

New species of *Dolichopoda* Bolívar, 1880
(Orthoptera, Rhaphidophoridae)
from the Aegean Islands of Andros,
Paros and Kinaros (Greece)

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Female habitus of *Dolichopoda kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. Photo by G. Anousakis.

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New species of *Dolichopoda* Bolívar, 1880 (Orthoptera, Rhabdophoridae) from the Aegean Islands of Andros, Paros and Kinaros (Greece)

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ABSTRACT

In this paper two new species of *Dolichopoda* Bolívar, 1880 from the Cyclades islands of Andros and Paros and one from the Dodecanissos island of Kinaros, are described, increasing the total number of Greek species to 32. The new species from Paros (*D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.) and Kinaros (*D. margiolis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.) show strong similarities with *D. naxia* Boudou-Saltet, 1972 from Naxos forming an homogenous group limited to the central Aegean islands. On the other hand the species *D. christos-nifoni* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. from Andros shows a combination of morphological characters that partly resemble characters found in Evvian *Dolichopoda*, and partly in species from the Cyclades. Relationships among these three new taxa and the other adjacent *Dolichopoda* species are discussed on the basis of the paleogeological and paleoclimatic events that shaped the present geography of the Aegean area.

KEY WORDS

Cyclades,
Dodecanese,
Aegean Sea,
biogeography,
new species

RÉSUMÉ

Nouvelles espèces de Dolichopoda Bolívar, 1880 (Orthoptera, Rhabdophoridae) des îles égéennes d’Andros, de Paros et de Kinaros (Grèce).

Dans cet article, deux nouvelles espèces de *Dolichopoda* Bolívar, 1880 sont décrites des îles Cyclades, Andros et Paros, et une autre des îles Dodecanissos, Kinaros, portant à 32 le nombre total d’espèces grecques. Deux de ces espèces, *D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. de Paros et *D. margiolis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. de Kinaros, présentent de fortes similitudes avec *D. naxia* Boudou-Saltet, 1972 endémique de Naxos, formant un groupe homogène limité aux îles égéennes centrales. D’autre part, l’espèce *D. christos-nifoni* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. d’Andros présente une combinaison de caractères morphologiques, qui ressemblent en partie à des caractères trouvés dans les *Dolichopoda* d’Eubée, et, en partie, à des caractères des espèces des Cyclades. Les relations entre ces trois nouveaux taxons et les autres espèces de *Dolichopoda* proches géographiquement sont discutées sur la base des événements paléogéologiques et paléoclimatiques qui ont façonné la géographie actuelle de la région égéenne.

MOTS CLÉS

Cyclades,
Dodecanese,
mer Egée,
biogéographie,
espèces nouvelles.

INTRODUCTION

Dolichopoda Bolívar, 1880 is species rich genus of Cave crickets belonging to the Rhabdiphoridae Walker, 1871. It is widely distributed throughout the northern part of the Mediterranean. The highest concentration of species is found in the eastern part of the Mediterranean in Greece and Turkey. The first two species of *Dolichopoda* from Greece were described by Chopard (1934) who added another six species in the following 30 years (Chopard 1954, 1955, 1964) bringing the total to eight. Boudou-Saltet took over from Chopard and between 1970 and 1980 described another nine new species (Boudou-Saltet 1970, 1971a, b, 1972a, b, 1973a, b, 1980) bringing the total up to 17 by 1980. Then, with the exception of a single species described in 2002 (Galvagni 2002) no more Greek species were described in *Dolichopoda* for almost 30 years until 2008. From that year onwards another 11 new species of *Dolichopoda* have been described, bringing the total number of species to 29, all of which except one (*D. remyi* Chopard, 1934) are endemic to Greece.

The genus is represented in the Aegean islands with 10 species: *Dolichopoda thasosensis* Chopard, 1964 (Thasos); *D. saraolacosi* Rampini & Di Russo, 2015 (Skyros); *D. makrykapa* Boudou-Saltet, 1980 (Evvia); *D. ochtoniai* Rampini & Di Russo, 2015 (Evvia); *D. cassagnai* Boudou-Saltet, 1971 (Evvia); *D. giulianae* Rampini & Di Russo, 2012 (Samos); *D. kalithea* Di Russo & Rampini, 2012 (Samos); *D. calidnae* Rampini & Di Russo, 2012 (Kalimnos); *D. naxia* Boudou-Saltet, 1972 (Naxos); and *D. paraskevi* Boudou-Saltet, 1973 (Kriti) (Fig. 1) (Alexiou *et al.* 2013, 2015; Di Russo *et al.* 2014). In this paper we present the description of two new species from the Cyclades islands, Andros and Paros, and one from the Dodecanissos islands, Kinaros. Thus, the number of Greek species of *Dolichopoda* increases to 32, from which 13 occur on the Aegean islands.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens studied were all collected by hand on the wall of caves during field trips to Paros (G. Anousakis in 2014) and Andros (S. Alexiou in 2015). The collection of the sole specimen from Kinaros (A. Margiolis in 2016) was done accidentally and from the surface. Specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the collection of the Museum of Zoology of the University “La Sapienza” of Rome, Italy (MZUR). Duplicates are deposited in the collection of Zoological Museum of the University of Athens (ZMUA) and collection of S. Alexiou (coll. SA). Permissions for collection of samples were obtained from the Ephorate of Palaeo-anthropology and Speleology of the Ministry of Culture, Education and Religious Affairs, Athens. The specimens were studied with a Leica MZ12.5 stereomicroscope. All measurements are in mm. Photographs were taken with a Samsung NX digital camera. The photographs and distribution map were processed using ACD See Pro 8. For the morphological

analysis seven external body characters were utilized: shape of the lobes of the tergum X; median process of the epiphallus; shape of the epiphallus; plica dorsalis (*sensu* Gorochov & Unal 2015); amount of spinulation of the hind tibia; shape of the female subgenital plate; number of denticles on the inner valvae of the ovipositor.

SYSTEMATICS

Family RHAPHIDOPHORIDAE Walker, 1871
Genus *Dolichopoda* Bolívar, 1880

Dolichopoda kikladica

Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.
(Fig. 2)

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TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. Cyclades (Kiklades), Paros Isl., Langada, Cave Ton Demonon, 37°01.092'N, 25°12.560'E, 457 m, 1 ♂, 07.XII.2014, G. Anousakis leg. (MZUR).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. — 2 ♂ (MZUR), 4 nymphs, same locality, date and collector as the holotype (ZMUA).

TYPE LOCALITY. — Paros is the third largest island of the Cyclades, with a size of 196 km². The cave Ton Demonon (‘cave of the demons’) or Cave of Kalampakis is located south-east of Paros town, in the Langada area, near Marpissa village. It opens on a small hill, in the SW part of the main massif of the island, Agioi Pantes (771 m). A walking distance of 15' is needed to reach the entrance. According to a local myth, a monk imprisoned the demons of the island inside the cave, hence the name. Cave Ton Demonon was explored at 1969 by the member of Hellenic Speleological Society (H.S.S.) Anna Petrochilou and the results were published the next year (Petrochilou 1970). She is the first to report the presence of a *Dolichopoda* population (as *D. petrochilosi* Chopard, 1954). The entrance of the cave is 1.4 × 2.5 m and faces south-east. The size of the cave is about 500 m². The temperature is 18°C and the humidity is 85%.

ETYMOLOGY. — The new species name refers to the Cyclades (Kiklades) archipelagos.

DIAGNOSIS. — Closely resembling *D. naxia*, differing mainly in the uniformly yellowish coloration of the body, the different amount of the leg spinulation, the different shape of the male tenth tergum, the median process of the epiphallus being less elongated and more thickened with the anterior basal processes without ridges.

DESCRIPTION

Male

Size relatively big. Body uniformly light brown-yellowish with the posterior margins of the terga darker (Fig. 2A). Legs elongated, femora unarmed. Fore tibiae armed with 6/7 spines on both sides of lower edge, 2/4 spines along upper edge and two apical spurs of equal length. Mid tibiae with 5/6 spines on lower edge, 3/6 short spines on both sides of upper edge, and two apical spurs similar to those of fore tibia. Hind tibiae longer with 18/20 spines of varying length on both sides of upper edge and 3/4 homogeneous spines

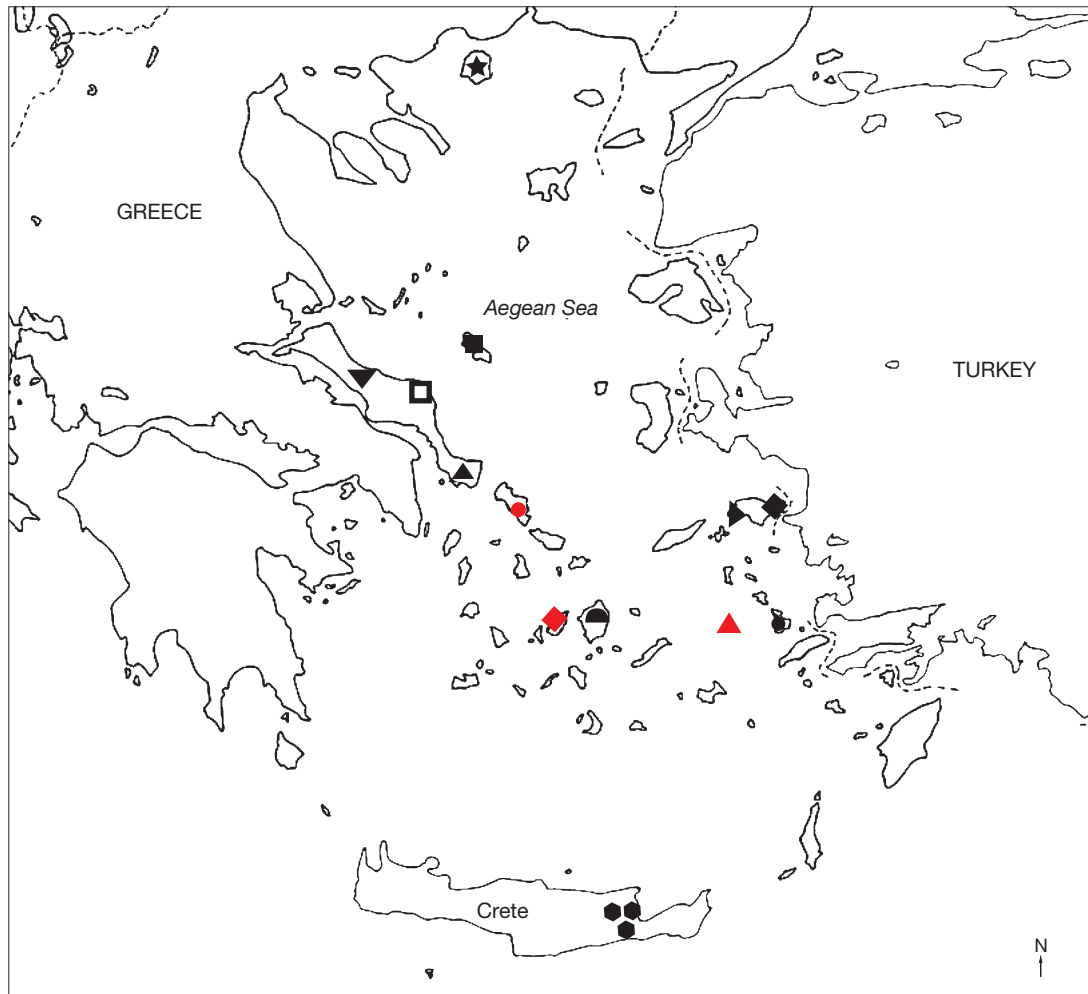


FIG. 1. — Geographical distribution of the Aegean *Dolichopoda* species, including the new species described in this paper: ★, *Dolichopoda thasosensis* Chopard, 1964; ■, *D. saraolacosi* Rampini & Di Russo, 2015; □, *D. ochtoniai* Rampini & Di Russo, 2015; ▼, *D. makrykapa* Boudou-Saltet, 1980; ▲, *D. cassagnai* Boudou-Saltet, 1971; ►, *D. kalithea* Di Russo & Rampini, 2012; ◆, *D. giuliana* Rampini & Di Russo, 2012; ●, *D. calidnae* Rampini & Di Russo, 2012; ◐, *D. naxia* Boudou-Saltet, 1972; ●, *D. christos-nifoni* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.; ◆, *D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.; ▲, *D. margiolis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.; ●, *D. paraskevi* Boudou-Saltet, 1973.

along lower edge. Tenth tergum with two lateral, trapezoid lobes separated by a wide concave margin slightly incised in the middle (Fig. 2B). Subgenital plate wide, globular with short lateral lobes (Fig. 2C). Cylindrical styli inserted at the apex of the plate where an evident incision occurs (Fig. 2D). Epiphallus strongly sclerotized showing a cylindrical median process, acute at the apex (Fig. 2E); from the side, median process lightly curved only in distal part; basal processes rather enlarged, with the posterior ones more developed (Fig. 2F). Plica dorsalis wide, formed by two basal lobes well developed and slightly sclerotized. Apical lobe arched showing a few denticles on external margin and in the middle, an apically curved protuberance occur (Fig. 2G).

Length (mm): body 17.00; pronotum 3.3; fore femora 15.00; middle femora 14.0; hind femora 18.2; fore tibia 17.00; middle tibia 17.00; hind tibia 21.8; hind tarsus 8.3; 1st article of hind tarsus 4.2.

Female

Unknown.

REMARK

The authors became involved with the Paros population when Anna Tsigonia, a resident of Paros, participated in a speleological excursion to Ton Demonon cave, organized by Giorgos Anousakis, member of Hellenic Speleological Society and also resident of the island. She posted on Facebook a picture of a *Dolichopoda* she took during that excursion, which came to the authors' attention. Both Tsigonia and Anousakis were contacted, and the result was that the latter, accompanied by Vasilis Tsigonias, undertook the task to collect samples and locate other populations on the island. The species seems to be widely spread on the main mountain massif of Paros, Mt Agioi Pantes, as well as on smaller marginal hills.

Except for the type locality, cave cricket populations obviously belonging to the same species were observed in six other caves or old mines of the island, all by Giorgos Anousakis and Vasilis Tsigonias: a) cave of Agios Georgios (37°01.287'N, 025°12.776'E), on the same hill and on the same day as the type material. This is a much smaller cave situated at an altitude of 358 m, a few meters away from the Monastery of Agios Georgios; b) cave of Krevatarias (37°02.802'N, 025°10.889'E), visited on 28.XII.2014, situated on Mt Agioi Pantes, at the altitude of 656 m; c) unnamed pitfall (37°01.410'N, 025°11.169'E), at the area of Langada, south of Paros town, at an altitude of 610 m, visited on 18.IV.2015; d) two abandoned mines, a few meters away from each other, (37°03.267'N, 025°09.876'E), at the area of Aliparta, west of the town of Paros, at an altitude of 455 m, visited on 11.XII.2016; e) cave To Moutsno (37°03.216'N, 025°11.039'E), Mt Agioi Pantes, at an altitude of 557 m, visited on 02.IV.2017; and f) Pitfall Sti Xoni (37°02.224'N, 025°11.189'E), Mt Agioi Pantes, at an altitude of 584 m, visited on 27.IV.2017.

Dolichopoda margiolis

Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.

(Fig. 3)

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TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. Dodecanissos, Kinaros island, 1 ♂, 12.II.2016, A. Margiolis leg. (epigean) (MZUR).

TYPE LOCALITY. — Kinaros is a small islet of 4.5 km², that lies east of Amorgos and west of Leros. The highest point of the islet is 296 m. The islet is long and narrow with steep, inaccessible shores. This small windswept island, along with the nearby Levitha, lies isolated in between Cyclades and eastern Aegean islands. Although zoogeographically it is related to the Cyclades (see below, Palaeogeography of the Cyclades), politically it belongs to Dodecanissos. The island is uninhabited, except for an elderly lady. No caves have ever been documented.

ETYMOLOGY. — The new species name refers to its collector, Alexandros Margiolis.

DIAGNOSIS. — This species is similar to *D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. and *D. naxia* differing mainly in the leg spinulation, the shape of the tenth tergum, showing two wide triangular lobes, and in the shape of the subgenital plate, which is strongly sclerotized on the external margins. The epiphallus is similar to that of *D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. but its plica dorsalis differs, having strong denticles on the arched apical lobe.

DESCRIPTION

Male

Size relatively big. Body brown-yellowish. Legs elongated, femora unarmed. Fore tibiae armed with 2/4 spines on both sides of lower edge, 2/2 spines along upper edge and a pair of apical spurs of equal length. Mid tibiae with 2/2 short spines on both sides of upper edge, 3/4 spines along lower edge and two apical spurs similar to those of

fore tibia. Hind tibiae with 17/18 spines of varying length on both sides of upper edge and 2/3 homogeneous spines along lower edge. Posterior edge of tenth tergum with two wide triangular lobes separated by a short concavity in the middle (Fig. 3A). Subgenital plate globular, with two rounded lobes, strongly sclerotized holding two thickened cylindrical styli (Fig. 3B, C). Epiphallus sclerotized having a cylindrical median process, acute at apex and similar to that of *D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. (Fig. 3D, E). Plica dorsalis, on the whole, similar to that of *D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. with a conical protuberance in the middle but differs in having strong denticles on the apical lobe (Fig. 3F).

Length (mm): body 16.70; pronotum 3.6; fore femora 18.00; middle femora 17.50; hind femora 26.50; fore tibia 19.00; middle tibia 20.00; hind tibia 34.8; hind tarsus 11.8; hind basitarsomere 6.00.

Female

Unknown.

REMARK

An amazing synchronicity of events led to the discovery of this new species, unfortunately related with the tragic death of three young men. In the first night hours of 12 February 2016, a military helicopter crashed on the uninhabited island of Kinaros, a few tenths of meters from the highest point. The three members of the crew, officers of the Greek Navy, were killed instantly and their bodies were hurled onto the rocky slope. Alexandros Margiolis, an experienced speleologist and a member of the Ypogaia Caving Group, was part of the Special Unit of Hellenic Fire Service that flew in from Athens to recover the bodies. He was familiar with cave crickets, as in the previous months he had taken part in a few collecting trips in caves of mainland Greece, along with Sotiris Alexiou and Stylianos Zacharias. The rescuers had to spend one night on this inhospitable rock during which an unpleasant very humid air was blowing from the east. During the first after dark hours, Margiolis was fortunate enough to notice with his flashlight a cave cricket quickly moving on the rocky terrain, next to him. Being aware of the importance of his observation he collected the specimen, which was kindly given to the authors through Stylianos Zacharias.

Dolichopoda are strongly cave dependant insects and only in the north part of their distribution range are they often encountered outside, in moist woods and ravines. Only one other record exists within Greece of an epigean *Dolichopoda* specimen, on Mt Athamano, Epirus, where the moist woods of the outside environment and the climatic conditions, are significantly friendlier (Allegrucci *et al.* 2009; Di Russo *et al.* 2014). In regions like the Eastern Cyclades, phrygana is the common habitat type and forests are completely absent. The climate is very dry (especially during summer months) but the relative humidity of the air can be significant (Sfenthourakis 1996). More than that, no cave is known on Kinaros and according to the only

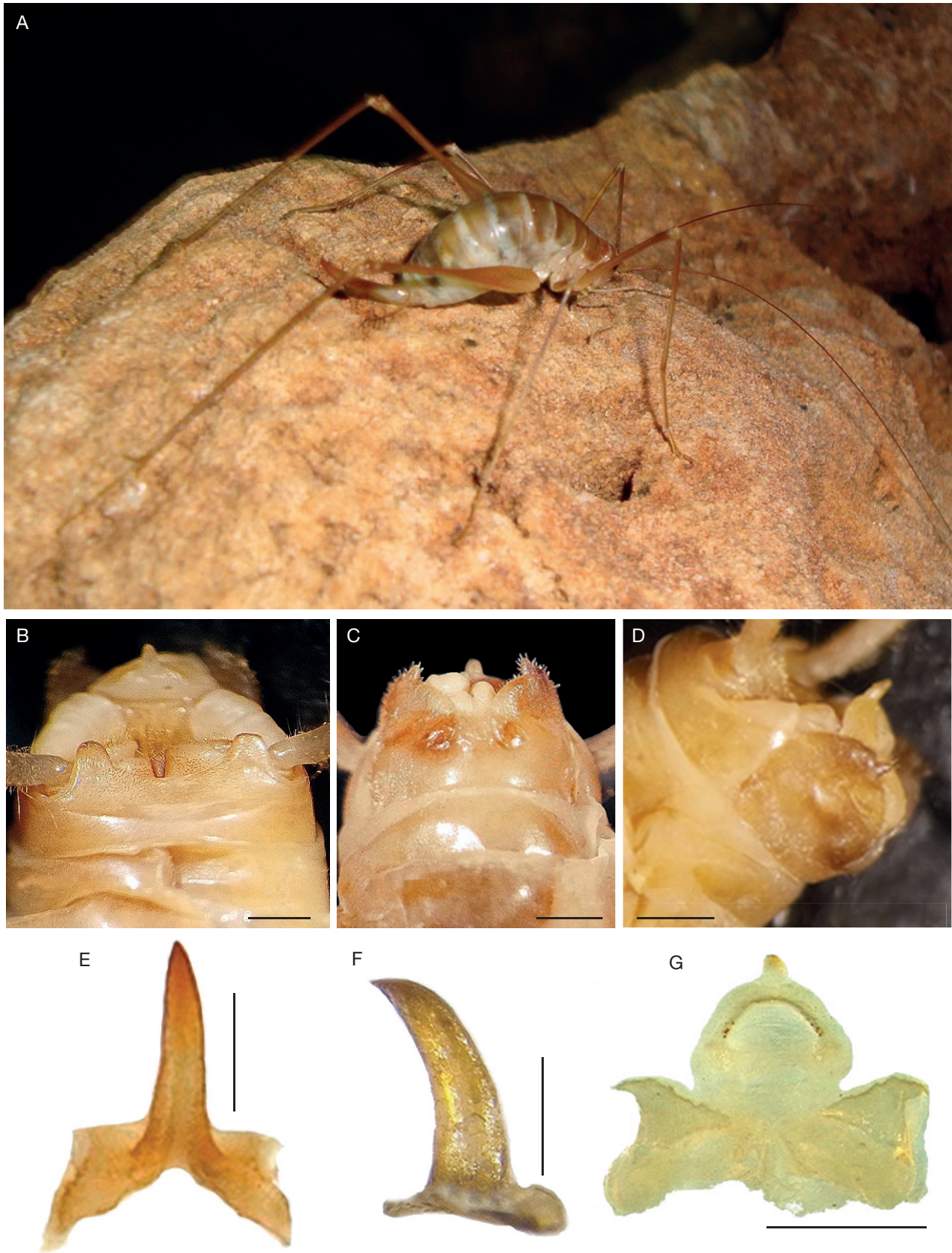


FIG. 2. — **A**, habitus female of *Dolichopoda kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. (not collected); **B**, male tenth tergum; **C**, male subgenital plate (ventral view); **D**, male subgenital plate (lateral view); **E**, median process of epiphallus (dorsal view); **F**, median process of epiphallus (lateral view); **G**, plica dorsalis. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo by G. Anousakis (A).

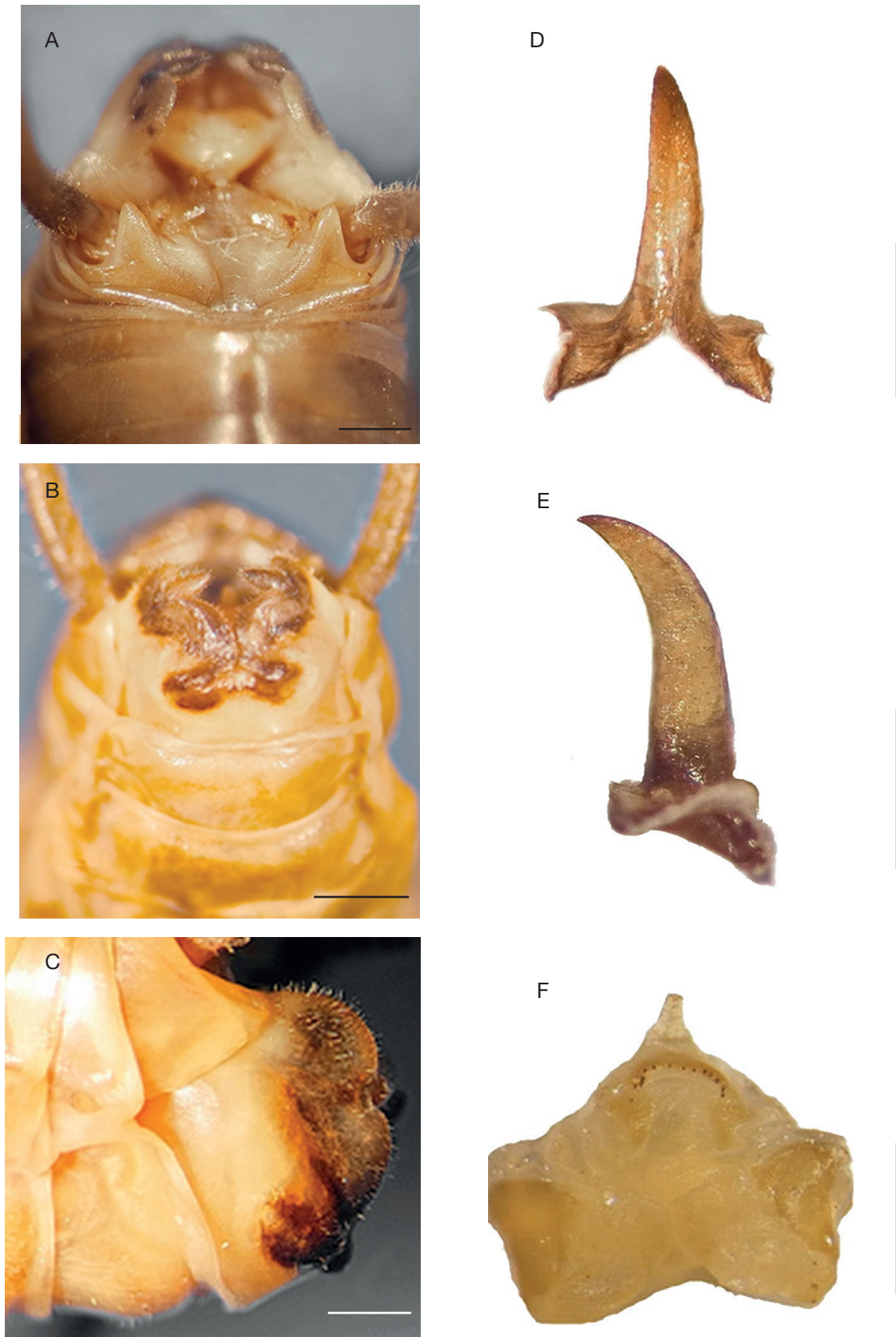


FIG. 3. — *Dolichopoda margiolis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.: **A**, male tenth tergum; **B**, male subgenital plate (ventral view); **C**, male subgenital plate (lateral view); **D**, median process of epiphallus (dorsal view); **E**, median process of epiphallus (lateral view); **F**, plica dorsalis. Scale bars: 1 mm.

inhabitant of the island (the elderly lady born and raised on Kinaros, pers. comm. with Margioliis) only a small rock shelter exists, around 200 m lower than where the specimen was collected. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that the population of *D. margioliis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. inhabits either an unknown subterranean hollow space or the network of fissures and crevices of Kinaros (or most likely both), where the relatively stable conditions of temperature and humidity allow for the successful conclusion of its life circle.

Dolichopoda christos-nifoni

Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.

(Fig. 4)

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TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. Greece, Kiklades, Andros Isl., Aladinou, Aladinou Cave, 1 ♂, 02.XII.2015, S. Alexiou leg. (MZUR).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. — 1 ♀, 02.XII.2015 (MZUR); 2 ♀, 7 nymphs, 18.VI.2015 (ZMUA). Same locality and collector as the holotype.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Andros is the northernmost island of the Cyclades and with a size of 380 km², it is the second largest after Naxos. It lies close to the large island of the west Aegean, Evvia (Euboea), separated from the latter by the Kafireas Straits, a channel of 12 km. Mt Gerakones (680 m) is one of the four small mountains of Andros island, the highest being Mt Kouvaras (or Petalon), which reaches 994 m. Between these two mountains lies Messaria, the central valley of Andros. At the foot of northern slopes of Mt Gerakones, facing Messaria, the cave Aladinou or Foros is located, at an altitude of 120 m a.s.l., near the village Aladinou and about 4 km from Chora. In contrast to most of the Cyclades, the rocks on Andros are mostly schists of various types (Snogerup *et al.* 2006). Limestone is found only in small areas, the most extensive being a row of low cliffs along the northwest flank of Mt Gerakones.

The cave Aladinou is one of the biggest caves found in the Cyclades, filed 15th in the official list of the Hellenic Speleological Society (HSS) of chronologically discovered caves in Greece. The cave was first explored in 1937 by Ioannis and Anna Petrochilou. In 1962, A. Petrochilou and S. Diakogiannis, as members of the H.S.S. were assigned to chart the cave. The results were published one year later (Petrochilou 1963). The cave has a size of about 500 m². Temperature inside the cave is 16–17°C and humidity is 75%. The cave has stalactites, stalagmites, helictites, hanging rocks, colorful limestone and gourd formations. The cave is maintained by the Cultural Society of Aladinou ‘Agia Triada’ and a permit is needed to enter. A traditionally paved road a few hundred meters long, leads from the village to the cave, over an old bridge, that crosses the river. The entrance of the cave is artificially blocked, in order to prevent damage from visitors. Steps made of concrete lead to the main chamber and artificial light has been placed in this first part. There is no guano present on the floor and only one bat was observed, *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (Schreber, 1774) entering obviously from a smaller natural entrance.

ETYMOLOGY. — The new species name refers to one of the authors’ (SA) son, Christos-Nifon Alexiou, who at the age of 7, accompanied his father and actively took part in the collection of specimens from Andros.

DIAGNOSIS. — The size is relatively small with the hind legs elongated. This species shows a combination of morphological characters that, in a way, appears similar to those of the Evvian *Dolichopoda*, while others are close to the Cycladic species. In particular, *D. christos-nifoni* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. shares the bifurcate apex of the epiphallus and the shape of the female subgenital plate with *D. makrykapa* and *D. ochtoniai* from Evvia. On the contrary, it shares the tenth tergum and the plica dorsalis with the other species of the Cyclades (Paros, Naxos) and the species from Kinaros (Dodecanissos).

DESCRIPTION

Male

Size relatively small. Body color yellow-brown with the posterior margins of the terga darker. Legs long, slender and yellowish in color with the femora unarmed. Fore tibiae armed with 5/6 spines on both sides of inferior edge, 4/5 spines on upper edge, a pair of spurs of equal length on apex. Mid tibiae with 3/7 short spines on both sides of upper edge, 4/6 spines on lower edge and two apical spurs similar to those of fore tibiae. Hind tibiae longer, with 21/23 spines of varying length on both sides of upper edge and 1/1 homogeneous spines on the lower edge. Posterior edge of the tenth tergum with two elongated triangular lateral lobes with an acute apex (Fig. 4A).

Subgenital plate globular at bottom, with a large median incision that runs for half of total length; symmetrical lateral lobes triangular with rounded posterior edges, styli cylindrical and short (Fig. 4B, C). Epiphallus sclerotized showing a relatively short median process, with a bifurcated apex; from the side, median process slightly curved; basal processes quite well developed (Fig. 4D, E). Plica dorsalis similar to that of *D. margioliis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp., differing by being strongly sclerotized on the basal lobes and by having cylindrical protuberance occurring in the middle of apical part (Fig. 4F).

Length (mm): body 13.5; pronotum 3.5; fore femora 13.8; middle femora 13.0; hind femora 21.4; fore tibia 14.4; middle tibia 14.6; hind tibia 24.8; hind tarsus 9.7; hind basitarsomere 5.7.

Female

Body length ranging between 12.3–14 mm (ovipositor excluded) and general form similar to male. Tergum IX not complete in the middle and covered by a wide extension of the tergite VIII. Subgenital plate trapezoidal (Fig. 4G), with the distal part more sclerotized, bilobate with an incision on the middle of the posterior margin.

Ovipositor, uniformly curved, 9 mm length in average, showing a pointed apex curved upwards. Shorter inferior valves, slightly curved on the superior edge, with 15–17 denticles (Fig. 4H).

REMARK

The fauna of the Cave Aladinou is very poor and the population of *D. christos-nifoni* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. seems to be sparse. On our first visit, no adult male could be traced and a second visit was needed in order to locate and collect adult males.

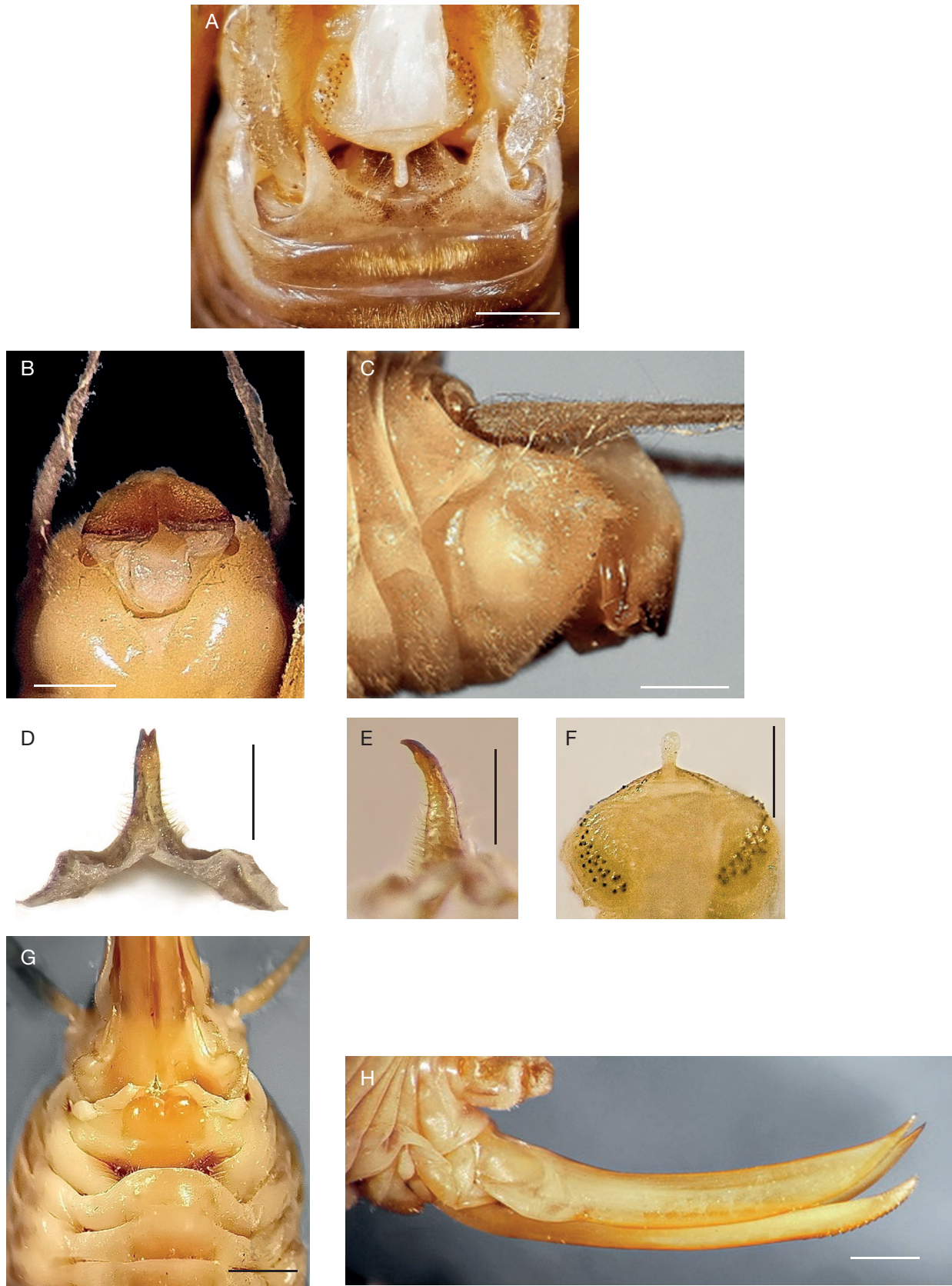


FIG. 4. — *Dolichopoda christos-nifoni* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.: **A**, male tenth tergum; **B**, male subgenital plate (ventral view); **C**, male subgenital plate (lateral view); **D**, median process of epiphallus (dorsal view); **E**, median process of epiphallus (lateral view); **F**, plica dorsalis; **G**, female subgenital plate; **H**, ovipositor (lateral view). Scale bars: 1 mm.

DISCUSSION

COMPARISONS OF THE NEW SPECIES WITH THE OTHER
DOLICHOPODA FROM THE AEGEAN AREA

This paper is focused on the description of three new species of *Dolichopoda* cave crickets, two from the Cyclades islands Andros and Paros, one from Kinaros in the Dodecanis-sos archipelagos. In particular the new species from Paros (*D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.) and from Kinaros (*D. margiolis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp.) show strong similarities with *D. naxia* from Naxos and the other east Aegean species. These species, together with *D. giulianae* and *D. kalithea* from Samos, *D. calidnae* from Kalimnos and in some extent also with *D. paraskevii* from Crete, form an homogenous group sharing a series of morphological features. All these species are characterized by enlarged lateral lobes of the tenth tergum, median process of the epiphallus cylindrical more or less flattened and the plica dorsalis formed by two basal lobes slightly sclerotized with an arched apical lobe holding strong denticles. These characters are shared also by the Turkish species *D. sutinii* Rampini & Taylan, 2012 (Rampini *et al.* 2012), endemic of a cave on the western coast of Turkey just in front of the Samos island (Sutini cave, Selçuc, Izmir).

On the other hand the species *D. christos-nifoni* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. from Andros shows a combination of morphological characters that partly resemble those found in the Cycladic *Dolichopoda* and partly found in species from Evvia. Particularly, *D. christos-nifoni* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. shares the tenth tergum and the plica dorsalis with the Cycladic species (Paros and Naxos), the species from Kinaros and the other from the eastern Aegean. On the contrary the new taxon shares the bifurcate apex of the median process of the epiphallus and the shape of female subgenital plate with *D. makrikapa* and *D. ochtoniai* from Evvia (Alexiou *et al.* 2015). The bifurcate apex of the epiphallus and the globular shape of the female subgenital plate are two distinctive characters of the Petrochilosina group (*sensu* Boudou-Saltet, 1983), inhabiting caves from Beotia, Attiki and Evvia.

PALEOGEOGRAPHY OF THE CYCLADES

The Cycladic islands are located in the central Aegean Sea, Greece. They are set on a shallow, partly submerged, undulating plateau (the Cyclades Plateau), with a maximal depth of less than 250 m and generally less than 200 m. The higher elevations are in the east and the lower in the west (Gaki-Papanastasiou *et al.* 2010). Like most of the genera present in the Aegean today, *Dolichopoda* have diversified during the Plio-Pleistocene periods, the last 5 My. Their current diversity and their distribution pattern are in accordance with the complex paleogeographic history of the Aegean. A succession of extinction, speciation, dispersal and vicariance events, provoked by mainly eustatic events (submergence and reemergence of landmasses), has probably led to non-adaptive radiation of the genus (Sfenthourakis 1996; Allegrucci *et al.* 2009; Poulakakis *et al.* 2015).

Land emerged in the Aegean region for the first time during the orogenesis that took place in southern Europe during

the Oligocene (35-25 Mya). A continuous landmass, Aegeis (Agaïs), occupied the area between the present day Ionian Islands and the Anatolian Plateau. During the Miocene, the Central Aegean was a very shallow landmass, with extensive emerged regions and small elongated basins. Climate conditions were warm and humid. In the middle Miocene, around 10 Mya, an event of major importance for Aegean life, took place: the formation of the Mid-Aegean Trench (MAT) that started as a result of the collision of the African and Arabian Plates with the Eurasian Plate. The MAT separated the Greek mainland together with present day Evvia, Crete and the Cyclades from the Anatolian Plateau, including the present day Eastern Aegean islands (Hellwig 2004; Gaki-Papanastasiou *et al.* 2010; Poulakakis *et al.* 2015). This uplift of the Anatolian Plateau has been suggested as the event that triggered the speciation of the ancestors of Aegean *Dolichopoda*, within the Anatolian Plate (Allegrucci *et al.* 2009).

The increasing aridity of the Mediterranean climate throughout the Miocene, peaked at the end of that period and was further enhanced by the Messinian Salinity Crisis (6-5 Mya). Most of the Aegean, as well as the largest part of the Mediterranean, was desiccated. Climate conditions were warm and humid and the rainfall rates were high. New migration opportunities were presented for organisms to radiate through steppe-like environments (Hellwig 2004; Poulakakis *et al.* 2015). According to Allegrucci *et al.* (2009), those exactly are the opportunities that facilitated *Dolichopoda* populations to colonize the area of the Aegean from Anatolia.

The end of the Messinian Salinity Crisis, at the end of Miocene, triggered speciation of *Dolichopoda* in the Aegean. The Mediterranean became a sea again, flooded through Gibraltar. Islands formed in the place of mountains. The sea separated the Cyclades from Crete and the mainland. The Cyclades Plateau split into two parts, with Paros belonging to the northern and Naxos to the southern part. Kinaros is believed to have submerged during this period. Ancestral *Dolichopoda* forms became isolated on several islands. This time the flooding of the Aegean was long and extended. Climatic conditions became cooler and arid throughout the Pliocene while, since the late Pliocene, a climate like that of today appeared, with dry and hot summers. The Cyclades Plateau became isolated at least 2 Mya ago. During the Pleistocene (2.5 Mya-10 000 ya) the repeated glacial-interglacial events led to repeated changes of sea level, exposing the sea floor during glacial periods, thus uniting existing islands into more extensive landmasses or even with the mainland, and facilitating gene flow among previously isolated populations. Almost 50-60% of the present Aegean Sea was above sea level, and extensive drainage systems developed, together with delta plains and large lakes. Land bridges connected the Cyclades Plateau, westwards with Evvia and the mainland and eastwards with Anatolia and East Aegean Islands. On the other hand, during interglacial climatic conditions the sea level rose, creating smaller islands again, submerging exposed land and isolating populations (Sfenthourakis 1996; Hellwig 2004; Lykousis 2009; Allegrucci *et al.* 2009; Kapsimalis *et al.* 2009; Poulakakis *et al.* 2015).

HISTORIC BIOGEOGRAPHY

Paros and Naxos, despite their geographic proximity, harbor two different, yet related, species, *D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. and *D. naxia*. The species inhabiting Andros, *D. christos-nifoni* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp., shows affinities with the species of *Evvia* as well as with the other Cycladic species. *Dolichopoda margiolis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. from Kinaros is also related to the Cycladic *D. naxia* and *D. kikladica* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. The four aforementioned species seems to be isolated from each other at least since the Last Glacial Period (LPG, 20 000 ya). During that time, the Cycladic Plateau, with present day Andros, Paros and Naxos, had the form of a 'mega-island'. Kinaros, with Amorgos, formed a different island, at the periphery of the 'mega-island', on the edge of the west side of the MAT. In the central part of the 'mega-island' there were several depressions, low-lying and flat plains (or even palaeolakes), which may have already fragmented the *Dolichopoda* populations into isolated highland areas, even before the actual breaking up of the 'mega-island' into separate islands. This unfavorable landscape and the cold, dry climatic conditions, led to decreased gene flow among terrestrial populations and prevented radiation. Paros-Naxos formed a highland, isolated to the north and south by the two main plains of the 'mega-island'. The formation of the present day isolated islands started after the end of LGP, around 18 000 ya, with the progressive flooding of the 'mega-island' with sea water and the rising of sea level. The climate conditions became warmer and more humid, the Plateau submerged, leaving some of its highlands exposed as islands. Paros became detached from Naxos around 8 000 ya and Andros became an island at about 10 000 ya. Kinaros detached from Amorgos around 12 000 ya (Lykousis 2009; Gaki-Papanastassiou *et al.* 2010; Kapsimalis *et al.* 2009; Poulakakis *et al.* 2015).

Georgopoulou *et al.* (2016) outline the 'intermediate' zoogeographic position of Andros based on a survey of freshwater Gastropoda of the island and Sfenthourakis (1996) lists some species of terrestrial isopods that are indicative of a recent connection with mainland Greece. Similar evidence is provided by phytogeographic studies (Snogerup *et al.* 2006).

Kinaros has been isolated long before the LGM. It has been faunistically explored to some extent. Along with Levitha and North Amorgos, Kinaros has been designated as an Important Bird Area by the Hellenic Ornithological Society, mainly because of the presence of reproductive communities of *Larus audouinii* Payraudeau, 1826 and *Falco eleonorae* Gén , 1839. Other than avifauna, several faunistic elements regarding Gastropoda, Isopoda and Coleoptera have been known to science (Sfenthourakis 1996; Trichas 2008). *Dolichopoda margiolis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. is the only Orthoptera taxa recorded so far and seems to be the largest invertebrate known from the island. The nearby Amorgos harbors its own fauna (van der Geer *et al.* 2014) and the same can be assumed for its tiny neighbour. The fauna of Kinaros is relatively rich for its small size and several of its elements demonstrate a biogeographic connection with the Cyclades (Sfenthourakis 1996), similar to the evidence provided by its

cave crickets population. The land snails of the genus *Zonites* Montfort, 1810 on Kinaros seem to be closely related to members of the genus from Amorgos and Naxos (Kornilios *et al.* 2009). Further support is provided by the presence of the Cycladic endemic coleopteran species *Dendarus sinuatus* (Mulsant & Rey, 1854) (Trichas 2008) and of the wall lizard genus *Podarcis* Wagler, 1830, a genus that colonized the Balkans and the Aegean from the northwest, after the formation of the MAT, and has not been able to colonize the east Aegean islands (Poulakakis *et al.* 2003). Nevertheless, a more complex biogeographic position of the Kinaros fauna is expected, due to the existence of land bridges in different geological periods, that have probably connected the island with the eastern Aegean islands and Anatolia. In fact, this is shown by the presence of the endemic land snail *Albinaria wernerii* (Fuchs & Käüfel, 1936) (synonym of *fuchskaeufeli* H. Nordsieck, 1977), which according to Nordsieck (personal communication, 4.X.2017) 'as already stated by Fuchs & Käüfel 1936 (Archiv für Naturgeschichte, NF, 5 [4] [: 600]) is closely related to *A. lerosiensis* (L. Pfeiffer, 1841) from Dodecanissos (islands of Leros, Patmos, Kalimnos and Kos) and Turkey, region of Bodrum'. Kinaros, with a maximum elevation of less than 300 meters, is expected to have submerged and reappeared several times during the Plio-Pleistocene. So, events of extinction and re-colonization of all terrestrial life forms from the island are expected to have occurred repeatedly. It is reasonable to assume that *Dolichopoda margiolis* Di Russo & Rampini, n. sp. has evolved from a population that colonized the island from (or through) Amorgos. Amorgos is known to harbor a *Dolichopoda* population still unknown to science, documented by an autopsy in caves by the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Greece (Economou 2008).

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