

Description of a new species of *Hemigrammocapoeta* (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from Lake Işıklı, Turkey

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Abstract

Hemigrammocapoeta menderesensis is distinguished from all other species of *Hemigrammocapoeta* in Anatolia by the following combination of characters (none unique to the species): lateral line incomplete; 6–17 perforated scales and 36–41 +1–2 scales in lateral series; 7½–8½ scale rows between lateral line and dorsal-fin origin, 3–4 scale rows between lateral series and anal-fin origin; dorsal fin commonly with 7½ branched rays; anal fin with 5½ branched rays; 15–17 gill rakers on the first brachial arch; pharyngeal teeth 2.4.5–5.3.3; mouth small, subterminal, horseshoe shaped and without barbel; lips developed and somewhat fleshy; upper lip not covering nostril gape; lower lip with two lateral lobes and median pad; lateral lobes smaller and shorter than half width of median pad; numerous papillae on lower and upper lips.

Key words: *Hemigrammocapoeta menderesensis*, new species, taxonomy, Anatolia

Introduction

Hemigrammocapoeta Pellegrin, 1927 is a genus differentiated by the shape of its mouth and incomplete lateral line. Pellegrin (1928) obtained samples of the type species *Hemigrammocapoeta culiciphaga* from Dr. E. Tok (Adana) and was able to discriminate two species in the genus using the presence or absence of barbels and the number of lateral line scales. *H. culiciphaga* has a pair barbels at the corner of the mouth and 29–32 scales at the lateral series while *H. kemali* (Hanko, 1925) has no barbels and 37–40 scales in the lateral series. Kosswig (1950) considered *Neotylognathus* a new subgenus of *Tylognathus* Heckel, 1843 from Asia Minor, and reported that *H. caudomaculata* (Battalgil, 1942) (Lake Amik near Hatay and Ceyhan River), *Tylognathus klatti* Kosswig, 1950 (Lake Eğirdir and Lake Gölcük near Isparta and Lake Işıklı) and *H. kemali* (only Akgöl near Ereğli) belong to the new subgenus (Kosswig, 1950: 407–412). Later, Karaman (1971) considered *Neotylognathus* a subgenus of *Hemigrammocapoeta* (1971: 236–239) and included *H. nasus culiciphaga* (Adana, Lake Amik and Ceyhan River), *H. (Neotylognathus) kemali* (Akgöl, Ereğli) and *H. (Neotylognathus) klatti* (Lakes Eğirdir, Lake Beyşehir and possibly Lake Gölcük near Isparta).

Records by some authors indicate discrepancies about the distribution of these species. According to Bostancı (2006) and Van Neer *et al.* (2008) for instance, *H. culiciphaga* is distributed in Seyhan, Ceyhan and Asi rivers. On the other hand, Erk'akan and Özdemir (2011) mentioned the presence of *H. caudomaculata* in parts of Seyhan and Ceyhan drainage systems. Lakes Eğirdir and Gölcük populations of *H. kemali*, referred to in some recent sources as *Crossocheilus klatti* (Fricke *et al.* 2007), went extinct from these lakes due to the introduced piscivore *Sander lucioperca* (Küçük *et al.* 2009).

We compared our materials from the Büyük Menderes basin (source of Lake Işıklı) with *Hemigrammocapoeta kemali* from Ereğli (type locality of *H. kemali*), Seydişehir, Beyşehir, and Köprüçay rivers, and *H. culiciphaga*