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DISTRIBUTION DATA FOR THE GENUS *CLEPTES* LATREILLE, 1802 (HYMENOPTERA: CHRYSIDIDAE, CLEPTINAE) OF TURKEY WITH A CHECKLIST OF THE GENUS

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Abstract

The present study is based on samples collected in various locations in Turkey since the 1990s. Together with literature sources, a total of 25 species of the genus *Cleptes* Latreille, 1802 (Cleptinae) are listed for the country, and *C. syriacus* Buysson, 1887 is newly recorded for Turkish fauna. A detailed revision of literature data provided new insight into the species composition of this genus in Turkey. Most of the *Cleptes* species are very rarely collected and are known from one-two provinces: 10 species are known only from one province and five species only from two provinces. Four species are sparsely recorded from different parts of Turkey, whereas only three species, namely *C. ignitus*, *C. scutellaris* and *C. splendidus*, are widely recorded. Currently, seven species are considered endemic, and five are listed as doubtful for the country. A detailed checklist of the genus *Cleptes* and a distribution map are provided.

KEY WORDS: Chrysididae, Cleptinae, *Cleptes,* fauna, new record, checklist, Turkey

Introduction

The family Chrysididae is considered as one of the largest families of the aculeate Hymenoptera referred to as cuckoo wasps, jewel wasps or ruby-tailed wasps. The body is brightly colored and shiny. Chrysidids are treated as Aculeata with reduced sting; unlike other members, they have the same number of antennal flagellomeres in both males and females. Additionally, unlike most groups of Hymenoptera, they have a reduced number of visible abdominal segments (Kimsey & Bohart, 1991). Chrysididae include about 2815 described species in 95 genera worldwide (Rosa *et al*., 2017a). About 500 of these species have been recorded from Europe (Mitroiu *et al*., 2015). All the members of this family are kleptoparasites or parasitoids of various species of Aculeata (Kimsey & Bohart, 1991; Rosa *et al*., 2017a).

Before Linsenmaier (1959), many European studies treated members of the genus *Cleptes* in a separate family, Cleptidae (Bischoff, 1913; Trautmann, 1927; Richards, 1935; Móczár, 1949, 1951; Benno, 1950; Kusdas, 1956). Linsenmaier was the first European researcher to consider Cleptinae as a subfamily of Chrysididae. Kimsey & Bohart (1991) regard the subfamily Cleptinae as the most primitive group in the Chrysididae and it is characterized by a frons without scapal basin, pronotum narrowed submedially and campanulate in dorsal view, propodeum rectangular in profile, with horizontal dorsal surface, metasoma with four external segments in female and five segments in male, and metasomal venter convex. Cleptinae comprise three genera, *Cleptes* Latreille, 1802, *Cleptidea* Mocsáry, 1904 and *Lustrina* Kurian, 1955; *Cleptidea* occurs in Neotropical and *Lustrina* in Oriental regions, *Cleptes* occurs in the Holarctic, Neotropical and Oriental regions, but most of the species are found in the Palearctic region (Kimsey & Bohart, 1991; Móczár, 1996, 2001). At present, Cleptinae comprises 163 species worldwide, 95 species in the Palaearctic region, of which 70 are endemic, and 27 species in Europe (Ha *et al*., 2011; Rosa & Soon, 2012; Wei *et al*., 2013; Arens, 2014; Rosa *et al.*, 2015; Rosa, 2018).

Cleptes larvae are parasitoids of the families Tenthredinidae and Diprionidae (Hymenoptera) (Morgan, 1984; Darling & Smith, 1985; Kimsey & Bohart, 1991). The female searches for sawfly cocoons on the ground and lays one egg in each cocoon and the emerging larva develops as an ectoparasitoid of the host prepupa within the cocoon (Morgan, 1984; Darling & Smith, 1985; Kimsey & Bohart, 1991).

The earliest studies on the Cleptinae fauna of Turkey were conducted in the 19th century: Dahlbom (1845) and Mocsáry (1890) described *Cleptes aurata* and *C. femoralis* from Anatolia, respectively. Linsenmaier, as one of the most important entomologists working on Chrysididae, published comprehensive studies, and described 16 species and 2 subspecies of *Cleptes* from various countries (1959, 1968, 1987, 1994, and 1999). More recently, Rosa *et al*. (2020) reviewed the Palaearctic types of *Cleptes* species and subspecies described by Linsenmaier. The following species and subspecies were described from Turkey: *C. antakyensis* Linsenmaier, 1968; *C. collaris* Linsenmaier, 1959; *C. jordanicus* Linsenmaier, 1968; *Cleptes pronigritus,* Linsenmaier; *C. scutellaris gurunensis* Linsenmaier, 1987; *C. seidenstueckeri* Linsenmaier, 1959 and *C. turceyanus* Linsenmaier, 1968. The Palaearctic *Cleptes* were revised by Móczár (1997a, 1997b, 1998a, 1998b, 1998c, 2000a, 2000b, 2001). In addition, Móczár (1968, 2001) described *C. muti* and *C. anatolensis* from Turkey. Schmidt (1977), Yıldırım & Strumia (2001), Wiśniowski & Strumia (2007) and Japoshvili & Ljubomirov (2011) carried out faunal studies and recorded some species from Turkey. Among them, Yıldırım & Strumia (2001) conducted a specific study on the Turkish Cleptinae fauna and listed 17 *Cleptes* species. Recently, distributional data and an updated checklist were provided by Koçak & Kemal (2015) and listed 25 species. In both of these publications several species are invalid or incorrectly cited in the literature. Concerning the current status of some species, Rosa *et al*. (2017a, 2017b, 2019) were followed. This article is part of a serial study on the family Chrysididae of Turkey conducted by the author, and a previous paper on the subfamily Chrysidinae was previously published (Özbek & Strumia, 2018). The present paper is focused on the subfamily Cleptinae, genus *Cleptes.* The aim of this study was to present the latest available knowledge on the Turkish species, their distribution, biogeographical affinities, and to provide a checklist for the genus, including distribution records.

Materials and Methods

The material was collected in various parts of Turkey since the 1990s, but mainly comes from eastern Anatolia. Almost all the specimens were collected using insect nets, and occasionally aspirators and Malaise traps. Traps were installed at various habitats during May-October. The species are arranged alphabetically and those that could not be inspected in this work are quoted from published sources. The provinces are

presented in alphabetic order. Synonyms are given for related species. Collection data include collection site, date and altitude in meters above sea level (m a.s.l.) and, if available, decimal latitude/longitude coordinates, number of male and female specimens and name of the collector. Remarks refer to distribution and biological data (habitat, flight season and host, if available). The material is deposited in the Entomology Museum Erzurum (EMET), Turkey. Distribution of species in Turkey is evaluated according to the number of provinces in which they were collected: 1-2 rarely recorded, 3-5 sparsely recorded, 6-10 widely recorded, 11 and above frequently recorded, based on present and previous records.

Results

Material collected from various parts of the country and from published sources revealed that at present, a total of 25 species of the genus *Cleptes* inhabit Turkey.

Genus *Cleptes* Latreille, 1802 (Type species: *Sphex semiaurata* Linnaeus, 1761)

List of the species

***Cleptes aerosus* Förster, 1853**

[*Cleptes abeillei soror* Mocsáry, 1893]

Remarks: In the present study, no sample of this species was encountered. It is a European species, recorded from Erzurum (Turkey) by Yıldırım & Strumia (2001) and later from Isparta by Japoshvili & Ljubomirov (2011). Currently, Erzurum is the easternmost distribution range of *C. aerosus*. It is rarely recorded (2 provinces) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: Southern and central Europe, European part of Russia, Caucasus, Turkey (Linsenmaier, 1959; Rosa *et al.,* 2019). In Turkey known from Erzurum (Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001 and Isparta (Japoshvili & Ljubomirov, 2011).

***Cleptes afer* Lucas, 1849**

[*Cleptes afra* Lucas 1849]

Remarks: As with the previous species, no sample was examined. Although *C. afer* has a large distribution range outside of Turkey (West Palearctic), so far it has been only known from Amasya (Móczár, 1997a), which is the easternmost distribution point of its range. Móczár (1997a) gave the collecting dates as April through June. It is rarely recorded (1 province) in Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I). Móczár's (1997a) record needs confirmation.

Distribution: Portugal, Spain, Syria, Lebanon, North Africa (Linsenmaier, 1959; Kimsey & Bohart, 1991**).** In Turkey presently known from Amasya (Móczár, 1997a).

***Cleptes anatolensis* Móczár, 2001**

Remarks: *Cleptes anatolensis* was described from males collected at Burdur and Mersin (Móczár, 2001). After description, Strumia & Yıldırım (2007) recorded *C. anatolensis* from Mardin. apart from this, no sample was encountered. At present, *C. anatolensis* is endemic to Turkey and sparsely recorded (3 provinces) (Fig. 1, Table I). The female is unknown.

Cleptes *anceyi* Du Buysson, 1891

[*Cleptes scutellaris gurunensis* Linsenmaier, 1987]

Remarks: *Cleptes scutellaris gurunensis* was described from Gürün (Sivas) in Turkey. After the original description it was recorded from Kars. Móczár (1997a) said "One may presume that *C. scutellaris gurunensis* also belongs to this species". However, the synonymy assumed by Móczár (1997a) is currently unproven and needs confirmation (Rosa *et al*., 2020). Móczár (1997a) gave the distribution range of *C. anceyi* as Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. Turkey (Kars) could be considered the easternmost distribution point of *C. anceyi*. It is rarely recorded from Turkey (2 provinces) (Fig. 1, Table I).

***Cleptes collaris* Linsenmaier, 1959**

Remarks: *Cleptes collaris* was described upon a male from Niğde (Çiftehan) (Linsenmaier, 1959). Apart from this, no other specimen was recorded. *Cleptes collaris* was included in the *aerosus* group (Kimsey & Bohart, 1991. It is an endemic species for Turkey and rarely recorded (1 province) (Fig. 1, Table I).

***Cleptes dahlbomi* Semenov, 1920**

[*Cleptes aurata* Dahlbom, 1854]

Remarks: *Cleptes aurata* was described from İstanbul (Semenov, 1920). *Cleptes dahlbomi* is a replacement name for *C. aurata* (Rosa & Vårdal, 2015). Rosa *et al.* (2017a) treated *C. dahlbomi* as one of the most noteworthy species found in the Middle East. It is sparsely recorded (5 provinces) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution**:** Israel, Turkey (Móczár, 1998c). In Turkey known from Erzurum, Isparta, Kırklareli (Yıldırım & Strumia, 2000b; Strumia & Yıldırım, 2007; Wisnioski & Strumia, 2007), Bingöl (Mahmwd, 2017). İstanbul as *C. aurata* (Rosa & Vårdal, 2015).

***Cleptes femoralis* Mocsáry, 1890**

[*Cleptes antakyensis* Linsenmaier, 1968]

Material examined: Erzurum: Olur, Süngübayır, 1700 m, 12.06.2001, 1 ♀, leg. I. Aslan.

Remarks: *Cleptes femoralis* was described from Bursa (Mocsáry, 1890) and *C. antakyensis* from Hatay (Linsenmaier, 1968). Móczár (1997a) synonymized *C. antakyensis* with *C. femoralis*. It was placed in synonymy with *C. nitidulus* (Fabricius, 1793) by Kimsey & Bohart (1991) and reinstated by Móczár (1997a). Available data show that *C. femoralis* occurs sporadically from sea level (Bursa, Hatay) up to 2200 m (Erzurum). Arens (2014) collected some samples in June and July in Greece. At present it is sparsely recorded (5 provinces) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: Georgia, Iran, European part of Russia, Turkey (Semenov 1920, Móczár, 1997a; Nikol'skaya 1978; Rosa *et al*., 2019). In Turkey, known from Bursa (type locality); Hatay, Nevşehir (Móczár, 1997a); Erzincan and Erzurum (Yıldırım & Strumia, 2000); Hatay (Linsenmaier, 1968) as *C. antakyensis*.

***Cleptes ignitus* (Fabricius, 1787)**

[*Ichneumon ignitus* Fabricius, 1787]

Material examined: Erzurum: Dumlu, 1900 m, 28.07.1994, 1 ♀, leg. I. Aslan.

Remarks: Data show that *C. ignitus* has a sporadic distribution, and it occurs from sea level (Mersin) to about 2000 m (Erzurum, Kars) almost all over the country, except for the Black Sea and the Aegean regions. The flight season extends from June to August. It is widely recorded (7 provinces) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: Southwestern and central Europe, European part of Russia, Caucasus, Turkey, northern Africa (Móczár, 1997; Rosa *et al*., 2019). In Turkey it is known from Konya, Mersin (Schmidt, 1977); Bilecik, Erzincan, Erzurum, Kars (Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001) and Nevşehir (Wiśniowski & Strumia, 2007).

***Cleptes jordanicus* Linsenmaier, 1968**

Remarks: Description made based on a male from Jordan and a paratype from Turkey (Hatay) (Linsenmaier, 1968). Móczár (2001) provided additional morphological characters and added Spain to the distribution previously given by Linsenmaier (1968). *Cleptes jordanicus* is known in Turkey only from the type locality (Hatay). It is rarely recorded (1 province) in Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I). The female is still unknown (Móczár, 2001).

Distribution: Jordan, Turkey (Linsenmaier, 1968); Spain (Móczár (2001).

***Cleptes kusdasicus* Móczár, 1968**

Remarks: *Cleptes kusdasicus* was described from Mersin (Móczár, 1968), but apart from the type series (3 ♀♀), no additional specimen is known. Currently, it is considered endemic for the country and it is rarely recorded (1 province) (Fig. 1, Table I).

***Cleptes muti* Móczár, 1968**

Remarks: *Cleptes muti* was described based on a male from Mersin (Mut) (Móczár, 1968), and no other specimen is known. Rosa *et al*. (2017a) treated this as a valid species. Currently, it is considered endemic for the country and rarely recorded (1 province) (Fig. 1, Table I). The female is unknown.

***Cleptes nitidulus* (Fabricius, 1793)**

[*Cleptes fallax* Mocsáry, 1889]

Material examined: Erzurum: Atatürk University Campus, 2000 m, 06.07.1992, 1 ♂, leg. E. Yıldırım; Olur, Süngübayır, 1700 m, 20.07.1994, 1 ♂, leg. I. Aslan.

Remarks: Although *C. nitidulus* has a very large distribution range outside of Turkey (West-Palaearctic) (Rosa *et al.,* 2019), so far it has been known from two provinces. It lives mainly in the continental climate above 900 m. In the present study, samples were collected in July; Móczár (1997a) mentioned the flight period as June and July, with a few cases in August and two samples were collected in September. It is rarely recorded (2 provinces) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I). *Caliroa cerasi* (Linnaeus) and *Nematus ribesii* (Scopoli) (Tenthredinidae) were indicated as probable hosts of *C. nitidulus* (Morgan, 1984). *Nematus salicis* (Linnaeus) and *N. nigricornis* Serville were noted as hosts of *C. nitidulus* (Linnaeus) (Berland & Bernard, 1938). *Nematus salicis* is a very common and destructive pest of *Salix* species in Erzurum province (Çalmaşur & Özbek, 2006).

Distribution: West Palaearctic: from Europe and Turkey to southern Russia (Kimsey & Bohart, 1991; Arens, 2014; Rosa *et al*., 2019). In Turkey it is known from Erzurum (Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001); Nevşehir (Móczár, 1997a).

***Cleptes orientalis* Dahlbom, 1854**

Remarks: *Cleptes orientalis* was described from Turkey (Turcia) without locality by Dahlbom (1854) (Fig. 1, Table I). At present, *C. orientalis* has a very limited distribution, from Hungary to Bulgaria and Ukraine (not Russia – the recorded locality *Jekaterinoslav is now* Dnipropetrovs'k in Ukraine) (Móczár, 1998c). When the type species was collected (before 1854), the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire encompassed large territories in

southeastern Europe, including Bulgaria and part of Ukraine. Since *C. orientalis* was not collected from Turkey after the original description, but only from southeastern European countries, it is reasonable to assume that the real type locality 'Turcia' could be one of the European territories that were once part of the Ottoman Empire. For this reason, the occurrence of *C. orientalis* in Turkey has to be considered doubtful.

Distribution: Hungary, Bulgaria, Ukraine (Kimsey & Bohart, 1991; Móczár, 1998c). In Turkey known from type locality only.

***Cleptes parnassicus* Mocsáry, 1902**

Remarks: *Cleptes parnassicus* was described from Greece (Mocsáry, 1902). Japoshvili & Ljubomirov (2011) first recorded it from Turkey (Isparta, Gölcük National Park). I suspect this needs confirmation. *Cleptes parnassicus* is rarely recorded (1 province) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution**:** Greece and Turkey (Móczár, 2001. In Turkey known from Isparta (Japoshvili & Ljubomirov, 2011).

***Cleptes pronigritus* Linsenmaier, 1968**

Remarks: Turkish specimens were firstly reported as *Cleptes mocsaryi* by Linsenmaier (1959) and later described as *C. pronigritus* (Linsenmaier, 1968). It is known from Hatay and Osmaniye. Later, it was recorded from Mersin by Schmidt (1977). Apparently, it is a thermophilic species, confined to the Mediterranean costal area and sparsely recorded (3 provinces) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I). The male is still unknown.

Distribution: *Cleptes pronigritus* is currently endemic to Turkey.

Figure 1. Distribution map of the genus *Cleptes* of Turkey.

Cleptes putoni Du Buysson, 1886

[*Cleptes buyssoni* Semenov, 1891]

[*Cleptes saussurei* Mocsáry, 1889]

Remarks: Linsenmaier (1968) recorded this species from Amasya. Currently, it is a rarely recorded species (1 province) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: Southern and central part of Europe, European Russia, Jordan and Turkey (Schmidt, 1977; Móczár, 1998; Rosa *et al*., 2019). In Turkey it is known from Amasya only (Linsenmaier, 1968).

Cleptes schmidti Linsenmaier, 1968

Remarks: *Cleptes schmidti* was described from Greece. Japoshvili & Ljubomirov (2011) recorded it from Isparta (Gölcük National Park). It is rarely recorded (1 province) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: Greece and Turkey (Linsenmaier, 1968). Only known from Isparta in Turkey. This probably needs conformation.

Cleptes scutellaris Mocsáry, 1889

[*Cleptes ignitus scutellaris* Mocsáry, 1889]

Material examined: Bilecik: 600 m, 15.06.1995, 1 ♀, leg. E. Yıldırım. Erzincan: Bahçe Kültürleri Araştırma Merkezi, 1250 m, 23.06.1994, 1 ♀, leg. H. Özbek. Erzurum: Dumlu, 1900 m, 28.07.1994, 1 ♀, leg. I. Aslan.

Remarks: In the present study, Bilecik, Erzincan and Erzurum are added to its distribution range. Available records show that *C. scutellaris* has a sporadic distribution, and it might be considered as a species preferring mainly continental climate. The flight period is May-July. It is a sparsely recorded species (6 provinces) in Turkey.

Distribution: Europe, southern Russia, western Asia, Palestine, Turkey, North Africa (Linsenmaier, 1969; Schmidt, 1977; Móczár, 1997a). In Turkey known from Mersin (Linsenmaier, 1968); Sivas, Hatay (Schmidt, 1977) Bilecik, Erzincan and Erzurum.

Cleptes seidenstueckeri Linsenmaier, 1959

Remarks: *Cleptes seidenstueckeri* was described from Konya (Akşehir). Later, Schmidt (1977) recorded it from Ankara. Thereafter, no additional sample was collected. Currently, it is considered to be endemic to Turkey and it is confined to Central Anatolia: it is rarely recorded (2 provinces) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: Currently, *C. seidenstueckeri* is only known from Turkey.

Cleptes semiauratus (Linnaeus, 1761)

[*Sphex semiaurata* Linnaeus 1761]

[*Cleptes semiaurata*: Eversmann 1858]

[*Cleptes pallipes* Lepeletier 1806]

[*Cleptes diana* Mocsáry 1889]

Material examined: Erzurum: Ispir, 1500 m, 07.07.1992, 1 ♀, leg. H. Özbek; Olur, Süngübayır, 1700 m, 23.07.1992, 1 ♀, leg. I. Aslan; Palandöken, 2200 m, 21.06.1994, 1 ♂, leg. E. Yıldırım.

Remarks: Rosa *et al.* (2015) noted that Linnaeus' name *Sphex semiaurata* Linnaeus, 1761 has been controversial. After examination, they concluded that the species is identical to the common *C. pallipes* Lepeletier, 1806 and they therefore re-established the old synonymy: *Cleptes pallipes* Lepeletier, 1806 = *Cleptes semiauratus* (Linnaeus, 1761). They then described a new species: *Cleptes striatipleuris* Rosa, Forshage, Paukkunen & Soon, 2015 (=*Cleptes semiauratus* sensu Lepeletier, 1806, *nec* Linnaeus, 1761; = *C. splendens sensu* Linsenmaier, 1959, *nec* Fabricius, 1798). In general, *C. semiauratus* has large distribution range (West Palearctic). In Turkey it occurs almost all over the country, except for the Black Sea and Aegean regions. It could be considered as a species preferring a continental climate at 700-2200 m a.s.l. It is quite abundant in Erzurum. The samples were collected in June and July. Móczár (2001) noted the flight period of *C. semiauratus* (sub *C. pallipes*) is mainly June and July, with a few records in August and September. *Nematus salicis* (Linnaeus) and *N. nigricornis* Serville were noted as hosts of *C. semiauratus* (Linnaeus) (Berland & Bernard, 1938). It is sparsely recorded from Turkey (5 provinces) (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: From central and southeastern Europe (Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, The Netherlands, and Ukraine) to Siberia (Móczár, 1997a; Rosa *et al*., 2019). In Turkey known from Ankara (Móczár, 2001), Erzurum (Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001), Kırklareli (Wiśniowski & Strumia, 2007), Isparta (Japoshvili & Ljubomirov, 2011) as *C. semiauratus*; and from Mardin (Strumia & Yıldırım, 2007) as *C. pallipes*.

***Cleptes splendidus* (Fabricius, 1794)**

[*Cleptes consimilis* du Buysson, 1887]

[*Cleptes chevrieri* Frey-Gessner, 1887]

[*Cleptes caucasicus* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1920]

[*Cleptes hyrcanus* Semenov, 1920]

[*Cleptes chyzeri* Mocsáry, 1889]

Material examined: Erzurum: Güngörmez, 2100 m, 19.08.2000, 1 ♀, leg. H. Özbek; Ispir, 2150 m, 07.07.1992, 1 ♀, leg. H. Özbek; Olur, Süngübayır, 1800 m, 23.07.1992, 1 ♀, leg. I. Aslan; Palandöken, 2200 m, 21.06.1994, 1 ♂, leg. E. Yıldırım. Kars: Sarıkamış, Akyurt, 1500 m, 02.06. 1997, 1 ♀, leg. S. Çoruh.

Remarks: Collected data show that *C. splendidus* might be considered as a species preferring a continental climate and mountainous areas at 700-2200 m a.s.l. At present, *C. splendidus* is the most widespread species in the country. It is quite abundant in the eastern part of the country. The flight period is from May to the end of July. It is widely recorded (7 provinces) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: Widespread in the Palearctic (Europe, Georgia, Iran, Israel, Turkey, South Russia, North Africa) (Kimsey and Bohart, 1991; Moczár, 1997a, 1998c; Farzaneh *et al*., 2017). In Turkey known from Sivas (Schmidt, 1977) as *C. consimilis*; Artvin, Bayburt, Bilecik, Erzurum, Kars, Tokat (Yıldırım & Strumia, 2000) as *C. splendidus*.

***Cleptes striatipleuris* Rosa, Forshage, Paukkunen & Soon, 2015**

[*Cleptes splendens* Fabricius *sensu* Linsenmaier 1959]

[*Cleptes semiauratus* (Linnaeus) sensu Móczár]

Remarks: *Cleptes striatipleuris* was known from Ankara (Schmidt, 1977; Móczár, 2001). *Euura ribesii* (Scopoli), *Pristiphora abietina* (Christ) and *P. incisa* (Lindqvist) (Tenthredinidae: Nematinae) were reported as hosts of *C. striatipleuris* (Paukkunen *et al*., 2015). It is rarely recorded (1 province) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: Central and southern Europe (Rosa *et al*., 2015). Bohart & Kimsey (1982) reported that the species is also distributed in the Nearctic Region.

***Cleptes syriacus* du Buysson, 1887**

Material examined: Erzurum: Pasinler, 1750 m, 15.07.1987, ♂, leg. H. Özbek.

Remarks: *Cleptes syriacus* was known from Israel only, and it is newly recorded for the Turkish fauna. Apparently, it has a very narrow distribution range (Israel and Turkey). Known data suggest that it lives in warm, dry, steppe-like areas as well as in cooler habitats. It is rarely recorded (1 province) from Turkey (Fig. 1, Table I).

***Cleptes triestensis* Móczár, 2000**

Remarks: *Cleptes triestensis* was described from Italy (Móczár, 2000) and recorded from Turkey by Wiśniowski & Strumia (2007) for the provinces of Kırklareli and Tunceli. The samples (two females) were collected in May and June. Tunceli is the easternmost known record of this species. It is rarely recorded from Turkey (2 provinces) (Fig. 1, Table I).

Distribution: Known so far from Italy, Corsica, Sardinia and Turkey (Kırklareli and Tunceli) (Móczár, 2001; Wiśniowski & Strumia, 2007).

***Cleptes turceyanus* Linsenmaier, 1968**

Remarks: *Cleptes turceyanus* is described from Mersin (Linsenmaier, 1968). Later, Schmidt (1977) and Móczár (2001) recorded other specimens from Konya and Hatay, respectively. Judging from its distribution, this species occurs in warm coastal areas as well as dry, steppe-like areas. It is currently endemic to Turkey, sparsely recorded (3 provinces) (Fig. 1, Table I).

Discussion

The present paper reveals that the genus *Cleptes* currently includes 25 species in Turkey. Koçak & Kemal (2015) listed 25 species; however, I recorded some differences in the nomenclature and species composition. The following species listed by Koçak & Kemal (2015) are here corrected, from a nomenclatorial point of view, or deleted from the list of the Turkish species: *C. affulgens* Linsenmaier, 1994, *C. caucasicus* Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1920, *C. consimilis* du Buysson, 1887, *C. mocsaryi* Semenow, 1891 and *C. pallipes* Lepeletier, 1806. In fact, according to Móczár (1997b) and (1998b), *C. consimilis* and *C. caucasicus* are synonyms of *C. splendidus* (Fabricius, 1794); *C. pallipes* Lepeletier, 1806 is synonym of *C. semiauratus* (Rosa *et al*., 2015); according to Rosa's review of the present article, *C. affulgens* was erroneously listed from Turkey by Móczár (1998c) and specimens of *C. mocsaryi* (listed by Linsenmaier, 1959) were later described as *C. pronigritus* Linsenmaier, 1968. In both cases, the locality "Turkey" erroneously remained in the literature although no Turkish records are currently available; however, these species can be considered expected for the country, taking into consideration their distributional range. Another interesting case is that of *C. orientalis*; the occurrence of this species in Turkey must be considered doubtful. Additionally, according to Rosa's comments, at least five species need confirmation (*Cleptes afer*, *C. parnassicus*, *C. orientalis*, *C. schmidti*, and *C. triestensis*).

Rosa & Soon (2012) and Arens (2014) reported that 27 species are known in Europe. Thus, the number of *Cleptes* species in Turkey is very close to the number of European *Cleptes*. However, most of the species (15 species) are rarely recorded (1-2 provinces). Among them 10 species, namely *C. afer,* C. *collaris, C. jordanicus, C. kusdasicus, C. muti, C. parnassicus, C. putoni, C. schmidti, C. striatipleuris* and *C. syriacus*

are known only from one province. Five species are known from two provinces. Six species are sparsely distributed (3-5 provinces), three species *C. ignitus, C. scutellaris* and *C. splendidus* are widely recorded (Fig. 1, Table I). Additionally, for *C. orientalis* no precise locality is mentioned (Dahlbom, 1854; Móczár, 1998c) and it is likely this species is not part of the Turkish fauna. Thus, the knowledge about the distribution of *Cleptes* in Turkey is still scarce, mainly due to a lack of sampling. Provinces with sufficient samples, such as Erzurum and Mersin, recorded eight and seven species, respectively. In addition to some other provinces, in the Aegean and southeastern Anatolia regions, except Mardin, samples have not been collected so far. Available data on this genus is not sufficient to establish if these wasps are effectively rare. The information about the distribution of these species is still inadequate to make any assessment, and therefore Turkish species of the genus *Cleptes* should be considered as Data Deficient (DD) according to the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (IUCN 2012).

Regarding the zoogeographical distribution, the *Cleptes* fauna of Turkey can be subdivided as follow: nine species, *C. aerosus, C. afer, C. ignitus*, *C. nitidulus*, *C. putoni, C. semiauratus, C. scutellaris* and *C. splendidus C. triestensis* are West Palearctic, and currently Turkey is the easternmost country in their distributional range. *Cleptes dahlbomi* and *C. syriacus* are known from the Middle East only. Two species, *C. parnassicus* and *C. schmidti*, are only known from Greece and Turkey, and their occurrence in Turkey must be confirmed. *Cleptes femoralis* was described from Turkey, and currently occurs in the Caucasus, Greece, and Russia. *Cleptes anceyi* is known from North Africa and Turkey. *Cleptes striatipleuris* occurs in Europe, West Asia and North America. Moreover, at present, seven species, *C. anatolensis, C. collaris, C. kusdasicus, C. muti, C. pronigritus, C. seidenstueckeri* and *C. turceyanus*, are endemic Turkish species. They account for approximately 30% of the total diversity.

It should be pointed out that although several studies have so far been conducted on the *Cleptes* fauna of Turkey, the taxonomy and biology of its species is still very poorly known. The number of 25 species is low considering the very varied topographic and climatic conditions as well as the geographic location of Turkey. Related to this, there are several species that are present in Greece, such as *C. apollon* Arens, 2014; *C. cavernalis* Móczár, 1968; *C. moczari* Linsenmaier, 1968; *C. rhodosensis* Móczár, 2000 and one species in Cyprus (*C. maculatus* Linsenmaier, 1968) (Linsenmaier, 1968; Móczár, 1998, 2000, 2001; Arens, 2014). I believe that the abovementioned species could theoretically be found in Turkey. Of course, extensive sampling and careful, targeted investigations throughout the country should result in new findings. It is hoped that this paper will stimulate further studies on the genus *Cleptes* in Turkey.

Table I. Checklist of the genus *Cleptes* of Turkey.

Subfamily Genus	Taxa	Distribution in Turkey	References
Cleptinae *Cleptes* Latreille, 1802	*Cleptes aerosus* Förster, 1853	Erzurum, Isparta	Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001; Japoshvili & Ljubomirov, 2011
	Cleptes afer Lucas, 1849	Amasya	Móczár, 1997a
	Cleptes anatolensis Móczár, 2001	Burdur and Mersin (type localities), Mardin (endemic to Turkey)	Móczár, 2001; Strumia & Yıldırım, 2007
	Cleptes anceyi Du Buysson, 1891	Kars, Sıvas	Móczár, 1997a
	Cleptes *collaris* Linsenmaier, 1959	Niğde (type locality) (endemic)	Linsenmaier, 1959
	Cleptes dahlbomi Semenov-Tian-Shanskij, 1920	Bingöl, Erzurum, Isparta, İstanbul, Kırklareli	Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001; Strumia & Yıldırım, 2007; Wisnioski & Strumia, 2007; Rosa & Vårdal, 2015; Mahmwd, 2017
	Cleptes femoralis Mocsáry, 1890	Bursa, Erzincan, Erzurum, Hatay, Nevşehir	Present study; Linsenmaier, 1968; Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001
	Cleptes ignitus (Fabricius, 1787)	Bilecik, Erzincan, Erzurum, Kars, Konya, Mersin, Nenşehir	Present study; Schmidt, 1977; Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001; Wiśniowski & Strumia, 2007
	Cleptes jordanicus Lisenmaier, 1968	Hatay	Linsenmaier,1968; Móczár, 2001
	Cleptes kusdasicus Móczár, 1968	Mersin (endemic to Turkey)	Móczár, 1968
	Cleptes muti Móczár, 1968	Mersin (endemic to Turkey)	Móczár, 1968
	Cleptes nitidulus (Fabricius, 1793)	Erzurum, Nevşehir	Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001; Móczár, 1997a
	Cleptes orientalis Dahlbom, 1854	Turkey	Dahlbom, 1854; Kimsey & Bohart, 1991; Móczár, 1978
	Cleptes parnassicus Mocsáry, 1902	Isparta	Japoshvili & Ljubomirov, 2011
	Cleptes pronigritus Linsenmaier, 1968	Hatay, Mersin (endemic to Turkey)	Linsenmaier, 1968; Schmidt, 1977
	Cleptes putoni Buysson, 1886	Amasya	Linsenmaier, 1968
	Cleptes schmidti Linsenmaier, 1968	Isparta	Japoshvili & Ljubomirov, 2011
	Cleptes scutellaris Mocsáry,1889	Bilecik, Erzincan, Erzurum, Hatay Nevşehir, Sivas	Present study; Linsenmaier, 1969; Schmidt, 1977; Móczár, 1997
	Cleptes seidenstueckeri Linsenmaier, 1959	Ankara, Konya (endemic to Turkey)	Linsenmaier, 1959; Schmidt, 1977
	Cleptes semiauratus (Linnaeus, 1761)	Ankara, Erzurum, Isparta, Kırklareli, Mardin	Móczár, 2001; Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001; Wiśniowski & Strumia, 2007
	Cleptes splendidus (Fabricius, 1794)	Artvin, Bayburt, Bilecik, Erzurum, Kars, Sivas,Tokat	Present study; Schmidt, 1977; Yıldırım & Strumia, 2001
	Cleptes striatipleuris Rosa, Forshage, Paukkunen & Soon, 2015	Ankara	Schmidt, 1977
	Cleptes syriacus du Buysson, 1887	Erzurum	Present study
	Cleptes triestensis Móczár, 2000	Kırklareli, Tunceli	Japoshvili & Ljubomirov, 2011
	Cleptes turceyanus Linsenmaier, 1968	Hatay, Konya, Mersin (endemic to Turkey)	Linsenmaier, 1968; Schmidt, 1977; Móczár, 2001

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ПОДАЦИ О РАСПРОСТРАЊЕНОСТИ РОДА *CLEPTES* LATREILLE, 1802 (HYMENOPTERA: CHRYSIDIDAE, CLEPTINAE) У ТУРСКОЈ СА ЧЕК ЛИСТОМ РОДА

ХИКМЕТ ОЗБЕК

Извод

У раду су објављени подаци о прикупљеним узорцима на различитим локалитетима у Турској од 1990-их. Заједно са изворима из литературе, наведено је укупно 25 врста рода *Cleptes* Latreille 1802 (Cleptinae). *C. syriacus* Buysson, 1887 је нова врста за турску фауну. Детаљна ревизија података из литературе пружила је нови увид у састав врста овог рода у Турској. Већина врста *Cleptes* се врло ретко сакупља и познате су из једне до две провинције. Из само једне провинције утврђено је 10 врста: *C. afer,* C. *collaris, C. jordanicus, C. kusdasicus, C. muti, C. parnassicus, C. putoni, C. schmidti, C. striatipleuris* и *C. syriacus*, а пет врста из две провинције. Четири врсте су ретко забележене из различитих делова Турске, а само три врсте: *C. ignitus*, *C. scutellaris* и *C. splendidus* су широко распрострањене у Турској. Тренутно се седам врста сматра ендемичним, а за пет треба још да се потврдити присуство у Турској (сумњиве врсте). Наведена је детаљна листа (checklist) рода *Cleptes* и мапа распрострањења у Турској.

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