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# *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Foudras, 1860), (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Alticinae) A New Record of Flea Beetles for the Fauna of Turkey

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**Abstract:** *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Foudras, 1860) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Alticinae) is recorded for the first time in Turkey. The taxonomical features of the species are briefly described, and its general distribution and aedeagal figures given.

**Key Words:** *Longitarsus stragulatus*, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae, new record, Turkey

## *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Alticinae) Türkiye Faunası İçin Yaprak Pire Böceklerinin Yeni Bir Kaydı

**Özet:** *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Foudras, 1860) Türkiye'den ilk kez kaydedildi. Türün taksonomik özellikleri kısaca belirtildi, genel dağılımı ve aedeagus şekilleri verildi.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** *Longitarsus stragulatus*, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae, yeni kayıt, Türkiye

### Introduction

The genus *Longitarsus*, one of the largest of the subfamily Alticinae, contains more than 250 Palearctic species and about 500 species worldwide (1). In Turkey, 60 species of this genus have been recorded by Aslan et al. (2). Additionally, Gök and Ayvaz (3) have recorded a new species for the Turkish fauna. To date, the distribution of *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Foudras) is generally Southwestern Europe and also Middle Eastern countries. This study is the first record of *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Foudras) in Turkish Alticinae fauna and the total number of species of the genus *Longitarsus* has reached 62 in Turkey. The aim of this paper is to describe the morphological characters and zoogeographic distribution of *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Foudras), which is a new record for Turkish fauna.

### Materials and Methods

The samples were collected in the vicinity of Çünür village and around the campus of Süleyman Demirel University in April 2001. They were then dissected in the laboratory. Drawings were made using a Nikon

stereomicroscope (SMZ 10A). The species were described by giving some body parts and the aedeagus figures. The samples were deposited in the Biology Department at Süleyman Demirel University.

### Results

#### *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Foudras, 1860)

Body oval and convex; length 1.9-2.7 mm; head, pronotum, elytral suture, metafemora, ventral parts of body completely black; antennal calli raised, delimited from vertex by furrow (Figure 1 A), the basal 5-6 segments of the antennae yellowish-brown, the others black; orbital line distinct, vertex with thin, dense and spindle punctations; pronotum convex, pronotal punctations thin and sparse; elytra essentially yellowish-brown, elytral suture with the broad, black pattern, the black band does not reach apex (Figure 1 B); humeral calli distinct; elytral punctations confused, thin and dense; epipleura notably tapered toward apex; metafemore black, the other segments and the other legs completely yellowish; the sternite of the last abdominal segments, in male, with median pith and jutting out at apex (Figure 1

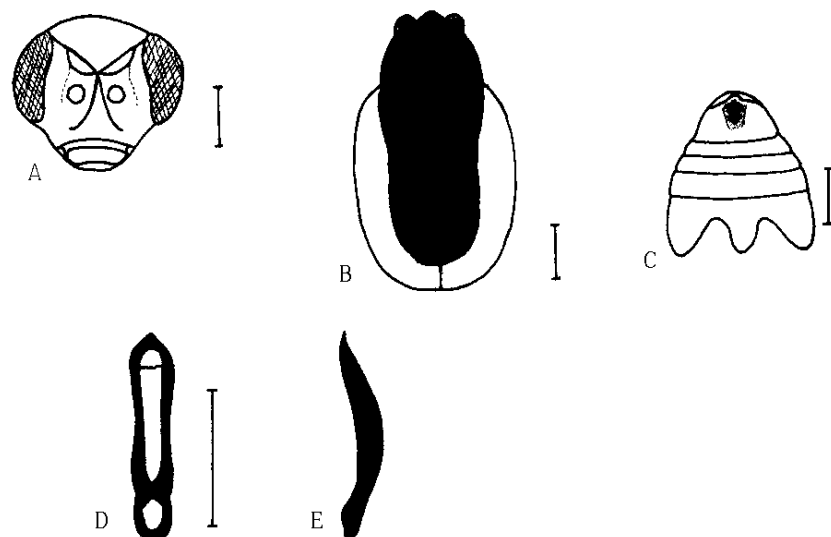


Figure 1. *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Foudras): A) Head, B) Dorsal view of head, pronotum and elytra, C) The last sternite of male, D-E): Aedeagus, D) Ventral view, E) Lateral view. (Scale: 0.5 mm)

C); aedeagus with slightly prominent apex in ventral view, the longitudinal furrow on ventral side distinct and does not reach towards ventral opening (Figure 1 D, E).

**Material examined:** Isparta, Çünür village, 1040 m, 10.04.2001, 7 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀; Çünür Campus, 1050 m, 18.04.2001, 6 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀.

**General Distribution:** South Europe (4), Egypt, Israel (5), Southwest Europe (6), Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco (7).

### Discussion

Body length of *Longitarsus stragulatus* (Foudras) has been given as 1.6-2.5 mm in the literature (4,6).

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However, our specimens are 1.9-2.7 mm in length. Females (2.3-2.7 mm) are longer than males (1.9-2.3 mm). According to Döberl (6), the antennae are completely yellowish-brown, whereas in our samples only up to basal 5-6 segments of the antennae are yellow, the rest are black. The other morphological characters of the species resemble the ones given in the literature (4-7).

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