

Crumbling of the Masonry of Ancient Settlements on Santorini Caused by the Hymenoptera *Anthophora crinipes* and *Osmia latreillei*¹

P. A. MOURIKIS², L. C. ARGYRIOU²
and ARGYRO TSOURGIANNI

Department of Entomology, Benaki
Phytopathological Institute, Kiphissia, Greece

One of the most important archaeological findings of recent years has been the discovery of complete buildings of a Bronze Age settlement at Akrotiri on the island of Santorini (Thera). The settlement covers an area of over 200,000 square metres (Doumas 1983). The excavations conducted by Spyros Marinatos brought to light a large number of buildings constructed of stones, mud and straw, with earth roofs. The walls were faced with clay (Doumas 1987).

Almost every exposed mass of masonry in the settlement has been invaded by colonies of Hymenopterous insects consisting nests which are wreaking havoc on the walls, because they bore through the masonry to build their nests and then every time they go in and out of the tunnels, they wear away the dust of the walls which they have build for their own nests.

Observations were carried out at Akrotiri in the spring and summer of 1985, 1986 and 1988. Glass collecting-tubes were placed at entry and exit points and at various places in the tunnels, to select the insects when the adults emerged in the spring, and insects also were collected with sweeping nets from the surrounding area and from light traps. Plants which were visited by adults of these species for pollen and nectar were also collected from round about.

The insect species collected by these various

methods were the following:

Osmia (Chalcosmia) latreillei Spinola, 1806 (Hymenoptera: Megachilidae), *Anthophora crinipes* Smith, 1884 (Hymenoptera: Apidae), and *Melecta albifrons albovariva* Erichson 1840 (Hymenoptera: Megachilidae).

These three species were collected in all observation years in glass collectintubes. Of these *A. crinipes* and *O. latreillei*, which are solitary species, both build colonies with tunnels a short distance appart but not actually touching each other. The number of such colonies in the walls of the Akrotiri settlement is fairly large, and conspicuous through the holes of entrance and exit of the insects (Fig. 1). *M. albifrons albovariva* is a predator on *A. crinipes* (Tkalcu personal communication). It is known from the literature that all species of the genus *Melecta* prey on *Anthophora* species (Imms 1947, Hobbs et al. 1961).



FIG. 1. Holes of nests of *A. crinipes* and *O. latreillei* in the walls of the archaeological buildings at Akrotiri, Santorini.

The tunnels of both species are made by the females. At the end of each tunnel the female hollows out a number of cells and lays in sup-

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² Present address: 73 Riancour str. 115 23 Athens, Greece.

plies of pollen and nectar on which she deposits her eggs after mating. She then seals off each cell with a mixture of earth and saliva. Finally, when eggs have been deposited in all the cells, she closes the outer entrance of the tunnel. The larvae start developing once the tunnel has been sealed off. Thus after the hatching of the eggs, the insects spend more than thirty days as larvae, later on as prepupae. In this stage they overwinter and early in the spring enter the pupal stage. The first adults appeared from the last days of March. The females mate with the males and then start making tunnels and cells for their eggs. Adults of both sexes visit flowers to feed and also, in the case of the females, to collect pollen and nectar for the cells in which the larvae will develop.

In the neighbourhood of Akrotiri we have observed adults of both species in question visiting flowers of the following species: *Reichardia picroide* (L.) Roth (Compositae), *Echium angustifolium* Miller (Boraginaceae), *Vicia villosa* Roth (Leguminosae), *Euphorbia* spp. (Euphorbiaceae), *Salvia verticillata* L. (Labiatae), *Rosmarinum officinalis* L. (Labiatae), *Morina persica* L. (Dipsacaceae).

Fahringer (1922) reported only *Anthophora crinipes* in Asia Minor and observed that adults visited the flowers of *Salvia verticillata* and *Morina persica*, but it is not clear if the insects collect pollen or nectar or both of these plants. The adults usually choose sunny days to fly out to the flowers, and during their flight a characteristic buzzing is heard. The flying season begins in late March and goes on until the end of June, or some time later.

The damage done by these insects to the fabric of the ancient settlement at Akrotiri is posing a serious problem for the preservation of the ruins in their present form. If it continues there is danger that parts of the masonry will be permanently deformed. Little heaps of fine pozzolana dust made by the insects going in and out of the tunnels are found on the ground below the entrance holes. In the last two years the team of archaeologists (under Professor C. Doulmas) has used light traps in and around the ruins, thereby apparently reducing the populations of these insects and limiting the damage done by them. On the basis of the insects collected in May 1988, the population of *A. crinipes* outnumber that of *O. latreillei* (ratio 79:21).

Acknowledgment

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KEY WORDS: *Osmia* (*Chalcosmia*) *latreillei*, *Anthophora crinipes*, Solitary bees, Crumbling of walls, Santorini Greece archaeological settlements

Αποσάθρωση της Τοιχοποιίας των Αρχαίων Οικισμών της Σαντορίνης από τα Υμενόπτερα *Anthophora crinipes* και *Osmia latreillei*

Π.Α. ΜΟΥΡΙΚΗΣ, Λ.Χ. ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΥ και ΑΡΓΥΡΩ ΤΣΟΥΡΓΙΑΝΝΗ

Τμήμα Εντομολογίας και Γεωργικής Ζωολογίας, Μπενάκειο Φυτοπαθολογικό Ινστιτούτο, Κηφισιά

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Ένα από τα σπουδαιότερα αρχαιολογικά ευρήματα της εποχής του Χαλκού στο Ακρωτήρι της Σαντορίνης έχει υποστεί ζημιές από δύο Hymenoptera, τα *Anthophora crinipes* και *Osmia* (*Chalcosmia*) *latreillei*. Τα έντομα αυτά εγκαθιστούν τις αποικίες τους ανοίγοντας στοές στους πλήθινους τοίχους των κτιρίων του οικισμού. Κατά την κατασκευή των στοών εξορύσσουν το υλικό

των τοίχων όταν δε τα έντομα εισέρχονται και εξέρχονται προκαλούν αποσάθρωση των τοιχωμάτων. Λεπτή θηραϊκή γη υπάρχει σε σωρούς κάτω από τις στοές. Η μορφή της προσβολής είναι εμφανής από τις πολυάριθμες οπές που υπάρχουν στους

τοίχους. Η προκαλούμενη ζημιά από αυτά τα έντομα στο αρχαιολογικό μνημείο είναι πολύ επικίνδυνη για τη διατήρηση της μορφής του και εάν συνεχιστεί υπάρχει κίνδυνος παραμόρφωσης κατά θέσεις μερών της τοιχοποιίας.



N. TRIANTAPHYLLIDIS
1917-1968

Mr. Triantaphyllidis was also active in athletics. He was a member of the Pan-Hellenic Athletic Union and of the Athletic Union of Athens College. He held excellent records in javelin and discus and was the recipient of several medals and awards for his athletic achievements. In addition he was also interested in chess, billiards and the boules.

Mr. Triantaphyllidis was scientifically involved in the fields of the history, zoology, botany, the natural sciences, the natural history pertaining to agriculture, and received several awards from UNIA for his scientific contributions to these disciplines. For this, as well as for his valuable papers, he was respected and loved by all his colleagues. With exceptional distinction, he worked and member of the board of the Entomological Society of Greece for two consecutive years (1965-1967), and contributed significantly to its efforts to expand the activities of the Society, and especially in forming its scientific library, in which he donated 200 volumes with entomological subjects from his personal library.

With the death of Mr. Triantaphyllidis, the Entomological Society of Greece lost one of its most active members, the enthusiasm and energy of whose endeavours will remain for all time. Mr. Triantaphyllidis is survived by his wife Rosa.

Mr. Triantaphyllidis was born in 1917 in Kalamakia, a village of a mountainous region from Parnassus. He attended high school at Athens College from 1935 to 1939, he graduated in 1934, and in 1937 he graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Thessaloniki. He also attended University classes there for three years.

From 1943 to 1946 Mr. Triantaphyllidis worked as a local agriculturalist in Marousi, Athens, Greece, and from 1946 to 1948 at the Department of Entomology of the Hellenic Phytopathological Institute in Athens. From 1947 to 1953 he served as scientific adviser to the agricultural interests of the American Embassy in Athens, a post from which he retired after having reached the highest civil service rank. From 1950 to 1957 he also worked as scientific director of the phytopathological section of Bayer-Hellin and from 1958 until his death he worked as scientific consultant of the same company. Mr. Triantaphyllidis knew the Turkish, French, and German languages very well. He was a member of the Entomological Society of Greece, ex-member of the board of the same Society, and member of the Entomological Society of Egypt.