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XYSTICUS TENUIAPICALIS **SP. NOV.** (ARANEAE: THOMISIDAE) FROM TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Xysticus tenuiapicalis **sp. nov.** (Araneae: Thomisidae) is described based on males from Central Anatolian Region in Turkey.

Key Words: Araneae, Thomisidae, new species, Turkey

RESUMEN

Se describe *Xysticus tenuiapicalis* **sp. nov.** (Araneae: Thomisidae) basado en los machos de la Región Central de Anatolia en Turquía.

Thomisidae, commonly called crab spiders, is a big spider family comprising 177 genera and 2,146 species worldwide, of which 82 species of 14 genera are known in Turkey. The largest genus of this family, *Xysticus* C. L. Koch, 1835 currently contains 359 species and is distributed throughout the world. Among them, 45 species are known to Turkish fauna (Demir 2008; Demir et al. 2006, 2008a-c, 2009a, b, 2010a, b; Logunov 2006; Logunov & Demir 2006; Topçu & Demir 2004; Topçu et al. 2005; Platnick 2011). In the present study, a new species from Turkey is described.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Most of the specimens were collected in Central Anatolian Region of Turkey by pit-fall trapping and hand collecting. 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 figure 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-WA, anterior width of MOA; MOA-WP, posterior width of MOA; PLE, posterior lateral eyes; PME, posterior median eyes; VTA, ventral tibial apophysis; pr, prolateral; rt, retrolateral; v, ventral; NUAM, Arachnology Museum of the Niğde University, Niğde, Turkey. Terminology of genitalia and system of leg spination follow Ono (1988).

XYSTICUS TENUIAPICALIS **Sp. Nov.**

Type Material

Holotype. One male, (NUAM), TURKEY: Nevşehir, Derinkuyu, Til village, 20 March 2005, leg. H. Demir. Paratypes: 1 male, (NUAM), Anka-

ra, Kızılcahamam, 13 June 2003, leg. H. Demir; 1 male, (NUAM), Aksaray, Ihlara valley, 19 March 2005, leg. O. Seyyar.

Description

Measurements of Holotype. Carapace: 1.95 long, 1.92 wide. Abdomen: 2.02 long, 1.70 wide. Clypeus 0.25 long, chelicera 0.65 long. Eye sizes and inter distances: AME 0.12, ALE 0.15, PME 0.10, PLE 0.16; MOA-WA 0.75, MOA-WP 0.90, MOA-L 0.45, AME-AME 0.32, AME-ALE 0.16, PME-PME 0.30, PME-PLE 0.15. Lengths of legs [total length (femur+patella+tibia+metatarsus+tarsus)]: I 6.30 (2.00+0.80+1.35+1.25+0.90), II 6.10 (2.00+0.75+1.25+1.20+0.90), III 3.65 (1.25+0.50+0.75+0.55+0.60), IV 3.85 (1.25+0.40+0.85+0.75+0.60).

Male. Carapace dark red-brown with V-shaped yellow median band. Ocular area yellow. Sternum yellow with red-brown spots. Labium and maxillae light brown. Chelicerae dark red-brown with yellowish dots. Femora, patellae and proximal parts of tibia I and II dark red-brown, other parts yellow. Femora and patellae III and IV light brown, tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi yellow. Dorsum of abdomen light brown with white stripes on sides and anteriorly, venter of abdomen grey brown. Spinnerets and branchial opercula light brown. Leg I spination: femur d. 1-1-2-1, p. 1-2-2-1, tibia v. 2-1-2-2-ap., metatarsus p. 2-2-2-2ap., v. 1-2-2-2ap.

Palpus. Bulb much longer than wide, with 2 tegular apophyses; the median one uncinatate, the apical one thorn-like shaped. Embolus long, thick and filiform, winding around tegulum and tutaculum. Tutaculum long. Tibia with ventral and retrolateral apophyses: the retrolateral apophysis obtuse; the ventral apophysis as in Figs. 1A, B.

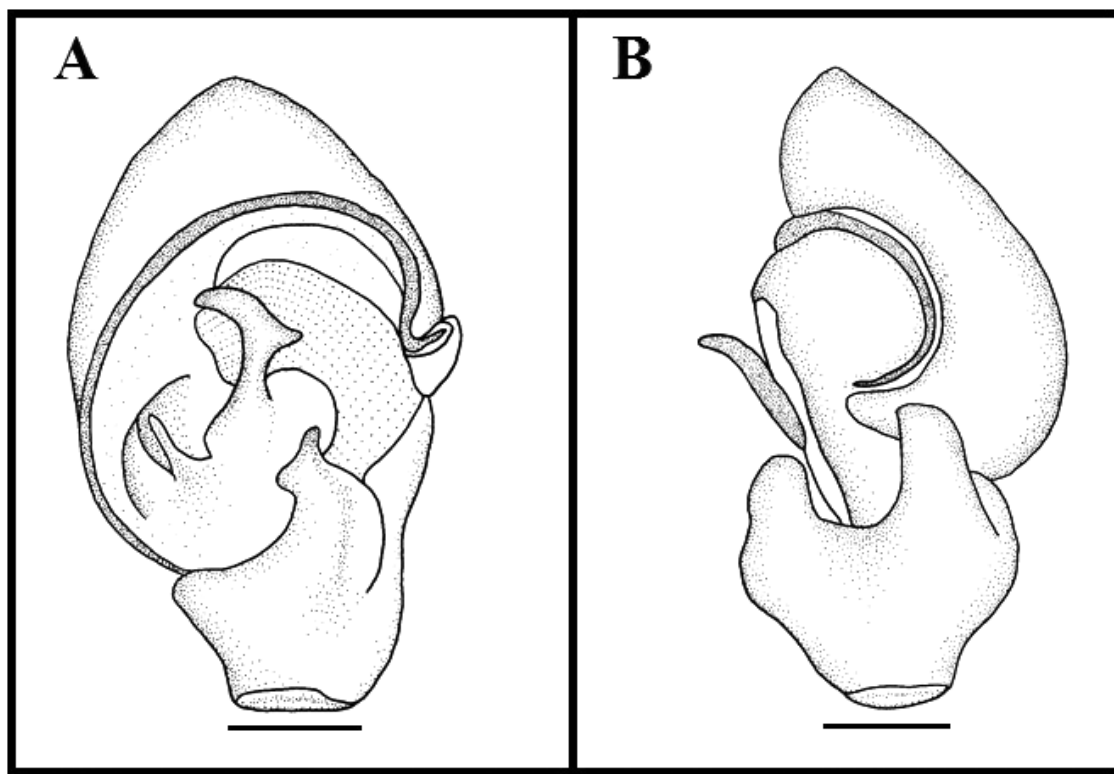


Fig. 1. *Xysticus tenuiapicalis* **sp. nov.** (A, B) left male palp; (A) ventral view; (B) retrolateral view. Scale bar: 0.1 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Etymology

The name derived from tiny apical tegular apophysis of male palp.

Distribution

Known from the type locality only.

Habitat

Specimen was collected under a stone in grass vegetation.

Diagnosis

Xysticus tenuiapicalis **sp. nov.** is closely related to *X. lanio* C. L. Koch, 1835, *X. pseudolanio* Wunderlich, 1995, *X. ukrainicus* Utotchkin, 1968 and *X. slovacus* Svaton, Pekar & Pridavka, 2000. The males of *X. tenuiapicalis* **sp. nov.** can be distinguished easily from *X. lanio* (cf. Esyunin & Efimik 1995: Figs. 12-13; Utotchkin 1968: Figs. 66-67), *X. slovacus* Svaton, Pekar & Pridavka, 2000 (cf. Esyunin & Efimik 1995: Figs. 16-17; Svaton et al. 2000: Figs. 3, 5-6) and *X. ukrainicus* Utotch-

kin, 1968 (Utotchkin 1968: Figs. 70-71) by the shape of the tegular and ventral tibial apophyses. From *X. pseudolanio* (cf. Wunderlich 1995: Figs. 34-35) males can be distinguished by tiny apical tegular apophysis, as well as by the shape of both the tutaculum and tegular apophysis.

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