



Two new species of *Hydraena* (s.str.) Kugelann (Coleoptera: Hydraenidae) from northern Turkey

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Introduction

More than one hundred species of *Hydraena* Kugelann, 1794 have been recorded from Turkey so far; more than 70 of these are known only from Turkey (see Jäch & Díaz 2001, Jäch 2004, Jäch & Kasapoğlu 2006). Many of these species are very rare and restricted to very small areas. Despite considerable collecting efforts in recent decades in northern Turkey, both of the two new species described below were collected from just a single locality in 2001 or 2005.

All line drawings were made using a drawing tube attached to an Olympus BH2.

Abbreviations:

CKA Coll. Kasapoğlu
NMW Naturhistorisches Museum Wien

Hydraena (s.str.) *rukiyeae* Kasapoğlu, Jäch & Skale sp. n.

Type locality: Small stream, ca. 1–2 m wide, Seki Village, 40°45'00"N, 34°25'47"E, ca. 8 km NW Iskilip, Çorum Province, north central Turkey. The stream is slightly polluted due to sewage from several villages.

Type material: Holotype ♂ (NMW): “TR: Çorum \ ca. 8 km NW Iskilip \ 20.VII.2005 \ leg. K. Erman”. Specimen dry mounted; aedeagus glued with water soluble glue to the same card. **Paratypes** (CKA: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, NMW: 1 ♂, 2 ♀) same label data as holotype.

Differential Diagnosis: 1.9–2.0 mm long. Dark brown to black, head and pronotal disc often darker than pronotal margins and elytra; appendages yellowish, tips of palpi more or less distinctly darkened in most specimens.

Externally, the new species resembles *H. colchica* Janssens, 1963 from northeastern Turkey. It can be distinguished from the latter primarily by the narrower pronotum. In addition, males are distinguished from *H. colchica* by the metatibia, which is thinner and less strongly dilated in the posterior third in the new species.

Aedeagus (Fig 1): Main piece strongly curved, dorsal margin uneven; with two short setae on ventral margin in apical half and two longer ones on dorsal margin; phallobase strongly asymmetrical; distal lobe moderately long, curved, basally enlarged. Parameres with few apical setae; right paramere short, simple, moderately thick; left paramere longer and thinner, abruptly widened apically.

Female tergite X (Fig. 2): Strongly transverse; anterior margin with comparatively short trichoid setae and a few longer ones laterally; disc with trichoid setae, and very few squamose setae basally.

Gonocoxite (Fig. 3): Transverse; basal apophyses strongly projecting; base of inner plate strongly concave, projecting only laterally; cavea moderately large.

Discussion: The new species is a member of the *Hydraena rufipes* species group (as defined by Jäch et al. 1998). According to the genital morphology, it obviously belongs to a complex of species including *H. colchica*, *H. fritzi* Jäch, 1992, and *H. janczyki* Jäch, 1992 (see Jäch 1992).

Distribution: Known only from the type locality so far.

Etymology: Named for Mrs. Rukiye Kasapoğlu, wife of the first author.