

New Contribution to Information about Tabanidae (Diptera) Adult and Larvae from West Anatolia

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the habitats of Tabanidae larvae in West Anatolia were studied for the first time. The larvae of 25 horse flies species and subspecies had been collected in several points differed by biotopical conditions and identified. Descriptions of new subspecies of *Haematopota pallens bozdagensis* ssp. nova, and its larva as well as unknown earlier larvae of *Tabanus portschinskii* Olsufjev, 1937, *Phillipomyia graeca* Fabricius, 1794, *Dasyrhamphis carbonarius* Meigen, 1820 and *Nemorius abbassianae* Leclercq, 1960 were given.

Keywords: New subspecies, Descriptions, New Larvae, Tabanidae, Diptera, West Anatolia, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

It can be easily argued that the territory of Asia Minor, thanks to its geographical disposition may be one of the most interesting place in all Palearctic for studying the horse fly fauna. Being one of the most remote areas of the Eastern Mediterranean, Asia Minor is the place where a big number of faunistic elements congregate from the three main parts of Palearctic region, namely the Mediterranean, Asian and European. Almost all of these species could found a suitable living environment owing to the countless diversity of various landscape climatic conditions thanks to a combination of mountains with vertical zonation and plains alongside the rivers and seashores. Bigger part of Asia Minor is occupied by Turkey. By literature data Tabanidae fauna of this country include 164 species and 12 subspecies (Kılıç, 2006) - which represents almost third part of Palearctic fauna consisting of 610 species (Chvala, 1988; Andreeva, 2004). West Anatolia is a more essential territory for studying the horse flies fauna because it belongs to the Ancient Mediterranean and inhabited with species as with ancient origin as a lot of others with later formation, similar to the species migrated from the north. Since the special studying of the horse fly larvae habitats was not conduct there, it would be interesting from scientific point of view to obtain these data as for studying not known earlier larvae for systematic clarification, as for comparison with the conditions of the horse flies larvae developmental sites on adjacent Caucasus Minor territory.