

# Doğu Ege Denizi ve Güney Türkiye Kıyılarında Gözlenen Bazı Lessepsiyen Foraminiferler

*Some Lessepsian Foraminifers Observed on the Eastern Aegean and South Coasts of Turkey*

**Engin MERİÇ**<sup>1</sup>, **Niyazi AVŞAR**<sup>2</sup>, **Baki YOKESMEH**<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Moda Hüseyin Bey Sokak, 15/4, 34710 Kadıköy, İstanbul

<sup>2</sup> Çukurova Üniversitesi, Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü, 01330 Balcalı, Adana

<sup>3</sup> Boğaziçi Üniversitesi, Moleküller Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, 34342 Bebek, İstanbul  
barutif@istanbul.edu.tr, avsarn@mail.cu.edu.tr, yokesmeh@boun.edu.tr

## ÖZ

Doğu Akdeniz kıyılarında Indo-Pasifik kökenli birçok omurgalı ve omurgasız türe rastlanılmaktadır. Bu yabancı türlerin gemilerin balast sularında ya da gemi yüzeyine yapışarak taşıdıkları düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca kültür amacıyla taşınan türlerin yanısıra akvaryumlardan kazaya bırakılan türler de mevcuttur. Ancak, hepsinden önemlisi Süveyş Kanalı gibi insan yapımı kanallar türlerin ekosistemler arasında taşınmasında en önemli araçlardır. Birçok Indo-pasifik kökenli foraminifer türe de Süveyş Kanalı aracılığıyla Doğu Akdeniz kıyılara taşınmıştır. Bu olgu kanalı inşa eden Ferdinand de Lesseps'e ithafen "Lessepsiyen Göç" olarak adlandırılmıştır (Por, 1978). Bazı cinsler diğer yerel bentik foraminifer türleriyle birlikte Hayfa Körfezi, İskenderun Körfezi, Güneybatı Antalya, Doğu Ege Denizi ve Kuzeydoğu Girit kıyılarında kaydedilmiştir. Ege Denizi, Türkiye'nin Güney Batı Akdeniz kıyıları ve İskenderun Körfezi'nden toplanan güncel çökel örneklerinin incelenmesi sonucunda Indo-pasifiktte geniş bir dağılım gösteren 26 cins ve 31 tür güncel foraminifer tayin edilmiştir; *Haddonia* spp., *Edentostomina cultrata* (Brady), *Clavulina angularis* d'Orbigny, *C. cf. C. multicamerata* Chapman, *Nodophthalmidium antillarum* Cushman, *Spiroloculina cf. S. angulata* Cushman, *S. antillarum* d'Orbigny, *Schlumbergerina alveoliniformis* (Brady), *Hauerina diversa* Cushman, *Quinqueloculina cf. Q. mosharrafa* Said, *Miliolinella cf. M. hybrida* (Terquem), *Pseudomassilina reticulata* (Heron-Allen ve Earland), *Pyrgo denticulata* (Brady), *Triloculina cf. T. fichteliana* d'Orbigny, *Articulina alticostata* Cushman, *Peneroplis arietinus* (Batsch), *Cycorbiculina compressa* (d'Orbigny), *Amphisorus hemprichii* Ehrenberg, *Sorites orbicularis* Ehrenberg, *S. variabilis* Lacroix, *Pyramidulina catesbyi* (d'Orbigny), *P. perversa* (Schwager), *Astacolus insolitus* (Schwager), *A. sublegumen* (Parr), *Entosigmomorphina* sp., *Cymbaloporella plana* (Cushman), *C. squammosa* (d'Orbigny), *Acervulina inhaerens* Schultze, *Planogypsina acervalis* (Brady), *P. squamiformis* (Chapman), *Amphistegina lobifera* Larsen, *Elphidium striatopunctatum* (Fichtel ve Moll) ve *Heterostegina depressa* d'Orbigny (Said, 1950; Cheng ve Zheng, 1978; Baccaert, 1987; Hatta ve Ujiie, 1992; Hottinger vd., 1993; Yassini ve Jones, 1995; Hollaus ve Hottinger, 1997; Hayward vd., 1999; Langer ve Hottinger, 2000; Avşar vd., 2001; Hyams vd. 2002; vd.; Meriç vd., 2004, Saraswati vd., 2004).

Bu türlerin bazıları Atlantik Okyanusu'nda da dağılım göstermektedir (Langer ve Hottinger, 2000). Ancak Atlantik sularında bulunan türlerin batı Akdeniz faunasında gözlenmemesi, bu türlerin doğu Akdeniz'deki popülasyonlarının Atlantik değil, Indo-pasifik kökenli olduğunu göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Lessepsiyen, Foraminifer, Kızıl Deniz, Hint Okyanusu, Pasifik Okyanusu.

## ABSTRACT

*Many Indo-Pacific originated vertebrate and invertebrate species are observed at the coasts of Eastern Mediterranean. These alien species are thought to be transported via ballast waters or by fouling on the body of the vessels. Besides, many species have been carried to the Mediterranean for aquaculture purposes or mistakenly introduced from public aquariums. But more importantly, the man made canals, especially the Suez Canal, are an important vector in transportation of the species between ecosystems. Many Indo-Pacific originated foraminifer species also have been introduced to Eastern Mediterranean via Suez Canal. This phenomenon was named as the "Lessepsian Migration" after Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the canal (Por, 1978). Some genus has been recorded together with other benthic foraminifera*

in the Bay of Haifa, the Gulf of Iskenderun, Southwestern Antalya, Eastern Aegean Sea and northeast of Create. The analysis of the sediment samples collected from various depths of the Aegean Sea, Southwestern Mediterranean coasts of Turkey and the Gulf of Iskenderun revealed 26 genus and 31 species of recent foraminifera showing wide distribution range in the Indo-Pacific as *Haddonia* spp., *Edentostomina cultrata* (Brady), *Clavulina angularis* d'Orbigny, *C. cf. C. multicamerata* Chapman, *Nodophthalmidium antillarum* Cushman, *Spiroloculina cf. S. angulata* Cushman, *S. antillarum* d'Orbigny, *Schlumbergerina alveoliniformis* (Brady), *Hauerina diversa* Cushman, *Quinqueloculina cf. Q. mosharrafa* Said, *Miliolinella cf. M. hybrida* (Terquem), *Pseudomassilina reticulata* (Heron-Allen and Earland), *Pyrgo denticulata* (Brady), *Triloculina cf. T. fichteliana* d'Orbigny, *Articulina alticostata* Cushman, *Peneroplis arietinus* (Batsch), *Cycorbiculina compressa* (d'Orbigny), *Amphisorus hemprichii* Ehrenberg, *Sorites orbiculus* Ehrenberg, *S. variabilis* Lacroix, *Pyramidulina catesbyi* (d'Orbigny), *P. perversa* (Schwager), *Astacolus insolitus* (Schwager), *A. sublegumen* (Parr), *Entosigmomorphina* sp., *Cymbaloporella plana* (Cushman), *C. squamosa* (d'Orbigny), *Acervulina inhaerens* Schultze, *Planogypsina acervalis* (Brady), *P. squamiformis* (Chapman), *Amphistegina lobifera* Larsen, *Elphidium striatopunctatum* (Fichtel and Moll) and *Heterostegina depressa* d'Orbigny (Said, 1950; Cheng and Zheng, 1978; Baccaert, 1987; Hatta and Ujiie, 1992; Hottinger et al., 1993; Yassini and Jones, 1995; Hollaus and Hottinger, 1997; Hayward et al., 1999; Langer and Hottinger, 2000; Avşar et al., 2001; Hyams et al. 2002; et al.; Meriç et al., 2004, Sarawasti et al., 2004).

Some of these species are also distributed in Atlantic Ocean. But the absence of the species inhabiting Atlantic waters in the western Mediterranean fauna suggests that the populations of these species in the eastern Mediterranean have an Indo-pacific origin rather than Atlantic.

**Keywords:** Lessepsian, Foraminifer, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean

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