

Faunistic Study on Megachilini, Osmiini and Anthidiini Tribes (Hymenoptera: Megachilidae) in Central Anatolia

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ABSTRACT

In this study, a total of 37 species belonging to the following, *Creightonella*, *Chalicodoma*, *Megachile*, *Coelioxys*, *Osmia*, *Chelostoma*, *Hoplitis*, *Heriades*, *Anthocopa*, *Archianthidium*, *Paraanthidium*, *Anthidiellum*, *Rhodanthidium*, *Pseudoanthidium*, *Icteranthis* and *Anthidium* are recorded. Anatolian and world distributions, and floral associations of each species are presented. Hosts of cleptoparasitic species are reported. *Chalicodoma parietina*, *C. ericetorum*, *Megachile deceptor*, *M. giraudi*, *M. pilicrus*, *M. pyrenaica*, *Heriades crenulatus*, *Hoplitis adunca*, *H. manicata*, *Chelostoma florissomne*, *Osmia aurulenta* are the first records for Central Anatolia.

Key Words: Hymenoptera, Megachilidae, Megachilini, Osmiini, Anthidiini

INTRODUCTION

The use of *Apis mellifera* and *Bombus* spp. as pollinators in the organic agriculture and alternative production methods have increased in recent years (Delaplane & Mayer, 2000). It has been reported that some species belonging to the Megachilidae family are more effective than these pollinators in some plants such as alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), clovers (*Trifolium* spp.), sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia* Scop.), cherry (*Prunus avium* L.), almond (*Prunus amygdalus* Batsch) and apple (*Malus domestica* Borkh) (Whitfield *et al.*, 1987; Frohlich, 1990; Wilkaniec, 1991; Özbek & Zanden, 1992a; Bosch & Blas, 1994; Bosch & Kemp, 1999; Vicens & Bosch, 2000). For instance Vicens & Bosch (2000) observed that *Osmia cornuta* was much more effective in contrast to *Apis mellifera* in terms of visited flowers, mean