

Chromosome differentiation and the radiation
of the butterfly subgenus *Agrodiaetus*
(Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae: *Polyommatus*)
– a molecular phylogenetic approach

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The Holarctic butterfly genus *Polyommatus* Latreille, 1804 consists of approximately 120-180 species (HÄUSER & ECKWEILER 1997), many of which have been placed into subgroups which are considered separate genera according to numerous authors (e.g. the subgenera *Meleageria*, *Cyaniris*, *Plebicula*, *Sublysandra*, *Neolysandra*). The subgenus *Agrodiaetus* Hübner, 1822, which is distributed in the southern Palaearctic, is the most rich in species. ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997) recognize between 56 and 84 species whereas BÁLINT & JOHNSON (1997) list 102 species (including 8 species placed under *Paragrodiaetus* Rose & Schurian, 1977). Since 1997 alone, 23 further species rank taxa have been described from Anatolia and Iran. The distribution of this subgenus ranges from the Iberian Peninsula to northern Pakistan and Central Mongolia, but the majority of species is found in Anatolia, Transcaucasia and Iran. The characteristic morphological feature of this subgenus is the almost complete reduction of the submarginal elements of the complex wing pattern on the underside of both pairs of wings, and a prominent white streak on the underside of the hind wings (although this can be missing in some cases). Secondly the larval foodplants of all *Agrodiaetus* species as far as they are known belong to only two closely related genera of Fabaceae, *Onobrychis* and *Hedysarum* which are only used by few other *Polyommatus* species. However, the relevance of these two features for a presumed monophylum *Agrodiaetus* has never been checked systematically, and therefore the delimitation of this taxon in literature remains contentious. HIGGINS (1975) and TOLMAN & LEWINGTON (1997) also include e.g. the taxa *thersites* Cantener, 1834 (larval foodplant *Onobrychis*), *escheri* Hübner, 1823 (larval foodplant *Astragalus*) and *amanda* Schneider, 1792 (larval foodplants *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*) within *Agrodiaetus*. BÁLINT & JOHNSON (1997) also place *thersites* with *Agrodiaetus*, but split off eight taxa (incl. *glaucias* (Lederer, 1871), *erschoffii* (Lederer, 1869) and *dagmara* (Grum-Grshimailo, 1888)) from *Agrodiaetus* and place them into *Paragrodiaetus* Rose & Schurian, 1977. This genus was synonymized with *Agrodiaetus* by HÄUSER & ECKWEILER (1997). Despite a rather up-to-date species inventory (ECKWEILER & HÄUSER 1997) the exact number of species is uncertain.

The reasons are threefold. First, this is the only Palaearctic group of butterflies in which a high number of new species is still being discovered, especially in remote parts of Iran. 15% of the almost 250 nominal taxa described in *Agrodiaetus* (Fig. 1) have been named the last five years, 2/3 of them of species rank.

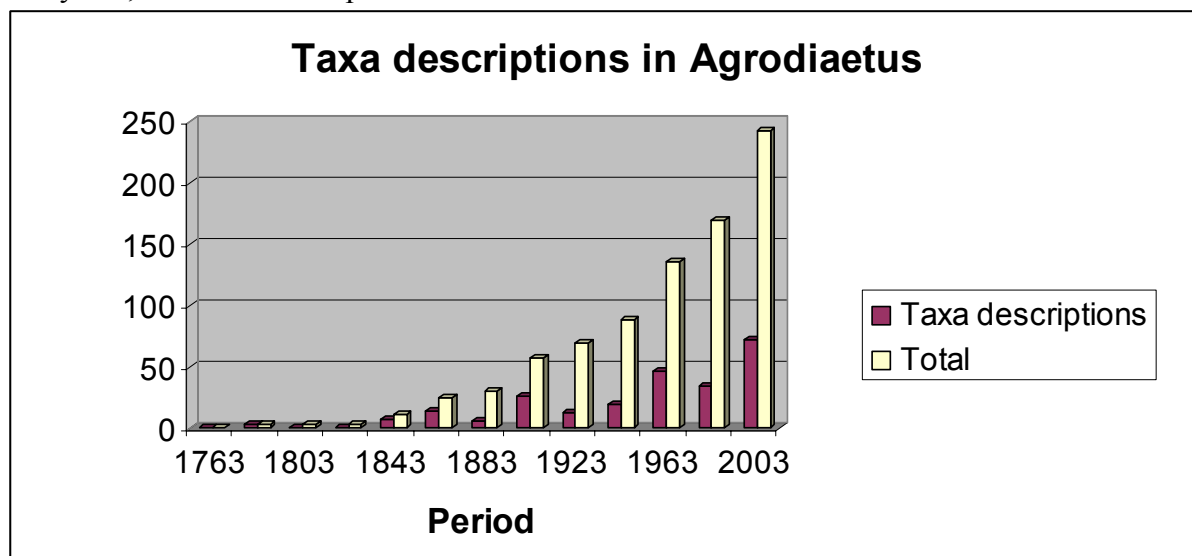


Fig. 1. Taxa descriptions in *Agrodiaetus* within periods of 20 years

Secondly, many taxa represent allopatric populations which differ only slightly in morphology or karyology (morphospecies and karyospecies) and a decision on their status as distinct species or subspecies is controversial and subjective. Thirdly and most importantly many *Agrodiaetus* taxa are extremely similar in phenotype (HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995) and in contrast to other Lepidoptera taxa genitalia offer only few distinctive features. These slight differences can only be discovered by careful and time consuming preparation techniques, the results of which have been published only for some Greek taxa (COUTSIS 1986; WAKEHAM-DAWSON & SPURDENS 1994).

The discovery of different chromosome numbers in allopatric populations of various *Agrodiaetus* taxa has led to the description of numerous “karyospecies” which hardly differ in phenotype. About half of all *Agrodiaetus* species were described within the last 40 years and differences in chromosome numbers have often been the main or even the only argument for the specific separation of taxa. Currently most authors assume that major differences in chromosome numbers usually lead to reproductive isolation of taxa although experiments in Saturniidae have shown that interspecific crossings between different karyospecies can lead to fertile offspring (NAGARAJU & JOLLY 1986). Variation in chromosome numbers between individuals or populations are also known in many other groups of animals, e.g. in the *Polyommatus* subgenus *Lysandra* (DE LESSE 1960a & 1969), in some ancestral genera of neotropical Nymphalidae (BROWN *et al.* 1992), in the ant genus *Leptothorax* (LOISELLE *et al.* 1990), in the Australian grasshopper *Caledia* (GROETERS & SHAW, 1992 & 1996; MORAN & SHAW 1977; SHAW 1976), in the New Zealand stick insect *Hemideina* (MORGAN-RICHARDS 1997), in the Japanese daddy longleg *Gagrellopsis nodulifera* (TSURUSAKI *et al.* 1991), in Australian scorpions of the genus *Urodacus* (SHANAHAN 1989) or the African rodent *Otomys irroratus* (CONTRAFATTO *et al.* 1992). Although karyological studies in the subgenus *Agrodiaetus* have been important to discover species which are not or only slightly differentiated morphologically, these studies have also led to a profusion of names and increased the chaos in the systematics of this group. The difficulties in uniting *Agrodiaetus* species into monophyletic units at or above the species category stem from the small number of usable characters and the high level of homoplasy in most of them. Not surprisingly, all systematic treatments of this group (FORSTER 1956-1961; HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995; ECKWEILER & HÄUSER 1997; BÁLINT & JOHNSON 1997) have remained highly unsatisfactory.

Molecular methods appear very promising to unravel the relationships within *Agrodiaetus* in order to understand more about its origin and radiation. Such knowledge can also help to elucidate the karyotype evolution and biogeography of *Agrodiaetus*. Until now, only one such study on allozyme variation in 11 taxa, most of them from the Mediterranean region, has been published (MENSI *et al.* 1994). In Lycaenidae, only a few molecular studies have been conducted, which is apparent from the small number of sequences in GenBank (6 on 22/09/98 when this project started; 176 on 9/9/2003, compared to 1857 in Nymphalidae, a family with approximately the same number of species worldwide (ca. 5000) as in Lycaenidae). One of the few major ones is the thesis of MEGENS (2002) who used molecular markers (COI, COII, wingless, 12s & 16s) to infer the phylogeny of the Southeast Asian butterfly genus *Arhopala*. This case parallels *Agrodiaetus* with its high number of morphologically very similar species. Molecular data suggested a rapid radiation which started already in the Miocene (7-11 Million years ago) and was completed before the onset of the Pleistocene period. Thus glaciation events (e.g. the periodical flooding of the Sunda plateau) did not appear to be the key factors for this radiation as previously suggested. Instead, life-history parameters, i.e. shifts in larval foodplants and symbiosis with ants were assumed to have played a major role in creating the diversity of *Arhopala* species.

Life history parameters might also have been important in the radiation of *Agrodiaetus*. Although it is thought that the larvae only feed on two genera of Fabaceae (*Onobrychis* and *Hedysarum*), the food plant of most species is unknown. Even the few existing foodplant records can only be evaluated with great caution for various reasons:

1. Females of *Agrodiaetus* are often impossible to identify in the field. Therefore egg-laying records are prone to misidentification of the *Agrodiaetus* species.
2. Some *Agrodiaetus* species do not lay their eggs directly onto the foodplant but on dry plant material next to the foodplant (SCHURIAN 1976; 1999) which can easily result in erroneous records.
3. The larvae of most *Agrodiaetus* species are unknown and those which are known are very similar morphologically. If larvae are collected in the field they need to be reared until the eclosure of the adult butterfly for identification purposes. Apart from some European species (BOLOGNESI 2000), *Agrodiaetus* larvae have almost never been reared successfully. The main reason is that almost all *Agrodiaetus* are monovoltine, overwinter as small larvae and occur in areas with a continental climate much different from the Central European climate where most lepidopterists reside. The foodplants are also difficult to cultivate.
4. The plant genera *Onobrychis* and *Hedysarum* are very rich in species and taxonomically they pose the same puzzle to the botanist as *Agrodiaetus* to the zoologist. Without the help of specialist botanists, most identifications of larval foodplants will be erroneous.

In contrast to many other genera of Lycaenidae which are associated with ants in a sometimes very specific way, *Agrodiaetus* caterpillars seem to be only tended unspecifically by ants (facultative myrmecophily, v. FIEDLER 1995c). However, hardly anything is known about ant associations in this subgenus. The only way to increase the poor knowledge on its life-history would be intensive field studies such as those carried out by DANTCHENKO (1997) on two Russian taxa. Unfortunately there are hardly any lepidopterists in the centre of *Agrodiaetus* distribution who could carry out such studies.

Scope and aims

In the course of this thesis the following issues and questions will be addressed:

Chapter 2 presents the results of the karyological studies and provides data for many taxa whose karyotype was unknown previously. It includes a synopsis of all available literature data, much of it published in many different small entomological journals which are difficult to access.

The molecular genetic approach in **Chapter 3** is the core of the thesis. Mitochondrial and nuclear DNA of the vast majority of *Agrodiaetus* species is analyzed by different methods (Maximum Parsimony, Bayesian, network) to infer the origins of and the phylogenetic relationships within *Agrodiaetus*. Results will be compared to current systematics which is mainly based on features of the adult phenotype. Here I will also address the question of hybridization in *Agrodiaetus*: Does it occur frequently causing extensive gene flow between different *Agrodiaetus* taxa? Another point of discussion are biogeographical issues: Where are the origins of *Agrodiaetus* and how old is its radiation? When was Europe colonized and how many times? Did *Agrodiaetus* recolonize Europe after the last glaciation or did they survive in South European refugia?

Chapter 4 aims to revise the systematics of *Agrodiaetus* on the basis of the molecular results, taking into account karyological data and morphology.

Chapter 1

The relevance of morphological features for the phylogeny of *Agrodiaetus* will be re-evaluated on the basis of the molecular phylogeny in **Chapter 5**: Is the white streak an autapomorphy of *Agrodiaetus*? Do the monomorphic brown *Agrodiaetus* form a monophyletic unit? Is the development of androconial patches correlated with the loss of iridescent coloration does it thus replace a visual sexual communication system with an olfactorial one or is it independent of wing coloration?

Chapter 6 discusses the karyological results in the light of the new phylogenetic framework: Do we find phylogenetical or biogeographical patterns in chromosome number variation? Is chromosomal evolution a directional process towards increasing numbers caused by fission or decreasing numbers by repeated fusion events? Are such events confined to certain clades? Can low and/or high chromosome numbers even have an adaptive value? Do chromosomal changes occur as byproducts of speciation or are they the cause of it? Do we even find indications that speciation occurred without a biogeographical barrier, and that chromosomal mutations provide sufficient reproductive isolation for new species to evolve in sympatry?

Chapter 2: New karyological results in *Agrodiaetus*

Introduction

A peculiarity of *Agrodiaetus* is the incredible variation in chromosome numbers ranging from 10 to 130 for the haploid set. Currently the chromosome numbers of about 65% of all *Agrodiaetus* species are known. The fundamental works were done in the 1950s and 60s by DE LESSE (1952, 1957, 1959a-f, 1960a-c, 1961a-c, 1962a-b, 1963a-c, 1964, 1966) and in recent years by LUKHTANOV (LUKHTANOV 1989, HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995, KANDUL & LUKHTANOV 1997, LUKHTANOV *et al.* 1997, 1998, LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002a-b), besides BROWN (1976b, 1977), BROWN & COUTSIS (1978), COUTSIS *et al.* (1999), LARSEN (1974, 1975), MUNGUIRA *et al.* (1995), OLIVIER *et al.* (1999a-b, 2000), TROIANO *et al.* (1979) and TROIANO & GIRIBALDI (1979). The current knowledge is best of species from Europe and Southwest Asia whereas the chromosome number of most Central Asian species (which represent less than 30% of the total number of species) is still unknown. The haploid chromosome numbers range from $n=10-11$ in *A. birunii* Eckweiler & ten Hagen, 1998¹ to $n=128-131$ in *A. shahrani* Skala, 2001. Compared to the modal value of $n=24$ in Lycaenidae (LORKOVIĆ 1990), which is only found in very few *Agrodiaetus* species (like *A. poseidonides* (Staudinger, 1886) and *A. turcicus* (Koçak, 1977)) these numbers represent either a reduction (less than half) or a multiplication (up to a quintuple) of the probably plesiomorph modal chromosome number of Lycaenidae. The only Lepidoptera species where even higher numbers are known are the closely related *Polyommatus dorylas* ($n=149-151$), *P. nivescens* ($n=190-191$) from Spain and finally *P. atlantica* ($n=221-223$) from Morocco which has the highest chromosome number known in Metazoa. The mechanism which leads to the change in chromosome numbers is unknown, but it seems most probable that low chromosome numbers are caused by fusion and high numbers by fission of chromosomes (LORKOVIĆ, 1990). This is also indicated by the striking reciprocal correlation between the number of chromosomes and their size. Polyploidy, which was recently suggested as a possible mechanism in some *Coleophora* species (LUKHTANOV & PUPLESIENE 1999), is extremely unlikely in *Agrodiaetus*.

Material and methods

Material available for karyological studies is listed in Appendix 2. There was a total of 1155 chromosome fixations available for study (976 *Agrodiaetus* and 179 other specimens of Lycaenidae). These were fixed in the field by placing the testes or the posterior two thirds of the abdomens of freshly killed butterflies into Eppendorf vials (0.5ml) with a freshly prepared mixture of 100% Ethanol and 100% Acetic Acid (3:1). The vials were kept in ice water during travel and later on stored in the lab at +7°C. Karyological preparations were made with squash techniques according to the protocols in OLIVIER *et al.* (2000) or LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a) and carried out in cooperation with Dr. Jurate De Prins (Antwerpen), Karen Meusemann (Bonn) and Dr. Vladimir Lukhtanov (St. Petersburg). Digital images of preparations were obtained with an Olympus DP-50 digital camera attached to a Leica Aristoplan microscope using the software package "Analysis". The number of chromosomes was counted and peculiarities of the karyotype were recorded. A total of 624 preparations were made (586 *Agrodiaetus* and 38 other species of Lycaenidae).

¹ The even lower numbers of $n=8-11$ recorded for *A. nephoiptamenos* (Brown & Coutsis, 1978) have turned out to be erroneous (J. DE PRINS, pers. comm.) like those for *A. aroaniensis* (Brown, 1976), v. COUTSIS *et al.* (1999).

Results

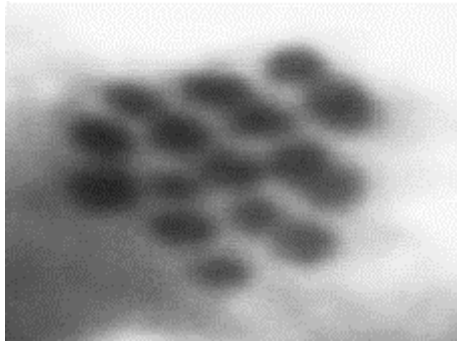
Meiotic cells with countable chromosome numbers were found in 282 preparations (45%) and chromosome counts are given in Appendix 1. The karyotype of many species was previously unknown (see discussion). A selection of karyotype photos of such species and of those specimens which are of special scientific interest are presented here (Tab. 1; Figs. 2-27).

Tab. 1. List of figured karyotypes

<i>Species</i>	Chromosome number	Figure	Specimen codes*
<i>Agrodiaetus actis</i>	n=17	2	MW98166
<i>Agrodiaetus ainsae</i>	n=ca 108	3	MW01004
<i>Agrodiaetus birunii</i>	n=10-11	4	MW00267
<i>Agrodiaetus caeruleus</i>	n=20	5	MW00335
<i>Agrodiaetus dizinensis</i>	n=17	6 & 7	MW00539
<i>Agrodiaetus ernesti</i>	n=18	8	MW98097
<i>Agrodiaetus erschoffii</i>	n=13-14	9	MW00393
<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>	n=27	11	WE02671
<i>Agrodiaetus gorbunovi</i>	n=20	10	MW00129
<i>Agrodiaetus iphicarmon</i>	n=29	12	MW98104
<i>Agrodiaetus iphigenia</i>	n=15	13	MW98106
<i>Agrodiaetus (damocles) kanduli</i>	n=25	14	MW99465
<i>Agrodiaetus karindus</i>	n=68	15	WE02611
<i>Agrodiaetus klausschuriani</i>	n=56	16	MW00262
<i>Agrodiaetus lycius</i>	n=22	17	MW98069
<i>Agrodiaetus mofidii sorkhensis</i>	n=ca 45	27	WE02453
<i>Agrodiaetus peilei</i>	n=39	18	WE02593
<i>Agrodiaetus pierceae</i>	n=22	19	MW99416
<i>Agrodiaetus phyllis</i>	n=82-86	20	MW00348
<i>Agrodiaetus posthumus</i>	n=ca 85	21	MW00347
<i>Agrodiaetus pseudoxerxes</i>	n=15	22	MW00330
<i>Agrodiaetus sertavulensis</i>	n=20	25	MW98305
<i>Agrodiaetus valiabadi</i>	n=23 (2n=46)	23 & 24	MW00498
<i>Agrodiaetus zarathustra</i>	n=ca.22	26	WE02531

* Specimen codes refer to those used in Appendix 2.

Karyotype photographs of *Agrodiaetus*



▲ *Fig. 2. A. actis*, n=17
(MW98166)

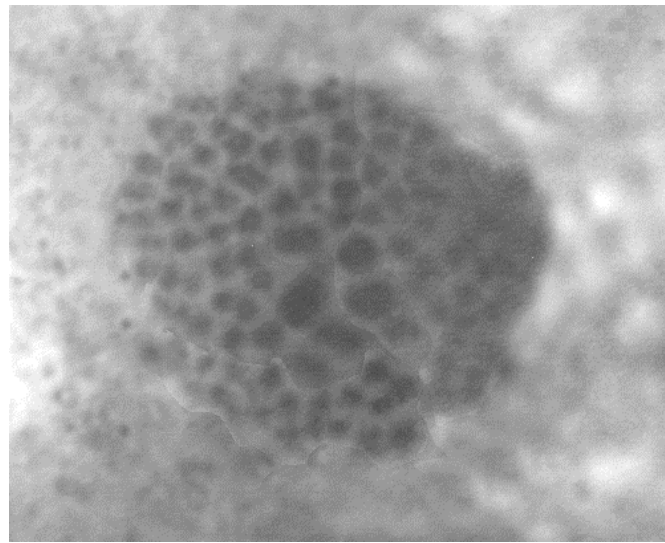
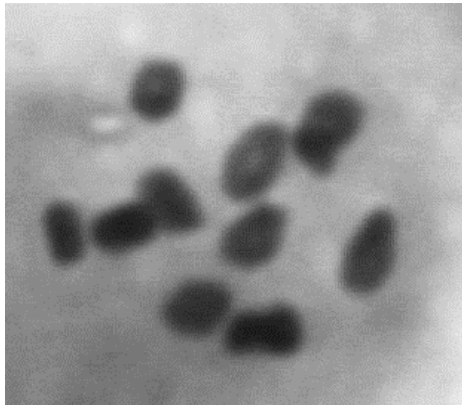
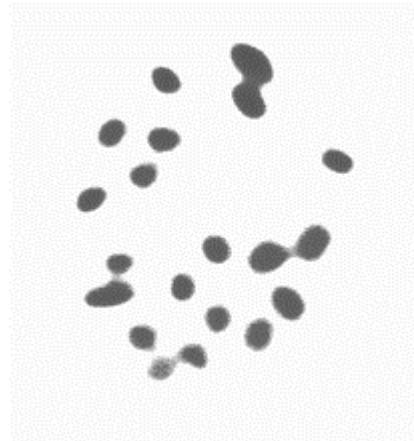


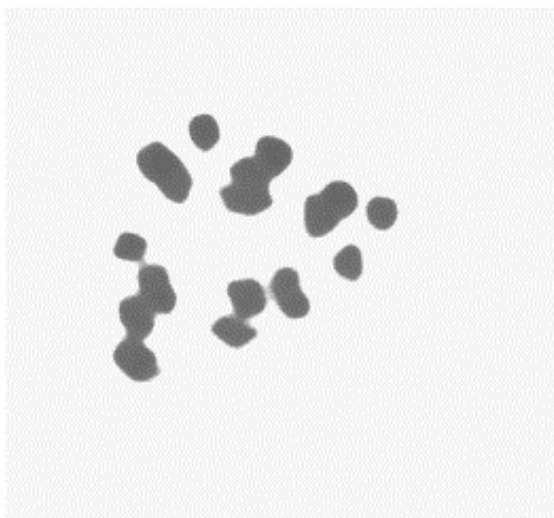
Fig. 3 ▶
Agrodiaetus ainsae, n=ca 108
(MW01004)



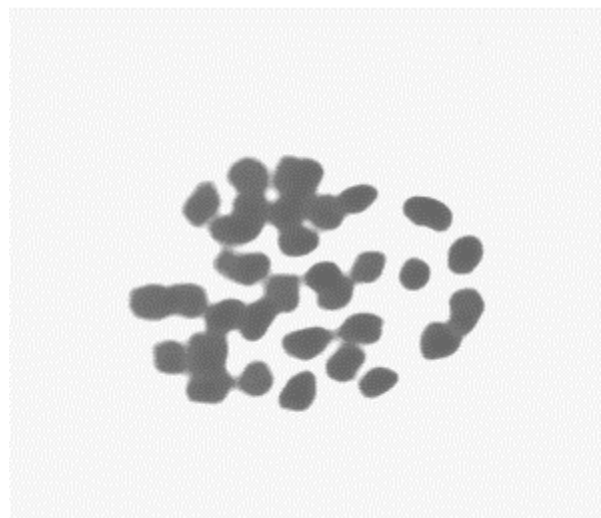
▲ *Fig. 4. Agrodiaetus birunii*, n=10
(MW00267)



▲ *Fig. 5. Agrodiaetus caeruleus*
n=20 (MW00335)



▲ *Fig. 6. Agrodiaetus dizinensis*, n=17
(MW00539)



▲ *Fig. 7. Agrodiaetus dizinensis*, 2n=34
(MW00539)



▲ **Fig. 8.** *Agrodiaetus ernesti*, n=18
(MW98097)

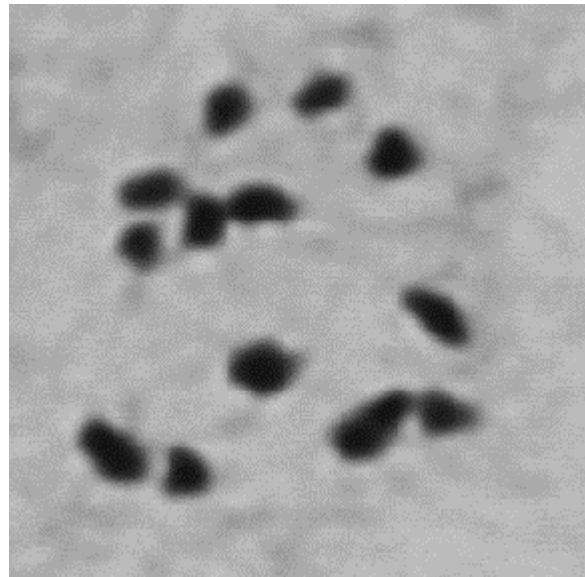
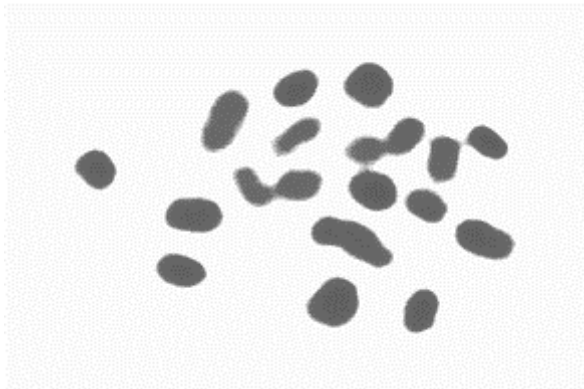


Fig. 9 ▶
Agrodiaetus erschoffii
n=13-14 (MW00393)



▲ **Fig. 10.** *Agrodiaetus gorbunovi*, n=20
(MW00129)

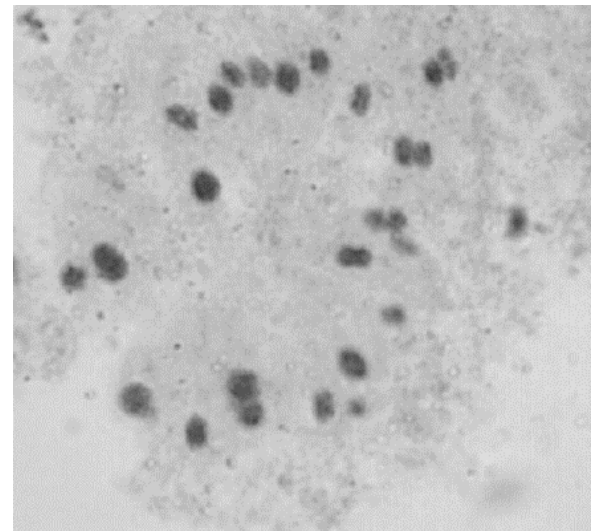
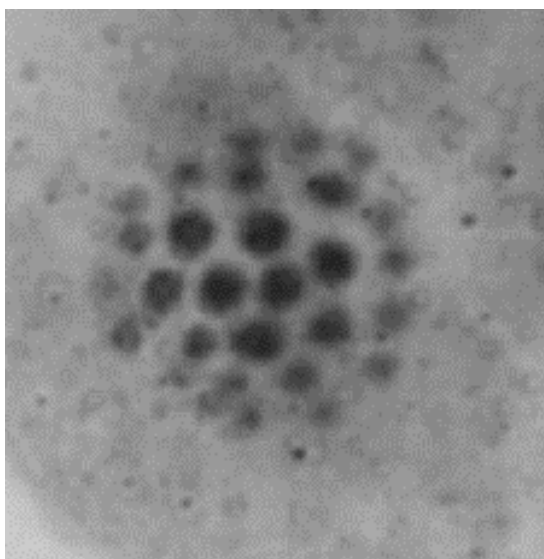
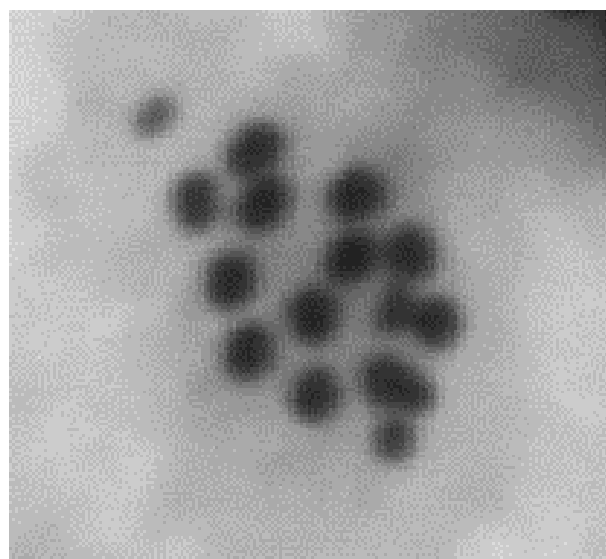


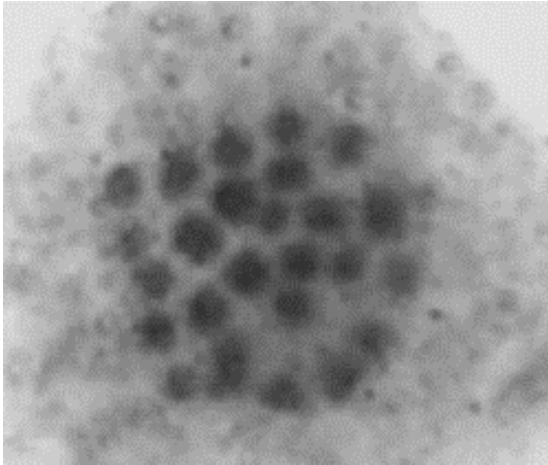
Fig. 11 ▶
Agrodiaetus femininoides, n=27 (WE02671)



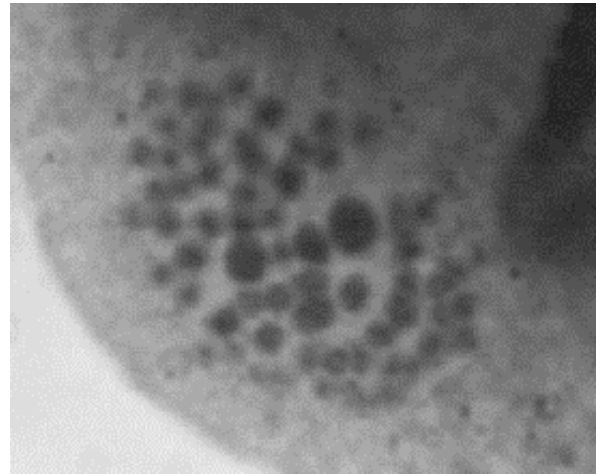
▲ **Fig. 12.** *Agrodiaetus iphicarmon*, n=29
(MW98104)



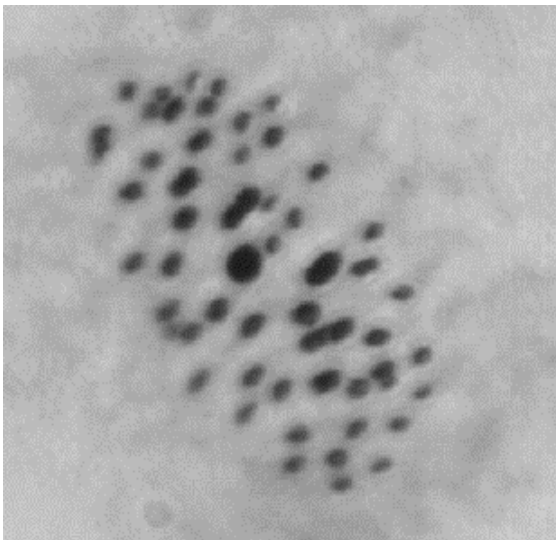
▲ **Fig. 13.** *Agrodiaetus iphigenia*, n=15
(MW98106)



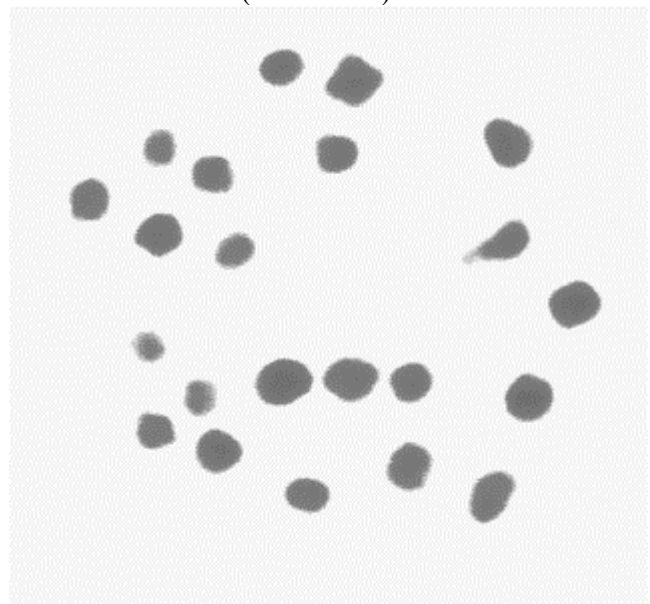
▲ *Fig. 14. Agrodiaetus (damocles) kanduli*
n=25 (MW99465)



▲ *Fig. 15. Agrodiaetus karindus*, n=68
(WE02611)



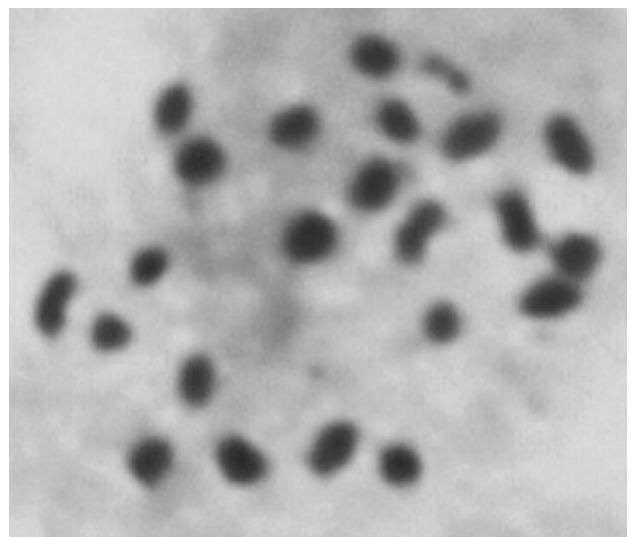
▲ *Fig. 16. Agrodiaetus klausschuriani*
n=56 (MW00262)



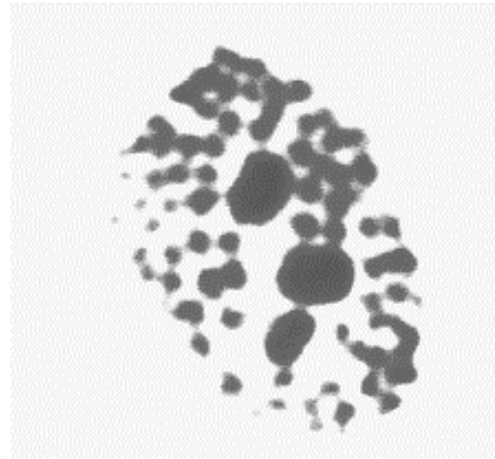
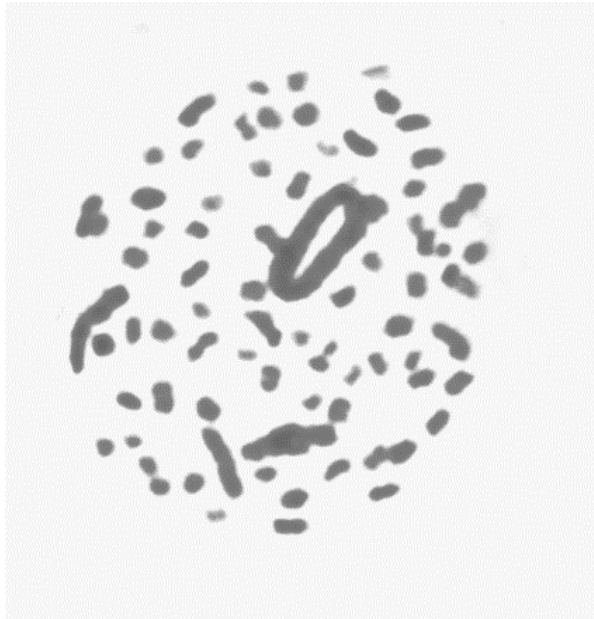
▲ *Fig. 17. Agrodiaetus lycius*
n=22 (MW98069)



▲ *Fig. 18. A. peilei*, n=39 (WE02593)

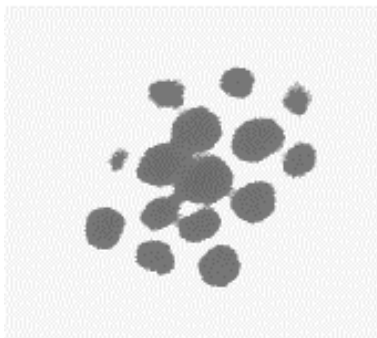


▲ *Fig. 19. A. pierceae*, n=22
(MW99416)

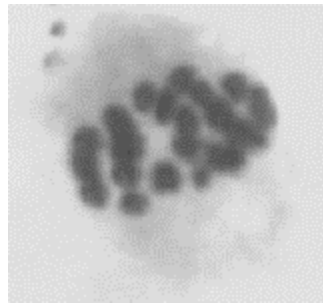


▲ *Fig. 20. A. posthumus*, n= ca. 85 (MW00347)

▼ *Fig. 21. A. phyllis*, n=82-86 (MW00348)



▲ *Fig. 22. A. pseudoxerxes* n=15 (MW00330)



▲ *Fig. 23. A. valiabadi* n=23 (MW00498)

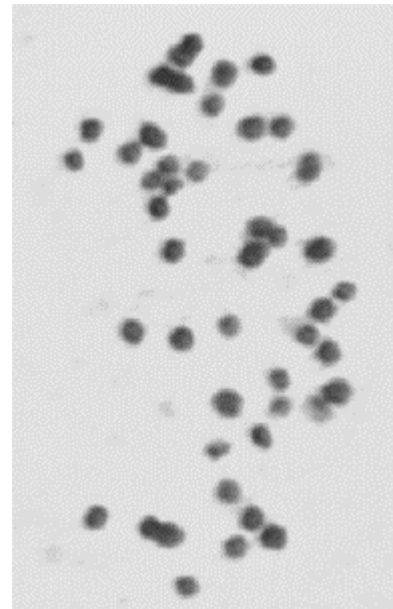
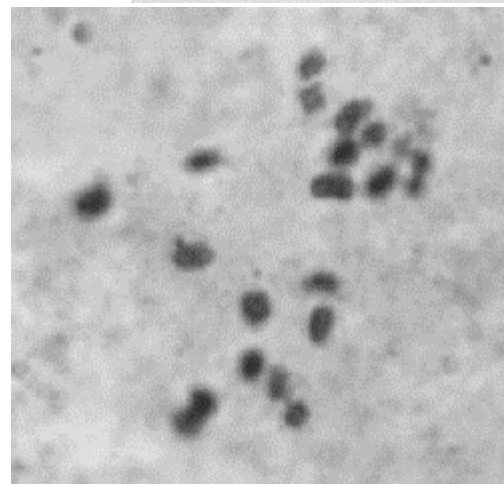


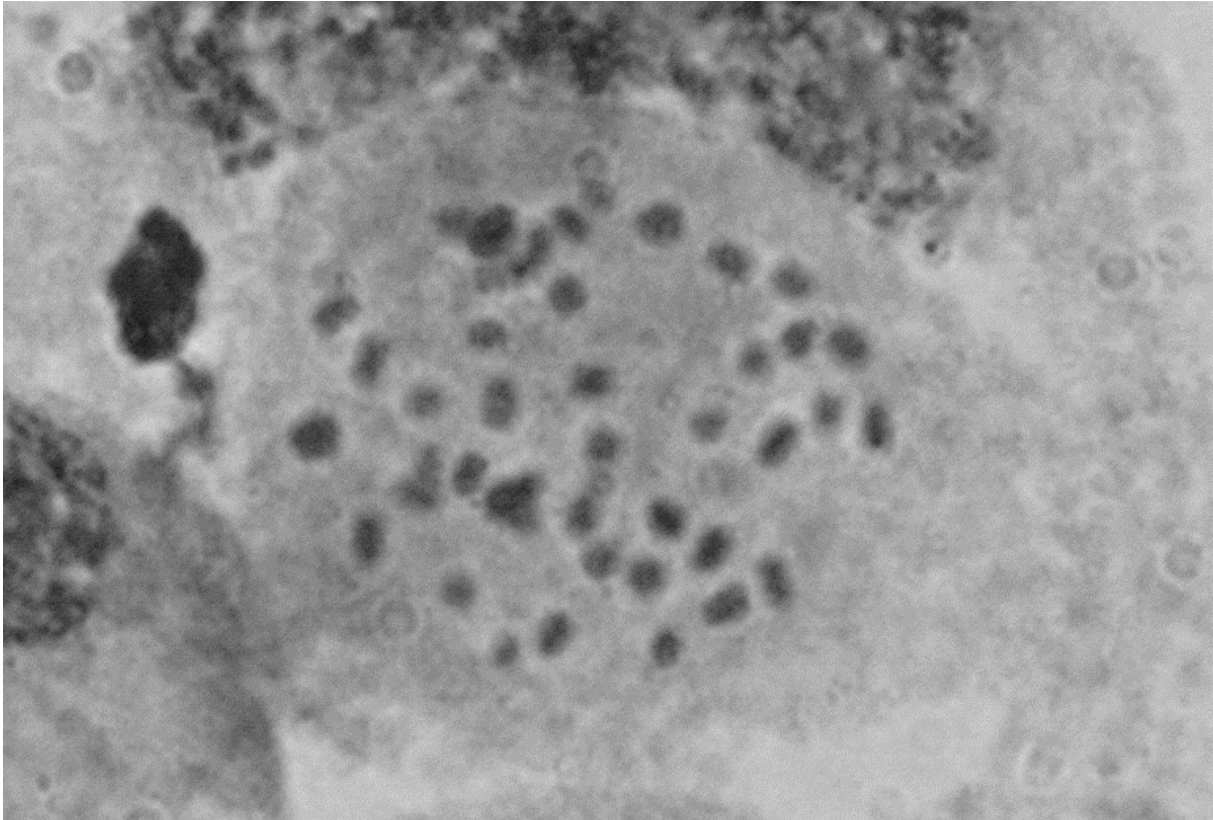
Fig. 24 ▶
Agrodiaetus valiabadi
2n=46 (MW00498)



▲ *Fig. 25. Agrodiaetus sertavulensis* n=20 (MW98305)



▲ *Fig. 26. Agrodiaetus zarathustra* n=ca 22 (WE02531)



▲ Fig. 27. *Agrodiaetus mofidii sorkhensis*, n=ca 45 (WE02453)

The following list includes all species level taxa of *Agrodiaetus* which are included in the molecular study, even if no own karyological data are available. This list summarizes the current knowledge on their karyotypes. At this stage I adopt a splitter's attitude and consider any taxon which might represent a separate species, whether based on different morphology or karyology and including allopatric taxa which might only represent subspecies of another taxon. An evaluation of their status will be done later in the course of this thesis, taking into account the results of the molecular genetic studies.

Overview of karyotypes in the subgenus *Agrodiaetus* Hübner, 1822

admetus-group (grouping according to ECKWEILER & HÄUSER, 1997)

This is a group of sexually monomorph brown *Agrodiaetus* taxa which are often difficult or even impossible to identify without the knowledge of their karyotypes.

admetus (Esper, [1783])

This species which is distributed from Hungary (type locality) to Siberia is one of the few exceptions and is easy to identify. A haploid chromosome number of n=80 is known from populations in Bulgaria, Western Anatolia and Armenia, and slightly lower numbers (n=77-79) from Eastern Anatolia (DE LESSE 1960b; LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002a). One chromosome is larger and the others are gradually decreasing in size. We can confirm this karyotype with a chromosome number of ca. n=78-80 from three preparations from Antalya and Adana Province (Turkey), the two smallest chromosomes being minute in size.

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ripartii (Freyer, 1830)

This species is known to have a constant chromosome number of $n=90$ throughout its vast range. Chromosome counts are known from Northern Spain, France (close to the type locality Digne), Greece, Turkey and Kazakhstan (DE LESSE 1960a, 1960b, 1961b, 1961c; LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002a, 2002b; COUTSIS *et al.* 1999). There is one large and one medium sized chromosome while the others are all of similar small size. We were not able to determine the exact chromosome number in any specimen but counts around $n=90$ were obtained from populations in Spain (Burgos) and Turkey (Isparta, Adana, Artvin, Erzincan & Van). DE LESSE (1960b) remarks that most specimens from Turkey (although fresh) only had atypical divisions. We had the same problem and found typical divisions only in one fifth of the 17 preparations from Turkey.

fabressei (Oberthür, 1910)

According to DE LESSE (1960a, 1960b, 1961b) and MUNGUIRA *et al.* (1995) this Spanish taxon which replaces *ripartii* in Castile has the same chromosome number as *ripartii* ($n=90$) but a different number of large chromosomes, two large and two medium ones according to the first author, but three “macrochromosomes” according to the second author team. The metaphases in our preparations were not clear enough to establish the exact number of chromosomes or “macrochromosomes” but in cases of species with chromosomes gradually decreasing in size it is hardly possible to state a certain number of macrochromosomes. This is especially true for squash preparations (as done by MUNGUIRA (l.c.) and us), because the size depends also on how chromosomes were spread when pressing the cover slide. DE LESSE (1961d) found a contact zone of *fabressei* and *ripartii* in Teruel but both taxa have not been found sympatrically (DE LESSE 1968; MUNGUIRA *et al.* 1995).

humedasae (Toso & Baletto, 1976)

This endemic of Aosta valley (Italy) has a chromosome number of $n=38$ (TROIANO *et al.* 1979). We counted approximately the same number of chromosomes.

aroaniensis (Brown, 1976)

The chromosome number of this Greek taxon is $n=48$ (COUTSIS *et al.* 1999), not 15-16 as recorded by BROWN (1976b). No fixations were available to us.

nephoiptamenos (Brown & Coutsis, 1978)

The chromosome number of this Greek taxon was recorded as $n=8-11$ (BROWN & COUTSIS 1978), which would constitute the lowest number in *Agrodiaetus*, but according to DE PRINS (pers. comm.), the species has a very high chromosome number, possibly $n=90$ as in *ripartii*. No fixations were available to us.

alcestis (Zerny, 1932)

With $n=19-21$, this taxon has the lowest number of chromosomes of all brown *Agrodiaetus* (DE LESSE 1960A, 1960B; LARSEN 1975; LUKHTANOV *et al.* 1998; LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002B). A haploid number of $n=19$ was found in Iran and Southeast Turkey, $n=20(-21)$ in other Turkish provinces and Lebanon. Our results from Turkey and Iran confirm these results. The ssp. *karacetinae* Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002 has been described recently from Dez valley (Hakkari) and Iran for the populations with a karyotype of $n=19$ chromosomes.

demavendi (Pfeiffer, 1938)

Variable chromosome counts of $n=66-76$ are known for this monomorphic *Agrodiaetus* species from various provinces in Iran, Turkey and Armenia (DE LESSE 1960A, 1960B;

LUKHTANOV *et al.* 1998; LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002A) and our results from East Turkey and Northwest Iran fall within this range. DE LESSE (1960b) also notes the higher number of larger chromosomes (two large and several medium ones) in comparison with *ripartii* with only one large and one medium-sized chromosome. From the excellent photographs of LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002) it is apparent that the chromosomes of *demavendi* gradually decrease in size. Populations from Kopet Dagh (Iran) with an even higher chromosome number of $n=84$ (DE LESSE 1963a) have been separated as *khorsanensis* (Carbonell, 2001). Our material from Tehran (Samqabad) is referable by external features to the newly described taxon *ahmadi* (Carbonell, 2001) from Zanzan and some specimens from Azarbayjan-e Sharqi are similar to the newly described taxon *urmiaensis* (Schurian & ten Hagen, 2003) from Urmia Lake (Northwest Iran). Although the ranges of *demavendi* and *ripartii* overlap in Eastern Anatolia a sympatric occurrence of these two taxa, verified karyologically, is not known.

interjectus (de Lesse, 1960)

This taxon from Eastern Turkey has been described only on the basis of its karyotype ($n=29-32$) and subsequent authors have doubted its status as a distinct species (HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995; ECKWEILER & HÄUSER 1997). According to DE LESSE (1960b) it occurs sympatrically with *alcestis* and *demavendi* near Pertek. We were able to find a specimen close to the type locality near Erzincan which turned out to have $n=31$, confirming the results of DE LESSE (1960b).

dantchenkoi Lukhtanov & Wiemers, 2003

This is a newly discovered brown *Agrodiaetus* species discovered in Van (Southeast Turkey) with a chromosome number of $n=40-42$ (LUKHTANOV, WIEMERS & MEUSEMANN, in print). Specimens MW99274, MW99319 and MW99320 constitute paratypes. Externally and genetically this taxon is similar to *eriwanensis* (Forster, 1960) from Armenia, which has a chromosome number of $n=28-35$ (LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO, 2002a).

valiabadi (Rose & Schurian, 1977)

The karyotype of this local taxon from valleys of Northern Elburs (Iran) was previously unknown. We were able to establish the chromosome number as $n=23$.

***dolus*-group**

mithridates (Staudinger, 1878)

Variable chromosome numbers of $n=21-27$ have been recorded from different parts of its range in Turkey (DE LESSE 1960a, 1960b). Our result of $n=23$ from Malatya corresponds exactly with the result of DE LESSE (1960b) from the same place.

peilei Bethune-Baker, 1921

The chromosome number of this peculiar golden brown *Agrodiaetus* from Lorestan (Iran) was unknown previously. We were able to determine it from three specimens as $n=39$.

antidolus (Rebel, 1901)

This is the first of a group of four apparently closely related allopatric species which is known from Eastern Turkey and has a chromosome number of $n=40-41$ with chromosomes gradually decreasing in size (DE LESSE 1961b; HESSELBARTH *et al.*, 1995; LUKHTANOV *et al.* 1998). The taxon has been described from Kazikoparan (İğdır Prov.) and chromosome counts are known from Pertek (Tunceli), Çatak (Van) and Bagishli (Hakkari). We tried to find the species at the

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type locality without success but we can confirm the chromosome results for four populations from the province of Hakkari.

kurdistanicus (Forster, 1961)

Apparently this species is indistinguishable from the former taxon by external features, but its chromosome number is higher, $n=61$ was recorded from Görentach Köyu N of Van (DE LESSE (1960a) and $n=ca. 57-62$ from Çatak (Van Province) by DE LESSE (1960a) & LUKHTANOV *et al.* (1998). Interestingly the latter authors also found one specimen with *antidolus* karyotype at Çatak. We obtained similar chromosome counts from Çatak and Ereğ Dağı (Van Province), with one precise result from Çatak ($n=62$). Ereğ Dağı is the type locality of *kurdistanicus*. Although we did not obtain precise counts from this locality we can confirm that the karyotype with high chromosome number occurs at the type locality. This is important for the stability of the name *kurdistanicus* because *antidolus* populations with low chromosome number karyotype occur in close proximity.

morgani (Le Cerf, 1909)

The chromosome number of this taxon from Iranian Kordestan was determined as $n=25-26$ by DE LESSE (1961b) from a population near Sanandaj. Our result ($n=27$ from Saqqez) is very close to this figure.

femininoides (Eckweiler, 1987)

The chromosome number of this darkest member of the *antidolus* species group from Northwest Iran was unknown until now. We were able to determine its chromosome number from two populations in Zanzan and Ardabil with $n=27$ to be the same as in *morgani*.

sennanensis (De Lesse, 1959)

The chromosome number of this taxon from Iranian Kordestan which was described as a subspecies of *hopfferi* was established from the type series (including the holotype from Hamakasi, Sanandaj) as $n=28-30$ (DE LESSE 1959c). No fixations were available to us.

menalcas (Freyer, [1837])

The chromosome number of this Turkish taxon was recorded to be stable with $n=85$ in several populations throughout Turkey (DE LESSE 1960a, 1961a). Our results (the first ones from Fethiye and Van Province) confirm these results and we can also confirm that two of these chromosomes are much larger than the other ones (“macrochromosomes”).

dolus (Hübner, [1823])

We did not have material from Southern France where DE LESSE (1960a, 1961a, 1962b) recorded a chromosome number of $n=123-125$, the second highest number known in *Agrodiaetus*, but the following two Spanish taxa are very closely related. It should be noted that the type locality of *dolus* is unknown and could be Southern France (as often suggested), Italy or Spain.

ainsae (Forster, 1961)

This taxon represents *dolus* in Northern Spain and was separated from it because of its lower chromosome number of $n=108-110$ (DE LESSE 1962b; MUNGUIRA *et al.* 1995). We can confirm this chromosome number. According to MUNGUIRA *et al.* (1995) *ainsae* has two “macrochromosomes” compared to six in *fulgens* which is the reason to consider these allopatric taxa distinct species. This number is based on a single specimen from Burgos of which the number of chromosomes could not be established due to the poor quality of the preparation and probably for this reason it is also not figured. We obtained good metaphase

plates of two specimens from Illarduya (Alava) which display 108 chromosomes gradually decreasing in size, about six of them could be called “macrochromosomes” according to MUNGUIRA *et al.* (1995). DE LESSE (1962b) described a new subspecies (*A. dolus pseudovirgilia*) from Burgos, only based on the small wing size and slight differences in coloration.

fulgens (de Sagarra, 1925)

This taxon from Catalonia was separated by MUNGUIRA *et al.* (1995) from *ainsae* due to the higher number of “macrochromosomes” (six compared to two in *ainsae*) while the total number of chromosomes was found to be very similar ($n=103$, judged from three specimens). As is shown in the previous paragraph (under *ainsae*) this difference in “macrochromosomes” does not really exist. It should also be noted that a precise count of such high chromosome numbers and the identification of an exact number of macrochromosomes which gradually decrease in size is hardly possible when using the squash technique. DE LESSE (1966) already mentioned that (also with his technique) higher numbers of good metaphase plates are necessary to establish the exact chromosome number in species with such a high number of chromosomes. This taxon cannot be separated from *ainsae* by external characters either. We did not get precise counts from our metaphase plates because some chromosomes seem to overlap but the chromosome number of *fulgens* must be between $n=100$ and $n=110$.

dama-group

dama (Staudinger, 1892)

This South Anatolian species has only been found in a few localities in Malatya, Maraş and Mardin Province (Turkey). DE LESSE (1959f) described its karyotype from Kahramanmaraş and OLIVIER *et al.* (1999b) confirmed his results from the type locality Malatya. It has an asymmetric karyotype with $n=41$ chromosomes, about eleven of them are large, gradually decreasing in size, the others medium-sized.

hamadanensis (de Lesse, 1959)

The chromosome number of this Iranian taxon was found by DE LESSE (1959a) to be $n=21-22$ in two populations from the type locality (Araj Pass) and from Sanandaj (Kordestan). We can confirm these results for two populations from Tehran province and a population from Ardabil (Azarbayjan-e Sharqi Province).

karindus (Riley, 1921)

The karyotype of this Iranian taxon was previously unknown and we were able to determine the chromosome number as $n=66-68$ for two specimens from Saqqez (Kordestan). This taxon has been treated as a subspecies of *dama* (Staudinger, 1892) which is only known from Malatya (Turkey), but the latter has a chromosome number of $n=41-42$ (DE LESSE 1959f; OLIVIER *et al.* 1999).

theresiae Schurian, van Oorschot & van den Brink, 1992

The karyotype of this taxon which was described from Saimbeyli in Adana Province (Turkey) was recorded as $n=41-42$ (HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995; KANDUL & LUKHTANOV 1997), but the material came from another population near Taşkent (Konya Province). OLIVIER *et al.* (1999) proved with our material (specimens MW98240, MW98241, MW98243) that the chromosome number of true *theresiae* is $n=63$. The population from Taşkent was described accordingly as the following new species.

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guezelmavi Olivier, Puplesiene, van der Poorten, De Prins & Wiemers, 1999

Separated from *theresia* on the basis of its karyotype which is $n=41-42$ (KANDUL & LUKHTANOV 1997; OLIVIER *et al.* 1999) and only known from its type locality (Taşkent, Konya Prov., Turkey). Our material confirms these results. Externally this taxon cannot be separated from the allopatric *theresia*.

***damon*-group**

hopfferi (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])

For this Anatolian species a stable chromosome number of $n=15$ was recorded by DE LESSE (1959c, 1959f, 1960a) and LUKHTANOV *et al.* (1998) from different Turkish Provinces. We can confirm these results for Malatya, Van and Hakkari Province.

lycius (Carbonell, 1996)

This recently discovered species was only known from the type locality (Elmalı in Antalya Province, Turkey) until a further population was discovered on the Turkey expedition 1998 near Güneykent (Isparta Province). Its haploid chromosome number was only approximately determined by CARBONELL (1996) as ca. 20-25. We can specify this number more precisely for three specimens from the type locality with $n=21-22$.

poseidon (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])

DE LESSE (1963c) recorded different chromosome numbers from different localities: $n=19$ (Pozantı, Adana Prov.), $n=20$ (Kahramanmaraş) and $n=21-22$ (Amasya). KANDUL & LUKHTANOV (1997) recorded $n=19$ from Yusufeli (Artvin) and OLIVIER *et al.* (1999) $n=20$ from Malatya. We also obtained different results for populations from Zelve (Nevşehir) with $n=20-21$ and from Gökpınar (Sivas) with $n=19$. A clear geographical pattern does not emerge from these results. In one population from Ağrı DE LESSE (1963c) found a much higher chromosome number ($n=24-26$) but did not describe it as a new taxon. Only recently it was named as the following new karyospecies:

putnami (Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 2002)

This taxon was separated from *poseidon* and described as a new species because of its different karyotype. The holotype from Kayabaşı (Prov. Erzurum) had a haploid chromosome number of $n=26$ and 4 males from Ağrı (2.VIII.1958, De Lesse leg., $n=24-27$) were included in the type series. We checked material from Ağrı and found $n=25$ in one specimen, thus specifying the results of DE LESSE (1963c). In another specimen from Yusufeli (Artvin) the chromosome number could be only approximately established as $n=23-25$. This specimen was attributed to *putnami* by LUKHTANOV (pers. comm.). If this is correct, both the karyospecies *putnami* and *poseidon* would occur in sympatry at Yusufeli, but in the author's opinion the plates are not clear enough to rule out a lower number of only $n=21$ chromosomes as found in *poseidon*.

damocles (Herrich-Schäffer, [1844])

Until recently, this species was only known from the South Ural Mts. (ssp. *damocles* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1844]), the Crimean Peninsula (ssp. *krymaeus* (Sheljuzhko, 1928) with $n=25-27$ according to KANDUL & LUKHTANOV (1997)) and the Volga river (ssp. *rossicus* Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1993) with $n=24-26$ according to LUKHTANOV *et al.* 1997). LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002b) recorded this species for the first time from Turkey and described it as a new subspecies of *damocles*:

kanduli (Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 2002)

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *damocles* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1844]). The chromosome number of the holotype from Yildiz (Erzincan, Turkey) was determined as $n=25$. Three other males from the same locality were included in the type series but without karyological data. Specimens with similar phenotype have been found before in Eastern Turkey but were assigned to *wagneri* (HESSELBARTH *et al.*, 1995). We found one specimen (MW99465) near Çatak (Van Province) which resembles this taxon closely in its phenotype and which turned out to have the same karyotype ($n=25$). It was assigned to *damocles* by LUKHTANOV (pers. comm.).

caeruleus (Staudinger, 1871)

The karyotype of this species was unknown until now. We were able to determine a haploid chromosome number of $n=20$ from two specimens of both type localities, Schakuh and Hajiabad (Prov. Golestan, Iran).

transcaspicus (Heyne, [1895])

A haploid chromosome number of $n=52-53$ has been recorded by DE LESSE (1963a, 1963c) for this species from Kopet Dagh. The following six taxa are very similar to it in phenotype but have very different chromosome numbers:

elbursicus (Forster, 1956)

DE LESSE (1963c) checked material from the type locality of this taxon at Kendevan Pass (Elburs, Iran) and recorded a haploid chromosome number of $n=16-17$. Our results from four populations around Kendevan Pass ($n=16-18$) confirm these results. We also obtained a result of one specimen similar to *elbursicus* from Zanjan with $n=18$. A slightly higher chromosome number of $n=19-20$ was found by DE LESSE (1963c) in populations from the Eastern Elburs Mts. from Āb Ali (Demavend) and Firuzkuh.

zapvadi (Carbonell, 1993)

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *elbursicus* from Güzelsu (Van Province, Turkey) with a haploid chromosome number of $n=18-19$ (DE LESSE 1963c). LUKHTANOV *et al.* (1998) recorded a chromosome number of $n=17-18$ from the type locality and we can confirm a number of $n=18-19$ for the same locality. HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) synonymized this taxon with *elbursicus*.

ninae (Forster, 1956)

The karyotype of this taxon was recorded to be $n=34$ in Armenia near the type locality (Daralagez Mts.) by LUKHTANOV (1989) and LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a) and $n=33-37$ in Northeast Turkey (Doğubayazıt, Ararat, Ağrı) by DE LESSE (1963c). Chromosomes are gradually decreasing in size. Our result of a specimen from Ağrı ($n=34$) confirms these figures.

turcicola (Koçak, 1977)

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *transcaspicus* from Van (Turkey). Its phenotype seems to be indistinguishable from the allopatric *ninae* but its chromosome number is $n=(19-20)$ (DE LESSE 1960a, 1963c; LUKHTANOV *et al.* 1998). Our results confirm a chromosome number of $n=20$ for three populations in Van Province but one specimen from Çatak had a higher number ($n=22$) which is the same as in the closely related *aserbaidshanus* (Forster, 1956) from Azarbaijan. Sympatric occurrence with *zapvadi* has been reported from many locations in Van Province, and at one of them (Güzelsu)

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LUKHTANOV *et al.* (1998) reported a chromosome number of $n=19-20$ compared to $n=17-18$ for *zapvadi* at the same location.

huberti (Carbonell, 1993)

This species was separated from *ninae* based on slight differences in phenotype while the karyotype is hardly different. A chromosome number of $n=33-34$ was recorded by DE LESSE (1963c) from the type locality at Ağrı and LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a) recorded $n=35-37$ for Armenia. We obtained chromosome counts of $n=33-36$ from populations in Northeast Turkey (Artvin, Kars & Bayburt Provinces).

pierceae (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)

LUKHTANOV *et al.* (1998) discovered that *huberti* from Güzeldere Geçidi (Van Prov.) has a divergent karyotype with $n=22$ and therefore it was described as a distinct species four years later. We obtained chromosome counts of $n=ca.22$ also from Çatak (Van Prov.) and Dez valley (Hakkari).

carmon (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])

DE LESSE (1960a, 1963b) investigated material of this Anatolian species from the type locality (Amasya) and from Gümüşhane and Kayseri and found a haploid chromosome number of $n=81-82$. One chromosome is much larger than all the other ones. We obtained only an approximate result from Artvin Province which is similar ($n \geq 79$) while two specimens from Antalya Province gave no results at all.

schuriani (Rose, 1978)

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *carmon* from Nevşehir but sunk into synonymy by HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995). We found a specimen at Gezbeli Geçidi (Kayseri) which might represent this taxon and the chromosome number was only approximately identified as $n=75-80$ which does not exclude the possibility that the true number is $n=81-82$ as established by DE LESSE (1963b) from Kayseri.

surakovi Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *carmon* from Azarbaijan but later raised to species status because of its different karyotype with $n=50$ recorded from three Armenian populations. The chromosomes gradually decrease in size (LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002a). LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002b) recorded this species also from Turkey and named it as a different subspecies:

sekercioglu (Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 2002)

Described from Çatak (Van Province, Turkey) as a subspecies of *surakovi* with the same chromosome number of $n=50$ (LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002b). We obtained only an approximate chromosome count from one specimen collected near the type locality which is close to that figure.

pseudoxerxes (Forster, 1956)

This species was described as a subspecies of *carmon* from Schakuh in Eastern Elburs Mts. (Iran) and at the same time *kendevani* (Forster, 1956) was described as another subspecies of *carmon* from Kendevan Pass in Central Elburs Mts. (Iran). DE LESSE (1962a) ruled out conspecificity of both taxa (as recently suggested again by ECKWEILER & HÄUSER 1997) because he found both taxa sympatric at Kendevan pass and treats *pseudoxerxes* as a subspecies of *altivagans*. He established a chromosome number of $n=16$ for *pseudoxerxes* from Kendevan Pass. The chromosome number of populations from East Elburs was

unknown until now. We were able to determine a haploid chromosome number of $n=15$ in a specimen from the type locality Schakuh.

dizinensis (Schurian, 1982)

The karyotype of this species was unknown until now. We found a haploid chromosome number of $n=17$ in a specimen from the type locality Dizin (Tehran, Iran), the only known locality of this species.

cyaneus (Staudinger, 1899)

Variable chromosome numbers of $n=16-20$ were found in different populations from Iran, Azarbaijan, Armenia and Turkey (Van Province) (DE LESSE 1960a, 1963b; LUKHTANOV *et al.* 1998; LUKHTANOV 1989; LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a)). Our results from Van Province ($n=18$) and Kars Province ($n=17$) fall within this range. Several subspecies of *cyaneus* have been described from Iran which are sometimes treated as distinct species (ssp. *xerxes* (Staudinger, 1899) from Elburs Mts., ssp. *paracyaneus* (De Lesse, 1963) from Hamadan, ssp. *damalis* (Riley, 1921) from Karind Gorge (Zagros Mts.), ssp. *fredi* Eckweiler, 1997 from Fars and ssp. *kermansis* (De Lesse, 1962) from Kerman).

merhaba De Prins, van der Poorten, Borie, Oorschot, Riemis & Coenen, 1991

This species is only known from its type locality at Yusufeli (Artvin Province). Its chromosome number is $n=16-17$ (LUKHTANOV *et al.* 1998) and this figure can be confirmed by our data.

zarathustra Eckweiler, 1997

The karyotype of this species from Dorud (Lorestan, Iran) was unknown until now. According to our results, it has a haploid chromosome number of $n=ca\ 22$.

actis (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])

OLIVIER (2000a) discovered the syntypes of this species and designated a lectotype from Tokat. This was important because the type locality of this taxon was very imprecisely stated as "Kleinasien" (= Asia minor) in its original description. Several recent authors including HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) and ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997) treated a different taxon under the name *actis* (see under *sigberti*). The chromosome number of *actis* from the type locality or surroundings is unknown and the expedition to Central Turkey in 1998 did not succeed in finding this species near Tokat or Amasya. The closest population we found was near Gürün (Sivas Province) of which we established a haploid chromosome number of $n=17$ from two specimens. This came as a surprise because only much higher chromosome numbers ($n=24-34$) are known from phenotypically similar populations in other parts of Turkey, all of them more distant from Tokat. These populations are provisionally treated under the following name:

firdussii (Forster, 1956)

An extraordinary variation of chromosome numbers ($n=21-34$) has been recorded for this taxon and several authors suggested that it consists of different species, but there is no clear geographical pattern and populations with different karyotypes have no distinctive phenotypic features. The chromosome number of this species from the type locality Schakuh (East Elburs Mts., Iran) is unknown, but DE LESSE (1960a, 1962a) obtained counts of relatively high numbers ($n=31-34$) from Demavend (East Elburs). He recorded similar chromosome numbers also from Kop Dağı in Turkey ($n=30-32$), but in another location just 80km to the west (25 km N Erzincan) he obtained chromosome numbers of only $n=24-25$. This material from Erzincan was included in the type series of *Agrodiaetus bilgini* Dantchenko & Lukhtanov,

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2002. The description of this taxon, with the holotype from Torul (Gümüşhane Prov., Turkey) was based only on the difference in chromosome numbers ($n=25$). We checked a population 25 km SE Erzincan (Çağlayan) and obtained chromosome counts of $n=30-32$ in three specimens. LUKHTANOV *et al.* (1998) found low chromosome numbers also in Van Province ($n=21-23$ at Güzeldere Geçidi and $n=25$ at Çatak) and Bitlis Province ($n=25$ at Kuzgunkiran Geçidi). The material of the latter two populations was included in the type series of *Agrodiaetus haigi* Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 2000, together with the holotype from Çatak ($n=25$) and further paratypes from Çatak ($n=25-26$), Kurubas Geçidi ($n=25$) and Güzeldere Geçidi ($n=25$). Our chromosome counts from Van Province ($n=25$ from Çatak and $n=26$ from Güzeldere Geçidi) confirm these results. The picture is complicated by the fact that intermediate chromosome numbers of $n=27-29$ are also known from populations in northwest Iran and eastern Turkey. DE LESSE (1960a, 1962a) found a haploid chromosome number of $n=28$ near Tabriz (Azarbayjan-e Sharqi, Iran) and $n=27-29$ at Mirgemir Dağı (Ağrı, Turkey). We also found a population with $n=28-29$ near Zanzan (Iran) and with $n=25-27$ in Dez valley (Hakkari Prov., Turkey).

pseudactis (Forster, 1960)

This taxon which was described from Daralagez Mts. in Nachichevan (Azerbaydzhan) is very similar to *firdussii* and its status (species, subspecies or synonym) is in dispute. LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a) obtained a chromosome number of $n=29$ from Armenian populations.

artvinensis (Carbonell, 1997)

Another species which is closely related to *firdussii* and only known from Erzurum Prov. (type locality: Tortum) and Artvin Prov. in Turkey. Its chromosome number was found to be $n=21-22$ at Kilizkaya in Artvin Prov. (OLIVIER *et al.* 2000) and we can confirm these results from the same locality.

sigberti Olivier, van der Poorten, Puplesiene & De Prins, 2000

This name was introduced to denote a taxon previously referred to under the name *actis*. It is mainly distributed in the Taurus Mts. and a few locations in the Pontic chain. The karyotype was described by LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002b) who counted $n=29$ chromosomes in two paratypes from the type locality (Aladaglari, Niğde Prov., Turkey). We checked males from the same locality and obtained $n=25$ and $n=28$ in two different specimens. DE LESSE (1962a) found $n=27$ in a population from Bürücek (İçel Prov.) which probably belongs to this taxon.

ernesti Eckweiler, 1989

This taxon which was described as a subspecies of *firdussii* was only known from the type locality (Kohu Dağı in Antalya Prov., Turkey) and its karyotype was unknown until now. We found two specimens at a new locality (Dedegöl Geçidi, Isparta Prov.) of which one revealed its karyotype which is $n=18$.

sertavulensis (Koçak, 1979)

The karyotype of this taxon described as a subspecies of *pseudactis* and only known from the Taurus mountains was unknown until now. We were able to establish its karyotype from two specimens from Yelibelli Geçidi (Karaman Prov.) which is 33 km West of the type locality (Sertavul Pass) as $n=20$.

maraschi (Forster, 1956)

This taxon has been described from Kahramanmaraş as a subspecies of *damone* and treated as a distinct species (KOÇAK 1979), as a synonym of *wagneri* (s. HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995) or as a subspecies of *firdussii* (s. ECKWEILER & HÄUSER 1997). DE LESSE (1962a) found a specimen of this taxon at Erciyes Dağı (Kayseri) and established a haploid chromosome number of $n=16$. We can confirm this result from a specimen found near Gürün which is 40 km closer to the type locality.

altivagans (Forster, 1956)

This taxon was described from the high altitudes (2800m) of Daralagez Mts. (Nachichevan, Azerbaydzhan). DE LESSE (1962a) records a variable chromosome number from Turkish populations: $n=21-23$ in Erzurum and Ağrı Prov., but a lower number of $n=18$ in two populations near Erzincan. LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a) confirmed the first figure for two Armenian populations ($n=20-23$) and we can confirm it for Güzeldere Geçidi in Van Province of Turkey ($n=21-23$). DE LESSE (1962a) also checked Iranian populations which he referred to as “*A. altivagans* ssp.” from Marand ($n=19-22$), Tabriz ($n=18$), Hamadan ($n=18$) and Sanandadj ($n=17-18$). The latter two were described as ssp. *ectabanensis* (de Lesse, 1963) while the first two were left undescribed due to lack of sufficient material. The one from Marand probably belongs to the following taxon:

gorbunovi Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994

This taxon was described as a new species which is closely related to *ectabanensis* from Talysh Mts. in Azerbaydzhan. Its chromosome number has not been reported, but the specimens of “*altivagans* ssp.” which DE LESSE (1962a) caught east of Marand ($n=19-22$) might represent this taxon. We collected two specimens at Dugijan (30 km East of Marand) and obtained a chromosome number of $n=ca. 20$. Another specimen from Ahar Pass (Azarbayjan-e Sharqi) gave the same result and a specimen from Khalkhal, Gollijeh (Ardabil) had $n=19$ chromosomes.

wagneri (Forster, 1956)

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *damone* and elevated to species rank by HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995). DE LESSE (1960a, 1962a) karyotyped a specimen from the type locality Aksehir (Konya Prov., Turkey) and found $n=16$ chromosomes. Other results have not been published, yet. We found a specimen at Zelve (Nevşehir) which resembles the holotype but has $n=18$ chromosomes.

turcicus (Koçak, 1977)

The karyotype of this Eastern Anatolian species has been described by LUKHTANOV *et al.* (1998) of populations from Erzurum and Çatak (Van Prov.). It is one of only two species of *Agrodiaetus* known to have a stable haploid chromosome number of $n=24$ which is the modal chromosome number in Lycaenidae. (The other species is *poseidonides* (Staudinger, 1886)). We can confirm this result from Çağlayan (Erzincan Prov.).

baytopi (de Lesse, 1959)

DE LESSE (1959d) established the karyotype of this Eastern Anatolian species in his original description as $n=27$ from the type locality (Doğubayazıt, Ağrı Prov.). We can confirm this result from Güzeldere Geçidi (Van Prov.). DE LESSE (1959d) had problems to find eupyrene spermatogonia in this species and we also managed to find a good metaphase in only one out of 13 investigated specimens.

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rovshani Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994

The karyotype of this species which has been described from Talysh mts. in Azerbaidzhan and which seems to be closely related to *baytopi* remains unknown. We did not obtain a result from a specimen collected in Dugijan (Azarbayjan-e Sharqi, Iran).

tankeri (de Lesse, 1960)

DE LESSE (1960c) described this species after he discovered (DE LESSE 1957, 1959e) that populations externally similar to *iphigenia* from Kop Dağı Geçidi and Mirgemir Dağı have a different karyotype with $n=20-21$ chromosomes and both taxa occur sympatrically on Mirgemir Dağı. The karyotype is asymmetric with nine chromosomes much larger than the other ones. We checked nine specimens from the type locality (Kopdağı Geçidi) and one from Gölyurt Geçidi (Erzurum) but were unable to find any eupyrene metaphases.

iphigenia (Herrich-Schäffer, [1847])

A variable chromosome number of $n=12-16$ has been found in Anatolian populations. The lowest numbers ($n=12$) were found in NE Turkey, $n=13$ mainly in SE Turkey and $n=15-16$ in Eastern Taurus (DE LESSE 1959e; LUKHTANOV *et al.* 1998). We can confirm $n=12$ for Erzincan and found $n=14-15$ in Western Taurus (Fethiye and Isparta Prov.). The ssp. *nonacriensis* (Brown, 1977) has been described from Peleponnesos, Greece, at the Western distributional limit of this species. The separation was made partly due to its lower chromosome numbers of $n=10-13$ (BROWN 1977), but most other chromosome counts of this author have turned out to be erroneous, thus it should be verified again.

iphicarmon Eckweiler & Rose, 1993

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *iphigenia* although it was found sympatrically with the latter taxon at the type locality Dedegöl Geçidi (Isparta Prov., Turkey), its only known locality (ECKWEILER & ROSE 1993). We revealed its karyotype which has a chromosome number of $n=29$. We were also able to check a specimen of *iphigenia* from the same locality which turned out to have $n=15$. This proves that *iphicarmon* cannot be conspecific with *iphigenia*.

iphidamon (Staudinger, 1899)

This North Iranian taxon is often treated as a subspecies of *iphigenia* (e.g. HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995) because of its similar chromosome number ($n=14$ at Āb Ali and Firuzkuh in Eastern Elburs according to DE LESSE 1959e). We can confirm this number now for the type locality Schakuh and for Hajiabad (Golestan, Iran).

damon ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

The most widespread *Agrodiaetus* species which is found from Northern Spain to Mongolia seems to have a stable chromosome number of $n=45$ (with one large chromosome) throughout its range. Counts have been made in populations from the French Pyrenees, French Alps, Mt. Ararat (Turkey) and Altai Mts. (DE LESSE 1960a; LUKHTANOV 1989). We did not obtain cells with typical divisions from our four preparations from Eastern Turkey.

mofidii (de Lesse, 1963)

DE LESSE (1963a) described this species from Kopet Dağı, Iran with a chromosome number of $n=34-35$ ($n=34$ in the holotype). We checked two specimens from Kuh-e-Sorkh (Khorasan) of the newly described ssp. *sorkhensis* Eckweiler, 2003. These turned out to have a higher chromosome number of $n=ca.42-45$ and might therefore represent a different species.

phyllis (Christoph, 1877)

DE LESSE (1959b) studied material from Kendevan Pass and Demavend (Elburs Mts., Iran) and found only a slight variation in chromosome numbers ($n=79-82$) and a very peculiar karyotype with one extremely large and three other large chromosomes while the rest was very small. A very similar karyotype with $n=78$ was found by DE LESSE (1957, 1959b) in several Eastern Anatolian populations (ssp. *vanensis* (de Lesse, 1957)) and by LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a) with $n=79-80$ in Armenia (ssp. *sheljuzhkoi* (Forster, 1960)) while the karyotype of *dagestanicus* (Forster, 1960) from Dagestan (Russia) turned out to be very different ($n=40$) and represents another species (LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002a). We are able to confirm this karyotype not only from Kendevan Pass and Demavend but also from Schakuh, the type locality of *phyllis*. We found $n \geq 82$ chromosomes in specimen MW00348 and can confirm the existence of one huge outstanding bivalent, which is 10 times larger than the mid-size bivalents as well as three large bivalents which are 3-4 times larger than the mid-size bivalents.

posthumus (Christoph, 1877)

DE LESSE (1957, 1959b) checked the karyotype of specimens which he thought to represent this taxon and found their karyotype to be very different from *phyllis* with $n=10-11$ chromosomes. However he did not check topotypical material from Schakuh, but from other localities in Elburs Mts. (Kendevan Pass, Demavend, Firuzkuh) and these populations belong to a different taxon later named *birunii* (see the next paragraph). We were first to examine material from the type locality of *posthumus* and found a peculiar karyotype totally different from *birunii* with a high number of $n \approx 85$ chromosomes, two of them about 15 and a third about 10 times bigger than the remaining chromosomes. The karyotype of *phyllis* which occurs sympatrically at Schakuh has a very similar number of chromosomes but a very different karyotype (see previous paragraph). Both species are easy to identify at Schakuh whereas *birunii* and *phyllis* can easily be confused with each other (DE LESSE 1959b: 9).

birunii Eckweiler & ten Hagen, 1998

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *posthumus* from Firuzkuh, East Elburs, but due to the totally different karyotype it must be regarded as specifically distinct from *posthumus* as well as from *phyllis*. A specimen from the type locality was karyotyped by DE LESSE (1959b) who found a haploid chromosome number of $n=10$ which is the lowest chromosome number known in *Agrodiaetus*. Further material of this taxon was karyotyped by DE LESSE (1959b) from Demavend and Kendevan Pass. We are able to confirm a chromosome number of $n=10-11$ (or $2n=20-22$) from Veresk (near the type locality), from Polur (Demavend), from three populations near Kendevan Pass (Pul-e Zanguleh, Gardaneh-ye Lavashm, Golestanak Nature Reserve) as well as from two new localities: Dizin Pass and Takht-e Suleyman.

darius Eckweiler & ten Hagen, 1998

This taxon from Elburs Mts. (Iran) was described as a new species because it was found sympatrically with *birunii* which was regarded as a subspecies of *posthumus* by ECKWEILER & TEN HAGEN (1998). However, *birunii* is specifically distinct from *posthumus* (see previous paragraph) and thus it cannot be ruled out that *darius* is a subspecies of *posthumus*. Both taxa are allopatric and have a similar phenotype. Unfortunately the karyotype of *darius* remains unknown. We checked a specimen from the type locality (Polur) and from Dizin, but were unable to find typical meiotic divisions. Recently a population attributed to *darius* was discovered in the Iranian Talysh Mts. (Azerbaijan-e Sharqi) near Masuleh and described as a new subspecies (*masulensis* ten Hagen & Schurian, 2000).

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iphigenides-group

iphigenides (Staudinger, 1886)

The chromosome number of this Central Asian species was found to be $n=65-67$ in different populations from Kirgizia and Uzbekistan (LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002a). No chromosome fixations were available to us.

poseidonides (Staudinger, 1886)

The chromosome number of this Central Asian species was found to be $n=24$ in two populations from Kirgizia (LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002a). It is one of only two species of *Agrodiaetus* known to have a stable haploid chromosome number of $n=24$ which is the modal chromosome number in Lycaenidae. (The other species is *turcicus* (Koçak, 1977). No chromosome fixations were available to us.

dagmara-group

dagmara (Grum-Grshimailo, 1888)

The karyotype of this Central Asian species is unknown. No chromosome fixations were available to us.

erschoffii-group

glaucias (Lederer, 1871)

The karyotype of this species which has been described from Hajiabad and Schakuh in Elburs Mts. of Iran remains unknown. We did not manage to find this species on our visit at the type localities.

erschoffii (Lederer, 1869)

DE LESSE (1963a) and LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a) recorded a chromosome number of $n=13-15$ from Kopetdag (Turkmenia) from where ssp. *tekkeanus* (Christoph, 1887) was described. We can confirm this chromosome number for nominotypical *erschoffii* from the type locality Hajiabad (East Elburs Mts., Iran).

unknown group

The following taxa have been described after 1997 and are not apparently closely related to any of the taxa listed by ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997):

klausschuriani ten Hagen, 1999

The chromosome number of this newly discovered species was not known until now. We checked six specimens from the type locality Veresk in eastern Elburs Mts. and found a chromosome number of $n=56$ in three of them.

tenhageni Schurian & Eckweiler, 1999

Two chromosome preparations of this newly discovered taxon from Khorasan (Iran) did not reveal typical divisions and therefore the karyotype remains unknown. SCHURIAN & ECKWEILER (1999) could not place it into any group.

arasbarani (Carbonell & Naderi, 2000)

The chromosome number of this new taxon from Arasbaran (Azarbaijan-e-Sharqi, Iran) remains unknown.

shahrami Skala, 2001

The chromosome number of this endemic from high altitudes of Zagros Mts. (Zarde-Kuh, 3000-3300m, Bakhtiari, Iran) was determined by V. Lukhtanov (SKALA 2002b) from one preparation with meiotic divisions as $n=128-131$, which constitutes the highest chromosome number so far known in *Agrodiaetus*.

achaemenes Skala, 2002

Only atypical divisions with a high number of chromosomes were found in two specimens of this taxon which was recently discovered by SKALA (2002b) at very high altitudes (3800-4000m) in the Iranian Zagros range (Kuh-e-Haft, Bakhtiari).

paulae Wiemers & De Prins, 2003

At Ahar Pass (Azarbayjan-e Sharqi, Iran) a new taxon of *Agrodiaetus* was found (WIEMERS & DE PRINS, in print) whose phenotype has similarities to *elbursicus* (wing colour of the upperside) and *altivagans* (reduced wing markings on the underside). Its chromosome number was determined as $n=17$ from six specimens. At Ahar Pass this taxon was flying together with *gorbunovi*, which is thought to be closely related to *altivagans* and has $n=20$ chromosomes.

Tab. 2 presents a synoptic alphabetical list of the above mentioned taxa with chromosome counts. It also includes further *Agrodiaetus* species of which chromosome numbers are known, with corresponding references.

Discussion

The correct establishment of the karyotype is a very difficult task, especially in the many *Agrodiaetus* species with high chromosome numbers and very small chromosomes. The only possibility to count them is in the Metaphase I of Meiosis when the bivalents are in a condensed form and well separated from each other. Even then, their size can be below $1\mu\text{m}$ which is at the absolute limit of resolution for light microscopy. Irregular (aperyene) spermatogenesis (FRIEDLÄNDER 1997) is the dominant form in adult *Agrodiaetus*, but correct chromosome counts can usually only be made from eupyrene spermatogonia which are much less common. Difficulties in finding “good” metaphase cells with non-overlapping bivalents can lead to erroneous counts. The presence of multivalents and macrochromosomes which can be confused with each other or possibly supernumerary chromosomes further complicates the task (LORKOVIĆ 1990). Not surprisingly, erroneous results have also been published, one unfortunate example being BROWN (1976b) and BROWN & COUTSIS (1978) with totally wrong chromosome counts (COUTSIS *et al.* (1999); DE PRINS, pers. comm.). Therefore caution should be applied if chromosome counts are ambiguous or cells are of poor quality. Nevertheless, a large part of the variation found in *Agrodiaetus* species is due to methodical difficulties, especially in the case of the squash techniques which often result in overlapping bivalents which can lead to an underestimate of chromosome numbers. Only recently, a new two-phase method of chromosome preparation was developed (LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO 2002a) which overcomes some of these problems, because the original position of chromosomes is less distorted. The disadvantage of this method is that no durable preparations can be made and photographs remain the only evidence. This method was applied in a part of the preparations (since 2002) and often yielded more precise chromosome counts. Despite the methodological difficulties there is some evidence that slight variation of bivalent chromosome numbers (not involving supernumerary chromosomes) within a population and even within individuals may exist. We observed such variation e.g. in *A. birunii* ($n=10-11$), *A. iphigenia* ($n=12-14$) and *A. poseidon* ($n=19-21$). More studies are needed to understand this phenomenon. More common is slight variation of chromosome numbers between populations and it is not known whether these differences are effective as genetic barriers to gene flow.

Tab. 2. Chromosome numbers in *Agrodiaetus*

<i>Agrodiaetus</i> -Taxa	n (new= bold)	Own results (haploid chromosome numbers) according to Provinces (E=Spain, I=Italy, TR=Turkey, IR=Iran) or references <i>see text</i>
<i>achaemenes</i> Skala, 2002	?	<i>see text</i>
<i>actis</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])	17	TR: Sivas (17)
<i>admetus</i> (Esper, [1783])	78-80	TR: Antalya (80), Adana (ca78-80)
<i>ainsae</i> (Forster, 1961)	108-110	E: Alava (ca108), Huesca (ca108)
<i>alcestis</i> (Zerny, 1932)	19-21	IR: Zanzan (19), TR: Hakkari (19), Van (19), Karaman (20), Adana (21)
<i>altivagans</i> (Forster, 1956)	18-23	TR: Van (ca21-23), Erzincan (ca21)
<i>antidolus</i> (Rebel, 1901)	40-42	TR: Hakkari (42)
<i>arasbarani</i> (Carbonell & Naderi, 2000)	?	<i>see text</i>
<i>ardschira</i> (Brandt, 1938)	113-115	DE LESSE (1961b)
<i>aroaniensis</i> (Brown, 1976)	48	<i>see text</i>
<i>artvinensis</i> (Carbonell, 1997)	21-22	TR: Artvin (ca21-22)
<i>aserbeidschanus</i> (Forster, 1956)	22-23	LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a)
<i>baytopi</i> (de Lesse, 1959)	27	TR: Van (ca27-28)
<i>bilgini</i> (Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 2002)	25	LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002b)
<i>birunii</i> Eckweiler & ten Hagen, 1998	10-11	IR: Tehran (10-11), Mazandaran (10-11)
<i>caeruleus</i> (Staudinger, 1871)	20	IR: Golestan (20)
<i>carmon</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])	81-82	TR: Artvin (ca80)
<i>carmonides</i> Eckweiler, 1997	15-16	LUKHTANOV (1989)
<i>ciscaucasicus</i> Forster, 1956	16	LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a)
<i>cyaneus</i> (Staudinger, 1899)	16-20	TR: Kars (17), Van (18-19)
<i>dagestanicus</i> Forster, 1960	40	LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a)
<i>dagmara</i> (Grum-Grshimailo, 1888)	?	<i>see text</i>
<i>dama</i> (Staudinger, 1892)	41	<i>see text</i>
<i>damocles</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1844])	23-26	<i>see text</i>
<i>damon</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775])	45	<i>see text</i>
<i>damone</i> (Eversmann, 1841)	66-68	LUKHTANOV <i>et al.</i> (1997)
<i>dantchenkoi</i> (Lukhtanov & Wiemers, 2003)	40-42	TR: Van (ca40-42)
<i>darius</i> Eckweiler & ten Hagen, 1998	?	<i>see text</i>
<i>deebi</i> (Larsen, 1974)	17	LARSEN (1974b)
<i>demavendi</i> (Pfeiffer, 1938)	66-76	IR: Tehran (ca70), Azarbaijan (ca70-80); TR: Kars (ca66), Hakkari (ca60-70)
<i>dizinensis</i> (Schurian, 1982)	17	IR: Tehran (17)
<i>dolus</i> (Hübner, [1823])	123-125	DE LESSE (1962b, 1966)
<i>ectabanensis</i> (De Lesse, 1963)	18	DE LESSE (1964)
<i>elbursicus</i> (Forster, 1956)	16-18	IR: Tehran (17-18), Mazandaran (16-18), Zanzan (18)
<i>eriwanensis</i> (Forster, 1960)	32-35	LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a)
<i>ernesti</i> Eckweiler, 1989	18	TR: Isparta (18)
<i>erschoffii</i> (Lederer, 1869)	13-15	IR: Golestan (ca13-14)
<i>fabressei</i> (Oberthür, 1910)	90	E: Soria (>75)
<i>femininoides</i> (Eckweiler, 1987)	27	IR: Zanzan (27), Ardabil (27)
<i>firdussii</i> (Forster, 1956)	24-32	IR: Zanzan (28-29); TR: Erzincan (ca30-32)
<i>fulgens</i> (de Sagarra, 1925)	103	E: Tarragona (ca98-103)
<i>galloi</i> (Balletto & Toso, 1979)	66	TROIANO & GIRIBALDI (1979)
<i>glaucias</i> (Lederer, 1871)	?	<i>see text</i>
<i>gorbunovi</i> Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994	19-20	IR: Azarbaijan (20), Ardabil (19)
<i>guezelmavi</i> Olivier, Puplesiene, van der Poorten, De Prins & Wiemers, 1999	42	<i>see text</i>
<i>haigi</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	21-25	TR: Van (24-26), Hakkari (25-27)
<i>hamadanensis</i> (de Lesse, 1959)	21-22	IR: Tehran (21-22)
<i>hopfferi</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])	15	TR: Malatya (ca15-16), Van (15), Hakkari (15)
<i>huberti</i> (Carbonell, 1993)	33-37	TR: Artvin (36), Kars (ca33-34), Bayburt (ca33)
<i>humedasmae</i> (Toso & Balletto, 1976)	38	I: Aosta (ca38)
<i>interjectus</i> (de Lesse, 1960)	29-32	TR: Erzincan (31)
<i>iphicarmon</i> Eckweiler & Rose, 1993	29	TR: Isparta (29)

Agrodiaetus-Taxa

	n	Own results (haploid chromosome numbers) according to Provinces (E=Spain, I=Italy, TR=Turkey, IR=Iran) or references
<i>iphidamon</i> (Staudinger, 1899)	(new= 14	IR: Mazandaran (14), Golestan (14)
<i>iphigenia</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1847])	12-16	TR: Kars (ca11-14), Erzincan (12), Fethiye (14), Isparta (15)
<i>iphigenides</i> (Staudinger, 1886)	65-67	LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a)
<i>juldusus</i> (Staudinger, 1886)	67	LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a)
<i>kanduli</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	25	TR: Van (25)
<i>karindus</i> (Riley, 1921)	68	IR: Kordestan (68)
<i>khorasanensis</i> (Carbonell, 2001)	84	<i>see text</i>
<i>klausschuriani</i> ten Hagen, 1999	56	IR: Mazandaran (56)
<i>kurdistanicus</i> (Forster, 1961)	57-62	TR: Van (56-62)
<i>lorestanus</i> Eckweiler, 1997	69-74	<i>see text</i>
<i>lycius</i> (Carbonell, 1996)	21-22	TR: Antalya (21-22)
<i>maraschi</i> (Forster, 1956)	16	TR: Sivas (16)
<i>menalcas</i> (Freyer, [1837])	85	TR: Fethiye (85), Antalya (>75), Van (85)
<i>merhaba</i> De Prins, van der Poorten, Borie, Oorschot, Riemis & Coenen, 1991	16-17	TR: Artvin (ca17)
<i>mithridates</i> (Staudinger, 1878)	21-27	TR: Malatya (23)
<i>mofidii</i> (de Lesse, 1963)	34-35	<i>see text</i>
<i>morgani</i> (Le Cerf, 1909)	25-27	IR: Kordestan (27)
<i>nephohiptamenos</i> (Brown & Coutsis, 1978)	ca.90	<i>see text</i>
<i>ninae</i> (Forster, 1956)	33-37	TR: Ağrı (34)
<i>paulae</i> Wiemers & De Prins, 2003	17	IR: Azarbaijan (17)
<i>peilei</i> Bethune-Baker, 1921	39	IR: Kordestan (39)
<i>pfeifferi</i> (Brandt, 1938)	106-108	DE LESSE (1961b)
<i>phyllides</i> (Staudinger, 1886)	ca. 66	LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a)
<i>phyllis</i> (Christoph, 1877)	78-82	IR: Tehran (ca76-78), Golestan (ca82-86)
<i>pierceae</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	21-22	TR: Van (21)
<i>poseidon</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])	19-22	TR: Nevşehir (21-22), Sivas (19)
<i>poseidonides</i> (Staudinger, 1886)	24	<i>see text</i>
<i>posthumus</i> (Christoph, 1877)	ca. 85	IR: Golestan (ca85)
<i>pseudactis</i> (Forster, 1960)	29	<i>see text</i>
<i>pseudoxerxes</i> (Forster, 1956)	15-16	IR: Golestan (15)
<i>putnami</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	25-27	TR: Ağrı (25)
<i>ripartii</i> (Freyer, 1830)	90	E: Burgos (ca90); TR: Isparta (>80), Adana (ca90), Artvin (ca90), Erzincan (>85), Van (>71)
<i>rovshani</i> Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994	?	<i>see text</i>
<i>schamil</i> (Dantchenko, 2000)	17	LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002a)
<i>schuriani</i> (Rose, 1978)	81-82	TR: Kayseri (ca75-80)
<i>sekercioglu</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	50	TR: Van (>45)
<i>sennanensis</i> (de Lesse, 1959)	28-30	<i>see text</i>
<i>sertavulensis</i> (Koçak, 1979)	20	TR: Karaman (20)
<i>shahrami</i> Skala, 2001	128-131	<i>see text</i>
<i>sigberti</i> Olivier, van der Poorten, Puplesiene & De Prins, 2000	25-29	TR: Kayseri (25,28)
<i>sorkhensis</i> Eckweiler, 2003	ca.45	IR: Khorasan (ca45)
<i>surakovi</i> Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994	50	<i>see text</i>
<i>tankeri</i> (de Lesse, 1960)	20-21	<i>see text</i>
<i>tenhageni</i> Schurian & Eckweiler, 1999	?	<i>see text</i>
<i>theresia</i> Schurian, van Oorschot & van den Brink, 1992	63	TR: Adana (59-63)
<i>transcaspicus</i> (Heyne, [1895])	52-53	<i>see text</i>
<i>turcicola</i> (Koçak, 1977)	19-22	TR: Van (19-22)
<i>turcicus</i> (Koçak, 1977)	24	TR: Iğdır (ca25), Erzincan (ca24)
<i>valiabadi</i> (Rose & Schurian, 1977)	23	IR: Mazandaran (23)
<i>wagneri</i> (Forster, 1956)	16-18	TR: Nevşehir (18, 19-21?)
<i>zapvadi</i> (Carbonell, 1993)	18-19	TR: Van (18-19)
<i>zarathustra</i> Eckweiler, 1997	ca. 22	IR: Lorestan (ca22)

Chapter 3: A molecular phylogeny of *Agrodiaetus* inferred from mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences

Material and methods

Material

Material for this study was collected on trips to Turkey, Iran, Italy, France, Spain and Morocco during the years 1998-2002. While testes or abdomens were removed for karyological analysis and wings cut off for wing pattern analysis, the remaining body was placed in vials with 100% ethanol and later stored at -20°C. The parts of each specimen were coded “MW” and numbered individually.

Further material was received from the following colleagues:

Code	Name	Countries	Storage of material
AD	Alexandre Dantchenko (Moscow)	Armenia	Ethanol
CN	Clas Naumann (Bonn)	Turkey, Iran	Ethanol
DS	Dmitriy Sobanin (Voronezh)	Central Asia	dried
JC	John Coutsis (Athens)	Greece	Ethanol; wings separated
JM	José Munguira (Madrid)	Spain	Ethanol; wings separated
OK	Otakar Kudrna (Schweinfurt)	Italy, Spain	frozen
WE	Wolfgang Eckweiler (Frankfurt)	mainly Iran	dried; abdomens & wings separated

A complete list of available material is found in Appendix 2.

Tab. 3. Material used for DNA extraction

Genus	Spezies	Specimens													Σ	ND1	Cytb	ITS2
		DNA	COI	MO	E	F	I	GR	TR	AR	IR	UZ	TA	KI				
<i>Agriades</i>	<i>pyrenaicus</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>achaemenes</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>actinides</i>	2	0												0	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>actis</i>	3	1					1							1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	3	2				1	1							2	0	1	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ainsae</i>	3	3		3										3	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>alcestis</i>	7	5					4		1					5	1	0	3
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>altivagans</i>	5	5					2	1						3	0	0	3
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>antidolus</i>	3	3					3							3	1	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>arasbarani</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>aroaniensis</i>	1	1				1								1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>artvinensis</i>	1	1					1							1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>barmifiruze</i>	1	0												1	0	0	0
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>baytopi</i>	3	3					2							2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	7	7							6					6	1	0	5
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>caeruleus</i>	2	2							2					2	1	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>carmon</i>	3	2					2							2	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>cyaneus</i>	4	4					2		1					3	0	0	3
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dagmara</i>	1	1									1			1	0	0	0
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dama</i>	1	1					1							1	0	0	1

Chapter 3

		Specimens		Populations (COI)											Specimens			
Genus	Spezies	DNA	COI	MO	E	F	I	GR	TR	AR	IR	UZ	TA	KI	Σ	ND1	Cytb	ITS2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>damalis</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	0
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>damocles</i>	1	- 0												0	0	0	0
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>damon</i>	2	2			1			1						2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>damone</i>	2	- 0												0	0	0	0
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dantchenkoi</i>	4	4						2						2	0	0	3
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>darius</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>demavendi</i>	12	12						2		3				5	2	0	6
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dizinensis</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>elbursicus</i>	7	7								6				6	1	0	5
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ernesti</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>erschoffii</i>	2	2								2				2	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>fabressei</i>	2	2		2										2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>femininoides</i>	2	2								2				2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>firdussii</i>	7	7						3		2				5	0	0	5
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>fulgens</i>	1	1		1										1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>glaucias</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>gorbunovi</i>	4	4								3				3	0	0	4
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>guezelmavi</i>	2	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>hamadanensis</i>	3	3								3				3	1	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>hopfferi</i>	5	2						2						2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>huberti</i>	4	4						3	1					4	0	0	3
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>humedasaе</i>	3	2			1									1	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>interjectus</i>	1	1						1						1	1	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphicarmon</i>	2	1						1						1	0	1	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphidamon</i>	3	3								3				3	1	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	6	5						3	1					4	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenides</i>	2	2									1		1	2	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>kanduli</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>karindus</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	0
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>khorasanensis</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>klausschuriani</i>	2	2								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>kurdistanicus</i>	2	2						2						2	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>lorestanus</i>	2	1								1				1	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>lycius</i>	3	2						2						2	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	5	3						3						3	1	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>merhaba</i>	2	2						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>mithridates</i>	2	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>mofidii</i>	2	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>morgani</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>nephohiptamenos</i>	2	2					1							1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ninae</i>	2	2						1	1					2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>paulae</i>	2	2								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>peilei</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>phyllides</i>	3	- 0												0	0	0	0
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>phyllis</i>	7	6						2	1	3				6	0	0	4
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>pierceae</i>	3	2						2						2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	6	4						2						2	1	0	3
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidonides</i>	1	1										1		1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>posthumus</i>	2	2								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>pseudactis</i>	1	1							1					1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>pseudoxerxes</i>	2	2								2				2	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>putnami</i>	2	2						2						2	0	0	1

A molecular phylogeny of *Agrodiaetus*

Genus	Spezies	Specimens		Populations (COI)												Specimens		
		DNA	COI	MO	E	F	I	GR	TR	AR	IR	UZ	TA	KI	Σ	ND1	Cytb	ITS2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	10	9		3			1	4						8	1	0	4
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>rovshani</i>	2	2								2				2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>schuriani</i>	1	1					1							1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>sekercioglui</i>	1	1					1							1	0	0	0
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>sennanensis</i>	1	1							1					1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>sertavulensis</i>	2	1					1							1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>shahrami</i>	1	1							1					1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>sigberti</i>	3	2					1							1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>surakovi</i>	1	1							1					1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>tankeri</i>	2	2					1							1	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>tenhageni</i>	2	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>theresiaie</i>	1	1					1							1	0	0	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>transcaspicus</i>	1	0												0	0	0	0
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	3	2						2						2	0	1	1
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicus</i>	3	3						3						3	1	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>valiabadi</i>	2	2								2				2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>wagneri</i>	4	3					2							2	0	0	3
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>zapvadi</i>	3	3					2							2	0	0	2
<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>zarathustra</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	1
<i>Aricia</i>	<i>agestis</i>	4	4		1			1	1		1				4	0	0	1
<i>Aricia</i>	<i>anteros</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Aricia</i>	<i>artaxerxes</i>	3	3	1				1							2	1	0	2
<i>Aricia</i>	<i>cramera</i>	1	1		1				1						1	0	0	1
<i>Aricia</i>	<i>eumedon</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Aricia</i>	<i>isauricus</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Aricia</i>	<i>torulensis</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Cacyreus</i>	<i>marshalli</i>	1	1			1									1	0	0	1
<i>Celastrina</i>	<i>argiolus</i>	2	2	1					1						2	0	0	1
<i>Chilades</i>	<i>trochylus</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	0
<i>Cupido</i>	<i>osiris</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	0
<i>Cyaniris</i>	<i>semiargus</i>	2	2	1							1				2	0	0	2
<i>Favonius</i>	<i>quercus</i>	1	1								1				1	1	0	1
<i>Iphiclides</i>	<i>feisthamelii</i>	2	2	1	1										2	0	0	0
<i>Iphiclides</i>	<i>podalirius</i>	1	1					1							1	0	0	1
<i>Kretania</i>	<i>eurypilus</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	1
<i>Lampides</i>	<i>boeticus</i>	3	3	1	1				1						3	0	0	3
<i>Leptotes</i>	<i>pirithous</i>	1	1		1										1	0	0	0
<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>alciphron</i>	2	2	1							1				2	0	0	0
<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>asabinus</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	0
<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>candens</i>	1	1								1				1	0	0	0
<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>phlaeas</i>	1	1	1											1	0	0	0
<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>thersamon</i>	3	1						1						1	0	1	0
<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>thetis</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	0
<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>tityrus</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	0
<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>virgaureae</i>	1	1						1						1	0	0	0
<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>albicans</i>	2	2		2										2	0	0	2
<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>bellargus</i>	6	5		1	1			2		1				5	0	0	4
<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>caelestissimus</i>	1	1		1										1	0	0	1
<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>coridon</i>	5	5		4	1									5	0	0	4
<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>corydonius</i>	5	4						4						4	0	0	2
<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>gennargentii</i>	1	1							1					1	0	0	0
<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>ossmar</i>	2	2						2						2	0	0	2

Chapter 3

Genus	Spezies	Specimens										Populations (COI)							Specimens		
		DNA	COI	MO	E	F	I	GR	TR	AR	IR	UZ	TA	KI	Σ	ND1	Cytb	ITS2			
<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>syriaca</i>	1	1						1					1	1	0	1				
<i>Maculinea</i>	<i>arion</i>	1	1					1						1	1	0	0				
<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	6	3					2		1				3	1	0	2				
<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>marcida</i>	2	2							2				2	0	0	1				
<i>Neolysandra</i>	<i>coelestina</i>	1	1					1						1	0	0	1				
<i>Neolysandra</i>	<i>corona</i>	1	1							1				1	0	0	1				
<i>Neolysandra</i>	<i>diana</i>	1	1						1					1	0	0	0				
<i>Neolysandra</i>	<i>fatima</i>	2	2					1						1	0	0	1				
<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>argus</i>	1	1							1				1	0	0	1				
<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>christophi</i>	1	1					1						1	0	0	0				
<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>cyane</i>	1	0											0	0	0	0				
<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>loewii</i>	3	1					1						1	0	0	1				
<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>pylaon</i>	1	1					1						1	0	0	1				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>aedon</i>	1	1							1				1	0	0	1				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>amandus</i>	2	2	1				1						2	0	0	2				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>andronicus</i>	1	1					1						1	0	0	1				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>cornelia</i>	5	3					3						3	0	1	3				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>dorylas</i>	3	3		1			2						3	1	0	2				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>eroides</i>	2	2					1		1				2	1	0	2				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>eros</i>	2	1					1						1	0	0	0				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>escheri</i>	2	2		1			1						2	0	0	1				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	7	5	1	1			1	1		1			5	1	0	4				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>menelaos</i>	2	2					2						2	0	0	2				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>myrrhinus</i>	3	3					2						2	1	0	2				
<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>thersites</i>	6	4		1			2		1				4	1	0	2				
<i>Pseudophilotes</i>	<i>abencerragus</i>	1	1	1										1	0	0	0				
<i>Pseudophilotes</i>	<i>vicrama</i>	1	1					1						1	0	0	0				
<i>Satyrium</i>	<i>esculi</i>	1	1		1									1	0	0	0				
<i>Satyrium</i>	<i>hyrcanicum</i>	1	1					1						1	0	0	1				
<i>Satyrium</i>	<i>myrtale</i>	2	1					1						1	0	0	0				
<i>Tarucus</i>	<i>theophrastus</i>	1	1	1										1	0	0	1				
<i>Turanana</i>	<i>endymion</i>	2	1					1						1	0	0	0				
<i>Vacciniina</i>	<i>alcedo</i>	2	2					1		1				2	0	0	1				
<i>Vacciniina</i>	<i>morgianus</i>	1	1							1				1	0	0	1				
<i>Zizeeria</i>	<i>knysna</i>	1	1	1										1	0	0	0				
Sum	Σ	370	312	12	27	2	4	13	126	8	81	1	2	1	277	24	5	209			

• DNA = Number of specimens of which DNA was extracted (- = without result).

• COI, ND1, Cytb, ITS2 = Number of specimens sequenced for these genes.

• Populations (COI) = Number of populations sequenced for COI from Morocco (MO), Spain (E), France (F), Italy (I), Greece (GR), Turkey (TR), Armenia (AR), Iran (IR), Uzbekistan (UZ), Tajikistan (TA) and Kirgizia (KI)

Nomenclature according to HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995), TOLMAN & LEWINGTON (1997) & KUDRNA (2002)

Selection of taxa

Material used for DNA extraction is listed in Tab. 3, sorted alphabetically according to genus and species names. Altogether 370 specimens from 158 butterfly taxa were used for DNA extraction. These include 90 ingroup taxa (subgenus *Agrodiaetus* of genus *Polyommatus*) covering 63 of the 83 species rank taxa listed by ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997) from all species groups, and an additional 17 species which have been described since. Of the outgroup taxa 27 are closely related taxa of the genus *Polyommatus* (subgenera *Cyaniris*, *Lysandra*, *Meleageria*, *Neolysandra* & *Polyommatus*), 16 are from the same subtribe *Polyommata* (e.g. the genera/subgenera *Agriades*, *Aricia*, *Chilades*, *Kretania*, *Plebeius*,

Vacciniina), 11 from other subtribes within the tribe Polyommata (Glaucopsyche: *Maculinea*, *Turanana*; Scolitantidite: *Pseudophilotes*; Celastrine: *Celastrina*; Everite: *Cupido*; Zizeerite: *Zizeeria*; Tarucite: *Tarucus*; Leptotite: *Leptotes*; Lampidite: *Lampides*; *Cacyreus*), 12 from other tribes (Eumaeine: *Satyrion*; Thecline: *Favonius*; Lycaenine: *Lycaena*) of Lycaenidae and two taxa of another family of Papilionoidea (Papilionidae: *Iphiclides*). This selection covers all *Polyommatus* subgenera, all Polyommata subtribes and all but one Lycaenidae tribe known to occur in Anatolia, the centre of *Agrodiaetus* radiation (nomenclature according to HESSELBARTH *et al.*, 1995).

DNA extraction

In most cases parts of the thorax were cut into slices and subsequently used for DNA extraction, but in a few cases only dried legs were available and thus used.

DNA was extracted with QIAGEN® DNeasy Tissue Kit according to the manufacturer's protocol for mouse tail tissue. This method turned out to give the most consistent results and was the most economical compared to other methods tried out in the beginning:

- phenol-chloroform extraction (time-consuming method using hazardous chemicals)
- CTAB buffer based chloroform-isoamylalcohol extraction (time-consuming method yielding a high proportion of degraded DNA)
- BIORAD® Quantum Prep® Aqua Pure™ Genomic DNA Tissue Kit (fast salt-precipitation method prone to contamination with butterfly scales)

Results of DNA extraction were checked with Agarose gel electrophoresis.

Selection of genes

Mitochondrial genes are especially well suited for phylogenetic studies of closely related species, because of the faster rate of evolution compared to nuclear genes (1-2 times faster in insects; HOY, 1994) and the shorter coalescence time due to their smaller effective population size (a quarter of an autosomal locus).

Cytochrome Oxidase I was chosen because this gene has been used successfully in phylogenetic studies of closely related Lepidoptera species, including butterflies (BELTRAN *et al.* (2002); BROWER (1994); CATERINO & SPERLING (1999); MONTEIRO & PIERCE (2001); RAND *et al.* (2000); WAHLBERG & ZIMMERMANN (2000)). Initially experiments were also carried out with cytochrome b which has only rarely been used in Lepidoptera (but recent papers on butterflies were published by AAGARD *et al.* (2002) and TORRES *et al.* (2001)). Cytochrome Oxidase I is known to evolve relatively slowly compared to other mitochondrial genes, e.g. of the ND family. Therefore part of the mitochondrial ND1 gene was also sequenced for a selection of taxa. In Lepidoptera this gene has been used in phylogenetic studies of Nymphalidae (AUBERT *et al.*, 1999; MARTIN *et al.*, 2000) and Geometridae (ABRAHAM *et al.*, 2001).

Because “gene trees and species trees are not the same” (NICHOLS, 2001), conclusions drawn from a single locus can be misleading. This is especially true for mitochondrial DNA which is maternally inherited. *Agrodiaetus* species are thought to have evolved only recently and gene flow might still exist due to incomplete speciation and hybridization events. Hybridization can be detected if gene trees based on mtDNA and nuclear DNA are compared to each other. Therefore the internal transcribed spacer (ITS-2), a non-coding region between the nuclear ribosomal genes 5.8s and 28s was chosen for a comparative study. ITS-2 is a very variable region, while the flanking genes are very conservative, so that universal primers can be employed. ITS-2 has not been used in published phylogenetic studies of Lepidoptera yet, but was used successfully for studying the phylogeny of closely related species in other insect orders like Diptera, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Odonata (WEEKERS *et al.* 2001) and Blattodea.

For the mitochondrial genome, primers k698 and Nancy were used to amplify a 700bp fragment of cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 (COI), primers Faw ND1 and 16sb were used to amplify a 530bp fragment of NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1 (ND1) and 16s rRNA and primers cb11 and cb2-h amplified a 284bp fragment of cytochrome b gene (Cyt b).

Primers ITS-3 and ITS-4 were used to amplify the complete internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS-2) in the nuclear genome together with fractions of the flanking regions of the genes coding for the ribosomal subunits 5.8s and 28s.

COI was sequenced for 150 taxa and the number of specimens and populations for each country are shown in Tab. 3. ITS-2 was sequenced for 125 taxa only because distantly related outgroups turned out to be non-alignable. ND1 was only sequenced for 23 representative taxa and Cytb for a mere 5 taxa.

PCR was conducted on thermal cyclers from BIOMETRA® (models UNO II or T-GRADIENT) or ABI BIOSYSTEMS® (model GENEAMP® PCR-System 2700) using the following profiles:

COI & Cyt b: initial 4 minutes denaturation at 94°C and 35 cycles of 30 seconds denaturation at 94°C, 30 seconds annealing at 55°C and 1 minute extension at 72°C.

ND1: Touchdown PCR with initial 3 minutes denaturation at 94°C, 15 cycles of 30 seconds denaturation at 92°C, 45 seconds annealing at 60°C with a 1°C decrease each cycle down to 45°C and 45 seconds extension at 72°C, followed by 20 cycles of 30 seconds denaturation at 92°C, 30 seconds annealing at 50°C and 45 seconds extension at 72°C.

ITS-2: initial 3 minutes denaturation at 94°C and 36 cycles of 35 seconds denaturation at 94°C, 30 seconds annealing at 48°C and 1 minute extension at 72°C.

PCR products were purified using purification kits from PROMEGA® or SIGMA® and checked with agarose gel electrophoresis before and after purification.

Cycle sequencing was carried out on BIOMETRA® T-GRADIENT or ABI BIOSYSTEMS® GENEAMP® PCR-System 2700 thermal cyclers using sequencing kits of MWG BIOTECH® (for LI-COR® automated sequencer) or ABI BIOSYSTEMS® (for ABI® 377 automated sequencer) according to the manufacturers' protocols and with the following cycling times: initial 2 minutes denaturation at 95°C and 35 cycles of 15 seconds denaturation at 95°C, 15 seconds annealing at 49°C and 15 seconds extension at 70°C. Primers used were the same as for the PCR reactions for the ABI (primer 1 was used for forward and primer 2 for independent reverse sequencing), but for LI-COR truncated and labelled primers were used with 3 bases cut off at the 5' end and labelled with IRD-800. For ABI sequencing the products were cleaned using an ethanol precipitation protocol.

Electrophoresis of sequencing reaction products was carried out on LI-COR® or ABI® 377 automated sequencers using the manufacturer's protocols.

Sequence alignment

Alignment of the mitochondrial gene sequences COI, ND1 and Cyt b was done by hand in comparison with sequences obtained from GenBank. Some of these were also included in the analysis as outgroups (Tab. 5):

Tab. 5. GeneBank sequences used as outgroups

Gene	Family	Species	GenBank accession number
COI	Lycaenidae	<i>Euphilotes bernardino</i>	AF170864
COI	Nymphalidae	<i>Coenonympha tullia</i>	AF170860
COI	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	AF044006
COI	Papilionidae	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>	AF170873
COI	Pieridae	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	AF044007
COI	Riodinidae	<i>Apodemia mormo</i>	AF170863
COI,ND1,Cytb	Drosophilidae	<i>Drosophila yakuba</i>	NC001322
Cytb	Pyralidae	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	AF442957
ND1	Libytheidae	<i>Libytheana bachmanii</i>	U32463
ND1	Lycaenidae	<i>Celastrina ladon</i>	U32455
ND1	Lycaenidae	<i>Incisalia spec.</i>	U32461
ND1	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	U32457
ND1	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	AJ224107
ND1	Pieridae	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>	U25875
ND1	Riodinidae	<i>Apodemia mormo</i>	U32452

Alignment was unambiguous and straightforward, due to the conserved amino acid coding triplet pattern, and apart from one insertion event (triplet) in one Cyt b sequence, no indels were found. The 16s rRNA sections of the ND1-16s sequences were discarded from the analysis due to poor quality and alignment ambiguities.

Alignment of ITS-2 sequences was done with the help of ClustalX (THOMPSON *et al.*, 1997), but manual re-editing was required to improve the alignment. Indel events are very common in ITS-2 regions which makes alignment difficult in distantly related taxa. Therefore ITS-2 has only been used in closely related species and genera, although the discovery of secondary structures for its transcripts might make it more versatile for phylogenetic studies at deeper taxonomic levels in future (COLEMAN, 2003).

Alignment of ingroup sequences was mostly straightforward due to their similarity, but distant outgroups had so many indels that they had to be excluded from the analysis and (with one exception) only sequences of the subtribus Polyommata and one outgroup taxon (*Tarucus theophrastus*) were retained to avoid the exclusion of variable portions deemed to be important for phylogenetic reconstruction of *Polyommatus* and closely related genera. Only one section of ITS-2 had to be excluded from the analysis due to alignment problems (characters 566-588). Because of alignment problems no ITS2-sequences from GenBank were included in the analysis. (The only Lepidopteran ITS2-sequences in GenBank are from the butterfly family Papilionidae).

Choice of methods for phylogenetic inference

Phylogenies are usually presented in a tree and the choice of tree-building methods is a subject of heated debate between proponents of these methods. Even though different methods differ in their efficiency to reconstruct the true tree, their success depends on so many conditions that it is hardly possible to tell which method is appropriate in real data sets. Most often, the decision will have to be pragmatic and a comparison of different methods will

show that differences are confined to branches which have weak statistical support (PAGE & HOLMES 1998; NEI & KUMAR 2000).

Distance methods such as UPGMA or Neighbour Joining are very fast, but less robust than other methods if underlying assumptions are violated. They also discard a lot of information because they calculate trees from distances matrices. Therefore they are not shown here.

Maximum parsimony (MP) is one of the most widely used tree-building methods in phylogenetic systematics. It uses all available information from nucleotide data to infer the shortest tree. However, it is difficult to test the robustness of the tree. The most commonly used method is the bootstrap, which generates pseudoreplicates from sequence data, but bootstrap values are difficult to interpret and values are often unreasonably low in data sets of closely related species with low divergence. Despite of these drawbacks, MP-trees are presented here.

Maximum likelihood (ML) is a more general approach than MP and requires an explicit model of evolution. It is computationally very expensive, especially if bootstrap values need to be computed, and therefore currently unsuitable for large data sets.

The **Bayesian** approach has only recently been applied for phylogenetic reconstruction but already proved to be very efficient. It is related to ML but much faster to compute. Its beauty lies in the statistical properties which allow the calculation of the robustness of clades very well. Therefore this method was chosen for most discussions of phylogenetic relationships.

Tree-building methods are only effective in inferring hierarchical relationships but they produce unresolved trees if recombination occurs between taxa, e.g. due to hybridization events, or if ancestral haplotypes survive in extant taxa. Such events have to be expected in radiations of closely related species such as *Agrodiaetus*. **Network** approaches are more appropriate in these cases although they have only rarely been used so far in phylogenetic systematics (POSADA & CRANDALL 2001). Different methods exist to infer networks. The **Statistical parsimony** approach, which is chosen here, connects haplotypes in a stepwise fashion emphasizing the similarities between them.

Sequence comparisons and phylogenetic inference

Sequence statistics (base composition, number of variable and parsimony-informative sites) were calculated with MEGA Version 2.1 (KUMAR *et al.*, 2001).

A saturation analysis for the different positions of COI was conducted with the help of MEGA (KUMAR *et al.*, 1995) plotting transitions against transversions (with and without AT-transversions) and AT-transversions against CG-transversions.

COI and ITS-2 datasets were tested for incongruence with the incongruence length difference test (FARRIS *et al.*, 1995) implemented in PAUP 4.0 beta10 (SWOFFORD, 1998) as the “partition homogeneity test”.

A Bayesian phylogeny reconstruction was done with the computer program MrBayes (HUELSENBECK & RONQUIST 2001). Codon positions of the COI and ND1 datasets were partitioned to allow them to have different rates of evolution and in the combined analyses genes were also partitioned to allow for different rates. The standard 4by4 nucleotide substitution model was applied, all substitution types were allowed to be different (General

Chapter 3

Time Reversible model) and the rates of variable sites were drawn from a gamma distribution (INVGAMMA option) with the continuous gamma distribution broken into four categories of equal weight. The Metropolis-coupled Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation (MCMCMC or MC³) was run under standard settings with 1,000,000 generations and every 100th tree was saved. Trees obtained before stationarity of the chain was achieved were discarded (burn in). The programme calculates branch lengths which were multiplied with the factor 1,000,000 to enable input into the programme TreeExplorer (written by Koichiro Tamura, Tokyo). The posterior clade probabilities can be used to infer the confidence of each clade, and these values are placed at the nodes. The tree obtained from the COI data set was rooted with *Apodemia mormo* (C. & R. Felder, 1859) as outgroup. This species is a representative of the family Riodinidae which appears to be the sister family of Lycaenidae according to molecular results (CAMPBELL *et al.* 2000) and traditional classification (ELIOT 1973). The trees from the ITS2- and the combined data sets were rooted with *Tarucus theophrastus* as outgroup. This species belongs to the subtribus Taruciti which turned out to be the subtribus most closely related to Polyommata in the COI analysis.

For a phylogenetic reconstruction under a maximum parsimony approach a heuristic search for the most parsimonious tree (HSEARCH) was carried out with PAUP after the exclusion of uninformative characters (PAUP command: EXCLUDE UNINF) under the following settings:

- Maximum number of trees per replicate restricted to 100 (SET MAXTREES=100)
- Random addition of sequences (ADDSEQ=RANDOM)
- Branch swapping method “Tree Bisection Reconnection” (SWAP=TBR)

Due to a bug in the current PAUP version, only one replicate is calculated if the number of trees found is higher than “MAXTREES”, even if the number of replicates is set to a higher value. Therefore the PAUP analysis was repeated 1000 times to receive 1000 replicates. The restriction on the maximum number of trees was necessary to prevent the calculation of millions of rearrangements in the tips of the tree. Experiments with higher limits than 100 were conducted but did not improve the results.

This analysis was repeated for each gene separately and with the different combinations of ITS-2, COI and ND1.

Consensus trees (strict, semistrict, majority rule & Adams consensus) were calculated from the shortest trees of each replicate and from the shortest trees of all replicates together.

Bootstrap analyses were done with PAUP with the heuristic search option employed, random addition of sequences, TBR branch swapping and 1000 replicates.

Gene genealogies of closely related species groups were estimated with statistical parsimony as described by TEMPLETON *et al.* (1992) and implemented in the computer program TCS (CLEMENT *et al.*, 2000). Because of the sensitivity of this approach to missing character information the analysis of the ITS-2 data set was repeated excluding 8 sequences with more than 10% missing characters (AD98001, AD98018, MW00110, MW00269, MW00316, MW01001, MW01025, MW99292). This data set was analyzed in two ways: counting gaps as missing character information and for the ingroup *Agrodieta* also counting gaps as 5th character.

Results

Sequences and alignment

The following mitochondrial gene sequences were obtained and aligned successfully: 690bp of Cytochrome Oxidase I (COI), 275bp of Cytochrome b (Cytb) and 230bp of NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1 (ND1), homologous to the following sites of *Drosophila yakuba* mitochondrial genome (CLARY & WOLSTENHOLME 1985): 1474-2163, 10650-10924 and 12391-12620, respectively.

Of the nuclear genome, a 120bp fraction of the 5.8s ribosomal subunit and the complete internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS-2), an aligned 672bp, were aligned successfully. ITS-2 consists of several conservative sections with highly variable sections in between, including some sections with repetitive motifs similar to microsatellites. Indels are common and length variation in ITS-2 turned out to be considerable within Lycaenidae. The shortest sequence was found in *Tarucus theophrastus* Fabricius, 1793 (MW02025) with 369bp while *Lysandra corydonius* Herrich-Schäffer, [1852] (MW99514) had the longest with 521bp. The long sequences of many species of the subgenus *Lysandra* were mainly due to repetitive insertions at position 19 in the aligned sequences made up of the two motifs “GTC” (repeated up to 9 times) and “CACGGCG” (repeated up to 3 times). Within the other *Polyommatus* subgenera, length variation was much less pronounced, with sequences varying between 439bp in *Polyommatus cornelia* Freyer, [1850] and 484bp in *Polyommatus thersites* Cantener, [1835]. Variation within *Agrodiaetus* was similar. Most sequences were between 443bp (*Agrodiaetus maraschi* Forster, 1956) and 471bp (*Agrodiaetus gorbunovi* Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994 & *A. wagneri* Forster, 1956). Only *Agrodiaetus dama* Staudinger, 1892 had a longer sequence of 482bp. In the distantly related outgroups (which were not included in the further analysis due to alignment problems) the longest ITS-2 sequence was found in *Iphiclides podalirius* L., 1758 (JC02001) from the family Papilionidae with 536bp. In this family an even more extreme length variation has been found in the genus *Luehdorfia*, (sequences taken from GenBank): 687bp in *Luehdorfia chinensis* Leech, 1893 (AB071925) compared to only 362bp in *Luehdorfia japonica* Leech, 1889 (AB071910).

Base composition and sequence divergence

Base composition in the insect mitochondrial genome is known to be heavily AT-biased, especially in 3rd codon positions, while the nuclear genome has a more homogenous base ratio. This also holds for the investigated gene sections in Lycaenidae (Tab. 6). In ITS-2 no base heterogeneity is found in *Iphiclides podalirius* L. (Papilionidae), but in Lycaenidae a slight deficiency in Adenin (A) is covered by a surplus in Guanin (G). This base composition is especially pronounced in the whole tribus Polyommataini and is remarkably constant in all taxa investigated. In the mitochondrial genes, the AT bias ranges from between 59% and 73% in 1st and 2nd codon positions (lowest in COI and highest in ND1) to 90% in 3rd codon positions of all three genes. Guanin (G) is especially rare in 3rd codon positions of genes on the (+)strand (COI, Cytb) while Cytosin (C) is rarest in ND1 which is on the (-)strand. The AT bias at 3rd codon positions of COI is less pronounced in the genus *Polyommatus* (90%) compared to other genera of the family Lycaenidae (94%). Thus the AT bias in *Polyommatus* is similar to other insect groups, but not as extreme as in the genus *Arhopala* (Lycaenidae) with average values over 95% (MEGENS 2002).

Tab. 6. Base composition (Nucleotide frequencies with *standard errors*)

Gene	T		C		A		G	
COI (<i>Polyommatus</i>)	37.22	0.65	15.48	0.60	32.39	0.52	14.90	0.44
1st Position	28.70	0.87	13.91	0.83	32.27	0.59	25.13	0.66
2nd Position	42.50	0.40	25.10	0.37	15.92	0.45	16.49	0.33
3rd Position	40.49	1.58	7.42	1.25	49.03	1.34	3.07	1.06
COI (other Lycaenidae)	39.39	1.16	13.84	0.67	35.52	0.98	14.22	0.43
1st Position	29.78	1.09	12.72	0.92	32.88	0.84	24.62	0.77
2nd Position	42.65	0.56	24.67	0.44	16.20	0.51	16.48	0.39
3rd Position	45.78	2.83	4.11	1.52	48.54	2.77	1.56	0.90
ND-1 (<i>Polyommatus</i>)	45.31	0.53	9.40	0.51	32.98	0.79	12.30	0.70
1st Position	41.20	0.76	11.06	0.78	31.49	1.22	16.34	1.10
2nd Position	46.76	0.61	15.57	0.50	25.99	0.33	11.78	0.28
3rd Position	48.10	1.18	1.48	1.22	41.67	2.70	8.75	2.77
Cytb (Lycaenidae)	43.18	0.67	10.88	0.51	32.20	0.57	13.83	0.68
1st Position	37.55	0.19	7.68	0.78	32.90	0.42	21.93	0.30
2nd Position	45.33	0.62	16.88	0.64	21.00	0.20	16.88	0.35
3rd Position	46.68	2.32	8.05	1.59	42.78	2.01	2.50	2.13
ITS-2 (Polyommagini)	23.15	0.58	25.95	0.63	19.67	0.86	31.23	0.69
(<i>Polyommatus</i>)	23.19	0.58	25.95	0.63	19.64	0.82	31.22	0.69
(other Polyommagini)	22.60	0.37	26.02	0.64	20.10	1.19	31.27	0.70
(other Lycaenidae)	23.91	1.86	25.09	1.62	22.83	1.62	28.17	1.34
(<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>)	26.8		24.7		22.2		26.3	

Tab. 7. Variable and parsimony-informative sites in single gene studies

Gene	Taxa	Sequences	nucleotides				amino acids			
			variable sites		parsimony-informative		variable sites		parsimony-informative	
COI	Papilionoidea	318	326	47.2%	274	39.7%	74	32.2%	38	16.5%
	Lycaenidae	310	311	45.1%	260	37.7%	68	29.6%	34	14.8%
	Polyommagini	297	300	43.5%	249	36.1%	63	27.4%	32	13.9%
	Polyommaiti	282	284	41.2%	237	34.3%	56	24.3%	32	13.9%
	<i>Polyommatus</i>	261	267	38.7%	219	31.7%	49	21.3%	29	12.6%
	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	200	223	32.3%	172	24.9%	37	16.0%	17	7.4%
ND1	Lycaenidae	25	76	33.0%	45	19.6%	18	23.7%	8	10.5%
	<i>Polyommatus</i>	22	58	25.2%	33	14.3%	10	13.2%	6	7.9%
	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	15	38	16.5%	23	10.0%	8	10.5%	2	2.6%
Cytb	Lycaenidae	6	53	19.2%	15	5.4%	8	8.7%	3	3.3%
ITS2 (gaps= missing)	Polyommaiti	199	257	39.6%	154	23.7%				
	<i>Polyommatus</i>	185	238	36.7%	132	20.3%				
	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	138	159	24.5%	76	11.7%				
5.8s	Polyommagini	200	9	7.5%	4	3.3%				

The number and percentage of variable and parsimony-informative sites for each gene is given in Tab. 7. Figures are for different taxonomic levels, from the superfamily (Papilionoidea) down to the ingroup (subgenus *Agrodiaetus*). The variation in amino acids of mitochondrial genes is much lower than the variation in nucleotide sites because most variation is found in synonymous sites (especially 3rd codon positions). The section of 5.8s rRNA turned out to be almost invariable in Lycaenidae and was therefore lumped with ITS-2

in the phylogenetic analysis. The comparison of sequence variation in the combined gene analyses (Tab. 8) reveals that Cytb and ND1 evolve faster than COI. This difference is almost entirely due to the higher number of nonsynonymous substitutions.

Tab. 8. Variable and parsimony-informative sites in combined gene studies

Gene	Taxa	Sequences	nucleotides				amino acids			
			variable sites		parsimony-informative		variable sites		parsimony-informative	
ND1	Lycaenidae	25	76	33.0%	45	19.6%	18	23.7%	8	10.5%
COI	Lycaenidae	25	200	29.0%	116	16.8%	30	13.0%	9	3.9%
Cytb	Lycaenidae	6	53	19.2%	15	5.4%	8	8.7%	3	3.3%
COI	Lycaenidae	6	109	15.8%	24	3.5%	12	5.2%	1	0.4%
COI	Polyommagini	200	276	40.0%	218	31.6%	51	22.2%	27	11.7%
ITS-2	Polyommagini	200	277	42.7%	156	24.0%				
5.8s	Polyommagini	200	9	7.5%	4	3.3%				

The saturation analysis showed no saturation in 1st and 2nd codon positions of COI within Lycaenidae, because the number of transitions is linearly increasing with the number of transversions (Fig. 29). In the 3rd codon positions transitions were saturated in ingroup-outgroup comparisons (Fig. 30) but there is still a high number of transversions. Due to the AT bias most of these are AT-transversions as can be seen from Fig. 31 in which AT-transversions were excluded. Fig. 32 displays the ratio of AT-transversions against CG-transversions. The steep linear increase indicates that AT-transversions are not saturated in ingroup-outgroup comparisons.

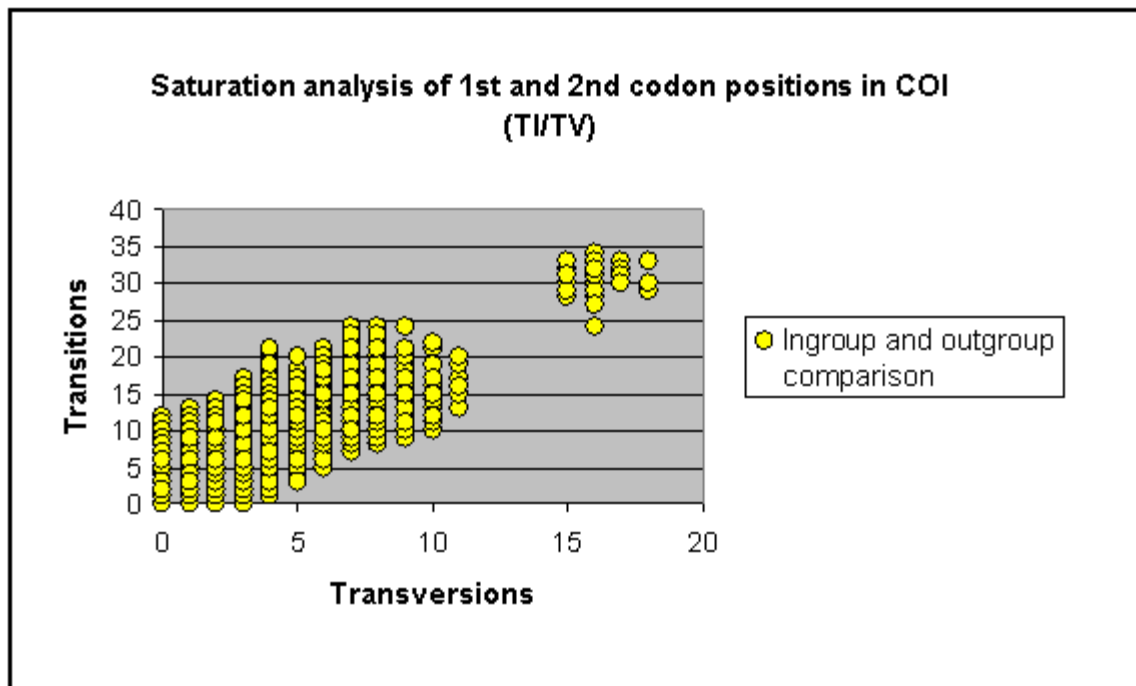


Fig. 29. Ratio of transitions (ti) and transversions (tv) in 1st and 2nd codon positions of COI in all investigated taxa

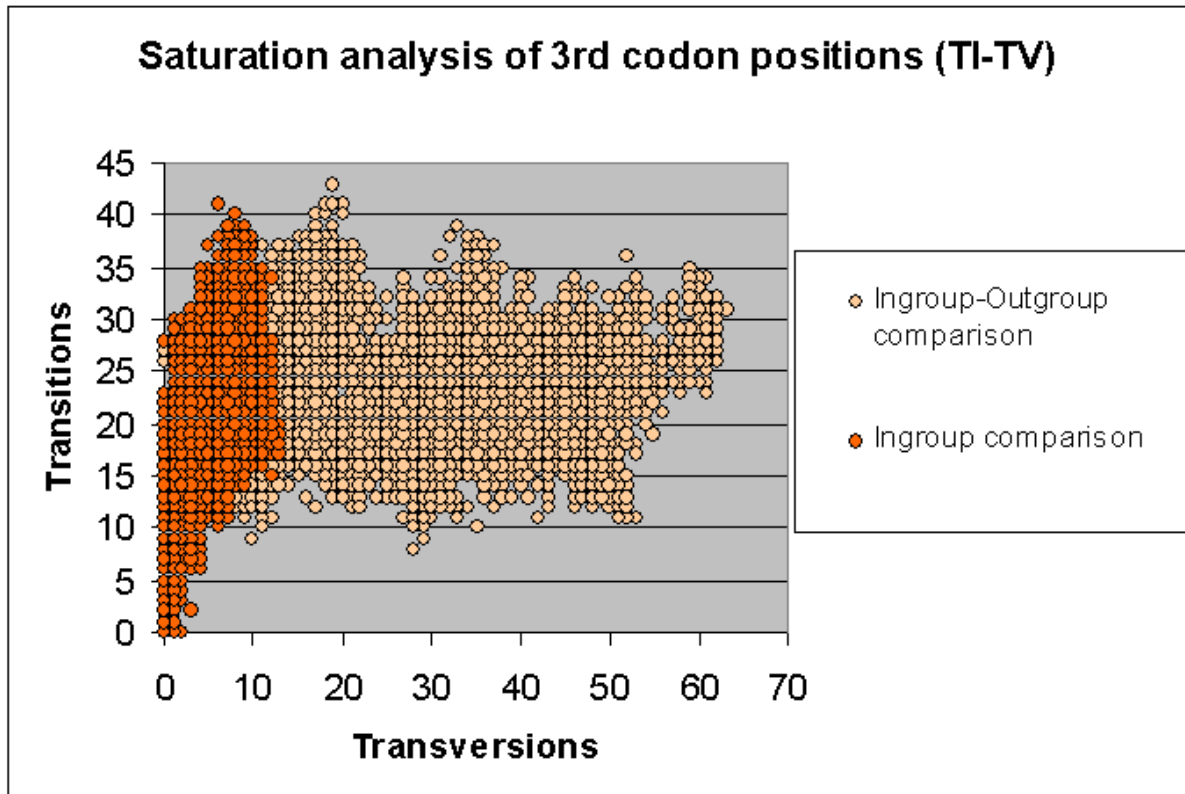


Fig. 30. Ratio of transitions (ti) and transversions (tv) in 3rd codon positions of COI within *Agrodiaetus* (ingroup) and compared to the outgroups (other taxa).

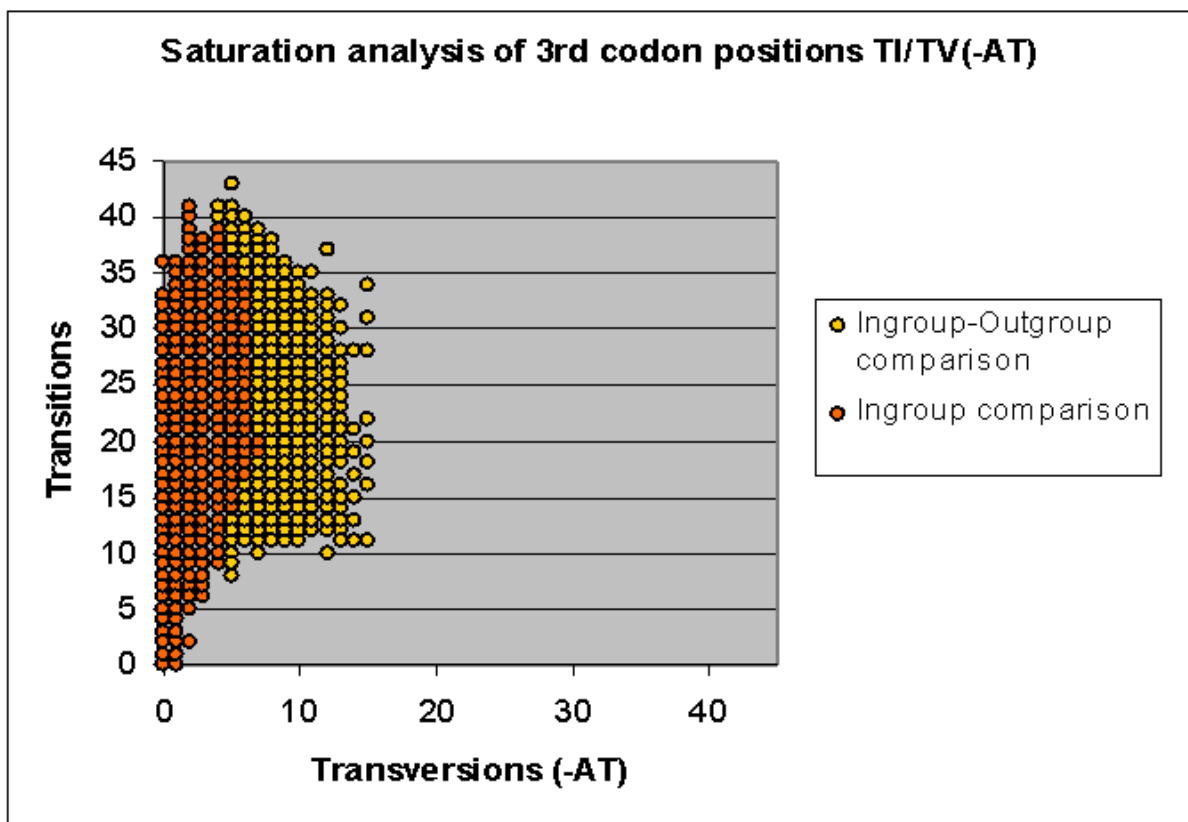


Fig. 31. Ratio of transitions and transversions excluding AT-transversions in 3rd codon positions of COI within *Agrodiaetus* (ingroup) and compared to the outgroups (other taxa).

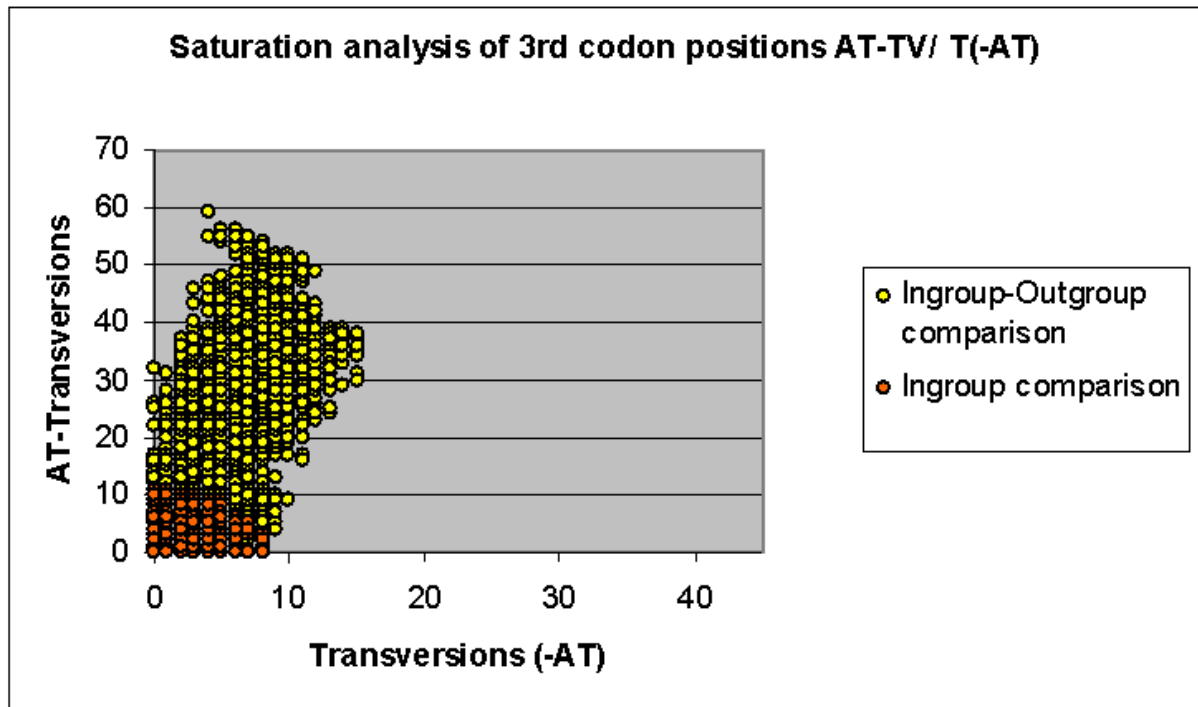


Fig. 32. Ratio of AT-transversions and other transversions in 3rd codon positions of COI within *Agrodiaetus* (ingroup) and compared to the outgroups (other taxa).

The partition homogeneity test revealed a significant incongruence between the COI and ITS-2 data sets ($p < 0.001$). Despite this result, both data sets were combined for a total evidence approach, but they were also analyzed separately to figure out the incongruence in an effort to elucidate deviations of the gene trees from the true species tree.

Bayesian inference of phylogeny

The phylogenetic trees inferred from the Bayesian approach are represented in Fig. 33 - Fig. 46 for the COI data set, Fig. 47 & Fig. 48 for ITS-2 and Fig. 49 - Fig. 57 for the combined data set. Only the COI data set can be used to infer the phylogeny above the level of the subtribe (Polyommata).

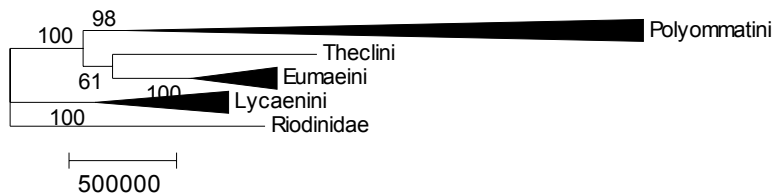


Fig. 33. MrBayes, COI, Lycaenidae (relationships of tribes)

The basal splits in the COI tree are on the tribus level (Fig. 33), separating the monophyletic *Lycaena* (Lycaenini), *Satyrium* (Eumaeini) and *Favonius* (Theclini) from the other taxa of tribus Polyommata. Relationships within the genus *Lycaena* are highly resolved and shown in Fig. 34. The most basal taxa (*thetis*, *asabinus*, *thersamon*) belong to the *thersamon*-group (HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995).

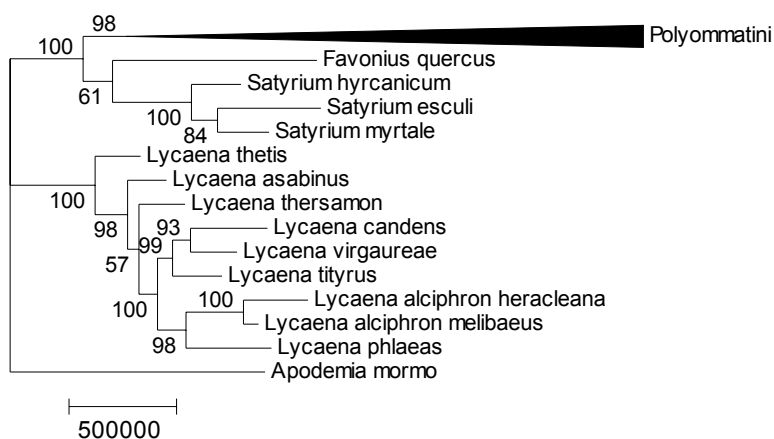


Fig. 34. MrBayes, COI, Lycaenidae (excl. Polyommata)

Within Polyommata the splits follow the level of morphologically defined subtribes but their relationships are not well resolved (Fig. 35).

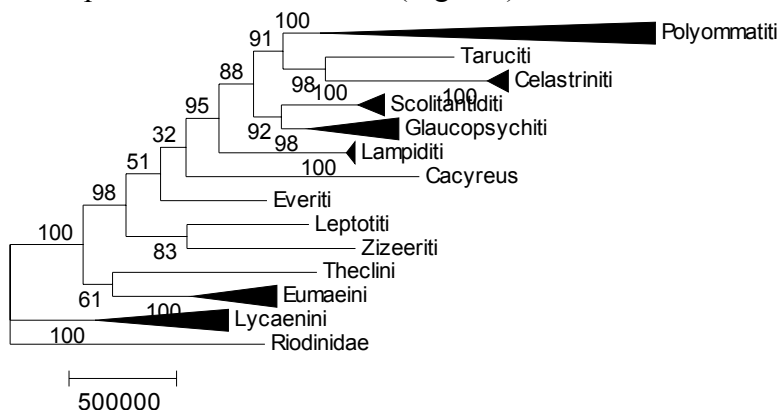


Fig. 35. MrBayes, COI, Lycaenidae (subtribes)

The subtribus most closely related to Polyommatiti are Taruciti, Celastriniti, Scolitantiditi, Glaucopsychiti and Lampiditi (Fig. 36, Fig. 37).

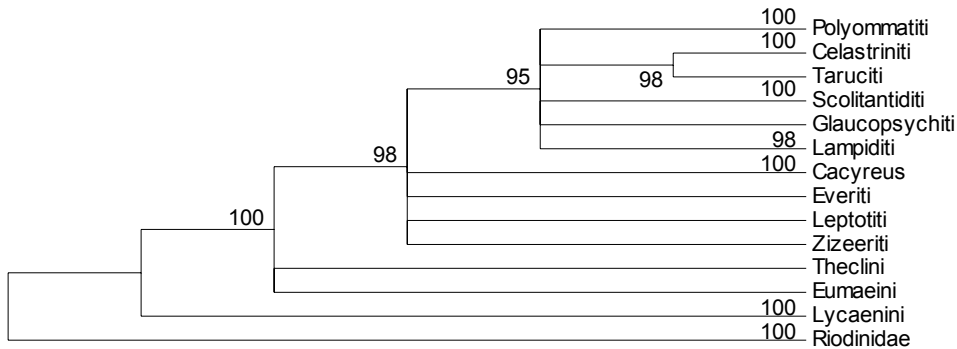


Fig. 36. MrBayes, COI, Lycaenidae (subtribes), condensed tree at 95% confidence limit

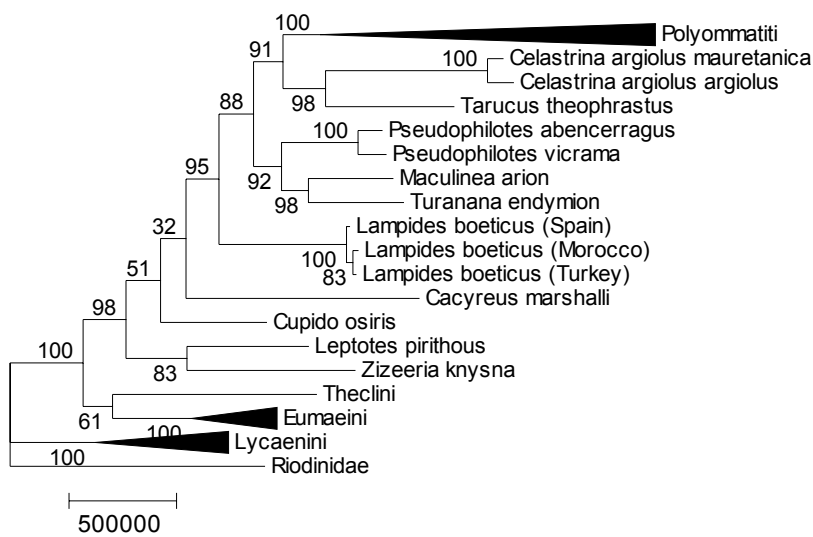


Fig. 37. MrBayes, COI, Polyommatini excl. Polyommatiti

Within Polyommatiti, the genus *Chilades* and the North American *Euphilotes* appear as the most basal taxa in the tree and the other taxa of the two genera *Polyommatus* and *Plebeius* together form a monophyletic unit (Fig. 38, Fig. 39).

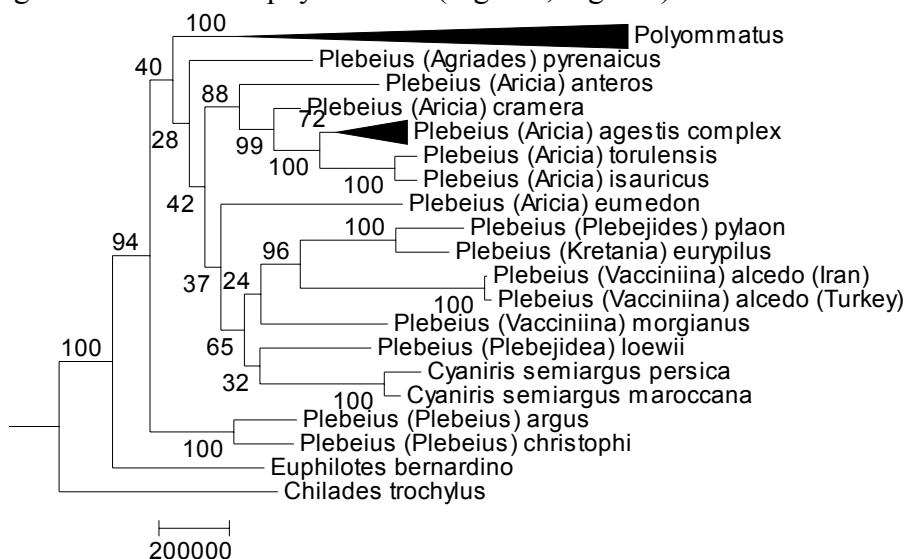


Fig. 38. MrBayes, COI, Polyommatiti

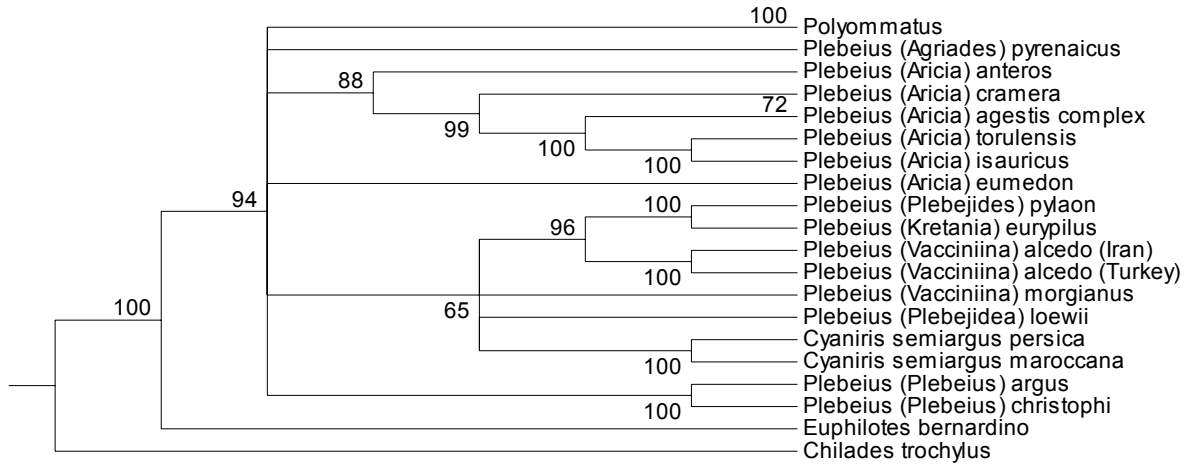


Fig. 39. MrBayes, COI, Polyommattiti, condensed (50% level)

While the genus *Polyommatus* (excluding the subgenus *Cyaniris*) also forms a monophyletic unit, the monophyly of the genus *Plebeius* is not supported and the relationships of most of its taxa are not well resolved. One exception is the subgenus *Aricia* (excluding *A. eumedon*) whose monophyly and taxa relationships appear quite well resolved. This genus includes the *Aricia agestis*-complex, a group of closely related taxa (*agestis*, *artaxerxes*, *montensis*, Fig. 40), but *Aricia cramera* (Eschscholtz, 1821) which is also thought to belong to this complex and phenotypically very similar, appears very distant genetically.

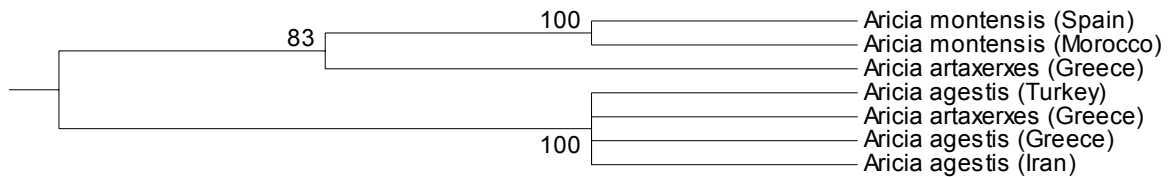


Fig. 40. MrBayes, COI, *Aricia agestis* complex, condensed (50% level)

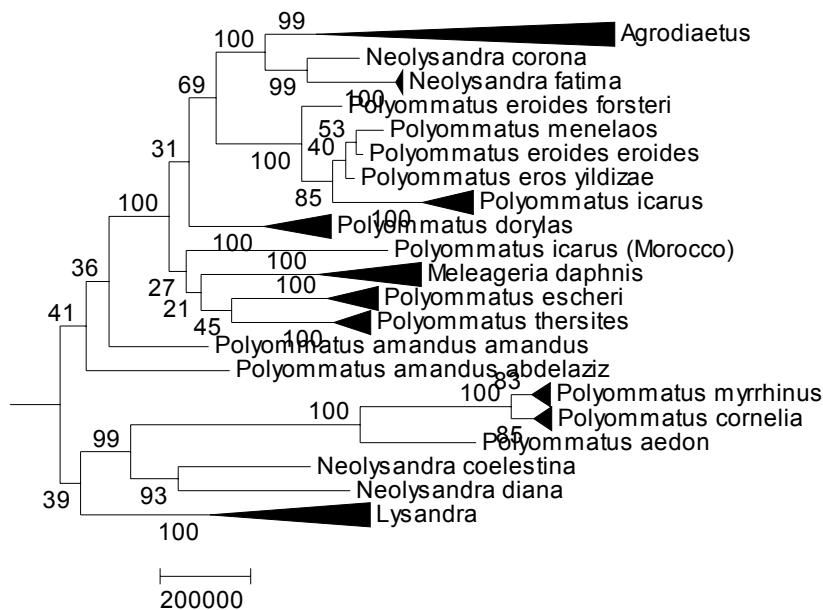


Fig. 41. MrBayes, COI, *Polyommatus*

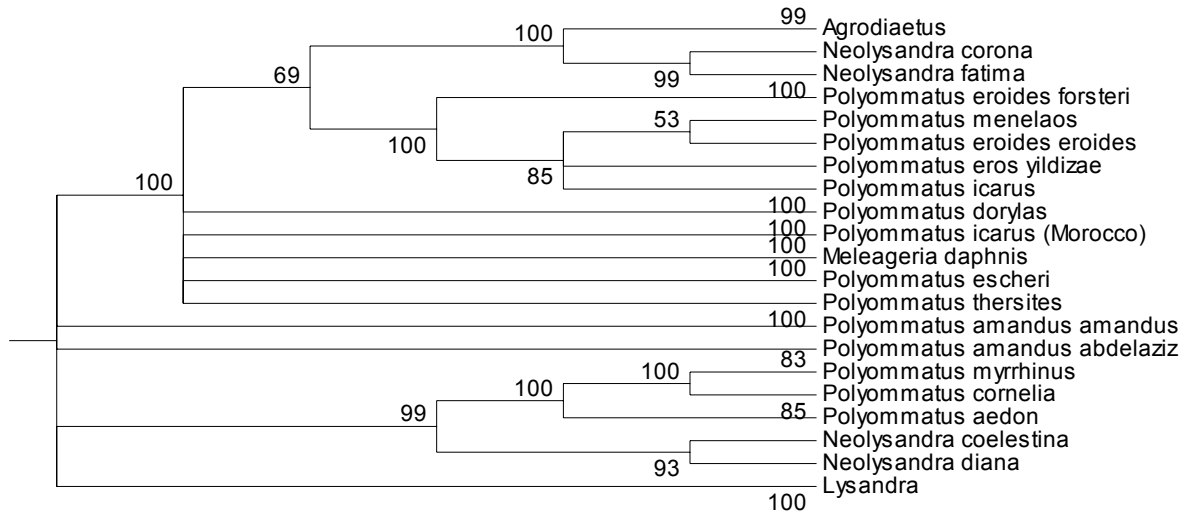


Fig. 42. MrBayes, COI, *Polyommatus*, condensed (50% level)

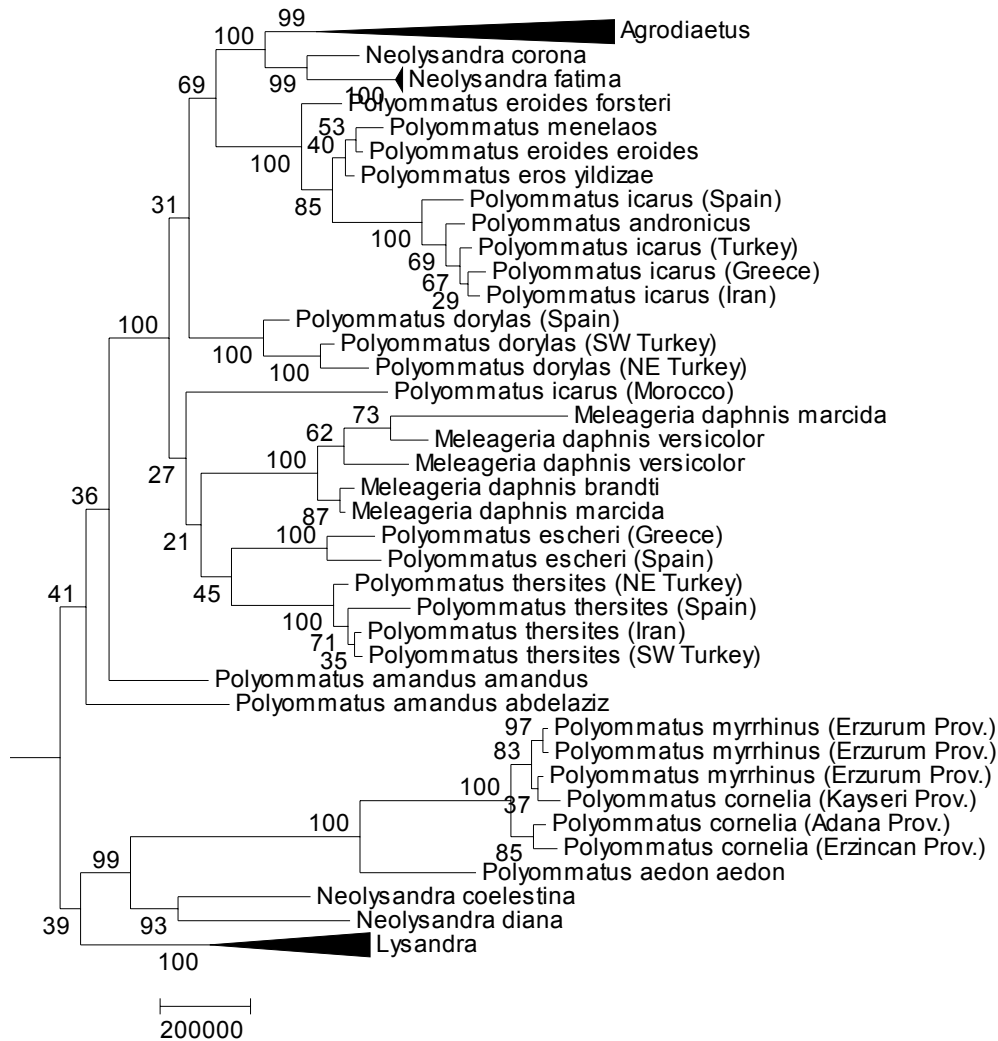


Fig. 43. MrBayes, COI, *Polyommatus*

Within the genus *Polyommatus* (Fig. 41, Fig. 42) the subgenera *Agrodiaetus* (sensu ECKWEILER & HÄUSER 1997) and *Lysandra* appear clearly as monophyletic units. The

unification of *Meleageria* with *Lysandra* is not supported. The subgenus *Neolysandra* splits into two separate clusters. One of them, which consists of the species *N. corona* (Verity, 1936) and *N. fatima* (Eckweiler & Schurian, 1980), forms the sister clade to *Agrodiaetus*, the other (with *N. coelestina* (Eversmann, 1843) and *N. diana* Miller, 1913) clusters with the *P.aedon/myrrhinus/cornelia*-group. This split is also supported by genital morphology (COUTSIS 2001) which also suggests a closer relationship of *N. corona* and *N. fatima* to *P. dorylas* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) than to *N. coelestina* and *N. diana*. Some species (*P. icarus*, *P. eroides*, *P. cornelia*) do not appear as monophyletic units in the COI gene tree (Fig. 43) and *P. myrrhinus*, which is considered a subspecies of *P. aedon* by HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995), clusters with *P. cornelia*. The genus *Lysandra* constitutes a parallel case compared to *Agrodiaetus* with closely related taxa differing in (mostly high) chromosome numbers. *Lysandra syriaca* appears at the basis but the relationships of the other taxa of the *coridon* group remains unresolved or obscure and only the populations of *Lysandra bellargus* form a well supported monophyletic clade (Fig. 44, Fig. 45).

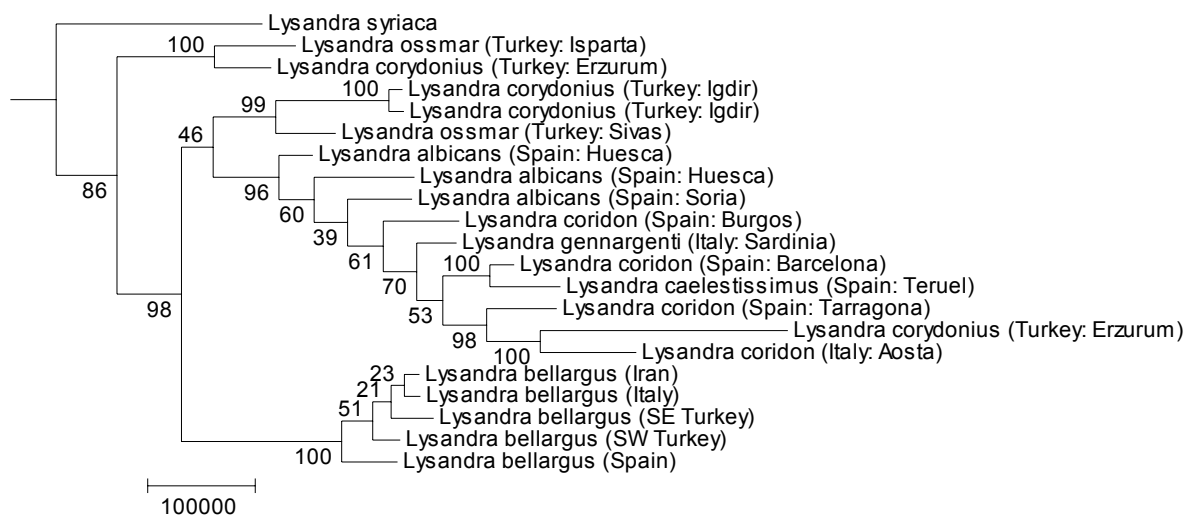


Fig. 44. MrBayes, COI, *Lysandra*

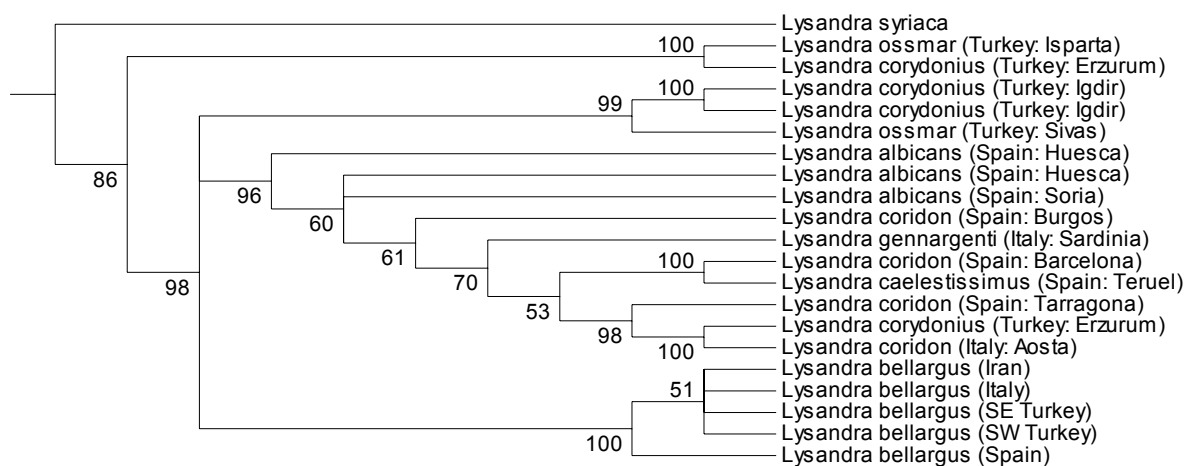


Fig. 45. MrBayes, COI, *Lysandra*, condensed (50% level)

The condensed tree for the *Agrodiaetus* clade (with 95% confidence limit) is presented in Fig. 46. The following clades are well supported:

- **antidolus**-group (*antidolus*, *kurdistanicus*, *femininoides*, *morgani*, *peilei*, *karindus*)
- **elbursicus**-group (*elbursicus*, *zarathustra*, *arasbarani*, *paulae*)

- **carmon**-group (*carmon*, *surakovi*, *sekercioglu*)
- **admetus**-group (*admetus*, *ripartii*, *nephohiptamemos*, *demavendi*, *lorestanus*, *khorsanensis*)
- **iphidamon**-group (*iphidamon*, *dizinensis*)
- **menalcas**-group (*menalcas*, *alcestis*, *interjectus*, *dantchenko*, *aroaniensis*, *humedasa*, *valiabadi*, *fabressei*, *ainsae*, *fulgens*)
- **poseidonides**-group (*poseidonides*, *dagmara*)
- **baytopi**-group (*baytopi*, *rovshani*, *tankeri*, *iphicarmon*)
- **erschoffii**-group (*erschoffii*, *tenhageni*, *achaemenes*, *shahrami*, *glaucias*, *phyllis*, *klausschuriani*, *posthumus*, *darius*, *caeruleus*, *birunii*)
- **poseidon**-group (*poseidon*, *putnami*, *hopfferi*, *lycius*, *actis*, *firdussii*, *sigberti*, *pseudactis*, *artvinensis*, *ernesti*, *damalis*, *merhaba*, *mithridates*, *wagneri*, *altivagans*, *sertavulensis*, *merhaba*, *mofidii*, *pseudoxerxes*, *gorbunovi*, *kanduli*, *sennanensis*, *cyaneus*)

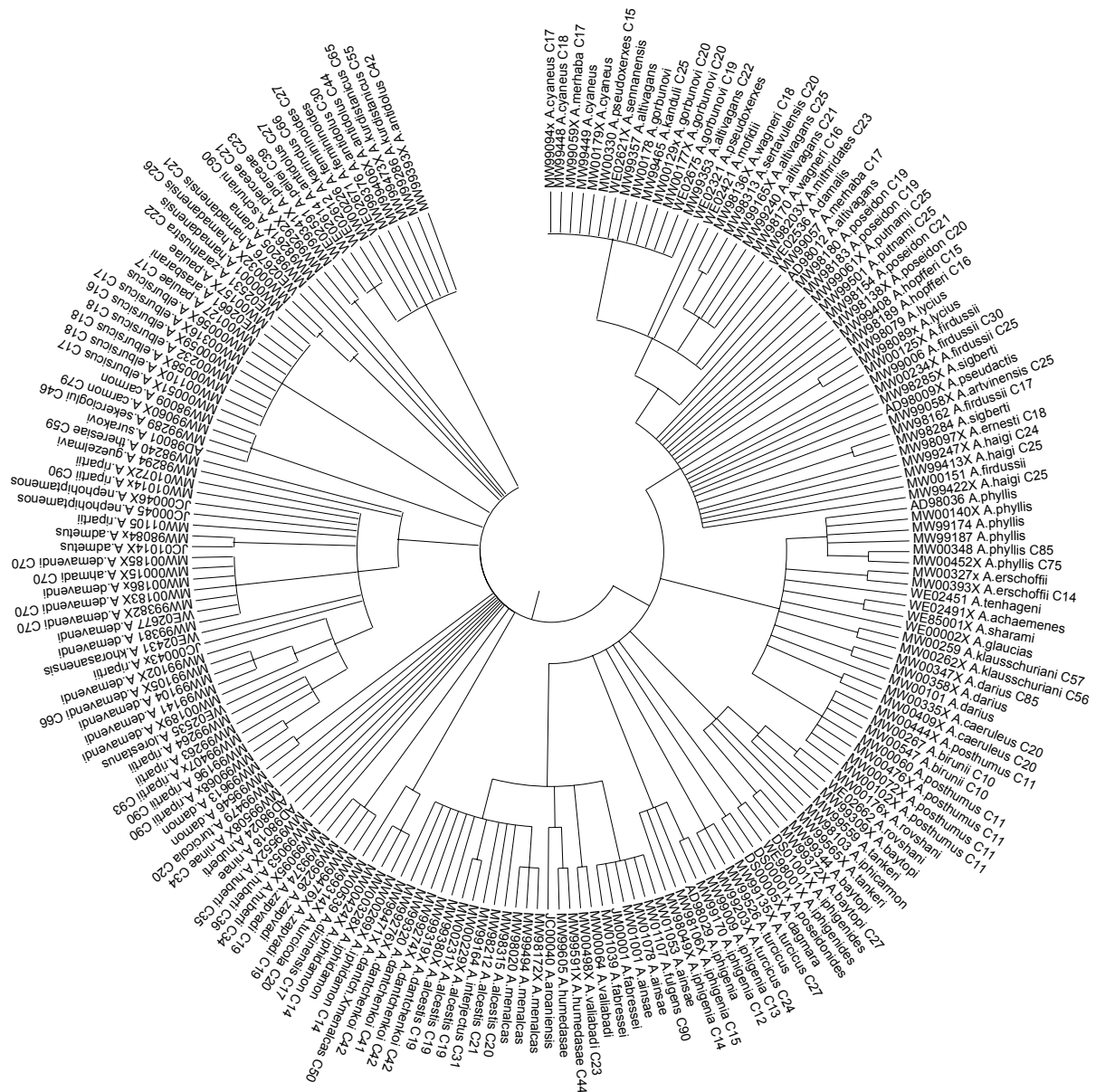


Fig. 46. MrBayes, COI, *Agrodiaetus*, condensed tree (95% confidence level)

On a lower level of confidence (83%), the first three clades form a joint clade together with the taxa *dama*, *schuriani* and *pierceae* and, with only 75% confidence, the taxa *ninae*, *turcicola*, *zapvadi*, *huberti* and *damon* cluster together. The relationships between the different clades remain largely unresolved on a low level of confidence.

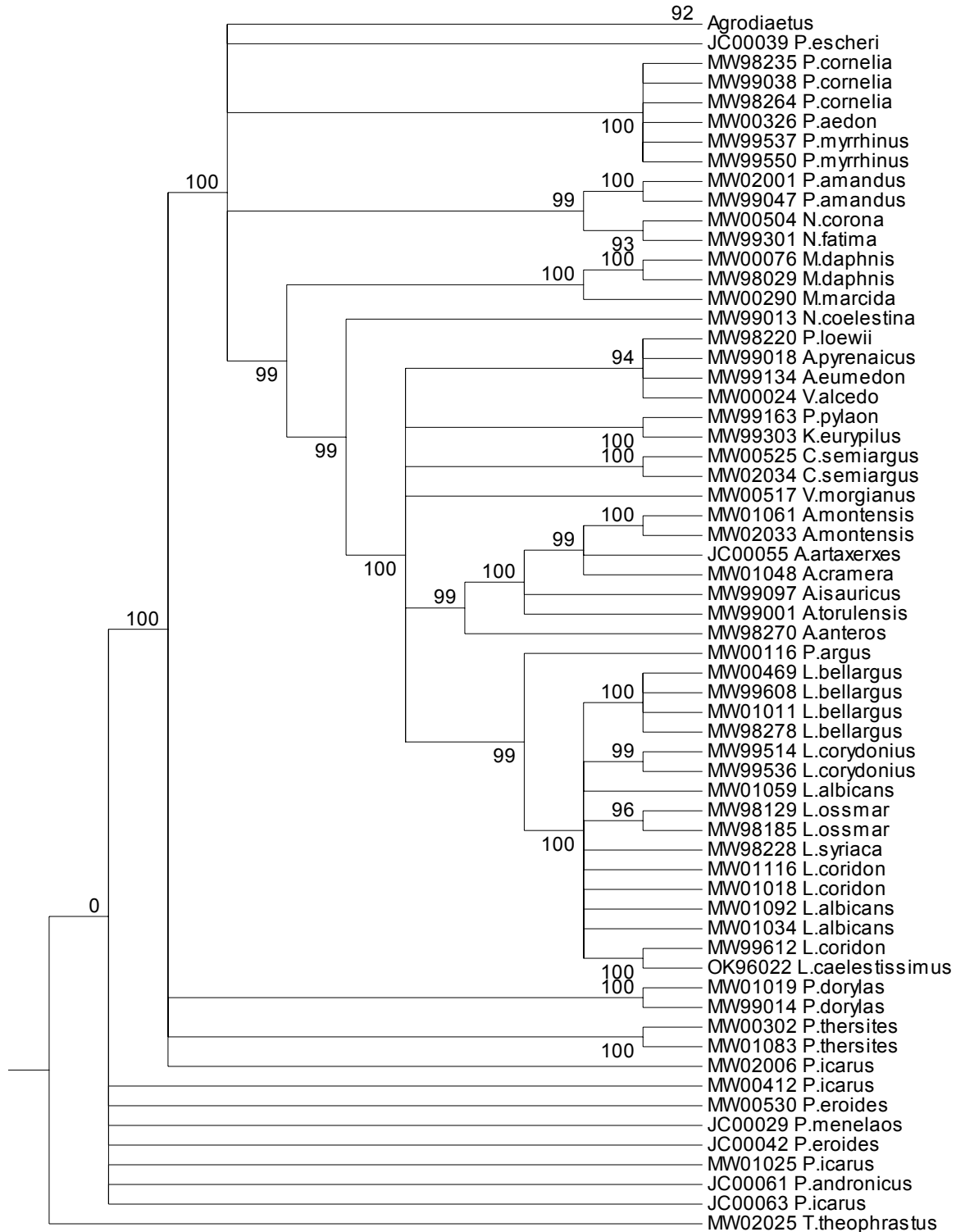


Fig. 47. MrBayes, ITS2, Polyommata, condensed (90% confidence level)

The Bayesian analysis of the ITS-2 dataset does not support the monophyly of *Polyommatus* (Fig. 47). Relationships of *Polyommatus* sensu strictu appear unresolved and the *Plebeius* subcluster which is found within *Polyommatus* includes not only *Cyaniris* but also *Lysandra*. The monophyly of *Aricia* (excl. *A. eumedon*) and *Lysandra* are very well supported and within the latter group the taxa *bellargus*, *corydonius* and *ossmar* appear as monophyletic units. The monophyly of *Agrodiaetus* is supported with a posterior probability of 92%, but the sister group is unresolved. Within *Agrodiaetus* (Fig. 48), *Agrodiaetus damon* appears as the sister taxon to all other *Agrodiaetus*, but the phylogeny of the remaining taxa is mainly unresolved.

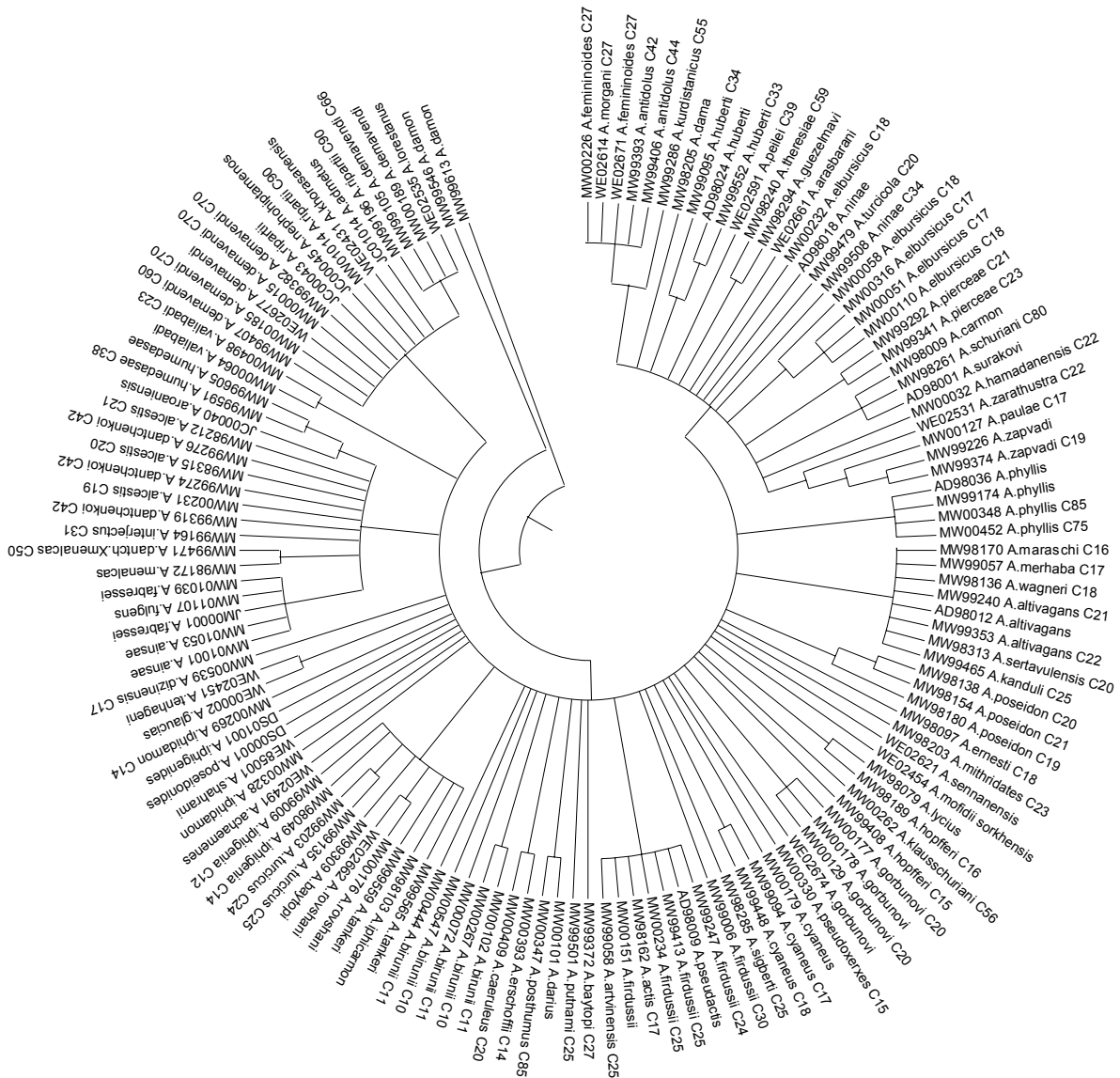


Fig. 48. MrBayes, ITS2, *Agrodiaetus*, 80%

Apart from several small clusters of closely related species only few larger clusters appear with a high level (>90%) of confidence:

- **menalcas**-group (*menalcas*, *alcestis*, *interjectus*, *dantchenkoii*, *aroaniensis*, *humedasmae*, *fabressei*, *ainsae*, *fulgens*)
- **iphigenia**-group (*iphigenia*, *baytopi*, *rovshani*, *tankeri*, *iphicarmon*, *turcicus*)
- **carmon**-group (*carmon*, *surakovi*, *sekercioglu*)
- **antidolus**-group (*antidolus*, *kurdistanicus*, *femininoides*, *morgani*)

The last two groups form a cluster together with the taxa *dama*, *peilei*, *huberti*, *theresia*, *guezelmavi*, *arasbarani*, *elbursicus*, *ninae*, *turcicola*, *pierceae*, *zarathustra*, *zapvadi* and the undescribed taxon from Ahar with a posterior probability of 81% and the *admetus*-group (*admetus*, *ripartii*, *nephohiptamenos*, *demavendi*, *lorestanus*, *khorsanensis*) reappears with a confidence level of 84%. Relationships between these groups are unresolved.

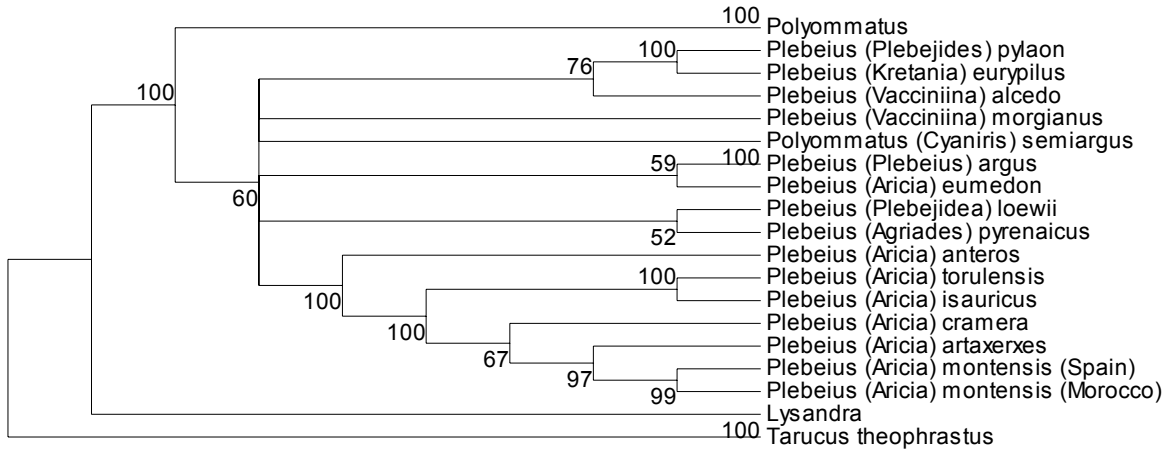


Fig. 49. MrBayes, ITS2&COI, Polyommattiti, condensed tree (50% confidence level)

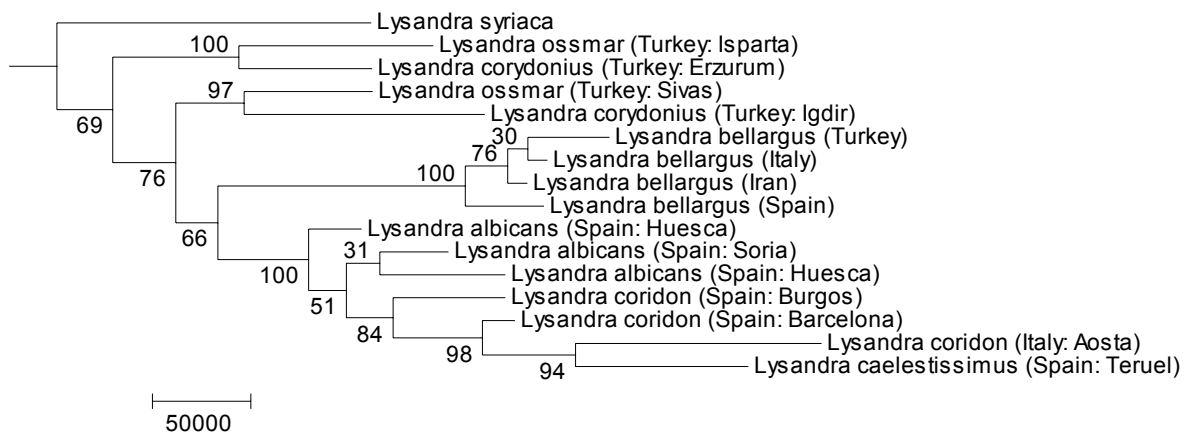


Fig. 50. MrBayes, ITS2&COI, Lysandra

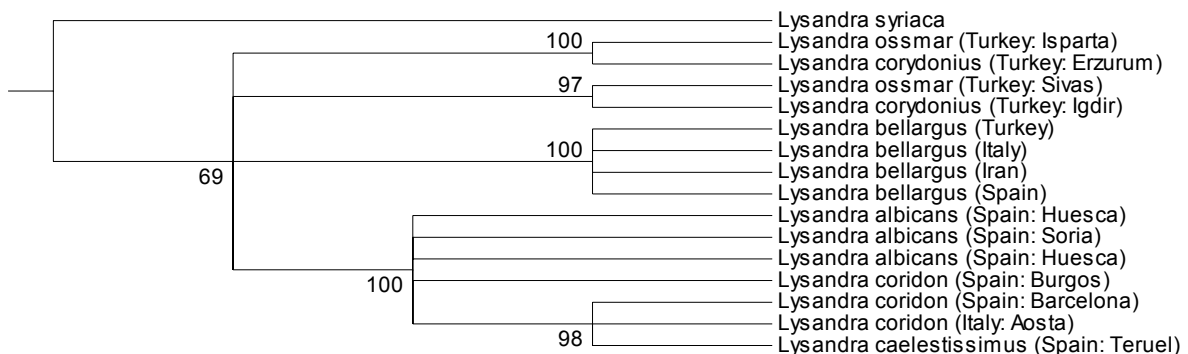


Fig. 51. MrBayes, ITS2&COI, Lysandra, condensed tree (95% confidence level)

In the combined data set of COI and ITS-2, the subgenus *Lysandra* forms a monophyletic clade at the base of the phylogram while the other *Polyommatus* (excluding *Cyaniris*) are found in a highly supported monophyletic clade at the tip of the tree (Fig. 49, Fig. 50, Fig.

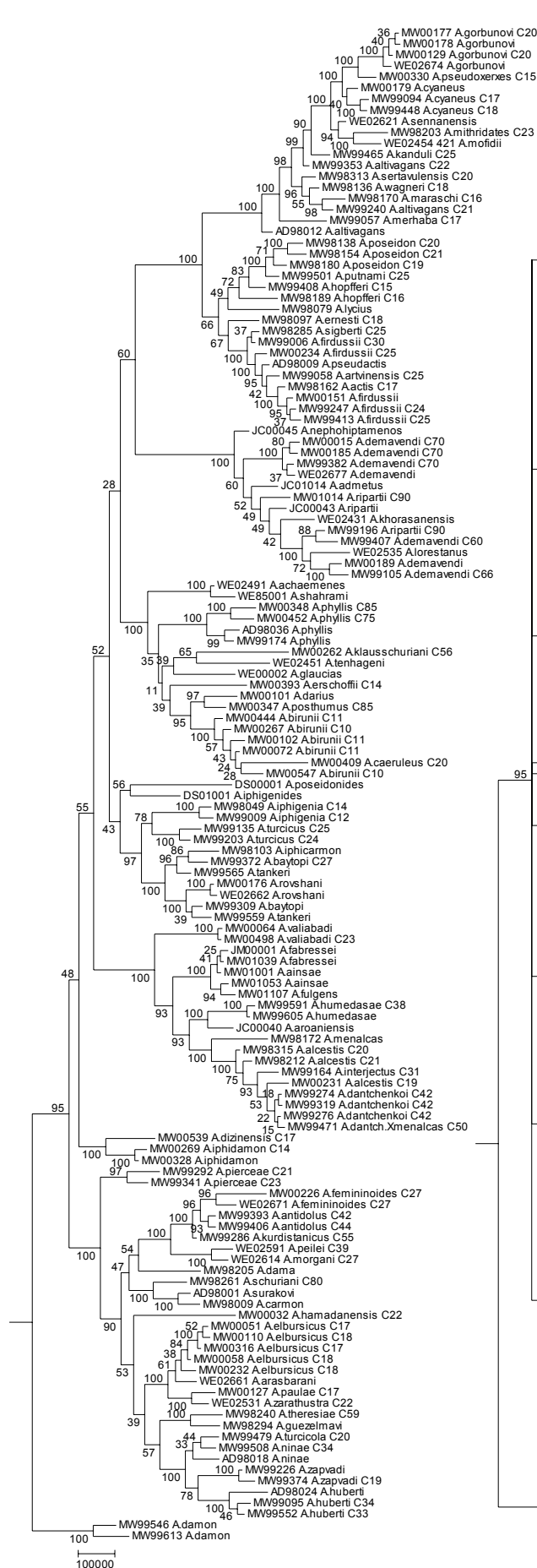


Fig. 54. MrBayes. ITS2&COI. *Agrodiaetus*

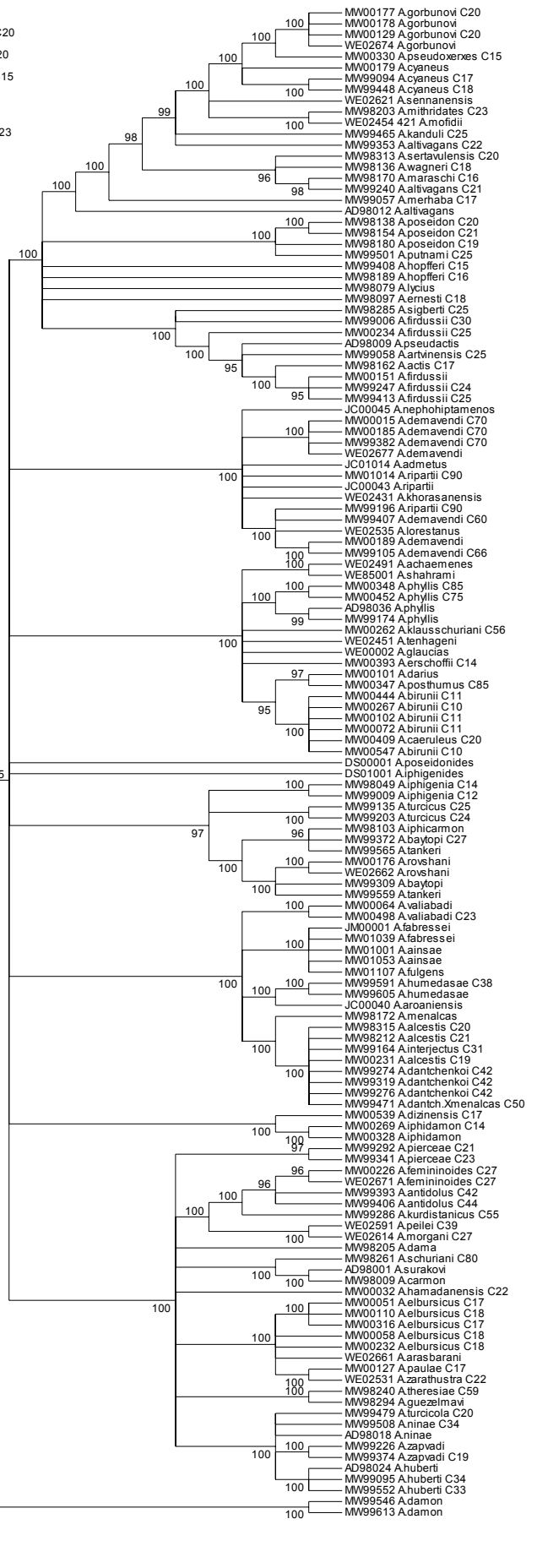


Fig. 55. MrBayes. ITS2&COI. *Agrodiaetus*, 95%

The subgenus *Agrodiaetus* which represents one of these clades splits into 10 groups which can be named according to the taxonomically oldest species (Fig. 56, Fig. 57). One of them which includes only one species, *Agrodiaetus damon*, appears to be the sister group to all the others. The complete tree is presented in fig. Fig. 54 and the condensed topology (confidence limit of 95%) in Fig. 544.

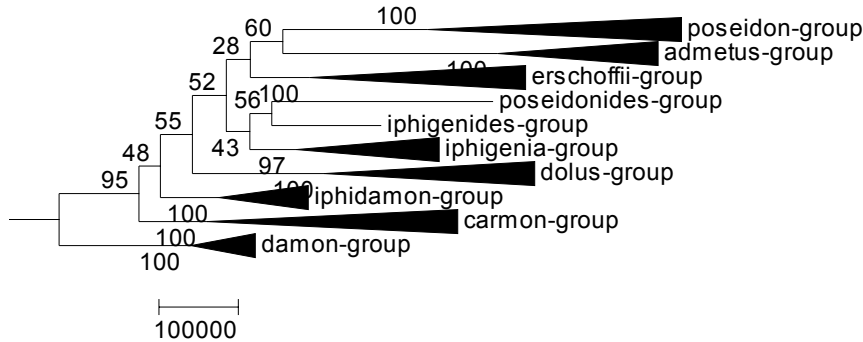


Fig. 56. MrBayes, ITS2&COI, *Agrodiaetus*

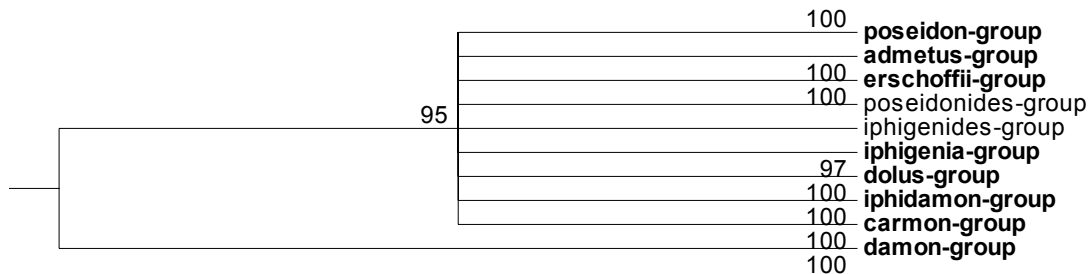


Fig. 57. MrBayes, ITS2&COI, *Agrodiaetus*, condensed tree (95% confidence limit)

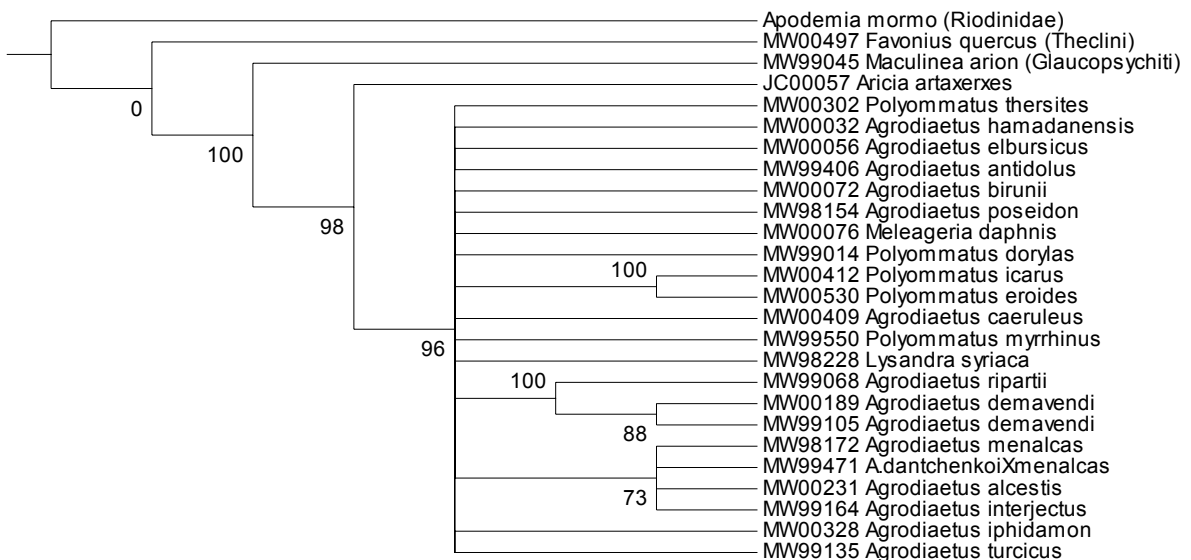


Fig. 58. MrBayes, ND1, Lycaenidae, condensed tree (70% confidence limit)

For the ND1 analysis most taxa were chosen to represent the main *Agrodiaetus* clades which were obtained from the combined COI- and ITS2-analyses in order to check if this gene gives a better resolution of clade relationships. The tree obtained from the ND1 analysis (Fig. 58) has little resolution but is compatible with those of the COI- and ITS2-analysis. A

combination of the ND1 dataset with the COI- and ITS2-datasets also does not improve the resolution regarding the relationships of the different *Agrodiaetus* clades with each other. The tree obtained from the Cytb analysis (Fig. 59) is also compatible with the results from the other genes but due to the low number of taxa sequenced does not provide additional information.

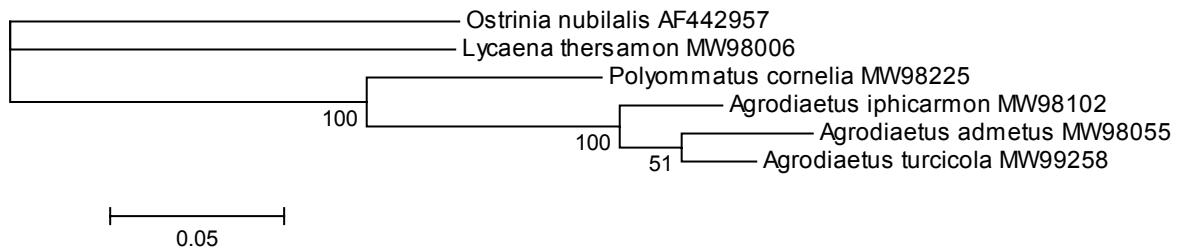


Fig. 59. MrBayes, Cytb

Maximum parsimony analysis

The Maximum parsimony analysis yielded 100000 trees in each of the COI-, ITS2- and the combined analysis because the maximum limit of 100 trees was reached in each replicate. The trees obtained from the COI analysis had scores between 2414 and 2433. The consensus tree calculated from the 300 shortest trees (score=2414) is shown in Fig. 60 for the outgroup & Fig. 61 for *Agrodiaetus* and that calculated from all trees in Fig. 62 (outgroup) & Fig. 63 (*Agrodiaetus*).

Scores of the ITS-2 analysis were between 1105 and 1107 (39800 of which had the lowest score of 1105). The consensus tree of all trees is shown in Fig. 64.

Scores of the combined analysis were between 2599 and 2606. A consensus tree of the 2700 shortest trees is presented in Fig. 65 and the consensus tree of all trees is shown in Fig. 66 & Fig. 67.

Bootstrap trees for the three analyses are shown in Fig. 68 (COI outgroups), Fig. 69 (COI *Agrodiaetus*), Fig. 70 (ITS-2), Fig. 71 (ITS-2 & COI combined, outgroups) and Fig. 72 (ITS-2 & COI combined, *Agrodiaetus*).

MP-trees calculated from the ND1-gene were poorly resolved and different combinations with the COI- and/or ITS-2 gene also did not provide new results and are therefore not presented here.



Fig. 61. MP Majority Rule Consensus Tree of the shortest trees (COI) of *Agrodiabetes*

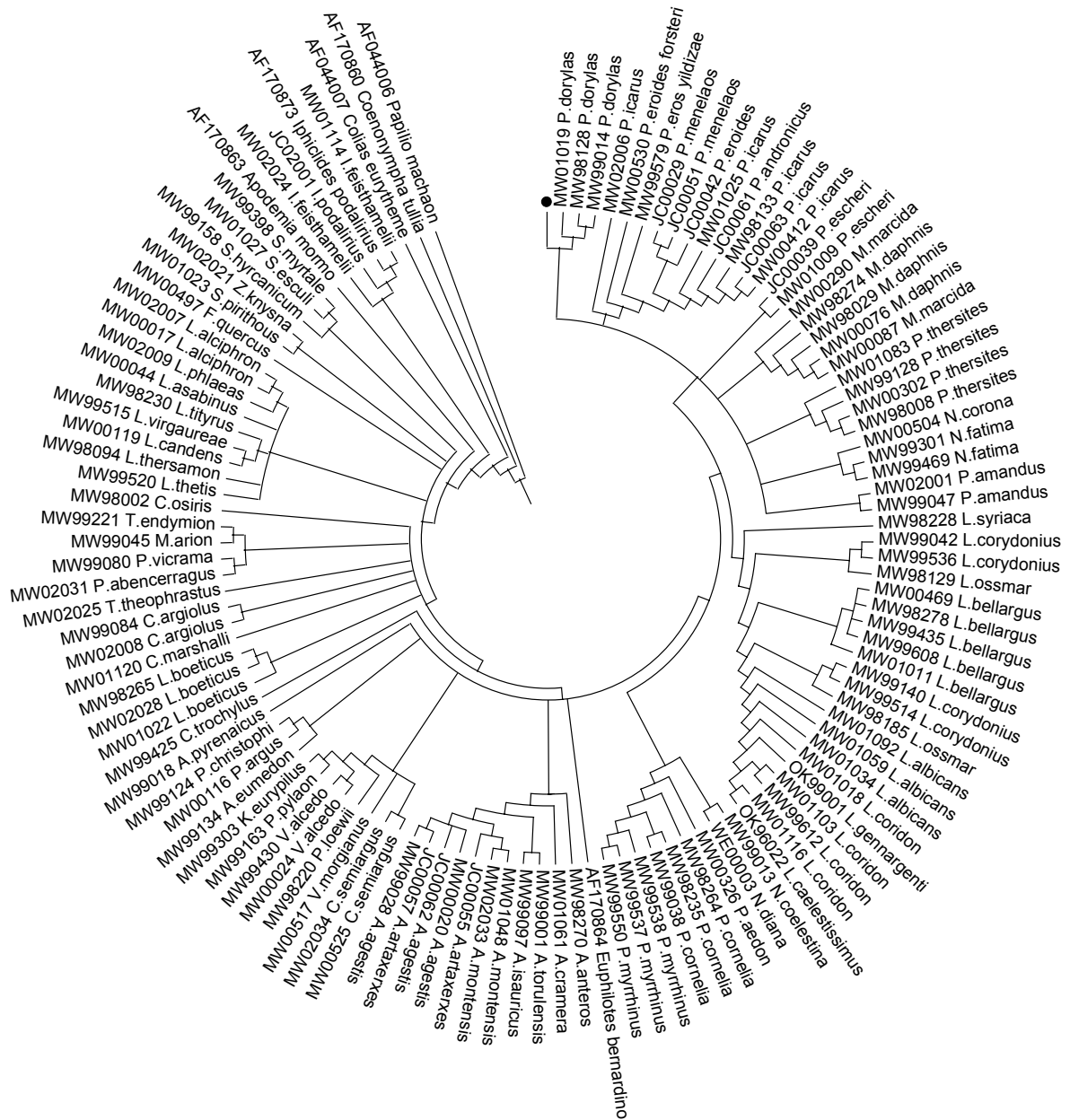


Fig. 62. MP Majority Rule Consensus Tree (COI) excl. *Agrodiaetus*

A molecular phylogeny of *Agrodiaetus*

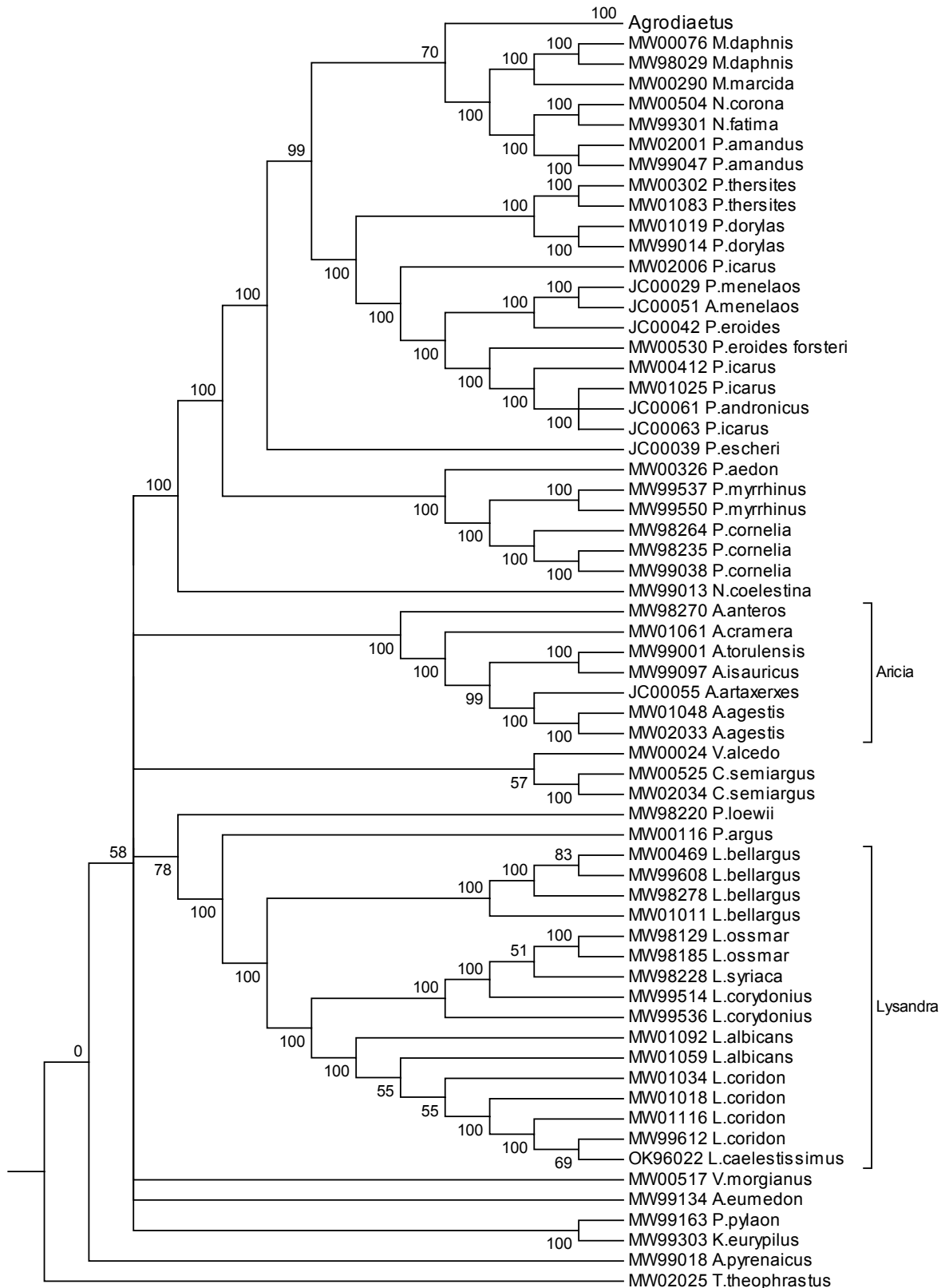


Fig. 66. MP Consensus Tree of the combined data set (ITS-2 & COI) excl. *Agrodiaetus*

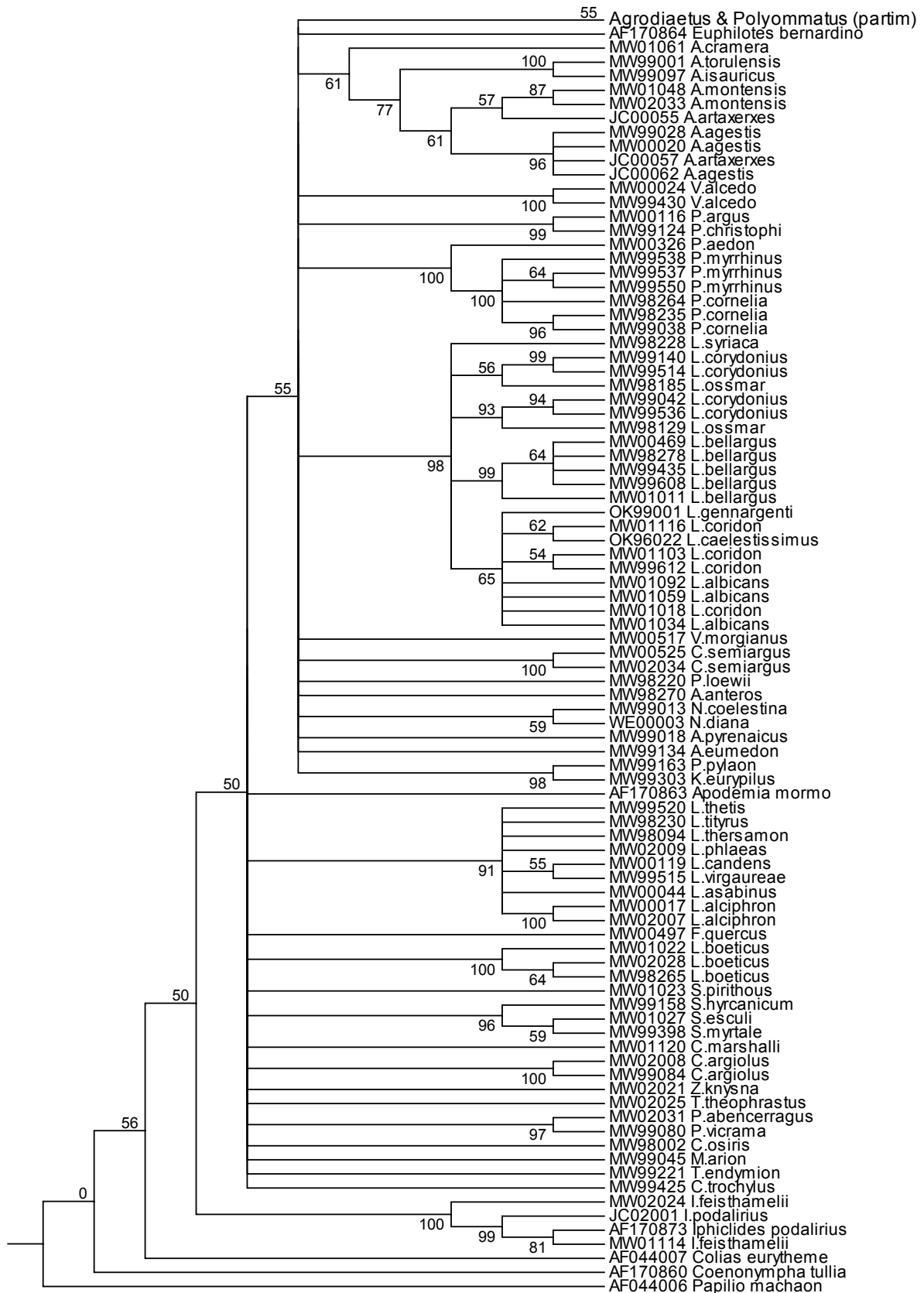


Fig. 68. Bootstrap Tree (COI) excl. *Agrodiaetus* and closely related *Polyommatus* species



Fig. 69. Bootstrap Tree (COI) of *Agrodiaetus* and closely related *Polyommatus* species (50%)

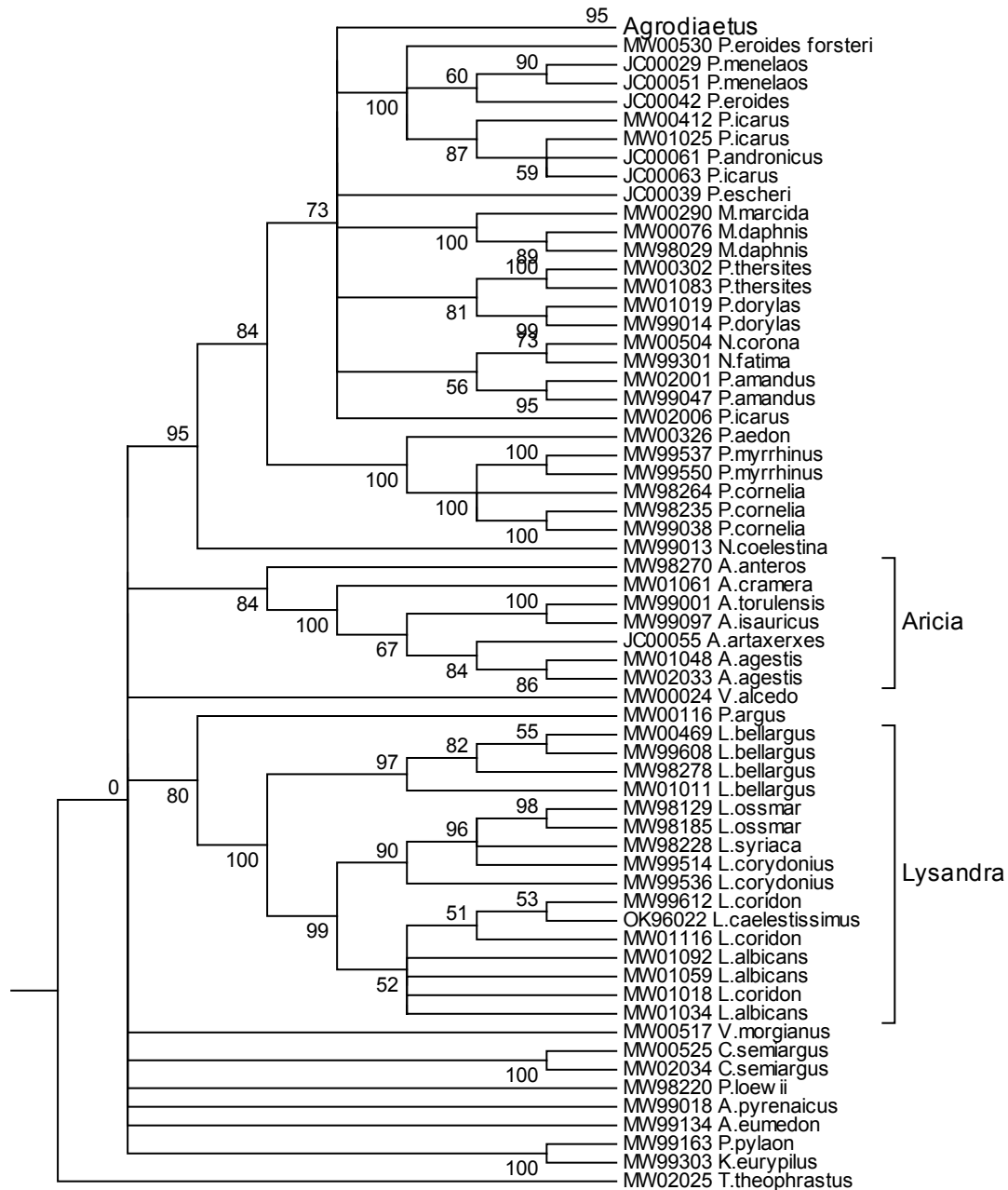


Fig. 71. Bootstrap Tree of the combined data set (ITS-2 & COI) excl. *Agrodiaetus*

Statistical parsimony networks

The following table gives an overview of the statistical parsimony networks calculated from the COI data set. The parsimony connection limit was 11 steps for a parsimony probability of 95%. Such a connection limit would only allow the calculation of networks for populations of the same species or very closely related species. In the case of *Agrodiaetus* 33 different networks were obtained with this connection limit. On the other hand, calculation time increases more than exponentially with an increasing connection limit which rendered the calculation of a complete network for *Agrodiaetus* unfeasible. Instead, networks were calculated for the main *Agrodiaetus* clades which were obtained from the combined COI- and ITS2-analysis (i.e. all clades with more than two sequences). The connection limit was increased until all haplotypes were connected, with the only exception of *A. klausschuriani* in the *erschoffii*-group, a taxon which was so distant that it seemed more reasonable to exclude it from the analysis. The number of steps required is stated in Tab. 9.

Tab. 9. Connection limits in the COI network analysis

Group	sequences	excluded taxa	haplo- types	steps	fig.
<i>Iphiclides</i>	4		3	14	Fig. 73
<i>Polyommatus-aedon</i> -group	7		6	31	Fig. 74
<i>Arícia-agestis</i> -group	12		11	13	Fig. 75
<i>Lysandra</i>	21		19	18	Fig. 76
<i>Agrodiaetus-admetus</i> -group	27		19	15	Fig. 77
<i>Agrodiaetus-menalcas</i> -group	25		17	16	Fig. 78
<i>Agrodiaetus-carmon</i> -group	44		34	20	Fig. 79
<i>Agrodiaetus-erschoffii</i> -group	24	<i>A. klausschuriani</i>	21	18	Fig. 80
<i>Agrodiaetus-iphigenia</i> -group	16		15	18	Fig. 81
<i>Agrodiaetus-poseidon</i> -group	49		39	13	Fig. 82

The number of haplotypes is always lower than the number of sequences, because some sequences turned out to have the same haplotype (or only differed in ambiguities). In these cases, the graph shows only one representative haplotype and the size of the bounding box is increased according to the frequency of this haplotype. Tab. 10 lists those representative haplotypes together with the codes of the collapsed haplotypes. Usually these collapsed haplotypes belong to the same taxon as the reference specimen, but in some cases they were designated to different taxa which is indicated with an asterisk (*). Identical COI haplotypes were found in the following different taxa.

- *Iphiclides feisthamelii* and *Iphiclides podalirius*
- *Agrodiaetus zapvadi* and *Agrodiaetus turcicola*
- *Agrodiaetus kurdistanicus* and *Agrodiaetus antidolus*
- *Agrodiaetus peilei* and *Agrodiaetus morgani*
- *Agrodiaetus fabressei* and *Agrodiaetus ainsae*
- *Agrodiaetus cyaneus* and *Agrodiaetus merhaba*
- *Agrodiaetus sertavulensis* and *Agrodiaetus wagneri*

This indicates that taxa could be identical genetically or that gene flow persists between them. If the bounding box is a rectangle, this haplotype was calculated to have the highest outgroup probability.

In several cases the networks provide information which could not be obtained from the phylogenetic trees. Extant ancestral haplotypes appear in the *Polyommatus-aedon*-group

(*Polyommatus myrrhinus*, Fig. 74), in the *Agrodiaetus-menalcas*-group (*Agrodiaetus dantchenkoi* and *Agrodiaetus fabressei*, Fig. 78), in the *Agrodiaetus-carmon*-group (*Agrodiaetus surakovi*, Fig. 79), and in the *Agrodiaetus-poseidon*-group (*Agrodiaetus putnami* and *A. pseudactis*, Fig. 82). Crosslinks between haplotypes of different taxa indicate that gene flow persists between them. This appears to be the case in the species pairs *Lysandra corydonius* and *Lysandra ossmar* (Fig. 73), *Lysandra coridon* and *Lysandra albicans* (Fig. 76), *Agrodiaetus demavendi* and *Agrodiaetus ripartii* (Fig. 77), and *Agrodiaetus huberti* and *Agrodiaetus ninae* (Fig. 79).

Tab. 10. Collapsed haplotypes in the COI network analysis

Group	Reference specimen code	Taxon	specimen codes of collapsed haplotypes * taxon different from the reference taxon			
<i>Iphiclides</i>	MW01114	<i>I. feisthamelii</i>	AF170873*			
<i>Aricia</i>	JC00062	<i>A. agestis</i>	MW00020			
<i>Lysandra</i>	MW00469	<i>L. bellargus</i>	MW99608			
	MW99140	<i>L. corydonius</i>	MW99514			
<i>P. aedon</i>	MW99537	<i>P. myrrhinus</i>	MW99550			
<i>A. carmon</i>	MW00051	<i>A. elbursicus</i>	MW00056	MW00058	MW00232	
	MW99226	<i>A. zapvadi</i>	MW99314*	MW99374		
	MW99286	<i>A. kurdistanicus</i>	MW99376*	MW99393	MW99473*	
	WE02591	<i>A. peilei</i>	WE02614*			
	MW00032	<i>A. hamadanensis</i>	MW00001			
<i>A. dolus</i>	JM00001	<i>A. fabressei</i>	MW01001*	MW01039		
	MW00064	<i>A. valiabadi</i>	MW01039			
	MW00229	<i>A. alcestis</i>	MW00231			
	MW99274	<i>A. dantchenkoi</i>	MW99276	MW99319	MW99320	MW99471
<i>A. iphigenia</i>	MW99009	<i>A. iphigenia</i>	MW99170			
<i>A. erschoffii</i>	MW0060	<i>A. birunii</i>	MW00060	MW00072	MW00102	MW00476
<i>A. admetus</i>	JC00045	<i>A. nephohiptamenos</i>	JC00046			
	MW00183	<i>A. demavendi</i>	MW00185	MW00186		
	MW99068	<i>A. ripartii</i>	MW99196			
	MW99104	<i>A. demavendi</i>	MW99141			
	MW99263	<i>A. ripartii</i>	MW99264			
	MW99382	<i>A. demavendi</i>	MW99381	WE02677		
<i>A. poseidon</i>	MW99006	<i>A. firdussii</i>	MW00125			
	MW00129	<i>A. gorbunovi</i>	MW00177	WE02675		
	MW99413	<i>A. firdussii</i>	MW00151	MW99422		
	MW99448	<i>A. cyaneus</i>	MW00179	MW99059*	MW99449	
	MW98313	<i>A. sertavulensis</i>	MW98139*			
	MW99061	<i>A. putnami</i>	MW99507			

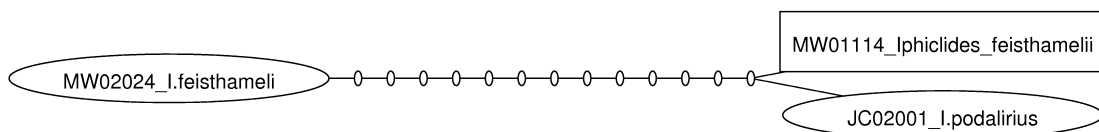


Fig. 73. COI-Parsimony-Network of *Iphiclides*

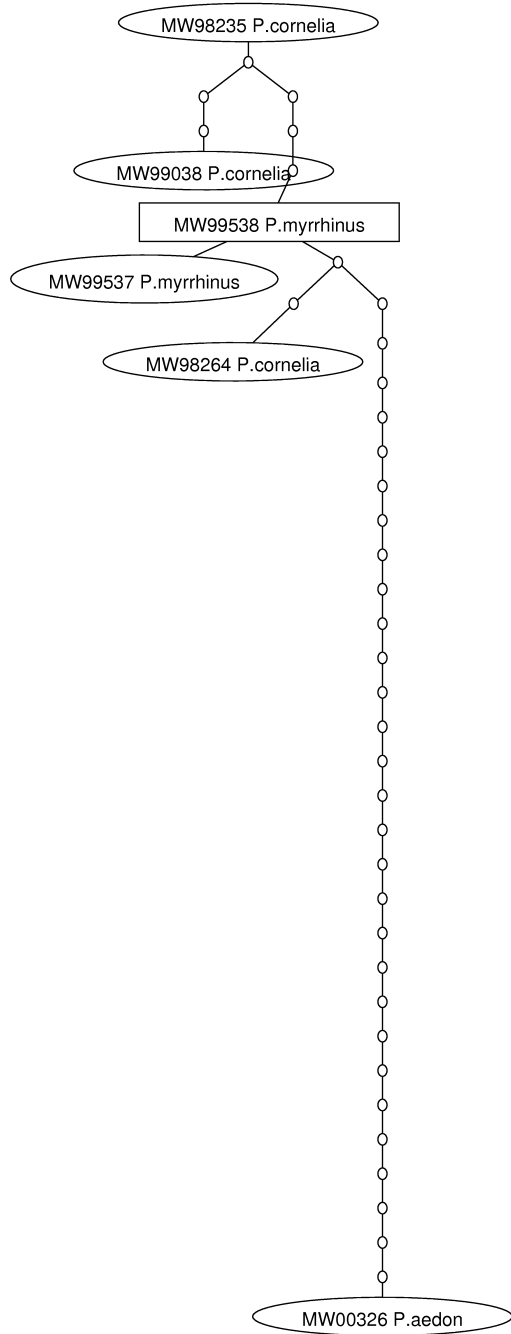


Fig. 74. COI-Parsimony-Network of the *P.aedon*-group

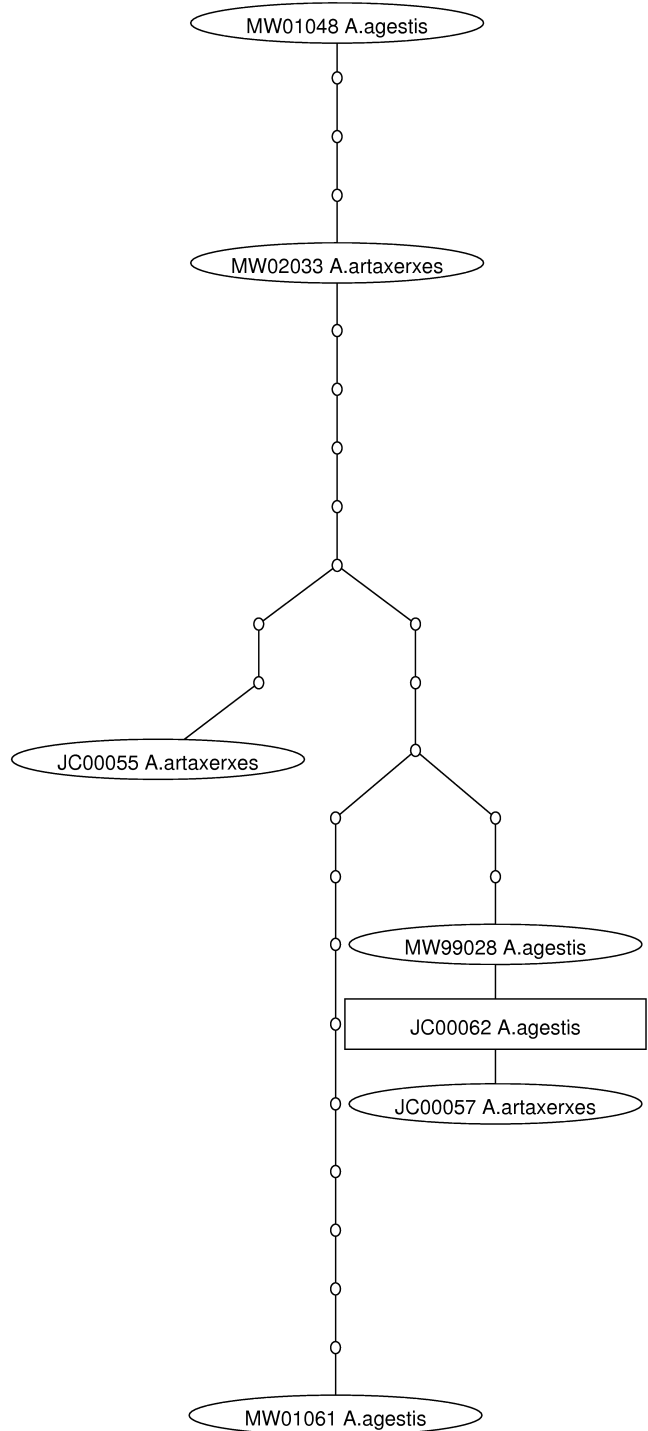


Fig. 75. COI-Parsimony-Network of the *Aricia agestis*-group

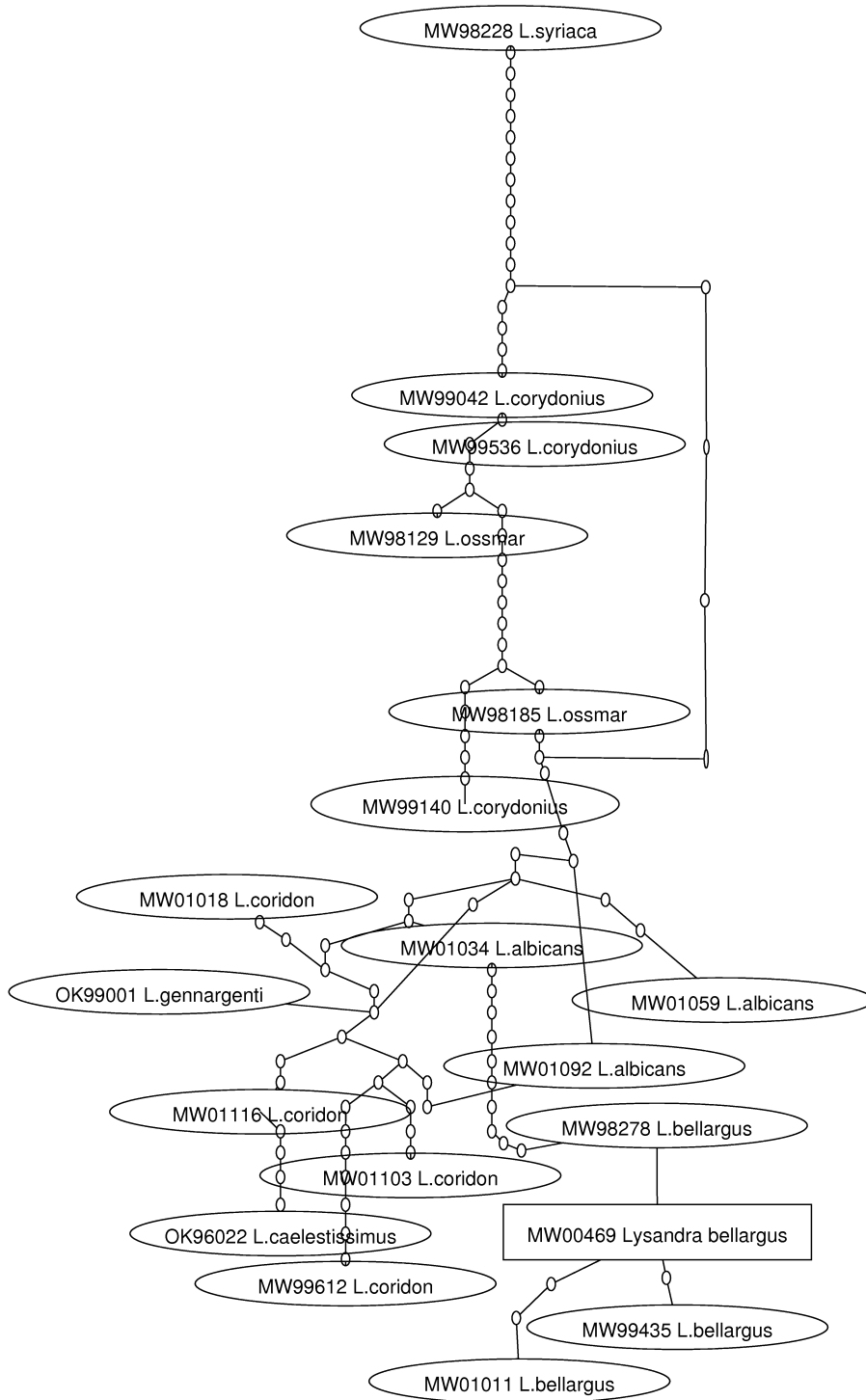


Fig. 76. COI-Parsimony-Network of *Lysandra*

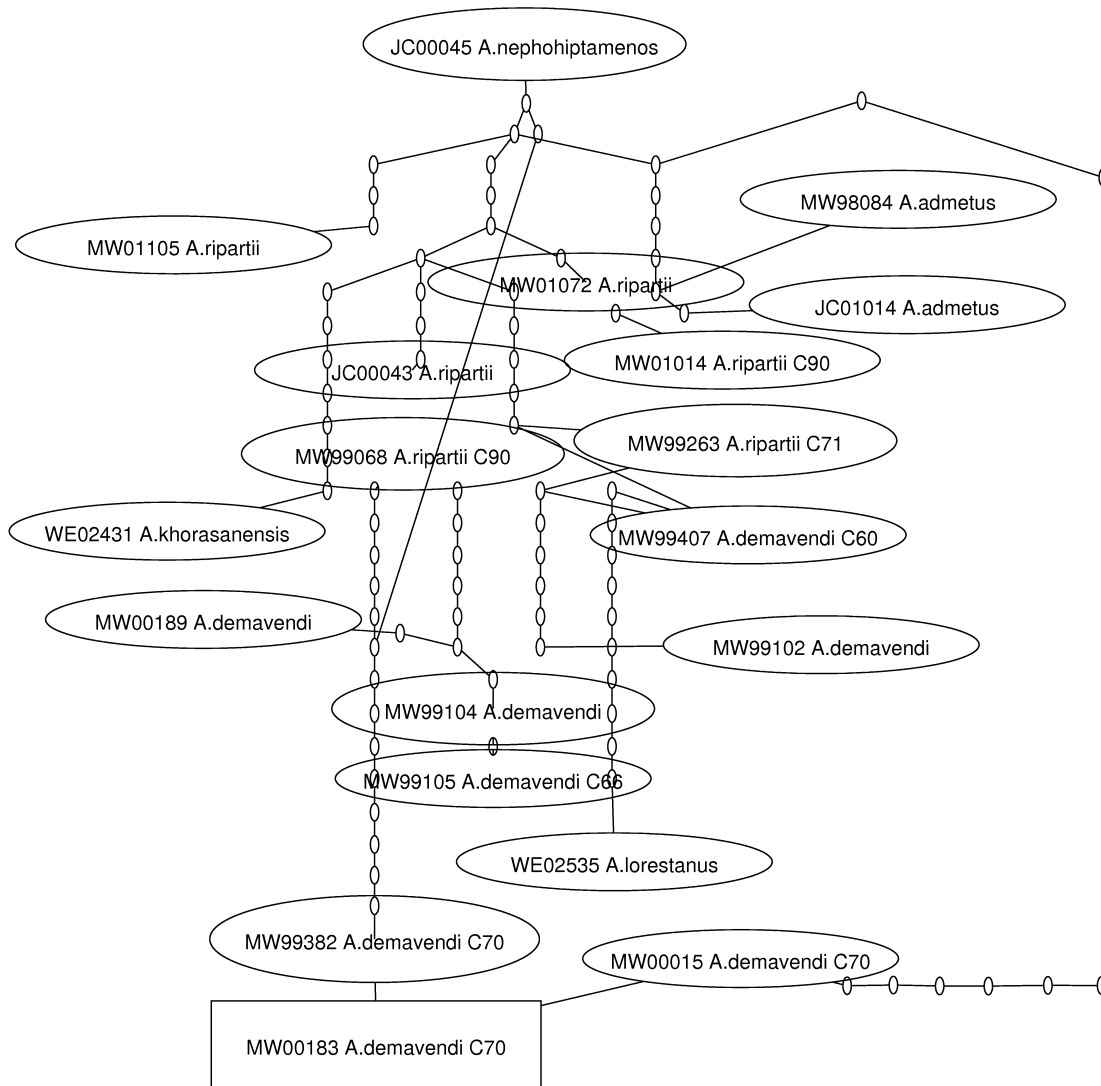


Fig. 77. COI-Parsimony-Network of the *Agrodiaetus admetus*-group

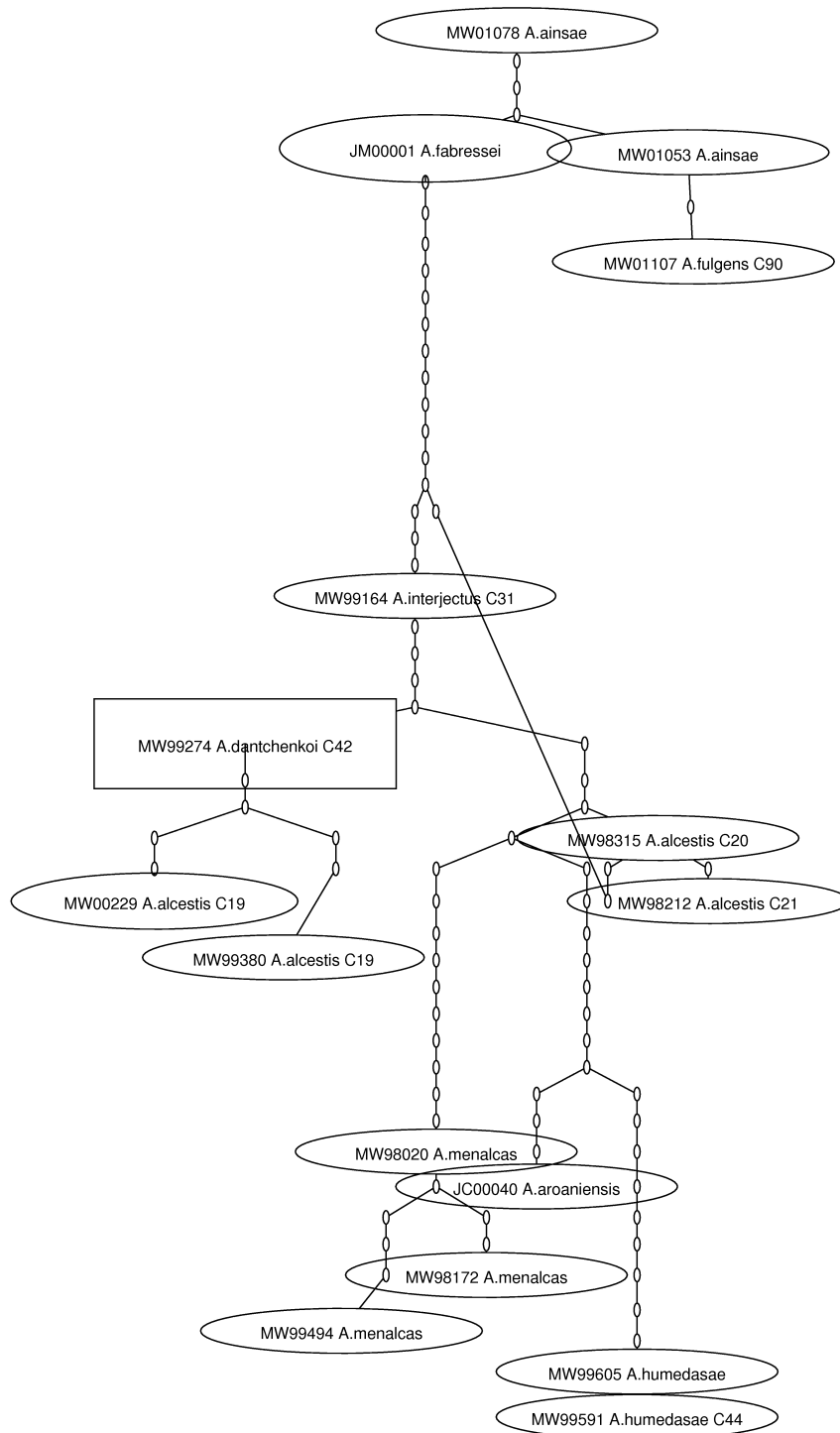


Fig. 78. COI-Parsimony-Network of the *Agrodiaetus-menalcas*-group

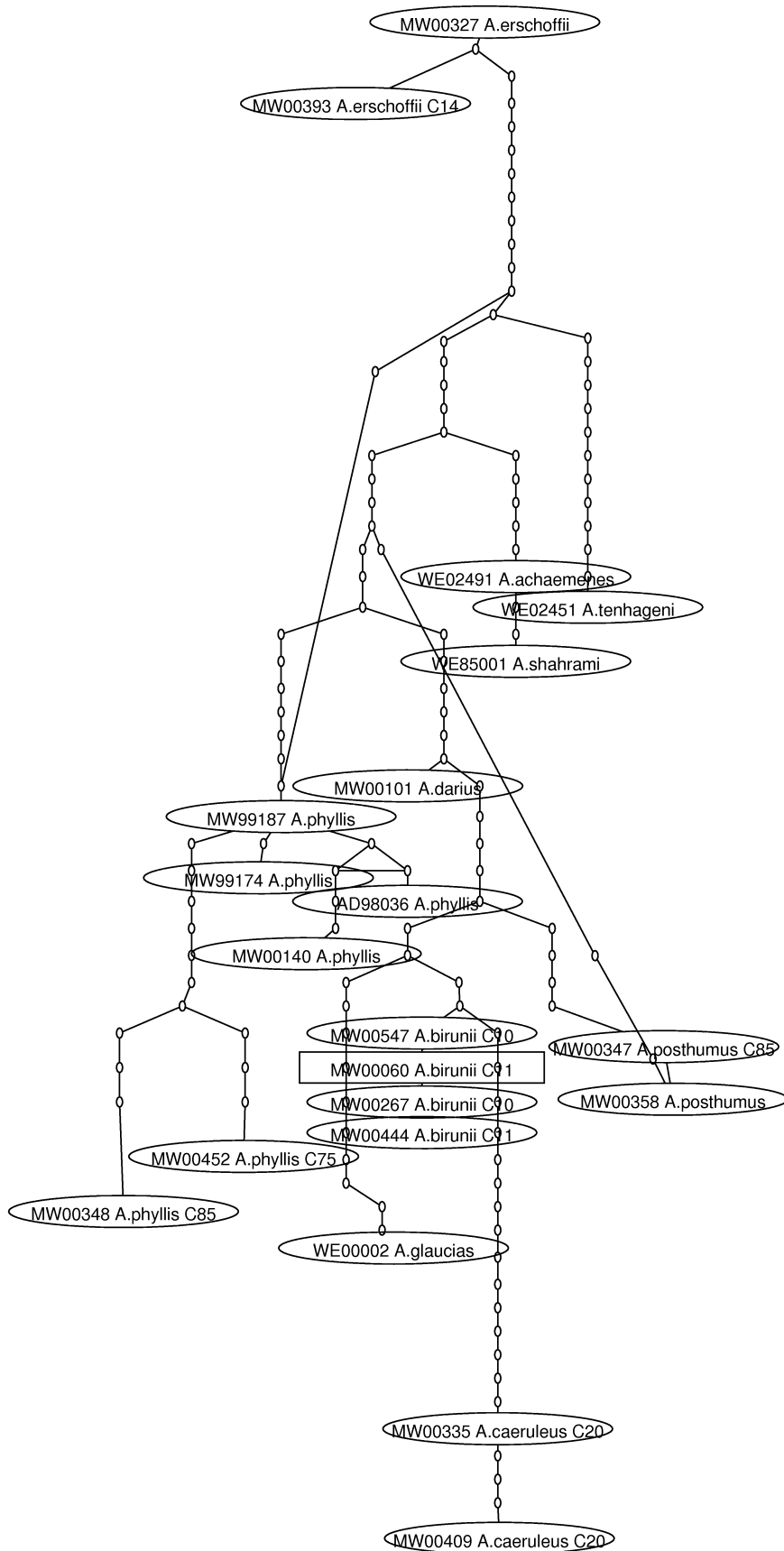


Fig. 80. COI-Parsimony-Network of the *Agrodiaetus erschoffii*-group

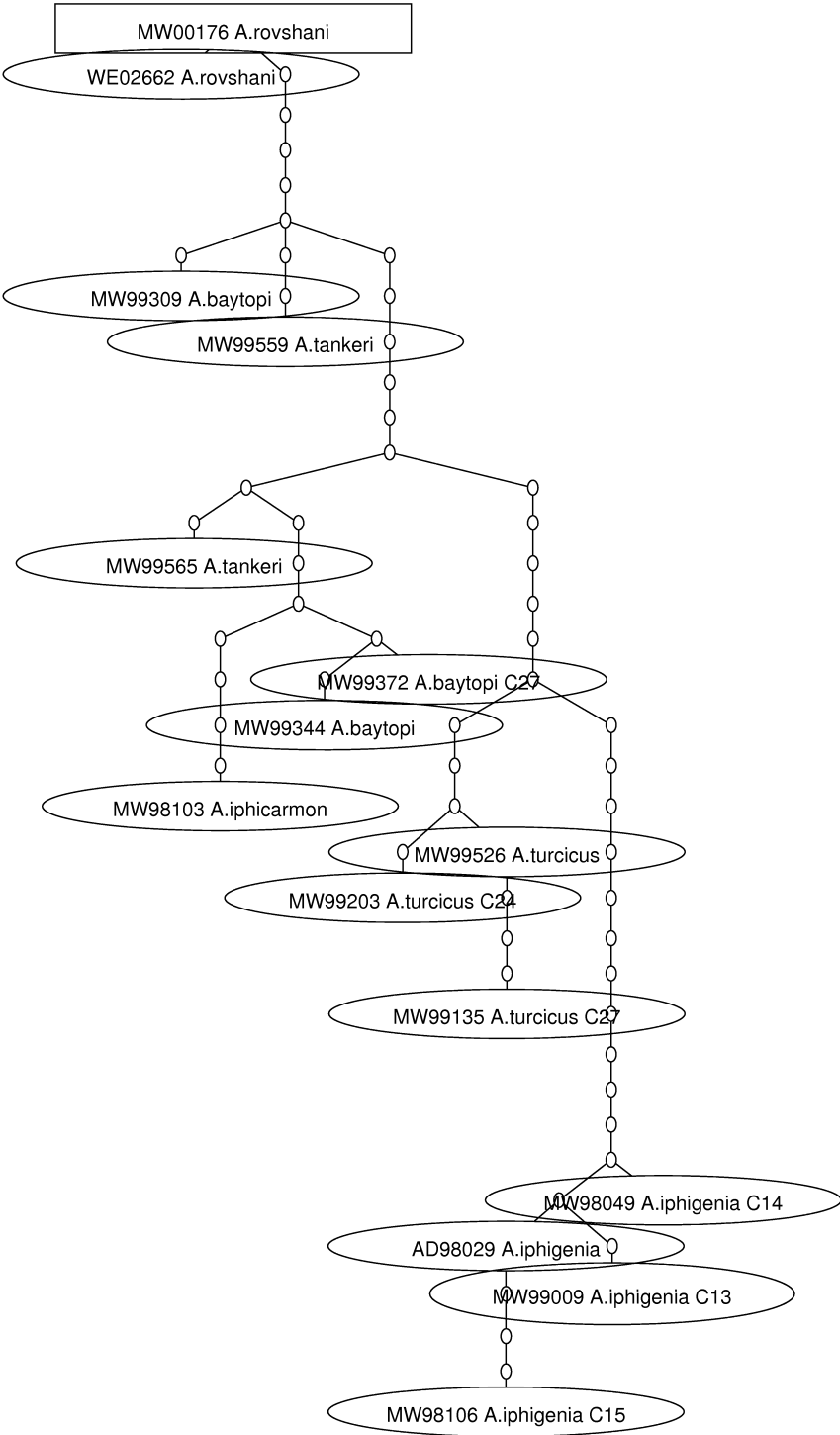


Fig. 81. COI-Parsimony-Network of the *Agrodiaetus iphigenia*-group

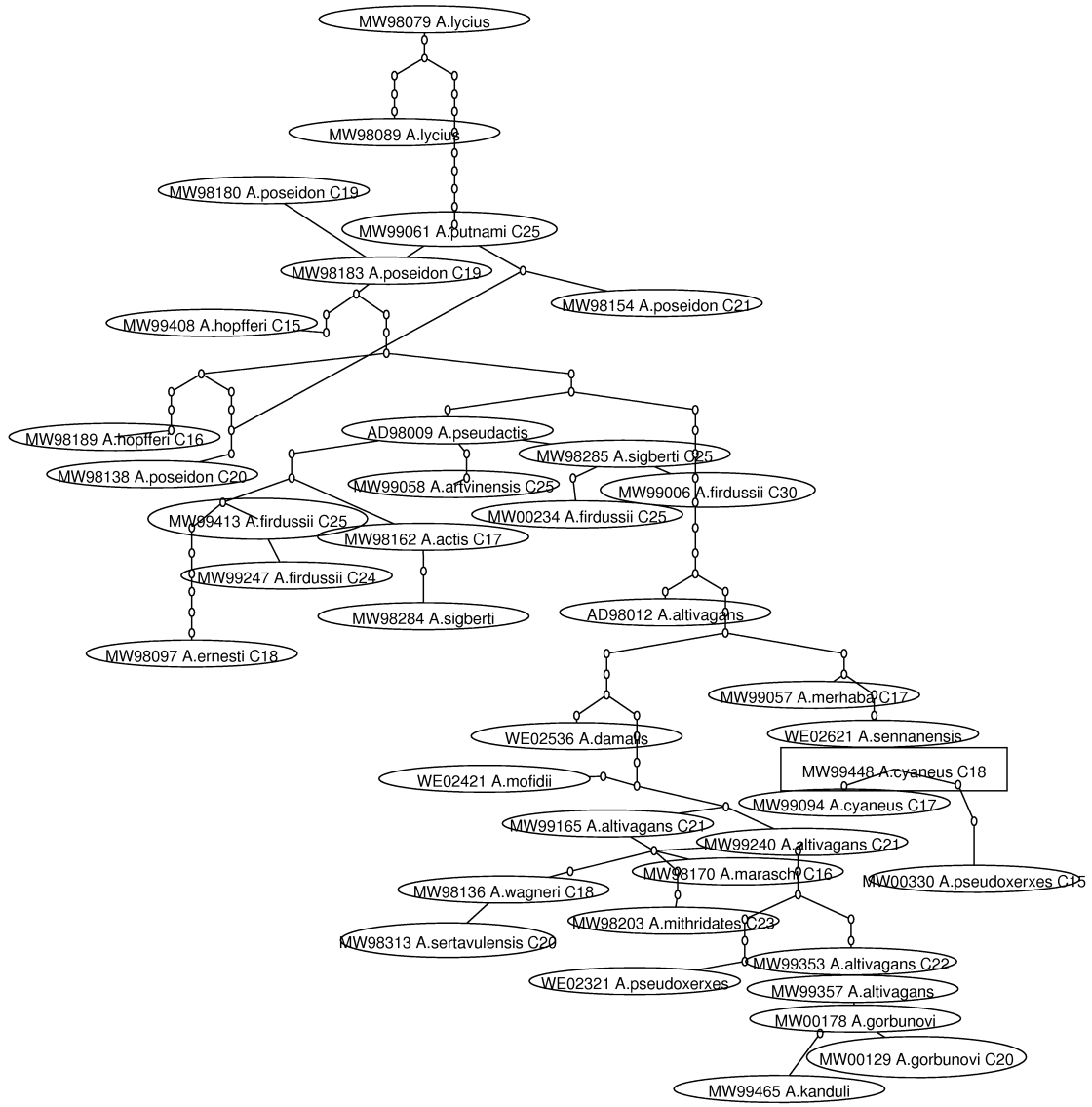


Fig. 82. COI-Parsimony-Network of the *Agrodiaetus-poseidon*-group

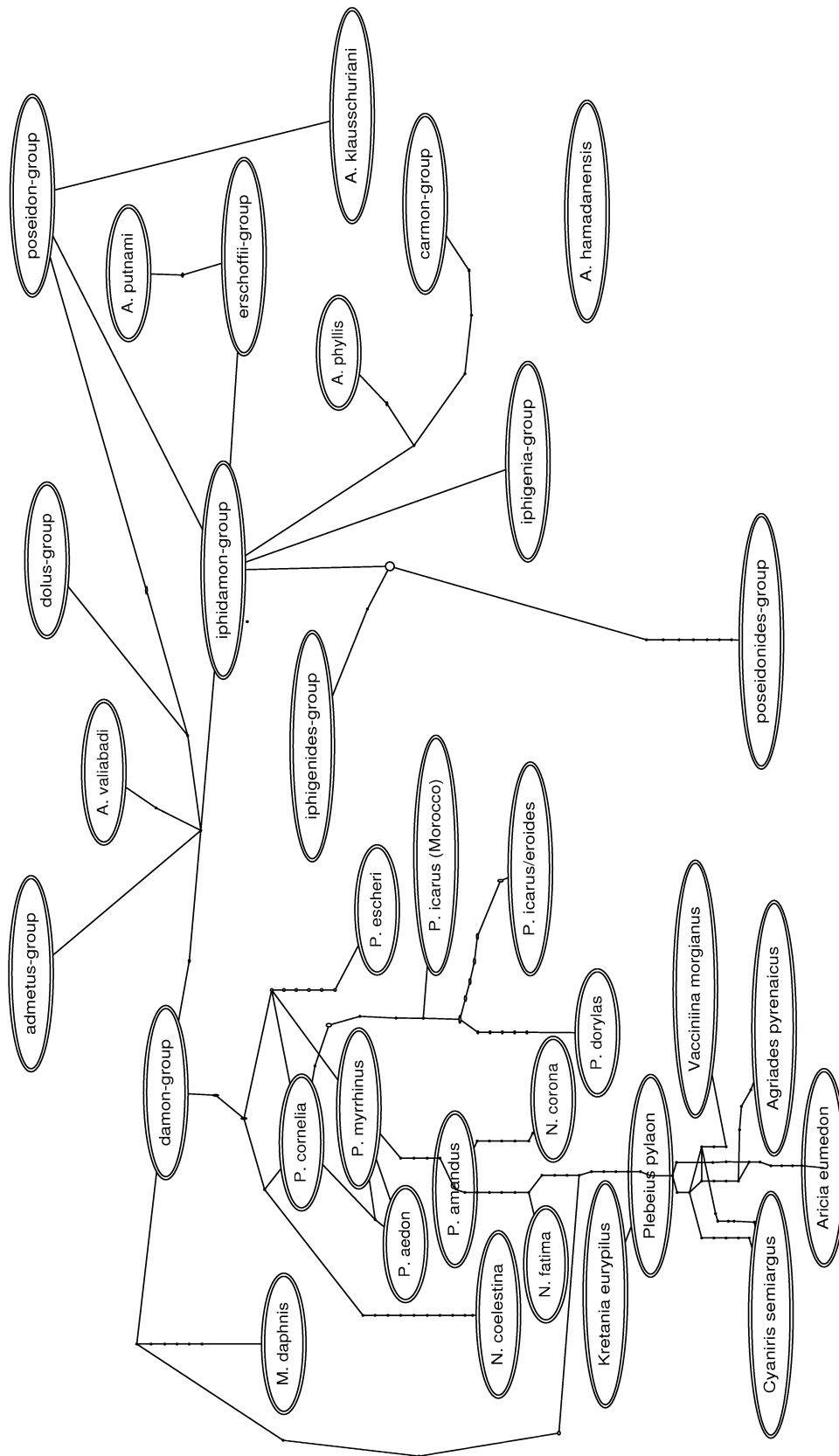


Fig. 83. ITS2-Parsimony-Network of *Agrodiaetus* (grouped) incl. connected outgroups

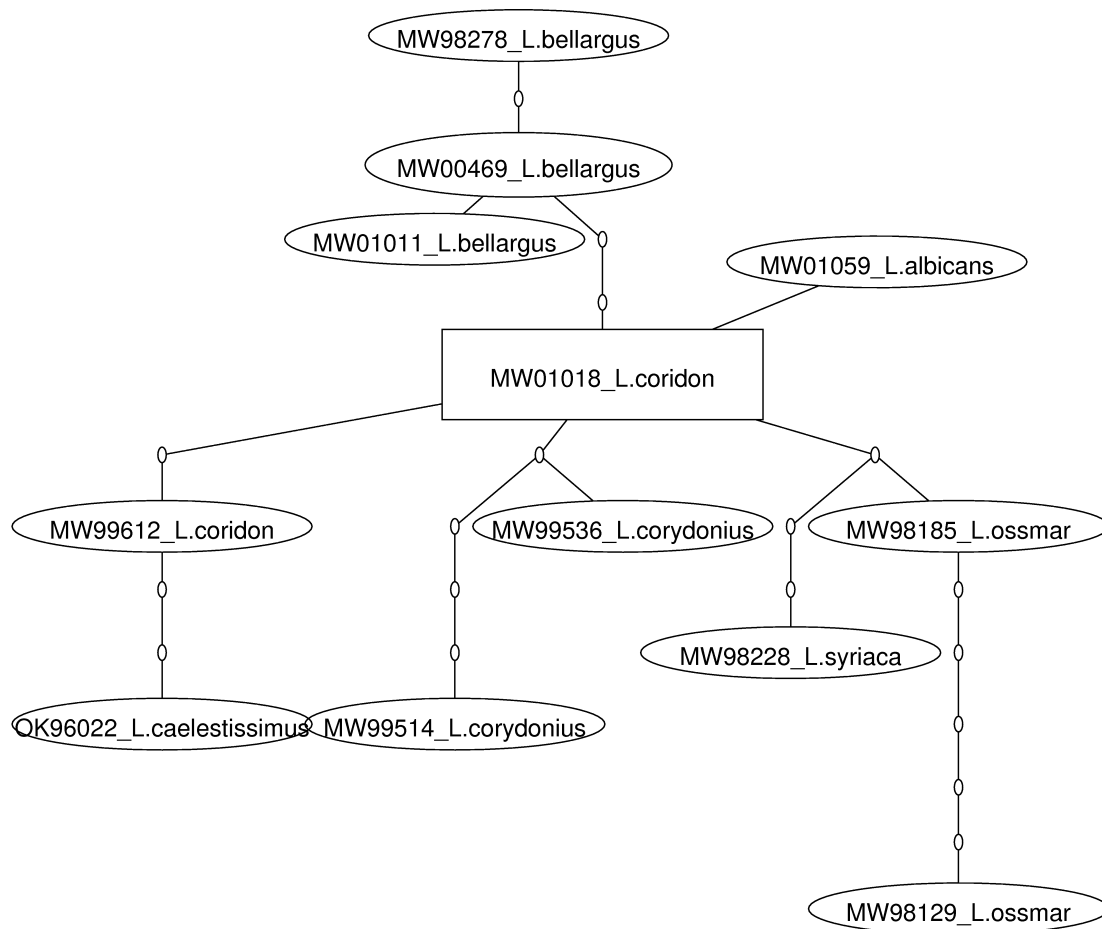


Fig. 85. ITS2-Parsimony-Network of *Lysandra*

For the ITS-2 dataset the connection limit was 12 steps for a parsimony probability of 95%. The parsimony analysis of all *Polyommatus* ITS-2 sequences with this connection limit produces 8 different networks, if gaps are counted as missing characters. Most taxa, including all taxa of subgenus *Agrodiaetus* are found in one network. If *A. surakovi* is excluded from the analysis (due to more than 10% missing character information), *A. hamadanensis* is disconnected from the *carmon*-group (Fig. 83). This network includes also most other taxa of the genus *Polyommatus*. Exceptions are the genus *Lysandra* (Fig. 85) and *Polyommatus thersites* which form two separate networks. The genus *Agrodiaetus* is only connected via *Agrodiaetus damon* to the outgroup, and the shortest distance is to *Polyommatus cornelia* (4 steps). *A. damon* is further connected (with a maximum of 4 steps) to the *admetus*-group (3 steps), to *A. valiabadi* (4 steps), the other members of the *dolus*-group (4 steps) and to *A. iphidamon* (3 steps). *A. iphidamon* is the stem species of all other groups which closely resemble the groups found in the combined Bayesian analysis with the following exceptions: *A. klausschuriani* connects to *A. hopfferi* in the *poseidon*-group and *A. putnami* is not connected to the *poseidon*-group but to *A. iphidamon* and to *A. birunii* in the *erschoffii*-group. *A. glaucias* forms a group together with *A. tenhageni* which is directly connected to *A. iphidamon* and not to the other members of the *erschoffii*-group. *A. phyllis* is also split from the *erschoffii*-group. The complete network of ITS-2 haplotypes is presented in Fig. 84. A list of collapsed haplotypes can be found in Tab. 11.

Tab. 11. Collapsed haplotypes in the ITS-2 network analysis

Net-work	Reference specimen code	Taxon	specimen codes of collapsed haplotypes			
			* taxon different from the reference taxon # reference specimen for further collapsed haplotypes bold : also collapsed if gaps are coded as 5 th character			
1	AD98012	<i>Agrodiaetus altivagans</i>	MW99353			
1	AD98036	<i>Agrodiaetus phyllis</i>	MW00452	MW99174		
1	JC00043	<i>Agrodiaetus ripartii</i>	JC00045*	JC01014*	WE02431*	
1	MW00051	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	MW00110			
1	MW00064	<i>Agrodiaetus valiabadi</i>	MW00498			
1	MW00129	<i>Agrodiaetus gorbunovi</i>	MW00177	MW00178		
1	MW00176	<i>Agrodiaetus rovshani</i>	WE02662			
1	MW00189	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	MW99105	MW99196*		
1	MW00226	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>	WE02614*			
1	MW00231	<i>Agrodiaetus alcestis</i>	MW98212	MW98315	MW99164*	MW99274#
1	MW00234	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	MW98162*	MW99058*	MW99247	
1	MW00328	<i>Agrodiaetus iphidamon</i>	MW99372#			
1	MW01001	<i>Agrodiaetus ainsae</i>	MW01039*	MW01053		
1	MW98136	<i>Agrodiaetus wagneri</i>	MW98139			
1	MW98172	<i>Agrodiaetus menalcas</i>	MW99471			
1	MW99009	<i>Agrodiaetus iphigenia</i>	MW99309	MW99565		
1	MW99135	<i>Agrodiaetus turcicus</i>	MW99203			
1	MW99274	<i>Agrodiaetus dantchenkoi</i>	MW99276	MW99319		
1	MW99372	<i>Agrodiaetus baytopi</i>	WE02491*	WE85001*		
1	MW99546	<i>Agrodiaetus damon</i>	MW99613			
1	MW99591	<i>Agrodiaetus humedasae</i>	MW99605			
1	JC00029	<i>Polyommatus menelaos</i>	JC00042*	JC00051		
1	JC00061	<i>Polyommatus andronicus</i>	JC00063*			
1	MW00412	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	MW00530*			
1	MW99537	<i>Polyommatus myrrhinus</i>	MW99550			
7	MW00469	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>	MW99608			
7	MW01018	<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	MW01034*	MW01092#		
7	MW01092	<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	MW01116			
8	JC00055	<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>	MW01048*			

In the case of gaps counted as 5th character most *Agrodiaetus* were also connected in one network, only *A. antidolus*, *A. kurdistanicus* and *A. femininoides* together formed a separate network and three other taxa (*A. hamadanensis*, *A. maraschi* and *A. paulae*) remained unconnected.

Discussion

Comparisons with traditional systematics

The basal splits in the COI gene tree correspond to the traditional classification of Lycaenidae (as far as these are represented in the Palaearctic region) into three subfamilies (Theclinae, Lycaeninae, Polyommatinae) according to ELIOT (1973) or tribes (Theclini, Lycaenini, Polyommatinini) according to HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) and support modern views of SCOTT & WRIGHT (1990) and FIEDLER (1991b) that Lycaenini represent the most ancient subdivision of those three taxa. The clades within the tribus Polyommatinini also largely follow current subdivisions into subtribes according to HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) and the monophyly of Polyommatinini is supported. Although taxon sampling of outgroups was necessarily coarse, the resolution achieved with the available molecular data was surprisingly good. The only exception appears to be *Euphilotes bernardino* (Barnes & McDunnough, 1917) which is

sometimes treated as a subspecies of *Euphilotes battoides* (Behr, 1906). The trees surprisingly indicate that this species should be included in the Polyommata (*Polyommatus* section sensu ELIOT 1973). However, in his original description of the genus *Euphilotes*, MATTONI (1977) treated this taxon (together with *Philotiella*) as a relative of *Philotes*. Species currently assigned to *Euphilotes* and *Philotiella*, respectively, had previously been treated under the genus name *Philotes*, and ever since MATTONI's split all these taxa have been regarded, on the grounds of similarities in male genitalia and wing morphology, as belonging to the *Glaucopsyche* section sensu ELIOT (1972) (which was later split into two subtribes, Glaucopsyche and Scolitantiditi, by HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995). On the other hand, MATTONI (1977) noted that *Euphilotes* do differ in a number of points from "true" *Philotes*, and therefore there is a possibility that traditional morphology-based classification of *Euphilotes* as members of Scolitantiditi needs to be revised. However, the taxonomic identity of the specimen from which the GenBank sequence AF170864 is derived has not been ascertained so far (F. Sperling pers. comm.), and there remains a slight possibility that a misidentification with the phenotypically very similar *Plebeius* (= *Icaricia*) *acmon* (Westwood & Hewitson, [1852]) has occurred. Thus, unless the identity of this voucher specimen has been cross-checked (which is still in existence, F. Sperling pers. comm.) and in the absence of further supportive data (e.g. presence of an eversible female gonoporus, the best morphological autapomorphy of the true Polyommata: HÄUSER 1993), the affiliation of *Euphilotes bernardino* with the Polyommata remains uncertain.

Within Polyommata the COI and ITS2 gene trees correspond with each other in the exclusion of *Cyaniris* from a monophyletic genus *Polyommatus* but not in the position of *Lysandra*. While the COI gene tree which places *Lysandra* within *Polyommatus* confirms current morphology-based systematics, its basal placement within Polyommata in the ITS2 gene tree might be caused by alignment problems in the most distant groups and the high divergence of *Lysandra* sequences due to an apparent faster evolutionary rate, which might be caused by microsatellites. Disagreement in the COI and ITS2 data sets occur mostly in the less well resolved parts of the tree. The combined tree provides the best resolution within *Agrodiaetus* which proves that both data sets complement each other. The resulting clades obtained from the MP and Bayesian phylogenetic analysis are largely concordant with each other, but do not correspond very well with current groupings (HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995; BÁLINT & JOHNSON 1997; ECKWEILER & HÄUSER 1997). However, these traditional, morphology-based approaches are also far from being congruent. In Tab. 12 the new subdivisions based on molecular phylogenetic data are contrasted with the three most recent conventional classification schemes.

Tab. 12. *Agrodiaetus*-clades on the basis of molecular data in comparison to previous morphology-based grouping concepts

<i>Agrodiaetus</i>-clades on the basis of molecular data	n	Hesselbarth et al. (1995)	Bálint & Johnson (1997)	Eckweiler & Häuser (1997)
<i>damon</i>-group				
<i>damon</i> ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)	45	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>admetus</i>-group				
<i>admetus</i> (Esper, [1783])	78-80	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>ripartii</i> (Freyer, 1830)	90	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>nephoiptamenos</i> (Brown & Coutsis, 1978)	ca.90	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>demavendi</i> (Pfeiffer, 1938)	66-76	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>khorasanensis</i> (Carbonell, 2001)	84	<i>admetus</i>		
<i>lorestanus</i> Eckweiler, 1997	69-74			<i>admetus</i>

<i>Agrodiaetus</i>-clades on the basis of molecular data	n	Hesselbarth et al. (1995)	Bálint & Johnson (1997)	Eckweiler & Häuser (1997)
<i>dolus</i>-group				
<i>ainsae</i> (Forster, 1961)	108-110	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>
<i>fulgens</i> (de Sagarra, 1925)	103			<i>dolus</i>
<i>fabressei</i> (Oberthür, 1910)	90	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>humedasmae</i> (Toso & Baletto, 1976)	38	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>aroaniensis</i> (Brown, 1976)	48	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>menalcas</i> (Freyer, [1837])	85	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>
<i>alcestis</i> (Zerny, 1932)	19-21	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>interjectus</i> (de Lesse, 1960)	29-32	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>dantchenkoi</i> (Lukhtanov & Wiemers, 2003)	40-42			
<i>valiabadi</i> (Rose & Schurian, 1977)	23		<i>admetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>
<i>iphidamon</i>-group				
<i>iphidamon</i> (Staudinger, 1899)	14		<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>dizinensis</i> (Schurian, 1982)	17	<i>carmon</i>	<i>carmon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>carmon</i>-group				
<i>ninae</i> (Forster, 1956)	33-37	<i>transcaspicus</i>	<i>transcaspicus</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>turcicola</i> (Koçak, 1977)	19-20	<i>transcaspicus</i>		<i>damon</i>
<i>huberti</i> (Carbonell, 1993)	33-37	<i>carmon</i>		<i>damon</i>
<i>zapvadi</i> (Carbonell, 1993)	18-19	<i>transcaspicus</i>		<i>damon</i>
<i>elbursicus</i> (Forster, 1956)	16-18	<i>transcaspicus</i>	<i>transcaspicus</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>paulae</i> (Wiemers & De Prins, 2003)	17			
<i>arasbarani</i> (Carbonell & Naderi, 2000)				
<i>zarathustra</i> Eckweiler, 1997	ca. 22			<i>damon</i>
<i>pierceae</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	22			
<i>carmon</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])	81-82	<i>carmon</i>	<i>carmon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>schuriani</i> (Rose, 1978)	81-82			<i>damon</i>
<i>surakovi</i> Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994	50			<i>damon</i>
<i>sekercioglu</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	50			
<i>hamadanensis</i> (de Lesse, 1959)	21-22	<i>carmon</i>	<i>dama</i>	<i>dama</i>
<i>theresia</i> Schurian, van Oorschot & van den Brink, 1992	63	<i>transcaspicus</i>	<i>dama</i>	<i>dama</i>
<i>guezelmavi</i> Olivier, Puplesiene, van der Poorten, De Prins & Wiemers, 1999	42			
<i>dama</i> (Staudinger, 1892)	41	<i>poseidon</i>	<i>dama</i>	<i>dama</i>
<i>karindus</i> (Riley, 1921)	66-68			<i>dama</i>
<i>peilei</i> Bethune-Baker, 1921	39		<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>
<i>femininoides</i> (Eckweiler, 1987)	27		<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>
<i>morgani</i> (Le Cerf, 1909)	25-27	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>
<i>kurdistanicus</i> (Forster, 1961)	57-62	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>
<i>antidolus</i> (Rebel, 1901)	40-41	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>
<i>erschoffii</i>-group				
<i>erschoffii</i> (Lederer, 1869)	13-15		<i>erschoffii</i>	<i>erschoffii</i>
<i>achaemenes</i> Skala, 2002				
<i>shahrami</i> Skala, 2001	128-131			
<i>klausschuriani</i> Ten Hagen, 1999	56			
<i>tenhageni</i> Schurian & Eckweiler, 1999				
<i>phyllis</i> (Christoph, 1877)	78-82	<i>damon</i>	<i>dolus</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>glaucias</i> (Lederer, 1871)			<i>glaucias</i>	<i>erschoffii</i>
<i>darius</i> Eckweiler & Ten Hagen, 1998				
<i>caeruleus</i> (Staudinger, 1871)	20	<i>poseidon</i>	<i>transcaspicus</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>posthumus</i> (Christoph, 1877)	ca. 85	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>birunii</i> Eckweiler & Ten Hagen, 1998	10-11			
<i>iphigenides</i>-group				
<i>iphigenides</i> (Staudinger, 1886)	65-67		<i>poseidonides</i>	<i>iphigenides</i>
<i>poseidonides</i>-group				
<i>dagmara</i> (Grum-Grshimailo, 1888)			<i>erschoffii</i>	<i>dagmara</i>
<i>poseidonides</i> (Staudinger, 1886)	24		<i>poseidonides</i>	<i>iphigenides</i>

<i>Agrodiaetus</i>-clades on the basis of molecular data	n	Hesselbarth et al. (1995)	Bálint & Johnson (1997)	Eckweiler & Häuser (1997)
<i>iphigenia</i>-group				
<i>iphigenia</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1847])	12-16	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>turcicus</i> (Koçak, 1977)	24	<i>carmon</i>	<i>carmon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>baytopi</i> (de Lesse, 1959)	27	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>rovshani</i> Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994			<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>tankeri</i> (de Lesse, 1960)	20-21	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>iphicarmon</i> Eckweiler & Rose, 1993	29	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>poseidon</i>-group				
<i>poseidon</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])	19-22	<i>poseidon</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>putnami</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	25-27	<i>poseidon</i>		
<i>hopfferi</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])	15	<i>poseidon</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>lycius</i> (Carbonell, 1996)	21-22		<i>poseidon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>ernesti</i> Eckweiler, 1989	18			<i>damon</i>
<i>pseudactis</i> (Forster, 1960)	29			<i>damon</i>
<i>firdussii</i> (Forster, 1956)	24-32	<i>actis</i>		<i>damon</i>
<i>actis</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])	17	<i>actis</i>	<i>actis</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>artvinensis</i> (Carbonell, 1997)	21-22	<i>actis</i>	<i>actis</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>sigberti</i> Olivier, van der Poorten, Puplesiene & De Prins, 2000	25-29			
<i>haigi</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	21-25			
<i>mithridates</i> (Staudinger, 1878)	21-27	<i>dolus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	<i>dolus</i>
<i>mofidii</i> (de Lesse, 1963)	34-35	<i>damon</i>	<i>dolus</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>altivagans</i> (Forster, 1956)	18-23	<i>actis</i>	<i>actis</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>kanduli</i> (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)	25			
<i>merhaba</i> De Prins, van der Poorten, Borie, Oorschot, Riemis & Coenen, 1991	16-17	<i>carmon</i>	<i>carmon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>wagneri</i> (Forster, 1956)	16-18	<i>actis</i>	<i>actis</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>maraschi</i> (Forster, 1956)	16	<i>actis</i>		<i>damon</i>
<i>sertavulensis</i> (Koçak, 1979)	20	<i>actis</i>		<i>damon</i>
<i>pseudoxerxes</i> (Forster, 1956)	15-16	<i>carmon</i>	<i>carmon</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>sennanensis</i> (de Lesse, 1959)	28-30	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>	<i>dolus</i>
<i>gorbunovi</i> Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994	19-20		<i>actis</i>	<i>damon</i>
<i>cyaneus</i> (Staudinger, 1899)	16-20	<i>carmon</i>	<i>carmon</i>	<i>damon</i>

The ITS-2 network analysis supports the larger clades found in the COI and combined cladograms but also provides evidence that the bad resolution in some closely related species groups and the peripheral position of certain taxa like *A. iphidamon* and *A. iphigenides* in the cladograms is due to the survival of stem species. *A. damon* appears to be directly derived from the ancestor of all *Agrodiaetus* and *A. iphidamon* the stem species for the *iphigenides*-, *iphigenia*-, *erschoffii*-, *poseidon*-, *carmon*- and *poseidonides*-clades. The short distances between the stem species and the subnetworks provide evidence for the fast radiation of *Agrodiaetus*. Phylogenetic relationships within the genus *Agrodiaetus* are discussed in more detail in Chapter 4.

Congruence between gene trees and species trees in outgroups

If relationships between closely related species are discussed the question of congruence between gene trees and species trees arises. If both are identical, species (if defined as reproductively isolated units) should form monophyletic groups in the cladograms. Apparently some exceptions can be found, one of the most striking examples being *Polyommatus icarus* (Rottemburg, 1775). While populations from Spain to Iran appear as a monophyletic group (including the Greek *Polyommatus andronicus* Coutsis & Ghavalas, 1995 which has been separated only recently from *P. icarus* based on disputable evidence), the Moroccan specimen of *P. icarus* is placed outside this clade. This result came as a surprise

because Northwest African populations of *P. icarus* are thought to represent the same subspecies as in Europe (TENNENT 1996). The COI and ITS-2 p-distances between the Moroccan and Eurasian populations of *P. icarus* differ to a much higher degree than in other species (Tab. 13), including those with well differentiated subspecies in Northwest Africa (like *Polyommatus amandus*), and are on the level of well differentiated species. The Moroccan specimen also differs in phenotype from the other *icarus* (f. *celina* Austaut), but *P. icarus* is an extremely variable species throughout its vast, trans-Palaeartic distributional range. Without further material it cannot be decided if Northwest African populations of *P. icarus* are so divergent from Eurasian ones that they should better be seen as representing a distinct *Polyommatus* species.

Tab. 13. P-distances between Moroccan and Eurasian populations

Species	Country comparison	p-distance COI	p-distance ITS-2
<i>Aricia montensis</i>	Morocco-Spain	0.006	0.005
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Morocco-Turkey	0.013	
<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>	Morocco-Iran	0.012	0.011
<i>Iphiclides feisthamelii</i>	Morocco-Spain	0.021	
<i>Iphiclides feisthamelii - podalirius</i>	Spain - Greece	0.003	
<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	Morocco-Spain	0.003	0.001
<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	Morocco-Turkey	0.002	
<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>	Morocco-Iran	0.027	
<i>Polyommatus amandus</i>	Morocco-Turkey	0.037	0.007
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Morocco-Spain	0.068	0.025
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Morocco-Greece	0.063	0.017
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Morocco-Turkey	0.059	
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Morocco-Iran	0.060	0.015
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Spain-Iran	0.012	0.017
<i>Polyommatus andronicus - icarus</i>	Greece	0.007	0.000

Another surprise involving a Moroccan taxon was found in the species pair *Iphiclides podalirius* – *feisthamelii* (Papilionidae). The latter replaces the former in Northwest Africa and the Iberian Peninsular. Opinions differ whether these two taxa represent different species or just subspecies and no detailed studies are known from the contact zone in the French Pyrenees. The COI haplotype of *I. feisthamelii* (Duponchel, 1832) from Spain is identical to the *I. podalirius* (Linnaeus, 1758) sequence AF170873 in GenBank and very similar to Greek *I. podalirius*, but Moroccan and Spanish *I. feisthamelii* sequences are very different from each other (Tab. 13, Fig. 73). Although it cannot be ruled out that the GenBank sequence represents *I. feisthamelii*, because the specimen is from “France” where both taxa occur and the voucher specimen is unavailable (Sperling, pers. comm.), the COI data indicate a high level of differentiation between Northwest African and European populations but not between the two taxa *feisthamelii* and *podalirius*.

Further cases where the gene trees do not seem to correspond with taxonomical species categories are found outside *Agrodiaetus* in the following species groups: *Aricia agestis-artaxerxes*, *Polyommatus eros-eroides-menelaos*, *Meleageria daphnis-marcida*, *Polyommatus aedon-myrrhinus-cornelia*, and the genus *Lysandra*.

Aricia agestis (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) and *A. artaxerxes* (Fabricius, 1793) are very closely related species which are known to interbreed (AAGARD *et al.* 2002; HOEGH-GULDBERG 1979, 1982). The two Greek specimens of *Aricia artaxerxes* had a very different

COI haplotype, one of them (JC00057) almost identical to *Aricia agestis*. This might be due to mtDNA introgression because these specimens were found sympatrical with *A. agestis* on Mt. Taiyetos.

The *Polyommatus eros-eroides* complex consists of mostly allopatric populations whose relationships are unclear. *P. menelaos* Brown, 1996 from Peleponnesos is thought to be closely related to *P. eros* Ochsenheimer, 1808 by most authors and not to *P. eroides* Frivaldszky, 1835 which is found in mainland Greece, but the status of *P. eroides* and *P. eros* as distinct species is only founded on very slight differences in coloration and in habitat, with *P. eros* inhabiting mainly higher altitudes above 1800 m. Although the total ranges of both taxa overlap they are not known to occur in sympatry. *P. eroides forsteri* Pfeiffer, 1938 from Elburs Mts. in Iran is treated as a distinct species by BÁLINT (1993) and CARBONELL (1994b). The taxon *yildizae* Kocak, 1977 from Kop Dağı Mts. in Turkey was described as a subspecies of *P. eroides* and treated as such by CARBONELL (1994b) but transferred to *P. forsteri* by BÁLINT (1993) and to *P. eros* by HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) even though they noticed that the distribution of this taxon between two subspecies of *P. eroides* is hard to explain on zoogeographic grounds. Different species boundaries are again suggested by TUZOV *et al.* (2000a) who combine high altitude populations from Azerbaijan, Iran and Turkey (ssp. *moletti* Carbonell, 1994) under the name *Polyommatus erotulus* Nekrutenko, 1985, whereas GORBUNOV (2001) recognizes even five units in this species complex. Available genetic data only support a division between Iranian *forsteri* on one side and Greek/Turkish *eroides/menelaos/yildizae* on the other side which agrees best with CARBONELL (1994b). Nominotypical *P. eros* (from the Alps) have not been investigated though.

Meleageria marcida (Lederer, 1872) is a discoloured variety of *Meleageria daphnis* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) confined to the Northern slopes of Elburs Mts. in Iran which was raised to species rank by BÁLINT & JOHNSON (1997) although hybrids with intermediate phenotype are known (SCHURIAN 1989b). The discoloration is probably an adaptation to the specific climatic conditions (low solar radiation) on the north side of Elburs Mts. (BIRO *et al.* 2003). The COI sequence of *M. marcida* from Veresk is very different from the other *daphnis* populations, but another specimen from Kendevan Pass has a haplotype similar to *daphnis*. This suggests that *M. marcida* is well differentiated genetically, but gene flow exists in contact zones (one of which is near Kendevan Pass).

Polyommatus myrrhinus (Staudinger, 1901) from Eastern Anatolia was described as a subspecies of *Polyommatus myrrha* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851]) which is found in other parts of Anatolia. HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) ranked it as a subspecies of *Polyommatus aedon* (Christoph, 1887) from Elburs Mts. (Iran) whereas BÁLINT & JOHNSON (1997) treated it as a distinct species. The large genetic distance in the COI data supports the specific distinctness of *myrrhinus* and *aedon* but does not exclude the possibility that *P. myrrhinus* is conspecific with true *P. myrrha* which was not analyzed. The COI and ITS2 haplotypes of *Polyommatus cornelia* (Gerhard, [1850]) are extremely similar to *P. myrrhinus*. Although both taxa are sometimes united in the subgenus *Sublysandra* (e.g. BÁLINT & JOHNSON 1997) they are quite different in wing pattern and definitely constitute different species which occur sympatrically in Anatolia without hybridization. The molecular data set implies that these taxa are very young and therefore not well differentiated genetically. It does not agree well with the conclusions of FIEDLER *et al.* (1994) drawn from the study of life history parameters which suggest a closer relationship of *P. cornelia* (= *P. candalus* (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])) to *P. icarus* than to the *P. myrrha*-complex. It should be noted that *P. cornelia* is a very variable butterfly (HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995) and karyological data (DE LESSE 1960a) indicate that it might comprise different species.

The subgenus *Lysandra* is a group of closely related taxa some of which are known to interbreed with each other (SCHURIAN 1989b & 1989c). Many taxa and allopatric populations differ in chromosome numbers (DE LESSE 1960a, 1969) which range between $n=24$ in *Lysandra syriaca* (Tutt, [1910]) and $n=92$ in populations of *Lysandra coridon* (Poda, 1761) from the Balkan Peninsula. Because of its plesiomorphic chromosome number, *L. syriaca* (from Lebanon and South Turkey) is thought (SCHURIAN 1989b) to represent the most basal *Lysandra* (together with *L. punctifera* (Oberthür, 1876) from Morocco). The COI data confirm this hypothesis. *L. bellargus* (Rottemburg, 1775) ($n=45$) which has an extensive distribution from Spain to Iran is found sympatrically with most other *Lysandra* taxa. Hybrids with *L. coridon* have sometimes been found in nature (*polonus* Zeller, 1847), but F1 hybrids are probably sterile and extensive hybridization experiments with *L. coridon*, *L. hispana* and *L. ossmar* have failed (SCHURIAN, 1989b). The COI and ITS2 data confirm the monophyly of *L. bellargus* populations from Spain, Italy, Turkey and Iran without indications of gene flow with other *Lysandra* species. *L. ossmar* (Gerhard, 1851) and *L. corydonius* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852) are thought to be sister species differing in the upperside wing colour (grey vs. blue) which are parapatrically distributed in West and Central Anatolia (*L. ossmar*) and Eastern Anatolia to Caucasus and Transcaucasus (*L. corydonius*). Their chromosome numbers are identical ($n=84$), but *L. ossmar* has two large chromosomes compared to three in *L. corydonius* (DE LESSE 1969). Natural hybrids are known from the contact zone in Sivas, Erzincan and Erzurum Province. SCHURIAN (1989b) managed to breed such hybrids until the F3-generation. The ITS2 gene tree conforms to the supposed species tree, but the sequences are very similar and only two positions are parsimony-informative. In the COI gene two different groups of haplotypes can be identified which differ in five positions, but the specimens from Sivas and Erzurum (near/in the contact zone) possess the haplotypes of the opposite species which causes the difference of the COI gene tree from the species tree. Although more material would be needed to clarify this situation, the data indicate extensive mtDNA introgression across the contact zone. (The two specimens from Erzurum have the same haplotype apart from two positions, one of which is identical to *L. coridon* from Italy in MW99042. This specimen also has missing character information at 16% of all COI nucleotides which causes the odd placement with *L. coridon* in the Bayesian analysis. The MP analysis seems to be less sensitive to missing character information and correctly places the two *corydonius* from Erzurum together.) The remaining *Lysandra* taxa belong to the *Lysandra coridon* species complex which has been the main focus of LELIEVRE's (1992) study of allozymes in this group. *Lysandra coridon* (Poda, 1761) is the most widespread species which is found from Northern Spain (ssp. *asturiensis* De Sagarra, 1924) through Central Europe (type locality: Graz in Austria) to Greece. Allozyme variation indicates a division between a western and eastern group of populations (SCHMITT & SEITZ 2001). The chromosome numbers increase gradually from $n=87$ in Southwest Europe (Spain and Italy) to $n=92$ in Southeast Europe (Macedonia) (DE LESSE 1969). The allopatric taxa *caelestissimus* Verity, 1921 from Montes Universales (Central Spain) and *gennargenti* Leigheb, 1987 from Sardinia are thought to be subspecies of *L. coridon* by most authors but treated as distinct species by KUDRNA (2002). LEIGHEB (1987) suggested a close relationship between *gennargenti* and *caelestissimus* due to similarities in wing coloration. Allozyme variation however indicates that *gennargenti* populations originated from the Italian mainland and differentiation is due to gene drift and inbreeding (MARCHI *et al.* 1995). *Lysandra albicans* (Gerhard, 1851) with a chromosome number of $n=82$ replaces *L. coridon* in Central and Southern Spain. Hybrids with *L. caelestissimus* have often been found and even named (*caerulescens* Tutt) and supposed hybrids with *L. coridon asturiensis* are known from the contact zone (e.g. near Peñahorada/Burgos; LELIEVRE, 1992). Specimen MW01018 is from the same locality and looks like the specimen figured as possible hybrid in LELIEVRE (1992:

photo 2, fig. 16). The picture is further complicated by the fact that another species, *Lysandra hispana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852) with $n=84$ chromosomes, occurs in coastal regions from Catalonia to Tuscany. The 2nd generation of this bivoltine species can occur together with the only generation of *L. albicans* and *L. coridon* and can not be reliably separated at these locations (SCHURIAN, 1989b). *L. coridon* and *L. hispana* have been crossed very successfully until the F3 generation (BEURET 1956-1959). It is possible that the specimens from Sta. Coloma de Queralt (Tarragona) represent this taxon. The ITS2- and COI-sequences from the taxa analyzed in the *Lysandra coridon*-complex form one monophyletic clade which confirms that they are not well differentiated genetically. Populations of *L. albicans* are placed at basal positions in the tree and in the network which might indicate that *L. albicans* is the ancestral taxon, but the material is not sufficient for far-reaching conclusions.

Comparison with allozyme results

The only study of allozymes in *Agrodiaetus* was published by MENSI *et al.* (1994) who investigated some monomorphic *Agrodiaetus* species together with *Agrodiaetus damon* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). Unfortunately the chromosome number of the specimens used was not determined and therefore the identification of several taxa is doubtful, especially those from Anatolia (*A. ripartii*, *A. demavendi* and *A. interjectus*). *A. interjectus* is not known from Van Province, but four other similar karyospecies occur there: *A. dantchenkoi*, *A. alcestis*, *A. demavendi* and *A. ripartii*. Despite these flaws, some interesting comparisons with the DNA results are possible. Allozyme and DNA results correspond in the following points:

- *A. damon* forms a distinct clade from the other investigated *Agrodiaetus* species.
- The monomorphic *Agrodiaetus* species (*A. fabressei*, *A. humedasaе*, *A. admetus*, *A. ripartii*) are closely related and form one clade together with the dimorphic taxa *A. menalcas*, *A. dolus* and *A. fulgens*.
- *A. admetus* and *A. ripartii* are very closely related (possibly sister species).

The only differences are in the position of *A. fabressei* and *A. humedasaе* which cluster within the *dolus*-group in the DNA analysis but occupy an ancestral position in the allozyme studies. Of interest is also the position of two taxa which were not included in the DNA study:

- *A. dolus* (Hübner, 1823) from South France appears closely related to *A. fulgens* and *A. menalcas*, with *A. dolus vittatus* (Oberthür, 1892) from Aveyron more closely related to *A. fulgens* than to *A. dolus dolus* (Bouches du Rhône). This result would question the status of *A. fulgens* as a distinct species.
- *A. exuberans* (Verity, 1926), a very local endemic from Oulx (Torino, Italy) appears to be an ancestral taxon, closely related to *A. fabressei* and *A. humedasaе*.

Hybridization in *Agrodiaetus*

Despite the presumed close relationships between many *Agrodiaetus* species, not much is known about hybridization in this subgenus of *Polyommatus*. In contrast to the related subgenus *Lysandra*, where extensive hybridization experiments have been conducted (SCHURIAN 1989b), the only available evidence for hybrids in *Agrodiaetus* so far stems from a few collected specimens which are thought to represent hybrids due to their intermediate phenotype. The following natural hybrids (all of them males) have been recorded:

- within *Agrodiaetus*:
 - *A. ripartii* (Freyer, 1830) x *damon* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) (SCHURIAN & HOFMANN 1975)
 - *A. ripartii* x *menalcas* (Freyer, [1837]) (SCHURIAN & HOFMANN 1980)
 - *A. antidolus aereus* Eckweiler, 1998 x (?) *cyaneus* (Staudinger, 1899) (TEN HAGEN 2003)

- of *Agrodiaetus* with other *Polyommatus* subgenera:
 - *A. damon* x *Meleageria daphnis* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) (REBEL 1920)
 - *A. damon* x *Lysandra coridon* (Poda, 1761) (REBEL 1930a)
 - *A. damon* x *Polyommatus icarus* (Rottemburg, 1775) (REBEL 1930b)
 - *A. ectabanensis* x *Meleageria daphnis elamita* (Le Cerf, 1913) (TEN HAGEN 2003)
 - *A. turcicus* (Koçak, 1977) x *Polyommatus icarus* (TEN HAGEN 2003)

The problem with such records is that the conclusions about the parental species of those natural hybrids (which might also be just aberrations) are very uncertain. In the case of the presumed hybrid *ripartii* x *menalcas*, at least one other karyospecies similar to *A. ripartii*, *A. alcestis* (Zerny, 1932), probably occurs at the site at Zelve (Nevşehir Prov., Turkey).

Obviously, hybrids between phenotypically similar species would usually be overlooked (the same is true for any female hybrid within *Agrodiaetus*) or recorded as a variation of one of the parental species, and only hybrids between very different phenotypes are likely to be discovered.

During the expeditions to Turkey, Iran, Italy and Spain, only one specimen was found which appeared to be a hybrid because of its intermediate phenotype. This male specimen (MW99471) from Ereğ Dağı (Van Prov., Turkey) has brown wings with traces of silvery scales which would be expected in a hybrid between a species of the “brown” *Agrodiaetus* complex and one with silvery males. Possible parental species were two species with silvery males, *A. menalcas* (Freyer, [1837]) and *A. kurdistanicus* (Forster, 1961), which were both found at the site, and four karyospecies with brown males which are known to occur in Van Province, *A. alcestis*, *A. dantchenkoi* (Lukhtanov & Wiemers, 2003), *A. demavendi* (Pfeiffer, 1938) and *A. ripartii*. Mitochondrial DNA is maternally inherited and would therefore indicate the mother species of the presumed hybrid. In this case, the mtDNA COI sequence turned out to be identical to those of two specimens of *A. dantchenkoi* from nearby Kurubaş Geçidi. In nuclear genes there is a 50% chance that either the paternal or maternal copy is inherited. The ITS-2 sequence was identical to the sequence of *A. menalcas* including the ‘A’ in ITS-2 position 613 in the aligned data set which was not found in any other *Polyommatus* sequence. Thus it can be concluded that specimen MW99471 is a hybrid between a female of *A. dantchenkoi* which has a chromosome number of n=40-42 and a male of *A. menalcas* which has the double chromosome number of n=85. The chromosome number of the hybrid specimen is approximately the same as in *A. dantchenkoi* and this would be expected in an F₁ hybrid if a complete pairing between each *dantchenkoi* chromosome with two *menalcas* chromosomes is achieved by trivalent formation in meiosis whereas intermediate chromosome numbers usually occur in F_n and backcrosses. Chromosome numbers in hybrids can also be higher than those of their parents if no complete pairing is achieved. *A. dantchenkoi* and *A. menalcas* appear to be very closely related and might even be sister species and the occurrence of a hybrid between them is therefore hardly surprising.

Meiotic behaviour of chromosomes in hybrids of two closely related Lepidoptera species with a different karyotype, *Antheraea roylei* (n=31) and *A. pernyi* (n=49), was studied by NAGARAJU & JOLLY (1986) who observed the formation of 18 trivalents + 13 bivalents (n=31) in F₁ hybrids and two different karyotypes with either 49 bivalents or 9 trivalents + 31 bivalents (n=40) in backcrosses.

A comparison of mtDNA and nuclear sequences did not reveal any other hybrid in *Agrodiaetus*. Although hybrids between very closely related species (such as those with identical nuclear or mtDNA sequences) can not safely be detected in this way, the existence

of hybrids between distantly related species, especially those from different species groups within the studied material can firmly be excluded.

Radiation of *Agrodiaetus* and the colonization of Europe

Genetic data confirm current opinions (e.g. HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995) that *Agrodiaetus* is a very young radiation originating in the Pliocene, with most intense speciation during the Pleistocene. The biogeographical origin of the subgenus *Agrodiaetus* remains unsolved, because the sister group within *Polyommatus* could not be exactly determined and *A. damon*, a close relative of the ancestor species of *Agrodiaetus*, has an extremely extensive distribution from the Pyrenees to Mongolia, where it is confined to isolated mountain ranges like most other *Agrodiaetus* species. The lower altitudinal limits of most *Agrodiaetus* increase from the West (Spain: 500 m) to the East (Iran: 1500 m), but are usually around 1000 m. Only few species are found in the lowlands or even near sea level (e.g. *A. admetus*) and some are even confined to very high altitudes (e.g. *A. faramarzii* Skala, 2001 at 4000 m in the Zagros range of Iran). It can be assumed that *A. damon* had an almost continuous distribution at the end of the Pleistocene (Dryas 10000 years ago) but populations retreated into the mountains when the climate warmed up and became isolated from each other. Obviously the centre of *Agrodiaetus* radiation is Eastern Anatolia, Transcaucasia and Iran. Not only do these regions have the highest species diversity, but species of these regions are present in almost all species groups (with the only exception of some Central Asian ones) and their stem species are also found in these areas, most notably *A. iphidamon* from Elburs Mts. in northern Iran. The orogeny enabled them to evade even severe climate changes by moving up and down the mountains without the need of long range dispersal. Many species are now confined to isolated mountain tops with subalpine or alpine *Onobrychis* steppe and have a discontinuous distribution, but during at least ten arctic periods of the Pleistocene these populations were able to extend their distribution and to intermix, but were separated again during the interstadials, thus producing complicated speciation patterns.

Europe was only reached by few *Agrodiaetus* species which belong to the *dolus*-, *admetus*- and *iphigenia*-clade. European endemic (karyo-)species are only found in the *dolus*-clade and therefore this clade probably represents the first European radiation. The ancestor species is a close relative of the three Anatolian species *A. dantchenkoi*, *A. interjectus* and *A. alcestis*. Relicts of this first colonization are the monomorphic species *A. fabressei* (Central Spain), *A. humedasmae* (Aosta, Italy), and *A. aroaniensis* (Greece) which appear to have survived the last glaciation in close proximity to their current occurrence. The Southwest Mediterranean *A. dolus*, *A. ainsae* and *A. fulgens* appear very close genetically to *A. fabressei* (nuclear and mtDNA) but also to the phenotypically more similar Anatolian *A. menalcas* (allozymes, v. MENSİ *et al.* 1994), thus their origin remains unclear. The *admetus*-clade represents a distinct colonization including *A. ripartii* which is widely distributed in the Mediterranean region (Northern Spain, Southern France, Balkans) through Anatolia and Russia to Altai and the closely related Anatolian *A. admetus* which adapted especially well to low altitudes and occurs throughout the Balkan peninsula. The only species with blue-coloured males (apart from *A. damon*) that got a foothold in Europe is the Anatolian *A. iphigenia* which marginally extended its distribution to Southern Greece during the Pleistocene and is now restricted in Europe to Mt. Chelmos in the Peloponnesos.

Chapter 4: Systematics of *Agrodiaetus* based on molecular evidence

– a new perspective

The following systematic list attempts to summarize the molecular results to infer the relationships between species of the subgenus *Agrodiaetus* taking into account the available evidence from karyological, morphological and biogeographic studies. It includes only those taxa which were included in the molecular study.

***damon*-group**

This group contains only one species with a most extensive distribution from Spain to Mongolia. It represents the sister of all other *Agrodiaetus* according to the nuclear DNA data set.

damon ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Despite its vast distribution the genetic variation appears small. Samples from the French Alps and from NE Turkey are genetically very similar. The sister taxon of *A. damon* remains unclear.

***iphidamon*-group**

This ancestral group consists of two closely related species confined to the Iranian Elburs Mountains.

iphidamon (Staudinger, 1899)

This species represents a genotype that is close to the presumed ancestor of all species groups with blue males (*iphigenides*-, *iphigenia*-, *erschoffii*-, *carmon*-, *actis*- and *poseidonides*-group). The nuclear ITS-2 sequences are identical with possible stem species in the *iphigenia*-group (*A. baytopi*) and *erschoffii*-group (*A. shahrami* & *A. achaemenes*).

dizinensis (Schurian, 1982)

This local endemic which is only known from the type locality Dizin (Central Elburs Mts.) appears to be most closely related to *A. iphidamon*. ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997) suggest a close relationship to *A. kendevari* (Forster, 1956), a taxon which could not be included in this study.

***iphigenides*-group**

A Central Asian species group of which only one species was sampled.

iphigenides (Staudinger, 1886)

***poseidonides*-group**

This Central Asian group appears very distant from the other groups. Study of more Central Asian taxa is necessary to decide if e.g. it can be united with the *iphigenides*-group.

poseidonides (Staudinger, 1886)

In the ITS-2 network analysis this taxon seems to be most closely related to *A. iphigenides*.

dagmara (Grum-Grshimailo, 1888)

Genetically this taxon is closely related to *A. poseidonides*.

***iphigenia*-group**

Small Anatolian species group. Possible ancestor species: *A. iphidamon*.

The following four taxa with mostly allopatric distribution appear to be very closely related genetically.

baytopi (de Lesse, 1959)

The ITS-2 sequence of this East Anatolian species is identical to the suggested ancestor species *iphidamon* and therefore it could be the stem species of the *iphigenia*-group.

tankeri (de Lesse, 1960)

This taxon differs from the previous species in phenotype and karyotype and is distributed parapatrically in NE Turkey while *A. baytopi* is found in SE Turkey. A sympatric occurrence is known from Tahir Geçidi (Ağrı Prov., Turkey; HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995). ITS-2 sequences of both taxa are identical and their mtDNA haplotypes overlap which raises the question if speciation is complete or if gene flow persists.

rovshani Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994

This taxon whose karyotype remains unknown occurs in Azarbaijan and Iranian Azarbaijan and is genetically close to *A. baytopi* and *A. tankeri*.

iphicarmon Eckweiler & Rose, 1993

Genetic data confirm the karyological results that this taxon is not a subspecies of *A. iphigenia* but instead closely related to *A. baytopi*.

turcicus (Koçak, 1977)

This Eastern Anatolian species is also closely related to *A. baytopi* and *A. tankeri* but occurs sympatrically with them.

iphigenia (Herrich-Schäffer, [1847])

This is the only representative of this group whose range extends to Europe (Peleponnesos, Greece). Populations from different parts of Anatolia and Armenia are genetically very similar and well differentiated from the other members of the *iphigenia*-group, which are often found sympatrically.

***admetus*-group**

This group has an extensive distribution from Northern Spain to Kazakhstan and includes only monomorphic brown species with an elevated number of chromosomes (n=65-90). The ancestor species of this group seems to be a close relative of *A. damon*.

The following three taxa are karyospecies with an allopatric distribution, but indistinguishable on morphological grounds.

ripartii (Freyer, 1830)

Despite of their similarities in phenotype and karyotype populations of this widespread taxon from Spain, Greece and Turkey do not form a monophyletic group which could be taken as an indication that *A. ripartii* represents the stem species for the remaining taxa in this group. Alternatively it is possible that speciation is incomplete and gene flow between the karyospecies *A. ripartii* and *A. demavendi* persists.

khorsasanensis (Carbonell, 2001)

This taxon from Kopet Dagh (Iran) with a chromosome number intermediate between the previous and the following taxon is genetically close to *A. ripartii*.

demavendi (Pfeiffer, 1938)

Genetic and karyological data indicate that this karyospecies might consist of several species with only slightly different chromosome numbers but further investigations which include the precise determination of chromosome numbers are necessary. Dugijan (Azarbaijan-e Sharqi, Iran) turned out to be one interesting location where two different mtDNA haplotypes were found which might indicate the coexistence of two different species. These haplotypes were both found from Eastern Turkey to Northwest Iran. Slight differences in phenotype have led to recent descriptions of new species like *A. ahmadi* (Carbonell, 2001) and *A. urmiaensis*

(Schurian & ten Hagen, 2003), unfortunately without karyological data, and it is uncertain whether the recorded differences can be used to delimit species.

lorestanus Eckweiler, 1997

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *A. demavendi* and its karyotype is probably identical (Carbonell, 2001). Genetic data confirm the close relationship to *A. demavendi*.

nephoiptamenos (Brown & Coutsis, 1978)

This taxon from Macedonia might constitute a synonym of *A. ripartii* unless it can be confirmed that it has a different karyotype. Genetically and phenotypically it appears to be very close to *A. ripartii*.

admetus (Esper, [1783])

This species has an extensive distribution from the Balkans to Western Siberia and occurs sympatrically with most of the former taxa. Genetically it is closely related to *A. ripartii* and *A. demavendi*.

***dolus*-group**

This is a group of taxa with brown or whitish males which is distributed from Southern Spain to Elburs Mts. (Iran) and Lebanon. It corresponds to the *menalcas*-group which resulted from the Bayesian analysis of COI and ITS-2. The ancestor species of this group seems to be a close relative of *A. damon*.

valiabadi (Rose & Schurian, 1977)

This species appears to be the most ancestral in the *dolus*-group.

dolus (Hübner, [1823])

Material of this taxon from Southern France with whitish males could not be included in this study, but the following two taxa are apparently very closely related.

ainsae (Forster, 1961)

This is the Spanish representative of *A. dolus* which differs only slightly in chromosome numbers.

fulgens (de Sagarra, 1925)

DNA sequences of this taxon are identical to *A. ainsae* which further questions its status as a distinct allopatric species (see Chapter 2).

fabressei (Oberthür, 1910)

Despite the similar phenotype and karyotype this taxon does not seem to be closely related to *ripartii*. Instead it appears to be very closely related to *A. ainsae* to which it is allopatric in distribution (MUNGUIRA *et al.* 1995).

interjectus (de Lesse, 1960)

The comparison of nuclear and mtDNA confirms DE LESSE's opinion (1960b) that this taxon is not a hybrid species between *A. alcestis* and *A. demavendi* or *A. ripartii* despite of its intermediate chromosome number but instead it is genetically very close to *A. alcestis*. It occurs sympatrically with *A. alcestis* and *A. demavendi*.

dantchenkoi (Lukhtanov & Wiemers, 2003)

This karyospecies is closely related to *A. interjectus* to which it is allopatric in distribution.

alcestis (Zerny, 1932)

The two subspecies with slightly different karyotypes, the nominate one from Lebanon and Anatolia and ssp. *karacetinae* Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002 from Kordestan have similar ITS-2 sequences but different and independently evolved COI haplotypes indicating possible specific distinctness of these two taxa.

menalcas (Freyer, [1837])

Although this Anatolian taxon has whitish males like *A. dolus/ainsae/fulgens* it appears to be more closely related to *A. alcestis*.

aroaniensis (Brown, 1976)

This Greek taxon also appears most closely related to *A. alcestis*.

humedasae (Toso & Baletto, 1976)

This Italian endemic from Aosta valley is very closely related to *A. aroaniensis*.

***erschoffii*-group**

This is a predominantly Iranian group with one species reaching Central Anatolia. Most members of this group appear closely related to their ancestor species *A. iphidamon*.

shahrami Skala, 2001

This high mountain endemic from the Zagros range appears to be one of the most ancestral because its ITS-2 sequence is identical to *A. iphidamon*.

achaemenes Skala, 2002

A very close relative of *A. shahrami* with almost identical sequences. It is an allopatric endemic of another high mountain in the Zagros range.

phyllis (Christoph, 1877)

This species which ranges from Elburs Mts. to Central Anatolia represents a monophyletic group of populations which are well differentiated genetically from all other members of this group.

glaucias (Lederer, 1871)

The closest relative of this taxon which was described from Elburs Mts. (Iran) appears to be *A. birunii*.

tenhageni Schurian & Eckweiler, 1999

This taxon from Khorasan (Iran) appears to be closely related to the ancestor species *A. iphidamon*.

klausschuriani ten Hagen, 1999

The origin of this species remains unclear. In the ITS-2 network analysis it connects with the *actis*-group.

posthumus (Christoph, 1877)

This taxon appears to be restricted to the eastern Elburs Mts. The genetic analysis confirms the specific distinctness from *A. phyllis* which occurs sympatrically at the type locality and has a similar chromosome number but a different karyotype with two very large chromosomes.

darius Eckweiler & ten Hagen, 1998

Genetically this taxon from Central Elburs Mts. is most closely related to the allopatric *A. posthumus* from eastern Elburs.

birunii Eckweiler & ten Hagen, 1998

This taxon was described as a subspecies of *A. posthumus* from central Elburs Mts. (Iran) but according to the genetic analysis, which agrees with the karyological results, this taxon must be considered specifically distinct from *A. posthumus*.

caeruleus (Staudinger, 1871)

This is the only *Agrodiaetus* species in this study which has blue-coloured females. It is distributed from Transcaucasus to Transcaspiya and similar taxa also occur in Central Asia. In Elburs Mts. it occurs sympatrically with several taxa in this group (e.g. *A. phyllis*, *A. posthumus*, *A. erschoffii* and *A. glaucias*) which appear as the closest relatives in this study.

erschoffii (Lederer, 1869)

This species from Northeast Iran appears to be genetically most distinct from the other species in this group and its closest relatives remain unclear.

***carmon*-group**

The ancestor species of this heterogenous group which is distributed from Anatolia to Iran appears to be *A. iphidamon*.

carmon (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])

This Anatolian taxon is the first in a group of four closely related and apparently allopatric taxa, some of which have a different karyotype. Specimens from very distant locations (Antalya Prov. in SW Turkey and Kars Prov. in NE Turkey) appear to be very similar genetically.

schuriani (Rose, 1978)

Although the sampled specimen of this taxon from Cappadokia is from a location which is between the two sampled localities of *carmon*, the sequences are quite distinct. This result indicates that the taxon *schuriani* is not a synonym of *carmon*, but further investigations are necessary to verify its status and distribution. A close relation to *A. surakovi* as indicated by ROSE (2002) seems possible on the basis of the molecular results.

surakovi Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994

This taxon represents *A. carmon* in Armenia and Azarbaijan but has a different karyotype. Genetically it is very similar to *A. carmon*.

sekercioglu (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)

The COI data confirm that this taxon from SE Turkey is closely related to *A. surakovi* and was correctly placed as a subspecies of the latter.

pierceae (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)

This taxon is very similar in phenotype to *A. huberti* (Carbonell, 1993) but has a different karyotype and seems to replace it in Southeast Turkey (Van and Hakkari Prov.). According to LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002b) it is genetically (mtDNA) close to *A. kendevari* (Forster, 1956) and *A. zarathustra neglecta* (Dantchenko, 2000)² and not to *A. huberti* despite the very similar appearance. The author can confirm the genetic distance to *A. huberti*. According to the COI data set *A. pierceae* is very close to *A. schuriani* but according to the ITS2 data set its relationships within the *carmon*-group are less clear because it appears to be quite distinct to any other members of this group. *A. pierceae* occurs sympatrically with *A. surakovi sekercioglu* at Çatak.

The following 8 taxa represent a group of closely related taxa, some of which are allopatric to each other and may differ only karyologically. Their relationships are not well understood. Most of its members were included in the *transcaspicus*-group sensu HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995).

ninae (Forster, 1956)

The first member of this group, which was described as a subspecies of *A. transcaspicus* but differs from it in karyotype, is distributed from Armenia to Eastern Anatolia

turcicola (Koçak, 1977)

This taxon which appears to replace *A. ninae* in Van Province (Turkey) can only be distinguished from the latter by its karyotype and the genetic data confirm that this taxon is very closely related to it.

huberti (Carbonell, 1993)

Prior to CARBONELL (1993) this taxon which is widely distributed in Northeastern Anatolia and occurs sympatrically with *A. ninae* was confused with the latter due to its similar appearance and identical karyotype. The nuclear and mitochondrial DNA data sets differ in the position of this taxon. *A. huberti* shares very similar COI haplotypes with *A. ninae*, but the ITS-2 sequences are distinct, confirming its specific status.

elbursicus (Forster, 1956)

Nominotypical material of this taxon from Elburs Mts. (Iran) appears to be very close to *A. ninae* according to the nuclear DNA data set, but quite distinct from it according to the mtDNA data set. The number of chromosomes is half the number found in *A. ninae*.

zapvadi (Carbonell, 1993)

The phenotype and karyotype of this taxon from Van Province (Turkey) is very similar to *elbursicus*, but genetically it is distinct. According to the mtDNA data set it is most closely related to *A. huberti*.

zarathustra Eckweiler, 1997

This Iranian taxon from Lorestan has a peculiar phenotype and its karyotype is also different from the other members of the *ninae*-species group. Genetically it is very close to *A. elbursicus* (mtDNA) and *A. zapvadi* (ITS-2).

² This taxon was described from Armenia but the name *A. zarathustra neglecta* Dantchenko, 2002 appears to be a nomen nudum because it was published without description and without stating any differentiating characters.

arasbarani (Carbonell & Naderi, 2000)

This taxon from Azarbaijan-e Sharqi (Iran) is similar to *A. zarathustra* in phenotype. Genetically it is closely related to *A. elbursicus*.

paulae Wiemers & De Prins, 2003

The phenotype of this new species from Ahar Pass (Iran) is very distinct from any other member of this group and it has previously been confused with *A. altivagans* (ECKWEILER, pers. comm.). According to the genetic data it is most closely related to *A. zarathustra*, *A. arasbarani*, *A. elbursicus* and *A. zapvadi* and its karyotype is like those of the latter two taxa.

dama (Staudinger, 1892)

This very rare Anatolian species is genetically very distant from the other taxa in this group. It appears basal in the ITS-2 network and therefore might represent an ancestral taxon.

hamadanensis (de Lesse, 1959)

This Iranian species with a peculiar phenotype (males with violet wing upperside) is genetically very distant from other *Agrodiaetus* but seems to be most closely related to *A. dama* according to the mtDNA data set.

theresiae Schurian, van Oorschot & van den Brink, 1992

The relationships of this local Anatolian endemic remain unclear although the mtDNA data set indicates *A. surakovi* as closest relative. Possibly this is another ancestral relict species comparable to *A. dama*.

guezelmavi Olivier, Puplesiene, van der Poorten, De Prins & Wiemers, 1999

The genetic data confirm that this local Anatolian endemic is closely related to its sister species *A. theresiae* from which it differs only by its karyotype.

antidolus (Rebel, 1901)

This Eastern Anatolian species is the first in a group of 6 genetically closely related taxa. The first four taxa have males with a silvery-brown upperside and are allopatric in distribution.

kurdistanicus (Forster, 1961)

This taxon which is very similar to *antidolus* in phenotype but differs in chromosome number is only known from Van Province (Turkey). Genetically these karyotypically different specimens from Van Province do not differ from specimens with the *antidolus*-karyotype found in Hakkari Province.

femininoides (Eckweiler, 1987)

The darkest member of this group from Zanzan (NW Iran) again has a different chromosome number but genetically it is close to the former two taxa from Turkey.

morgani (Le Cerf, 1909)

The phenotype of this taxon from Iranian Kordestan and Lorestan is similar to *A. antidolus* but its chromosome number is the same as in *A. femininoides*. Its mtDNA is also similar to the latter.

peilei Bethune-Baker, 1921

This rare species whose males have a unique golden brown wing colour occurs sympatrically with the former and the following species. It differs from them in karyotype and has a chromosome number intermediate between these two species. Genetically it is closely related to both of them and its COI haplotype is even identical with *A. morgani*.

karindus (Riley, 1921)

This Iranian taxon which occurs sympatrically with the former two species and differs from them in phenotype and karyotype appears to be misplaced in this group at first glance. Unlike the other members of the *antidolus*-species group its males display a bright blue upperside wing colour, similar to *A. dama* and therefore it was described as a subspecies of the latter. However the analysis of its mtDNA reveals that its haplotype is almost identical to *A. peilei*. Striking similarities to this species can also be found in the form of the wings and in the underside wing pattern.

poseidon-group

This group comprises mainly Anatolian, Caucasian, and few Iranian elements. Its ancestor species is probably *A. iphidamon*.

hopfferi (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])

This Anatolian species with conspicuous male phenotype (greyish blue upperside) appears to be the stem species of this group.

poseidon (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])

The genetic data confirm that this Anatolian species is closely related to *A. hopfferi*. It has a similar phenotype but blue-coloured males and a different karyotype. Its distribution closely resembles that of *A. hopfferi* but it is absent from Southeast Turkey. In Northeast Turkey it seems to be replaced by the following karyospecies:

putnami (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)

Genetically this taxon from NE Turkey which was separated from *A. poseidon* because of its higher number of chromosomes seems to be very close to *A. poseidon* and its COI haplotype is almost identical. In the ITS-2 network however it clusters with the *erschoffii*-group, but this is due to only two plesiomorphic nucleotide character states shared with *A. birunii* but which are also found in *A. iphidamon*. Possibly this taxon is ancestral to *A. poseidon*.

lycius (Carbonell, 1996)

The genetic data confirm the view of ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997) that this local taxon which occurs near Antalya just off the Southwestern distributional limit of *A. poseidon* and *A. hopfferi* and which shares the karyotype of the former is closely related to both species.

The following 8 taxa belong to a group of genetically very closely related taxa and most of them share very similar phenotypes. The reason why the MP- and Bayesian analysis produced unresolved trees is the fact that several populations appear as stem populations of others which can be seen in the network analysis (Fig. 82). This is usually the case in populations of the same species. Although karyological results indicate that several species are involved, there is no indication of genetic differentiation of such karyospecies.

actis (Herrich-Schäffer, [1851])

This taxon from Central Anatolia is the first named of the *actis*-species group and apparently has a low chromosome number (n=17) although topotypical material has not been investigated yet. Genetically however it is not differentiated from the following taxa.

firdussii (Forster, 1956)

This taxon was described from Elburs Mts. and with n=31-34 its chromosome number seems to be about double the number in *actis*. Populations from Northwest Iran and Eastern Anatolia which were included in this study have a slightly lower and variable number (see chapter 2) but there is no indication of genetic differentiation between populations or specimens with lower (n=ca.25) and higher (n=28-30) number of chromosomes.

pseudactis (Forster, 1960)

With n=29 the chromosome number of this taxon from Azarbaijan appears to be the same as in many populations from Iranian Azarbaijan and eastern Anatolia. If populations of *A. firdussii* from Elburs Mts. should turn out to be specifically distinct, the name *pseudactis* might apply to populations from Northwest Iran and eastern Anatolia, otherwise the name might be sunk into synonymy with *firdusii* (as done by HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995). A specimen from Armenia which was included in this study appears to represent the stem populations for all the others. This would indicate that the *actis*-species group originated in Armenia.

ernesti Eckweiler, 1989

This local taxon which was described as a subspecies of *A. firdussii* from mountains near Antalya at the southwestern range limit of this species group is genetically more differentiated than any other taxon in this group. It also differs in phenotype (e.g. lighter blue upperside of the males). The chromosome number (n=18) is very similar to *A. actis*. HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) synonymized this taxon under *A. sertavulensis*, although both taxa have a different phenotype. This action is not supported by genetic and karyological data.

artvinensis (Carbonell, 1997)

Some populations from Northeast Turkey differ slightly in phenotype and chromosome number (n=21-22). Genetically however, these populations appear almost identical to those from Armenia (*pseudactis*).

sigberti Olivier, van der Poorten, Puplesiene & De Prins, 2000

Some populations from the Taurus Mts. and the Pontic chain with dark phenotype are covered under this name. However, the phenotype of this taxon is very variable and many specimens cannot be separated from typical *actis/firdussii/pseudactis*. The karyotype is the same as in *pseudactis*. Genetically these populations do not seem to be differentiated either. Two specimens from the same population appear at slightly different places in the network. Although these specimens exhibit the extremes in phenotype variation found in this taxon, the genetic analysis also does not indicate that two different species are involved.

haigi (Lukhtanov & Dantchenko, 2002)

Populations from Southeast Turkey appear to have a slightly lower chromosome number (n=21-25) than surrounding populations from Northwest Iran and Northeast Turkey and such specimens were also included in the genetic analysis but they do not appear to be well differentiated genetically. The same probably applies to *A. bilgini* (Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 2002) which was described from Torul (Prov. Gümüşhane) and has the same chromosome number as *A. haigi*.

The remaining taxa form the crown group in *Agrodiaetus* and appear very closely related genetically. Due to the very similar phenotypes and karyotypes their systematics remains poorly understood. It appears that they are very young evolutionary units in the process of speciation.

altivagans (Forster, 1956)

The genetic analysis reveals that the material referred to this taxon in this study is heterogenous and might constitute several species, despite similar chromosome numbers (n=21-23). Alternatively it is one genetic unit with a variable phenotype and comprising several different haplotypes. In this case the following four taxa might represent karyologically diverged populations at the periphery of its range which are in the process of speciation and therefore not well differentiated genetically. The specimen from Armenia, where the type locality of *A. altivagans* is located, seems to occupy an ancestral position in the COI network analysis (Fig. 82) and it appears to be genetically distinct from the Turkish specimens: MW99165 from Erzincan (Erzurum Prov.) and MW99240 from Güzeldere Geçidi (Van Prov.) appear closely related to *A. wagneri* and *A. maraschi* whereas MW99353 and MW99357 from Güzeldere Geçidi (Van Prov.) are genetically similar to *A. gorbunovi*. The phenotype of the latter two specimens differs from typical *altivagans* and appears more similar to *A. wagneri* sensu HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) but this taxon has a different karyotype.

wagneri (Forster, 1956)

This taxon was treated as a subspecies of *A. altivagans* by DE LESSE (1962a) but elevated to species rank by HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) who claim that both taxa occur sympatrically in eastern Turkey. Their delimitation of this taxon however remains far from clear and the only karyological data available are from DE LESSE (1962a) who checked one specimen from the type locality which had n=16 chromosomes. The specimen included in this study is from Nevşehir which is 300 km east of the type locality in the centre of distribution of *wagneri* and 400 km west of the closest population of *A. altivagans* in Erzincan (according to HESSELBARTH *et al.* 1995). The phenotype of this specimen is typical for *A. wagneri* and several similar specimens from the same population are figured in HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995: Plate 122, fig. 14-17). Its chromosome number is n=18 which is the same as recorded by De Lesse (1962a) from *A. altivagans* of Erzincan Prov. Genetically this specimen is also very similar to *A. altivagans* from Erzincan (MW99165). Two further specimens which are similar to *A. wagneri* sensu HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) from Van Province (MW99353 and MW99357) turned out to have the same chromosome number as *A. altivagans* (n=21-23) and are therefore placed under this taxon. Genetically these two specimens do not appear closely related to *A. wagneri*.

maraschi (Forster, 1956)

HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) synonymized this taxon from Maraş under *A. wagneri*, partly because of its identical chromosome number (n=16) which DE LESSE (1962a) reported from Kayseri, 170 km west of its type locality. The genetic analysis includes a specimen from Gürün (Sivas Prov.), 130 km north of the type locality whose phenotype appears to be very similar to the holotype of *A. maraschi*. Its chromosome number also turned out to be n=16. Genetically it is almost identical to *A. altivagans* from Erzincan and Van Prov. (specimen MW99240, n=21).

sertavulensis (Koçak, 1979)

HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) raised this taxon from the Taurus Mts. in Turkey to species level and synonymized *A. ernesti* with it, one reason for this action being the alleged sympatry of *A. sertavulensis* with *A. wagneri* at the type locality. Genetically however this taxon appears to be almost identical to *A. wagneri* and *A. maraschi* but distinct from *A. ernesti*. *A. sertavulensis* (n=20) seems to represent an allopatric population of the *altivagans*-complex and the “sympatric” *wagneri* might be just an intrapopulational variation.

gorbunovi Dantchenko & Lukhtanov, 1994

This is another allopatric taxon of the *altivagans*-complex from Azarbaijan. Genetically specimens from three different populations in Northwest Iran are almost identical with each other and with two *A. altivagans* from Van Province (Turkey).

damocles (Herrich-Schäffer, [1844])

This Russian taxon with a chromosome number of n=24-27 has only recently been recorded from Turkey (Erzincan Prov.) and described as ssp. *kanduli* (LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO, 2002). The holotype is phenotypically very similar to *A. wagneri* sensu HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995). According to the mtDNA data set of LUKHTANOV & DANTCHENKO (2002) this taxon is closely related to *A. damocles damocles*, *A. damocles rossicus*, *A. damocles krymaeus* and *A. altivagans*. In this study a specimen from Çatak (Van Province) is included which resembles *A. damocles kanduli* in phenotype and which has the same chromosome number (n=25). Genetically it turned out to be very similar to *A. gorbunovi* and to *A. altivagans* from Güzeldere Geçidi (Van Province) with n=22. It seems that karyological results do not coincide well with phenotypic or genetic variation in this complex and further karyological investigations are necessary to clarify species boundaries. At present, the genetic data only indicate the existence of one species (*A. damocles*) with a variable phenotype and karyotype which comprises the taxa *damocles*, *altivagans*, *wagneri*, *maraschi*, *sertavulensis* & *gorbunovi*.

mofidii (de Lesse, 1963)

This Northeast Iranian taxon from Kopet Dagh (ssp. *mofidii*, n=34-35) and Kuh-e-Sorkh (ssp. *sorkhensis* Eckweiler, 2003, n=45) is genetically very close to *A. altivagans* to which it is allopatric in distribution.

mithridates (Staudinger, 1878)

The systematic position of this monomorph Anatolian species with a variable chromosome number of n=21-27 has been uncertain. It was placed into the *admetus*-group (with monomorph males) by BÁLINT & JOHNSON (1997), but into the *dolus*-group (with silvery males) by HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) and ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997). Genetically it is closely related to *A. sennanensis* and *A. hopfferi* according to the nuclear DNA data set, but to *A. altivagans* and *A. maraschi* according to the mtDNA data set. The range of *A. mithridates* appears to be the intersection of the range of *A. hopfferi* with the range of the *A. altivagans*-complex.

sennanensis (de Lesse, 1959)

This northwest Iranian taxon appears to be closely related to the allopatric *A. hopfferi* (ITS-2) and to the sympatric *A. cyaneus* (COI).

pseudoxerxes (Forster, 1956)

The closest relative of this Iranian taxon from Elburs Mts. seems to be *A. gorbunovi* and *A. cyaneus*. ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997) list it as a subspecies of *A. kendevari* although De Lesse (1962a) found both taxa sympatrically at Kendevar Pass and treats *A. pseudoxerxes* as a subspecies of *A. altivagans* and the close relationship with this species can now be confirmed

Chapter 4

genetically. According to the mtDNA data set of Lukhtanov & Dantchenko (2002) *A. kendevari* is genetically closely related to *A. pierceae* and *A. zarathustra* both of which belong to the *carmon*-group. This result also rules out conspecificity of *A. pseudoxerxes* with *A. kendevari*.

cyaneus (Staudinger, 1899)

This taxon was described from Georgia and is distributed from the Caucasus and Kordestan to Iran. Genetically it appears distinct but closely related to the *altivagans*-complex. Specimens from Van Province (Turkey) and Marand (Iranian Azarbaijan) which belong to the nominate subspecies are very similar genetically, but the specimen of ssp. *damalis* (Riley, 1921) from Lorestan in Iran appears to be genetically distinct.

merhaba De Prins, van der Poorten, Borie, Oorschot, Riemis & Coenen, 1991

This taxon is similar to *A. cyaneus* in phenotype and karyotype and only known from northeastern Anatolia (Artvin and Erzurum Prov.). The genetic data confirm its close relationship with *A. cyaneus* to which it is allopatric in distribution and it might be more appropriate to treat it as a subspecies of *A. cyaneus*.

Chapter 5: Evolution of morphological traits in *Agrodiaetus*

Introduction

Although differences in wing pattern and coloration between many *Agrodiaetus* species are very subtle to anyone who is not familiar with this group of butterflies, they often represent the only means of identification and classification. Yet even experts are often unable to determine single specimens because of considerable infraspecific variation (within and between populations). On the other hand, the subgenus *Agrodiaetus* includes also very different colour morphs. Even though the majority of species has males with an iridescent blue upperside, like the majority of Lycaenidae, the subgenus *Agrodiaetus* also includes many species with different upperside coloration, most of them brown, some silvery, whitish or even golden brown. Together with the extent of androconial patches, these colour morphs have even been the main characters to delimit species groups within *Agrodiaetus*.

The iridescent coloration is confined to the males, whereas females of most *Agrodiaetus* species are dull brown. It therefore appears that the male coloration has evolved through sexual selection. Females of the closely related *Polyommatus icarus* only mate once and exhibit mate choice (KNÜTTEL & FIEDLER 2001), and it should be noted that butterflies discern colour very differently from the human eye, because they also have colour receptors for the ultraviolet light spectrum. Unfortunately no studies have been conducted to infer the coloration of *Agrodiaetus* males as it would appear to the eye of the butterfly, and not even the visible colour has been measured and analysed quantitatively. A quantitative analysis of wing pattern characters by means of multivariate techniques is also beyond the scope of this thesis (but hopefully can be conducted in the future). This chapter aims to pinpoint four important morphological characters which have been used for the systematics of *Agrodiaetus* and evaluate them in a qualitative approach:

1. Presence of a distinct white streak on the hindwing underside
2. Presence of orange submarginal lunules on the hindwing underside
3. Presence of well developed androconial patches on the forewing upperside of males
4. Ground colour of the male upperside

The first character is the main character used to delimit the subgenus *Agrodiaetus* although some species or individuals with the white streak missing are still regarded as members of this subgenus due to other distinctive characters. The remaining characters have been used in combination to characterize species groups within *Agrodiaetus*.

Material and methods

The presence of the first three characters (white streak, orange submarginal lunules and androconial patches) was checked from the wing vouchers. 1211 wing vouchers of *Agrodiaetus* and 521 wing vouchers of outgroup species which are kept in glass slide mounts were available for the analysis (Appendix 2). Wings were also scanned with a Microtek Scanmaker E6 at 600 dpi resolution in RGB Modus (16.7 million colours) and will be made available online through MorphBank (<http://www.morphbank.net/>). The ground colour of the forewing upperside was copied from a representative spot in the area of the cell using Adobe Photoshop and pasted onto the nodes of the ITS2-network for visualization.

Results

A distinct white streak was found in most *Agrodiaetus* but not in any outgroup species. Within *Agrodiaetus* the white streak was found missing in the following species or specimens:

Clade	Species	Specimens with missing streak
<i>admetus</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus admetus</i>	all males, females streak reduced
<i>admetus</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus lorestanus</i>	WE02535 (=1/2)
<i>dolus</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus fabressei</i>	all
<i>dolus</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus humedasmae</i>	all
<i>dolus</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus aroaniensis</i>	JC00040, 041, 047 (=3/4)
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus hamadanensis</i>	all
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus dama</i>	all
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus karindus</i>	all
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus peilei</i>	all
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>	all
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus morgani</i>	all
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus antidolus</i>	MW99376-379, 393, 404 (=7/11)
<i>erschoffii</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus tenhageni</i>	all
<i>poseidon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus sennanensis</i>	all
<i>poseidon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus mithridates</i>	very weak (1)

Orange submarginal lunules were present in the following species:

Clade	Species
<i>iphigenides</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus iphigenides</i>
<i>poseidonides</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus poseidonides</i>
<i>poseidonides</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus dagmara</i>

Androconia are present in all *Agrodiaetus* but in some species they are organized in hairy androconial patches on the forewing upperside. The extension of these patches however is subject to considerable variation and is difficult to measure. The following list includes only species with extensive androconial patches which are not restricted to the wing venation:

Clade	Species	Specimens
<i>admetus</i> -clade	all	
<i>dolus</i> -clade	all	
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus peilei</i>	all
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>	partial
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus morgani</i>	all
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus kurdistanicus</i>	all
<i>carmon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus antidolus</i>	all
<i>poseidon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus hopfferi</i>	partial
<i>poseidon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus sennanensis</i>	all
<i>poseidon</i> -clade	<i>Agrodiaetus mithridates</i>	all

The ground colour of the reference specimens in the ITS2-network (see Fig. 84) is presented in Fig. 86 and the presence of well-developed androconial patches is indicated with an 'A'. The species names of the reference specimens can be found in Fig. 84 and Tab. 11.

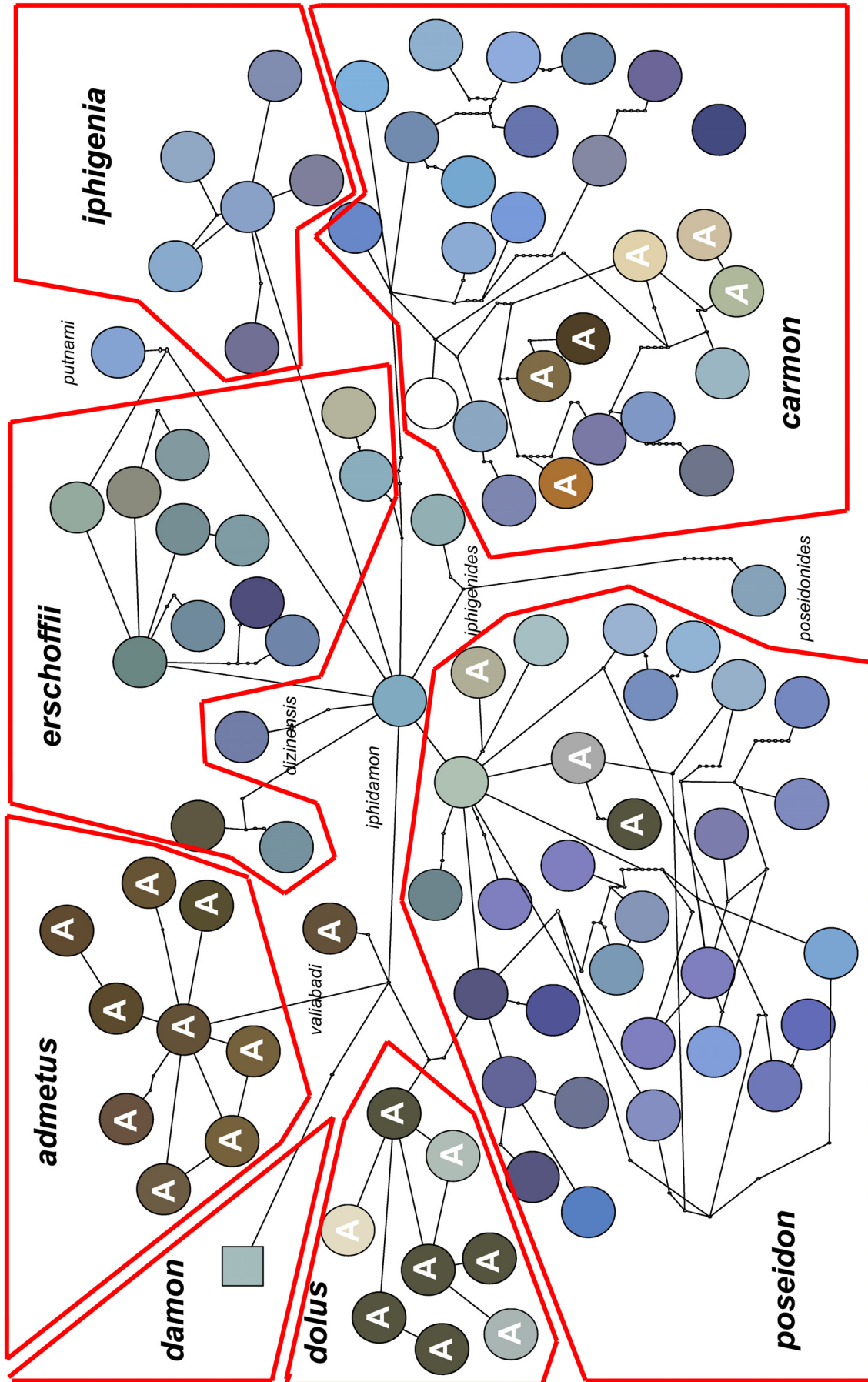


Fig. 86. Ground colour and presence of androconia (A) mapped on ITS2-MP-network

Discussion

HÄUSER & ECKWEILER (1997) state the presence of a distinct white streak on the hindwing underside which is „sometimes entirely absent but never partly present (as in other groups of *Polyommatus*)” as the only morphological diagnostic feature for the delimitation of the subgenus *Agrodiaetus*. (The second diagnostic feature stated is the oligophagy on *Onobrychis* and *Hedysarum*.) The molecular results have confirmed the delimitation of *Agrodiaetus* sensu HÄUSER & ECKWEILER (1997) as a monophyletic group within *Polyommatus* and also the exclusion of *Polyommatus thersites* which has a vestigial white streak (like many *Polyommatus* species) and whose larva also feeds on *Onobrychis*. (*P. thersites* is included within *Agrodiaetus* e.g. by BÁLINT & JOHNSON (1997) and TOLMAN & LEWINGTON (1997).) It can also be confirmed that the loss of the white streak in several *Agrodiaetus* species occurred independently in different clades and that there is individual variation of this character in some species. According to HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) the streak is mostly absent in *A. admetus* but can sometimes be present and in females it is often only partly present (contrary to the statement in HÄUSER & ECKWEILER 1997). In *A. mithridates* the variation of this character is considerable with the white streak present, hardly visible or totally absent. *A. demavendi lorestanus* Eckweiler, 1997 was described because of the absence of the white streak in 90% of the individuals. HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) discuss the possibility that the white streak represents a diagnostic character to separate the two karyospecies *A. antidolus* and *A. kurdistanicus*. In the material used for this thesis all specimens of the karyospecies *A. kurdistanicus* (from Van Province) had a white streak. In *A. antidolus* (from Hakkari Province) the white streak was absent in all specimens from Yüksekova and Dilezi Geçidi but present in a part of the specimens from Haruna Geçidi and Dez valley. Specimens of *A. antidolus* with and without white streak were included in the molecular study which did not reveal any genetic differentiation between these two forms. In summary, there is good evidence to accept the white streak as an autapomorphic character state of *Agrodiaetus*, which has subsequently been lost multiple times, most notably in the *antidolus* subclade.

Orange submarginal lunules were only present in the three Central Asian species. (This character can be found in many further Central Asian *Agrodiaetus* species which could not be included in this study.) The presence of such lunules is a plesiomorphic character which is found in most other species of the genus *Polyommatus* (but not in *Meleageria* s.str. and *Neolysandra*). Therefore these Central Asian species might be thought to represent ancestral taxa but this does not appear to be true from the molecular analysis. However, this possibility can not be entirely ruled out, because *Polyommatus* species confined to Central Asia were not sampled and the sister group to *Agrodiaetus* might be found there.

According to ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997) the upperside coloration and presence of well-developed androconial patches are the main characters to delimit species groups within *Agrodiaetus*. Apart from the Central Asian taxa which were separated due to their biogeographical origin (*iphigenides*- and *dagmara*-group), despite of differences in upperside coloration and androconial patches, all other blue-coloured *Agrodiaetus* with sparsely developed androconial patches were grouped together (*damon*-group) and the taxa with well developed androconial patches were split into three groups, one with only brown-coloured males (*admetus*-group), one with only blue-coloured males (*dama*-group) and one with differently (including white-) coloured males (*dolus*-group). From Fig. 86 it appears that well-developed androconial patches were only found in non-blue-coloured males, a discrepancy to ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997) which needs explanation. Some taxa of their *dama*-group (like *A. theresiae*) have slightly better developed androconia than other blue *Agrodiaetus* but these are not comparable to those found in the *admetus*- and *dolus*-group. In *A. hamadanensis* the androconial patches are hardly developed at all. Individual variation can

also explain some differences in judgement between authors. The most extreme variation was observed in *A. hopfferi*, a species with variable bluish-silvery coloured males which was placed in the *damon*-group by ECKWEILER & HÄUSER (1997). Some specimens have well-developed androconial patches whereas these are hardly visible in others and absent in the more bluish males from Hakkari Province. On the other hand, two specimens with brown males appear in Fig. 86 which do not have well-developed androconial patches. One of them is *A. glaucias*, a member of the *erschoffii*-group, which still has blue basal suffusion on the wing upperside. The same is true for specimen WE02671 of *A. femininoides* from Ardabil Province whereas *A. femininoides* specimens from Zanzjan Province, which have only slight traces of basal suffusion, all have well-developed androconial patches. To conclude, it appears that androconial patches are especially well developed in species with non-blue-coloured males. This makes sense because a well-developed scent-based mate recognition system is needed in monomorph *Agrodiaetus* to replace the visual mate recognition system.

A second question concerns the systematic value of these characters. Fig. 86 reveals that the *admetus*-clade only consists of monomorphic brown species and the *dolus*-clade only contains species with brown- or white-coloured males, but *A. sennanensis* and *A. mithridates* are found within the *poseidon*- and several other brown *Agrodiaetus* in the *carmon*-clade. In the case of *A. mithridates* it was noted already by HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) that this species can not be closely related to the monomorphic *Agrodiaetus* of the *admetus*-group, e.g. because of the different structure of the androconial patches. Differences can also be found in other taxa, e.g. in the *antidolus*-species group where the androconial patch is limited to the area below the central cell whereas it extends along the costal vein in the *admetus*- and *dolus*-clade. A most interesting case consists of the three taxa *A. peilei* (brown males), *A. morgani* (silvery males) and *A. karindus* (blue males) which seem to be very closely related (with almost identical nuclear and mtDNA haplotypes) and occur sympatrically in Lorestan (Iran), but have different karyotypes. Although the underside wing pattern is extremely similar in these three taxa they were even placed into different groups due to the striking differences in upperside wing colour. This case might be an interesting example of a sexually selected character displacement reinforcing premating isolation.

Current data suggest that in *Agrodiaetus* the loss of the blue iridescent wing colour coupled with the expansion of the androconial patches requires few genetic changes and happened independently several times in the course of the radiation of *Agrodiaetus*. Therefore the value of these characters to infer the systematics and evolutionary history of *Agrodiaetus* is limited, and the group of “brown” *Agrodiaetus* apparently is no monophyletic unit. Discoloration, the loss of the iridescent blue colour is also found in many other genera of Lycaenidae, see BÁLINT & JOHNSON (1997) for an overview, but most species are found within *Agrodiaetus* and *Aricia*. The reasons for it are unknown in most cases, but in *Meleageria (daphnis) marcida* discoloration appears to be an adaptation to local climatic conditions of the northern Elburs with reduced solar radiation (BIRÓ *et al.* 2003). This could also explain the brown colour of *Agrodiaetus valiabadi* which occurs in the same area, but it is less plausible for most other brown *Agrodiaetus* species. Instead, sexual selection might be the driving force in these cases. Further studies coupled with experiments and wing colour measurements which must include the hidden wing pattern in the UV spectrum (like KNÜTTEL & FIEDLER 2001 in *Polyommatus icarus*) could reveal exciting insights into the evolution of mate recognition systems in *Agrodiaetus*.

Summary

A qualitative analysis of major wing pattern characters in *Agrodiaetus* revealed that the distinct white streak appears to be an autapomorphy of *Agrodiaetus* but secondarily can get lost again as an individual variation.

The presence of a plesiomorphic wing character in Central Asian *Agrodiaetus* would suggest an ancestral position but this is not corroborated by the molecular analysis.

An obvious strong correlation exists between the loss of blue iridescent coloration of males and an enlargement of their andronconial patches which indicates a switch from a visual sexual recognition system to an olfactorial one. Both character states evolved independently several times in *Agrodiaetus* and can not be used to define species groups within *Agrodiaetus*.

Chapter 6: The role of chromosome evolution in the radiation of *Agrodiaetus*

Introduction

Although the incredible variation in chromosome numbers among *Agrodiaetus* is well-known since the pioneering work of DE LESSE (1960a), the reasons for this pattern are not understood. HESSELBARTH *et al.* (1995) hypothesize that fission of chromosomes should increase the ability of species to adapt to new environmental conditions, because exchange of chromosomal material during meiosis would be facilitated. Correspondingly, chromosome fusions should lower the recombination potential leading to a more stable genome which would be beneficial for species already adapted to specific, more stable environmental conditions. However, these predictions have never been empirically tested. If these predictions are true, a positive correlation between the number of chromosomes and range size should be expected, because species with very restricted ranges are usually specifically adapted to local conditions, whereas widely distributed species accept broader amplitudes of habitat conditions. This hypothesis will be tested in this chapter.

Another question concerns the role of karyotype evolution in the radiation of *Agrodiaetus*. Is it the cause for the high number of species in this subgenus? Did it even cause sympatric speciation? In Metazoa sympatric speciation has hardly been proven, but convincing cases are found among recent radiations of freshwater fishes (e.g. MCCUNE & LOVEJOY 1998; RUNDLE *et al.* 2000; SCHLIEWEN *et al.* 2001) and it is common in plants where polyploidy often leads to speciation. Putting karyological results into a phylogenetic framework should help to elucidate these questions.

Other interesting aspects of karyotype evolution include biogeographical patterns and phylogenetic signal in chromosome numbers. Do species with high or low chromosome numbers occur in certain biogeographical areas? Is there a direction of change in chromosome numbers? Do numbers change gradually or by stepwise multiplication or division? This chapter aims to find answers to these questions.

Material and methods

Chromosome numbers (or their mean in case of a range of numbers) were plotted against the range size of all currently known karyospecies (N=88). A rough score of the range size (RS) was assigned in analogy to KUDRNA (1986), but adapted for the Palaearctic region:

1. Species widespread over the whole (or nearly all of) the Palaearctic region;
2. Species widespread over large parts of the Palaearctic region;
3. Species distributed over one or more smaller parts of the Palaearctic region;
4. Species restricted to one or more territories smaller than the above;
5. Species confined to a small area, such as one mountain range, or a single (known) site.

The Spearman rank-difference correlation coefficient was calculated to test for any (positive or negative) correlation between both variables and a Kruskal-Wallis-ANOVA was also conducted to check correlations between range size and chromosome numbers. These tests appear justified because no indication exists that range size is depending on the phylogenetic position.

Two methods were applied to investigate the karyological data in a phylogenetic framework. Firstly, statistical parameters were calculated for each clade obtained from the combined COI- and ITS-2 phylogenetic analysis in order to see if patterns of chromosome evolution differ

between clades. All clades with only one or two taxa were lumped together. The chromosome numbers used were the mean values for each recognized taxon listed in chapter 2 taking into account own as well as literature data.

In a second approach, chromosome numbers were mapped onto the ITS-2 phylogenetic network to look for evidence of any direction in karyotype evolution. In this case actual chromosome numbers of the specimens used to construct the network were applied. Only if such data were not available, chromosome numbers were inferred from other sources (including literature data) and marked as such. If chromosome numbers change gradually and a direction of chromosome evolution exists, taxa which are distant from the supposed ancestral haplotype of *A. damon* should have a more derived karyotype (i.e. highly fissioned or highly fused) than those near the origin of the network.

Results

A list of all recognized karyospecies in alphabetical order together with their (mean) haploid chromosome number (n) and range size (RS) is found in Tab. 14 and the number of taxa attributed to each range size category are shown in the following table:

RS	1	2	3	4	5
Taxa	0	2	14	39	33

The correlation between both variables is shown in Fig. 87.

Tab. 14. List of species with (mean) haploid chromosome number and range size

<i>Taxon</i>	n	RS	<i>Taxon</i>	n	RS	<i>Taxon</i>	n	RS	<i>Taxon</i>	n	RS
<i>actis</i>	17	4	<i>dantchenkoi</i>	41	5	<i>iphicarmon</i>	29	5	<i>poseidon</i>	21	4
<i>admetus</i>	79	3	<i>deebi</i>	67	5	<i>iphidamon</i>	14	4	<i>poseidonides</i>	24	4
<i>ainsae</i>	109	5	<i>demavendi</i>	71	3	<i>iphigenia</i>	14	3	<i>posthumus</i>	85	5
<i>alcestis</i>	20	3	<i>dizinensis</i>	17	5	<i>iphigenides</i>	66	3	<i>pseudactis</i>	29	4
<i>altivagans</i>	21	4	<i>dolus</i>	124	5	<i>juldusus</i>	67	4	<i>pseudoxerxes</i>	16	4
<i>antidolus</i>	41	4	<i>ectabanensis</i>	18	4	<i>karindus</i>	67	4	<i>putnami</i>	26	5
<i>ardschira</i>	114	4	<i>elbursicus</i>	17	4	<i>khorsanensis</i>	84	4	<i>ripartii</i>	90	2
<i>aroaniensis</i>	48	5	<i>eriwanensis</i>	32	4	<i>klausschuriani</i>	56	5	<i>sennanensis</i>	29	4
<i>artvinensis</i>	22	5	<i>ernesti</i>	18	5	<i>kurdistanicus</i>	60	5	<i>sertavulensis</i>	20	5
<i>aserbeidschanus</i>	23	4	<i>erschhoffii</i>	14	3	<i>lycius</i>	22	5	<i>shahrami</i>	130	5
<i>baytopi</i>	27	4	<i>fabressei</i>	90	4	<i>maraschi</i>	16	5	<i>shamil</i>	17	4
<i>birunii</i>	11	5	<i>femininoides</i>	27	4	<i>menalcas</i>	85	3	<i>sigberti</i>	27	4
<i>caeruleus</i>	20	4	<i>firdussii</i>	28	3	<i>merhaba</i>	17	5	<i>surakovi</i>	50	4
<i>carmon</i>	82	3	<i>fulgens</i>	103	5	<i>mithridates</i>	24	3	<i>tankeri</i>	21	5
<i>carmonides</i>	16	4	<i>galloi</i>	66	5	<i>mofidii</i>	35	4	<i>theresiae</i>	63	5
<i>ciscaucasicus</i>	16	4	<i>gorbunovi</i>	20	4	<i>morgani</i>	26	4	<i>transcaspicus</i>	53	4
<i>cyaneus</i>	18	4	<i>guezelmavi</i>	42	5	<i>ninae</i>	35	4	<i>turcicola</i>	20	5
<i>dagestanicus</i>	40	4	<i>hamadanensis</i>	22	4	<i>paulae</i>	17	5	<i>turcicus</i>	24	4
<i>dama</i>	41	5	<i>hopfferi</i>	15	3	<i>peilei</i>	39	5	<i>valiabadi</i>	23	5
<i>damocles</i>	25	3	<i>huberti</i>	35	4	<i>pfeifferi</i>	107	4	<i>wagneri</i>	17	4
<i>damon</i>	45	2	<i>humedasae</i>	38	5	<i>phyllis</i>	80	3	<i>zapvadi</i>	19	5
<i>damone</i>	67	3	<i>interjectus</i>	31	5	<i>pierceae</i>	22	5	<i>zarathustra</i>	22	4

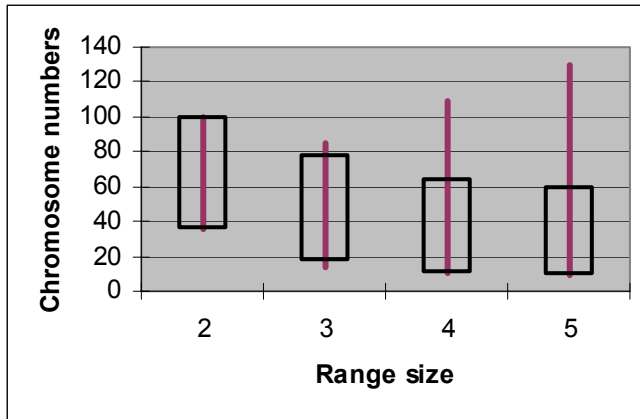


Fig. 87. Correlation between chromosome numbers and range

Neither the Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient ($R = 0.053$, $p \geq 0.621$, $Z = 0.494$) nor the Kruskal-Wallis-ANOVA ($H=3.74$, $p=0.2914$) returned a significant result for a correlation between both variables.

Fig. 88 displays the variation of chromosome numbers and Tab. 15 lists statistical parameters for each clade, apart from the few species of the ancestral *damon*-, *iphidamon*-, *iphigenides*- and *poseidonides*-clade which were lumped together (“others”).

Tab. 15. Statistical parameters of chromosome number variation in *Agrodiaetus* clades

	<i>admetus</i>	<i>dolus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	<i>erschoffii</i>	<i>carmon</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	others	Total
Number of taxa	6	11	5	7	20	23	5	77
Minimum	66	19	12	10	16	15	14	10
Maximum	90	125	29	131	82	45	67	131
Mean	80.9	64.8	22.9	56.4	38.9	21.8	33.2	40.9
Median	81.5	48.0	24.0	56.0	37.0	20.5	24.0	27.0
Standard deviation	8.5	38.2	5.9	44.6	18.3	5.2	22.0	29.0

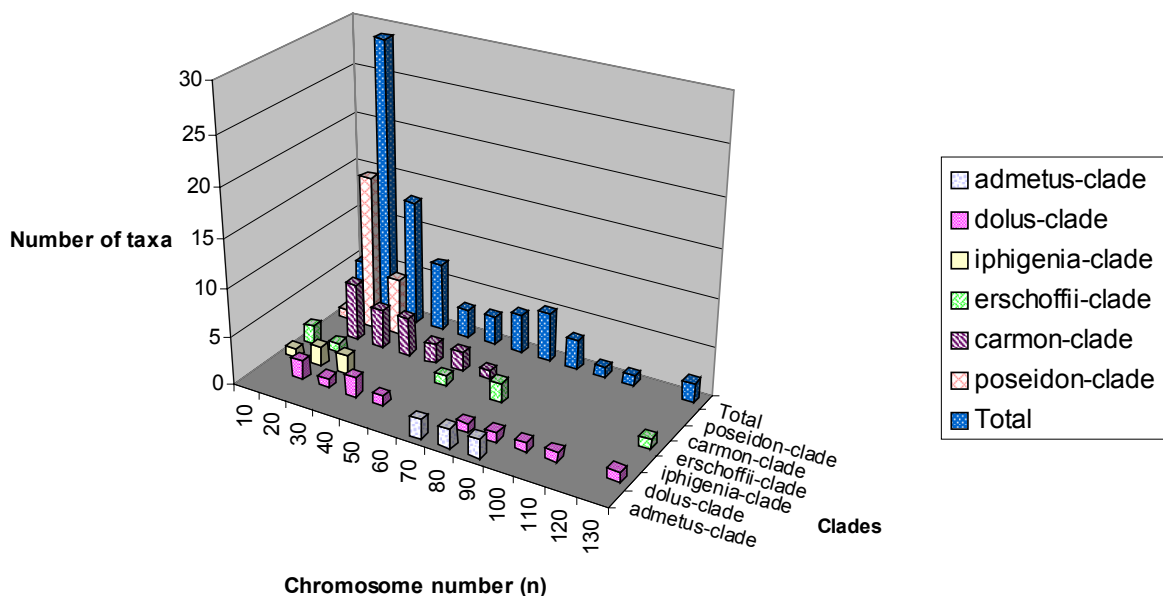


Fig. 88. Variation of chromosome numbers in different *Agrodiaetus* clades

Different clades have significantly different chromosome numbers (Tab. 16).

Tab. 16. Kruskal-Wallis-ANOVA: Chromosome number differences between clades.

Chromosome no. by Clade	n	Rank sum	Mean rank
<i>admetus</i> -group	4	256.5	64.13
<i>dolus</i> -group	10	520.5	52.05
<i>iphigenia</i> -group	5	136.0	27.20
<i>erschoffii</i> -group	7	281.5	40.21
<i>carmon</i> -group	20	794.5	39.73
<i>poseidon</i> -group	21	481.0	22.90
others	5	158.0	31.60

Kruskal-Wallis statistic	23.33
p	0.0007 (chisqr approximation, corrected for ties)

The ITS-2 MP-network with chromosome numbers mapped onto it is shown in Fig. 89. The taxa names can be looked up in Fig. 84. If chromosome numbers were inferred from other specimens than those used to construct the network, these are shown in brackets {}.

Subnetworks which resemble the clades obtained in the phylogenetic trees are named and marked with a polygon, and exceptions are also labelled. All taxa in the *admetus*-group and most taxa in the *dolus*-group have high chromosome numbers whereas low chromosome numbers prevail in the remaining groups. Exceptions are *A. posthumus* (n=85) in the *erschoffii*- and *A. carmon* in the *carmon*-group (n=81-82). Low chromosome numbers are often found in stem species (e.g. *A. birunii* (n=10-11) in the *erschoffii*-group, *A. iphigenia* (n=13-14) in the *iphigenia*-clade, *A. hopfferi* (n=15-16) in the *poseidon*-group and *A. alcestis* (n=19-21) in the *dolus*-group whereas a higher chromosome number appears to be a derived condition. Numbers between n=30 and n=60 are common in the *dolus*- and especially the *carmon*-group but hardly found in most other groups. Exceptions are *A. damon* (n=45) and two taxa in the *poseidon*-group, *A. mofidii sorkhensis*, n=45 and *A. klausschuriani* (n=56), but the phylogenetic position of the latter taxon is uncertain.

Discussion

No significant correlation was found between chromosome numbers and range size which questions the assumption that the number of chromosomes influences the ability of a species to adapt to environmental conditions. Circumstantial evidence for differing habitat requirements between taxa with low and taxa with high chromosome numbers is not apparent either. Closely related karyospecies inhabit similar habitats, e.g. *A. alcestis* (n=19-21) and *A. menalcas* (n=85) in Anatolia, *A. birunii* (n=10-11) and *A. posthumus* (n=85) in central and eastern Elburs Mts. or *A. morgani* (n=27) and *A. karindus* (n=66-68) in Lorestan, Iran. Currently it seems more reasonable to assume that karyological differences are not adaptive, but occur more or less accidentally in *Agrodiaetus*.

In order to see if there is a directional change of chromosome numbers in the radiation of *Agrodiaetus*, we shall have a first look at possible sister species of the ancestral *A. damon*, which has a chromosome number of $n=45$. Such a number is not found in any close relative of *Agrodiaetus* (apart from *Lysandra bellargus*) and appears to be caused by fission of the modal and probably ancestral number of $n=22-24$ which is found in most *Polyommatus* species. Species with higher numbers are only found in the derived subgenus *Lysandra* (reaching from $n=24$ in the ancestral *L. syriaca* to $n=87-92$ in *L. coridon*) and even higher in a group of closely related species sometimes united into the subgenus *Plebicula* (LORKOVIĆ 1990): *P. dorylas* ($n=147-151$), *P. nivescens* from Spain ($n=190-191$) and *P. atlanticus* from Morocco ($n=221-223$). Of interest is also the variation found within *P. cornelia* ($n=26-38$) which appears closely related to *A. damon* in the ITS-2 network. The closest relatives of *A. damon* among *Agrodiaetus* according to the ITS-2 network have chromosome numbers which are multiples or fractions of $n=45$: almost triple in *A. shahrami* ($n=130$), double in *A. ripartii* ($n=90$), half in *A. valiabadi* ($n=23$) and a third in *A. iphidamon* ($n=14$). Thus it appears that considerable variations in chromosome numbers have appeared early in the radiation of *Agrodiaetus*. Accordingly, chromosome numbers also vary in each *Agrodiaetus* clade, although differences can be seen between clades. The *admetus*-clade has the highest mean number and variation is low. The highest variation is found in the (mainly Iranian) *erschoffii*-clade which also has the taxa with the lowest (*A. birunii*, $n=10$) and highest (*A. shahrami*, $n=130$) chromosome number found in *Agrodiaetus*. The *poseidon*-clade which includes mainly Anatolian faunal elements has the lowest variation and also the lowest mean in chromosome numbers, most of which vary between $n=15$ and $n=35$. Most chromosome number changes in this group (and part of the *carmon*-group) are due to slight variations of the modal value 24. On the other hand, high chromosome numbers seem to appear suddenly, probably by simultaneous fission of the whole chromosome set which leads to multiple numbers. Phylogenetically they appear to be in a deadlock position. Fig. 89 does not show any clear case where highly fissioned chromosomes were fused again to low numbers.

Interestingly, the most extreme values are not found in the most derived taxa but they appear mainly in ancestral clades. Chromosome numbers in the *poseidon*-group, which turned out to be the crown group of *Agrodiaetus* in the molecular phylogenetic analysis and which includes many taxa in the process of speciation, has the lowest variation in chromosome numbers most of which are still around the modal value. This also indicates that most of the drastic changes of chromosome numbers happened early in the radiation of *Agrodiaetus* and therefore corroborates the taxonomic practice to attribute species status to karyospecies with highly divergent chromosome numbers.

Most closely related karyospecies are allopatric or parapatric in distribution. If karyologically well-differentiated sister species occur in sympatry, they also differ considerably in phenotype: *A. alcestis* (brown males, $n=19-21$) and *A. menalcas* (white males, $n=85$) in Anatolia, *A. hopfferi* (silvery males, $n=15$) and *A. poseidon* (blue males, $n=19-22$) in Anatolia, or *A. morgani* (silvery males, $n=27$), *A. peilei* (brown males, $n=39$) and *A. karindus* (blue males, $n=66-68$) in Lorestan, Iran. Apparently the coexistence is only possible if females can differentiate the males of closely related species by their phenotype. Otherwise extensive hybridization between different “karyospecies” would occur and difficulties in the pairing of chromosomes during meiosis would lead to a very low fitness of the offspring. Therefore it can be concluded that there is little evidence for sympatric speciation caused by changes in karyotype. Instead, changes in chromosome number seem to be a common by-product of allopatric speciation and phenotypic differentiation is necessary for sister species to occur in sympatry. However, it is probable that chromosomal changes have been important for the

radiation of *Agrodiaetus* during the Pleistocene. Due to periodically changing climate conditions, altitudinal range shifts of populations may have led to their isolation from each other during the interstadia. Chromosomal changes which occurred in allopatric populations confined to isolated mountain tops did not allow remixing of gene pools when their ranges met again during recurrent periods of cooler climate. These processes could explain the high species diversity in *Agrodiaetus*, in particular in areas with complex topographic relief such as Anatolia, Transcaucasia or Iran.

Summary

A correlation analysis of chromosome numbers and range size did not support the hypothesis that the number of chromosomes has an adaptive value. A comparison of chromosome numbers between evolutionary units revealed different patterns. High numbers dominate in the two clades with exclusively brown or silvery-white males. Fission events have happened early in the radiation of *Agrodiaetus* and independently within different clades. A high degree of fragmentation appeared to represent an irreversible condition when chromosome numbers were mapped onto a phylogenetic network. No evidence was found that changes of chromosome numbers lead to sympatric speciation, rather karyotype evolution in allopatry could have prevented introgression between genotypes if allopatrically evolved taxa came secondarily into sympatry. In this regard, karyotype differentiation may have played a major role in the radiation of *Agrodiaetus* during the Pleistocene.

Summary

The subgenus *Agrodiaetus* which is distributed extensively in the Palaearctic region and especially in Southwest Asia is a species-rich group of blues which are often very similar morphologically but show a large variation in their chromosome numbers ($n=10-125$). The karyology of 64 taxa was successfully studied and the previously unknown chromosome numbers of 17 taxa were revealed. By means of molecular techniques it was possible to clarify the phylogeny of this group for the first time. *A. damon*, a species which is extremely widespread in the Palearctic region and has a constant chromosome number of $n=45$, is the sister-species of all other species of *Agrodiaetus* that have been tested. Presumably the colonization of Europe took place before the main radiations in the Anatolian-Caucasian-Iranian region. The greatest differences in the number of chromosomes were found in allopatrically distributed sister-species. It was surprising that morphologically extremely similar sympatric species with different numbers of chromosomes were not closely related, but often belonged to totally different clades, whereas some closely related sympatric species differed greatly in wing colours. This leads to the conclusion that changes in the number of chromosomes do not lead to sympatric speciation, but instead appear as a by-product of allopatric speciation and that such young species can only occur in sympatry after a sufficient differentiation in their phenotype to exclude erroneous matings. The comparison of mitochondrial with nuclear DNA sequences has also shown that hybridizations in *Agrodiaetus* are rare events. Supposedly they do not occur more frequently in *Agrodiaetus* than in other Lycaenidae. Only one of the specimen tested, which already drew our attention by its intermediate wing coloration, after molecular testing proved to be a hybrid of two nearly related but quite differently coloured species.

Zusammenfassung

Die in der Paläarktis und besonders in Vorderasien weit verbreitete Untergattung *Agrodiaetus* ist eine sehr artenreiche Gruppe von Bläulingen, welche sich morphologisch oft sehr ähnlich sehen, sich aber durch eine extrem starke Variation ihrer Chromosomenzahlen ($n=10-125$) auszeichnen. 64 Taxa konnten karyologisch erfolgreich untersucht und die bisher unbekannte Chromosomenzahl von 17 Taxa aufgedeckt werden. Mit Hilfe molekularer Techniken ist es nun erstmals gelungen, die Phylogenie dieser Gruppe weitgehend aufzuklären. Demnach ist *A. damon*, eine Art mit extrem weiter Verbreitung in der Paläarktis und konstanter Chromosomenzahl ($n=45$), die Schwesterart aller übrigen untersuchten *Agrodiaetus*-Arten. Die Besiedlung Europas erfolgte vermutlich schon vor den Hauptradiationen im anatolisch-kaukasisch-iranischen Raum. Die größten Unterschiede in den Chromosomenzahlen finden sich bei allopatrisch verbreiteten Schwesterarten. Überraschend war, dass morphologisch extrem ähnliche sympatrisch vorkommende Arten mit unterschiedlichen Chromosomenzahlen nicht näher miteinander verwandt sind, sondern oft sogar zu ganz verschiedenen Verwandtschaftsgruppen gehören, wohingegen sich einige sehr nahe verwandte sympatrisch vorkommende Arten stark in der Flügelfärbung unterscheiden. Daraus lässt sich der Schluss ziehen, dass Veränderungen der Chromosomenzahlen nicht zu sympatrischer Artbildung führen, sondern stattdessen ein Nebenprodukt allopatrischer Artbildung darstellen und dass solche jungen Arten erst dann wieder in Sympatrie auftreten können, wenn sie sich auch phänotypisch ausreichend differenziert haben, um Fehlpaarungen zu vermeiden. Der Vergleich von mitochondrialen mit Kern-DNA-Sequenzen hat auch gezeigt, dass Hybridisationen bei *Agrodiaetus* seltene Ereignisse darstellen. Sie treten vermutlich nicht viel

häufiger auf als bei anderen Lepidopteren-Gattungen. Nur einer der untersuchten Falter, der bereits durch eine intermediäre Färbung aufgefallen war, erwies sich nach molekularer Untersuchung als Hybrid zwischen zwei nahe verwandten, aber recht unterschiedlich gefärbten Arten.

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Hilfsmittel

Die Arbeit wurde auf einem PC mit MS Word 2000 verfasst. Die Tabellen wurden in MS Excel 2000 erstellt und für die Bearbeitung von Graphiken wurde MS Photo Editor und Adobe Photoshop Elements verwendet. Statistische Berechnungen erfolgten mit Analyse-It V.1.6.8. Für die molekulargenetische Auswertung kamen folgende Computerprogramme zum Einsatz: BioEdit V.5.0.9, ClustalX V.1.8.1, ForCon V.1.0, Mega V.1.0, V.2.1 & V.3.0 beta, MrBayes V.3.0b4, PAUP V.4.0 beta10, TCS V.1.13 und TreeView V.1.6.6.

Erklärung

Ich versichere, dass ich diese Arbeit selbständig verfasst, keine anderen Quellen und Hilfsmittel als die angegebenen benutzt und die Stellen der Arbeit, die anderen Werken dem Wortlaut oder dem Sinn nach entnommen sind, kenntlich gemacht habe.

Die Arbeit hat in gleicher oder ähnlicher Form keiner anderen Prüfungsbehörde vorgelegen.

Bonn, den 28. September 2003



Code	Genus	Species	Chromosomes	Date	Locality	Altitude	Province	Country	
WE	02491	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>achaemenes</i>	many (atypical)	21.07.2002	Gardaneh ye Cheri	2800-3000m	Bakhtiari	Iran
WE	02492	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>achaemenes</i>	many (atypical)	21.07.2002	Gardaneh ye Cheri	2800-3000m	Bakhtiari	Iran
MW	98162	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>actis</i>	n=ca.17	25.07.1998	Gökpinar	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW	98166	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>actis</i>	n=17	25.07.1998	Gökpinar	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW	98057	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	n=80	13.07.1998	Camkuyuzu	1750 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW	98082	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	n=ca.73-80	15.07.1998	Cukurelma	1300 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW	98245	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	n=78-80	29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW	01003	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ainsae</i>	n=100-108	17.07.2001	Ilarduya	550 m	Alava	Spain
MW	01004	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ainsae</i>	n=ca.108	17.07.2001	Ilarduya	550 m	Alava	Spain
MW	01054	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ainsae</i>	n=ca.108	20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW	00229	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>alcestis</i>	n=ca.19	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	00231	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>alcestis</i>	n=ca.19	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	98212	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>alcestis</i>	n=21	28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW	98315	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>alcestis</i>	n=20	06.08.1998	Yellibeli Geçidi	1800 m	Karaman	Turkey
MW	99299	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>alcestis</i>	n=19	18.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99380	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>alcestis</i>	n=19	20.07.1999	Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99165	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>altivagans</i>	n=ca.21	15.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99240	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>altivagans</i>	n=21	17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99253	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>altivagans</i>	n=ca.23	17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99338	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>altivagans</i>	n=ca.21	19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99353	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>altivagans</i>	n=21-22	19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99376	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>antidolus</i>	n>30	20.07.1999	Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99377	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>antidolus</i>	n=42	20.07.1999	Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99378	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>antidolus</i>	n>40	20.07.1999	Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99389	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>antidolus</i>	n=40-42	20.07.1999	Dilezi Geçidi	2100 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99393	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>antidolus</i>	n=38-43	21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99394	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>antidolus</i>	n=42	21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99403	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>antidolus</i>	n=ca.40	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99406	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>antidolus</i>	n=ca.44	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99058	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>artvinensis</i>	n=20-25	08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW	99064	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>artvinensis</i>	n=21-22	08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW	99372	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>baytopi</i>	n=27-28	19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW	00060	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	n=11	11.07.2000	Pul-e Zanguleh	2400 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00061	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=ca.21	11.07.2000	Pul-e Zanguleh	2400 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00062	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=20-22	11.07.2000	Pul-e Zanguleh	2400 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00068	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	n=11	11.07.2000	Gardaneh-ye Lavashm	2900 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00069	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=ca.20	11.07.2000	Gardaneh-ye Lavashm	2900 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00070	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=20-22	11.07.2000	Gardaneh-ye Lavashm	2900 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00071	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=22	11.07.2000	Gardaneh-ye Lavashm	2900 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00072	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=20-22	11.07.2000	Gardaneh-ye Lavashm	2900 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00102	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	n=11	12.07.2000	Dizin Pass	3000 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00103	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	n=11	12.07.2000	Dizin Pass	3000 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00115	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	n=10-11	12.07.2000	Shemshak	2900 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00267	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	n=10	18.07.2000	Veres	1800-1950 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00444	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	n=11	26.07.2000	Polur	2200 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00445	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=20	26.07.2000	Polur	2200 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00450	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=20-22	26.07.2000	Polur	2200 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00457	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=20-22	26.07.2000	Polur	2200 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00463	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=20-22	26.07.2000	Polur	2200 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00476	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=20-22	28.07.2000	Golestanak	2700-3200 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00480	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=ca.20	28.07.2000	Golestanak	2700-3200 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00482	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=ca.20	28.07.2000	Golestanak	2700-3200 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00485	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=ca.20	28.07.2000	Golestanak	2700-3200 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00487	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=ca.20	28.07.2000	Golestanak	2700-3200 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00503	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	2n=20	31.07.2000	Takht-e Suleyman	3000 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00547	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>birunii</i>	n=10	04.08.2000	Dizin Pass	3200-3300 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00335	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>caeruleus</i>	n=20	21.07.2000	Shakuh	2600 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	00409	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>caeruleus</i>	n=20	23.07.2000	Hajiabad	2150 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	00421	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>caeruleus</i>	n=19-20	23.07.2000	Hajiabad	2150 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	99060	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>cammon</i>	n>=79	08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW	99094	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>cyaneus</i>	n=17	11.07.1999	Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW	99375	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>cyaneus</i>	n=18	20.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99448	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>cyaneus</i>	n=18	23.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99475	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>cyaneus</i>	n=18-19	25.07.1999	Erek Dagi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99274	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dantchenkoi</i>	n=40-42	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99276	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dantchenkoi</i>	n=40-43	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99278	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dantchenkoi</i>	n=40-45	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99319	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dantchenkoi</i>	n=42	18.07.1999	Çatak	2000-2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99320	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dantchenkoi</i>	n=40-41	18.07.1999	Çatak	2000-2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99471	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>dantch.Xmenal.</i>	n=45-50	25.07.1999	Erek Dagi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	00014	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>demavendi</i>	n>=68	09.07.2000	Samqabad	1900-2100 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00015	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>demavendi</i>	n=65-75	09.07.2000	Samqabad	1900-2100 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00183	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>demavendi</i>	n=ca.70-80	15.07.2000	Dugijan	2000 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	00185	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>demavendi</i>	n=many	15.07.2000	Dugijan	2000 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	00186	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>demavendi</i>	n=many	15.07.2000	Dugijan	2000 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	00189	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>demavendi</i>	n=many	15.07.2000	Dugijan	2000 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	99102	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>demavendi</i>	n>50	11.07.1999	Akçay	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW	99105	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>demavendi</i>	n=66	11.07.1999	Akçay	1200 m	Kars	Turkey

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MW	99110	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=55-70	11.07.1999	Akçay	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW	99142	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=ca.66	13.07.1999	Akçay	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW	99148	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=57-65	13.07.1999	Akçay	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW	99150	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=64-76	13.07.1999	Akçay	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW	99152	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n>30	13.07.1999	Akçay	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW	99382	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=67-71	20.07.1999	Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99383	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=59	20.07.1999	Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99384	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=67	20.07.1999	Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99386	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=many	20.07.1999	Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99391	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=many	20.07.1999	Dilezi Geçidi	2100 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99392	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=many	20.07.1999	Dilezi Geçidi	2100 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99405	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n=many	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99407	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>	n>60	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	00539	<i>Agrodiaetus dizinensis</i>	n=17	04.08.2000	Dizin Pass	3200-3300 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00051	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	n=17	11.07.2000	Nesa	2100 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00052	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	2n>=28	11.07.2000	Nesa	2100 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00057	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	n=ca.17	11.07.2000	Kendeven	2150 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00058	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	n=18	11.07.2000	Pul-e Zanguleh	2400 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00059	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	n=16	11.07.2000	Pul-e Zanguleh	2400 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00065	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	n=17	11.07.2000	Gardaneh-ye Lavashm	2900 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00107	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	n=ca.15-20	12.07.2000	Shahrestanak	2000 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00110	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	n=17-18	12.07.2000	Shahrestanak	2000 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00232	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	n=18	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	00316	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>	n=16-18	19.07.2000	Asadbar	2500 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	98097	<i>Agrodiaetus ernesti</i>	n=18	21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW	00393	<i>Agrodiaetus erschoffii</i>	n=ca.14	23.07.2000	Hajiabad	2150 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	00406	<i>Agrodiaetus erschoffii</i>	n=ca.13-14	23.07.2000	Hajiabad	2150 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	01036	<i>Agrodiaetus fabressei</i>	n=many	19.07.2001	Abejar	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW	01039	<i>Agrodiaetus fabressei</i>	n>75	19.07.2001	Abejar	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW	00226	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>	n=27	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	00227	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>	n=ca.27	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	00228	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>	n=27	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
WE	02671	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>	n=27	31.07.2002	Khalkhal, Gollijeh	1900m	Ardabil	Iran
WE	02672	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>	n=27	31.07.2002	Khalkhal, Gollijeh	1900m	Ardabil	Iran
MW	00216	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=ca.29	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	00217	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=29	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	00218	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=28	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	00234	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n>=24	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	99006	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=ca.30	05.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99007	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=28-31	05.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99172	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=32	15.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99241	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=25	17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99247	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=ca.24	17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99413	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=25	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99417	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=26	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99422	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=ca.25	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99441	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=25	23.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500-1700 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99443	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=27	23.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500-1700 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99444	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=ca.25	23.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500-1700 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99457	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>	n=26	24.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	01106	<i>Agrodiaetus fulgens</i>	n=ca.98-103	23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt	700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW	01107	<i>Agrodiaetus fulgens</i>	n>90	23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt	700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW	00129	<i>Agrodiaetus gorbunovi</i>	n=20	13.07.2000	Ahar Pass	1800-1850 m	Azərbaycan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	00177	<i>Agrodiaetus gorbunovi</i>	n=ca.20	15.07.2000	Dugijan	2000 m	Azərbaycan-e Şarqi	Iran
WE	02675	<i>Agrodiaetus gorbunovi</i>	n=19	31.07.2002	Khalkhal, Gollijeh	1900m	Ardabil	Iran
MW	98293	<i>Agrodiaetus guezelmavi</i>	n=43	04.08.1998	Taskent	1450 m	Konya	Turkey
MW	98297	<i>Agrodiaetus guezelmavi</i>	n=ca.40-43	04.08.1998	Taskent	1450 m	Konya	Turkey
MW	98298	<i>Agrodiaetus guezelmavi</i>	n=ca.40	04.08.1998	Taskent	1450 m	Konya	Turkey
MW	00004	<i>Agrodiaetus hamadanensis</i>	n=22	09.07.2000	Samqabad	1900-2100 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00005	<i>Agrodiaetus hamadanensis</i>	n=ca.22	09.07.2000	Samqabad	1900-2100 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00032	<i>Agrodiaetus hamadanensis</i>	n=ca.22	10.07.2000	Safedabad	2000 m	Tehran	Iran
WE	02676	<i>Agrodiaetus hamadanensis</i>	n=21	31.07.2002	Khalkhal, Gollijeh	1900m	Ardabil	Iran
MW	98189	<i>Agrodiaetus hopfferi</i>	n=15-16	27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
MW	98190	<i>Agrodiaetus hopfferi</i>	n=15-16	27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
MW	98191	<i>Agrodiaetus hopfferi</i>	2n=30	27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
MW	99408	<i>Agrodiaetus hopfferi</i>	n=15	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	99453	<i>Agrodiaetus hopfferi</i>	n=15	24.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99053	<i>Agrodiaetus huberti</i>	n=36	08.07.1999	Kılıçkaya	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW	99095	<i>Agrodiaetus huberti</i>	n=33-34	11.07.1999	Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW	99552	<i>Agrodiaetus huberti</i>	n=ca.33	29.07.1999	Kop Geçidi	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey
MW	99590	<i>Agrodiaetus humedasae</i>	2n=ca.70-80	14.08.1999	Pondel	900 m	Aosta	Italy
MW	99591	<i>Agrodiaetus humedasae</i>	n=ca.38	14.08.1999	Pondel	900 m	Aosta	Italy
MW	99595	<i>Agrodiaetus humedasae</i>	2n>66	14.08.1999	Pondel	900 m	Aosta	Italy
MW	99596	<i>Agrodiaetus humedasae</i>	2n=ca.76	14.08.1999	Pondel	900 m	Aosta	Italy
MW	99164	<i>Agrodiaetus interjectus</i>	n=31	14.07.1999	Çiftlik	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW	98101	<i>Agrodiaetus iphicarmon</i>	n=ca.30	21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW	98102	<i>Agrodiaetus iphicarmon</i>	n=ca.30	21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW	98104	<i>Agrodiaetus iphicarmon</i>	n=29	21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey

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MW	00269	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphidamon</i>	n=ca.14	18.07.2000	Veresk	1800-1950 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00274	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphidamon</i>	n=14	18.07.2000	Veresk	1800-1950 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00287	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphidamon</i>	n=14	18.07.2000	Veresk	1800-1950 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00338	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphidamon</i>	n=ca.14	21.07.2000	Shakuh	2600 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	00362	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphidamon</i>	n=14	21.07.2000	Shakuh	2600 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	00381	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphidamon</i>	n=14	21.07.2000	Shakuh	3000 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	00424	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphidamon</i>	n=13-15	23.07.2000	Hajiabad	2150 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	98049	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	n=14	12.07.1998	Salur Dagi	1700-1900 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW	98106	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	n=15	21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW	99009	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	n=12	05.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99154	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	n=11-14	13.07.1999	Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW	99170	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	n=12	15.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99465	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>kanduli</i>	n=25	24.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
WE	02611	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>karindus</i>	n=68	27.07.2002	40 km SW Saqqez	1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran
WE	02612	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>karindus</i>	n>=66	27.07.2002	40 km SW Saqqez	1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran
MW	00259	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>klausschuriani</i>	n=56-58	18.07.2000	Veresk	1800-1950 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00261	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>klausschuriani</i>	n>47	18.07.2000	Veresk	1800-1950 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00262	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>klausschuriani</i>	n=56	18.07.2000	Veresk	1800-1950 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	00264	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>klausschuriani</i>	n=56	18.07.2000	Veresk	1800-1950 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	99286	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>kurdistanicus</i>	n=54-56	18.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99287	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>kurdistanicus</i>	n=56-68	18.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99288	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>kurdistanicus</i>	n=62	18.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99473	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>kurdistanicus</i>	n>=55	25.07.1999	Erek Dagi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	98069	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>lycius</i>	n=21-22	15.07.1998	Cukurelma	1300 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW	98070	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>lycius</i>	n=21-22	15.07.1998	Cukurelma	1300 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW	98071	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>lycius</i>	n=22	15.07.1998	Cukurelma	1300 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW	98072	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>lycius</i>	n=21-22	15.07.1998	Cukurelma	1300 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW	98170	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>maraschi</i>	n=16	25.07.1998	Gökpınar	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW	98022	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	n=85	12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW	98064	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	n>75	13.07.1998	Camkuyuzu	1750 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW	99496	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	n=85	25.07.1999	Erek Dagi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99057	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>merhaba</i>	n=ca.17	08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW	99059	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>merhaba</i>	n=15-17	08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW	98203	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>mithridates</i>	n=23	27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
WE	02453	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>mofidii</i>	n=ca.45	17.07.2002	Kuh-e-Sorkh, Kadkan	2100-2500m	Khorasan	Iran
WE	02454	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>mofidii</i>	2n>80	17.07.2002	Kuh-e-Sorkh, Kadkan	2100-2500m	Khorasan	Iran
WE	02614	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>morgani</i>	n=27	27.07.2002	40 km SW Saqqez	1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran
MW	99508	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ninae</i>	n=34	26.07.1999	Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey
MW	00126	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>paulae</i>	n=17	13.07.2000	Ahar Pass	1800-1850 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	00127	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>paulae</i>	n=17	13.07.2000	Ahar Pass	1800-1850 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	00155	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>paulae</i>	n=ca.18	13.07.2000	Ahar Pass	1800-1850 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	00157	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>paulae</i>	n=ca.17	13.07.2000	Ahar Pass	1800-1850 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	00158	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>paulae</i>	n=ca.17	13.07.2000	Ahar Pass	1800-1850 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
MW	00161	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>paulae</i>	n=17	13.07.2000	Ahar Pass	1800-1850 m	Azərbayjan-e Şarqi	Iran
WE	02591	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>peilei</i>	n=39	27.07.2002	Qamchiyan	1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran
WE	02592	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>peilei</i>	n=39	27.07.2002	Qamchiyan	1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran
WE	02593	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>peilei</i>	n=39	27.07.2002	Qamchiyan	1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran
MW	00236	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>phyllis</i>	n=many	16.07.2000	Qazayd Dagh	2300 m	Zanjan	Iran
MW	00307	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>phyllis</i>	n=76-78	19.07.2000	Asadbar	2900 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	00348	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>phyllis</i>	n=82-86	21.07.2000	Shakuh	2600 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	00355	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>phyllis</i>	n=many	21.07.2000	Shakuh	2600 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	00452	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>phyllis</i>	n>75	26.07.2000	Polur	2200 m	Tehran	Iran
MW	99292	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>pierceae</i>	n=21	18.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99341	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>pierceae</i>	n=22-24	19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99416	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>pierceae</i>	n=22	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW	98137	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	n=21	22.07.1998	Zelve	1100 m	Nevşehir	Turkey
MW	98138	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	n=20-21	22.07.1998	Zelve	1100 m	Nevşehir	Turkey
MW	98141	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	n=21	22.07.1998	Zelve	1100 m	Nevşehir	Turkey
MW	98144	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	n=21	22.07.1998	Zelve	1100 m	Nevşehir	Turkey
MW	98145	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	n=20	22.07.1998	Zelve	1100 m	Nevşehir	Turkey
MW	98154	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	n=21	22.07.1998	Zelve	1100 m	Nevşehir	Turkey
MW	98178	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	n=19	25.07.1998	Gökpınar	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW	98180	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	n=19	25.07.1998	Gökpınar	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW	98183	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>poseidon</i>	n=19	25.07.1998	Gökpınar	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW	00347	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>posthumus</i>	n=ca.85	21.07.2000	Shakuh	2600 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	00330	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>pseudoxerxes</i>	n=15	21.07.2000	Shakuh	2600 m	Golestan	Iran
MW	99061	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>putnami</i>	n=ca.25	08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW	99501	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>putnami</i>	n=25	26.07.1999	Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey
MW	01014	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n=ca.90	18.07.2001	Ubierna	900 m	Burgos	Spain
MW	01015	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n=ca.90	18.07.2001	Ubierna	900 m	Burgos	Spain
MW	98100	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n>80	21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW	98215	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n=ca.90	28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW	99068	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n=ca.90	08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW	99196	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n>85	15.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99218	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n=many	15.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99219	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n=many	15.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99220	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n=many	15.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99263	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n>71	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	2200 m	Van	Turkey

Code	Genus	Species	Chromosomes	Date	Locality	Altitude	Province	Country	
MW	99574	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	n=many	29.07.1999	Kop Geçidi	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey
MW	98261	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>schuriani</i>	n=ca.75-80	30.07.1998	Gezbeli Geçidi	1800 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW	99289	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>sekercioglu</i>	n>=46	18.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	98305	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>sertavulensis</i>	n=20	06.08.1998	Yellibeli Geçidi	1800 m	Karaman	Turkey
MW	98313	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>sertavulensis</i>	n=ca.20	06.08.1998	Yellibeli Geçidi	1800 m	Karaman	Turkey
MW	98279	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>sigberti</i>	n=28	31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	2900 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW	98285	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>sigberti</i>	n=25	31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	2700 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW	98240	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>theresia</i>	n=59	29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW	98241	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>theresia</i>	n=ca.59	29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW	98243	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>theresia</i>	n=63	29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW	99258	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=20	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99262	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=20	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99272	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=ca.18-22	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99273	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=ca.18-22	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99294	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=22	18.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99314	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=ca.20	18.07.1999	Çatak	2000-2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99321	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=20	18.07.1999	Çatak	2000-2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99464	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=20	24.07.1999	Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99478	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=19	25.07.1999	Erek Dagi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99479	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=20	25.07.1999	Erek Dagi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99483	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicola</i>	n=19-20	25.07.1999	Erek Dagi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99135	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicus</i>	2n=ca.50	12.07.1999	Badilli	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW	99189	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicus</i>	n=ca.24	15.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	99203	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicus</i>	n=22-24	15.07.1999	Çaglayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW	00498	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>valiabadi</i>	n=23	30.07.2000	5 km S Valiabad	1900 m	Mazandaran	Iran
MW	98136	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>wagneri</i>	n=18	22.07.1998	Zelve	1100 m	Nevsehir	Turkey
MW	98139	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>wagneri</i>	n=19/21	22.07.1998	Zelve	1100 m	Nevsehir	Turkey
MW	99228	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>zapvadi</i>	n=18	17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99229	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>zapvadi</i>	n=ca.17	17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99373	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>zapvadi</i>	n=18	20.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99374	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>zapvadi</i>	n=19	20.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW	99476	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>zapvadi</i>	n=18-20	25.07.1999	Erek Dagi	2200 m	Van	Turkey
WE	02531	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>zarathustra</i>	n=ca.22	25.07.2002	30 km W Dorud	2100m	Lorestan	Iran
WE	02533	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>zarathustra</i>	n=ca.22	25.07.2002	30 km W Dorud	2100m	Lorestan	Iran

Chromosome numbers in bold type are new for this taxon.

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cytl	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country
AD 98001	♂	Agrodiaetus	surakovi	1			1	1					1-1	20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98002	♂	Agrodiaetus	surakovi	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98003	♂	Agrodiaetus	surakovi	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98004	♂	Agrodiaetus	surakovi	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98005	♂	Agrodiaetus	surakovi	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98006	♂	Agrodiaetus	surakovi	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98007	♂	Agrodiaetus	surakovi	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98008	♂	Agrodiaetus	surakovi	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98009	♂	Agrodiaetus	pseudactis	1			1	1	1	1			1-2	20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98010	♂	Agrodiaetus	pseudactis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98011	♂	Agrodiaetus	pseudactis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98012	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1			1	1	1	1				20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98013	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98014	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98015	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98016	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98017	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98018	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1			1	1	1	1				20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98019	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98020	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98021	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98022	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98023	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98024	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1			1	1	1	1				20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98025	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98026	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98027	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98028	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98029	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1			1	1	1	1				20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98030	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98031	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98032	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98033	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98034	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98035	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98036	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1	1	1	1				20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98037	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98038	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98039	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98040	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98041	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98042	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98043	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98044	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98045	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98046	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98047	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98048	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
AD 98049	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1			1							20.07.1998	Gnyshik village	Aiotdzorsky range	1800-2200 m	Transcaucasia	Armenia
DS 00001	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidonides	1				1	1	1			1-3	23.06.2000	Safedou	Darvaz Mts.	2500 m		Tajikistan
DS 00002	♂	Agrodiaetus	damone	1				1					1-4	03.07.2000	Kuvandyk	South Urals	2000 m	Orenburg	Russia
DS 00003	♂	Agrodiaetus	damocles	1				1					1-5	05.07.2000	Kuvandyk	South Urals		Orenburg	Russia
DS 00004	♂	Agrodiaetus	phylides	1				1	1				1-6	15.06.2000	Kitabsky national reserve	Zeravshansky Mts.	1500-2500 m		Uzbekistan
DS 00005	♂	Agrodiaetus	dagmara	1				1	1	1			1-7	23.06.2000	Nikolaevsky Pass	Khovratishoh Mts.	2500 m		Tajikistan
DS 01001	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenides	1				1	1	1			1-8	08.06.2001	Kitabsky national reserve	Zeravshansky Mts.	1500-2500 m		Uzbekistan
DS 95001	♂	Agrodiaetus	actinides	1				1	1				1-9	24.07.1995	Transalaisy Mts.	Aram-Kungei Range	3400-4400 m		Kirgizia
DS 99001	♂	Agrodiaetus	damone	1				1						12.07.1999	Kuray	Tadzhilu riv.	1700-1800 m	SE Altai Mts	Russia
DS 99002	♂	Agrodiaetus	transcaspicus	1				1						03.07.1999	Nohur	Kopet Dag			Turkmenia
JC 00029	♂	Polyommatus	menelaos	1				1	1	1				16.06.2000	Mt. Tayetos		1180-1200 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00038	♂	Polyommatus	menelaos	1				1						16.06.2000	Mt. Tayetos		1180-1200 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00039	♂	Polyommatus	escheri	1				1	1	1				09.07.2000	Mt. Falakro		1650 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00040	♂	Agrodiaetus	aroaniensis	1				1	1	1			1-10	04.07.2000	Mt. Helmos		1350 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00041	♂	Agrodiaetus	aroaniensis	1				1						04.07.2000	Mt. Helmos		1350 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00042	♂	Polyommatus	eroides	1				1	1	1				08.07.2000	Rodopi Mts.		1200 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00043	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1				1	1	1				21.06.2000	Mt. Helmos		1350-1500 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00044	♂	Agrodiaetus	aroaniensis	1				1						04.07.2000	Mt. Helmos		1350 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00045	♂	Agrodiaetus	nephohiptameros	1				1	1	1			1-11	07.07.2000	Mt. Orvilos		1200-2100 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00046	♂	Agrodiaetus	nephohiptameros	1				1	1	1				07.07.2000	Mt. Orvilos		1200-2100 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00047	♂	Agrodiaetus	aroaniensis	1				1						04.07.2000	Mt. Helmos		1350 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00048	♂	Agrodiaetus	nephohiptameros	1				1						07.07.2000	Mt. Orvilos		1200-2100 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00051	♂	Polyommatus	menelaos	1				1	1	1				09.07.2000	Mt. Falakro		1650 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00053	♂	Polyommatus	escheri	1				1						09.07.2000	Mt. Falakro		1650 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00054	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1				1						21.06.2000	Mt. Helmos		1350-1500 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00055	♂	Aricia	artaxerxes	1				1	1	1				16.06.2000	Mt. Tayetos		1180-1200 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00056	♂	Aricia	artaxerxes	1				1						16.06.2000	Mt. Tayetos		1180-1200 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00057	♂	Aricia	artaxerxes	1				1	1	1				16.06.2000	Mt. Tayetos		1180-1200 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00060	♂	Polyommatus	menelaos	1				1						16.06.2000	Mt. Tayetos		1180-1200 m	Peloponnisos	Greece
JC 00061	♂	Polyommatus	andronicus	1				1	1	1				09.07.2000	Mt. Falakro		1650 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00062	♂	Aricia	agestis	1				1	1	1				09.07.2000	Mt. Falakro		1650 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00063	♂	Polyommatus	icarus	1				1	1	1				09.07.2000	Mt. Falakro		1650 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00064	♂	Polyommatus	andronicus	1				1						07.07.2000	Mt. Orvilos		1200-2100 m	Macedonia	Greece
JC 00067	♂	Polyommatus	icarus	1				1						09.07.2000	Mt				

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cyrb	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country
MW 01038	♂	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1	C	P	1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01039	♂	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01040	♂	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1	C	P	1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01041	♂	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01042	♀	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01043	♀	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01044	♀	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01045	♀	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01046	♀	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01047	♀	Agrodiaetus	fabressei	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01048	♂	Aricia	agestis	1			1	1	1	1				19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01049	♀	Polyommatus	icarus	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01050	♀	Lycæides	idas	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01051	♀	Satyrus	acaciae	1			1							19.07.2001	Montenegro de Camaros	Sierra de Urbión	1200 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01052	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01053	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1-37		20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01054	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01055	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01056	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01057	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01058	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01059	♂	Lysandra	albicans	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01060	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01061	♂	Aricia	cramera	1			1	1	1	1				20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01062	♀	Leptidea	sinapis	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01063	♀	Coenonympha	dorus	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01064	♀	Pyronia	cecilia	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01065	♀	Pyronia	tihonus	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01066	♀	Pyronia	bathseba	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01067	♀	Maniola	jurtina	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01068	♀	Hipparchia	semela	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01069	♀	Hipparchia	lagi	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01070	♀	Hipparchia	fidia	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01071	♀	Hipparchia	fidia	1			1							20.07.2001	Sta. Maria	Embalse de la Pena	500 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01072	♀	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01073	♀	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01074	♀	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01075	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01076	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01077	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01078	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01079	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01080	♀	Lysandra	albicans	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01081	♀	Lysandra	albicans	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01082	♀	Polyommatus	escheri	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01083	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01084	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01085	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01086	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01087	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1	C	P	1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01088	♀	Coenonympha	arcania	1			1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01089	♀	Coenonympha	dorus	1			1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01090	♀	Lasiommata	megea	1			1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01091	♀	Melanargia	galathea	1			1							21.07.2001	Triste	Embalse de la Pena	600 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01092	♀	Lysandra	albicans	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				22.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01093	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							22.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01094	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1			1							22.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01095	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1			1							22.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01096	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1			1							22.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01097	♀	Leptotes	pirithous	1			1							22.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01098	♀	Agrodiaetus	ainsae	1	C	P	1							23.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01099	♀	Lysandra	albicans	1	C	P	1							23.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01100	♀	Lysandra	albicans	1	C	P	1							23.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01101	♀	Papilio	machaon	1			1							23.07.2001	Boltana	Pirineos Centrales	650 m	Huesca	Spain
MW 01102	♀	Lysandra	coridon	1	C	P	1							23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01103	♀	Lysandra	coridon	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01104	♀	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P	1							23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01105	♀	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01106	♀	Agrodiaetus	fulgens	1	C	P	1							23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01107	♀	Agrodiaetus	fulgens	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1-38		23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01108	♀	Agrodiaetus	fulgens	1	C	P	1							23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01109	♀	Agrodiaetus	fulgens	1	C	P	1							23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01110	♀	Agrodiaetus	fulgens	1	C	P	1							23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01111	♀	Agrodiaetus	fulgens	1			1							23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01112	♀	Agrodiaetus	fulgens	1			1							23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01113	♀	Lasiommata	megea	1			1							23.07.2001	Sta. Coloma de Queralt		700 m	Tarragona	Spain
MW 01114	♀	Iphiclides	feisthamelli	1			1	1	1	1				24.07.2001	Taradell	SO Vic	700 m	Barcelona	Spain
MW 01115	♀	Lysandra	coridon	1			1							24.07.2001	Taradell	SO Vic	700 m	Barcelona	Spain
MW 01116	♀	Lysandra	coridon	1			1	1	1	1	1			24.07.2001	Taradell	SO Vic	700 m	Barcelona	Spain
MW 01117	♀	Arethusa	arethusana	1			1							24.07.2001	Seva	S Vic	600 m	Barcelona	Spain
MW 01118	♀	Pararge	aegeria	1			1							25.07.2001	Lloret de Mar		600 m	Girona	Spain
MW 01119	♀	Pararge	aegeria	1			1							25.07.2001	Lloret de Mar		600 m	Girona	Spain
MW 01120	♀	Cacyreus	marshalli	1			1	1	1	1				27.07.2001	Maruéjols-les-Gardons		100 m	Hérault	France
MW 01121	♀	Minois	dryas	1			1							27.07.2001	Maruéjols-les-Gardons		100 m	Hérault	France
MW 01401	♀	Zygaena	filipendulae	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01402	♀	Zygaena	filipendulae	1			1							19.07.2001	Abejar	Sierra de Cabrejas	1100 m	Soria	Spain
MW 01403	♀	Zygaena	loniceræ	1			1							19.07.2001	Montenegro de Camaros	Sierra de Urbión	1200 m	Soria	Spain
MW 0																			

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cyrb	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country
MW 02016	♂	<i>Pseudochazara</i>	<i>atlantis</i>	1			1							09.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2800m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02017	♂	<i>Coenonympha</i>	<i>vaucheri</i>	1			1							12.07.2002	Tizi-n-Tacheddir	Hoher Atlas	3000m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02018	♀	<i>Pieris</i>	<i>segonzaki</i>	1			1							12.07.2002	Tizi-n-Tacheddir	Hoher Atlas	3200m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02019	♂	<i>Pontia</i>	<i>dapidice</i>	1			1							12.07.2002	Tizi-n-Tacheddir	Hoher Atlas	3200m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02020	♀	<i>Hipparchia</i>	<i>aristaeus</i>	1			1							12.07.2002	Tizi-n-Tacheddir	Hoher Atlas	3200m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02021	♀	<i>Zizeeria</i>	<i>krynsna</i>	1			1	1	1					11.07.2002	10 km N Tizi-n-Test	Hoher Atlas	1700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02022	♂	<i>Berberia</i>	<i>lambessanus</i>	1			1							12.07.2002	Tizi-n-Tacheddir	Hoher Atlas	3000m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02023	♂	<i>Berberia</i>	<i>lambessanus</i>	1			1							12.07.2002	Tizi-n-Tacheddir	Hoher Atlas	3000m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02024	♀	<i>Iphiclidia</i>	<i>feisthamelii</i>	1			1	1	1					11.07.2002	10 km N Tizi-n-Test	Hoher Atlas	1700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02025	♂	<i>Tarucus</i>	<i>theophrastus</i>	1			1	1	1	1				14.07.2002	Tourchte	Hoher Atlas	1400m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02026	♂	<i>Tarucus</i>	<i>theophrastus</i>	1			1							14.07.2002	Tourchte	Hoher Atlas	1400m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02027	♀	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	1			1							14.07.2002	Tourchte	Hoher Atlas	1400m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02028	♀	<i>Lampides</i>	<i>boeticus</i>	1			1	1	1					14.07.2002	Tourchte	Hoher Atlas	1400m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02029	♀	<i>Hyponephele</i>	<i>maroccana</i>	1			1							14.07.2002	Tourchte	Hoher Atlas	1400m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02030	♀	<i>Hyponephele</i>	<i>maroccana</i>	1			1							14.07.2002	Tourchte	Hoher Atlas	1400m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02031	♀	<i>Pseudophilotes</i>	<i>abencerragus</i>	1			1	1	1					15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02032	♀	<i>Pseudophilotes</i>	<i>abencerragus</i>	1			1							15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02033	♂	<i>Ancia</i>	<i>artaxerxes</i>	1			1	1	1	1				15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02034	♂	<i>Cyaniris</i>	<i>semiarctus</i>	1			1	1	1	1				15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02035	♀	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	1			1							15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02036	♂	<i>Carcharodus</i>	<i>tripolinus</i>	1			1							15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02037	♂	<i>Satyrus</i>	<i>ferula</i>	1			1							15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02038	♂	<i>Issoria</i>	<i>lathonia</i>	1			1							15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02039	♀	<i>Gonepteryx</i>	<i>cleopatra</i>	1			1							15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02040	♂	<i>Colias</i>	<i>crocea</i>	1			1							15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02041	♂	<i>Thymelicus</i>	<i>acteon</i>	1			1							15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 02042	♂	<i>Pieris</i>	<i>brassicae</i>	1			1							15.07.2002	Oukaimeden	Hoher Atlas	2700m	Marrakech	Morocco
MW 98001	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	1	C		1	1						11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98002	♀	<i>Cupido</i>	<i>osiris</i>	1	C		1	1	1					11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98003	♀	<i>Cupido</i>	<i>osiris</i>	1	C		1							11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98004	♀	<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>loewii</i>	1	C		1							11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98005	♂	<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>loewii</i>	1	C		1							11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98006	♂	<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>thersamon</i>	1	C		1	1	1					11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98007	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>thersites</i>	1	C		1							11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98008	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>thersites</i>	1	C		1	1	1					11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98009	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>carmon</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1				1-39	11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98010	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>carmon</i>	1	C	P	1							11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98011	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98012	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98013	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							11.07.1998	Karabayir	südl. Korkuteli	1400 m	Antalya	Turkey
MW 98014	♂	<i>Satyrus</i>	<i>ilicis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98015	♂	<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>loewii</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98016	♂	<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>loewii</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98017	♀	<i>Ancia</i>	<i>agestis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98018	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98019	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	1	C		1	1						12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98020	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1					12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98021	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98022	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	1	C	P	1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98023	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98024	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98025	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98026	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	1	C	P	1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98027	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98028	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1	1						12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98029	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1	1	1					12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98030	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98031	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98032	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98033	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98034	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98035	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98036	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98037	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98038	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98039	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98040	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C	P	1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98041	♂	<i>Meleageria</i>	<i>daphnis</i>	1	C	P	1	1						12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98042	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	1	C		1							12.07.1998	Gülübeli Geçidi	westl. Elmalı	1500 m	Fethiye	Turkey
MW 98043	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>menalcas</i>	1	C		1					</							

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cyrb	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country
MW 98089	♂	Agrodiaetus	lycius	1	C			1		1				20.07.1998	Güneykent	Barla Dagi	1300 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98090	♂	Agrodiaetus	lycius	1	C	P		1						20.07.1998	Güneykent	Barla Dagi	1300 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98091	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C			1						20.07.1998	Güneykent	Barla Dagi	1300 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98092	♂	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C			1						20.07.1998	Güneykent	Barla Dagi	1300 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98093	♀	Plebeius	argus	1	C			1						20.07.1998	Güneykent	Barla Dagi	1300 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98094	♀	Lycaena	thersamon	1	C			1		1				20.07.1998	Güneykent	Barla Dagi	1300 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98095	♂	Lycaena	thersamon	1	C			1						20.07.1998	Güneykent	Barla Dagi	1300 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98096	♂	Lycaena	thetis	1	C			1						20.07.1998	Güneykent	Barla Dagi	1300 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98097	♂	Agrodiaetus	ernesti	1	C	P		1		1			1-41	21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98098	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C	P		1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98099	♂	Polyommatus	dorylas	1	C	P		1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98100	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P		1		1				21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98101	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C	P		1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98102	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C	P		1		1	1			21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98103	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C	P		1		1	1		1-42	21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98104	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C	P		1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98105	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C	P		1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98106	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C	P		1		1	1			21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98107	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C	P		1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98108	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98109	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98110	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P		1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98111	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98112	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98113	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98114	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98115	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98116	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98117	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98118	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98119	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98120	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98121	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphicarmon	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98122	♂	Agrodiaetus	ernesti	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98123	♂	Lycaena	thetis	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98124	♂	Lycaena	virgaureae	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98125	♂	Lycaena	virgaureae	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98126	♂	Lycaena	phlaeas	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98127	♂	Polyommatus	dorylas	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98128	♂	Polyommatus	dorylas	1	C			1		1				21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98129	♂	Lysandra	ossmar	1	C			1		1			1	21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98130	♂	Lysandra	ossmar	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98131	♂	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98132	♂	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98133	♂	Polyommatus	icarus	1	C			1		1				21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98134	♂	Polyommatus	icarus	1	C			1						21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98135	♂	Polyommatus	icarus	1	C			1		1				21.07.1998	Dedegöl Geçidi	westl. Kurucuova	1700 m	Isparta	Turkey
MW 98136	♂	Agrodiaetus	wagneri	1	C	P		1		1			1-43	22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98137	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C	P		1		1				22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98138	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C	P		1		1			1	22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98139	♂	Agrodiaetus	wagneri	1	C	P		1		1			1	22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98140	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C	P		1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98141	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C	P		1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98142	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C	P		1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98143	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C	P		1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98144	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C	P		1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98145	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C	P		1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98146	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C			1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98147	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C			1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98148	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C			1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98149	♂	Agrodiaetus	wagneri	1	C	P		1		1				22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98150	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C			1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98151	♂	Agrodiaetus	wagneri	1	C			1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98152	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C			1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98153	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C			1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98154	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C	P		1		1	1		1-44	22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98155	♂	Lysandra	ossmar	1	C	P		1						22.07.1998	Zelve	nörtl. Urgüp	1100 m	Neveshir	Turkey
MW 98156	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C			1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98157	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C			1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98158	♂	Agrodiaetus	actis	1	C			1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98159	♂	Agrodiaetus	actis	1	C	P		1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98160	♂	Agrodiaetus	actis	1	C	P		1		1				25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98161	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C			1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98162	♂	Agrodiaetus	actis	1	C	P		1		1			1-45	25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98163	♂	Agrodiaetus	actis	1	C			1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98164	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P		1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98165	♂	Agrodiaetus	actis	1	C			1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98166	♂	Agrodiaetus	actis	1	C	P		1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98167	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C			1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98168	♂	Agrodiaetus	actis	1	C			1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98169	♂	Agrodiaetus	poseidon	1	C			1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98170	♂	Agrodiaetus	maraschi	1	C	P		1		1			1-46	25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98171	♂	Agrodiaetus	actis	1	C	P		1						25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 98172	♂	Agrodiaetus	menalcas	1	C			1		1	1		1-47	25.07.1998	Gökpinar	Gürün	1700 m	Sivas	Turkey
MW 9																			

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cybt	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country
MW 98204	♀	Agrodiaetus	hopfferi	1	C			1						27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	Yesilyurt	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
MW 98205	♀	Agrodiaetus	dama						1		1			27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	Yesilyurt	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
MW 98206	♀	Agrodiaetus	hopfferi	1	C			1						27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	Yesilyurt	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
MW 98207	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C			1						27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	Yesilyurt	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
MW 98208	♀	Lysandra	bellargus	1	C	P		1						27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	Yesilyurt	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
MW 98209	♀	Agrodiaetus	hopfferi	1				1	1					27.07.1998	Gündüzbey	Yesilyurt	1300 m	Malatya	Turkey
MW 98210	♀	Agrodiaetus	admetus	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98211	♀	Agrodiaetus	admetus	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98212	♀	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C	P		1	1	1				28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98213	♀	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C			1	1					28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98214	♀	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98215	♀	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P		1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98216	♀	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98217	♀	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98218	♀	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98219	♀	Plebeius	loewii	1	C			1	1					28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98220	♀	Plebeius	loewii	1				1	1	1				28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98221	♀	Plebeius	loewii	1				1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98222	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1	C	P		1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98223	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1				1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98224	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1				1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98225	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1	C	P		1	1	1				28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98226	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1				1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98227	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1	C			1	1					28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98228	♀	Lysandra	syriaca	1	C			1	1	1	1			28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98229	♀	Lycaena	tityrus	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98230	♀	Lycaena	tityrus	1				1	1	1				28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98231	♀	Lycaena	tityrus	1				1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98232	♀	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98233	♀	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98234	♀	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P		1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98235	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1	C			1	1	1				28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98236	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1				1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98237	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1				1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98238	♀	Lysandra	syriaca	1	C			1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98239	♀	Celastrina	argiolus	1				1						28.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98240	♀	Agrodiaetus	theresia	1	C	P		1	1	1			1-50	29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98241	♀	Agrodiaetus	theresia	1	C	P		1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98242	♀	Agrodiaetus	theresia	1	C	P		1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98243	♀	Agrodiaetus	theresia	1	C	P		1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98244	♀	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C	P		1	1					29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98245	♀	Agrodiaetus	admetus	1	C	P		1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98246	♀	Lysandra	syriaca	1	C	P		1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98247	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1				1	1					29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98248	♀	Polyommatus	icarus	1				1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98249	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1	C			1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98250	♀	Polyommatus	icarus	1				1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98251	♀	Polyommatus	thersites	1	C	P		1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98252	♀	Plebeius	loewii	1				1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98253	♀	Plebeius	loewii	1				1	1					29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98254	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1				1	1					29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98255	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C			1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98256	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1				1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98257	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1				1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98258	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1				1						29.07.1998	Saimbeyli-Fälle	Saimbeyli	1200-1500 m	Adana	Turkey
MW 98259	♀	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C			1						30.07.1998	Gezbeli Geçidi		1800 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98260	♀	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P		1						30.07.1998	Gezbeli Geçidi		1800 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98261	♀	Agrodiaetus	schuriani	1	C	P		1	1	1			1	30.07.1998	Gezbeli Geçidi		1800 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98262	♀	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C			1						30.07.1998	Gezbeli Geçidi		1800 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98263	♀	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C			1						30.07.1998	Gezbeli Geçidi		1800 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98264	♀	Polyommatus	cornelia	1				1	1	1				30.07.1998	Gezbeli Geçidi		1800 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98265	♀	Lampides	boeticus	1				1	1	1				30.07.1998	Gezbeli Geçidi		1800 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98266	♀	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C			1						30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98267	♀	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C			1						30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98268	♀	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C			1						30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98269	♀	Aricia	isauricus	1				1						30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98270	♀	Aricia	anteros	1	C	P		1	1	1				30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98271	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C			1	1					30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98272	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C			1						30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98273	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C			1						30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98274	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1				1	1	1				30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98275	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1				1						30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98276	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1				1						30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98277	♀	Meleageria	daphnis	1				1						30.07.1998	Erciyas Dagı	Kayakevi	2000 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98278	♀	Lysandra	bellargus	1				1	1	1				30.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	1600 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98279	♀	Agrodiaetus	sigberti	1	C	P		1						31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	2900 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98280	♀	Polyommatus	icarus	1				1						31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	2900 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98281	♀	Polyommatus	icarus	1				1						31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	2900 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98282	♀	Agrodiaetus	sigberti	1	C			1						31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	2700 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98283	♀	Agrodiaetus	sigberti	1	C	P		1	1					31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	2700 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98284	♀	Agrodiaetus	sigberti	1	C	P		1	1	1				31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	2700 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98285	♀	Agrodiaetus	sigberti	1	C	P		1	1	1			1	31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	2700 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98286	♀	Agrodiaetus	sigberti	1	C			1						31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	2700 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98287	♀	Agrodiaetus	sigberti	1	C			1						31.07.1998	Ala Daglar	Yahyali	2700 m	Kayseri	Turkey
MW 98288	♀	Agrodiaetus	sigberti	1	C			1						31.07.1998					

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cyrb	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country
MW 98319	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>cornelia</i>	1	C	P	1							06.08.1998	Yelibeli Geçidi	Ermenek	1800 m	Karaman	Turkey
MW 98320	♂	<i>Satyrus</i>	<i>spini</i>	1			1							06.08.1998	Yelibeli Geçidi	Ermenek	1800 m	Karaman	Turkey
MW 98321	♂	<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>thersamon</i>	1			1	1						06.08.1998	Yelibeli Geçidi	Ermenek	1800 m	Karaman	Turkey
MW 98322	♂	<i>Lycaena</i>	<i>thersamon</i>	1			1							06.08.1998	Yelibeli Geçidi	Ermenek	1800 m	Karaman	Turkey
MW 99001	♂	<i>Aricia</i>	<i>torulensis</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1		04.07.1999	Torul	15 km SO Torul	1100 m	Gümüşhane	Turkey
MW 99002	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>amandus</i>	1			1							04.07.1999	Tersundagi Geç.	Siran	2000 m	Gümüşhane	Turkey
MW 99003	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>amandus</i>	1			1							04.07.1999	Tersundagi Geç.	Siran	2000 m	Gümüşhane	Turkey
MW 99004	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicus</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99005	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicus</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99006	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>firdussii</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	II-6	05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99007	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>firdussii</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99008	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>firdussii</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99009	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	II-7	05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99010	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>firdussii</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99011	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>firdussii</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99012	♂	<i>Neolycaena</i>	<i>coelestina</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99013	♂	<i>Neolycaena</i>	<i>coelestina</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1		05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99014	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>dorylas</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1		05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99015	♂	<i>Agrades</i>	<i>pyrenaicus</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99016	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>turcicus</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99017	♂	<i>Agrades</i>	<i>pyrenaicus</i>	1	C	P	1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99018	♂	<i>Agrades</i>	<i>pyrenaicus</i>	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99019	♂	<i>Agrades</i>	<i>pyrenaicus</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99020	♂	<i>Agrades</i>	<i>pyrenaicus</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99021	♂	<i>Agrades</i>	<i>pyrenaicus</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99022	♂	<i>Agrades</i>	<i>pyrenaicus</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99023	♂	<i>Turanana</i>	<i>endymion</i>	1			1	1						05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99024	♂	<i>Turanana</i>	<i>endymion</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99025	♂	<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>loewii</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99026	♂	<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>loewii</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99027	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99028	♂	<i>Aricia</i>	<i>agesis</i>	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99029	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99030	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	1			1							05.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99031	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>hopfferi</i>	1	C	P	1							06.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km O Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99032	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	1	C	P	1							06.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km O Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99033	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	1	C	P	1							06.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km O Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99034	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	1	C	P	1							06.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km O Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99035	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	1	C	P	1							06.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km O Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99036	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	1	C	P	1							06.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km O Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99037	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>admetus</i>	1	C	P	1							06.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km O Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99038	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>cornelia</i>	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		06.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km O Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99039	♂	<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>bellargus</i>	1			1							06.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km O Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99040	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>myrthinus</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99041	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>myrthinus</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99042	♂	<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>corydonius</i>	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99043	♂	<i>Lysandra</i>	<i>corydonius</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99044	♂	<i>Plebeius</i>	<i>loewii</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99045	♂	<i>Maculinea</i>	<i>arion</i>	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99046	♂	<i>Kretania</i>	<i>eurypilus</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99047	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>amandus</i>	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99048	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>amandus</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99049	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>amandus</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99050	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>amandus</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99051	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>amandus</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99052	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>amandus</i>	1			1							07.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99053	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>huberti</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1		08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99054	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>huberti</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99055	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>huberti</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99056	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>huberti</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99057	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>merhaba</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	II-8	08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99058	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>artvinensis</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	II-9	08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99059	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>merhaba</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1		08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99060	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>carmon</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1		08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99061	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>putnami</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1		08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99062	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99063	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>artvinensis</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99064	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>artvinensis</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99065	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>artvinensis</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99066	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>artvinensis</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99067	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ninae</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99068	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1		08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99069	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>iphigenia</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99070	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99071	♂	<i>Agrodiaetus</i>	<i>ripartii</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99072	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>thersites</i>	1	C	P	1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99073	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	1			1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99074	♂	<i>Polyommatus</i>	<i>icarus</i>	1			1							08.07.1999	Kiliçkaya	Yusufeli	1350 m	Artvin	Turkey
MW 99075																			

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cyrb	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country
MW 99112	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C		1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99113	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C		1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99114	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99115	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99116	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99117	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99118	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99119	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99120	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99121	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99122	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99123	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99124	♂	Plebeius	christophi	1			1	1	1					11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99125	♂	Cupido	osiris	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99126	♂	Polyommatus	thersites	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99127	♂	Polyommatus	thersites	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99128	♂	Polyommatus	thersites	1			1	1	1					11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99129	♂	Polyommatus	icarus	1			1							11.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99130	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99131	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99132	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99133	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C		1							12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99134	♂	Aricia	eumedon	1			1	1	1	1				12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99135	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcius	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99136	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P	1							12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99137	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C		1							12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99138	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99139	♂	Polyommatus	dorylas	1			1							12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99140	♂	Lysandra	corydonius	1			1	1	1					12.07.1999	Badilli	Tuzluca	1800-2000 m	Igdir	Turkey
MW 99141	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1	1	1					13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99142	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99143	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C		1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99144	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99145	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C		1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99146	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C		1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99147	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C		1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99148	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99149	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C		1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99150	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99151	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99152	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							13.07.1999	Akçay	Kagizman	1200 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99153	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C		1							13.07.1999	Kagizman	30 km SW Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99154	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C	P	1							13.07.1999	Kagizman	30 km SW Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99155	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							13.07.1999	Kagizman	30 km SW Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99156	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							13.07.1999	Kagizman	30 km SW Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99157	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1			1							13.07.1999	Kagizman	30 km SW Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99158	♂	Satyrus	hyrcanicum	1			1	1	1					13.07.1999	Kagizman	30 km SW Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99159	♂	Satyrus	hyrcanicum	1			1							13.07.1999	Kagizman	30 km SW Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99160	♂	Satyrus	hyrcanicum	1			1							13.07.1999	Kagizman	30 km SW Kagizman	1400 m	Kars	Turkey
MW 99161	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcius	1	C	P	1							14.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99162	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcius	1	C		1							14.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99163	♂	Plebeius	pylaon	1	C		1	1	1	1				14.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99164	♂	Agrodiaetus	interjectus	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	II-12		14.07.1999	Çiftlik	5 km NO Çiftlik	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey
MW 99165	♂	Agrodiaetus	allivagans	1	C	P	1	1	1					15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99166	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99167	♂	Agrodiaetus	allivagans	1	C	P	1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99168	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99169	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99170	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C	P	1	1	1					15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99171	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99172	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P	1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99173	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99174	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99175	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99176	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99177	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcius	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99178	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99179	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99180	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C	P	1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99181	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99182	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99183	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99184	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcius	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99185	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99186	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99187	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1	1	1					15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99188	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99189	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcius	1	C	P	1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99190	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcius	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99191	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99192	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcius	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99193	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99194	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C	P	1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey
MW 99195	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							15.07.1999	Çağlayan	5 km SO Çağlayan	1500 m	Erzincan	Turkey

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cybt	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country
MW 99227	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99228	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99229	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99230	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C									17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99231	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C									17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99232	♂	Agrodiaetus	cyaneus	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99233	♂	Agrodiaetus	cyaneus	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99234	♂	Agrodiaetus	cyaneus	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99235	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99236	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99237	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99238	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99239	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99240	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1	C	P	1	1		1			11-15	17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99241	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99242	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99243	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99244	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C			1						17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99245	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99246	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99247	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P	1	1		1			1	17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99248	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99249	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99250	♂	Agrodiaetus	cyaneus	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99251	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99252	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99253	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99254	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99255	♂	Agrodiaetus	?	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99256	♂	Agrodiaetus	?	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99257	♂	Polyommatus	icarus	1	C									17.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99258	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1	1		1				17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99259	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99260	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99261	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99262	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99263	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P	1	1		1				17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99264	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P	1	1		1				17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99265	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99266	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99267	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99268	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99269	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99270	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99271	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99272	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99273	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99274	♂	Agrodiaetus	dantchenkoi	1	C	P	1	1		1			11-16	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99275	♂	Agrodiaetus	dantchenkoi	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99276	♂	Agrodiaetus	dantchenkoi	1	C	P	1	1		1			1	17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99277	♂	Agrodiaetus	dantchenkoi	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99278	♂	Agrodiaetus	dantchenkoi	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99279	♂	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99280	♂	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99281	♂	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99282	♂	Meleageria	daphnis	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99283	♂	Kretania	eurypilus	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99284	♂	Polyommatus	therites	1	C	P	1							17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99285	♂	Polyommatus	icarus	1	C									17.07.1999	Kurubas Geçidi	Gürpınar	2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99286	♂	Agrodiaetus	kurdistanicus	1	C	P	1	1		1			11-17	18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99287	♂	Agrodiaetus	kurdistanicus	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99288	♂	Agrodiaetus	kurdistanicus	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99289	♂	Agrodiaetus	sekerioglu	1	C	P	1	1		1			11-18	18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99290	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99291	♂	Agrodiaetus	sekerioglu	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99292	♂	Agrodiaetus	perceae	1	C	P	1	1		1			1	18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99293	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99294	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99295	♂	Agrodiaetus	perceae	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99296	♂	Agrodiaetus	perceae	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99297	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C									18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99298	♂	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99299	♂	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99300	♂	Vacciniina	alcedo	1	C									18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99301	♂	Neolysandra	fatima	1	C			1		1			1	18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99302	♂	Turanana	endymion	1	C									18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99303	♂	Kretania	eurypilus	1				1		1			1	18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99304	♂	Plebeius	loewii	1	C									18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99305	♂	Pseudophilotes	vicrama	1										18.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99306	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C									18.07.1999	Çatak	25-32 km N Çatak	2000-2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99307	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	25-32 km N Çatak	2000-2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99308	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C	P	1							18.07.1999	Çatak	25-32 km N Çatak	2000-2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99309	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C			1		1			11-19	18.07.1999	Çatak	25-32 km N Çatak	2000-2200 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99310	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C									18.07.1999	Çatak	25-32 km N Çatak	2000-2200		

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cyrb	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country
MW 99342	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99343	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99344	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1		1		1			19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99345	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99346	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99347	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99348	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99349	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99350	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99351	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2600 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99352	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99353	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1	C	P	1		1		1		1	19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99354	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99355	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99356	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99357	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1	C	P	1		1		1			19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99358	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99359	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99360	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99361	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99362	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99363	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99364	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99365	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99366	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99367	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99368	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99369	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C		1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99370	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99371	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C	P	1							19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99372	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1		1		1		1	19.07.1999	Güzeldere Geç.	Baskale	2500 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99373	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99374	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C	P	1		1		1		1	19.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99375	♂	Agrodiaetus	cyaneus	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Zernek Brj.	Güzelsu	1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99376	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C	P	1		1		1			20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99377	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99378	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99379	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C		1							20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99380	♂	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C	P	1		1		1			20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99381	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1		1		1			20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99382	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1		1		1		1	20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99383	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99384	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99385	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C		1							20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99386	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99387	♂	Lycaena	alciphron	1	C		1							20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99388	♂	Lycaena	tityrus	1	C		1							20.07.1999	Yüksekova	22 km NW Yüksekova	1800 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99389	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Dilezi Geçidi	Yüksekova	2100 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99390	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Dilezi Geçidi	nordöstl. Yüksekova	2100 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99391	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Dilezi Geçidi	nordöstl. Yüksekova	2100 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99392	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							20.07.1999	Dilezi Geçidi	nordöstl. Yüksekova	2100 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99393	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C	P	1		1		1		1	21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99394	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C	P	1							21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99395	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C		1							21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99396	♂	Lycaena	thersamon	1	C	P	1							21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99397	♂	Polyommatus	icarus	1			1							21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99398	♂	Satyrus	myrtale	1			1		1		1			21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99399	♂	Satyrus	myrtale	1			1		1		1			21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99400	♂	Satyrus	myrtale	1			1							21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99401	♂	Satyrus	myrtale	1			1							21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99402	♂	Satyrus	myrtale	1			1							21.07.1999	Haruna Geçidi	südöstl. Yüksekova	2000 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99403	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99404	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99405	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99406	♂	Agrodiaetus	antidolus	1	C	P	1		1		1		1	19.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99407	♂	Agrodiaetus	demavendi	1	C	P	1		1		1		1	22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99408	♂	Agrodiaetus	hopfferi	1	C	P	1		1		1		1	19.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99409	♂	Agrodiaetus	hopfferi	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99410	♂	Agrodiaetus	hopfferi	1	C		1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99411	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99412	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99413	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P	1		1		1		1	19.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99414	♂	Agrodiaetus	altivagans	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99415	♂	Agrodiaetus	cyaneus	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99416	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99417	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99418	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99419	♂	Agrodiaetus	pierceae	1	C	P	1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99420	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C		1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99421	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C		1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99422	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P	1		1		1			22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99423	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C		1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99424	♂	Lysandra	bellargus	1	C		1							22.07.1999	Dez Çay	nordöstl. Hakkari	1500 m	Hakkari	Turkey
MW 99425	♂	Chilades	trochylus	1			1		1		1	</							

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cyrb	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country	
MW 99457	♂	Agrodiaetus	firdussii	1	C	P	1							24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99458	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicus	1	C	P	1							24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99459	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C	P	1							24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99460	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99461	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99462	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C	P	1							24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99463	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C	P	1							24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99464	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							24.07.1999	Çatak	25 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99465	♂	Agrodiaetus	kanduli	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	II-28	Çatak	25 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey
MW 99466	♂	Agrodiaetus	iphigenia	1	C	P	1							24.07.1999	Çatak	25 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99467	♂	Neolysandra	fatima	1										24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99468	♂	Neolysandra	fatima	1										24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99469	♂	Neolysandra	fatima	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99470	♂	Meleageria	daphnis	1										24.07.1999	Çatak	5-18 km N Çatak	1600-1900 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99471	♂	Agrodiaetus	dantch.Xmenalc.	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	II-29	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99472	♂	Agrodiaetus	kurdistanicus	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99473	♂	Agrodiaetus	kurdistanicus	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99474	♂	Agrodiaetus	kurdistanicus	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99475	♂	Agrodiaetus	cyaneus	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99476	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99477	♂	Agrodiaetus	zapvadi	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99478	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99479	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99480	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99481	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99482	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99483	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99484	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99485	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99486	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99487	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99488	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99489	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99490	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99491	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99492	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99493	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicola	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99494	♂	Agrodiaetus	menalcas	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	II-31	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99495	♂	Agrodiaetus	menalcas	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99496	♂	Agrodiaetus	menalcas	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99497	♂	Agrodiaetus	menalcas	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99498	♂	Agrodiaetus	menalcas	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99499	♂	Agrodiaetus	menalcas	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99500	♂	Agrodiaetus	menalcas	1	C	P	1							25.07.1999	Erek Dagı	Van	2200 m	Van	Turkey	
MW 99501	♂	Agrodiaetus	putnami	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	II-32	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99502	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99503	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99504	♂	Agrodiaetus	putnami	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99505	♂	Agrodiaetus	putnami	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99506	♂	Agrodiaetus	putnami	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99507	♂	Agrodiaetus	putnami	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99508	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	II-33	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99509	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99510	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99511	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99512	♂	Meleageria	daphnis	1										26.07.1999	Agri	15 km N Agri	1800 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99513	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							26.07.1999	Cumaçay	5 km N Cumaçay	2000 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99514	♂	Lysandra	corydonius	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	26.07.1999	Gaziler	10 km N Gaziler	1800 m	Iğdir	Turkey	
MW 99515	♂	Lycæna	virgaureae	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	26.07.1999	Gaziler	10 km N Gaziler	1800 m	Iğdir	Turkey	
MW 99516	♂	Agrodiaetus	wagneri	1	C	P	1							27.07.1999	Gaziler	10 km N Gaziler	1800 m	Iğdir	Turkey	
MW 99517	♂	Agrodiaetus	baytopi	1	C	P	1							27.07.1999	Gaziler	10 km N Gaziler	1800 m	Iğdir	Turkey	
MW 99518	♂	Lysandra	corydonius	1	C	P	1							27.07.1999	Gaziler	10 km N Gaziler	1800 m	Iğdir	Turkey	
MW 99519	♂	Lysandra	corydonius	1	C	P	1							27.07.1999	Gaziler	10 km N Gaziler	1800 m	Iğdir	Turkey	
MW 99520	♂	Lycæna	thetis	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	28.07.1999	Sac Geçidi	20 km W Elekkirt	2000 m	Agri	Turkey	
MW 99521	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99522	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99523	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99524	♂	Agrodiaetus	wagneri	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99525	♂	Agrodiaetus	wagneri	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99526	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicus	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99527	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicus	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99528	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicus	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99529	♂	Agrodiaetus	turcicus	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99530	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99531	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99532	♂	Agrodiaetus	menalcas	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99533	♂	Agrodiaetus	alcestis	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99534	♂	Polyommatus	myrthinus	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99535	♂	Polyommatus	myrthinus	1	C	P	1							28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99536	♂	Lysandra	corydonius	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99537	♂	Polyommatus	myrthinus	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99538	♂	Polyommatus	myrthinus	1	C	P	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99539	♂	Lysandra	corydonius	1										28.07.1999	Köskköy	25 km N Erzurum	1900 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99540	♂	Lysandra	corydonius	1				</												

Code	Sex	Genus	Species	Wgs	Fix	Kar	Alc	DNA	Cytb	CO1	ND1	ITS2	Fig.	Date	Locality	Area	Altitude	Province	Country	
MW 99572	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C	P	1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99573	♂	Agrodiaetus	tankeri	1	C	P	1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99574	♂	Agrodiaetus	ripartii	1	C	P	1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99575	♂	Plebeius	pylaon	1	C		1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99576	♂	Polyommatus	eros	1	C		1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99577	♂	Polyommatus	eros	1	C		1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99578	♂	Polyommatus	eros	1			1	1						29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99579	♂	Polyommatus	eros	1			1	1	1					29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99580	♂	Polyommatus	eros	1			1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99581	♂	Polyommatus	eros	1			1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99582	♂	Polyommatus	eros	1			1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99583	♂	Polyommatus	eros	1			1							29.07.1999	Kop Gecidi	südl. Maden	2350 m	Bayburt	Turkey	
MW 99584	♂	Agrodiaetus	ninae	1	C	P	1							30.07.1999	Gölyurt Gecidi	Pazaryolu	2350 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99585	♂	Agrodiaetus	huberti	1	C	P	1							30.07.1999	Gölyurt Gecidi	Pazaryolu	2350 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99586	♂	Agrodiaetus	tankeri	1	C	P	1							30.07.1999	Gölyurt Gecidi	Pazaryolu	2350 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99587	♂	Agrodiaetus	phyllis	1	C		1							30.07.1999	Gölyurt Gecidi	Pazaryolu	2350 m	Erzurum	Turkey	
MW 99588	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1	1						14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99589	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99590	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99591	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1	1	1	1			11-35	14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99592	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99593	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99594	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99595	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99596	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99597	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99598	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99599	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1	C	P	1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99600	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99601	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99602	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99603	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99604	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99605	♂	Agrodiaetus	humedasaee	1			1	1	1	1				14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99606	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99607	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99608	♂	Lysandra	bellargus	1			1	1	1	1				14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99609	♂	Lysandra	coridon	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99610	♂	Lysandra	coridon	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99611	♂	Lysandra	coridon	1			1							14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99612	♂	Lysandra	coridon	1			1	1	1	1				14.08.1999	Pondel	Val di Cogne	900 m	Aosta	Italy	
MW 99613	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1			1	1	1	1			11-36	17.08.1999	Col de Tende	Tende	1850 m	Alpes Maritimes	France	
MW 99614	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1			1							17.08.1999	Col de Tende	Tende	1850 m	Alpes Maritimes	France	
MW 99615	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1			1							17.08.1999	Col de Tende	Tende	1850 m	Alpes Maritimes	France	
MW 99616	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1			1							17.08.1999	Col de Tende	Tende	1850 m	Alpes Maritimes	France	
MW 99617	♂	Agrodiaetus	damon	1			1							17.08.1999	Col de Tende	Tende	1850 m	Alpes Maritimes	France	
MW 99618	♂	Lysandra	coridon	1			1							17.08.1999	Col de Tende	Tende	1850 m	Alpes Maritimes	France	
OK 96022	♂	Lysandra	caelestissimus	1			1	1	1	1				30.07.1999	Moscardon	Montes Universales	1600 m	Turuel	Spain	
OK 99001	♂	Lysandra	gennargentii	1			1	1	1	1				29.07.1999	M. Perda Liana	Lnusei	1150 m	Sardinia	Italy	
WE 00001	♂	Agrodiaetus	tenhageni	1			1							19.05.2000	25 km N Torbat-e-Heydariyeh	Kuh-e-Sorkh	1700-1800 m	Khorasan	Iran	
WE 00002	♂	Agrodiaetus	glaucias	1			1	1	1	1			11-37	24.05.2000	Voluyeh	südüstl. Sari	1500-1600 m	Mazandaran	Iran	
WE 00003	♂	Neolyssandra	diana				1	1	1					02.06.2000	Kotayk, vill. Geghadir				Armenia	
WE 02321	♂	Agrodiaetus	pseudoxerxes	1			1	1	1	1				13.07.2002	25 km W Fulad Mahalleh		2300 m	Semnan	Iran	
WE 02421	♂	Agrodiaetus	moifidi		C	P	1	1	1	1				15.07.2002	Chaman Bid		1700-2000m	Khorasan	Iran	
WE 02431	♂	Agrodiaetus	khorasanensis		C	P	1	1	1	1				16.07.2002	5 km SW Firizi		1700-1900m	Khorasan	Iran	
WE 02451	♂	Agrodiaetus	tenhageni	1	C	P	1	1	1	1			11-38	17.07.2002	Kuh-e-Sorkh, Kadkan		2100-2500m	Khorasan	Iran	
WE 02452	♂	Agrodiaetus	tenhageni	1	C	P	1							17.07.2002	Kuh-e-Sorkh, Kadkan		2100-2500m	Khorasan	Iran	
WE 02453	♂	Agrodiaetus	moifidi		C	P	1	1	1	1				17.07.2002	Kuh-e-Sorkh, Kadkan		2100-2500m	Khorasan	Iran	
WE 02454	♂	Agrodiaetus	moifidi	1	C	P	1	1	1	1			11-39	17.07.2002	Kuh-e-Sorkh, Kadkan		2100-2500m	Khorasan	Iran	
WE 02491	♂	Agrodiaetus	achaemenes		C	P	1	1	1	1				21.07.2002	Gardaneh ye Cheri, W Samsami		2800-3000m	Bakhtiari	Iran	
WE 02492	♂	Agrodiaetus	achaemenes		C	P	1	1	1	1				21.07.2002	Gardaneh ye Cheri, W Samsami		2800-3000m	Bakhtiari	Iran	
WE 02531	♂	Agrodiaetus	zarathustra	1	C	P	1	1	1	1			11-40	25.07.2002	Dorud, 30 km W Dorud (Pañ)	E-Seite	2100m	Lorestan	Iran	
WE 02532	♂	Agrodiaetus	zarathustra	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				25.07.2002	Dorud, 30 km W Dorud (Pañ)	E-Seite	2100m	Lorestan	Iran	
WE 02533	♂	Agrodiaetus	zarathustra	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				25.07.2002	Dorud, 30 km W Dorud (Pañ)	E-Seite	2100m	Lorestan	Iran	
WE 02534	♂	Agrodiaetus	lorestanus	1			1	1	1	1				25.07.2002	Dorud, 30 km W Dorud (Pañ)	E-Seite	2100m	Lorestan	Iran	
WE 02535	♂	Agrodiaetus	lorestanus	1			1	1	1	1			11-41	25.07.2002	Dorud, 30 km W Dorud (Pañ)	E-Seite	2100m	Lorestan	Iran	
WE 02536	♂	Agrodiaetus	damalis	1			1	1	1	1				11-42	25.07.2002	Dorud, 30 km W Dorud (Pañ)	E-Seite	2100m	Lorestan	Iran
WE 02591	♂	Agrodiaetus	peilei	1	C	P	1	1	1	1			11-43	27.07.2002	Qamchiyan, 30 km N Chenareh		1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran	
WE 02592	♂	Agrodiaetus	peilei	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				27.07.2002	Qamchiyan, 30 km N Chenareh		1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran	
WE 02593	♂	Agrodiaetus	peilei	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				27.07.2002	Qamchiyan, 30 km N Chenareh		1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran	
WE 02611	♂	Agrodiaetus	karindus	1	C	P	1	1	1	1				27.07.2002	40 km SW Saqqez		1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran	
WE 02612	♂	Agrodiaetus	karindus	1	C	P	1	1	1	1			11-44	27.07.2002	40 km SW Saqqez		1800-1900m	Kordestan	Iran	
WE 02613	♂	Agrodiaetus	karindus	1	C															

Appendix 3: Sequence data

Cytochrome Oxidase I (COI)

	545	555	565	575	585	595	605	615	625	635	645	655	665	675	685
MW99552	TTATTTATTT	GAGCGGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ACACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCA	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATATCAA
MW99559	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCG	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATATNNN
MW99565	TTATTTATTT	GAGCGGTAGG	AATCACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCAGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCA	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATACCAA
MW99579	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACTATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAACCTCA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCA	GCTGGAGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATATCAN
MW99591	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGGGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACAGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCG	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATATCAA
MW99605	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGGGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACAGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCG	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCANNN	NNNNNNNNNN
MW99608	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAT	TATTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACTATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ACACCTCATT	TTTTGATCCT	GCAGGAGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	CTTATATCAA
MW99612	TTATTTATTT	GAGCGGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAT	TATTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCTA	TTACTATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ACACCTCATT	TTTTGATCCT	GCTGGAGGAG	GAGATCANNN	NNNNNNNNNN
MW99613	TTATTTATTT	GAGCTGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGTGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ACACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCG	GCTGGANNNN	NNNNNNNNNN	NNNNNNNNNN
OK96022	TTATTTATTT	GAGCGGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTGTTATTAT	TATTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCTA	TTACTATATT	ACTAACCTGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ACACCTCATT	TTTTGATCCT	GCTGGAGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATATCAA
OK99001	TTATTTATTT	GAGCGGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAT	TATTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCTA	TTACTATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ACACCTCATT	TTTTGATCCT	GCTGGAGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATATNNN
WE00002	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACAGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCG	GCTGGTGGG	GAGATCCTAT	TCNNNNNNNN
WE00003	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTCT	GCCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCTA	TTACTATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ATACCTCATT	NNNNNNNNNN	NNNNNNNNNN	NNNNNNNNNN	NNNNNNNNNN
WE02321	CTATTTATTT	GGGCTGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTCTATCTTT	ACCAATATTA	GCTGGAGCTA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCA	GCTGGGGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATACCAA
WE02421	CTATTTATTT	GGGCTGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTCTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCTA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCA	GCTGGAGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTCAATNNNN
WE02431	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCG	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATATCAN
WE02451	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCG	GCTGGTGGAG	GGGATCCTAT	TTTATATCAA
WE02491	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCA	GCTGGAGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTNNNNNNNN
WE02531	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ACACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCA	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATACCN
WE02535	TTATTTATTT	GGGCTGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ACACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCG	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTNNNNNNNN
WE02536	CTATTTATTT	GGGCTGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTCTATCTTT	ACCAATATTA	GCTGGAGCTA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCA	GCTGGGGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTNNNNNNNN
WE02591	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ATACCTCATT	TTTTGATCCA	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATACNN
WE02612	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ATACCTCATT	TTTTGATCCA	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATACCAA
WE02614	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ATACCTCATT	TTTTGATCCA	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTNNNNNNNN
WE02621	CTATTTATTT	GGGCTGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTCTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCTA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCA	GCTGGAGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTNNNNNNNN
WE02661	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAATCTTA	ACACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCA	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAN	NNNNNNNNNN
WE02662	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCG	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATATCAA
WE02671	TTATTTATTT	GAGCGGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCA	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATACCAA
WE02674	CTATTTATTT	GGGCTGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTCTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCTA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCA	GCTGGAGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATACCAA
WE02676	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTGGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	TTTTGATCCG	GCTGGTGGG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATACCAA
WE02677	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCCGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ACACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCA	GCTGGTGGG	GAGATCCAAT	TTNNNNNNNN
WE85001	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACCTGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGATCCA	GCTGGAGGAG	GAGATCANNN	NNNNNNNNNN
WE98001	TTATTTATTT	GAGCAGTAGG	AATTACAGCA	TTATTATTAC	TTTTATCTTT	ACCTGTATTA	GCTGGAGCAA	TTACCATATT	ATTAACAGAT	CGAAACCTTA	ATACCTCATT	CTTTGACCCA	GCTGGTGGAG	GAGATCCAAT	TTTATATCAA

Cytochrome b (Cytb)

	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115	125	135
MW98006	ATTATTACAG	GATTATTTTT	AACTATATAT	TATTTCTGCTA	ATATTAATTT	AGCTTTTTAT	AGTGTAAATT	ACATTTGTGCG	AGATGTTAAT	TATGGTTGAT	TAATTCGAAC	TCTTCATGCC	AATGGAGCAT	CTTTTTTTTT
MW98055	ATTATCACAG	GATTATTTTT	GACTATGTAC	TACTCAGCTA	ATATTAATTT	AGCATTTTTT	AGAGTAAATT	ATATTTGTGCG	AGATGTTAAT	TATGGATGAT	TAATTCGAAC	TTTACATGCT	AATGGGGCTT	CATTTTTTTTT
MW98102	ATTATCACAG	GATTATTTTT	GACTATATAT	TACTCAGCTA	ATATTAATTT	AGCATTTTTT	AGAGTAAATT	ATATTTGTGCG	AGATGTTAAT	TACGGATGAT	TAATTCGAAC	TTTACATGCT	AATGGAGCTT	CTTTTTTTTT
MW98225	ATTTTTACAG	GATTATTTTT	AACTATATAT	TACTCAGCTA	ATATTAATTT	AGCATTTTTT	AGAGTAAATT	ATATCTGCGCG	AGATGTTAAT	TATGGATGAC	TAATTCGAAC	TTTACATGCC	AATGGtGCTT	CATTTTtCCT
MW99258	ATTATCACAG	GATTATTTTT	AACTATGTAC	TACTCAGCTA	ATATTAATTT	AGCATTTTTT	AGAGTAAATT	ACATTTGTGCG	AGATGTTAAT	?ATGGATGAT	TAATTCGAAC	TTTACACGCT	Aa?GGAGCTT	CATTTTTTTTT
	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245	255	265	275
MW98006	TATTTGtATT	TtCACtCATA	TtGGACgGAG	AATTTATtAt	gAATCAtTc-	--AATtAAA	ACTTACAtGA	AtAATtGGTG	tAAAtATTTT	ATTTATATTA	ATAGCAACAg	CATTTAtAGG	ATATGTCCtTA	CCTGGNN
MW98055	TGTTTGTATT	TATATTCATA	TTGGACGAGG	AATTTATTAT	GAATCCTTT-	--AACtTAA	AATAACATGA	ATAATCGGAG	TATTTGATTT	ATTTATATTTG	ATAGCAACAG	CTTTtATAGG	AtATGTtTTA	CCTNNN
MW98102	TGTTTGTATT	TATATTCATA	TtGGACGAGG	AATTTATTAT	GAATCCTTT-	--AACtTAA	AAtAACATGA	ATAATCGGAG	TATTTAATTTt	AtTtAtATtA	ATAGCAACAG	CTTTTATAGG	AtAtgTtTCtN	CCCTNNN
MW98225	TATTTGCATT	TATATTCATA	TtGGACGAGG	AATTTATCAT	GAATCATTCA	TTAATTTAAA	AttAACATGA	ATAATTTGAG	TGtTAAAtCt	AtTtAtAtTA	AtAGCAACAg	CTTTTATAGG	ATATGTtTTA	CCTTGAG
MW99258	TGTTTGTATT	TATATTCATA	TTGGACGAGG	AATTTATTAT	GAATCCTTT-	--AaCtTAAA	AATAACATGA	AtAATCGGAG	TATTTAATTTT	ATTTAtAtTA	ATAGCAACAG	CTTTTAtGGG	ATACGTtTTA	CCTNNN

Appendix 3: Sequence data

NADH dehydrogenase subunit 1 (ND1)

	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	105	115
JC00057	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCTAATAAG	TTGGGTTTT	AGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CTGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW00032	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTGAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CTGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW00056	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ACATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CTGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW00072	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	ASAACGAAA	GTTTGAAGAT	ATATTCAAAT	TCGTAAGGG	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CAGACGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW00076	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGG	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	GGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CAGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW00189	TTGGCTTTT	TGACACTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ACATGCAAAAT	TCGTAAGGGT	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGGTGTGTA	CAACCTTTTT	CGGATGGTGT	TAAATTATTT
MW00231	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ACATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGGTTTTT	AGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CGGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW00302	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATGCAAAAT	TCGTAAGGGA	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CTGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW00328	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTGAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CTGACGGTGT	TAAATTATTT
MW00409	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGG	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CAGATGGTGT	TAAATTATTT
MW00412	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGG	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	GGGTATATTA	CAGCCTTTTT	CAGACGGTGT	TAAATTGTTT
MW00497	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGG	CCTAATAAAG	TAGGGTTTTT	AGGAATGTTA	CAGCCTTTTT	CTGATGGAAT	TAAATTATTT
MW00530	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGG	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGTATATTA	CAGCCTTTTT	CAGATGGTGT	TAAATTGTTT
MW98154	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTGAAGAT	ATATGCAAGT	TCGTAAGGG	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CAGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW98172	TTAGCTTTT	TGACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ACATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGG	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CGGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW98228	CTACCTTTT	TGACATTAAT	GGAGCGAAG	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGGT	CCTAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CAGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW99014	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ACATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CAGATGGTGT	TAAATTATTT
MW99045	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCTAATAAAA	TTGGATTTTT	AGGTATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CTGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW99068	TTGGCCTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ACATGCAAAAT	TCGCAAGGG	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CGGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW99105	TTGGCCTTT	TGACACTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ACATGCAAAAT	TCGTAAGGGT	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGATTTTT	AGGGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CGGATGGTGT	TAAATTATTT
MW99135	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTGAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGG	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGGTTTTT	AGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CTGACGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW99164	TTAGCTTTT	TGACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATGCAAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGGTTTTT	AGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CGGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW99406	TTAGCTTTT	TAACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGGTTTTT	AGGAGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CTGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW99471	TTAGCTTTT	TGACATTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ACATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGA	CCAAATAAGG	TTGGGTTTTT	AGGAGTATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CGGATGGTAT	TAAATTATTT
MW99550	TTAGCTTTT	TAACGTTAAT	AGAACGAAA	GTTTAAAGAT	ATATACAAAT	TCGTAAGGG	CCTAATAAGG	TTGGGTTTTT	AGGAATATTA	CAACCTTTTT	CAGATGGTGT	AAAACATTTT

	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225
JC00057	ACTAAAGAAA	TGATTTATTT	AAATTCATCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	GTCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AATAATTTGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00032	ACTAAAGAGA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	GTAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00056	ACTAAAGAGA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTTCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	GTCCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGAATTTGA	ATGTTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00072	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATGT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00076	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	GGTAATTTGA	ATGTTAATTC	CTTATTGTTT
MW00189	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATGT	TTTATTATTT	ATCCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00231	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATCT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATGT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	GGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00302	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATGT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATGTTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00328	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	GTCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATGTTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00409	ACTAAAGAGA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCT	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	ATCCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	aGTAAATTTGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00412	ACTAAAGAGA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ACATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW00497	ACAAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCT	AATTATTTAT	TTTATTATTT	AGCTCCAGTT	ATTGGATTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AATGGTTTGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTACTATTT
MW00530	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	GTCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW98154	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	GTCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW98172	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATCT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATGT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	GGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW98228	ACAAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGATTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTAATTTGA	ATGTTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW99014	ACTAAAGAGA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	GTAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGTTTGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW99045	ACAAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCATCA	AATTATTTAT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATTGGTTTTA	TATTATCCTT	AATATATGGA	ATATTAATTC	CATATTATTT
MW99068	ACTAAGGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATGT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW99105	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATGT	TTTATTATTT	ATCCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW99135	CTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTCTATCCTT	GGTAATTTGA	GTGTTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW99164	ACTAAAGAAA	TAATTTATCT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATGT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	GGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW99406	ACTAAAGAGA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTCCTCA	AACTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	GTCCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	AGTGATTGGA	ATGTTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW99471	ACTAAAGAGA	TAATTTATCT	AAATTCCTCA	AATTATATGT	TTTACTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	GGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT
MW99550	ACTAAAGAGA	TAATTTATTT	AAATTTCTCA	AATTATATAT	TTTATTATTT	ATCTCCTATT	ATAGGTTTTA	TTTTATCCTT	GGTGATTGGA	ATATTAATTC	CTTATTATTT

Appendix 3: Sequence data

Internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS-2)

	485	495	505	515	525	535	545	555	565	575	585	595	605	615	625	635
MW00547	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~ANAACGCN	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	T~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01001	NNNNNNNN	NNNNNNNN	NNNN~NN	~NN~NNNN	N~NNNN~NN	~NNNNNNNN	~NNNNNNNN	NNNN~NN	NNNNTTTTT	T~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01011	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	GCGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW01014	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01018	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW01019	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CAAGTTTTT	TCT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01025	NNNNNNNN	NNNNNNNN	NNNN~NN	~NN~NNNN	N~NNNN~NN	~NNNNNNNN	~NGAACGCG	TTGGG~GWA	CATTTTTTT	CCT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01034	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW01039	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01048	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGGCGCGC	~GTGATGCG	CTGCG~TA	~CGTT~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01053	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~KC	~NN~NNNN	T~GTGT~CKT	~MTACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01059	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW01061	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGGCGCGC	~GTGATGCG	CTGCG~TA	~CGTT~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01083	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CAAGTTTTT	TTTTTTT~	G~CAAAAAGG	AA~AGAGA	A~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW01092	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW01107	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW01116	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW02001	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TGTA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW02006	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	TCT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW02025	TCGGT~TA	AGGG~CGGY	GTGC~AC	~T~CGAA	TT~TGT~CGT	~CTA~GCGTT	GAGAATGCG	CGAGG~TG	CTCCCAT~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW02033	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGGCGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	~CGTT~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW02034	TCGGTGAG	AGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	~CGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98009	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	T~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98029	TCGGCRAG	CGGGCGGAG	GCGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGGGCGCG	CTGCG~TGTA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98049	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~GGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98079	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~ARAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98097	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98103	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98129	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~TGT	~CAACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW98136	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CAGTTTTTT	TT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98138	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98139	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CAGTTTTTT	TT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98154	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98162	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98170	TCGGMGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~MAAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~ACACGCG	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98172	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CASGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98180	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98185	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW98189	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~ANAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98203	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98205	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	TTTTTCCCTT	TTTT~AACG	AA~AAAAA	A~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW98212	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98220	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGCAC~	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	~ATNNNNNN	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98228	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW98235	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98240	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CKAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGRACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	TTTTTT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98261	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98264	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98270	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	~CGTTC~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98278	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	TTGTGT~CGT	~CAACGCGCG	CAGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	CTCGTT~	~	GTTTCGTTGCG	AA~CGCCG	~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW98285	TCGGMGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~ANAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~MSACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTATTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98294	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	TTTTTTTTT	TTTT~WAACG	AA~AAAAA	A~CA~CC	ACCG~TC	G~AAAACT	G~TTAT
MW98313	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CAGTTTTTT	TTTTTT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW98315	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99001	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	GCGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGGCGCGC	~GTGATGCG	CTGCG~TA	~CGTT~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99006	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGK	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99009	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99013	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99014	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CAAGTTTTT	CTTT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99018	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAATGCG	CTGCG~TA	~CGTTT~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99038	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CKAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~ASAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99047	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TGTA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99057	TMKGYCAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CYAA	T~GTGT~STT	~CNACTCAC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CAGTTTTTT	TT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99058	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99094	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~NN	~NN~NNNN	NNNNNNNN	~NNNNNNNN	~NNNNNNNN	NNNN~NN	NNNNTTTTT	TT~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99095	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99097	TCGGTGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~AC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGGCGCGC	~GTGATGCG	CTGCG~TA	~CGTT~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
MW99105	TCGGCGAG	CGGGCGTGC	ACGC~GC	~GT~CGAA	T~GTGT~CGT	~CGACGCGC	~AGAACGCG	CTGCG~TA	CACGTTTTT	T~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Legend Plate 1 & 2. *Agrodiaetus*-wings

Plate 1

Fig.	Code	Species
1	AD 98001 M	<i>Agrodiaetus surakovi</i>
2	AD 98009 M	<i>Agrodiaetus pseudactis</i>
3	DS 00001 M	<i>Agrodiaetus poseidonides</i>
4	DS 00002 M	<i>Agrodiaetus damone</i>
5	DS 00003 M	<i>Agrodiaetus damocles</i>
6	DS 00004 M	<i>Agrodiaetus phyllides</i>
7	DS 00005 M	<i>Agrodiaetus dagmara</i>
8	DS 01001 M	<i>Agrodiaetus iphigenides</i>
9	DS 95001 M	<i>Agrodiaetus actinides</i>
10	JC 00040 M	<i>Agrodiaetus aroaniensis</i>
11	JC 00045 M	<i>Agrodiaetus nephohiptamenos</i>
12	JC 01014 M	<i>Agrodiaetus admetus</i>
13	JM 00001 M	<i>Agrodiaetus fabressei</i>
14	MW 00015 M	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>
15	MW 00032 M	<i>Agrodiaetus hamadanensis</i>
16	MW 00059 M	<i>Agrodiaetus elbursicus</i>
17	MW 00101 M	<i>Agrodiaetus darius</i>
18	MW 00127 M	<i>Agrodiaetus paulae</i>
19	MW 00129 M	<i>Agrodiaetus gorbunovi</i>
20	MW 00176 M	<i>Agrodiaetus rovshani</i>
21	MW 00179 M	<i>Agrodiaetus cyaneus</i>
22	MW 00226 M	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>
23	MW 00231 M	<i>Agrodiaetus alcestis</i>
24	MW 00234 M	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>
25	MW 00262 M	<i>Agrodiaetus klaussschuriani</i>
26	MW 00269 M	<i>Agrodiaetus iphidamon</i>
27	MW 00330 M	<i>Agrodiaetus pseudoxerxes</i>
28	MW 00347 M	<i>Agrodiaetus posthumus</i>
29	MW 00348 M	<i>Agrodiaetus phyllis</i>
30	MW 00393 M	<i>Agrodiaetus erschoffii</i>
31	MW 00409 M	<i>Agrodiaetus caeruleus</i>
32	MW 00426 F	<i>Agrodiaetus caeruleus</i>
33	MW 00498 M	<i>Agrodiaetus valiabadi</i>
34	MW 00539 M	<i>Agrodiaetus dizinensis</i>
35	MW 00547 M	<i>Agrodiaetus birunii</i>
36	MW 01014 M	<i>Agrodiaetus ripartii</i>
37	MW 01053 M	<i>Agrodiaetus ainsae</i>
38	MW 01107 M	<i>Agrodiaetus fulgens</i>
39	MW 98009 M	<i>Agrodiaetus carmon</i>
40	MW 98079 M	<i>Agrodiaetus lycius</i>
41	MW 98097 M	<i>Agrodiaetus ernesti</i>
42	MW 98103 M	<i>Agrodiaetus iphicarmon</i>
43	MW 98136 M	<i>Agrodiaetus wagneri</i>
44	MW 98154 M	<i>Agrodiaetus poseidon</i>
45	MW 98162 M	<i>Agrodiaetus actis</i>
46	MW 98170 M	<i>Agrodiaetus maraschi</i>
47	MW 98172 M	<i>Agrodiaetus menalcas</i>
48	MW 98189 M	<i>Agrodiaetus hopfferi</i>
49	MW 98203 M	<i>Agrodiaetus mithridates</i>
50	MW 98240 M	<i>Agrodiaetus theresiae</i>

Plate 2

Fig.	Code	Species
1	MW 98261 M	<i>Agrodiaetus schuriani</i>
2	MW 98284 M	<i>Agrodiaetus sigberti</i>
3	MW 98285 M	<i>Agrodiaetus sigberti</i>
4	MW 98294 M	<i>Agrodiaetus guezelmavi</i>
5	MW 98313 M	<i>Agrodiaetus sertavulensis</i>
6	MW 99006 M	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>
7	MW 99009 M	<i>Agrodiaetus iphigenia</i>
8	MW 99057 M	<i>Agrodiaetus merhaba</i>
9	MW 99058 M	<i>Agrodiaetus artvinensis</i>
10	MW 99095 M	<i>Agrodiaetus huberti</i>
11	MW 99105 M	<i>Agrodiaetus demavendi</i>
12	MW 99164 M	<i>Agrodiaetus interjectus</i>
13	MW 99196 M	<i>Agrodiaetus ripartii</i>
14	MW 99203 M	<i>Agrodiaetus turcicus</i>
15	MW 99240 M	<i>Agrodiaetus altivagans</i>
16	MW 99274 M	<i>Agrodiaetus dantchenkoi</i>
17	MW 99286 M	<i>Agrodiaetus kurdistanicus</i>
18	MW 99289 M	<i>Agrodiaetus sekercioglu</i>
19	MW 99309 M	<i>Agrodiaetus baytopi</i>
20	MW 99341 M	<i>Agrodiaetus pierceae</i>
21	MW 99353 M	<i>Agrodiaetus altivagans</i>
22	MW 99374 M	<i>Agrodiaetus zapvadi</i>
23	MW 99393 M	<i>Agrodiaetus antidolus</i>
24	MW 99406 M	<i>Agrodiaetus antidolus</i>
25	MW 99408 M	<i>Agrodiaetus hopfferi</i>
26	MW 99413 M	<i>Agrodiaetus firdussii</i>
27	MW 99448 M	<i>Agrodiaetus cyaneus</i>
28	MW 99465 M	<i>Agrodiaetus kanduli</i>
29	MW 99471 M	<i>Agrodiaetus dantchenkoiXmenalcas</i>
30	MW 99479 M	<i>Agrodiaetus turcicola</i>
31	MW 99494 M	<i>Agrodiaetus menalcas</i>
32	MW 99501 M	<i>Agrodiaetus putnami</i>
33	MW 99508 M	<i>Agrodiaetus ninae</i>
34	MW 99565 M	<i>Agrodiaetus tankeri</i>
35	MW 99591 M	<i>Agrodiaetus humedasae</i>
36	MW 99613 M	<i>Agrodiaetus damon</i>
37	WE 00002 M	<i>Agrodiaetus glaucias</i>
38	WE 02451 M	<i>Agrodiaetus tenhageni</i>
39	WE 02454 M	<i>Agrodiaetus mofidii</i>
40	WE 02531 M	<i>Agrodiaetus zarathustra</i>
41	WE 02535 M	<i>Agrodiaetus lorestanus</i>
42	WE 02536 M	<i>Agrodiaetus damalis</i>
43	WE 02591 M	<i>Agrodiaetus peilei</i>
44	WE 02612 M	<i>Agrodiaetus karindus</i>
45	WE 02671 M	<i>Agrodiaetus femininoides</i>

1a	1c	2	3	4	5
1b	1d				
6		7	8	9	10
:		:	:	:	:

a & b: upperside; c & d: underside; a & c: forewing; b & d: hindwing

Index Plate 1 & 2. *Agrodiaetus*-wings

Index A-H

Species	Plate	Fig.	Code	Sex
<i>actinides</i>	1	9	DS 95001	M
<i>actis</i>	1	45	MW 98162	M
<i>admetus</i>	1	12	JC 01014	M
<i>ainsae</i>	1	37	MW 01053	M
<i>alcestis</i>	1	23	MW 00231	M
<i>altivagans</i>	2	15	MW 99240	M
<i>altivagans</i>	2	21	MW 99353	M
<i>antidolus</i>	2	23	MW 99393	M
<i>antidolus</i>	2	24	MW 99406	M
<i>aroaniensis</i>	1	10	JC 00040	M
<i>artvinensis</i>	2	9	MW 99058	M
<i>baytopi</i>	2	19	MW 99309	M
<i>birunii</i>	1	35	MW 00547	M
<i>caeruleus</i>	1	31	MW 00409	M
<i>caeruleus</i>	1	32	MW 00426	F
<i>carmon</i>	1	39	MW 98009	M
<i>cyaneus</i>	1	21	MW 00179	M
<i>cyaneus</i>	2	27	MW 99448	M
<i>dagmara</i>	1	7	DS 00005	M
<i>damalis</i>	2	42	WE 02536	M
<i>damocles</i>	1	5	DS 00003	M
<i>damon</i>	2	36	MW 99613	M
<i>damone</i>	1	4	DS 00002	M
<i>dantch.Xmenal.</i>	2	29	MW 99471	M
<i>dantchenkoi</i>	2	16	MW 99274	M
<i>darius</i>	1	17	MW 00101	M
<i>demavendi</i>	1	14	MW 00015	M
<i>demavendi</i>	2	11	MW 99105	M
<i>dizinensis</i>	1	34	MW 00539	M
<i>elbursicus</i>	1	16	MW 00059	M
<i>ernesti</i>	1	41	MW 98097	M
<i>erschoffii</i>	1	30	MW 00393	M
<i>fabressei</i>	1	13	JM 00001	M
<i>femininoides</i>	1	22	MW 00226	M
<i>femininoides</i>	2	45	WE 02671	M
<i>firdussii</i>	1	24	MW 00234	M
<i>firdussii</i>	2	6	MW 99006	M
<i>firdussii</i>	2	26	MW 99413	M
<i>fulgens</i>	1	38	MW 01107	M
<i>glaucias</i>	2	37	WE 00002	M
<i>gorbunovi</i>	1	19	MW 00129	M
<i>guezelmavi</i>	2	4	MW 98294	M
<i>hamadanensis</i>	1	15	MW 00032	M
<i>hopfferi</i>	1	48	MW 98189	M
<i>hopfferi</i>	2	25	MW 99408	M
<i>huberti</i>	2	10	MW 99095	M
<i>humedasae</i>	2	35	MW 99591	M

Index I-Z

Species	Plate	Fig.	Code	Sex
<i>interjectus</i>	2	12	MW 99164	M
<i>iphicarmon</i>	1	42	MW 98103	M
<i>iphidamon</i>	1	26	MW 00269	M
<i>iphigenia</i>	2	7	MW 99009	M
<i>iphigenides</i>	1	8	DS 01001	M
<i>kanduli</i>	2	28	MW 99465	M
<i>karindus</i>	2	44	WE 02612	M
<i>klausschuriani</i>	1	25	MW 00262	M
<i>kurdistanicus</i>	2	17	MW 99286	M
<i>lorestanus</i>	2	41	WE 02535	M
<i>lycius</i>	1	40	MW 98079	M
<i>maraschi</i>	1	46	MW 98170	M
<i>menalcas</i>	1	47	MW 98172	M
<i>menalcas</i>	2	31	MW 99494	M
<i>merhaba</i>	2	8	MW 99057	M
<i>mithridates</i>	1	49	MW 98203	M
<i>mofidii</i>	2	39	WE 02454	M
<i>nephohiptamenos</i>	1	11	JC 00045	M
<i>ninae</i>	2	33	MW 99508	M
<i>paulae</i>	1	18	MW 00127	M
<i>peilei</i>	2	43	WE 02591	M
<i>phyllides</i>	1	6	DS 00004	M
<i>phyllis</i>	1	29	MW 00348	M
<i>perceae</i>	2	20	MW 99341	M
<i>poseidon</i>	1	44	MW 98154	M
<i>poseidonides</i>	1	3	DS 00001	M
<i>posthumus</i>	1	28	MW 00347	M
<i>pseudactis</i>	1	2	AD 98009	M
<i>pseudoxerxes</i>	1	27	MW 00330	M
<i>putnami</i>	2	32	MW 99501	M
<i>ripartii</i>	1	36	MW 01014	M
<i>ripartii</i>	2	13	MW 99196	M
<i>rovshani</i>	1	20	MW 00176	M
<i>schuriani</i>	2	1	MW 98261	M
<i>sekercioglu</i>	2	18	MW 99289	M
<i>sertavulensis</i>	2	5	MW 98313	M
<i>sigberti</i>	2	2	MW 98284	M
<i>sigberti</i>	2	3	MW 98285	M
<i>surakovi</i>	1	1	AD 98001	M
<i>tankeri</i>	2	34	MW 99565	M
<i>tenhageni</i>	2	38	WE 02451	M
<i>theresiae</i>	1	50	MW 98240	M
<i>turcicola</i>	2	30	MW 99479	M
<i>turcicus</i>	2	14	MW 99203	M
<i>valiabadi</i>	1	33	MW 00498	M
<i>wagneri</i>	1	43	MW 98136	M
<i>zapvadi</i>	2	22	MW 99374	M
<i>zarathustra</i>	2	40	WE 02531	M

Plate 1. *Agrodiaetus*-wings



Plate 2. *Agrodiaetus*-wings

