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**Description of A New Species in the Genus Oxyopes  
(Araneae, Osyopidae)**

by

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Ankara, Turquie

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**Adres: Fen Fakültesi Tebliğler Dergisi, Fen Fakültesi, Ankara, Turquie.**

## Description of A New Species in the Genus *Oxyopes* (*Araneae, Oxyopidae*)

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A description of a new species of spider is given including descriptive drawings of the internal and external anatomy of the genital organs and of two closely related species.

Among the specimens collected and identified by the author (1966), a new species was discovered that belongs to the genus *Oxyopes*.

Though the genus *Oxyopes* is widely spread all over the world, each country seems to have a few species found exclusively in that area. Only three species are commonly found in the Mediterranean countries. These species are *O. heterophthalmus* (LATREILLE, 1804), *O. lineatus* LATREILLE, 1806, and *O. ramosus* (MART and GOEZE, 1778) (All their descriptions are found in SIMON, 1937). These species are also found in other Asian countries starting with Russia and extending eastwards as far as Siberia, Himalaya, Tibet and China.

Of these three species, so far only *O. heterophthalmus* and *O. lineatus* have been found in Turkey (KULCZYNSKI, 1903; REIMOSER, 1920; BRISTOWE, 1935; CAPORIACCO, 1935; ROEWER, 1960; KAROL, 1966).

The new species is almost the same size as *O. heterophthalmus*, the type species. Also, the shape of the cephalothorax and abdomen, is identical to that of the type species. The designs on the cephalothorax are almost the same and there is practically no design on the abdomen. The only difference is in the coloration of the

sternum, the new species being bordered with a large and blackish band peripherally and a yellowish colour in the middle part of the sternum.

Diagnose of *Oxyopes eymiri* n. sp.

**Holotype:** I ♀, 18.8. 1953, Eymir Lake, Ankara.

**Paratypes:** 3 ♀, 18.8.1953, Eymir Lake, Ankara.

**Dimensions:** Total length: 8 mm.

Cephalothorax: Length: 2.3 mm, width 2.8 mm.

Abdomen: Length: 5.1 mm, width 2.8 mm.

The clypeus and the chelicers have no dark bands on them. They have a yellowish colour.

**Eyes:** The eyes are at the same order which peculiar to the family. Only the distance between those on the left hand sides and those on the right hand sides are greater than in the type species.

**Colour:** The cephalothorax is covered with whitish, scaly, pubescens and has two large brownish band-which are also covered with brownish scaly, pubescens-starting behind the eyes and ending posteriorly. In between the two bands the colour is yellowish extending toward the space between the posterior median eyes creating a pointed triangular form. Under the whitish, scaly, pubescens of the sternum there is a yellowish center with a peripheral band that is blackish and large.

The abdomen has no distinct design on it. It is a light brownish colour and has whitish-grayish spots at places dorsally. On the ventral side, it has a very dark brown band which starts just behind the epigastric furrow as a large band and narrows gradually to the spinnerets. At the two sides of this dark bands there are narrow, light, yellowish spaces after which, the colour turns to a light brown.

**Legs:** The legs are yellowish and have brownish and blackish spots at the joints.

The median piece of epigyne (Fig. I) is longer than largeen kand is dar brown. It starts from behind the genital plate, thr

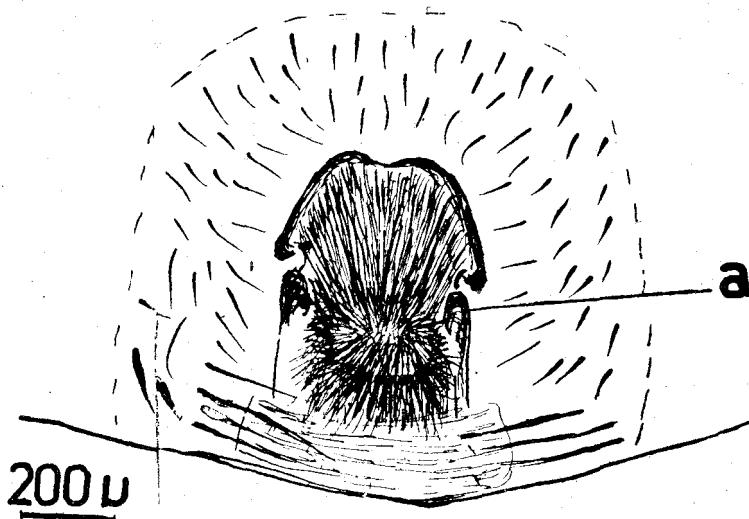


Fig. 1: Epigyne of *Oxyopes eymiri* n. sp., dorsal view. a. Towardly projecting piece.

extends forward, rising above the center and then decreasing (Fig. 2) in the front of the plate where it has a small concavity. The two sides of this concavity is roundish or a little pointed in some paratypes. It is bordered with heavy chitin. At both sides of the part that is rised there are projecting pieces (Fig. 2, a) extending towards obliquely.

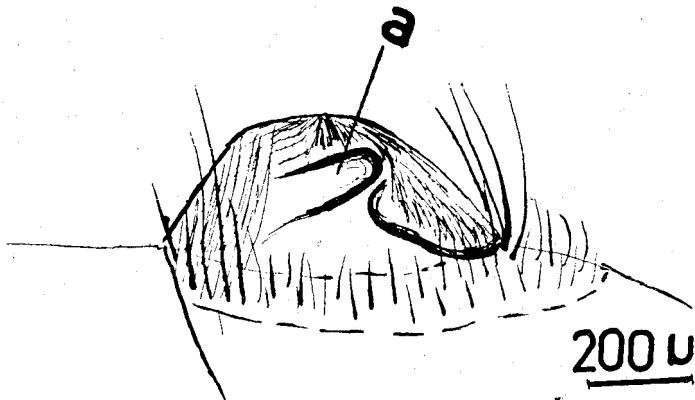


Fig. 2: Epigyne of *Oxyopes eymiri* n. sp., lateral view. a. Towardly projecting piece.

To arrive at the best conclusion as to the new species, the author used the internal view of the genital organs of the new species and as well as, of the two species that are already known to Turkey. This is a relatively new method which is being utilized in identification works.

If one considers the shapes and lengths of the afferent canals and the spermatheques, the complete differences of these parts are clear as seen in Fig. 3 a, b, c.

Comparison of the colour of the sternum and of the carapace, and the shape of epigyne, with the same features of the type species *O. heterophthalmus* and *O. lineatus* and, also, with the species that live in the countries near to Turkey (*O. ramosus* (MART and GOETZE, 1778) in Europe and Siberia, *O. optabilis* PICK.-CAMBR. O., 1872 in Syria, *O. sobrinus* PICK.-CAMBR. O., 1872 in Filistin, *O. alexandrinus* (SAV. and AUD., 1825) in Egypt, *O. bilineatus* PICK.-CAMBR. O., 1876 in Egypte and *O. algerianus* (WALCKENAER, 1841) in Algeria) indicate that the specimen described here is obviously a new species.

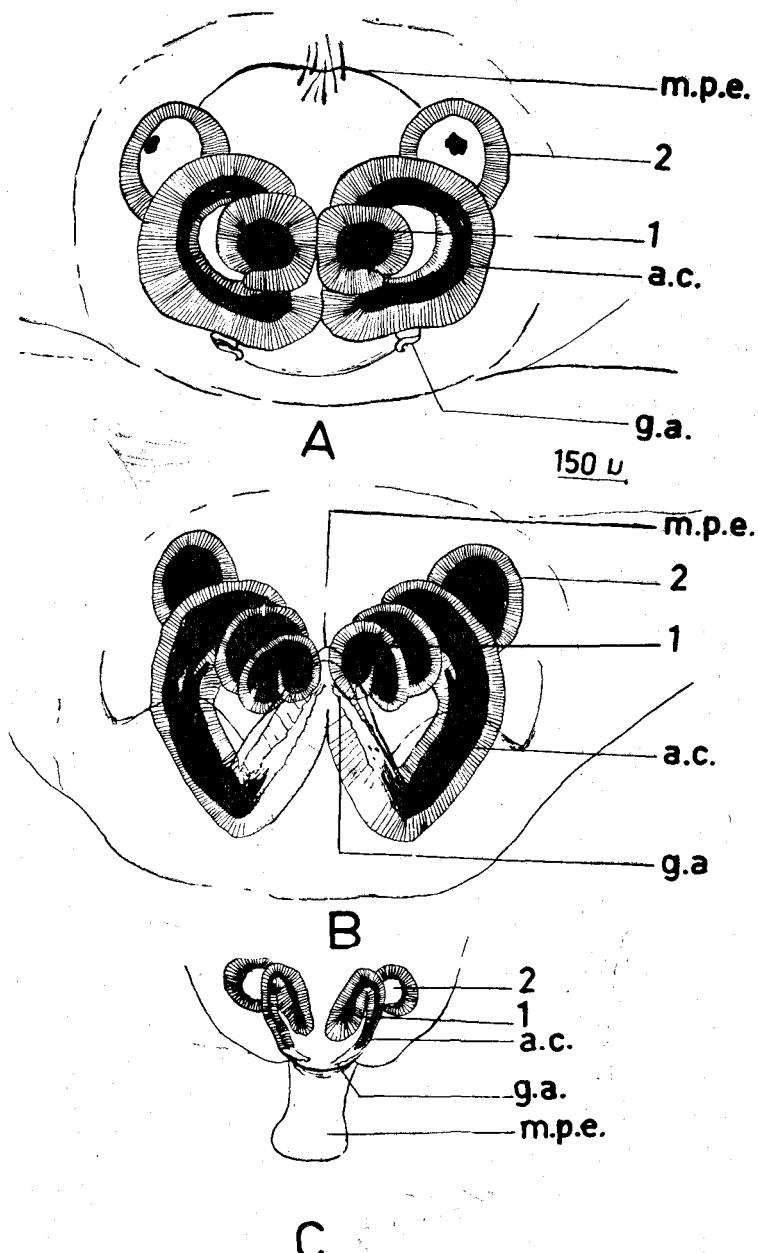


Fig. 3: Internal view of the female genital organs. A. *Oxyopes eymiri* n. sp., B. *O. heteropthalmus*; C. *O. lineatus*; 1 and 2. Spermatheques; g. a. Genital atrium; a. c. Afferent canals; m. p. e. Median piece of epigyne seen through the transparency of the preparation.

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### ÖZET

Yeni bir türün tanımlanması yapılarak genital organının dıştan ve içten görünüşlerine ait şemalarla birlikte Türkiyede bu türde akraba olan diğer iki türün genital organlarının iç görünüşleri verilmektedir.

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