Short notes

In this section 218 species of arthropods are recorded, collected in Sardinia mainly during the researches carried out by CNBFVR (cf. Bardiani 2011). All or part of the records of most species (207) come from the Marganai and/or Montimannu wilderness areas. They belong to taxa not treated in the previous pages nor by Cerretti et al. (2009). All taxa are listed in alphabetical order according to the nomenclature and systematics of the Fauna Europaea Web Service (de Jong 2011) unless otherwise stated. Collecting sites from the region-owned forests of Marganai and Montimannu and neighbouring areas are indicated with abbreviations (see further on), while all the other sites are listed in full. All sites and/or their abbreviations are listed in alphabetical order. Sites listed in full are listed after those abbreviated, alphabetically according to province. Further details on most of the sampling sites are provided by Bardiani (2011). The material, unless otherwise stated, is stored in the CNBFVR collection.

ABBREVIATIONS

CNBFVR SAMPLING SITES. A01 = Medio Campidano prov., Arbùs, Piscinas, dune, 0 m, 32S 452927 4376897; A02 = Medio Campidano prov., Arbùs, Marina di Arbùs, 10 m, 32S 454504 4383252; A04 = Oristano prov., Arboreà, Stagno di s’Ena Arrubia, 0 m, 32S 462842 4408878; A05 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Buggeru, R. Mannu, fonce, dune, 3 m, 32S 49437 4365545; A06 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Buggeru, Calà Domestica, 10 m, 32S 446540 4358436; A08 = Medio Campidano prov., Arbùs, Capò Pecora, 15 m, 32S 446760 4367599; A09 = Medio Campidano prov., Arbùs, Piscinas, guado del R. Piscinas, 18 m, 32S 454087 4376193; A10 = Oristano prov., San Vero Milis, sa Marigosa, spiaggia, 5 m, 32T 448490 4342720; A11 = Oristano prov., San Vero Milis, sa Marigosa, stagno, 5 m, 32T 499217 4432397; A12 = Cagliari prov., Domus de Maria, Torre di Chia, spiaggia di Su Portu, 1 m, 32S 490072 4305296; A13 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Sant’Anna Arresi, Porto Pino, dune, 5 m, 32S 467025 4311362; A15 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Gonnos, Plage Mesu, Sa Punta e s’Arena, 5 m, 32S 450884 4347330; A16 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Gonnos, Fontamare, 3 m, 32S 451423 4348717; A17 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Plominmagiò, Portixeddu, 6 m, 32S 449437 4357541; A18 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Sant’Antioco, Stagno di S. Caterina, 0 m, 32S 455569 4326716; A19 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Sant’Antioco, Capò Sperone, spiaggia, 0 m, 32S 451831 4314957; A21 = Oristano prov., Terralba, Stagno di Marceddi, 0 m, 32S 457917 4397594; C01 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Iglesias, Case Marganaì, 725 m, 32S 463890 4355925; C02 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Iglesias, Pâa Serra Pirastu, 656 m, 32S 463237 4355678; C03 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Iglesias, Vechia Cantoniera Marganaì, 491 m, 32S 462272 4354677; C05 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Iglesias, Pâa Cungiaus, 636 m, 32S 462440 4355161; C06 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Domusnovas, Grotta di S. Giovanni, 32S 467900 4354891; C07 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Domusnovas, dint. Planargia - Soverì, 625 m, 32S 465523 4362921; C08 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Domusnovas, Valle Oridda, pineta, 595 m, 32S 469670 4362400; C10 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, dint. Pta piscina Argiolas, Serbatorio, 282 m, 32S 472049 4360081; C11 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, Can.lì Sercì, 381 m, 32S 472208 4359497; C12 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, Can.lì s’Otti, versante destro, 520 m, 32S 471690 4359611; C13 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, dint. Pta Pranu llìxis, 563 m, 32S 471221 4359310; C14 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Domusnovas, Sedda Pranu Cardu, 549 m, 32S 470926 4358924; C15 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Domusnovas, Gutturu Seu, 140 m, 32S 471604 4355238; C16 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Domusnovas, Gutturu Seu, 140 m, 32S 471577 4355716; C19 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, R. Cannisoni, 375 m, 32S 468713 4362692; C20 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, R. Cannisoni, 382 m, 32S 468980 4362541; C22 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, R. Cannisoni, sorg. s’acqua Frischedda, 372 m, 32S 468391 4362826; C23 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, R. Cannisoni, radura sponda sinistra, 401 m, 32S 468459 4362808; C25 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, Can.le Monincu, 450 m, 32S 468040 4363436; C26 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Domusnovas, Begà d’Alenì, 621 m, 32S 467855 4361336; C27 = Medio Campidano prov., Gonnosfanàdiga, M. Idda, strada per M. Linas, 474 m, 32S 466946 4368997; C28 = Medio Campidano prov., Gonnosfanàdiga, sa Pta de s’Erbeuce, strada per M. Linas, 744 m, 32S 465989 4368410; C29 = Medio Campidano prov., Gonnosfanàdiga, Genna Mirratta, 794 m, 32S 465363 4366138; C30 = Medio Campidano prov., Gonnosfanàdiga, dint. Ovile Linas, 710 m, 32S 466346 4365201; C31 = Carbonia-Iglesias prov., Domusnovas, L. Siuru, 322 m, 32S 467069 4357916; C32 = Medio Campidano prov., Villacidro, L. di Montimannu, diga, 255 m, 32S 475380 4363486; C33 =
SHORT NOTES

= E. Braga; EG = E. Gatti; EM = E. Minari; FC = F. Chessa; FM = F. Mason; FMa = F. Mazzocchi; GC = G. Chessa; GGa = G. Gardini; GGr = G. Grafitti; GN = G. Nardi; GS = G. Scaglioni; GZ = G. Zandi; IMA = I. Marcellino; JW = J. De Waele; LB = L. Briganti; L? = no collector mentioned; LF = L. Fancello; LS = L. Spada; MA = M. Armeni; MB = M. Bardiani; ME = M. Eggenberger; MM = M. Mei; MMu = M. Mucedda; MR = M. Rampini; MT = M. Tisato; MTr = M. Trizzino; MZ = M. Zapparoli; NS = N. Sanfilippo; PA = P. Audisio; PC = P. Cerretti; PCo = P. Cornacchia; PL = P. Leo; RA = R. Argano; RM = R. Manconi; RRz = R. Rizzerio; SRi = S. Riese; SZ = S. Zoia; VC = V. Cottarelli; VV = V. Vomero.

SAMPLING METHODS. al = collecting at light; ba = bait (small pieces of meat mixed with hay placed in an open plastic tube); bz = glass trunk trap (beer and sugar); cn = car net; dc = direct collecting; lt = light trap; mt = Malaise trap; nt = hand net; oe = entomological umbrella; pt = pitfall trap (vinegar and salt); sn = sweep net; vg = sieve; wn = water net; wt = window flight trap.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS AND RECURRENT TERMS USED IN FAUNISTIC LIST. C. = Casa = House; Can.le = Canale = Canal; Can.li = Canali = Canals; Cant. = Cantoniera = Roadman’s house; coll. = collection; D = deutonymph/s; dint. = surroundings of; ex = specimen/s; dune = dunes; eucalipteto = eucalyptus plantation; foce = river mouth; F. = Fiume = River; Foresta = Forest; fontana = fountain; greto del = bed of [river]; Grotta = Cave; ingresso = entrance of; Isola = Island; L. = Lago = Lake; lecceta = holm-oak forest; leg. = collector/s; litoranea = coastal road; loc. = locality; Miniera = Mine; M. = Monte = Mount; M.ti = Monti = Mounts; P = protonymph/s; pipa = pinetum; riva = bank; San/Santa/Santo = Saint; sdb = same data but; Serbatoio = Reservoir; sort. = sorgente = spring; sotto corteccia = under bark; spiaggia = beach; sponda sinistra = left bank; Stagno = Pond; strada = road; su = road to; Valle = Valley; verso = in direction of; wdc = without date of collection.

DEPOSITORIES. CGG = G. Gardini collection (Genoa, Italy); CGN = G. Nardi collection (Cisterna di Latina, Latina, Italy); CGP = G. Platia collection (Gatteo, Forlì-Cesena, Italy); CKR = K. Rognes collection (Stavanger, Norway); CMM = M. Mei collection (Rome, Italy); CNBFVR = Centro Nazionale per lo Studio e la Conservazione della Biodiversità Forestale “Bosco Fontana” di Verona (Marmirolo, Mantua, Italy); CPC = P. Cornacchia collection (Porto Mantovano, Mantua, Italy); MHNG = Muséum d’histoire naturelle (Genève, Switzerland); MSNM = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Milano (Milan, Italy); MCZR = Museo Civico di Zoologia (Rome, Italy); TCUB = M. von Tschirnhaus collection, University of Bielefeld (Bielefeld, Germany); ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung München (Munich, Germany).

Quotation-sample of single notes:

REFERENCES


821
2009. GC, mt, 1 ♂; 1.V–2.III.2005, 3 ♂♂;
1.III–29.IV.2005, GC, mt, 1 ♂;
15–30.VI.2004, GC, mt, 1 ♂;
22.XI–17.XII.2004, GC, mt, 1 ♂;
17.XII.2004–4.I.2005, GC, mt, 1 ♂;
18.I–1.III.2005, GC, mt, 1 ♂;

Notes. Among the numerous material of winter gnats from Sardinia, seventeen specimens different from other known trichocerid species were separated. They later turned out to represent a new species, which was described by the author of this publication as *T. (S.) sardiniensis*. This species is most similar to *T. (S.) antennata* Starý, 1999 and *T. (S.) borealis* Lackschewitz, 1934, but differs from these and is so far known only from Sardinia.

References


Ants constitute a dominant group in many terrestrial habitats (Hölldobler & Wilson 1990). At present, more than 12,000 species are known worldwide (Agosti & Johnson 2005) and 226 species were reported from Italy by Poldi et al. (1994). However, the knowledge of Italian ants is still incomplete and several further species should be added. One of us (F. Rigato, unpublished data) counted some 250 Italian species so far, but further discoveries are expected, especially from the warmest regions of the country. Consequently, the whole Italian myrmecofauna could comprise some 270 or more valid species.

The following list is based on the study of a large amount of material collected by means of different techniques during a recent general entomological survey of the area (cf. Bardiani 2011). The number of collected specimens should not be considered indicative of the actual abundance of each species. Such material, unless otherwise stated, is stored in the collection of CNBFVR, and a small amount at the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale of Milan (MSNM).

The nomenclature used follows Bolton (2010). Information on the ecology and distribution of species is taken, unless otherwise specified, from the personal archive of the first author.

Special thanks to all the people who helped during fieldwork, the staff of CNBFVR, in particular Daniele Birtele and Daniel Whitmore. We thank Pietro Niolo (Sassari, Sardinia) for giving us the photos.

Aphaenogaster senilis Mayr, 1853

**Notes.** The original description of this species was based on Sardinian specimens (Mayr 1853). On the island it seems confined to the southernmost provinces, where it is often abundant. However, it is a W-Mediterranean taxon, widespread from the Canary Islands to southern France and especially common in the Iberian Peninsula (Cagniant et al. 1991).

*Aphaenogaster spinosa* Emery, 1878 (fig. 21.1)

**Records.**
- **C07:** 20–24.V.2006, MB DB PCo DW, dc, 2 ♀♂
- **C08:** 24.III–24.V.2006, MB DB PCo DW, pr, 1 ♀
- **C14:** 20–24.V.2006, MB DB PCo DW, mt, 1 ♀
- **C25:** 21.V.2006, PCo MB DB DW, dc, 1 ♀
- **C31:** 22.IX.2004, DB PCo FM DW, dc, 3 ♀♂; 22.III.2006, DB, dc, 15 ♀♂; 20–23.V.2006, PCo MB DB DW, ba, 9 ♀♂; 20–23.V.2006, PCo MB DB DW, pt, 2 ♀♂
- **C53:** 12.IX.2006, GN, dc, 6 ♀♂
- **C56:** 12.IX.2006, GN, dc, 1 ♀

**Other records.**
- **G02:** 4.IX.2006, GN, dc, 1 ♀
- **G05:** 5.IX.2006, GN, dc, 3 ♀♂
- **G12:** 13.XI.2006, GN, dc, 11 ♀♂
- **G13:** 13.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, dc, 6 ♀♀
- **G14:** 13.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, dc, 1 ♀
- **G15:** 13.XI.2006, GN, dc, 2 ♀♂.

**Notes.** Although this species is commonly collected, its distribution area is restricted to central Italy, along the Tyrrhenian Sea, Sardinia and Corsica.

*Aphaenogaster subterranea* (Latreille, 1798)

**Records.**
- **C06:** 12.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, vg, 9 ♀♂
- **C10:** 14.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, vg, 9 ♀♂
- **C14:** 8.IX.2006, DB DA MB GN, dc, 6 ♀♂
- **C31:** 12.XI.2006, GN, vg, 3 ♀♂
- **C35:** 1.III.2006, LG, vg, 1 ♀ 12 ♀♂
- **C59:** 10.XI.2006, GN, mg, 1 ♀
- **C60:** 10.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, dc, 22 ♀♂
- **C68:** 12.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, vg, 10 ♀♂
- **C69:** 12.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, vg, 7 ♀♂ (CNSBFVR; MSNM).

**Notes.** This species is common and widespread in central and southern Italy. It is a ground-nesting ant chiefly inhabiting deciduous forests.

*Camponotus aethiops* (Latreille, 1798) (fig. 21.2)

**Records.**
- **C01:** 8.IX.2006, GN, dc, 7 ♀♂
- **C07:** 20–24.V.2006, MB DB PCo DW, dc, 15 ♀♂
- **C14:** 20–24.V.2006, MB DB PCo DW, mt, 18 ♀♂
- **C18:** 9.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, dc, 3 ♀♂ (CNSBFVR; MSNM).
- **C23:** 19–24.V.2006, MB DB PCo DW, pt, 4 ♀♂; 19–24.V.2006, MB DB PCo DW, dc, 8 ♀♂; 19–24.V.2006, MB DB PCo DW, mt, 6 ♀♂
- **C31:** 22.III.2006, DB, dc, 1 ♀; 20–23.V.2006, MB DB PCo DW, mt, 4 ♀♂; 20–23.V.2006, PCo MB DB DW, ba, 10 ♀♂
- **C52:** 8.IX.2006, GN,
Camponotus gestroi Emery, 1878

Species widespread in southern Europe and Turkey, especially in Mediterranean habitats.

Short notes

**Notes.** Species widespread in southern Europe and Turkey, especially in Mediterranean habitats.

Camponotus lateralis (Olivier, 1791)

**Notes.** A mostly circum-Mediterranean species. In Italy it especially occurs in the southernmost regions.
Forel, 1890

universitatis (Spinola, 1808)

Camponotus truncatus


Notes. An arboreal species common in Europe and the Maghreb.

Camponotus universitatis Forel, 1890


Notes. This is a social parasite of C. aethiops; thus, its distribution should follow that of its host. At present, it is known from scattered localities of southern Europe, especially from Spain, France and Italy. This is the first record from Sardinia.

Crematogaster scutellaris (Olivier, 1792)


Notes. An extremely common, arboreal species reported from the Maghreb to western Russia.

Formica clara Forel, 1886

Other records. **G05**: 5.IX.2006, GN, dc, 2 ♀♀ (CNBFVR; MSNM). **G08**: 5.IX.2006, GN, dc, 1 ♂.

Notes. Baroni Urbani (1971) reported several collecting localities for *F. rufibarbis* Fabricius, 1793 in Sardinia. In our opinion all such data should be referred to *F. clara* as currently interpreted (Seifert & Schulz 2009).

*Formica cunicularia* Latreille, 1798


Notes. Species very common throughout Europe, even in disturbed habitats; also reported from Morocco.

*Hypoponera eduardi* (Forel, 1894)


Notes. A circum-Mediterranean species known from other regions too, including the Macaronesian and Indian Ocean islands, South Africa, New Zealand, Chile, etc. (Bolton & Fisher 2011). A congeneric species, *H. punctattissima* (Roger, 1859) (= *sulcata* (De Stefani, 1970)), is recorded also from two sites in the Carbonia-Iglesias province (Bolton & Fisher 2011).

*Lasius emarginatus* (Olivier, 1792)


Notes. A very common species occurring in central and southern Europe, and from Anatolia to the Caucasus, even in disturbed habitats.

*Lasius lasioides* (Emery, 1869)


Notes. Species known from Mediterranean Europe, Anatolia and along the Atlas mountains (Morocco). This is the first published record for Sardinia.

*Lasius platythorax* Seifert, 1991


Notes. A European species very similar to *L. niger* (Linnaeus, 1758.), from which it was separated by Seifert (1991).

*Lasius cf. platythorax* Seifert, 1991


*Lasius sp.*
Leptanilla sp.


Notes. A single swarming male was collected. The two Leptanilla Emery, 1870 species reported from Sardinia (L. revelierii Emery, 1870 and L. doderoi Emery, 1915, see Leo & Fancello 1990) are known just from female castes. Therefore, this male cannot be assigned to either, and it could even belong to an undescribed species.

Messor capitatus (Latreille, 1798) (fig. 21.3)


Other records. A02: 25.V.2006, PCo MB DB DW, dc, 1 ♀.

Notes. A W-European ant, reported also from NW Africa.

Messor minor (André, 1883) (fig. 21.4)

C31: 23.V.2006, DB MB PCo DW, dc, 12 ♀ (CNBFVR; MSNM).
S3: 23.III.2006, DB, dc, 1 ♂ 2 ♀ 37 ♀ ♀ 4–18.IV.2006, GC, mt, 1 ♂;
18.IV–2.V.2006, GC, mt, 4 ♀ ♀ 2–16.V.2006, GC, mt, 1 ♂;
25.VII–8.VIII.2006, FC, mt, 4 ♀ ♀ 8–22.VIII.2006, GC, mt, 2 ♀ ♀;
18.IV–2.V.2006, GC, mt, 4 ♀ ♀ 2–16.V.2006, GC, mt, 1 ♂;
13–27.VI.2006, GC, mt, 11 ♀ ♀ 27.VI–11.VII.2006, GC, mt, 8 ♀ ♀;
11–25.VII.2006, GC, mt, 10 ♀ ♀ (CNBFVR; MSNM);

Other records. G11: 13.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, dc, 3 ♀ ♀;
G12: 13.XI.2006, GN, dc, 3 ♀ ♀;

Notes. Widespread in southern Europe and NW Africa. In the Middle East and Central Asia there are some forms which have never been taxonomically reviewed.
Mesor wasmannii Krausse, 1910


Notes. This taxon belongs to a group of species widespread in the Middle East and Central Asia, where several to many still unreviewed forms occur. Its westernmost known range reaches Sardina and Corsica. It is common in central and southern Italy, and in the Balkans.

Mesor cf. wasmannii Krausse, 1910


Pheidole pallidula (Nylander, 1848)


Notes. Mostly a W-Mediterranean species, occurring from Italy to Spain and North Africa. Some closely related taxa occur from the Balkans eastwards (see Taylor & Sharaf 2010).

Plagiolepis pygmaea (Latreille, 1798)


Notes. A widespread S-European species, with some related forms occurring in the Mediterranean region.

Ponera sp.


Notes. Several unidentifiable males were collected. The distinction between males of P. coarctata (Latreille, 1802) and P. testacea Emery, 1895 is quite difficult (S. Csösz, pers. comm.).

Solenopsis fugax (Latreille, 1798)


Notes. Species widespread in Europe; it has been reported also from NW Africa, Anatolia and Central Asia. The taxonomy of this and related taxa needs to be fully revised.

Solenopsis cf. fugax (Latreille, 1798)


Solenopsis sp.


Stenamma debole (Foerster, 1850)

IX.2005, GC, mt, 1 ♂; 30.IX–17.X.2005, GC, wt, 1 ♂; sdb pt, 1 ♂; sdb mt, 1 ♂; 17.X–3.XI.2005, GC, mt, 1 ♂ 19º.

Notes. A common W-European and Anatolian taxon.

*Stenamma sardoum* Emery, 1915


Notes. Semingly this is a Sardinian endemic, but maybe it occurs also in Corsica.

*Tapinoma madeirense* Forel, 1895


Other records. **G15**: 13.XI.2006, GN, dc, 1 ⇠ 7 ♀♀ (CBVFVR; MSNM).

Notes. This species was known as *T. ambiguum* Emery, 1925 for many years and was recently synonymised with *T. madeirense* by Wetterer et al. (2007). At present it seems widespread in central and southern Europe.

*Tapinoma nigerrimum* (Nylander, 1856)


Notes. A W-Mediterranean ant, relatively common in the warmest areas. In Italy it occurs mostly in central Europe.

*Tapinoma simrothi* Krausse, 1911


Notes. This SW-European species occurs from the Balkans westward.

*Temnothorax recedens* (Nylander, 1856)

Records. **C01**: 10.XI.2006, GN, vg, 1 ♂; **C10**: 14.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C43**: 15.XI.2006, MB GN DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C67**: 11.XI.2006, GN MZ, vg, 4 ♀♀ (CBVFVR; MSNM).

Notes. Sardinia and Sicily are the easternmost regions of the distribution area of this species, which also comprises southern France (including Corsica) and Spain. However, its taxonomy needs to be investigated because it could be a synonym of *T. angustulus* (Nylander, 1856).

*Temnothorax kraussei* Bondroit, 1918

Records. **C01**: 10.XI.2006, GN, vg. 1 ♂; **C10**: 14.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C43**: 15.XI.2006, MB GN DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C67**: 11.XI.2006, GN MZ, vg, 4 ♀♀ (CBVFVR; MSNM).

Notes. Mainly a W-Mediterranean taxon, mentioned also from Afghanistan and the Arabian Peninsula.

*Temnothorax affinis* (Mayr, 1855)

Other records. **A01**: 25.V.2006, PCo MB DB DW, dc, 1 ♂.

Notes. It is a relatively common, arboreal, S-European species, usually inhabiting twigs.

*Temnothorax lichtensteini* Bondroit, 1918

Records. **C01**: 10.XI.2006, GN, vg, 1 ♂; **C10**: 14.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C43**: 15.XI.2006, MB GN DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C67**: 11.XI.2006, GN MZ, vg, 4 ♀♀ (CBVFVR; MSNM).

Notes. Sardinia and Sicily are the easternmost regions of the distribution area of this species, which also comprises southern France (including Corsica) and Spain. However, its taxonomy needs to be investigated because it could be a synonym of *T. angustulus* (Nylander, 1856).

*Temnothorax lichtensteini* Bondroit, 1918

Records. **C01**: 10.XI.2006, GN, vg, 1 ♂; **C10**: 14.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C43**: 15.XI.2006, MB GN DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C67**: 11.XI.2006, GN MZ, vg, 4 ♀♀ (CBVFVR; MSNM).

Notes. Sardinia and Sicily are the easternmost regions of the distribution area of this species, which also comprises southern France (including Corsica) and Spain. However, its taxonomy needs to be investigated because it could be a synonym of *T. angustulus* (Nylander, 1856).

*Temnothorax kraussei* Bondroit, 1918

Other records. **A01**: 25.V.2006, PCo MB DB DW, dc, 1 ♂.

Notes. Mainly a W-Mediterranean taxon, mentioned also from Afghanistan and the Arabian Peninsula.

*Temnothorax affinis* (Mayr, 1855)

Other records. **A01**: 25.V.2006, PCo MB DB DW, dc, 1 ♂.

Notes. It is a relatively common, arboreal, S-European species, usually inhabiting twigs.

*Temnothorax lichtensteini* Bondroit, 1918

Records. **C01**: 10.XI.2006, GN, vg, 1 ♂; **C10**: 14.XI.2006, MB GN MZ DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C43**: 15.XI.2006, MB GN DW, vg, 1 ♂; **C67**: 11.XI.2006, GN MZ, vg, 4 ♀♀ (CBVFVR; MSNM).

Notes. Sardinia and Sicily are the easternmost regions of the distribution area of this species, which also comprises southern France (including Corsica) and Spain. However, its taxonomy needs to be investigated because it could be a synonym of *T. angustulus* (Nylander, 1856).
GN MZ DW, vg, 3 ♂♂ (CNBFVR; MSNM).

Notes. Species reported from Italy to Spain in Mediterranean habitats; its taxonomic validity is still to be ascertained.

Temnothorax sp.


Tetramorium brevicorne Bondroit, 1918


Notes. Species known from Sardinia and Corsica only.

Tetramorium caespitum (Linnaeus, 1758)


Notes. The taxonomy of T. caespitum s.l. is under investigation. It is common throughout Europe; however, the presence of a complex of morphologically nearly indistinguishable species is hypothesized, especially on the basis of biomolecular data (Schlick-Steiner et al. 2006).

Tetramorium meridionale Emery, 1870


Notes. Species occurring in SW Europe, from Spain to Italy.

Tetramorium semilaeve André, 1883


Notes. Tetramorium semilaeve s.l. is a circum-Mediterranean species, whose taxonomy still needs to be carefully investigated.

Baroni Urbani (1971) listed 57 ant species (and subspecies) for Sardinia and Poldi et al. (1994) 67 species. Casevitz–Weulersse (1974) mentioned 5 species overlooked by Poldi et al. (1994): Hypoponera eduardi (Forel, 1864), Plagiolepis viudobonensis Lomnicki, 1925 (at present considered a synonym of P. taurica Santschi, 1920), Tapinoma erraticum (Latreille, 1768), Temnothorax (as Leptoanthis) lichensteini (Bondroit, 1918) and T. nigerreimum (Nylander, 1856). In this paper we add six further new records: Camponotus universitatis, Formica clara (probably previously misidentified with F. rufibarbis, see above), Lasius lasioïdes, L. platythorax, Tapinoma madeirensis and Temnothorax affinis, raising to 78 the number of species reported from the island. The occurrence of such taxa was to be expected because they are widespread in Europe and/or the Mediterranean region. The ant species reported for Sardinia in "Fauna Europaea" (Radchenko 2004) are not considered in the present paper because some of them do not occur on the island, and several names are out-of-date and unreliable.

As the Sardinian myrmecofauna has never been fully reviewed, our current knowledge of it is still incomplete. Considering all possible new records, taxonomic updates and new species, we hypothesize that some 85–90 ant species could occur on the island.

References


