

New and little known Acaenitinae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) from Turkey

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Summary

Five species of the subfamily Acaenitinae from Erzurum, and one from, Diyarbakır (Silvan), Turkey are recorded. The genus *Acaenitus* and two species are new for the Turkish fauna. The male of *Phaenolobus cornutus* Victorov is described for the first time. Short chorotype classification for each species is proposed.

Key words: Ichneumonidae, Acaenitinae, fauna, Turkey

Anahtar sözcükler: Ichneumonidae, Acaenitinae, fauna, Türkiye

Introduction

The subfamily Acaenitinae is moderately large with 25 genera and about 240 species in the world (Dicky and Horstmann, 1997). Most of the species are associated with forest. The hosts are different Coleoptera and conceivably Lepidoptera, boring in wood tissues.

The information about occurrence of the species of this subfamily in Turkey is scattered in some publications (Sedivy, 1958; Izquierdo, 1985; Scaramozzino, 1986; Kolarov, 1989, 1995 a & b, 1997, 1998 and Aubert, 1996). In these studies five species have been reported from Turkey, mainly from western part.

The present work is based on the material collected from Erzurum and Diyarbakır provinces in recent years. The materials are preserved in the Entomology Museum, Erzurum, Turkey (EMET) and collection of J. Kolarov (JK). For each species chorotype classification is proposed.

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Results

Six species in two genera were recorded. Of these, the genus *Acaenitus* Latreille and two species that are marked in the text by asterisks are new for the Turkish fauna. With this study, the number of genera occurring in Turkey increased from two to three, the species from five to seven. The male of *Phaenolobus cornutus* Victorov is described for the first time.

****Acaenitus dubitator*** (Panzer, 1800)

Material examined: Erzurum, University field, 1850 m, 29.V.1990, ♂. (EMET).

Distribution: Palaearctic.

Phaenolobus areolator (Constantineanu & Constantineanu, 1968)

Material examined: Erzurum, Pasinler, Rabat 2400 m, 1.VII.1996, ♂. (EMET).

Distribution: Spain, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, North Caucasus, Talysh and Kazakhstan.

****Phaenolobus cornutus*** (Victorov, 1962)

Phaenolobus cornutus Victorov, 1962. Entomol. Obozr., 41: 420, female.

This species was known till now only by female. In the material examined we found male well correspond with the female. It is described below:

Male: Front wing 12.4-14.0 mm long; head enlarged behind (Fig. 1); frons concave and striated transversally in the middle, with strong longitudinal carina from middle ocellus to upper part of face, prominent laterally; face slightly divergent down; antennae as long as total length of head, thorax and first abdominal segment; flagellum 30 segmented, first four segments as long as wide, tenth and following segments, except last one is square. Head and thorax strongly and densely punctured; pronotum V-shaped notched in front; middle lobe of mesonotum with a couple of hornlike growths (Fig. 2); wings yellowish and weakly darkened apically; front tibia, like in other species i.e. *Ph. saltans* Grav. and *Ph. fulvicornis* Grav. with apical tooth [Townes (1971) stated that front tibia in Acaenitinae is without such tooth]. The measurements of hind tarsal segments from basal to apical as 33:11:10:7:22; propodeum with middle and lateral longitudinal and apical carinae; apical half of abdomen compressed.

Black; inner eye, orbita along antennal sockets, labrum and apical stripe of third-seventh tergites yellow coloured; ventral of antennae and legs, except coxae and trochanters reddish orange; hind femur darkened basally. Other characteristics of male are as in female.

Material examined: Turkey, Diyarbakır, Silvan, 900 m, 8.V.1995, 2 ♂♂. (JK).

Distribution: Known up to now only from Armenia.

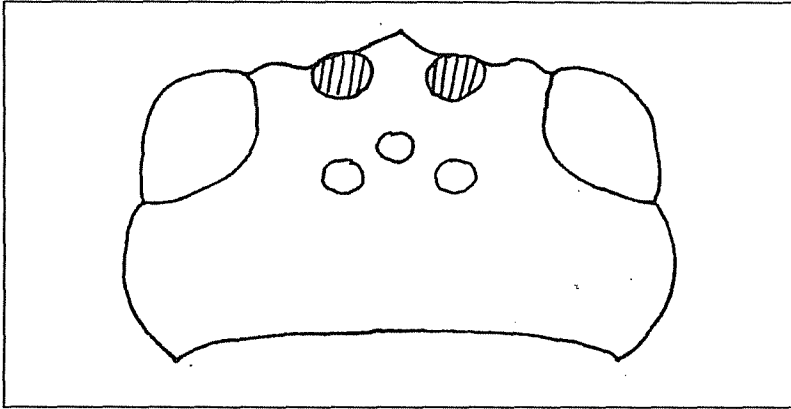


Figure 1. *Phaenolobus cornutus* Vict. head from above, ♂.

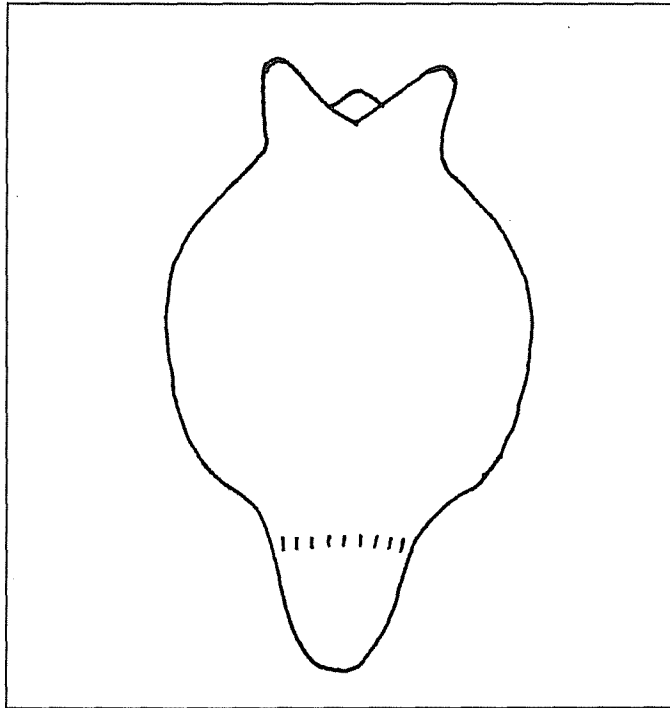


Figure 2. *Phaenolobus cornutus* Vict. mesonotum ♂.

Phaenolobus fulvicornis (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Material examined: Erzurum: Köşk, 2000 m, 20.VI.1996, ♀; Palandöken Mt., 2400 m, 1.VII.1996, ♂; Ispir, Madenköprübaşı, 1450 m, 30.VII.1997, ♂; Oltu, Çamlıbel, 1750 m, 2.VII.1997, ♂; 21.VII.1997, ♂, (EMET); University field, 1850 m, 10.VI.2000, ♀; Dumlu, 20.VI.2000, 2 ♀♀, (JK).

Distribution: Middle and South Europe, Turkey, North Africa, Israel, Caucasus and Kazakhstan.

Phaenolobus saltans (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Material examined: Erzurum: İspir, Pazaryolu, 1600 m, 30.VII.1996, ♀; Oltu, Çamlıbel, 1500 m, 2.VII.1997, 2 ♂♂ and ♀; Pasinler, Pelitli, 1900 m, 14.VII.1996, ♀; Şenkaya, Turnalı, 1800 m, 20.VII.1997, 3 ♂♂ (EMET); Oltu, Sarısaz, 1450 m, 21.VI.2000 m, ♂; Aşkale, 1800 m, 16.VII.1999, ♀; Komyolu, 2200 m, 18.VII.1999, ♂ (JK).

Distribution: Middle and South Europe, Turkey, Syria and Kazakhstan.

Phaenolobus terebrator (Scopoli, 1763)

Material examined: Erzurum, Şenkaya, Turnalı, 1800 m, 25.VII.1996, 2 ♂♂ (EMET)

Distribution: Palaearctic.

Chorotype classification

The geographical distribution of the treated species may be synthetically expressed by chorotypes. We used the proposal of Vigna Taglianti et al. (1999).

Two species ***Acaenitus dubitator*** and ***Phaenolobus terebrator*** have Palaearctic chorotype. The other species have ranges in Turanian with different extension in Europe and Mediterranean region. ***Phaenolobus areolator*** and ***Ph. saltans*** have Turano-European chorotype. ***Phaenolobus fulvicornis*** has Turano-Europea-Mediterranean chorotype.

The very rare species ***Phaenolobus cornutus*** at now may be classified as Armeno- South Eastern Anatolian endemic.

After analise of ranges and richness of the species it may be concluded that the both genera would be in Palaearctic chorotype.

Özet

Türkiye'nin yeni ve az bilinen Acaenitinae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) türleri

Acaenitinae altfamilyasına ait ülkenin doğusundan altı tür belirlenmiştir. Bunlardan ***Phaenolobus cornutus*** Victorov'un erkekğinin tanımı ilk defa yapılmış, ***Acaenitus*** Latreille cinsi ve iki türün Türkiye faunası için yeni olduğu ortaya konmuş, her tür için corotype sınıflandırma verilmiştir.

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