



A New Species of the Genus *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864 (Araneae: Thomisidae) From Türkiye

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ABSTRACT

In this article, *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n., a new species of the genus *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864, is described from Sivas province, Türkiye based on the male specimen. The differences between the new species and related species are discussed.

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Türkiye'den *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864 (Araneae: Thomisidae) Cinsinin Yeni Bir Türü

ÖZET

Bu makalede, *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864 cinsine ait yeni bir tür *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n., Türkiye'nin Sivas ilinden erkek örneğe dayalı olarak tanımlanmıştır. Yeni tür ile yakın türler arasındaki farklılıklar tartışılmıştır.

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INTRODUCTION

The family Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833 comprises 170 genera with 2175 extant species (WSC, 2025). With 104 species described worldwide, *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864 is one of the largest genera of this family. These spiders are common in various ground habitats, such as among detritus and moss, under stones, and in leaf litter. Members of this genus are characterised by thick clavate bristles, which are especially strong in the ocular region. They also have a small body and a male pedipalpus with a tegular apophysis, which distinguishes them from closely related genera. Currently, 17 *Ozyptila* species are known from Türkiye (Demir & Seyyar, 2017; Danışman et al., 2024). This study aims to describe a new *Ozyptila* species based on the male sex.

MATERIAL and METHOD

The specimens were collected by hand aspirator from Sivas Province and preserved in 96% ethanol. Photos were taken using a Leica S8APO microscope with a Canon EOS 250D camera. Images have been montaged using

'Helicon Focus' image stacking software and 'Photoshop CS5' image editing software. Specimens were deposited in the collection of the Arachnological Museum of Kırıkkale University (KUAM). The distribution map of *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n. in Türkiye was prepared using SimpleMappr- <https://www.simplemappr.net> (Shorthouse, 2010). All measurements are in millimeters. The copulatory organ terminology used in the text and figures follows Marusik & Omelko, 2008. Leg measurements are shown as: total length (femur (Fe), patella (Pa), tibia (Ti), metatarsus (Mt), tarsus (Ta)). Abbreviations: *E* – embolus, *Pta* – patellar apophysis, *Ra* – retroventral apophysis, *Rt* – retrolateral tibial apophysis, *Ta* – tegular apophysis, *Tu* – tutaculum, *Va* – proventral apophysis,

RESULTS

Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833

Ozyptila Simon, 1864

in Simon (1864): page 439 (type *Thomisus claveatus* Walckenaer, 1837)

Ozyptila baraki sp. n. (Figures 1–10)

<http://www.zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:57F9A699-6143-47FB-BE0A-70F72CADE9E7>

Material examined: **Holotype**, ♂, Türkiye, Sivas province, Altınyayla district, Paşaköy village, 39°17'01.7"N 36°52'18.4"E, 18.05.2025, leg. İ. Coşar and T. Danışman alt. 1812 m. (KUAM-OZY.-2025/17). **Paratypes:** 2♂, collected together with holotype (KUAM-OZY.-2025/18); 1♂, Sivas province, Ulaş district, Tecer mountain, quarry area, 39°27'20"N 37°08'19"E, 16.05.2025, leg. M. Ü. Barak, alt. 2190 m. (KUAM-OZY.-2025/19).

Etymology: The new species is dedicated to the botanist, Dr. Mehmet Ünsal Barak (Yozgat, Türkiye), who made significant contributions to our knowledge of Turkish lichen-lichenicolous fungus and is a friend of the authors, and assisted in the field trips during which the new species was collected.

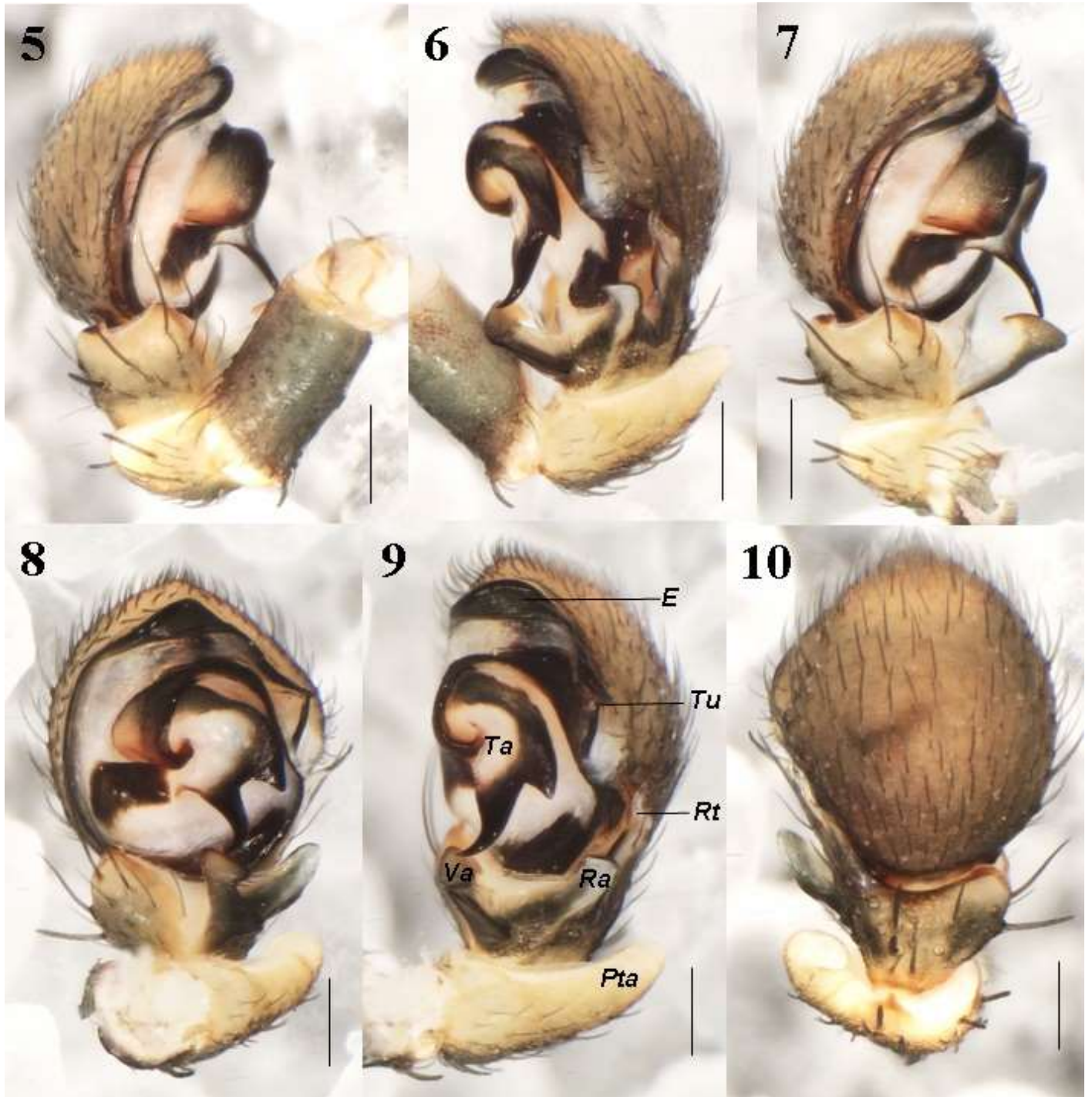


Figures 1–4. *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n., holotype, ♂, habitus, 1. dorsal view, 2. ventral view, 3. prosoma, frontal view, 4. ocular area, dorsal view. Scale bars 0.5 mm.

Şekiller 1-4. *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n., holotip, ♂, genel görünüm, 1. dorsal görünüm, 2. ventral görünüm, 3. prosoma, önden görünüm, 4. Oküler alan, dorsal görünüm. Ölçek çizgileri 0.5 mm.

Diagnosis: The male of the new species resembles that of *O. claveata* (Walckenaer, 1837) in possessing a tegular apophysis with a large callus, an outwardly elongated retrolateral tibial apophysis (*Rt*) with a bent tip, a thin

retroventral (intermediate) apophysis (*Ra*) with a rounded tip, and a proventral apophysis (*Va*) with a knobbed tip. However, it differs in having a distinctly furcate tegular apophysis (*Ta*), with one end longer than the other (compared to not being distinctly furcate), and a tutaculum (*Tu*) approximately the size of the proventral apophysis (versus about half its size) (Figures 1, 2 cf. Almquist, 2007: fig 414a, b).



Figures 5–10. *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n., holotype, ♂, palp, 5. lateral view, 6. retrolateral view, 7. prolateral view, 8. ventral view, 9. retrolateral view, 10. dorsal view. Abbreviations: *E* – embolus, *Pta* – patellar apophysis, *Ra* – retroventral apophysis, *Rt* – retrolateral apophysis, *Ta* – tegular apophysis, *Tu* – tutaculum, *Va* – proventral apophysis, Scale bars 0.2 mm.

Şekiller 5-10. *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n., holotip, ♂, palp, 5. lateral görünüm, 6. retrolateral görünüm, 7. prolateral görünüm, 8. ventral görünüm, 9. retrolateral görünüm, 10. dorsal görünüm. Kısaltmalar: *E* – embolus, *Pta* – patellar apofiz, *Ra* – retroventral apofiz, *Rt* – retrolateral apofiz, *Ta* – tegular apofiz, *Tu* – tutaculum, *Va* – proventral apofiz, Ölçek çizgileri 0.2 mm.

Description of male: (Figures 1–10). Measurements (holotype/paratypes): Total length 2.9/2.9–3.01, Prosoma 1.5/1.5–1.6 long, 1.4/1.4–1.41 wide; Abdomen 1.4/1.4–1.41 long, 1.5/1.5–1.51 wide. Ocular area 0.7/0.71 long. Chelicerae 0.45/0.451 long, 0.30/0.31 wide. Sternum 0.7/0.71 long, 0.6/0.61 wide. Clypeus height 0.15/0.151. I. Leg; Fe: 1.1/1.11, Pa: 0.5/0.51, Ti: 0.9/0.91, Mt: 0.8/0.81, Ta: 0.45/0.46; Total: 3.75/3.8; II. Leg; Fe: 1.1/1.11, Pa: 0.5/0.51, Ti: 0.9/0.91, Mt: 0.8/0.81, Ta: 0.45/0.46; Total: 3.75/3.8; III. Leg; Fe: 0.7/0.71, Pa: 0.3/0.31, Ti: 0.5/0.51, Mt: 0.45/0.46, Ta: 0.35/0.36; Total: 2.3/2.35; IV. Leg; Fe: 0.7/0.71, Pa: 0.3/0.31, Ti: 0.5/0.51, Mt: 0.45/0.46, Ta: 0.35/0.36; Total: 2.3/2.35. Eye diameters and inter-distances: AME 0.07/0.07, ALE 0.10/0.10, PME 0.05/0.05, PLE 0.07/0.07, AME–AME 0.17/0.17, AME–ALE 0.2/0.2, ALE–ALE 0.5/0.5, AME–PME 0.2/0.2, PME–PME 0.17/0.17, PME–PLE 0.27/0.27, PLE–ALE 0.10/0.10, PLE–PLE 0.75/0.75.

The prosoma blackish brown, covered with small black hairs and with yellow V-shaped pattern in middle. Its front part higher than back part. Ocular area yellow with small thick black hairs. Clypeus wide, yellowish brown and with multiple long black hairs at the tip. Chelicerae yellowish dark brown, dorsally with long dark setae. Sternum light yellow, with long setae, edges dark. Abdomen yellow, covered with small black hairs and it also has patterns in white-brown color. Ventrally yellow and dark brown patterns in the form of lines. Spinnerets yellow and covered with black hairs. Femora blackish brown, patella and tibia light brown, other segments yellow (Figures 1–4).

Palp: The *patellar apophysis* (*Pta*) wider than twice the length of the patella. Pedipalp with three tibial apophyses: an outwardly elongated retrolateral tibial apophysis (*Rt*) with bent tip, thin an *retroventral (intermediate) apophysis* (*Ra*) with rounded tip and a *proventral apophysis* (*Va*) knobbed at tip. *Tegular apophysis* (*Ta*) with large callus, distinctly furcate with two teeth, with one end being longer than the other. *Embolus* (*E*) filiform, originates at about 9:00 o'clock, finishes at about 14:30. *Tutaculum* (*Tu*) approximately the size of the *proventral apophysis* (Figures 5–10).

Habitat and Ecology: The current new species is described from an altitude of 1800–2200 m. The presence of mountains with high topographic complexity and diverse microclimates leads to high biodiversity (Noroozi et al., 2019; Steinbauer et al., 2016), The high mountains of Anatolia have played an important role in the definition of biogeographical subregions (Çıplak 2003). *O. brevipes* was found in bogs, heaths, grasslands and other drier habitats (Harvey et al., 2002). *A. atomaria* inhabits the litter layer of grassland-heathland, ambushing soft-bodied prey, preferring more mature heathland limestone grassland and stony habitats rather than more disturbed sites (Bell, 1999; Harvey et al., 2002; Merrett, 1976). *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n. was found in stony meadow (Fig 11) and probably prefers small prey with soft bodies.

Distribution: Known only from Sivas, Türkiye (Figure 12).



Figure 11. Habitat of *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n.
Şekil 11. *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n. habitatı.



Figure 12. Distribution of *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n. (red star).
Şekil 12. *Ozyptila baraki* sp. n. dağılımı (kırmızı yıldız).

DISCUSSION

Ozyptila baraki sp. n. belongs to the *O. brevipes* species group which includes most of the Palearctic and Nearctic with femur I swollen near middle on prolateral side, tibia I with 2 pairs of ventral spines and a palpal tegulum with ridge centrally or tooth. With this record, 18 *Ozyptila* species are known from Türkiye (Danışman et al., 2024; Demir and Seyyar, 2017). With 95 species, the known thomisid fauna of Türkiye appears to be rich. However, given the large number of species found in neighbouring countries that are relatively small in area, such as Bulgaria (70 species), Cyprus (26 species), Georgia (68 species) and Greece (67 species) (Bosmans et al., 2019; Otto, 2022; Nentwig et al., 2025), it is expected that many newer species will be recorded in Türkiye.

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Contribution Rate Statement Summary of Researchers

The authors declare that they have contributed equally to the article.

Conflict of Interest

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

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