

The first record of *Garra kemali* (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) from the Black Sea basin with a re-description of the species

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Garra kemali is reported for the first time from the Black Sea Basin (Hirfanlı reservoir at the Kızılırmak River). The Hirfanlı population is distinguished from the Ereğli population, from where *G. kemali* was described, by seventeen nucleotide substitutions in the partial mitochondrial cytochrome *b* gene (1041 bp). Due to the limited knowledge about the genetic variability in *G. kemali*, which is widespread in Central Anatolia, and the poorly studied fish fauna of the Kızılırmak River drainage, it cannot be decided, if the Hirfanlı population is native or translocated.

Introduction

Four species of *Garra* lacking a mental disc are known from Anatolia (Geiger et al., 2014). These are: *G. kemali* from Central Anatolia, *G. caudomaculatus* from the Orontes River drainage in Turkey and Syria, *G. culiciphaga* from the Seyhan and Ceyhan River drainages in Turkey (Hankó, 1925; Pellegrin, 1928; Battalgiç, 1942; Kosswig, 1950) and *G. menderesensis* from Lake Işıklı in the Büyük Menderes drainage in Turkey (Küçük et al., 2015). Küçük et al. (2015) suggested to synonymise *G. caudomaculata* with *G. culiciphaga*, but Geiger et al. (2014) clearly distinguished both species by molecular characters and we follow these authors treating both as valid species. We also follow Geiger et al. (2014) and Behrens-Chapuis et al.

(2015) and place all former *Hemigrammocapoeta* species into the genus *Garra*.

In this study, we report the finding of a new population of *G. kemali* from the Hirfanlı reservoir at the Kızılırmak River, which is one of the largest rivers in the Anatolian Black Sea Basin. The Hirfanlı reservoir was constructed in 1959 but no record for any *Garra* species had been given until today neither from the reservoir nor from the Kızılırmak River drainage. To identify the newly found *Garra* population, we compared it with other Anatolian *Garra* species, especially with *G. kemali* from Ereğli, from where it had been described by Hankó (1925). *Garra kemali* itself is also a very poorly known species and we take the opportunity to re-describe it based on fresh caught fishes.

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