

## Some Chilopoda (Myriapoda) Records from the City of Eskişehir

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**Abstract:** Turkey is one of the richest countries in terms of the Chilopoda fauna. However, knowledge of the Chilopoda fauna of some parts of Anatolia is still limited, particularly of Central Anatolia. This study is based on Chilopoda samples collected from two different localities in the city of Eskişehir. Four species belonging to four genera were determined.

**Key Words:** Chilopoda, Turkish Chilopods, Eskişehir, Central Anatolia

### Eskişehir İliinden Bazı Chilopoda (Myriapoda) Kayıtları

**Özet:** Türkiye Chilopoda faunası açısından en zengin ülkelerden birisidir. Fakat İç Anadolu başta olmak üzere Anadolu'nun bazı bölgelerinin Chilopoda Faunası hakkındaki bilgilerimiz hala sınırlıdır. Bu çalışma Eskişehir ilinin iki farklı alanından toplanan Chilopoda örnekleri üzerinde yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda sözkonusu lokalitelerden dört cins'e ait dört tür tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Chilopoda, Türkiye Chilopodları, Eskişehir İli, Orta Anadolu

### Introduction

The first studies on Turkish Chilopods were carried out by Newport (1845) and Koch (1863) on samples collected from Lycia and Ephesus respectively. After these studies, two European myriapodologists, Carl Wilhelm Verhoeff (Verhoeff, 1896, 1898, 1905, 1925, 1934, 1937) and Carl Graaf Attems (Attems, 1905, 1932, 1939, 1947), studied Turkish specimens collected during zoological expeditions in Anatolia by several other naturalists.

Additional specimens were collected from 1940 to 1949 by Curt Kosswig. Some of them were identified by Verhoeff (1941, 1943, 1944) (1). During the same period, a paper on Scutigermorpha also collected by Kosswig was published by Demir (1948) (1,2).

After that, one of the most important studies was published in 1952 by Ralph V. Chamberlin. Eighty-five new species and 11 new genera and subgenera were described in that study. Then the Romanian myriapodologist Zachiu Matic studied Turkish specimens (Matic, 1970, 1973, 1976, 1977, 1980, 1983). In 1973, a revision of Scutigermidae was published by Würmlı (1973).

More recently, some papers on Lithobiomorpha have been published by Zapparoli (Zapparoli, 1988, 1989, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1993, 1994, 1995) and Zapparoli and Minelli (1993). In addition, the first modern attempt to describe the distribution patterns of Turkish chilopods was published by Zapparoli (1990). In 1999, an updated checklist of Turkish species was given with some zoogeographical notes and descriptions of some new taxa by the same author (1).

The aim of this paper is to give some results of identification of Chilopoda samples from the city of Eskişehir in Central Anatolia, where the Chilopoda fauna is not well known.

### Materials and Methods

This study was performed on samples collected from two localities during an excursion in April 2001. Seventy percent ethanol was used for fixation. Collecting sites are described below.

#### Localities:

1. Eskişehir, near a road, in brushwood area, 14.04.2001, Ulas Kiper leg.

2. Eskişehir, after Porsuk Dam, in woodland, under stones, 15.04.2001, Muharrem Karakaya leg.

## Results

Four species belonging to four genera were determined in this study. The species list and the distribution data are given below with collecting localities.

### *Scolopendra cingulata* Latreille

Localities: Loc.1 (1 specimen), loc. 2 (9 specimens).

Turkish records: Balıkesir, Bilecik, Bursa, Çanakkale, İstanbul, Tekirdağ, Afyon, Aydın, Denizli, İzmir, Kütahya, Manisa, Muğla, Adana, Antalya, Burdur, Hatay, İçel, Isparta, Konya, Çankırı, Amasya, Çorum, Samsun, Tokat, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Ankara, Eskişehir, Kayseri, Nevşehir, Niğde, Sivas, Yozgat, Adıyaman, Elazığ, Erzincan, Malatya, Muş, Van, Gaziantep, Hakkari (1).

Distribution: Mediterranean countries (1).

### *Geophilus conjungens* Verhoeff

Localities: Loc. 2 (1 specimen).

Turkish records: Balıkesir, Bilecik, Bursa, Çanakkale, İstanbul, Afyon, Aydın, Manisa, Antalya, Konya, İçel, İzmir, Muğla, Ordu, Tokat, Çankırı, Yozgat, Ağrı, Muş (1).

Distribution: East Mediterranean countries (1).

### *Clinopodes flavidus* C.L. Koch

Localities: Loc. 2 (1 specimen).

Turkish records: Balıkesir, Bilecik, Bursa, Çanakkale, İstanbul, Afyon, Aydın, Denizli, İzmir, Kütahya, Adana, Antalya, Burdur, Hatay, Isparta, İçel, Bolu, Çankırı, Kastamonu, Sinop, Çorum, Ordu, Samsun, Tokat, Erzurum, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Trabzon, Ankara, Eskişehir, Kayseri, Konya, Nevşehir, Niğde, Sivas, Yozgat, Ağrı, Bingöl, Bitlis, Elazığ, Erzincan, Kars, Muğla, Muş, Van, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa (1).

Distribution: Holarctic region. Widespread in Europe and Mediterranean countries (1).

### *Lithobius nigripalpis* L. Koch.

Localities: Loc. 2 (4 specimens).

Turkish records: Balıkesir, Bilecik, Bursa, Çanakkale, Edirne, İstanbul, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Afyon, Aydın, İzmir, Kütahya, Manisa, Antalya, Burdur, İçel, Isparta, Konya,

Muğla, Niğde, Denizli, Ankara, Bolu, Çankırı, Kastamonu, Sinop, Amasya, Çorum, Tokat, Gümüşhane, Eskişehir, Kayseri, Nevşehir, Yozgat, Ağrı, Bingöl, Erzurum (1-4).

Distribution: Mediterranean countries. Anatolia, Crete, Aegean Islands, Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Romania, north of the Danube river (1,3,4).

## Discussion and Conclusion

All species collected in this study have been recorded from Turkey previously.

*Clinopodes flavidus* is one of the most widespread species in Europe and Mediterranean countries. It is also one of the most frequently found species in Anatolia. *Lithobius nigripalpis* and *Scolopendra cingulata* are widespread species in Anatolia as well as in other Mediterranean countries (1,3,4). Therefore it is not surprising to report these species from two areas of Eskişehir.

In previous studies, an East Mediterranean species, *Geophilus conjungens*, has been recorded from South, West and North Anatolia (1). It is not common in Central Anatolia.

To the best of our knowledge, to date 123 species have been recorded from Turkey. They comprise two Scutigromorpha (two genera), 73 Lithobiomorpha (seven genera), 13 Scolopendromorpha (two genera), and 35 Geophilomorpha (15 genera).

Thirty-eight species are endemic to Anatolia. The distributions of endemic species according to regions of Anatolia are as follows: 13 in North Anatolia, two in West Anatolia, three in Northwest Anatolia, six in Northeast Anatolia and Caucasia, eight in South Anatolia, one Central Anatolia, four in Southeast Anatolia, and one around the city of Artvin (1,5).

Our knowledge of the Chilopoda fauna of some parts of Anatolia is still far from complete. In this study, it is aimed to give some information about Chilopoda species in the city of Eskişehir.

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