

Two *Longitarsus* Berthold Species New for the Turkish Fauna (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Alticinae)

Ebru Gül ASLAN (ÇILBİROĞLU) Ali GÖK

Süleyman Demirel University, Science and Art Faculty, Biology Department, 32260,
Isparta, TURKEY, e-mail: aligok@fef.sdu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

The occurrence of two *Longitarsus* Berthold species were reported for the first time in Turkey; a Mediterranean species *L. australis* (Mulsant and Rey, 1874) and a North-African species *L. baeticus* Leonardi, 1979. Both of the established species have a trophic relationship with Scrophulariaceae. Main morphological characters and differences from other related species are mentioned. Zoogeographical distributions of both species were also reviewed.

Key words: Alticinae, new record, Scrophulariaceae, distribution, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Longitarsus* comprises one of the most abundant genera of Chrysomelidae, and the largest of Alticinae, with more than 360 Palearctic species and about 700 species worldwide (Konstantinov & Lopatin, 2000).

60 *Longitarsus* species have been reported in the last check-list of Turkish Alticinae (Aslan *et al.*, 1999). Since then many new contributions have been made (Aslan & Warchalowski, 2001-2005; Aslan *et al.*, 2002-2004; Aslan, 2004; Gök *et al.*, 2002, 2003, 2004; Gök & Aslan, 2004).

Longitarsus has a wider range of host plant families than for most Alticinae genera, similar to the widespread species diversity (Furth, 1980). On the basis of a recent study carried out in the western part of Turkey (Çilbırođlu & Gök, 2004), *Longitarsus* species are mainly associated with Boraginaceae, Scrophulariaceae and Lamiaceae. Among the Mediterranean species of *Longitarsus*, 26.4 % of all are associated with Boraginaceae and about 10 % of them are living on