) caucasica* SAUSSURE, 1871: 110-112. (Syntype: 2 males, female, juv., MHNG, Syntype: male NHMW).

= *Kinzelbachia ragnari* HARZ, 1988: 208-209, Pl. 1, Fig. 2, 4, 6, Pl. 2, Fig. 10-11. (syn.: EHRMANN, 2000). (Holotype: juv.male, Paratype: 2juv.males MHNG).

= *Rivetina turcica* RAMME, 1951: 325-327, Fig. 85, Pl. 30, Fig. 2. (syn.: DEMIRSOY, 1979: 264) (Holotype: female ZMB).

= *Rivetina baetica caucasica* (SAUSSURE)? In: Uvarov, 1934: 40. **n. syn.**

BOLIVAR, 1899: 587 (*Fischeria caucasica*); WERNER, 1901: 264, 270 (*Rivetina caucasica*); JACOBSON & BIANCHI 1905: 153 (*F. caucasica*); UVAROV, 1934: 24, 40 (*R. baetica caucasica*); RAMME, 1951: 325-327, 416, Fig. 85, Pl. XXX, Fig. 2 (*R. turcica*); KARABAG, 1958: 11 (*R. fasciata caucasica*); KARABAG, 1958: 11 (*R. turcica*); KALTENBACH, 1963: 548 (*R. b. caucasica*); KARABAG, BALAMIR, GÜMÜSSUYU & TUTKUN, 1971: 75 (*R. f. caucasica*); DEMIRSOY, 1975: 12, 14, 16, Fig. 28 (*R. f. caucasica*); DEMIRSOY, 1977: 20, 30, 46-48 (*R. turcicus*); DEMIRSOY, 1977: 20, 30, 35-36, 46-48 (*R. caucasica*); DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253, 258, 261-262, 264 (*R. caucasica*); DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253, 258, 261-262, 264 (*R. turcica* n. syn.); LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983: 360, 362 (*R. caucasica turcica*); LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983: 360, 362 (*R. baetica caucasica*); LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983: 360, 362 (*R. turcica*); ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105 (*R. caucasica*); HELLER, K.-G., 1998: 6, 8 (*Kinzelbachia*); EHRMANN, 2000: 2, 3, 4, 6-7, 8, Fig. 1 (*R. c. caucasica*); EHRMANN, 2000: 2, 3, 4, 6-7, 8, Fig. 1 (*Kinzelbachia ragnari*); EHRMANN, 2002: 311 (*R. c. caucasica*); EHRMANN, 2002: 311 (*R. turcica*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 235 (*R. c. caucasica*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 237 (*R. turcica*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 311 (*K. kinzelbachi* (Tribus Vatini)); BATTISTON & MASSA, 2008: 21-22 (*R. c. caucasica*); ROY & CUCHE, 2008: 7, 22 (*R. caucasica*); ROY & CUCHE, 2008: 17, 22 (syn. *Kinzelbachia ragnari*); KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 35 (*R. caucasica*); KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 74 (*R. caucasica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 40 (*R. caucasica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 33 (*R. caucasica*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 174 (*R. caucasica*); BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL (2010: 150-151 (*R. caucasica*); BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 150-151 (*R. turcica*).

Remark: DEMIRSOY (1977: 47-48) places *Rivetina turcica* RAMME, 1951 as a synonym of *Rivetina caucasica caucasica* (SAUSSURE, 1871). He writes that the specimens of *R. caucasica* were compared with the type of *Rivetina turcica* and

no differences have been noticed. In 1979 DEMIRSOY (: 264) repeated himself literally and writes as closing: *Rivetina turcica* RAMME, 1951 Syn. nov.. LA GRECA & LOMBARDO (1983: 360, 362) did not quote the work by DEMIRSOY (1977, 1979), and list *Rivetina turcica* RAMME, 1951 as valid species.

LA GRECA & LOMBARDO (1983: 360, 362) place *Rivetina baetica caucasica* UVA-ROV (: 40) as a synonym of *Rivetina caucasica turcica* RAMME, 1951 without respecting the rules (ICZN, article 16).

HELLER (1998: 6) published a list with taxa described by Kurt Harz. In the list the genus *Kinzelbachia* is mentioned, but not the species "*ragnari*". Not comprehensible at all is what OTTE & SPEARMAN (2005: 311, 481, 485, 486) say: The genus *Kinzelbachia* with the species *kinzelnachi* and *ragnari* have been put into the family Mantidae, the subfamily Vatinae and the tribe Vatini. In their publication: Catalogue du matériel type des mantes conservé au Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève (Insecta: Mantodea), the authors ROY & CUCHE (2008: 17) stated that the type-material of *Kinzelbachia ragnari* is not lost as EHRMANN (2000: 3) wrote, but is found in the museum Geneva, Switzerland, for this reason the neotypes in the SMNK are not valid.

Conclusion: *Rivetina baetica caucasica* (SAUSSURE)? **n. syn.** of *Rivetina caucasica caucasica* (SAUSSURE, 1871). (coll. SMNK: Turkey; ZMB, ZMUH).

***Rivetina syriaca syriaca* (SAUSSURE, 1869)** (does not occur in Turkey)

= *Iris syriaca* SAUSSURE, 1869: 65. (Holotype: female ?).

= *Fischeria festae* GIGLIO-TOS, 1916: 22. (Holotype: female MCRT).

= *Fischeria syriaca* (SAUSSURE, 1869). In: GIGLIO-TOS, 1917: 153.

= *Eufischeriella festae* GIGLIO-TOS, 1916. In: GIGLIO-TOS, 1927: 485.

= *Rivetina festae* (GIGLIO-TOS, 1916). In: BEIER, 1935: 108-109.

= *Rivetina syriaca* (SAUSSURE, 1869). In: MIRAM, 1949: 714.

= *Rivetina festae* (GIGLIO-TOS, 1916). In: LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983: 363-365, Fig. 17, 23.

Remark: DEMIRSOY (1977: 48) determined that *Rivetina festae* is distributed only in Syria. This was confirmed by LA GRECA & LOMBARDO (1983: 363-365) and they also added Cyprus as locality. The length of the border between Turkey and Syria amounts to several hundred kilometres, so immigration of *Rivetina syriaca syriaca* into Turkey is quite imaginable (coll. SMNK: Syria).

Cyprus:

LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983: 363-365, Fig. 17, 75, 76, 83 (*R. s. syriaca*).

***Rivetina syriaca anatolica* LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983**

= *Rivetina syriaca anatolica* LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983: 366, Fig. 16, 24, 36-37. (Holotype: male, Allotype: female, Paratype: male, female DBUC).

EHRMANN, 2002: 313 (*R. syriaca anatolica*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 236 (*R. syriaca anatolica*); KOÇAK et al., 2008d: 35 (*R. syriaca*); KOÇAK et al., 2009a: 74 (*R. syriaca*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009b: 40 (*R. syriaca*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009c: 33 (*R. syriaca*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009e: 174 (*R. syriaca*); BATTISTON, PICCIAU, FONTANA & MARSHALL, 2010: 151 (*R. syriaca*, *R. syriaca anatolica*).

Remark: It is very remarkable that some localities of *R. syriaca anatolica* are found in South-Turkey (e.g. Antakya and Iskenderun, others are found a little more to the north), near to the border to Syria. So it is possible that *R. s. syriaca*

immigrated into the south of Anatolia from Syria. There is a large variation in all Mantodea and also in some species of the genus *Rivetina*. Through laboratory breeding it could be determined that climate and nutrition-amount have a large influence on the size and the colouration. Also some slender *Rivetina* females have been watched to make short flights at temperatures of 30-40 °C, which may support the idea of an expansion. It is quite possible that *Rivetina syriaca anatolica* is a synonym of *Rivetina syriaca syriaca* (coll. SMNK: Turkey).

Remark: In the last decades the author was asked several times what the oothecas of the species of the genus *Rivetina* look like. For that purpose the author (2000: 4) wrote: Observations of Martin Stiewe (in. litt. 1991): from a study trip to Tunisia 1991, I brought several specimens of *Rivetina baetica tenuidentata* in both genders with me. In the terrarium I could witness that the females - different as in other Mantodea species - remained almost completely on the sandy ground. When the females were ready for the deposition of the ootheca, they didn't do it like it is known from other Mantodea on the surface or on twigs or similar objects. On the lower abdomen apex is the subgenital plate (7. sternite) with two spines. With this spined plate the female digs a depression into the sand, deposits its ootheca into it and fills it up with its rear walking legs. I could document these observations with a video-camera.

Further the author (2000: 4-5) writes: The author could witness a similar behaviour to *Rivetina asiatica* in July 1996 in Turkey in the original biotope. Several females sat beside or on a thistle flower, others - and these were the most - remained on the soil, although there is their biggest enemy in this biotope, *Saga ephippigera* FISCHER-WALDHEIM, 1846 (KALTENBACH, 1970). The male of *R. asiatica* remained only on the plants.

The temperature the author could determine in the biotope was 52 °C on the soil and one meter above the ground only 43 °C, with a humidity of 35%. Caelifera, Ensifera and thistle flower visiting flying insects could be found in the biotope, which can be considered as victims for *R. asiatica*. There was a breeding facility established in the laboratory only for *R. asiatica*. A terrarium was established with sandy ground and twigs. Above the terrarium two infrared lamps were attached, they took care for the required climate. The author could witness that the females remained predominantly on the sandy ground. Because the female was already brought as imago from Turkey, it could be assumed that it was fertilized and would deposit ootheca in the foreseeable future.

After sufficient feeding the female deposited 4 ootheca in about 70 days into the sandy ground, whereas the author was able to witness the last but one deposition of the ootheca in the small hours. The female was walking around in the terrarium for about 70 minutes and felt the sand surface with the abdomen apex. Here the cerci definitely have the important function to find a suitable storage area for the ootheca. At a place which was kept a little bit moist it began to scratch a depression into the sand through sideward movements with the abdomen apex. Then it deposited within 45 minutes - with the help of the cerci, which took care of the forming of the ootheca - a ootheca, about 30 mm long, 20 mm wide and 15 mm high, into the depression. With the rear legs it scratched sand

over the ootheca, so that after about 20 minutes it was not possible to recognize where it deposited the ootheca. Since 1996 the author could witness the following Mantodea species depositing its ootheca into the soil: *Elaea gestroi gestroi* CAPRA, 1929; *Elaea gestroi wittmeri* KALTENBACH, 1982; *Humbertiella ceylonica* SAUSSURE, 1869 (in: MÜLLER 2001); *Rivetina baetica tenuidentata* LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983; *Rivetina balcanica* KALTENBACH, 1963; *Rivetina caucasica caucasica* (SAUSSURE, 1871); *Rivetina dolichoptera* (SCHULTHESS-RECHBERG, 1894); *Rivetina syriaca anatolica* LA GRECA & LOMBARDO, 1983; *Telomantis lamperti* (WERNER, 1906) (in: EHRMANN 1991).

Sphodromantis STÅL, 1871

= *Hierodula (Sphodromantis)* STÅL, 1871: 390, 399.

Mantidae BURMEISTER, 1838; Mantinae BURMEISTER, 1838; Paramantini ROY, 1973.

***Sphodromantis viridis viridis* (FORSKÅL, 1775) (new for Turkey)**

= *Gryllus viridis* FORSKÅL, 1775: 81. (Syntypes: 3 males, 6 females ZMB).

= *Mantis simulacrum* FABRICIUS, 1793: 21.

= *Mantis guttata* THUNBERG, 1815: 290.

= *Gryllus viridis*. In: SAVIGNY, 1826: Pl. 1, Fig. 10-13.

= *Mantis (Stagmatoptera) bioculata* BURMEISTER, 1838: 537.

= *Mantis (Stagmatoptera) bimaculata* BURMEISTER, 1838: 537.

= *Mantis bioculata*. In: CHARPENTIER, 1841: 291.

= *Hierodula bimaculata*. In: SAUSSURE, 1869: 67.

= *Hierodula bioculata*. In: SAUSSURE, 1871: 71-73, Pl. 5, Fig. 20-21.

= *Hierodula (Sphodromantis) bioculata*. In: STÅL, 1871: 399.

= *Mantis (Hierodula) bioculata*. In: COSTA, 1878: 23.

= *Hierodula bioculata*. In: BORMANS, 1881: 208.

= *Sphodromantis bioculata*. In: WESTWOOD, 1889: 14.

= *Sphodromantis guttata*. In: WESTWOOD, 1889: 14.

BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1882: 55, 57-58, Pl. II, Fig. 13 (*H. bioculata*); SCHULTHESS-RECHBERG 1894: 70 (*Sph. bioculata*); BOLIVAR, 1898: 26 (*H. (Sph.) bioculata*); WERNER, 1901: 261, 269 (*Sph. bioculata*); WERNER, 1905: 369, 408-409 (*Sph. bioculata*); JACOBSON & BIANCHI, 1905: 149 (*Sph. bioculata*); WERNER, 1908d: 116-117 (*Sph. bioculata*); WERNER, 1908f: 92 (*Sph. bioculata*); CHOPARD, 1914: 46 (*Sph. viridis*); BEIER, 1935: 87, Pl. 7, Fig. 5; JANNONE, 1936: 120-122 (*Sph. bioculata*); KARABAG, 1958: 8-9 (*Sph. viridis*); KALTENBACH, 1963: 544, 573-574, 590, Fig. 13b, 27a, 27b (*Sph. viridis*); LA GRECA, 1967: 512 (*Sph. viridis*); GANGWERE & MORALES, 1970: 11 (*Sph. viridis*); DEMIRSOY, 1977: 20, 30, 41, 44, Fig. 62-63 (*Hierodula viridis*); DEMIRSOY, 1979: 253-254, 258-259, 261, 263, Fig. 30 (*H. viridis*); LODOS, 1983: 325 (*Sph. viridis*); ÇIPLAK & DEMIRSOY, 1997: 105 (*H. viridis*); DELFOSSE, 2000: 21 (*Sph. viridis*); OTTE & SPEARMAN, 2005: 275 (*Sph. viridis*); KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009d: 52 (*Sph. viridis*); ROY, 2010: 345-366 (*Sph. viridis*).

Remark: For a very long time the occurrence of this species in Turkey was doubtful. BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL (1882: 58) said that the species occurs in the whole of Africa and in Asia Minor. However, already WERNER (1901: 269) detected, because he certainly inspected the collection of BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, a specimen labeled "*Sph. bioculata* – without a precise locality coll. BRUNNER". A few years later WERNER (1905: 408-409) listed *Sph. bioculata* again for

Egypt and supposed it occurred in Asia Minor, too. KARABAG (1958: 8-9) commented for *Sph. viridis* that localities in Turkey were still unknown. KALTENBACH (1963: 574) wrote: "*Sph. viridis* in Kleinasien?, specimens in coll. BR.V. WATTENWYL". LA GRECA (1967: 512) quoted KARABAG (1958: 8-9) and listed *Sph. viridis* for Anatolia. DEMIRSOY (1977: 41) was critical and wrote that: although *Hierodula viridis* was reported in Turkey, it still remains a question and it may be confused with *Mantis religiosa*. Two years later DEMIRSOY (1979: 253-254) wrote that since BR. V. WATTENWYL it was not confirmed in Turkey and BR. V. WATTENWYL's specimen very probable did not originate from Turkey.

ROY (2010: 345-366) reports in his publication (Mises au point sur le genre *Sphodromantis* STÅL, 1871) on *Sphodromantis viridis viridis* and its subspecies, but does not give any information about the records of *Sphodromantis viridis* in Turkey.

(coll. SMNK: *Sphodromantis viridis viridis* (FORSKÅL, 1775) (SMNK-Mant-Cat.-Nr. 05142); Turkey-S: Amanus, Nur Daglari, 3 km S Güzelyayla (36.27N-36.09E), Bergwiese am Wald, Iskenderun via Belen, (Nr.23), leg. R. EHRMANN, 05. VII. 1996 (juv.female).

(coll. SMNK: *Sphodromantis viridis*: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Senegal, Spain peninsula, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen; MLUH, MTKD, MWNH, MZS, SDEI, SFM, SMNS, UMB, ZFMK, ZIMG, ZMB, ZMUH, ZSM).

Cyprus:

GEORGHIOU, 1977: 224; BROCK, 1987: 106; EHRMANN, 2002: 325-326. (coll. SMNK: Cyprus).

Closing words

The author tried to evaluate the data with the given literature and presents a faunistic survey of Mantodea in Turkey and Cyprus. It is still provisional through the insufficient descriptions of species in the genus *Empusa* (12 species), *Eremiaphila* (68 species), *Iris* (18 species) and *Rivetina* (37 species). It is absolutely necessary to revise the genera listed here as for example *Eremiaphila*, *Hierodula* and *Rivetina*, to be able to clearly distinguish the species to get a better survey of their distribution. This does not only concern Turkey and Cyprus, but also other regions in which species of these genera are found.

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Author:

Reinhard Ehrmann

Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde

Karlsruhe (SMNK), Abt. Entomologie

76133 Karlsruhe

E-Mail: ehrmann.mantodea@t-online.de

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Fundmeldungen bitte an:

Reinhard Ehrmann
Untere Strasse 28
D-76187 Karlsruhe

E-Mail: Ehrmann.Mantodea@t-online.de