

Zeitschrift: Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft =
Bulletin de la Société Entomologique Suisse = Journal of the Swiss
Entomological Society

Herausgeber: Schweizerische Entomologische Gesellschaft

Band: 65 (1992)

Heft: 1-2

Artikel: On Heptageniidae (Ephemeroptera) fauna of Turkey I : a new species
of the genus Afronurus Lestage, 1924

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-402466>

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On Heptageniidae (Ephemeroptera) Fauna of Turkey I : A new species of the Genus *Afronurus* LESTAGE, 1924.

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This paper includes a description and figures of a new species of *Afronurus*, *Afronurus madli* n.sp. and a comparison with *Afronurus kugleri* DEMOULIN, 1973. Zoogeographical comment is also given.

Keywords: Ephemeroptera, *Afronurus madli*, taxonomy, Turkey

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Afronurus* LESTAGE, 1924 is known in the Ethiopian, Oriental and Palaeartic regions. Approximately 8 species were given from the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. The representatives of the Palaeartic region are *Afronurus kugleri* DEMOULIN, 1973 from Israel (DEMOULIN, 1973), Turkey (KAZANCI & BRAASCH, 1987), Iraq (ZUBAIDI *et al.*, 1987), Syria (KOCH, 1988) and *Afronurus zebratus* (HAGEN, 1864) from Corsica and Sardinia.

DESCRIPTION

Afronurus madli n. sp.

Male imago

Length of body: 9-10 mm; length of fore wings: 8-10 mm, length of cerci: 25-28 mm. Head and compound eyes blackish brown, frons lighter than other parts of head and distinctly protruded. Prothorax, meso- and metathorax blackish-brown, femora brown, wings transparent, yellowish with dark brown longitudinal and light brown cross veins, fields between C and Sc milky with parallel cross veins. Abdomen brown without distinct patterns. Cerci yellowish brown.

Styliger plate dark brown, with basal triangular white spot and with large basal protuberance. Anterior margin of styliger plate with small median convexity and very small lateral lobes (Fig. 1). First segment of styles blackish-brown, second segments brown, other segments light brown.

Penis stem with lateral notch, hardly sclerotized and wide, the pointed, apicolaterally concave and wide penis lobes contiguous in the middle and divergent in the apex (Figs 2, 6). The lateral and apical margins of each penis lobe fold dorsally (Figs 3, 7, 8). Titillators pointed.

Female imago

Length of body: 9-11 mm; length of fore wings: 9-12 mm. Similar to male imago in body and wing coloration. Subgenital plate with lateral concavity, with

brown stripe at the posterior half. Posterolateral margin gradually narrowing and posterior margin almost straight. Sternite 8 rounded at apex (Figs 4, 5).

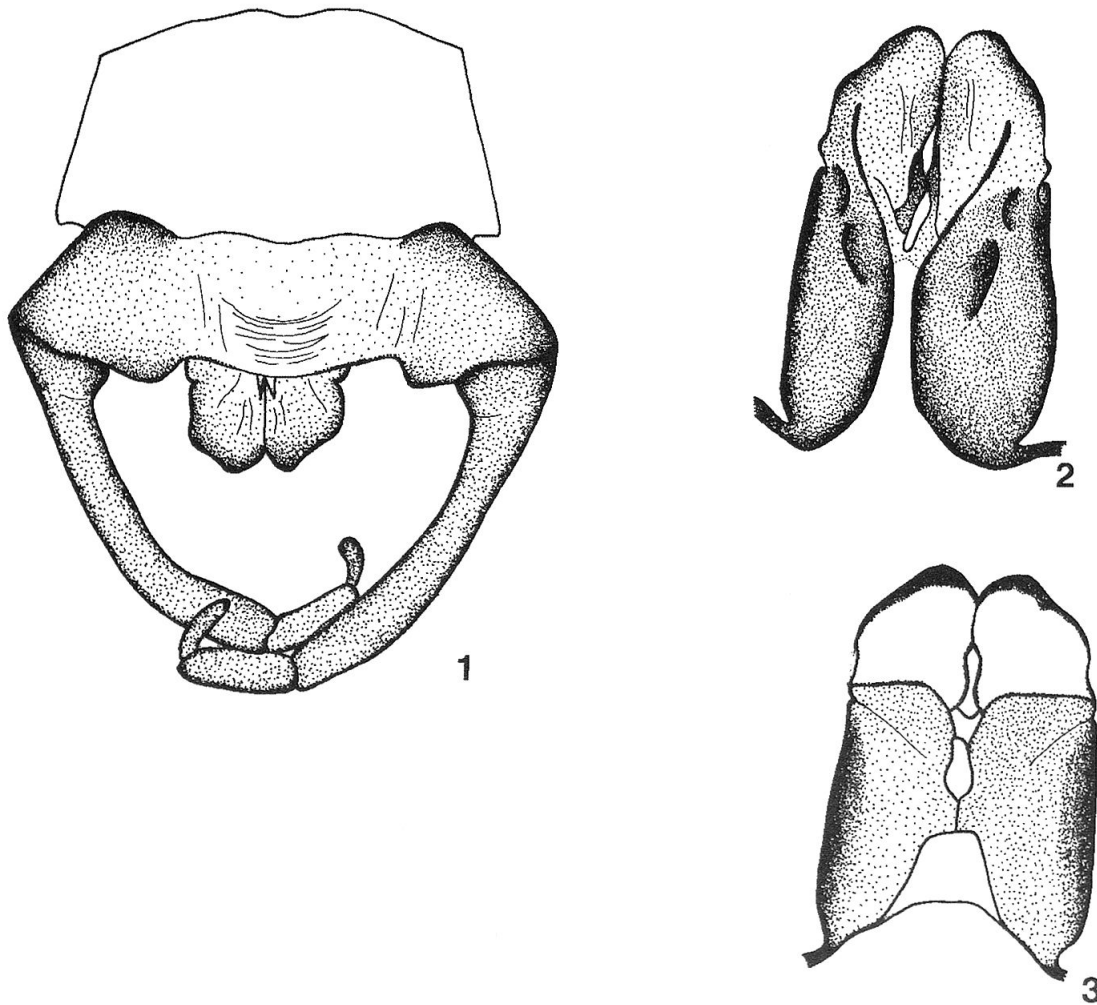
The nymph is not known.

Material.- Holotype: 1 male imago; paratypes 6 male imagines, 2 female imagines, 2 female subimagines: Diyarbakır, Karacadağ, 28.05.1987 (Leg. MADL, coll. KAZANCI).

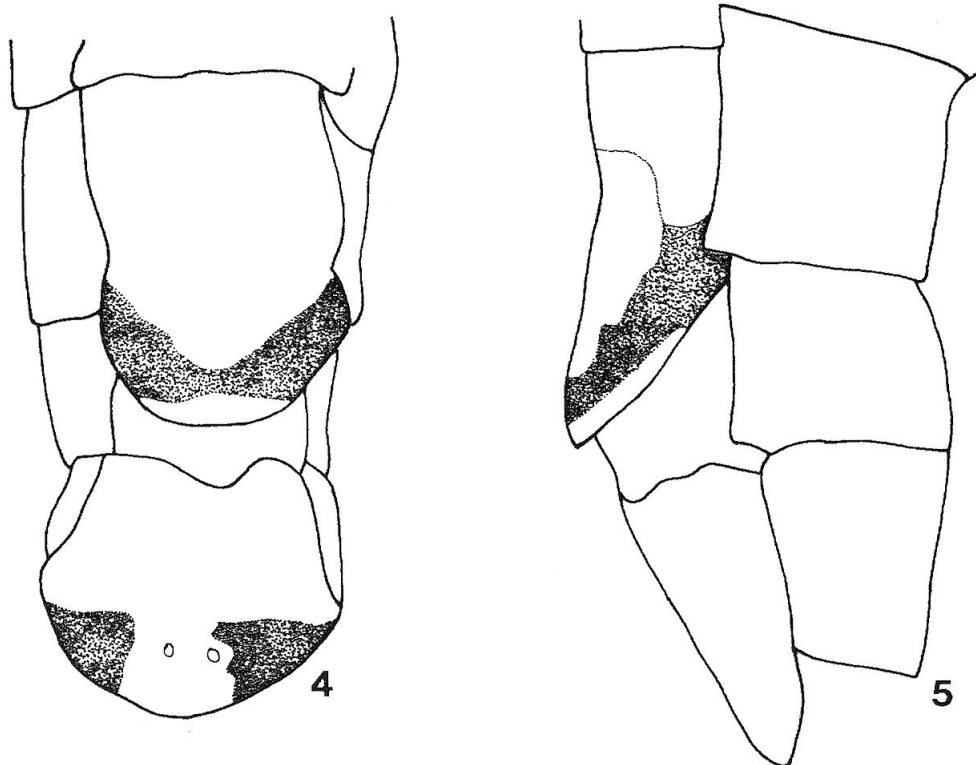
Derivatio nominis: I dedicate this new species to Dr. MADL (Austria) who kindly collected the material for this study.

AFFINITIES

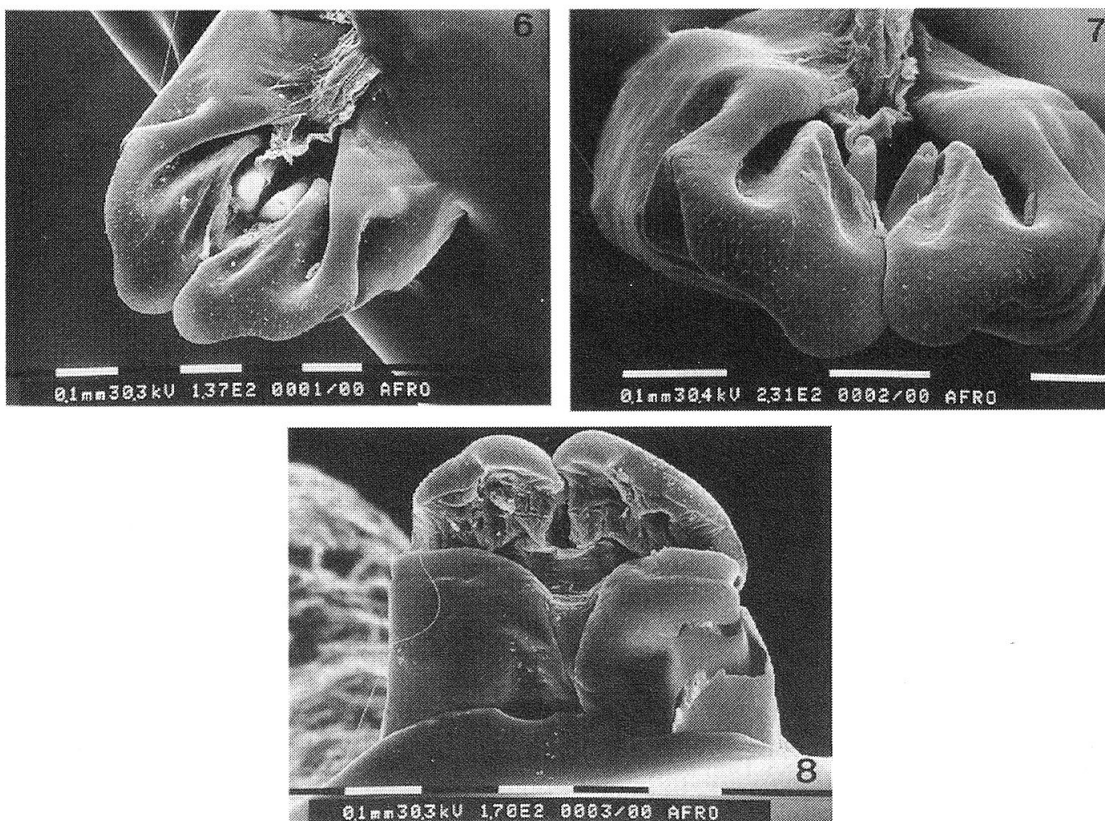
This new species evidently differs from all the known species of the genus *Afronurus* LESTAGE, 1924 in the shape of penis lobes. Compared to the other species of the genus the apical part of penis lobe is broad and rounded, apicolateral concavity of penis lobe is not very deep and each lobe have a rounded lateral protuberance. The penis stem has lateral notch.



Figs 1-3. *Afronurus madli* n. sp. Male imago. 1: Styliger plate and penis, ventral view, 2: Penis, ventral view, 3: Penis, dorsal view.



Figs 4-5. *Afronurus madli* n. sp. Female imago. 4: Subgenital plate and sternite 8, ventral view, 5: same, lateral view.



Figs 6-8. *Afronurus madli* n. sp. Male imago (SEM photographs). 6: Penis, ventral view, 7: Penis, caudal view, 8: Penis, dorsal view.

The other species of the genus have more pointed and narrower penis lobes, without lateral protuberances and the apico-lateral concavity of the penis lobes is deep. The penis stem without lateral notch. The other distinguishing characteristic is the subgenital plate of females with narrow posterior half and convex hind margin.

ZOOGEOGRAPHY

Even though Turkey can be included in the Palaearctic Region a number of faunistic elements of other zoogeographic regions occur in it (KOSSWIG, 1955). The pumping action of the glacial period and postglacial steppification of Anatolia had great importance for the mixing of Palaearctic elements with Ethiopian elements. The Ethiopian elements of Africa like the genus *Afronurus* had migrated to Southern and South Eastern Anatolia through the Sinai, Israel, Lebanon and Syria. Some of these elements which have wide ecological range were distributed across the whole of Anatolia even before they reached Europe.

According to intensive field work of authoress *Afronurus kugleri* DEMOULIN, 1973 is distributed in Middle, Eastern and South Eastern Anatolia but *Afronurus madli* n.sp. is known only in South Eastern Anatolia. Some of the collecting sites of *A. kugleri* are in the boundary of isolated areas with boreal climate while the other sites of *A. kugleri* and *A. madli* n.sp. are in the steppic regions of Middle, Eastern and South Eastern Anatolia.

RÉSUMÉ

Une nouvelle espèce d'Ephéméroptère, *Afronurus madli* n.sp., est décrite et illustrée de Turquie. Les principaux caractères la distinguant de *Afronurus kugleri* DEMOULIN, 1973 sont présentés, de même que quelques considérations zoogéographiques.

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(received November 26, 1990; accepted in revised form November 20, 1991)