Article

A new harvestmen record from Turkey: *Opilio silvestris* Snegovaya, 2010 (Opiliones: Phalangiidae)

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Abstract

Opilio silvestris (Opiliones: Phalangiidae) is recorded in Turkey for the first time. The morphological characteristics are briefly described. Its dorsal view, chelicerae, pedipalp and genitalia are also presented.

Keywords Opiliones; Phalangiidae; *Opilio silvestris*; new record; Turkey.

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1 Introduction

Opilio Herbst 1798 is a genus in the subfamily Opilioninae, family Phalangiidae. The genus *Opilio* consists of 15 species in Caucasus and 86 species in all over the World (Snegovaya, 2010; Kury et al., 2020). So far 8 species are known in Turkey: *Opilio coxipunctus* (Sørensen, 1912), *Opilio dinaricus* Šilhavý 1938, *Opilio insulae* Roewer, 1956, *Opilio hemseni* Roewer, 1952, *Opilio lederi* Roewer, 1911, *Opilio parietinus* (De Geer, 1778), *Opilio saxatilis* C.L. Koch, 1839, *Opilio validus*, Roewer 1959 (Bayram et al., 2010; Kurt et al., 2010; 2011; Kurt, 2015).

The new record with *Opilio silvestris*, the number of *Opilio* species known from Turkey is now increased to 9. The aim of this study is to make a contribution to the harvestmen fauna of Turkey.

2 Materials and Methods

The harvestmen specimens were collected by hand from grasses in Ardahan Province (Fig. 1). Examined specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the collection of the Arachnological Laboratory of Şiran Vocational School, Gümüşhane University (GUSAL), Turkey.

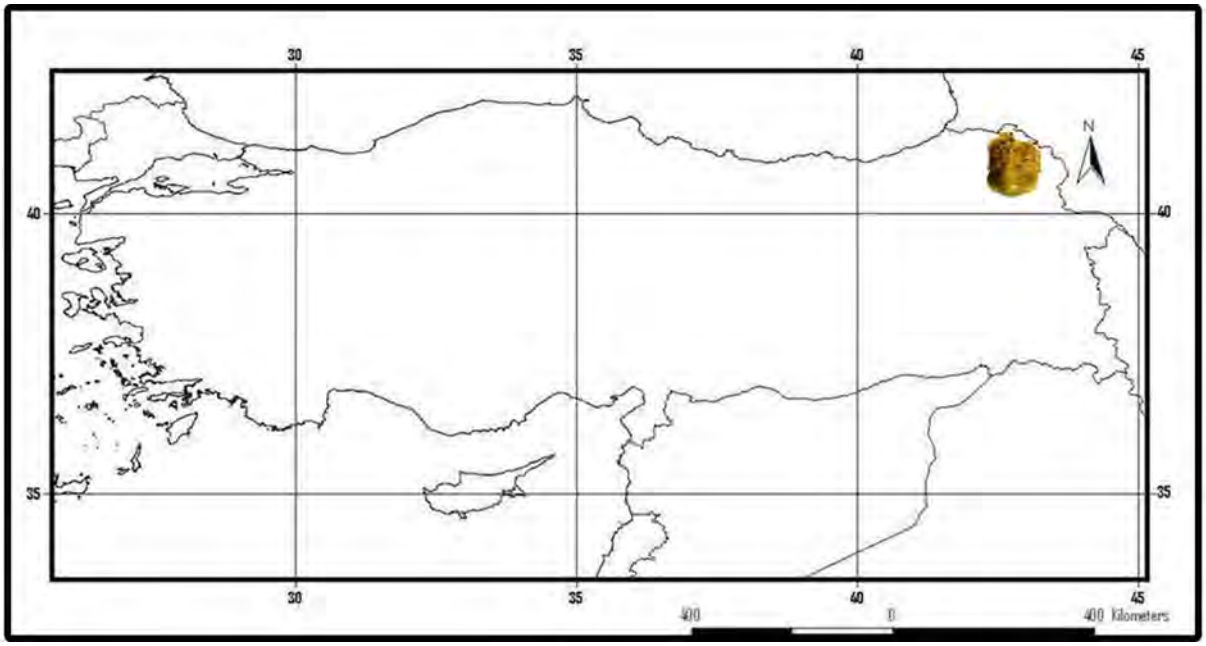

Fig. 1 Locality of *Opilio silvestris* Ardahan Province in Turkey.

3 Results

***Opilio silvestris* Snegovaya, 2010 (Fig. 2a-f)**

Opilio lederi Snegovaya, 2006: 123–124 (misidentification)

Opilio silvestris Snegovaya, 2010: 7.

Material examined: Ardahan Province: Ardahan-Çıldır road (41° 07' 35.4"N, 42° 46' 47.4"E), 1950m, 22.VII.2011 (3 ♂); Leg. H. KOÇ (Map 1).

Description:

Male (Fig. 2a). Body almost oval-shaped. In front of eye mound with a group of black-tipped denticles. Prosoma, lateral borders of eye mound and opening of odoriferous gland with several black denticles. Abdomen dorsally distinctly dark brown saddle and covered with irregular spaced black microdenticles. Genital operculum, leg coxae and opisthosoma ventrally with setae. Eye mound low, elips shaped and 4-5 black-tipped denticles in two rows.Chelicerae (Fig. 2c): normal structure and not enlarged. Basal segment dorsally with black tipped denticles and scattered brown spots. Distal segment dorsally covered with granules and setae and brown zebra-like stripped pattern.Pedipalps (Fig. 2b): Femur dorsally with denticles, ventrally covered with tubercles, patella with denticles and sparce setae. Tibia covered with denticles and setae. Tarsus only setae and ventrally microdenticles, tarsal claw smooth.Penis (Fig. 2d-f): Truncus penis long and thin, penis basally narrow, widened subapex; glans banane-shaped.

Distribution: *Opilio silvestris* had been previously recorded from Azerbaijan (Snegovaya, 2010).

Remarks: In the study by Snegovaya (2006), the samples obtained from Azerbaijan were evaluated and it was reported that one of the species determined as a result of the analysis was *Opilio lederi*. Later, Snegovaya (2010) noted that the species was misdiagnosed as *Opilio lederi* and that the species was *Opilio silvestris*. Also a detailed description of the species and information about chelicera, pediplap, genitalia and general appearance of this species was given.

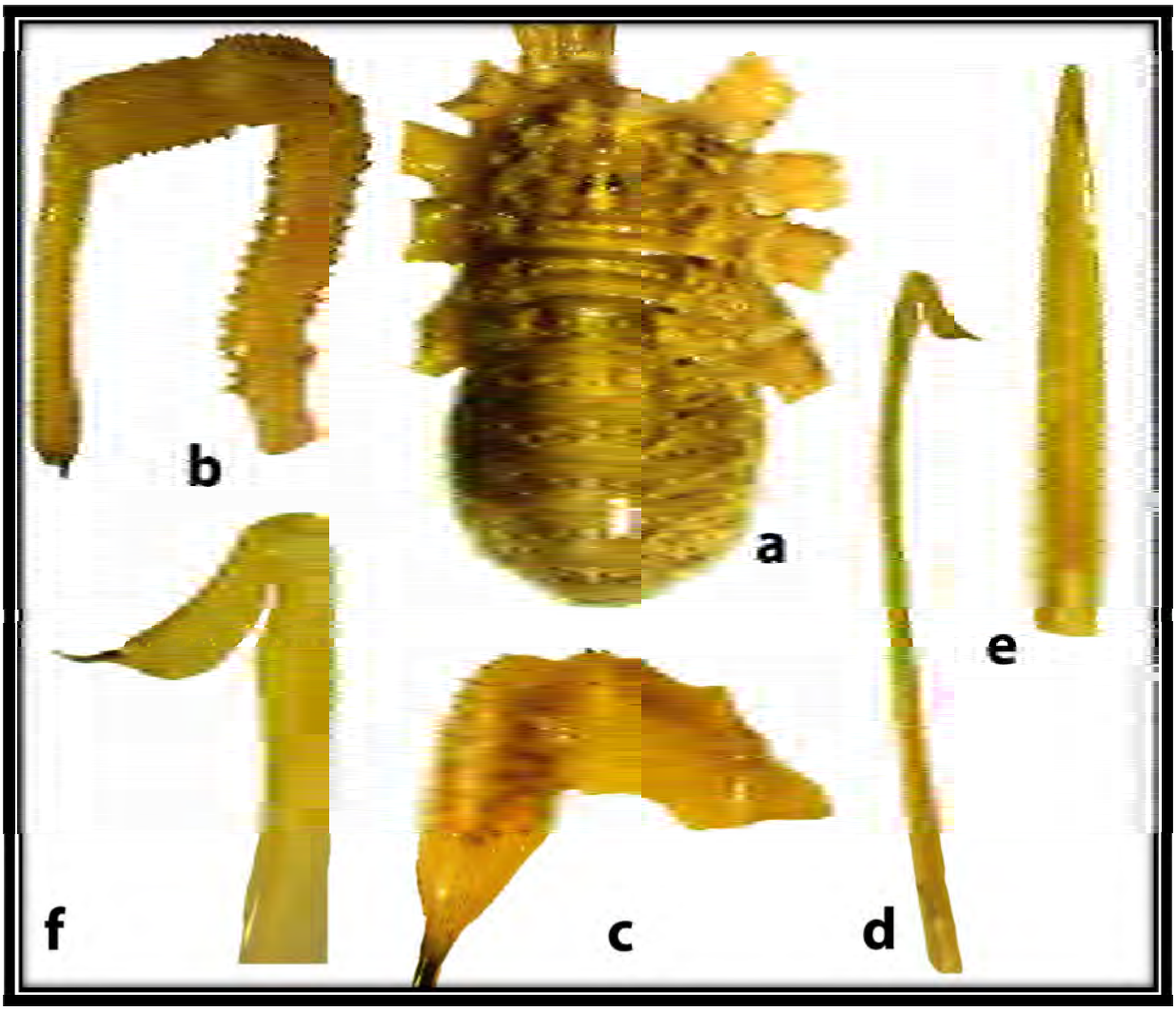

Fig. 1 *Opilio silvestris* Snegovaya, 2010: a. body, dorsal view; b. pedipalp, lateral view; c. chelicera, lateral view; d. penis, lateral view; e. penis, dorsal view; f. glans of penis, lateral view.

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