

## A LIST OF POMPILIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) OF GÖLCÜK NATURAL PARK, ISPARTA, TURKEY

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ABSTRACT: Pompilidae species were collected during 2008-2009 in Gölcük Natural Park, which belongs to Isparta province. Two methodologies for collecting were used: pitfall and malaise trapping. Thirty-three species belonging to three subfamilies and 14 genera were recorded during this survey. One species is new record for Turkey: *Priocnemis pogonioides* (Costa, 1883). Twenty-eight more species are new records for Isparta province.

KEY WORDS: Pompilidae, Gölcük, Isparta, Turkey.

The family Pompilidae, known as the “spider wasps” is almost cosmopolitane. There are 4000-4500 species of pompilids worldwide and more than 200 species in Turkey. The aim of this study is to survey Pompilidae distributed in Golcuk Natural Park (GNP). GNP is an arid area located eight km southwest of city Isparta and has a total area of 5,925 ha (Gül et al., 2005). With its diverse vegetation and wildlife, geomorphological structure, aesthetically pleasing landscape, and recreational opportunities, GNP is one of the most important areas of the Lakes District in Turkey.

Passive sampling took place in GNP at altitudes from 1227 m to 1611 m. Insect samples were collected from March to October, 2008 and 2009, using pitfall and Malaise trapping methods. At all sampling sites 10 pitfall traps were set. The pitfall traps consisted of circular pots, each 11 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep, and were dug into the soil with the opening at the soil surface. At the beginning of the study, dry traps were used, but a month later, it was necessary to slightly modify the methodology. We added 2% formaldehyde to the traps to avoid sample damage due to the insects themselves and other animals such as mice, shrews, and lizards. Pitfall traps were checked weekly. Malaise traps were set in three locations: 1) Pilav Tepe (1520 m), 2) Acacia reforested area near the main entrance of GNP (1414 m), and 3) an area which was previously used for agricultural cultivation (1452 m). Malaise traps were checked and material was taken every 10 days. After collecting the captured insects, they were dried and pinned promptly or were transferred to jars of 75% alcohol and mounted at a later time. Material was identified by third author.

The species list is arranged alphabetically for each family. After the valid name of the relevant taxon, the records (if available) of the authors with the locality, date, and collector follow. New taxa for the Isparta Province are marked with an asterix (\*), and Turkish fauna are marked with two asterixes (\*\*). All distributional information about species included in our list, except new records, is given in following papers: Ozbek et al., 1999, 2000; Smissen, 2003; Anlas et al., 2005; Wahis, 2006a,b; Kirpik, 2009.

The following institutional abbreviations are used: GNP – Gölcük Natural Park; MT – Malaise trap; PT – pitfall trap. Voucher specimens are deposited in the entomological collections of Agricultural Faculty of Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey.

**Subfamily Ceropalinae:**

*Ceropales helvetica* Tournier, 1889\*

**Subfamily Pepsinae:**

*Cryptocheilus notatus* (Rossius, 1792)\*

*Cryptocheilus setiger* Wolf, 1999\*

*Dipogon variegatus* (Linné, 1758)\*

*Priocnemis pogonioides* (Costa, 1883)\*\*

*Priocnemis vulgaris* (Dufour, 1841)

**Subfamily Pompilinae:**

*Agenioideus excisus* (Morawitz, 1890)\*

*Agenioideus nubecula* (Costa, 1874)\*

*Agenioideus ruficeps* (Eversmann, 1886)\*

*Agenioideus sericeus* (Vander Linden, 1827)\*

*Anoplius viaticus* (Linné, 1758)

*Aporinellus moestus* (Klug, 1834)\*

*Aporinellus sexmaculatus* (Spinola, 1805)\*

*Arachnospila anceps* (Wesmael, 1851)\*

*Arachnospila consobrina* (Dahlbom, 1843)\*

*Arachnospila fumipennis* (Zetterstedt, 1838)\*

*Arachnospila fuscomarginata* (Thomson, 1870)\*

*Arachnospila minutula* (Dahlbom, 1842)\*

*Arachnospila sogdianoides* (Wolf, 1964)

*Arachnotheutes leucurus* (Morawitz, 1891)\*

*Arachnotheutes rufithorax* (Costa, 1834)\*

*Batozonellus lacerticida* (Pallas, 1771)\*

*Eoferreola manticata* (Pallas, 1771)\*

*Episyron albonotatum* (Vander Linden, 1827)\*

*Episyron gallicum* (Tournier, 1889)\*

*Evagetes anatolicus* V. d. Smissen, 2003\*

*Evagetes crassicornis* (Shuckard, 1837)

*Evagetes elongatus* (Lepeletier, 1845)\*

*Evagetes pectinipes* (Linné, 1758)\*

*Evagetes siculus* (Lepeletier, 1845)\*

*Evagetes trispinosus* (Kohl, 1886)\*

*Evagetes tumidosus* (Tournier, 1890)\*

*Tachyagetes furvescens* Wahis, 1970\*

As a result of sampling over the time of two years, we identified 33 species of Pompilidae belonging to three subfamilies and 14 genera. Ceropalinae is represented by one genus and one species and Pepsinae by three genera and five species. The highest number of species recorded from Pompilinae, with 10 genera and 27 species. One species is new records for Turkey: *Priocnemis pogonioides* (Costa, 1883). Twenty-eight of the 33 species are new records for Isparta Province.

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