

RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Spider Fauna of the Terzioğlu Campus of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

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Received: 21.05.2020

Revision Requested: 01.06.2020

Last Revision Received: 20.07.2020

Accepted: 20.08.2020

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Citation: Koru, H., & Tosunoglu, M. (2020). The spider fauna of the terzioğlu campus of çanakkale onsekiz mart university. *Turkish Journal of Bioscience and Collections*, 4(2), 112–121.

<https://doi.org/10.26650/tjbc.20200066>

Abstract

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Terzioğlu Campus was built on an area with different heights and different habitats. The aim of this study was to determine the spider species fauna which were distributed in the campus area due to the lack of any detailed study on spider fauna of the campus area. In this study, the spider fauna of the Terzioğlu Campus area of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University was investigated between September 2018 and July 2019. The spiders were collected by pitfall traps, sifting and hand aspirators. A total of 86 spider species belonging to 30 families were determined. The most common species in the study area were *Amaurobius erberi* (Keyserling, 1863) and *Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1957).

Keywords: Aranea, Spider, Fauna, Çanakkale, Turkey

Introduction

Spiders (Arachnida, Araneae) spread around the world 400 million years ago and have conquered all ecological environments (Foelix, 2011). All spiders are carnivores (Foelix, 2011) and they are dominant predators of many living things in the terrestrial ecosystem (Wise, 1995; Bond *et al.*, 2014) and constitute a source of food for vertebrate animals.

Spiders are represented by 120 families, 4159 genera and 48424 species in the world (World Spider Catalog, 2020). The first detailed list of the Turkish spider fauna was published by Karol (1967) and contained 302 species of spiders. Recently, Demir & Seyyar (2017) published an updated checklist of spiders in Turkey. Now, the total

number of species of Araneae in Turkey is 1129, belonging to 349 genera and 54 families.

Despite the increase in studies on Turkish spiders in recent years, there are still many regions of the country that remain poorly studied. The aim of this preliminary study is to make a contribution to the spider diversity of Turkey.

Material and Methods

Terzioğlu Campus of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University is located in the southern part of the Çanakkale Province on an area bordered by the Beldemiz Site in the north, Radar Road in the south, the PTT links in the east and the Çanakkale-İzmir road in the west. The height of the area

varies between 10-280 m and it is located (40° 06' 43.05"E, 26° 24' 57.48"N) in a 3-hectare forest area.

As a research area, forest and bush areas in the campus were selected. Spiders were collected between September 2018 and July 2019, by pitfall traps, sifting of leaf litter and hand aspirator methods. The collected samples were placed in labeled tubes containing 70% ethyl alcohol.

The identification of the samples was made by using BOECO BSZ-405 stereomicroscope. The general distribution and taxonomic characteristics of all spider species were followed by Nentwig *et al.*, (2020). In the identification of spider species, the keys of Brignoli (1978), Chatzaki (2002), Deltshv and Blagoev (2001), Marusik (2009), Metzner (2011), Le Peru (2011), Bosmans *et al.* (2013) were used. The specimens are stored in the Zoology Museum of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (COMU-ZM).

Results and Discussion

In this study, the spider fauna of the Terzioğlu Campus of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University was investigated. The study is a preliminary list of campus spider fauna before the thesis work of the spider fauna in Terzioğlu Campus.

The total number of species of Araneae in Turkey is 1129, belonging to 349 genera and 54 families. The Linyphiidae family contains 68 genera and are families with the highest species biodiversity in Turkey. The Salticidae family, containing 134 species is the family with the most species (Danisman *et al.*, 2019). In this study, the Salticidae family had the largest number of genera with 12 genera, and the Theridiidae family had the largest number of species with 15 species.

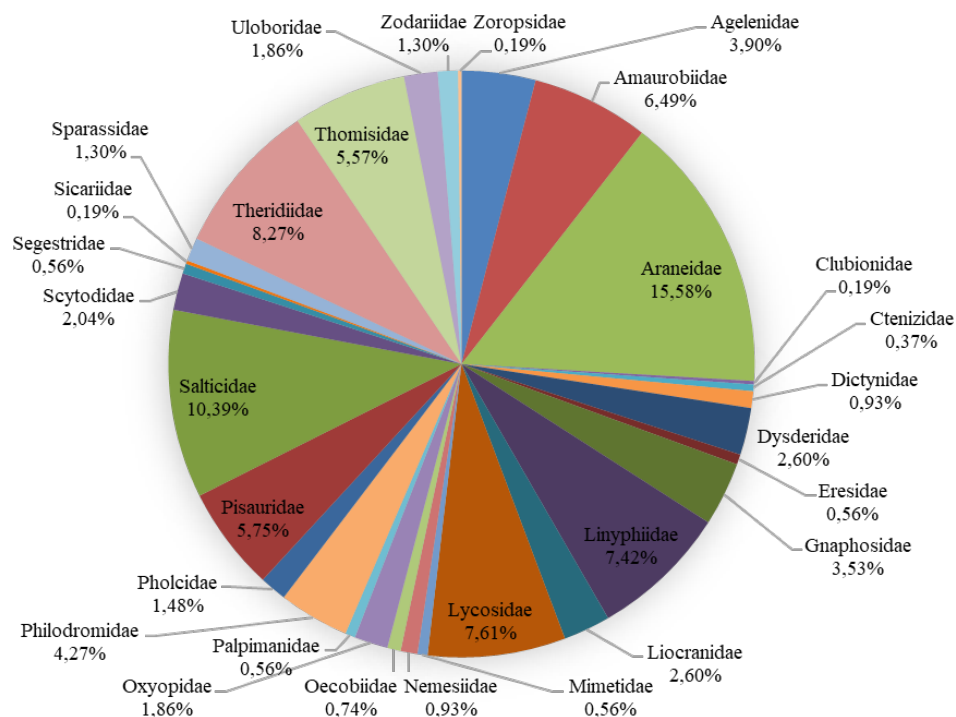
As a result of field studies, 539 specimens were collected and among them 86 species of 30 families were determined. Adult and juvenile individuals belonging to 25 families were encountered from the collected samples. 110 males and 216 females were identified. Adult samples could not be obtained in 5 families from the collected samples and 213 juvenile individuals were identified on a genus level (Table 1). According to the data obtained from the collected individuals, the female/male ratio was 1.96:1 and the adult/juvenile ratio was 1.50:1.

Most of the data obtained in the study was collected from adult and young individuals belonging to the Araneidae family. The Araneidae family consist of diverse small and large taxa (Jäger, 2012; Jones, 1983; Loksa, 1972), and members of the family include species that can build orb-webs between plants, shrubs and tree branches.

Table 1. The spider individuals collected from the Terzioğlu Campus of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

| Family | Adult Females | Adult Males | Juveniles |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Agelenidae | 9 | 1 | 11 |
| Amaurobiidae | 14 | 13 | 8 |
| Araneidae | 35 | 13 | 36 |
| Clubionidae | - | - | 1 |
| Ctenizidae | 2 | - | - |
| Dictynidae | - | 3 | 2 |
| Dysderidae | - | 1 | 13 |
| Eresidae | 2 | - | 1 |
| Gnaphosidae | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| Linyphiidae | 23 | 10 | 7 |
| Liocranidae | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Lycosidae | 17 | 11 | 13 |
| Mimetidae | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nemesiidae | - | - | 5 |
| Oecobiidae | - | - | 4 |
| Oxyopidae | 2 | - | 8 |
| Palpimanidae | 1 | 2 | - |
| Philodromidae | 12 | 11 | - |
| Pholcidae | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Pisauridae | 4 | 4 | 23 |
| Salticidae | 26 | 9 | 21 |
| Scytodidae | 11 | - | - |
| Segestridae | 2 | - | 1 |
| Sicariidae | - | - | 1 |
| Sparassidae | - | - | 7 |
| Theridiidae | 24 | 7 | 16 |
| Thomisidae | 13 | 6 | 11 |
| Uloboridae | 3 | - | 7 |
| Zodariidae | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Zoropsidae | - | 1 | - |

The ophitosoma structure of the species belonging to the Araneidae family, which has taxon-specific colors and patterns, has a wide variety of appearance and sometimes there is a significant difference in size and color between the sexes (J. Gál *et al.* 2016). The study area consisted of herbaceous and woody plants, as bushes and forested areas provide a suitable habitat for family members to build orb-web and to spread.



Araneidae is currently the third most diverse spider family in the world, containing 3052 species in the genus 178 (World Spider Catalog, 2020). In our country, the Araneidae family is currently the 9th most diverse spider family among 54 families with 58 species (Danışman *et al.*, 2019).

The most abundant and common spiders were, *Amaurobius erberi* (Keyserling, 1863) and *Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1957). In addition, the collection of the samples in the study area with an aspirator generally enabled the capture of samples that actively navigate the place and build orb-web.

As a result of the field studies, 35 samples belonging to *Amaurobius erberi* (Keyserling, 1863) species were collected. *Amaurobius erberi* (Keyserling, 1863) burrows itself under objects on the ground with a small funnel or tube or a mesh built in tree bark. The openings of the land are made up of stony structures and the bark of the forests provide suitable habitats for the species.

As a result of the field studies, 31 individuals belonging to *Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1957) were collected. This species walks actively on the ground and hunts free. The study area consisted of herbaceous plants, as shrubs and dead leaves provide a suitable habitats for the species.

Table 2. The list of the spiders of Terzioğlu Campus of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

| Family | Genera | Species | Global Distribution | Material Examined |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Agelenidae C.L. Koch, 1837 | <i>Agelena</i> Walckenaer, 1805 | <i>Agelena</i> sp. | Italy to Central Asia, Iran | Juveniles: 11 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Agelena orientalis</i> C.L. Koch, 1837 | | Adults: 2 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Maimuna</i> Lehtinen 1967 | <i>Maimuna vestita</i> (C.L. Koch, 1841) | Eastern Mediterranean | Adults: 7 ♀♀ 1 ♂♂ |
| Amaurobiidae (Keyserling, 1863) | <i>Amaurobius</i> C.L. Koch, 1837 | <i>Amaurobius erberi</i> (Keyserling, 1863) | Canary Island, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus | Adults: 14 ♀♀ 13 ♂♂ |
| | | <i>Amaurobius</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 8 ♀♀ |

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|---|---|--|---|------------------|
| Araneidae Clerck, 1757 | <i>Agalenatea</i> Archer, 1951 | <i>Agalenatea redii</i> (Scopoli, 1763) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Iran, C.Asia, China | Adults: 10♀♀ 1♂♂ |
| | <i>Araneus</i> Clerck, 1757 | <i>Araneus diadematus</i> Clerck, 1757 | Europe, Middle East, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Iran, Central Asia, China, Japan. Introduced to North America | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| | | | <i>Araneus</i> sp. | Juveniles: 12♀♀ |
| | <i>Cyclosa</i> Menge, 1866 | <i>Cyclosa sierrae</i> Simon, 1870 | Southern Europe, Hungary, Ukraine, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran | Adults: 7♀♀ 6♂♂ |
| | | | <i>Cyclosa</i> sp. | Juveniles: 14♀♀ |
| | <i>Gibbaranea</i> Archer, 1951 | <i>Gibbaranea bituberculata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802) | North Africa, Europe, Turkey, Israel, Russia, Iran, Central Asia to China, Japan, India | Adults: 2♀♀ 1♂♂ |
| | | | <i>Gibbaranea</i> sp. | Juveniles: 2♀♀ |
| | <i>Glyptogona</i> Simon, 1884 | <i>Glyptogona sextuberculata</i> (Keyserling, 1863) | Italy to Israel | Adults: 6♀♀ 2♂♂ |
| | <i>Mangora</i> O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1889 | <i>Mangora acalypha</i> (Walckenaer, 1802) | Madeira, Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Middle East, Caucasus, Russia, C.Asia | Adults: 4♀♀ 2♂♂ |
| | <i>Zilla</i> C.L. Koch, 1834 | <i>Zilla diodia</i> | North Africa, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Iran | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| <i>Zilla</i> sp. | | | Juveniles: 5♀♀ 1♂♂ | |
| <i>Zygiella</i> O.Pickard-Cambridge, 902 | <i>Zygiella keyserlingi</i> (Ausserer, 1871) | Southern Europe, Ukraine, Turkey | Adults: 5♀♀ | |
| | | <i>Zygiella</i> sp. | Juveniles: 1♀♀ 2♂♂ | |
| Clubionidae Wagner, 1887 | <i>Clubiona</i> Latreille, 1804 | <i>Clubiona</i> sp. | Juveniles: 1♂♂ | |
| Ctenizidae Thorell, 1887 | <i>Cyrtocarenum</i> Ausserer, 1871 | <i>Cyrtocarenum cunicularium</i> (Olivier, 1811) | Greece (incl. Crete, Rhodes), Turkey | Adults: 2♀♀ |
| Dictynidae O.Pickard- Cambridge, 1871 | <i>Brigittea</i> Lehtinen, 1967 | <i>Brigittea latens</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | Europe to Central Asia | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| | <i>Dictyna</i> Sundevall, 1833 | <i>Dictyna</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Lathys</i> Simon, 1884 | <i>Lathys</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Scotolathys</i> Simon, 1884 | <i>Scotolathys simplex</i> Simon, 1884 | Algeria, Spain, North Macedonia, Greece, Ukraine, Israel | Adults: 2♂♂ |
| Dysderidae C.L. Koch, 1837 | <i>Dysdera</i> Latreille, 1804 | <i>Dysdera crocata</i> C.L. Koch, 1838 | Europe, Caucasus, Iraq, Central Asia. Introduced to North America, Chile, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| | <i>Harpactea</i> Bristowe, 1939 | <i>Harpactea</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 13♂♂ |
| Eresidae C.L. Koch, 1845 | <i>Eresus</i> Walckenaer, 1805 | <i>Eresus sandaliatus</i> (Martini & Goeze, 1778) | Europe | Adults: 2♀♀ |
| | | <i>Eresus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1♀♀ |

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|---|---|--|--|--------------------|
| Gnaphosidae Pocock, 1898 | <i>Drassodes</i> Westring, 1851 | <i>Drassodes lapidosus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Israel, Iran, Central Asia, China, Korea, Japan | Adults: 1♀♀ 1♂♂ |
| | | <i>Drassodes lutescens</i> (C.L. Koch, 1839) | Mediterranean, Ukraine, Caucasus, Russia, Central Asia, Iran, Pakistan | Adults: 1♀♀ 2♂♂ |
| | | <i>Drassodes</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 7♀ |
| | <i>Nomisia</i> Dalmas, 1921 | <i>Nomisia aussereri</i> (L. Koch, 1872) | Mediterranean, Eastern Europe, Turkey, Middle East, Caucasus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, China | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | | <i>Nomisia</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Zelotes</i> Gistel, 1848 | <i>Zelotes cingarus</i> (O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) | Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Tajikistan | Adults: 2♀♀ 1♂♂ |
| <i>Zelotes subterraneus</i> (C.L. Koch, 1833) | | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Central Asia, China | Adults: 2♂♂ | |
| Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859 | <i>Centromerus</i> Dahl, 1886 | <i>Centromerus albidus</i> Simon, 1929 | Europe, Turkey | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Frontinellina</i> Van Helsing, 1969 | <i>Frontinellina frutetorum</i> (C.L. Koch, 1835) | Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Iran, Kazakhstan, Central Asia | Adults: 9♀♀ |
| | | <i>Frontinellina</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 7♀♀ |
| | <i>Gonatium</i> Menge, 1868 | <i>Gonatium cappadocium</i> Millidge, 1981 | Turkey | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Neriere</i> Blackwall, 1833 | <i>Neriere furtiva</i> (O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1871) | Europe, North Africa, Russia (Europe to South Siberia) | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Sintula</i> Simon, 1884 | <i>Sintula retroversus</i> (O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1875) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus | Adults: 10♀♀ 7♂♂ |
| | <i>Tapinopa</i> Westring, 1851 | <i>Tapinopa gereede</i> Saaristo, 1997 | Turkey | Adults: 1♀♀ 1♂♂ |
| | <i>Walckenaeria</i> Blackwall, 1833 | <i>Walckenaeria alticeps</i> (Denis, 1952) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Middle Siberia), Iran | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| Liocranidae Simon, 1897 | <i>Mesiotelus</i> Simon, 1897 | <i>Mesiotelus scopensis</i> Drensky, 1935 | North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Iran | Adults: 6♀♀ 7♂♂ |
| | | <i>Mesiotelus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1♀♀ |
| Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833 | <i>Alopecosa</i> Simon, 1885 | <i>Alopecosa albofasciata</i> (Brullé, 1832) | Mediterranean to Central Asia | Adults: 12♀♀ 9♂♂ |
| | | <i>Alopecosa</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 6♀♀ 4♂♂ |
| | <i>Hogna</i> Simon, 1885 | <i>Hogna radiata</i> (Latreille, 1817) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia | Adults: 4♀♀ |
| | | <i>Hogna</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 3♀♀ |
| | <i>Pardosa</i> C.L. Koch, 1847 | <i>Pardosa hortensis</i> (Thorell, 1872) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Iran, Japan | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| | <i>Trabea</i> Simon, 1876 | <i>Trabea paradoxa</i> Simon, 1876 | Southern Europe, Turkey | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| <i>Trochosa</i> C.L. Koch, 1847 | <i>Trochosa ruricola</i> (De Geer, 1778) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia, China, Japan, Korea, North America, Cuba, Puerto Rico, | Adults: 1♀♀ | |
| Mimetidae Simon, 1881 | <i>Ero</i> C.L. Koch, 1836 | <i>Ero flammeola</i> Simon, 1881 | Canary Is., Portugal to Greece (Corfu), Turkey, Israel | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| | | <i>Ero</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Mimetus</i> Hentz, 1832 | <i>Mimetus laevigatus</i> (Keyserling, 1863) | Mediterranean to Central Asia | Adults: 1♀♀ |

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|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------|
| Nemesiidae Simon, 1889 | <i>Raveniola</i> Zonstein, 1987 | <i>Raveniola</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 5♂♂ |
| Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862 | <i>Oecobius</i> Lucas, 1846 | <i>Oecobius</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 4♀♀ |
| Oxyopidae Thorell, 1870 | <i>Oxyopes</i> Latreille, 1804 | <i>Oxyopes heterophthalmus</i> (Latreille, 1804) | Europe, North Africa to Middle East, Turkey, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, China | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | | <i>Oxyopes lineatus</i> Latreille, 1806 | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Central Asia), Middle East, Central Asia | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | | <i>Oxyopes</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 7♀♀ 1♂♂ |
| Palpimanidae Thorell, 1870 | <i>Palpimanus</i> Dufour, 1820 | <i>Palpimanus orientalis</i> Kulczynski, 1909 | Albania, Greece, Turkey | Adults: 1♀♀ 2♂♂ |
| Philodromidae Thorell, 1870 | <i>Pulchellodromus</i> Wunderlich, 2012 | <i>Pulchellodromus pulchellus</i> (Lucas, 1846) | Mediterranean | Adults: 4♀♀ 2♂♂ |
| | <i>Thanatus</i> C.L. Koch, 1837 | <i>Thanatus atratus</i> Simon, 1875 | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | | <i>Thanatus pictus</i> L. Koch, 1881 | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to West Siberia), Kazakhstan, Iran | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | | <i>Thanatus vulgaris</i> Simon, 1870 | North America, Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Israel, Caucasus, Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, China, Korea | Adults: 5♀♀ 8♂♂ |
| | <i>Tibellus</i> Simon, 1875 | <i>Tibellus macellus</i> Simon, 1875 | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Kazakhstan | Adults: 1♀♀ 1♂♂ |
| Pholcidae C.L. Koch, 1850 | <i>Holocnemus</i> Simon, 1873 | <i>Holocnemus pluchei</i> (Scopoli, 1763) | Europe, northern Africa | Adults: 2♀♀ 3♂♂ |
| | | <i>Holocnemus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1♀♀ 2♂♂ |
| Pisauridae Simon, 1890 | <i>Pisaura</i> Simon, 1886 | <i>Pisaura mirabilis</i> (Clerck, 1757) | Europe, Turkey, Middle East, Caucasus, Russia, Central Asia, China | Adults: 4♀♀ 4♂♂ |
| | | <i>Pisaura</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 21♀♀ 2♂♂ |

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|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------|
| Salticidae Blackwall, 1841 | <i>Carrhotus</i> Thorell, 1891 | <i>Carrhotus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Euophrys</i> C.L. Koch, 1834 | <i>Euophrys frontalis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia, China, Korea, Japan | Adults: 1 ♂♂ |
| | | <i>Euophrys rufibarbis</i> (Simon, 1868) | Southern Europe, N.Africa, Turkey, China | Adults: 3 ♀♀ 1 ♂♂ |
| | | <i>Euophrys</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 2 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Evarcha</i> Simon, 1902 | <i>Evarcha jucunda</i> (Lucas, 1846) | Canary Is., Mediterranean, Belgium, Germany | Adults: 5 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Heliophanus</i> C.L. Koch, 1833 | <i>Heliophanus kochii</i> Simon, 1868 | Macaronesia, North Africa, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Canada, USA | Adults: 1 ♀♀ 1 ♂♂ |
| | <i>Menemerus</i> Simon, 1868 | <i>Menemerus semilimbatus</i> (Hahn, 1829) | Canary Is., Mediterranean, E.Europe, Turkey, USA, Caucasus, Iran, Argentina, Chile | Adults: 6 ♀♀ 2 ♂♂ |
| | <i>Neon</i> Simon, 1876 | <i>Neon</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 3 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Pellenes</i> Simon, 1876 | <i>Pellenes brevis</i> (Simon, 1868) | Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Greece, Ukraine, Turkey, Cyprus, Iran | Adults: 1 ♂♂ |
| | | <i>Pellenes</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 4 ♀♀ 5 ♂♂ |
| | <i>Philaeus</i> Thorell, 1869 | <i>Philaeus chrysops</i> (Poda, 1761) | Europe, North Africa to Middle East, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Iran, Central Asia, Korea Afghanistan, China, Mongolia, | Adults: 5 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Phlegra</i> Simon, 1876 | <i>Phlegra</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Pseudeuophrys</i> Dahl, 1912 | <i>Pseudeuophrys lanigera</i> (Simon, 1871) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, USA | Adults: 5 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Saitis</i> Simon, 1876 | <i>Saitis</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 4 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Saitis tauricus</i> Kulczynski, 1905 | Italy, Hungary, N.Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Ukraine | Adults: 1 ♀♀ 3 ♂♂ |
| <i>Salticus</i> Latreille, 1804 | <i>Salticus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1 ♀♀ | |
| Scytodidae Blackwall, 1864 | <i>Scytodes</i> Latreille, 1804 | <i>Scytodes thoracica</i> (Latreille, 1802) | Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Iran, Asia to China, Korea, Japan, N.America, Argentina, India, Australia, New Zealand | Adults: 11 ♀♀ |
| Segestriidae Simon, 1893 | <i>Segestria</i> Latreille, 1804 | <i>Segestria senoculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran | Adults: 2 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Segestria</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1 ♀♀ |
| Sicariidae Keyserling, 1880 | <i>Loxosceles</i> Heineken & Lowe, 1832 | <i>Loxosceles</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1 ♀♀ |
| Sparassidae Bertkau, 1872 | <i>Micrommata</i> Latreille, 1804 | <i>Micrommata</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 7 ♀♀ |

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|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|
| Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833 | <i>Achaeridion</i> Wunderlich, 2008 | <i>Achaeridion conigerum</i> (Simon, 1914) | Europe, Turkey | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Asagena</i> Sundevall, 1833 | <i>Asagena phalerata</i> (Panzer, 1801) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran, C.Asia, China, Korea | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| | <i>Enoplognatha</i> Pavesi, 1880 | <i>Enoplognatha afrodite</i> Hippa & Oksala, 1983 | Southern Europe | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | | <i>Enoplognatha</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 2♀♀ |
| | <i>Episinus</i> Walckenaer, 1809 | <i>Episinus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1♂♂ |
| | <i>Euryopis</i> Menge, 1868 | <i>Euryopis episinoides</i> (Walckenaer, 1847) | Mediterranean to Turkey, Israel, Reunion, India, China | Adults: 1♀♀ 2♂♂ |
| | <i>Kochiura</i> Archer, 1950 | <i>Kochiura aulica</i> (C.L. Koch, 1838) | Cape Verde Is., Canary Is., N.Africa, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | | <i>Kochiura</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 3♀♀ |
| | <i>Neottiura</i> Menge, 1868 | <i>Neottiura herbigrada</i> (Simon, 1873) | Madeira, Mediterranean, Ukraine, China, Korea | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Parasteatoda</i> Archer, 1946 | <i>Parasteatoda lunata</i> (Clerck, 1757) | Europe, Turkey, Israel, Caucasus, Russia, Iran | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | <i>Pholcomma</i> Thorell, 1869 | <i>Pholcomma gibbum</i> (Westring, 1851) | Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Azerbaijan, | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| | <i>Steatoda</i> Sundevall, 1833 | <i>Steatoda albomaculata</i> (De Geer, 1778) | North America, Europe, North Africa to Israel, Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, China, Korea, Japan | Adults: 3♀♀ |
| | | <i>Steatoda paykulliana</i> (Walckenaer, 1806) | Europe, Mediterranean to Central Asia | Adults: 5♀♀ |
| | | <i>Steatoda triangulosa</i> (Walckenaer, 1802) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia. Introduced to Canada, USA, Canary Is. | Adults: 4♀♀ |
| | | <i>Steatoda</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 3♀♀ |
| | <i>Theridion</i> Walckenaer, 1805 | <i>Theridion adrianopoli</i> Drensky, 1915 | North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Turkey | Adults: 3♀♀ 1♂♂ |
| | | <i>Theridion betteni</i> Wiehle, 1960 | Europe, Turkey | Adults: 1♂♂ |
| | | <i>Theridion melanurum</i> Hahn, 1831 | Macaronesia, North Africa, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, USA | Adults: 2♀♀ 1♂♂ |
| | <i>Theridion</i> Walckenaer, 1805 | <i>Theridion mystaceum</i> L. Koch, 1870 | Europe, Turkey, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), China | Adults: 1♀♀ |
| | | <i>Theridion</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 3♀♀ 4♂♂ |

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833 | <i>Heriaeus</i> Simon, 1875 | <i>Heriaeus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Monaeses</i> Thorell, 1869 | <i>Monaeses israiliensis</i> Levy, 1973 | Greece, Turkey, Israel, Lebanon, Iran, Central Asia, China | Adults: 2 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Monaeses</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1 ♂♂ |
| | <i>Ozyptila</i> Simon, 1864 | <i>Ozyptila atomaria</i> (Panzer, 1801) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia, China, Korea, Japan | Adults: 1 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Ozyptila confluens</i> (C.L. Koch, 1845) | Southern Europe, Syria | Adults: 1 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Ozyptila sanctuaria</i> (O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1871) | Europe | Adults: 2 ♂♂ |
| | | <i>Ozyptila tricoloripes</i> Strand, 1913 | Turkey, Israel, Iran, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan | Adults: 2 ♀♀ 3 ♂♂ |
| | <i>Synema</i> Simon, 1864 | <i>Synema globosum</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Israel, Iran, Central Asia, China, Korea, Japan | Adults: 1 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Thomisus</i> Walckenaer, 1805 | <i>Thomisus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 2 ♀♀ |
| | <i>Tmarus</i> Simon, 1875 | <i>Tmarus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 1 ♀♀ 1 ♂♂ |
| | <i>Xycticus</i> C.L. Koch, 1835 | <i>Xycticus acerbus</i> Thorell, 1872 | Europe to Central Asia, Russia (Europe to Far East) | Adults: 1 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Xycticus cristatus</i> (Clerck, 1757) | Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Iran, Central Asia, China, Korea, Japan | Adults: 1 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Xycticus kochi</i> Thorell, 1872 | Europe, Mediterranean to Central Asia | Adults: 1 ♀♀ 1 ♂♂ |
| | | <i>Xycticus luctuosus</i> (Blackwall, 1836) | North America, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia | Adults: 1 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Xycticus</i> sp. | | Adults: 5 ♀♀ |
| Uloboridae Thorell, 1869 | <i>Uloborus</i> Latreille, 1806 | <i>Uloborus</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 7 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Uloborus walckenaerius</i> Latreille, 1806 | Madeira, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Iraq, Iran, Central Asia, China, Korea, Japan | Adults: 3 ♀♀ |
| Zodariidae Thorell, 1881 | <i>Zodarion</i> Walckenaer, 1826 | <i>Zodarion bigaense</i> Bosmans, Özkütük, Varli & Kunt, 2014 | Turkey | Adults: 2 ♀♀ |
| | | <i>Zodarion morosum</i> Denis, 1935 | North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Ukraine, Russia (Europe, Caucasus) | Adults: 1 ♂♂ |
| | | <i>Zodarion</i> sp. | | Juveniles: 3 ♀♀ 1 ♂♂ |
| Zoropsidae Bertkau, 1882 | <i>Zoropsis</i> Simon, 1878 | <i>Zoropsis lutea</i> (Thorell, 1875) | Croatia, Greece, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Iran | Adults: 1 ♂♂ |

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Author Contributions: Conception/Design of study: H.K., M.T.; Data Acquisition: H.K.; Data Analysis/ Interpretation: H.K.; Drafting Manuscript: H.K.; Critical Revision of Manuscript: H.K., M.T.; Final Approval and Accountability: H.K.; Technical or Material Support: H.K., M.T.; Supervision: H.K.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Financial Disclosure: This paper was supported by TÜBİTAK with 2209-A University Students Research Projects Support Program.

Acknowledgement: The present study is based on a part of the master thesis “The Spider Fauna of the Tezioğlu Campus of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University” (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey) of the first author.

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