First records of *Anacaena lutescens* (Stephens, 1829) and *Cercyon littoralis* (Gyllenhal, 1808) from Turkey (Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae)

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Abstract. Two Hydrophilid species (water beetles) are described as new to the Turkish fauna: *Anacaena lutescens* (Stephens, 1829) and *Cercyon littoralis* (Gyllenhal, 1808). Both were found at high altitiudes in the Black Sea region. The descriptions are supported by scanning electron microscope photographs.

Kurzfassung. Zwei Wasserkäfer (Hydrophilidae) werden neu für die türkische Fauna beschrieben: *Anacaena lutescens* (Stephens, 1829) und *Cercyon littoralis* (Gyllenhal, 1808). Beide Arten wurden in Gebirgsgewässern in der Schwarzmeerregion gefunden. Die Beschreibungen werden mit elektronenmikroskopischen Aufnahmen ergänzt.

Key words: Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae, systematics, Turkey, Middle East.

Introduction

The genus *Anacaena* Thomson, 1859 is distributed worldwide and comprises more than 50 rather small (1.5–3.3 mm) species (VAN BERGE HENEGOUWEN 1986, HANSEN 1991). The so-called 'hair-line', a boundary line between the hairy and smooth distal portion on the underside of the hind femur, is of importance for distinguishing between several species (VAN BERGE HENEGOUWEN 1986). Only two species are known from Turkey: *Anacaena rufipes* Guillebeau, 1896, and *A. limbata* (Fabricius, 1792) (VAN BERGE HENEGOUWEN 1986, HANSEN 1991, 1999).

Members of the genus *Cercyon* are common in the Nearctic, Palaearctic, Afrotropical and Oriental regions. A few species have been described from northern parts of the Neotropical and Australian regions (HANSEN 1991). Studies on this genus in Turkey are very limited. Although 200 species of *Cercyon* are known in the world (HANSEN 1991, 1999), only three have previously been recorded in Turkey: *Cercyon haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius, 1775, *C. marinus* Thomson, 1853, and *C. putricola* Wollaston, 1867 (İNCEKARA et al. 2003).

Two species can added here to the Turkish aquatic Coleoptera fauna.

Materials and methods

The samples were collected by means of a sieve, ladle and net with 1 mm mesh width, from shallow waters at various springs, streams and ponds between May and October 2000. The beetles were preserved in ethyl acetate or in 70% alcohol solution. Aedeagophores were dissected under the stereo microscope and soaked in 10% KOH solution for nearly 1-2 h. The figures of

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