

Oak Gallwasp *Dryocosmus mayri* (Hymenoptera, Cynipidae) - New Record from Turkey

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ABSTRACT

In this study we report a new record of the oak gallwasp *Dryocosmus mayri* (*Quercus cerris*, *Q. ithaburensis*) on oaks in the Inland Aegean Region of Turkey. We provide details on geographical distribution, hosts and phenology.

Key words: *Dryocosmus mayri*, Cynipidae, Inland Aegean Region, new record, *Quercus*, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

About 1400 species are known from the Cynipidae family in worldwide (Ronquist, 1999). The number of valid species recorded from Europe and contiguous territories including North Africa and Turkey is less than 300. Previous studies have listed 133 oak cynipids from the Western Palaearctic (Dalla-Torre & Kieffer, 1910; Ionescu, 1957; Nieves-Aldrey, 2001; Stone *et al.*, 2001). Historically the fauna of Cynipidae from the Eastern Mediterranean, Near East and Turkey has been poorly studied. Despite their high species richness in Turkey, there are very few records of Cynipidae from this country in the reference works by Dalla-Torre & Kieffer (1910). Previous studies concern mostly oak gallwasps (tribe Cynipini), either as forest pests in Turkey (Katılmış & Kiyak, 2008; Schimitschek, 1944) or as components in broader studies of Western Palaearctic gallwasp faunas (Atkinson *et al.*, 2002; Stone *et al.*, 2007, 2008; Tavakoli *et al.*, 2006). Melika & Stone (2001) identified a new species from Turkey and Iran (*Andricus askewi*) and Melika *et al.* (2004) identified a new species from Turkey, Iran and Greece (*Andricus megalucidus*). A recent study, Katılmış & Kiyak (2008) listed 81 gall inducing wasps (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae) with a new genus record from Turkey. Katılmış & Kiyak (2009) recorded the oak gallwasp *Aphelonyx persica* for the first time in Turkey.

Pujade-Villar *et al.*, (2003) carried out a complete revision of the *Chilaspis* genus. They reported that the separation between *Dryocosmus* and *Chilaspis* was not optimal and some characteristics shared by both genera. The pronotum is laterally sculptured and carinated in *Dryocosmus* females, and almost smooth in *Chilaspis*, particularly

in *Chilaspis mayri*. Therefore they suggested that the correct name of this species was *Chilaspis mayri*. According to the latest studies, this species was corrected as *Dryocosmus mayri* (Ács *et al.*, 2007).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

New record, *Dryocosmus mayri* galls were preserved in 70% alcohol and emerged adults were dried and pinned. The specimens are deposited in the Zoology Museum of Gazi University.

RESULTS

Dryocosmus mayri (Müllner, 1901)

Material examined: AFYON province, Sultandağı district, above the Kirca town, 38°30'N, 31°13'E, 1091m, 19.V.2009, 25 Sexual gal, 22 Sexual female, on *Q. ithaburensis*; KÜTAHYA province, Simav district, Örenli village, Örenli lake surrounding, 39°11'N, 28°53'E, 832m, 21.IV.2008, 9 Sexual gal, 6 Sexual female, on *Q. cerris*; Tavşanlı district, Akçaçay village, Kayaboğazı lake surrounding, 39°25'N, 29°36'E, 928m, 05.V.2008, 6 Sexual gal, 2 Sexual female, on *Q. cerris* (Fig. 1).

Host: *Quercus cerris*, *Quercus ithaburensis*.

Phenology: The Sexual galls develop and mature in April and May. Adults wasps emerge in May and June.

World distribution: Austria, Greece, Hungary, Syria, Jordan (Dalla-Torre & Kieffer 1910; Melika *et al.* 2000; Stone *et al.* 2001).



Fig. 1. The gall pictures of the *Dryocosmus mayri* (Scale bar: 1cm.).

DISCUSSION

Katılmış and Kiyak (2008) listed 81 species from Cynipidae family in Turkey. 73 of them are gall inducing on oak species. In another study, *Aphelonyx persica* was recorded for the first time from Turkey (Katılmış & Kiyak, 2009). In this study, *Dryocosmus mayri* is recorded for the first time from Turkey. *Dryocosmus mayri* was

reported on *Q. cerris*, *Q. ithaburensis* and *Q. macrolepis* (Pujade-Villar *et al.*, 2003; Ács *et al.*, 2007). In this study, we recorded it on *Q. cerris*, and *Q. ithaburensis* in Turkey.

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