



## THE SERIES FAUNA D'ITALIA - FAUNA OF ITALY SIXTY YEARS OF PUBLISHING POLITICS FOR THE ITALIAN FAUNA

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### ABSTRACT

The analysis of the main features of the Fauna of Italy - Fauna d'Italia series of 50 volumes printed since 1956 and still in progress (latest volume in 2015) is outlined with the purpose of highlighting the main structural publishing characteristics over its historical development. The main results are represented by the discovery of some trends related to the animal groups considered and the methods of their study through time. At the present publishing rate, the completion of the entire series including the upgrade of the older volumes will require many decades and some examples for the Italian extant fauna are also discussed. The authors' contributions to the volumes of the series, especially women, are discussed in their analytical evolution together with the supporting institutions of this national work.

**Keywords:** Fauna Of Italy, Publishing Politics, Historical Trends.

### Introduction

Italy is one of the European countries which has been equipped with a publishing series (i.e. a collection of books) entirely devoted to its fauna (the whole now extant species living in the wild in a certain area; but see also La Greca (1995) for a detailed discussion of this concept) characterized by its tremendous biodiversity. Since the end of the 19th century, several countries have created faunistic inventories in publishing series: France, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Great Britain, Hungary and Poland as a mere examples. France started publishing the series "Faune de France" (France and bordering lands) in 1921 with the sponsorship of the "Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles" and the following purpose: « destinés à permettre l'identification des Animaux Vertébrés et Invertébrés que l'on rencontre en France ou, suivant les volumes, dans une aire géographique plus vaste englobant notre pays: région gallo-rhénane, Europe occidentale, région euro-méditerranéenne » essentially due to the dichotomous key method for species identification (Crucitti et al., 2016). Until now, 97 monographs have been printed; from Volume 90, the collection is bilingual (French and English). A similar collection, concerning many wide-ranging countries rich of biodiversity, is "Fauna Iberica" published as the result of a 1988 project with the purpose of carrying out a "well-documented inventory of the animal biodiversity in the Iberian-Balearic region" (Ramos et al., 2001). Up to 2001, about 1/3 of the Iberian-Balearic region fauna has been covered, though at least 75 years will be required to complete the whole taxonomical inventories of the land (Ramos et al., 2001). So far, 41 volumes have been printed comprehensive of 43 tomes including Volume 0 (Coleoptera, Ptinidae, Gibbinae) and Volume 10, Ed. 2 (Reptiles. 2a edición, revisada y aumentada). The main purposes of a series exclusively devoted to national fauna are: collecting, discussing and describing the amount of up to date knowledge concerning biosystematics, morphology, functional and behavioral biology, ecology and zoogeography of the species of an homogeneous group from a taxonomical viewpoint (Crucitti et al., 2016). As a rule, the section dedicated to species group is preceded by some chapters

dealing with the history of research, main biological characteristics, collection and study methods, together with the distribution, overall and local, of the group considered. Finally, possible gaps in our knowledge such as habitat and sites insufficiently checked should be taken into account. Environmental stress of anthropogenic source as a function of the habitat preference are included in the latest volume too (freshwaters zootaxa are especially endangered; Fochetti, 2012). The "Fauna d'Italia" (1956-2015) series is neither a collection of field guides for quick on land identification nor an annotated checklist, nor catalogues of species. Here, we are presenting a comprehensive analysis of qualitative / quantitative data collected on the whole FI series, with the aim to highlight some interesting aspects of the development of faunal research in Italy over a recent historical period.

### Materials and Methods

In order to closely examine the publishing trend and the main features of the "Fauna d'Italia" series (Fauna of Italy) (henceforth FI), the 50 volumes of this complete collection of books currently in the Società Romana di Scienze Naturali library and progressively acquired over the last forty years, have been scrutinized. The collection is a fifty-volume work, each volume *hdk* cover and featuring a 24.5 x 16.2 cm size each one, in excellent state of preservation. Nowadays, purchasing the entire collection is not easy because some volumes, especially the early ones, are currently out of catalogue and the overall investment would be particularly onerous. For each volume a digitalized index-card with the following items has been created which includes: title, year of publication, number of volume (Vol.), editor, author / authors, publishing house, sponsorship, pages and plates; number of families, genera and species; furthermore, other noteworthy aspects such as cover image, characteristics of internal iconography and the nature of threatened faunas are also discussed. In an attempt to perform a statistical analysis, a database has been implemented. Each volume will be quoted with the continuous Roman numeral from Vol. I (1956) to Vol. L (2015) as shown on the spine and on the first page (not

always numbered but corresponding to page I of the group of opening pages, numbered (or not) with Roman numeral; the remaining pages are numbered in Arab numerals) with the authors' or editors' names printed on the book cover and on page III. These names are always to be considered the editor/s of each volume (even if the locution "edited by" is unspecified); moreover, authors of single chapters or paragraphs whose first and second names are cited in alphabetical order in the pages with the Roman numeral, sometimes with the first name shortened, are also considered authors. Editors are necessarily included among authors (for example, Vol. XLV; 69 authors among which five editors are included at pages VII-VIII). Therefore, the curators shall be considered as editors even if they are mentioned as such only in Vol. XXIX: 56 authors among which three editors.

## Results and discussion

Structure and main characteristics. Results are summarized as follows.

1. The chronological list of the volumes of the "Fauna d'Italia" series, comprehensive of titles and authors, suggests some remarks (Table 1). The subject matter of the treatment may be a family (for example Sphecidae), an order (for example Chiroptera), a phylum (for example Marine Rotifera, Chaetognatha, Tardigrada). Vol. XIV Coleoptera (Haliplidae, Hygrobiidae, Gyridae, Dytiscidae) does not refer to the whole of Italian Coleoptera, but also to the species of the four families according to the title; Vol. XLIV Mammalia II. (Erinaceomorpha, Soricomorpha, Lagomorpha, Rodentia) does not refer to the whole of Italian Mammals, but only to the species of the four orders according to the title; and so on.

2. A remarkable characteristic of every national series ("Fauna Iberica", "Faune de France", "Fauna d'Italia") is to be noticed: the lack of a taxonomical sequence. For example a volume devoted to a certain group may precede or follow volumes devoted to a different group not related to the first one; for example, Vol. XXX Diptera Sciomyzidae; Vol. XXXI Amphipoda; Vol. XXXII Coleoptera Nitidulidae, Kateretidae. The account of the text pages of the 50 volumes gives the following results: 24,514 pages with an average of 490.28 pages/volume (Table 2).

3. Two diagrams were achieved considering the publishing temporal sequence of the entire series; the second diagram, in which the number of printed volumes per year (range 0-3) is shown, enables us to estimate the process timeline e.g. the rise and fall of "lively periods", "silent periods" and "constant periods". The first 20 years are characterized by marked discontinuity, e.g. an alternation of the first two periods; the last 15 years are characterized by a remarkable regularity of the publishing process (Figs. 1, 2). However, the "Edagricole" Publishing House has so far failed to fulfill its promises, i.e. two volumes / year. This fact keeps into account the fluctuating situation of the Edagricole (originally "Edizioni Agricole"), initially connected to the Calderini publishing house in Bologna, in whose printing offices the first volumes were edited, and subsequently transferred to third parties (up to Vol. XLVIII to "Calderini - Edizioni Calderini de il Sole 24 ORE S.p.a." and from Vol. XLIX to "Edagricole - Edizioni Agricole di New Business Media S.r.l., gruppo tecniche nuove").

The Faunas. Results are summarized as follows.

1. The number of families, genera and species examined in the 50 volumes is reported in Figs. 3, 4, 5 (respectively 17, 17, 16 volumes / diagram). The volumes with the highest number of species are both the synonymical and topographical catalogues (Vol. VIII, IX, XXVI), or concerning particularly specious insect groups (Vol. XXVII, XXXIII) or finally on vertebrates (Vol. VII, XXIX). The taxonomical categories considered in each volume may be families (subfamilies included), orders (suborders, infraorders and superorders included), classes (superclasses and infraclasses included) and phyla. Most volumes are devoted to Coleoptera and Vertebrates, especially Mammals. Apart from seven volumes concerning mainly or exclusively marine taxa (Vol. II, VI, XI, XXXIX, XLVI, XLIX, L) and three volumes concerning marine/continental taxa (Vol. VII, X, XXIII), the other 40 volumes deal with terrestrial (including freshwaters) taxa.

2. The cover image is obviously an animal subject, usually one or few species of the taxonomical group discussed in the volume, even in relation (courtship, parasitism, trophallaxis, predation) with the same or other species; from Vol. VI (1965) provided with a photograph of *Echinaster sepositus* (Asteroidea), the diagnosis of the species in the front cover is mentioned as "cover image" on pages with a Roman number. Series of coloured plates integrate text and standard pictures from Vol. XLII (2007) improved by Umberto Catalano's valuable plates on Amphibia.

3. Vol. XLVI Porifera I and Vol. L Marine Rotifera, both on marine groups, entirely in English language, confirm that, unlike on the mainland, it is difficult to establish boundaries in the Mediterranean Sea; therefore, these volumes may be equally useful to Italian, French or Croatian marine scientists. In Vol. XXV (1987) the "chiave delle specie" in Italian and the corresponding "key to species" in English are reported. This trend progressively increased; in Vol. XXXVI (1998) keys are in English too, in Vol. XLII (2007) "key to amphibians adult and sub-adult" take up a relevant number of pages.

4. Vol. IV (1959) is the first work with a colour picture (a living specimen of *Plecotus wardi*, but according with the up to date systematics of the European species, possibly *Plecotus austriacus* or grey long-eared bat); from Vol. XI (1975), colour photographs are more and more frequent. Vol. XII (1976) is the first with SEM photos, the trend increases (Vol. XXXVII, 1999 and Vol. XLVI, 2011); SEM photos account for the whole photographic outfit of Vol. L (2015), cover image included. Vol. XLVIII Orthoptera (2012) is the only one of the series provided, that comes with a DVD (edited by Carmine Jorio). Vol. XLVIII Orthoptera (2012) and Vol. XLIX Mammalia IV. Cetacea (2015) are rich in bioacoustic data, oscillograms and spectrograms, respectively.

5. Collecting methods of specimens in the field and their study in the lab are further discussed in different ways; in Vol. XXXII (1993) the adopted techniques (capture, breeding, preparation, conservation and finally laboratory study) are thoroughly examined also with the aid of colour photographs of different tools used in the field; in the previous Vol. XXXI (1993), the collection, conservation and study techniques are summarized in a few pages; in the following Vol. XXXIII (1994), these

methods, however, are not referred to.

6. The 15 volumes devoted to the Coleoptera sum up 3021 species (both stable plus uncertain ones) and comparing them with the up to now 12,300 - 12,400 extant species of the Italian fauna (Crucitti, 2016) we get to 24 - 25% (24.36 – 24.56) of the total amount; at this rate it is possible to estimate, by linear extrapolation, that the whole treatment of the species of the order Coleoptera in the FI series will be reached in 180 years! Besides, upgrading is necessary for the older volumes. Up to now, the upgrade has concerned only Mammals, since Vol. XXXVIII, XLIV, XLVII, XLIX (2003 - 2015) have taken care of the same groups of Vol. IV, VII (1959 - 1965). The Vol. XLVII (2012) is an upgrading of the Vol. IV (1959), both devoted to Chiroptera; the 38 species of the second replace the 29 species of the first, with an increase of 31% over 53 years i.e. 0.17 species/year or 1 species/5.9 years. We may examine the paradigmatic case of Vol. I (1956) concerning Odonata, 80 species, the amount of knowledge of which order was considered of good level by the authors at that time (Cesare Conci and Cesare Nielsen). On the contrary, a recent monograph reports the number of 93 species of Odonata for the Italian fauna, suggesting moreover that a large amount of work remains to be done (Riservato et al., 2014); on the whole, an increase of 16% over 58 years, that is 0.22 species/year or 1 species/4.5 years.

The Authors and the Institutions. Results are summarized as follows.

1. It is possible to draw up a list of the authors based on their prolificacy: a score (P) is assigned to each author. To assign the score, two factors are evaluated: the number of volumes/author and the number of pages of each volume and the total amount. This number is obtained by adding up the pages with the Roman number (nr) to those with the Arab number (na) of each volume. If the number of authors of the considered volume is higher than one, the number of pages of each volume is divided by the number of authors (Nc). Consequently:  $P = (nr + na) / Nc$  and considering that  $nr + na = Nt$  then  $P = Nt / Nc$ . The first authors in the list ( $Nt > 1000$ ) are Enrico Tortonese ( $P = 2009$ ), Emilio Berio ( $P = 1728$ ), Benedetto Lanza ( $P = 1157,1$ ) (the sole author of Vol. XLVII, one of the two authors of Vol. IV and one of the five authors of Vol. XLII) and Mario E. Franciscolo ( $P = 1049$ ). Enrico Tortonese is the only author of four volumes that include two phyla, terrestrial and marine respectively (Fig. 6). The older volumes, from the Fifties to the Eighties, are generally compiled by a single or few taxonomist.

2. The Fauna of Italy Board of Members - Comitato Scientifico FI (CSFI) (<http://www.comitato.faunaitalia.it/Volpubb.html>) first appears in Vol. V with nine names of authoritative Italian zoologists; in Vol. VI - XIII it is absent; in the following volumes the members are between eight and eleven, the highest number is achieved in Vol. XXX - XXXV; the latter includes 11 names: Baccio Baccetti, Sebastiano Barbagallo, Claudio Chemini, Cesare Conci, Romano Dallai, Marcello La Greca, Minos Martelli, Alessandro Minelli, Sandro Ruffo, Augusto Vigna Taglianti, Sergio Zangheri. Finally, in the Vol. L the CSFI includes the following names: Lucio Bonato, Ferdinando Boero, Marco A. Bologna, Achille Casale, Marco Curini Galletti, Bruno Massa, Alessandro Minelli, Marco Oliverio, Augusto Vigna Taglianti, Marzio Zapparoli. The longest living

members of CSFI are Baccio Baccetti with 34 presences from Vol. V (1964) to Vol. XLVI (2011), Alessandro Minelli with 31 presences from Vol. XX (1983) to Vol. XLII (2007) and finally Augusto Vigna Taglianti with 30 presences from Vol. XXI (1984) to Vol. L (2005). Surprisingly, the late Baccio Baccetti and Sandro Ruffo (both passed away, 2010), long-living members of CSFI, did not compile any volume of the series. On the other hand, in Vol. XXXI, written by Gordan S. Karaman (1993), Sandro Ruffo is mentioned in the bibliography with 54 publications and in Vol. XLVIII, written by Bruno Massa et al. (2012), Baccio Baccetti is mentioned in the bibliography with 49 publications. Finally, Luigi Cagnolaro (passed away on July 2014) should be mentioned as the father of modern Italian cetology and the main author and inspirer of the monograph on Cetacea (Vol. XLIX, 2015) (Bardelli et al., 2014).

3. The women's contribution to FI series starts with Vol. II (1960) written by Marta Grandi and following on with Vol. XXI (1984) by Emilia Stella and with Vol. XXIII (1985) by Fiorenza Margaritora, all of them being authoritative figures of Italian limnology (De Bernardi, 1992). Claudia Corti is one of the editors of Vol. XLII (2007) and Vol. XLV (2010); Renata Manconi, Michela Podestà and Francesca Leasi are respectively editors of the Vol. XLVI (2011), XLIX (2015) and L (2015). On the whole, the contribution of women increases remarkably from Vol. XXIX (1992). (Table 3).

4. The FI series has the sponsorship of seven institutions (range 2-4 institutions / volume): Unione Zoologica Italiana (Italian Zoological Union) (= UZI), Accademia Nazionale Italiana di Entomologia (Italian National Academy of Entomology) (= ANIE), Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (National Research Council) (= CNR), Museo Civico di Zoologia dell'Università di Bologna (Civical Museum of Zoology of the University of Bologna) (= MZUB), Laboratorio di Zoologia Applicata alla Caccia (after, Istituto Nazionale per la Fauna Selvatica, recently joined to ISPRA - Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale - High Institute for Environmental Protection and Research), Ministero dell'Ambiente (now Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare (Department of the Environment and of Land and Sea Protection) (= MATTM) and finally Museo Tridentino di Scienze Naturali (Tridentine Museum of Natural Sciences (= MSNT) (Table 4).

## Conclusion

Our results suggest the following remarks. The uneven publishing rate of the FI volumes possibly reflects the authors' and funds' availability over a certain period. The size, i.e. the number of pages of a monograph, does not only depend on the number of species but also on their practical importance and the amount of available information on their biology; the volumes on Vertebrates may be considered paradigmatic in this regard. A historical trend may be established: "one author for many volumes, many authors for a single volume", thus reflecting the exponential increase of our knowledge and the consequent overspecialization. The adoption of a bilingual text (Italian and English) is due to the international "breath" acquired by the FI series. Notwithstanding the amount of data collected, much work remains to be done as comparative examples on extant Italian fauna suggest. Above all, the early volumes of the series should be upgraded in the next future. The contribution of

women as editors/authors to the development of this national work increases remarkably over recent time. We hope that review will promote renewed interest and cutting-edge research to apply to the comparative studies of similar series from different European countries.

**Acknowledgements**

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Volume	Year	Title	Author / Authors
I	1956	ODONATA	Cesare Conci Cesare Nielsen
II	1956	LEPTOCARDIA - CICLOSTOMATA - SELACHII	Enrico Tortonese
III	1960	EPHEMEROIDEA	Marta Grandi
IV	1959	MAMMALIA GENERALITÀ - INSECTIVORA - CHIROPTERA	Augusto Toschi Benedetto Lanza
V	1964	MUTILLIDAE - MYRMOSIDAE	Fabio Invrea
VI	1965	ECHINODERMATA	Enrico Tortonese
VII	1965	MAMMALIA LAGOMORPHA - RODENTIA - CARNIVORA ARTIODACTYLA - CETACEA	Augusto Toschi
VIII	1965	COLEOPTERA CICINDELIDAE, CARABIDAE Catalogo topografico	Mario Magistretti
IX	1967	RHYNCHOTA HETEROPTERA HOMOPTERA AUCHENORRHYNCHA Catalogo topografico e sinonimico	Antonio Servadei
X	1970	OSTEICHTHYES PESCI OSSEI	Enrico Tortonese
XI	1975	OSTEICHTHYES PESCI OSSEI	Enrico Tortonese
XII	1976	COLEOPTERA DRYOPIDAE - ELMINTHIDAE	Massimo Olmi
XIII	1978	DIPTERA NEMATOCERA SIMULIIDAE	Leo Rivosecchi

XIV	1979	COLEOPTERA HALIPLIDAE, HYGROBIDAE, GYRINIDAE, DYTISCIDAE	Mario E. Franciscolo
XV	1979	HIRUDINEA	Alessandro Minelli
XVI	1980	COLEOPTERA HISTERIDAE	Pierpaolo Vienna
XVII	1980	COLEOPTERA ANTHICIDAE	Italo Bucciarelli
XVIII	1982	COLEOPTERA CARABIDAE I INTRODUZIONE, PAUSSINAE, CARABINAE	Achille Casale Mario Sturani Augusto Vigna Taglianti
XIX	1982	COLEOPTERA STAPHYLINIDAE GENERALITÀ, XANTHOLININAE	Arnaldo Bordoni
XX	1983	EPHYDRIDAE - CANACEIDAE	Silvano Canzoneri Dino Meneghini
XXI	1984	CRUSTACEA COPEPODA : CALANOIDA	Emilia Stella
XXII	1985	LEPIDOPTERA NOCTUIDAE. I GENERALITÀ, HADENINAE, CUCULLINAE	Emilio Berio
XXIII	1985	CLADOCERA	Fiorenza Margaritora
XXIV	1986	TARDIGRADA	Walter Maucci
XXV	1987	COLEOPTERA STAPHYLINIDAE OMALIINAE	Adriano Zanetti
XXVI	1988	COLEOPTERA CERAMBYCIDAE Catalogo topografico e sinonimico	Gianfranco Sama

XXVII	1991	LEPIDOPTERA NOCTUIDAE. II Sezione Quadrifide	Emilio Berio
XXVIII	1991	COLEOPTERA MELOIDAE	Marco A. Bologna
XXIX	1992	AVES I GAVIIDAE - PHASIANIDAE	Pierandrea Brichetti Paolo De Franceschi Nicola Baccetti ( <i>et al.</i> , 53)
XXX	1992	DIPTERA SCIOMYZIDAE	Leo Rivosecchi
XXXI	1993	CRUSTACEA AMPHIPODA (d'acqua dolce)	Gordan S. Karaman
XXXII	1993	COLEOPTERA NITIDULIDAE - KATERITIDAE	Paolo Audisio
XXXIII	1994	COLEOPTERA ELATERIDAE	Giuseppe Platia
XXXIV	1996	COLEOPTERA STAPHYLINIDAE LEPTOTYPHILINAE	Roberto Pace
XXXV	1997	COLEOPTERA LUCANIDAE	Mario E. Franciscolo
XXXVI	1998	ACARI IXODIDA	Giulio Manilla
XXXVII	1999	HYMENOPTERA DRYNIDAE - EMBOLEMIDAE	Massimo Olmi
XXXVIII	2003	MAMMALIA III CARNIVORA - ARTIODACTYLA	Luigi Boitani Sandro Lovari Augusto Vigna Taglianti ( <i>et al.</i> , 24)
IXL	2004	CHAETOGNATA	Elvezio Ghirardelli Tomo Gamulin
XL	2005	HYMENOPTERA SPHECIDAE	Guido Pagliano Enrico Negrisola
XLI	2006	COLEOPTERA APHODIIDAE APHODIINAE	Giovanni Dellacasa Marco Dellacasa
XLII	2007	AMPHIBIA	Benedetto Lanza Franco Andreone Marco A. Bologna Claudia Corti Edoardo Razzetti ( <i>et al.</i> , 39)
XLIII	2008	PLECOPTERA	Romolo Fochetti Manuel Tierno de Figueroa
XLIV	2008	MAMMALIA II ERINACEOMORPHA, SORICOMORPHA, LAGOMORPHA, RODENTIA	Giovanni Amori Longino Contoli Armando Nappi ( <i>et al.</i> , 27)
XLV	2010	REPTILIA	Claudia Corti Massimo Capula Luca Luiselli Edoardo Razzetti Roberto Sindaco ( <i>et al.</i> , 64)
XLVI	2011	PORIFERA I CALCAREA, DEMOSPONGIAE ( <i>partim</i> ), HEXACTINELLIDA, HOMOSCLEROMORPHA	Maurizio Pansini Renata Manconi Roberto Pronzato ( <i>et al.</i> , 5)

XLVII	2012	MAMMALIA V CHIROPTERA	Benedetto Lanza
XLVIII	2012	ORTHOPTERA	Bruno Massa Paolo Fontana Filippo Buzzetti Roy Kleukers Baudewijn Odé ( <i>et al.</i> , 4)
XLIX	2015	MAMMALIA V CETACEA	Luigi Cagnolaro Bruno Cozzi G. Notarbartolo di Sciarra Michela Podestà ( <i>et al.</i> , 17)
L	2015	MARINE ROTIFERA	Willem H. De Smet Giulio Melone Diego Fontaneto Francesca Leasi

**Table 1. Chronological list of the volumes of the FI series comprehensive of titles and authors**

Description	N	N / 50
Text pages in Roman number	652	13.04
Text pages in Arab number	23,862	477.24
Total amount of pages	24,514	490.28

**Table 2. Total pages of the series FI and mean values per volume**

Volume	Year	N. women authors N <sub>d</sub>	N. total authors N <sub>t</sub>	N <sub>d</sub> / N <sub>t</sub> %
XXIX	1992	4	56	7.1
XXXVIII	2003	3 (o)	27	11.1
XLII	2007	7	44	15.9
XLIV	2008	5	30	16.7
XLV	2011	13	69	18.8
XLVI	2011	5	8	62.5
XLIX	2015	7	21	33.3

**Table 3. Overall number and percentage of women as authors of the FI series (o) Data provided by Giovanni Amori**

Sponsoring Board	Volumes
UZI	50
ANIE	50
MATTM	24
CNR	19
MSNT	4
"ISPRA" (see text)	1

MZUB	1
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Table 4. List of sponsoring boards and relative occurrences

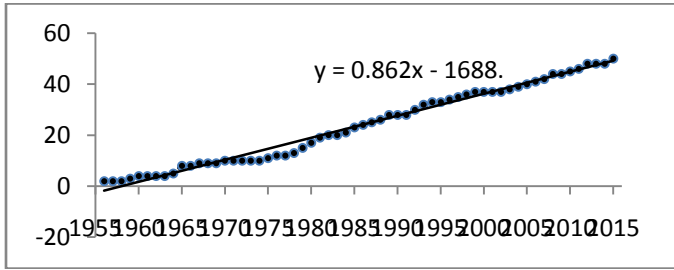


Fig. 1. Publication trend of the volumes of the FI series

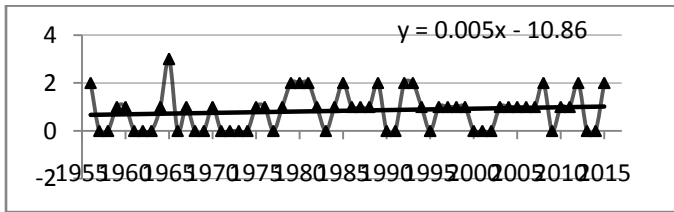


Fig. 2. Discontinuous trend of the publications of the volumes of the FI series

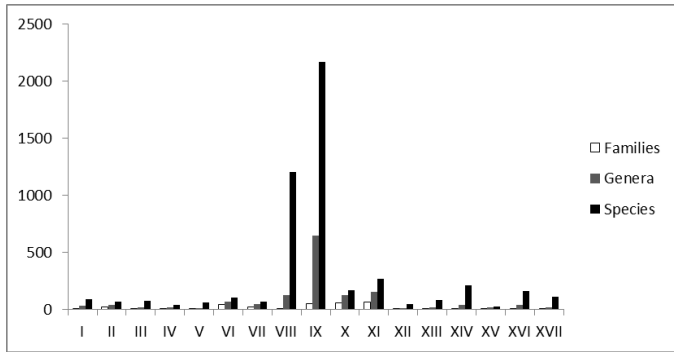


Fig. 3. Number of families, genera and species in Vol. I – XVII of the FI series

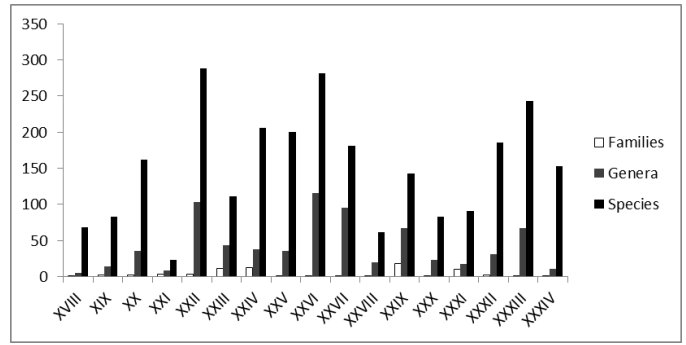


Fig. 4. Number of families, genera and species in Vol. XVIII – XXXIV of the FI series

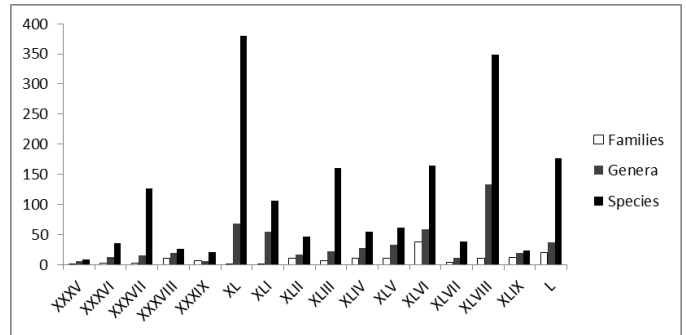


Fig. 5. Number of families, genera and species in Vol. XXXV – L of the FI series

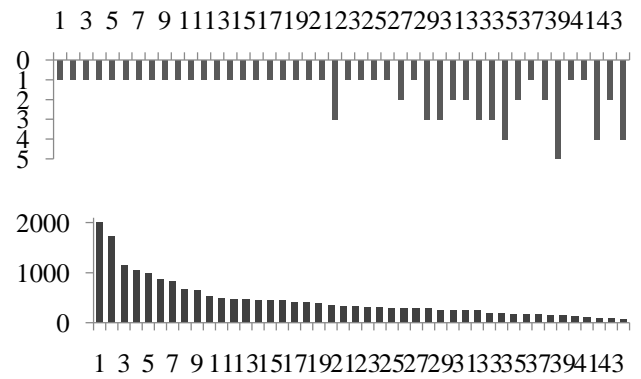


Fig. 6. Author's score of the FI series (below) and the number of authors with the same score (above)