

A STUDY ON THE NABIDAE AND REDUVIIDAE (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA) OF THE KELKIT VALLEY AND AMASYA, TURKEY

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Abstract

In this study, the research material consists of samples collected from Amasya and the Kelkit Valley between 2006 and 2007. In and around Amasya, and the Kelkit Valley, 11 species belonging to 3 genera of Nabidae and 9 species belonging to 6 genera of Reduviidae from 48 different localities were determined. Of those, all species of Nabidae and 7 species of Reduviidae are new records for the particular research areas. *Prostemma aeneicolle* Stein, 1857, *Prostemma guttula asiaticum* Kerzhner, 1968, *Nabis sareptanus* Dohrn, 1862 and *Nabis brevis* Scholtz, 1847 are less known and rare species from Turkey.

KEY WORDS: Nabidae, Reduviidae, Kelkit Valley, Turkey, faunistic records.

Introduction

Currently there are 10 genera comprising approximately 113 species in Nabidae and 144 genera comprising approximately 801 species in Reduviidae of the Palaearctic region (KERZHNER, 1996; PUTSHKOV & PUTSHKOV, 1996; PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2003). In Turkey; 24 species from 5 genera of Nabidae and 61 species from 19 genera of Reduviidae have been recorded (KIRITSHENKO, 1918; KERZHNER, 1996; PUTSHKOV & PUTSHKOV, 1996; ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006).

There are various studies of the Reduviidae family in Turkey performed by either native or foreign researchers, among them: HORVÁTH (1883, 1901, 1905, 1919), PUTON & NOUALHIER (1895), KIRITSHENKO (1918), FAHRINGER (1922), HOBERLANDT (1956), SEIDENSTÜCKER (1958), WAGNER (1959; 1966), LINNAVUORI (1965), ÖNDER (1980), KIYAK (1990, 1993) and YILDIRIM *et al.* (2010).

The Kelkit Valley and Amasya, with such a rich flora, harbours a rich fauna. Until this study, there had been

no specific study of the Nabidae and Reduviidae families in the Kelkit Valley. The aim of this study was to investigate the Nabidae and Reduviidae fauna of the valley and Amasya in detail, and with the findings obtained contribute to future studies.

Material and Methods

The research material consists of 214 adult samples collected between 2006 and 2007 from 48 localities with different vegetation and habitat properties in the provinces of Amasya, Bayburt, Erzincan, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Sivas and Tokat, located in and around the Kelkit Valley. The samples were collected by myself from herbaceous vegetation with a sweep net and from trees and shrubby plants with a Japanese umbrella and under stones. Male genitalia were used to determine some species. To prepare the genitalia, samples were softened in 5% acetic acid (CH₃COOH) and their genitalia were extracted again by myself. STICHEL (1960), KERZHNER & JACZEWSKI (1964) and PUTSHKOV (1994) were followed in the identification of the collected material. KERZHNER (1996) has been followed for general geographical distributions of the species.

Results

Family Nabidae A. Costa, 1853

Prostemma aeneicolle Stein, 1857

Material examined: Tokat, Erbaa, Kaleköy, 40°46' 08" N, 36° 30' 19" E, 210 m a.s.l., 06.05.2007, 1♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Kars (KIRITSHENKO, 1918), Mersin (ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006).

Prostemma guttula asiaticum Kerzhner, 1968

Material examined: Gümüşhane, Şiran, Çilhoroz, 40° 10' 15" N, 39° 16' 09" E, 1887 m a.s.l., 22.09.2007, 1♂; Tokat, Erbaa, Yoldere, 40° 51' 09" N, 36° 28' 29" E, 280 m a.s.l., 25.06.2006, 1♂, 1♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Adana (HORVÁTH, 1901), İzmir (ÖNDER *et al.*, 1983).

Prostemma sanguineum (Rossi, 1790)

Material examined: Gümüşhane, Tersun, 40° 17' 58" N, 39° 17' 59" E, 2056 m a.s.l., 23.06.2007, 1♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Hatay (PUTON & NOUALHIER, 1895), Adana (HORVÁTH, 1901), İzmir (ÖNDER *et al.*, 1983), Erzurum, Kahramanmaraş, Konya (ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006).

Himacerus mirmicoides (O. Costa, 1834)

Material examined: Bayburt, Demirözü, Güneşli, 40° 11' 15" N, 39° 55' 54" E, 1669 m a.s.l., 22.06.2007, 2♂, 3♀; Giresun, Alucra, Aktepe, 40° 19' 16" N, 38° 40' 26" E, 1457 m a.s.l., 09.08.2007, 2♂, 2♀; Gümüşhane, Akçahisar, 40° 22' 48" N, 39° 47' 30" E, 1636 m a.s.l., 23.06.2007, 1♀; Tokat, Reşadiye, Zinav, 40° 28' 24" N, 37° 15' 28" E, 1161 m a.s.l., 08.08.2007, 4♂, 4♀.

Distribution in Turkey: All regions of Turkey (LINNAVUORI, 1965; ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006); Turkey (without precise locality) (PÉRICART, 1987).

Nabis ferus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Amasya, Helvacı, 40° 37' 33"N, 35° 49' 09" E, 400 m a.s.l., 27.10.2007, 3♂, 2♀; Giresun, Alucra, Belen, 40° 16' 23" N, 38° 55' 28" E, 1688 m a.s.l., 22.09.2007, 2♂; Tokat, Niksar, Buzköy, 40° 38' 11" N, 36° 49' 35" E, 331 m a.s.l., 27.08.2006, 2♂, 2♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Hatay (PUTON & NOUALHIER, 1895), Kahramanmaraş (HORVÁTH, 1901), Ağrı, Kars (KIRITSHENKO, 1918; Elaziğ (KİYAK, 1990).

Nabis pseudoferus pseudoferus Remane, 1949

Material examined: Amasya, Suluova, 40° 47' 07" N, 35° 34' 22" E, 490 m a.s.l. 08.11.2007, 2♂, 2♀; Gümüş, 41° 24' 12" N, 35° 18' 50" E, 420 m a.s.l., 29.08.2007, 2♂, 3♀; Bayburt, Demirözü, Güneşli, 40° 11' 15" N, 39° 55' 54" E, 1669 m a.s.l., 22.06.2007, 1♂, 2♀; Giresun, Şebinkarahisar, Güzelyurt, 40° 17' 22" N, 38° 20' 40" E, 1230 m a.s.l., 02.07.2006, 1♀; Sivas, Akıncılar, Yağlıçayır, 40° 06' 50" N, 38° 17' 36" E, 859 m a.s.l., 21.09.2007, 1♀; Çamoluk, Kaledere, 40° 08' 03" N, 38° 48' 40" E, 1069 m a.s.l., 21.09.2007, 2♀; Gölova, Boğazköy, 40° 05' 02" N, 38° 31' 17" E, 1160 m a.s.l., 21.09.2007, 1♂, 1♀; Suşehri, Akçaağıl, 40° 13' 16" N, 38° 03' 21" E, 748 m a.s.l., 20.09.2007, 1♀; Arpacı, 40° 15' 06" N, 38° 05' 07" E, 840 m a.s.l., 21.06.2006, 2♂, 6♀; Değirmentaş, 40° 14' 46" N, 38° 10' 11" E, 745 m a.s.l., 21.06.2006, 1♀; Tokat, Erbaa, Karanlıkdere, 40° 10' 25" N, 36° 23' 18" E, 385 m a.s.l., 29.06.2006, 2♂, 4♀; Yoldere, 40° 51' 09" N, 36° 28' 29" E, 280 m a.s.l., 25.06.2006, 2♂, 3♀; Niksar, Muhtardüzü, 40° 28' 46" N, 37° 01' 11" E, 352 m a.s.l., 28.06.2006, 1♀; 20.09.2007, 1♂, 3♀; Reşadiye, 40° 28' 20" N, 37° 15' 10" E, 508 m a.s.l., 22.V.2007, 1♀, 08.08.2007, 1♂; Akıncı, 40° 27' 06" N, 37° 06' 10" E, 401 m a.s.l., 20.06.2006, 1♂; Kündüryan, 40° 27' 42" N, 37° 14' 13" E, 550 m a.s.l., 28.08.2006, 1♂.

Distribution in Turkey: It is known that *Nabis pseudoferus* is distributed in all regions of Turkey. Subspecies are not mentioned (TUATAY *et al.*, 1972; ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006); Turkey (without precise locality) (PÉRICART, 1987).

Nabis sareptanus Dohm, 1862

Material examined: Tokat, Reşadiye, Zinav, 40° 28' 24" N, 37° 15' 28" E, 1161 m a.s.l., 08.08.2007, 1♀; Niksar, Buzköy, 40° 38' 11" N, 36° 49' 35" E, 331 m a.s.l., 27.08.2006, 2♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Aksaray (LINNAVUORI, 1965), Diyarbakır (ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006); Turkey (without precise locality) (PÉRICART, 1987).

Nabis brevis Scholtz, 1847

Material examined: Gümüşhane, Kelkit, Karaçayır, 40° 08' 07" N, 39° 28' 38" E, 1421 m a.s.l., 22.06.2007, 1♂; Hasköy, 40° 26' 12" N, 39° 20' 42" E, 1176 m a.s.l., 23.06.2007, 1♂.

Distribution in Turkey: İzmir (ÖNDER *et al.*, 1983).

Nabis palifer Seidenstücker, 1954

Material examined: Amasya, Dadıköy, 40° 33' 02" N, 35° 47' 03" E, 410 m a.s.l., 28.06.2007, 2♂, 1♀; Giresun, Alucra, Arda, 40° 13' 38" N, 38° 50' 33" E, 1515 m a.s.l., 29.06.2006, 2♀, 17.05.2006, 1♂; Tokat, Niksar, 40° 29' 22" N, 36° 58' 52" E, 315 m a.s.l., 20.06.2006, 2♀; Kümbetli, 40° 38' 19" N, 36° 45' 03" E, 385 m a.s.l., 20.06.2006, 1♂, 4♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Elaziğ, Kayseri, Nevşehir (TUATAY *et al.*, 1972), Ankara (ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006).

Nabis punctatus A. Costa, 1847

Material examined: Giresun, Şebinkarahisar, Dereköy, 40° 17' 33" N, 38° 13' 22" E, 1010 m a.s.l., 21.06.2006, 2♂; Sivas, Gölova, Boğazköy, 40° 05' 02" N, 38° 31' 17" E, 1160 m a.s.l., 21.09.2007, 2♂; Koyulhisar, 40° 19' 03" N, 37° 39' 04" E, 596 m a.s.l., 24.V.2007, 1♂; Gölcük, 40° 15' 45" N, 37° 54' 07" E, 673 m a.s.l., 20.09.2007, 2♂; Tokat, Erbaa, Kaleköy, 40° 46' 08" N, 36° 30' 19" E, 210 m a.s.l., 25.06.2006, 1♀, 07.08.2007, 1♀; Karayaka, 40° 44' 27" N, 36° 35' 05" E, 285 m a.s.l., 25.06.2006, 1♂, 3♀; Niksar, Kümbetli, 40° 38' 19" N, 36° 45' 03" E, 385 m a.s.l., 20.06.2006, 1♀; Muhtardüzü, 40° 28' 46" N, 37° 01' 11" E, 352 m a.s.l., 28.06.2007, 1♂; Reşadiye, Köklüce, 40° 29' 12" N, 36° 58' 41" E, 311 m a.s.l., 20.09.2007, 2♂, 1♀.

Distribution in Turkey: All regions of Turkey (TUATAY *et al.*, 1972; ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006); Turkey (without precise locality) (PÉRICART, 1987).

Nabis rugosus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Giresun, Alucra, Belen, 40° 16' 23" N, 38° 55' 28" E, 1688 m a.s.l., 09.08.2007, 1♀, 22.09.2007, 1♂, 1♀; Gümüşhane, Akçahisar, 40° 22' 48" N, 39° 47' 30" E, 1636 m a.s.l., 23.06.2007, 1♂; Tokat, Erbaa, Karayaka, 40° 44' 27" N, 36° 35' 05" E, 285 m a.s.l., 28.08.2006, 1♂, 3♀, 25.06.2007, 2♂, 1♀; Niksar, 40° 29' 22" N, 36° 58' 52" E, 315 m a.s.l., 07.08.2007, 1♂, 2♀; Derindere, 40° 29' 34" N, 36° 54' 28" E, 342 m a.s.l., 28.06.2006, 1♀; Kümbetli, 40° 38' 19" N, 36° 45' 03" E, 385 m a.s.l., 20.06.2006, 2♀; Reşadiye, Karaağaç, 40° 18' 04" N 37° 31' 49" E, 615 m a.s.l., 28.08.2006, 2♂, 1♀; Zinav, 40° 28' 24" N 37° 15' 28" E, 1161 m a.s.l., 08.08.2007, 2♂.

Distribution in Turkey: İzmir (ÖNDER *et al.*, 1983), Artvin, Aydın, Bolu, Burdur, Çankırı, Çorum, Edirne, Elazığ, Gümüşhane, Kars, Kocaeli, Samsun, Zonguldak (ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006).

Family Reduviidae Latreille, 1807

Peirates hybridus (Scopoli, 1763)

Material examined: Giresun: Alucra, Aktepe, 40° 19' 16" N, 38° 40' 26" E, 1457 m a.s.l., 09.08.2007, 1♀.

Distribution in Turkey: Bursa (HORVÁTH, 1883), Hatay (PUTON & NOUALHIER, 1895), Ankara (GADEAU DE KERVILLE, 1939), Eskişehir (HOBERLANDT, 1956), Konya (SEIDENSTÜCKER, 1958), Artvin, Diyarbakır, Niğde, Uşak (ÖNDER, 1980), Adana, Antalya, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, Rize (YILDIRIM *et al.*, 2010); Turkey (without precise locality) (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

Phymata crassipes (Fabricius, 1775)

Material examined: Amasya: Boğazköy, 40° 38' 10" N, 35° 48' 52" E, 410 m a.s.l., 18.07.2007, 1♂; Sivas, Gölova, Boğazköy, 40° 05' 02" N, 38° 31' 17" E, 1160 m a.s.l., 21.09.2007, 1♀; Tokat, Reşadiye, Zinav, 40° 28' 24" N, 37° 15' 28" E, 1161 m a.s.l., 24.V.2007, 1♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Ankara (TUATAY *et al.*, 1972; KIYAK, 1993), Bilecik, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Zonguldak (HOBERLANDT, 1956; ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006); Turkey (without precise locality) (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

Reduvius pallipes Klug, 1830

Material examined: Amasya, Boğazköy, 40° 38' 10" N, 35° 48' 52" E, 410 m a.s.l., 17.08.2007, 1♂.

Distribution in Turkey: All regions of Turkey (REUTER, 1890; FAHRINGER, 1922; HOBERLANDT, 1956; WAGNER, 1966; Tuatay *et al.*, 1972; ÖNDER, 1980; KIYAK, 1990; YILDIRIM *et al.*, 2010); Turkey (without precise locality) (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

Reduvius personatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: Amasya, Ziyaret, 40° 47' 06" N, 35° 30' 47" E, 400 m a.s.l., 02.08.2007, 1♂; Tokat, Niksar, Muhtardüzü, 40° 28' 46" N, 37° 01' 11" E, 352 m a.s.l., 02.08.2006, 1♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Artvin (KIRITSHENKO, 1918), Adana (HOBERLANDT, 1956), Bursa, İzmir, Sakarya (ÖNDER, 1980), Ankara, Antalya, İzmir, Kütahya, Tokat (YILDIRIM *et al.*, 2010); Turkey (without precise locality) (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

Coranus griseus (Rossi, 1790)

Material examined: Amasya, Gümüş, 41° 24' 12" N, 35° 18' 50" E, 420 m a.s.l., 29.08.2007, 2♂, 2♀; Tokat, Erbaa, Karayaka, 40° 44' 27" N, 36° 35' 05" E, 285 m a.s.l., 07.08.2007, 1♂, 2♀; Yoldere, 40° 51' 09" N, 36° 28' 29" E, 280 m a.s.l., 25.06.2006, 1♂.

Distribution in Turkey: All regions of Turkey (HORVÁTH, 1883; 1901; FAHRINGER, 1922; HOBERLANDT, 1956; WAGNER, 1966; ÖNDER, 1980); Turkey (without precise locality) (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

Coranus tuberculifer Reuter, 1881

Material examined: Amasya, Ziyaret, 40° 47' 06" N, 35° 30' 47" E, 400 m a.s.l., 12.10.2007, 2♂, 3♀; Harşena, 40° 46' 56" N, 35° 30' 13" E, 500 m a.s.l., 22.05.2006, 1♂; Helvacı, 40° 37' 33" N, 35° 49' 09" E, 400 m a.s.l., 20.09.2007, 2♂, 1♀; Sivas, Gölova, Boğazköy, 40° 05' 02" N, 38° 31' 17" E, 1160 m a.s.l., 21.09.2007, 2♂.

Distribution in Turkey: Bursa (HORVÁTH, 1883), Kahramanmaraş (HORVÁTH, 1901), Afyon (HOBERLANDT, 1956), Aydın, İzmir, Tekirdağ, Yalova (ÖNDER, 1980), Antalya, İstanbul (ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006); Turkey (without precise locality) (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

Nagusta goedelii (Kolenati, 1857)

Material examined: Amasya, Harşena, 40° 46' 56" N, 35° 30' 13" E, 500 m a.s.l., 21.05.2006, 1♀; Şahinkaya, 40° 33' 25" N, 35° 47' 19" E, 420 m a.s.l., 03.10.2007, 1♀; Gümüş, 41° 24' 12" N, 35° 18' 50" E, 420 m a.s.l., 29.08.2007, 1♂, 1♀; Ziyaret, 40° 47' 06" N, 35° 30' 47" E, 400 m a.s.l., 01.08.2006, 1♀, 11.05.2007, 1♀; Bayburt, Demirözü, Güneşli, 40° 11' 15" N, 39° 55' 54" E, 1669 m a.s.l., 22.06.2007, 1♀; Sivas, Akıncılar, Yağlıçayır, 40° 06' 50" N, 38° 17' 36" E, 859 m a.s.l., 21.09.2007, 2♂, 2♀; Tokat, Erbaa, Kaleköy, 40° 46' 08" N, 36° 30' 19" E, 210 m a.s.l., 07.08.2007, 1♂, 1♀; Niksar, Buzköy, 40° 38' 11" N, 36° 49' 35" E, 331 m a.s.l., 27.08.2006, 1♂, 2♀.

Distribution in Turkey: All regions of Turkey (Reuter, 1909; KIRITSHENKO, 1918; HOBERLANDT, 1956; LINNAUORI, 1965; ÖNDER, 1980; ÖNDER *et al.*, 1983; YILDIRIM *et al.*, 2010); Turkey (without precise locality) (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

Rhynocoris iracundus (Poda, 1761)

Material examined: Amasya, Boğazköy, 40° 38' 10" N, 35° 48' 52" E, 410 m a.s.l., 18.07.2007, 1♂, 1♀; Erzincan, İliç, Balkaya, 39° 58' 37" N, 39° 31' 28" E, 1609 m a.s.l., 22.06.2007, 1♀; Giresun, Alucra, Aktepe, 40° 19' 16" N, 38° 40' 26" E, 1457 m a.s.l., 09.08.2007, 1♂, 3♀; Şebinkarahisar, Dereköy, 40° 17' 33" N, 38° 13' 22" E, 1010 m a.s.l., 21.06.2006, 1♂, 1♀; Gümüşhane, Hasköy, 40° 26' 12" N, 39° 20' 42" E, 1176 m a.s.l., 23.06.2007, 2♂; Tokat, Erbaa, Değirmenli, 40° 44' 27" N, 36° 35' 05" E, 210 m a.s.l., 22.06.2006, 1♂; Kaleköy, 40° 46' 08" N, 36° 30' 19" E, 210 m a.s.l., 25.08.2007, 2♀; Reşadiye, Cemel, 40° 24' 21" N, 37° 17' 07" E, 560 m a.s.l., 22.06.2006, 1♂.

Distribution in Turkey: All regions of Turkey (HORVÁTH, 1883, 1901, 1905; KIRITSHENKO, 1918); FAHRINGER, 1922; GADEAU DE KERVILLE, 1939; HOBERLANDT, 1956; LINNAVUORI, 1965; ÖNDER, 1980); Turkey (without precise locality) (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

Rhynocoris punctiventris (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1846)

Material examined: Bayburt, Demirözü, Güneşli, 40° 11' 15" N, 39° 55' 54" E, 1669 m a.s.l., 22.06.2007, 2♂, 1♀; Giresun, Şebinkarahisar, Güzelyurt, 40° 17' 22" N, 38° 20' 40" E, 1230 m a.s.l., 21.06.2006, 2♀; Gümüşhane, Hasköy, 40° 26' 12" N, 39° 20' 42" E, 1176 m a.s.l., 23.06.2007, 1♂, 1♀; Tekkeköy, 40° 24' 55" N, 39° 33' 14" E, 1219 m a.s.l., 23.06.2007, 1♂, 1♀; Sivas, Koyulhisar, Yeşilyurt, 40° 18' 15" N, 37° 41' 08" E, 655 m a.s.l., 30.06.2006, 1♀; Tokat, Erbaa, Kaleköy, 40° 46' 08" N, 36° 30' 19" E, 210 m a.s.l., 25.06.2007, 1♂; Reşadiye, Cemel, 40° 24' 21" N, 37° 17' 07" E, 560 m a.s.l., 22.06.2006, 1♂; Niksar, Kümbetli, 40° 38' 19" N, 36° 45' 03" E, 385 m a.s.l., 20.06.2006, 1♀.

Distribution in Turkey: All regions of Turkey (HORVÁTH, 1883; 1901; 1905; 1919; KIRITSHENKO, 1918; GADEAU DE KERVILLE, 1939; HOBERLANDT, 1956; ÖNDER, 1980; KIYAK 1990; YILDIRIM *et al.*, 2010); Turkey (without precise locality) (PUTSHKOV & MOULET, 2009).

Discussion

The identification of the material collected from 48 different localities in Amasya and the Kelkit Valley revealed 11 species belonging to 3 genera of the Nabidae family and 9 species belonging to 6 genera of the Reduviidae family. Nabidae are represented in Turkey by 24 species belonging to 5 genera and Reduviidae are represented in Turkey by 61 species belonging to 19 genera. The 12 species of Reduviidae and 7 species of Nabidae are distributed in Turkish Thrace according to the available records. The species *Coranus griseus*, *Coranus subapterus*, *Coranus tuberculifer*, *Nagusta goedelii*, *Oncocephalus biguttula*, *Oncocephalus pilicornis*, *Oncocephalus squalidus*, *Reduvius pallipes*, *Rhynocoris ibericus*, *Rhynocoris iracundus*, *Sphedanolestes dorchymonti*, *Sphedanolestes pulchellus* of Reduviidae and *Himacerus apterus*, *Himacerus mirmicoides*, *Nabis pseudoferus pseudoferus*, *Nabis punctatus*, *Nabis rugosus*, *Prostemma aeneicolle*, *Prostemma sanguineum* of Nabidae are distributed both in Anatolia and in Turkish Thrace. (KIRITSHENKO, 1918; GADEAU DE KERVILLE, 1939; HOBERLANDT, 1956; WAGNER, 1959; ÖNDER, 1980; KIYAK, 1993; PUTSHKOV & PUTSHKOV 1996; KERZHNER, 1996; ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006). *Prostemma aeneicolle* was mentioned by KERZHNER (1996) and *Phymata crassipes* was mentioned by PUTSHKOV & PUTSHKOV (1996) for Turkish Thrace, but has no locality there.

The species *Coranus griseus* (Rossi, 1790) had been confused with *Coranus aegyptius* (Fabricius, 1775) for a long time. *Prostemma guttula guttula* (Fabricius, 1787) is distributed only in Turkish Thrace and *Prostemma guttula asiaticum* Kerzhner, 1968, is distributed only in Anatolia, Turkey (KERZHNER, 1996).

Prostemma aeneicolle, *Prostemma guttula asiaticum*, *Nabis sareptanus* and *Nabis brevis* are lesser-known rare species from Turkey; on the other hand, the species of *Himacerus mirmicoides*, *Nabis rugosus*, *Peirates hybridus*, *Nagusta goedelii*, *Rhynocoris iracundus* and *Rhynocoris punctiventris* are frequent and widely distributed in Turkey according to the available records (PUTSHKOV & PUTSHKOV 1996; KERZHNER, 1996; ÖNDER *et al.*, 2006).

According to KERZHNER (1996), Transcaucasia is a zone of hybridization between *Nabis pseudoferus pseudoferus* and *Nabis pseudoferus orientarius* and again according to KERZHNER (1996), *Nabis pseudoferus pseudoferus* is distributed in west Anatolia and Turkish Thrace and *Nabis pseudoferus orientarius* is

distributed in east Anatolia. In this study, *Nabis pseudoferus pseudoferus* was first recorded in the research areas of the Kelkit Valley. Therefore, *Nabis pseudoferus orientarius* is supposed to be distributed in east Anatolia and along the borders of Turkey, Iran and Iraq, and *Nabis pseudoferus pseudoferus* is supposed to be distributed in other regions of Turkey.

In this study, *Prostemma aeneicolle* (for the fauna of Tokat), *Prostemma guttula asiaticum* (for the fauna of Gümüşhane and Tokat), *Prostemma sanguineum* (for the fauna of Gümüşhane), *Nabis ferus* and *Nabis palifer* (for the fauna of Amasya, Giresun and Tokat), *Nabis sareptanus* (for the fauna of Tokat), *Nabis brevis* (for the fauna of Gümüşhane), *Nabis punctatus* (for the fauna of Giresun, Sivas and Tokat), and *Coranus tuberculifer* (for the fauna of Amasya and Sivas) were first recorded for the research areas of the Kelkit Valley and Black Sea region. *Coranus griseus* (for the fauna of Amasya and Tokat), and *Phymata crassipes* (for the fauna of Amasya, Sivas and Tokat) were first recorded for the research areas of the Kelkit Valley. *Nabis rugosus* were first recorded for the fauna of Giresun, Gümüşhane and Tokat. *Nagusta goedelii* were first recorded for the fauna of Amasya, Bayburt, Sivas and Tokat; *Rhynocoris punctiventris* were first recorded for the fauna of Giresun, Gümüşhane, Sivas and Tokat; *Reduvius personatus* were first recorded for the fauna of Amasya; *Peirates hybridus* were first recorded for the fauna of Giresun.

The species *Nabis brevis* was identified in one locality in the research area too. Except for the present data, no records have so far been reported for these species in the country.

In this study, the specimens of *Nabis* were caught mainly on the grass, *Trifolium* sp. and *Triticum* sp., the specimens of *Prostemma*, under stones. The specimens of *Himacerus* were caught often under the vegetation. The specimens of *Coranus* were caught under stones. The specimens of *Nagusta*, *Reduvius* and *Peirates* were caught under the vegetation. The specimens of *Phymata* were caught under the *Cirsium* sp. The specimens of *Rhynocoris* were caught on *Rosa canina*, *Rubus* sp. and *Paliurus* sp.

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СТУДИЈА О ПОРОДИЦАМА NABIDAE И REDUVIIDAE (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA) У ДОЛИНИ КЕЛКИТ И АМАСИЈИ, ТУРСКА

АХМЕТ ДУРСУН

Извод

У овој студији, истраживани материјал састоји се од узорак прикупљених у Амасији и долини Келкит 2006. и 2007. Године. У и око Амасије и долини Келкит, регистровано је 11 врста које се сврставају у 3 рода породице Nabidae и 9 врста које се сврставају у 6 родова породице Reduviidae. Материјал је сакупљен на 48 различитих локалитета. Све врсте Nabidae и 7 врста Reduviidae су први пут регистроване у наведеним областима. *Prostemma aeneicolle* Stajn, 1857; *Prostemma guttula asiaticum* Kerzhner, 1968; *Nabis sareptanus* Dohrn, 1862 и *Nabis brevis* Scholtz, 1847 сврставају се у мање познате и ретке врсте у Турској.

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