Gianfranco LIBERTI

The Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision
(Coleoptera Dasytidae)

Abstract - This paper revises the systematics and taxonomy of genus Danacea Laporte de Castelnau, 1838 in the Balkan Peninsula. The territory here considered includes Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Serbia, Turkey (European). Determination keys, drawings of the median lobe of the aedeagus, description and distributional information are reported for each species. Twelve new species or subspecies are described: D. angelinii n. sp. of Ipiros (Greece), D. brattiana n. sp. of Brač island (Croatia), D. colligens n. sp. of the Peloponnese (Greece), D. iadrensis n. sp. of the Zadar area (Croatia), D. kydoniae n. sp. of western Crete, D. latipennis ssp. occidua n. sp. of western Crete, D. messenica n. sp. of the Peloponnese, D. montalbidi n. sp. of western Crete, D. olivetii n. sp. of Fokida (Greece), D. pagasaica n. sp. of Thessalia (Greece), D. quintilis n. sp. of Bulgaria, D. sithoniae n. sp. of the Halkidiki peninsula (Greece). Three changes of status are proposed: D. cephalonica Pic, 1901, which was described as a variety of D. mutata Pic, 1895, is a good species; D. purkynei Obenberger, 1916 described as a good species, is a subspecies of D. iners Kiesenwetter, 1859; D. maculipennis Pic, 1899 described as a variety of D. marginata (Küster, 1851), is a good species. The following new synonymsies are proposed: D. cylindricollis Schilsky, 1897, D. insularis Schilsky, 1897 and D. maculicornis Pic, 1914: all synonyms of D. bleusei Pic, 1895; D. cervina ssp. montenegrina Apfelbeck, 1911, D. cervina ssp. vulpina Apfelbeck, 1911, D. intermedia Apfelbeck, 1911, D. valonensis Apfelbeck, 1911: all synonyms of D. cervina (Küster; 1850); D. obscura Schilsky, 1897 synonym of D. champions Marseul, 1878; D. gangbaueri Procházka, 1894 synonym of D. cretica Kiesenwetter, 1859; D. bulgarica Pic, 1902, D. monastirensis Pic, 1917, D. opulenta Schilsky, 1897, D. posteriora Pic, 1902, D. rambouskii Roubal, 1909, D. serbica Kiesenwetter, 1863: all synonyms of D. iners Kiesenwetter, 1859; D. winnebachi Apfelbeck, 1911 synonym of D. major Pic, 1902; D. amabilis Sahlberg, 1903 synonym of D. marginata (Küster; 1851); D. zharadniki Nigrin, 1986 synonym of D. maculipennis Pic, 1899; D. bosnica Pic, 1913 synonym of D. nigritiasis ssp. nigritarius (Küster, 1850); D. consimilis Schilsky, 1897 synonym of D. oertzeni Schilsky, 1897; D. albanica Apfelbeck, 1911 synonym of D. pallidipalpis Abeille, 1894; D. cervina var. diversipes Pic, 1936 synonym of D. thessalonicensis Apfelbeck, 1911; D. syrensis Pic, 1910 synonym of D. vioticollis Schilsky, 1897. The following names have not been associated with certainty to a known species and remain doubtful: D. krupeperi ssp. variipes Schilsky, 1897, D. limbata Schilsky, 1897, D. parnassia Schilsky, 1897, D. rostrata Procházka, 1894, D. shardagensis Apfelbeck, 1918. However the Balkan peninsula has not been sufficiently explored, several new species are expected to remain undiscovered and the distribution range of the known species has not been sufficiently defined.

Riassunto - Questo lavoro presenta una revisione della sistematica e della tassonomia del genere Danacea Laporte de Castelnau, 1838 limitatamente alla penisola Balcanica. Il territorio considerato include Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croazia, Grecia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Serbia, Turchia (Europea). Per ciascuna specie vengono forniti una descrizione, i disegni del lobo medio dell’edeaagus e le informazioni disponibili sulla distribuzione; sono inoltre riportate le relative tabelle di determinazione. Vengono descritte 12 specie o sottospecie nuove: D. angelinii n. sp. dell’Epiro (Grecia), D. brattiana n. sp. dell’Isola di Brac (Croazia), D. colligens n. sp. del Peloponnese (Grecia), D. iadrensis n. sp. dei dintorni di Zadar (Croazia), D. kydoniae n. sp. di Creta occidentale, D. latipennis ssp. occidua n. sp. di Creta occidentale, D. messenica n. sp. del Peloponnese (Grecia), D. montalbidi n. sp. di Creta occidentale, D. olivetii n. sp. della Focide (Grecia), D. pagasaica n. sp. della Tessalia (Grecia), D. quintilis n. sp. di Bulgaria, D. sithoniae n. sp. della penisola Calcidica (Grecia). Vengono proposti 3 cambi di

**Key words:** Taxonomy, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Coleoptera, Dasytidae, new species.

**INTRODUCTION**

The *Danacea* Laporte de Castelnau, 1838 are small (3 to 5 mm long) common beetles, yellow to green coloured, usually found on flowers feeding on pollen, sometimes in numbers. They are normally collected in spring and in early summer by beating blossoming bushes, as for example hawthorn, or individual flowers, as for example wild carrot umbrellas.

The higher classification adopted is that proposed by Majer (1994), and followed by Mayor (2007): genus *Danacea* belongs to tribe Danaceini, subfamily Danaceinae, family Dasytidae, superfamily Cleroidea, order Coleoptera.

The genus *Danacea* has a wide Mediterranean - Turanian distribution, which includes all the Mediterranean countries, Portugal, Central Europe, Ukraine (Crimea), the Caucasus region and Iran. It is large: Mayor’s Catalogue (2007) lists nearly 190 species, although it can be supposed that not all would actually be valid. *Danacea* show a rather high attitude to speciation and they often have small distribution ranges: restricted endemics and species fragmentation due to insularity are rather common.

The *Danacea* species and subspecies living in the Balkan Peninsula, known with certainty until now, are slightly over of 40 (including the new ones here described) while the names found in the literature (as species, subspecies and varieties) are nearly 70, which has meant a rather hard work of “cleaning” the taxonomy by the proposal of several synonyms. Only a few among the existing names (and taxa) have not been reliably identified and remain doubtful; on the other hand it is believed that many species and
subspecies still remain undiscovered, awaiting collection and description.

It is not surprising that about 1/4 of the species and subspecies here reported are new. This is indeed the first attempt to study the Balkan Danacea taking into account the aedeagal characters. Thanks to their stability it has been possible to better understand the variability of the external characters (often unreliable, as for example leg colour) and, for several species, to reach an understanding more comprehensive than that proposed in the original description. It should also be said that the amount of materials available now for study is much larger than that available to old Authors.

Several papers dealing with genus Danacea, mainly related to the western and central European species, appeared recently (see for instance Constantin & Liberti, 2006 and Constantin, 2008) but none of them took into consideration the Balkan countries. The main contributions to the knowledge of the Danacea of the Balkans are now rather old: the descriptions of Küster (1850), the paper of Kiesenwetter (1859), the booklet of Procházka (1894), the monography of Schilsky (1897) and the paper of Apfelbeck (1911); Pic gave a considerable contribution with several short papers (but with descriptions sometimes too short and rather insubstantial) appeared from 1894 to 1936 and, eventually, with the compilation of an excellent Junk Catalogue (Pic, 1937).

This paper has been based both on materials personally collected by the Author in several entomological trips to Croatia (2002, 2003, 2004, 2008), Montenegro (2008) and Greece (1981, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2007) and on undetermined materials kept in collections (see the list of depositories); many among the existing types kept in Museums (unfortunately not all) have also been retrieved. It certainly is a revision, summing up all the existing knowledge on this particular subject, but it is mainly intended as an introduction, and an encouragement, to a further study of the Balkan Danacea. They remain very poorly known: the area considered is wide, most of the countries have been insufficiently explored and the distribution range of many species could not be specified. Furthermore, several species have been left undescribed because known in just one, or very few specimens only; no doubts that many more remain unknown.

**LIST OF THE VALID TAXA, WITH SYNONYMIES AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

Country abbreviations are listed under “Territory” in Materials and Methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Synonymies</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ambigua</td>
<td></td>
<td>CR (Istria), SL (AU, CH, ES, FR, IT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angelinii</td>
<td></td>
<td>GR (Ioannina)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angulata</td>
<td></td>
<td>BiH, CR, MN</td>
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<tr>
<td>= angulata var. ochripes</td>
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<tr>
<td>= incana</td>
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<tr>
<td>aurichalcea</td>
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<td>CR (Losinj Island) (IT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bleusei</td>
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<td>GR (Rhodos) (TR)</td>
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<tr>
<td>= cylindricollis</td>
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<tr>
<td>= insularis</td>
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<tr>
<td>= maculicornis</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brattiana</td>
<td></td>
<td>CR (Brac Island)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cephalonica</td>
<td></td>
<td>GR (Kefallinia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cervina (Küster, 1850) AL, BiH, CR, MN
  = cervina ssp. montenegrina Apfelbeck, 1911 n. syn.
  = cervina ssp. vulpina Apfelbeck, 1911 n. syn.
  = intermedia Apfelbeck, 1911 n. syn.
  = valonensis Apfelbeck, 1911 n. syn.
championi Marseul, 1878 GR (Atiki)
  = championi var. fallax Schilsky, 1897 (teste Mayor, 2007)
  = obscura Schilsky, 1897 n. syn.
colligens n. sp. GR (Peleponnese)
cretica Kiesenwetter, 1859 GR (Crete)
delagrangei Pic, 1895 GR (Lesvos, Dodecanese) (TR)
hypoleuca Kiesenwetter, 1859 GR (Peleponnesus)
iadrensis n. sp. CR (Zadar)
iners ssp. iners Kiesenwetter, 1863 BG, BiH, CR, GR, MC, SL, SR (HU, RO, SK)
  = bulgarica Pic, 1902 n. syn.
  = monastirensis Pic, 1917 n. syn.
  = monastirensis var. jupillei Pic, 1927 (Mayor, 2007: syn. of monastirensis)
  = opulenta Schilsky, 1897 n. syn.
  = opulenta ssp. macedonica Pic, 1909 (teste Mayor, 2007: syn. of opulenta)
  = posterecta Pic, 1902 n. syn.
  = ramboiseki Roubal, 1909 n. syn.
  = serbica Kiesenwetter, 1863 syn. n.
  = taygetana Pic, 1902 (teste Mayor, 2007: syn. of serbica)
iners ssp. purkynei Obenberger, 1916 n. stat. GR (Evros), TK
kydoniae n. sp. GR (Kriti)
krueperi Schilsky, 1897 GR
*krueperi ssp. varipes Schilsky, 1897 (?)
latipennis ssp. latipennis Pic, 1903 GR (Kriti)
latipennis ssp. occidia n. GR (west Kriti)
*limbata Schilsky, 1897 GR (Parnassos ?)
luteipalpis Schilsky, 1907 BiH, CR, MN
major Pic, 1902 AL, GR
  = winneguthi Apfbeck, 1911 n. syn.
marginala (Küster, 1851) AL, BiH, BG, CR, GR, MC, MN, SL, SR; TK (AU, CRU, CY, HU, IT, RO, TR)
  = amabilis Sahlberg, 1903 n. syn.
  = fulvescens Brancsic, 1910 (teste Pic, 1937)
  = marginala var. graeca Procházka, 1894 (teste Mayor, 2007)
  = marginala var. rafala Schilsky, 1897 (teste Mayor, 2007)
  = marginala var. thoracica Schilsky, 1897 (teste Mayor, 2007)
  = reitteri Procházka, 1894 (teste Pic, 1937)
messenica n. sp. GR (Peleponnesus)
montalbidi n. sp. GR (Kriti)
moreana Pic, 1905 GR
morosa Kiesenwetter, 1863 SL, SR (AU, HU, IT, SK)
**D. pallipes** (Panzer, 1793) has never been seen yet by the Author, or reported with full and reliable details, of the Balkans, although it is likely to be present at least in Slovenia. For this reason it has been included in the determination keys but not in the catalogue.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

**TERRITORY.** The territory considered in this paper includes: Albania (AL), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Bulgaria (BG), Croatia (CR), Greece (GR), Macedonia (MC), Montenegro (Crna Gora) (MN), Slovenia (SL), Serbia (SR), European Turkey (TK).

When applicable, also data relating to the following Countries have been reported: AU = Austria, CH = Switzerland, CRU = Russian Caucasus, CY = Cyprus, CZ = Czech Republic, DE = Germany, ES = Spain, FR = France, HU = Hungary, IT = Italy, RO = Romania, SK = Slovakia, TR = Turkey, Asiatic
DISSECTIONS. Microscopic mountings were made in Euparal up until approximately the year 2001 and, afterwards, in water soluble PVP according to the method separately described (Liberti, 2005). Usually the dissected parts have been mounted on a transparent acetate card pinned under the specimen; a few times the mounting has been placed on the same paperboard label as the specimen.

Drawings were made with the aid of a grid 10x eyepiece mounted on a stereoscopic microscope, with a total magnification ranging from 20x to 80x.

MATERIALS. The present paper is nearly exclusively based on Dasytidae materials actually studied by the author, totalling well over of 6000 specimens. The materials come from the collections listed below.

ACRONYMS OF SPECIMEN DEPOSITORY
CAn = Collection Fernando Angelini, Francavilla BR, Italy;
CCo = Collection Robert Constantin, Saint Lo (Manche), France;
CFr = Collection Mario Franciscolo (†) (now at MGe);
CHE = Collection Andreas Herrmann, Stade, Germany;
CMa = Collection Karel Majer (†) (now at MBa);
CMg = Collection Enrico Migliaccio, Roma, Italy;
CMI = Collection Mauro Malmusi, Modena, Italy;
CMn = Collection Cesare Mancini (†) (now at MGe);
CMo = Collection Riccardo Monguzzi, Milano, Italy;
CPn = Collection Philippe Ponel, Pourcieux (Var), France;
CSI = Collection Lucio Saltini, Carpi, Modena, Italy;
CWh = Collection Paul Whitehead, Pershore, United Kingdom;
CZi = Collection Wolfgang Ziegler, Hamburg, Germany;
DEI = Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany;
MAt = The Goulandris Museum of Natural History, Kifissia (Athens), Greece;
MBa = Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland;
MBe = Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany
MBp = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary
MER(*) = Naturkunde Museum, Erfurt, Germany
MFi = Museo Zoologico de “La Specola”, Firenze, Italy;
MGe = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria”, Genova, Italy;
MHe = Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki, Finland;
Mly = Musée Guimet d’Histoire Naturelle, Lyon, France;
MMi = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy;
MPa = Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
MPr = National Museum, Natural History, Praha, Czech Republic;
MSSt = Museum fur Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
MWi = Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

(*) : materials from MER have been determined, and kindly communicated, by R. Constantin.

NOTES TO “SYSTEMATICS”

MEANING OF TERMS. For the meaning of terms used in descriptions, reference is made to the glossary in Appendix I of Cooter (1991); a few terms however are here explained (either for easier reference, or because not included in the above glossary):
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“apical angle”: angle made by the elytral suture line and the tangent to the elytron at its very tip;
“balanced”: has been used here with the meaning “as long as wide”;
“disc”: the central pronotum area, easily and immediately seen when looking at the insect from above;
“elongate”: longer than wide;
“medium”: this word is used when the value of a parameter is intermediate between two extremes: f. i.: short, medium, long;
“necked”: referred to the pronotum shape it means that, in the anterior half and just before the front edge, the pronotum is narrowed to a minimum width (as for example in fig. 74);
“sclerified”: hard, not transparent (the antonym of membranous);
“thick” and “thin”: when referred to hairs, these terms relate to their diameter (either large or small);
“transverse”: means wider than long;
“width”: if referred to head, it includes the eyes; if referred to other parts (as for example to pronotum), it means the maximum width.

ABBREVIATIONS:
ad = antennal distance (fig. 73)
approx = approximately
conf. = confidence
EL = elytra length
EW = elytra width (max)
eyl = eye length (fig. 73)
max = maximum
l/w = ratio length / width
n = number of specimens measured
PL = pronotum length
prob. lev. = probability level
PW = pronotum width (max)
sl = snout length (fig. 73)
TL = total length
w/l = ratio width / length

GENERAL NOTES. For those species that have been recently redescribed, only a rather short diagnosis is here supplied for comparative purposes.

All descriptions have been written looking at dry mounted insects, suitably glued on a card, without detaching them. The total length has always been measured from the mandibles tip to the elytral extremity (the last abdominal segments have never been included even when, in a few species, they exceed the elytra).

The insect size has been defined as very small, small, medium, large or very large when the total length in mm respectively is < 3, 3.0-3.7, 3.7-4.5, 4.5-5.2 or > 5.2.
NOTES TO “CATALOGUE”

The species are listed in alphabetical order. For easier reading of descriptions, reference should be made to the explanations of terms, abbreviations and notes supplied here above and in “General notes on Genus Danacea” under “Systematics”.

For all new species and subspecies described, Holotype, Allotype (ICZN, 1999: 72A) and all Paratypes have been clearly identified with a printed red label reporting type rank, full name of the species and date; such a red label has been omitted, for simplicity, when reporting their labelling details.

For the existing species, the labelling details of the types have been reported in full using the following abbreviations:

hw = handwritten
pr = printed (on normal, white paper)
prr = printed (on red paper)
up = unpublished
[number] = full label abbreviation

Under “Material studied”, for each species, all the known and reliable collection localities (specimens mostly studied by the Author) are reported. All doubtful determinations or labellings, and all unretrieved localities, have been carefully excluded. All the localities reported can be found in the relevant “Euro Atlas” series published by RV Verlag (Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia I Herzegovina 1:300.000; Dalmatia, Istria 1:100.000; Greece 1:300.000). For the countries not covered, reference is made to “Osteuropa Compact” Atlas, published by Freytag & Berndt, 1:700.000. For Greece, in some instances, the names have been located on the 1:250,000 map (5 sheets) published by Road Editions. The Greek provinces have been taken from the above mentioned Atlas. Translitteration of locality names conforms to that supplied by the above-mentioned maps and all efforts have been made to avoid doubts or confusion. To help the correct identification of some Croatian and Slovenian localities, the following abbreviations have also been used:

K = Karst (only for Slovenia)
IS = Istra (only for Croatia)

For each of the listed localities, collector(s), collection year(s) and depository(ies) are supplied, in brackets, after the locality name. When a collection date is unknown, the following abbreviations have been used:

** = date unknown
*a = date unknown, ancient: probably before 1900
*o = date unknown, old: probably between 1900 and 1950
*r = date unknown, recent: probably after 1950

Square brackets, sometimes used in the species bibliography and when reporting labels text, include explicative comments of the Author. Unless differently stated, all labels bearing the indication “Transcription” have been handwritten by the Author.
SYSTEMATICS

GENERAL NOTES ON GENUS DANACEA

In the genus Danacea the last tarsal segments have one claw only (the second one looks like a short, chunky appendage). The upper body surface is free from stiff setae but covered with scale-like hairs, short, green, grey-green or yellowish, hiding the background to a good extent.

The genus Danacea has been split into two subgenera: Danacea (Danacea) Laporte de Castelnau, 1838 and Danacea (Allodanacea) Liberti, 1985. All the Balkan species belong to Danacea (Danacea), as Danacea (Allodanacea) is central Mediterranean (Italy, Malta, Algeria, Tunisia) and foreign to the Balkan fauna. The Danacea (Danacea) were split by Schilsky (1897a) into 4 species groups (see also Liberti, 1989) based on the hair-pattern on the disc; these groups are only used to ease determination and bear little systematic meaning. Their definitions are as follows:

Group 1: all the pronotal hairs on the disc are parallel and directed forwards;
Group 2: in a rather small area, close to the pronotum front side, the hairs are directed backwards; whereas on all the remaining pronotal surface the hairs are directed forwards: the contrast between the two zones is clearly visible (figs 118, 119);
Group 3: all the pronotal hairs converge towards a point approximately located in the middle of the pronotum (like the spokes of a wheel) (figs 116, 117);
Group 4: the discal hair-pattern shows a crosswise confluence line on the disc resulting from the anterior hairs directed backwards and the posterior ones directed forwards (fig. 120).

The pronotal hair-pattern character is sometimes of difficult application: it may show a rather high variability (often sex dependent) and, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, several species show intermediate patterns which are difficult to define (fig. 115). In this region the discal hair-pattern, when belongs to Group 1 or to Group 4, can still be used as a main diagnostic feature whereas Groups 2 and 3 have been merged in the determination keys here proposed.

HEAD AND HEAD RATIOS (fig. 73)

l/w (length compared to width): the length has always been measured tilting the insect to make its head horizontal. The head will be defined as balanced when its length equals its width (eyes included), namely l/w = 1. For l/w > 1 the head is elongate, for l/w < 1 it is transverse.

sl/eyl (snout length ratio): the snout length (from the tip of mandibles to the front edge of the eye) compared with the eye length (see fig. 73): the snout is short, medium or long when the sl/eyl ratio respectively is < 1.1, = 1.2-1.4 and > 1.5.

ad/eyl (clypeus width ratio): the antennal distance compared with the eye length (see fig. 73): the clypeus is narrow, medium or wide when the ad/eyl ratio respectively is < 1.1; = 1.2-1.4; > 1.5.

eyes: the eyes are defined as normally rounded when their width is (approx) half of their length. Alternatively they can be bulging (width > half length) or flattened (width < half length). To measure the eyes the insect should be looked at from above, suit-
ably tilting it so that its head becomes horizontal: the eyes diameter is the max trans-
versal one. However, the eye measurement may not be very reliable: in the descriptions
this character has been supplied more on a qualitative ground, rather than quantita-
tive.

PRONOTUM. The pronotum shape is an important diagnostic character (figs 74, 75, 115-
120): normally it is wider in the middle - or just behind - and narrower in both the front
and the rear halves; it narrows forwards more or less irregularly, sometimes forming a
sort of neck; backwards it narrows with a more regular bend (these narrowings are in-
fluenced by the transversal convexity of pronotum which is more pronounced at the front
than at the rear).

ELYTRA. Unless otherwise stated, the elytra are convex and finely bordered on the lat-
eral sides, at least on the basal third. In females the elytra are always more widened -
and often more convex - in the apical half than in males. The apices can be curved ei-
ther individually or jointly; furthermore the suture can be open at the elytral extremity
(the apices are split apart or divergent) or tightly closed (the apices are contiguous). The
apical angle may be poorly defined when the elytral tip is regularly rounded, or well
defined: it is important to note that this angle, when well defined, may be acute, right
or obtuse. The apical shape, looking at the insect in profile, is an important character:
the elytra can either finish with a downward slope that ends the convexity, or they can
be prolonged in a flat (or even upwards bent, namely concave) extremity (which can
be more or less expanded laterally when looking at the insect from above).

HAIRS AND BODY COLOUR. In genus *Danacea* the hairs are intermediate between setae
and scales; they are rather short and thick, green, grey-green or yellowish on the dor-
sal side and often whitish on the ventral side. They cover the whole body and hide, to
a certain extent, the colour of the underlying integuments which usually are dark green
to blackish. The hiding - or covering - capacity depends on their diameter, length and
density .The resulting overall body colour is often yellow to green on the dorsal side
but may be paler, grey or whitish, particularly on the ventral side. It should be said that,
when the insect is old or worn, the hairs may be easily lost, which results in a marked
change in appearance. The pattern made by such hairs on the pronotum disc is a char-
acter widely used for determination (see the above Groups). The pronotal hairs are often
thinner and longer, and less dense, than the elytral ones. The hair coverage may at times
be extremely variable both in colour and density: such variations apply more to popu-
lations than to individuals and, for certain species, may have little systematic meaning.
The colour of legs and antennae can be very variable: here again such variation applies
more to populations than to individuals.

INTEGUMENTS. Unless otherwise stated, the integuments are black with a greenish shade;
on pronotum they are rough, punctured and more or less dull; whereas elytral integu-
ments are sparsely punctured and noticeably bright, often with greenish metallic
reflections.

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM. Usually male and females can be easily distinguished, at a glance,
for the elytral shape, which is parallel (or slightly widening) in the apical half in males
and clearly widened (or, at least, more widened) in females (fig. 1); however in some species elytra are widened in apical half in both sexes and their recognition may become difficult. The elytral apical angle is more pronounced in females, being often acute or right, whereas in males it may often be right or obtuse. The antennae are longer, with all articles more elongate (or less transverse) in males than in females. Females often have a smaller head than males, with more flattened (or less bulging) eyes. On the ventral side, the last two sternites are normally convex in females and flattened or slightly concave in males.

**Aedeagus.** In *Danacea* (as in all other Dasytidae) the aedeagus consists of three parts: tegmen (fig. 2: tg), median lobe (fig. 2: ml) and internal sac (fig. 5). It is situated in the abdomen as shown in fig. 3: here the sternites have been removed and the insect is seen from below.

**Median Lobe and Tegmen.** The median lobe is always well sclerified and its shape is of paramount importance for species recognition. The tegmen, which is sclerified, is considered less meaningful, although it may show interesting characters.

**Internal Sac (figs 5, 11, 15, 36, 41-45, 90).** The internal sac is a soft and frail structure (often irregularly folded) that can easily be displaced or broken, or even lost, when dissecting a specimen. For this reason the descriptions in this paper, sometimes, may not be very accurate and differences may occur with the actually observed specimens (as, for example, the length). All descriptions of internal sacs have been carried out at 40x magnification. In most of the drawings the internal sac has not been shown; except for the species where it shows conspicuous characters.

The internal sac is a membranous tubular process, visible in transparence inside the median lobe, which - most of the times - extends outside its base. In fig. 5 it is represented, for clarity (but uncorrectly), outside the median lobe. The terminology used follows Constantin & Liberti (2006) (see fig. 5): basal (bp) is here referred to that part of the internal sac which is normally located inside the median lobe; both median (mp) and apical (ap) to that part which extends outside the median lobe base.

In its basal part (fig. 5: bp) the internal sac is fitted with a membranous “lamellar process” (Constantin, 1987; Jeannel, 1955: 25): this is usually tightly folded inside the apical half of the median lobe and can be observed as an indistinct structure through the integument (only rarely, and mainly in Group 1, it shows sclerified lamellae as in fig. 5); often its median and apical parts (fig. 5: mp, ap) are covered with a more or less visible, tiny granulation; sometimes, at the end of the apical part, a distal orifice (do) is visible.

The internal sac length has been defined as follows:

- **Very short:** when it does not exceed the median lobe base;
- **Short:** the stretch of internal sac exceeding the median lobe base is not longer than the median lobe base width;
- **Intermediate:** the stretch of internal sac exceeding the median lobe base is not longer than 3 times the median lobe base width;
- **Long:** the stretch of internal sac exceeding the median lobe base is longer than 3 times the median lobe base width.
SPICULAR FORK (fig. 3: sp). The spicular fork, also called genital segment (Jeannel, 1955: 19) is not a part of the aedeagus and has been considered as the 9th sternite (see Constantin, 1987: 355-357); the width of the lateral branches and the way in which they are bent are important characters. For better reference to the descriptions that follows, please note that the two spicular forks represented in figs 82 and 83 have been described as: fig. 82: “branches feebly rounded, weakly widened at base”; fig. 83: “branches bent in an obtuse angle, very widened at base”. These characters, however, are rather variable.

DETERMINATION KEYS

These determination keys are only valid for males and have been divided into three parts:

CON: continental Danacea, namely species that can be found on the continent (including the Adriatic and Ionic islands of Croatia and Greece)

DOD: Danacea of the Dodecanese and Lesvos islands (actually Turkish species)

INS: Danacea of Crete and the Cyclades archipelago;

KEYS CON - CONTINENTAL SPECIES

1 Discal hair-pattern as in Group 1: all the hairs are parallel and directed forwards....Key CON-1
1' Discal hair-pattern different (at least some hairs are oblique or directed backwards) ..............2
2 Discal hair-pattern as in Group 2, Group 3 or intermediate between the two (figs 115-119). The pronotal hairs do not converge along a transversal line or, if a trasversal convergence line can be seen, it is short and only visible in the middle of the disc ..................................Key CON-23
2' Discal hair-pattern as in Group 4 (fig. 120). The pronotal hairs converge in the middle along a cross line, well visible and extending up to the proximity of the lateral sides ..........Key CON-4

Key CON-1. Group 1

This key includes the following species:
ambigua Mulsant & Rey (median lobe figs 7, 8)
aurichalcea Küster (median lobe figs 4, 6)
pallidipalpis Abeille (median lobe figs 11, 12)
pallipes Panzer (median lobe figs 9, 10)
iners Kiesenwetter (median lobe figs 17-21; also included in Key CON-23)

D. ambiguа, aurichalcea, pallidipalpis and pallipes are very similar to each other and a reliable determination may require dissection and median lobe examination.

1 Head large, eyes small, depressed, mandibles large: the labrum covers them incompletely (fig. 73). The pronotum lateral sides are rather smoothly bowed (but in ssp. purkynei the pronotum is trapezoidal, with the front edge longer than the rear one). Elytral apices depressed, truncated. All the pronotal hairs are directed forwards but, more often, near the middle of the pronotum front side at least some oblique hairs can be detected (in this species the pronotal hair-pattern is variable and ranges from Group 2 to 1) ..................................................iners

1' Head normal, eyes normal, rather bulging, mandibles normal: the labrum covers them to a good extent. Pronotum (never trapezoidal) with lateral sides rather irregularly bowed. Elytral apices normally convex, more or less truncated or rounded off. All the pronotum discal hairs are directed forwards .............................................................2
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2 Last palpal article truncated, often pale. Larger size (a variable character) *...pallidipalpis*  
2' Last palpal article with a sharp end, often darkened. Smaller size (a variable character) *...*  
3 Antennal articles 8-10 elongate ................................................................. *pallipes*  
3' Antennal articles 8-10 transverse ................................................................. *4*  
4 Antennal article 4 shorter than 3 and 5 shorter than 4 .................................... *ambigua*  
4' Antennal articles 4 and 5 similar, only slightly shorter than 3 ....................... *aurichalcea*

**Key CON-23. Groups 2 and 3**

This key includes the following species and species groups (here named sets to avoid confusion with the above described four groups based on the pronotal hair pattern):

- *hypoleuca* set (Key CON-23-HY)
- *iners* set (Key CON-23-IN)
- *luteipalpis* set (Key CON-23-LU)
- *marginata* Küster (median lobe figs 13, 14)
- *messenica* n. sp. (median lobe figs 67-70)
- *moreana* set (Key CON-23-MO)
- *morosa* Kiesenwetter (median lobe figs 53, 54)
- *murina* set (Key CON-23-MU)
- *olympiaca* set (Key CON-23-OL)

1 Elytra of low convexity, flattened in the apical half (the elytral apex looks more or less extended in a flat or even concave extremity), apices divergent and individually rounded or truncated............2  
1' Elytra convex, at apex regularly bent downwards, apices only slightly divergent and either individually or jointly rounded ..................................................................................................  
2 Head large, elongate (longer than wide), forehead wide, eyes rather small and flattened (fig. 73) ............................................................................................................ *iners* set (CON-23-IN)

2' Head normal, balanced (as long as wide), forehead normal, eyes normally rounded or rather bulging (as in fig. 71) ...................................................................... *moreana* set (CON-23-MO)

3 Elytra enlarged and rounded in the apical half both in males and in females: the two sexes appear rather similar......................................................................................................................4  
3' Elytra parallel in males, enlarged and rounded in the apical half in females: the two sexes have a different shape ........................................................................................................................7

4 Antennae shorter, clearly thickened at the apices, articles 9 and 10 transverse (wider than long) .................................................................................................................................5  
4' Antennae longer and thinner, feebly thickened at the apices, articles 9 and 10 elongate (wider than wide) .........................................................................................................................6

5 Eyes rather small and flattened (species of Greece) (fig. 72).................. *olympiaca* set (CON-23-OL)

5' Eyes normal or bulging (species of Slovenia) (as in fig. 71).............................. *morosa*

6 Fifth visible sternite (the one before the last) of abdomen more or less deeply emarginated on rear edge (figs 79-81) ................................................................. *hypoleuca* set (CON-23-HY)

6' Fifth visible sternite (the one before the last) of abdomen not emarginated (straight or slightly bowed) on rear edge ................................................................. *luteipalpis* set (CON-23-LU)

7 Elytra moderately convex, extremity shortly flattened, apices divergent, either jointly or individually rounded ................................................................. *moreana* set (CON-23-MO)

7' Elytra convex and regularly bent downwards at extremity, apices only slightly divergent, jointly rounded...........................................................................................................8

8 Antennae longer and thinner, feebly thickened at apices, articles 9 and 10 elongate. Elytra slightly enlarged and rounded in apical half in males........................... *luteipalpis* set (CON-23-LU)
8’ Antennae shorter, clearly thickened at the apices, articles 9 and 10 transverse. Elytra parallel in males ......................................................................................................................................9

9 At least the elytra show a reddish border (often also the pronotum is reddish with a discal greenish spot, or even completely reddish, sometimes the entire insect is completely reddish). Pronotum lateral sides irregularly expanded in the middle (fig. 116). Discal hair-pattern of Group 3. Smaller size ......................................................................................................................................marginata

9’ Upper body surface entirely of the same colour. Pronotum lateral sides more or less irregularly expanded in the middle, discal hairs disposed following Group 2 or 3. Larger size (although variable) ...................................................................................................................................10

10 Pronotum, from above, only slightly bottlenecked ahead, rounded, smoothly narrowed backwards, posterior angles undefined (fig. 75) (species of the Adriatic coast) .........................................................................murina set (CON-23-MU)

10’ Pronotum, from above, bottlenecked ahead, approx square shaped, irregularly bowed on sides with rear angles rounded but rather well defined (fig. 118) (species of Peloponnesus) ...................................................................................................................................messenica n. sp.

Key CON-23-HY: hypoleuca set

This set includes the following species:
ccephalonica Pic (median lobe figs 45, 46)
 hypoleuca Kiesenwetter (median lobe figs 41, 42)
 mutata Pic (median lobe figs 43, 44)

1 Antennae with articles 3 and 4 similar to each other (different from 5), both thin and elongate. Fifth visible sternite (the one before the last) widely emarginated on the rear edge (figs 79, 80); apex of the tegmen with, or without, a long process bearing the setae ..........2

1’ Antennae with articles 4 and 5 similar to each other (different from 3) both rather large and triangular. Fifth visible sternite (the one before the last) with a small emargination in the middle of the rear edge (fig. 81); apex of the tegmen with a long process bearing the setae (like in fig. 84) ........................................................................................................ mutata

2 Elytral apical angle well defined and obtuse, often fitted with a very small tooth. Fifth visible sternite widely and deeply emarginated (fig. 79: but this character may show some variability). Apex of the tegmen with a long process bearing the setae (fig. 84) .......................................................... hypoleuca

2’ Elytral apical angle rounded, approximately right. Fifth visible sternite widely but not deeply emarginated (fig. 80). Apex of tegmen normal .......................................................... ccephalonica

Key CON-23-IN: iners set

This set includes:
angulata Küster (median lobe figs 22, 23)
iners Kiesenwetter (median lobe figs 17-21)
krupeperi Schilsky (median lobe figs 15, 16)
major Pic (median lobe figs 26, 27)
theassalonicensis Apfelbeck (median lobe figs 24, 25)

1 Head narrower than pronotum ........................................................................... thessalonicensis

1’ Head as wide as pronotum .................................................................................2

2 Pronotum balanced (as wide as long). Eyes only slightly depressed .......... angulata

2’ Pronotum transverse. Eyes clearly depressed .................................................3

3 Size larger (♂ length 4.5-6 mm). Anterior and median tarsi with a thick bristles sole (felt-like). Body, legs and antenna dark. Elytral apex only slightly depressed, elytral apices
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individually rounded ....................................................................................................krueperi

3’ Size variable but smaller (♂ length < 5 mm). Anterior and median tarsi without a felt-like sole. Colour variable. Elytral apex extensively depressed, individually rounded or truncated..........4

4 Eyes more salient. Elytral apex widely but simply depressed, elytral apices individually rounded. Antenna with article 4 similar to 5 (and different from 3). Body colour usually (not always) dark to blackish, including legs and antenna. Pronotal hair-pattern as in Group 2 .......major

4’ Eyes depressed (fig. 73). Elytral apex widely depressed and slightly raised (nearly concave) on the posterior edge, elytral apices individually truncated. Antenna with article 4 intermediate between 3 and 5 (more similar to 3). Body colour usually (but not always) paler with legs and antenna yellow. Pronotal hair-pattern as in Group 2 but sometimes (*iners ssp. iners*) approaching Group 1 (however at least a few hairs at the middle of the front edge are oblique) .............................................ifers

Key **CON-23-LU**: luteipalpis set

This set includes the following species:
luteipalpis Schilsky (median lobe figs 49, 50; also included in Key A3)
pagasaica n. sp. (median lobe figs 55, 56)
quintilis n. sp. (median lobe figs 51, 52)

1 Discal hairs converging on a short transversal line (similar to Group 4 pattern). Maximum width of pronotum in the middle. Antenna shorter..................................................luteipalpis

1’ Discal hairs converging towards a point in the middle (as in Group 3). Maximum width of pronotum behind the middle. Antenna longer..................................................2

2 Pronotum transverse, size larger (3.5-4 mm length) ..............................................pagasaica

2’ Pronotum balanced (as long as wide), size smaller (3.0-3.4 mm) .......................quintilis

Key **CON-23-MO**: moreana set

This set includes the following species:
championi Marseul (median lobe figs 30, 31)
colligens n. sp. (median lobe figs 28, 29)
moriana Pic (median lobe figs 32, 33)

1 Eyes rather bulging, head short, abruptly narrowed between eyes and mouthparts. Pronotum hair-pattern approx as in Group 2 (as in fig. 118). Legs and antenna completely pale yellow ..........................................................moriana

1’ Eyes rather depressed, head longer, gradually narrowed between eyes and mouthparts. Pronotum hair-pattern intermediate between Group 2 and 3 (fig. 115). Legs usually darkened or black; antenna darker, often reddish with the first article black .............................................2

2 Antennal articles 8-10 elongate, antennae only slightly widened towards the apex........colligens

2’ Antennal articles 8-10 balanced, antennae gradually but clearly widened towards the apex ..........................................................championi

Key **CON-23-MU**: murina set

This set includes:
brattiana n. sp. (median lobe figs 65, 66)
cervina Küster (median lobe figs 59, 60)
iadrensis n. sp. (median lobe figs 63, 64)
murina Küster (median lobe figs 61, 62)

...
1. Tibia (normally) thin, only slightly thicker at apices. Elytral apices jointly rounded, apical angle right, well defined ........................................................... cervina

1’. Tibia stronger, thicker at apices. Elytral apices individually rounded, apical angle undefined or acute ............................................................................................

2. Legs and antenna entirely pale yellow except the last antennal articles darkened........ iadrensis

2’. At least the femora (usually) darkened; first antennal article dark .............................................

3. Elytral sides finely crenulated, elytra bordered on whole length, size slightly larger .... brattiana

3’. Elytral sides smooth, elytra not bordered on apical third, size slightly smaller.... murina

Key CON-23-OL: olympiaca set

This set includes the following species:

 oliveti n. sp. (median lobe figs 36, 37)
 olympiaca Schilsky (median lobe figs 34, 35)
 angelinii n. sp. (median lobe figs 38-40)
 sithoniae n. sp. (median lobe figs 47, 48)

1. Pronotal hairs disposed as in Group 3 (converging towards a point in the middle of the disc) ... 2

1’. Pronotal hairs converging, in the middle of the disc, along a short transversal line (approaching Group 4 pattern) ........................................................................................................... oliveti

2. Hairs of the upper body surface whitish. Size slightly larger (3.5-4.0 mm) although variable. Elytral apex somewhat depressed ................................................................. angelinii

2’. Hairs of the upper body surface yellowish. Size slightly smaller (3.0-3.5 mm). Elytral apex normally convex .................................................................................................

3. Article 8 of antenna small, articles 9 and 10 transverse and wide, the last three articles form a rather distinct club ............................................................. olympiaca

3’. Article 8 of antenna not so small, articles 9 and 10 approx balanced, the last three articles form a loose, indistinct club ............................................................ sithoniae

Key CON-4. Group 4

This key includes:

 D. luteipalpis Schilsky (median lobe figs 49, 50)
 D. nigritarsis ssp. alpina Pic (median lobe figs 88, 89)
 D. nigritarsis ssp. antennata Schilsky (median lobe figs 92, 93)
 D. nigritarsis ssp. nigritarsis Küster (median lobe figs 90, 91)

 D. luteipalpis is here added because its pronotal hair-pattern may be deceiving and taken as Group 4, although the transversal convergence line is rather short and limited to the disc.

1. Antennal articles 9-10 transverse. Hair convergence cross line on pronotum well developed, ending close to the lateral sides (fig. 120). Eyes normally bulging. Elytral apical angle well defined, right ..............................................................................................................................

1’. Antennal articles 9-10 elongate. Convergence cross line on pronotum short, limited to the disc. Eyes big and bulging. Elytral apical angle rounded, undefined........................................................ luteipalpis

2. Antennal article 8 very small: articles 9-11 forming a sort of club ................................................................. nigritarsis ssp. antennata

2’. Antennal article 8 only slightly smaller than 9: antennae appearing gradually widened towards apex ...........................................................................................................

3. Upper body hairs thick and covering, usually whitish. Pronotum lateral sides crenulated. Size slightly smaller .......................................................... nigritarsis ssp. nigritarsis
Three species of the Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

3’ Upper body hairs not very covering, usually yellowish. Pronotum lateral sides smooth. Size slightly larger .................................................................\textit{nigritarsis} ssp. \textit{alpina}

Key DOD. Species of the Dodekanese and Lesvos Islands (Turkish species)

This key includes the following species:
\textit{bleusei} Pic (median lobe figs 97, 98)
\textit{delagrangei} Pic (median lobe figs 57, 58)
\textit{oertzeni} Schilsky (median lobe figs 99, 100)
\textit{particularipennis} Pic (median lobe figs 121, 122)

1 Head wider than pronotum. Male elytra parallel. Pronotal hair-pattern as in Group 2 ......\textit{bleusei}
1’ Head narrower than pronotum. Male elytra enlarged in apical half. Pronotal hair-pattern as in Group 2 or 4 .................................................................\textit{delagrangei}

2 Pronotum shape approximately cylindrical, as long as wide. Anterior and posterior edges similar. Head and eyes normal. Integuments dark greenish, hairs whitish: overall colour gray-green. Legs and antennae yellow. Elytral apex normally convex. ...........................................
2’ Pronotum bowed on the lateral sides, transverse; anterior edge wider than posterior. Head very large, eyes depressed. Integuments black, hairs whitish: overall colour gray. Legs and antennae very dark. Elytral apices depressed..............................\textit{delagrangei}

3 Front and rear sides of pronotum approximately equal; pronotal hair-pattern as in Group 4 (although the convergence line may be not very evident), elytra normal: slightly rounded and enlarged in the apical half both in males and in females. Head only slightly narrower than pronotum .........................................................\textit{oertzeni}
3’ Front side of pronotum narrower than the rear one; pronotum is approximately sub-trapezoidal; pronotal hairs as in Group 2; elytra strongly widened towards the apex, truncated obliquously, largely bordered (the elytra have the peculiar shape of an elongated pentagon); head much narrower than pronotum. .............................................\textit{particularipennis}

Key INS. Species of Crete and the Kiklades

This key includes the following species:
\textit{cretica} Kiesenwetter (median lobe figs 101-106)
\textit{montalbidi} n. sp. (median lobe figs 111, 112)
\textit{kydoniae} n. sp. (median lobe figs 113, 114)
\textit{latipennis} ssp. \textit{latipennis} Pic (median lobe figs 107, 108)
\textit{latipennis} ssp. \textit{occidua} n. ssp. (median lobe figs 109, 110)
\textit{marginata} Küster (median lobe figs 13, 14)
\textit{vitticollis} Schilsky (median lobe figs 94-96)

With the exception of \textit{D. cretica} and \textit{D. marginata} which are well differentiated, the other species of Crete (namely \textit{montalbidi}, \textit{kydoniae} and the two forms of \textit{latipennis}) resemble to each other and may be difficult to recognize on the external characters only. Their aedeagi show differences that seem to be constant.

1 At least the elytra show a reddish border (often also the pronotum is reddish with a discal greenish spot, or even completely reddish). At times the elytra show spots, or stripes, with differently coloured hairs. Pronotum lateral sides irregularly expanded (fig. 116). Discal hair-pattern of Group 3. Small size .................................................................\textit{marginata}
1’ Upper body surface of the same colour and uniformly covered with hairs. Pronotum lateral
sides more or less irregularly bowed. Discal hair-pattern of Group 3 or intermediate between Groups 3 and 4. Larger size ..................................................................................................2
2 Males with parallel elytra..................................................................................................cretica
2’ Males with elytra more or less rounded and enlarged in posterior half .........................3
3 Antennal articles 9-10 compressed, clearly transverse ........................................................4
3’ Antennal articles 9-10 globular, balanced or elongate .......................................................5
4 Apterous species: in males the elytra are shortened leaving the two last ventral segments un-
covered, in females the elytra are rounded in the apical part, in both sexes the humeral callus
is reduced. Pronotum balanced. Often pronotum and/or elytra show naked (namely without
hairs) areas. Pronotal hair-pattern as in Group 3 ..........................................................vitticollis
4’ Winged species: elytra normal in males and females. Humeral callous normal. Pronotum slight-
ly transverse. No presence of naked areas on pronotum or elytra. The pronotal hairs converge
on the disc along a short median line (intermediate between Groups 3 and 4)...........montalbidi
5 Second tarsal article of the median and rear legs approximately equal to the first. Upper body
surface with yellowish hairs, size slightly larger ..............................................................kkydoniae
5’ Second tarsal article of the median and rear legs shorter than the first. Upper body surface
with whitish hairs, size slightly smaller .............................................................................6
6 Head smaller, eyes more prominent, forehead depression evident ..................latipennis ssp. latipennis
6’ Head slightly broader, eyes smaller and less prominent, forehead depression less
evident.................................................................................................................................latipennis ssp. occidua

TAXONOMICAL, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE

Several terms, and abbreviations, appearing in descriptions have been defined and/or
explained in the paragraphs “Notes to Systematics” (under “Materials and Methods”) and
“General notes on genus Danacea” (under “Systematics”). Their reading is required
to understand the descriptions. The abbreviations appearing under the types labelling
and under “Materials studied” are explained in “Materials and Methods”.

Danacea ambigua Mulsant & Rey, 1868 (figs 7, 8)
Mulsant & Rey, 1868: 269, 282 Tav. XVII, XVIII (Danacaea), loc. typ. France; Abeille, 1896:
261; Porta, 1929: 109; Pic, 1937: 6; Horion, 1953: 141; Kaszab, 1955: 119; Liberti, 1979:
37; Allenspach & Wittmer, 1979: 111; Majer, 1986: 119 (Danacea); Liberti, 1995: 19; Li-
berti, 2005: 31, 36; Constantin, 2008: 208.
= Danacea aurichalcea var. tyrolensis Prochàzka, 1894 (teste Schilsky, 1897: n. 10)

This species has been recently redescribed (Liberti, 1979; Constantin, 2008), however a short diagnosis is here supplied, together with the drawing of the median lobe, for easier reference.

DESCRIPTION (based on two populations samples collected in the Trieste area close to
the Slovenian border: Prosecco and Ceroglie).

Length in mm: 3.5-3.9 ♂♂, 3.5-4.6 ♀ ♀ (this size is somewhat large: many pop-
ulations are known, in the rather wide range of this species, where the length is between
3.2 and 3.7 mm). Head larger than pronotum in ♂♂, slightly narrower in ♀ ♀; snout
short, clypeus narrow. Last article of palpi in shape of an elongate ellipse, sharp in both
sexes. Antennae rather long; gradually and moderately thickened from base to apex; ar-
articles 3-9 elongate; 3, 4 and 5 approx of the same length; 10 balanced; articles 6, 7 small, nearly globular; article 8 intermediate between 7 and 9 (but several populations are known - in France and in Italy - with shorter antennae, articles 5-10 compressed and 9-11 larger, looking like a loose club). Pronotum transverse, its max width in the middle, irregularly narrowed forwards and backwards. Elytra convex, parallel in $\sigma$ $\sigma$ and widened posteriorly in $\sigma \varphi$; apices feebly divergent; apical angle rounded and approx right in $\sigma \varphi$, well defined and acute in $\varphi \varphi$. Pronotal hairs all parallel and directed forwards (Group 1); elytral hairs short, thick and dense; overall colour yellow-green. Palpi black, legs yellow, antennae yellow with the last articles more or less darkened. Median lobe as in figs 7, 8. Internal sac long; basal part without evident lamellar process but fitted with a thread-like, double “C” shaped structure (which, seen on profile, looks like a simple “C”); median part with a tiny, hardly visible granulation; apical part densely granulated, narrowed at apex in a tiny double appendage. Spicular fork branches straight, not (or very feebly) widened at base.

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** South West of Europe (Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria); marginally in the Balkans. Very common.

**MATERIAL STUDIED (Balkans only)**

**SLOVENIA**


**CROATIA**

Brsec IS (Schatzmayr, *o, MMi), Lovran IS (Curti, **, MBA; Beredes, **, MBA), Pula IS (Waber, **, MMi), Rovinj IS (Springer, 1926, MMi), Savudrija IS (Wanka, **, CMa), Učka IS (Curti, **, MBA).

**Danacea angelinii** n. sp. (figs 38, 39, 40)

A small to medium sized species: length in mm: 3.3-4.4 $\sigma$ $\sigma$, 3.8-4.7 $\varphi \varphi$. Typical locality Timfi Mounts (Ioannina prov., Greece). Only known of the typical locality. The species is dedicated to Fernando Angelini as an appreciation of his important contribution to the knowledge of the *Danacea* of Greece.

**TYPES:**

Holotype, $\sigma$, Allotype, $\varphi$ (both MGe), labelled “GR-24, Timfi Mt. / road to Papigko / m 500-600 / 8.VI.2005 Liberti”.

Paratypes: 8 (2 $\sigma \sigma$, 6 $\varphi \varphi$ CLi), “GR-24, m 500 / Timfi Mt. / road to Papigko / 7.VI.2005 Liberti”; 59 (2 $\sigma \sigma$, 2 $\varphi \varphi$ MAT; 2 $\sigma \sigma$, 2 $\varphi \varphi$ MBe; 3 $\sigma \sigma$, 3 $\varphi \varphi$ MGe; 3 $\sigma \sigma$, 3 $\varphi \varphi$ MMi; 1 $\sigma$, 1 $\sigma$ MPr; 22 $\sigma \sigma$, 15 $\varphi \varphi$ CLi), labelled as the Holotype; 8 (3 $\sigma \sigma$, 5 $\varphi \varphi$ CCo), labelled “Greece, Ioannina / Papigko 5 Km SW / rocky slope / 39°56'N 20°41'E, 534 m / 7.VI.2005, R. Constantin”; 3 (1 $\sigma$, 2 $\varphi \varphi$ MLu), “GR: Ioannina, Vikos Gorge / 17.VI.1982 loc. 44 / leg. R. Danielsson (DAYS)”.

**DESCRIPTION.** $\sigma$. Head balanced, narrower and longer than pronotum; eyes moderately flattened; snout medium (ratio sl/eyl = 1.2-1.3); clypeus narrow (ratio ad/eyl = 1.0); labium brown fitted with thin setae. Antennae short, gradually widened from base to apex, article 3 elongate, 4 shorter but still elongate, 5-10 more or less transverse. Pronotum balanced, approx square shaped, slightly expanded in the middle, narrowed forwards.
and backwards with a rather regular bend. Elytra convex, bordered along lateral sides, weakly widened in apical half; apices slightly divergent, apical angle rounded, undefined. Discal hairs converging to a point in the middle, as in Group 3; elytral hairs rather thin, pale green; overall colour gray-green rather bright (in the population samples studied). Legs yellow, antenna yellow with last articles more or less darkened. Median lobe as in figs 38, 39, 40. Internal sac rather short, basal part fitted with a well visible membranous structure; median part with a very thin, hardly visible granulation; apical part showing a rather strong granulation which builds two, more or less visible, large stripes (fig. 38). Spicular fork branches bent in an obtuse, rather rounded angle, well widened at base.

♀. Head narrower than in ♂, eyes looking more flattened. Elytra more widened in apical half. Discal hairs at times converging along a short, curved line in the middle of disc.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>average</td>
<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS: only known of the typical locality in the north of Greece, its distribution is unknown. It has been collected by R. Constantin and the Author on umbelliferous flowers growing on a rather steep, south facing slope.

Danacea angulata (Küster, 1850) (figs 22, 23)

Küster, 1850: n 10 (Cosmiocomus), loc. typ. Cetinje, Crna Gora; Kiesenwetter, 1863: 660 (Danacea); Procházka, 1894: 18; Schilsky,1897: n 23, 33K; Porta, 1929: 110; Pic, 1937: 7; Kaszab, 1955: 120.

= Danacea incana Reitter, 1884, loc. typ Central Dalmatia, Herzegovina (teste Schilsky, 1897: 23); Procházka, 1894: 18.

= Danacea angulata var. ochripes Schilsky, 1897: n 23, loc. typ. Rijeka, Croatia [described as a chromatic variety of angulata] (teste Mayor, 2007: 59); Porta, 1929: 110; Pic, 1937: 7; Kaszab, 1955: 120.

The Küster insects collection was dispersed after his death (R. Constantin, personal communication) and his types have not been found. However the description of Cosmiocomus angulatus is sufficiently detailed to leave no doubts on its attribution.

One Syntype, ♂, of D. incana is kept at MGe, labelled: “Hercegovina, Mostar, Reitter 79” pr.; “411” hw.; “Danacea incana Reitter, D. Reitt. 04” hw. probably by Gestro [D. means Donatio (gift)]; “Syntypus” red, hw. by R. Poggi; “D. angulata Küster, det. Liberti IX.08”. This synonymy, already proposed by Schilsky, is certainly shared by the author.

D. incana can be regarded as the form with all legs entirely black (Schilsky, 1897: 23) and D. angulata var. ochripes as the form with pale legs.
The Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

DESCRIPTION. A medium sized species: length in mm: 3.5-4.3 ♂ ♂, 3.9-4.4 ♀ ♀.

♂. Head rather large, elongate (l/w = 1.10-1.20); as wide as, and longer than, pronotum; eyes normally rounded or slightly flattened; snout medium (sl/eyl = 1.30-1.35); clypeus medium (ad/eyl = 1.30-1.40); labrum brown to blackish, covered with thin hairs. Antennae short, gradually widened from base to apex: articles 3, 4 thin, elongate; articles 5-8 small, slightly elongate or balanced (7-8 similar to each other); 9, 10 bigger, approx balanced. Pronotum balanced, max width in the middle, necked forwards and irregularly narrowed backwards. Elytra parallel, with a thin border in the basal part; apices moderately flattened, more or less divergent, separately rounded; apical angle undefined, rounded. Discal hair-pattern clearly conforming to Group 2; elytral hairs rather thick, whitish: overall colour grey-green. Legs often completely yellow but sometimes darkened (the femora can be completely black and the tibiae dark brown); antennae usually with articles 1-8 yellowish more or less darkened; 9-11 brown (sometimes, in association with darker legs, the antennae can be completely blackish). Median lobe as in figs 22, 23. Internal sac length medium; base with a membranous, indistinct lamellar process followed by an irregular, short and tiny thread (approx “C” shaped); apical part with no distinct granulation. Spicular fork branches nearly straight or weakly rounded, thin.

♀. Head narrower than pronotum, pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.90-0.95), elytra widened in the apical half.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th></th>
<th>females</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. A north-west Balkan species, common and widespread on the Dalmatian coast (Croatia and Montenegro). It has been collected in spring on the available flowers (as, for example, Paliurus sp., umbelliferous weeds, often on Rhus sp. inflorescences).

MATERIAL STUDIED

SLOVENIA
Raduha (Monguzzi, 1993, CMo).

CROATIA

BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA
Jablanica (Reitter, *o, MPr), Mostar (Zoufal, *o, MMi; Reitter, 1879, MGe).

MONTENEGRO
Kotor (Liberti, 2008, CLi), Savnik (Constantin & Liberti, 2008, CCo, CLi), Zabljak (Constantin & Liberti, 2008, CCo, CLi).

Danacea aurichalcea (Küster, 1850) (figs 4,5,6)
Küster, 1850: n. 17 (Cosmiocomus), loc. typ. Italy, Prochàzka, 1894: 28; Schilsky, 1897: n. 17, 31; Porta, 1929: 110; Pic, 1937: 7; Liberti, 1979: 39.

This species has been rather recently redescribed (Liberti, 1979: 39), however a short diagnosis and a new drawing of the median lobe are here supplied for comparison purposes.

DESCRIPTION (based on a population sample collected on Losinj: Kurila, in the south west of the Island). A small to medium sized species, length in mm: 3.3-4.2 ♀♂, 3.2-5.1 ♀♀.

♀. Head balanced, as wide as, and slightly longer than, pronotum; eyes normally rounded; snout short (sl/eyl = 1.1 approx.); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.05-1.10); labium covered with thin hairs; last article of palpi shaped as an elongated ellipse, with a sharp extremity. Antennae rather long, gradually but slightly widened towards apex; articles 3-5 elongate; 3 clearly longer than 4 and 4 slightly longer than 5; articles 9, 10 globular, approx balanced. Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.82-0.91), widened in the middle, irregularly narrowed forwards and backwards, necked forwards. Elytra parallel, weakly bordered in basal half, apices slightly divergent and jointly rounded; apical angle rather well defined, right to obtuse. Discal hair-pattern conforming to Group 1 (all discal hairs parallel and pointing forwards); elytral hairs pale yellow-green, thin and not very covering. Upper body surface yellow-green rather bright. Legs, antennae and mouthparts yellow, apical parts of all tarsi darkened; palpi brown. Median lobe as in figs 4, 6. Internal sac (fig. 5) long, basal part with a sclerified, well visible double lamella followed by a short “C” shaped thread; median part tinely granulated; apical part more heavily granulated, distal orifice clearly visible, surrounded by a rougher denticulation. Spicular fork branches straight, thin.

♀. Eyes smaller than in ♀♂. Head narrower than pronotum. Elytra distinctly widened in apical half; apices divergent, apical angle undefined, variable.

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. Common and widespread in peninsular Italy, approx from Florence southwards. Its presence in the Balkans seems to be marginal and limited to Losinj and nearby islands in northern Dalmatia.

MATERIAL STUDIED (Balkans only)
CROATIA

Losinj Island: Kurila, Losinj (Schatzmayr, 1914, MMi), Losinj (Schatzmayr, 1914, MGe; Paganetti, 1911, MPr), Mali Losinj (Paganetti, 1911, CMa and MPr). Unije Island: Arbit (Paganetti, 1911, MPr)

Danacea bleusei Pic, 1895 (figs 97, 98)


Nineteen Syntypes of D. bleusei are known: they are kept at MPa (coll. Pic, box IV) and at MBA as below specified; all bear the label “Rhodes, (Turquie d’Asie), L. Bleuse” pr., on the back is the date “VI.1895” hw. (below shortened [1]):
2 ♂ ♂ (MPa) on the same pin: [1]; “type” hw. by Pic; “ex Coll. Bleuse” hw.; “Danacea bleusei Pic, Miscellanea Entom., N° 10 vol III 1-10, 95”.
4 ♂ ♂, 7 ♀ ♀ (MPa): [1]; 4 also bear the label “type” hw. by Pic.

One further ♂ (MPa), labelled [1] but, on the back, the date “V.1898” hw.; “Danacea bleusei Pic, type” hw.; “TYPE” prr. cannot be a Syntype because of the collection date and must be set out of the typical series.

8 Syntypes of D. insularis Schilsky are at MBe, as follows:
1 ♂: “Rhodos, Apollona, Oertzen”, [2].
1 ♂ and 1 ♀: “Karpathos, Oertzen”; “Lestros”; [2].
2 ♂ ♂: “Insel Karpathos, Oertzen”; [2].
2 ♂ ♂: “Samos, Oertzen”; [2].

They all belong to the same species which was described by Pic two years before as bleusei.

The Holotype, ♂, of D. cylindricollis is kept at MBe, labelled: “D. Krüper”; “cylindricollis, Schilsky”; “Holotypus, D. cylindricollis Schilsky, labelled by MNHUB, 2004” prr.; with no locality indication (dissected by K. Majer). It appears like a rather big bleusei (which is anyway variable in size) and the aedeagus does not show any meaningful difference.

Two Syntypes of D. maculicornis Pic are kept at MPa (coll. Pic, box IV), respectively labelled:
1 ♂: “Rhodos” pr.; “type” hw. by Pic; “maculicornis Pic” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr.
Their external appearance is very similar to *cylindricollis* and, again, the aedeagus does not show any meaningful difference with *bleusei*.

It must be said that a little doubt remains on the two latter synonyms, namely with *cylindricollis* and *maculicornis*: the external appearance of the respective types (3 males) may be somewhat different from *bleusei*, although reputed within its variation range. The study of further materials from Rodos will probably supply more ground to these proposed synonymies.

**DESCRIPTION.** A small to medium sized species, length in mm: 3.5-4.0 ♂♂, 3.8-4.0 ♀♀. ♂. Head slightly transverse or balanced (l/w = 0.91-1.00), distinctly wider than pronotum; eyes normal; snout rather short but variable (sl/eyl = 1.08-1.30); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.00-1.08); labium brown, with hairs. Antennae rather long and thick, approx of the same thickness from base to apex; articles 2-10 elongate or balanced; 6-10 globular; 8 similar to 7 and 9. Pronotum balanced, nearly cylindrical; slightly widened in the middle and feebly narrowed forwards and backwards. Elytra narrow, parallel, convex; apices divergent; apical angle more or less rounded, right to obtuse. Pronotal hairs clearly arranged as in Group 2; elytral hairs rather sparse, whitish: overall color gray-green. Legs and antennae entirely yellow. Median lobe as in figs 97, 98. Internal sac short; basal part with a hardly visible tubular process; median part showing a thin and short thread, apical part with a very weak granulation, hardly detectable. Spicular fork branches straight, weakly widened at base.

♀. As the male but head slightly narrower than pronotum, eyes more flattened, antennae thinner in basal part, slightly thickened at apex; elytra widened in apical half, apices slightly divergent, jointly rounded; apical angle right.

Dimensions in mm:

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<th>females</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** A Turkish species common on Rodos and present on several Dodekanissa islands.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**GREECE**


TURKEY (Asiatic)
Aydin prov.: Kusadasi (Ponel, 2005, CPn).

**Danacea brattiana** sp. n. (figs 65, 66)

A medium to large sized species, length in mm: 4.0-5.2 ♂ ♂, 4.2-5.4 ♀ ♀. Typical locality: Brac Island (near Split, Croatia). The name is derived from “Brattia”, an ancient name of Brac island.

**TYPES:**
Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀ (both MGe), labelled “HR - Otok Brac / Bol 5 Km E, 350 m / 1.VI.2004 Liberti”.

Paratypes: 92 (3 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ MBp; 3 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ MGe; 3 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ MMi; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ MPr; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ MSt; 42 ♂ ♂, 26 ♀ ♀ CLI), labelled as the Holotype; 15 (9 ♂ ♂, 6 ♀ ♀ CLI), “HR - Otok Brac / near Milna / Lucice / 25.IV .2002, Liberti”; 16 (8 ♂ ♂, 8 ♀ ♀ CLI), “HR - Otok Brac / Pustinja Blaca / (SE coast) / 2.V .2003, Liberti”; 9 (5 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀ CLI), “HR - (S of Split) / Otok Solta, Livka / 30.IV .2002, Liberti”; 82 (38 ♂ ♂, 44 ♀ ♀ CCo: part of these to be deposited at MPa and MBa), labelled: “Croatia, Brac Island / 5 Km E of Bol / rocky slope W. Paliurus / 43°16'N 16°41'E, 300 m / 1.VI.2004 R. Constantin”.

**DESCRIPTION.** ♂. Head balanced or, sometimes, slightly transverse; as wide as, and as long as, pronotum; eyes big, normally rounded or slightly bulging; snout short (sl/eyl = 1.10-1.20); clypeus short to medium (ad/eyl = 1.20-1.30). Antennae rather short, gradually widened from base to apex; articles 3-5 elongate, 6-9 approx balanced, 10 transverse. Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.83-0.90), widened in the middle and simmetrically narrowed forwards and backwards, lateral sides rather regularly bent. Elytra parallel, convex, bordered; apices slightly divergent or, sometimes, contiguous; apical angle rounded, right or obtuse. Discal hairs arranged as in Group 2 or intermediate between 2 and 3; elytral hairs long and thin, whitish; overall colour grey-green. Femora dark, tibiae reddish to yellowish, tarsi of the same colour of the tibiae or slightly darkened. Antennae yellow with article 1 blackish and apical articles darkened. Median lobe as in figs 65, 66. Internal sac long; base membranous; median and apical parts entirely covered with a tiny granulation; apex, close to distal orifice, showing a small area with more evident granulation (sometimes more or less arranged in tiny stripes). Tegmen with basal tooth well developed. Spicular fork branches straight, weakly widened at base.

♀. Head narrower than pronotum, elytra widened in basal half, apices jointly rounded, apical angle sharp to right, well defined.
Dimensions in mm:

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<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
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</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS: an endemic of central Dalmatia, only known of Brac and Soli islands where it appears very common on several kinds of flowers, mainly umbelliferous and Cistus sp.

*Danacea cephalonica* Pic, 1901 *n. stat.* (figs 45, 46, 80)


Four Syntypes of this species are at MPa (Collection Pic, box V), labelled as follows: 1 ♀: “Grèce” pr.; “Argostoli” hw.; “tibialis ou var.” hw. by Pic; “Schilsky gardé” hw. by Pic; “type” hw. by Pic; “v. cephalonica Pic” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr.


1 ♂, pinned close by, previously unlabelled: two labels have been added by the Author: “Transcription: ex. sans paillette mais probabl. Argostoli”; “Série typique.........” as the previous one above.

Described as a chromatic variety of *D. tibialis* with entirely yellow legs, it is a good species, well characterized, close to *hypoleuca* and *mutata*.

DESCRIPTION. A small species: size in mm: 3.1-3.5 ♂♂, 3.5-4.0 ♀♀.

♂. Head transverse (l/w 0.8-0.9), slightly wider than, and as long as, pronotum; eyes appearing rather bulging; clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.0); snout short ((sl/eyl = 1.0); labium brown to black, fitted with setae and some hairs. Antennae long, approx of the same thickness from base to apex; all articles elongate but the 10 which is balanced; article 8 only slightly smaller than 9. Pronotum balanced to feebly transverse, rather regularly rounded on lateral sides, weakly necked in anterior half. Elytra widened in apical half, weakly bordered in basal third; apices divergent, separately rounded; apical angle rather undefined, right to obtuse. Discal hairs more or less convergent to a point in the middle (as in Group 3) and, sometimes, also showing a rather indistinct convergence along a vertical median line; elytral hairs thin, poorly covering the underlying integument; overall colour grey-green rather bright. Legs yellow, tarsal articles darkened at the extremities; antennae more or less darkened in apical half. Median lobe as in figs 45, 46. Internal sac very short, not exceeding the median lobe base, showing in the median part several, clearly visible, sclerified spinules; basal part with a couple of weakly sclerified lamellae (fig. 45). Tegmen apex normal. Spicular fork branches bent, well widened at base. Fifth vis-
The Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

ible (last but one) sternite with a deep emargination (fig. 80).

♀. Eyes smaller than in males, head slightly narrower than pronotum. Elytra more widened in apical half; apical angle sharp, acute to right.

Dimensions in mm:

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<th></th>
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<th>females</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>90%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS: Greek ionic islands. Collected on small Elychrisum sp. bushes in early May at Kalamitsi and on Rubus sp. flowers in late July at Karia, by R. Constantin.

MATERIAL STUDIED

GREECE


Danacea cervina (Küster, 1850) (figs 2, 59, 60, 76, 87)


= Danacea cervina ssp. montenegrina Apfelbeck, 1911: 218, loc. typ. Cetinje, Crna Gora [the other locality reported, namely Rijeka, Croatia is probably due to a confusion with the similar D. murina] (part of description in cyrillic) (syn. n.).

= Danacea intermedia Apfelbeck, 1911: 218, loc. typ. Mostar and Stoca [identified by R. Constantin as Donja Stoca, a village 70 Km SSE of Sarajevo: 43°19’N, 18°39’E], BiH (part of description in cyrillic) (syn. n.); Pic 1937: 11.

= Danacea valonensis Apfelbeck, 1911: 219, loc. typ. Kjore, Albania [other localities reported are Valona and Sen Thanas-u, the second one unretrieved, collected by Winneguth in 1908] (part of description in cyrillic) (syn. n.); Pic 1937: 19.

= Danacea cervina ssp. vulpina Apfelbeck, 1911: 218, loc. typ. [in cyrillic] near Dubrovnik: Gravosa [identified by R. Constantin as Gruz, 2 Km N of Dubrovnik] (part of description in cyrillic) (syn. n.).

The Küster types have not been found. However the description of Cosmiocomus cervinus is sufficiently detailed to leave no doubts on its attribution to this Danacea species, very common in the southern part of the Dalmatian coast and in Montenegro.

The subspecies montenegrina was described as a pale legs variety and is here considered infrasubspecific.
The Apfelbeck collection has not been seen: the identification of *D. intermedia* Apfelbeck is based on two “possible Syntypes” which are at MPa (Pic collection, box V), labelled: 1 ♂: “Apfelbeck, Mostar” pr., grey; “Danacea intermedia Apf.” hw. (possibly by Apfelbeck); “Syntype possible, Danacea intermedia Apfb., vidit Liberti 2008” prr. 1 ♀: “Apfelbeck, Mostar” pr., grey; “ex Apfelbeck” hw. by Pic; “2 Syntypes possible” red, hw. by Constantin.

No doubt they are *D. cervina*.

The identification of *D. cervina* ssp. *vulpina* has been based on the examination of 1 “possible Syntype”, ♂, found at MPa in the Pic collection (box V), labelled “Apfelb., Gravosa” pr., grey; “ex. Apfelb.” hw. by Pic; “Danacea cervina v. vulpina” hw. possibly by Apfelbeck; “Syntype possible, Danacea cervina var. vulpina Apf., vidit Liberti 2008” prr. No doubt it is *D. cervina*.


*D. cervina* var. *diversipes* Pic, proposed by Mayor (2007: 59) as a synonym of *D. cervina* Küster, actually is a synonym of *D. thessalonicensis* Apfelbeck (see below).

**DESCRIPTION.** A medium sized species, length in mm: 3.9-4.6 ♂ ♂, 4.0-4.9 ♀ ♀.

♂. Head approx balanced; as wide as, and as long as, pronotum; eyes rather big and bulging; snout short to medium (sl/eyl = 1.20-1.25); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.0), labium covered with hairs. Antennae rather short, gradually widened from base to apex; articles 3-5 elongate, 6-10 transverse. Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.85-0.90), widened in the middle, max width just behind the middle, moderately necked forwards and rather regularly rounded backwards. Elytra parallel, convex, bordered in basal half, apices contiguous and jointly rounded, apical angle well defined, right (sometimes obtuse). Discal hair-pattern as in Group 2; elytral hairs short, thick, dense; overall colour gray-green, often with a yellowish tone. Legs dark brown, apices of tibiae sometimes reddish, tarsi reddish. Antennae reddish brown with article 1 black and apical articles darkened. Median lobe as in figs 59, 60. Internal sac long, membranous, median and apical parts covered with a tiny, evident granulation, distal orifice sclerified, shaped like a small asymmetrical fork (namely showing 2 short and thin tips rather well sclerified). Tegmen with basal tooth well developed (figs 2, 87). Spicular fork branches straight and thin.

♀. Head slightly narrower than pronotum, antennae shorter. Elytra widened in apical half.

**Dimensions in mm:**

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<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** Southern dalmatian coast, Bosnia, Montenegro and Albania. Very common.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**CROATIA**

Cilipi (Liberti, 2008, CLi), Dalmatia (Paganetti, *a, MPr), Drvenik (Constantin, 2004, CCo; Liberti, 2004, CLi), Dubrovnik (Zoufal, *o, MMi; Fleischer, *a, MPr; Horvatovich, 1914, MBp; Cederholm, 1975, MLu), Ivanica (Cederholm, 1975, MLu), Kupari (Palasek, 1929, MPr), Makarska (Liberti & Constantin, 2008, CCo, CLi), Metkovic (Fleischer, *a, MPr), Mihalj (Liberti & Constantin, 2004, CCo, CLi), Mlini (Cederholm, 1975, MLu), Mljet (Franciscolo, 1971, CFr; Boness, 1985, MST; Liberti, 2003, CLi), Novi Vinodolski (Franciscolo, 1971, CFr), Orebić (leg. ?, *a, MPr; Messutat, 1981, MST), Ploce (Constantin, 2004, CCo), Slano (Herrmann, 2002, CHE), Split (Paganetti, 1911, MPr), Split: Mount Marjan (Csiki, 1906, MBp), Sveti Jurie (Monguzzi, 1987, CMo), Uskoplje (Cederholm, 1975, MLu).

**BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA**

Cvrisnika (Stepaneck, 1927, MPr), Gabela (Grabowski, *o, MBp), Jablanica (Grabowski, *o, MBp; Reitter, *o, MPr; Purkyne, 1930, MPr), Mostar (Grabowsky, *o, MBp; Hicker, *o, CLi; Zoufal, *o, CLi; leg. ?, *a, MPr; Stepanek, 1927, MPr), Nevesinje (Zoufal, *a, MPr), Ravno (Zoufal, *o, MPr), Trebinje (leg. ?, *a, MPr).

**MONTENEGRO**

Budva (Matcha, 1916, MPr; Liberti, 2008, CLi), Herceg Novi (Paganetti, 1895, CCo; Matejka, 1936, MPr; Paganetti, *a, MPr; Cederholm, 1975, MLu), Igalo (Paganetti, *a, MPr), Kotor (Branszil, 1903, MBp; Schatzmayr, 1909, MMi; Reitter, *a, MMi, MPr; Liberti & Constantin 2008, CCo, CLi), Petrovac (Hladil, 1982, MPr), Radovici (Lauterer, 1982, MPr), Sutorina (Paganetti, *a, CCo, MPr), Sutorman (Liberti & Constantin, 2008, CCo, CLi), Topla (Paganetti, *a, CCo), Ulcinj (Hladil, 1977, MPr), Zelenika (Paganetti, *o, CCo).

**ALBANIA**

Shkodër (Paganetti, 1911, MPr); Tirane (Bischoff, 1936, MB).

**Danacea championi** Marsel, 1878 (figs 30, 31)

Marseul, 1878: 55, loc. typ. Pirèas, Atiki, Greece; Procházka, 1894: 29; Schilsky, 1897: n 24; Pic, 1937: 8.

= Danacea championi v. fallax Schilsky, 1897: n 24, loc. typ. ? (teste Mayor, 2007: 59)

= Danacea obscura Schilsky, 1897: n 27, 33L, loc. typ. Atiki; Pic, 1937: 15 (syn. n.).

The Holotype, ♂, of *D. championi* is at MPa in collection Marseul, labelled: “Piraeus” handwritten; “Danacea championi ..... ..... 78” [two words difficult to read] hw., circular; “Holotypus D. championi Mars., loc. typ. Pyraeus, GR” hw., red, added by the Author.

Females often are of difficult interpretation but luckily two specimens have been found, in collection Schilsky at MBe, under the name *obscura*, labelled:

1 ♂: “Pyraeus” pr.; “D. Champion” hw by Schilsky [D. means Donatio: namely a gift from Champion]; “Champion, typ ?” hw by Schilsky.

1 ♀: “Pyraeus” pr.; “D. Champion” hw by Schilsky; “Championi ?, obscura m.” hw by Schilsky.

They are considered as components of the typical series and both have been further labelled “Typical series of *D. championi* Mars. (Liberti XII.2008)” hw, red.
Var. fallax Schilsky, described as a chromatic form of *D. championi*, with the legs entirely red has been synonymized by Mayor (2007) and might actually be infrasub-specific.

The typical series of *D. obscura* Schilsky includes 7 specimens (3 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀); 6 are labelled “Graecia”: one of them also bears the label “obscura, Schilsky” hw. by Schilsky, two of them also “Stauding.” hw. by Schilsky, the seventh is labelled: “Graecia, Kraatz” only. No differences can be detected between these and the three typical specimens of *D. championi*.

Further 5 specimens, located close to the typical series, are labelled as follows:
1 ♂: “Graecia, Attika, Oertzen”;
1 ♂: “Grèce”, “M. Pic” hw. by Pic, plus 2 further labels, unreadable;
1 ♂ and 1 ♀: these are the two above reported specimens, deemed to be component of the typical series of *D. championi*.
1 ♂: Parnass, .........., D. Sgdb., ........” partly unreadable

The synonymy of *obscura* with *championi* was already suspected by Schilsky, as himself hypotized at the end of his description.

A doubt still exist on this taxon, as often happens when the type is a female and not many specimens are available for study. It comes from the fact that at Lavrio - 45 Km south-east of Pireas - a different species has been found, very similar to *D. championi* for the external characters but with a different median lobe. Furthermore one specimen from Volos (see below, under “Material studied”) has a rather different median lobe and might be either a good species or a subspecies (if not an abnormal specimen). More material must be studied, from Attica (although the actual typical locality might have been erased by the expanding city of Pireas) and from the region between Athens and Volos, to understand the real value and the systematic position of the forms (at least 2 or 3) living in this area. Due to the scarcity of available materials, the description here supplied is based on the above referred 2 specimens of the Schilsky collection.

Several populations samples from eastern Peloponnesus have been supposed, for the time being, to belong to *D. championi* Marseul: these, normally winged, are not identical to the types and actually look intermediate between this species and the brachypterous *D. vitticollis* Schilsky, widespread on the Kiklades. Their systematic position should be investigated when the *D. championi* cluster will be better known.

**DESCRIPTION.** A medium to large sized species; length in mm: 4.0-4.1 ♂, 5.0 ♀.

♂. Head balanced (l/w = 0.95-1.00); slightly narrower than, and slightly shorter than, pronotum; eyes moderately flattened; snout medium (sl/eyl = 1.23); clypeus medium to wide (ad/eyl = 1.42); labium blackish. Antennae gradually and moderately widened from base to apex; article 3 elongate, 4, 5 balanced, 6, 7 moderately elongate, 8-10 balanced. Pronotum balanced, moderately widened in the middle, rather regularly narrowed forwards and backwards, the front side wider than the rear one, integument dull and roughly punctured. Elytra parallel, slightly bordered in basal half, apices nearly contiguous, separately rounded; apical angle undefined. Discal hair-pattern intermediate between Groups 2 and 3; elytral hairs rather long and dense; integuments black, overall colour dark olive green. Legs dark brown with paler tarsi; antennae reddish with article
The Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

1 black. Median lobe as in figs 30, 31. Internal sac short; basal part with an indistinct, hardly visible, membranous lamellar structure; median and apical parts with no visible granulation. Basal tooth of tegmen rather long and thin. Spicular fork branches bent in an obtuse, rounded angle, well widened at base.

♀. Head slightly narrower than pronotum, antennal articles 3-5 thinner than in ♀; elytra widened in the apical half, apices slightly divergent, apical angle acute.

Dimensions in mm:
♀: TL=4.05, PL=0.90, EL=2.50, PW=0.90, EW=1.40.
♂: TL=5.00, PL=1.05, EL=3.15, PW=1.10, EW=1.65.

Distribution and Comments. This species has been found, till now, only in Attica where it seems to be rather rare.

Material studied

Greece

Evritania prov.: Volos (leg. ?, *o, CLI: 1 ♀ with the median lobe rather different). Atiki-Pireas prov.: Athens (Pie ?, *o, MPa: 10 specimens); Atiki (Reitter, *o, MBp: 1 ♀); Kraatz, *a, CLI: 1 ♀ incomplete).

Several populations studied, from eastern Peloponnesus, are provisionally and doubtfully assigned to this taxon may belong to viiticolis (see above):


Danacea colligens n. sp. (figs 28, 29, 83, 115)

A medium sized species; length in mm: 3.8-4.3 ♀♂, 3.9-4.5 ♀♀. Typical locality Kalavrita (Ahaia, Greece). The name comes from the latin verb “colligo” (= to assemble, to join up) and refers to the habit of this species to suddenly gather on weeds and flowers as soon as the morning temperature becomes favourable.

Types:
Holotype, ♀, Allotype, ♀ (both MGe), labelled “Grèce, Pélopon., Achaia / Kalavrita, centre de ski / Mt. Aroania, Xerambos / 38°01’N 22°11’E, 1500 m / 2.VII.2000, R. Constantin”.
DESCRIPTION. **♂**. Head balanced; as wide as, and as long as, pronotum; eyes normally rounded; snout short to medium (sl/eyl = 1.15-1.25); clypeus medium (ad/eyl = 1.20-1.30); labium black bearing hairs somewhat thinner than those of clypeus. Antennae long, slightly widened from base to apex; all articles elongate, article 8 intermediate between 7 and 9, article 5 approx equal to 4 and longer than 6. Pronotum slightly transverse to balanced (l/w = 0.90-1.00); max width in the middle; narrowed forwards and backwards in a regular bend. Elytra parallel, slightly bordered in basal third; apices moderately divergent and nearly jointly rounded; apical angle poorly defined, right. Legs rather long, with thickened femora. Pronotal hair-pattern intermediate between Groups 2 and 3 (fig. 115) (but sometimes conforming to Group 3), elytral hairs rather thin and short, dense; overall colour olive green. Femora blackish, tibiae dark brown with apical third paler, reddish; tarsi reddish to brown; antennae reddish with article 1 dark brown (and article 11 sometimes darkened at the tip). Median lobe as in figs 28, 29. Internal sac short, basal part with a membranous structure rather well visible, followed by a tubular irregular process; median and apical parts without clearly visible (or, if any, very tiny) granulation. Spicular fork branches bent in an obtuse angle, very widened at base (fig. 83).

**♀**. Head slightly narrower than pronotum; labium brown with thin setae; elytra widened in apical half, apices more flattened and less divergent.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th></th>
<th>females</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>average + conf. limits (+ -)</td>
<td>average + conf. limits (+ -)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>4.00 + 0.21</td>
<td>4.15 + 0.23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>0.85 + 0.06</td>
<td>0.87 + 0.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>2.61 + 0.16</td>
<td>2.67 + 0.18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PW</td>
<td>0.90 + 0.04</td>
<td>0.95 + 0.06</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>1.21 + 0.06</td>
<td>1.41 + 0.11</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. A species close to *D. championi*, only known of Peloponnesus, where it has been collected in series by the sweeping net. The localities known are those of the types.

*Danacea cretica* Kiesenwetter, 1859 (figs 101-106)


= *Danacea ganglbaueri* Procházká, 1894: 19, 31, loc. typ. Kriti (syn. n.); Schilsky, 1897: n 60, 33Q; Pic, 1937: 10

This species, endemic of Crete, shows a high variability which seems to depende on location (see below). The types being unfortunately lost, the interpretation of the Kiesenwetter description - although rather well conforming to this species - gives raise to a few problems. Assuming that this Author had both males and females available, it
might be inferred that the male head “…vix prothoracis latitudine…” [= …hardly as wide as pronotum…] would refer to the most widespread form on the island (see below). Given the variability and the possible future definition of subspecies, it seem advisable now to define a neotype:

Neotype, ♂, deposited at MGe, labelled “Kriti - Iraklio (46) / Gergeri 2 km NW / 1000 m (Ambelakia) / 31.V.2006, Liberti” [a locality placed on the south slope of the Idi Mounts].

The specimen selected corresponds well to the Kiesenwetter’s description (but for the pronotum shape which, following this Author, should be elongate: “… prothorace … latitudine longiore, …”. However in no specimen seen (as well as in any other Danacea species at Crete) the pronotum is actually elongate: see description below. The Neotype represent the form (in “Material studied” below named standard) widespread on the island except in the west, with wings fully developed, yellowish colour, yellow legs with femora more or less darkened.

D. cretica has been described with yellow legs; Prochàzka described the same species, with black femora, under the name ganglbaueri. The types of this taxon have not been retrieved, however two specimens (1 ♂ and 1 damaged ♀) have been found in collection Reitter, determined by Prochazka, which actually belong to the standard form of D. cretica. Also the description leaves little room to doubts and this Author very likely refers to this same form when he writes “Capite parvo cum oculis prothorace latitudine, …”.

Populations in the west of Crete (Hania province) have the head slightly wider than pronotum and are more or less differentiated by the median lobe shape (compare figs 101 with 103 and 105): these have been named “western form” in “Material studied” below; populations of the south central coastal area are distinctly melanic; populations scattered in the centre (Iraklio prov.) and in the north-east of Crete (the Agios Nikolaos area) are brachypterous: the two latter forms have the same median lobe as the standard form. The western form cannot be, at the moment, considered as a geographycal race because the differences are tiny, the overall variability of this species should be better understood, the distributions of the different forms should be known in more detail and the possible presence of intermediate forms or of overlap areas should be investigated. The description below supplied refers to the the standard form (but the differences with the variant populations are reported in brackets when applicable).

**DESCRIPTION.** A small to medium sized species: length in mm: 3.4-4.2 ♂♂, 3.3-3.8 ♀♀. 

♂. Head elongate (l/w = 1.1-1.2), eyes slightly flattened (normal in the western form), as wide as (“slightly wider than” in the western form) pronotum; snout medium (sl/eyl = 1.27-1.35); clypeaeus rather narrow (ad/ eyl = 1.18-1.27; in western populations this ratio is somewhat smaller: 1.09-1.18); labium brown, covered with setae. Antennae rather thick and long; gradually and moderately thickened from base to apex; articles 3-5 elongate; 6-10 balanced or transverse, rather similar to each other. Pronotum balanced or very slightly transverse (l/w = 0.90-1.00) but never elongate; slightly widened in the middle and regularly narrowed forwards and backwards. Elytra rather flat, parallel; apices contiguous or slightly divergent, at times individually rounded and at times jointly truncated; apical angle varying accordingly from undefined to right.Usu-
ally this species is normally winged but brachypterus populations occur in central and in north-eastern part of the Island. Pronotal hairs arranged as in Group 3 but rather variable: sometimes showing a poorly defined convergence line, either short and horizontal, or longer and vertical. Hairs usually rather long and dense, well covering (but, in melanic forms, hairs are shorter and sparse, poorly covering); overall colour usually dark yellow (very dark to black in melanic forms). Legs from entirely yellow to entirely black: usually yellow with more or less darkened femora; antennae brown to dark brown: at least some of articles 2-5 paler. Median lobe as in figs 101-106. Internal sac short to intermediate; basal part with a hardly visible lamellar structure followed by an indistinct, thin, tubular process; intermediate and apical parts with some tiny granulation visible; no clear-cut differences can be seen between the different forms of this species. Spicular fork branches bent and more or less rounded (a variable character), well widened at base.

♀. Head slightly narrower than pronotum (but as wide as pronotum in the western form), eyes more flattened; pronotum slightly transverse, elytra widened in the posterior half, apices slightly divergent; apical angles more or less rounded or, at times, well defined, right to acute.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>average</td>
<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>3.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PW</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** Common all over Crete

**MATERIAL STUDIED** (for the meaning of standard, western, brachypterous and melanic forms see above; no indication means standard form)

**GREECE**


The Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision


Lassíthi prov.: Agios Nikolaos (Wittmer, 1971, CCo; Köstlin, 1975, MSt), Herson Spinalonga (Kopetz, 2000, CCo: brachypterous form), Ierapetra (Wittmer, 1971, CCo; Köstlin, 1974, CCo), Kalo Horio (Ziegler, 2000, CZi), Kritsa (Constantin, 1993, CCo), Males (Ziegler, 2000, CZi), Mirtos (Ziegler, 2000, CZi; Kopetz, 2000, CCo), Prina (Ziegler, 2000, CZi), Psichro (Malkin, 1977, CCo), Sisi (Constantin, 1993, CCo), Sitia (Zimmermann, 1942, MBe: brachypterous form), Vai (? , 1976, MBe: brachypterous form).

Danacea delagrangei Pic, 1895 (figs 57, 58)

Pic, 1895a: 121, loc. typ. Izmir, Turkey; Schilsky, 1897: n. 30 [synonym of D. rostrata Prochàzka]; Pic, 1897: 96 [good species]; Pic, 1937: 9.

Ten Syntypes of this species have been found in collection Pic (box 5), at MPa, labelled as follows:

1 ♂: “Asie Min. / Anatolie / CD 1888” pr. [CD = Charles Delagrange], below shortened as [17]; “Danacea delagrangei Pic” hw. possibly by Delagrange; “5” hw.; “TYPE” prr; “rostrata Proch.” hw. by Schilsky.

2 ♂♂: [17]; “Danacea delagrangei Pic, Smyrne 1888” hw possibly by Delagrange.

1 ♂: [18]; “Transcription: / Asie Min. / Anatolie CD 1888 / (Smyrne probably)” hw by the Author, below shortened as [18]; “n. sp. près de angulata” hw by Pic; “type” hw by Pic.

1 ♀: [18]; “pubescence / proth. simple” hw by Pic [sic !].

2 ♂♂: [18]; “delagrangei Pic” hw by Pic.

1 ♂: [18].

1 ♂: [17]; “type” hw by Pic; “rostrata sp. près / moins long tête / plus courtes elytres / un peu elargies près / extrémité” hw by Pic.

1 ♀: [17].

The label “SYNTYPUS / Danacea / delagrangei Pic” prr has been added to all these specimens. The first two males probably come from the collection of Charles Delagrange when Pic bought part of it in 1898: please note that the first one bears two determination labels: by Pic (as delagrangei) and and by Schilsky (as rostrata).

The synonymy with D. rostrata Prochàzka, proposed by Schilsky (1897: n. 30), although rather likely, should be confirmed (see discussion under D. rostrata, in “Doubtful Taxa”).

DESCRIPTION (based on 3 Syntypes - 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ - and on a small series - 4 ♂♂ - from Lesvos). A medium sized species: length in mm: ♂♂: 3.6-4.2, ♀: 3.4.

♂. Head large, elongate (l/w=1.15-1.25), wider and longer than pronotum, eyes moderately flattened to normal, snout long (sl/eyl=1.55-1.60), clypeus wide (ad/eyl=1.50-1.60), labium black with whitish hairs and a few black setae on the anterior edge. Antennae rather short, gradually and moderately widened from base to apex; article 3 elongate, 4-10 approx balanced. Pronotum moderately transverse (l/w=0.90-0.95), irregularly bowed on lateral sides, slightly narrowed (and necked) forwards and more evidently narrowed backwards: front edge wider than rear. Elytra parallel or moderately widened in the rear half, bordered on the whole length, rather flattened; apices
wide with reduced convexity, moderately divergent, more or less jointly rounded or truncated; apical angle right. Normally winged. Discal hair pattern as in Group 2, hairs rather sparse both on pronotum and on elytra, whitish, underlying integument black with some greenish reflections, overall colour dark grey with a green tone. Legs and antennae entirely black (sometimes antennal articles 2–8 blackish to dark reddish). Aedeagus as in figs 57, 58. Internal sac medium; basal part with a membranous lamellar process, median and apical parts without any visible granulation; distal orifice showing an irregular, rather large ring structure (fig. 57). Spicular fork branches rounded (Syntypes) or bent in a rounded, obtuse angle (specimens from Lesvos), well widened at base.

♀. (1 Syntype only). Slightly smaller than ♂, head longer and narrower, eyes depressed. Pronotum balanced. Elytra shorter, with reduced humeral callous and evidently widened in the rear half: wing present but reduced in size, probably unfit for flying.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males average</th>
<th>conf. limits (+ -)</th>
<th>females average</th>
<th>conf. limits (+ -)</th>
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<td>2.17</td>
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<td>PW</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
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Distribution and comments. Aegean coast of Turkey, Simi (Schilsky, 1897), Lesvos. Similar to D. iners as general shape and aedeagus but immediately recognizable for the much darker colour.

Material studied

Greece

Lesvos prov.: Lesvos: Sykounta (Hájek, 2007, MPr).

Danacea hypoleuca Kiesenwetter, 1859 (figs 41, 42, 79, 84)

Kiesenwetter, 1859: 184, loc. typ. Nafplio, Argolida, GR; Kiesenwetter, 1863: 661; Baudi a Selve, 1873: 320 [reported of Cyprus due to a determination mistake]; Pic, 1894: 103, 105 [unknown species]; Schilsky, 1897: n. 59 [unknown species]; Pic, 1937: 10.

The Kiesenwetter collection has been largely lost: his types are unavailable and probably lost. Luckily the description reports, as unmistakable character, the shape of the 5th visible sternite (actual 7th, namely the second last) which is deeply emarginated. Three Greek species (hypoleuca, cephalonica, mutata) are rather similar to each other and show this character but this one better agrees with the description and with the typical locality.

Baudi (1873) erroneously reported this species of Cyprus: at MGe two ♀♀ specimens of Danacea cypria Schilsky, 1897 have been found, labelled “D. hypoleuca Kiesw., Cipro” handwritten by Baudi.
DESCRIPTION. A small species: length in mm: 3.2-3.6 \( \sigma \), 3.4-3.5 \( \varphi \).

\( \sigma \). Head balanced or slightly transverse (l/w = 0.9-1.0); as wide as, and approx as long as, pronotum; eyes rather bulging; snout short (sl/eyl = 1.0); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.0); labium blackish, covered with hairs. Antennae long, approx of the same thickness from base to apex, articles 3-11 more or less elongate, article 8 size intermediate between 7 and 9. Pronotum balanced or slightly transverse, lateral sides regularly rounded. Elytra widened in apical half, bordered in basal half, apices contiguous or very slightly divergent, approx jointly rounded; apical angle sharp, obtuse. Discal hairs more or less converging to a point in the middle (as in Group 3) but, in some individuals, the lateral hairs tend to keep a forward direction, so approaching Group 2 pattern; elytral hairs thin and rather sparse; overall colour olive green rather bright. Legs yellow with tarsal articles more or less darkened at apices. Antennae yellow with last few articles darkened. Median lobe as in figs 41, 42. Internal sac short, not exceeding the median lobe base, showing in basal part a couple of soft, weakly sclerified lamellae (fig. 41), fitted in median part with 10-15 large spinules clearly visible. Apex of tegmen ending in a rather long process bearing setae (fig. 84). Spicular fork branches straight, moderately widened at base. Fifth visible sternite deeply and widely emarginated (fig. 79) (but in one \( \sigma \) of Khitira Island the emargination is less deep and wide).

\( \varphi \). Head slightly narrower than pronotum; antenna shorter than in males, article 8 similar to 7 and smaller than 9. Elytra more widened in apical half; apices jointly truncated; apical angle well defined, right.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th></th>
<th>females</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>average</td>
<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
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<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
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</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. Peloponnesus, rather common in the Mani peninsula.

MATERIAL STUDIED

GREECE

Danacea iadrensis n. sp. (figs 63, 64, 77, 85)

A medium sized species: length in mm: 3.4-4.1 ♂♂, 3.7-4.3 ♀♀. Typical locality: Sukosan, approx 10 km south of Zadar (Croatia). The name derives from Iader, the old roman name of Zadar.

Types (all of them have been collected in the same locality and same biotope):
Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀ (both MGe), labelled “HR - Zadar / Rastane 1 Km W / 3.VI.2004, Liberti”.

Description. ♂. Head balanced, as wide as (or slightly narrower than), and longer than, pronotum; eyes normally rounded; snout rather short (sl/eyl = 1.10-1.20); clypeaus rather narrow (ad/eyl = 1.10-1.20); labium dark brown to black, covered with thin hairs. Antennae short, gradually widened from base to apex; article 3 elongate, articles 4-6 of variable size (from slightly elongate to transverse, depending on specimen), 7-10 transverse, article 8 intermediate between 7 and 9. Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.85-0.90), max width in the middle, narrowed forwards and backwards rather symmetrically. Elytra parallel or very slightly widened in apical half, feebly bordered in basal half; apices moderately divergent, more or less individually rounded; apical angle undefined or, when visible, obtuse. Discal hairs approx arranged as in Group 2 (sometimes more or less approaching Group 3); elytral hairs long, rather sparse; overall colour grey-green rather bright. Legs entirely yellow, antennae yellow with apical articles darkened. Median lobe as in figs 63, 64. Internal sac very long; basal part membranous; median and apical parts completely covered with a tiny granulation; apex, just before the distal orifice, with a small zone of more evident denticulation. Spicular fork branches straight, moderately widened at base.

♀. Head narrower than pronotum; antenna shorter with articles more transverse. Elytra widened in apical half; apices more narrow.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Distribution and comments. The known collection localities of this species are insufficient to give any clue on its distribution range. The Rastane biotope, where the whole typical series has been collected, is a rather tall Mediterranean bush with ilex (Quer-
The *Danacea* of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

*cus ilex*), strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Juniperus* sp.: *D. iadrensis* mostly falling from blossoming *Clematis* sp. or found on small umbelliferous flowers, in a stretch of bare land, close to the ground. Several nearby localities further investigated did not supply any *Danacea*.

**FURTHER MATERIAL STUDIED**

**CROATIA**

Zadar (Paganetti, *o, MBa: 1 ♂; Paganetti, *o, CCo: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀).

**BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA**

Herzegovina (Reitter, *o, MBp: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀).

*Danacea iners* Kiesenwetter, 1859

*Danacea iners* ssp. *iners* Kiesenwetter, 1859

*Danacea iners* ssp. *purkynei* Obenberger, 1916 *n. stat.*

*Danacea iners* ssp. *iners* Kiesenwetter, 1859 (figs 17-21, 73, 119)

Kiesenwetter, 1859: 184, loc. typ. Patra, Ahaia, GR; Kiesenwetter, 1863: 661; Pic, 1894: 103; Schilsky, 1897: n. 59, 33P.


= *Danacea hypoleuca* sensu Procházka, 1894: 29 (nec Kiesenwetter, 1897: n 14 syn. of *opulenta*).

= *Danacea opulenta* Schilsky, 1897: n 14, 33H, loc. typ. Evia [also Olimbos and Atiki] (*syn. n.*); Pic, 1937: 15.


= *Danacea taygetana* Pic, 1902b: 56, loc. typ. Taigetos (teste Mayor, 2007: 399: syn. of *serbica*, here justified); Pic, 1937: 18 (*D. serbica v. taygetana*).


The Kiesenwetter’s collection being largely lost or destroyed, neither the types of *D. iners* nor those of *D. serbica* could be found. From the descriptions *D. iners* should have the following characters: big head, legs and antennae entirely yellow, elytra heavily punctured and 5th visible sternite simple - not emarginated (from original description, 1859); pronotal hairs directed towards a point, size rather large: 4.0-4.5 mm (from a second description, 1863). The only species which rather well corresponds, and that can be found in the Patra area, is this one (actually the elytra are not really “heavily punctured” although they are somewhat more rough than in several other species).
Four years later Kiesenwetter described the same species, from Serbia, as *D. serbica*. This Author reports, in his determination key (1863: 661), *serbica* and *iners* rather close to each other, differentiated only by the penultimate sternite emargination (which, in this species, actually is feebly concave on the posterior edge, but no differences have been detected here by the Author between Peloponnesus and central Balkans populations). It must be said however that this is a variable species: there are actual, although weak, differences in some other external characters, below described, between southern Greece and central Europe populations.

Five Syntypes of *D. opulenta* Schilsky are at MBe:
4 ♂♂ (dissected by K. Majer), 1 ♀, all labelled “Euboea”, “Krüper”; the first also bears a square label “opulenta, Schilsky”, hw. by Schilsky but without the asterix [symbol that was often used by this Author to mark the types]. Close by the Syntypes are pinned the following 8 specimens:
1 ♀: “Attica”; “Krüper” hw. by Schilsky.
1 ♀: “D. Ban” hardly readable, hw. by Schilsky.
4 specimens: 2 ♀ ♀ and 2 nearly destroyed, all labelled “D. Krüper”.
1 ♀: “Olymp”.
1 ♂: “Macedon, Degenh (?)”, “var. a” both hw. by Schilsky.

In Greece *D. iners* appears rather variable and populations can be found with pronotal hairs all parallel and directed forwards (like in Group 1) whereas others show the expected Group 2 pattern typical of this species (all intermediate patterns can however be observed). Taking into account the importance given by old Authors to the pronotal hair-pattern, it is not surprising that Schilsky considered them as different species. However their aedeaga are identical.

The Holotype, ♂, of *D. posterecta* Pic is at MPa (coll. Pic, box IV), labelled: “*posterecta* Pic, Grèce” (on the box floor close to the pin) hw. by Pic; “Transcription: *posterecta* Pic, Grèce” hw.; “sp. remarçable pour l’explanité élitrale” hw. by Pic; “35” hw. by Pic; “type” hw. by Pic; “Schilskyi n. sp.” hw. by Pic; “type” hw. by Pic; “*D. posterecta* Pic” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr.; “Holotype *D. posterecta* Pic, Liberti III.2006” hw. red. Undoubtedly identical to *D. serbica* and *D. opulenta* (namely *D. iners*).

*D. taygetana* Pic was doubtfully described as a good species and, later on, considered as a variety of *serbica* (Pic, 1937: 18). Two Syntypes, ♂♂, are at MPa (coll. Pic, box IV), respectively labelled:
1 ♂: “Grèce, Taygetos” hw. by Pic; “taygetana Pic, ? v. de serbica” hw. by Pic; “type” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr.; “Syntype D. taygetana Pic, Liberti III.2006” hw. red (here below referred as [12]).
1 ♂: “Transcription: Grèce, Taygetos” hw.; [12].

No doubts they are both *D. iners*.

The Holotype, ♂, of *D. bulgarica* Pic is at MPa (coll. Pic, box IV), labelled “Forel 91, Bulgarien” pr.; “ex. Bugnon” hw. by Pic; “sp. de Romania (ex chasses Rambousek) sans doute variété de bulgarica” hw. by Pic; “bulgarica Pic” hw. by Pic; “type” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr.; “Holotypus *D. bulgarica* Pic, Liberti III.2006” hw. red. No doubts it is a *D. iners*.

Two Syntypes of *D. opulenta* var. *macedonica* Pic are at MPa (coll. Pic, box III), labelled:
The Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

Again undoubtedly D. iners.


Two Syntypes of D. monastirensis Pic are at MPa (coll. Pic, box n° IV), labelled:
1 ♂: “Monastir, Mt Baba, Bravard” hw. by Pic; “monastirensis Pic” hw. by Pic; “type” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr.

The Holotype, ♂, of D. monastirensis var. jupillei Pic is at MPa, labelled “Muséum Paris, Albanie, env. de Koritza, E. Jupille et Victor Odezéne 1918” pr.; “type” hw. by Pic; “v. jupillei” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr. It is identical to the typical form but for the hairs colour which is more yellow. Once more a D. iners.

A common and conspicuous species, as Schilsky (1897) writes for his opulenta, really deceiving for the variability of several characters: for example the pronotal hair-pattern is Group 1 in the Mount Olymbos specimens and in the types of opulenta, Group 2 in the Peloponnesus specimens and intermediate between Groups 1 and 2 in the type of rambouseki and in the Afhin Kataras (Pindos Oros near Metsovon) specimens. Further geographical differences are reported in the description.

Several population samples collected in the north-east of Greece (localities marked with * under “Material studied”) show the Group 1 pronotal hair-pattern, are nearly melanic: upper integuments black (with elytral hairs greenish), legs and antennae dark reddish to black, and the median lobe is slightly different (figs 20, 21); these populations might deserve a subspecific status when their geographical occurrence will be better known.

DESCRIPTION. A medium to large sized species: length in mm: 4.2-4.7 ♂ ♂, 4.6-6.0 ♀ ♀.

♂. Head (fig. 73) very large, elongate (l/w = 1.10-1.15); as wide as, and longer than, pronotum (but in some populations of the Peloponnesus the head is distinctly larger than pronotum); eyes rather flattened; snout long to very long (sl/eyl = 1.60-1.90); clypeus large (ad/eyl = 1.60-1.70); labium long, usually well covered with hairs. Antennae rather short, feebly and gradually thickened from base to apex; articles 3, 4 more or less elongate; 5 from balanced to elongate; 6-10 usually transverse, triangular; 7, 8 nearly equal and slightly smaller than 9, 10 (some populations, mainly in the Peloponnesus, have slender antennae with all articles longer whereas central Europe populations have shorter antennae, with all articles more or less compressed). Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.80-0.95), laterally expanded in the middle, slightly necked forwards and irregularly narrowed backwards (but pronotum in central Europe populations is wider and more transverse whereas in Peloponnesus populations is narrower and more or less balanced). Elytra parallel, moderately convex, bordered; apices divergent and jointly truncated (although in some
specimens the apices tend to be individually rounded); apical angle rather indistinct. Discal hairs usually arranged as in Group 2 (fig. 119) but, in several populations, the pronotal hairs keep their forward direction until close to the fore edge: as a result the area where the hairs are directed backwards becomes smaller, so approaching Group 1. Often specimens can be observed where this area disappears or is reduced to a (poorly defined) convergence point very close to the fore edge. Such a variability apparently does not depend on geographical location. Elytral hairs short and thick, more or less dense and covering; overall colour variable from whitish to green-yellowish or to olive green. Legs yellow with more or less darkened tarsi; antennae yellow with apical articles darkened. Median lobe as in figs 17-21. Internal sac of intermediate length; basal part membranous, showing an indistinct lamellar process, median and apical parts with no detectable granulation. Spicular fork branches more or less regularly bent, moderately widened at base.

♀. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes flattened; antennae with the last three articles larger than the previous ones, forming an indistinct, loose club; pronotum wider, lateral sides narrowed behind the middle in a more regular bend. Elytra widened in apical half.

Dimensions in mm:

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</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** A central European and Balkan species, becoming more common from north to south. Its known distribution includes at least Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Bosnia, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Greece.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**SLOVAKIA**
- Cejkov (Malec, 1978, CLi), Kamenica (Cerny, 1969, CLi), Topol’cany (Roubal, 1921, MMi).

**HUNGARY**
- Koveskal (Herrmann, 1996, CHe), Szar (Fej) (leg. ?, *o, CCo), Szeged (Reitter, *o, CCo), Villany (Bar) (leg. ?, 1983, MBe).

**ROMANIA**
- Comana (Bucarest) (Montandon, *o, MPr), Turda (Zoppa, *o, MMi).

**SERBIA**
- Brus (Rambousek, 1910, MPr), Irig (leg. ?, 1947, MPr).

**BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA**
- Sarajevo (Fodor, 1937, MBp).

**MACEDONIA**
**BULGARIA**

Bosnek (Migliaccio, 2001, CMg), German (Rambousek, 1908, MPr), Katunci (Langourov, 2002, CMg), Krupnik (leg. ?, *o, MPr), Liljanovo (Kovar, 1989, MPr), Melnik (Macek, 1985, MPr; Nigrin, 1984, MPr), Pirin (leg. ?, *o, MPr), Rila Planina (Hoffer, 1929, MPr), Simitle (leg. ?, 1987, MPr), Sveta Pekta (Rambousek, 1914, MPr), Varna (leg. ?, 1934, MPr), Vitoscia (leg. ?, 1964, MPr; Taborsky, 1935, MPr).

**GREECE**


* = Group 1, nearly melanic form (see text)

*Danacea iners* ssp. purkynei Obenberger, 1916 *n. stat.*


The types of *D. purkynei* Obenberger have not been found. The typical locality Soufli, which was in Bulgaria in 1914 (collection year), is now in the north east of Greece. In 2003 L. Saltini collected at Demirkoy (near Kirkkareli, in the European Turkey: about 140 km NE of Soufli) 3 specimens, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀, of a *Danacea* which corresponds well to the Obenberger description.

The median lobe of the Demirkoy specimen does not show any difference with
inners, but the pronotum shape is trapezoidal (the front side being larger than the rear one), with anterior angles very well defined and lateral sides more or less straight, nearly not bent (or widened) in the middle: this character being more marked in the ♂ than in the ♀. Furthermore, in the ♀, the head is not as wide as in iners and the elytra are more convex in the apical half.

If the above assumption is correct, and for the time being, *D. purkynei* Obenberger should change status and provisionally become a geographical race of *D. iners*, living in the east of Greece (Evros province) and in the European Turkey.

**Danacea krueperi** Schilsky, 1897 (figs 15, 16)


*Danacea krüperi* var. *varipes* Schilsky, 1897: n 22, loc. typ. ?; Pic, 1937: 11; Mayor, 2007: 59 [as synonym of *D. krueperi*].

The typical series is made up by 4 Syntypes, kept at MBe. They are labelled:


2 ♂♂: [4]; [5] and [6], all dissected by K. Majer.

1 ♀: “Veluchi”; [5] and [6].

There are at least 3 Pors in Greece, however the largest and more likely one is located south east of Nauplia. Veluchi has been identified with Timfristos Mountains, in Evritania (Maurizio Pavesi, verbal communication).

Var. *varipes* was described by Schilsky on one female only, as a chromatic variety with pale legs. Holotype, ♀, at MBe, with no locality indication, labelled: “D. Krüper”;

“Holotypus, D. krueperi var.varipes Schilsky 1897, labelled by MNHUB 2004” prr. This “variety” has been proposed by Mayor (2007: 59) as a synonym of *D. krueperi* Schilsky, but the type looks like a different species. Determination of females is, at the moment, rather unreliable and the systematic position of this taxon cannot be assessed now.

**DESCRIPTION.** A large to very large species, size (in mm): 4.7-5.9 ♂♂, 4.3-5.7 ♀ ♀. ♂. Head very large, elongate (l/w = 1.15-1.20); as wide as, and longer than, pronotum; eyes looking rather flattened; snout long (sl/eyd = 1.6); clypeus wide (sl/eyl = 1.6); labium black, covered with hairs. Antennae thin and rather short, approx the same thickness from base to apex: all articles more or less elongate; articles 5-10 approx of the same size; 9-10 similar to each other. Pronotum balanced, weakly expanded in the middle, shortly necked forwards and narrowed backwards rather directly: the posterior angles can be seen as obtuse. Elytra parallel, with a thin border in basal half; apices shortly divergent, individually rounded, shortly flattened; apical angles rounded, undefined. Hairs on disc more or less arranged as in Group 2, but lateral hairs sometimes inclined towards the center, approaching Group 3. Elytral hairs rather short and thin: overall colour gray-green more or less yellowish. Femora and tibiae black, tarsi dark reddish to black. Antennae darkened towards the apex, with article 1 black, 2-8 reddish to black; 9-11 black. Median lobe as in figs 15, 16. Internal sac short, basal part mem-
branous with a clearly visible lamellar structure followed by an irregular, tubular process; apical part free of any visible granulation but showing 2-3 large, sclerified spinules (fig. 15). Spicular fork branches strongly bent and very wide at base.

♀. Head slightly narrower than pronotum, eyes more flattened, elytra widened and more flattened in the apical half; apices divergent but jointly truncated, apical angle right.

Dimensions in mm:

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<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
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<tr>
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<td>EW</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution and Comments.** A rare species, probably present in the whole of southern Greece.

**Material Studied**

**Greece**

Atikí-Piréas prov.: Idra Island (Schmalfuss, 1992, MSt), Megara (Angelini, 1998, CLi). Korinthía prov.: Galatas (Köstlin, 1976, CCo, MSt).

**Danacea kydoniae** n. sp. (figs 113, 114)

A medium sized species: length in mm: 3.6-4.1 ♂♂, 3.4-3.7 ♀♀. Typical locality: Lakki (Hania, Crete). The name derives from Kydonia, an ancient name of Hania, the large town close to the typical locality.

**Types:**

Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀ (both MGe), labelled “Kriti - Hanià 44 / Lakki 2 km S / abt. m 600 / 30.V.2006, Liberti”.

Paratypes: 4 (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ CLi), labelled as the Holotype.

**Description.** ♂. Head slightly elongate (l/w = 1.05-1.15); narrower than, and as long as, pronotum; eyes moderately flattened; snout short (sl/eyl = 1.09-1.17); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.00-1.08); labium brown with setae. Antennae rather long, thickened from base to apex; articles 3, 4 elongate; articles 5-8 elongate to balanced; articles 9, 10 transverse, slightly bigger than the previous ones. Pronotum slightly transverse, moderately expanded on lateral sides and rather regularly narrowed forwards and backwards. Elytra widened posteriorly (sex recognition may not be easy); apices variable: contiguous or divergent, more or less individually rounded, apical angle undefined or approx right. Pronotal hair-pattern approx as in Group 3 but more or less converging along a straight transversal line on the disc which looks poorly defined. Elytral hairs rather short, thin
and dense, yellow. Overall colour dark yellow. Legs yellow with tarsi more or less darkened. Antennae dark yellow with articles 2-7 more or less paler. Median lobe as in figs 113, 114. Internal sac short to intermediate; basal lamellar process well visible, small, immediately followed by a tiny and short double thread-like process rather well sclerified; granulated in the median and apical parts, the granulation becomes more evident approaching the apex. Spicular fork branches rounded and weakly bent, well widened at base.

♀. As the male but eyes more flattened, antennae shorter, distinctly thickened from base to apex; articles 6-10 transverse; 8 intermediate between 7 and 9; elytra well widened in apical half, apices contiguous, apical angle acute.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
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<th>females</th>
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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. Apparently a rare species, only known of the typical locality, where it has been collected by sweeping a blossoming meadow in a scattered olive grove.

Danacea latipennis Pic, 1903 (figs 107-110)

Danacea latipennis ssp. latipennis Pic
Danacea latipennis ssp. occidua n.

This species, endemic of Crete, can be easily recognized for the elytral shape, rather enlarged in the posterior half in both sexes. Two forms have been identified, rather well differentiated in the median lobe and, apparently, living in different areas. These are here proposed as subspecies.

Danacea latipennis ssp. latipennis Pic (figs 107, 108)

Danacea latipennis Pic, 1903: 146, loc. typ. Kriti; Pic, 1937: 11.

Two Syntypes of D. latipennis are kept at MPa (coll. Pic, box IV), labelled:


One further ♀ - labelled “Spokorama [sic !], Cretes” hw. by Pic; “2° group” hw. by Pic; “latipennis Pic” hw. by Pic; “insularis Sch. ?” hw. by Pic - has been taken off the typical series because apparently Pic had doubts on it.
The types are reported to come from “Crète, coll. Pic” with no further indications (Pic, 1903); the locality Skoporama, or Spokorama, has not been retrieved: it is not impossible that the actual typical locality could be Skopi (SE of Sitia, Lassithi prov.), the meaning of the suffix “rama” being however unknown.

After careful examination of the types, and comparing with abundant material recently collected, the name *latipennis* has been given to the subspecies widespread and common in the major part of Kriti (but not in the west). This subspecies has a slightly different head: smaller, with more prominent eyes and evident forehead depression.

**DESCRIPTION.** A small sized species, length in mm: 3.0-3.9♂♂, 3.4-3.8♀♀.

♂. Head balanced; as wide as, and longer than, pronotum; snout medium (sl/eyl = 1.22-1.30); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.10-1.25); eyes normally rounded, rather small; labium brown with setae and, sometimes, thin hairs. Antennae rather long, gradually widened from base to apex; articles 2-10 elongate or balanced (but articles 8, 9 at times slightly transverse). Pronotum moderately transverse (l/w = 0.86-0.93), max width in the middle, necked forwards and rather regularly narrowed backwards. Elytra well widened in posterior half (sex recognition in this species may be difficult), rather convex, narrowly bordered; apices more or less divergent and mostly jointly rounded; apical angle more or less defined, right to obtuse when visible. Discal hair-pattern as in Group 3, somewhat intermediate to 4. Hairs rather thin, whitish, not always well covering; overall colour gray-green, rather bright on elytra. Legs pale yellow, antennae yellow more or less darkened mainly in apical articles. Median lobe as in figs 107, 108. Internal sac long, basal part with a visible lamellar process; median part with a very tiny, hardly visible granulation; apical part more heavily granulated showing, near the distal orifice, a few short and thin stripes. Spicular fork branches rounded, moderately widened at base.

♀. As the male but head sometimes narrower than pronotum, with smaller eyes. Antennae shorter, articles 5-8 balanced, small; 9, 10 longer, transverse. Elytra well widened in apical half; apices contiguous or slightly divergent; apical angle well defined, sharp (sometimes with a small apical tooth), right to acute. Pronotal hairs intermediate between Groups 3 and 4.

**Dimensions in mm:**

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<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** An endemic of central and eastern Crete, common in spring on the available flowers. Subspecies *occidua* has been collected at Hora Sfakion on small blossoming thyme (*Thymus* sp.) bushes mixed up with *D. montalbidi*. 
**Danacea latipennis** ssp. *occidua* n. (figs 109, 110)

**TYPES:**
Holotype,♂, Allotype, ♀ (both MGe), labelled “Kriti - Hanià (44) / Aghia Roumeli / 1-5 Km
N / 29.V.2006, Liberti”.

Paratypes: 2 (1♂, 1 ♀ CLi), “Kriti - Hanià (44) / (Sfakia) m 800 / Imbros 1 Km S / 28.V.2006
Liberti”; 14 (9♂♂, 5 ♀ ♀ CLi), “Kriti - Hanià (44) / Chora Sfakia / 29.V.2006, Liberti”; 104 (2♂♂, 2 ♀ ♀ MA; 3♂♂, 3♀ ♀ MBe; 3♂♂, 3♀ ♀ MGe; 3♂♂, 3♀ ♀ MM; 3♂♂, 3♀ ♀ CCo; 34♂♂, 3♀ ♀ CLi) labelled as the Holotype.

The populations living in the western part of Crete (Hania province, Lefka Ori
range) show a rather different median lobe profile: in the apical part it is nearly straight
and not bent upwards (compare figs 109 with 107). The internal sac is as in ssp. *latipen-
nis* but the median part has a more visible granulation and no stripes can be detected
close to the distal orifice. The spicular fork is as in ss. *latipennis* but the branches seem
to be more regularly rounded. Externally they look like the nominotypical subspecies
apart from a few differences: head slightly broader, eyes smaller and depressed, fore-
head depression less evident.

The name, from the latin *occiduus*, means “western”.

It has to be noted that 1 specimen, ♂, of ssp. *occidua*, labelled “Crete, Agia Pela-
gia” (see below, under “Material studied”) has been studied: this locality, tentatively
identified with the Agia Pelagia located on the north coast, about 12 Km NW of Irak-
lio, might considerably extend the range of this subspecies.

**MATERIAL STUDIED (no indications means ssp. *latipennis*)

**GREECE**
Kriti (Köstlin, 1974, CCo, MST: ssp. *latipennis*; Holtz, *o, MMi: ssp. *latipennis*, brachypter-
ous). Hanià prov.: Agia Roumeli (Liberti, 2006, CLi: ssp. *occidua*), Hora Sfakion (Liberti,
(Birò, 1906, MBp), Anogia (Liberti, 2006, CLi), Saktouria (Liberti, 2006, CLi), Vathiakon
(Liberti, 2006, CLi only ♀). Iráklio prov.: Agia Pelagia (Gillerfors, 1993, MLu: ssp. *occid-
ua*), Agio Deka (Schultz, 1925, MBe); Amoudara (Podlussany, 1994, MBp), Gergeri (Liberti,
2006, CLi), Ideon Antron (Birò, 1906, MBp), Knossos (Malkin, 1977, CCo; only ♀; Giller-
fors, 1993, MLu: only ♀; Barton, 1934, CLi: only ♀), Malia (Malkin, 1977, CCo only ♀),
Psiloritis 2200 m (Birò, 1906, MBp: only ♀), Sivas (Schultz, 1925, MBe: only ♀). Lassithi
prov.: Agios Nikolaos (Wittmer, 1971, CCo; Palm, 1975, MLu; Köstlin, 1975, MST), Amigdali
(Podlussany, 1993, MBp), Psichro (Malkin, 1977, CCo), Sissi (Constantin, 1993, CCo).

**Danacea luteipalpis** Schilsky, 1907 (figs 49, 50)

Schilsky,1907 : n 99, loc. typ. Rijeka: Croatia; Pic, 1937: 12; Kaszab, 1955: 122; Majer, 1986:
120

Four Syntypes are kept at MBe, labelled:
“luteipalpis, *Schilsky*” hw. by Schilsky; “Syntypus, D. luteipalpis Schilsky 1907, la-
belled by MNHUB 2004” prr. (shortened [16]).
1 ♂: “Fiume, Hopflg.” hw. by Schilsky; [16].
2 ♀ ♂: [15]; [16].

Several Topotypes are also available and no doubt can apparently be raised on the interpretation of this species. On the other hand the priority name may turn out to be *parnassia* when more material from Mount Parnassos will be available (see below under the paragraph “Doubtful taxa”).

**DESCRIPTION** (based on a population sample from Bakar, near the typical locality). A small to medium sized species: length in mm: 3.2-3.7 ♂♂, 3.6-4.3 ♀♀.

♂. Head transverse (l/w = 0.8-0.9), as wide as, and approx as long as, pronotum; eyes bulging; snout short (sl/eyl = approx 1.0); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = approx 1.0); labium yellow to pale brown, covered with hairs. Antennae rather long, gradually thickened from base to apex; articles 3-8 small and thin; 9-11 distinctly bigger, well apart to each other and not forming a club; 9, 10 approx balanced, conical. Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.85-0.90), weakly widened in the middle, lateral sides distinctly crenulated, feebly necked forwards and rather regularly narrowed backwards. Elytra widened in apical half, bordered on basal third; apices very slightly or not divergent, more or less jointly rounded; apical angle rather well defined, right to obtuse. Discal hairs converging along a line, rather short, in the middle, with a pattern intermediate between Groups 3 and 4; hairs thin and sparse, yellow; overall colour blackish-yellow (in the population studied). Legs and antennae entirely yellow, tarsal articles sometimes darkened at apices. Median lobe as in figs 49, 50. Internal sac of intermediate length, with no visible granulation, showing a fusiform basal lamellar process weakly sclerified and clearly visible. Spicular fork branches straight and thin.

♀. Head narrower than pronotum; pronotum more transverse (l/w = 0.80-0.85), elytra more widened in apical half.

Dimensions in mm:

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<th>females</th>
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<tr>
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<td>95%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** The known distribution includes Dalmatia, Bosnia and Montenegro. It has been found by the Author sweeping umbelliferous flowers.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**CROATIA**

Bakar (Liberti, 2004, CLi), Ostarijska vrata (Constantin, 1985, CCo), Prezid (Liberti, 2008, CLi), Rabac IS (Wrase, 1990, CCo), Susani Cesaricki (Constantin, 1985, CCo).
Danacea major Pic, 1902 (figs 26, 27)

Pic, 1902b: 56, loc. typ. Taigetos; Pic, 1937: 12.


Three Syntypes of this species are at MPa (coll. Pic, box IV).
1 ♂: “Grèce, Taygetos”, hw. by Pic; “spinicollis Schils. sp. n.” hw. by Pic; “D. major Pic” hw. by Pic; “type” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr.

Two Syntypes of D. winneguthi are at MWi, labelled:

No doubt they belong to this same species.

DESCRIPTION. A medium to large species: length in mm: 4.0-4.7 ♂♂, 4.5-5.5 ♀♀.

Head large, slightly elongate (l/w = 1.05-1.10); as wide as, and longer than, pronotum; eyes normally rounded, rather small; snout long (sl/eyl = 1.5-1.7); clypeus large (ad/eyd = 1.6-1.9); labium brown to blackish, variably covered with thinner hairs. Antennae rather short and thin, approx of the same thickness from base to apex; article 3 elongate, articles 4-7 similar to each other, balanced or slightly elongate; 8-10 conical, elongate, approx the same size. Pronotum slightly transverse (l/w = 0.85-0.95), lateral sides widened, necked forwards and rather irregularly narrowed backwards. Elytra parallel, flattened, apical angle mostly undefined (sometimes poorly defined, obtuse). Discal hair-pattern as in Group 2; elytral hairs rather thin, variable in length and in number (from dense to sparse); underlying integument greenish-black; overall colour variable, from blackish (most frequent) to yellowish-grey-green or even whitish. Legs usually dark (black femora, brown tibiae) but sometimes entirely yellow: individuals (or populations) with paler legs often show a denser hair coverage. Antennae often black with only articles 2-5 somewhat paler, sometimes articles 1-6 yellow to brown. Median lobe as in figs 26, 27. Internal sac long; basal part membranous with no visible structure (but sometimes an unclear lamellar process can be detected); median and apical parts with a very tiny, hardly detectable granulation. Spicular fork branches straight, thin or weakly widened.

♀. Head narrower than pronotum; eyes more flattened; pronotum more transverse (l/w = 0.75-0.80); elytra widened in apical half; apices strongly flattened, intermediate between individually rounded and jointly truncated; apical angle, when detectable, obtuse.
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Dimensions in mm:

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<th>males</th>
<th></th>
<th>females</th>
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<tr>
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<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
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</table>

**Distribution and Comments.** Greece, Albania, probably Macedonia. This species appears to be very common in the north-west of Greece, easily found sweeping the meadows flowers and beating blossoming bushes (as for example *Phlomis* sp.). In the Peloponnesus it seems to be less common, usually collected in small number beating blossoming hawthorn.

**Material Studied**

**Albania**
- Logara (Bischoff, 1932, MBa, MBe).

**Greece**

**Danacea marginata** (Küster, 1851) (figs 13, 14, 116)

= *Danacea reitteri* Procházka, 1894: 17, 33, loc. typ. Swanetia [or Svanetskij, a region in the north of Georgia], Borshom [Borzomi, Georgia], Amasia [Amasya, Turkey] (teste Schilsky, 1897: n 47).


= *Danacea marginata* var. *rufula* Schilsky, 1897: n 47, loc. typ. Bilek, Bosnia (teste Mayor, 2007: 59).

= *Danacea marginata* var. *thoracica* Schilsky, 1897: n 47, loc. typ. Greece, Turkey (teste Mayor, 2007: 397).

= *Danacea amabilis* Sahlberg, 1903: 29, loc. typ. Souda, Kriti (syn. n.)

= *Danacea fulvescens* Brancsic, 1910: 188 (teste Pic 1937: 13, = *D. marginata* var. *rufula*).

**Danacea maculipennis** Pic, 1899 n. stat. [good species]

*Danacea marginata* v. *maculipennis* Pic, 1899: 207, loc. typ. Beirut, Broumana [a village close to Beirut], Liban; Mayor, 2007: 59, 397 [as syn. of *marginata*].

= *Danacea zahradniki* Nigrin, 1986: 359, loc. typ. Haifa, Israel (syn. n.).

As already reported, the Küster collection has been lost as well as many of his types. However two historical specimens, ♂♂ ♀♀, of *D. marginata* are in coll. Waltl, at MWi: they are labelled “Tergesti, Dasytes marginatus, Ulr [Ullrich]” hw and “Coll. Waltl” pr. (on one specimen these labels have been transcripted by Majer). Very likely they are part of the series on which Küster based his description and might be considered as Syntypes. Topotypes from the Trieste area have also been studied and, anyway, no doubt is possible because of the unusual colour of this species (Liberti, 1989).

The above listed three varieties have been described as chromatic forms. In var. *graeca* Procházka only the mouth, the forehead and the elytra sides are red. In var. *rufula* Schilsky head, pronotum and elytra are entirely red. In var. *thoracica* Schilsky head, pronotum and the ventral segments 3rd to 5th are entirely red. In agreement with the Mayor (2007: 59) proposal, these three names are deemed to be infrasubspecific.

The types of *D. amabilis* Sahlberg are at the Zoological Museum of the University, Helsinki. Six Syntypes have been seen:


This taxon is a nice chromatic variation and its name, *amabilis*, might be retained with infrasubspecific value. It shows two elytral bands of brown hairs: being of the same colour of the integuments, they are hardly visible. The main external characters, as well as the aedeagus, are identical to those of *D. marginata*. On Crete however also the usual chromatic form, namely with normal elytra, has been collected repeatedly on the Mounts Lefka and Monts Idi at about 1000 m elevation.

Worth to mention here also is var. *maculipennis* Pic, although foreigner to the Balkan
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fauna. Two Syntypes, \(\varphi \varphi\), of this taxon are kept at MPa (coll. Pic, box VIII), labelled:

1 \(\varphi\): “Betmeri, 1 Mai” hw; “v. maculipennis” hw by Pic; “Type” prr; “Syntypus Danacea marginata var. maculipennis, vidit Liberti III.2007” prr.

1 \(\varphi\): as the previous one, but the two former labels have been transcribed.

Betmeri (or Betmere, or Betneri) was a village in the outskirts of Beirout, Liban. This taxon differs from the typical form for the longer elytra, “decorated” with spots and bands which are apparently “naked” (with hardly visible pubescence): it also shows important aedegical differences with *marginata* and is a good species, not a synonym of *D. marginata* Küster as proposed by Mayor (2007: 59). *Danacea zahradniki* Nigrin 1986 is a junior synonym: the types of *zahradniki* have not been seen however Nigrin description and drawings are excellent and allow a sure identification; Topotypes from Haifa have also been available.

**DESCRIPTION.** This species has been redescribed rather recently (Lohse, 1979: 81, Liberti, 1985: 289) but a diagnosis is here supplied, as well as a drawing of the median lobe, for sake of easier comparison.

Probably the smallest Danacea in in the Balkans: length in mm: 2.5-3.2 \(\varphi\), 2.9-3.3 \(\varphi\). Head as large as pronotum in \(\varphi\), slightly narrower in \(\varphi\); eyes rather bulging, snout short, clypeus narrow. Antennae long, clubbed: articles 3-7 narrow, elongate; 8 very small, globular; 9-11 bigger, forming a loose but distinct club. Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.80-0.85), expanded in the middle, lateral sides irregularly narrowed forwards and backwards. Elytra convex, parallel in \(\varphi\) and broadened posteriorly in \(\varphi\), with a narrow border; apices variably divergent, prolonged and rounded (a variable character) in both sexes, although more individually rounded in \(\varphi\) and more jointly rounded in \(\varphi\); apical angle from undefined to right. Pronotal hairs arranged as in Group 3 (fig. 116), sometimes converging along a short vertical line on the disc; hairs rather long, thin and sparse. The overall colour is one of the most distinctive characters, although very variable: at least forehead in part, clypeaeus and elytral apices red; often the red colour extends to a large part of head (only the vertex remaining black), to a large part of pronotum (only a discal dark spot remaining) and to the whole elytral border; sometimes both head and pronotum are entirely red; sometimes the whole insect is reddish. The colour pattern seems to be - to some extent - geographic location dependent and the question arises whether some of the above reported (and synonymized) “varieties” might be considered as valid subspecies. Median lobe as in figs 13, 14. Internal sac long, basal part with a well visible lamellar process fitted with a thin, sclerified spine (or lamella); median part bearing a distinct granulation; apical part long, with a tiny granulation which fades away approaching the apex. Spicular fork branches straight, moderately widened at base.

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** Probably the most common and widespread *Danacea* species all over the Balkans, also present in the Aegean Islands (at least Andros and Crete). It appears rather soon in spring and can be collected on early flowers, for example hawthorn; later in spring it has often been found beating *Sambucus* sp. flowers. Its distribution area is wide and includes Slovakia, Hungary, part of Italy: Trieste area and Calabria (Liberti, 1989, here confirmed), Cyprus, Turkey and the Caucasus region.
MATERIAL STUDIED

AUSTRIA

Nieder Österreich: Wien (Grandi, *o, MMi).

HUNGARY

Budapest (Benick, 1910, MBe).

ROMANIA

Baile Herculane (leg. ?, *a, MPr).

ITALY

Udine prov.: Carnia (Springer, 1953, MMi), Gorizia prov.: Cormons (Springer, 1922, MMi), Monfalcone (Schatzmayr, 1931, MMi), Trieste prov.: Duino (Schatzmayr, 1936, MMi), Monte Lana (Francisccolo, 1967, CFr), Prosecco (Francisccolo, 1967, CLi; Liberti, 2004, CLi), Sistiana (Schatzmayr, 1912, MMi), Trieste (leg. ?, *a, MBe). Reggio Calabria prov.: Sant’Eufemia d’Aspromonte (Paganetti, 1905, MBA; Angelini, 1993, CAn).

SLOVENIA

Lipica Ergela K (Francisccolo, 1972, CFr; Schatzmayr, 1923, MMi), Nanos (leg. ?, *o, MMi; Springer, 1953, MMi), Plave (Springer, 1928, MMi), Rodik K (Francisccolo, 1973, CFr), Stanelj (Springer, 1953, MMi), Vremscica K (Springer, 1922, MMi).

CROATIA

Bakar (Liberti, 2004, CLi), Hvar, Starigrad (Liberti, 2003, CLi), Korčula (Liberti, 1971, CLi), Mali Brgud IS (Liberti, 2002, CLi), Mljet (Penecke, *o, MMi; Moczarski, 1907, MBp; Liberti, 2003, CLi), Plitvica (Francisccolo, *r, CFr), Prezid (Liberti, 2008, CLi), Zagreb (Hochetlinger, 1915, MLy).

SERBIA

Brus (Rambousek, 1910, MPPr), Sremska Kamenica (Papp, 1971, MBp).

BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA

Bosanski Brod (Obenberger, *o, MPr), Zavidovic (Kendi, 1903, MBp).

MONTENEGRO

Kotor (Liberti, 2008, CLi), Lovcen (Matcha, 1916, MPPr), Sutorman (Liberti, 2008, CLi), Tara (Haberl, 1958, MPPr), Zabljak (Haberl, 1958, MPPr; Kaszab, 1958, MBp).

ALBANIA

Logara (Bischoff, 1936, MBe).

MACEDONIA


BULGARIA

Bačkovo (Rambousek, 1909, MPPr), Breznica (Pfeffer, 1929, MPPr), Katunci (Langourov, 2002, CMg), Liljanovo (Kovar, 1989, MPPr), Ljulin (Migliaccio, 2002, CMg), Petric (Pfeffer, 1929, MPPr), Pirin (Maran, 1929, MPPr), Veliko Tarnovo (Rambousek, 1909, MPPr), Vitoscia (Rambousek, 1909, MPPr).

GREECE

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The Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision


Danacea messenica n. sp. (65-68, 118)

A medium, variable sized species; length in mm: 3.1-4.5 ♂ ♀, 3.8-4.6 ♀. Typical locality Hiona (Ahaia, Greece: approx 27 km south of Patra). The name comes from Messenia, or Messinia, the Peloponnese region where this species is particularly abundant.

Types: Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀ (both MG), labelled “Greece, Ahaia 37 / Hiona / 27.V.1998, Liberti”. Paratypes: 21 (3 ♂, 9 ♀ MMi; 6 ♂, 9 ♀ CLi), “Greece, Ilia 39 / Panapoulos / near Kastor / 27.V.1998, Liberti”; 53 (3 ♂, 3 ♀ MM; 2♂, 3 ♀ MB; 1♂, 1 ♀ MBP; 3♂, 3 ♀ MGE; 1♂, 1 ♀ MST; 13 ♂, 19 ♀ CLi), labelled as the Holotype; 46 (29 ♂, 17 ♀ CLi), “GR - Messinia (42) / Taigetos m 1350 / Artemisia 6 Km ESE / 4.VIII.1980, Liberti”;

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Head balanced or slightly elongate; as wide as, and approx as long as, pronotum; eyes normally rounded; snout medium, variable (sl/eyl = 1.20-1.40); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.00-1.15); labium covered with hairs. Antennae gradually and regularly thickened from base to apex, rather thick; articles 3, 4 elongate, 5-10 approx balanced, article 8 intermediate between 7 and 9. Pronotum slightly transverse or balanced (l/w = 0.90-1.00), max width just behind the middle, necked forwards and irregularly narrowed backwards. Elytra parallel, convex, bordered; apices not (or slightly) divergent, jointly rounded; apical angle rather well defined, right or obtuse. Pronotal hair-pattern as in Group 2 (fig. 118); elytral hairs of variable length, rather thin, greenish yellow; overall colour yellowish grey-green. Legs and antennae usually entirely yellow, often antennae and tarsi slightly darker than tibiae and femora; however a melanic form is known (from Kardamili, Vikos Gorge, and from the Mani peninsula, both leg. R. Constantin) with legs completely black and antennae dark reddish with article 1 black. Median lobe rather variable, as in figs 67-69. Internal sac rather short, basal part with a membranous lamellar process more or less visible; median part with a tiny but visible granulation. Spicular fork branches straight, weakly widened at base.

♀. As the male but head slightly narrower than pronotum; labium with thin setae; antennae shorter with articles 5-10 transverse; elytra widened in apical half; elytral apices slightly divergent; apical angle right to acute.

Dimensions in mm:

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<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PW</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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<td>EW</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. The distribution area of this species appears, till now, limited to the Peloponnesus (the locality Dodona, Ioannina prov., below reported, should be confirmed) where it looks rather common and widespread. It has been repeatedly collected by the Author on umbelliferous flowers, sometimes in number.

FURTHER MATERIALS STUDIED:

GREECE

Ioannina prov.: Dodona (Malkin, 1981, CCo)

Danacea montalbidi n. sp. (figs 111, 112)

A medium, variable sized species, length in mm: 3.1-4.1 ♂♂, 3.3-4.8 ♀♀. Typical locality: Imbros (Hania, Crete, in the Lefka Ori Mounts). Rather similar to D. oertzeni in the median lobe structure. The name of this species is a free latin translation of Lefka Ori (= White Mounts), the typical locality.

TYPES:

Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀ (both MGe), labelled “Kriti - Hanià (44) / (Sfakia) m 800 / Imbros 1 Km S / 28.V.2006 Liberti”.

Paratypes: 29 (1 ♂, 1 ♀ MAt; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ CCo; 13 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ CLi), labelled as the Holotype.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Head slightly elongate (l/w = 1.05-1.10); as wide as (or just narrower than), and slightly longer than, pronotum; eyes looking small and moderately flattened; snout variable, medium (sl/eyl = 1.20-1.40); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.00-1.10), labium blackish with setae. Antennae rather short; gradually and evidently thickened from base to apex; article 3 elongate, thin; 4 variable; 5-8 compressed, most of the times transverse; 9, 10 bigger, transverse; 8 intermediate between 7 and 9. Pronotum slightly transverse (l/w = 0.87-0.95), moderately widened in the middle, necked forwards and regularly narrowed backwards. Elytra long, well widened in posterior half (in this species sex recognition may be difficult), bordered, apices long and wide, divergent, separately rounded; apical angle undefined. Pronotal hair-pattern intermediate between Groups 3 and 4; elytral hairs short and dense, well covering, whitish; overall colour grey-green rather pale. Legs yellow, antennae yellow with article 1 dark and 5-11 more or less darkened. Median lobe as in figs 111, 112. Internal sac short to intermediate, basal part with a rather indistinct lamellar structure immediately followed by a short and tiny wire-like process; median part visibly granulated; apical part with an evident granulation. Spicular fork branches rounded, well widened at base.

♀. As the male but head narrower than pronotum, eyes more flattened, antenna shorter with all articles more compressed; pronotal hair-pattern more or less as in Group 4; elytra long, well widened posteriorly; apices long and wide, separately rounded (a variable character).
Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th></th>
<th>females</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>average</td>
<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PW</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** This species seems to be limited to the western part (Hania province) of Crete. The typical series has been collected south of Imbros, close to a pass, on a locally abundant blossoming leguminous weed (not identified) hanging down from cliffs and rocks (so impossible to reach by goats), these being the only flowers that could be found in an overgrazed land. The small series collected at Hora Sfakion (see below, under “Further material studied”) was found, mixed up with *D. latipennis occidua* on small blossoming thyme bushes, near the village harbour.

**FURTHER MATERIAL STUDIED**

**GREECE**

Hania prov.: Hora Sfakion (Liberti, 2006, CLi).

Danacea moreana Pic, 1905 (figs 32, 33, 74)


Thirteen Syntypes of this species are kept at MPa (collection Pic, box VII). Pic marked as types only 2 ♀♀ bearing the label “Morée”. However his description refers to both males and females and Olympia is clearly stated to be the typical locality. For this reason the 10 specimens pinned close by, labelled “Olympia” and belonging to the same species - although not marked as types by Pic - are here considered Syntypes as well. Labelling is as follows:

1 ♀: “Morée” pr.; “16” hw.; “Schilsky vidit” hw. by Pic; “sans nom au retour” hw. by Pic; “n. sp.” hw. by Pic; “type” hw. by Pic; “moreana Pic” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr.; “Série tipique de D. moreana Pic, Liberti III.2006” hw. red (shortened [10]).

1 ♀: “Morée” pr.; “? iners .....” hw. by Pic (one word could not be read); “type” hw. by Pic; [10].

1 ♀: “Olympia” hw.; “iners var. ?” hw. by Pic; [10].

2 ♀ ♀: “Olympia” hw.; [10].

8 ᵃ♂: “Transcription: Olympia”; [10].

3 further specimens - 2 ᵃ♂ only labelled “Olympia” and 1 ᵃ♂ only labelled “Grèce” - have been taken off the typical series because suspected to belong to a different species.

**DESCRIPTION.** A medium sized species; length in mm: 3.3-4.0 ᵃ♂, 3.3-4.3 ♀ ♀.

♂. Head balanced; slightly wider than, and slightly longer than, pronotum; eyes
The Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

rather bulging; snout short (sl/eyl = 1.00-1.10); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.00-1.10); labium brown, with thin hairs. Antennae rather thick and short, feebly widened towards the apex; articles 4-10 balanced or transverse; article 8 similar to 7 and smaller than 9. Pronotum balanced or slightly transverse, feebly widened in the middle, necked forwards and rather regularly narrowed backwards (fig. 74). Elytra parallel, more or less bordered; apices slightly divergent, either individually or jointly rounded (depending on populations); apical angle either undefined or right. Pronotal hairs arranged as in Group 2 but approaching Group 3 in some individuals. Elytoral hairs usually long, yellowish; the overall colour is yellowish grey-green. Legs and antennae usually entirely yellow, only tarsi more or less darkened (but in one $\delta$ of Zakynthos legs nearly black and antenna reddish brown). Median lobe as in figs 32, 33. Internal sac of intermediate length, membranous, with no basal structures clearly detectable, median part with a tiny granulation distinctly visible. Spicular fork branches straight, thin or weakly widened at base.

$\varphi$. As the male but head slightly narrower than pronotum; labium with just setae; antennae shorter, articles 9-11 longer than the previous ones; elytra widened in apical half, apices shortly flattened, feebly divergent; apical angle right.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>3.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>0.74</td>
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<td>EL</td>
<td>2.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>PW</td>
<td>0.78</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.06</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. This species, rather uncommon in the Peloponnesus, has been repeatedly collected in the north west of Greece; it is certainly present in Albania and probably in Macedonia.

MATERIAL STUDIED

ALBANIA

Borsh (DEI, 1961, DEI).

GREECE

**Danacea morosa** Kiesenwetter, 1863 (figs 53, 54)


= *Danacea morosa* var. *infuscata* Schilsky, 1897: n 56, loc. typ. not reported (teste Mayor, 2007: 398).

This species has been redescribed and discussed rather recently (Kaszab, 1955: 122; Lohse, 1979: 82; Liberti, 1985: 295; Kolibac et al., 2005: 155). No doubts have been raised on its interpretation although the types should be considered lost. The original description gives the pronotal hair-pattern and this is indeed the only one species in central Europe belonging to Group 3.

A short diagnosis is here supplied, together with a new drawing of the median lobe.

**DESCRIPTION.** A small to medium sized species. Head narrower than, and as long as, pronotum, eyes normally rounded, clypeus medium to narrow (ad/eyl = approx 1.2), snout medium to short (sl/eyl = approx 1.1-1.2); antennae short, with a loose club in ♂♂ and gradually widened from base to apex in ♀♀; articles 5-10 transverse; last three articles longer than the previous ones. Pronotum balanced or very slightly transverse (l/w = 0.9-1.0); lateral sides rather regularly narrowed forwards and backwards. Discal hairs converging to a point in the middle, but sometimes to a short, curved line (their pattern more or less conforms to Group 3). Elytra widened in the apical half in both sexes although more distinctly in ♂♂ than in ♀♀. Size: 3.7-4.1 mm in both sexes. Median lobe as in figs 53, 54. Internal sac short to medium; basal part with a clearly visible, although membranous, lamellar process which includes a small, rather sclerified rod-like bit; median part with a very tiny, difficult to see granulation; apical part with no visible granulation. Spicular fork branches rounded, well widened at base.

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** A central European species (south Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary) marginally present in the Balkans and in Italy (Liberti, 1989).

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**AUSTRIA**


**HUNGARY**

Siklos (Ziegler, 1993, CZi).

**ITALY**


**SLOVENIA**

Nanos (Springer, 1938, MMi).

**SERBIA**

Alibunar (Holtz, *r, CCo); Deliblato (Holtz, *r, CCo), Morovic (Zoufal, *o, MPr).
**Danacea murina** (Küster, 1850) (figs 61, 62, 75, 86)


= *Danaceae macrocephala* Schaufuss, 1872: 19, loc. typ. Dalmatia (teste Schilsky, 1897: 39); Schaufuss, 1872: 254; Procházka, 1894: 22.

The Küster collection has been dispersed and his types have not been found. However no doubts should be raised on the attribution of this species and several Topotypes are available, being it very common around Trogir.

The type of *D. macrocephala* Schaufuss has not been seen. Schaufuss supplied a detailed description and Schilsky (1897: 39) reduced its status to a simple chromatic variety of *murina* with entirely yellow legs. His view is here shared, the leg colour is indeed rather variable in this species, from completely pale yellow to black femora and dark reddish tibiae. Several populations of *Danacea murina* with entirely pale legs and antenna have been observed.

**DESCRIPTION.** A medium sized species, length in mm: 3.3-4.2, 4.0-4.8 males females

- **♂.** Head balanced, approx as wide as, and slightly longer than, pronotum; eyes big, moderately bulging; snout short to medium (sl/eyl = 1.10-1.20); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.10-1.20); labium brown to blackish, covered with thin hairs. Antennae rather short, gradually widened from base to apex; articles 3, 4 elongate, 5-9 approx balanced, 10 transverse, 8 intermediate between 7 and 9. Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.75-0.85), max width slightly behind the middle, feebly necked forwards and regularly rounded backwards (fig. 75). Elytra parallel, bordered; apices moderately divergent, individually rounded; apical angle undefined or, when discernible, obtuse. Discal hair-pattern as in Group 2; elytral hairs long, thin and dense, overall colour mostly grey-green. Legs variable; from entirely yellow to entirely dark brown: often dark femora and yellow tibiae. Antennae often yellow with article 1 brown and apical articles darkened, otherwise yellow with articles 9-11 more or less darkened. Median lobe as in figs 61, 62. Internal sac very long, covered with evident denticulation; the membranous area around the distal orifice fitted with short and thin stripes of bigger granules. Tegmen with basal tooth very developed (fig. 86). Spicular fork branches straight, moderately widened at base.

- **♀.** Head narrower than pronotum; antennae shorter with articles more transverse; elytra widened in apical half, apices feebly divergent (but sometimes contiguous), jointly rounded; apical angle well defined, right.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th></th>
<th>females</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>average</td>
<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>conf. limits (+ -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>3.87</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PW</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** A Croatian species, common in northern Dalmatia from Rijeka to Split.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**CROATIA**


**Danacea mutata** Pic, 1895 (figs 43, 44, 81)

Pic, 1895a: 69 [name change for homonymy of *D. tibialis* Prochâzka with *D. atripes* var. *tibialis* Pic, 1894]; Pic, 1937: 14.

= **Danacea tibialis** Prochâzka, 1894: 20, loc. typ. Kefallinia; Schilsky, 1897: n 43, 33N.

The original name of this species, *tibialis*, was changed by Pic for homonymy with *D. atripes* var. *tibialis* Pic: a Spanish taxon published [Echange 116] in August 1894; *D. tibialis* Prochâzka, of the Kefallinia island, was described in the “Bestimmung Tabellen, XXX Heft” which is dated 1894 with no indication of month; it is here however assumed that the homonymy proposed by Pic (1895a) would have been correct. The types of *D. tibialis* have not been seen: they have been reported to be at MWi, in collection Miller (Schilsky, 1897).

The identification of this species should not pose any problem for the well recognizable external characters (body shape, darkened legs). Several Topotypes have also been available.

**DESCRIPTION.** A small sized species: length in mm: 3.2-3.4, 3.3-3.8 ♀ ♂. Head balanced or slightly transverse; as wide as, and longer than, pronotum; eyes normally rounded to slightly bulging; snout short to medium (sl/eyl = 1.10-1.20); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = approx 1.1); labium brown with setae but no hairs. Antennae long, approx of the same thickness from base to apex, articles 3-11 elongate. Pronotum moderately transverse (l/w = 0.9), slightly expanded in the middle and narrowed forwards and backwards rather regularly. Elytra widened in the apical half; bordered on the basal third; apices slightly divergent, jointly rounded; apical angle not well defined, approx obtuse. Discal hairs converging to a point in the middle (as in Group 3); elytral hairs thin, sparse, overall colour dark olive green. Legs brown with femora dark brown, tibiae and tarsi paler, dark reddish. Antennae brown with the basal articles (2-5) sometimes paler. Median lobe as in figs 43, 44. Internal sac very short, not exceeding the median lobe base; basal part showing a membranous lamellar process, more or less vis-
The *Danacea* of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

ible; fitted with several indistinct, weakly sclerified spinules in the median and apical parts (fig. 43). Apex of tegmen shortly prolonged in a process which bears the setae. Spicular fork branches weakly bent and moderately widened at base.

♀. Head narrower than pronotum, antenna shorter, feebly but distinctly widened from base to apex. Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.8-0.9). Elytra more widened in apical half.

Dimensions in mm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** This species is only known of two ionic islands, Kefalonià and Zàkinthos.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**GREECE**

Kefalonià prov.: Argostoli (Constantin, 1997, CCo; leg ?, *o, MBa: specimens probably seen by Pic), Enos Ori (Constantin, 2000, CCo), Kefalonia (Paganetti, *o, MBa), Sami (Constantin, 1997, CCo).


*Danacea nigritarsis* (Küster, 1850)


A polytypical species with a rather wide central and south-European distribution, made up by at least four subspecies, namely ssp. *nigritarsis*, ssp. *alpina*, ssp. *brunneipes* Pic, 1927 and ssp. *inggauna* Liberti, 1984; other two possible subspecies have been described: ssp. *antennata* and ssp. *zolotarewi* Pic, 1910, whose validity has not been fully assessed yet. However, for the time being, *antennata* is here considered a good subspecies. Out of these six, three concern the Balkan fauna and are below reported and discussed. The other three, namely ssp. *brunneipes* of Calabria (Italy), ssp. *inggauna*, of the Maritime Alps (France and Italy) and ssp. *zolotarewi*, of the Caucasus, are here ignored.
Danacea nigritarsis ssp. nigritarsis (Küster, 1850) (figs 90, 91, 120)

Küster, 1850: n 14 (Cosmiocomus), loc. typ. Würzburg, Germany; Liberti, 1984: 163; Kolibac et al., 2005: 155.

= Dermestes tomentosus Panzer, 1797: 12, loc. typ. ? (teste Abeille, 1896: 262); Mulsant & Rey, 1868: 269, 298, Tab. XVII, XVIII (Danacea).


= Danacea nova Jacobson, 1913: 710 (a replacement name for tomentosa Mulsant & Rey nec Panzer).

= Danacea bosnica Pic, 1913: 105, loc. typ. Visegrad: Bosnia (syn. n.).

The identification of this subspecies has been already proposed (Liberti, 1984) based on the original description and on the examination of a few Topotypes from Würzburg Castle.

D. nigritarsis nigritarsis is widespread in central Europe: north of Spain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republik, Slovakia. The species commonly found along the Dalmatian coast (Croatia) is, although doubtfully, assigned to this taxon: the aedeagi look nearly identical; the doubts arise from the insufficient knowledge of the range: belonging to the same subspecies would indeed imply a continuity of the distribution which is not yet known in detail. The systematics of the Danacea group is difficult and should be further clarified in the future.

The Holotype, ♂, of D. bosnica Pic is kept at MPa (coll. Pic, boite n° 9) labelled: “Visegrad, Bosn., Paganetti” pr.; “Danacea n. sp. probable” hw. by Pic; “n. sp. près nigritarsis” hw. by Pic; “.....Paganetti de Visegrad Bosn. VI Zoufal (un peu plus grand)” hw. by Pic (the ellipse means two words difficult to read); “bosnica type” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr. It clearly corresponds to the Danacea here considered.

This taxon has been redescribed recently (Liberti, 1984: 163), however a diagnosis is here supplied (based on Croatian populations samples), together with a new drawing of the median lobe, for easier reference.

DESCRIPTION. A small species: length in mm: 2.8-3.2 ♂♂, 2.9-3.5 ♀♀. Head narrower than pronotum both in ♂♂ and ♀♀, eyes normally rounded, snout short, clypeus narrow. Antennae short, gradually thickened from base to apex; articles 5-10 transverse, 5-8 small, 9-11 bigger; article 8 similar to 7. Pronotum evidently transverse (l/w = 0.80-0.85), max width in the middle, narrowed forwards and backwards with a regular bend; lateral sides weakly crenulated. Elytra convex, parallel in ♂♂ and slightly widened posteriorly in ♀♀, narrowly bordered in basal half; apices slightly divergent in ♂♂ and contiguous in ♀♀ (a variable character), variably rounded (separately or jointly) or truncated in ♂♂, truncated in ♀♀; apical angle rather well defined, right to obtuse in ♂♂, right to acute in ♀♀. Pronotal hairs evidently arranged as in Group 4 (fig. 120); hairs thick, dense and rather short, whitish, well covering the underlying integument; overall colour whitish green. Legs yellow with tarsi more or less darkened; antennae yellow with last segments more or less darkened. Median lobe as in figs 90, 91. Internal sac long (but very frail and often missed in part), basal part with a clearly visible but confused lamellar process followed by a thin tubular thread in the approximate shape of two irregular “C” which may not be very evident (fig. 90), median part with a very tiny, hardly visible granulation; apical part clear and inconsistent, easily missed. Tegmen with basal tooth small and rounded.
Spicular fork branches weakly rounded, thin at base.

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** The European range of this subspecies has been detailed above. In the Balkans it includes at least part of Croatia, part of Bosnia and probably part of Serbia. More or less common all over, sometimes very abundant locally.

**MATERIAL STUDIED** (east Europe and Balkans only)

**TCHECH REPUBLIC**

**SLOVAKIA**
- Gbence (Marek, 1955, CLI).

**ROMANIA**

**CROATIA**

**BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA**
- Mostar (Zoufal, *a, MBe), Visegrad (Paganetti, *o, MBA, MBe: possibly parts of the typical series of bosnica).

**Danacea nigritarsis** ssp. *alpina* Pic, 1894 (figs 1, 88, 89)

This taxon has been redescribed recently (Liberti, 1984: 164; Liberti, 2005: 30, 36), however a diagnosis is here supplied (based on two populations samples collected in Italy very near the slovenian border: Mount Matajur, UD, and Ceroglie, TS), together with a drawing of the median lobe, for easier reference.

**DESCRIPTION.** The same description, given above for the nominotypical subspecies, applies here, except for the following differences: size slightly bigger: length in mm: 3.0-3.7 \(♂\) \(♀\), 3.6-4.4 \(♀\); antennae less compressed, articles 5, 6 longer; hairs short, slightly less covering, yellow: the overall upper body colour results yellow to olive green. Internal sac as in nominotypical subspecies, with basal structures somewhat more visible. Spicular fork branches feebly rounded, weakly widened at base. The two subspecies however are well differentiated for the median lobe shape (compare figs 88 and 90).

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** Its range include south-east France, nearly the whole of Italy and, in the Balkans, Slovenia, part of Croatia and part of Bosnia. Common to very common all over its range.

**MATERIAL STUDIED** (Balkans only)

**SLOVENIA**
CROATIA
Buje IS (Schatzmayr, 1926, MMi), Gorenja Vas IS (Springer, 1910, MMi), Istra IS (Reitter, *o, MBA), Leme IS (Mancini, 1923, CMn), Lovran IS (Curti, **, MBA), Momjan IS (Finzi, 1939, MMi), Prezid (Liberti, 2008, CLI), Novigrad IS (Mancini, 1923, CMn), Plitvicka (Hrvatovich, 1969, MBp), Rabac IS (Wrase, 1990, CCo), Rijeka (Reitter, 1907, MBA), Volosco IS (Invrea, 1929, MGe), Vrsar IS (Suppantschitsch, 1988, CCo).

BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA
Jajce (Constantin, 1985, CCo, CLI).

Danacea nigritarsis antennata Schilsky, 1897 (figs 92, 93)
Schilsky, 1897: n 74, loc. typ. Serbia; Pic, 1937: 15; Mayor, 2007: 398 (as syn. of nigritarsis nigritarsis).

The type of this taxon has not been seen. In the author’s description, it differs from the nominotypical form for the hairs coverage and for the legs and antennae colour (given the high variability in this species, these characters may not be sufficient to correctly identify a subspecies). However in Serbia (but also in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Albania and the north of Greece) a Danacea nigritarsis is rather common, more or less differentiated for the median lobe: for the time being it is here assigned to the label antennata and deemed to be a valid subspecies. On the other hand, it could also be that the differences observed with ssp. alpina will turn out to be gradual and meaningless even at subspecific level (compare figs 88 and 92).

DESCRIPTION. The description that follows is based on a population sample collected near Metsovon (Ioannina, Greece). A rather small taxon, only slightly bigger than the nominotypical subspecies; length in mm: 2.9-3.3, 3.4-3.6. Head short, transverse (l/w = 0.88-0.93); slightly narrower (or as wide as), and approx as long as, pronotum; eyes normally rounded; snout short (sl/eyl = 1.00-1.10); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.00-1.10); labium brown, bearing whitish setae. Antennae somewhat longer than in the nominotypical subspecies, very weakly clubbed; articles 6-8 small, more or less globular; 9, 10 distinctly bigger, balanced; articles 9-11 making a loose, poorly defined club (rather than being gradually thickened towards the apex as in the nominotypical subspecies). Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.80-0.85), regularly rounded on the lateral sides, distinctly crenulated. Elytra convex, parallel, narrowly bordered on basal half, apices slightly divergent, jointly truncated, apical angle not well defined (namely more or less rounded), right. Pronotal hair-pattern as in Group 4, however the convergence line is less clear-cut than in the other subspecies, mainly when approaching the lateral sides. Hairs dense, rather long, overall colour gray-green. Legs and antennae yellow, tarsi and last antennal segments more or less darkened. Median lobe as in figs 92, 93. Internal sac as in the nominotypical subspecies but the basal structure more visible. Tegmen and spicular fork as in the nominotypical subspecies.

♂. As the ♂ but head narrower than pronotum, elytra more widened in the apical half, apical angle better defined, right.
The *Danacea* of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

**Dimensions in mm:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>males</th>
<th>females</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>EW</td>
<td>1.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** This subspecies seems to be less common than the other *nigritarsis* ones. Its range probably includes nearly the whole of the Balkan peninsula, however it has not been collected, yet, in Slovenia, in Croatia and in the south of Greece.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**ROMANIA**
- Baile Herkulane (Verhoeff, **, MBe).

**SERBIA**
- Irig (leg. ?, 1947, MPr), Mladenovac (leg. ?, 1947, MPr), Morovic (Zoufal, *o, MPr), Novi Pazar (Rambousek, 1910, MPr).

**ALBANIA**
- Kulat e Lumes (DEI Expedition, 1961, DEI), Tirane (DEI Expedition, 1961, DEI).

**MACEDONIA**

**BULGARIA**
- Albena (Palm, 1985, MLu), Balchik (Opitz, 1984, MBe), Nesebar (Palm, 1965, MLu; Ermisch, 1965, MBe), Varna (Pfeffer, 1934, MPr), Veliko Tarnovo (Opitz, 1984, MBe).

**GREECE**

**Danacaea oertzeni** Schilsky, 1897


= *Danacea consimilis* Schilsky, 1897: n. 69, 33R, loc. typ. Rodes (syn. n.); Pic, 1937: 8

Seven Syntypes of *D. oertzeni* Schilsky are kept at MBe: they are labelled:


Four Syntypes of *D. consimilis* are kept at MBe, labelled:

2 ♂, 1 ♀: “Rhodus, Oertzen”; “Syntypus, Danacea consimilis, Schilsky 1897, labelled by MNHUB 2004” prr.

1 ♂ (dissected by K. Mayer): as the previous ones, plus “consimilis, *Schilsky” hw. by Schilsky.
DESCRIPTION (Based on two small samples: 3 ♂ ♀ from Rodos, 1 ♂ and 3 ♀ ♀ from Knidos, Mugla, Turkey). A medium sized species: length in mm: 4.0-4.2 ♂ ♂, 3.8-4.3 ♀ ♀.

♂. Head elongate (l/w=1.1-1.3); narrower and variably longer than pronotum; eyes normally rounded or slightly flattened; snout medium (sl/eyl=1.2-1.4), clypeus narrow (ad/eyl= approx. 1); labium brown covered with a few, thin hairs. Antennae rather short; gradually widened from base to apex; article 3 elongate, 4 balanced and small, 5-10 transverse. Pronotum approx. balanced (or slightly transverse), its max. width behind the middle, more narrowed forwards than backwards, slightly necked forwards. Elytra convex and widened in the apical half; feebly bordered in the basal half; apices contiguous or feebly divergent, separately rounded, apical angle rounded, undefined. Pronotal hairs arranged as in Group 4 (but the confluence line may not be as evident as it is in D. nigritris); elytral hairs rather short and dense; overall colour grey-green. Legs entirely yellow, antennae yellow with apical articles darkened. Median lobe elongate, as in figs 99, 100. Internal sac long (but frail); basal part with an indistinct lamellar structure; median part heavily granulated; apical part clear and inconsistent, easily missed. Spicular fork branches moderately bent and rounded, well widened at base.

♀. Head narrower than in ♂, eyes more flattened. Elytra more widened in the apical half, apices divergent, apical angle acute to right.

Dimensions in mm:

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<th>females</th>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
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<td>95%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. Mediterranean coast of west-Turkey, Dodecanese islands.

MATERIAL STUDIED

GREECE

Dodekanissa prov.: Nissiros: Nissiros (Oertzen, *a, MBe); Rodos: Lindos (Köstlin, 1981, CCo, MSt; Danielsson, 1983, MLu); Simi: Simi (Oertzen ?, *a, MBA).

TURKEY

Mugla prov.: Knidos (Ponel, 2005, CLI, CPn).

Danacea olivetii n. sp. (figs 36, 37)

A medium sized species: length in mm: 3.5-4.4 ♂ ♂, 4.1-5.0 ♀ ♀. Typical locality: Itea (Fokida, Greece). The name reminds the luxuriant olive groves of the Itea plane.

TYPES:

Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀ (both MGe), labelled “Greece, Fokida 33 / Itea (2 Km SW) / 26.V.1998, Liberti”.
Paratypes: 8 (3 ♂♂, 5 ♀ ♀), labelled as the Holotype.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Head elongate (l/w = 1.1-1.2); slightly narrower than, and approx as long as, pronotum; eyes moderately flattened; clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.0-1.1); snout medium to short (sl/eyl = 1.1-1.2); labium often with some hairs. Antennae rather short, articles 3, 4 elongate, 5-10 transverse, 8 nearly the same size as 9, gradually widened from base to apex. Pronotum balanced; feebly expanded just behind the middle; narrowed forwards and backwards rather irregularly, bottlenecked in the fore half; rear angles rather distinct. Elytra convex, rather long and moderately widened in posterior half; bordered on the lateral sides; apices slightly or not divergent, jointly rounded; apical angle well defined, right. Discal hairs converging towards a point or a short line in the middle of the disc: the pattern is intermediate between Groups 3 and 4; elytral hairs short and thick, dense, whitish; in the population sample studied the overall colour is grey-green to whitish-green. Legs wholly yellow, antennae yellow with the apical articles darkened. Median lobe as in figs 36, 37. Internal sac short; basal part with a well visible structure, mainly membranous, which shows two rather sclerified bits; median part free of visible granulation; apical part heavily granulated. Spicular fork branches bent and rounded, well widened at base.

♀. As the ♂ but head distinctly narrower than pronotum, eyes more flattened. Elytra more widened in apical half; apices slightly divergent, jointly rounded; apical angle well defined, right.

Dimensions in mm:

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<th>males</th>
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<th>females</th>
<th></th>
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<td>EL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
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</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. This species is only known of the typical locality, where it has been collected on wild carrot (*Daucus* sp.) flowers near the sea side.

*Danacea olympiaca* Schilsky, 1897 (figs 34, 35, 72)


The typical series, kept at MBe, includes 4 specimens, 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀ ♀; the Lectotypes are here defined: Lectotype, ♂: “Olymp., Staudgr” hw. by Schilsky (shortened [15]); “olympiaca, Schils.” hw. by Schilsky, white with a black border; “Lectotypus, Liberti V.2008, *Danacea olympiaca* Schilsky, labelled by MNHUB 2004” partly hw. by the author and partly pr., red (abbreviated [16]).

1 Paralectotype, ♂: [15]; “Olympus” hw, probably by Staudinger; [16], but “Paralec-
totypus” (instead of “Lectotypus”).
2 Paralectotypes, ♂ ♀: [15]; [16], but “Paralectotypus” (instead of “Lectotypus”).
The designation of a Lectotype is due to the fact that a fifth specimen, ♂, has to be ex-
cluded from the typical series because belonging to a different species (D. nigritarsis
antennata).

DESCRIPTION (based on a population sample from Mount Olimbos, west of Litohoro).
A small species: size in mm: 3.0-3.4 ♂ ♂, 3.3-3.7 ♀ ♀.

♂. Head balanced, narrower and longer than pronotum; eyes rather flattened; snout
length medium to short (sl/eyl = 1.1-1.2); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.0-1.1); labium
brown fitted with thin and long setae; antennae short, weakly clubbed; article 3 elon-
gate, 4 more or less transverse, 5 and 7 slightly bigger than 4 and 6 respectively; 8-11
bigger than the previous ones and forming a poorly defined club. Pronotum balanced
or very slightly transverse, approx square shaped, slightly expanded in the middle, nar-
rowed forwards and backwards with a regular bend. Elytra convex, bordered in basal
half, slightly widened in apical half, apices more or less divergent, apical angle right.
Discal hairs converging towards a point in the middle, as in Group 3; hairs, both pronon-
tal and elytral, long and thick, dense and covering, yellowish-green, overall colour (in
the population sample studied) greenish-yellow. Legs yellow, antennae yellow with the
last articles darkened. Median lobe as in figs 34, 35. Internal sac of intermediate length;
fitted at base with a hardly visible lamellar process; median and apical parts with (near-
ly) no distinct granulation visible. Spicular fork branches rather rounded, weakly widened
at base.

♀ As the ♂, but elytra more widened in apical half; apices less divergent; api-
cal angle slightly acute.

Dimensions in mm:

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<th>females</th>
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<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. This species seems to be rather rare. On Mount Olym-
bus it has been collected by the author at about 1000 m elevation on small blossoming
bushes of Thymus sp.

MATERIAL STUDIED
GREECE
Thessaloniki prov.: Axios river (Schatzmayr, 1909, MMI and MGe).
Danacea pagasaica n. sp. (figs 55, 56)

A small to medium sized species: length in mm: 3.5-4.1 both ♀♂ and ♀♀. Typical locality Mount Pilio, Magnissia (Thessalia, Greece). The name derives from Pagasai, ancient town close to Volos and to the typical locality.

**TYPES:**
Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀ (both MGe), labelled “Thessalia (Volos) / Pilion Oros / Hania m 1200 / 31.VII.1981 Liberti”.
Paratypes: 108 (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ MAf; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ MBe; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ MBp; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ MGe; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ MMi; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ MP; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ MST; 4 ♂♂, 31 ♀ CLi), labelled as the Holotype; 22 (11 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ CLi), “Thessalia (Volos) / Pilion Oros / Hania m 1000 / 28.VII.1981 Liberti”; 21 (11 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ CLi), “Thessalia (Volos) / Pilion Oros m 300 / Tsangarada dint. / 29.VII.1981 Liberti”; 4 (1 ♂, 3 ♀ CLi), “Thessalia (Volos) / Pilion Oros / Kissos dint. m 350 / 29.VII.1981 Liberti”; 57 (39 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀ CCo), “Grèce, Magnissia, Pilio / Volos 25 Km E / 5 Km E Khania, Sambucus / 39°24’N 23°04’E, 1000 m / 2.VIII.1987, R. Constantin”.

**DESCRIPTION.**
♂. Head approx balanced; as wide as, and as long as, pronotum; eyes normally rounded; snout short (sl/eyl = approx 1.0); clypeus narrow (sl/eyl between 1.0 and 1.1); labium yellow to pale brown, with setae (no hairs). Antennae rather long and thin, approx the same thickness from base to apex; articles 3-11 elongate, 9-11 distinctly longer (and slightly thicker) than the previous ones. Pronotum transverse (l/w = approx 0.85); widened just behind the middle; lateral sides crenulated, more or less necked forwards and rather irregularly narrowed backwards; pronotum integument dull, heavily puncturated. Elytra bordered: clearly in the basal third and feebly in the apical half; apices divergent, approx jointly rounded; apical angle rather well defined, right or slightly obtuse. Discal hairs converging towards a point in the middle (as in Group 3) but sometimes, on sides, the hairs are directed forwards, so approaching Group 2 pattern. Hairs thin and sparse with reduced hiding capacity; overall colour olive green, bright on elytra and dull on pronotum. Legs entirely yellow, antennae yellow with the last segments more or less darkened. Median lobe as in figs 55, 56. Internal sac short, only slightly longer than the median lobe; the basal part with membranous, hardly visible structures; the median part with a very tiny, hardly visible granulation, the apical part covered with small, dense and blackish granules, easily visible. Tegmen apex elongate in a rather short and wide process bearing the setae. Spicular fork branches straight, moderately widened at base.

♀. Head narrower than pronotum, antenna with articles 9-11 distinctly thicker than in ♂♂; pronotum more transverse (l/w = 0.75-0.80); elytra more widened in posterior half, apical angle sharp.

**Dimensions in mm:**

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<th>females</th>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS. This species is only known of the Pilio Mountain range. It has been collected rather late, end of July to beginning August, in long series, on the available flowers (as for example Sambucus ebulus, Rubus sp., umbelliferous flowers).

Danacea pallidipalpis Abeille, 1894 (figs 11, 12)


= Danaceae reyi Prochâzka, 1894: 27, 33, loc. typ. Hungary (teste Abeille 1896: 261); Schilsky, 1897: n 18, 33I.


= Danaceae pallidipalpis ssp. merditana Apfelbeck, 1911: 218, loc. typ. western Albania (teste Mayor, 2007: 398, here justified); Pic, 1937: 16 [as var. of D. pallidipalpis Ab.]


The types of this species have not been seen, but no doubts can be raised on its interpretation because, around Rijeka, no other one corresponds to the original description (Liberti, 1979). The synonymy with D. reyi Prochâzka is here accepted: both taxa have been described in 1894: pallidipalpis was published in July; reyi probably later, although the exact issue date of the Prochâzka booklet is unknown.

The type of D. pallidipalpis var. violaceicollis Chobaut has not been seen, however the author describes it on a single specimen from the same typical locality, as a chromatic form.

The types of D. reyi merditana have not been seen. But in the Pic collection one ♀ specimen has been found labelled: “Merdita, M. Scheit” pr.; “Danacea v. merditana Apf.” hw. probably by Apfelbeck; “Paratype probable” hw. probably by Constantin. Unmistakebly it is a pallidipalpis. Two further ♀♀ labelled “Albania, Merdita, leg. Bischoff” are kept at MBa; again no doubts they are both pallidipalpis. Reading the description, it looks like the differences from D. pallidipalpis Abeille might be rather meaningless.

A Syntype of D. albanica, one ♀, is kept at MWi, labelled “Lafif / Cukali” pr., “albanica Apfelb.” hw. and “Danacea albanica Apf. / Lectotypus / Ka. Majer design., 1997” prr., up. Although in genus Danacea determination of females only is often unreliable, no doubt remains that it is a pallidipalpis.

DESCRIPTION. A large size Danacea: length in mm: 4.0–5.3 ♀♀, 4.5–4.9 ♀♀. ♂. Head as large as pronotum, snout length medium but variable (sl/eyl = 1.23–1.40), clypeaeus narrow. Last article of palpi rather wide and short, truncate. Antennae long, slightly thickened from base to apex, all articles elongate; 6 and 7 similar, small, shorter and smaller than 8; 9–11 longer and moderately thicker than 8. Pronotum balanced, max width in the middle, irregularly narrowed forwards and backwards. Elytra parallel, narrowly bordered; apices contiguous or slightly divergent; apical angle right to obtuse. Discal hairs all parallel and directed forwards (Group 1); hairs yellowish, rather
long and thin, sparse, poorly covering; integuments bright although more on elytra than on pronotum; overall colour olive-green sometimes with a yellow tone. Legs, antennae, palpi and mouth parts pale yellow. Median lobe as in figs 11, 12. Internal sac long; basal part with a fusiform lamellar process weakly sclerified (fig. 11) and clearly visible through; median and apical parts free from any visible granulation. Spicular fork branches rounded, moderately widened at base.

♀. As the ♂ but head slightly narrower than pronotum; last article of palpi thinner and sharper, shortly truncate at apex; antennae with articles 6-10 shorter; elytra widened posteriorly.

**Distribution and Comments:** present in north east Italy, south Hungary, Austria, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, ionic coast of Greece. A rather uncommon species, found from sea level (Krk town) up to about 1000 meter elevation, often on blossoming hawthorn bushes. In Italy this species has been collected, on the central Alps (Monte Legnone), at 1800 m on *Larix* trees.

**Material Studied**

**Austria**

**Hungary**
- Hungary (Reitter, 1884, MGe).

**Romania**
- Baile Herculane (Spaeth, 1896, MBa).

**Italy**

**Slovenia**

**Croatia**

**Bosnia Herzegovina**
- Treskavica planina (Fodor, *o, MBp).
MONTEenegro
Savnik (Constantin, 2008, CC0).
AlBa尼亚
Merdita (Bischoff, **, MBa).
MacedoNia
GreecE
Zákintos prov.: Zakinthos (leg. ?, **, MGe).

Danacea particularipennis Pic, 1935

Pic, 1935: 3, loc. typ. Meyisti [formerly Castelrosso], Dodekanissa, GR; Wittmer, 1935: 255 [also Rodes].

Two types at MMi, assumed to be Syntypes, labelled:
1 ♀: “Castelrosso, As. m. 14.V.1932, A. Schatzmayr” pr. (shortened [11]); “Danacea particularipennis n. sp.” hw. by Pic; “typus” prr.; “Danacea particularipennis Pic” hw. red; the last two labels probably added by Schatzmayr.
1 ♀: [11], “cotypus” prr., probably added by Schatzmayr.
1 further ♀ (MPa, coll. Pic, box 4): “Rodi (Trianda), 16.V.1932” pr.; “D. particularipennis n. sp.” hw. by Pic; “voisin de brevipennis pour la forme des elytres avec ...... elytres plus longues, pattes foncée” hw. by Pic; “paratype probable” red, hw. by Pic.

It seems wise to assume as Syntypes only the two specimens from Meyisti: both for the high variability shown by this species, and because Pic himself, in the labels, expresses doubts on the Rodes specimen status.

Description. The ♀ description is based on 3 specimens, 1 from Kas and 2 from Myra (see below under “Distribution and comments” and “Materials studied”), respectively not more than 25 and 40 Km from Meyisti. The ♀ description is based on the two Meyisti Syntypes.

A small to medium sized species: length in mm: 3.4-3.8 ♀, 4.0-4.6 ♀. ♀

♀. Head elongate (l/w = 1.08-1.15), clearly narrower and slightly longer than pronotum; eyes moderately flattened; snout median (sl/eyl = 1.15) in the Kas specimen or short (sl/eyl < 1) in the Myra specimens, labium with a few brown hairs. Antennae short, gradually widened from base to apex; article 3 conical, elongate; article 4 approx triangular, balanced; all other articles transverse. Pronotum approx balanced or slightly transverse, its max width just before the middle, narrowed and slightly necked forwards, not narrowed backwards until the posterior angles which are well rounded. Elytra flat, very widened in posterior half; lateral sides widely bordered, apical sides well developed: long and feebly rounded, the elytra appear approx elongate pentagonal (the lateral sides being longer than the others); apices feebly divergent, separately rounded; apical angle well defined, right to moderately obtuse. Pronotal hairs pattern as in Group 2; elytral hairs rather short and dense, pale green-yellow to whitish. Upper body colour gray-green to gray, integuments brown to blackish, often darker on the elytral sides. Mouthparts, palpi, antennae and legs dark brown (but antennal articles 2-4 sometimes paler). Aedeagus as in figs 121-122. Internal sac wholly membranous, hardly visible, appearing short. Spic-
icular fork branches thin, only slightly widened at their bases. The modified claw - instead of being chunky as in the other Danacea - appears double: one branch takes the form of a small and short claw, the other looks like an appendage of it.

♀ . Head long and narrow (l/w = 1.33-1.36), much narrower than, and moderately longer than, pronotum; eyes small and flattened; snout long (sl/eyl = 1.70-1.78); clypeus medium (ad/eyl = 1.30-1.33); labium brown with thin, mostly short setae. Antennae short, articles 3, 4 elongate; 5-7 approx balanced; 8-10 transverse; 6 and 8 slightly smaller than 5 and 7 respectively; last three articles bigger, making a loose, rather undefined club. Pronotum nearly balanced, max width in posterior half, necked forwards but not narrowed backwards; lateral sides rather irregular. Elytra largely widened posteriorly, widely bordered; elytra shape peculiar: approx elongate pentagonal, with lateral sides longer than the others; apices contiguous and jointly rounded; apical angle right. Pronotal hair-pattern as in Group 2; hairs short and rather dense, whitish; overall colour whitish grey-green. Legs and antennae dark brown to blackish. Claws as in the ♂. A ♀ specimen of Myra, although very similar, has a much shorter head, with less flattened eyes (as above reported for the males).

Dimensions in mm:

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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
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</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** This species, described of the little Greek Meyisti island, a few kilometers only from the Turkish coast near Kas (Antalya province), cannot be considered as a component of the Balkan fauna in its geographical meaning. The finding at Rodos, if confirmed, suggests a south west Turkish distribution. A few more specimens from the Turkish coast near Kas (see below under “Material studied”) have been available for study, thanks to the courtesy of R. Constantin. As above detailed in the ♂ description, one ♂ specimen labelled “15 Km E of Kas” appears similar to the types (taking the sex differences into account); on the other hand the specimens from Demre (ancient Myra: max 40 Km E of Meyisti), whose median lobes are identical to the former, show rather important differences in the head shape. A further specimen, ♀, from Hisarcandir (approx 100 Km NE of the typical locality) although rather similar as general appearance, show a different median lobe and might be another species. However, the study of Turkish Danacea is outside the scope of this paper.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**GREECE**

Dodekanissa prov.: Rodos: Trianda (Schatzmayr, 1932, MPa: 1 ♀); Meyisti (Schatzmayr, 1932, MMi: 2 ♀ ♀ Syntypes).
Danacea quintilis n. sp. (figs 51, 52, 82)

A small species: length in mm: 3.0 - 3.1 ♂♂, 3.0 - 3.3 ♀♀. Typical locality: Strandza planina, Bulgaria and European Turkey (NE of Kirklareli). The name means “of July” and refers to the collection date.

**TYPES:**
Paratypes: 3 (2 ♂♂ MPr; 1 ♀ MPr), labelled as the Allotype; 3 (2 ♂♂ MPr; 1 ♂ CLi), labelled as the Holotype.

The collection locality is interpreted as Strandza planina, in the south east of Bulgaria and across the Turkish border (Yildz Dag in Turkey).

**DESCRIPTION.** ♂. Head transverse (l/w = 0.67-0.70); as wide as, and shorter than, pronotum; eyes bulging; snout short (sl/eyl = 1.0-1.1); clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = 1.0-1.1); labium with thin setae. Antennae long, very weakly widened towards apex; all articles elongate except 6 and 7 approx globular and balanced. Pronotum approx balanced, max width just behind the middle, irregularly narrowed backwards and necked forwards. Elytra parallel, bordered in basal third, apices contiguous or slightly divergent, apical angle right, rather well defined. Discal hair-pattern more or less as in Group 3 or intermediate between Groups 2 and 3, sometimes discal hairs converging along a short longitudinal line located in the anterior half. Elytral hairs thin and long, pale, poorly hiding the underlying integument which is greenish-brown rather dark. Overall colour greenish-brown. Legs and antennae entirely yellow; mouthparts yellow-brown. Median lobe as in figs 51, 52. Internal sac short, strongly granulated in the apical part, basal lamellar structure more or less visible. Spicular fork branches feebly rounded, weakly widened at base (fig. 82).

♀. Eyes less bulging, antenna shorter and more distinctly widened at apices. Elytra widened in apical half.

Dimensions in mm:

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**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS:** south-east Bulgaria, probably European Turkey and north-
east Greece. This species is part of a group which has a summer appearance, mostly July.

**FURTHER MATERIAL STUDIED**
**BULGARIA: Nesebar** (Ermish, 1966, MBe: 1 ♀).

**Danacea sithoniae** n. sp. (figs 47, 48)

A small species: size in mm: 3.1-3.5 ♂♂, 3.3-4.0 ♀ ♀. Typical locality: Sarti, on the Sithonia peninsula (Halkidiki, Greece). The name refers to the typical locality.

**TYPES:**
Holotype, ♂, Allotype, ♀ (MGe), labelled “Grèce, Halkidiki / Sithonia, 12 Km N Sarti / Armenistis, littoral / 25.VII.1986, R. Constantin”.

Paratypes: 4 (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ ♀ CCo), labelled as the Holotype; 42 (1 ♂, 1 ♀ MAT; 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀ ♀ CLI; 19 ♂♂, 18 ♀ ♀ CCo; part of these to be deposited at MBa and MPa), “Grèce, Halkidiki / Sithonia, 12 Km N Sarti / Armenistis, littoral / 40°09’N 23°54’E, 80 m / 25.VII.1986, R. Constantin”; 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀ CCo), “Grèce, Halkidiki / Sithonia, 12 Km N Sarti / Armenistis, littoral / 22.VII.1986, R. Constantin”; 20 (1 ♂ CLI; 10 ♂♂, 9 ♀ ♀ CCo), “Grèce, Halkidiki / Sithonia, 12 Km N Sarti / Armenistis, littoral / 40°09’N 23°54’E, 80 m / 21.VII.1986, R. Constantin”.

**DESCRIPTION.** ♂. Head balanced; narrower than, and as long as, pronotum; eyes looking slightly flattened or normally rounded; clypeus narrow (ad/eyl = approx 1.0); snout short (sl/eyl = 1.00-1.10); labium brown, fitted with thin setae. Antennae moderately long, gradually widened from base to apex; articles 3, 4 elongate, 5, 6 transverse (5 bigger than 6); 7-10 slightly elongate. Pronotum balanced or slightly transverse, weakly expanded in the middle and rather regularly narrowed forwards and backwards. Elytra convex, bordered in basal half, slightly widened in apical half; apices moderately divergent or contiguous; apical angle well defined, right. Discal hairs converging towards a point in the middle or, sometimes, forming a poorly defined, short convergence line (more or less conforming anyway to Group 3); hairs, both pronotal and elytral, long, thin and rather sparse; overall body colour yellowish gray-green. Legs entirely yellow, antennae yellow with apical articles more or less darkened. Median lobe as in figs 47, 48. Internal sac rather long, wholly membranous, completely covered with a tiny granulation; tegmen shaped as a regular ellipse; spicular fork branches widened at base.

♀. As the ♂ but elytra more widened in apical half.

Dimensions in mm:

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**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS:** this species is only known, till now, of the typical locality.
**Danacea thessalonicensis** Apfelbeck, 1911 (figs 24, 25)


= **Danacea cervina diversipes** Pic, 1936: 3, loc. typ. Asvestohori, east of Thessaloniki [very close to Hortiatis]; Pic, 1937: 8 (syn. n.).

Two Syntypes are kept at MWI, labelled:

Apfelbeck places Thessaloniki in Turkey (which was correct in 1911) and Hortiash Dag is today Hortiatis Hill, 15 km east of the city. This species is very abundant in this place and several Topotypes are available.

The Holotype, ♂, of *D. cervina var. diversipes* Pic is at MBa, collected by Schatzmayr and labelled: “Keretschkoi, Macedonia” pr.; “Typus” hw.; “D. cervina var. diversipes mimi” hw. by Pic. As typical locality, Pic (1936: 3) simply supplied “Macédoine” which could be deceiving today. “Keretschkoi” and “Vardar ebene” were both locality names used by Schatzmayr, in 1909, to respectively mean the hilly country east of Thessaloniki and the plain just north of the Axios river mouth (Alessandro Focarile, verbal communication); accordingly Keretschkoi has been found (by Carlo Pesarini, verbal communication) to be the ancient name of Asvestohori. Described as a chromatic variety of *cervina*, the examination of the type proved to be identical to *thessalonicensis*, which is not surprising given that both come from the same locality.

**DESCRIPTION.** A medium sized species, length in mm: 3.5-4.2 ♂, 4.3-4.6 ♀.  

♂. Head elongate (l/w = 1.25-1.35); slightly narrower than, and slightly longer than, pronotum; eyes small, looking flattened; snout long (sl/eyl = 1.50-1.60);clypeus medium (ad/eyl = 1.20-1.40); labium brown to black, covered with setae and some thin hairs. Antennae short, gradually wideneed from base to apex; article 3 elongate, 4 shorter, 5-10 transverse, 8 intermediate in size between 7 and 9. Pronotum transverse (l/w = 0.80-0.90), rather flattened, slightly necked forwards and narrowed backwards with a rather regular bend. Elytra moderately flat, slightly widened in apical half, bordered; apices long and flattened, divergent, individually rounded; apical angle undefined, rounded. Discal hairs arranged as in Group 2; elytral hairs long and thick, dense, whitish to yellow-green (depending on populations): overall colour following hairs colour. Legs from entirely yellow to entirely blackish; antennae dark brown with articles 2-6 more or less yellow. Median lobe as in figs 24, 25. Internal sac rather long; basal part with an unclear, hardly visible, membranous lamellar process; median and apical parts with a very tiny granulation. Spicular fork branches more or less angularly bent, thin or weakly widened.

♀. Head narrower than pronotum, eyes more flattened, antennae with articles 9, 10 very transverse and bigger than 7, 8; pronotum more transverse; elytra more widened in the apical half; apices slightly divergent and approx jointly rounded. Apical angle rounded.

Dimensions in mm:
The Danacea of the Balkan Peninsula. A revision

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<tr>
<td>prob. lev.</td>
<td>95%</td>
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<td>95%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** This species is known of north-east Greece and south Bulgaria. Very common in its typical locality, it has been repeatedly collected in series.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**BULGARIA**

Katunci (Langourov, 2002, CMg; Chobanov, 2002, CMg), Krupnik (Nigrin, 1985, CCo), Mikrevo (Chobanov, 2002, CMg), Sandanski (Nigrin, 1984, CLi; Strejecsek, 1974, CLi).

**GREECE**


**Danacea vitticollis** Schilsky, 1897 (figs 3, 94-96, 117)

Schilsky, 1897: n 45, 33N, loc. typ. Naxos Island, Kiklades; Pic, 1937: 19

= Danacea syrensis Pic, 1910: 33, loc. typ. Siros Island, Kiklades (syn. n.); Pic, 1937: 18 Danacea vitticollis var. dubiosa Jacobson, 1912, [name change for homonymy of D. vitticollis dubia with D. dubia Schilsky, 1897: n 72]; Pic, 1937: 19; Mayor, 2007: 399 [synonymized with D. vitticollis].

= Danacea vitticollis form [sic] dubia Schilsky, 1907: Nachtrage und Berichtigungen n. 1, loc. typ. Cyprus

The identification of this species is indisputable, based on the description and on the fact that on Naxos it is common and easy to collect. 2 Syntypes are kept at MBe, labelled:


1 ♀: “Naxos” hw. by Schilsky; “D. Bon” [difficult to read] hw. by Schilsky; [3].

Two Syntypes of D. syrensis Pic are at MPa (coll. Pic, box VIII) - 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ - labelled:

1 ♂: “Syra, Kykladen, A. Schatzmayr” pr.; “197” hw.; “D. syrensis Pic” hw. by Pic; “type” hw. by Pic; “TYPE” prr.; “Museum Paris” pr.


They do not differ from D. vitticollis.

D. vitticollis var. dubiosa Jacobson described from Cyprus can be mentioned here,
although foreigner to the Balkan fauna. Schilsky reports, in this form, a different shape of the apparently naked area on pronotum from the Naxos specimens (please see the description below). Given the distance between the Kiklades and Cyprus, and taking into account the high variability of the “naked” spots shown by *D. vitticolllis* from island to island (within the Kiklades), this form remains doubtful. It would not be surprising either the presence of a labelling mistake, or if this form would turn out to be a different species.

**DESCRIPTION.** A small species; length in mm: 3.0-3.4 **♂**, 3.0-3.9 **♀**.

**♂**. Head balanced, as wide as (or very slightly wider than), and approx as long as, pronotum; eyes rather small, normally rounded; snout medium (sl/eyl = 1.35-1.40); clypeus medium (ad/eyl = 1.20-1.30); labium with a few thin hairs. Antennae short, rather thick, gradually and feebly thickened from base to apex; articles 4-10 balanced or transverse. Pronotum balanced, slightly expanded on lateral sides: max width in the middle, very slightly necked forwards and rather smoothly narrowed backwards: the pronotum shape (fig. 117) is nearly cylindrical in the fore half and approx sub-trapezoidal in the rear half. Apterous: wings rudimentary or very small. Elytra flattened; narrowed at the base although the humeral callous is well defined; slightly widened posteriorly; short: often leaving the two last tergites uncovered; apices shortly but distinctly divergent, individually rounded; apical angle undefined. Pronotal hairs arranged as in Group 3 (fig. 117); hairs rather long, thin and sparse, whitish yellow-green; several specimens show apparently “naked” areas (namely covered with thin and dark, hardly visible hairs): at Naxos the majority of the individuals have a “naked” longitudinal band on pronotum (conforming to the Schilsky description); on Andros and Tinos also the vertex and a rather large central area on elytra can be naked as well (when these “naked” areas are present, the surrounding hairs often become white, well evident); at Serifos a small population sample show a large discal black spot on pronotum and two black bands on elytra (the basal one narrow, the median one broad); on populations samples collected at Syros none of such “naked” areas have been observed. Legs and antennae usually dark yellow, sometimes with femora and first antennal segment darkened. Median lobe as in figs 94-96. Internal sac median to long (but frail), the basal lamellar process is hardly visible; no visible granulation in the median part; apical part clear and incospicuous, easily missed. Spicular fork branches rounded, weakly widened at the base (a variable character).

**♀**. As the male but temples very short (the eyes may come very close to the pronotum front edge; labium with setae only; elytra largely widened posteriorly; apices nearly jointly rounded, apical angle shortly rounded, undefined or (if visible) acute.
Dimensions in mm:

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<th>females</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>95%</td>
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</table>

**DISTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS.** Only two species of *Danacea*, namely *marginata* and *vitticollis*, have been collected till now on the Kiklades. The former is only known of Andros, the latter has been collected on several Islands (please see below) and it is probably spread all over the Archipelago. But an exception certainly is Thira, which has been thoroughly investigated by H. Schmalfuss and colleagues, of the Stuttgart Museum, in 1978-79. Here the Dasytidae fauna appears poor, the few species reported are both widespread and good fliers (Liberti, 1988) and no *Danacea* were collected; this may be due to the strong volcanic activity on Thira: the most recent volcanic eruption and ash fall has been dated to approx 3500 years ago (Schmalfuss et al., 1981), probably wiping the majority of the animal life out of the island.

Several winged populations samples, collected in the east Peloponnesus and above reported under *D. championi*, might refer to this species.

**MATERIAL STUDIED**

**GREECE**


Doubtful Taxa

*Danacea krueperi* var. *varipes* Schilsky, 1897

Schilsky, 1897: n 22; Pic, 1937: 11

See above under *D. krueperi*. 
Danacea limbata Schilsky, 1897

Schilsky, 1897: n 62, 33Q, loc. typ. Mount Parnassos; Pic, 1937: 11.

Two Syntypes are kept at MBe, as follows:
1 ♀, nearly completely destroyed (only the abdomen remains): “Parnass”; “D. Krüper” hw. by Schilsky [D. meaning Donatio = gift]; “♀”; “limbata, Schilsky” hw. by Schilsky; “Syntypus, D. limbata Schilsky 1897, labelled by MNHUB” prr..
1 ♀, in acceptable conditions: “Graecia” pr.; “Staudgr., D. Staudger” hw. by Schilsky.

No other specimen of this species is known.

This is a puzzling taxon: in the original description Schilsky underlined the differences between D. limbata and D. marginata, which can only be confirmed by the examination of the remaining specimen (the Staudinger one). It is indeed of larger size, with a smoother elytral surface, a different shape of pronotum (longer and more regular on the lateral sides), pronotal hair-pattern approaching Group 4. On the other hand, Schilsky also writes: “…2 ♀♀ aus Griechenland (Parnass) durch Herrn Dr. Krüper erhalten…” It might be possible that only the very damaged specimen of Krüper would come from Mount Parnassos (but we cannot know which species it really is); there is no indication that the other one (which conforms to the description), collected and given to Schilsky by Staudinger, would actually come from this same locality. A better knowledge of the Danacea living on Mount Parnassos will help to enlighten the problem.

Danacea parnassia Schilsky, 1897


The Holotype of Danacea parnassia Schilsky, ♀, is kept at MBe and labelled: “Parnass, Staudg.” handwritten by Schilsky; “parnassia Schils.” hw by Schilsky, white with a black border; “Holotypus, D. parnassia Schilsky, 1897, labelled by MNHUB 2004” prr.

This taxon is known only through the Holotype. The median lobe is identical to luteipalpis, as well as the antennal shape, the pronotal hair-pattern and the general appearance. The main difference is in the smaller size of the eyes. Probably parnassia is the priority name for luteipalpis but, given the gap (about 600 km) between the known ranges of the two taxa, more material should be available to better understand their systematic positions: at the moment it seems wise to keep D. parnassia among the doubtful taxa.

Danacea rostrata Prochàzka, 1894

Prochàzka, 1894: 17, 34, loc. typ. Tinos, Kiklades; Schilsky, 1897: n 30; Pic, 1937: 18.
=? delagrangei Pic, 1895a: 121, loc. typ. Izmir, Turkey (teste Schilsky, 1896: 365, synonymy to be confirmed); Pic, 1897: 94.

This taxon was described on 1 ♀ only, labelled “Tinos” (Schilsky writes that 1 ♂ also was found in the Heyden collection, however this specimen has not been seen). *D. delagrangei* Pic actually is very similar: its synonymy with *D. rostrata* was put forward by Schilsky (1896), suspected by Pic himself (in collection Pic the types of *delagrangei* bear the boxfloor label *rostrata*) and is strongly suspected by the Author as well. It is certainly not impossible that a species found at Izmir, Symi (Schilsky, 1897: 30) and Lesvos (as above reported) would have been found at Tinos also. However the Author, in May 2007, visiting Tinos, found only *D. vitticollis*, a certainly different species, very abundant everywhere (as well as on Andros and Siros islands: please see under *D. vitticollis*: “Material studied”). It is interesting to note that the type of *rostrata* is somewhat smaller than *delagrangei* and looks very similar to some female specimens of *D. cretica* Kiesw., particularly so for a population sample collected at Vathiako, close to Agia Galini, in south-central Crete. In the Author’s opinion, the synonymy with *D. delagrangei* should require further attention and, for the time being, it seems wise to keep *D. rostrata* Procházka among the doubtful taxa at least until its typical locality would have been confirmed by new findings.

*Danacea shardaghensis* Apfelbeck, 1918

Apfelbeck, 1918: 100, loc. typ. Shar Dag near Usküb [namely Sar Planina near Skopie, on the border between Albania, Macedonia and Serbia].

The types of this taxon have not been seen. The description is short and, in the Author’s opinion, rather insufficient (both *D. angulata* and *D. moreana* might, more or less, fit into it). For the time being, the only possible choice is to keep this name among the doubtful ones.

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APPENDIX. Collection localities of the specimens used for the drawings and the photographies.

2: Dubrovnik (CR)
3: Filoti, Naxos (Kiklades, GR)
4, 5, 6: Curilla, Losinj (CR)
7, 8: Prosecco (Trieste, IT)
9, 10: Zadielska Dolina (SK)
11, 12: Krk Town (CR)
13, 14: Ambeló (Thesprotia, GR)
15, 16: Galatas (Korinthia, GR)
17, 18: Čečkov (SK)
19: Litohoro (Pieria, GR)
20, 21: Prassinada (Drama, GR)
22, 23: Ostarijska Vrata (CR)
24, 25: Hortiatis (Thessaloniki, GR)
26: Mikro Peristeri (Ioannina, GR)
27: Lagovouni (Ahaia, GR)
28, 29: Paratype from Tripotama (Ahaia, GR)
30: Pireus (Atiki-Pireas, GR), specimen of the typical series
31: Mili (Argolida, GR)
32, 33: Vrossina (Ioannina, GR)
34, 35: Litohoro (Pieria, GR)
36, 37: Paratype from Itea (Fokida, GR)
38, 39, 40: Paratypes from Timfi Mt., Papigko (Ioannina, GR)
41, 42: Kardamili (Messinia, GR)
43, 44: Argostoli (Kefallinia, GR)
45, 46: Kalamitsi (Lefkada, GR)
47, 48: Paratypes from Sarti (Halkidiki, GR)
49, 50: Bakar (CR)
51, 52: Holotype, Strandza planina (BG)
53, 54: Auronzo di Cadore (Belluno, IT)
55, 56: Paratype of Tsangarada (Magnissia, GR)
57, 58: Lesvos: Sikounta
59: Mihalj (Metkovic, CR)
60: Mostar (BiH)
61, 62: Donij Seget (CR)
63, 64: Paratypes of Sukosan (Zadar, CR)
65, 66: Paratypes of Bol (Brac Island, CR)
67, 68: Paratype of Panapoulos (Ilia, GR)
69, 70: Paratype of Artemisia (Messinia, GR)
71: Karlobag (CR)
72, 73: Litohoro (Pieria, GR)
74: Paganeika, near Kalavrita (Ahaia, GR)
75: Karlobag (CR)
76: Mostar (BiH)
77: Paratype of Sukosan (Zadar, CR)
78: Draga, Krk (CR)
79: Alika (Lakonia GR)
80: Kalamitsi (Lefkada, GR)
81: Kefallinia (GR)
82: Paratype, Strandza Planina (BG)
83: Paratype from Tripotama (Ahaia, GR)
84: Kardamili (Messinia, GR)
85: Paratype of Sukosan (Zadar, CR)
86: Donij Seget (Split, CR)
87: Mihalij (Metkovic, CR)
88, 89: Mt. Matajur (Udine, IT)
90, 91: Boraja (Siebenik, CR)
92, 93: Afhin Kataras (Trikala, GR)
94, 95: Filoti, Naxos (Kiklades, GR)
96: Komi, Tinos (Kiklades, GR)
97, 98: Rodos (Dodekanissa, GR)
99, 100: Knidos (Mugla, TR)
101, 102: Omalos (Hania, Crete)
103, 104: Males (Lassithi, Crete)
105, 106: Vathiakon (Rethimno, Crete)
107, 108: Gergeri (Iraklio, Crete)
109, 110: Paratypes of Agia Roumeli (Hania, Crete)
111, 112: Paratypes of Imbros (Hania, Crete)
113, 114: Paratype of Lakki (Hania, GR)
115: Paratype of Tripotama (Ahaia, GR)
116: Flampoura (Ahaia, GR)
117: Isternia, Tinos (Kiklades, GR)
118: Paratype of Hiona (Ahaia, GR)
119: Mega Spileon near Kalavrita (Ahaia, GR)
120: Boraja (Siebenik, CR)
121: Kas (Antalya, TR)
122: Demre (ancient Myra, Antalya, TR)
Fig. 1. *Danacea nigritarsis* ssp. *alpina* photographed on a composite flower.

Figs 2, 3: aedeagi. 2 - *D. cervina*; 3 - *D. vitticollis*. 2 - aedeagus in side view; 3 - abdomen extremity in ventral view: the sternites have been removed. Legends: ml = median lobe; tg = tegmen (note the large basal tooth in *D. cervina*); sp = spicular fork (or ninth segment); VI = sixth tergite; VII = seventh tergite; VIII = eighth tergite (or pygidium). Scale = 0.5 mm.
Figs 4 - 14: median lobes and internal sac. 4, 5, 6 - *D. aurichalcea*; 7, 8 - *D. ambigua*; 9, 10 - *D. pallipes*; 11, 12 - *D. pallidinalpis*; 13, 14 - *D. marginata*. 4, 7, 9, 11, 13 - median lobes profiles; 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 - median lobes in basal view (base up, namely seen from below); 5 - internal sac, drawn, for better clarity, outside the median lobe (of fig. 4). Legends: bp = basal part, mp = median part, ap = apical or distal part, do = distal orifice (in this species the basal part includes two sclerified lamellae but, more often, the internal sac is completely membranous). Scale = 0.5 mm.
Figs 15 - 21: median lobes. 15, 16 - *D. krueperi*; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 - *D. iners*. 15, 17, 19, 20 - profile; 16, 18, 21 - basal view. Scale = 0.5 mm.
Figs 22 - 33: median lobes. 22, 23 - D. angulata; 24, 25 - D. thessalicensis; 26, 27 - D. major; 28, 29 - D. colligens; 30, 31 - D. championi; 32, 33 - D. moreana. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 - profile; 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 - basal view. Scale = 0.5 mm.
Figs 34 - 46: median lobes. 34, 35 - *D. olympiaca*; 36, 37 - *D. oliveti*; 38, 39, 40 - *D. angelinii*; 41, 42 - *D. hypoleuca*; 43, 44 - *D. mutata*; 45, 46 - *D. cephalonica*. 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 45 - profile; 35, 37, 40, 42, 44, 46 - basal view. Scale = 0.5 mm.
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Figs 71 - 73: head outlines (from above). 71 - *D. murina*; 72 - *D. olympiaca*; 73 - *D. iners*. Legends: sl = snout length, ad = antennal distance, eyl = eye length. The differences in head structure are important diagnostic characters and have been summarized by the use of two ratios: sl/eyl and ad/eyl (see text: “General notes on genus Danacea” under “Systematics”). Scale = 0.5 mm.
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Figs 74 - 87: different parts. 74 - *D. moreana*; 75, 86 - *D. murina*; 76, 87 - *D. cervina*; 77, 85 - *D. iadrensis*; 78 - *D. angulata*; 79, 84 - *D. hypoleuca*; 80 - *D. cephalonica*; 81 - *D. mutata*; 82 - *D. quintilis*; 83 - *D. colligens*. 74, 75 - pronotum outlines from above; 76, 77, 78 - pygidia (eighth tergites); 79, 80, 81 - second last sternites; 82, 83 - spicular forks; 84 - tegmen (flat); 85, 86, 87 - bases of the tegmen (profile) showing the basal teeth (74-81: upper right scale; 82-87: low left scale). Scales = 0.5 mm.
Figs 88 - 100: median lobes. 88, 89 - *D. nigritarsis alpina*; 90, 91 - *D. nigritarsis nigritarsis*; 92, 93 - *D. nigritarsis antennata*; 94, 95, 96 - *D. vitticollis*; 97, 98 - *D. bleusei*; 99, 100 - *D. oertzeni*. 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 99 - profile; 89, 91, 93, 95, 98, 100 - basal view. Scale = 0.5 mm.
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Figs 101 - 114: median lobes (species of Crete). 101, 102 - D. cretica western form (see text); 103, 104, 105, 106 - D. cretica standard form (see text); 107, 108 - D. latipennis latipennis; 109, 110 - D. latipennis occidua; 111, 112 - D. montalbidi; 113, 114 - D. kydoniae. 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113 - profile; 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114 - basal view. Scale = 0.5 mm.
Figs 115 - 120: pronotal shapes and hair-patterns. 115 - *D. colligens*: hair-pattern intermediate between Groups 2 and 3; 116 - *D. marginata*: Group 3; 117 - *D. vitticollis*: Group 3; 118 - *D. messenica*: Group 2; 119 - *D. iners*: Group 2 but approaching Group 1; 120 - *D. nigritarsis nigritarsis*: Group 4. The pronotum widths (max) of the specimens photographed, all \( \sigma^\circ \), in mm, are respectively: 0.90, 0.64, 0.74, 0.92, 0.94, 0.72.

Figs 121, 122: median lobe of *D. particularipennis*. 121 - profile; 122 - basal view. Scale = 0.5 mm.