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## Rare species in tunceli province of Turkey: *Megalonotus seidenstueckeri* Pericart, 1995 (Hemiptera: Rhyparochromidae)

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### Abstract

New records of *Megalonotus seidenstueckeri* Pericart, 1995 are discussed. It's the second time that this species was found in Turkey and the first in Eastern Province of Tunceli. Studied materials were identified with the comparison with Pericart's description and the *holotypus* preserved at the "Zoologische Staatssammlung of Munchen" (Germany).

**Keywords:** *Megalonotus seidenstueckeri*, Rare Species, Tunceli, Turkey

### Introduction

During recent investigations made by the Fırat University of Elazığ, Department of Bioengineering in the Region of East Anatolia (Tunceli) were found a little series of ground Bugs belonging to the family of Rhyparochromidae. They were classified as *Megalonotus seidenstueckeri* Pericart, 1995 [2] a rare species known, till now, in two specimens collected in Iraq (Aziziya) and S-E Anatolia (Antalya) (Pericart, 1998). The new records enlarges the knowledge about this *taxon* since the Eastern Anatolia regions of Turkey.



Fig 1: The Province of Tunceli where *Megalonotus seidenstueckeri* was collected.

### Material and Methods

The material was found in Tunceli province in Turkey (Fig. 1). The specimens were captured individually shifter method during the spring period.

**Material examined:** Tunceli, Pertek, Beydamı, 01.IV.2018., 3exs, leg. Özgen (Collection of Fırat University, Faculty of Engineering, Bioengineering Department)

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**Discussion**

The specimens collected are macropterous (Figg. 2, 3) with the body shiny, blackish to dark brown. Antennae, rostrum, clypeus and legs are yellowish; cories of hemélytra yellowish-brown in the anterior part, loaded on the posterior third. The membrane is dark, teguments are filled with a clear

pubescence, half-erect, a little longer on the hemélytra than the thickness of the protibias, a little longer and more erect on the head, the pronotum and the hemélytral shoulders; antennae and legs with sparse bristles, as long as the eyes. Head finely dotted.



**Fig 2-3:** Habitus of *Megalonotus seidenstueckeri* Pericart, 1995 [2]

Antenna 0,50 long as the body; first article exceeding the clypeus, second shorter (0,7-0,8 times) than the breadth of the head included eyes and little longer (1,2 times) than third. Rostrum (Fig.4) reaching the middle of the mesosternum. Pronotum longer than broad at its base, appreciably constricted behind the middle and enlarged posteriorly; the anterior field is black, clearly convex, the posterior is strongly punctuated (Fig. 2), dark brown, but subplan. Scutellum dark brown to black, carinated on its distal half, where the punctuation becomes coarser, similar to the posterior field of pronotum.

Hemelytra covering almost completely or slightly exceeding the abdomen, parallel, long 1, 7 times as wide; punctuate; clavus yellow brownish. With 3 rows of areolas; corium gradually darkened to dark brown on the posterior third. Legs generally yellow with anterior femora (Fig. 5, 6) armed on their inferior face of a large curved spine, and more ventrally, with a row of 8-10 aligned spinules, the anterior more small

than the posterior ones; protibias arched, very denticulate on their edges internal and with long bristles on their outer side (Fig. 4).

This description coincides with general shape of the *holotypus*, preserved in the Seidenstuecker's Collection (Zoologische Staatsammlung of Munchen, Germany) (Kothe *et al.*, 2010) [1] and the original description done by Pericart (1995) [2].

*Megalonorus seidenstueckeri* appears relatively close to *M. antennatus* (Schilling, 1829) and *M. hirsutus* Fieber, 1861, but in these two species the antennae are two-colored, especially the last two articles, entirely or partly blackish, the profemurs are very different, consisting of a main spine, and two rows of only 4-6 spinules on the distal half; in addition the hemelytra of *M. antennatus* are substantially enlarged with their more great width behind the middle, and in *M. hirsutus* the whole body, the antennae and legs are covered with a very long spiky pubescence.



**Fig 4, 5, 6:** Habitus of Rostrum and Anterior Femora

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