

Table 1: Climate data of Çanakkale Meteorology Station (BICKICI & BALAS 2010), representative of the near Çardak Lagoon area.

Parameter	Value
Annual mean temperature	14.9 °C
Mean temperature of January (coldest month)	6.3 °C
Mean temperature of July (hottest month)	25.0 °C
Mean annual rainfall	595.6 mm
Rainfall in December, the month of maximum rainfall	103.3 mm
Rainfall in August, the month of lowest rainfall	4.1 mm
Sea water temperature in summer	24 °C
Sea water temperature in winter	7 °C

Podarcis tauricus (PALLAS, 1814), new to the Anatolian part of the Province of Çanakkale, Turkey

Three out of 23 species of *Podarcis*, namely *P. muralis* (LAURENTI, 1768), *P. siculus* (RAFINESQUE-SCHMALTZ, 1810), and *P. tauricus* (PALLAS, 1814), are known to extend their range into the territory of Turkey (SINDACO & JEREMČENKO 2008; BARAN et al. 2012, UETZ et al. 2016).

The distribution of the chiefly south-east European species *P. tauricus* is well described by various compilatory publications (GASC et al. 1997; BÖHME et al. 2009; BARAN et al. 2012; BÜLBÜL et al. 2015). The first records from Turkey stem from its European part at Istanbul (SCHREIBER 1912; CYRÉN 1924; ANDRÉN & NILSON 1976); subsequently, various Thracian localities were added (CLARK & CLARK 1973; BAŞOĞLU & BARAN 1977; FRANZEN 1990; ÇEVİK 1999; TOK & ÇİÇEK 2014). The first Anatolian record (Beykoz, İstanbul) was published by BIRD (1936), another one (Polenezköy, İstanbul) by BODENHEIMER (1944) and MERTENS

(1952). Further records of the species refer to northwestern Anatolia (BARAN 1977; NILSON et al. 1988; BERGMAN & NORSTRÖM 1990; FRANZEN 1990; TEYNIÉ 1991; BARAN et al. 1992; MULDER 1995; SINDACO et al. 2000; BÜLBÜL et al. 2015). All specimens of the European and Anatolian parts of Turkey were assigned to the widespread nominate race already by MERTENS (1952), which was later confirmed by POULAKAKIS et al. (2005) with molecular studies. The distribution of *P. tauricus* in Turkey is shown in BÜLBÜL et al. (2015). In the present note, the authors report a new Turkish record locality of this species from Anatolian Çanakkale.

Six adult specimens of *P. tauricus* were seen at the banks of the Lagoon of Çardak (Province of Çanakkale, Turkey) on March 08, 2016, two of which, a female (Fig. 1) and a male, were collected according to the guidelines of the university's ethics committee (2016/03–01), anesthetized (ether), preserved (70 % ethanol) and stored in the collection of the Zoology Museum at the Biology Department in the Faculty of Arts and Science at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (ZM-COMU 1-2016). The specimens are in full agreement with *P. t. tauricus* in terms of coloration and pholidosis (see data in BAŞOĞLU & BARAN 1977; ÇEVİK 1999; BARAN & ATATÜR 1998; BÜLBÜL et al. 2015). The new record extends the known distribution area of the species across the Hellespont.

The lagoon (40°22'51" - 40°23' 36"N and 26°42'45" - 26°44'18"E), which occupies an area of 1.2 square kilometers, is lo-



Fig. 1: Female *Podarcis tauricus* (PALLAS, 1814), from the Çardak Lagoon, Çanakkale (ZM-COMU 1-2016).

cated at the northeastern coast of the Çanakkale Strait (Dardanelles), separating Europe and Asia. This locality exhibits the characteristics of a transition zone between Mediterranean and Black Sea climate types. Climate data collected during 32 years at Çanakkale Meteorology Station are shown in Table 1.

The Çardak Lagoon was declared a “Natural site” by the Turkish Ministry of the Environment in 1996 (ÇALIŞKAN et al.

2011). The soil of the terrestrial habitat of the lagoon is sandy and salty, *Juncus acutus* (Spiny rush) being the dominant shrub vegetation in the area (Fig. 2).

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Fig. 2: Habitat of *Podarcis tauricus* (PALLAS, 1814), at the Çardak Lagoon, the new record locality in the Anatolian part of the Province of Çanakkale, Turkey.

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