

Malthonica dalmatica (Kulczyński, 1906) from the Crimea, a spider new to the former Soviet Union (Aranei: Agelenidae)

Malthonica dalmatica (Kulczyński, 1906) из Крыма — паук, новый для бывшего Советского Союза (Aranei: Agelenidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: пауки, *Malthonica dalmatica*, переписание, фауна, Крым.

ABSTRACT. *Malthonica dalmatica* (Kulczyński, 1906) is recorded from the southern coast of the Crimea. It is the north-easternmost locality of *M. dalmatica* hitherto known from Italy, Croatia (Dalmatia), Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and Israel; this is the first record from the former Soviet Union. This species is re-described and illustrated on the basis of the Crimean specimens.

РЕЗЮМЕ. На южном берегу Крыма обнаружен вид *Malthonica dalmatica* (Kulczyński, 1906), новый для территорий бывшего Советского Союза. Крым — самая северо-восточная точка ареала этого вида, ранее известного из Италии, Далмации, Греции, Кипра, Палестины и Болгарии. Приводится иллюстрированное переписание *M. dalmatica* по экземплярам из Крыма.

Introduction

Eleven agelenid species of four genera have been previously reported from the Crimea [see Kovblyuk, 2004ab, 2006]. Another interesting species has been found in the newly collected material. Specimens for this study were collected by the first author, and are deposited in the collection of the Zoology Department of V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University, Ukraine (TNU, curator M.M. Kovblyuk).

Illustrations were made using both reflecting and transmitted light microscopes. Leg segments were measured after separation from cephalothorax. The following abbreviations are used in the text: a — apical; AM — anterior median eyes; AL — anterior lateral eyes; d — dorsal; pl — prolateral; PM — posterior median eyes; PL — posterior lateral eyes; rl — retrolateral; s.p. — same place; v — ventral. The terms for descriptions of the copulatory organs have been adopted from Guseinov *et al.* [2005]. All measurements are in mm: minimum–maximum. All scale bars 0.1 mm.

Description

Malthonica dalmatica (Kulczyński, 1906)
Figs 1–10.

IDENTIFICATION. Kulczyński [1906: 162–164, fig. 5 (♀)]; Brignoli [1971: figs 62–66 (♂♀)]; Levy [1996: 103–104, figs 65–69 (♂♀)]; Dimitrov [1999: figs 2–3 (♀)]. For a complete set of taxonomic references see Platnick [2007].

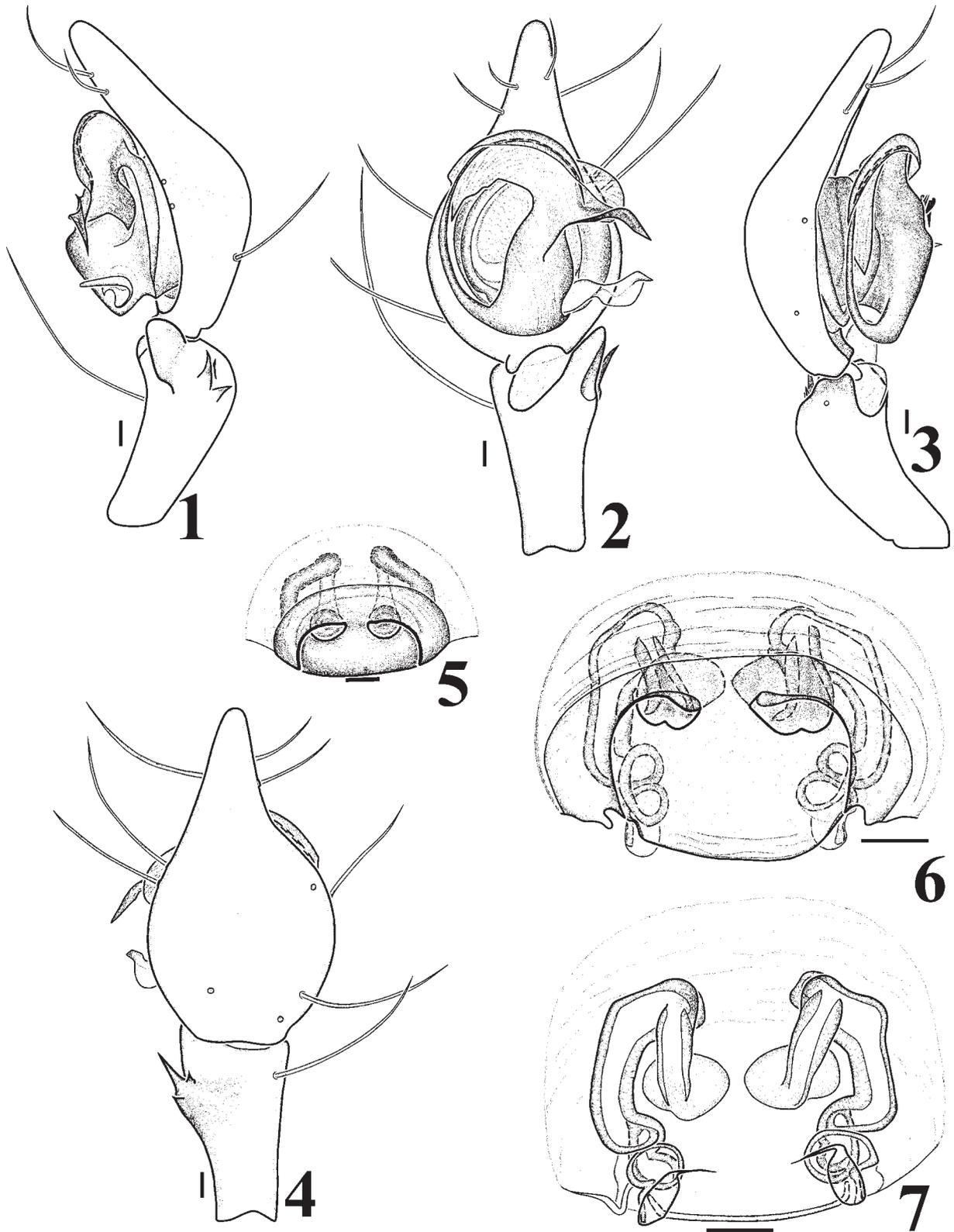
MATERIAL. UKRAINE, THE CRIMEA: 3 ♂♂ (TNU–1125/6; 1126/5), Yalta, nr. Nikita, Martyan Cape Reserve, *Carpinus orientalis*, *Juniperus excelsa*, *Ruscus ponticus*, pitfall traps, 8.10.–12.11.2000; 2 ♂♂ (TNU–1180/1), same locality, *Arbutus andrachne*, *Juniperus excelsa*, *Cistus tauricus*, pitfall traps, 8–28.10.2000; 2 ♀♀ (TNU–2321/4), same locality, *Quercus pubescens*, *Arbutus andrachne*, *Juniperus excelsa*, *J. oxycedrus*, *Ruscus ponticus*, *Cistus tauricus*, under stones, 18.02.2007; 1 ♀ (TNU–2324/3), same locality, *Juniperus excelsa*, *Asphodeline lutea*, *Senecio cineraria*, under stones, 10.03.2007; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (TNU–1227/4; 1234/3; 1235/2), Yalta, Massandra Park, *Pistacia mutica*, pitfall traps, 8.10.2000–25.02.2001; 2 ♂♂ (TNU–1264/8), same locality, bamboo plantation nr. a stream, pitfall traps, 22.10.–10.11.2000.

DIAGNOSIS. This species differs from all *Malthonica* species (1) by the peculiar sharp denticles on retrolateral tibial apophysis (Figs 1, 4); (2) by the peculiar medially located ducts of spermathecae, which connect external epigynal opening with terminal receptacula (Fig. 5–7).

DESCRIPTION. Male (n=3). Body 5.6–6.4 long. Carapace: 2.9–3.7 long, 2.3–2.9 wide. Cheliceral teeth (anterior + posterior): 3–4 + 4–6. Eye diameters and interdistances between eyes: AM 0.12–0.16, AL 0.16–0.20, PM 0.15–0.16, PL 0.16–0.18, AM–AM 0.03–0.04, AM–AL 0.02–0.03, PM–PM 0.09–0.12, PM–PL 0.09–0.12, AM–PM 0.12–0.14, AL–PL 0.04–0.10. Distances between anterior eyes and clypeal margin: AM–clypeus 0.21–0.34, AL–clypeus 0.16–0.24. Length of legs segments:

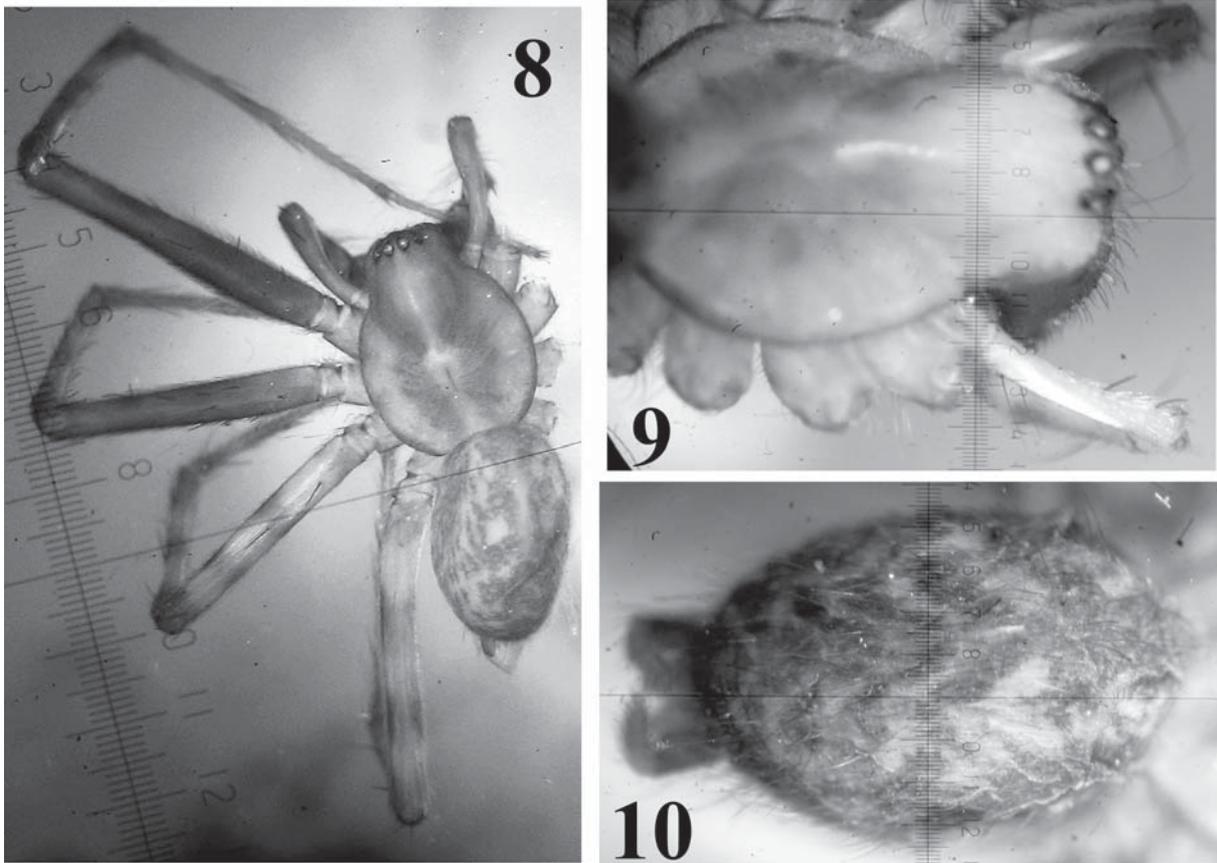
	femur	patella	tibia	metatarsus	tarsus
I	4.4–5.9	1.2–1.4	4.3–5.6	4.6–6.3	2.1–2.8
II	3.8–4.9	1.1–1.2	3.2–4.4	3.8–6.0	1.7–2.0
III	3.4–4.4	1.0–1.3	2.7–3.5	3.4–4.6	1.4–1.8
IV	4.2–5.4	1.1–1.4	3.7–4.8	4.8–6.3	1.6–2.0

Length of palpal segments: femur 1.7–2.2, patella 0.6, tibia 0.6–0.8, tarsus 1.2–1.6. Abdomen 2.9–3.3 long, 1.8–



Figs 1–7. Copulatory organs of *Malthonica dalmatica*: 1 — male palp, retrolateral view; 2 — male palp, ventral view; 3 — male palp, prolateral view; 4 — male palp, dorsal view; 5 — epigyne, ventral view; 6 — spermatheca, ventral view; 7 — spermatheca, dorsal view.

Рис. 1–7. Копулятивные органы *Malthonica dalmatica*: 1 — пальпа самца, вид ретролатерально; 2 — пальпа самца, вид вентрально; 3 — пальпа самца, вид пролатерально; 4 — пальпа самца, вид дорсально; 5 — эпигина, вид вентрально; 6 — сперматека, вид вентрально; 7 — сперматека, вид дорсально.



Figs 8–10. General appearance of *Malthonica dalmatica*: 8 — male; 9 — female carapace; 10 — female abdomen.
Рис. 8–10. Внешний вид *Malthonica dalmatica*: 8 — самец; 9 — карапакс самки; 10 — брюшко самки.

2.3 wide. Leg spination: I — femur: d 1-1, pl 1-1-1-1, rl 1-1-1-1; tibia: pl 1-1, rl 1 or 1-1, v 2-2-2a; metatarsus: v 2-2-2a or 2-2-3a. II — femur: d 1-1, pl 1-1-1, rl 1-1-1 or 1-1-1-1; tibia: pl 1-1, rl 1-1, v 1-2-1a or 1-2-2a or 2-2-2a; metatarsus: pl 1-1, rl 1-1, v 2-2-3a. III — femur: d 1 or 1-1, pl 1, rl 1 or 1-1; tibia: d 1-1, pl 1-1, rl 1-1, v 1-2-2a or 1-1-2a; metatarsus: pl 1-1-1, rl 1-1-1, v 2-2-3a. IV — femur: d 1, pl 1, rl 1; tibia: d 1-1, pl 1-1, rl 1-1, v 1-1-2a; metatarsus: pl 1-1-1, rl 1-1-1, v 2-2-3a or 2-2-2a. Coloration. Dorsal and ventral pattern of cephalothorax and abdomen is typical for the genus (Fig. 8). Femurs I–II dark brown, other segments of legs I–II yellow. Femurs III–IV yellow with four dark rings, tibiae III–IV yellow with three dark rings, other segments of legs III–IV yellow without rings. Palp structure as in Figs 1–4.

Female (n=2). Body 5.6 long. Carapace 2.8 long, 2.0–2.2 wide. Cheliceral teeth (anterior + posterior): 4 + 5. Eye diameters and interdistances between eyes: AM 0.12, AL 0.15–0.16, PM 0.15–0.16, PL 0.15–0.16, AM–AM 0.04, AM–AL 0.03, PM–PM 0.10–0.12, PM–PL 0.10–0.12, AM–PM 0.12–0.14, AL–PL 0.04–0.06. Distances between anterior eyes and clypeal margin: AM–clypeus 0.21–0.22, AL–clypeus 0.15–0.16. Length of legs segments:

	femur	patella	tibia	metatarsus	tarsus
I	3.4	1.0–1.1	3.2–3.3	3.4	1.8
II	3.0	1.0	2.5–2.6	2.8–2.9	1.5
III	2.7	0.9	2.0–2.2	2.7	1.2
IV	3.4–3.5	1.0	3.0–3.2	3.7–3.8	1.4

Length of palpal segments: femur 1.3, patella 0.5, tibia 0.8, tarsus 1.2. Abdomen 2.8–2.9 long, 1.9–2.0 wide. Leg spination: I — femur: d 1-1, pl 1-1 or 1-1-1, rl 1-1; tibia: pl 1-1, v 2-2-2a; metatarsus: v 2-2-3a. II — femur: d 1-1, pl 1 or 1-1, rl 1-1; tibia: pl 1 or 1-1, rl 1-1, v 1-1-2a or 1-2-2a; metatarsus: pl 1-1, rl 1, v 2-2-3a. III — femur: d 1 or 1-1, pl 1, rl 1; tibia: d 1 or 1-1, pl 1-1, rl 1 or 1-1, v 1-1-2a or 1-2a; metatarsus: pl 1-1-1, rl 1-1-1, v 2-2-3a. IV — femur: d 1, pl 1, rl 1; tibia: d 1-1, pl 1-1, rl 1-1, v 1-1-2a; metatarsus: pl 1-1-1, rl 1-1-1, v 2-2-3a. Coloration as in the male (Figs 9–10), but femora III–IV with 3 dark rings (not with 4 as in males). Epigyne as in Figs 5–7.

DISTRIBUTION. Italy, Croatia (Dalmatia), Bulgaria [Dimitrov, 1999], Greece, Cyprus, Israel [Levy, 1996], the Crimea [the present data]. The Crimea is the north-easternmost locality of the species' range.

PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — X–XI, ♀♀ — II–III.

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