

# **Butterflies in western Turkey, June 1986 (Lepidoptera : Papilionoidea & Hesperioidae)**

David E. GASKIN & Elizabeth A. LITTLER

**Samenvatting.** Dagvlinders in West-Turkije, juni 1986 (Lepidoptera : Papilionoidea & Hesperioidae)

De auteurs presenteren de resultaten van hun lepidopterologisch onderzoek in West-Turkije (provincies Izmir en Aydin) in de periode van 25 tot 28 juni 1986. Na een korte inleiding over de bezochte lokaliteiten volgt het systematisch gedeelte waarin 42 dagvlindesoorten worden vermeld.

**Résumé.** Papillons diurnes en Turquie occidentale, juin 1986 (Lepidoptera : Papilionoidea & Hesperioidae)

Les auteurs présentent les résultats de leurs recherches lépidoptérologiques en Turquie occidentale (provinces d'Izmir et Aydin) pendant la période du 25 au 28 juin 1986. Après une courte introduction à propos des localités visitées suit la partie systématique. 42 espèces de papillons diurnes sont mentionnées.

**Key words :** butterflies - Lepidoptera - Papilionoidea - Hesperioidae - western Turkey.

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## **Introduction**

The authors previously described the results of a short period of collecting around Kuşadası and Selçuk in late 1983 (GASKIN & LITTLER 1986); the present paper provides the results of further collecting during June 1986 in the vicinity of Efes (June 25-26), in the western Aydin mountains (June 27), several localities to the northeast of Izmir (June 28), and on the peninsula to the west of that city (June 27). We concentrated our collecting in the vicinity of Izmir to complement results from studies by ourselves (GASKIN & LITTLER 1986, 1987) and others (OLIVIER 1987 and unpublished data; THOMSON 1987) on the previously uncollected Greek Island of Chios, where the last-named author found interesting endemism in the genus *Maniola*. No attempt is made here to review existing knowledge of the butterfly fauna of Turkey; a major project in this respect is presently in progress by HESSELBARTH, VAN OORSCHOT & WAGENER.

## **Collecting Localities**

Localities in this paper follow the spellings of the standard Ravenstein (Europäische Strassenkarte - Türkiye) (Fig. 1). Those worked by the authors were :

Alaçati (8 km ESE of the coastal town of Çesme) 200 m.

Ikizdere (in the Aydin dağları about 10 km NW of city of Aydin) 550 m.

Çesmealtı (on coast, 4 km N of town of Uria, 30 km WSW of Izmir) 210 m.

Efes (4 km SW of the city of Selçuk) 120 m.

Görceler (2 km SW of Manisa ridge crest) 550 m.

Karacora (5 km SW of Manisa) 500 m.

Sabuncubeli (1 km SW of Manisa, in the Manisa dağları).

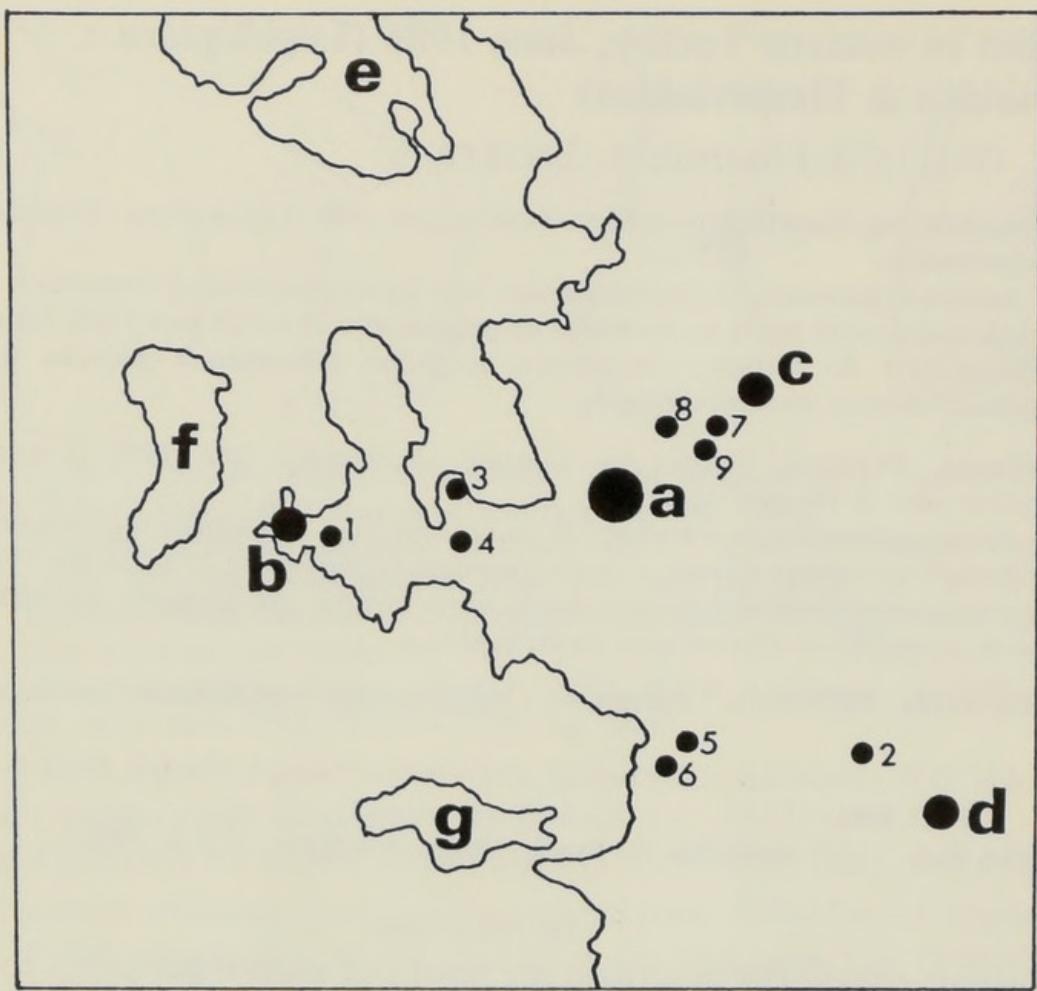


Fig. 1. The central coast of western Turkey, with major adjacent islands of eastern Greece, including collecting localities and reference points indicated in the text. a. Izmir, b. Çesme, c. Manisa, d. Aydin, e. Lesvos, f. Chios, g. Samos, 1. Alaçati, 2. İkizdere, 3. Çesmealtı, 4. Uria, 5. Selçuk, 6. Efes, 7. Karacora, 8. Görcele, 9. Sabuncubeli.

A few sight records from Istanbul (Topkapi gardens) are included in the text but not mapped in the figure.

Conditions at and around Efes were hot, dry and windy; the diversity of butterflies and day-flying moths was disappointingly low; similar conditions were encountered in the Aydin Mountains and the peninsula west of Izmir. Butterflies of a relatively few species however, were abundant among pine trees and secondary deciduous growth near Alaçati. The best collecting was obtained on the Manisa daglari, despite patches of heavy cloud passed over at more and more frequent intervals as the day progressed. Many of the satyrids, nymphalids and lycaenids were taken at bramble flowers in a few restricted areas, although all families were also present on the south-facing slopes of hills in all three localities examined in this region.

## Results

### Papilionidae

*Papilio machaon* LINNAEUS, 1758 : Efes, Sabuncubeli.

*Iphiclus podalirius* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Alaçati, Çesmealtı, Efes, Sabuncubeli.

### Pieridae

*Pieris brassicae* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Çesmealtı, Efes, Sabuncubeli.

*Pieris rapae* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Alaçati, Çesmealtı, Efes, Karacora, Sabuncubeli, Sultanahmet

(İstanbul).

*Pieris mannii* (MAYER, 1851) : Karacora, Sabuncubeli.

*Pontia edusa* (FABRICIUS, 1777) : Efes.

*Leptidea sinapis* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Görceler, Karacora, Sabuncubeli.

*Colias crocea* (FOURCROY, 1785) : Efes, Görceler, İkizdere, Sabuncubeli.

*Gonepteryx cleopatra* (LINNAEUS, 1767) : Alaçati, Efes, Sabuncubeli.

#### Lycaenidae

*Lycaena phlaeas* (LINNAEUS, 1761) : Alaçati (strongly marked second brood specimens), Çesmealtı, Efes (2nd brood), Karacora, Sabuncubeli. First brood specimens, all fresh except for one worn specimen on a path at Çesmealtı on the coast, were recorded in the localities at higher altitudes.

*Quercusia quercus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Sabuncubeli, both sexes flying around oak trees up to 8 m height, usually settling out of reach; taken with extension net.

*Satyrium ilicis* (ESPER, 1779) : Karacora, Sabuncubeli, settling on low herbaceous flowers and bare patches of moist soil.

*Syntarucus pirithous* (LINNAEUS, 1767) : Sabuncubeli, taken exclusively on bramble flowers.

*Celastrina argiolus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Sabuncubeli, on bramble flowers.

*Lampides boeticus* (LINNAEUS, 1767) : Sabuncubeli, on bramble flowers.

*Pseudophilotes vicrama* (MOORE, 1865) : Karacora, on dry bank.

*Aricia agestis* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775) : Alaçati, Efes, Görceler, Karacora.

*Polyommatus icarus* (ROTTEMBURG, 1775) : Çesmealtı, Efes, Görceler, Karacora, Sabuncubeli, Sultanahmet (İstanbul).

#### Nymphalidae

*Nymphalis polychloros* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Karacora.

*Vanessa atalanta* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Karacora, Sultanahmet (İstanbul).

*Vanessa cardui* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Görceler, Sabuncubeli.

*Polygonia egea* (CRAMER, 1775) : Sabuncubeli, on bramble flowers, Sultanahmet (İstanbul).

*Argynnis pandora* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775) : Efes.

*Brenthis daphne* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775) : Sabuncubeli, large numbers on bramble flowers.

*Melitaea didyma* (ESPER, 1779) : Efes, a few settling on paths or low flowers, mostly rather worn.

*Limenitis reducta* (STAUDINGER, 1901) : Efes, Karacora, Sabuncubeli.

*Brintesia circe* (FABRICIUS, 1775) : Karacora, Sabuncubeli.

*Hipparchia senthes* (FRUHSTORFER, 1908) : Alaçati, Karacora, Sabuncubeli; fresh females only.

*Hipparchia mersina* (STAUDINGER, 1871) : Karacora, a few males among pine trees, flying with *senthes*, one taken. Identification confirmed by dissection of genitalia which match in all details Fig. 74 provided by COUTSIS (1983).

*Hipparchia fatua* (FREYER, 1845) : Alaçati, common; İkizdere, one fresh specimen sitting on a lone pine tree at crest of hill.

*Pseudochazara anthelea* (HÜBNER, [1824]) : Sabuncubeli.

*Maniola jurtina* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Sultanahmet (İstanbul).

*Maniola megalia* (OBERTHÜR, 1909) : Efes, on brambles near Seven Sleepers, single specimens scattered along about 100 m.

*Maniola telmessia* (ZELLER, 1847) : Karacora, Sabuncubeli.

*Hyponephele lupina* (COSTA, 1836) : Karacora.

*Coenonympha pamphilus* (LINNAEUS, 1758) : Alaçati, Karacora, Sabuncubeli.

*Kirinia roxelana* (CRAMER, 1777) : Görceler, Karacora, Sabuncubeli.

#### Hesperiidae

*Thymelicus sylvestris* (PODA, 1761) : Karacora, Sabuncubeli.

*Thymelicus acteon* (ROTTEMBURG, 1775) : Görceler, Karacora, Sabuncubeli.

*Carcharodus alceae* (ESPER, 1780) : Alaçati, Efes, common.

*Carcharodus orientalis* REVERDIN, 1913 : Efes.

*Spialia orbifer* (HÜBNER, [1823]) : Karacora.

## Acknowledgments

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## Boekbespreking

**Harde, K.W. & Severa, F. : Der Kosmos-Käferführer. Die mitteleuropäischen Käfer.**  
11 x 18 cm, 352 p., 33 kleurenfoto's, 1080 afbeeldingen in kleur, 189 tekstfiguren, Franckh'sche Verlagshandlung, W. Keller & Co., Postfach 640, D-7000 Stuttgart 1, 1988, gebonden, met plastic beschermhoes, DM 36,- (ISBN 3-440-05862-X).



Deze derde uitgave (de eerste verscheen in 1981) werd na de dood van K.W. HARDE bewerkt en uitgebreid door E. MOEHN. Het boek is een typisch determinerwerk met een inleiding over de bouw, ontwikkeling, ecologie, fysiologie, voortplanting e.d. van kevers. Nieuw in deze uitgave is een hoofdstuk door K.H. DIFFENÉ over het fotograferen van kevers en een overzicht van de beschermde keversoorten. Het aantal families is van 92 naar 139 gestegen en het systematisch overzicht van het systeem der Coleoptera is volgens de modernste inzichten in de fylogenie herwerkt.

Om het determineren te vergemakkelijken werd van elke familie een typische vertegenwoordiger afgebeeld. Hierdoor komt men al snel bij de juiste familie terecht. Op de rechterbladzijden staan dan telkens afbeeldingen in kleur en links daarvan de tekst bij deze illustraties. De tekst geeft informatie over de biologie en de verspreiding van de behandelde soorten. Telkens wordt aangegeven hoeveel soorten van het genus in Midden-Europa voorkomen zodat men eventueel nauw verwante soorten niet over het hoofd ziet.

De afbeeldingen zijn zonder meer prachtig : uiterst scherp en natuurecht van kleur.

Het boek is erg verzorgd uitgegeven en stevig gebonden zodat het lange tijd zal mee kunnen als veldgids. Het zal een belangrijke rol spelen bij het determineren van de Middeneuropese kevers, ook voor de specialisten die de meer volledige literatuur (o.a. EVERTS, FREUDE/HARDE/LOHSE) gebruiken, niet in het minst om de uitstekende afbeeldingen in kleur.

W.O. De Prins



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