

## THREE FIRST RECORDS OF DIPTERA SPECIES FOR THE FAUNA OF TURKEY

B. Çerçi

Istanbul, Turkey

E-mail: [www.heteropteran99@gmail.com](mailto:www.heteropteran99@gmail.com)

**Çerçi, B. Three First Records of Diptera Species for the Fauna of Turkey. Summary.** Three new Diptera species collected from different provinces of Turkey have been recorded for the first time from Turkey: *Otites lamed* (Schrank, 1781) (Ulidiidae), *Chamaepsila homochroa* Friedberg & Shatalkin, 2008 (Psilidae), and *Cylindromyia rubida* (Loew, 1854) (Tachinidae).

**Key words:** Diptera, Turkey, fauna, new records, Ulidiidae, Psilidae, Tachinidae.

**Черчі, Б. Три перші знахідки видів двокрилих у фауні Туреччини. Резюме.** З різних провінцій вперше зареєстровано для фауни Туреччини три види: *Otites lamed* (Schrank, 1781) (Ulidiidae), *Chamaepsila homochroa* Friedberg & Shatalkin, 2008 (Psilidae) і *Cylindromyia rubida* (Loew, 1854) (Tachinidae).

**Ключові слова:** Diptera, Туреччина, фауна, нові знахідки, Ulidiidae, Psilidae, Tachinidae.

**Черчи, Б. Три первые находки видов двукрилих в фауне Турции. Резюме.** Из разных провинций впервые зарегистрированы для фауны Турции три вида: *Otites lamed* (Schrank, 1781) (Ulidiidae), *Chamaepsila homochroa* Friedberg & Shatalkin, 2008 (Psilidae) и *Cylindromyia rubida* (Loew, 1854) (Tachinidae).

**Ключові слова:** Diptera, Туреччина, фауна, нові знахідки, Ulidiidae, Psilidae, Tachinidae.

### Introduction

Like the other groups of insects, Diptera fauna of Turkey is very rich with a total of at least 3000 species (Koçak & Kemal, 2013). It owes this large biodiversity to its location between Asia and Europe, seven different climates that occur in different parts of the country and various kinds of topographical, geological, geomorphological soil variations etc. (Kahraman et al., 2011). Because of its special location between Asia and Europe, lots of new species from both continent add up to Entomofauna of Turkey every year. In this publication we report three Diptera species, all from different families, which are recorded from Turkey for the first time. While *Chamaepsila homochroa* and *Otites lamed* have been examined under binocular microscope, *Cylindromyia rubida* had only photographed in the nature and identified based on these photos. The male genitalia of

*C. homochroa* has been examined and photographed with a digital camera combined with a microscope.

### Tachinidae

#### *Cylindromyia rubida* (Loew, 1854) (Fig. 1)

**Material examined:** Turkey: Izmir: Urla, sea coast, 38°24'21.2"N 26°44'25.0"E, 30.08.2016, 1 ♂ (B. Çerçi).

A southern species, according to Fauna Europaea database, this species distributes in Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, France (only in Corsica), Italy (only in Sardinia) and Portugal in Europe. It is also known from Iran and Israel in Middle East (Gilasian et al., 2013; Ceretti & Friedberg, 2009) and from Algeria in Africa (Herting, 1984) This is the first record of this species from Turkey.

## Ulidiidae

### *Otites lamed* (Schrank, 1781) (Fig. 2)

**Material examined:** Turkey: Istanbul: Esenyurt, 50m, 41°03'00.8"N 28°40'36.4"E, 28.05.2017, 1 ♀ (B. Çerçi).

According to Fauna Europaea database, widely distributed among Europe as well as Balkan Peninsula (V. Korneyev, personal comment). It is easy to distinguish this species from other species of *Otites* occurring in Turkey by the unique pattern of the wings. Recently a new species, *Otites vitalyi* Morgulis, 2013 was described from Israel which is most similar to *O. lamed* but differs from the latter one by the vein R1 not being entirely setulose



Fig. 1. Tachinidae: *Cylindromyia rubida*, habitus. Photo by B. Çerçi.



Fig. 2. Ulidiidae: *Otites lamed*, habitus. Photo by B. Çerçi.

(Morgulis, 2013). The specimen examined was collected from a *Fraxinus* sp. tree, while another specimen from the same area which was not examined was caught from a *Pyrus* sp. tree. *O. lamed* is recorded from Turkey for the first time.

## Psilidae

### *Chamaepsila homochroa* Friedberg & Shatalkin, 2008 (Fig. 3–4)

**Material examined:** Turkey: Istanbul: Esenyurt, 50m, 41°03'00.8"N 28°40'36.4"E, 22.10.2016, 1♂, 2♀ (B. Çerçi); idem, 02.11.2016, 6♂ 9♀ (B. Çerçi).

This recently described species was found in Israel for the first time in 2006. It is characterized by having 2 vertical setae, prescutellar acrostichal setae lacking and having usually 3 dorsocentral setae. Its forked phallus is also unique in this genus (Friedberg & Shatalkin, 2008). All the characteristic features mentioned above are to be seen in the examined specimens. There is no other record of this species other than its type locality so it is rather interesting that it appears in the European part of Istanbul. Nothing on its ecology was mentioned in the original paper. The first author have observed that this species



Figs 3–4. Psilidae: *Chamaepsila homochroa*, habitus and dorsal view of phallus. Photo by B. Çerçi.

lives as colonies on the leaf of reed [*Cortaderia selloana* (Schult. & Schult. f.) Asch. & Graebn., 1900]. They only appear in mid-autumn between October and November. In the original description, specimens collected in December were also mentioned which probably is a result of the type locality being closer to the equator. This species is recorded from Turkey and the European continent for the first time.

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