

## Some Turkish pycnogonid records

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With the exception of a few papers by (a) HELFER (1936) on Egyptian species, (b) STOCK (1958a, 1958b) on material from Israel, (c) BACESCU (1959) and (d) BACESCU & MARGINEANU (1959) on certain forms from the Black Sea near the entrance of the Bosphorus, our knowledge about the Pycnogonida of the eastern Mediterranean is very scanty. Therefore, two small collections from the coast of Turkey, though not containing any new or rare species, may be worth recording. One collection was made by Prof. Dr. H. CASPERS, of Hamburg, in the neighbourhood of Istanbul. Mr. C. SWENNEN, biologist on an excursion to Asiatic Turkey, with students of the University of Leyden brought the second small collection of Pycnogonida home.

The following species were present:

*Anoplodactylus petiolatus* (Krøyer). 1. — Bosphorus, off Besiktas; bottom: rather coarse sand, shell débris, stones, mingled with some mud; Sep. 15, 1955 (CASPER'S Station TB 28); 4 specimens. 2. — Sea of Marmora, off the entrance of the Bosphorus; depth 28 m; bottom: fine muddy sand; Oct. 14, 1955 (CASPER'S Station TB 17); 1 specimen.

This species had already been recorded by BACESCU (1959) and BACESCU & MARGINEANU (1959) from the Black Sea near the entrance of the Bosphorus. It seems to be common on the coast of Israel (STOCK, 1958a; and unpublished records based on material in the collections of the Hebrew University, Jeruzalem).

*Anoplodactylus pygmaeus* (Hodge)

One male on CASPER'S Station TB 28 (see under *A. petiolatus*). Much rarer than the previous species. Recorded only once before from the eastern Mediterranean (off Haifa, STOCK, 1958a).

*Anoplodactylus portus* Calman. One male, on the stones of the jetty of the harbour of Mersin (Asiatic Turkey), on seaweeds; May 10, 1959 (SWENNEN'S Station 82). This is a circum-tropical species, recorded from the Mediterranean (Caesarea and Tantara, Israel) only by STOCK (1958b). The present record extends the range of this species to the Turkish coast.

*Endeis spinosa* (Mont.). One specimen on CASPER'S Station TB 29: Bosphorus, middle, off Ortakoy; bottom shell débris with little mud; Sep. 15, 1955. Although common and widely distributed, this species had not been yet recorded from the eastern Mediterranean. There are, however, two Black Sea records: Sevastopol and Yaltinskij Bay (SCHIMKEWITSCH, 1929).

*Achelia* spec. Two solitary specimens belonging to this difficult genus with its widely fluctuating specific characters (cf. HEDGPETH, 1961) must remain unidenti-

fied. One specimen was collected in a depth of 0—50 cm in the harbour of Antalya, amongst seaweeds, Apr. 19, 1959 (SWENNEN's Station 47). This specimen may belong to *A. echinata* Hodge. The other specimen, perhaps *A. vulgaris* (Costa), was found on CASPERS' Station TB 28 (*vide supra*).

*Tanystylum orbiculare* Wilson. One specimen from the harbour of Antalya, depth 0—50 cm, Apr. 19, 1959 (SWENNEN's Stat. 47). Three specimens from CASPERS' Stat. TB 28 (see under *Anoplodactylus petiolatus*). Recorded by HELFER (1936) and STOCK (1958a, 1958b) from the eastern Mediterranean and by several authors from the Black Sea.

*Callipallene* spec. A single fragmentary specimen was obtained at CASPERS' Station TB 28 (*vide supra*). Several species of this genus are known from the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. In the absence of sufficient material, I am unable to decide to which species the present specimen belongs.

#### References

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*Coenotephria sagittata* F. (Lep., Geometridae). Op 17.VI.1961 ving ik in mijn lichtval in het Amsterdamse Bos een exemplaar van deze soort. Dit is een merkwaardige vangst, omdat de vlinder lokaal en zeldzaam in het oosten van het land voorkomt. Uit het westen en het noorden was hij tot nu toe bekend van Dordrecht en Friesland, waar CAMPING de soort in 1956 vond. Aangezien de rups leeft in de zaadtrossen van Poelruit (*Thalictrum flavum* L.), vermoed ik, dat het biotoop van de vlinder ligt in de moerassige oeverlanden van de Poel en de Kleine Poel, in de nabijheid van de lichtval.

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*Agrochola helvola* L. (Lep., Noctuidae). In mijn lichtval in het Amsterdamse Bos ving ik op 26.IX. 1961 en 28.IX.1961 een exemplaar van deze soort. Beide dieren zijn zeer vers, maar iets kleiner dan normaal. Deze vangst is opmerkelijk, omdat *helvola* pleegt voor te komen in de duinen en in bosachtige streken op de zandgronden, dus meer op de droge terreinen. Blijkbaar mijdt de soort de natte terreinen niet geheel. *A. helvola* L. is nog niet eerder uit Amsterdam vermeld. Daar de rups op eik leeft is het niet onwaarschijnlijk, dat de vlinder inheems is in het Amsterdamse Bos.

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