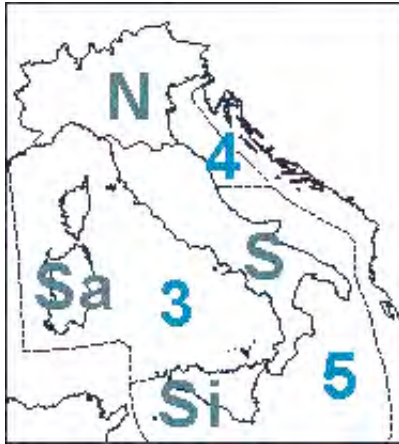


Phoronida and Brachiopoda by Emig C. C. (2003)

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ITALIAN FAUNA

The geographic information included in the Checklist is: a) distribution of terrestrial and freshwater species in 4 geographical regions of the Italian territory (North, South, Sicily, Sardinia); distribution of marine species in 3 areas (western basins, upper and middle Adriatic sea, remaining basins). The sectors are illustrated in the following map:



- N** Northern Italy, including: Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Trentino-Alto Adige, Lombardia, Val d'Aosta, Piemonte, Liguria, Emilia-Romagna
- S** Peninsular Italy, including Toscana, Marche, Umbria, Lazio, Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria
- Si** Sicily and smaller islands
- Sa** Sardinian and smaller islands
- 3** western Thyrrhenian sea
- 4** northern and central Adriatic sea
- 5** southern Adriatic, Ionic sea and other areas

A preliminary analysis of the distribution of Italian fauna was discussed by STOCH (2000) for the invertebrates. The distribution of Italian species in the geographical regions used in the Checklist is reported in the following table:

	NtV	NtI	Area (km²)
N	629	33414	97741
S	545	24297	153710
Si	399	12988	25708
Sa	365	9841	24090
3	455	6529	-
4	317	3958	-
5	394	3717	-

Species numbers of total species of vertebrates (NtV) and invertebrates (NtI), excluding 'protozoans', compared with area of: northern Italy (N); central and southern Italy (S); Sicily (Si); Sardinia (Sa); western Thyrrhenian sea (3); northern and central Adriatic sea (4); southern Adriatic, Ionic sea and other seas (5)

Following these results, terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity shows a dramatic decrease from North to South. This “faunistic gradient”, already pointed out by other researchers (MASSA, 1982; CONTOLI, PENKO, 1996) as regards vertebrates, may be explained considering a “peninsular effect” (STOCH, 2000), which reflects the increasing difficulty of colonizing peripheral areas. Apart from history, the relative importance of further variables, like habitat diversity, disturbance, and climate, should be taken in account in the explanation of biodiversity patterns in Italy; moreover, less complete faunistic data are available for southern Italy (STOCH, 2003).

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Phylum Phoronida

Phoronis Wright, 1856

Phoronis hippocrepia Wright, 1856 (3) (*)

Phoronis muelleri Selys-Longchamps, 1903 (3, 4) (*)

Phoronis psammophila Cori, 1889 (3, 5) (*)

Note

Phoronis: Le larve di *Phoronis* sono state spesso citate sotto il nome generico *Actinotrocha* Müller, 1846.

Phoronis hippocrepia: La larva di questa specie è nota sotto il nome di *Actinotrocha hippocrepia* Silén, 1954.

Phoronis muelleri: La larva di questa specie è nota sotto il nome di *Actinotrocha branchiata* Müller, 1846 (=browniei Selys-Longchamps, 1907 =B Ikeda, 1901 =D Ikeda, 1901).

Phoronis psammophila: La larva di questa specie è nota sotto il nome di *Actinotrocha sabatieri* Roule, 1896 (=metschnikoffi Selys-Longchamps, 1907 =wilsoni Selys-Longchamps, 1907 =hatscheki Selys-Longchamps, 1907 =ashworthi Selys-Longchamps, 1907).



Phylum Brachiopoda

Families	Genera	Species
Craniidae	1	1
Terebratulidae	1	1
Cancellothyrididae	1	1
Megathyrididae	2	4
Platidiidae	1	2
Krausinidae	1	2
Thecideidae	1	1
	8	12

Family *Craniidae*

Neocrania Lee & Brunton, 1986

Neocrania anomala (O.F. Müller, 1776) (3, 5) (*)

Note

Neocrania: Il genere *Neocrania* è stato creato per le specie attuali del genere *Crania* che, dunque, comprende solo le specie fossili.

Neocrania anomala: Specie ridescritta nel Mar Mediterraneo come *Neocrania turbinata* da Brunton (1988).



Family *Terebratulidae*

Gryphus Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811

Gryphus vitreus (Born, 1778) (3, 5)



Family *Cancellothyrididae*

Terebratulina d'Orbigny, 1847

Terebratulina retusa (Linnaeus, 1758) (3, 4, 5)



Family *Megathyrididae*

Argyrotheca Dall, 1900

Argyrotheca cistellula (Searles-Wood, 1841) (3, 4, 5)

Argyrotheca cordata (Risso, 1826) (3, 4, 5)

Argyrotheca cuneata (Risso, 1826) (3, 4, 5)

Megathiris d'Orbigny, 1847

Megathiris detruncata (Gmelin, 1790) (3, 4, 5)



Family *Platidiidae*

Platidia O.G. Costa, 1852

Platidia anomioides (Scacchi & Philippi, 1844) (3)

Platidia davidsoni (Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1855) (3)



Family *Krausiniidae*

Megerlia King, 1850

Megerlia monstruosa (Sacchi, 1883) (3)

Megerlia truncata (Linnaeus, 1767) (3, 4) (*)

Note

Megerlia truncata: Specie ridescritta nel Mar Mediterraneo come *Pantellaria monstruosa* (diversa da *Megerlia echinata*) da Llompart (1988) e come *Megerlia monstruosa* (=M. *echinata*) da Brunton (1989).



Family *Thecideidae*

Lacazella Munier-Chalmas, 1881

Lacazella mediterranea (Risso, 1826)

