

Article



Description of a new species of the genus *Nomisia* Dalmas, 1921 (Araneae: Gnaphosidae) from Turkey with some faunistical remarks

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Abstract

Nomisia anatolica sp. n. is described and illustrated from Turkey. Morphological features and detailed description based on collected material of Nomisia orientalis Dalmas, 1921 are presented. Nomisia negebensis Levy, 1995 is recorded for the first time from Turkey.

Key words: Taxonomy, Gnaphosidae, *Nomisia*, new species, Turkey

Introduction

The spider fauna of Turkey, despite of its outstanding zoogeographical situation, is rather poorly studied compared to other regions of the world. Gnaphosidae is however the most studied spider family in Turkey. The known gnaphosid fauna of Turkey includes 107 species and 26 genera (Topçu et al., 2005; Seyyar et al.2009).

Nomisia is one of the dominant gnaphosid genera in Turkey. This genus belongs to the subfamily Gnaphosinae which is characterized by the round palpal endites and the distinct serrated keel on the cheliceral retromargin. Nomisia can be distinguished from all other Gnaphosinae by the shape of the anterior spinnerets, the eye arrangement and characteristic genitalia.

Thirty six species of *Nomisia* have been reported in the latest version (9.0) of the World Spider Catalogue (Platnick, 2008). So far, 5 species of the genus, N. aussereri (L. Koch, 1872), N. exornata (C. L. Koch, 1839), N. orientalis Dalmas, 1921, N. palaestina (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) and N. ripariensis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872), have been recorded from Turkey, of which one (N. orientalis) is endemic in the country (Topçu et al., 2005 and Seyyar *et al.*, 2007).

Here we describe a new species of *Nomisia* from Turkey, and report the occurrence of *N. negebensis* for the first time from Turkey. SEM and digital photographs in addition to a detailed description of the endemic species N. orientalis are included.

Material and methods

The specimens were collected from the southern part of Turkey, preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the Arachnology Museum of Niğde University (NUAM). They were identified under a SZX61 Olympus stereomicroscope. The works of Dalmas (1921), Levy (1995) and Chatzaki et al. (2002) were consulted for identification. All illustrations were made by means of an Olympus SZX 16 stereomicroscope equipped with a drawing tube. Male palp was critical point dryed for 30 minutes and was mounted using a double sided tape

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