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**SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION INSECT FAUNA II  
(ORDER HEMIPTERA II: SUBORDER STERNORRHYNCHA II:  
SUPERFAMILY ALEYRODOIDEA, COCCOIDEA,  
PHYLLOXEROIDEA, PSYLLOIDEA) OF TURKEY**

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**ABSTRACT:** Evaluated on insect species in various ecologies have been conducted in the provinces (Adıyaman, Batman, Gaziantep, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak) of Southeastern Anatolia region between the years 1948-2019. During this study totally 69 species were found in 12 families and in 4 superfamilies of Suborder Sternorrhyncha. Those superfamilies are Aleyrodoidea, Coccoidea, Phylloxeroidea and Psylloidea. The distribution of determined insect types according to the provinces, plant hosting and feeding type is also done. Information about their identification, host plants, and distribution in Southeastern Anatolia Region was presented as detailed.

**KEY WORDS:** Insect Fauna, Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Southeastern Anatolia region, Turkey

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Insects (Insecta) are the most numerous group of animals in the world, with over one million species that have been described (Price, 1997). Insects are difficult to study because they represent the most species-rich, yet one of the least known, of all taxa of living organisms, a problem that is compounded by a dearth of skilled entomologists. Although the number of described insect species is uncertain due to synonyms and the lack of a global list, most authorities recognize 900000-1000000 named morpho-species, representing 56% of all species known on Earth (Groombridge, 1992; Anonymous, 2003). Sensible estimates of the number of insects yet to be discovered range from another 1 million to 30 million species (Erwin, 1982-1991), although most predict around 2-8 million more species (May, 1990; Gaston, 1991; Stork, 1997; Ødegaard, 2000). Conservative estimates suggest that 50-90% of the existing insect species on Earth have still to be discovered, yet the named insects alone comprise more than half of all known species of organism.

Insects constitute the most diverse form of animal life in terrestrial ecosystems. Most species are innocuous and essential components of natural ecosystems. Because they are cold-blooded, the rates of key physiological processes in their life cycles are determined by environmental conditions, especially temperature and precipitation. In general they have short generation times, high fecundity and high mobility (Moore & Allard 2008).

The sternorrhyncha suborder of the order Hemiptera: It comprising some 16,000 described species and contains four major groups, all entirely phytophagous, and usually recognized as superfamilies: the Psylloidea (psylloids or jumping plant-lice); Aleyrodoidea (whiteflies); Aphidoidea (aphids or

aphidoids); and Coccoidea (scale insects or coccoids). Insects belonging to the Hemiptera are unique in having their mouthparts forming a rostrum that comprises mandibles and maxillae modified as needle- or thread-like stylets lying within a grooved labium. Two pairs of stylets interlock to form two canals, one delivering saliva and the other uptaking plant or animal fluid. Sternorrhynchans use their stylets to probe plant tissues intracellularly or intercellularly. The tips of the stylets always enter cells at the site of ingestion, which is often phloem-sieve element. Generally, stylet penetration is accompanied by secretion of solidifying saliva that forms a sheath around the stylets. Other hemipterans mostly probe intracellularly, may or may not secrete salivary sheaths, and ingest from a wider variety of plant or animal tissues. Most sternorrhynchans are phloem feeders, and thus have a diet rich in carbohydrates and deficient in amino acids and other nitrogenous compounds. Generally, there is an intimate association with intracellular bacteria, called endosymbionts, which are housed in special tissue, bacteriomes or mycetomes, and contribute nutrition to the insect host (Gullan & Martin, 2009).

Worldwide, there are only about 2500 species of psylloids or jump-ing plant-lice, often collectively called psyllids despite there being 6 included families. The greatest abundance and species richness of psylloids are found in tropical and south temperate regions, where many new species await discovery (Gullan & Martin, 2009).

Members of the Aleyrodoidea derive their common name from the powdery, white waxy secretion preened over the body and wings of most adults. The Greek root “aleuro,” found in many whitefly names, means “flour”. Adults of both sexes are tiny, delicate, and free flying. They have a wingspan of up to 11 mm, but usually about 2 mm, and resemble minute moths. They are a familiar sight to many home gar-den-ers because, when infestations are heavy, the adults will fly up en masse if disturbed from the foliage of favored host plants. The group occurs worldwide although few whitefl ies occur in the cooler temper-ate regions. About 1560 species have been described, with perhaps two or three times as many species awaiting collection and formal taxonomic study. All adults and nymphs feed by ingesting phloem sap and several species are serious plant pests (Gullan & Martin, 2009).

The scale insects (also called coccoids) occur worldwide. They are mostly small (less than 5 mm long) and often cryptic in habit although others are highly visible. There are estimated to be almost 8000 species. Many scale insects are economically impor-tant pests of agriculture, horticulture, and forestry. Male scale insects display complete metamorphosis, whereas female development is pedomorphic (adults resemble nymphs). A number of taxa display remarkable diversity in their genetic systems (e.g., parthenogenesis, hermaphroditism, and paternal genome elimination) as well as in chromosome number, sperm structure, and types of endosymbiosis. The name “scale insects” derives both from the frequent presence of a protective covering or “scale” and from the appearance of many of the female insects themselves. Most species produce a waxy secre-tion that covers the body either as a structure detached from the body (a scale or test) or as a secretion that adheres to the body sur-face. Some coccoid species have been used as sources of candle wax, lacquers such as shellac, or dyes. Scale insects are more diverse in terms of major evolutionary lineages (families), species richness, and morphology than any of the other sternorrhynchan groups(Gullan & Martin, 2009).

Turkey in fact seems to be like a small continent in terms of biological diversity. Despite the Anatolia is not a continent alone, it contains all properties of a continent that should have an ecosystem and habitat. Each of seven geographical regions in Turkey has a distinguishable climate, flora and fauna. This study aims to determine insect species found in various ecologies on Southeastern Anatolia.

This study aims to determine insect species found in various ecologies on Southeastern Anatolia region of Turkey.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Entomology studies on insect species of Southeastern Anatolia Region (Adiyaman, Batman, Gaziantep, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak) in different ecological provinces were made between the years 1948-2019 (Fig. 1).

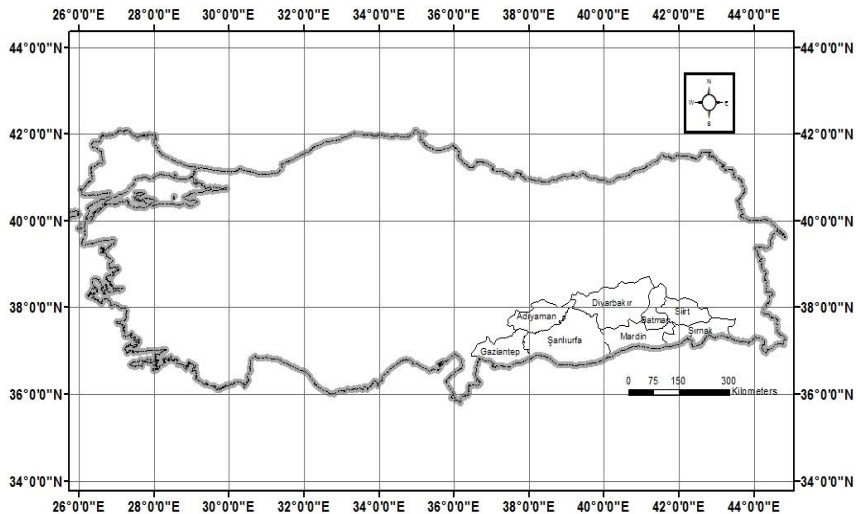


Figure. 1. Sampling localities in the Southeastern Anatolia region of Turkey.

In this study, I prepared for the inventory has reached the major advantage of the waterways:

- Currently in Turkey, published or unpublished entomology journals related to scanning,

- Giving more weight to faunistic studies, and in the meantime, the insect fauna of our country foreign scientific journals that publishes articles about scanning,

- Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Science and Regional Plant Protection Research Institute in the library of books on insect fauna and the screening of the booklet,

- The doctorate (PhD) and the master's thesis of entomology in the region on the scanning,

- Review of other studies on the insect fauna in the area.

In this study, I evaluated the information as described above were obtained.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Surveys on insect species in various ecologies have been conducted in the provinces (Adıyaman, Batman, Gaziantep, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak) of Southeastern Anatolia region between the years 1948-2019. Almost 2600 species and subspecies almost 180 families belonging to 13 insect orders are defined owing to these studies. The distributions of determined insect species are as follows: Suborder Sternorrhyncha included 12 families were recorded (Table 1). Table 1. Number of species of Suborder Sternorrhyncha in the Southeastern Anatolia region.

Table 1. Number of species of Suborder Sternorrhyncha in the Southeastern Anatolia region.

Suborder	Superfamily	Family	Number Species
Sternorrhyncha	Aleyrodoidea	Aleyrodidae	10
	Coccoidea	Asterolecaniidae	1
		Coccidae	12
		Diaspididae	22
		Eriococcidae	1
		Kermesidae	2
		Margorodidae	2
		Pseudococcidae	4
		Phylloxeroidea	Phylloxeridae
	Psylloidea	Aphalaridae	4
		Psyllidae	8
		Triozidae	2
Total	4	12	69

Order Hemiptera (bugs)  
Suborder Sternorrhyncha  
Superfamily Aleyrodoidea  
Family Aleyrodidae

***Acaudaleyrodes citri* (Priesner & Hosny, 1934)**

Distribution of the studies area: Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Acaudaleyrodes rachipora* (Singh, 1931)**

Distribution of the studies area: Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: *Ceratonia ciliqua*, *Morus* spp., *Punica granatum*, *Myrtus communis* (Ulusoy, 2001).

***Aleurolobus olivinus* (Silvestri, 1911)**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Bemisia argentifolii* Bellows & Perring, 1994**

Distribution of the studies area: Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Cotton (Mamay, 2003).

***Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius, 1889)**

Distribution of the studies area: Southeastern Anatolia Region, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Cotton, Legume Forage Crops (Akkaya, 1995; Göven, 1995; Mamay, 2003).

***Dialeurodes citri* (Ashmead, 1885)**

Distribution of the studies area: Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Dialeurolobus pulcher* Danzig, 1964**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır, Siirt; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Dialeurolobus rhamni* Bink-Moenen, 1990**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır, Siirt; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Siphoninus phillyreae* (Haliday, 1835)**

Distribution of the studies area: Adiyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Tetraleurodes neemani* Bink-Moenen, 1992**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

Superfamily Coccoidea  
Family Asterolecaniidae

***Pollinia pollini* (Costa, 1857)**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: Olive (Lodos, 1986).

Family Coccidae

***Anapulvinaria pistaciae* (Bodenheimer, 1926)**

Distribution of the studies area: Adiyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: *Pistacia vera* (Çelik, 1975; Çelik, 1992; Bolu, 2002; Şimşek & Bolu, 2017).



Figure 2. *Anapulvinaria pistaciae* on *Pistacia vera* (Photos by H. BOLU).

***Coccus hesperidum* Linnaeus, 1758**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Didesmococcus unifasciatus* (Archangelskaya, 1923)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Amygdalus communis*, *Prunus persica*, (Bolu, 2012; Çiftçi, 2018).



Figure 3. *Didesmococcus unifasciatus* on *Prunus persica* (right-female) and *Amygdalus communis* (left-male) (Photos by H. BOLU).

***Eulecanium rugulosum* (Archangelskaya, 1937)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Siirt, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: *Pistacia vera* (Çelik, 1975-1992; Bolu, 2002; Bolu & Uygun, 2003; Şimşek & Bolu, 2017; Bolu, 2019).



Figure 4. *Eulecanium rugulosum* on shoot of *Pistacia vera* (Photos by H. BOLU).

***Eulecanium tiliae* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Distribution of the studies area: Mardin; Host plant: *Acer platanoides*, *A. pseudoplatanus*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Alnus* sp., *Betula* sp., *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Cornus sericea*, *Corylus avellana*, *Crataegus crus-galli*, *C. monogyna*, *C. oxyacantha*, *Cydonia* sp., *C. oblonga*, *Elaeagnus* sp., *Fagus sylvatica* subsp. *orientalis*, *Juglans regia*, *Malus pumila*, *M. sylvestris*, *Morus* sp., *Nerium* sp., *Pistacia terebinthus* subsp. *palaestina*, *P. vera*, *Platanus orientalis*, *Populus* sp., *P. nigra*, *Prunus armeniaca*, *P. domestica*, *P. dulcis*, *Quercus* sp., *Q. robur*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Rosa* sp., *Salix* sp., *Tilia* sp., *Ulmus glabra*, *U. minor* (Cebeci & Selmi, 2004).

***Palaeolecanium bituberculatum* (Signoret, 1873)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır, Mardin; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Palaeolecanium kosswigi* Bodenheimer, 1953**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır, Mardin; Host plant: *Malus sylvestris*, *Pyrus elaeagrifolia*, Agricultural area (Cebeci & Selmi, 2004).

***Parthenolecanium corni* (Bouché, 1844)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Acer* sp., *Amygdalus communis*, *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Cydonia oblonga*, *Fraxinus* sp., *Gladitsia triacanthos*, *Juglans regia*, *Maclura pomifera*, *Morus* sp., *Platanus orientalis*, *Prunus armeniaca*, *P. cerasifera*, *P. domestica*, *Pyracantha coccinea*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Rosa* sp., *Thuja occidentalis*, *Tilia* sp., *Vitis vinifera*, *Ulmus* sp., Fruit trees (Ayaz et al., 2015; Çiftçi, 2018).

***Parthenolecanium persicae* (Fabricius, 1776)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Amygdalus communis* (Bolu et al., 2005).

***Pistaciaspis (Lepidosaphes) pistaciae* Borchsenius, 1963**

Distribution of the studies area: Batman, Gaziantep, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: *Pistacia vera* (Çelik, 1992; Bolu, 2002; Bolu & Uygun, 2003; Özgen & Karsavuran, 2005).



Figure 5. *Pistaciaspis pistaciae* on shoot and fruit of *Pistacia vera* (Photos by H. BOLU).

***Saissetia oleae* (Olivier, 1791)**

Distribution of the studies area: Southeastern Anatolia Region; Host plant: Olive (Kaplan et al., 2011).

***Sphaerolecanium prunastri* (Boyer de Fonscolombe, 1834)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: Fruit trees, *Prunus cerasifera* (Ayaz et al., 2015; Çiftçi, 2018).



Figure 6. *Sphaerolecanium prunastri* on shoot of *Prunus cerasifera* (Photos by H. BOLU).

Family Diaspididae

***Acanthomytilus cedricola* Balachowsky & Alkan 1956**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: *Cedrus libani* (Balachowsky & Alkan, 1956).

***Aonidia lauri* Bouché, 1833**

Distribution of the studies area: Kilis; Host plant: *Laurus nobilis* (Bodenhemier, 1949).

***Contigaspis zillae* (Hall, 1923)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: Scrub and grassland (Önder et al., 2011).

***Diaspis syriaca* Lindinger, 1912**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: *Pistacia vera* (Bodenhemier, 1949).

***Epidiaspis gennadii* (Leonardi, 1898)**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: *Pistacia vera* (Bodenhemier, 1949; Çelik, 1975).

***Epidiaspis leperii* (Signoret, 1869)**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Lepidosaphes pistaciae* Archangelskaya, 1930**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: Agricultural area, *Pistacia vera* (Çelik, 1975; Önder et al., 2011).

***Lepidosaphes pistacicola* Borchsenius, 1949**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

***Leucaspis knemion* Hoke, 1925**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: Woodland (Önder et al., 2011).

***Leucaspis riccae* Targioni, 1878**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: *Olea europaea* (Bodenhemier, 1949).

***Leucaspis pusilla* Löw, 1883**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Pinus brutia* (Çiftçi, 2018).

***Mercetaspis halli* (Green, 1923)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Amygdalus communis*, *Prunus cerasifera*, (Bolu et al., 2006; Ayaz et al., 2015; Çiftçi, 2018).

***Mytilococcus ulmi* Linnaeus, 1758**

Distribution of the studies area: Mardin; Host plant: *Pyrus malus* (Bodenhemier, 1949).

***Nilotaspis halli* (Green, 1923)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Amygdalus communis* (Bolu et al., 2005).

***Quadraspidotus perniciosus* (Comstock, [1881])**

Distribution of the studies area: Mardin; Host plant: Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach (Günaydın & Pekyer, 1970).

***Parlatoria oleae* (Colvée, 1880)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır, Mardin, Southeastern Anatolia Region; Host plant: Olive, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Pyrus malus*, *Rosa* sp. (Bodenhemier, 1949; Kaplan et al., 2011; Ayaz et al., 2015; Çiftçi, 2018).

***Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* Targion-Tozzetti, 1886**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Prunus cerasifera*, *Rosa* sp. (Çiftçi, 2018).

***Salicicola davatchi* Balachowsky & Kaussari, 1951**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: *Pistacia vera* (Çelik, 1975).

***Salicicola kermanensis* Lindinger, 1905**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Salix* sp. (Çiftçi, 2018).

***Salicicola pistaciae* (Lindinger, 1906)**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: Agricultural area, Scrub and grassland (Önder et al., 2011).

***Suturaspis pistaciae* (Lindinger, 1906)**

Distribution of the studies area: Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: *Pistacia vera*, *P. khinjuk* (Bodenhemier, 1949; Günaydın, 1978; Çelik, 1992; Bolu, 2002; Bolu & Uygun, 2003; Şimşek & Bolu, 2017).



Figure 7. *Suturaspis pistaciae* on fruits and leaf of *Pistacia vera* (Photos by H. BOLU).

***Torosaspis (Acanthomytilus) cedricola* (Balachowsky & Alkan, 1956)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Cedrus* sp. (Şahin & Ülgentürk, 2011).

Eriococcidae

***Gossyparia spuria* (Modeer, 1778)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Ulmus* sp. (Çiftçi, 2018).





Figure 8. *Gossyparia spuria* on shoot of *Ulmus* sp. (Photos by H. BOLU).

Kermesidae

***Kermes hermonensis* Spodek & Ben-Dov, 2014**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Quercus infectoria* (Kaydan et al., 2014a; Maral & Bolu, 2018).



Figure 9. *Kermes hermonensis* on shoot of *Quercus infectoria* (Photos by H. BOLU).

***Nidularia balachowskii* Bodenheimer, 1941**

Distribution of the studies area: Mardin; Host plant: Scrub and grassland, Woodland (Önder et al., 2011).

Margorodidae

***Porphyrophora polonica* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Distribution of the studies area: Mardin, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., *Vicia narbonensis*, *Echinaria capitata* (Akkaya et al., 1993-1994).

***Porphyrophora tritici* (Bodenheimer, 1941)**

Distribution of the studies area: Southeastern Anatolia Region; Host plant: Gramineae (Lodos, 1986).

Pseudococcidae

***Chorizococcus malabadiensis* Kaydan, 2014**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Chrysopogon grillus* (Kaydan et al., 2014b).

***Planococcus citri* (Risso, 1813)**

Distribution of the studies area: Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Grapevine (Kisakürek, 1970; Maçan, 1984).

***Planococcus vovae* Nasonov, 1908**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Cupressus* sp., *Morus* sp., *Pinus* sp., *Platanus orientalis*, *Thuja occidentalis*, Fruit trees (Ayaz et al., 2015; Çiftçi, 2018).



Figure 10. *Planococcus vovae* on leaf of *Morus* sp. (Photos by H. BOLU).

***Trionymus multivorus* (Kiritchenko, 1936)**

Distribution of the studies area: Diyarbakır; Host plant: *Echinophora tenuifolia* (Özgen & Sargin, 2012).

Superfamily Phylloxeroidea  
Phylloxeridae

***Viteus vitifoliae* (Fitch, 1885)**

Distribution of the studies area: Adıyaman, Mardin, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Grapevine (Maçan, 1984).

Superfamily Psylloidea  
Family Aphalaridae

***Agonosцена succincta* (Heeger, 1856)**

Distribution of the studies area: Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Siirt, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: *Pistacia vera*, *P. terebinthus*, *P. khinjuk*, *P. mutica* (Günaydın, 1978; Çelik, 1981; Önuçar, 1983).

***Agonosцена targionii* (Lichtenstein, 1874)**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep; Host plant: *Pistacia vera* (Tokmakoğlu, 1973; Lodos & Önuçar, 1985).

***Agonosцена viridis* Baeva, 1963**

Distribution of the studies area: Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Siirt, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: *Pistacia vera* (Günaydın, 1978; Klimaszewski & Lodos, 1979; Çelik, 1981; Önuçar, 1983).

***Filippia oleae* Fernald, 1903**

Distribution of the studies area: Southeastern Anatolia Region; Host plant: Olive (Kaplan et al., 2011).

Psyllidae

***Agonosцена pistaciae* Burckhardt & Lauterer, 1989**

Distribution of the studies area: Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: *Pistacia vera* (Bolu, 1995; Bolu & Kornoşor, 1995; Bolu, 2002; Bolu, 2004; Bolu & Uygun, 2005; Şimşek & Bolu, 2017).



Figure 11. Adult stage of *Agonosцена pistaciae* (Photos by H. BOLU)

***Amblyrhina pechai* Klimaszewski & Lodos, 1977**

Distribution of the studies area: Mardin; Host plant: Plum (Klimaszewski & Lodos, 1979).

***Amblyrhina turkiana* Klimaszewski & Lodos, 1977**

Distribution of the studies area: Adiyaman, Mardin, Siirt; Host plant: *Amygdalus communis*, *Prunus amygdali* (Klimaszewski & Lodos, 1979; Bolu et al., 2005).

***Camaratoscena speciosa* (Flor, 1861)**

Distribution of the studies area: Southeastern Anatolia Region; Host plant: Woodland (Önder et al., 2011).

***Cyamophila odontopyx* Loginova, 1978**

Distribution of the studies area: Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Scrub and grassland (Önder et al., 2011).

***Diaphorina putoni* Löw, 1879**

Distribution of the studies area: Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Scrub and grassland (Önder et al., 2011).

***Euphyllura olivina* (Costa, 1839)**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Olive (Ambaroğlu & Tokmakoglu, 1960).

***Megagonoscena viridis* (Baeva, 1963)**

Distribution of the studies area: Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Agricultural area (Önder et al., 2011).

Triozidae

***Heterotrioza neglecta* Loginova, 1978**

Distribution of the studies area: Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Weeds (Klimaszewski & Lodos, 1979).

***Trioza galli* Foerster, 1848**

Distribution of the studies area: Şanlıurfa; Host plant: Grapevine (Klimaszewski & Lodos, 1979; Maçan, 1984).

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