XYSTICUS ANATOLICUS N. SP. (ARANEAE: THOMISIDAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM TURKEY

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ABSTRACT: Xysticus anatolicus n.sp. (Araneae: Thomisidae) is described in the male sex from Kayseri Province, Turkey.

KEY WORDS: Xysticus, new species, Thomisidae, Turkey

The genus Xysticus C. L. Koch, 1835, is represented with many taxa (156 species and 24 subspecies) in the Palearctic Region (Platnick, 2007). As the fauna of Turkey is concerned, Thomisidae must be regarded as an insufficiently known family. Early studies of this genus were carried out by Karol (1966a–c; 1968), who described four new Xysticus species from Turkey. However, X. sislii Karol, 1966, X. turcicus Karol, 1966, and X. pelini Karol, 1968, turned out to be synonyms of X. thessalicus Simon, 1916 (Wunderlich, 1995), and X. jesequeli Karol, 1966, is a synonym of X. gymnocephalus Strand, 1915 (Assi 1986). Afterwards, there are various authors, both Turkish and foreign researchers, who made important contributions to the Turkish Xysticus fauna which currently comprises 36 species and 1 subspecies (Topçu et al., 2005; Logunov & Demir, 2006; Logunov, 2006, Demir et al., 2006). However, the previous works were mainly made in the Central Anatolian Region, Black Sea Region, and Mediterranean Region (Central parts) of Turkey respectively. Nevertheless, it is impossible to say that the fauna of Turkey has been completely investigated. Turkey is, in terms of climatic features and field structures, a very diverse country, and the number of studies are not sufficient for a survey of the complete fauna. In the present paper, a new species from Turkey is described.

METHODS

Specimen was collected under a stone from marshy area. All illustrations were made with a Nikon SMZ-U stereomicroscope with drawing tube. All measurements are in millimeters. Abbreviations used in the text and in the figures are as follows: ALE, anterior lateral eyes; AME, anterior median eyes; ap, apical; d, dorsal; MOA, median ocular area; MOA-L, length of MOA; MOA-W, anterior width of MOA; MOA-WP, posterior width of MOA; Mt, metatarsus; PLE, posterior lateral eyes; PME, posterior median eyes; p, prolateral; r, retrolateral; v, ventral; NUAM, Arachnology Museum of the Niğde University, Niğde, Turkey. Terminology of genitalia and system of leg spination follow Ono (1988).

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**Xysticus anatolicus** n.sp.

Figs 1-4

Material. Holotype ♂ (NUAM), Turkey: Kayseri Province, Sultan Sazlıği, Çayağzi Village (1066m.) (38°14'N, 35°11'E) 03.VII.2003, leg. Hakan Demir.

Etymology. Named after the region of Anatolia.


Description. Measurements (holotype ♂). Carapace: 2.68 long, 2.60 wide. Abdomen: 2.80 long, 2.64 wide. Clypeus 0.28 long, chelicera 0.84 long. Eye sizes and inter distances: AME 0.12, ALE 0.16, PME 0.12, PLE 0.20; MOA–WA 0.56, MOA–WP 0.60, MOA–L 0.45, AME–AME 0.28, AME–ALE 0.16, PME–PME 0.40, PME–PLE 0.36. Lengths of legs [total length (femur+patella+tibia+metatarsus+tarsus)]: I 8.48mm (2.40+1.20+2.00+1.80+1.08), II 8.08 (2.40+1.12+1.92+1.60+1.04), III 5.80 (1.76+0.80+1.20+1.04+1.00), IV 5.60 (1.60+0.80+1.20+1.00+1.00).

Figures 1-2. *Xysticus anatolicus* n.sp., 1-2. left male palp; 1. ventral view; 2. retrolateral view. Scale bars = 0.2 mm.
Carapace reddish-brown with dark brown spots and yellow V-shaped mark. Eye tubercles creamy-coloured, margins of carapace brown. Chelicerae light brown with dark brown spots. Sternum, labium and maxillae brown with black spots. Legs; femora and patellae I and II reddish with black spots, tibia I and II yellow with brown spots, distally lighter than proximally, metatarsi and tarsi yellow, femora, patellae and tibia III and IV yellow with brown spots, metatarsi and tarsi creamy-coloured. Dorsum of abdomen white with black and brown spots and stripes, venter of abdomen with black and brown spots. Spinnerets yellow brown, branchial opercula light brown. Leg I spination: femur d. 1–1–1–1, p. 1–2–2–2, tibia p. 1–1–1, r. 1–1–1–1, v. 2–2–2–2ap., metatarsus p. 1–1–1–1ap., r. 1–1–1, v. 2–2–2–2ap.

**Palpus.** Tibia with ventral, intermediate and retrolateral apophyses. Ventral apophysis fingerlike, inclined slightly inwards and with a round swelling apically on medial side. Intermediate apophysis conelike and upwards slightly pointed. Retrolateral apophysis thick with a deeply steplike protuberance on the apical side. Tutaculum cuplike. Tegulum encircled by broad, black sclerotic embolar duct and a large leaflike tegular apophysis projecting obliquely downwards. Palpal structure as in Figs. 1-2, 3-4.

**Female.** Unknown.

**Distribution.** Turkey (known only from the type locality).

Figures 3-4. *Xysticus anatolicus* n.sp., 3-4. left male palp; 3. ventral view; 4. retrolateral view.
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