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A CATALOGUE TO THE LITHOBIIDA, SCUTIGERIDA AND SCOLOPENDRIDA SPECIES (MYRIAPODA: CHILOPODA) OF ROMANIA

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Abstract. Considering that the “Chilopoda” volums published by Z. Matic four decades ago (1966 and 1972) in the series „Fauna României” (“Romanian Fauna”) are partially outdated taxonomically and systematically, and numerous other papers on the chilopods of Romania and adjacent countries were published since then, the author considered to do a modern study, beginning with this catalogue and continuing with the re-examination of the specimens from the collections, “Z. Matic” from the University of Cluj and “Șt. Negrea” from “Emil Racoviță” Institute of Speleology (Bucharest), and finalizing with an updated monograph paper. The catalogue includes all the species reported from Romania, including the probable ones, in alphabetical order. Each species is presented according to the following scheme: 1. The first report of the species from the present territory of Romania; 2. How the species is mentioned in Z. Matic’s books (1966 and 1972); 3. Present taxonomical statute established by a new taxonomical review (of the type series or other material); 4. Chorotype and other significant zoogeographical data; 5. Chorological, ecological, and taxonomical remarks, and so on (according to each case).

Résumé. Considérant que les volumes “Chilopoda” édité par Z. Matic il y a quatre décennies (1966 et 1972) de la série „Fauna României” („La faune de Roumanie”) soyez partiellement périmé taxonomiquement et systématiquement, et nombreux d’autres travaux sur les chilopodes de la Roumanie et des pays limitrophes ont été édités depuis lors, l’auteur a considéré de faire une étude moderne, commençant par ce catalogue, continuant le réexamen des spécimens des collections, „Z. Matic” de l’Université de Cluj et „Șt. Negrea” de l’Institut de Spéologie „Emile Racovitza” de Bucarest, et finalisant avec une monographie actualisée. Le catalogue contient toutes les espèces citées de Roumanie, y compris les espèces probables, dans l’ordre alphabétique. Chaque espèce est présentée comme suivant : 1. La Première trouvaille des espèces sur le territoire actuel de la Roumanie ; 2. Comment les espèces sont mentionnées dans les livres de Z. Matic (1966 et 1972); 3. Présent statut taxonomique établi par une nouvelle révision taxonomique (du série type ou autre matériel) ; 4. Chorotype et d’autres données zoogéographiques significatives; 5. Les observations chorologiques, écologiques et taxonomiques etc (selon chacun cas).

Key words: Chilopoda, Lithobiida, Scutigera, Scolopendrida, reported and probable species, Romania.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays the biodiversity study is a primary objective of the zoologists of the European Union who made, among others, the project “Fauna Europaea”, to which Romania participated. Under these circumstances, I proposed myself to make a catalogue of the chilopods from the subterranean and surface environments for three reasons. Firstly, because the two volums published by Matic (1966 and 1972), four decades ago, are outdated from taxonomical and systematical point of view. Secondly, because numerous papers which complete the list of the Romanian chilopods were published. Thirdly, because authors as E. H. Eason, J. G. E. Lewis, A. Minelli, M. Zapparoli, P. Stoev and other specialists clarified the taxonomical

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statute of many species and made synonymies with some of Z. Matic's species, too, as a result of the taxonomical reviews of the type specimens preserved in the European museums, described by G. Newport, C. L. Koch, L. Koch, F. Meinert, K. W. Verhoeff, and others. Because of all these reasons, I considered necessary to make a modern study, beginning with this catalogue, continuing soon with the re-examination of the specimens of the two chilopod collections, present in Romania: "Zachiu Matic", preserved at the Zoological Museum of the "Babeș Bolyai" University of Cluj and "Ștefan Negrea", preserved at "Emil Racoviță" Institute of Speleology of Bucharest. After finishing the study of the two collections, in parallel with the result publishing, I shall make the Romanian chilopod monograph (maybe in collaboration with Victoria Ilie for Geophilida).

FAUNISTIC PART

This catalogue includes all species reported from the present territory of Romania, including the probable ones, in alphabetical order. Each species is presented after the following scheme:

1. First report of the species from the present territory of Romania: author, year, the name it was published and the sites where it was found by the respective author (in alphabetical order). For the species reported by Daday I used his monograph (1889 a) which mentions both the sites known that time and the collectors' names, in comparison with Tömösváry (1880) who gives only the species list, without the sites, and describes only the new species occurred by him. I could not get Daday's paper (1889 b), which probably has the same content but only for Transylvania.

2. How a certain species is reported in Matic's books (1966 and 1972), and eventually other important reports.

3. Present taxonomical statute in case it was established after a taxonomical review (type material, material originating in the type locality, etc.).

4. Chorotype and other significant zoogeographical data (distribution area in the case of the endemic species, etc.).

5. Chronological, nomenclatural, taxonomical and ecological remarks; if the specimens of "Z. Matic" and "Șt. Negrea" collections need a re-examination, and why, etc.

Note. The names of the orders are according to Chamberlin (1952) and, recently, to Jeekel (2005) who replaced the suffix *-morpha* with the suffix *-ida* in his "Nomenclator generum et familiarum Chilopodorum". I agree this author when he asserts that: "Perhaps this practice has not been generally accepted yet, but it seems a logical consequence of the now quite current ending *-ida* for ordinal names in Diplopoda" (p. VI). So, further on, I use the names of Scutigerida, Lithobiida, Scolopendrida, Geophilida.

Also, I use the following abbreviations: coll. = collection, collector; Mt./s = mountain/s; alt. = altitude; inf. = information, and Latin words: leg. = collector, vide = to see, and sub = under (under name).

Order Lithobiida Pocock, 1895 Family Henicopidae Pocock, 1901

Lamyctes emarginatus (Newport, 1844)

1. Daday (1889 a: 93, 105) sub *Henicops fulvicornis* Meinert; one site: Cazane (coll. E. Tömösváry, K. Chyzer). Negrea (1989: 169-174) identified the first stable

- population, after a century, formed of numerous parthenogenetic females, at Dăbuleni (southern Oltenia) and gave a description and illustration.
2. Matic (1966: 241) sub *Lamyctes fulvicornis* Meinert.
 3. Eason (1971: 309): valid; described as *Lithobius emarginatus* Newport, today included in *Lamyctes*; holotype (British Museum); New Zealand.
 4. Chorotype: Cosmopolitan.
 5. Remarks. Species distributed in a passive way with vegetal materials transported by man for orchards and parks.

Family Lithobiidae Newport, 1844
Subfamily Ethopolyinae Camberlin, 1915

Eupolybothrus (Eupolybothrus) fasciatus (Newport, 1845)

1. It was not found in Romania. Daday (1889 a) did not report it from Mehadia, as Matic erroneously asserted (1966: 69).
2. Matic (1966: 66) described the species but it doubted on its presence in Romania.
3. Eason (1971: 309): valid; described as sub *Lithobius fasciatus* Newport, today included in *Eupolybothrus* s. str; lectotype (Hope Dept.); Florence.
4. Chorotype: Transadriatic (vide Stoev, 2002: 20). Probable species in southern Romania.
5. Remarks. Probable species for Romania.

Eupolybothrus (Eupolybothrus) grossipes (C. L. Koch, 1847)

1. Daday (1889 a: 103, 105) sub *Lithobius grossipes* C. L. Koch; sites: Mehadia and Sf. Elena (coll. E. Tömösváry, K. Chyzer, J. Pável).
2. Matic (1966: 66): considers *E. grossipes* syn. junior of *E. fasciatus* (Newport), this being incorrect.
3. Eason (1972: 145): valid; described as *Lithobius grossipes* C. L. K., it was included in *Eupolybothrus* s. str.; holotype; Idrija (Yugoslavia).
4. Chorotype: Transadriatic (NV Balkan Peninsula).
5. Remarks. The three closely related species, declared valid by Eason (1971, 1972): *E. (E.) grossipes*, *E. (E.) fasciatus* and *E. (E.) litoralis*, were often confounded and that is why their distribution areas are not well defined (Stoev, 2002: 20). It is necessary to find again *E. grossipes* in the Danube Gorges and in the Cerna basin.

Eupolybothrus (Eupolybothrus) litoralis (L. Koch, 1867)

1. It was not reported from Romania. Its presence is less probable.
2. Matic (1966: 66) includes it among the synonymies of *E. fasciatus*, this being incorrect.
3. Eason (1972: 145): valid; described as *Lithobius litoralis* L.K. was included in *Eupolybothrus* s. str.; holotype; Tinos (The Aegean Archipelago).
4. Chorotype: North-Mediterranean and Oriental.
5. Remarks. Stoev (2002: 20) asserts that „*E. litoralis* is widespread in southeastern Bulgaria, but it seems absent from the central and northern regions of the country”. It results that its presence in the North of the Danube, in southern Romania, is less probable.

Eupolybothrus (Mesobothrus) transsylvanicus (Latzel, 1882)

1. Latzel (1882) sub “*Polybothrus transsylvanicus* n. sp.” from “Patria Banat”; one site: Caransebeș.
2. Matic (1966: 69) sub *Eupolybothrus transsylvanicus* Latzel.
4. Chorotype: Carpathian-Balkan.
5. Remarks. Daday (1889 a: 103) mentions for *E. transsylvanicus* Latzel Mehadia, Orșova Sichevița, besides Caransebeș (*locus typicus*). In the same page he described “*Lithobius brevicornis* n. sp.” from Plavișevița, which is a junior synonym of *E. transsylvanicus*. Negrea (1965 b) described “*E. (M.) transsylvanicus f. gibbus* nova forma” – obviously, without taxonomical value. The specimens from “Z. Matic” and “Șt. Negrea” collections have to be re-examined for the study of the individual and population variability from *terra typica* (Banat) and the rest of Romania.

Eupolybothrus (Leptopolybothrus) tridentinus (Fanzago, 1874)

1. Daday (1889 a: 103, 105) sub *Lithobius leptopus* Latzel; one site: Divici (coll. E. Tömösváry).
2. Matic (1966: 71) sub *Eupolybothrus leptopus* Latzel.
3. Eason & Minelli (1976: 201); valid; described as *Lithobius tridentinus* Fanz., included in “*Eupolybothrus* comb. nov.” with the synonym “*E. leptopus* (Latzel, 1880) syn. nov.”; holotype; Trentino, Italy. Latzel (1880: 53) described *E. tridentinus* as *Lithobius leptopus* n. sp.
4. Chorotype: SE European.
5. Remarks. Negrea (1964: 343) redescribed *E. (P.) leptopus f. brolemanni* Verhoeff after a material from the caves from Oltenia; this “form” has no taxonomical value. The material of *Eupolybothrus* of the „Z. Matic” collection was reviewed by me because some specimens of *E. tridentinus* are confounded with species of the group *Lithobius validus* Meinert. A paper with the results of the review is in press.

Subfamily Lithobiinae Newport, 1844

Harpolithobius anodus (Latzel, 1880)

1. Daday (1889 a: 100, 105) sub *Lithobius anodus* Latzel; one site: Zlatița, Timiș County (coll. G. Horváth).
2. Matic (1966: 78) sub *H. anodus anodus* Latzel.
4. Chorotype: SE-European.
5. Remarks. *H. anodus anodus* and *H. anodus dentatus* sensu Matic (1966: 78, 81) have to be separated as valid species (see explanation in *H. dentatus*). Specimens of *Harpolithobius* from „Z. Matic” and „Șt. Negrea” collections have to be re-examined for establishing the statute of species and subspecies according to the updated bibliography.

Harpolithobius banaticus banaticus Matic, 1961

1. Matic (1961 b: 79) sub “*H. banaticus* n. sp.”; sites: Băile Herculane and Mehadia.
2. Matic (1966: 87): *H. banaticus* Matic.
4. Chorotype: endemic species in the West of the Southern Carpathians. Subspecies *H. b. rhodopensis* Kaczmarek, 1975 is endemic in the Rhodope Mts (vide Stoev, 2002: 54).

5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of the specimens of „Z. Matic” and „Șt. Negrea” collections (vide *H. anodus*).

Harpolithobius dentatus Matic, 1957

1. Matic (1962 a: 1031) sub *Harpolithobius anodus dentatus* Matic; one site: Peștera de la Gura Ponicovei.
2. Matic (1966: 81) sub *H. anodus dentatus* Matic.
4. Chorotype: Carpathian-Balkan.
5. Remarks. Negrea (1994) considers “*dentatus*” a valid species because there are important morphological differences and because it coexists with “*anodus*” in Romania and Bulgaria. According to Zapparoli (1999), “*dentatus*” is a possible junior synonym of *H. polonezensis* (Chamberlin, 1952); in this case, the last name would have priority and it would be a valid species. The taxonomical review is necessary (vide *H. anodus*).

Harpolithobius dollfusi (Verhoeff, 1901)

1. Verhoeff (1901) sub “*Lithobius dollfusi* n. sp.”; sites: Azuga and Lăculețe.
2. Matic (1966: 90) sub *Harpolithobius intermedius* Matic 1958.
4. Chorotype: Carpathian – Balkan (Apuseni Mts, Anina Mts, Mehedinți Mts, Bucegi Mts, ? Central Stara Planina Mts) (vide Stoev, 2002: 55 for *H. cf. intermedius*).
5. Remarks. Stoev (2005: 2) proposed “the following new synonymy and combination: *Harpolithobius dollfusi* (Verhoeff, 1901) comb. n. = *H. intermedius* Matic, 1958 syn. n.” It is necessary the review of the specimens from “Z. Matic” collection for completing Verhoeff’s description and making the first drawings using *camera lucida*. Z. Matic (1958 c) described *H. dollfusi* as *H. intermedius* n. sp.

Harpolithobius oltenicus Negrea, 1962

1. Negrea (1962: 1191) sub “*Harpolithobius oltenicus* n. sp.”; sites: Peștera din Cornetul Vârșanilor, Peștera Laptelui and Peștera no 8 din Valea Lupșei from Oltenia.
2. Matic (1966: 95) sub *H. oltenicus* Negrea.
3. Type series (1♂ holotype, 1 ♀ allotype și 1 ♀ paratype) is preserved in “Șt. Negrea” collection.
4. Chorotype: endemic species in Vâlcan and Mehedinți mountains (the Southern Carpathians).

Harpolithobius radui (Matic, 1955)

1. Matic (1955: 44) sub “*Lithobius anodus* ssp. *radui* n. ssp.”; one site: Racoș-Stână (Perșani Mts).
2. Matic (1966: 83) sub *H. radui* Matic.
4. Chorotype: Carpathian-Balkan. Stoev (2002: 56) reports it from Rila Mts and Shoumensko Plateau.
5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of the specimens from the author’s collection (vide *H. anodus*).

Harpolithobius spinipes Folkmanová, 1958

1. A less probable species in Romania.
2. It is not reported either by Matic (1966) or by Stoev (2002) in Bulgaria.
4. Chorotype: Caucasian species: Adler, Krasnoi Poliane, Soci (Zalesskaja, 1978: 62).
5. Remarks. Matic (1961 c: 166) considers that *H. spinipes* is “fără îndoială deosebită de *H. intermedius* Matic” (undoubtedly different from *H. intermedius* Matic). No author mentions sites for Romania.

Harpolithobius triacanthos Matic, 1964

1. Matic (1964 a: 283) sub “*Harpolithobius triacanthos* n. sp.”; one site: Păltiniș (Cibin Mts).
2. Matic (1966: 97) sub *H. triacanthos* Matic.
4. Chorotype: endemic species in the West of the Southern Carpathians.
5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of ♀ (holotype) and ♂ (allotype), the only specimens after which Z. Matic described the species, in comparison with ♀ from Crovul cu Gheață (“Ștefan Negrea” collection, unpublished).

Harpolithobius tridentatus Matic, 1962

1. Matic (1962 a: 1033) sub “*Harpolithobius tridentatus* n. sp.”; one site: Cincșor Forest (Făgăraș).
2. Matic (1966: 93) sub *H. tridentatus* Matic.
4. Chorotype. Maybe it is an endemic species in the Făgăraș Depression.
5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of the single ♂ from “Z. Matic” collection after which he described the species, in comparison with the other species of the genus (vide *H. anodus*).

Lithobius (Dacolithobius) domogledicus Matic, 1961

1. Matic (1961: 463) sub “*L. (D.) domogledicus* n. sp.”; one site: Băile Herculane, at the feet of Domogled Mt.
2. Matic (1966: 184) sub *L. (D.) domogledicus* Matic.
4. Chorotype. Probably it is an endemic species in Cerna Valley in the area of Domogled Mt.
5. Remarks. Stoev (2005: 5) observed an almost similar morphology with *Lithobius lapadensis* Verhoeff, 1900, a species known from Croatia and Czech Republic. I consider that it is necessary a review of the specimens of “*domogledicus*” and “*lapadensis*” in order to establish if they are synonyms or are subspecies, their ranging not being superposed. I underline that Matic (1961 a: 463) described the species after 1 ♂ (holotype); later, also in Băile Herculane, Prunescu & Matic (1962: 1037) found 2 ♀. In 1998, I identified 1 ♂ adult and 1 ♂ juvenile in the material collected by Victoria Boitan from the vegetal detritus of the cave from Ponorul Pecenișcăi (also at the feet of Domogled Mt.).

Lithobius (Lithobius) agilis C. L. Koch, 1847

1. Daday (1889 a: 100, 105) sub *Lithobius agilis* C. Koch; sites: Deva and Orșova (coll. E. Tömösváry, K. Chyzer).
2. Matic (1966: 153) sub *Lithobius agilis pannonicus* Loksa, 1948, and *L. agilis loksai* Matic, 1964.

3. Eason (1972: 113, 144): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); neotype: Mögeldorf; Nuremberg (Bavaria).

4. Chorotype: Central and SE European.

5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of the specimens with the label "*Lithobius agilis pannonicus*" from "Z. Matic" and "Șt. Negrea" collections. From the zoogeographical point of view it cannot be a valid subspecies because its range superposes with that of the species. According to Eason (1972: 113), *L. agilis pannonicus* Loksa is not justified morphologically (vide description in Loksa, 1948 b: 10).

Lithobius (Lithobius) borealis Meinert, 1872

1. Daday (1889 a: 99, 105) sub *Lithobius borealis* Meinert; one site: Coșava (Kossova), in Banat, between Poiana Ruscă Mts and Lipova Tableland (coll. E. Tömösváry).

2. Matic (1966): did not report it.

3. Eason (1974 a: 3): valid; *Lithobius* s. str.; neotype: Faeroe Isl. (from where it was described).

4. Chorotype: European. Stoev (1997: 99): present in the Balkan Peninsula (Slovenia and ? Bosnia & Herzegovina); Stoev (2002: 25): "the occurrence in Bulgaria is to be expected".

5. Remarks. Coșava is the only report for Romania. It is necessary its occurrence in the field and the review of the specimens of *L. lapidicola* from "Z. Matic" collection, the species with which it can be confounded.

Lithobius (Lithobius) calcaratus C. L. Koch, 1844

1. Sill (1862) sub *Lithobius calcaratus* C. Koch; one site: Cîsnădioara (Michelsberg).

2. Matic (1966: 252): rejects its occurrence on the shore of Zănoaga Lake (Retezat Mts) reported by Gebhardt (1932: 53), it not being a species of high altitude mountains (maybe a mistake in the lable, because it was identified by K.W. Verhoeff).

3. Eason (1972: 144): valid; *Lithobius* s. str.; neotype: Nuremberg (Germany).

4. Chorotype: European (Scandinavia, Western and Central Europe, Iberia, Mediterranean region).

5. Remarks. Besides Cîsnădioara and L. Zănoaga, in Romania it was reported by Daday (1889a: 98) from Divici (coll. E. Tömösváry), near the Danube. It results that it is a very rare species which needs to be refound in order to confirm its presence in Romania.

Lithobius (Lithobius) castaneus Newport, 1844

1. Daday (1889 a: 96, 105) sub *Lithobius eximius* Meinert; one site: Tușnad (coll. L. Biró).

2. Matic (1966: 251): considers an error the Daday's report for Tușnad, this locality being outside the range, known since then.

3. Eason (1971: 309); valid; *Lithobius* s. str.; holotype (in British Museum); Sicily. Eason (1974 a: 3): *L. eximius* Meinert = *L. castaneus* Newport.
4. Chorotype: S – Europeo-Maghrebian (Spain, South Tyrol, Italy, Sicily, Slovenia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Albania, Bulgaria, Tunisia, Algeria).
5. Remarks. Stoev (2002: 25) considers that “the record of Bulgaria requires confirmation”. The more so as its confirmation is necessary for Romania.

Lithobius (Lithobius) cyrtopus Latzel, 1880

1. Daday (1889a: 99, 104) sub *Lithobius cyrtopus* Latzel; one site: Vlădeasa - Cluj County (coll. E. Tömösváry).
2. Matic (1966: 167) sub *Lithobius cyrtopus* Latzel.
4. Chorotype: Central – SE European (Austria, Yugoslavia, Romania, insular Greece, Ionian Islands).
5. Remarks. In Romania it is reported only from the Eastern Carpathians (Rodna Mts, Rarău, Suhard, etc.) and from the Southern Carpathians (Făgăraș Mts and Retezat Mts) (vide Matic, 1966: 170).

Lithobius (Lithobius) decapolitus Matic, Negrea & Prunescu, 1962

1. Matic, Negrea., Prunescu (1962) sub “*Lithobius decapolitus* n. sp.”; sites: 12 caves from the Southern Carpathians, between Olt and Cerna rivers (Peștera Grigore Decapolitul, Peștera Polovragi, Peștera Muierilor, Peștera Boierilor, Peștera Picuiel-Runcu, Peștera cu Lapte, Peștera Pârleazului, Peștera din Cheia Comoriștei, Peștera Lazului, Peștera de la Izverna, Peștera Sălitrari 4 and Peștera de la Bobot).
2. Matic (1966: 138) sub *L. decapolitus* Mat., Negr., Prun.
4. It is an endemic species in the Southern Carpathians, section between Olt and Cerna rivers. It is morphologically related to *L. rushovensis* from Bulgarian caves (Stoev, 2001).
5. Remarks. It is a troglobiontic species, often with large populations in the caves of northern Oltenia, including Cerna Valley. Relatively recently an immaturus male was caught in a Barber trap put into a “microcavernă artificială” (artificial microcave) of 2 m long, near some caves with *L. decapolitus* from Motru Mare Valley, upstream Cloșani (Ilie, 2003: 135). This capture demonstrates that the clefts from the limy massives enable the migration of the troglobiont species from a cave to another, confirming my older hypothesis.

Lithobius (Lithobius) decui Matic & Negrea, 1966

1. Matic & Negrea (1966 a: 33) sub “*Lithobius (L.) decui* n. sp.”; one site: Vârtoape (Oltenia), 1♂ holotype.
2. Matic (1966): did not report it.
4. Chorotype: maybe it is an endemic species in the Sub-Carpathians of Oltenia.
5. Remarks. It is necessary to be found and the description of the female in *terra typica*.

Lithobius (Lithobius) dentatus C. L. Koch, 1844

1. Daday (1889 a: 100, 104) sub *Lithobius dentatus* C. K.; one site: Deva (coll. E. Tömösváry).

2. Matic (1966: 153) sub *L. dentatus* C. Koch. Although it was reported only once by Daday from Deva, he considers that it is a probable species for northern Romania (sic!).
3. Eason (1972: 144): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); neotype: Nuremberg (Bavaria).
4. Chorotype: Central European and Balkan.
5. Remarks. It is necessary the species to be found again because it was reported from Sub-Carpathian Ukraine, Hungary, all former Yugoslavia, Bulgaria (once, as in Romania, confer Stoev, 2002: 26) and Albania.

Lithobius (Lithobius) dimitrescui Matic & Negrea, 1966

1. Matic & Negrea (1966 a: 37) sub “*Lithobius (Lithobius) dimitrescui* n. sp.”; sites: Casimcea (1 ♂ holotype) et Limanu (2 ♂ paratypes), both sites from Dobrogea.
2. Matic (1966): did not report it.
4. Chorotype: it is an endemic species in Dobrogea.
5. Remarks. It is necessary this species to be found again and the description of the female in *terra typica*.

Lithobius (Lithobius) erythrocephalus C. L. Koch, 1847

1. Daday (1889 a: 97, 105) sub *Lithobius erythrocephalus* C. Koch; sites: Moldova Veche, Semesnye (Dej County), Vlădeasa (coll. E. Tömösváry, K. Chyzer, E. Daday).
2. Matic (1966: 157) sub *Lithobius erythrocephalus erythrocephalus* C. Koch.
3. Eason (1972: 116, 144): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); neotype: Happurg; Franconian Jura (Germany).
4. Chorotype: West Palaearctic (Europe, the Caucasus, Middle and Near East, North Africa, Macaronesia – vide Negrea, 2005: 31).
5. Remarks. In Romania, it is a largely distributed species. According to Stoev (2005: 28) the occurrences at high altitudes could refer to the species related to *L. schuleri* and *L. borisi*.

Lithobius (Lithobius) forficatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

1. Sill (1861) sub *Scolopendra forficata* L. One site: Șura Mare (Gross Scheuern) from Sibiu County.
2. Matic (1966: 118): *Lithobius forficatus* (L.).
4. Chorotype: European (confer P. Stoev, 2002: 29).
5. Remarks. Daday (1889 a: 101, 104, 105) sub *L. forficatus* L. reported 23 sites from Transylvania and Banat, making synonyms *L. muscorum* L. Koch and *L. hortensis* L. Koch; separately (p. 102) he approached *L. bonensis* Meinert from Viság – Cluj County (coll. E. Tömösváry – species synonymized by E. H. Eason, 1974 a: 3) with “*L. forficatus pulcher* Meinert, 1872, syn. nov.” from Algeria. Subsequent reports from Romania are only sub *L. forficatus*; Negrea (1965 b: 158) described “*Lithobius (L.) forficatus* f. *biungulatus* nova forma” – obviously, without taxonomical value; Matic & Negrea (1967: 157) reported *L. (L.) forficatus* var. *brevicalcaratus* Folk. var. nov., also without taxonomical value, for the first time for Romania, at Lunca Ponoriciului.

Lithobius (Lithobius) lapidicola Meinert, 1872

1. Daday (1889 a: 97, 105) sub *Lithobius lapidicola* Meinert; sites: Kabolapojana, Marila, Plavișevița, Pui, Tușnad, Zalău and Zlatița (coll. E. Tömösváry, G. Horváth, L. Biró, J. Pável).
2. Matic (1966: 97) sub *Lithobius lapidicola* Mein.
3. Eason (1974 a: 3, 35): valid; *Lithobius* s. str.; lectotype; South Tirol, Germany, Italy, Spain, Algeria.
4. Chorotype: West, Central and SE-European.
5. Remarks. Loksa (1955: 342) rejects the reports for *L. lapidicola* inside the Carpathian arch. If it is so, the first report for Romania is the Peștera no 1 din Valea Motrului Sec (Negrea, 1965 a: 293). It is necessary the review of the material of *L. lapidicola* from “Z. Matic” and “Șt. Negrea” collections in order to find out if it is *L. lapidicola* Meinert or *L. lapidicola* sensu Latzel, 1880, Brolemann, 1930 etc, which is, in fact, *L. borealis* Meinert. Stoev (2002: 5) considers that “as both species are known in the Balcans, the occurrence in Bulgaria is to be expected”.

Lithobius (Lithobius) latro Meinert, 1872

1. Daday(1889 a: 98, 104) sub *Lithobius latro* Meinert; sites: Baziaș, Divici and Vlădeasa (coll. E. Tömösváry, K. Chyzer, G. Horváth).
2. Matic (1966: 165) sub *Lithobius latro* Meinert.
3. Eason (1974 a: 4, 42): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); lectotype; South Tyrol (Switzerland).
4. Chorotype: Central European and N-Balkan.
5. Remarks. Matic (1962 b: 1223) redescribed *L. latro* as a valid species, different from *L. mutabilis* L. Koch.

Lithobius lucifugus L. Koch, 1862

1. Daday (1889 a: 96, 104) sub *Lithobius lucifugus* L. Koch; one site: Retezat (coll. E. Tömösváry, G. Entz).
2. Matic (1966: 178) sub *Lithobius lucifugus* L. Koch.
3. Eason (1972: 145): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); holotype; Bolzano (Italy).
4. Chorotype: Central – European and N-Balkan.
5. Remarks. Species known all over Romania.

Lithobius (Lithobius) luteus Loksa, 1948

1. Loksa (1948 a: 8) sub “*Lithobius luteus* sp. nov.”; sites: Sfânta Ana Lake (Harghita Mts) and Vinului Valley (Rodna Mts).
2. Matic (1966: 148) sub *Lithobius luteus* Loksa.
4. Chorotype: Pannonic-Carpathian.
5. Remarks. Rare species: according to Loksa, it was not found again in *terra typica* or somewhere else.

Lithobius (Lithobius) macilentus L. Koch, 1862

1. Daday (1889 a: 100) sub *Lithobius aulacopus* Latzel; one site: Buzamező - Dej County (coll. E. Daday).
2. Matic (1966: 142) sub *Lithobius aulacopus* Latzel.

3. Eason (1972: 129, 145): “valid = *L. aulacopus* Latzel, 1880 syn. nov.”; *Lithobius* (s. str.); lectotype; Nuremberg and Franconian Jura (Germany); Bolzano (Italy).
4. Chorotype: European. In the Balkan Peninsula, only in Slovenia (Stoev, 1997: 100).
5. Remarks. Because Matic (1966: 153) considered that *L. macilentus* is synonym with *L. agilis*, it is necessary the review of the specimens of *L. agilis* and *L. aulacopus* from his collection.

Lithobius (Lithobius) matici PrunESCO, 1966

1. PrunESCO (1966: 57) sub “*Lithobius matici* nom. nov.” for *Lithobius validus punctulatus* Verhoeff, 1937; sites: Ineu, Valea Vinului (Rodna Mts) and Ilva Mică (Cluj County) for “*L. matici matici* nom. nov.” and “différentes localités des Monts Bihor” (different localities from the Bihor Mts) for “*L. matici biharicus* n. ssp.” (vide PrunESCO, 1966: 57-60).
2. Matic (1966: 114) sub *L. matici* PrunESCO with the two subspecies, reproducing the data and illustration from PrunESCO (1966).
3. Eason (1974 a: 12) agreed the necessity of giving a new name and species statute for *L. validus punctulatus* Verhoeff. Studying the material of *L. matici* from “Z. Matic” collection (the same material used by PrunESCO, 1966) I established that the two subspecies cannot be supported either morphologically or from distributional point of view; therefore I invalidated them in a paper *in press*.
4. Chorotype: Carpathian-Balkan (Rodna Mts, Apuseni Mts, Valjevo from Bosnia).

Lithobius (Lithobius) melanops Newport, 1845

1. Daday (1889 a: 99, 104, 105) sub *Lithobius glabratus* C. Koch; sites: Cazane, Deva, Orșova, Sichevița and Viság (Cluj County) (coll. E. Tömösváry, K. Chyzer).
2. Matic (1966: 136) sub *Lithobius melanops* Newport.
3. Eason (1971: 309); valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); holotype; Sandwich (England).
4. Chorotype: European.
5. Remarks. This species was fully described by Brolemann (1930: 263) and by Eason (1964: 202) who gave as junior synonym *L. glabratus* C. L. Koch. Another accepted synonym is *L. venator* L. Koch (vide Eason, 1972: 146), used by Tömösváry (1880) in its list of the chilopods from former Hungary.

Lithobius (Lithobius) moldavicus PrunESCO, 1966

1. PrunESCO (1966: 55) sub “*Lithobius punctulatus moldavicus* n. ssp.”. Sites: checking the specimens from the site reported by the author, preserved in “Z. Matic” collection, I found the following species under the label “*L. punctulatus moldavicus* Prun.”: *L. moldavicus* Prun. (Bicaz Gorges), *L. validus* Mein (Ceahlău and Trascău Mts), *Eupolybothrus tridentinus* (Băile Herculane and Trascău Mts).
2. Matic (1966: 112) sub *Lithobius punctulatus moldavicus* PrunESCO.
3. Eason (1974 a: 12) considers that “the exact status” of the subspecies mentioned by PrunESCO (1966) is uncertain. As regards the subspecies *L. punctulatus moldavicus*, when studying the identified specimens of “Z. Matic” collection (Bicaz Gorges and Tarcău, where it coexists with *L. validus* Mein.), including “Șt. Negrea” collection (Bertea), I observed that it is about a valid species which can support itself from morphological point of view; therefore I validated it in a paper *in press*.

4. Chorotype: Carpathian-Anatolian (Eastern Carpathians and Pontic Mts; (details in the paper mentioned before).

Lithobius (Lithobius) mutabilis L. Koch, 1862

1. Daday (1889 a: 96, 98, 104, 105) sub *Lithobius dadayi* Tömösváry and *Lithobius mutabilis* L. Koch; sites: 17 from Transylvania and Banat (coll. E. Tömösváry, E. Daday, K. Chyzer, L. Mártonffi, L. Biró).
2. Matic (1966: 161) sub *Lithobius mutabilis* L. Koch.
3. Eason (1972: 146): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); lectotype; Franconia Jura (Germany).
4. Chorotype: Central European.
5. Remarks. Tömösváry (1880: 618) described “*Lithobius Dadayi* nov. spec.”, indicating „Patria: Transylvania meridionalis”; Daday (1889 a: 96) specified: Deva. Kertész (1901: 97) reported the species from Bihor Mts sub *Lithobius mutabilis*. Matic (1966: 161) included the species among the synonymies of *L. mutabilis*. In Romania, *L. mutabilis* is widely distributed.

Lithobius (Lithobius) muticus C. L. Koch, 1847

1. Daday (1889 a: 97, 104, 105) sub *Lithobius muticus* C. L. Koch; sites: Csértés (= Certej?), Cosova, Dej, Langenfeld, Sichevița (coll. E. Tömösváry, E. Daday, G. Horváth).
2. Matic (1966: 174) sub *Lithobius muticus* C. Koch.
3. Eason (1972: 146): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); neotype; Franconian Jura (Bavaria).
4. Chorotype: European – common in the central part, including in Romania, where it is one of the widest distributed species.

Lithobius (Lithobius) nigripalpis L. Koch, 1867

1. Verhoeff (1901) sub *Lithobius forficatus nigripalpis* L. Koch; one site: Babadag.
2. Matic (1966: 128) sub *Lithobius bulgaricus* Verhoeff.
3. Eason (1972: 140, 146): “valid = *L. piceus bulgaricus* Verhoeff, 1925, syn. nov.”; *Lithobius* (s. str.); holotype: Tinos (Aegean Archipelago). For the description of *L. piceus bulgaricus* n. subsp. vide Verhoeff (1925: 140).
4. Chorotype: E-Mediterranean, common in the Balkan Peninsula, including Bulgaria (Stoev, 2002: 34).
5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of the specimens of “*piceus*” from “Z. Matic” and “Șt. Negrea” collections, collected from southern Romania.

Lithobius (Lithobius) nodulipes Latzel, 1880

1. Matic (1958 a: 83) sub *Lithobius nodulipes* Latzel; one site: Valea Ordâncușei – Scărișoara.
2. Matic (1966: 134) sub *Lithobius nodulipes* Latzel.
4. Chorotype: Central European and Nord-Vest Balkan (Boemia, Moravia, Silesia, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina). It results that the Apuseni Mts (where Z. Matic reported *L. nodulipes*) are at the eastern limit of the range of this species. It seems to be a rare species, bounds to the karstik areas.

Lithobius (Lithobius) parietum Verhoeff, 1899

1. Verhoeff (1901) sub "*Lithobius forficatus* L. var. *mecsekensis* mihi" (synonymy made by Matic, 1964 b: 188); sites: Chitila and Comana.
2. Matic (1966, p. 122) sub *L. parietum* Verh.
4. Chorotype: Carpathian - Balkan (Stoev, 2002: 35).
5. Remarks. In Romania, it occurs only at low altitudes, in the wet areas from Dobrogea, Muntenia, Moldova and Cerna Valley.

Lithobius (Lithobius) pelidnus Haase, 1880

1. Verhoeff (1901) sub *Lithobius pelidnus* Haase; one site: the forest of the Peleş Castle (Sinaia).
2. Matic (1966: 170) sub *Lithobius pelidnus* Haase.
4. Chorotype: European.
5. Remarks. It is a mountainous species, relatively rare, in the Eastern and Southern Carpathians. I occurred once (Cibin Mts, Păltiniş Chalet, 1400 m alt.).

Lithobius (Lithobius) piceus L. Koch, 1862

1. Daday (1889 a: 101, 105) sub *Lithobius piceus* L. Koch; sites: Mediaş, Orşova, Plavişevita and Zalău (coll. E. Tömösváry, K. Chyzer, L. Biró).
2. Matic (1966: 125) sub *Lithobius piceus* L. Koch.
3. Eason (1972: 123, 146): valid; *Lithobius* s. str.; type locality: Garmisch (Bavaria).
4. Chorotype: Central European and Balkan.
5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of the specimens labeled "*L. piceus*" and "*L. piceus bulgaricus*" from "Z. Matic" and "Şt. Negrea" collections, because *L. p. bulgaricus* Verhoeff is a junior synonym of *L. nigripalpis*; also, it has to be established if *L. piceus gracilitarsis* Brolemann really bases on "feature of immaturity" as Eason (1972: 124) presumed.

Lithobius (Lithobius) punctulatus C. L. Koch, 1847

3. Eason (1972: 111, 146): *nomen dubium*; type locality: Triest.
5. Remarks. Considering Eason's (1972; 1974a) and Eason & Minelli's (1976) reviews, I studied the entire material from "Z. Matic" collection on whose label was written: *Lithobius punctulatus*, *L. p. moldavicus*, *L. validus punctulatus*, *L. matici*, *L. m. biharicus*, etc. This material proved to belong to the species: *L. (L.) validus* Meinert, *L. (L.) moldavicus* (Prunescu), *L. (L.) matici* Prunescu and *Eupolybothrus (Leptopolybothrus) tridentinus* (Fanzago). For details, see these species.

Lithobius (Lithobius) schuleri Verhoeff, 1925

1. Loksa (1955, figs 55-56) sub "*Lithobius erythrocephalus schuleri* Verhoeff"; sites: inside the Carpathian arch and Börzsöny and Bükk Mts from Hungary. Şt. Negrea (1962-1963) sub "*L. (L.) erythrocephalus* f. *schuleri* Verh." added the first occurrence in the Romanian caves: Peştera no 5 from Vârghişului Gorges.
2. Matic (1966: 159) sub *L. erythrocephalus schulleri* (sic!) Verhoeff.
3. Negrea (1962-1963: 410 and 1965 b: 60) asserts that "*erythrocephalus*" and "*schuleri*" cannot be subspecies because their ranges mostly superpose. That is why Zapparoli (1994: 48) raised this taxon to the species rang: *Lithobius (Lithobius) schuleri* Verhoeff, 1925 n. comb.

4. Chorotype: Central European and Balkan. *Terra typica*: Transylvania (vide Verhoeff, 1925: 144).

5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of the specimens of “*erythrocephalus*” and “*schuleri*” from “Z. Matic” and “Șt. Negrea” collections for updating the labels and for studying the epimorphic stages.

Lithobius (Lithobius) silvivagus Verhoeff, 1925

1. It seems that Matic published nothing on the less numerous material of *L. silvivagus* from its collection before the release of his book from the series “Fauna R. S. România” („Fauna of Socialist Republic of Romania”).

2. Matic (1966: 130) sub *Lithobius silvivagus* Verhoeff.

4. Chorotype: endemic species within the Carpathian arch. In Romania, it is known from Rodna Mts (Valea Vinului) (vide Verhoeff, 1925: 156, where he also presents the description of the new species) and from Maramureș.

5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of the specimens from “Z. Matic” collection, making some complete descriptions and illustrations using *camera lucida*.

Lithobius (Lithobius) stygius Latzel, 1880

1. Daday (1889 a: 97, 105) sub *Lithobius pusillus* Latzel; sites: Mediaș and Tg. Mureș (coll. E. Tömösváry).

2. Matic (1966: 252) sub *L. pusillus* Latzel doubts on the presence of the species in the sites reported by Daday (1889 a: 97).

4. Chorotype: Balkan (Slovakia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia and Bulgaria: West Rhodope Mts – vide Stoev, 1997: 100 and 2002: 39).

5. Remarks. I agree with Loksa (1948 b: 71) and Matic (1966: 252) that the presence of the species in Transylvania is doubtful, because *L. stygius* is a troglöbiontic species, found only in the caves of 700-1600 m alt. (Stoev, 2002: 39). It is, maybe, a probable species for the caves from South-West Romania.

Lithobius (Lithobius) tenebrosus Meinert, 1872

1. Gebhardt (1932: 53) sub *Lithobius nigrifrons* Latzel (identified by K. W. Verhoeff); one site: Zănoaga Lake (Retezat Mts).

2. Matic (1966: 146) sub *Lithobius nigrifrons* Latzel & Haase.

3. Eason (1974 a: 4, 23): “valid = *L. nigrifrons* Latzel & Haase, 1880, syn. nov.”; *Lithobius* (s. str); holotype; South Tyrol.

4. Chorotype: European.

5. Remarks. Prunescu & Matic (1962: 1037) reported *L. tenebrosus* from the Eastern and Southern Carpathians. It seems it is a mountaineous species because also in Bulgaria it prefers the mountain areas (between 100 and 1600 m alt.) (Stoev, 2002: 39).

Lithobius (Lithobius) tricuspis Meinert, 1872

1. Daday (1889 a: 100, 105) sub *Lithobius tricuspis* Meinert; one site: Divici (coll. E. Tömösváry).

2. Matic (1966): did not report *L. tricuspis*.

3. Eason H. (1974 a: 4, 16): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); lectotype; South Tyrol, Germany, Italy.

4. Chorotype: Central European and Balkan.

5. Remarks. This species is included in Tömösváry's list (1880: 617) sub *Lithobius rhaeticus* Meinert and *L. bucculentus* L. Koch (vide Eason, 1972: 144 and 1974 a: 4, 15, 16).

It is necessary the species to be found again at Divici or in South-West Romania, the East side of this species range.

Lithobius (Lithobius) validus Meinert, 1872

1. Daday (1889 a: 102, 105) sub *Lithobius validus* Meinert; one site: Mehadia (coll. E. Tömösváry, K. Chyzer, J. Pável). Diagnosis in Latin corresponds to that of Meinert's.

2. Matic (1966: 110): *L. validus* is considered only a junior synonym of *Lithobius punctulatus* C. L. Koch, which is declared by Eason (1972: 140) "nomen dubium" (vide the respective species).

3. Eason (1974 a: 4, 11): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); lectotype; South Tyrol. Vide also Eason (1974 b: 71).

4. Chorotype: Carpathian alpine species (from the Pyrenees Mts to the Eastern Carpathians where there is an interference areas with *Lithobius moldavicus* Prunescu; for details see this species).

5. Remarks. The study results of the whole material of *Lithobius* gr. *validus* from "Z. Matic" collection are partially presented above (item 4), in the species *L. punctulatus* C. L. Koch, *L. moldavicus* Prunescu and *L. matici* Prunescu, and entirely in a paper *in press*.

Sure synonymies for *Lithobius validus* can be considered: *L. punctulatus* sensu Latzel, 1876 and *L. punctulatus punctulatus* sensu Prunescu, 1966.

Lithobius (Lithobius) walachicus Verhoeff, 1901

1. Verhoeff (1901: 173) sub „*Lithobius walachicus* n. sp.”; sites: “Thal Graeca im N von Azuga”, „Wald von Castel Peleş” (Sinaia) and Azuga.

2. Matic (1966: 155) sub *Lithobius walachicus* Verhoeff (according to the data from literature).

4. Chorotype: Alpino-Carpathian (from Romania to North Italy, Verhoeff, 1937); ssp. *L. walachicus ocellorum* Verh. is an endemic species in the Eastern Carpathians (Loksa, 1955).

5. Remarks. It is necessary the species to be found again in *locus typicus* because it has not been found subsequently at Azuga and Sinaia. Also, it has to be studied the material of *Lithobius walachicus ocellorum* from “Verhoeff” collection, originating in Lago di Mucrone and Höhe Riune and preserved in Zoologischen Staatssammlung München (inf. from the letter sent by Dr. I. Tabacaru on 8th of November 1967), as well as any other material of *L. walachicus* identified as such by Verhoeff, preserved in Humboldt Museum from Berlin or somewhere else, in order to validate or invalidate this taxon.

Lithobius (Monotarsobius) aeruginosus L. Koch, 1862

1. Daday (1889 a: 96, 104, 105) sub *Lithobius aeruginosus* L. Koch; sites: Cluj, Deva, Mehadia, Moldova Veche, Zalău (coll. E. Tömösváry, E. Daday, K. Chyzer, J. Pável, L. Biró).

2. Matic (1966: 199) sub *Lithobius (M.) aeruginosus* L. Koch with two ssp: „*aeruginosus*” and „*luciae*” Matic 1959.
3. Eason (1972: 133, 144): valid; *Lithobius* (s. str.); lectotype (Franconian Jura); Nuremberg district.
4. Chorotype: European. In Romania, it is relatively rare. Matic (1966: 202) do not agree Daday’s sites from Transylvania, because he did not find it only in the Gutin Mts from where he described ssp. *L. aeruginosus luciae*, and in the Danube Gorges, at Cazane. I preserve in my collection specimens from caves from Dobrogea and from Domogled Mt. from Banat.
5. Remarks. It is necessary the review of the material of *L. aeruginosus luciae* from “Z. Matic” collection in order to validate or not this subspecies.

Lithobius (Monotarsobius) biunguiculatus Loksa, 1947

1. Loksa (1947: 83) sub “*Lithobius (M.) aeruginosus biunguiculatus* subsp. nov.”; one site: Turia Sanatorium (Torjaer Sanatorium).
2. Matic (1966: 204) sub *Lithobius (M.) biunguiculatus* Loksa.
4. Chorotype: Carpathian (endemic species in the Carpathian arch, known from another two sites added by Matic (1966: 206): Ileanda Mare (Cluj) and Vișeu de Sus (Maramureș).
5. Remarks. It has to be reviewed the specimens from “Z. Matic” collection, especially those from Vișeu de Sus, which have a reduced spinulation.

Lithobius (Monotarsobius) crassipes L. Koch, 1847

1. Daday (1889 a: 96, 104, 105) sub *Lithobius crassipes* L. Koch; sites: Cazane, Deva, Orșova (coll. E. Tömösváry, K. Chyzer).
2. Matic (1966: 206) sub *Lithobius (M.) crassipes* L. Koch.
3. Eason (1972: 131, 144): valid; *Lithobius (Monotarsobius)*; lectotype (Franconian Jura); Nuremberg district.
4. Chorotype: Euro-Siberian; in Romania, it is widely distributed in the forests of low altitude. Troglophilic species.

Lithobius (Monotarsobius) curtipes C. L. Koch, 1847

1. Loksa (1947: 76) sub *Lithobius (M.) baloghi* sp. nov.; sites: Pietrosu (Rodna Mts, 1800 m) and Băile Homorod (Harghita Mts) (coll. Balogh, I. Loksa). Loksa (1955) sub *Monotarsobius curtipes* C. Koch; one site: Băile Harghita (coll. I. Loksa).
2. Matic (1966: 216) sub *Lithobius (M.) curtipes* C. Koch.
3. Eason (1972: 113, 144): „Valid = *L. (Monotarsobius) baloghi* Loksa, 1947, syn. nov.”; *Lithobius (Monotarsobius)*; neotype (Nuremberg); Bavaria.
4. Chorotype: Euro-Centralasiatic (confer Stoev, 2002: 144). In Romania, it is very rare (only in the reported sites and only one single male!).

Lithobius (Monotarsobius) dobrogicus Matic, 1962

1. Matic (1962 c: 75) sub “*Lithobius (Monotarsobius) dobrogicus* n. sp.”; sites: Isaccea and Niculițel (coll. T. Ceuca and B. Stugren).
2. Matic (1966: 210) sub *Lithobius (M.) dobrogicus* Matic.
4. Chorotype. It is an endemic species in the northern side of Dobrogea, where it is relatively frequent in the litter of the forests. In my collection, I preserve specimens

originating in over 20 sites, all of them from this geographical area. That is why it is necessary the review of the material from Kalugerovo (South Bulgaria), maybe preserved in “Golemansky” collection, because this site is much outside the range of this species, the more so as “this species has only once been recorded in the country” (Stoev, 2002: 44).

Lithobius (Monotarsobius) dudichi Loksa, 1947

1. Loksa (1947: 73) sub “*Lithobius (M.) dudichi* sp. nov.”; one site: Miercurea Ciuc (coll. E. Dudich).
2. Matic (1966, p. 219) sub *Lithobius (M.) dudichi* Loksa.
4. Chorotype: it is an endemic species in Ciuc Depression?
5. Remarks. It is necessary this species to be found again in *locus typicus* or its surroundings because it was described only after a single male specimen.

Lithobius (Monotarsobius) ferganensis Trotzina, 1894

1. Species less probable in Romania.
2. Matic (1966) did not mention it for Romania.
4. Chorotype: Central Asiatic.
5. Remarks. Zalleskaja (1978: 163) asserts that it is a species which lives in the high mountains of Central Asia, where it prefers the pasture areas, but it also occurred in the caves from there. It seems that *L. ferganensis* was reported from România because it was mentioned in the paper published by Oana Moldovan et al. (in print) “Lista faunistică a României - specii terestre și de apă dulce” („Faunistic list of Romania – terrestrial and freshwater species”). In this case, its presence has to be confirmed basing on a material collected from Romania.

Lithobius (Sigibius) alexandrinae Matic & Negrea, 1973

1. Matic & Negrea (1973: 315) sub „*Lithobius (Monotarsobius) alexandrinae* n. sp.”; one site: litter of the Cetățuia Forest near Luncavița (Măcin Mts, Dobrogea) (coll. Alexandrina Negrea).
3. Holotype of this species is preserved in “Șt. Negrea” collection from “Emil Racovița” Institute of Speleology, Bucharest.
4. Chorotype: probably endemic species in Dobrogea.

Lithobius (Sigibius) burzenlandicus Verhoeff, 1931

1. Verhoeff (1931 a) sub “*Lithobius (Monotarsobius) microps burzenlandicus mihi*”; sites: Siebenbürgen – probably in Țara Bârsei (western part of Brașov Depression), because it was named “*burzenlandicus*”.
2. Matic (1966: 226) sub *Lithobius (M.) burzelandicus burzelandicus* Verhoeff.
4. Chorotype: Carpathian – Balkan. It is a common species in all Carpathian arch, from Tatra Mts to the Danube, including Apuseni Mts and Dobrogea, and in the mountains of the Balkan Peninsula (from ex-Yugoslavia and from Bulgaria). Four subspecies were assigned to this species: *burzenlandicus*, *euxinicus*, *spelaeus* and *wardaranus*. I consider all valid species, closely related, because their distributional areas are mostly superposed (*wardaranus*) or they are in the range of *burzenlandicus* s. str. (*euxinicus* and *spelaeus*); also, because hybrids did not occur.

L. (S.) burzenlandicus also occurs in caves, but only in the photic and disphotic areas. In my collection, I have specimens from tens of sites from the mountain regions of Romania and a few from the areas with a low altitude (Moldova Tableland, Dobrogea).

Lithobius (Sigibius) euxinicus (Prunesco, 1965)

1. Prunesco (1965: 507) sub “*Monotarsobius burzenlandicus euxinicus* n. ssp.”; sites: Băneasa, Comorova, Hagieni and Babadag (all in Dobrogea).
2. Matic (1966: 229) sub *Lithobius (M.) burzenlandicus euxinicus* Prunesco.
4. Chorotype: Pontic species, probably endemic in Dobrogea and Romanian Plain (in my collection I have specimens from 6 forests from Dobrogea and from Comana Forest).
5. Remarks. I consider *L. (S.) euxinicus* a valid species and not subspecies (vide motivation in *L. burzenlandicus*).

Lithobius (Sigibius) micropodus (Matic, 1980)

1. Matic (1980: 101) sub “*Monotarsobius micropodus* nom. nov.” for *Lithobius microps* sensu Brolemann (1930: 322), with the specification “nec *M. microps* Mein. = *M. duboscqui* Brol.” (vide the following species).
2. Matic (1966: 233) mentions Șt. Negrea (1964: 355) who found “*L. (M.) microps* f. *microps*” sensu Brolemann in several caves from Oltenia and Dobrogea.
3. Eason (1974 a: 4, 7) studied the holotype of *Lithobius microps* Meinert and established the synonyms for this species (vide the following species) but he failed to give another name to *L. microps*, largely described by Brolemann (1930: 322). That is why Matic (1980: 101) wanted to give it a new name: *L. micropodus*.
4. Chorotype: Mediterranean (Stoev, 2002: 47).
5. Remarks. As a result of the synonymies made by Eason (1974 a: 7) and Matic (1980: 101), it is necessary the review of the specimens from “Z. Matic” and “Șt. Negrea” collections. In the papers published by Șt. Negrea, before this review, *L. (S.) micropodus* Matic is presented as *L. (M.) microps* f. *microps*.

Lithobius (Sigibius) microps Meinert, 1868

1. Daday (1889 a: 98, 105) sub *Lithobius microps* Meinert; one site: Turda de Jos (coll. E. Tömösváry).
2. Matic (1966: 222) sub *Lithobius (Monotarsobius) duboscqui* Brolemann.
3. Eason (1974 a: 4, 7): “valid = *L. duboscqui* Brolemann, 1896”; *Lithobius (Monotarsobius?)*; holotype; Denmark.
4. Chorotype: European (Stoev, 2002: 48).
5. Remarks. As a result of the synonymies made by Eason (1974 a: 7) and Matic (1980: 101), it is necessary the review of the specimens from “Z. Matic” and “Șt. Negrea” collections. In the papers published by Șt. Negrea, before this review, *L. (S.) microps* Meinert is presented as *L. (M.) duboscqui* Brolemann.

Lithobius (Sigibius) orghidani Matic & Negrea, 1966

1. Matic & Negrea (1966 a; 40) sub “*Lithobius (Monotarsobius) orghidani* n. sp.”; one site: Ohaba – Ponor (Hațeg), 1 ♀ holotype and 1 ♀ paratype.
2. Matic (1966): did not report it, his book being *in press*.

4. Chorotype: probably an endemic species in Hațeg Depression.
5. Remarks. It is necessary the finding and description of the male.

Lithobius (Sigibius) pauciocullatus (Matic & Rakosy, 1980)

1. Matic & Rakosy (1980: 41) sub “*Monotarsobius pauciocullatus* n. sp.”; one site: at the entrance in Peștera Vântului (Pădurea Craiului Mts, 1 ♀ holotype and 1 ♀ paratype).
4. Chorotype: probably an endemic species in Apuseni Mts.
5. Remarks. It is necessary the finding and description of the male.

Lithobius (Sigibius) ponticus (Prunescu, 1965)

1. Prunescu (1965: 509) sub *Monotarsobius microps ponticus* Prunescu; sites: Băneasa, Comorova, Hagieni, Greci and Babadag (all in Dobrogea).
2. Matic (1966: 232) sub *Lithobius (Monotarsobius) microps ponticus* Prunescu.
4. Chorotype: an endemic species in Dobrogea.
5. Remarks. Negrea (1965 b: 162) reported this lithobiid from the Romanian caves and raised Prunescu’s “subspecies” at the species rank, because, in Dobrogea, it coexists with „*Lithobius (S.) microps* sensu Brolemann” (= *L. (S.) micropodus* Matic).

Lithobius (Sigibius) pustulatus (Matic, 1964)

1. Matic (1957: 199) sub „*Monotarsobius maculatus* n. sp.”; sites: Corobana de la Cotețul Dobreștilor and Peștera din Valea Ghibarțului (coll. Biospeologica).
2. Matic (1966: 233) sub *Lithobius (Monotarsobius) pustulatus* Matic 1964 (nom. nov. for *M. maculatus* because this name was already given).
4. Chorotype: Carpathian-Balkan. Although it was occurred in numerous caves of the Southern Carpathians, it is considered subtroglophilic, because never epimorphic stages were found in the subterranean environment (Negrea, 1966: 149 and 1994: 279). In Bulgaria, it was occurred only at Marinka, on the coast of the Black Sea (Stoev, 2002: 49).

Lithobius (Sigibius) sciticus (Prunescu, 1965)

1. Prunescu (1965: 510) sub „*Monotarsobius sciticus* n. sp.”; sites: Babadag and Niculițel.
2. Matic (1966: 221) sub *Lithobius (Monotarsobius) sciticus* Prunescu.
4. Chorotype: endemic species in Dobrogea (?).
5. Remarks. I have in my collection specimens of *L. (S.)* cf. *sciticus* from Banat (unpublished material). For being sure, it is necessary to catch specimens from *terra typica* (where it did not occur anymore) because the author of the species does not mention where the type series is preserved.

Lithobius (Sigibius) spelaeus Negrea, 1963

1. Negrea (1962-1963: 417) sub “*Lithobius (M.) microps* f. *spelaeus* nova forma”; one site: Peștera Ferice (Apuseni Mts).
2. Matic (1966: 229) sub *Monotarsobius microps* f. *spelaeus* Negrea.

4. Chorotype: endemic species in Bihor Mts (the Western Carpathians), found in Peștera Ferice (several times) and Peștera Mică din Valea Leșului; probably troglobiontic.

5. Remarks. Negrea (1970: 100) included it in the list of the cavernicolous chilopods of Romania as *L. (M.) burzenlandicus spelaeus*, and later, in the catalogue of the cave chilopods of Romania (Negrea, 1994: 278) to raise it to the species rank, because it is morphologically different and it is in the range of *L. (S.) burzenlandicus*, without hybrids.

It is necessary the study of the specimen from “Z. Matic” collection (if it exists).

Lithobius (Sigibius) subterraneus Matic, 1962

1. Matic (1962 c: 80) sub „*Lithobius (Monotarsobius) subterraneus* n. sp.”; one site: Cluj, 1 ♂ in soil, 2 m deep (coll. Z. Matic).

2. Matic (1966: 237) sub *Lithobius (M.) subterraneus* Matic.

4. Chorotype: blind species with a range less known, discontinuous apparently: Cluj (Transylvania) and in the proximity of the Movile Peștera near Mangalia (Dobrogea), in the B soil layer at 1.3-2 m deep (Negrea, 1997: 48 and 2004: 122).

5. Remarks. It is necessary the comparison of the ♂ specimen from Cluj (coll. Z. Matic) with the numerous specimens from Mangalia (coll. Șt. Negrea).

Lithobius (Sigibius) wardaranus (Verhoeff, 1937)

1. Verhoeff (1937 b: 99) sub “*Monotarsobius microps wardaranus* ssp. n.”; *locus typicus*: a cave near Skopje-Macedonia (coll. Karaman).

2. Matic (1966): it is not mentioned.

4. Chorotype: Carpathian-Balkan. In “Șt. Negrea” collection there is material from caves and from the surface from the Eastern Carpathians (Vârghiș Gorges), the Southern Carpathians (Topolnița) and the Banat Mts (from several caves) – vide Negrea, 1994: 278 sub *Monotarsobius burzenlandicus wardaranus*. It is known from Albania, all republics of the ex-Yugoslavia and Bulgaria (Stoev, 1997, 2001, 2002).

5. Remarks. Initially described as a subspecies of “*microps*”; it was transferred in “*burzenlandicus*” and raised at the species rank by Stoev (2001: 45).

Lithobius (Thracolithobius) dacicus Matic, 1959

1. Matic (1959: 52) sub “*Lithobius (Monotarsobius) reiseri dacicus* n. ssp.”; one site: Comarnic Peștera from Anina Mts (1 ♂ from Biospeologica coll. - Cluj).

2. Matic (1966: 187) sub *Lithobius (Thracolithobius) dacicus* Matic.

4. Chorotype: endemic species in the Anina Mts (Banat), troglobiontic, without ocelli (Negrea, 1994: 277).

5. Remarks. The female was found later, also in Comarnic Peștera (vide Matic, 1962 d: 92, with the description of the subgenus *Thracolithobius* and of the female *L. (T.) dacicus*). Later, I found it in other 8 caves, also in Anina Mts (Negrea, 1964: 353 and 1994: 277).

Lithobius (Thracolithobius) inexpectatus Matic, 1962

1. Matic (1962 d: 94) sub “*Lithobius (Thracolithobius) inexpectatus* n. sp.”; one site: Valea Caselor – Năsăud (1 ♀ from Z. Matic coll., no 45, leg. T. Ceuca).

2. Matic (1966: 190) sub *Lithobius (T.) inexpectatus* Matic.
4. Chorotype: endemic species in the Transylvanian Sub-Carpathians (?).
5. Remarks. It is necessary to find and to describe the male and to find again the female.

Order Scolopendrida Pocock, 1895
Family Scolopendridae Newport, 1844
Subfamily Cryptopinae Kohlrauch, 1881

Cryptops anomalans Newport, 1844

1. Daday (1889 a: 91) sub *Cryptops punctatus* C. Koch; sites: Cluj, Gherla, Orșova, Suceag and Tg. Mureș (coll. E. Tömösváry, E. Daday, K. Chyzer, L. Mártonffi). Verhoeff (1899) sub *C. punctatus* C. K., added locality Comana.
2. Matic (1972: 183) sub *Cryptops anomalans* Newport.
4. Chorotype: European.
5. Remarks. Verhoeff (1931 b) described *Cryptops anomalans schässburgensis* from Sighișoara. The specimens with discontinued ditches on the head (cephalic capsule) were also found by Matic (1958 b: 324) at Mehadia and at Băile Herculane, and Negrea (unpublished) in the Casian and Gura Dobrogei Peștera from Dobrogea. Negrea (1993: 87; 1997: 47 and 2004: 124) found a troglobiontic population of this species in Peștera de la Movile near Mangalia (Dobrogea) which he studied along several years.

Cryptops croaticus Verhoeff, 1931

1. Verhoeff (1931 b) sub “*Cryptops croaticus burzenlandicus* n. subsp.”; one site: Brașov. Matic (1958 b: 321) sub *Cryptops croaticus* Verhoeff and *C. croaticus burzenlandicus* reported it from over 10 sites from Transylvania, among them being also Brașov.
2. Matic (1972: 194) sub *Cryptops croaticus* Verhoeff.
4. Chorotype: SE-European. In Romania, it is reported from numerous sites from Oltenia, Banat and Transylvania, inclusively from caves (Matic, 1972: 196; Matic & Negrea, 1966 b: 163).

Cryptops hortensis (Donovan, 1810)

1. Daday (1889 a: 91, 104, 105) sub *Cryptops hortensis* Leach; sites: Berzasca, Buzamezö (Dej County), Cluj, Coșava, Czertés (Hunedoara), Deva, Gherla, Maramureș, Mehadia, Orșova, Plavișevița, Sf. Elena and Svinița (coll. E. Tömösváry, E. Daday, K. Chyzer, J. Pável, L. Mártonffi).
2. Matic (1972: 204) sub *Cryptops hortensis* Leach.
4. Chorotype: Turano-Euro-Mediterranean (cf. Stoev, 2002: 60). In Romania, it has the widest distribution from *Cryptops* species in the forests of the Carpathians.
5. Remarks. It is possible that in one of the sites reported by Daday (1889 a: 91) *Cryptops parisi* Brolemann, 1920 to be occurred, that time undescribed. The first sure Romanian sites are those reported by Verhoeff (1931 b), completed by Matic (1958 b: 328 and 1972: 207) and Matic & Negrea (1966 b: 161), who mention numerous sites from the speleic and edaphic environments.

Cryptops parisi Brolemann, 1920.

1. Verhoeff (1931 b) sub *Cryptops parisi* Brolemann and „*C. parisi transsylvanicus* n. subsp.” (it is described after a single male from a forest near Sighișoara).
2. Matic (1972: 200) sub *Cryptops parisi* Brolemann.
4. Chorotype: Central-European and Balkan. In Romania, it is largely distributed, especially in the hemiedaphic environment of the Carpathian forests.
5. Remarks. Besides *transsylvanicus* Verhoeff, 1931, “forms” *cristata* Ribaut, 1925 and *rhenanus* Verhoeff, 1931 were also found, which are included in the individual or population variability category, without taxonomical value (vide Matic 1958 b: 326; 1972: 202, and Matic & Negrea, 1966: 162), being within the range of the species *Cryptops parisi*.

Cryptops rucneri Matic, 1966

1. Matic (1991: 9) sub *Cryptops rucneri* Matic; one site: Botanical Garden of Cluj.
4. Chorotype: SE European. Species distributed in Croatia (*terra typica*), Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Bulgaria (Stoev, 1997: 102, and 2002: 61).
5. Remarks. Considering its distributional area, the species may be present in southern Romania. Its occurrence in Cluj is explained by Z. Matic by the introduction of some specimens of *C. rucneri* as a floral material for the Botanical garden.

Cryptops trisulcatus Brolemann, 1902

1. Matic (1958 b: 325) sub *Cryptops trisulcatus* Brolemann; one site: “Peștera Tismana” (Biospeologica coll. - Cluj).
2. Matic (1972: 197) sub *Cryptops trisulcatus* Brolemann.
4. Chorotype: Circummediterranean (Brolemann, 1930: 213). In Romania it is rare: excepting Peștera Tismana, it occurred in Peștera no 6 din Valea Lupșei and in Avenul de la Jgheab (Matic & Negrea, 1966 b: 163). It has to be mentioned that, in Romania, it was occurred only in the Southern Carpathians, only in caves.

Subfamily Scolopendrinae Newport, 1844

Scolopendra cingulata Latreille, 1829

1. Daday (1889 a: 92, 104) sub *Scolopendra cingulata* Latreille; sites: Berzeasca and Deva (coll. E. Tömösváry).
2. Matic (1972: 184) sub *Scolopendra cingulata* Latreille.
4. Chorotype: Circummediterranean. In Romania, it is distributed only in southern part: Dobrogea (many sites), Muntenia and Oltenia (relatively frequent in the southern half), Banat (only in the Danube Groges), Transylvania (Deva) and Moldova (in southern part, some reports). Never in caves!

Order Scutigera Pocock, 1895

Family Scutigerae Gervais, 1895

Scutigera coleoptrata (Linnaeus, 1758)

1. Daday (1889 a: 104) sub *Scutigera coleoptrata* Linné; one site: Coronini (the Danube Gorges) (coll. E. Tömösváry).
2. Matic (1966: 248) sub *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linné).

4. Chorotype: Circummediterranean. In Romania it is frequent enough in the southern part: Dobrogea (where it prefers the limy areas, being present both in cave and outside); Muntenia and Oltenia (relatively rare, more synantropic); Banat (Peștera Veterani – reported by Negrea, 1962-1963, and in MSS – inf.: Victoria Ilie); Transylvania (only in Oradea). Details in Matic & Negrea (1966 b: 160) and Matic (1966: 248).

CATALOGUL SPECIILOR DE LITHOBIIDA, SCUTIGERIDA ȘI SCOLOPENDRIDA
(MYRIAPODA: CHILOPODA) DIN ROMÂNIA

REZUMAT

Studiul biodiversității este un obiectiv prioritar al Uniunii Europene, zoologii realizând, printre altele, proiectul “Fauna Europaea”. În acest context se înscrie și prezentul catalog al chilopodelor. Având în vedere că volumele publicate de Z. Matic acum patru decenii (1966 și 1972) în seria „Fauna României” sunt depășite din punct de vedere taxonomic și sistematic, și că de atunci au apărut numeroase lucrări despre chilopodele din România și țările limitrofe, autorul a simțit nevoia de a realiza un studiu modern, începând cu prezentul catalog, continuând cu reexaminarea speciilor din cele două colecții existente în țară (Z. Matic la Universitatea din Cluj și Șt. Negrea la Institutul de Speologie “Emil Racoviță” din București) și finalizând cu o monografie la zi.

Catalogul conține toate speciile semnalate din România, inclusiv cele probabile, în ordine alfabetică. Fiecare specie este prezentată după următoarea schemă: 1. Prima citare a speciei din spațiul românesc actual; 2. Cum este citată specia în volumele din seria “Fauna României” publicate de Z. Matic (1966 și 1972); 3. Statutul taxonomic actual stabilit pe baza unei revizii taxonomice (a seriei tip sau alt material); 4. Chorotipul și alte date zoogeografice semnificative; 5. Observații taxonomice, ecologice, chorologice etc (după caz).

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