

A new species of the genus *Savignia* Blackwall
from the Khabarovsk Province, Russian Far East
(Aranei: Linyphiidae: Erigoninae)

Новый вид пауков рода *Savignia* Blackwall
из Хабаровского края (Дальний Восток России)
(Aranei: Linyphiidae: Erigoninae)

A.V. Tanasevitch¹ & L.A. Trilikauskas²
А.В. Танасевич¹ и Л.А. Триликаускас²

¹Center for Forest Ecology and Productivity, Russian Academy of Sciences, Profsoyuznaya Str. 84/32, Moscow 117997 Russia.

Центр по проблемам экологии и продуктивности лесов РАН, Профсоюзная ул., 84/32, Москва 117997 Россия.

²Bureinsky State Nature Reserve, Lesnaya Str. 3, Chegdomyn, Khabarovsk Province 682030 Russia.

Буреинский государственный природный заповедник, ул. Лесная 3, Чегдомын, Хабаровский край 682030 Россия.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Пауки, Linyphiidae, Дальний Восток, Хабаровский край, *Savignia*, новый вид.

ABSTRACT. *Savignia bureensis* sp.n. is described from male material from the Khabarovsk Province, Russian Far East. This species is closely related to *S. saitoi* Eskov, 1988, but differs in shape of the head elevation and in structural details of the embolic division and suprathegular apophysis.

РЕЗЮМЕ. По самцам из Хабаровского края описан новый вид *Savignia bureensis* sp.n. Вид близок к *S. saitoi* Eskov, 1988, но хорошо отличается от него формой выроста головного отдела, а также деталями строения эмболюсного отдела и супратегулярной апофизы.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in the text and figures:

APR — anterior radical process of embolic division [after Hormiga, 2000].

E — embolus.

EM — embolic membrane.

DSA — distal part of suprathegular apophysis.

MOSA — mesal outgrowth of suprathegular apophysis.

POSA — proximal outgrowth of suprathegular apophysis.

Tm I — position of metatarsal trichobothrium.

ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

The chaetotaxy formula such as 2.2.1.1 refers to the number of dorsal spines on tibiae I–IV, respectively.

The sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus. All measurements are in millimetres. Scale line in figures = 0.1 mm, unless if stated otherwise.

Savignia bureensis sp.n.

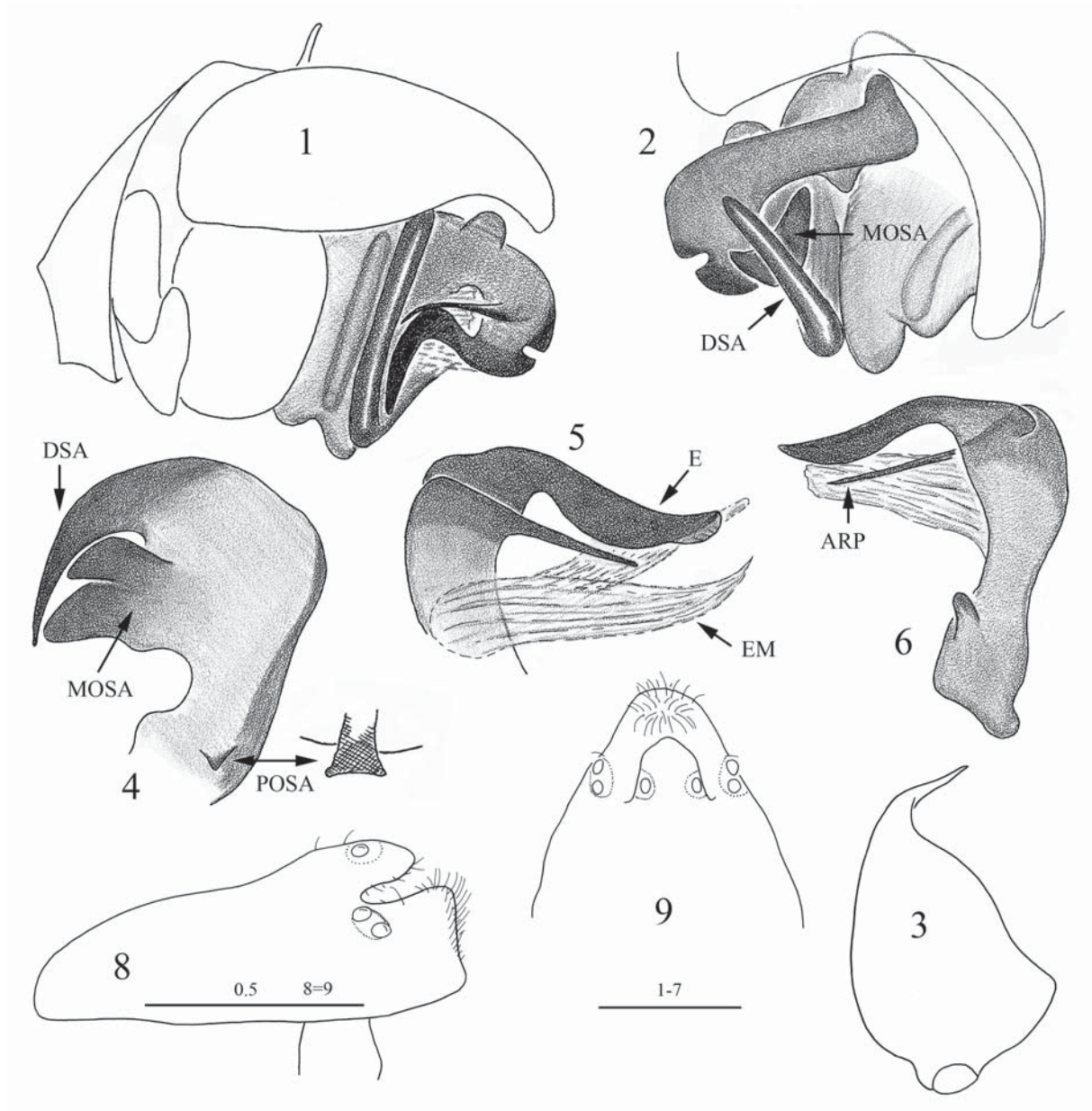
Figs 1–8.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZMMU), Russia, Far East, Khabarovsk Province, Verkhnebureinsky District, upper reaches of Bureya River, river valley, mouth of Levyi Ussomakh Stream, *Larix* forest, in lichen, 11.X.1999, leg. Laimonas Trilikauskas. Paratypes: ♂ (ZMMU), together with holotype, 11.X.1999; ♂ (ZMMU), same locality, *Larix* forest, in lichen, 07.X.1999, all leg. Laimonas Trilikauskas.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Total length — 1.90. Carapace 0.98 long, 0.60 wide, reddish-brown, modified: cephalic part elevated as in Figs 7 & 8. Chelicerae 0.28 long. Legs reddish-yellow. Leg I 2.09 long (0.55+0.23+0.50+0.43+0.38), IV — 2.20 long (0.63+0.18+0.58+0.48+0.33). Chaetotaxy 2.2.1.1. Tm I — 0.47. Palp as in Figs 1–6: Frontal apophysis of tibia narrow and curved angularly. Suprathegulum: Distal part of suprathegular apophysis long and sharp, mesal outgrowth of suprathegular apophysis broad with a deep notch, proximal outgrowth of suprathegular apophysis small, axe-shaped. Embolic division: Embolus relatively thick, anterior radical process long and thin, embolic membrane divided into two lobes. Abdomen 1.03 long, 0.85 wide, grey.

Female. Unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The new species seems to be most closely related to *S. saitoi* Eskov, 1988, known from the middle flow region of Amur River, Sakhalin Island and Kurile Islands [Eskov, 1988], but it differs in the shape of the head elevation, the presence of a deep notch on the mesal outgrowth of the suprathegular apophysis, as well as the



Figs 1–8. *Savignia bureensis* sp.n. 1, 2 — right palp; 3 — palpal tibia, dorsal view; 4 — suprategular apophysis; 5, 6 — embolic division; 7, 8 — male carapace, lateral and dorsal views, respectively.

Рис. 1–8. *Savignia bureensis* sp.n. 1, 2 — правая палпа; 3 — голень палпы, вид сверху; 4 — супратегулярная апофиза; 5, 6 — эмболюсный отдел; 7, 8 — карапакс самца, соответственно вид сбоку и сверху.

wider embolus. The shape of the male carapace, especially in dorsal aspect, resembles that of the Japanese *S. yasudai* (Saito, 1986), but both these species can easily be distinguished by the structure of the male genitalia.

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