

NOTE: **New Records of Flea Beetle (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) from Turkey**

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Five species of flea beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) were recorded for the first time in Turkey: *Dibolia numidica* Doguet, *Longitarsus corynthius corynthius* (Reiche et Saulcy), *L. onosmae* (Peyerimhoff), *L. pulmonariae* Weise and *Phyllotreta ganglbaueri* Heikertinger. The zoogeographical distribution of the species was reviewed. Among the species, *L. onosmae* and *D. numidica* have a limited distribution area in North Africa, and therefore their presence in Turkey is interesting.

KEY WORDS: Coleoptera; Chrysomelidae; Alticinae; new records; Turkey.

Alticinae are highly specialized phytophagous insects. Many members of the subfamily are economically important pests of both cultivated and wild plants in all regions of the world (6,12). They produce small, tiny round holes while feeding on the host plants. Because of their small size and active habits, they constitute a serious agricultural pest group among the phytophagous beetles.

To date, more than 250 flea beetle species are known in Turkey (1,2,4,5,7,8). During the studies conducted in Isparta Province in 2002–2003, we found five more species new to Turkey: *Phyllotreta ganglbaueri* Heikertinger, 1909; *Longitarsus corynthius corynthius* (Reiche et Saulcy, 1858); *L. onosmae* (Peyerimhoff, 1912); *L. pulmonariae* Weise, 1893; and *Dibolia numidica* Doguet, 1972. All the species were collected from the undergrowth of herbaceous vegetation of maquis forests by net sweeping. For this reason, the exact host plants are not known.

This study presents new data on the zoogeographical distribution of these flea beetles. The material collected is deposited in the Biology Department of Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta.

***Dibolia numidica* Doguet, 1972**

Material collected: Aksu, Pazarköy (37°46'05" N, 31°07'00" E), 1300 m, 11.V.2002, 3♀♀. This species has a limited distribution area including North Africa, Algeria and Tunisia (13). Considering this species' zoogeographical distribution it is a representative of North Africa. Its presence in the Mediterranean region of Turkey is therefore notable, because Turkey is a natural bridge between Asia, Africa and Europe.

***Longitarsus corynthius corynthius* (Reiche et Saulcy, 1858)**

Material collected: Isparta, Gelincik village (37°53'00" N, 30°42'00" E), 1100 m, 22.III.2002, 2♂♂; Süleyman Demirel University Campus (37°46'00" N, 30°37'00" E), 1050 m, 09.IV.2002, 5♂♂, 7♀♀; 14.IV.2002, 6♂♂, 9♀♀; Aksu, Pazarköy (37°46'05" N, 31°07'00" E), 1300 m, 11.V.2002, 5♂♂; Gökdere village, 750 m, 22.III.2003, 4♂♂, 11♀♀. This subspecies is distributed around Greece (including the Ionian islands and Crete) and the Balkan countries. Its known distribution includes Albania,

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Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Greece, Rhodes and Cyprus (9,10). It is known also from south Croatia, France, Italy and Spain: subsp. *metallescens* (Foudras, 1860), and from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia: subsp. *multipunctatus* (Allard, 1866) (11,14,15). This is the first record from Turkey.

***Longitarsus onosmae* (Peyerimhoff, 1912)**

Material collected: Isparta, Kirazlıdere (37°45'00" N, 30°35'30" E), 1050 m, 28.IV.2002, 5♂♂, 8♀♀. This species has a very local distribution in North Africa. It is known from Algeria (4), Morocco and Tunisia as well (11,15). Its occurrence in southwest Turkey, as recorded in this study, is therefore interesting. Doguet and Bergeal (4) pointed out that this species is very similar to *L. truncatellus* Weise, 1890, perhaps a North African subspecies. The record of *L. onosmae* from Turkey (as well as *L. truncatellus*) with sympatric ranges, shows that *L. onosmae* is not a subspecies of *L. truncatellus*. These two species seem to be valid species (rather than morphological variants) especially because of the differences in morphology of spermatheca. For *L. onosmae*, outer side of receptacle rather concave, inner side convex apically and basal part of ductus with a small curve. However, more detailed studies with large

numbers of specimens are needed to resolve this problem.

***L. pulmonariae* Weise, 1893**

Material collected: Isparta, Güneykent (37°55'00" N, 30°28'00" E), 1150 m, 31.V.2002, 4♀♀; Aksu, Yılanlı village (37°43'15" N, 31°07'00" E), 1300 m, 03.VII.2002, 2♂♂. This species has a wide distribution, ranges from Europe to southern Balkans and Caucasus. Its distribution includes Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Germany, east to Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia (9,10). Also known from Austria, Belgium, Hungary, the Netherlands, Romania and central Russia (11,15). This is the first record for Turkey.

***Phyllotreta ganglbaueri* Heikertinger, 1909**

Material collected: Isparta, Kirazlıdere (37°47'03" N, 30°39'30" E), 1050 m, 13.IV.2002, 3♂♂; 28.IV.2002, 2♂♂. This species is common in southern Europe and the Balkan Peninsula. Its known distribution includes south Austria, Adriatic coast, Romania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Serbia, Slovenia (9,10); Switzerland, Ukraine (Crimea) (11); France, Spain and Portugal (3). It is reported for the first time from Turkey.

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