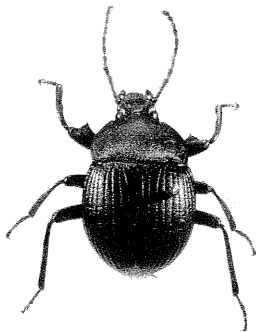


Accanthopus velikensis (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783) – new to the Turkish fauna (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)

by Derya Canpolat, Martin Lillig and Abdullah Hasbenli

The Tenebrionidae is one of the largest families of the order Coleoptera, with almost 20,000 known species. They are found in all the terrestrial regions of the earth, from the Arctic Circle to Patagonia, from beaches to high mountains, with the highest diversity in the tropics and subtropics. Many authors have studied the Tenebrionidae of Turkey (see LILLIG & AYDIN 2006). LODOS (1998) lists 380 species, including 80 endemic species. TEZCAN et al. (2004a, 2004b) mention 312 species. We can now add one more species belonging to the Turkish fauna, found in the European part of the country.



Accanthopus velikensis (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783)

Material. Demirköy, İğneada - Hamam Lake road (Kırklareli prov.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 9.iii.2003. – Demirköy, Sivrililer village, between Hamam Lake and Pedina Lake (Kırklareli prov.), 2 ♂, 27.ix.2003. – Demirköy, Sivrililer village, Hamam Lake (Kırklareli prov.), 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 27.ix.2003. – Demirköy, Sivrililer village, Deniz Lake (Kırklareli prov.), 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 27.ix.2003, leg. A. Hasbenli. All specimens are deposited in the Zoological Museum of Gazi University (ZMGU).

Distribution. Former Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Southern France, Switzerland, Italy, Hungary (GRIMM 1985, NOVÁK 2005). New to Turkey. REDTENBACHER

(1858) mentioned the species from Austria, but without giving an exact locality. At the time of REDTENBACHER's book, Austria covered a much larger area than today and included parts of modern Italy, Croatia and other states. The occurrence in Austria therefore still needs to be confirmed. The second known *Accanthopus*-species (*A. reitteri* (Benske, 1884)) is restricted to Greece and Albania (KASZAB 1967).

Ecology. The Turkish specimens were found in a *Fagus/Quercus* forest. In northern Greece SCHAWALLER (1996) found the species under the bark of *Fagus* in a *Fagus/Quercus* forest, under bark in a *Quercus/Carpinus* forest, and in a bush-forest with *Quercus*, *Castanea* and *Fagus*.

Taxonomy. The species is better known as *Enoplopus dentipes* (Rossi, 1790). SILFVERBERG (1984) has demonstrated the validity of the genus name *Accanthopus* Dejean, 1821, and so *Enoplopus* is a junior synonym of *Accanthopus*. The correct species name is *velikensis* (Piller & Mitterpacher, 1783) because of taxonomic priority.

References

- GRIMM, R. (1985): Zur Kenntnis der Tenebrioniden aus Süditalien (Insecta: Coleoptera) – Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, Serie A (Biologie) 379: 1–32.
- KASZAB, Z. (1967): Ergebnisse der Albanien-Expedition 1961 des Deutschen Entomologischen Institutes. 70. Beitrag. – Beiträge zur Entomologie 17: 547–571.
- LILLIG, M. & G. AYDIN (2006): Three species of Tenebrionidae new to the Turkish fauna (Insecta: Coleoptera). – Zoology in the Middle East 37: 118–120.

- LODOS, N. (1998): Türkiye Entomolojisi VI (Genel, Uygulamalı, Faunistik) [Entomology of Turkey. VI. (General, Applied and Faunistics)]. – Ege Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Yayın No: 529, 300 pp.
- NOVÁK, V. (2005): Icones Insectorum Europae Centralis Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae. – Folia Heyrovskyana, Serie B, 2: 1–20.
- REDTENBACHER, L. (1858): Fauna Austriaca. Die Käfer. Nach der analytischen Methode bearbeitet. Zweite, gänzlich umgearbeitete, mit mehreren Hunderten von Arten und mit der Charakteristik sämtlicher europäischen Käfergattungen versehene Auflage. – Vienna, xxvii + 883 pp, 2 pl.
- SCHAWALLER, W. (1996): Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) aus Nord-Griechenland: Habitate, Artengesellschaften und Verbreitung. – Entomologische Blätter 92: 3–18.
- SILFVERBERG, H. (1984): The coleopteran genera of Dejean 1821. II. Polyphaga. 1. – Annales Entomologici Fennici 50: 58–60.
- TEZCAN, S., Y. KARSAVURAN, E. PEHLIVAN, B. KESKIN & J. FERRER (2004a): Contributions to the knowledge of the Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) from Turkey. Part I. Lagriinae, Pimeliinae, Bolitophaginae, Diaperinae. – Türkiye Entomoloji Dergisi 28: 99–114.
- TEZCAN, S., Y. KARSAVURAN, E. PEHLIVAN, B. KESKIN & J. FERRER (2004b): Contributions to the knowledge of the Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) from Turkey. Part II. Opatrinae, Tenebrioninae, Adeiinae. – Türkiye Entomoloji Dergisi 28: 163–180.

Authors' addresses: Derya Canpolat, Gazi University, Faculty of Art and Science, Department of Biology, 06500, Teknikokullar, Ankara, Turkey. – Martin Lillig, Institut für Biogeographie, Universität Basel, St. Johanns-Vorstadt 10, 4056 Basel, Switzerland. – Abdullah Hasbenli, Gazi University, Faculty of Art and Science, Department of Biology, 06500, Teknikokullar, Ankara, Turkey. – Email contact: martin.lillig@t-online.de.

First record of the dung beetle *Catharsius sesostris* Waterhouse, 1888 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) in Jordan

by Francisco Sánchez Piñero

The scarab fauna of Jordan is poorly known. The most recently published catalogue includes 37 species recorded for this country (KATBEH-BADER & BARBERO 1999), to which a further species, *Euonthophagus conterminus* Petrovitz, 1971 recorded in Ma'an (BARAUD 1987), should be added. Within the Scarabaeoidea, 20 species in 8 genera belonging to the family Scarabaeidae have therefore been recorded: *Scarabaeus* (4 species), *Gymnopleurus* (1), *Sisyphus* (1), *Copris* (1), *Onitis* (4), *Onthophagus* (4), *Euonthophagus* (4), *Caccobius* (1). In this note, we communicate the first record of *Catharsius sesostris* Waterhouse, 1888 in Jordan.

Material: Petra (Jordan), 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 12.iv.1990; leg. M. SARRIOT (in collection F. S. PIÑERO, University of Granada, Spain). The specimens were collected whilst active on horse dung, together with *Scarabaeus puncticollis* (Latreille, 1819). *Catharsius sesostris* is a coprophagous species previously known from the Afrotropical region and from various countries in the Middle Eastern area (Egypt, Israel, Palestine, Syria, Saudi Arabia; BALTHASAR 1963, BARAUD 1985, 1987, LÖBL et al. 2006). The genus *Catharsius* [formerly including two subgenera, *Catharsius* s.str. Hope, 1837 and *Metacatharsius* Paulian, 1938, recently raised to generic status; see MONTREUIL (1998)] comprises coprophagous species of relatively large size (30 mm average length). The 90 species included in the genus are