

**THE GENUS *LABIDOSTOMIS* GERMAR OF TURKEY
WITH A NEW SPECIES AND A NEW RECORD
(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: CLYTRINAE)**

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ABSTRACT: All members of Turkish *Labidostomis* is introduced on the base of 1351 specimens of 21 species from 36 different provinces in Turkey. Correspondingly *Labidostomis* (s. str.) *atkaracalarica* sp. nov. from Çankırı province in North part of Central Anatolian Region of Turkey is described. Holotype (male) and its genitalia are photographed. The newly described species is distinct with external and genital morphologies whereby are easily distinguished from other known species of the genus. *Labidostomis* (s. str.) *medvedevi* Warchalowski is recorded for the first time from Turkey. Accordingly Turkish *Labidostomis* fauna is included 29 species. Many new data are also presented for Turkish fauna: *Labidostomis* (s. str.) *kaszabi* Medvedev is firstly reported after original description. In connection with this, *Labidostomis* (s. str.) *beckeri* Weise and *Labidostomis* (s. str.) *kaszabi* Medvedev are recorded for the second time from Turkey. *Labidostomis* (s. str.) *basanica* Sahlberg, *Labidostomis* (s. str.) *beckeri* Weise and *Labidostomis* (s. str.) *brevipennis* Faldermann are also reported for the first time from Western half of Anatolia. Moreover 12 species from Çankırı province, 3 species from Kayseri province, 1 species from Ankara province, 1 species from Bartın province, 1 species from Burdur province, 1 species from Düzce province, 1 species from Gaziantep province, 1 species from Hakkari province, 1 species from Isparta province, 1 species from Konya province, 1 species from Şanlıurfa province and 1 species from Zonguldak province are newly recorded. A list of the members of Turkish *Labidostomis* fauna is provided. Keys of Turkish species of the genus *Labidostomis* Germar are also presented.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Clytrinae, *Labidostomis*, taxonomy, new species, new records, Turkey

The leaf-beetle genus *Labidostomis* includes 89 species distributed in Europe, North Africa, and Asia. The genus has 4 subgenera as *Aphobera* Warchalowski, 1985 (1 species), *Chlorostola* Weise, 1881 (10 species), *Labidostomis* Germar, 1822 (77 species) and *Welleschmiedia* Warchalowski, 1985 (1 species). In Europe, the genus is represented by 34 species of 3 subgenera as *Chlorostola* Weise, 1881 with 6 species, *Labidostomis* Germar, 1822 with 27 species and *Welleschmiedia* Warchalowski, 1985 with 1 species (Regalin & Medvedev in Löbl & Smetana, 2010; Audisio & Regalin, 2016).

From the territory of Turkey 27 species of only the nominal subgenus of *Labidostomis* Germar, 1822 were recorded until now (Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen et al., 2014; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014). All of them are distributed in the whole territory of the country. With respect to this large and diverse area of Turkey one might expect future records of more species that occur in adjacent countries or new to science.

We had the opportunity to study material of the genus *Labidostomis* collected during the expedition of Çankırı province in 2013-2015 and a new species and a new record of the genus *Labidostomis* were detected. In addition many deposited and unidentified specimens at Gazi University and Nazife Tuatay Plant Protection

Museum (Turkey, Ankara) collected from Ankara, Bartın, Burdur, Düzce, Gaziantep, Hakkari, Isparta, İzmir, Kayseri, Konya, Şanlıurfa and Zonguldak provinces in previous years were also evaluated. The description of the new species is presented below.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Turkey is divided into 81 provinces in 7 regional parts (Figs. 1, 2). Turkish *Labidostomis* is evaluated on the base of 1351 specimens from 36 different provinces in 6 regional parts of Turkey with the present work (Fig. 3). The available specimens for the present study are into two categories: a) New (unpublished) material: 567 specimens were collected mostly by present authors mostly from Çankırı province and Ankara, Bartın, Burdur, Düzce, Gaziantep, Hakkari, Isparta, İzmir, Kayseri, Konya, Şanlıurfa and Zonguldak provinces in Turkey in 1939, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1988, 1990-1991, 2013-2015. b) Old (published) material: 784 specimens were collected mostly by the first author from 31 different provinces in Turkey as Adana, Ağrı, Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Bolu, Çankırı, Çorum, Düzce, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Karaman, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kırşehir, Kilis, Konya, Malatya, Mersin, Muş, Nevşehir, Niğde, Osmaniye, Samsun, Sinop, Şanlıurfa and Zonguldak provinces in 1961, 1966, 1969-1971, 1984, 1988, 1991-1994, 1996-2003, 2006-2009. As a result of identification mostly on the base of aedeagus and spermatheca, 19 known species, a new species and a new record of *Labidostomis* were determined. The holotype of *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov. is described, discussed and illustrated in the present text. The available specimens for the present study are deposited at Gazi University and Nazife Tuatay Plant Protection Museum (Turkey, Ankara).

Information in the present text is given in following order:

For the genus group names, the type species is provided under the taxon name. For each species group taxa, reported from Turkey, are given alphabetically. The Turkish distribution patterns for each species group taxon are given only concerning provinces. Turkish endemic taxa are marked with the sign (*).

For distribution data of the taxa, Regalin & Medvedev in Löbl & Smetana (2010) for World are used in the text chiefly. Distributional abbreviations for the works are available to Regalin & Medvedev in Löbl & Smetana (2010). The data are newly given in addition to the distribution data in Turkey, marked underlined. Key to Turkish species of the genus is proposed on the base of the keys of Warchalowski (2003, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Labidostomis includes 29 species in Turkey with a newly described species and a newly recorded species. Turkish *Labidostomis* is reviewed on the base of 1351 specimens of 21 species from 36 different provinces in Turkey with the present work. All members of Turkish *Labidostomis* are presented as follows:

Genus *Labidostomis* Germar, 1822

Type species: *Cryptocephalus taxicornis* Fabricius, 1792

Subgenus *Labidostomis* Germar, 1822

Type species: *Cryptocephalus taxicornis* Fabricius, 1792

***Labidostomis asiatica* Faldermann, 1837**

The species is widely distributed in 27 provinces of Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Adana, Afyon, Amasya, Ankara, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bilecik, Bolu, **Çankırı**, Elazığ, Eskişehir, Erzurum, Düzce, Isparta, İzmir, Karabük, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Konya, Manisa, Mersin, Muğla, Niğde, Osmaniye, Sinop, Trabzon and Zonguldak provinces) (Sahlberg, 1913; Tomov & Gruev, 1975; Warchałowski, 1985, 2003; Kasap 1987; Aydın & Kısmalı, 1990; Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Gök, 2003; Gök & Çilbiroğlu, 2005; Şen & Gök, 2009; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı province.

It is distributed only in Asia (AR Checheno Respublika GG IN SY TR).

New material. Çankırı prov.: Orta, entry of Emalı village, 40°34'16" N, 33°10'01" E, 1319 m, 24.V.2014, 1 ♂; Yapraklı, Bugay, 40°42'00" N, 33°46'18" E, 897 m, 25.V.2015, 1 ♂; Yapraklı, between Çevrecik-Topuzsaray, 40°38'53" N, 33°51'37" E, 1084 m, 26.V.2015, 1 ♂; Ilgaz, entry of Güneyköy, 40°55'14" N, 33°28'44" E, 1226 m, 29.V.2015, 1 ♂; **Kayseri prov.:** Between Erciyes-Develi, 38°26'42" N, 35°30'06" E, 1582 m, 09.VI.2015, 1 ♀; Pazarören, 38°42'05" N, 36°09'39" E, 1630 m, 10.VI.2015, 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀.

Old material. Ankara prov.: Çal Mountain, 1200 m, 17.VI.1984, 7 exs.; Kızılcahamam, Soğuksu National Park, 1400 m, 03.VII.1991, 1 ex.; Kızılcahamam, Yenimahalle, 30.VI.1993, 1 ex.; Kızılcahamam, Işık Mountain, 30.VI.1993, 1 ex.; Kızılcahamam, Aköz village, 16.VI.1997, 2 exs.; Kızılcahamam, Yenimahalle, 1100 m, 05.VII.1997, 1 ex.; Ayaş road, 11.V.1999, 1 ex.; Çubuk dam II, 20.V.1999, 2 exs.; **Bolu prov.:** between Yeniçağa-Gerede, exit of Yeniçağa, 1045 m, 17.V.2003, 1 ex.; Gerede-Bolu road, 8 km to Bolu, 710 m, 17.V.2003, 2 exs.; Bolu-Gerede road, Susuz Kınık village, 720 m, 17.V.2003, 1 ex.; Gerede-Kızılcahamam, 15 km to Gerede, 1200 m, 17.V.2003, 10 exs.; Gerede-Karabük road, entry of Koçumlar village, 1400 m, 14.VI.2003, 3 exs.; Entry of Gerede highway, 1400 m, 14.VI.2003, 2 exs.; Gerede-Karabük road, entry of Koçumlar village, 1400 m, 14.VI.2003, 4 exs.; Gerede-Karabük road, Dikmen and Sungur villages, 1450 m, 14.VI.2003, 2 exs.; **Düzce prov.:** Akçaören village, At Yolu district, Hasanlar Dam, 225 m, 11.V.2003, 7 exs.; Yiğilca, Dutlar village, 200 m, 12.V.2003, 1 ex.; Yiğilca, Karakaş village, 290 m, 12.V.2003, 2 exs.; Yiğilca, Karataş-Yoğunpelit turn, 320 m, 12.V.2003, 2 exs.; **Karabük prov.:** Safranbolu, Balkuşu village, 275 m, 13.V.2003, 16 exs.; Safranbolu, Kırıklar village, 830 m, 14.V.2003, 2 exs.; Eflani, 910 m, 15.V.2003, 6 exs.; Eflani, Yağlıca village, 975 m, 15.V.2003, 10 exs.; Eflani-Daday, Karaağaç village, 1080 m, 15.V.2003, 1 ex.; Eflani, Örencik village, 970 m, 15.V.2003, 5 exs.; Hanköy, Aşağıbağ district, 575 m, 16.V.2003, 9 exs.; Bulak village, Bağ Evleri, 670 m, 15.VI.2003, 4 exs.; **Kastamonu prov.:** Araç road, Kastamonu Polis Ormanı, 975 m, 16.V.2003, 2 exs.; Kastamonu-Safranbolu road, 56 km to Safranbolu, 695 m, 15.VI.2003, 1 ex.; Kastamonu-Safranbolu road, 56 km to Safranbolu, 695 m, 15.VI.2003, 1 ex.; exit of Tosya, Zincirli Kuyu village, 650 m, 16.VI.2003, 2 exs.; **Kayseri prov.:** Yahyalı, Derebağı, Şelale district, 1280 m, 25.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Konya prov.:** Derebucak, 1221 m, 16.V.2007, 3 exs.; Gencek-Derebucak, 1212 m, 20.V.2008, 1 ex.; **Niğde prov.:** Çamardı, Bademdere-Elmalı, 1750 m, 24.VI.1997, 1 ex.; Azathi-Tepeköy road, Murozu dam, 02.VII.1997, 7 exs.; **Osmaniye prov.:** Zorkun-Karıncah-Hassa road, Küllü plateau, 1603 m, 25.VI.2006, 1 ex.; **Sinop prov.:** 35 m, 17.VI.2003, 1 ex.; Boyabat, Büürnük village, 1235 m, 17.VI.2003, 1 ex.; **Zonguldak prov.:** between Yedigöller-Devrek, 230 m, 13.V.2003, 1 ex.; Devrek, Alparslan village, 425 m, 13.V.2003, 1 ex..

****Labidostomis atkaracalarica* Özdikmen & Bal sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4, 5A-D, 6, 7D, 8D, 9D)

Type material. Holotype ♂: Turkey: Çankırı prov.: Atkaracalar, Eyüpözü return (Budakpınarı), 40°53'8" N, 33°7'50" E, 1185 m, 22.06.2015; Paratypes: 4 ♂♂: Same locality and data with holotype; 1 ♂: Turkey: Çankırı prov.: Yapraklı, entry of Çevrecik, 40°39'36" N, 33°49'52" E, 953 m, 25.V.2015.

Etyymology. The name is dedicated to the type locality of holotype, Atkaracalar (Çankırı province, Turkey).

Description of holotype.

Coloration: Body greenish-black; head almost entirely black with yellowish labrum, reddish-yellow antennomere 1 on ventral parts and antennomeres 2-4 completely; elytra dirty yellow or yellowish with a black humeral spot (Figs. 4, 5A,B).

Male. Body cylindrical. Anterior margin of clypeus quadrangular with distinct lateral teeth and without any tooth in central part (Figs. 5A,C). Mandibles baseball glove-like; external margin of mandibles highly elevated; top margin distinctly curved inward, in lateral view not emarginate; mandibles curved (Figs. 5A,C). Clypeus and frons roughly, dense, deeply punctured (Fig. 5A). Punctures on vertex considerably finer (Fig. 5A). Vertex convex with an indistinct median furrow. Head between eyes and antenna with broad round impression (Fig. 5A). Head covered by dense, long, erect, yellowish-white pubescence (Fig. 4). Antennae serrate from segment 5 to 10; antennomere 4 long triangular, almost two times as long as broad; length ratio of antennomeres 1.75 : 0.75 : 0.85 : 1.25 : 1.40 : 1.25 : 1.00 : 1.00 : 0.90 : 1.00 : 1.25 (Fig. 5B).

Pronotum 1.57 times as wide as long; moderately strongly and densely punctured; covered with dense, long, erect, yellowish-white pubescence (Figs. 4, 5A).

Scutellum elongated tongue-like, pubescent and punctured (Fig. 4).

Elytra 1.75 times as long as wide; distinctly and not too densely punctured, punctures denser along the suture; elytra not pubescent (Fig. 4).

Length ratio of fore tarsomeres 2.75 : 2.25 : 2.00 : 2.35. Underside and legs covered by yellowish-white pubescence.

Macropterous.

Aedeagus as in Fig. 6.

Length of body 7.5-8.5 mm (holotype 8.5) (males).

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality Çankırı province (Atkaracalar and Yapraklı counties) in Northern part of Central Anatolian region of Turkey.

Diagnosis. *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov. is defined by yellowish labrum, pale elytra with dark humeral spot and pubescent pronotum. According to characters cited above this newly described species can be placed in auxiliary Group C, following Warchalowski (2010). This group included 4 species as *L. martensi* Medvedev, 1983, *L. oertzeni* Weise, 1889, *L. mesopotamica* Heyden, 1886 and *L. peregrina* Weise, 1900. *L. martensi* is endemic to Iran. The remaining 3 species occur in Turkey.

Hairs on pronotum are very long, erect, often shaggy in the new species, *L. martensi* and *L. oertzeni* (Figs. 4, 5A) while hairs on pronotum are short, never shaggy in *L. mesopotamica* and *L. peregrina*. Thus the new species is close to *L. martensi* and *L. oertzeni* than *L. mesopotamica* and *L. peregrina*. Also top margin of mandible in lateral view is emarginated in *L. oertzeni* while top margin of mandible in lateral view is not emarginated in the new species and *L. martensi* (Figs. 5D,E). Thus the new species is close to *L. martensi* than *L. oertzeni*. The shape of clypeus and mandible of *L. martensi* clearly differ from the new species (Figs. 5A,C,E). Anyway, in the new species, baseball glove-like mandibles are unique character that does not occur in other species (Figs. 5A,C).

Besides, aedeagal structures of these 4 species were given by Warchalowski (2010) with figures. Thus the new species is unique.

Aedeagi of all species in this group have lateral impressions on ventral side (Figs. 7, 9). In this respect, *L. martensi* in which lateral impressions on ventral side of aedeagus is shallow, never encroaching on lateral borders (Fig. 9A), differs

from the other species (including the new species) in which lateral impressions on ventral side encroach upon the lateral margin (Figs. 6, 7, 9). Thus, the new species is closer to *L. mesopotamica* than the other species. Since lateral impressions on ventral side of aedeagus encroach very deeply upon the lateral margin in the new species like *L. mesopotamica* (Figs. 6, 7A,D, 9B,D). In *L. oertzeni* and *L. peregrina*, lateral impressions on ventral side of aedeagus encroach not very deeply on the lateral margin (Figs. 7B,C, 9C). Accordingly the new species is also closer to *L. mesopotamica* than the other species by distinctly curved shape in lateral view and dorsal shape of apex of aedeagus (Figs. 6, 7). Besides the new species is closer to *L. oertzeni* than the other species by a distinct swelling situated immediately before median orifice on median lobe in dorsal view (Fig. 8). *L. mesopotamica* and *L. peregrina* have a depression on the same part (Figs. 8A,B). The new species is easily distinguished from *L. martensi* in which lateral impressions on ventral side of aedeagus is shallow, never encroaching on lateral borders and *L. peregrina* in which apex of aedeagus elongate (Figs. 8B, 9A). Also apex of aedeagus in ventral view is arrow-like in the new species (Fig. 9D). In *L. martensi* and *L. peregrina*, apex of aedeagus in ventral view is not arrow-like (Fig. 9A). Therein, the new species is closer to *L. oertzeni* and *L. mesopotamica*. Anyway aedeagal structures of the new species much differs from that of other species in the group.

Differentiation of aedeagal structure from other *Labidostomis* species cited above is indicated below (Figs. 6-9):

In *L. martensi*, lateral impressions on ventral side of aedeagus are shallow, never encroaching on lateral borders (Fig. 9A).

In *L. oertzeni*, lateral impressions on ventral side of aedeagus are deep, encroaching on lateral borders (Figs. 7C, 9C). Apex of aedeagus is not short, in ventral view is an arrow-like. Mid part of median lobe before arrowhead is thick (Fig. 9C).

In *L. mesopotamica*, lateral impressions on ventral side encroach very deeply upon the lateral margin (Figs. 7A, 9B). Apex of aedeagus is short, in ventral view is an arrow-like. Mid part of median lobe before arrowhead is very thin like a costa (Fig. 9B).

In *L. peregrina*, lateral impressions on ventral side encroach not deeply upon the lateral margin (Figs. 7B). Apex of aedeagus is elongate, in ventral view is not an arrow-like.

In the new species, lateral impressions on ventral side encroach very deeply upon the lateral margin (Figs. 6, 7D, 9D). Apex of aedeagus is not short, in ventral view is arrow-like. Mid part of median lobe before arrowhead is very thick, roundly enlarged (Figs. 6, 9D).

***Labidostomis axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848)**

The species was reported only in 3 provinces of Turkey. It is known from Asian Turkey (Erzurum province) and European Turkey (Edirne and İstanbul provinces) (Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Regalin, 2002a; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed in Europe (AU BU CR CZ FR GE HU IT MD PL RO SB SL ST TR UK) and Asia (AB GG IN KZ TR).

***Labidostomis basanica* Sahlberg, 1913**

The species was reported only in 2 provinces of Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Cankırı, Erzurum, Diyarbakır and Gaziantep provinces) (Regalin, 2002b; Aslan & Warchalowski, 2005; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan,

2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı and Gaziantep provinces and thereby Western half of Anatolia.

It is distributed only in Asia (IQ JO SY TR).

New material. Çankırı prov.: Central, Balıbağı village, 40°34'4" N, 33°46'35" E, 1037 m, 15.V.2015, 1 ♀; Yapraklı, entry of Topuzsaray, 40°38'28" N, 33°53'11" E, 1169 m, 26.V.2015, 1 ♂; Ilgaz, Yaylaören, 40°53'7" N, 33°30'28" E, 999 m, 29.V.2015, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; **Gaziantep prov.:** Islahiye, 13.IV.1962, 3 ♂♂; Central, 29.IV.1966, 1 ♂.

***Labidostomis beckeri* Weise, 1881**

The species was reported only in 1 province of Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Bartın, Düzce, Erzurum and Zonguldak provinces) (Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Bartın, Düzce and Zonguldak provinces and thereby Western half of Anatolia.

It is distributed in Europe (RO ST UK) and Asia (KZ TR WS).

New material. Bartın prov.: Central, 13.V.1988, 1 ♀; Güzelcehisar, 11.V.2015, 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; **Düzce prov.:** Cumayeri, 10-28.VI.1988, 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; **Zonguldak prov.:** Ereğli, Çayköy, 11.V.1988, 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀;

***Labidostomis brevipennis* Faldermann, 1837**

The species were reported only in 3 provinces of Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Bingöl, Çankırı, Hakkari, Konya, Malatya and Şırnak provinces) (Warchałowski, 1985, 2003; Regalin, 2002b; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı, Hakkari and Konya provinces and thereby Western half of Anatolia.

It is distributed only in Asia (AB AR GG IN IQ SY TR).

New material. Çankırı prov.: Ilgaz, between Güneyköy-Aşıklar village, 40°55'19" N, 33°27'30" E, 1294 m, 17.VI.2015, 1 ♀; Çerkeş, Gelikköy road, 40°49'36" N, 32°54'43" E, 1195 m, 20.VI.2015, 1 ♂; Çerkeş, entry of Ahırlar village, 40°52'51" N, 32°46'26" E, 1270 m, 22.VI.2015, 1 ♀; Çerkeş, Kuzuören village road, 40°49'46" N, 32°42'52" E, 1134 m, 22.VI.2015, 1 ♂; **Hakkari prov.:** 25.V.1966, 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; **Konya prov.:** Central, Sarıcalar, 13.VI.1991, 1 ♀.

***Labidostomis cyanicornis* (Germar, 1822)**

The species were reported only in 3 provinces of Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Adana, Düzce and Konya provinces) (Warchałowski, 1985; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed in Europe (AL AU BH BU BY CR CT CZ EN FR GE HU LA LT IT MD ME PL PT RO SB SK SL SP ST SZ UK) and Asia (ES KZ MG TR WS).

Old material. Düzce prov.: 14.VI.1994, 1 ex.; **Konya prov.:** Taşkent, Feslikan plateau, Avşar, 1726 m, 17.VII.2006, 1 ex..

***Labidostomis decipiens* Faldermann, 1837**

The species is rather widely distributed in Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Adana, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Çankırı, Gaziantep, Hatay, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Konya, Malatya, Mersin, Niğde, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa provinces) (Tomov & Gruev, 1975; Gruev & Tomov, 1979; Kasap, 1987; Aydın & Kışmalı, 1990; Warchałowski, 2003; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı and Kayseri provinces.

It is distributed in Europe (CY) and Asia (AB AR GG IN IQ IS JO SY TR).

New material. Çankırı prov.: Kızılırmak, entry of Kemallı village, 40°18'6" N, 34°02'37" E, 686 m, 24.IV.2014, 1 ♂; Eldivan, entry of İnandıck village, 40°25'53" N, 33°32'23" E, 884 m, 13.V.2015, 1 ♀; Central, Dutağaç return, 40°39'15" N, 33°40'49" E, 829 m, 25.V.2015, 1 ♀; Eldivan, between Çiftlikköy-Akçalı, 40°36'16" N, 33°28'39" E, 1056 m, 28.VI.2015, 1 ♀; **Kayseri prov.:** Yahyalı, Delialıuşağı, 37°56'04" N, 35°31'57" E, 1039 m, 11.VI.2015, 2 ♂♂; **Şanlıurfa prov.:** Ceylanpınar, 04.VI.1969, 1 ♂.

Old material. Adana prov.: Pozantı, entry of Fındıklı, 1200 m, 23.VI.1997, 1 ex.; Pozantı-Mersin road, Çamlıyayla turn, 690 m, 30.V.2001, 4 exs.; **Ankara prov.:** Işık Mountain, 29.V.1962, 2 exs.; 11.VI.1972, 6 exs.; Çubuk-II- dam, 1 ex.; Şereflikoçhisar, Tuz Lake, 27.V.1998, 2 exs.; **Antalya prov.:** between Sarımut-Karapınar, 1092 m, 09.VII.2007, 2 exs.; **Gaziantep prov.:** Fevzipaşa, Türkbahçe village, 521 m, 18.V.2007, 18 exs.; Nurdağı, 814 m, 17.V.2007, 2 exs.; **Hatay prov.:** Akbez, 527 m, 18.V.2007, 1 ex.; Aktepe, 207 m, 18.V.2007, 4 exs.; **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Göksun, Çardak, 1338 m, 26.V.2003, 1 ex.; Pazarcık, Armutlu village, Kartalkaya Dam env., 950 m, 29.V.2003, 1 ex.; Kahramanmaraş-Kavaklı road, entry of Kavaklı, 700 m, 02.VI.2003, 1 ex.; Göksun, A. Türkeş excursion spot place- Mehmet Beyli, 1488 m, 24.VI.2003, 1 ex.; Göksun, Göksun-Çardak, 1498 m, 25.VI.2003, 1 ex.; Göksun, Göksun-Çardak road, exit of Saraycık, 1320 m, 25.VI.2003, 1 ex.; Göksun, Kamaşcık village, 1340 m, 25.VI.2003, 1 ex.; Ekinözü, 1015 m, 27.VI.2003, 2 exs.; Andırın, Geben, Ardiççalısı district, 1510 m, 16.VII.2003, 1 ex.; **Malatya prov.:** 01.IX.1969, 3 exs.; **Mersin prov.:** Entry of Fındıkpınarı, 1035 m, 31.V.2001, 1 ex.; Çağlayan, exit of Fındıkpınarı road, 1070 m, 25.VI.2001, 2 exs.; **Niğde prov.:** 19.V.1961, 23 exs.; Altunhisar-Çiftlik road, entry of Çiftlik, 29.VII.1997, 1 ex.; **Osmaniye prov.:** Akyar village, 151 m, 17.V.2006, 11 exs.; Kesmeburun village Castabala, 107 m, 22.IV.2007, 3 exs.; Castabala, Ören Yeri, 100 m, 03.VI.2007, 6 exs.; Kaypak, 524 m, 21.IV.2007, 1 ex.; Bahçe, Kızlaç, 761 m, 19.V.2007, 2 exs.; **Şanlıurfa prov.:** Ceylanpınar, 18.V.1961, 10 exs.; 01.V.1966, 3 exs.; 02.V.1966, 4 exs.; 30.V.1969, 18 exs..

***Labidostomis diversifrons* Lefèvre, 1872**

The species is rather widely distributed in Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Adana, Aksaray, Ankara, Çankırı, Erzurum, Hatay, Mersin, Karaman, Kayseri, Kilis, Konya, Nevşehir and Niğde provinces) (Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Warchalowski, 2003; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı province.

It is distributed in Europe (CY) and Asia (IN IS JO LE SY TR).

New material. Çankırı prov.: Kızılırmak, exit of Tepealagöz, 40°23'2" N, 33°58'32" E, 595 m, 01.V.2015, 1 ♀.

Old material. Adana prov.: Pozantı, Entry of Fındıklı, 1200 m, 23.VI.1997, 17 exs.; Pozantı-Mersin road, Çamlıyayla return, 690 m, 30.V.2001, 3 exs.; **Aksaray prov.:** Ağzıkarahan, 1220 m, 20.V.1997, 1 ex.; Entry of Nevşehir-Aksaray, 20.V.1997, 1 ex.; Entry of Nevşehir, 1040 m, 03.VI.1997, 3 exs.; Güzelyurt, 1700 m, 27.VI.1997, 1 ex.; Aksaray-Ulukişla road, 1135 m, 29.V.2001, 11 exs.; **Ankara prov.:** Şereflikoçhisar, 950 m, 20.V.1997, 2 exs.; Çaldağ, 1050 m, 28.V.1997, 1 ex.; Çubuk dam II, 20.V.1999, 14 exs.; Ayaş Beli, Athayırı, 1100 m, 18.V.2002, 1 ex.; **Karaman prov.:** Karaman-Ereğli road, 995 m, 02.VI.2001, 4 exs.; **Kayseri prov.:** Yahyalı, Yeşilköy, 1380 m, 26.VI.1997, 21 exs.; **Kilis prov.:** 2006, 1 ex.; **Konya prov.:** Kulu, Tavşançalı, 1000 m, 31.V.1997, 4 exs.; **Mersin prov.:** Fındıkpınarı, 1035 m, 31.V.2001, 5 exs.; Uzuncaburç return env., 845 m, 01.VI.2001, 1 ex.; Entry of Çukurbağ, 1035 m, 01.VI.2001, 1 ex.; Mut-Silifke road, entry of Kurtuyu, 120 m, 01.VI.2001, 1 ex.; Mut-Karaman road, Değirmenbaşı turn, 1430 m, 02.VI.2001 and 26.VI.2001, 10 exs.; **Nevşehir prov.:** Avanos, 1000-1100 m, 20.VII.1992, 2 exs.; **Niğde prov.:** Bor, Üstünkaya, 07.VI.1997, 1 ex.; Çamardı, Yelatan village, 1280 m, 23.VI.1997, 4 exs.; Altunhisar-Çiftlik road, Yeşilyurt plateau, 02.VII.1997, 1 ex.; Niğde-Bor, Okçu village, 06.VII.1997, 3 exs.; Exit of Ulukişla, Tabaklı village, 1145 m, 29.V.2001, 6 exs.; Exit of Ulukişla-Pozantı, 1290 m, 24.VI.2001, 1 ex.; **Turkey:** 2000, 6 exs..

***Labidostomis elegans* Lefèvre, 1876**

The species were only reported to Asian Turkey without any exact locality data. Therefore provincial distribution of the species is unknown (Regalin & Medvedev, 2010; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed only in Asia (AB AR IN TR).

***Labidostomis hebraea* (Lacordaire, 1848)**

The species is known only from a single record in Asian Turkey (Hatay province) (Regalin, 2002b; Warchalowski, 2003; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed only in Asia (IS JO LE SY TR).

***Labidostomis humeralis* (Schneider, 1792)**

The species were reported only in 3 provinces of Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Bolu, Çorum and İzmir provinces) (Tomov & Gruev, 1975; Gruev & Tomov, 1984; Aydın & Kismalı, 1990; Warchalowski, 2003; Gruev, 2004; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed in Europe (AU BE BH BU BY CR CT CZ FR GE HU IT MC MD ME PL RO SB SK SP ST SV SZ UK) and Asia (TR).

Old material. Çorum prov.: Kargı, Uzunyurt, 822 m, 16.VI.2003, 7 exs.; Kargı, 940 m, 16.06.2003, 1 ex..

***Labidostomis karamanica* Weise, 1900**

The species probably is rather widely distributed in Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Bilecik, Çankırı, Isparta, Kayseri, Konya and Mersin provinces) (Weise, 1900a; Tomov & Gruev, 1975; Warchalowski, 1985, 2003; Kasap, 1987; Gök, 2003; Gök & Çilbiroğlu, 2005; Şen & Gök, 2009; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Ankara, Çankırı and Kayseri provinces.

It is distributed in Europe (CY) and Asia (IS SY TR).

New material. Ankara prov.: 11.VI.1972, 6 ♀♀. **Çankırı prov.:** Şabanözü, entry of Çerçi, 40°31'07" N, 33°13'40" E, 1275 m, 08.VII.2014, 1 ♀; Orta, between Elmalı-Kayılar, 40°32'14" N, 33°06'35.4" E, 1370 m, 08.VII.2014, 2 ♀♀; Orta, between Gökçeören-Yaylakent, 40°32'19.7" N, 33°02'31.3" E, 1432 m, 08.VII.2014, 2 ♀♀; Kurşunlu, between Kapaklı-Taşkaracalar, 40°43'30.6" N, 33°16'40.2" E, 1438 m, 10.VII.2014, 4 ♀♀; Orta, Dodurga plateau, 40°37'12.2" N, 32°59'34.3" E, 1390 m, 10.VII.2014, 1 ♀; Ilgaz, between Çaltıpınar-Ödemiş, 40°56'46.9" N, 33°33'40.5" E, 996 m, 18.VII.2014, 1 ♀; Ilgaz, between Alıç village-Osman plateau, 40°59'46.3" N, 33°30'45.8" E, 1504 m, 18.VII.2014, 3 ♀♀; Çerkeş, between Gelikova-Çorapoğlu return, 40°51'47" N, 32°56'47" E, 1361 m, 20.VI.2015, 2 ♀♀; **Kayseri prov.:** Between Hacılar-Erciyes, 38°35'46" N, 35°30'36" E, 1944 m, 09.VI.2015, 15 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀.

Old material. Antalya prov.: Cevizli, Teke pass env., 1237 m, 14.V.2006, 1 ex.; **Konya prov.:** Beyreli env., 1096 m, 16.V.2006, 1 ex..

****Labidostomis kaszabi* Medvedev, 1962**

The species was known only from the type locality in Asian Turkey (Konya province) (Medvedev, 1962; Gruev & Tomov, 1979; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Isparta province.

It is distributed only in Asia (TR). Therefore it is endemic to Turkey.

New material. Isparta prov.: 19.VII.1966, 1 ♂; **Konya prov.:** Central, Sarıcalar, 04.VI.1990, 1 ♀.

****Labidostomis korbi* Weise, 1902**

The species is known only from the type locality in Asian Turkey (Konya province) (Weise, 1902; Warchalowski, 1985; Kasap, 1987; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed only in Asia (TR). Therefore it is endemic to Turkey.

***Labidostomis longimana* (Linnaeus, 1760)**

The species is widely distributed in Turkey. It is known from Asian Turkey (Ağrı, Ankara, Ardahan, Balıkesir, Bayburt, Bilecik, Bolu, Çankırı, Düzce, Eskişehir, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, Isparta, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kırşehir, Konya, Kars, Nevşehir, Niğde, Osmaniye, Samsun, Siirt, Sivas, Yozgat and Zonguldak provinces) and European Turkey (Edirne, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ) (Tomov & Gruev, 1975; Gruev & Tomov, 1979, 1984; Kasap, 1987; Aydın & Kismalı, 1990; Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Gök, 2003; Özgen & Tok, 2009; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı province.

It is distributed in Europe (AL AN AU BE BH BU BY CR CT CZ DE EN FR GE GR HU IT LA LT MC MD ME NL NR NT PL RO SB SK SL SP ST SV SZ UK) and Asia (AB AR ES GG KZ TR WS).

New material. Ankara prov.: Esenboğa, 20.VI.1961, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Çubuk, Sarıkoz, 14.VI.1990, 1 ♀; **Çankırı prov.:** Şabanözü, entry of Çerçi, 40°31'07" N, 33°13'40" E, 1275 m, 08.VII.2014, 1 ♂; Orta, between Gökçeören-Yaylakent, 40°32'19,7" N, 33°02'31,3" E, 1432 m, 08.VII.2014, 1 ♂; Kurşunlu, between Kapaklı-Taşkaracalar, 40°43'30,6" N, 33°16'40,2" E, 1438 m, 10.VII.2014, 4 ♂♂; Ilgaz, between Alıç village-Osman plateau, 40°59'46,3" N, 33°30'45,8" E, 1504 m, 18.VII.2014, 4 ♂♂; Bayramören, Koçlu-Feriz return, 41°1'9" N, 33°17'58" E, 758 m, 21.VI.2015, 1 ♂.

Old material. Ağrı prov.: Ağrı Mountain, 3600 m, 29.VIII.2002, 1 ex.; **Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam, Güvem, 30.VI.1993, 1 ex.; Kızılcahamam, Işık Mountain, 02.VII.1994, 7 ex.; Kızılcahamam, Yukarı Çanlı, 1300-1400 m, 14.VI.1997 and 11.VII.1997, 8 exs.; Kızılcahamam, Aköz village, 1150 m, 26.VI.1997, 4 exs.; Kızılcahamam, Yenimahalle, 1150 m, 05.VII.1997, 4 exs.; Kızılcahamam, Karagöl, 1650 m, 11.VII.1997, 66 exs.; Kızılcahamam, Yasin village, 1400 m, 11.VII.1997, 31 exs.; **Bolu prov.:** Gerece, 1240 m, 19.VI.2003, 1 ex.; Mengen, Gökçesu road, 615 m, 06.VII.2009, 3 exs.; Hacıyaz pass, 1100 m, 07.VII.2009, 6 exs.; **Düzce prov.:** Kaynaşlı, 27.VI.1988, 1 ex.; **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Göksun, Göksun-Çardak, 1498 m, 25.VI.2003, 7 exs.; Göksun, Göksun-Çardak road, exit of Saraycık, 1320 m, 25.VI.2003, 6 exs.; Göksun, Çardak, 1330 m, 25.VI.2003, 1 ex.; Göksun, Mehmetbey, 1490 m, 17.VII.2003, 1 ex.; **Kars prov.:** Sarıkamış, 11.VII.1970, 2 exs.; **Kastamonu prov.:** Küre, 1030 m, 18.VI.2003, 2 exs.; Ağh-Azdavay road, 1 km to Yumacık village, 825 m, 18.VI.2003, 3 exs.; Azdavay, Yumacık village, 870 m, 18.VI.2004, 1 ex.; Daday- Araç road, Akılcalmaz village, 958 m, 19.VI.2004, 1 ex.; **Kayseri prov.:** Yahyalı, Derebağı, Şelale district, 1280 m, 02.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Konya prov.:** Beyşehir, 14.V.1991, 1 ex.; **Nevşehir prov.:** Tilköy, 1270 m, 25.VI.1997, 2 exs.; **Niğde prov.:** Melendiz-Çiftlik road, Göllü Mountain, 1580 m, 27.VI.1997, 2 exs.; **Osmaniye prov.:** Boğaz plateau, 713 m, 18.V.2006, 1 ex.; **Samsun prov.:** Alaçam, Dürtmen hill, 1460 m, 16.VI.2004, 9 exs.; **Zonguldak prov.:** Çayköy, 27.VI.2003, 2 exs..

***Labidostomis lucida* (Germar, 1824)**

The species were reported only in 2 provinces of Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Antalya and Erzurum provinces) (Aslan & Özbek 1998; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed in Europe (AN AU BH BU CT FR GE IT NT PL SK SP ST SZ YU) and Asia (KZ TR WS).

***Labidostomis maculipennis* Lefèvre, 1870**

The species is rather widely distributed in Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Çankırı, Erzurum, İzmir, Kayseri, Kırıkkale, Konya, Nevşehir, Niğde, Sivas, Van and Yozgat provinces) (Lefevre, 1870; Tomov & Gruev, 1975; Warchalowski, 1985, 2003; Kasap, 1987; Aydın & Kismalı, 1990; Aslan & Özbek 1998; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı province.

It is distributed only in Asia (IN LE TR).

New material. Çankırı prov.: Çerkeş, 03.VII.1964, 1 ♂; Şabanözü, entry of Büyükyakalı village, 40°28'38" N, 33°14'25" E, 1091 m, 23.V.2014, 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; Kurşunlu, entry of Köpürlü, 40°47'12,5" N, 33°16'49,7" E, 1006 m, 10.VII.2014, 1 ♂; **İzmir prov.:** 06.V.1961, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀.

Old material. Kayseri prov.: Yahyalı, Derebağı, Şelale district, 1280 m, 25.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Konya prov.:** Bozkır, 1 km to Yalnızca, 1437 m, 13.VI.2007, 1 ex.; **Nevşehir prov.:** Entry of Nevşehir, 1040 m, 03.VI.1997, 2 exs.; **Niğde prov.:** Exit of Ulukışla, 1350 m, 29.V.2001, 1 ex..

***Labidostomis medvedevi* Warchalowski, 1985**

The species is new to Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Çankırı province).

It is distributed only in Asia (AB AR IN TM TR).

New material. Çankırı prov.: Eldivan, 17.V.2000, 1 ♀; Central, between Balıbağı-Ovacık, 40°33'4" N, 33°53'24" E, 1015 m, 15.V.2015, 1 ♀; Central, Değim, 40°41'8" N, 33°41'27" E, 916 m, 25.V.2015, 3 ♀♀; Yapraklı, Sarıçay, 40°39'45" N, 33°53'54" E, 1173 m, 26.V.2015, 2 ♀♀.

***Labidostomis mesopotamica* Heyden, 1886**

The species is widely distributed in Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Bilecik, Bursa, Çankırı, Denizli, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Hatay, Isparta, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kırşehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Malatya, Mersin, Muğla, Muş, Nevşehir, Niğde, Sivas, Şanlıurfa and Yozgat provinces) (Weise, 1897, 1900a; Gruev & Tomov, 1979; Warchalowski, 1985, 2003; Kasap, 1987; Aydın & Kismalı, 1990; Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Gök, 2003; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı and Şanlıurfa provinces.

It is distributed only in Asia (SY TR).

New material. Ankara prov.: Polatlı, Düç, 08.V.1990, 1 ♂; **Çankırı prov.:** Ilgaz, entry of Eskikıymık village, 41°0'19" N, 33°41'15" E, 1230 m, 26.VII.2013, 1 ♂; Kızılırmak, exit of Tepealagöz village, 40°21'49" N, 34°00'56" E, 557 m, 24.IV.2014, 10 ♂♂; Orta, entry of Sakarcaören village, 40°37'16" N, 33°08'46" E, 1305 m, 20.V.2014, 1 ♂; Korgun, between Maruf-Akçalı, 40°37'48" N, 33°26'55" E, 1250 m, 23.V.2014, 1 ♂; Şabanözü, entry of Büyükyakalı village, 40°28'38" N, 33°14'25" E, 1091 m, 23.V.2014, 2 ♂♂; Şabanözü, Çaparkayı, 40°31'22,3" N, 33°21'12,3" E, 1229 m, 11.VII.2014, 1 ♂; Kızılırmak, exit of Tepealagöz, 40°23'2" N, 33°58'32" E, 595 m, 01.V.2015, 1 ♂; Central, Tuzlu-Yapraklı return, 40°35'51" N, 33°40'42" E, 885 m, 15.V.2015, 1 ♂; **Şanlıurfa prov.:** Ceylanpınar, 18.V.1961, 2 ♂♂.

Old material. Aksaray prov.: Entry of Nevşehir-Aksaray, 20.V.1997, 7 exs.; Ağzıkarahan, 1220 m, 20.V.1997, 2 exs.; Sivrihisar, 1710 m, 02.VI.1997, 1 ex.; Belisırma, 1280 m, 03.VI.1997, 1 ex.; Entry of Nevşehir, 1040 m, 03.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Ankara prov.:** Şereflikoçhisar-Ankara road, 1250 m, 20.V.1997, 1 ex.; Şereflikoçhisar, Kaçarlı, 1050 m, 21.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Antalya prov.:** Akseki, Büyükalın village, 937 m, 16.IV.2007, 16 exs.; **Hatay prov.:** Dörtiyol-Erzin, Kuzuculu, 188 m, 17.VIII.2006, 1 ex.; **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Ekinözü, Ortaören village, 1271 m, 23.V.2003, 1 ex.; Püren pass, 1600 m, 28.V.2003, 2 exs.; **Kastamonu prov.:** Kastamonu–Araç road, 960 m, 16.V.2003, 1 ex.; **Konya prov.:** Kulu, Tavşançalı, 1000 m, 31.V.1997, 1 ex.; Sorkun, 1281 m, 18.V.2007, 1 ex.; **Muş prov.:** 07.VII.1971, 3 exs.; **Nevşehir prov.:** Avanos, Zelbe, 19.V.1997, 1 ex.; Tilköy, 1270 m, 25.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Niğde prov.:** Altunhisar, Karacaören, 1440 m, 18.V.1997, 1 ex.; Melendiz-Çiftlik road, Göllü Mountain, 1580 m, 27.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Turkey:** 2 exs..

***Labidostomis metallica* Lefèvre, 1872**

The species is represented only by the nominal subspecies *Labidostomis metallica metallica* Lefèvre, 1872 in Turkey. The subspecies is known only from a single record in Asian Turkey (Iğdır province) (Warchałowski, 1985, 2003; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed in Europe (ST) and Asia (IN KZ TR UZ).

***Labidostomis oertzeni* Weise, 1889**

The species is widely distributed in Turkey. It is known from Asian Turkey (Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Çankırı, Eskişehir, Erzurum, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Manisa, Mardin, Muğla and Niğde provinces) and European Turkey (İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces) (Weise, 1900b; Tomov & Gruev, 1975; Warchałowski, 1985, 2003; Kasap, 1987; Aydın & Kısmalı, 1990; Gök, 2003; Gök & Çilbıroğlu, 2003; Gruev, 2005; Aslan et al., 2009; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Kayseri province.

It is distributed in Europe (BU GR MC TR) and Asia (AR GG TR).

New material. Kayseri prov.: Toklar, 38°35'58" N, 36°07'55" E, 1425 m, 10.VI.2015, 1 ♀.

Old material. Ankara prov.: Kızılcahamam, Yasin village, 1450 m, 11.VII.1997, 1 ex.; Kızılcahamam, Pazar village return, 26.V.2002, 2 exs.; **Çankırı prov.:** Ilgaz, 20.VII.1994, 1 ex.; **Eskişehir prov.:** Central, Çavlum village, 23.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Göksun, A. Türkeş excursion spot place-Mehmet Beyli, 1488 m, 24.VI.2003, 2 exs.; **Niğde prov.:** Bor, Üstünkaya, 07.VI.1997, 1 ex..

***Labidostomis pallidipennis* (Gebler, 1830)**

The species probably is rather widely distributed in Turkey. It is known from Asian Turkey (Ankara, Artvin, Çankırı, Denizli, Erzurum and İstanbul provinces) and European Turkey (İstanbul province) (Kasap, 1987; Aslan, 1997; Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Gruev, 2005; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı province.

It is distributed in Europe (AL AU BH BU CR CT CZ FR GR HU IT MC ME RO SB SK SP ST TR UK) and Asia (AB AR ES GG IN KI KZ TR WS XIN).

New material. Çankırı prov.: Orta, Elmalı, 40°32'27,2" N, 33°09'21,6" E, 1267 m, 08.VII.2014, 1 ♂; Orta, between Elmalı-Kayılar, 40°32'14" N, 33°06'35,4" E, 1370 m, 08.VII.2014, 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; Kurşunlu, entry of Köpürlü, 40°47'12,5" N, 33°16'49,7" E, 1006 m, 10.VII.2014, 1 ♂; Kurşunlu, between Köpürlü-Kapaklı, bank of Devrez stream, 40°46'43,1" N, 33°17'10,7" E, 1010 m, 10.VII.2014, 1 ♂; Ilgaz, Ericce village, 40°49'46,9" N, 33°33'18,8" E, 1326 m, 16.VII.2014, 2 ♂♂; Ilgaz, Mesutören village, 40°49'43,3" N, 33°34'26,3" E, 1226 m, 16.VII.2014, 1 ♂; Ilgaz, exit of Mesutören village, 40°49'55,3" N, 33°34'4" E, 1252 m, 16.VII.2014, 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Kurşunlu, entry of Hacımuslu, 40°51'3" N,

33°16'20" E, 1146 m, 20.VII.2014, 1 ♀; Orta, between Sanar-Kırsakal, 40°39'6,1" N, 33°10'18,8" E, 1277 m, 06.VIII.2014, 1 ♂; Çerkeş, Kuzuören village road, 40°54'4" N, 32°49'13" E, 963 m, 22.VI.2015, 1 ♀; Çerkeş, Yürük village, 40°54'52" N, 32°52'45" E, 970 m, 22.VI.2015, 1 ♀.

***Labidostomis peregrina* Weise, 1900**

The species probably is rather widely distributed in Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Aksaray, **Burdur**, Erzincan, Erzurum, Isparta, Kırşehir, Mersin and Nevşehir provinces) (Warchalowski, 1985, 2003; Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Gök, 2003; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Burdur province.

It is distributed in Europe (ST) and Asia (AB AR GG TR).

New material. Burdur prov.: Hacılar, 21.V.1969, 3 ♀♀.

Old material. Aksaray prov.: Belisırma, 1280 m, 03.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Kırşehir prov.:** Özbağ, 27.V.1992, 1 ex.; **Mersin prov.:** Exit of Kirobaşı, 1335 m, 01.VI.2001, 1 ex.; **Nevşehir prov.:** Avanos, 26.V.1998, 1 ex..

***Labidostomis propinqua* Faldermann, 1837**

The species is widely distributed in Turkey. It is known from Asian Turkey (Adana, Aksaray, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Bolu, Çankırı, Erzincan, Erzurum, Gümüşhane, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Karabük, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Konya, Mersin, Nevşehir, Niğde, Sakarya, Samsun, Sivas and Trabzon provinces) and European Turkey (Medvedev, 1970; Gül-Zümrüoğlu, 1972; Tomov & Gruev, 1975; Gruev & Tomov, 1984; Warchalowski, 1985, 2003; Kasap, 1987; Aydın & Kismalı, 1990; Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Ulusoy et al., 1999; Gruev, 2004, 2005; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed in Europe (AL BU GR MC RO ST TR UK) and Asia (AB AR GG IQ SY TR).

New material. Ankara prov.: Elmadağ, 16.V.1939, 1 ♂; Central, 11.VI.1972, 5 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀; **Çankırı prov.:** Korgun, Alparsı, 40°42'12" N, 33°32'20" E, 830 m, 22.IV.2013, 1 ♂; Şabanözü, entry of Kamış village, 40°33'45" N, 33°20'13" E, 1221 m, 23.V.2014, 3 ♂♂; Orta, entry of Elmalı village, 40°34'16" N, 33°10'01" E, 1319 m, 24.V.2014, 4 ♂♂; Kurşunlu, Köprülü village return, 40°48'10" N, 33°16'49" E, 1153 m, 11.V.2015, 1 ♀; Orta, Kayılar, 40°31'56" N, 33°4'59" E, 1342 m, 11.V.2015, 1 ♂; Eldivan, Büyükhacıbey-Küçükacıbey road, 40°27'43" N, 33°33'56" E, 906 m, 13.V.2015, 1 ♂; Eldivan, entry of İnandık village, 40°25'53" N, 33°32'23" E, 884 m, 13.V.2015, 1 ♀; Eldivan, Sarıtarla village road, 40°35'37" N, 33°30'30" E, 937 m, 14.V.2015, 1 ♀; Central, entry of Dedeköy, 40°35'15" N, 33°43'55" E, 979 m, 15.V.2015, 18 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀; Central, Çiviköy, 40°34'52" N, 33°45'20" E, 1018 m, 15.V.2015, 3 ♂♂; Central, Balıbağı village, 40°34'4" N, 33°46'35" E, 1037 m, 15.V.2015, 1 ♂; Central, between Balıbağı-Ovacık, 40°33'4" N, 33°53'24" E, 1015 m, 15.V.2015, 32 ♂♂ and 21 ♀♀; Central, between Külburun-Karadayı, 40°26'20" N, 33°44'57" E, 614 m, 16.V.2015, 2 ♂♂; Central, Dutağaç-Deyim return, 40°40'7" N, 33°41'8" E, 855 m, 25.V.2015, 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; Central, Değim, 40°41'8" N, 33°41'27" E, 916 m, 25.V.2015, 4 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; Yapraklı, between Yüklü-Çevrecik, 40°40'5" N, 33°49'22" E, 983 m, 25.V.2015, 4 ♂♂; Yapraklı, entry of Çevrecik, 40°39'36" N, 33°49'52" E, 953 m, 25.V.2015, 2 ♂♂; Yapraklı, Çevrecik-Topuzsaray-Kirliakça return, 40°39'00" N, 33°51'15" E, 1068 m, 26.V.2015, 20 ♂♂ and 15 ♀♀; Yapraklı, between Çevrecik-Topuzsaray, 40°38'53" N, 33°51'37" E, 1084 m, 26.V.2015, 36 ♂♂ and 29 ♀♀; Yapraklı, entry of Topuzsaray, 40°38'28" N, 33°53'11" E, 1169 m, 26.V.2015, 24 ♂♂ and 39 ♀♀; Yapraklı, Sarıçay, 40°39'45" N, 33°53'54" E, 1173 m, 26.V.2015, 7 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀; Yapraklı, between Yamaçbağı-Söğütülü, 40°42'16" N, 33°58'12" E,

1125 m, 26.V.2015, 2 ♂♂; Ilgaz, between Belören-Şeyhyunus, 40°52'3" N, 33°31'33" E, 889 m, 27.V.2015, 1 ♀; Ilgaz, between Şeyhyunus-Ericek, 40°49'54" N, 33°33'16" E, 1361 m, 27.V.2015, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Ilgaz, Yaylaören, 40°53'7" N, 33°30'28" E, 999 m, 29.V.2015, 2 ♀♀; Ilgaz, Eskice-Aşıklar return, 40°55'20" N, 33°29'44" E, 1014 m, 29.V.2015, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Ilgaz, entry of Güneyköy village, 40°55'14" N, 33°28'44" E, 1226 m, 29.V.2015, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Ilgaz, entry of Yaylaören village return, 40°52'44" N, 33°30'32" E, 914 m, 17.VI.2015, 4 ♀♀; Ilgaz, 7 km to Şeyhyunus village, 40°51'49" N, 33°32'7" E, 1015 m, 18.VI.2015, 1 ♀; Ilgaz, entry of Saraycık village, 40°59'56" N, 33°46'2" E, 1259 m, 19.VI.2015, 1 ♀; Çerkeş, between Gelikova-Çorapoğlu return, 40°51'47" N, 32°56'47" E, 1361 m, 20.VI.2015, 1 ♀; Çerkeş, between Cedine-Kabakköy, 40°53'12" N, 32°55'2" E, 1355 m, 20.VI.2015, 2 ♀♀; Atkaracalar, Kükürlü village, between Demirciler-Yaziören, 40°55'25" N, 33°4'46" E, 924 m, 20.VI.2015, 1 ♀; Atkaracalar, Eyüpüzü return, 40°53'8" N, 33°7'50" E, 1185 m, 22.VI.2015, 10 ♀♀; Yapraklı, Çevrecik return, 40°39'00" N, 33°51'16" E, 992 m, 29.VI.2015, 1 ♀; **Kayseri prov.:** Pazarören, 38°42'05" N, 36°09'39" E, 1630 m, 10.VI.2015, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀; Between Hacılar-Erciyes, 38°35'46" N, 35°30'36" E, 1944 m, 09.VI.2015, 3 ♀♀.

Old material. Adana prov.: Pozantı, Entry of Fındıklı, 1200 m, 23.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Aksaray prov.:** Ağzıkarahan, 1220 m, 20.V.1997, 1 ex.; Akçakent, 1280 m, 01.VI.1997, 1 ex.; Central, 1040 m, 03.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Ankara prov.:** Kızılcahamam, Soğuksu National Park, 1100-1400 m, 21.VI.1991 and 03.VII.1991 and 07.VI.1997, 5 exs.; Şereflikoçhisar, Hüsvrev village, 990 m, 20.V.1997, 1 ex.; Kızılcahamam, Yukarı Çanlı, 1540 m, 14.06.1997, 4 exs.; Konya Makası-Şereflikoçhisar, 950 m, 21.VI.1997, 3 exs.; Şereflikoçhisar, Cağarlı, 1000 m, 21.VI.1997, 3 exs.; Şereflikoçhisar, Büyükkışla, 920 m, 21.VI.1997, 1 ex.; Kızılcahamam, Karagöl, 1650 m, 11.VII.1997, 1 ex.; Çubuk-II- dam, 20.V.1999, 9 exs.; Asartepe dam, 18.V.2002, 1 ex.; **Bolu prov.:** Gerede, 1329 m, 06.VII.2009, 6 exs.; **Çankırı prov.:** Eldivan, 04.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Kahramanmaraş prov.:** Elbistan, Elbistan-Taşburun road, Taşoluk, 100 m, 23.V.2003, 1 ex.; **Karabük prov.:** Eflani-Daday, Karaağaç village, 1080 m, 15.V.2003, 1 ex.; **Kastamonu prov.:** Kastamonu-Araç road, 960 m, 16.V.2003, 2 exs.; **Kayseri prov.:** Yahyalı, Yeşilköy, 1380 m, 26.VI.1997, 3 exs.; **Konya prov.:** Entry of Gevne, 80 km to Alanya (Şeker district), 1482 m, 18.VII.2006, 3 exs.; **Mersin prov.:** Erdemli-Güzeloluk Memory Forest, 1340 m, 30.V.2001, 1 ex.; **Neveşehir prov.:** Tilköy, 1270 m, 25.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Niğde prov.:** Melendiz, Hançerli-Küçükköy, 03.VII.1996, 1 ex.; Bor, Karanlıkdere, 1150 m, 18.V.1997, 1 ex.; Melendiz-Çiftlik road, Göllü Mountain, 1580 m, 27.VI.1997, 2 exs.; **Turkey:** 2000, 2 exs..

***Labidostomis rufa* (Waltl, 1838)**

The species is widely distributed in Turkey. It is known from Asian Turkey (Adana, Afyon, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Bilecik, Bolu, Bursa, **Çankırı**, Çorum, Denizli, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Isparta, İstanbul, İzmir, Konya, Kütahya, Manisa, Neveşehir, Niğde, Osmaniye provinces) and European Turkey (İstanbul and Kırklareli provinces) (Sahlberg, 1913; Medvedev, 1970; Tomov & Gruev, 1975; Gruev & Tomov, 1979, 1984; Warchalowski, 1985, 2003; Kasap, 1987; Aslan & Özbek, 1998; Gök, 2003; Gök & Çilbiroğlu, 2003; Gruev, 2005; Şen & Gök, 2009; Özdikmen, 2011; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı province.

It is distributed in Europe (BU GR MC TR) and Asia (TR).

New material. Ankara prov.: Karagöl, 09.VI.1966, 1 ♀; **Çankırı prov.:** Korgun, Alpsarı, 40°42'12" N, 33°32'20" E, 830 m, 22.IV.2013, 1 ♂; Kızılırmak, exit of Tepealagöz village, 40°21'49" N, 34°00'56" E, 557 m, 24.IV.2014, 4 ♀♀; Kızılırmak, Karamürsel village return, 40°26'18" N, 34°01'19" E, 550 m, 24.IV.2014, 1 ♀; Kızılırmak, 4 km to Cacıklar village, 40°23'43" N, 34°04'18" E, 597 m, 24.IV.2014, 1 ♀; Kızılırmak, entry of Kuzeykışla village, 40°22'14" N, 34°03'00" E, 600 m, 24.IV.2014, 12 ♀♀; Kızılırmak, Saraycık village return, 40°20'01" N, 33°58'29" E, 565 m, 25.IV.2014, 1 ♀; Korgun, between Maruf-Akçalı, 40°37'48" N, 33°26'55" E, 1250 m, 23.V.2014, 2 ♀♀; Şabanözü, entry of Kamış village,

40°33'45" N, 33°20'13" E, 1221 m, 23.V.2014, 1 ♂; Şabanözü, Çapar village road, 40°29'19" N, 33°22'33" E, 1046 m, 24.V.2014, 1 ♂; Orta, between Bulduk-Yenice, 40°33'21" N, 33°12'03" E, 1400 m, 24.V.2014, 1 ♂; Orta, entry of Elmalı village, 40°34'16" N, 33°10'01" E, 1319 m, 24.V.2014, 2 ♂♂; Eldivan, between Yukarıpelitözü-Elmalı, 40°28'27" N, 33°34'4" E, 909 m, 13.V.2015, 1 ♂; Central, Dutagaç-Deyim return, 40°40'7" N, 33°41'8" E, 855 m, 25.V.2015, 1 ♂; **Gaziantep prov.:** 08.IV.1962, 1 ♂.

Old material. Ankara prov.: Karagöl, 07.V.1968, 1 ex.; **Antalya prov.:** Border of province, Bademli Beli pass, 1432 m, 14.V.2006, 2 exs.; **Bolu prov.:** Seben, 26.IV.2001, 1 ex.; **Çorum prov.:** Kargı, Karaköse district, 580 m, 24.IV.2003, 1 ex.; **Gaziantep prov.:** Fevzipaşa, Türkbahçe village, 521 m, 18.V.2007, 1 ex.; **Konya prov.:** Hadim, exit of Bozkır, 1569 m, 14.V.2007, 1 ex.; Bozkır, Üçpınar village, 1471 m, 15.V.2007, 1 ex.; Derebucak, 1221 m, 16.V.2007, 5 exs.; **Niğde prov.:** Melendiz, Hançerli-Küçükköy, 03.VII.1996, 1 ex.; Altunhisar, 1200 m, 18.V.1997, 1 ex.; Çamardı, Bademdere-Elmalı, 1750 m, 24.VI.1997, 1 ex.; **Osmaniye prov.:** Akyar village, 230 m, 07.IV.2006, 3 exs.; Karagedik village, 189 m, 08.IV.2006, 1 ex.; Hasanbeyli, 711 m, 21.IV.2007, 1 ex.; Bahçe, Taşoluk village, 514 m, 21.IV.2007, 1 ex..

***Labidostomis subfasciata* Weise, 1885**

The species were reported only in 2 provinces of Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Hakkari and Van provinces) (Weise, 1898; Warchałowski, 1985, 2003; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed only in Asia (AB AR IN TM TR).

***Labidostomis sulcicollis* (Lacordaire, 1848)**

The species probably is rather widely distributed in Turkey. It is known from Asian Turkey (Ankara, Çankırı, Isparta, İstanbul, Konya, Nevşehir and Yozgat provinces) and European Turkey (İstanbul province) (Warchałowski, 1985, 2003; Kasap, 1987; Gruev, 2005; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014). It is recorded for the first time from Çankırı province.

It is distributed in Europe (TR) and Asia (AR TR).

New material. Çankırı prov.: Kızılırmak, 4 km to Cacıklar village, 40°23'43" N, 34°04'18" E, 597 m, 24.IV.2014, 1 ♂.

***Labidostomis testaceipes* Pic, 1904**

The species were reported only in 3 provinces of Turkey. It is known only from Asian Turkey (Diyarbakır, Gaziantep and Hatay provinces) (Warchałowski, 1985, 2003; Ekiz et al., 2013; Özdikmen & Mercan, 2014; Özdikmen et al., 2014).

It is distributed only in Asia (IQ SY TR).

CONCLUSION

Turkey is divided into 81 provinces in 7 regional parts. Turkish *Labidostomis* is evaluated on the base of 1351 specimens of 21 species from 36 different provinces in 6 regional parts of Turkey with the present work.

Turkish *Labidostomis* includes 29 species with a newly described species and a newly recorded species. 8 of 29 species did not examine on the base of collected specimens in the present work. Since they are recorded from Turkey rarely. Most of them are known from one record or locality only [*L. elegans* Lefèvre, *L. hebraea* (Lacordaire), *L. korbi* Weise and *L. metallica* Lefèvre], 2 species are reported only from two localities [*L. lucida* (Germar) and *L. subfasciata* Weise] and also 2 species are recorded only from three localities [*L. axillaris* (Lacordaire) and *L. testaceipes* Pic].

Consequently, this work provides essential information to understand and conserve the existing biodiversity of a particular region (Turkey). Although the *Labidostomis* fauna of Turkey is not well studied, there is always a need to present updated information because of the changes in the taxonomic nomenclature and many surveys resulting new records and localities. This is a crucial attempt to present a synthesized and updated list of *Labidostomis* species of Turkey. In all, 29 species of nominal subgenus of the genus *Labidostomis* are listed. Other subgenera have no species in Turkey. The *Labidostomis* fauna of Turkey presents an unremarkable endemism with 3 species as *L. atkaracalarica* spec. nov., *L. kaszabi* Medvedev and *L. korbi* Weise, which constitute about 10% of the total number. We suggest future investigations in localities that are not well collected. Forthcoming surveys will most likely contribute the *Labidostomis* fauna of Turkey with new records and new species or subspecies.

Sexual dimorphism is typical for the genus *Labidostomis* Germar (Warchałowski, 1985). For this reason, keys to males and females of Turkish species are presented separately.

Key to males of Turkish species

1. Labrum yellowish or reddish, at most with a little darker spot in the middle.....2
 - Labrum usually entirely pitchy or blackish, at least with a great dark spot in the middle, often with anterior margin reddish.....16
2. Elytra with or without a humeral dot, always with a dark spot on disc.....3
 - Elytra uniformly pale or with a dark humeral spot only.....6
3. External margin of mandible high elevated; Anatolian or Turano-Anatolian species.....4
 - External margin of mandible not elevated; SW-Asiatic species.....5
4. Body length at most 8.5 mm; aedeagus underside before apex on both sides with an elongate hollow; body length to 8.1 mm; Anatolian species.....*L. korbi* Weise, 1902
 - Body length more than 9.5 mm; aedeagus underside before apex on both sides without an elongate hollow; Turano-Anatolian species.....*L. subfasciata* Weise, 1885
5. Body length over 8.2 mm; aedeagus very broad; on each elytron apart from humeral spot a roundish black spot immediately before midlength; body length 8.4-9.4 mm; SW-Asiatic (Irano-Palaestinian) species.....*L. maculipennis* Lefèvre, 1870
 - Body length always under 7.6 mm; aedeagus not very broad; on each elytron apart from humeral spot a great black patch with bluish metallic lustre; body length 6.3-7.6 mm; SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian) species.....
.....*L. elegans* Lefèvre, 1876
6. Hairs on pronotum adpressed.....7
 - Hairs on pronotum erect or semierect.....13
7. At least all legs testaceous, but usually the whole upper side pale coloured; body length 6.9-7.3 mm; SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian) species.....*L. testaceipes* Pic, 1904
 - Legs, head, pronotum and underside black with distinct bluish or greenish metallic reflex.....8
8. Outer edge of mandible blunt; Sibero-European species.....9
 - Outer edge of mandible sharp, it forms an elevated border; Anatolian or SW-Asiatic species.....10

9. Pronotum finely punctate; hairs on pronotum long; ground colour of elytra very finely reticulate; body length 8.2-10.7 mm; Sibero-European species.....*L. pallidipennis* (Gebler, 1830)
 -. Pronotum strongly punctate; hairs on pronotum rather short, in the middle of disc sometimes almost entirely reduced; elytra uniformly pale; body length 6.6-8.5 mm; Sibero-European species.....*L. cyanicornis* (Germar, 1822)
10. In anterior part of pronotum run a transverse, bent furrow.....11
 -. Pronotum at most with a shallow impression, without furrow in anterior part.....12
11. Furrow in anterior part of pronotum deep and sharp; body length 5.8-7.1 mm; SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian) species.....*L. sulcicollis* (Lacordaire, 1848)
 -. Furrow in anterior part of pronotum shallower; body length 6.7-7.8 mm; Anatolian species.....*L. kaszabi* Medvedev, 1962
12. Mandible curved; body length 8.4-9.6 mm; SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian + Syro-Anatolian) species.....*L. decipiens* Faldermann, 1837
 -. Mandible straight; body length 9.6-10.6 mm; SW-Asiatic (Irano-Anatolian + Irano-Palaestinian + Syro-Anatolian) species.....*L. diversifrons* Lefèvre, 1872
13. Hairs on pronotum very long, erect, often shaggy; aedeagus with a distinct swelling situated immediately before median orifice on median lobe in dorsal view.....14
 -. Hairs on pronotum short, never shaggy; aedeagus with a depression on the same part.....15
14. Impressions on underside of aedeagus deep, encroaching on lateral borders, in consequence apex of aedeagus in ventral view arrow-like; aedeagus immediately before apex slightly bulged on both sides in dorsal view (Fig. 8C); top margin of mandible in lateral view emarginate (Fig. 5D); body length 7.1-9.2 mm; Balkano-Caucasian species.....*L. oertzeni* Weise, 1889
 -. Impressions on underside of aedeagus deep, encroaching on lateral borders, in consequence apex of aedeagus in ventral view arrow-like; aedeagus immediately before apex distinctly bulged on both sides in dorsal view (Fig. 8D); top margin of mandible in lateral view not emarginate (Fig. 5C); body length 7.5-8.5 mm; Anatolian species.....*L. atkaracalarica* sp. nov.
15. Apex of aedeagus (Fig. 8A) short, in ventral view arrow-like; hairs on pronotum shorter; body length 6.9-8.6 mm; SW-Asiatic (Syro-Anatolian) species.....*L. mesopotamica* Heyden, 1886
 -. Apex of aedeagus (Fig. 8B) elongate, in ventral view not arrow-like, lateral impressions on ventral side encroach not very deeply upon the lateral margin; hairs on pronotum short and sparse; body length 8.0-10.2 mm; SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian) species.....*L. peregrina* Weise, 1900
16. Apical margins of aedeagus on dorsal side with two small teeth.....17
 -. Apical margins of aedeagus on dorsal side without teeth.....20
17. Outer margin of mandible not elevated, mandible uniformly bent, at basis moderately broadened; body length 6.0-6.6 mm; Turano-Caucasian species.....*L. metallica metallica* Lefèvre, 1872
 -. Outer margin of mandible elevated.....18
18. Outer margin of mandible very high elevated; inner side of mandible almost vertical; body length 6.5-7.8 mm; Sibero-E-European or E-European species.....*L. beckeri* Weise, 1881
 -. Outer margin of mandible moderately high elevated; inner side of mandible not vertical....19
19. Clypeus with a very small tooth in the middle, clypeus almost quadrangularly excised; body length 7.0-10.0 mm; Turano-Anatolian species.....*L. medvedevi* Warchalowski, 1985

- . Clypeus with a rather large, distinctly triangular tooth in the middle; body length 8.5-10.7 mm; Balkano-Caucasian or Turano-Balkan species.....*L. propinqua* Faldermann, 1837
20. Aedeagus conspicuously formed, its apex broad, almost transversely cut, with a finger-like process; body length 4.5-6.3 mm; Palaestino-Cyprioto-Taurian species.....*L. karamanica* Weise, 1900
- . Aedeagus formed normally.....21
21. Pronotum bare.....22
- . Pronotum covered by hairs.....26
22. Pronotum finely punctate.....23
- . Pronotum strongly punctate.....25
23. Fore teeth on clypeus very broad, reaching lateral edges; body length 7.7-9.2 mm; SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian + Syro-Anatolian) species.....*L. brevipennis* Faldermann, 1837
- . Fore teeth on clypeus smaller, nor reaching lateral edges.....24
24. Body smaller, length 5.6-7.9 mm; external margin of mandible not emarginate; humeral spot sometimes absent; Sibero-European species.....*L. lucida* (Germar, 1824)
- . Body larger; external margin of mandible deeply emarginate; humeral spot always present; Turano-European species.....*L. axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848)
25. Body larger, length 8.5-11.0 mm; humeral spot great, black, always very distinctly pronounced; European species.....*L. humeralis* (Schneider, 1792)
- . Body smaller, length 4.2-6.8 mm; humeral spot small, brownish, often absent; Sibero-European species.....*L. longimana* (Linnaeus, 1760)
26. Elytron with a humeral spot and a longitudinal stripe in posterior part, suture also often narrowly blackened; body length 8.6-9.4 mm; Palaestino-Taurian species.....*L. hebraea* (Lacordaire, 1848)
- . Elytron with a humeral spot only.....27
27. Pronotum very densely punctate, interstices on average narrower than diameter of punctures; body length 7.6-10.4 mm; Balkano-Anatolian species.....*L. rufa* (Waltl, 1838)
- . Pronotum not particularly densely punctate, interstices not narrower than diameter of punctures.....28
28. Mandibles bowl-like; body length 8.0-11 mm; Palaestino-Taurian species.....*L. basanica* Sahlberg, 1913
- . Mandibles not bowl-like; body very large, length rarely under 10.5 mm; body length 10.8-13.8 mm; SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian + Syro-Anatolian) species.....*L. asiatica* Faldermann, 1837

Key to females of Turkish species

Only *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* spec. nov. is not included in the key. Since female of the new species is unknown.

1. Elytra with or without a humeral dot, each elytron apart from humeral spot with a dark spot.....2
- . Elytra uniformly pale or with a dark humeral spot only.....7
2. On each elytron a humeral dot and a longitudinal stripe.....3
- . Elytra without longitudinal stripe.....4
3. On each elytron a normal humeral dot and a longitudinal stripe in the middle of posterior part; body length 6.3-8.5 mm.....*L. decipiens* Faldermann, 1837

- On each elytron a great humeral dot and a longitudinal stripe on the side of posterior part; body length 7.8-8.9 mm.....*L. hebraea* (Lacordaire, 1848)
4. In the middle of each elytron a great, bluish, shining patch, always considerably greater (15-20 X) than humeral dot; body length 5.6-6.8 mm.....*L. elegans* Lefèvre, 1876
 -. Elytra with black discal spots.....5
5. Body length under 7.5 mm; black discal spot situated in the middle of elytron; ductus spermatheca very long; body length 6.8-7.1 mm.....*L. korbi* Weise, 1902
 -. Body length over 8.0 mm; black discal spot situated in anterior part of elytron; ductus spermatheca shorter and thicker.....6
6. Body length under 9.5 mm; pronotum nude; one discal spot only; body length 8.2-9.2 mm.....*L. maculipennis* Lefèvre, 1870
 -. Body length over 9.5 mm; posterior part of pronotum covered by hairs; in anterior part of elytron two black spots side by side, the external spot sometimes absent; body length 9.6-10.3 mm.....*L. subfasciata* Weise, 1885
7. Elytra uniformly pale without humeral spot.....8
 -. Elytra pale with a dark humeral spot only.....10
8. Legs, sometimes also pronotum pale; body length about 6.8 mm....*L. testaceipes* Pic, 1904
 -. Legs black or black with metallic lustre.....9
9. Pronotum finely punctate; body length 7.5-9.1 mm.....*L. pallidipennis* (Gebler, 1830)
 -. Pronotum strongly punctate; body length 5.6-7.9 mm.....*L. cyanicornis* (Germar, 1822)
10. Labrum dark11
 -. Labrum pale.....24
11. Pronotum bare.....12
 -. Pronotum covered by hairs.....16
12. Pronotum finely or moderately strongly punctate; ductus spermatheca short.....13
 -. Pronotum strongly punctate; ductus spermatheca longer.....15
13. Ductus spermatheca not spirally coiled, at most 2 x longer than vasculum; bulbus spermatheca relatively smaller; body length 6.6-7.8 mm....*L. brevipennis* Faldermann, 1837
 -. Ductus spermatheca spirally coiled; bulbus spermatheca relatively larger.....14
14. Body smaller, length 5.1-8.5 mm; Sibero-European species.....*L. lucida* (Germar, 1824)
 -. Body larger; Turano-European species.....*L. axillaris* (Lacordaire, 1848)
15. Body length over 8.0 mm; proximal part of ductus spermatheca swollen.....
*L. humeralis* (Schneider, 1792)
 -. Body length under 7.0 mm; proximal part of ductus spermatheca not swollen.....
*L. longimana* (Linnaeus, 1760)
16. Body length under 5.5 mm; ductus spermatheca shorter; body length 4.6-5.4 mm.....
*L. karamanica* Weise, 1900
 -. Body length over 5.5 mm; ductus spermatheca usually longer.....17
17. Pronotum finely punctate, diameter of punctures less than 30 μ m.....18
 -. Pronotum moderately strongly or strongly punctate, diameter of punctures about 40 μ m and more.....21
18. Hairs on pronotum long (160-180 μ m); body length about 8.2 mm.....
*L. basanica* Sahlberg, 1913
 -. Hairs on pronotum much shorter (under 100 μ m).....19

19. Bulbus spermatheca large, irregular, sack-shaped; body length about 7.0 mm.....
*L. beckeri* Weise, 1881
 -. Bulbus spermatheca normal, not sack-shaped.....20
20. Bulbus spermatheca slightly swollen and elongated; body length 6.5-6.7 mm.....
*L. metallica* Lefèvre, 1872
 -. Bulbus spermatheca large, but not elongated; body length about 8.5 mm.....
*L. medvedevi* Warchalowski, 1985
21. Pronotum very strongly and densely punctate, covered by erect hairs; body length 7.1-8.9
 mm.....*L. rufa* (Waltl, 1838)
 -. Punctures of pronotum moderately strong, not particularly dense.....22
22. Ductus spermatheca thicker, 1.5 x longer than vasculum; body length 9.2-11.2 mm.....
*L. asiatica* Faldermann, 1837
 -. Ductus spermatheca thinner, at least 2 x longer than vasculum.....23
23. Ductus at least 4 x longer than vasculum; bulbus spermatheca large, Y-shaped; body
 length about 9.5 mm.....*L. propinqua* Faldermann, 1837
 -. Ductus at most 2 x longer than vasculum; bulbus spermatheca normal; body length 6.8-
 8.1 mm.....*L. peregrina* Weise, 1900
24. Pronotum anteriorly with a deep transverse furrow.....25
 -. Pronotum anteriorly without any furrow.....26
25. Furrow on pronotum deep and sharply incised; ductus spermatheca relatively longer;
 bulbus spermatheca relatively more elongated; body length 5.9-6.2 mm.....
*L. kaszabi* Medvedev, 1962
 -. Furrow on pronotum distinct, but shallower; ductus spermatheca relatively shorter;
 bulbus spermatheca relatively less elongated; body length about 5.8 mm.....
*L. sulcicollis* (Lacordaire, 1848)
26. Hairs on pronotum adpressed, forming in posterior part a transverse stripe or two
 densely haired fields.....27
 -. Hairs on pronotum erect or semierect; pronotum without densely haired areas.....28
27. Elytra almost matt; ductus spermatheca with more than 100 twists; body length 7.5-8.3
 mm.....*L. diversifrons* Lefèvre, 1872
 -. Elytra shining; ductus spermatheca with less than 100 twists; body length 6.3-8.5
 mm.....*L. decipiens* Faldermann, 1837
28. Hairs on pronotum longer (60-100 µm) or very long (over 200 µm); body length 6.8-7.5
 mm.....*L. oertzeni* Weise, 1889
 -. Hairs on pronotum very short (35-45 µm), erect, distinctly visible in lateral view.....29
29. Ductus spermatheca relatively shorter and thinner; body length 6.7-7.2 mm.....
*L. mesopotamica* Heyden, 1886
 -. Ductus spermatheca relatively longer and thicker; body length 6.8-8.1 mm.....
*L. peregrina* Weise, 1900

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APPENDIX. An updated list of all members of Turkish *Labidostomis* Germar.

Genus *Labidostomis* Germar, 1822

Subgenus *Labidostomis* Germar, 1822

Labidostomis asiatica Faldermann, 1837

Labidostomis atkaracalarica* Özdikmen & Bal, **sp. nov.

Labidostomis axillaris (Lacordaire, 1848)

Labidostomis basanica Sahlberg, 1913

Labidostomis beckeri Weise, 1881

Labidostomis brevipennis Faldermann, 1837

Labidostomis cyanicornis (Germar, 1822)

Labidostomis decipiens Faldermann, 1837

Labidostomis diversifrons Lefèvre, 1872

Labidostomis elegans Lefèvre, 1876

Labidostomis hebraea (Lacordaire, 1848)

Labidostomis humeralis (Schneider, 1792)

Labidostomis karamanica Weise, 1900

**Labidostomis kaszabi* Medvedev, 1962

**Labidostomis korbi* Weise, 1902

Labidostomis longimana (Linnaeus, 1760)

Labidostomis lucida (Germar, 1824)

Labidostomis maculipennis Lefèvre, 1870

Labidostomis medvedevi Warchalowski, 1985 **new record**

Labidostomis mesopotamica Heyden, 1886

Labidostomis metallica Lefèvre, 1872

Labidostomis oertzeni Weise, 1889

Labidostomis pallidipennis (Gebler, 1830)

Labidostomis peregrina Weise, 1900

Labidostomis propinqua Faldermann, 1837

Labidostomis rufa (Waltl, 1838)

Labidostomis subfasciata Weise, 1885

Labidostomis sulcicollis (Lacordaire, 1848)

Labidostomis testaceipes Pic, 1904



Figure 1. Locations of the provinces in Turkey.

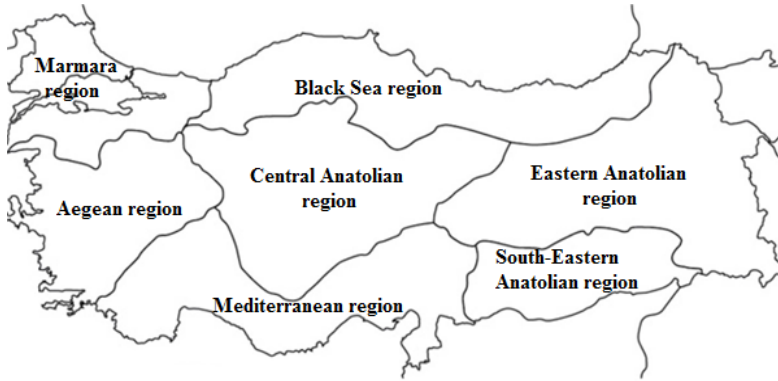


Figure 2. Regional parts of Turkey.

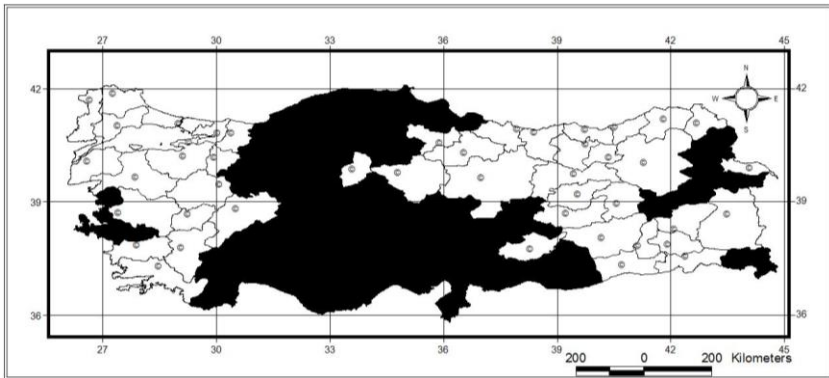


Figure 3. Provinces of collected specimens of *Labidostomis* in Turkey.



Figure 4. *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov. (holotype ♂).

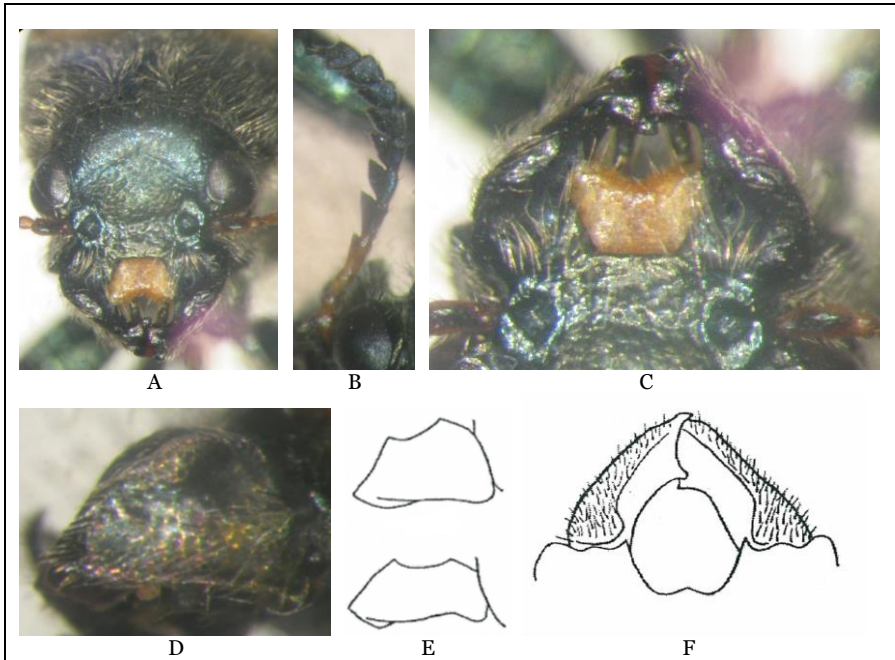


Figure 5. A. Head in front view of *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov., B. Antenna of *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov., C. Mandibles, labrum and clypeus in dorsal view of *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov., D. Mandible in lateral view of *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov., E. Emarginations on top margin of mandible in lateral view of *Labidostomis oertzeni* Weise (after Warchalowski, 2010), F. Mandibles and clypeus in dorsal view of *Labidostomis martensi* Medvedev (after Warchalowski, 2010).

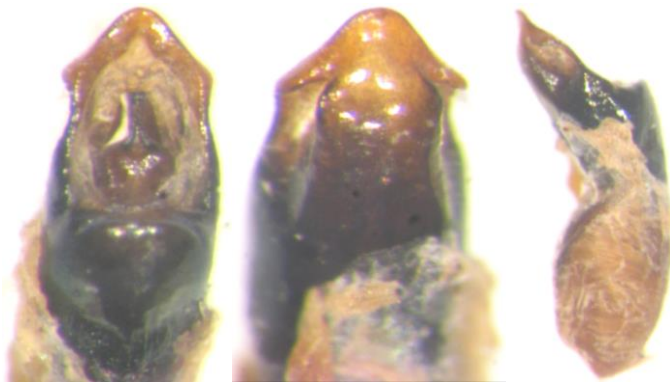


Figure 6. Aedeagus in dorsal, ventral and lateral view of *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov..

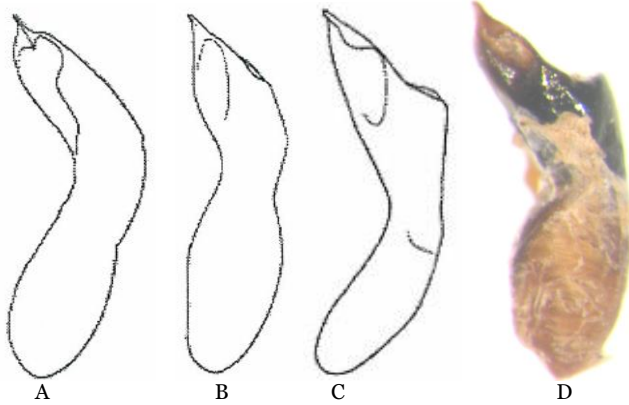


Figure 7. Aedeagus in lateral view of A. *Labidostomis mesopotamica* (after Warchalowski, 2010), B. *Labidostomis peregrina* (after Warchalowski, 2010), C. *Labidostomis oertzeni* (after Warchalowski, 2010), D. *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov..

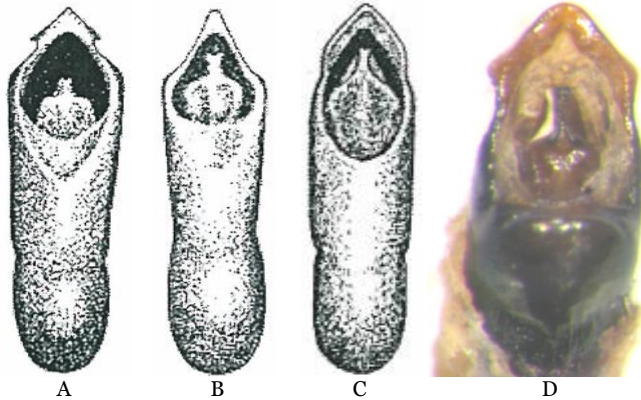


Figure 8. Aedeagus in dorsal view of A. *Labidostomis mesopotamica* (after Warchalowski, 2010), B. *Labidostomis peregrina* (after Warchalowski, 2010), C. *Labidostomis oertzeni* (after Warchalowski, 2010), D. *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov..

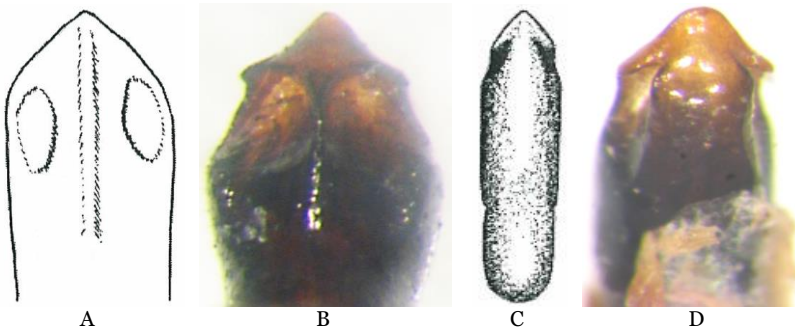


Figure 9. Aedeagus in ventral view of A. *Labidostomis martensi* (after Warchalowski, 2010), B. *Labidostomis mesopotamica*, C. *Labidostomis oertzeni* (after Warchalowski, 2010), D. *Labidostomis atkaracalarica* sp. nov..