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Two new species of Squalius, S. adanaensis and S. seyhanensis (Teleostei: Cyprinidae), from the Seyhan River in Turkey

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Abstract

Two new species of Squalius are described from the Seyhan River drainage in Turkey: S. adanaensis from the lower part of the drainage and S. seyhanensis from the upper part. Squalius adanaensis is distinguished from the other species of the genus in Anatolia, among other characters, by having the flank scales with a dark spot on each scale pocket but covered by the posterior margin of the previous scale, and very few melanophores along the posterior margin; 38-42+1-2 lateral line scales; and a maximum known size of 157 mm SL. Squalius seyhanensis is distinguished from other species of the genus in Anatolia, among other characters, by having the flank scales with a dark spot on each scale pocket, exposed, and densely-set melanophores along the posterior margin, forming a conspicuous reticulate pattern; 42-44 + 1-2 lateral line scales; and a maximum know size of 240 mm SL.

Key words: Turkey, Anatolia, Cyprinidae, Squalius adanaensis, Squalius seyhanensis, new species, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus Squalius Bonaparte, 1837 comprises medium-sized midwater fishes widely distributed in Europe and West Asia. The species of Squalius were for long placed in Leuciscus, until morphological and molecular data showed that *Leuciscus* as earlier understood was paraphyletic (e.g. Bogutskaya, 1994; Zardoya & Doadrio, 1999). Approximately 45 named species are recognized in the genus (Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2011).

The species-level taxonomy of the members of the genus in Turkey remains to be settled. Özuluğ & Freyhof (2011) recently revised the species of central and western Anatolia and recognised ten species. Four of them, Squalius aristotelis Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2011 from Tuzla drainage, S. carinus Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2011 from Lake Işıklı basin, S. cappadocicus Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2011 from Melendiz River in Lake Tuz basin, S. recurvirostris Ozuluğ & Freyhof, 2011 from Lake Eber, Akşehir, and Ilgin basins, were described as new. The other six valid species are: S. anatolicus (Bogutskaya, 1997) from Lake Beyşehir basin, S. cephaloides (Battalgil, 1942) from northern Armutlu Peninsula, S. cii Richardson, 1857 from southern Marmara Sea basin, S. fellowesii (Günther, 1868) from Madra south to Eşen River, S. kosswigi (Karaman, 1972) from Tahtalı River, S. pursakensis (Hanko, 1924) from Sakarya River. Özuluğ & Freyhof (2011) also mentioned that additional species and several unnamed species are known from eastern Anatolia. In fact, several species have been described or reported from eastern Anatolia: S. orientalis (Nordmann, 1840) from the rivers and streams of Caucasus, S. turcicus De Filippi, 1865 from Aras [Kura River drainage] and Kura rivers, S. berak Heckel, 1843 from Kueik River, S. lepidus Heckel, 1843 from Tigris and Euphrates rivers, S. kottelati Turan, Yilmaz & Kaya, 2009 from Orontes, Ceyhan and Seyhan rivers (Heckel, 1843; Hanko, 1924; Battalgil, 1942; Berg, 1949; Geldiay & Balık, 1999; Bogutskaya, 1994; Kuru, 2004; Stoumboudi et al., 2006; Turan et al., 2009; Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2011).

In the past 40 years, authors who studied the aquatic fauna of southern Europe have shown that the Squalius of the Mediterranean basin are much more diverse than reported in the classical (northern European) literature; they clearly constitute a number of distinct lineages (see, e.g., Doadrio & Carmona, 2006, for the Iberian Peninsula;