

First record of *Leptopus hispanus* Rambur, 1840 (Hemiptera: Leptopodidae) for Eastern Anatolia (Turkey)

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ABSTRACT: *Leptopus hispanus* Rambur, 1840 is recorded for the first time from Eastern Anatolia (Turkey). This species is widespread from Mediterranean to Central Asia, but in Turkey it was known until now only from the southern of Anatolia. This record is the eastern- and northernmost one for Turkey.

KEYWORDS: *Leptopus hispanus*, Eastern Turkey, first record.

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INTRODUCTION

The family of Leptopodidae Brullé, 1836 is very close to that of Saldidae Amyot & Serville, 1843 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Leptopodomorpha). Its members live in different habitats: in fact in the face of strictly hydrophilic species, there are others which love warm and dry environments, occasionally wet, including both Saldidae and Leptopodidae.

Fossils of Leptopodomorpha were studied during the last century by Popov (1989). The first Mesozoic Leptopodidae are from Canadian Late Cretaceous amber (McKellar et al. 2014). The extant Leptopodidae comprise 10 genera with 39 species (Schuh et al. 1987, Schuh & Slater 1995, Polhemus & Polhemus 2008), most

of them are widespread in the tropics of the Eastern Hemisphere.

In this study, an additional locality record is given for *Leptopus hispanus* Rambur, 1840, for which only few data are known for Turkey.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material was collected in 2018 from surveys carried out in streams and creeks in the Munzur valley of Tunceli and its vicinity. The collected specimens have been mounted with usual entomological preparation, dried on label, and preserved in the collection of the Fırat University, Bioengineering Department, Elazığ (Turkey).

The subdivision of Turkey in geographical regions follows the classification original-

ly defined at the First Turkey Geography Congress in 1941 (see Yiğit, 2006).

RESULTS

Leptopus hispanus Rambur, 1840

Material examined:

Turkey, Tunceli, Karşılar village, 39°12'7" N 39°28'35" E, at Laç stream edge, 18.5.2018, 2 ♀, 1 ♂, Totally: 3 exs. (Fig. 1), leg Özgen.

Distribution in Turkey: İskenderun (Costa, 1874); Gaziantep: İslahiye, Fevzi-paşa (Hoberlandt, 1952); Adana, Hatay (Önder et al., 2006); Hatay: Samandağ, Karaçay (Fent et al., 2011).

Distribution in Palearctic: Centralasiatic-Mediterranean species (Lindskog, 1995).

Europe: France, Greece, Italy, Spain.

North Africa: Algeria, Canary Islands, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia. **Asia:** Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Kirgizia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey (Asian part), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (Péricart, 1990; Lindskog, 1995; Fent et al. 2011; Ghahari et al., 2013).

DISCUSSION

This record of *Leptopus hispanus* is the first one for the Eastern Anatolia region. Indeed, until now, it was recorded only from the Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia regions. The studies about biology and ecology of *L. hispanus* are very scarce. The species overwinters as adult (Baena & Vazquez, 1985). Péricart (1990) writes that this species occupy the same biotopes of *L. marmoratus* (Goeze, 1778): both prey on small arthropods under the stones of dry streams, also completely dry. The habitat of Karşılar is typical for these leptopodids which were found on rocks, often far from the water in a hot and dry climate (xerothermic).

Currently, the number of Enicocephalomorpha, Dipsocoromorpha, Nepomorpha, Gerromorpha, and Leptopodomorpha recorded in Turkey is about of 100 species (Fent et al., 2011).

It is expected that this number will increase, especially in the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia regions, with further research.



Figure 1. Habitus of *Leptopus hispanus* Rambur, 1840 from Tunceli: Karşılar. Dorsal view (on the left); ventral view (on the right). Photos by İ., Özgen.

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