



Descriptions of two new species of click-beetle (Coleoptera: Elateridae) from Turkey

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Abstract

In this study, two new species of click-beetles, *Ampedus turcicus* **n. sp.** and *Athous* (*Orthathous*) *demirsoyi* **n.sp.**, are described from Turkey. The morphologies of these new species and their genital organs are described, photographs of each species and character details are provided, and distribution maps are given.

Key words: Coleoptera, Elateridae, *Ampedus*, *Athous*, Turkey, new species

Introduction

Numerous contributions to the fauna of the click-beetles of Turkey were published by G. Platia, in which several new species were described (e.g., Guglielmi & Platia, 1985; Platia & Gudenzi, 1996, 1998; Platia, 1989, Platia 2003, Platia & Kovanci, 2005), in a continuing effort to document the elaterid fauna of this country. In this study two new species are described, contributing to the faunal knowledge of Turkey. The new species belong to the genera *Ampedus* Dejean, 1833, and to *Athous* Eschscholtz, (subgenus *Orthathous* Reitter, 1905). Until now, the genus *Ampedus* was represented by 32 species in Turkey. There are 36 species belonging to the subgenus *Orthathous* Reitter, 1905 in Turkey; all Turkish species of the subgenus *Orthathous* are widespread in the northern regions of Turkey.

Material and methods

Specimens of new species were collected from Rize, Konya and Niğde provinces. These new species are described, with photographs taken under a stereoscopic binocular microscope system (Leica MZ-16 A) and all known locations are recorded. Genital organs (aedeagus of *A. turcicus* **n. sp.** and *A. (O.) demirsoyi* **n.sp.** and bursa copulatrix of *A. turcicus* **n. sp.**) were dissected using standard methods; antennae and the figures of genital organs were drawn under a stereoscopic binocular microscope (Nikon SMZ-U). Body length was measured along the midline from the anterior margin of frons to apex of elytra, and width was measured across the broadest part of elytra. The length of pronotum was measured along the midline; the width was usually measured across the broadest part at the hind angles.