SCIENTIFIC NOTES

A SHORT NOTE ON FORMICIDAE FAUNA OF ASPAT (STROBilos) BODRUM, MUĞLA, WESTERN TURKEY

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The aim of this paper is to present new data on Formicidae fauna of Aspat, Bodrum, Muğla, Turkey. Studies have been conducted in Aspat (Strobilos) ancient city and its territorium (27°26’E and 37°02’N), Bodrum, Muğla, western Turkey, in 500 hectares of land in 2008. Material have been collected by beating, handpicking, bait trapping, pitfall trapping and sweep netting at two weeks’ intervals (Tezcan et al., 2013). Material have been determined by second author.

RESULTS

At the end of this study, 95 specimens of 15 species belong to two subfamilies of Formicidae (Hymenoptera) have been recorded.

Myrmicinae Lepeletier, 1835

Aphaenogaster simonellii Emery, 1894
Note: This species previously reported from Muğla by Aktaç (1978).

Messor structor (Latreille, 1798)
Material examined: 15.VIII.2008, pitfall trap, 1 ex., totally 1 specimen.
Note: This species previously reported from Muğla as Messor barbarus subsp. varrialei Emery, 1921 by Emery (1921).

Messor concolor Santschi, 1927
Material examined: 29.III.2008, sweep net, 1 ex., totally 1 specimen.
Note: This species is newly recorded from Muğla province.

Messor oertzeni Forel, 1910
Material examined: 01.VIII.2008, pitfall trap, 2 exs., totally 2 specimens.
Note: This species previously reported from Muğla by Emery (1921).

Crematogaster ionia Forel, 1911
Material examined: 19.VI.2008, bait trap, 10 exs., totally 10 specimens.
Note: This species is newly recorded from Muğla province.
Formicinae Lepeletier, 1836  

Camponotus aethiops (Latreille, 1798)  
Note: This species previously reported from Muğla as Camponotus aethiops var. marginata by Emery (1921) and as Componotus aethiops by Aktaç (1976).

Camponotus aegaeus Emery, 1915  
Note: This species is newly recorded from Muğla province.

Camponotus piceus (Leach, 1825)  
Material examined: 01.VII.2008, pitfall trap, 1 ex., totally 1 specimen.  
Note: This species is newly recorded from Muğla province.

Camponotus kiesenwetteri (Roger, 1859)  
Material examined: 01.08.2008, beating tray, 1 ex., totally 1 specimen.  
Note: This species previously reported from Muğla by Aktaç (1976).

Camponotus gestroi Emery, 1878  
Note: This species is newly recorded from Muğla province.

Camponotus boghossiani Forel, 1911  
Material examined: 07.VI.2008, bait trap, 1 ex., totally 1 specimen.  
Note: This species is newly recorded from Muğla province.

Camponotus samius Forel, 1889  
Note: This species previously reported from Muğla by Aktaç (1976).

Camponotus sanctus Forel, 1904  
Note: This species previously reported from Muğla as Camponotus compressus subsp. sanctus by Aktaç (1976).

Camponotus baldaccii Emery, 1908  
Note: This species previously reported from Muğla as Camponotus silvaticus subsp. baldaccii by Aktaç (1976, 1978).

Cataglyphis nodus (Brullé, 1832)  
Note: This species previously reported from Muğla by Aktaç (1976).
DISCUSSION

As a result of this study, 15 species were identified. Among them C. baldaccii (31 specimens), C. samius (19 specimens), C. sanctus (11 specimens) and C. ionia (10 specimens) were the most abundant species.

Species of C. aegaeus, C. piceus, C. gestroi, C. boghossiani, M. concolor and C. ionia were recorded for the first time from Muğla province of Turkey.

70 samples (8 species) were collected by bait traps, 20 samples (8 species) were by pitfall traps, 3 were (3 species) by sweep net and 2 were (2 species) by beating tray.

52 samples (8 species) were collected in june, 12 samples (8 species) were in august, 10 samples (4 species) were in september, 8 samples (4 species) were in july, 7 samples (4 species) were in may, 3 samples (3 species) were in march, 2 samples (1 species) were in april and 1 sample (1 species) were in november.

According to the proposal of Taglianti et al. (1999), a chorotype classification of the Near East Fauna, in the framework of the western Palearctic Region, the largest number of the species (Crematogaster ionia, Camponotus aegaeus, C. kiesenwetteri, C. gestroi, C. boghossiani, C. samius, C. baldaccii are belongs to “Balcanian – Anatolian” chorotype. The other chorotypes each are represented by two species. Of these Camponotus aethiops, C. piceus are “ Turanian – Mediterranean – European”, Messor structor, Camponotus sanctus are “Mediterranean”, Messor concolor, Cataglyphis nodus are “East Mediterranean” and A simonellii, Messor oertzeni are “Balcanian”.

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LITERATURE CITED


