

New Records of Cecidomyiidae (Diptera) from Turkey

Serife BAYRAM* Marcela SKUHRAVÁ**

*University of Ankara, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection,
06110, Ankara, TURKEY, e-mail: bayram@agri.ankara.edu.tr

**Czech Zoological Society, Vinýená 7, 128 00 Praha 2, CZECH REPUBLIC,
e-mail: skuhrava@quick.cz

ABSTRACT

Two gall midges, *Lestodiplosis polypori* (H. Loew, 1850) and *Brachineura squamigera* (Winnertz, 1853) (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae) were reared from mushrooms belonging to genera *Russula* and *Rhizopogon* (Fungi, Basidiomycetes). Samples of mushrooms were collected in the Çamlýdere Forest Region (Ankara-Turkey) in periodic intervals during the spring, summer and autumn months in 1997. Both species are new record for the fauna of Turkey.

Key words: Cecidomyiidae, Diptera, gall midges, Fungi, Basidiomycetes, Ankara, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

Gall midges (Cecidomyiidae) with about 6000 species belong to the largest family of Diptera in the world, of which more than 3000 species have been known from the Palaearctic Region (Skuhravá, 2004). On the basis of larval feeding habits, they may be divided into three biological groups. The majority of larvae are phytophagous and the main part of them cause galls on host plants, a smaller part of larvae are zoophagous and mycophagous (Skuhravá et al., 1984).

About sixty gall midge species are known from Turkey (Skuhravá et al., 2004). Untill this time the attention of researchers has been attracted mainly to the gall midge species which occur on various plants in nature causing galls and those which injure cultivated plants. During the determination of the mite species of forest mushrooms we also investigated insect fauna associated with various mushrooms.