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4TH EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ORTHOPTERA CONSERVATION

in memoriam Antonio Galvagni (1924 - 2015)

PROGRAM

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urgent protection. Natura Croatica, 32(1), 24 –255.

Orthoptera specie widespread in Friuli Venezia Giulia region but rare or absent in most of Italy

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Friuli Venezia Giulia region lies in north-eastern part of Italy on Adriatic Sea. Its territory includes a part of south-eastern Alps, a part of Karst and the eastern Venetian-Friulian plain. Due to its collocation, flora and fauna includes weather species with Alpine or with Illyrian or with Eurasian distribution; the region represents the limit of range of many vegetal and animal species, in particular species having eastern-European distribution. In consequence of this, all or most Italian populations of some Orthopteran species live in Friuli Venezia Giulia. So the conservation of these populations has importance at Italian level. A first group includes species with a main area of distribution in Balkan Peninsula, as *Prionotropis hystrix* (Germar, 1817), *Modestana modesta* (Fieber, 1853) and *Bicolorana kraussi* (Padewieth, 1900), whose north-western limit of range extends up to Friuli Venezia Giulia, in Italian Karst or Alps. A second group includes species living in wetlands along the Adriatic Sea coast; two of these (*Zeuneriana marmorata* (Fieber, 1853) and *Roeseliana brunneri* Ramme, 1951) have a limited area of distribution, other have a larger European (as *Chrysochraon dispar giganteus* Harz, 1975) or Eurasian (as *Epacromius coerulipes coerulipes* (Ivanov, 1887)) distribution. Other species, which live in the plain or in Alpine area, are widespread in Europe or in Eurasia but they occur just in small areas of Italian territory: is the case of *Pseudopodisma fieberi* (Scudder, 1898), *Celes variabilis variabilis* (Pallas, 1771) and *Stenobothrus stigmaticus stigmaticus* (Rambur, 1938). Most of the considered species have a fragmented distribution and are rare in their range due to their ecological needs and to past anthropic action. The main threat for their populations consists in destruction or change of habitats where they live, due to local human action (or non-action) and to climate change.