

A new *Opilio* species (Arachnida: Opiliones: Phalangiidae) from Azerbaijan

Новый вид *Opilio* (Arachnida: Opiliones: Phalangiidae) из Азербайджана

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: фауна, сенокосец, новый вид, *Opilio*, Азербайджан.

ABSTRACT. A new opilionid species *Opilio shirvanicus* sp.n. of the family Phalangiidae is described from Shirvan steppe, Azerbaijan.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В статье приводится описание нового вида сенокосцев *Opilio shirvanicus* sp.n. из семейства Phalangiidae из Ширванской степи в Азербайджане.

Introduction

Members of the genus *Opilio* Herbst, 1798 are found throughout Eurasia. Taxonomic data for this genus were published by Roewer [1911, 1912, 1923, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1960], Morin [1934, 1937], Šilhavý [1938, 1956, 1967], Suzuki [1950], Kharitonov [1957], Rafalski [1960, 1961], Spoek [1964], Staręga [1966, 1973, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1984, 1986, 2003], Martens [1973, 1978], Chevrizov [1979], Gritsenko [1979, 1980], Tchemeris *et al.* [1998].

Some species of *Opilio* have been recorded from Azerbaijan, viz., *Opilio coxipunctus* (Sorensen, 1912) [Morin, 1937; Bogachev, 1955]; *O. parietinus* (De Geer, 1778) [Morin, 1937; Bogachev, 1955; Snegovaya, 1999, 2004]; *O. lederi* Roewer, 1911 [Roewer, 1911, 1923; Morin, 1937; Bogachev, 1955; Snegovaya, 1999, 2002, 2004]; *O. ejuncidus* Thorell, 1876 [Morin, 1937; Bogachev, 1955]; *O. pallens* Kulczyński, 1901 [Morin, 1937; Bogachev, 1955]; *O. lepidus* L. Koch, 1878 [Morin, 1937]; *O. consputus* (Simon, 1895) [Morin, 1937]; *Opilio* cf. *dinaricus* Šilhavý, 1938 [Snegovaya, 2004].

The harvestman fauna of the Shirvan Reserve was investigated from 1999–2000. A new species was found and is described in this paper as *Opilio shirvanicus* sp.n.

Type specimens are shared between the following depositories: ZIN — Zoological Institute RAN, St.-Petersburg, Russia (V.A. Krivokhatski); IZB (+ a catalogue no.) — Zoological Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, Baku (N.Yu. Snegovaya); ISEA — the Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia (G.N. Azarkina).

Names of collectors are abbreviated as follows: Drs Halid Aliyev (H.A.), Elchin Guseinov (E.G.) and the author (N.S.). Other abbreviations used in the text and table are: Fm — femur, Pt — patella, Tb — tibia, Mt — metatarsus, Ta — tarsus.

Description

Opilio shirvanicus sp.n.

Figs 1–22.

MATERIAL. Holotype: 1 ♂ (ZIN), Azerbaijan, Shirvan State Reserve, 29–30.05.2000, N.S. Paratypes: 1 ♀ (ZIN), 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, 3 juv. (IZB 90, 91), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ISEA), together with the holotype.

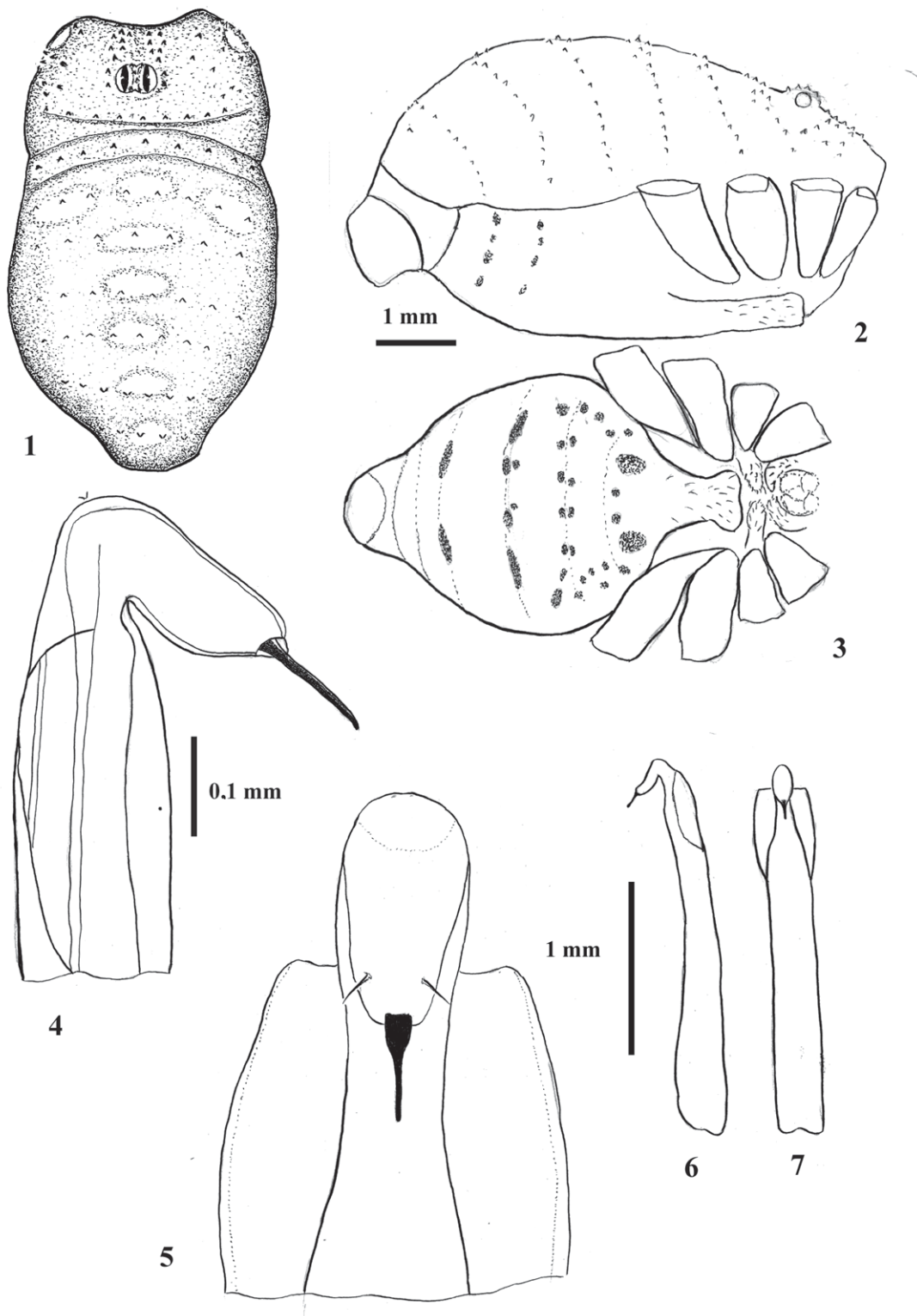
DIAGNOSIS. Of the known *Opilio* species, this species is most closely related to *O. parietinus* (De Geer, 1778), a widespread Holarctic species, which was properly re-described by Martens [Martens, 1978: figs 423–428] and Tchemeris *et al.* [1998: figs 43–48], with the main differences as given in the table:

	<i>O. shirvanicus</i> sp.n.	<i>O. parietinus</i>
Size	4.5 mm	4–7.1 mm
Legs	With a row of denticles and hairs on femora	With two rows of denticles and hairs on femora
Chelicera	Chelicera weak; dorsal part of the basal segment is covered with chetae	Chelicera strong; dorsal part of the basal segment is covered with black-tipped denticles and hairs
Penis	Corpus relatively slender, with narrow and long concave plates; glans oval, with two spines (one on each side)	Corpus thickset, with broad and rounded concave plates; glans narrowed to distal end, with four spines (two on each side)

HABITAT. This species was collected from under worm-wood bushes.

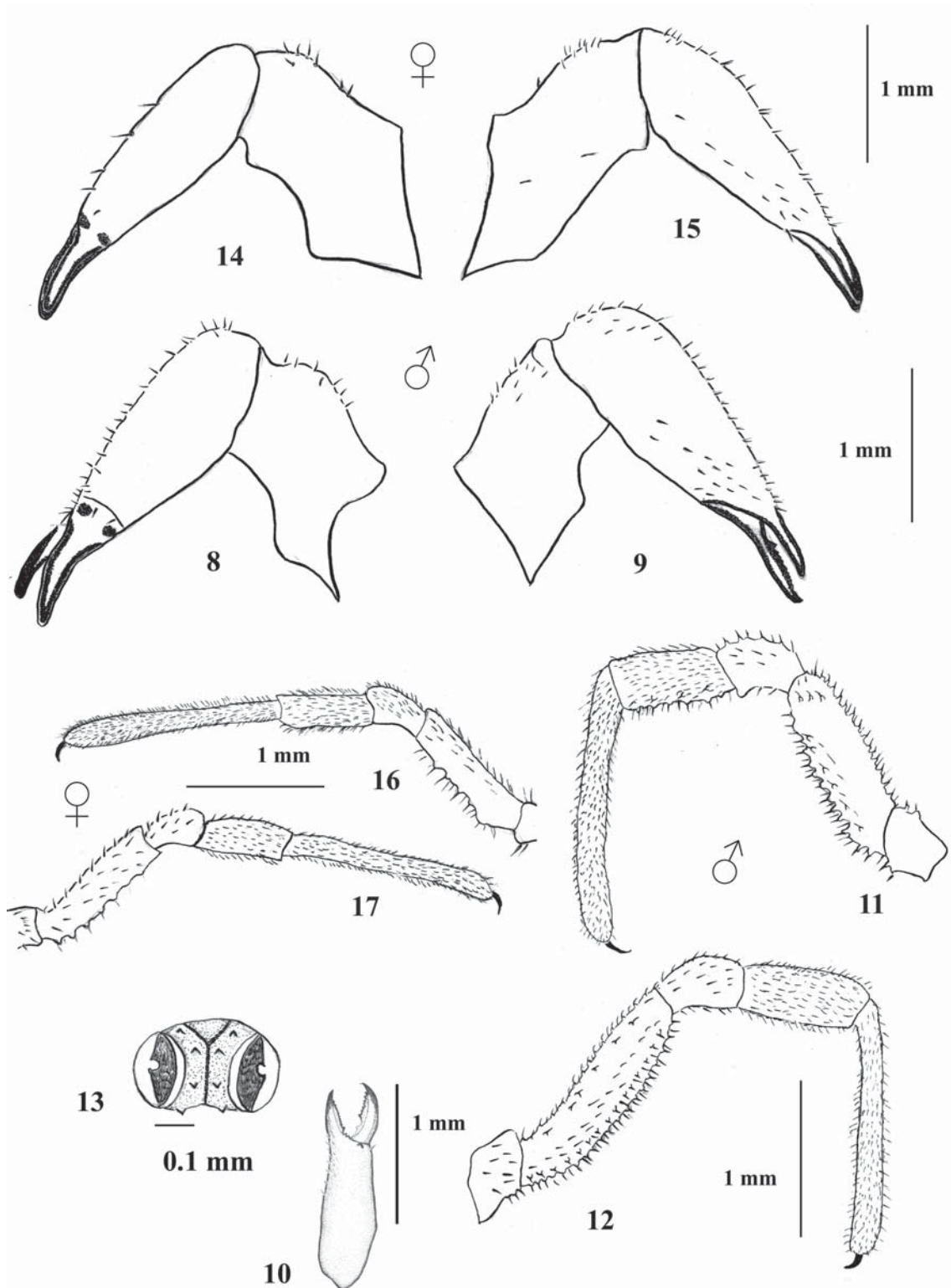
DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Body as in Figs 1–3, shape ellipsoid, with rounded anterior and sharpened caudal part. Body 4.5 mm long and 2.5 mm wide.



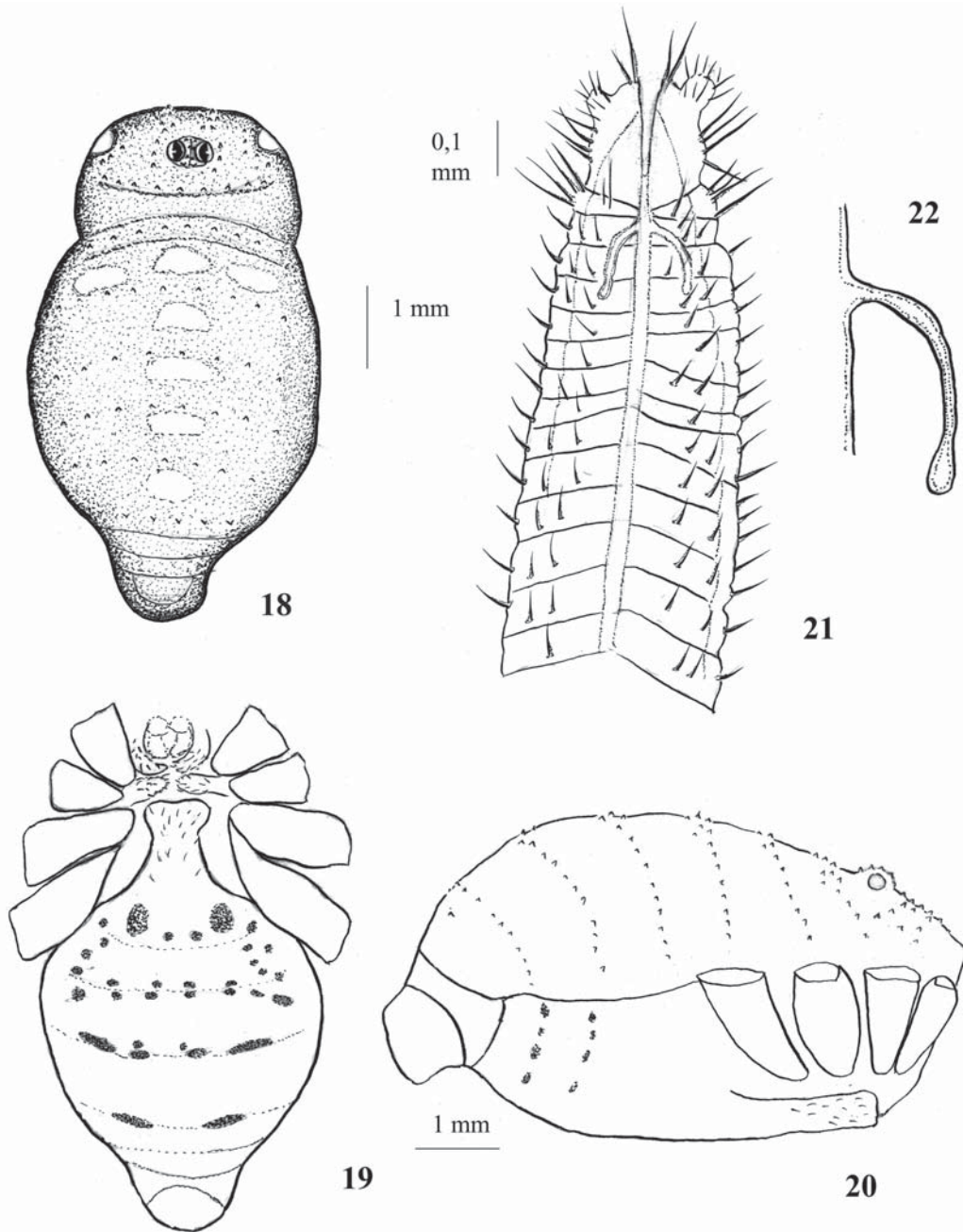
Figs. 1-7. *Opilio shirvanicus* sp.n.: 1 — male body, dorsal view; 2 — male body, lateral view; 3 — male body, ventral view; 4, 6 — penis, lateral view; 5, 7 — penis, dorsal view; Scales: 1-3, 6-7 (1.0 mm), 4-5 (0.1 mm).

Рис. 1-7. *Opilio shirvanicus* sp.n.: 1 — тело самца, дорзально; 2 — тело самца, латерально; 3 — тело самца, вентрально; 4, 6 — пенис, латерально; 5, 7 — пенис, дорзально; Масштаб: 1-3, 6-7 (1,0 мм), 4-5 (0,1 мм).



Figs. 8–17. *Opilio shirvanicus* sp.n.: 8, 9 — male chelicerae, lateral view; 10 — male chelicera, frontal view; 11, 12 — male palp lateral view; 13 — male ocularium, dorsal view; 14, 15 — female chelicerae, lateral view; 16, 17 — female palp lateral view; Scales: 8–12, 14–17 (1.0 mm), 13 (0.1 mm).

Рис. 8–17. *Opilio shirvanicus* sp.n.: 8, 9 — хелицера самца, латерально; 10 — хелицера самца, фронтально; 11, 12 — палпа самца, латерально; 13 — глазной бугор самца, дорзально; 14, 15 — хелицера самки, латерально; 16, 17 — палпа самки, латерально; Масштаб: 8–12, 14–17 (1,0 мм), 13 (0,1 мм).



Figs. 18–22. *Opilio shirvanicus* sp.n.: 18 — female body, dorsal view; 19 — female body, ventral view; 20 — female body, lateral view; 21 — ovipositor, ventral view; 22 — seminal receptacle; Scales: 18–20 (1.0 mm), 21 (0.1 mm).

Рис. 18–22. *Opilio shirvanicus* sp.n.: 18 — тело самки, дорзально; 19 — тело самки, вентрально; 20 — тело самки, латерально; 21 — овиопозитор, вентрально; 22 — семиприемник; Масштаб: 18–20 (1,0 мм), 21 (0,1 мм).

Body dorsal part light brown, with light yellow (almost white) spots over the whole body surface. Cephalothorax smooth, only the anterior region and anterolateral corners covered with black-tipped denticles. Dorsal tergites also with transverse rows of small tubercles. Ventral part of the body light yellow and smooth, coxae and genital operculum covered with thick hairs. Epistome with a group of 6–7 black-tipped denticles (on each side of the cephalothorax). Ocular tubercle low and situated 1.5 times its diameter from the anterior edge of

cephalothorax. There are 3–4 spines on the median stripe of the ocular tubercle (Fig. 13).

Legs relatively short, femora pentagonal or hexagonal in cross section and covered with rows of denticles and hairs. Patella and tibia with small denticles and hairs. Metatarsus and tarsus with small, sparsely distributed hairs. Femora I and III thickest.

Chelicera (Figs 8–10) light yellow, its basal segment dorsally with a group of chetae, its distal segment dorsally with hairs only.

Palp (Figs 11–12) relatively short, light yellow. Each segment cylindrical in cross section. Femur ventrally with spine-tipped tubercles and a spine. Patella, tibia and tarsus with numerous hairs, tarsus additionally with micro-denticles on its ventral side.

Length (in mm) of palp and leg segments {male(female)}:

	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	Total
Palp	0.9 (1.1)	0.4 (0.55)	0.6 (0.7)	–	1.5 (1.65)	3.4 (4)
Leg I	2.8 (2.95)	0.75 (1.2)	2.65 (2.75)	2.5 (3)	5.2 (7)	13.9 (16.9)
Leg II	5.6 (5.8)	1.4 (1.45)	5.05 (5.5)	3.75 (1.8)	11.1 (16.2)	26.9 (30.75)
Leg III	2.9 (3.3)	1.1 (1.1)	2.75 (2.7)	3 (2.45)	5.7 (7.6)	15.45 (17.15)
Leg IV	4.4 (5.05)	1.15 (1.3)	3.6 (4)	4.6 (2.85)	7.4 (12.2)	21.15 (25.4)

Penis as in Figs 4–7, 2.2 mm long, light yellow. The corpus wide, narrowing closer to the glans and with two lateral concave plates, not reaching the glans. The glans oval, with two spines: left and right ones, stilus thin.

FEMALE. General appearance as in male (Figs 14–22), but females are bigger. Body 7.1 mm long and 4.2 mm wide. Ovipositor as in Figs 21–22, 3.1 mm long and 0.35 mm wide. Each segment of the ovipositor strongly stained with dark brown pigments with transversal rows of setae. Seminal receptacle (Fig. 22) situated between first and third rings.

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