

**RARE FLEA BEETLES RECORDS FOR THE FAUNA OF
TURKEY FROM ANKARA AND KAYSERİ PROVINCES
(CHRYSOMELIDAE: GALERUCINAE: ALTICINI)**

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ABSTRACT: We had the opportunity to study some rare material of Alticini collected during the expedition of Ankara and Kayseri provinces in 2015-2018. As a result of this, a total of 7 rare species belonging to 5 genera of Turkish flea beetles were determined. All species except for *Phyllotreta pallidipennis* Reitter are the first record for Kayseri province. *Dibolia timida* Illiger, *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* (Lucas), *Longitarsus truncatellus* Weise, *Psylliodes isatidis* Heikertinger, *Psylliodes saulcyi* Allard and *Psylliodes vindobonnensis* Heikertinger are also the first record for Central Anatolian region of Turkey. Especially, *Psylliodes saulcyi* Allard in after 19 years and *Psylliodes vindobonnensis* Heikertinger in after 47 years are the second records for Turkey. So the occurrence in Turkey of both species are confirmed. In addition *Phyllotreta turcmenica* Weise as an interesting darkened form of *Phyllotreta pallidipennis* Reitter is reported for the first time from Turkey.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, Alticini, fauna, new records, Ankara, Kayseri, Turkey

This work is based on the specimens collected from Ankara and Kayseri provinces. The provinces are located in Upper Sakarya part and Central Kızılırmak part in Central Anatolian region of Turkey respectively (Özdikmen & Kaya, 2014). Ankara is a province in the Northern part of Central Anatolian region of Turkey. It is bordered by Kırıkkale province in the East, Çankırı province in the North-east, Bolu province in the North-west, Eskişehir province in the West, Konya province in the South and Kırşehir and Aksaray provinces in the South-east. It is situated about 938 m above sea level. It has a total of 26 counties (incl. Center county) (Map 1). The counties of Ankara province are Center, Akyurt, Altındağ, Ayaş, Bala, Beypazarı, Çamlıdere, Çankaya, Çubuk, Elmadağ, Etimesgut, Evren, Gölbaşı, Güdül, Haymana, Kahramankazan, Kalecik, Keçiören, Kızılcahamam, Mamak, Nallıhan, Polatlı, Pursaklar, Sincan, Şereflikoçhisar and Yenimahalle. Almost all counties of Ankara province are placed in Central Anatolian region of Turkey. Kayseri is a province in the South-eastern part of Central Anatolian region of Turkey. It is bordered by Yozgat province in the North, Nevşehir province in the West, Niğde province in the South-west, Sivas province in the East and North-east, and Adana and Kahramanmaraş provinces in the South. It is situated about 1060 m above sea level. It has a total of 17 counties (incl. Center county) (Map 2). The counties of Kayseri province are Center, Akkışla, Bünyan, Develi, Felahiye, Hacılar, İncesu, Kocasinan, Melikgazi, Özvatan, Pınarbaşı, Sarioğlan, Sarız, Talas, Tomarza, Yahyalı and Yeşilhisar. All counties of Kayseri province are placed in Central Anatolian region of Turkey.

The aim of the current work is to provide data on some new flea beetles from Kayseri province in Turkey. New faunistical data on seven species are presented.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The available specimens for the present study were collected by the first author from Ankara and Kayseri provinces in Turkey in 2015-2017. As a result of identification, 7 species of Galerucinae (Alticini) were determined. The available specimens for the present study are deposited in Nazife Tuatay Plant Protection Museum (Turkey, Ankara).

The Turkish distribution patterns for each species are given only concerning provinces. For distribution data of the taxa, Löbl & Smetana (2010) for World and Ekiz et al. (2013) and Özdikmen (2014) for Turkey are used in the text chiefly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Seven rare and new leaf beetles are presented as follows:

FAMILY CHRYSOMELIDAE Latreille, 1802

SUBFAMILY GALERUCINAE Latreille, 1802

TRIBE ALTICINI Newman, 1834

GENUS *DIBOLIA* Latreille, 1829

SUBGENUS *DIBOLIA* Latreille, 1829

SPECIES *Dibolia timida* Illiger, 1807

The species has Europeo-Mediterranean chorotype. It is distributed in Europe, North Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and Asian Turkey (Anatolia). It is a very rare species for Turkey. It was firstly recorded by Gök et al. (2003) from Isparta province. Then, it was reported by Aslan (2010) from Antalya province. These records were repeatedly mentioned by Ekiz et al. (2013) and Özdikmen (2014). So the records in this work are the new records for Kayseri province as the third province from Turkey and hereby Central Anatolian region of Turkey.

Material examined: **Kayseri:** Yahyalı, Kirazlı, 08.VI.2016 and 21.VI.2016, 1315 and 1345 m, 3 specimens.

GENUS *HERMAEOPHAGA* Foudras, 1860

SUBGENUS *ORTHOCREPIS* Weise, 1888

SPECIES *Hermaeophaga ruficollis* (Lucas, 1849)

The species has Saharo-Turano-Sindian + Mediterranean or Centralasiatic-Mediterranean + SW-Asiatic chorotype. It is distributed in Southern Europe (Albania, France, Greece, Macedonia and Spain), North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), Arap Emirates, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Cyprus, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Asian Turkey (Anatolia). It is a rare species for Turkey. It was firstly recorded by Kral (1967) from Adana province. Then, it was reported by Medvedev (1970) from Adana and Bolu provinces and by Aslan et al. (1999) from Antalya province. Later, Özdikmen (2011) mentioned it from Mersin province. These records were repeatedly mentioned by Ekiz et al. (2013) and Özdikmen (2014). So the records in this work are the new records for Kayseri province as the fifth province from Turkey and hereby Central Anatolian region of Turkey.

Material examined: **Kayseri:** Yahyalı, Kuzoluk, 22.VI.2016, 1511 m, 1 specimen; Yahyalı, Kapuzbaşı, 22.VI.2016 and 20.IX.2016, 634 and 663 m, 35 specimens.

GENUS *LONGITARSUS* Latreille, 1829

SUBGENUS *TESTERGUS* Weise, 1893

SPECIES *Longitarsus truncatellus* Weise, 1890

The species has E-Mediterranean (Aegean + Palaestino-Taurian) chorotype. It is distributed in Greece, Israel, Jordan and Asian Turkey (Anatolia). It is a very rare species for Turkey. It was firstly recorded by Furth (1979) from İzmir province. Then, it was reported by Aslan et al. (2009) from Antalya province. These records were repeatedly mentioned by Ekiz et al. (2013) and Özdikmen (2014). So the record in this work is the new record for Kayseri province as the third province from Turkey and hereby Central Anatolian region of Turkey.

Material examined: **Kayseri:** Yahyalı, Delialıuşağı, 11.IV.2018, 1230 m, 1 specimen.

GENUS *PHYLLOTRETA* Chevrolat, 1836**SPECIES *Phyllotreta pallidipennis* Reitter, 1891**

The species has Centralasiatic + SW-Asiatic (Irano-Anatolian) chorotype. It is distributed in Ukraine, European Russia, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Afghanistan, Kirgizia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, China, Iran and Asian Turkey (Anatolia). It is a very rare species for Turkey. It was firstly recorded by Gruev & Kasap (1985) from Kayseri province. Then, it was reported by Özdikmen (2011) from Ankara province. Later, Özdikmen et al. (2017) mentioned it from Ankara and Kayseri provinces. The collected specimen from Ankara province identified as *Phyllotreta turcmenica* that was described by Weise (1900) from Turkmenistan, was regarded by authors as a synonym of *Phyllotreta pallidipennis* Reitter, 1891. However it easily distinguished from *Phyllotreta pallidipennis* Reitter, 1891 by black colored base of elytra and apical halves of tibiae.

Material examined: **Ankara:** Beypazarı, Kayabükü, 17.V.2017, 510 m, 1 specimen; **Kayseri:** Yahyalı, Kirazlı, 08.VI.2016, 1315 m, 1 specimen; İncesu, Örenşehir, 20.VI.2016, 1034 m, leg. D. Şahin, 9 specimens; Yeşilhisar, Sultansazlığı, 20.VI.2016, 1070 m, leg. D. Şahin, 2 specimens; Develi, Çölgölü, 20.VI.2016, 1078 m, leg. D. Şahin, 54 specimens; Kocasinan, Kalkancı, 23.VI.2016, 1111 m, leg. D. Şahin, 2 specimens.

GENUS *PSYLLIODES* Latreille, 1825**SUBGENUS *PSYLLIODES* Latreille, 1825****SPECIES *Psylliodes isatidis* Heikertinger, 1913**

The species has Sibero-European chorotype. It is distributed in Europe, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Iran and Asian Turkey (Anatolia). It is a rare species for Turkey. It was firstly recorded by Doguet (1976) from Amasya province. Then, it was reported by Aslan et al. (1999) from Erzincan and Erzurum provinces and by Nadein (2010) from Erzurum province. Later, Aslan & Ayvaz (2009) mentioned it from Isparta province. So the records in this work are the new records for Kayseri province as the fifth province from Turkey and hereby Central Anatolian region of Turkey.

Material examined: **Kayseri:** Erciyes, Sangül, 13.VII.2016, 2305 m, 1 specimen.

SPECIES *Psylliodes saulcyi* Allard, 1867

The species has Turano-Mediterranean + SW-Asiatic chorotype. It is distributed in East Europe (Slovakia and Ukraine), European Russia, North Africa (Egypt), Arab Emirates, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Iran, Iraq, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Syria and Asian Turkey (Anatolia). It is a very rare species for Turkey. It has been recorded only by Aslan et al. (1999) from Erzincan province until now. So the records in this work are the new records for Kayseri province as the second province from Turkey and hereby Central Anatolian region of Turkey. Moreover, they are the second records for Turkey in after 19 years.

Material examined: **Ankara:** Kazan, Sancar, 03.05.2016, 917 m, 1 specimen.

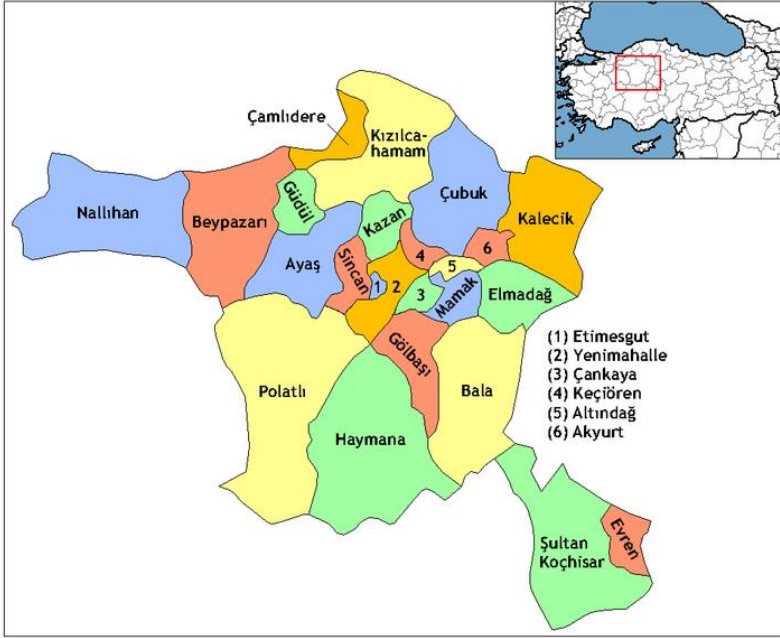
SPECIES *Psylliodes vindobonnensis* Heikertinger, 1914

The species has C and E-European chorotype. It is distributed in Central and Eastern Europe and Asian Turkey (Anatolia). It is a very rare species for Turkey. It has been recorded only by Leonardi (1971) from Konya province until now. So the records in this work are the new records for Kayseri province as the second province from Turkey and hereby Central Anatolian region of Turkey. Moreover, they are the second records for Turkey in after 47 years.

Material examined: **Kayseri:** Pınarbaşı, Büyükkabaktepe, 12.VII.2016, 1750 m, 1 specimen.

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Map 1. Ankara province.



Map 2. Kayseri province.