

Trichopteran fauna in a region of Central Italy: Lazio

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Abstract

The first list of Trichoptera from the Lazio region is reported. It is the result of research carried out from 1942-1979 in 23 hypogean cavities and from 1961-2000 in 25 lotic (52 sampling sites) and 17 lentic (24 sampling sites) biotopes. The lotic biotopes include hygropetric habitats, springs, streams, rivers and canals; the lentic biotopes include lakes of different origins and mountain pools. Ninety-one species and 7 subspecies from 18 families were collected. Forty-two species of different ecological categories are found only in lotic biotopes, 18 only in lentic biotopes and 7 species of Stenophylacinae only in hypogean cavities. The species belong to several chorological categories. Eighteen species and 7 subspecies are endemic to the Italian fauna. Six of these are limited to the regions of the Central Apennines, including *Apatania volsorum* Moretti, Cianficconi & Papagno exclusive to Lazio (Posta Fibreno Lake), *Drusus aprutiensis* Moretti endemic only to Lazio and Abruzzo, *D. camerinus* Moretti only to Lazio, Marche and Umbria, *Glossosoma serravalle* Malicky & Graf to Lazio (Velino River) and to Umbria and Marche (Nera River), *Potamophylax cingulatus inermis* Moretti & Cianficconi to Lazio, Abruzzo, Umbria and Marche, *Allogamus antennatus ausoniae* Moretti to Lazio, Abruzzo, Molise, Umbria and Marche. The presence of *Chimarra marginata* (L.) in the Mignone River is noteworthy because it is a rare species in Italy.

Key words: Trichoptera, Lazio, Central Italy, Apennines, checklist, ecology, chorology

Introduction

The first collections of Trichoptera in Lazio were made in 1942 in a hypogean cavity (Grotta Inferiore, M. Ausoni, Frosinone) by I. Mosca (Moretti & Gianotti 1963) and in 1961 in a watercourse of M. Terminillo (T. Vicovaro, Roma) by C. Consiglio (Moretti *et al.* 1998).

Later samples were taken by amateur researchers including: A. Antonelli (1971), P. Agnoletti (1970, 1972), I. Bertolani (1953), M. Cerruti (1951), M. Cobolli (1969), S. Patrizi (1951), M. Rampini (1970, 1976), V. Sbordoni (1960, 1962, 1963, 1965–66, 1968, 1970, 1972), A. Segre (1951), E. Spicaglia (1951), A. Vigna Taglianti (1963–66, 1975–76) & M. Zapparoli (1979) in hypogean cavities; G. Carchini (1980–81, in Carchini *et al.* 1988), C. Consiglio (1952, 1955, 1957, 1964, 1968), S. Ruffo (1963) and A. Speziale (1989–90) in lotic waters. The adult and aquatic stage specimens were identified by G.P. Moretti and catalogued in a undergraduate thesis (Balzano, 1994). From 1952 the research was extended to several lotic and lentic biotopes by Moretti (Moretti & Cianficconi 1984; Moretti & Tucciarelli 1978; Moretti *et al.* 1967, 1968, 1972, 1988, 1988a), his collaborators (Cianficconi & Moretti 1985; Cianficconi *et al.* 1985, 1994, 2004; Di Giovanni *et al.*