

**A NEW PARASITOID SPECIES RECORD FOR TURKISH
FAUNA *SPATHIUS (SPATHIUS) BREVICAUDIS* RATZEBURG,
1844 (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE: DORYCTINAE)**

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ABSTRACT: In order to determine Braconidae fauna of Turkey, adult specimens were collected from various habitats of Turkish Marmara region using Malaise and light traps and sweeping nets. *Spathius (Spathius) brevicaudis* Ratzeburg, 1844 is recorded from Bursa, Cumalıkızık. It is new to Turkey.

KEY WORDS: Braconidae, Doryctinae, *Spathius*, Fauna, Bursa, Cumalıkızık, new record

Doryctinae is one of the most diversified subfamilies in Braconidae. More than 1300 doryctine species have been described in 187 recognized genera belonging to 16 tribes, most of which are restricted to tropical and subtropical regions (Belokobylskij, 1986, 1992; Yu et al., 2012). Doryctinae shows a wide range of biological habits, perhaps one of the most diverse in the family Braconidae. Most species for which the biology is known are idiobiont ectoparasitoids of mostly wood-boring beetle larvae in the families Anobiidae, Bostrichidae, Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Colydiidae, Curculionidae, Ucnemidae, Mordellidae, and Scolitidae (Coleoptera); a few stem-boring lepidopterous larvae in the families Crambidae, Gelechiidae, Gracillariidae, Lyonetiidae, Momphidae, Cosmopterigidae, Bostrichidae, Buccalatricidae, Coleophoridae, Elachistidae, Lymantriidae, Micropterigidae, Nepticulidae, Pyralidae, Tineidae, Tischeriidae, Tortricidae, and Sesiidae (Lepidoptera); certain sawfly larvae of Cephidae, Tenthredinidae, and Xiphydriidae (Hymenoptera); and Oligochaeta (Lumbricidae) and Aranea (Theridiidae) (Marsh, 1997; Yu et al., 2012; Beyarslan, 2014). Although many doryctines attack beetle larvae in seeds, a few species are now known to be phytophagous in seeds or to be gall inducers in various tropical plants (Wharton & Hanson, 2005).

The subfamily Doryctinae is less common in Turkey. The fauna of the Turkish Doryctinae has been poorly studied until recently and only 9 species were recorded so far: *Dendrosoter Caenopachys hartigii* (Ratzeburg), *Dendrosoter (D.) middendorffii* (Ratzeburg), *Dendrosoter (D.) protuberans* (Nees), *Spathius (S.) curvicaudis* Ratzeburg, *Spathius (S.) rubidus* (Rossi), *Pambolus (Phaenodus) pallipes* (Förster), *Hormius propodealis* (Belokobylskij), *Dolopsidea indagator* (Haliday) and *Dolopsidea tatianae* (Telenga) (Belokobylskij, 1986, 2001; Beyarslan & Aydogdu, 2013; Hedqvist, 1976; Mancini et al., 2003; Schimitschek, 1939, 1941, 1944 and Zaldivar-Riverón et al., 2008). Later 58 species belonging to 25 genera were reported for the studied Regions of Turkey, among which 52 species were recorded for the first time from Turkey (Beyarslan, 2014). Adult specimens of Doryctinae were collected from various habitats Aegean region of Turkey using Malaise and light traps and sweeping nets. Also the number of Turkish Doryctinae species has increased from 61 to 62.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Adult specimens of Doryctinae were collected by sweeping from various habitats in the Turkish Marmara region. Relevant literature was used for taxonomical examination and identification of the materials (Tobias 1986; Belokobylskij 1986, 1992, 2001). Material are deposited in the collection of the Biology Department of the Faculty of Arts and Science of Bitlis Eren University.

RESULTS

Spathius (Spathius) brevicaudis Ratzeburg, 1844

Material examined: Bursa, Cumalıkızık village (40° 10' 37"N, 29° 10' 17"E), 253 m. 18.IX.1992, 2 female, 1male, leg. Ö. Çetim.

Distribution: Palaearctic, Oriental. Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Former Yugoslavia (Yu et al., 2012).

Hosts: Coleoptera. Buprestidae: *Agrilus viridis* Linnaeus, 1758; *Anthaxia quadripunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758); *A. (A.) manca* (Linnaeus, 1767); **Cerambycidae:** *Acanthocinus griseus* (Fabricius, 1792); *Arhopalus coreanus* (Sharp, 1905); *Exocentrus lusitanus* (Linnaeus, 1767). **Curculionidae:** *Carpoborus minimus* (Fabricius, 1798); *Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus* (Marsham, 1802); *Dryocoetes autographus* (Ratzeburg, 1837); *Hylesinus fraxini* (Panzer, 1779); *Ips acuminatus* (Gyllenhal, 1827); *I. typographus* (Linnaeus, 1758) [*Picea excelsa*]; *Lixus (Eulixus) bidens* Capiomont, 1874; *Magdalis (Magdalis) frontalis* (Gyllenhal, 1827); *M. (Magdalis) violacea* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Niphades variegatus* (Faust, 1890); *Orthotomicus angulatus* (Eichhoff, 1876); *Phloeotribus rhododactylus* (Marsham, 1802); *Pissodes (Pissodes) castaneus* (De Geer, 1775); *P. notatus* (Fabricius, 1775); *Pityogenes bidentatus* (Herbst, 1784); *P. bidentatus* (Herbst, 1784) (syn. *Bostrichus bidens*); *P. chalcographus* (Linnaeus, 1761); *Pityophthorus micrographus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *Polygraphus subopacus* Thomson, 1871; *Rhynchaenus quercus* (Linnaeus, 1758); *R. salicis* (Linnaeus, 1758); *R. testaceus* (Mueller, 1776); *R. fagi* (Linnaeus, 1758); *R. pilosus* (Fabricius, 1781); *Scolytus intricatus* (Ratzeburg, 1837); *S. koenigi* Schevyrew, 1890; *S. laevis* Chapuis, 1869; *S. mali* (Bechstein, 1805); *S. multistriatus* (Marsham, 1802); *S. rugulosus* (Müller, 1818); *Shirahoshizo insidiosus* (Roelofs, 1875); *S. pini* Morimoto, 1962; *S. rufescens* (Roelofs, 1875); *Tomicus piniperda* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Syn. *Blastophagus piniperda* (Linnaeus, 1758)). **Scolytidae:** *Blastophagus minor* (Hartig, 1834). **Hymenoptera. Xiphydriidae:** *Xiphydria longicollis* (Geoffroy, 1785).

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