Some Earthworm Records from Anatolia
(Oligochaeta, Lumbricidae)

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Abstract: The goal of this study was to provide additional data on the poorly known earthworm fauna of Anatolia. During the study earthworms from 16 different localities were identified, which resulted in a list of 11 species belonging to 7 genera.

Key Words: Turkish earthworm fauna, Oligochaeta, Lumbricidae, Anatolia

Collecting Sites and Species Recorded

   Dendrobaena veneta (Rosa, 1886): 1 specimen.
   Allolobophora chlorotica (Savigny, 1826): 3 specimens.

   Dendrobaena pentheri (Rosa, 1905): 1 specimen.
   Octodrilus transpadanus (Rosa, 1884): 2 specimens.

   Eiseniella tetraedra cerni (Savigny, 1826): 8 specimens.

   Allolobophora chlorotica (Savigny, 1826): 5 specimens.

   Dendrobaena veneta (Rosa, 1886): 16 specimens.
   Aporrectodea rosea (Savigny, 1826): 3 specimens.
   *Octodrilus transpadanus* (Rosa, 1884): 2 specimens.
   *Eisenia fetida* (Savigny, 1826): 18 specimens.
   *Dendrobaena veneta* (Rosa, 1886): 8 specimens.

   *Eisenia fetida* (Savigny, 1826): 1 specimen.

   *Aporrectodea caliginosa trapezoides* (Dugès, 1828): 1 specimen.

   *Aporrectodea caliginosa trapezoides* (Dugès, 1828): 1 specimen.

    *Aporrectodea caliginosa trapezoides* (Dugès, 1828): 13 specimens.

    *Octodrilus transpadanus* (Rosa, 1884): 10 specimens.
    *Aporrectodea caliginosa trapezoides* (Dugès, 1828): 16 specimens.

    *Dendrobaena veneta* (Rosa, 1886): 13 specimens.

    *Lumbricus rubellus* Hoffmeister, 1843: 1 specimen.

    *Eiseniella tetraedra tetraedra* (Savigny, 1826): 1 specimen.

    *Dendrobaena alpina armeniaca* (Rosa, 1893): 2 specimens.

    *Octodrilus complanatus* (Dugès, 1828): 9 specimens.

The aim of this study was to increase the number of localities in Turkey with identified earthworm fauna, especially where little or no sampling was previously conducted.

In all, 11 species were recorded from 16 localities. Among them, *Dendrobaena veneta* is a common species in Turkey. This species is very abundant, especially in the Marmara and Mediterranean regions, and the central and northern parts of Anatolia (Omodeo, 1952, 1955; Zicsi, 1973; Omodeo and Rota, 1989, 1991; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006). In addition, this native East Mediterranean species was recorded from Denizli and Uşak, which represent the Aegean region.

A peregrine species with worldwide distribution, *Allolobophora chlorotica* was recorded earlier only from İzmir, Eskişehir, and Balıkesir in Turkey (Omodeo and Rota, 1989, 1991; Csuzdi et al., 2006; Mısırlıoğlu, unpublished data). The present study repeated the collection of this species in Balıkesir and added to the Turkish record by collecting this species from Denizli, in the Aegean region.

An Anatolian species, *Dendrobaena pentheri*, which is distributed mainly in northern Anatolia, but was also reported in some parts of the Marmara, Aegean, and eastern and central Anatolian regions (Zicsi, 1973; Omodeo and Rota, 1989; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006), and in Cyprus (Pavliček and Csuzdi, 2006), was found during the present study in Denizli, in the Aegean region.

An Aegean species, *Octodrilus transpadanus*, is common in the northwestern part of central Anatolia, the central Black Sea region, and on the European side of Istanbul. For its wider distribution, see Csuzdi and Zicsi (2003). In Turkey, this species was recorded several times in the Aegean, Marmara, and Mediterranean regions (Zicsi, 1973; Omodeo and Rota, 1989; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006). In addition, this native East Mediterranean species was recorded from Denizli and Uşak, which represent the Aegean region.
1989, 1991; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006), and now in Denizli, Antalya, and Osmaniye, representing the Aegean and Mediterranean regions.

A nominal subspecies of the peregrine species, *Eiseniella tetraedra tetraedra*, is known in the Aegean, Marmara, and central and northern Anatolian regions (Omodeo, 1952, 1955; Omodeo and Rota, 1989, 1991; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006), and I recorded it again in Eskişehir. The second subspecies, *Eiseniella tetraedra cerni*, was recorded from Thrace and northern Anatolia (Omodeo and Rota, 1989) and now, for the first time, in the Aegean region.

The most widespread species in Turkey, *Aporrectodea rosea* (Omodeo, 1952; 1955; Zicsi, 1973; Omodeo and Rota, 1989, 1991; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006), was newly recorded in Uşak.

The introduced species, *Eisenia fetida*, is rare in Turkey. It was recorded in Istanbul, Bolu, and Eskişehir (Omodeo and Rota, 1989, 1991; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006), and now in Antalya in the Mediterranean region.

A widespread species in Turkey, *Aporrectodea caliginosa trapezoides* (Omodeo, 1952, 1955; Zicsi, 1973; Omodeo and Rota, 1989, 1991; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006) has been recorded in different parts of the Mediterranean region.

*Lumbricus rubellus*, which is common, especially in the Marmara, central, northwestern, and northeastern regions of Anatolia (Omodeo, 1952; Zicsi, 1973; Omodeo and Rota, 1989, 1991; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006), has been recorded again in northwest Anatolia.

The native species, *Dendrobaena alpina armeniaca*, occurs mainly in northern Anatolia and was recorded from Uludağ (Omodeo and Rota, 1989; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006), and now, for the first time, in central Anatolia.

The last species documented in the present study, a native holomediterranean species, *Octodrilus complanatus*, was recorded earlier from several parts of the Marmara and Aegean regions (Zicsi, 1973; Omodeo and Rota, 1989, 1991; Mısırlıoğlu, 2002; Csuzdi et al., 2006), and now again in Manisa in the Aegean region.

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References


