Two new species belonging to Coreodrassus and Poecilochroa (Aranei: Gnaphosidae) from Anatolia with comments on taxonomy of both genera

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KEY WORDS: Araneae, Палеарктика, Турция, группы видов, границы распространения, иллюстрированное переописание, самая северная находка, новый синоним.

ABSTRACT. Two new species are described from Anatolia: Coreodrassus recepsahini sp.n. (♂♀) and Poecilochroa ilkerakkusi sp.n. (♂). Coreodrassus recepsahini sp.n. differs from the sibling C. semidesertus Ponomarev et Tsvetkov, 2006 by the shape of copulatory organs. Poecilochroa ilkerakkusi sp.n. well differs from P. hamipalpis (Kroneberg, 1875) by contrast leg colouration. Coreodrassus Paik, 1892 is split in two species groups and diagnoses are provided. Poecilochroa Westring, 1874 species known from males are also split in two groups, of which the senilis-group may represent a separate genus. The type locality of the new species of Coreodrassus represents the westernmost record of the genus in the entire range. Coreodrassus boldgivi Jargalsaikhan, Fomichev et Nergui, 2023 syn.n. from Mongolia was found to be a junior synonym of C. murphyi Liu et Zhang, 2023. All distribution records of Coreodrassus species are mapped. The northernmost distribution limits of two genera are briefly discussed as well as Gnaphosidae species endemic and subendemic to Turkey.

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Introduction

Spiders of Turkey are relatively well studied. Currently 1255 species belonging to 55 families are known from the country [Danışman et al., 2024]. Gnaphosidae with 162 named species in 34 genera is most speciose family in Turkey [Danışman et al., 2024]. Current studies
of gnaphosids reveal two species and one genus new to the country. At first look copulatory organs of these species look like in those of *Coreodrassus semidesertus* Ponomarev et Tsvetkov, 2006 and *Poecilochroa hamipalpis* (Kroneberg, 1875). Detail study of the male palp and epigyne of the former species and comparison with known congeners reveals that specimens from Anatolia belong to undescribed species. Although male of *Poecilochroa* has simple palp very similar to those in *P. hamipalpis* known from Central Asia, it has absolutely different pattern: black body and yellow tibia-tarsi vs. uniformly brown. Goals of this paper is to describe new species, comment northern distribution limits of two genera. *Coreodrassus* endemic and subendemic to Turkey and also *Poecilochroa* Westring, 1874, synonymization of two names in *Coreodrassus* described in 2023, comment briefly species of Gnaphosidae endemic and subendemic to Turkey and also commenting northern distribution limits of two genera.

### Material and methods

Spiders were hand-collected and preserved in 70% ethanol. Specimens were photographed using a Canon EOS 7D camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope at the Zoological Museum, University of Turku (Finland) and a Canon EOS 250D camera attached to a Leica S8APO stereomicroscope at the Arachnological Museum, University of Kirikkale (Turkey). Digital images were assembled using ‘Zerene Stacker’ and ‘Helicon Focus’ image stacking software. SEM micrographs were produced by SEM JEOL JSM-5200 scanning microscope at the Zoological Museum, University of Turku. The distribution map was produced using Microsoft Encarta (version 16.0.0.1117).

Additional material studied:

- *Poecilochroa variata* (C.L. Koch, 1839), Fig. 9A–F: 1♂ (ZMUT), FINLAND, Korpo, Björkö, 15.06.1968 (P.T. Lehtinen).

The studied material has been shared between the following museums: KUAM — Arachnological Museum of Kirikkale University, ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University and ZMUT — Zoological Museum, University of Turku.

Abbreviations used in the text and figures are as follows:

- Somatic organs: *Ds* — dorsal abdominal scutum, *Gs* — epigastric scutum

Leg measurements are listed as: total length (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus).

### Taxonomic survey

#### Coreodrassus Paik, 1984

- *Coreodrassus Paik, 1984: 49.*
- *Coreodrassus: Song et al., 2004: 46.*

Type species *Coreodrassus coreanus* Paik, 1984 (*C. lancerinus* Simon, 1893) by monotypy.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *Coreodrassus* differs from other gnaphosid genera by having long (longer than patella) patellar apophysis with bent tip (bifurcate or digitiform) vs. if patellar apophysis present and long — not bent at the tip, having two tibial apophyses: retrolateral proximal one (*Tp*) and another dorso-retrolateral (*Td*), a character unknown in other Holarctic gnaphosid genera. Females of *Coreodrassus* can be distinguished from those belonging to other genera by having two pair of hoods and scape or septum vs. one hood and no scape/septum, or pair of anterior hoods but no scape.

**DESCRIPTION.** See Zhang & Zhu [2008].

**DISTRIBUTION.** The genus is distributed from Central Anatolia (35°E) to Hokkaido (ca. 153°E). The genus is restricted to thin span of longitudes and known from 32° N in China to 48°32’N is northern Circaspinia (Fig. 10). We don’t know other genera of spiders with so wide longitudinal range and so thin latitudinal one.

**COMMENTS.** Zhang & Zhu [2008] description of the genus was based on two species. Some peculiar characters where not mentioned, such as presence of dorsal abdominal scutum and distinct epigastral scutum in male (Fig. 1B). Cymbium has distinct retrolateral proximal fold (*Cf*, Figs 2A, 3A) not known in other gnaphosid genera. Subtegulum is very massive even as long as tegulum (Figs 2C, 5B). Embolus base has very proximal position and embolus itself almost transversal (Figs 4A, C, E, 5B). Although there is a kind of conductor (membranous lamella seen in Fig. 4D, but not seen in SEM figures) tip of embolus is resting on median (=tegular) apophysis, which has no claw like tip.

It is worth mentioning that all published figures of epigyne of *C. lancerinus* are looking very different in comparison to those illustrated for *C. interius* and for the new species described here. Epigyne has distinct scape, two pairs of hoods: anterior (*Ah*) and posterior (*Mb*).

**SPECIES GROUPING.** Based on the shape of copulatory organs genus can be split into two species groups: *interius* and *inflatus*. The *interius*-group includes: *C. forficulis* Zhang et Zhu, 2008, *C. interius* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885), *C. lancerinus* (Simon, 1893) and *C. semidesertus* Ponomarev et Tsvetkov, 2006. The *inflatus*-group includes two remaining species: *C. inflatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885) and *C. murphyi* Liu et Zhang, 2023.

Males of *interius*-group has patellar apophysis bifid at tip vs. digitiform, and females with pair of anterolateral hoods and pair of mesal (lateral) hoods with cavities directed medially vs. anterolateral hoods large and mesal (lateral) hood with cavities directed laterally.

**RELATIONSHIPS.** Murphy [2007: 13] placed *Coreodrassus* into formal Haplodrassus group. This group unites “Genera of medium-sized to largish spiders (typical size range 4–14) with light brownish coloured abdomens, …and which possessed smooth trochanters and whose males lack a dorsal scutum. This combination of characters not possessed by any other group.” Five genera were placed into this group Benoiotes Platnick, 1993, *Coreodrassus* Paik, 1984, *Haplodrassus* Chamberlin, 1922, *Orodrassus* Chamberlin, 1922 and *Parasyrisca* Schenkel, 1963.
Although a new species, described below has male palp very similar to the generotype and undoubtedly belongs to *Coreodrassus*, males of Turkish species, as well as those of *C. murphyi* have distinct dorsal scutum (Fig. 1A) and even ventral median epigastral one (Fig. 1B). Such scuta are not found in the generotype (see Murphy 2007) and in *C. semidesertus* (Ponomarev, pers. comm.). In addition, none of the members of *Haplodrassus* group have modified patella, tibia with two apophyses, as well as cymbial fold.

There are several genera of Gnaphosidae with modified in certain way male palpal femur e.g. *Echemella* Strand, 1906 (strong and short retrolateral spines), *Minosiella* Dalmas, 1921 (distal retrolateral lobe), *Zelotibia* Russell-Smith et Murphy, 2005 (roundly bent femur), *Cladothela* Kishida, 1928 (strong claw like retrolateral femoral spine), *Kishidaiia* Yaginuma, 1960 (femoral ‘heel’), *Sillemia clavifemur* Reimoser, 1935 and *Siruasus crassipalpus* Roewer, 1961 (currently both in *Drassodes*), strongly swollen and enlarged femur). In contrast there are almost no gnaphosids with modified male palpal patella. As far as we know only *gracillimus* species group in *Synaphosus* Platnick et Shadab, 1980 (at least with five species), *Zelandia* Özlikmen, 2009 (exception one species) and *Astronoeulanda* Ovisharenko et Zakharov, 2022 (some species without modification) have modified patella bearing apophysis. None of these genera have bulb similar to those in *Coreodrassus*.

**Survey of species**

*Coreodrassus forficalus* Zhang et Zhu, 2008

Fig. 10.

*Coreodrassus forficalus* Zhang et Zhu, 2008: 34, f. 7–13 (♂).

**COMMENTS.** The species is described based on the holotype male from Northern Xinjiang. It was treated in only one taxonomical publication. Record of *C. lancearius* (sub *Coreodrassus koreanus*) from southeastern Kazakhstan [Zyuzin, Tarabaev 1994] may refer to this species.

*Coreodrassus infletus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

Fig. 10.


**COMMENTS.** This species was recently redescribed based on the syntypes females from south-westernmost Xinjiang. Epigyne in this species differs from all congeners except for *C. murphyi*. 
Fig. 2. Male palp (A–E) and chelicera of *Coreodrassus recepsahini* sp.n. A — retrolateral; B — dorsal; C — ventral; D — patella and tibia, ventral; E — whole palp; F — chelicera, posterior. Scale 0.2 mm, if not otherwise indicated. Abbreviations: Cf — cymbial fold; Pa — patellar apophysis; St — subtegulum; Td — dorso-retrolateral tibial apophysis; Tp — proximal retrolateral tibial apophysis.

Рис. 2. Пальпа самца (A–E) и хелицера *Coreodrassus recepsahini* sp.n. A — ретролатерально; B — сверху; C — снизу; D — колено и голень, снизу; E — вся пальпа; F — хелицера, спереди. Масштаб 0.2 мм, если не указано иначе. Сокращения: Cf — складка цимбиума; Pa — отросток колена; St — субтегулюм; Td — дорзо-ретролатеральный отросток голени; Tp — проксимально-ретролатеральный отросток голени.
Coreodrassus interlisus (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)
Figs 6D–E, 10.

Drassus interlisus O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885: 12, pl. 1, f. 9 (♂, ♀).
Coreodrassus interlisus: Marusik, Omelko, 2019: 278, f. 1A, 2E, 7A–B (♀, transfer from Drassus).

COMMENTS. For long time over a century the species was known only by original description and was redescribed very recently [Marusik, Omelko, 2019]. It was described based on syntypes of both sexes from localities lying in westernmost and southwesternmost Xinjiang and adjacent India. Male was not found among syntypes examined [Marusik, Omelko, 2019].

Coreodrassus lancearius (Simon, 1893)
Fig. 10.

Coreodrassus coreanus Paik, 1984: 50, f. 1–9 (♂).

For the complete list of references see WSC [2024].

Coreodrassus murphyi Liu et Zhang, 2023
Fig. 10.

Coreodrassus murphyi Liu, Zhang, 2023: 288, f. 1–6 (♂, ♀).

COMMENTS. This recently described species has unique for the genus undivided tip of the patellar apophysis of the male palp, although all other parts of the male palp are very similar to these in the generotype. Female of this species is also differs from another congeners except for C. infletus (O. Pickard-
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Cambridge, 1885). Currently it is known from two localities in north-central China and Dornogovi Aimag (Fig. 10). Records in adjacent territories may also belong to this species.

**Coreodrassus semidesertus** Ponomarev et Tsvetkov, 2006

Fig. 3A–C, 10.

*Coreodrassus semidesertus* Ponomarev et Tsvetkov, 2006: 8, f. 6–8 (♂♀).

**COMMENTS.** The species is known from the original description only. The type series was collected from several localities in the lower reaches of Ural River on both left (Asian) and right (European) banks. The figures are very sketchy. Here we are providing figures made by Zoya Kastrygina from the paratype male to show differences with new species.

**Coreodrassus recepsahini** sp.n.

Figs 1, 2, 4, 5A–B, 6A–C, 10.

**TYPES.** Holotype ♂ and paratypes 2♂ 1♀ (KUAM), TURKEY, Van Prov., Saray Dist., Kepir Vill., 38°23′58.2″N 44°04′40.6″E, 2550 m, meadow, 12.X.2015, T. Danışman leg.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named in honor of the late Recep Şahin (Kirikkale, Turkey), professor of mathematics, friend of Turkish authors.

**DIAGNOSIS.** Male of the new species is similar to those of *C. semidesertus* from which it can be distinguished by having

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**Fig. 4. Bulb of *Coreodrassus recepsahini* sp.n. A — ventral; B — prolateral; C — dorsal; D — anterior; E — prolateral. Scale 0.2 mm. Abbreviations: Eb — embolic base; Ed — dorsal arm of embolus; Ep — embolus proper (shape of the embolic process); St — subtégulum; Ta — tegular (median) apophysis.**

Рис. 4. Бульбус *Coreodrassus recepsahini* sp.n. A — снизу; B — пролатерально; C — сверху; D — спереди; E — проалатерально. Масштаб 0,2 мм. Сокращения: Eb — основание эмболюса; Ed — ветвь эмболюса; Ep — эмболюс; St — субтегулюм; Ta — тегулярный (=медиальный) отросток.
Fig. 5. SEM microphotographs of the male palps of *Coreodrassus recepsahini* sp.n. (A–B) and *Poecilochroa ilkerakkusi* sp.n. (C–F). A–B — bulb, anterior and ventro-prolateral; C–D — palp, ventral and retrolateral; E — distal part of palp, ventral; F — retrolateral tibial apophysis, retrolateral. Scale 0.1 mm. Abbreviations: Co — conductor; Db — dorsal branch of tibial apophysis; Eb — embolic base; Ed — dorsal arm of embolus; Ep — embolus proper (shape of the embolic process); St — subtegulum; Ta — tegular (median) apophysis; Vb — ventral branch of tibial apophysis.

Рис. 5. Сканирующие фотографии пальп самцов *Coreodrassus recepsahini* sp.n. (A–B) и *Poecilochroa ilkerakkusi* sp.n. (C–F). A–B — бульбус, спереди и вентро-пролатерально; C–D — пальпа, снизу и ретролатерально; E — дистальная часть пальпы, снизу; F — ретролатеральный отросток голени, ретролатерально. Масштаб 0,1 мм. Сокращения: Co — кондуктор; Db — дорзальная ветвь отростка голени; Eb — embolic base; Ed — дорсальный вырост эмболюса; Ep — собственно эмболюс (показана форма выроста эмболюса); St — субтегулюм; Ta — тегулярный (=медиальный) отросток; Vb — нижняя ветвь отростка голени.

relatively shorter palpal tibia (cf. Figs 2A–E and Fig. 3), basal position of RTA vs. mesal, straight dorsal tibial apophysis (*Db*) vs. bent, by lacking cymbial spines vs. present. Female of new species is most similar to those of *C. interlisus* and differ by longer septum (*Sc*) (posterior width/length 1.7 vs. 3), larger mesal pockets (*Mp*) spaced by ca. 2 lengths vs. 5.

**DESCRIPTION.** Male (holotype). Total length 8.0. Carapace 3.7 long, 2.8 wide. Abdomen 4.3 long, 2.5 wide. Ocular area 0.70 long. Chelicerae 1.4 long, 0.6 wide. Sternum 2.0 long, 1.50 wide. Leg lengths: I 19.5 (2.7, 1.3, 2.4, 1.8, 1.3), II 8.0 (2.3, 1.1, 1.9, 1.6, 1.1), III 6.9 (1.9, 1.0, 1.4, 1.6, 1.0), IV 7.9 (2.8, 1.2, 2.2, 2.5, 1.2). Carapace light brown (Fig. 1A). Clypeus dark brown, about of diameter of anterior lateral eye (Fig. 1C). Chelicerae dark brown, with 2 promarginal, 1 retromarginal teeth (Fig. 2F). Sternum light yellowish brown, margins dark (Fig. 1B). Abdomen dark yellow with small anterior scutum (*Ds*); venter whitish yellow, gonopor area with small scutum (*Gs*). Spinnerets yellow (Fig. 1B). Coxae, femora, patellae yellowish brown, other segments brown and all segments covered with dark setae (Fig. 1A–B). Palp as in Figs 2A–E, 4, 5A–B; femur unmodified, slightly swollen in mid part, about 3 times longer than wide, as long as tibia+cyymbium; patella swollen, wider and 2 times longer than tibia, patellar apophysis (*Pa*) as long as patella, 8 times longer than wide, tip bent at right angle toward axis of palp and bifurcate, with claw like short sharply pointer arms; tibia as wide as long, proximal part 2 times thinner than distal in dorsal view.
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**Fig. 6.** Epigynes of *Coreodrassus recepsahini* sp.n. (A–C) and *C. interlisus* (D–E). A — intact, ventral; B, D — dissected, ventral; C, E — macerated, dorsal. Scale 0.2 mm if not otherwise indicated. D–E — after Marusik & Omelko [2019]. Abbreviations: Ag — accessorinal gland; Ah — anterior hood; Ch — central hood; Gr — shallow groove; Mh — posterior hood; Re — receptacle; Sc — scape.

with proximal retrolateral (Tp) and dorsal (Td) apophyses, both conical in shape and straight, retrolateral originates at base of tibia; cymbium ca. 1.6 times longer than wide; 2 prolateral spines, with short rounded tip, retrolaterally with small fold (Ct); bulb oval 1.5 times longer than wide; subtetragonal (St) large, longer than tegulum itself; sperm duct U shaped, not meandering; tegular (=median) apophysis (Tt) bent retrolaterally, not claw like, with anterior groove as resting place for tip of embolus; conductor indistinct; embolus originates at 10:30 o’clock position, at 12 o’clock position serving as resting place for tip of embolus; embolus bifurcate, and embolus proper (Ep) directed posterior-laterally, tip bent prolaterally; dorsal arm of embolus (Ed) with lobes on tip.

**Female.** Total length 9.30. Carapace 4.2 long, 3.2 wide. Abdomen 5.1 long, 3.4 wide. Ocular area 0.90 long. Chelicerae 1.60 long, 1.0 wide. Sternum 2.1 long, 1.6 wide. Leg lengths: I 10.1 (3.0, 1.3, 2.5, 2.0, 1.3), II 8.5 (2.5, 1.2, 2.0, 1.6, 1.2), III 7.6 (2.1, 1.1, 1.5, 1.7, 1.2), IV 10.9 (3.0, 1.5, 2.5, 2.6, 1.3). Carapace light brown (Fig. 1D). Clypeus dark brown ca. diameter of anterior lateral eye (Fig. 1F). Chelicerae dark brown (Fig. 1F). Sternum like in male (Fig. 1E). Abdomen whitish yellow and densely covered with dark setae (Fig. 1D). Venter whitish yellow and covered with dark setae (Fig. 1E). Spinnaterets yellow (Fig. 1E). Legs coxae, femora, patellae yellowish brown, other segments brown and all segments covered with black setae (Fig. 1D–E).

Epigyne as in Fig. 6A–C; epignyal plate almost as long as wide; fovea indistinct; with large inflexible scape (Sc) lacking pit, anterior part ca. 0.6 of plate width, posterior margin straight, half thinner than anterior width; latero-anterior margins of septum with deep hoods (Ah) longer than wide; shallow grooves (Gr) originates near posterior-lateral margins of septum and running to anterior hoods; posterior half of plate with pair of hoods (Mh) directed mesally and ventrally; copulatory openings indistinct. Receptacles (Re) oval, more than 3 times longer than wide, converging anteriorly and fused; copulatory ducts indistinct; anteriorly receptacles with globular accessorinal gland (Ag).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Known only from the type locality.

*Poecilochroa* Westring, 1874

*Poecilochroa* Westring, 1874: 45.

*Poecilochroa* Simon, 1893: 371.


Type species *Pythonissa varians* C.L. Koch, 1839, from Germany, by monotypy.

**COMMENTS.** The genus was never revised in wide scale and for long time it includes species currently belonging to *Kishidaria* Yaginuma, 1960 (4 species). Up to date 42 species distributed in all realms except Australasia and the Nearctic are considered in this genus. Most of species are known from a single sex (24 from females and 7 from males) or by juveniles (2) and even of unknown sex (1). It is very likely that most of species are misplaced in the genus.
Based on the shape of the palp it is possible to subdivide genus (Palaearctic and Asian species known from males) in two groups: variana and senilis.

**The variana-group**

Differ from senilis-group by having long gradually tapering tibial apophysis (Fig. 9C) (vs. bifurcate), having intercalary sclerite (Is: Fig. 9D–F) and lacking conductor (vs. intercalary sclerite absent and conductor present).

**COMPOSITION:** P. albobaculata (Lucas, 1846) West Mediterranean; P. variana West Palaearctic and P. dayamibrookiana Barrion et Litsinger, 1995 from Philippines. The later species is tentatively placed in the group due to long tibial apophysis, but structure of the bulb remains unclear.

**Poecilochroa variana,** the generotype, has the widest range and a single species of the whole genus that penetrates to the boreal zone. The northernmost locality lies in Holmön Island, Bothnia Bay (ca 63°46'N, 20°52'E, https://laji.fi/en/taxon/MX.203122/occurrence).

**The senilis-group**

**COMPOSITION:** P. furcata Simon, 1914, Mediterranean; P. hamipalpis (Kroneberg, 1875), Central Asia; P. loricata Kritscher, 1996, Malta; P. perversa Simon, 1914, France; P. poonaensis (Tikader, 1982), West Palaearctic and India; P. pugnax (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) and P. senilis (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872), Mediterranean, and P. senilis auspex (Simon, 1878), West Mediterranean.

**REMARK.** Some species have contrast black and white coloration, while another are uniformly light brown, even species having similar copulatory organs. Most likely this group will be considered in a separate genus.

**Poecilochroa ilkerakkusi sp.n.**

Figs 5C–F, 7A–E, 8A–D, 10.

**TYPE.** Holotype ♂ (KUAM), TURKEY, Kahramanmaraş Prov., Andırın Dist., Emirler Vill., Kanlıböget promenade, 37°37′03.3″N 36°26′46.5″E, 951 m, leaf litter in oak forest, 29.VI.2020, T. Danışman & İ. Coşar leg.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named in honor of late İlker Akkuş (Kırıkkale, Turkey), a deceased professor of mathematics, friend of Turkish authors.

**COMMENT.** There is one species in the Middle East known only from female, P. golan Levy, 1999 and accounting similarities between faunas of Turkey and Israel, from where P. golan is known our new species can be potentially conspecific.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The new species have male palp very similar to those in P. hamipalpis however can be easily distinguished by having contrast colouration (Fig. 7A–B) vs. uniformly coloured.
Fig. 8. Male palp of the holotype of Poecilochroa ilkerakkusi sp.n. (A–D) and P. hamipalpis (E–F). A, F — retrolateral; B, E — ventral; C — ventro-retrolateral; D — dorsal. E–F after Fomichev & Marusik [2021]. Scale 0.2 mm. Abbreviations: Co — conductor; Db — dorsal branch of tibial apophysis; Eb — embolic base; Sd — sperm duct; Vb — ventral branch of tibial apophysis.

Рис. 8. Пальпы самцов Poecilochroa ilkerakkusi sp.n. (голотип, A–D) и P. hamipalpis (E–F). A, F — ретролатерально; B, E — снизу; C — вентро-ретролатерально; D — сверху. E–F по Fomichev & Marusik [2021]. Масштаб 0,2 мм. Сокращения: Co — кондуктор; Db — дорзальная ветвь тибиального отростка; Eb — основание эмболуса; Sd — сперматическая трубка; Vb — вентральная ветвь отростка голени.
Fig. 9. Habitus and male palp of *Poecilochroa variana*. A–B — male, dorsal and ventral; C — patella, tibia and cymbium, retrolateral; D–F — bulb ventral, ventro-prolateral and dorsal. Scale 0.2 mm if not otherwise indicated. A–B from France, courtesy of Pierre Oger; D–F — from Finland. Abbreviations: *Eb* — embolic base; *Em* — embolus; *Is* — intercalary sclerite; *St* — subtegulum.

Рис. 9. Внешний вид и пальпа самца *Poecilochroa variana*. A–B — самец, сверху и снизу; C — колено, голень и цимбиум, ретролатерально; D–F — бульбус, снизу, вентро-пролатерально и сверху. Масштаб 0.2 мм, если не указано иначе. A–B из Франции, предоставлено Pierre Oger; D–F — из Финляндии. Сокращения: *Eb* — основание эмболюса; *Em* — эмболюс; *Is* — промежуточный склерит; *St* — субтегулюм.
(Fig. 7F). Two sibling species have different proportions of carapace and abdomen carapace relatively longer in the new species; length/width ratio 1.43 vs. 1.3, abdomen length/width ratio 1.7 vs. 1.36. Poecilochroa ilkerakkusi sp.n. have relatively longer cymbium length/width ratio ca 2.0 vs. 1.8, different shape of sperm duct bent at right angle (retrolateral view) vs. forming obtuse angle. There are certain differences in the shape of tibial apophysis; dorsal arm is relatively longer (cf. Figs 8A–D and 8E–F). Male palp is also similar to P. furcata Simon, 1914 but well differs by right angle turn of the sperm ducts vs. roundly bent, by triangle dorsal branch of tibial apophysis vs. digitiform and also by having no abdominal pattern vs. white transversal band.

**DESCRIPTION.** Male (holotype). Measurements. Total length 4.7. Carapace 2.5 long, 1.9 wide, 1.1 high. Abdomen 3.4 long, 1.6 wide, 1.0 high. Ocular area 0.7 long. Palp 1.3 long. Chelicerae 0.8 long, 0.45 wide. Sternum 1.6 long, 1.0 wide. Leg lengths: I 5.95 (1.85, 0.85, 1.4, 1.1, 0.75), II 5.75 (1.8, 0.8, 1.3, 1.15, 0.7), III 5.6 (1.7, 0.7, 1.2, 1.2, 0.8), IV 7 (2.0, 1.0, 1.6, 1.9, 0.5). Carapace dark brown (Fig. 7A). Clypeus dark brown, about of diameter of anterior lateral eye (Fig. 7C). Chelicerae light brown (Fig. 7C). Sternum light brown, margins dark (Fig. 7B). Abdomen pale sepias, dark brown dorsal abdominal scutum (Ds) ca 0.5 of abdomen length. Venter pale sepias. Spinnerets blackish brown (Fig. 7A, B, D). Femora brown, other segments yellowish brown, femora IV ventrally yellow, femora III light brown than I–II. All leg segments covered with dark setae (Fig. 7A–B).

Palp as in Fig. 8A–D; femur dark brown, about 3 times longer than wide, as long as cymbium, patella brown, tibia about as long as wide with massive bifurcated retrolateral apophysis, ventral branch (Vb) digitiform, longer than width of apophysis, dorsal branch (Db) digitiform; cymbium 2 times longer than wide; subtegulum hidden by tegulum; tegulum oval 1.5 times longer than wide; sperm duct very wide, about 1/3 of tegulum width, forming 8-shaped figure (ventral view), in retrolateral view bent at right angle; conductor (Co) membranous, originates from midline of tegulum just from posterior edge of embolic base (Eb); embolus base as wide as sperm duct, located at 12 o’clock position, embolus proper (Ep) claw like, roundly bent.

Female unknown.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Known from the type locality only.

**Discussion**

With the current study, the number of endemic Gnaophosidae species in Turkey reached 12 species (ca. 7%) [Seyyar et al., 2017; Danışman et al., 2023]. These are Berinda cooki Logunov, 2012, B. hakani Chatzaki et Seyyar, 2010, Berlandina pulchra (Nosek, 1905), Coreodrassus recepsahini sp.n., Drassodes bipus Kovaliov et Seyyar, 2009, D. similis Nosek, 1905, Gnaphosa lucifuga minor Nosek, 1905, Nomisia orientalis Dalmass, 1921, Poecilochroa ilkerakkusi sp.n., Pseudodrassus ricasolii Caporiacco, 1935, Zeotes turicens Seyyar, Demir et Aktaş, 2010 and Z. wunderlichli Blick, 2017. Of these, Berlandina pulchra (♀), Drassodes similis (♀), Gnaphosa lucifuga minor (♂) and Pseudodrassus ricasolii (juv.) are poorly known by original description. One species, Parasyrisca turkenica Ovtsharenko, Platnick et Marusik, 1995 is subendemic to Turkey (known also from Iran) [Zamani et al., 2022]. It is thought that the rate of endemism will be much higher with more detailed taxonomic studies on the Gnaophosidae in Turkey.

**Conflict of interests**

The authors declare no potential conflict of interest.

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**References**


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