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Some short notes on Phylloxerina salicis (Licht.) from Turkey

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Summary

Family Phylloxeridae is presented in Turkey by only two species, **Viteus vitifolii** and **Phylloxera florentina.** During faunistic aphid research on **Salix alba** var. **vittalina pendula**'s branches, **Phylloxerina salicis (Licht.)** was found. Under the light of the available literature it is considered that this is the first record for Turkish aphid fauna.

Introduction

In Turkey, family Phylloxeridae is presented by only two species, *Viteus vitifolii* (Fitch.) and *Phylloxera florentina* Targioni-Tozzetti (Çanakçıoğlu, 1972). The sample collected from *Salix alba* var. *vittalina pendula* by Prof. Dr. Z. Düzgüneş from Farabi - Ankara (5.10.1981) was identified as *Phylloxerina salicis* (Licht.) which is considered as first record for Turkish Phylloxeridae additionally.

Systematics and morphological characters

Börner und Heinze (1957) classified the family Phylloxeridae under two subfamilies; Phylloxerininae and Phylloxerinae. Within these two subfamilies, genus *Phylloxerina* is placed in Phylloxerininae.

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Subfamily : Phylloxerininae.

According to Börner und Heinze (1957) their host plants are Salicaceae and Nyssaceae. Body has facet-shaped wax glands. Abdomen has 5-6 pair abdominal stigma. Alate is not known.

Genus : *Phylloxerina* Börner 1908
Lapsus pro *Phylloxera salicis* Licht. 1884, Type species *Pemphigus salicis* Lichtenstein, 1884 (Eastop and HilleRis-Lambers, 1976)

This genus has no alate forms. Virginoparae has flamentous wax glands. Host plant is Salicaceae.

Species : *Phylloxerina salicis* (Lichtenstein, 1884)
Syn : *Pemphigus (Phylloxera) salicis* Licht.

«Weidenzwerglaus», «Phylloxera des saules», «Fillosserina del salice», «Söğüt filoxerası».

This species has no abdominal spiracles and there is no tubercules on the body (Eastop, 1966). As illustrated in fig. 1, the body has facet-shaped wax glands groubs and the rostrum is very long. Sexuales have short antennae and no wax glands (Bodenheimer and Swirski, 1957). They reproduce with egg.

P. salicis is in yellowish color. Virginoparae covered with white waxy flamentous secretion under which there are many whitish eggs.

Biology and host plant

In one year *P. salicis* has 4 or more successive parthenogenetic generations (Börner und Heinze, 1957). At the end of summer or beginning of autumn the sexuales appear. They produce the winter eggs. It hibernates in egg stage in Europe. The life history in the Middle East has yet not been investigated (Bodenheimer and Swirski, 1957). In Ankara it has been found out that it hibernates in egg stage.

P. salicis lives in the cravices of bark and especially two years old branches of many *Salix* species (Börner und Heinze, 1957). Shaposhnikov (1964) states that it lives in cracks in bark and on shoots of *Salix alba*, rarely *S. babilonica*.

Distribution

P. salicis is common in Europe and Asia (Silvestri, 1939), and generaly distributed in Great Britain, Poland, Netherland, France, Germany, Italy, Manchuria, Israel, Lebanon (Bodenheimer and Swirski, 1957) and USSR (Shaposhnikov, 1964).

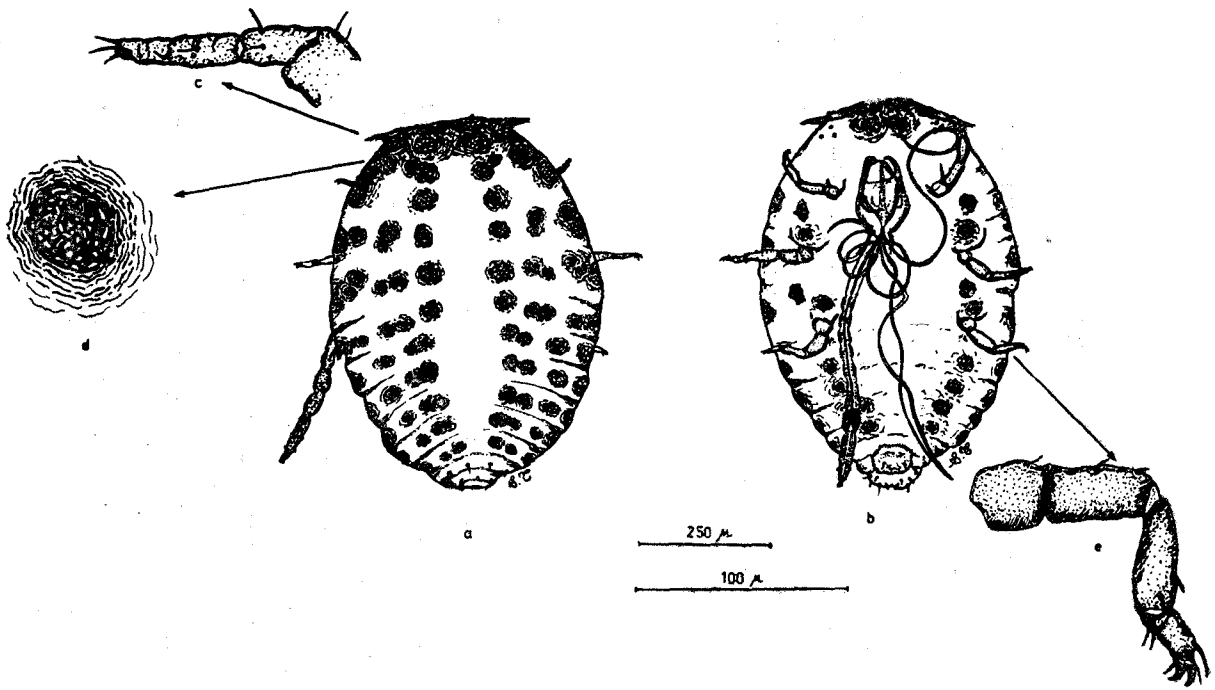

Fig. 1. Phylloxerina salicis (Licht.) aptera dorsal (a) and ventral (b) views and enlargement of antenna (c), facet-shaped wax gland (d) and hind leg (e)

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Özet

Phylloxera salicis (Licht) üzerine bazı kısa notlar

Phylloxeridae familyası Türkiye'de iki tür ile temsil edilmektedir (**Viteus vitifolii** ve **Phylloxera florentina**). Afitlerle ilgili faunistik çalışmalar sırasında Prof. Dr. Z. Düzgüneş tarafından toplanan **Salix alba** var. **vittalina pendula** dalları üzerinden, elde mevcut literatürün ışığı altında Türkiye faunası için yeni olduğu kabul edilen **Phylloxerina salicis** (Licht.) saptanmıştır. Hazırlanan bu yayında «Söğüt filoxerası» olarak isimlendirilen **P. salicis**'in tanınmasında yardımcı olabilecek morfolojik karakterler şekil yardımı ile açıklanmış, biyolojisi ve yayılışı literatür verilerine göre ele alınmıştır.

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