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Taxonomic-faunistic notes on the Philodromidae (Aranei) of Turkey

Таксономически-фаунистические заметки о пауках семейства Philodromidae Турции

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Philodromidae, Турция, новые находки, новые виды.

ABSTRACT. This paper presents taxonomic-faunistic notes on 18 species of Philodromidae of Turkey. *Artanes* is re-elevated to generic rank, with 17 valid species to be included in it. Nine new combinations are proposed (all ex *Philodromus*): *A. femurostriatus* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. johani* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. laricium* (Simon, 1875) comb.n., *A. maghrebi* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. parietalis* (Simon, 1875) comb.n., *A. penteri* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. pinetorum* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. utotchkini* (Marurik, 1991) comb.n. and *A. validus* (Gertsch, 1933) comb.n. Two species, *Artanes bucaensis* sp.n. (♀, from İzmir Province) and *Thanatus nitidus* sp.n. (♀, from Adıyaman and Gaziantep Provinces), are described as new. Four species, viz. *Philodromus bistigma* Simon, 1870, *P. pulchellus* Lucas, 1846, *Thanatus fabricii* (Audouin, 1827) and *Thanatus sabulosus* (Menge, 1875), are recorded new to the Turkish fauna. In total, the philodromid fauna of Turkey is currently known to contain 37 species.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Данная работа представляет собой таксономически-фаунистические заметки по 18 видам Philodromidae Турции. Восстановлен родовой ранг *Artanes*, в который входит 17 валидных видов. Предложено 9 новых комбинаций (все из *Philodromus*): *A. femurostriatus* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. johani* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. laricium* (Simon, 1875) comb.n., *A. maghrebi* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. parietalis* (Simon, 1875) comb.n., *A. penteri* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. pinetorum* (Muster, 2009) comb.n., *A. utotchkini* (Marurik, 1991) comb.n. и *A. validus* (Gertsch, 1933) comb.n. Два вида, *Artanes bucaensis* sp.n. (♀, из пров. Измир) и *Thanatus nitidus* sp.n. (♀, из пров. Адияман и Гаинзатеп), описаны как новые. Четыре вида, а именно *Philodromus bistigma* Simon, 1870, *P. pulchellus* Lucas, 1846, *Thanatus fabricii* (Audouin, 1827) и *Thanatus sabulosus* (Menge, 1875), впервые указываются для фауны Турции. Всего, фауна филодродмид Турции в настоящее время насчитывает 37 видов.

Introduction

According to the latest checklist by Demir [2008], the Philodromidae fauna of Turkey numbers 27 species, of which ten species are known only from a single locality. Records of some species remain doubtful and require verification based upon reference to the pertinent material. For instance, *Philodromus lividus* Simon, 1875 was recoded by Kulszyński [1903] from Bursa, but its confirmed distribution is restricted to the western Mediterranean, from Spain and Algeria eastward as far as Italy [see Muster & Thaler, 2004]. Another example is the record of *Thanatus lineatipes* Simon, 1870 from İzmir [see Pavesi, 1876]. This species remains known from a few records by Simon [e.g., 1932] and an obscure record from Georgia [Mcheidze, 1997]; furthermore, its taxonomic status requires revision. It is highly unlikely that this species occurs in Turkey or in neighbouring Georgia. After the publication of Demir's [2008] checklist, four additional philodromid species have been recorded or described from Turkey by Logunov & Huseynov [2008] and Muster [2009a]. Thus, to date, 31 species of three genera of Philodromidae have been reported from Turkey. The main purpose of this work is to present an annotated checklist of original, newly collected material on the Turkish philodromids, and to clarify and to map the distribution of studied species within Turkey. A total of 18 species of four genera is surveyed below in alphabetic order, with two species being described as new and four being newly reported for the Turkish spider fauna.

Specimens for this study were borrowed from and/or deposited in the following museum and institute collections: LMNM= National Museums Liverpool, Liverpool, UK (Mr. G. Knight); MTAS = Museum of Turkish Arachnological Society, Ankara, Turkey (Mr K.B. Kunt); ZMUM= Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (Dr. K.G. Mikhailov).

The terminology of male and female genital morphology mostly follows Logunov [1996] and Muster [2009a]. Abbrevations used in the text: a.s.l. — above see level, D — described, Distr. — district, nr. — near, Mt. — mountain, Prov. — province, Vil. — Village. Abbrevations used in the measurement data: AME — anterior median eye, ALE — anterior lateral eye, AME-AME — distance between AMEs, AME-ALE — distance between AME and ALE, DTA — dorsal tibial apophysis, Fm — femur, MOA — median ocular area, MOA-WA — anterior width of MOA, MOA-WP — posterior width of MOA, MOA-L — length of MOA, Mt — metatarsus, PME — posterior median eye, PLE — posterior lateral eye, PME-PME distance between PMEs, PME-PLE — distance between PME and PLE, Pt — patella, RTA — retrolateral tibial apophysis, Tb — tibia. The sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus (total). All measurements are in mm. Abbreviations used in defining the position of leg spines: ap — apical, d — dorsal, pr — prolateral, rt — retrolateral, v — ventral. For the leg spination the system adopted is that used by Ono [1988]. Collectors' names are abbreviated as follows: CF — C. Felton, SJ — S. Judd; KBK — K.B. Kunt; YMM — Yu.M. Marusik; EAY — E.A. Yağmur.

Only the most reliable sources for identification of the studied species are given under 'Identification'; for a complete set of taxonomic references see Platnick [2010]. All the earlier regional taxonomic references and/or faunistic records were provided by Demir [2008], in his checklist of the Philodromidae of Turkey, and in three subsequent works by Logunov & Huseynov [2008] and Muster [2009a].

Survey of species

Artanes Thorell, 1870

Type species: *Araneus margaritatus* Clerck, 1757, by subsequent designation by Thorell [1870].

The neglected genus *Artanes* is a well-defined taxon within the Philodromidae [see Koch, 1837: sub *Artamus*; Thorell, 1870; Gertsch, 1933: sub *Hordromoides*; etc.]. The most recent phylogenetic analysis of the family [see Muster, 2009a] revealed it to be a distinct lineage strongly supported by a number of autapomorphies such as the leg formula (legs III longer than legs IV), the presence of three tibial apophyses, of which DTA is longest, and kidney-shaped receptacula. Yet, further reliable diagnostic characters are as follows: the flat, pentagonal carapace; Tb I with not less than four pairs of ventral spines; cymbium with dorsal bulge; spermathecae without copulatory ducts; and others [see Muster, 2009a: p. 145]. The latter author [Ibid. Cit: p. 141] came to the conclusion that the "generic rank of *Artanes* would be justified", but purely due to a formal reason (viz., that this decision "would render a great proportion of *Philodromus* paraphyletic", as if this genus with almost 250 described species was not paraphyletic already) this taxonomic act was not accepted, leaving *Artanes* as a subgenus of *Philodromus* (s.lat.).

In our opinion, a re-elevation of *Artanes* to the genus of its own, as argued earlier by Koch [1837: sub *Artamus*], Thorell [1870] and recently by Muster [2009a], is highly justified and is therefore accepted here. Currently the genus consists of 17 valid species (see Table 1), one of which is described here as new. The genus *Artanes* is likely to be more diverse. All the known species inhabit vertical surfaces (tree trunks or rocks) and are difficult to collect unless special methods are used. As a result, the majority of species are poorly presented in museum collections and are clearly under-recorded. The genus is almost restricted to the Palaearctic Region, with a clear centre of diversity in the Mediterranean; only one species of *Artanes* has been reported from eastern United States (see Table 1).

Artanes bucaensis **sp.n**.
Figs 1–3; Map 1.

TYPE. The ♂ holotype (MTAS) from Turkey, Kaynaklar Vil. [38°21'39.5"N, 27°17'17.9"E], Buca Distr., İzmir Prov., 04.04.2009, KBK.

ETYMOLOGY. From the locality, Buca District (İzmir Province of Turkey), from where the holotype was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. By the conformation of its tibial apophyses, this new species is most similar to *A. blanckei* from the central part of the Tyrrhenian Islands and southern Italy [cf. Muster, 2009a: figs 18a–c], but can be reliably distinguished from it by the wider and much stronger RTA (Figs 1, 3) and the shorter DTA which is also of different shape (Fig. 2). Besides, *A. bucaensis* sp.n. has a well-developed conductor process (arrowed in Fig. 1); poorly developed and not visible in *A. blanckei*.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only (Map 1).

DESCRIPTION. MALE (the holotype). *Measurements*. Carapace 1.90 long, 2.15 wide. Ocular area: MOA-WA 0.33, MOA-WP 0.44, MOA-L 0.47. Eyes and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.15, PME 0.09, PLE 0.14, AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.06, PME-PME 0.21, PME-PLE 0.14. Abdomen 2.25 long, 2.00 wide. Chelicera length 0.68. Clypeus height 0.28. Length of leg segments: I 2.55 + 1.10 + 2.25 + 2.12 + 1.20 (9.22); leg II 3.38 + 1.25 + 2.88 + 2.65 + 1.43 (11.59); III 2.80 + 1.10 + 2.68 + 2.28 + 1.15 (10.01); IV 2.58 + 0.88 + 2.13 + 2.10 + 1.08 (8.77). *Leg spination* of leg I: Fm d 1-1-1, pr 1-1-0; Tb d 1-0-1, pr and rt 0-1-0, v 1-2-2-2-2; Mt pr 0-1-1ap, rt 1-1-1ap, v 2-2-2. *Colouration*. Carapace: brownish in its rear half and whitish

Table 1. Valid species of *Artanes* Thorell, 1870 and their distribution.
Таблица 1. Валидные виды рода *Artanes* Thorell, 1870 и их распространение.

Species	Distribution	References*
A. blanckei Wunderlich, 1995 (♂♀)	Sardinia, Corsica and continental Italy	Muster [2009a: figs 3, 18, 23]
A. bucaensis **sp.n.** (♂)	Turkey (TL)	Figs 1–3
A. calidus (Lucas, 1846) (♂♀)	Northern Africa	Muster [2009a: figs 16, 28]
A. femurostriatus (Muster, 2009) **comb.n.** (♂♀)	Eastern Mediterranean	Muster [2009a: figs 12, 29]
A. fuscomarginatus (De Geer, 1778) (♂♀)	European temperate range	Almquist [2006: fig. 395], Muster [2009a: figs 5, 11, 22]
A. johani (Muster, 2009) **comb.n.** (♂♀)	Crete (TL)	Muster [2009a: figs 17, 27]
A. laricium (Simon, 1875) **comb.n.** (♂♀)	Central Europe (the Alps)	Muster [2009a: figs 13, 26]
A. maghrebi (Muster, 2009) **comb.n.** (♀)	Northern Algeria	Muster [2009a: fig. 21]
A. margaritatus (Clerck, 1757) (♂♀)	Trans-Palaearctic temperate range	Almquist [2006: fig. 396], Muster [2009a: figs 4, 10, 20]
A. marusiki Logunov, 1997 (♂♀)	Mountains of South Siberia	Logunov [1997: figs 1–6]
A. parietalis (Simon, 1875) **comb.n.** (♂♀)	Pyrenean Peninsula	Muster [2009a: figs 19, 31]
A. penteri (Muster, 2009) **comb.n.** (♀)	The Balkans and Eastern Caucasus (Lenkoran)	Muster [2009a: fig. 30]
A. pinetorum (Muster, 2009) **comb.n.** (♂♀)	The Mediterranean	Muster [2009a: figs 2, 9, 15, 25]
A. poecilus Thorell, 1872 (♂♀)	European-Central Asian range	Almquist [2006: fig. 397], Muster [2009a: figs 6, 8, 14, 24]
A. spinitarsis (Simon, 1895) (♂♀)	Far East (Russia, Korea, NE China, Japan)	Ono & Ban [2009: 480, figs 62–63]
A. utotchkini (Marurik, 1991) **comb.n.** (♂♀)	North-Eastern Siberia	Marusik [1991: figs 3.4–6, 4.8–9]
A. validus (Gertsch, 1933) **comb.n.** (♂♀)	Eastern United States	Dondale & Redner [1975: figs 1–4, 6]

* Only most recent/important references are given, for a complete set of taxonomic references see Platnick [2010]. Abbreviation (TL) means that the species is known from the type locality only.

yellow in front half, including ocular area and clypeus; and with brown margins. Sternum, maxillae and labium yellow, tinged with brown. Chelicerae yellowish brownish. Abdomen: dorsum whitish, with X-shaped dark brown figure; venter brownish yellow. Book-lung covers whitish yellow. Spinnerets brown. All legs whitish yellow, with dark brown patches, but femora I dark brown vertrally. Palps whitish yellow, with ventral side of femora dark brown and brown tegulum. Palpal structure as in Figs 1–3.

FEMALE unknown.

Philodromus Walckenaer, 1826

Philodromus (s.lat.) is a large genus, with over 240 species described worldwide [Platnick, 2010]. The Turkish fauna consists of 22 recorded species [Demir, 2008; Logunov & Huseynov, 2008; Muster, 2009a; present data].

Philodromus bistigma Simon, 1870
Map 1.

Identification: Muster *et al*. [2007: 51, figs 6, 10, 24, 35, 46, 57, 69].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀ (ZMUM), Dilek Peninsula National Park [37°39.333'N, 27°02.882'E], Güzelçamlı Vil., Kuşadası Distr., Aydın Prov., 306 m a.s.l., 7.06.2009, YMM.

DISTRIBUTION. A Mediterranean species known to date from Spain and northern Algeria in the west to Israel in the east [Muster *et al*., 2007: fig. 83]. The record from Turkey lies in north-easternmost limit of the species known range. This is a new record to the Turkish spider fauna.

Philodromus cespitum (Walckenaer, 1802)
Map 1

Identification: Kubcová [2004: 293, fig. 12]; Muster & Thaler [2004: 313, figs 12, 22, 32, 33].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1 ♂ (MTAS), Pınarbaşı [38°10'56.89"N, 37°13'12.93"E], Elbistan Distr., Kahramanmaraş Prov., 31.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♂ (LMNM), Şeyhkoyun Vil. [40°58'24"N, 35°34'55"E], c. 10 km W of Havza, Samsun Distr., young mixed deciduous woodland with disturbed edge, 16.05.1994, SJ & CF; 1 ♀ (LMNM), Kovada Gölü National Park [37°38'56.54"N, 30°52'4.51"E], Isparta Prov., sparsely vegetated lakeside shingle, 20.06.1993, CF.

DISTRIBUTION. This seems to be a widespread, circum-Holarctic species [Muster & Thaler, 2004], but records from eastern Siberia may belong to a separate species [see Marusik *et al*., 2000: p. 89].

Philodromus collinus C.L. Koch, 1835
Map 1

Identification: Kubcová [2004: 293, fig. 9]; Muster & Thaler [2004: 315, figs 9, 23, 31].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1 ♂ (ZMUM), Erikli Vil. [40°24.302'N, 42°17.809'E], Meydancık Town, Şavşat Distr., Artvin Prov., 1141 m a.s.l., 12.06.2009, YMM.

DISTRIBUTION. A European species known from Algeria in the west throughout the Mediterranean to

Map 1. Collection localities of Philodromidae in Turkey: *Artanes bucaensis* (★), *Philodromus bistigma* (1), *P. cespitum* (2), *P. collinus* (3), *P. dispar* (4), *P. longipalpis* (5), *P. lunatus* (6), *P. pulchellus* (7), *P. rufus* (8) and *Thanatus atratus* (9). Circles — original data, squares — literature-derived data [Muster & Thaler, 2004; Demir *et al*., 2008; Demir, 2008].

Карта 1. Находки Philodromidae в Турции: *Artanes bucaensis* (★), *Philodromus bistigma* (1), *P. cespitum* (2), *P. collinus* (3), *P. dispar* (4), *P. longipalpis* (5), *P. lunatus* (6), *P. pulchellus* (7), *P. rufus* (8) and *Thanatus atratus* (9). Кружки — оригинальные данные, квадраты — литературные данные [Muster & Thaler, 2004; Demir *et al*., 2008; Demir, 2008].

Turkey in the east [Muster & Thaler, 2004; present data], northwards to the European part of Russia and Scandinavia [Mikhailov, 1997; Almquist, 2006].

Philodromus dispar Walckenaer, 1826
Map 1

Identification: Roberts [1995: 170, plate 10]; Almquist [2006: 459, figs 393a–f].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1♀ (MTAS), entrance of Oylat Cave [39°56'35.11"N, 29°35'27.44"E], İnegöl Distr., Bursa Prov., 03.06.2009, KBK; 2♀♀ (ZMUM), Nilüfer Distr. [40°07.466'N, 28°42.105'E], Bursa Prov., 570 m a.s.l., 2.06.2009, YMM; 1♀ (ZMUM), Erikli Vil. [40°24.302'N, 42°17.809'E], Meydancık Town, Şavşat Distr., Artvin Prov., 1141 m a.s.l., 12.06.2009, YMM; 1♂ (ZMUM), Taşatan Plateau [36°40.244'N, 32°10.210'E], Alanya Distr., Antalya Prov., 1208 m a.s.l., 9.06.2009, YMM; 1♀ (ZMUM), Soğuksu National Park [40°27'21.54"N, 32°35'36.12"E], Göllü Area, Kızılcahamam Distr., Ankara Prov., 27.05.2009, KBK; 1♂ (ZMUM), Abant Locality [40°40'39.36"N, 31°28'18.78"E], Bolu Prov., 28.05.2009, KBK.

DISTRIBUTION. *P. dispar* is a common European temperate species [Canard, 2005], known eastwards as far as Azerbaijan [Logunov & Huseynov, 2008]. The species was also introduced to North America (British Columbia and Washington State) [Dondale & Redner, 1978].

Philodromus longipalpis Simon, 1870
Map 1.

Identification: Muster & Thaler [2004: 318, figs 10, 25, 26].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1♂ (MTAS), Campus of University of Ege [38°27'0.71"N, 27°13'38.75"E], Bornova Distr., İzmir Prov., 26.05.2008, KBK.

DISTRIBUTION. A Mediterranean species, known from Spain in the west to Iran and Azerbaijan in the east [Muster & Thaler, 2004; Logunov & Huseynov, 2008].

Philodromus lunatus Muster & Thaler, 2004
Map 1.

Identification: Muster & Thaler [2004: 319, figs 4, 6, 19, 26].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1♂ (ZMUM), c. 1 km N of Parlak Vil. [38°36.016'N, 26°23.254'E], Karaburun Distr., İzmir Prov., 170 m a.s.l., 6.06.2009, YMM; 2♀♀ (ZMUM), Dilek Peninsula National Park [37°39.333'N, 27°02.882'E], Güzelçamlı Vil., Kuşadası Distr., Aydın Prov., 306 m a.s.l., 7.06.2009, YMM; 1♂ 2♀♀ (ZMUM), Vişneli Vil. (Fetrek-2 Cave) [38°20.777'N, 27°25.271'E], Kemalpaşa Distr., İzmir Prov., 311 m a.s.l., 5.06.2009, YMM; 1♂ (ZMUM), Taşatan Plateau, [36°40.521'N, 32°10.998'E] Alanya Distr., Antalya Prov., 1290 m a.s.l., 9.06.2009, YMM; 1♂ (LMNM), Sultan Mts [38°18'14.24"N, 31°27'22.55"E], c. 10 km along Akşehir-Çetince road, Konya Prov., mixed herbs and shrubs among young pine plantation, 19.06.1993, SJ & CF; 1♀ (LMNM), above Dað Otel [38°20'55.85"N, 31°24'45.89"E], Akşehir Distr., Konya Prov., mixed scrub, herbs and grasses on north-facing limestone slope, 19.09.1993, SJ & CF; 1♀ (LMNM), Narlıkuyu Town [36?26'35'N, 34?04'44'E], Silifke Distr., Mersin Prov., 29.06.1995, SJ & CF; 1♀ (LMNM), c. 30 km E of Mut [36°38'56.70"N, 33°21'41.45"E], Mut Distr., Mersin Prov., 17.07.1992, CF.

DISTRIBUTION. An eastern Mediterranean species, known so far from Greece and Croatia in the west to Turkey in the east [Muster & Thaler, 2004; present data].

Philodromus pulchellus Lucas, 1846
Map 1.

Identification: Muster *et al*. [2007: 60, figs 5, 7, 21, 32, 43, 54, 63, 64].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (ZMUM), campus of Uludağ Univ. [40°13.549'N, 28°52.109'E], Gorukle Vil., Bursa Prov., 423 m a.s.l., 2–3.06.2009, YMM; 3 ♀♀ (ZMUM), c. 1 km N of Parlak Vil. [38°36.016'N, 26°23.254'E], Karaburun Distr., İzmir Prov., 170 m a.s.l., 6.06.2009, YMM; 2 ♀♀ (ZMUM), Vişneli Vil. (Fetrek-2 Cave) [38°20.777'N, 27°25.271'E], Kemalpaşa Distr., İzmir Prov., 311 m a.s.l., 5.06.2009, YMM; 1 ♀ (LMNM), Silifke Distr., Sand Dunes [36°17'05"N, 33°56'08"E], Mersin Prov., inner dunes with damp, *Salicornia* dominated, halophytic vegetation and red bed, 6.05.1994, SJ & CF; 2 ♀♀ (LMNM), c. 2 km S of Çamlıdere Vil. [36°52'12"N, 34°24'37"E], Mersin Prov., rocky disused quarry at side of road, dominated by *Euphorbia*, Mullein, *Cistus* and *Rubus*, 30.06.1995, SJ & CF.

DISTRIBUTION. A Mediterranean species known to date from Spain and northern Algeria in the west to Egypt and Israel in the east [Muster *et al*., 2007: fig. 82]. The record from Turkey lies in north-easternmost limit of the known species range. This is a new record to the Turkish spider fauna.

Philodromus rufus Walckenaer, 1826
Map 1.

Identification: Segers [1989: 38, figs 1–2, 7]; Almquist [2006: 468, figs 400a–d].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1 ♂ (MTAS), road over Çardak Plateau [36°50'19.10"N, 36°27'4.68"E], Hassa Distr., Hatay Prov., 25.04.2008, KBK.

DISTRIBUTION. It is a circum-Holarctic temperate species [Marusik *et al*., 2000].

Thanatus C.L. Koch, 1837

Thanatus is a large genus, with some 97 species described worldwide, except for Australia [Platnick, 2010]. At least 15 European and Mediterranean species remain known from single sex and/or type locality only. The Turkish fauna consists of 12 recorded species [Demir, 2008; Logunov & Huseynov, 2008; present data], of which one is described as new.

Thanatus atratus Simon, 1875
Map 1.

Identification: Logunov [1996: 185, figs 190–193, 198–200]; Muster & Thaler [2003: 376, figs 3, 6, 9, 14, 15, 20–23].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 3 km W of Andırın [37°34'16.12"N, 36°19'32.23"E], Andırın Distr., Kahramanmaraş Prov., 02.07.2006, KBK.

DISTRIBUTION. The species is known from central Europe [Muster & Thaler, 2003], throughout Scandinavia [Almquist, 2006] to western Siberia [Logunov, 1996]. The records from Turkey [Demir *et al*., 2008; present data] lie at the southernmost limits of the species distribution.

Thanatus fabricii (Audouin, 1827)
Map 2.

Identification: Levy [1977: 219, figs 50–54].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 4 ♂♂ (ZMUM), 1 ♀ (MTAS), Aktepe Town [36°41'55.55"N, 36°29'58.83"E], Hassa Distr., Hatay Prov., 05.05.2008, KBK; 2 ♀♀ (MTAS), c. 1 km E of Küplüce Vil. [36°45'19.14"N, 37°14'23.81"E], Kilis Prov., 24.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Aktepe Town [36°42'16.70"N, 36°29'52.51"E], Hassa Distr., Hatay Prov., 23.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), central part of İslahiye Distr. [37°1'42.93"N, 36°37'57.95"E], Gaziantep Prov., 20.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Yörük Vil. [37°15'25.56"N, 41°58'33.74"E], İdil Distr., Şırnak Prov., 20.05.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (LMNM), sand dunes nr. Silifke [36°17'05"N, 33°56'08"E], Silifke Distr., Mersin Prov., inner dunes with damp, *Salicornia* dominated, halophytic vegetation and red bed, 6.05.1994, SJ & CF; 1 ♂ (MTAS), Barıştepe Vil. [37°28'51.50"N, 41°24'3.35"E], Midyat Distr., Mardin Prov., 17.05.2009, EAY; 1 ♀ (ZMUM), Örenli Vil. [37°44'47.99"N, 37°38'3.50"E], Gölbaşı Distr., Adıyaman Prov., 09.06.2007, KBK.

DISTRIBUTION. This Mediterranean species is known to date from the Canary Islands in the west [Wunderlich, 1992], throughout Sahara, the Middle East [Levy, 1977] and the Caucasus [Logunov & Huseynov, 2008], to Tadjikistan in the east [Lyakhov, 2000]. This is a new record to the Turkish spider fauna.

Thanatus imbecillus L. Koch, 1878
Map 2.

Identification: Lyakhov [2000: 223, figs 24–27]; Logunov & Huseynov [2008: 124, figs 19–22].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 2 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀ (MTAS), Sarısalkım Vil. [37°5'24.57"N, 37°16'43.19"E], Gaziantep Prov., 8–12.04.2004, EAY; 6 ♀♀ (MTAS), same locality, 29.06.2004, EAY; 1 ♂ (MTAS), crossroad nr. Ozanlı [36°58'37.93"N, 37°10'18.10"E], Şahinbey Distr., Gaziantep Prov., 17.03.2007, KBK; 1 ♂ (MTAS), Kartalyücesi Mt. [37°7'45.88"N, 37°11'23.96"E], Şehitkamil Distr., Gaziantep Prov., 28.03.2008, KBK; 3 ♀♀ (MTAS), c. 2 km W of Fevzipaşa Town [37°6'5.15"N, 36°37'19.89"E], Hasanbeyli Road, İslahiye Distr., Gaziantep Prov., 24.04.2008, KBK; 2 ♂♂ 10 ♀♀ (MTAS), Guvercin Vil. [37°47'25.43"N, 39°34'29.76"E], Siverek Distr., Şanlıurfa Prov., 11.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Karahisar Vil. [37°3'43.32"N, 39°15'53.19"E], Karaca Hamlet, Tektek Mountains, Şanlıurfa Prov., 25.04.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Çalışkanlar Vil. [37°8'6.92"N, 38°42'46.88"E], Şanlıurfa Prov., 11.04.2006, KBK; 4 ♀♀ (MTAS), Yukarı Habip Vil. [37°5'45.62"N, 37°54'48.54"E], Birecik Distr., Şanlıurfa Prov., 24.04.2009, KBK; 2 ♀♀ (MTAS), c. 2 km S of Yeşilözen Vil. [37°12'0.24"N, 37°57'25.10"E], Halfeti Distr., Şanlıurfa Prov., 24.04.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Küçük Kendirci (Mürşitpınar) Vil. [36°54'17.90"N, 38°20'42.84"E], Suruç Distr., Şanlıurfa Prov., 12.04.2006, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 1 km S of Argaç Vil. [37°14'16.83"N, 37°53'55.98"E], Halfeti Distr., Şanlıurfa Prov., 11.05.2006, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Edebey Vil. [36°50'6.88"N, 38°41'8.91"E], Akçakale Distr., Şanlıurfa Prov., 22.05.2007, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 2 km S of Halfeti [37°14'20.92"N, 37°52'35.59"E], Halfeti Distr., Şanlıurfa Prov., 29.03.2008, KBK; 5 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ (ZMUM), Çermik Distr. [38°8'21.03"N, 39°26'46.14"E], Diyarbakır Prov., 10.05.2007, KBK; 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ (ZMUM), Gerger Distr. [38°2'5.86"N, 39°4'19.46"E], Adıyaman Prov., 19.04.2008, KBK; 3 ♂♂ (MTAS), c. 9 km W of Ömerli, Hop Pass [37°22'28.02"N, 40°52'27.32"E], Ömerli Distr., Mardin Prov., 18.04.2007, KBK; 2 ♀♀ (MTAS), Yalıntepe Vil. [37°17'21.30"N, 42°3'29.21"E], c. 4 km W of Dicle (the Tigris) River, Cizre Distr., Şırnak Prov., 12.05.2007, KBK; 1 ♂ (MTAS), Çardak Plateau [36°50'39.06"N, 36°26'23.81"E], Hassa Distr., Hatay Prov., 07.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Elbeyli Distr. [36°40'25.77"N, 37°28'33.37"E], Kilis Prov., 22.04.2006, KBK; 3 ♀♀ (MTAS), c. 1 km E of Küplüce Vil. [36°45'8.01"N, 37°14'13.77"E], Kilis Prov., 24.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♂ (MTAS), c. 4 km SW of Yeşilli [37°19'58.99"N, 40°50'14.23"E], Yeşilli Distr., Mardin Prov., 07.04.2007, KBK; 2 ♀♀ (MTAS), Kurtboğazı Dam, on the road between Kızılcahamam and Ankara [40°21'14.09"N, 32°40'51.39"E], Ankara Prov., 27.V.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 5 km E of Tut [37°47'49.63"N, 37°53'22.35"E], Tut Distr., Adıya-

Map 2. Collection localities of Philodromidae in Turkey: *Thanatus fabricii* (1) and *T. imbecillus* (2). Circles — original data, squares — literature-derived data [Logunov & Huseynov, 2008].

Карта 2. Находки Philodromidae в Турции: *Thanatus fabricii* (1) и *T. imbecillus* (2). Кружки — оригинальные данные, квадраты — литературные данные [Logunov & Huseynov, 2008].

man Prov., 04.05.2008, KBK; 3 ♀♀ (MTAS), Eğil Distr. [38°15'0.09"N, 40°4'24.99"E], Diyarbakır Prov., 13.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♂ (MTAS), c. 4 km S of Pazarcık [37°27'24.12"N, 37°14'40.05"E], Pazarcık Distr., Kahramanmaraş Prov., 08.03.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Püren Tunnel [37°56'36.58"N, 36°34'17.01"E], Tekir Plateau, Kahramanmaraş Prov., 01.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 1 km W of Karakuyu Vil. [37°42'12.26"N, 37°38'45.57"E], Gölbaşı Distr., Adıyaman Prov., 05.04.2007, KBK; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MTAS), border of Osmaniye and Gaziantep Provinces, Kuscubeli Pass [37°7'39.21"N, 36°33'31.58"E], 24.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MTAS), Petekkaya Vil. [38°5'32.14"N, 39°26'20.26"E], Çermik Distr., Diyarbakır Prov., 11.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Ergani Distr. [38°12'50.59"N, 39°49'7.55"E], Diyarbakır Prov., 12.04.2008, KBK; 2 ♂♂ (ZMUM), c. 5 km NE of Aydınlar Vil. [37°39'45.08"N, 38°24'23.44"E], Gerger Distr., Adıyaman Prov., 20.04.2008, KBK; 3 ♀♀ (MTAS), Salihli Vil. [38°14'12.47"N, 39°40'4.43"E], Ergani Distr., Diyarbakır Prov., 12.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 4 km E of Kaşlıca Vil. [37°48'46.66"N, 37°57'2.16"E], Tut Distr., Adıyaman Prov., 03.06.2007, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Meryem Uşağı Vil., [37°48'6.68"N, 37°51'41.83"E] Tut Distr., Adıyaman Prov., 03.06.2007, KBK; 1 ♂ (MTAS), c. 1.5 km E of Suvarlı Vil. [37°32'13.01"N, 37°37'21.94"E], Besni Distr., Adıyaman Prov., 06.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 2 km E of Küplüce Vil. [36°45'8.01"N, 37°14'13.77"E], Kilis Prov., 23.04.2007, KBK.

DISTRIBUTION. This is a relatively widespread species occurring from the Greek islands to Central Asia as far as Tadjikistan [Lyakhov, 2000; Logunov & Huseynov, 2008; and the works cited therein]. The occurrence of *T. imbecillus* in central Europe [see Canard, 2005] needs confirmation. It is one of the commonest species of the Turkish philodromids, displaying a high variation in body size (males from one samples may twice as large as those from another) and colour (viz. the median whitish stripe of carapace can be well-marked or virtually absent).

Thanatus nitidus **sp.n.**

Figs 4–5; Map 4.

TYPE. The ♀ holotype (MTAS) from Turkey, c. 5 km E of Tepecik Vil. [37°48'16.18"N, 38°1'38.93"E], Tut Distr., Adıyaman Prov., 04.05.2008, KBK.

PARATYPES. TURKEY: 2 ♀♀ (ZMUM), Sarısalkım Vil. [37°5'24.57"N, 37°16'43.19"E], Gaziantep Prov., 17.06.2004, EAY.

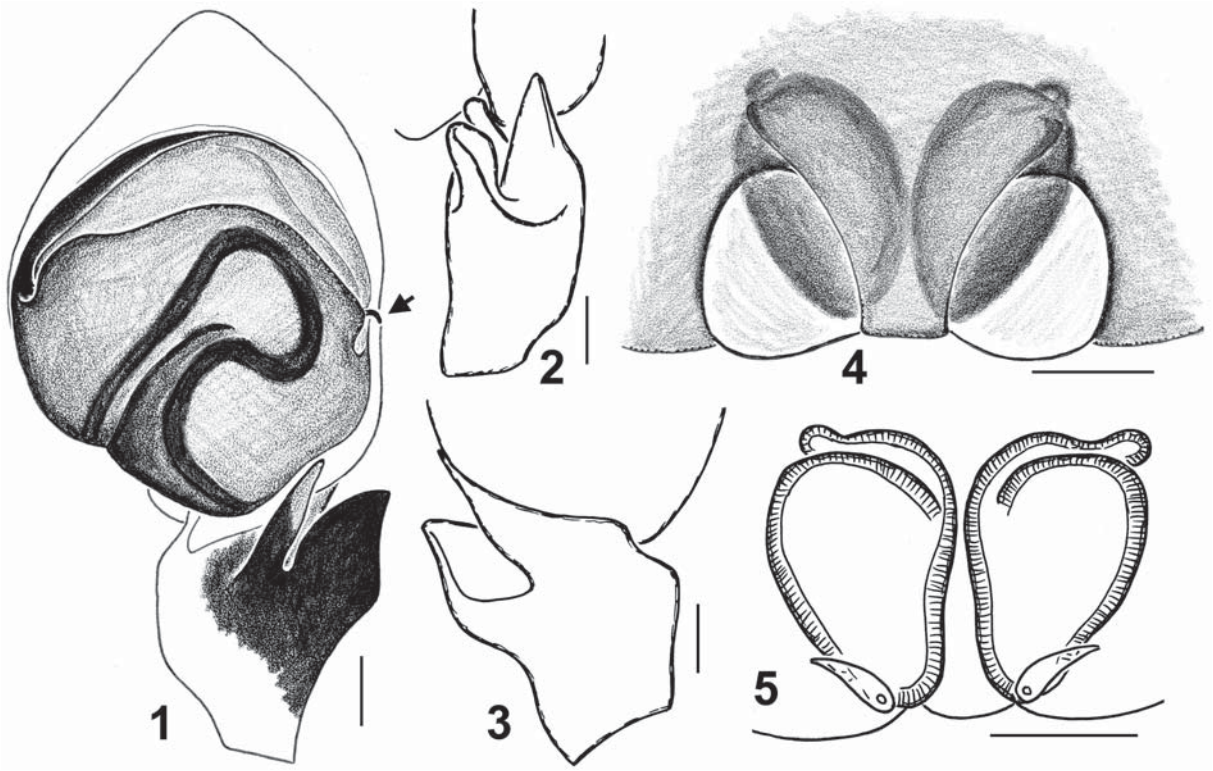
ETHYMOLOGY. From Latin ‘*nitidus*’ meaning ‘elegant’.

DIAGNOSIS. The female of *T. nitidus* sp.n. is most similar to those of *T. lesserti* (Roewer, 1951) from NE Africa and the Middle East [see Levy, 1991: figs 9–10] and *T. jaikensis* Ponomarev, 2007 from NW Kazakhstan [see Ponomarev, 2007: fig. 10]. From the former, it can be easily distinguished by the wider, ovoid lateral guide pockets and the narrower central division (Fig. 4) and the receptacles of different shapes (Fig. 5); from the latter, it differs in having the significantly larger receptacles (Fig. 5).

DISTRIBUTION. Two localities in Turkey (Map 4).

DESCRIPTION. MALE unknown.

FEMALE (the holotype). *Measurements*. Carapace 2.15 long, 2.08 wide. Ocular area: MOA-WA 0.36, MOA-WP 0.48, MOA-L 0.41. Eyes and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.09, PME 0.09, PLE 0.13, AME-AME 0.20, AME-ALE 0.09, PME-PME 0.31, PME-PLE 0.33. Abdomen 2.95 long, 1.65 wide. Chelicera length 0.87. Clypeus height 0.34. Length of leg segments: I 2.15 + 0.83 + 1.75 + 1.45 + 1.05 (7.23); leg II 2.55 + 1.03 + 2.05 + 1.73 + 1.15 (8.51); III 2.20 + 0.85 + 1.73 + 1.45 + 0.93 (7.16); IV 2.65 + 0.90 + 2.13 +



Figs 1–5: *Artanes bucaensis* sp.n. (1–3; ♂ holotype) and *Thanatus nitidus* sp.n. (4–5; ♀ paratype): 1 — male palp, ventral view; 2 — tibial apophyses, lateral view; 3 — ditto, dorsal view; 4 — epigyne, ventral view; 5 — spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1–5: *Artanes bucaensis* sp.n. (1–3; ♂ голотип) and *Thanatus nitidus* sp.n. (4–5; ♀ паратип): 1 — пальпа самца, вентрально; 2 — тибиальные отростки, латерально; 3 — тоже, дорзально; 4 — эпигина, снизу; 5 — сперматека, сверху. Масштаб: 0,1 мм.

1.88 + 1.00 (8.56). *Leg spination* of leg I: Fm d 0-1-0, pr 0-1-1-0; Tb v 2-2; Mt v 2-2-0. *Colouration*. Carapace light whitish yellow, with two longitudinal brownish bands and central elongate spot in the area of fovea. Sternum whitish, with brown specks and hairs. Labium, maxillae and chelicerae yellow. Abdomen light yellow, dorsum with a typical *Thanatus*-kind colour pattern: dark brown cardial spot and two lateral brownish stripes; venter yellow. Book-lung covers and spinnerets whitish. All legs and palps whitish with numerous brown specks, covered with protruding brown hairs. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 4–5.

Thanatus oblongiusculus (Lucas, 1846)
Map 3.

Identification: Logunov [1996: 167, figs 118–124, sub. *T. constellatus*].

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (MTAS), Taşburun Vil. [38°9'43.96"N, 37°12'18.58"E], Elbistan Distr., Kahramanmaraş Prov., 17.06.2006, EAY.

DISTRIBUTION. A European-Central Asian subboreal species, occurring from Spain [Urones, 1995: sub. *Paratibellus o*.] and France [Simon, 1932: sub. *Paratibellus o*.], eastward to NW China (Xinjiang) [Logunov, 1996: sub. *T. constellatus*] and southward to Tadjikistan [Lyakhov, 2000: sub. *T. constellatus*].

Thanatus pictus L. Koch, 1881
Map 3.

Identification: Logunov [1996: 139, figs 10–14, sub *Apollophanes babaly*]; Szita & Samu [2000: 168, figs 28–30, 35–36].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 5 ♀♀ (MTAS), Gölbaşı Distr. [37°36'10.85"N, 37°39'12.73"E], Adıyaman Prov., 11.03.2007, KBK; 16 ♀♀ (MTAS), Sarısalkım Vil. [37°5'24.57"N, 37°16'43.19"E], Gaziantep Prov., 8–26.04.2004, EAY; 1 ♀ (MTAS), same locality, 29.06.2004, EAY; 2 ♀♀ (MTAS), Gaziantep Prov. [37°3'47.68"N, 37°17'15.73"E], 20.01.2008, KBK; 2 ♀♀ (ZMUM), c. 1 km N of Parlak Vil. [38°36'0.96"N, 26°23'15.24"E], Karaburun Distr., İzmir Prov., 27.12.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Bergama Distr. [39°7'21.97"N, 27°11'28.43"E], İzmir Prov., 01.05.2009, KBK; 3 ♀♀ (MTAS), Kaynaklar Vil. [38°21'39.5"N, 27°17'17.9"E], Buca Distr., İzmir Prov., 04.04.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), crossroad c. 2 km S of Emiralem [38°37'0.48"N, 27°6'48.80"E], Menemen Distr., İzmir Prov., 19.04.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Yalıkavak Town [37°7'13.31"N, 27°16'22.07"E], Bodrum Distr., Küdür Peninsula, Muğla Prov., 23.04.2009, KBK; 1 ♂ (MTAS), Honaz Distr. [37°45'19.48"N, 29°15'14.67"E], Denizli Prov., 17.10.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Kurtboğazı Dam [40°21'14.09"N, 32°40'51.39"E], on the road between Kızılcahamam and Ankara, Ankara Prov., 27.V.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Belören Vil. [37°38'12.13"N, 38°35'23.68"E], Kahta Distr., Adıyaman Prov., 05.04.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), crossroad nr. Ozanlı [36°58'37.93"N, 37°10'18.10"E], Şahinbey Distr., Gaziantep Prov., 17.03.2007, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 4 km S of Pazarcık [37°27'24.12"N, 37°14'40.05"E], Pazarcık Distr., Kahramanmaraş Prov., 08.03.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 3.5 km SW of Kızıleniş Vil. [37°20'41.25"N, 36°46'47.44"E], Türkoğlu Distr., Kahramanmaraş Prov., 09.03.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS),

Map 3. Collection localities of Philodromidae in Turkey: *Thanatus oblongiusculus* (1), *T. pictus* (2) and *T. sabulosus* (3). Circles — original data, squares — literature-derived data [Demir, 2008; Logunov & Huseynov, 2008].

Карта 3. Находки Philodromidae в Турции: *Thanatus oblongiusculus* (1), *T. pictus* (2) и *T. sabulosus* (3). Кружки — оригинальные данные, квадраты — литературные данные [Demir, 2008; Logunov & Huseynov, 2008].

c. 4 km NE of Baykan [38° 3'8.00"N, 41°46'50.00"E], Baykan Distr., Siirt Prov., 18.05.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), crossroads nr. Çamlıdere Town [40°32'42.54"N, 32°30'0.00"E], Kızılcahamam Distr., Ankara Prov., 28.V.2009; KBK; 2 ♀♀ (MTAS), Burç Forest [37°1'48.20"N, 37°17'56.65"E], Sahinbey Distr., Gaziantep Prov., 22.04.2007, KBK; 2 ♀♀ (ZMUM), Aspat (Akyarlar) Bay [36°59'28.74"N, 27°19'20.85"E], Bodrum Distr., Muğla Prov., 24.12.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Meryem Uşağı Vil., [37°48'6.68"N, 37°51'41.83"E] Tut Distr., Adıyaman Prov., 03.06.2007, KBK.

DISTRIBUTION. A Euro-West Siberian sub-boreal species, known from central Europe [Szita & Samu, 2000; Canard, 2005] to the Altai in east [Logunov, 1996: sub *Apollophanes babaly*].

Thanatus sabulosus (Menge, 1875)
Map 3.

Identification: Logunov [1996: 177, figs 143–145, 153–157]; Szita & Samu [2000: 163, figs 10–12, 18–19].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1 ♂ (ZMUM), Azdavay Distr. [41°41.938'N, 33°25.971'E], Kastamonu Prov., 975 m a.s.l., 30.05.2009, YMM.

DISTRIBUTION. A Euro-East Siberian sub-boreal species, known from Spain [Urones, 1995] to Transbaikalia [Logunov, 1996]. This is a new record to the Turkish spider fauna.

Thanatus vulgaris Simon, 1870
Map 4.

Identification: Logunov [1996: 196, figs 194–197, 204–206]; Szita & Samu [2000: 173, figs 40–42, 45–46].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 2 ♀♀ (MTAS), Aspat Bay [36°59'28.74"N, 27°19'20.85"E], Bodrum Distr., Muğla Prov., 28.02.2009, KBK; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MTAS), Kuyucak Vil. [37°40'16.90"N, 38°16'56.60"E], Adıyaman Prov., 09.06.2007, KBK; 1 ♂ (MTAS), forest located in the site of Demirçelik [36°44'5.51"N, 36°13'6.88"E], İskenderun Distr., Hatay Prov., 18.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Belen Pass [36°28'54.04"N, 36°15'41.14"E], Belen Distr., Hatay Prov., 10.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), c. 1 km N of Parlak Vil. [38°36'0.96"N, 26°23'15.24"E], Karaburun Distr., İzmir Prov., 06.06.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Çiçekalan Vil. [36°52'56.01"N, 38°3'21.99"E], Birecik Distr., Şanlıurfa Prov., 05.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Pınarbaşı [38°10'56.89"N, 37°13'12.93"E], Elbistan Distr., Kahramanmaraş Prov., 31.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), Çağlar Vil. [37°6'46.40"N, 41°13'33.71"E], Nusaybin Distr., Mardin Prov., 13.05.2007, KBK; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (ZMUM), Kırıkhan Distr. [36°30'3.58"N, 36°20'46.37"E], Hatay Prov., 15.04.2007, KBK.

DISTRIBUTION. A Holarctic polyzonal species [Logunov, 1996; Lyakhov, 2000]; its occurrence in North America is known to be due to human introduction [Dondale & Redner, 1978].

Tibellus Simon, 1875

The genus *Tibellus* contains some 53 species described worldwide [Platnick, 2010], many of which remain poorly studied. The Turkish fauna numbers 2 common species [Demir, 2008; present data].

Tibellus macellus Simon 1875
Map 4.

Identification: Maurer & Walter [1984: 67, figs 1b,d]; Urones [1986: 240, figs 9a–e].

Map 4. Collection localities of Philodromidae in Turkey: *Thanatus nitidus* (★ — type locality, pentagon — locality of paratypes), *T. vulgaris* (1) and *Tibellus macellus* (2). Circles — original data, squares — literature-derived data [Demir *et al*., 2008; Demir, 2008; Logunov & Huseynov, 2008].

Карта 4. Находки Philodromidae в Турции: *Thanatus nitidus* (★ — типовое местонахождение, пятиугольник — местонахождение паратипов), *T. vulgaris* (1) и *Tibellus macellus* (2). Кружки — оригинальные данные, квадраты — литературные данные [Demir *et al*., 2008; Demir, 2008; Logunov & Huseynov, 2008].

MATERIAL. Turkey: 1 ♀ (MTAS), Dim Valley [36°32'3.33"N, 32°5'19.89"E], Kestel Town, Alanya Distr., Antalya Prov., 22.IV.2009, KBK; 7 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ (ZMUM), campus of Uludağ Univ. [40°13.549'N, 28°52.109'E], Gorukle Vil., Bursa Prov., 423 m a.s.l., 2–3.06.2009, YMM; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MTAS), Orhangazi Vil. [36°37'37.59"N, 36°14'24.06"E], İskenderun Distr., Hatay Prov., 09.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (MTAS), Yukarý Habip Vil. [37°5'45.62"N, 37°54'48.54"E], Birecik Distr., Şanlıurfa Prov., 24.04.2009, KBK; 1 ♀ (MTAS), forest nr. Demirçelik [36°44'5.51"N, 36°13'6.88"E], İskenderun Distr., Hatay Prov., 18.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♂ (MTAS), nr. Fetrek Cave [38°20'46.62"N, 27°25'16.26"E], Vişnelik Vil., Kemalpaşa Distr., İzmir Prov., 05.VI.2009, KBK; 1 ♂ (MTAS), Orhangazi Vil. [36°37'37.59"N, 36°14'24.06"E], İskenderun Distr., Hatay Prov., 09.05.2008, KBK; 1 ♂ (LMNM), Kesbuku Vil. [36°55'55.13"N, 34°51'34.58"E], on the road of Tarsus — Çamlýyayla Plateau, Mersin Prov., edge of field track on herb-rich hillside, 11.06.1993, CF & SJ.

DISTRIBUTION. A Palaearctic sub-boreal species, known from south France and Spain in the west [Maurer & Walter, 1984] to the Russian Far East [Efimik, 1999].

Discussion

To sum up, the currently known philodromid fauna of Turkey consists of 37 species [Bayram *et al*., 2008; Demir, 2008, Logunov & Huseynov, 2008; Muster, 2009a; present data]. Although this number of species is higher than those of neighbouring countries, such as Greece (27 species [Bosmans & Chatzaki, 2005]), Azerbaijan (22 species [Logunov & Huseynov, 2008]) or Israel (19 species [Levy, 1977, 1991, 1999]), it is hardly exhaustive. For instance, such species as *Philodromus emarginatus* (Schrank, 1803), *P. medius* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872, *P. naxcivanicus* Logunov et Huseynov, 2008, *P. praedatus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871, known from the neighbouring regions of Greece or Azerbaijan [Bosmans & Chatzaki, 2005; Logunov & Huseynov, 2008] beyond doubt also occur in Turkey. To date, no representatives of the recently erected genus *Halodromus* Muster, 2009 has been collected from Turkey. This genus contains 6 valid species, of which three, viz. *H. barbarae* Muster, 2009; *H. patellaris* (Wunderlich, 1987) and *H. pattelidens* (Levy, 1977), occur in the Middle East [Levy, 1977; Muster, 2009b]; so, findings of *Halodromus* spp, at least in southern Turkey, are quite possible. A very conservative estimate of the entire diversity of Turkish philodromids could be at least 45 species.

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