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Obituary. Некролог

In memory of Ekaterina Mikhailovna Andreeva (Katarzyna Andrejewa-Prószyńska)

Ekaterina Mikhailovna Andreeva, referred to as Katya in the following text, was born on 16.XI.1941 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan; she passed away on 18.IX.2008 in Milanówek, Poland. Katya belonged to the third generation of remarkable women, of very strong personalities and unyielding characters, stranded in Central Asia, which for over a hundred years was one of the regions for exiling criminals and victims of political repression from the Russian Empire and then from the Soviet Union. During World War II prominent Russian scientists and their families were also evacuated there.

The family saga began with a 15-year-old Polish girl, Maria Jasiewicz, who was exiled alone to Central Asia in 1888 (or 1890) for complicity in Polish political actions in Lithuania, while her brother was executed. Well-educated, for that time, she became a teacher in the home of a local Russian notable. She managed to retain her dignity, later married a land surveyor Konstantin Pisarczik, had four children of her own, and cared for five others orphaned during the war and revolution (Fig. 2). She kept her family with a strong hand, cultivating traditions and values, with Polish being the language spoken at home. She died at the age of 87. Her daughter, Antonina Konstantinovna Pisarczik, a student of Central Asian ethnography at the Tashkent University, was arrested in 1930 and imprisoned for three years as a politically suspicious intellectual; luckier than some of her relatives, she survived. Later, she married a professor of ethnography at her university, Mikhail Stepanovich Andreev, one of the founders of Central Asian ethnography, also released from the prison. After his death in 1948, she had devoted (as Katya repeated many times) the next 20 years for editing and publishing his manuscripts, before she started publishing her own impressive results. In such the family Ekaterina Mikhailovna Andreeva was born on November 16th, 1941 in Tashkent (Uzbekistan). During the

Fig. 1 (above). E.M. Andreeva (1970s), lecturer at the Teachers' Training College, Siedlce, Poland.

Fig. 2. The family (1950s): Katya, standing to the right; her mother, Antonina Konstantinovna, sitting to the right; the grandmother, Maria Vikentievna, in the center); to the left — Lilka, orphaned relative, smuggled out at the risk from the orphan's house, after her parents had been executed in 1938.

hungry and tense years of World War II, she also lived for some time in Samarqand (incidentally housed in a historical Muslim Medrese). In 1946, she moved with her mother to Dushanbe in Tajikistan (at that time called Stalinabad).

It was a remarkable home, with a huge library, always full of friends of very different kinds: intellectuals evacuated during World War II from Leningrad and Moscow, bright persons from the developing local university and scientific institutions, Tajik villagers informing Antonina of their customs and language for her studies, and Katya's school mates and their parents. For many months of each year, Antonina spent time on ethnographic expeditions all over Tajikistan and usually took her daughter with her, thereby providing useful training for Katya's own later zoological expeditions. As a gesture of appreciation and love to her mother, Katya named a new spider species (*Mogrus antoninus*) in her honour. At this time Katya met D.E. Charitonov, who used to visit Antonina Konstantinovna and to collect in Tajikistan (e.g. in Kondara Canyon) with her assistance and help.

The friendly and peaceful atmosphere of that family was shadowed by the memories of past persecutions, imprisonment and/or death of relatives or acquaints, and also by the constant, as they thought and were convinced of, surveillance of telephone calls and the tension of debilitating propaganda at that time. All this led to a forced habit of camouflaging their own thoughts, checking their tongue, and to some restrictions in talking during the presence of children ("Mummy, you do not like the comrade Stalin", asked a five-year-old Katya; "Ah no, darling, I like the comrade Stalin very much"), because a single loose word could bring troubles, even persecution. At that time, it was an every day routine of the entire Soviet Union, yet being a normal, accustomed life, as happy as it could be, for millions of its citizens. To retain an independent mind and free thoughts under such circumstances, and to pass this ability to her children, was an achievement Antonina managed to do. She was a soul of the society, her house was full of visitors chatting over a cup of tea, or congregated preparing a traditional Central Asian pilaf. The atmosphere at home was unrestricted, friends freely exchanged opinions and experiences, plus there were always some banned books and/or illegally circulated hand-copied books or articles (known at that time as "samizdat"), for which one could always land behind the bars. One could suspect that even political overseers might have put up with that 'uncorrectable' environment. That environment shaped the character of Katya Andreeva, independent, critical and unbreak-

Fig. 3. E.M. Andreeva (1963), collecting in the semidesert zone of Turkestan Mt. Range.

able, but at the same time wise, with the habit of avoiding unnecessary conflicts. She is remembered as a 10-year-old girl who dared to cast the sole "No" vote at a meeting in her primary school — "Oh, that's Andreeva" commented the school principal.

The local university, where Katya began her biology courses in 1960, had some very prominent minds amongst its faculty, but it was well realized that as the whole was much below the level of leading country universities in Leningrad and Moscow, which were inaccessible for Katya. It was a period of intensive faunal and taxonomic studies, both in Tajikistan and in the entire Soviet Union, when a number of gifted and enterprising zoologists were undertaking broad research of exceptional value. Andreeva joined that trend, working largely in isolation. She quickly selected her subject and concentrated on her own research. It would be natural to follow the topics led by professors, for instance, in studying the Chrysomelidae, but not for Katya. She was eager to break through to new grounds, and be as much an independent researcher as possible. So she selected the spiders (Aranei) of Tajikistan as her main research challenge.

Studies on spiders of that area are difficult even now, in spite of extensive research by a number of contemporary students (e.g., by D. Logunov on the Salticidae), but in 1960s it was a challenge nobody dared to pick up. Her main taxonomic source was the extensive monograph by Simon "Histoire Naturelle des Araignées" published in 1897–1903, and a few small papers by Russian authors, including Kroneberg [1875], Charitonov [1932, 1951], Spassky [1952], and Spassky & Luppova [1945]. There were no specialists experienced in the taxonomy of spiders of Central Asia, not only in the USSR, but also in the rest of the world. The study of such fauna required access to type specimens of virtually every species, scattered in collections all over the world and largely inaccessible for Soviet zoologists at that time. She used to compare her specimens directly with the collections by Charitonov and Spassky, a task that required carrying the whole collection across the USSR in rather cumbersome baggage. However, the museum collections were incomplete. For instance, the spider collection of the Zoological Institute in Leningrad contained only 30 species of Salticidae from the entire USSR, while she managed to identify 38 salticid species from Tajikistan alone; now that area is known to have yielded some 52 species. One can marvel how she managed to interpret Latin and French descriptions given by Simon, to identify over 258 species reasonably well, and to create an impressive spider collection. She also discovered 33 species new to science (see below for a list).

After the completion of her university course in 1966 she could not obtain a scholarship for a PhD-course in Leningrad, closed by bureaucratic restrictions, and instead got one in Tajikistan. Yet, each year she spent several months working in the Entomology Department of the Leningrad University, where her official supervisor was Prof. Victor P. Tyshchenko, the

Fig. 4. The Khorog Botanical Garden, Pamir Mts (1964), E.M. Andreeva's research base for six months in each of several subsequent years.

author of 'Identification Key to the spiders of the European part of the USSR', who at that time mainly worked on spiders of Kazakhstan. Katya and Prof Tyshchenko published three joint papers. This collaboration was mutually beneficial, as on the one hand Katya got access to the specialized literature, which she did not have in Tajikistan, and on the other hand, Prof Tyshchenko extended his knowledge on Central Asian spiders and almost for sure was encouraged by Katya's enthusiasm to finish off his well-known 'Identification Key'. Much assistance of various kinds was also given by Dr Lidiya A. Zhiltsova (the Zoological Institute), and Katya always remembered this. Having completed her PhD-course, she was employed for some time in the Institute of Zoology of the Tadjik Academy of Sciences, but moved later to the Pamir Biological Institute. Her work there involved spending up to six months each year for fieldwork in the Pamir. She was awarded with the degree of 'Candidate of Biological Sciences' (=PhD) in the Pamir Biological Institute in Dushanbe in December 1971 (Fig. 5).

Collecting spiders in Central Asia, particularly in high mountainous regions, was a demanding endeavour (Fig. 3). Her most intensive collecting took place in the years 1966–1971. She collected mainly alone, although her collection labels often contain names of numerous friends and colleagues. The most memorable collecting undertaken in field stations included the sandy desert near Dzhar-Kurgan (Uzbekistan), where she had to dig up 10x10 m collecting plots to the depth of 30 cm under the open sun at +50 ºC and to count all spiders living in holes. Hardly easier was the collecting in riverine forests and grasses at Tigrovaya Balka, or in the cotton fields of Gissar Valley, where air humidity was particularly high in addition to the temperature. Yet the first of these sites brought a number of unique, newly-described species, such as *Dolomedes tadzhikistanicus*, *Synageles charitonovi*, etc. She preferred collecting in the lower mountains at Gandzhino, at Karatau Mt. Range and at Fakhrabad Pass; this site was marked with discovery of the new species *Pellenes tocharistanus*. Magnificent high mountain views (and two new species described later: *Chalcoscisrtus ansobicus* and *Sitticus ansobicus*) rewarded her at the Anzob Pass (3379 m a.s.l.) of the Gissar Mt. Ranges, and near the Akbaital Pass in Eastern Pamir (5500 m a.s.l.), which she climbed up alone. Her duties included a six-month stay at the Khorog Botanical Garden in Eastern Pamir (Fig. 4) and lonely mountain trekking. She liked local people very much, and characterized them as open, honest people inspired by high Muslim culture. She also had to hitchhike alone using passing lorries, and yet she was never annoyed by anybody. But the loneliness during months of wandering took its psychological toll.

In September 1972, after getting married to the author of this obituary, Andreeva moved to Poland. Yet, one of the important and rather bitter reasons for Katya to move abroad was the failure to get employed in the Zoological Institute in Leningrad, the best place to carry out taxonomic research in the USSR. Her candidature was rejected and even neglected by certain members of the staff. Thus, she decided to begin a new life when opportunity appeared, expecting to have much better conditions for her research in Poland, which unfortunately did not materialize. Instead, she got em-

Fig. 5. E.M. Andreeva (1971), at the time she received her degree 'Candidate of Biological Sciences' (=PhD).

ployed at the newly organized Teachers' Training College in the provincial town Siedlce; during the first year, as a teacher of Russian language, later as a senior lecturer in zoology, being also in charge of some parts of laboratory demonstrations. It was a very special place. The Department of Zoology consisted of 10 recent graduates at their first job, without teaching experience, but very bright and ambitious, eager to advance their research and career. Some of them earned their PhD and higher degrees within a reasonably short span of time. There was no established hierarchy yet, lecturers experimented constantly with new methods. The teaching curriculum was created independently from, and in some aspects even better than the official programme in Poland. Andreeva brought the background and experience gained from the Tadjik and Leningrad Universities to that collective, and used her contacts to acquire teaching aids for her demonstrations, including preparations of some parasites and subtropical species of insects and spiders, also of some palaeontological relics. The department established a large vivarium as its special firm mark, to which Andreeva brought some Tajikistani snakes (including venomous ones) and lizards. We laughed imagining the faces of customs-inspectors discovering a live cobra in her suitcase. In spite of keen interest in international collaboration, she participated in the International Arachnological Congress only once, in Amsterdam in 1974 [see Andreeva, 1975a], one of the first Russian participants of international arachnological meetings before 1988. Yet, suffering from nostalgia, she preferred to use every opportunity to go to Tajikistan, to visit her mother and friends. She travelled there almost every year, even with a six-month old baby, later with two babies. Preoccupation with children and teaching duties precluded her from doing her own research year after year, although she even managed to transfer her collection to Poland. A very serious sickness, followed by a recovery lasting years, made any research to be finally impossible. She regretted that to the end.

What was the balance of moving to Poland? The change of residence country results in certain retributions well known to every émigré. The country of birth retains a sort of own special 'air', like a media of accustomed habits, friends, landscapes and even problems, which one misses staying abroad. Getting accustomed to a new country and beginning to feel at home there takes dozens of years even in a relatively friendly country, with a similar language and customs. This was also experienced by Katya's mother, who always declared herself a Pole, even in official documents, while living in the USSR. But after the first visit to Poland, at the age 65, she began to speak "We Russians…". Having lived in Poland for 36 years, Andreeva felt being a Russian, always on the crossroad, being tied in to Russia in many ways. She kept her sons (Fig. 6) bilingual, bringing them to Tajikistan for holidays, where they played with local children of many nationalities and learned to understand people of different cultures and habits. She kept links with her mother and friends, speaking to them by phone every week and inviting them to Poland whenever she could. In total, she managed to invite some 24 visitors from the USSR (friends, relatives, but also scientists) to her home in Poland, housing them sometimes for several weeks. She was instrumental in organizing visits to Tajikistan for a number of Poles.

Katya maintained a keen interest in everyday Russian life, problems and in current literature. All that despite certain concerns of the political situation and surveillance of telephone calls to the USSR (obvious by characteristic sounds of listening by a 'third party'), regular local surveillance in Tajikistan, security formalities and luggage-search while crossing the frontier, and constant uncertainty about whether she would be admitted to the USSR again. Andreeva never renounced her Soviet passport, partly for fear of getting isolated from her mother, who was alone in Tajikistan at the age of over 70. She applied for the Polish citizenship only when her passport lost its validity caused by disintegration of the USSR. By that time she had managed to move her octogenarian mother to Poland, es-

Fig. 6. Sons of E.M. Andreeva: Witold Prószyński (standing), now an engineer, airframe constructions, working in the East Midlands Airport, the UK; and Tomasz Prószyński (sitting), now a postdoctoral fellow in the cell biology at Harvard University, USA.

Fig. 7. E.M. Andreeva with her husband, Prof J. Prószyński (1999).

caping in the nick of time the turmoil years in Tajikistan. She found a keen environment in Poland, where she was very popular and liked by everybody. But she was intolerant to any unfriendly remarks on Russia, and was very sensitive and unyielding in this point of principle. Very characteristic was her action in November/December 1981. During hours spent in a long line of people waiting for purchasing bread, in a cold night and in view of anticipated Soviet military intervention, when tough comments and jokes by queuing people were inevitable, Katya started to speak with a prominent Russian accent, which she usually did not have. Nobody attempted to harass her, and jokes around her ceased. She was respectful and demanded respect.

Her attitude towards Poland and Poles was friendly and loyal, without resigning her habitual independent and critical, if necessary, opinions. That respect was not diminished during the time of 'Solidarity' revolution, when she remained one of three persons in the Department of Zoology who did not join the 'Solidarity' trade union. She shared general sympathies for the ideas of that movement, but forecasted correctly its bitter consequences which took place in the following nine years. Furthermore, she was at risk of losing the possibility to visit her lonely mother in the USSR. In June 1981, her independence was again demonstrated when she prevented, by tipping her balance "No" vote, election of her own husband, the author of this obituary, to the post of director of the institute. She thought it would be better for the family, and the development of the situation during the next six months proved her to be right. In December 1981 martial law was declared, beginning a time of arrests, interrogations, redundancies for political reasons, etc. When secret police were interrogating every employee of the Institute of Biology about spontaneous demonstration, she organized clandestine exchange of information between interrogated persons and those to be interrogated next, informing all of what the police already knew. Her tactics involved selecting two scapegoats (one of them was her husband, relatively immune from possible persecution), so everybody could subsequently safely denounce them.

She was too proud to weep, she kept smiling even after a heavy surgical operation, when nurses had forgotten to give her painkillers for three days. When the surgeon learned this, he went mad: "Why, the hell, you did not cry?" Well, that was not her habit.

She was an excellent mother, fighting for her family to the end. With her children growing, she got an idea to move to Warsaw in order to make university studies

Fig. 8. A rose planted by E.M. Andreeva in her garden, the flower opened 40 days after her funeral, in the middle of November.

easier for them. But the family was not able to pay for housing there. It took two years of searching for a relatively inexpensive home in the suburbs of Warsaw, with a wonderful forest/garden and a beautiful birch growing through big hole in the house's roof. But leaving Siedlce aggravated the finances of the family, at the same time Katya, invalided after heavy sickness, had to give up a part time job and could not find a new one. A single husband's salary, alongside the meager social support to Katya, was not sufficient to feed the family of five, which then spent several lean years to live out. Katya invented miracles to feed the family cheaply and began to search for the means of additional earnings. She started as a babysitter, later she sold flowers grown in her own garden, then she tried to open her own small business. She was finally successful as an outdoors advertisement agent, starting from small roadside tables, and ending up with huge multistory banners in the very center of Warsaw. Her talents were demonstrated fully in that, as a shy girl became a very persuasive negotiator, influencing every kind of potential client: from penniless pensioners to directors of large companies, and officials in the City Hall. As her banners became prolific downtown, the family started joking that she destroyed architectural beauty of the downtown of Warsaw. She was also active in her suburb community, particularly in the field of nature protection.

During that period gardening became her hobby, for which she spent all her free time, whenever failing health permitted. She was much restricted in the purchase of flowers and shrubs, affording only single and small plants, but she multiplied them with time. With years of work and learning, she became an expert, and her garden was generally appreciated. But her health was getting worse, she was becoming gradually weaker. She was preparing for some heavy surgery when during the medical examination, anesthetized, she suddenly died. There was a crowd of friends and neighbors at her funeral, a lot of flowers, and condolences arrived from numerous friends scattered over the world.

The husband and two sons of Katya Andreeva are grateful to Dr. D.V. Logunov (Manchester, UK) for his personal initiative of publishing this note and for compiling the following paragraphs dealing with a list of publications, lists of the species described by and dedicated to Andreeva, and relevant taxonomic comments on these species.

List of arachnological publications by Dr. E.M. Andreeva

(Russian papers are given both in Russian and English, all titles are given in a chronological order)

Of the arachnological works listed below, the most important is the monograph on the 'Spiders of Tajikistan' published by E.M. Andreeva in 1976 using her own money. This became the first original monograph on spiders of Central Asia ever published in the USSR; all credits should go to the author and Antonina Konstantinovna, the author's mother, who helped in editing the book. The most interesting findings in this book include: a represenative of the subfamily Pachylomerinae (Ctenizidae), *Pachylomerus gandjinoi* (now in *Ummidia g.*), first recorded in the ex-USSR; the finding of *Brachythele karatauvi* (now in *Anemesia*, Cyrtaucheniidae), the second representative of the genus in the ex-USSR; two of the six representatives of Filistatidae in the fauna of the ex-USSR (*Filistata martynovae* and *F. beshkentica*); eight new species of the Salticidae, of which seven remain valid now; etc. Both earlier and nowadays, any research of the Central Asian spiders is impossible without consulting the book by E.M. Andreeva.

Андреева Е.М. [Andreeva E.M.] 1968. Материалы по фауне пауков (Araneae) Таджикистана. III. Mygalomorphae [Materials on the spider fauna of Tajikistan. III. Mygalomorphae] // Dokl. Akad. Nauk Tadzhik. SSR. T.11. S.68–71 [in Russian].

Андреева Е.М., Тыщенко В.П. [Andreeva E.M., Tyshchenko V.P.] 1968. Материалы по фауне пауков Таджикистана. II. Zodariidae [Materials on the spider fauna of Tajikistan. II. Zodariidae] // Zool. zhurn. T.45. Vyp.5. S.684–689 [in Russian].

Андреева Е.М. [Andreeva E.M.] 1969. Материалы по фауне пауков (Araneae) Таджикистана. V. Salticidae [Materials on the spider fauna of Tajikistan. V. Salticidae] // Izvestiya Otd. Biol. Nauk Akademii Nauk Tadjik SSR. T.4. No.37. S.89–93 [in Russian].

Андреева Е.М., Тыщенко В.П. [Andreeva E.M., Tyshchenko V.P.] 1969. Материалы по фауне пауков (Araneae) Таджикистана. I. Haplogynae, Cribellatae, Ecribellatae Trionychae (Pholcidae, Palpimanidae, Hersiliidae, Oxyopidae) [Materials on the spider fauna (Araneae) of Tajikistan. I. Haplogynae, Cribellatae, Ecribellatae Trionychae (Pholcidae, Palpimanidae, Hersiliidae, Oxyopidae)] // Zool. zhurn. T.48. Vyp.2. S.373–384 [in Russian].

Андреева Е.М., Тыщенко В.П. [Andreeva E.M., Tyshchenko V.P.] 1970. Материалы по фауне пауков Таджикистана. IV. Micryphantidae [Materials on the spider fauna (Araneae) of Tajikistan. IV. Micryphantidae] // Zool. zhurn. T.49. Vyp.1. S.38–44 [in Russian].

Андреева Е.М. [Andreeva E.M.] 1971. Фауна и зонально-экологическое распределение пауков Таджикистана [Fauna and zonal-ecological distribution of spiders of Tajikistan]. Abstract of the Thesis of Canditate (PhD) Degree of Biological Sciences, Dushanbe: Tajik Univ. 23 s. [in Russian].

Андреева-Прушиньская Е.М. [Andreeva-Prószyńska E.M.] 1974. К фауне пауков (Aranei) высокогорий Таджикистана [To the spider fauna of high mountains of Tajikistan] // Materials of the VII Meeting of All-Union Entomol. Soc. Leningrad, Zool. Institute AS USSR. Pt.1. S.6. [in Russian].

Andreeva E.M. 1975a. Zoogeographical characteristics of the spider fauna of Tadjikistan // Proc. 6th Int. Arachnol. Congress, Amsterdam, IV/1974. P.214–215.

Andreeva E.M. 1975b. Distribution and ecology of spiders (Aranei) in Tadjikistan // Fragmenta faunistica, Mus. Zool. Warszawa. Vol.20. No.19. P.323–353. Map 1.

Андреева Е.М. [Andreeva E.M.] 1976. Пауки Таджикистана. Фауна и зонально-экологическое распределение [Spiders of Tajikistan. The fauna and zonal-ecological distribution]. Dushanbe: Donish. 193 s. [in Russian].

Кононенко А.П., Андреева-Прушиньская Е.М. [Kononenko A.P., Andreeva-Prószyńska E.M.] 1978. Два новых вида пауков рода *Lycosa* (Aranei, Lycosidae) из Средней Азии [Two new spider species of the genus *Lycosa* (Aranei, Lycosidae) from Middle Asia] // Dokl. Akad. Nauk Tadzhik. SSR. T.21. Vyp.9. S.61–63 [in Russian, with Tajik summary].

Andreeva E.M., Kononenko A.P., Prószyński J. 1981. Remarks on the genus *Mogrus* Simon, 1882 (Aranei, Salticidae) // Annales Zoologici, PAN. T.36. No.4. P.85–104.

Andreeva E.M., Heçiak S., Prószyński J. 1984. Remarks on *Icius* and *Pseudicius* (Araneae, Salticidae) mainly Central Asian // Annales zoologici, PAN. T.37. No.13. P.85–104.

A list of the spider taxa described by Dr E.M. Andreeva

(in case of a current synonymy or a different combination relevant comments are given)

Fam. AGELENIDAE

Agelena tadzhika Andreeva, 1976: 33, figs 38–41 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Tigrovaya Balka, Beshkent Valley.

Fam. CTENIZIDAE

Pachylomerus ganjinoi Andreeva, 1968: 68, fig. 1 (D♂). Tajikistan: Gandzhino and Khazratisho Mt. Range. Transferred to *Ummidia* Thorell, 1875 by Brignoli [1983].

Fam. CYRTAUCHENIIDAE

Brachythele karatauvi Andreeva, 1968: 70, figs 2a–b (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Karatau and Rangotau Mt. Ranges, Muminabad, Gandzhino, Beshkent Valley. Transferred to *Anemesia* Pocock, 1895 by Zonstein [2001].

Fam. DICTYNIDAE

Lathys spasskyi Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1969: 378, figs 4c–d (D♀). Tajikistan: Gandzhino and Khazratisho Mt. Range. Synonymized with *L. stigmatisata* (Menge, 1869) by Ovtchinnikov [1988: sub *L. puta*].

Momius Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1969: 380; the type *M. hispidus* Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1969. Described originally in the Amaurobiidae, transferred to the Dictynidae and synonymized with *Devade* Simon, 1884 by Marusik [1989].

Momius hispidus Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1969: 380, fig. 5 (D♂). Synonymized with *Altella tenella* Tyshchenko, 1965 [Ovtsharenko & Fet, 1980: sub *Momius*]; transferred to *Devade* Simon, 1884 by Esyunin & Marusik [2001].

Fam. FILISTATIDAE

Filistata martynovae Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1969: 374, fig. 1 (D♀). Tajikistan: Gandzhino, Kondara. Transferred to *Zaitunia* Lehtinen, 1967 by Zonstein [1990].

Filistata beshkentica Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1969: 376, fig. 1 (D♀). Tajikistan: Beshkent Valley and Chiluchor-Chashma. Transferred to *Zaitunia* Lehtinen, 1967 by Zonstein [1990].

Fam. LINYPHIIDAE

Alioranus avanturus Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1970: 38, fig. 1 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Varzob Canyon.

Erigone charitonovi Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1970: 41, fig. 2 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Tigrovaya Balka, Chiluchor-Chashma. *Nomen dubium*; see Mikhailov [1997].

Thyreosthenius (?) *asiaticus* Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1970: 40, fig. 1 (D♀). Tajikistan. Transferred from *Thyreosthenius* and synonymized with *Styloctetor romanus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872) by Tanasevitch [1983: sub *Ceratinopsis*].

Fam. LYCOSIDAE

Alopecosa kronebergi Andreeva, 1976: 45, figs 54–55 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Tigrovaya Balka, Pamir; Uzbekistan: Dzhar-Kurgan.

Evippa beschkentica Andreeva, 1976: 48, figs 56–58 (♂♀; only illustrations, no description). Tajikistan: Beshkent Valley, Tigrovaya Balka; Uzbekistan: Dzhar-Kurgan.

Hippasa domratchevae Andreeva, 1976: 50, figs 59–61 (♂♀; only illustrations, no description). Tajikistan: Beshkent Valley, Tigrovaya Balka; Uzbekistan: Dzhar-Kurgan.

Lycosa chikatunovi Kononenko et Andreeva, 1978: 62, fig. 2а–в (Djuv). Uzbekistan: Dzhar-Kurgan. Considered *nomen dubium* by Mikhailov [1996].

Lycosa garavutinica Kononenko in Kononenko et Andreeva, 1978: 61, fig. 1а–в (Djuv.). Tajikistan: Garavuti. Considered *nomen dubium* by Mikhailov [1996].

Fam. OECOBIIDAE

Oecobius tadzhikus Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1969: 376, fig. 3 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Chiluchor-Chashma, Gandzhino.

Fam. OXYOPIDAE

Oxyopes takobius Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1969: 383, figs 7b–c, e (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Hissar and Khazratisho mt. ranges, Muminabad.

Fam. PISAURIDAE

Dolomedes tadzhikistanicus Andreeva, 1976: 42, figs 50–53 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Tigrovaya Balka.

Fam. SALTICIDAE

Chalcoscirtus ansobicus Andreeva, 1976: 91, fig. 129 (D♀). Tajikistan: Hissar Mt. Range (Ansob Pass).

Cyrba tadzika Andreeva, 1969: 89, figs 1а–в (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Dushanbe, Gandzhino. Synonymized with *C. ocellata* (Kroneberg, 1875) by Prószyński [1978: 16, sub *C. micans*], confirmed by Wanless [1984].

Plexippus strandi dushanbinus Andreeva, 1969: 90, figs 2е,ж,з,и (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Dushanbe. Synonymized with *P. devorans* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872) by Prószyński [2003: 142: sub *P. strandi*].

Synageles charitonovi Andreeva, 1976: 80, figs 82–83 (D♀). Tajikistan: Tigrovaya Balka, Hissar Mt. Range, Dushanbe.

Synageles ramitus Andreeva, 1976: 81, figs 84–85 (D♀). Tajikistan: Hissar Mt. Range.

Mogrus antoninus Andreeva, 1976: 82, figs 86–90 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Tigrovaya Balka, Beshkent Valley.

Pellenes kulabicus Andreeva, 1976: 84, figs 99–100 (D♀). Tajikistan: Khazratisho and Baisun mt. ranges. Synonymized with *P. geniculatus* (Simon, 1868) by Logunov *et al.* [1999].

Pellenes tocharistanus Andreeva, 1976: 86, figs 106–109 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Fakhrabad Pass, Dushanbe.

Sitticus ansobicus Andreeva, 1976: 92, figs 131–134 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: Hissar Mt. Range (Ansob Pass).

Yllenus bactrianus Andreeva, 1976: 91, figs 127–128 (D♀). Tajikistan: Chiluchor-Chashma.

Fam. ZODARIIDAE

Zodariellum Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1968: 688; the type *Z. surprisum* Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1968.

Zodariellum surprisum Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1968: 688, figs 7–8 (D♂). The type species of the genus. Tajikistan: Muminabad.

Zodarion martynovae Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1968: 684, figs 1–2 (D♀). Tajikistan: Dzhar-Kurgan, Beshkent Valley.

Zodarion tadzhikum Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1968: 686, fig. 3 (D♀). Tajikistan: Gandzhino, Dushanbe.

Zodarion continentalis Andreeva et Tyshchenko, 1968; 687, fig. 5 (D♂). Tajikistan: Dzhar-Kurgan, Kuraminski Mt. Range. Transferred to *Zodariellum* by Marusik & Koponen [2001].

List of the spider and harvestman species dedicated to Dr E.M. Andreeva

ARANEI

Fam. SALTICIDAE

Aelurillus andreevae Nenilin, 1984: 9; illustrated by Andreeva [1976: figs 96, 97, sub *A. variegatus*]. Tajikistan: Tigrovaya Balka, Beshkent Valley, Fakhrabad Pass, Gandzhino.

Aelurillus catherinae Prószyński, 2000: 232, figs 5–8 (D♂). Egypt: Sinai.

Chalcoscirtus catherinae Prószyński, 2000: 236, figs 22–31 (D♂♀). Israel: Sede Boqer Midreshet; Egypt: Sinai.

Euophrys catherinae Prószyński, 1999: 239, figs 32–36 (D♀). Egypt: Sinai.

Phlegra andreevae Logunov, 1996: 541, figs 6–15 (D♂♀). Widespread in Middle Asia, the type locality lies in Kazakhstan (Kokpek Canyon).

Fam. GNAPHOSIDAE

Parasyrisca andreevae Ovtsharenko, Platnick & Marusik, 1995: 52, figs 191–192 (D♀). Tajikistan: Hissar Mt. Range.

Fam. LYCOSIDAE

Tarentula andreevae Michailov, 1996: 108, replacement name for *Alopecosa kronebergi* Andreeva, 1976: 45, figs 54–55 (D♂♀).

OPILIONES

Fam. PHALANGIIDAE

Homolophus andreevae Staręga & Snegovaya, 2008: 79, figs 19–24 (D♂♀). Tajikistan: East Pamir, Turkenstanski Mt. Range; Kirghizia: Alaiski Mt. Range.

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