

–NOTE–

***Glyptotendipes (Caulochironomus) scirpi* (Kieffer 1915), a New Record from Turkey**

ABSTRACT

We report here the occurrence of *Glyptotendipes (Caulochironomus) scirpi* (Kieffer 1915) as a new chironomid species for Turkey. We found it among the benthic fauna of Lake Dipsiz (Seydisehir) and Lake Kovalı, which are located in the Taurus Mountains of southwestern Anatolia.

Larvae of the genus *Glyptotendipes* (Diptera: Chironomidae) construct fixed retreats in the form of silken tubes covered with algae and detritus in lentic habitats and employ a variety of foraging strategies including those of collector-gatherer, filter-feeder, and herbivore-shredder (Keiper and Espeland 2000). The genus *Glyptotendipes* has a holarctic distribution with 46 species reported worldwide, 27 of which are distributed in Europe (Catalogue of Life 2009). *Glyptotendipes lobiferus* (Say 1823), *Glyptotendipes (Heynotendipes) signatus* (Kieffer 1909), and *Glyptotendipes (Caulochironomus) imbecillis* (Walker 1856) are the representatives of the genus previously reported from Turkey (Özkan and Kirgiz 1995, Özkan 2006, Tasdemir et al. 2008).

When examining chironomid samples collected in July 1996 from Dipsiz Lake (Seydisehir) (37°34'25"N, 32°01'50"E) and Kovalı Lake (Seydisehir) (37°34'53"N,

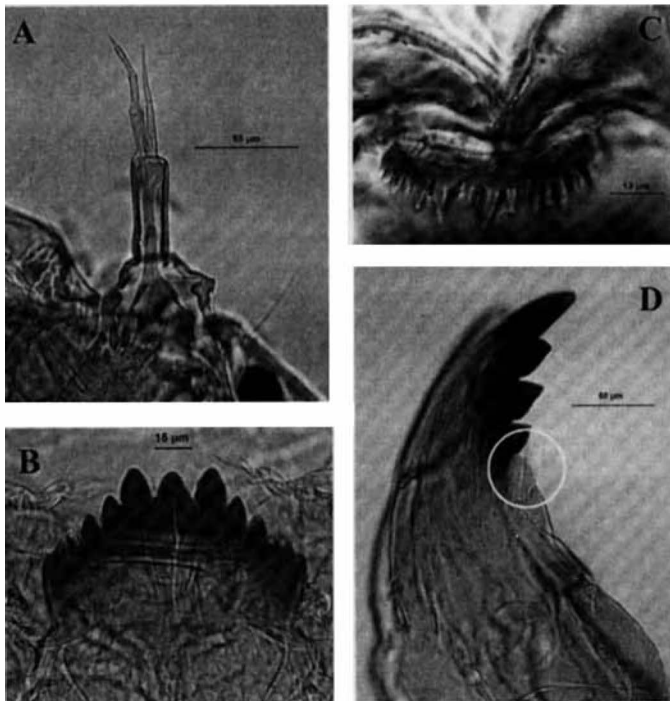


Figure 1. Distinctive features of *Glyptotendipes (Caulochironomus) scirpi* collected in southwestern Turkey – antenna (A), mentum (B), epipharygis (C), and mandible and seta subdentalis (D).

32°01'56"E), we discovered four larvae of *Glyptotendipes (Caulochironomus) scirpi* (Kieffer 1915). These samples had been fixed in 4 % formaldehyde in the field and later preserved in 70 % ethanol. Larvae were identified with reference to Wiederholm (1983) and Klink and Moller Pillot (2003), and reference materials are being kept in the collection of the authors as permanent whole mounts. Distinctive features of the collected specimens are shown in Figure 1.

Physicochemical measurements, made *in situ*, were as follows: Dipsiz Lake - depth 3 m., temperature 25.5°C, pH 7.5, dissolved oxygen 4.8 mg/L, conductivity 203 $\mu\text{S}/\text{m}_{20^\circ\text{C}}$, salinity 0.21 ‰; Kovali Lake- depth 1.5 m, temperature 22.5°C, pH 7.3, dissolved oxygen 4.8 mg/l, conductivity 114 $\mu\text{S}/\text{m}_{20^\circ\text{C}}$, salinity 0.16 ‰.

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