

NEW RECORDS

First record of *Mora moro* (Risso, 1810) (Pisces, Moridae) from the eastern Mediterranean Sea

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Mora moro (Risso, 1810) is a benthopelagic species distributed in the Atlantic from Iceland to western African coasts, in the Pacific from temperate Australia to New Zealand, and in the western Mediterranean Sea (Cohen et al., 1990). It is one of the eight representatives of the family Moridae in the Mediterranean (Quignard and Tomasini, 2000), and hitherto unrecorded from the Levant basin. On 20 June 2001, two specimens of *M. moro* (Risso, 1810) were caught by the F/V *Karayel* using a bottom long-line at a depth of ca. 850 m off Alanya, Antalya Bay, Turkey. The first specimen was 315 mm standard length (SL), weighing 398.6 g, and the second specimen was 329 mm SL, weighing 538.4 g. The specimens were deposited in the Zoological Museum of Ege University, catalogue number ZDEU-PM 1001. An additional specimen was captured at the same locality on 23 June 2001, but was bitten during the haul and thus could not be preserved. Diagnostic features of two *M. moro* specimens are as follows: first dorsal rays 7, second dorsal rays 42 (none greatly elongated); first anal rays 15, second anal rays 16–17; pectoral rays 15; pelvic rays 6 (second ray filamentous). Body spindle-shaped, gradually narrowed to the caudal peduncle. Body depth 21.6–24.3% and head length 22.9–23.4% of SL. Eyes large, 34.4–34.7% of head length. Snout short and obtuse, its length comprises 49.2–50.3% of the eye diameter. Posterior nasal openings large and situated in front of the eyes. A single and short barbel at the lower end of the mandible, 43.5–61.5% of snout length. Gill rakers 34 on the whole first arch. Ventral light organ absent. Lateral line with 92–98 minute scales. Body color uniformly brown; snout tip, operculum margin, and fins dusky. All counts and measurements agree with descriptions given by Tortonese (1970) and Cohen et al. (1990). The genera and species included in the family Moridae are a matter of dispute and require revision. The genus *Mora* was previously stated to be polytypic (Cohen, 1986), but more recently it is believed to be monotypic (Cohen et al., 1990). *M. moro* can easily be distinguished from all other Mediterranean morids by the combination of presence of two anal fins, prominent barbel on chin, and the longest ray in first dorsal much shorter than head length. The species is most common between 500 and 800 m, but may occasionally be found in the shallow littoral zone (Cohen et al., 1990). It is a generalized feeder with high energy requirements, consuming mainly decapod crustaceans (e.g., *Aristeus antennatus*, *Munida* sp.), cephalopods (*Bathypolypus sponsalis*), and benthic fishes (Carrassón et al., 1997), but also feeds on discarded waste (Cohen, 1986). Although the specimens caught on long-line off Antalya Bay suggest that the species lives in small groups, there are insufficient hard data to indicate an established population. We are indebted to Captain N. Ezel (F/V *Karayel*) for providing specimens and to S. Kunt for his help during the fieldwork.

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Two new gastropod records for Cyprus: *Pagodula echinata* [Conidae] (Kiener, 1840) [Muricidae] and *Pleurotomella gibbera* Bouchet and Waren, 1980

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Several up-to-date studies were carried out concerning the molluscan fauna of Cyprus. An examination of the relevant literature revealed that recently there has been a distinct increase in the number of species reported. Presently, a total of 693 mollusc species are known from Cyprus, including 339 prosobranch gastropods, with 18 species of Indo-Pacific origin (Öztürk et al., 2002). Two previously unrecorded species, *Pagodula echinata*, (Kiener, 1840) and *Pleurotomella gibbera* Bouchet and Waren, 1980, were sampled during the expedition conducted in May 1997 at the coastal areas of northern Cyprus on board the R/V *K. Piri Reis*. The specimens were identified following the descriptions of Bouchet and Waren (1980) and Houart (2001), and systematic categories were given in accordance with CLEMAM. Specimens are deposited in the collection of the Department of Hydrobiology, Ege University (Izmir, Turkey). A single live specimen of *Pagodula echinata* (Kiener, 1840) [Gastropoda: Muricidae] was found over muddy substrate at a depth of 140 m (35°34'4"N, 34°26'9"E). Dimensions of the shell are: height 7.02 mm, breadth 3.15 mm, height of the aperture 3.87 mm. Color: dirty white. *P. echinata* has been recorded so far from the Atlantic Ocean (from the Canary Islands to the Bay of Biscay), the western Mediterranean (Houart, 2001: 132), and the eastern Mediterranean (Levantine basin and Cretan Sea, in Koutsoubas et al., 2000: 90). Two specimens of *Pleurotomella gibbera* Bouchet and Waren, 1980 were collected at a depth of 210 m over a muddy bottom (35°34'8"N, 34°28'3"E). Dimensions of the largest sampled specimen: height 3.80 mm, breadth 1.76 mm, height of the aperture 1.91 mm. Color: light yellowish brown. *Pleurotomella gibbera* was known only by two records in the Mediterranean, with one from the western Mediterranean (Bouchet and Waren, 1980: 41) and the other from the Aegean Sea coasts (Zenetos et al., 1991:135). Both species were hitherto unrecorded from Cypriot coasts, and the latter species is also a new record for the Levantine basin.

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The spiny gurnard, *Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei* Audoin in Blanc & Hureau, 1973, new to the Sea of Marmara

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In the Mediterranean basin, spiny gurnard of the genus *Lepidotrigla* (Triglidae) are represented by two species (Fischer et al., 1987): *Lepidotrigla cavillone* (Lacepède, 1801) and *Lepidotrigla dieuzeidei* Audoin, Blanc & Hureau, 1973. *L. dieuzeidei* has been reported so far from Greek waters of the north Aegean Sea (Fischer et al., 1987), from Greek territorial waters of the Aegean Sea (Papaconstantinou, 1988), and from the eastern Mediterranean, Israel (Golani, 1996). The only record from Turkish waters is by Mater and Meriç (1996), who reported the species from the Aegean Sea. In the present study, 46 spiny gurnards, ranging in size from 71 to 119 mm SL, identified as *L. dieuzeidei*, were obtained at seven stations between 10–11 February and 12–17 July 1995 from the Sea of Marmara, using bottom trawl: [1: (40° 30' 25" N, 27° 12' 50" E), 65 m, 1 specimen. 2: (40° 36' 54" N, 27° 15' 42" E), 78 m, 3 specimens. 3: (40° 39' 37" N, 27° 24' 18" E), 159 m, 3 specimens. 4: (40° 40' 09" N, 27° 52' 10" E), 76 m, 12 specimens. 5: (40° 38' 10" N, 28° 12' 38" E), 85 m, 1 specimen. 6: (40° 38' 45" N, 28° 13' 50" E), 103 m, 20 specimens. 7: (40° 44' 50" N, 28° 21' 20" E), 164 m, 6 specimens]. Samples are preserved in the Hydrobiological Museum at the Istanbul University, record number 10610-583. *L. dieuzeidei* greatly resembles *L. Cavillone*, differing in that the occipital groove behind the eyes is not deeply marked and has no spines; no spines in front of eyes; preorbital bones with several spines nearly equal in size; cletral spine length, standard length ratio 9.4–15.9%, average 12.9 (46 specimens); teeth present on vomer. First dorsal fin VIII–IX spines, second dorsal and anal fins with 14–16 rays; longest free ray of pectoral fin, reaching anus; total gill rakers on first gill arch 6–9. *L. dieuzeidei* reported in this study is believed to be a new record for the Sea of Marmara.

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A new fish record from the Levant sea: The shortfin spiny eel *Notacanthus bonaparte* Risso, 1840 (Notacanthidae)

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The shortfin spiny eel *Notacanthus bonaparte* Risso, 1840 belongs to the family Notacanthidae, which consists of two genera (Sulak, 1986). *N. bonaparte* is distributed from the Eastern Atlantic, Faeroes, and Ireland to Cape Blanc, Mauritania, and including the western Mediterranean (Italy). On 30 May 2001, a 285 mm L_t (total length) specimen of *N. bonaparte*, weighing 49.22 g, was caught on muddy substrate by the trawler F/V *Suleymandede*, in the northeast Mediterranean Sea (36°00'N, 35°35'E). The specimen was deposited in the Zoology Department of Ege University, catalogue number ZDEU-PM 101. Another specimen of *N. bonaparte* was collected on 20 June 2001 in the same area, also by a trawler. This specimen was 251 mm L_t , weighing 23.80 g (ZDEU-PM 201). These specimens have the following characters: Dorsal rays VII; anal rays XI–XII + 82–100; pectoral rays 12–13; pelvic rays III + 6–7. Body slender and elongate. Body depth is 9.7–11.2% and width is 4.3–5.2% L_s (standard length). Snout pronounced, compressed; mouth inferior. Posterior end of upper jaw projecting beyond corner of mouth as a flesh-covered spine. Head length 15.2–16.3% L_s . Palatine and dentary teeth uniserial. Premaxillary teeth 17–18 on each side, compressed and adjoining to form a serrated cutting edge. Eye height 12–13.2% and eye width 17.6–18.6% of head length. Snout tip to anus opening 34.7–41.8% L_s . Gill membranes confluent ventrally. Lateral line inconspicuous. First dorsal fin spine inserted behind pelvic fin base. Color: body grey to pink; edge of gill cover and mouth darker. Sulak (1986) also gave some information together with the general characteristics of Notacanthidae and the distribution and species characteristics of this family's members for the Mediterranean Sea and northeast Atlantic. All counts and measurements agree with Sulak's descriptions of *N. bonaparte*. The only record of this species from the eastern Mediterranean is from Ithaki Island (Ionian Sea) by Kaspiris (1973). Golani (1996) has given a checklist of eastern Levantine marine ichthyofauna including 405 species within 125 families, which does not include *N. bonaparte*. The reported specimens of *N. bonaparte* are the first record of this family (Notacanthidae) from the Levant Sea and the second from the eastern Mediterranean Sea. The fact that two specimens of this species have been caught on two occasions in the northeast Mediterranean indicates that this is not a passing episode, but rather supports the view of an established population. Many thanks to Dr. D. Golani for providing the literature and M. Bilecenoglu of the Zoology Department, Ege University for the catalogue number.

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A new shrimp record for the Turkish Seas: *Melicertus Hathor* (Burkenroad, 1959) (Penaeidae: Crustacea)

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Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, many marine animals have migrated from the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Melicertus hathor* was reported to be one of the most important commercial penaeid shrimp species in the Red Sea (Miquel, 1984). Its presence in the Mediterranean was first recorded along the Israeli coast in 1997 by Galil (published in 1999). We report here the first catch of four male and three female specimens of *M. hathor* off the Yumurtalik Bight in the northeastern Mediterranean (34° 42' 33"E, 36° 45' 27") in May 2002, by gillnet at a depth of 20–25 m. Mean weight, total length, carapace length, teeth on upper and lower rostrum for females were 31.11 ± 4.90 g, 15.55 ± 0.81 cm, 37.75 ± 3.05 mm, 10–12 and 1, respectively. The respective values for males were 17.81 ± 5.23 g, 13.03 ± 1.12 cm, 31.73 ± 2.81 mm, 10–11 and 1. The material is kept in the Faculty of Fisheries of Çukurova University, Adana, Turkey. The species was identified using the diagnostic characteristics of Burkenroad, (1959), Pérez Farfante, (1976), Pérez Farfante and Kensley, (1997) and Galil (1999). The specimens revealed diagnostic characteristics identical to those reported by the above authors. Observations in local fish markets have revealed that this species has already started to be of commercial importance in this area of Turkey. It is now spreading fast in the Eastern Mediterranean and appears to be well established in Iskenderun Bay.

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First record of white-headed black wheatear (*Oenanthe leucopyga*) in Croatia

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A white-headed black wheatear (*Oenanthe leucopyga*) was recently sighted in Croatia for the first time. The sighting was on the Peljesac Peninsula from August 1st to 4th, 2001. The bird was there from April to September, 2001. The white-headed black wheatear is a true desert species, breeding in hilly desert areas and in close proximity to houses and oases (Cramp, 1988). It is an indigenous species to Africa and the Near East. In the western Palaearctic (Cramp and Simmons 1977), the species breeds in desert areas of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt, as well as in Mauritania, Mali, Nigeria, and Chad. In the Near East, the species is common in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Israel. In Israel, at least several thousand breeding pairs were recorded in 1980 (Snow and Perrins, 1998). The white-headed black wheatear has two subspecies: nominal species *Oe. l. leucopyga* and *Oe. l. ernesti*, found in the western and eastern part of the breeding range, respectively (Cramp 1988), with the region being divided by the Nile River. Although it is a sedentary and wintering bird inside its breeding region, the white-headed black wheatear was recorded from eight countries between 1872 and 2001. The bird appeared once each in Spain (Lewington et al., 1991), Greece (Snow and Perrins, 1998), Turkey (Sorace 1996), Germany (Lewington et al., 1991), Malta (Lewington et al., 1991), England (Lewington et al., 1991); twice in Portugal (Gantlett, 2002; Easton, web site); and six times in Cyprus (Bannermen and

Bannerman, 1971; Brown, 1986; Anon., 1994; Easton web site; Gantlett 2000, 2001). Its appearance in Oman, Kuwait, and Qatar is within the range of its breeding area on the Arabian Peninsula (Cramp, 1988). Thus far, the white-headed black wheatear has not been found in Croatia and the genus *Oenanthe* has been represented in Croatia by two breeding species: wheatear (*Oe. oenanthe*) and black-eared wheatear (*Oe. hispanica*), while the pied wheatear (*Oe. pleschanka*) was found nesting one time (May 1966 in Pakostane, central Dalmatia) (Siegnier, 1982/83; Kralj, 1997). In July 1972, a male pied wheatear was observed in Konavle, southern Dalmatia (Tutman, 1980).

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The first tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) in Croatia

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Tundra swans, *Cygnus columbianus* (Ord) 1815, were sighted for the first time in Croatia in 1998. Two adults and two young, presumably a family, resided in the Lonjsko Polje Nature Park (Posavina, central Croatia) from February 14th to 17th, 1998. Lonjsko Polje (Lonjsko Field) is an area of forests, fields, meadows, and pasture in inundated areas of the rivers Sava and Lonja. At this time of year the pasture was inundated, and the depth of partially frozen water was 10 to 20 cm. The tundra swan breeds in the Eurasian tundra and North America, with the polar circle being the southern border of its nesting area. It is a migratory bird, with the majority of the Eurasian population spending the winter in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, namely, France, Hungary, Romania, Austria, Switzerland,

Spain, Italy, and Greece (Sosnovskij, 1987; Cramp and Simmons 1997). Stumberger (1990) recorded the tundra swan in Slovenia (Ormos Lake), on March 13th, 1987. Mute swans were in close proximity and sometimes mingled with the tundra swans. The tundra swan is the smallest of the three swan species in Europe, being only about half the size of mute and whooper swans. It is entirely white, except for the black legs and the yellow-black bill (Kristensen and Hansen, 1994). There is an obvious difference in size between tundra and mute swans. The former also has a slightly rounder head profile. The bill in both adult individuals of the tundra swan had a semicircular yellow base up to the nostrils. The top side of the bill was black. The bird's voice was a deep crooning, like the honking of a trumpet, which is the characteristic sound of the species (Cramp and Simmons 1979). Csörgey (1903) reported that one *Cygnus minor* specimen, from the Neretva River (southern Dalmatia), was listed in the Trieste city museum's catalogue with no mention of the date of kill. This catalogue was published by Sadini (1960) and includes bird species from two counties in Italy and two in Croatia (Istria and Kvarner). Rucner (1993) cited Csörgey's data on the tundra swan under the name *Cygnus bewickii*, as a species from the list of birds of the Neretva River valley. Kralj (1997) reported a tundra swan, but this sighting was considered unreliable and was not included in the list of Croatian birds. The Trieste catalogue does not mention the tundra swan either under the name *C. minor*, *C. bewickii*, or *C. columbianus*. Consequently, the observation of the tundra swan in Lonjsko Polje in 1998 is the first recorded appearance of this species in Croatia.

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New report of the loliginid squid *Sepioteuthis lessoniana* Lesson, 1830 in the Mediterranean

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The big fin reef squid, *Sepioteuthis lessoniana* Lesson, 1830 (Cephalopoda: Myopsida), is a neritic species distributed from the surface to 100 m depth in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. This species is of commercial value all over southeast Asia, where it is caught throughout the year (Roper et al., 1984). The number of known Lessepsian species, that inhabit the Indo-Pacific region and have migrated into the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal, was reported as approximately 200 (Por, 1978). Since the canal is permanently open, the number of species entering the Mediterranean is constantly increasing. According to the results of recent fauna studies carried out by Galil (2000), their number has now reached 300. *Sepioteuthis lessoniana*, identified in this study, is the first Lessepsian squid hitherto recorded from the Levant basin, and thus an important contribution to the

Mediterranean teuthofauna. The studied individual was found among a catch brought to the Izmir central fish market from Iskenderun Bay (northeastern Mediterranean), where it was caught by commercial fishing boats on 12 March 2002. The macroscopic and morphometric measurements were taken immediately, and the sample was then fixed in 10% formalin. The material is preserved in the Zoology Museum of Ege University with the catalogue number ZDEU-MOL2002-1. The identification criteria were determined according to Roper et al. (1984). There are four lines of 38 suckers along the tentacular club. All transversal suckers were of the same dimension. Microscopic measurements showed the largest suckers on the tentacular club to be 5.5 mm in diameter. Several small suckers (3–8) were observed on the buccal lappet. Lengths of arms showed an order $1 < 2 < 4 < 3$. The measurements obtained in this study are similar to those given by Adam (1973), who studied the same species from the Red Sea. *S. lessoniana* is the second cephalopod species to have migrated to the Mediterranean Sea, preceded by *Octopus aegina* (Salman et al., 1999). Common to both species is their distribution at depths down to 100 m (Por, 1978). Bilecenoglu and Taşkavak (1999) reported that among the Lessepsian species known from Turkish coasts, only one species (*Upeneus mollucensis*) was distributed as deep as 200 m, while all the rest were found at 0–100 m. The report of *S. lessoniana* in the Mediterranean, following the reports of the Indo-Pacific-originated cephalopod species *Octopus aegina* in the Mediterranean by Salman et al. (1999), has led us to conclude that Indo-Pacific cephalopods have now joined other Lessepsian species.

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New spider [Araneae] records for Turkey: *Hyptiotes paradoxus* (C.L. Koch, 1834) [Uloboridae], *Diaea pictilis* (Banks, 1896) [Thomisidae], *Alopecosa fabrilis* (Clerck, 1757) [Lycosidae], and *Evarcha arcuata* (Clerck, 1757) [Salticidae]

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In the Uloboridae, only *Uloborus plumipes* and *U. walckenaerius* were previously known from Turkey. *Hyptiotes paradoxus* (C.L. Koch, 1834) is newly recorded from Didim, located 27°16'E, 37°23'N in the southwest of Turkey. A single female was collected from a web on an *Arbutus* shrub in July 1999. Description: Oval opisthosoma with two dorsal tubercles, dominant color orange-brown; sternum dark brown; tarsi yellowish, legs short, legs I and II stronger than legs III and IV, metatarsus IV bearing a curved calamistrum with ca. 30 bristles; body length 5.7 mm. The specimen is deposited at Kirikkale University Zoological Museum—KUZM ULO 0011. This

Palaearctic species is locally distributed in southern Europe. One male specimen of *Diaea pictilis* (Banks, 1896) was recorded from a carrot field in Bursa, in the Marmara region (29°02'E, 40°12'N) in August 2000. *D. pictilis* is the first and only species of *Diaea* recorded in Turkey. Description: Two dark longitudinal bands on carapace, carapace reddish brown, head region white; legs yellow-brown, annulated with dark brown; opisthosoma oval, slightly broadened behind, folium brown; tip of embolus twisted to downwards, notch between the tibial apophyses V-shaped; body length 4.4 mm; KUZM THO 0047. *D. pictilis* is Holarctic, but uncommon, recorded from a few localities in Central and Eastern Europe (Buchar and Thaler, 1984; Heimer and Nentwig, 1991). To date, *Alopecosa accentuata*, *A. albofasciata*, *A. cursor*, *A. grisea*, *A. lineatipes*, *A. pulverulenta*, *A. schmidti*, and *A. trabalis* had been known from Turkey (Bayram, 2002). Two females and one male of *A. fabrilis* (Clerck, 1757) were collected from Didim forests in June 2000. An additional male was collected from Uludağ (1620 m, 29°06'E, 40°09'N) in Bursa, in June 2001. Description: Prosoma with reddish brown, median band covered with white hairs, broader in front, lateral light bands distinct; sternum dark brown; legs brown to dark brown with annulations on femora and tibia; opisthosoma dark brown, chocolate chevrons and white spots distinctive; septum of epigyne narrow, openings broad; tegal apophysis of male palp strong and conspicuous; body length: ♀: 14.2 mm, KUZM LYC 0077; ♂: 11.6 mm, KUZM LYC 0078. This species is widely distributed in Europe, Russia, and Asia (Tyschchenko, 1971; Platnick, 2001). *Evarcha falcata*, *E. jucunda*, and *E. pulchella* are previously known from Turkey. Two females of *E. arcuata* (Clerck, 1757) were collected from a vineyard located in Aydn (27°52'E, 37°52'N) in July 2000. In addition, one male specimen was caught in a *Fagus* forest in Bursa in May 2001. Description: Head black with shiny hairs; thorax brown to dark brown; sternum yellowish brown; legs yellowish brown with no annulations, in male, femora and tibia I enlarged and dark brown in color; opisthosoma grey or yellowish with brown and dark brown chevrons, chevrons indistinct in male; median septum of epigyn narrow; embolus digitiform and curved, tibial apophysis straight and pointed; body length: ♀: 7.6 mm, KUZM SLT 0052; ♂: 5.8 mm, KUZM SLT 0053. This species has been recorded from many localities in Europe, North Africa, Russia, and central Asia. All specimens are deposited in the Zoological Museum of Kirikkale University.

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A new fish record for the Aegean Sea: Round goby *Neogobius Melanostomus* (Pallas, 1814) (Gobiidae)

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The Gobiidae are a family of marine fishes. Members of the family have been described by Miller (1986). A Pontic relict fish species (Slastenenko, 1956), *Neogobius melanostomus*, has been reported to date from the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, the Caspian Sea and tributaries, the Aral Sea

(Miller, 1986), the Küçükçekmece Lake, a coastal lagoon of the Sea of Marmara (Meriç, 1986), the Black Sea, and the Sea of Marmara (Fischer et al., 1987). Moreover, Sözer (1941), Mater and Meriç (1996), and Öztürk (1999) recorded this species from the Turkish territorial waters of the Black Sea. We report here the presence of *Neogobius melanostomus* from Bozcaada, located between longitudes $25^{\circ}57'48 \leq E$ and $26^{\circ}05'00 \leq E$, and latitudes $39^{\circ}47'18 \leq N$ and $39^{\circ}50'54 \leq N$ in the northeast Aegean Sea. In February 2001, three specimens of the round goby, *Neogobius melanostomus*, were caught in drift nets near Bozcaada Island ($39^{\circ}47'35 \leq E$ – $26^{\circ}02'15 \leq N$) at 25 m depth in the north Aegean Sea. The specimens are preserved in the Hydrobiological Museum of the Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Istanbul University, catalogue no. 20310-585. The specimens were identified using the diagnostic characteristics of Miller (1986). Metric and meristic characteristics: total length 124–158 mm, first dorsal fin with large black spot in posterior part, VII spines, second dorsal fin I+15, anal fin I+13, pectoral fin 19 rays; scales in lateral series 53–55. This is the first notification of *N. melanostomus* from the Aegean Sea.

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The first record of the bluespotted cornetfish (*Fistularia commersonii* Rüppell, 1835) (fam: Fistulariidae) along the Turkish Mediterranean coast

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After the opening of the Suez Canal, many organisms originating from the Red Sea and the Indo-Pacific migrated into the Mediterranean sea, a phenomenon known as Lessepsian migration. Golani (1998) enumerated 54 Lessepsian fish species; later, Goren and Galil (1998) added an additional Lessepsian migrant species *Abudefduf vaigiensis* Quoy and Gaimard, 1825. Three more new Lessepsian species, *Fistularia commersonii*, *Hippocampus fuscus* (Rüppell, 1838), and *Plotosus lineatus* (Thunberg, 1787) were recorded by Golani (2000, 2002) and Golani and Fine (2002). A new fish species was seen in the Gulf of Antalya while scuba diving in November 2000. Six individuals of this species were caught by net in the summer months of 2001. Three more individuals were caught while scuba diving at night. One additional individual was caught in the Gulf of Gökova, Aegean Sea. All specimens were deposited in the museum of the Fisheries Faculty of Akdeniz University. Morphometric and meristic characteristics of all individuals were

measured and identification of species was carried out. All counts and measurements agree with the descriptions of Fischer and Bianci (1984), Golani (2000), and others of *Fistularia commersonii* Rüppell, 1835. *F. commersonii* is a species that has migrated to the Mediterranean Sea. It has a wide distribution and is found in the Red Sea, eastern coasts of Africa, northern and southern shores of Japan, south Australia, New Zealand, and the eastern part of the Pacific (from Mexico to Panama). Its body is uniform green or brownish dorsally with a pair of blue or green lines and rows of blue spots (14 spots). Median fins are pink distally. Its length attains 150 cm. Dorsal and anal fins are orange, becoming transparent at the base (Lieske and Myers, 1994). This species lives at depths of 0–128 meters (Myers, 1991). It is carnivorous and feeds on small fish or crustaceans (Watson and Sandknop, 1996). It spawns in winter (Lieske and Myers, 1994). Golani (2000) caught three individuals of this species along the coast of Israel and reported its first record from the Mediterranean. However, Golani caught this species near the Suez Canal, far from the region where our samples were caught. Since this species was caught off the coast of Turkey (Gulf of Antalya and Aegean Sea) while scuba diving, it is suggested that it has become adapted to the Mediterranean Sea.

Table 1
Measurements of *Fistularia commersonii*

Morphometric and meristic characteristics	Mediterranean Sea (Gulf of Antalya) Range (n: 9)	Aegean Sea (Gulf of Gökova)
Weight	350.0 g–8.2 g	180 g
Total length (+tail filament)	94.0 cm–31.2 cm	75.4 cm
Total length (L_T)	77.4 cm–23.6 cm	64.0 cm
Fork length (L_F)	73.6 cm–23.2 cm	62.7 cm
Standard length (L_S)	71.5 cm–22.8 cm	60.8 cm
Tail filament length	16.5 cm–7.8 cm	13.9 cm
Head length	26.5 cm–9.0 cm	22 cm
Body width	4.0 cm–1.1 cm	3.6 cm
Body depth	2.5 cm–0.6 cm	1.83 cm
Eye diameter (oval)	2×1 cm– 0.8×0.4 cm	1.9×1.4 cm
Dorsal fin (light rays)	16–14	14
Pelvic fin (light rays)	6–6	6
Pectoral fin (light rays)	15–14	14
Anal fin (light rays)	15–14	14
Mouth		
* Upper chin	2.5 cm–0.7 cm	2.0 cm
* Lower chin	3 cm–0.8 cm	2.5 cm

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Two new records for the Turkish flea beetle fauna: *Phyllotreta reitteri* Heik., 1911 and *Epitrix dieckmanni* Mohr, 1968 (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Alticinae)

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The genus *Phyllotreta* contains about 150 Palearctic species and more than 250 species worldwide (Konstantinov and Vandenberg, 1996). It has a widespread distribution, especially in the Holarctic regions (Furth, 1979). Most of the species feed on crucifers (Lopatin, 1984). A total of 36 *Phyllotreta* species are currently known from Turkey (Aslan et al., 1999). The genus *Epitrix* contains 17 Palearctic species and is common worldwide, with more than 180 species described to date. It is best represented in Central and South America, with approximately 130 species (Döberl, 2000). Most of the species feed on Solanaceae (Lopatin, 1984). To date, six species of the genus *Epitrix* have been reported from Turkey: *E. abeillei*, *E. atropae*, *E. caucasica*, *E. hirtipennis*, *E. intermedia*, and *E. pubescens* (Aslan et al., 1999). This work provides new locality records for the zoogeographic distribution of *Phyllotreta reitteri* and *Epitrix dieckmanni*, which are new for the Turkish Alticinae fauna. The material examined is deposited at the Biology Department in Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta. ***Phyllotreta reitteri* Heik., 1911** Material examined: Denizli, Işıklı Lake vicinity, 40 km along the Denizli-Çivril highway, 850 m, 03.v.2002, 1 ♂, leg. A. Gök. Its known distribution includes Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan (Lopatin, 1984), and Ukraine (Gruev and Döberl, 1997). It is also known from Russia (Alex Konstantinov, pers. comm.). Considering the zoogeographical distribution of this species, its presence in Iran, Caucasus, and East Turkey should also be possible. However, there is no record of *P. reitteri* in the mentioned areas. Its occurrence in West Turkey, as reported in this study, is therefore interesting. Only one male specimen of this species was collected, from an unknown wild plant growing in steppe vegetation. According to Lopatin (1984), it is a rare species in Kazakhstan and Middle Asia. Whereas body length of the species is given as 2.1–2.5 mm in Lopatin (1984), our specimen is 3.0 mm in length. ***Epitrix dieckmanni* Mohr, 1968** Material examined: Isparta, Yalvaç, Madenli village, 1100m, 22.v.2002, 18 ♂♂, 23 ♀♀; same locality 10.VII.2002, 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; same locality 25.vii.2002, 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, leg. A. Gök and E. G. Çilbıroğlu. To date, *E. dieckmanni* has been known from Iran, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Turkmenistan (Döberl, 2000), and would appear to be generally distributed throughout the Middle East. It has previously been found in southern and eastern Turkey, whereas our samples were collected from western Turkey.

Although Furth (1997) gives its host plant as *Hyosyamus aureus* L. (Solanaceae), our samples were found in large numbers on *Lycium depressum* Stocks, belonging to the same family, growing on rocks near a wheat field. The species were only observed on the host plant. Adults are active from May to July. According to Döberl (2000), body length of *E. dieckmanni* is 1.4–1.7 mm; all femora are dark black; antennae are completely light colored; and the receptacle of spermatheca is parallel sided. However, in our specimens, body length is about 1.1–1.4 mm; only hind femora are black (fore and middle femora brownish); basal 5–6 segments of antennae are light yellow, others gradually darker toward apices; and the outer side of the receptacle is slightly emarginated. We thank Dr. Manfred Döberl (Abernsberg), Dr. Alexander S. Konstantinov, Dr. David G. Furth (Washington), Dr. Andrzej Warchalowski (Wroclaw), Dr. Zeki Aytaç, and Dr. Hayri Duman (Ankara) for their valuable assistance.

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First record of *Dericorys uvarovi uvarovi* (Ramme) from Turkey (Orthoptera: Acridoidea: Dericorythinae)

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Twenty species and subspecies of *Dericorys* Serville are known from Asia, Africa, and Europe. Of these, twelve have been recorded from Asia (Bei-Bienko and Mistshenko, 1951; Shumakov, 1963). According to Stolyarov (1994) “The genus *Dericorys* Serv. is distributed mainly in the Mediterranean, the centers of diversity of which are in North Africa and the Irano-Turanian region”. I present here material on *D. uvarovi* Ramme, collected from Iğdır Province of Turkey in the last quarter of July 2001, and on two *D. tibialis* (Pallas) specimens located in the Zoological Museum of Ankara University (ZMAU). Only one *Dericorys* species, *D. tibialis* (Pallas), has been found in Turkey to date. This species has been recorded from Urfa, Malatya, Adana, and Ankara Provinces (Uvarov, 1934; Ramme, 1951; Karabağ, 1958; Karabağ et al., 1974). The data presented here describe *D. tibialis* from Malatya Province (1♂ 1♀; ZMAU). The species is characterized by the shape of the pronotum, strongly and roundly raised in prozona. Coloration of hind wings yellow at base, with a large dark band; mesosternal interspace not widened at front,

almost rectangular. Body length 19.4–22.8 mm in male, 32–35 mm in female. Although Ramme (1951) and Demirsoy (1977) suggested that *Dericorys albidula* Serville should be present in Turkey, as this species is found in neighboring Syria, Iraq, and Iran, it has never been recorded from Turkey. This study presents the first record of *Dericorys uvarovi uvarovi* Ramme, 1930 (*Dericorys uvarovi*: Ramme, 1930, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 16:395.) from Turkey. It has been described from Armenia, Sardarabad, and Kialiak (East Transcaucasia), and is previously known from Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia (Transcaucasia). This nominotypical subspecies was collected in Eastern Turkey (İğdır Prov., Tuzluca, Çalpala Köyü, 980 m, 40°02' N, 43°52' E, 27.vii.2001, 5 ♂ 1 ♀, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ nymph). The material is deposited in the Entomological Museum of Abant İzzet Baysal University (EMAİBU). The species is characterized by the following features: pronotum slightly raised at an angle in prozona. Hind wings pink at base, without dark band, fully transparent. Mesosternal interspace strongly widened at front, heart-shaped. Body length 16.3–19.1 in male, 24.9 in female.

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Occurrence of *Mesalina brevisrostris* (Reptilia: Sauria: Lacertidae), the Blanford's short-nosed desert lizard, in Turkey

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Mesalina brevisrostris Blanford, 187, Blanford's short-nosed desert lizard, which was previously classified within its sister taxon *Eremias* (Mayer and Bischoff, 1996), has its range in the Middle East (Haas and Werner, 1969; Leviton et al., 1992). Haas and Werner (1969) considered specimens from Eastern Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Pakistan to represent *M. brevisrostris brevisrostris*. Neither Baran (1996) nor Baran and Atatür (1998) list any members of the genus *Mesalina* as belonging to the Turkish herpetofauna. On 6 and 7 May 2002 (temperature 27–30 °C), five males and four females were collected from Akçakale in Sanliurfa (Latitude 36°40'60N; Longitude 38°55'60E; Altitude 550 m). These were deposited in the Zoological Museum of Ege University, catalogue number ZDEU-10/2002-1-9. No attempt was made to compare males and females.

Diagnostic features are as follows. *Pholidosis*: Nasal plates surrounding the nostril 3; supralabials in front of the suboculars 4 (3 in one case); Supraciliar plates 6 (7 in two cases); the subocular enters the mouth in two cases (separated from the mouth in seven cases). No occipital (indistinct in one case). Ventral plates across belly 12 (10 in one case). Dorsal scales 53.2 ± 0.9 (49–57) (mean, SE, range, respectively). Boulenger (1921) and Haas and Werner (1969) quoted the number of dorsalia as 54–60 and 45–50, respectively, for their specimens. Our counts agree with those presented by these authors regarding dorsalia. Number of gular scales in a straight median series 24.0 ± 0.8 (21–30); collaria 9.3 ± 0.3 (8–11); transverse series of ventral plates 33.1 ± 0.97 (29–38), femoral pores 16.6 ± 0.7 (14–21) and, lamellae under the fourth toe 21.3 ± 0.5 (20–24). The above characteristics are quite similar to average values given by Haas and Werner (1969) for Syrian specimens. *Measurements*: The snout–vent length is 55.40 ± 0.82 (51.70–58.50 mm), and ratio of head length to head width is 1.69 ± 0.02 (1.58–1.79). Leviton et al. (1992) state that the head of *M. brevirostris* is not strongly depressed, and that it is 11/5 to 11/3 as long as broad. *Coloration*: The plates on the head are brown and unmarked. Background coloration of the back is grey or greyish brown, with longitudinal pale or dark specks. There are numerous whitish or dirty white ocelli on the dorsum, the upper part of the tail and on the front and rear limbs; their marginals are usually characterized by dark colors. In addition to the ocelli, small brown colored dots are also present on the dorsum. The ventral side is whitish, and the outer row of ventral plates in particular is greyish. Regarding morphometric, meristic, color, and pattern characteristics, our specimens agree with the descriptions given for *M. b. brevirostris* by various researchers (Haas and Werner, 1969; Leviton et al., 1992); thus we have assigned the Akçakale specimens to the typical form, *M. b. brevirostris*. A review of the literature did not reveal any previous reports for the occurrence of *Mesalina* in Turkey, with the exception of Clark and Clark (1973), who observed *M. olivieri schmidti* (for which neither a provenance nor voucher specimens are available) on stony islets and in dry river beds. Consequently, this may not only be the first report of *M. b. brevirostris* for the herpetofauna of Turkey, but also an extension of the known northernmost range of the species. Our sample size may indicate an established population in southeastern Anatolia. We thank Jarmo Perala and Jiri Moravec for initial revisions.

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