

A new species of the genus *Civizelotes* Senglet, 2012 (Aranei: Gnaphosidae) from the Lower Volga Region

Новый вид пауков рода *Civizelotes* Senglet, 2012 (Aranei: Gnaphosidae) из Нижнего Поволжья

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KEY WORDS: Araneae, spider, Zelotini, Europe, Astrakhan.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Araneae, пауки, Zelotini, Европа, Астрахань.

ABSTRACT. *Civizelotes tibichaetoforus* sp.n. is described based on the holotype male from Bogdinsko-Baskunchaksky Nature Reserve (Astrakhan' Area, Russia).

РЕЗЮМЕ. По самцу описан новый вид *Civizelotes tibichaetoforus* sp.n. из Богдинско-Баскунчакского заповедника (Астраханская область).

Introduction

The small West Palearctic genus *Civizelotes* Senglet, 2012 with nine named species [WSC, 2016] is relatively well studied due to the revision by Senglet [2012]. Most of its species occur in Europe. Three species are known from Russia as well as from the Volga Region: *Civizelotes caucasius* (L. Koch, 1866), *C. gracilis* (Canestrini, 1868), *C. pygmaeus* (Miller, 1943) [Krasnobaev, 2002, 2004; Ponomarev et al., 2008; Mikhailov, 2013].

While studying spiders of the Astrakhan' Area, we found a specimen of an undescribed species. The goal of this paper is to provide a detailed description of this new species. The spider was collected in the Bogdinsko-Baskunchaksky Nature Reserve (Astrakhan' Area) in *Artemisia* steppe with diverse herbs (shore of the Gor'kaya Rechka River), using pitfall traps (Figs 8–9). The holotype will be deposited in the Department of Zoology of the Perm State University (PSU).

Photos were made using a Leica DFC 295 Camera. All measurements are given in millimeters.

Systematics

Civizelotes tibichaetoforus sp.n.
Figs 1–7.

MATERIAL. Holotype: 1 ♂ (PSU), RUSSIA, Astrakhan' Area, Akhtubinsk District, Bogdinsko-Baskunchaksky Nature Reserve,

10 km E of Nizhny Baskunchak Settlement, shore of Gor'kaya Rechka River, 48°13'08.8"N 46°58'43.7"E, *Artemisia* steppe with diverse herbs, pitfall traps, 6–7.VI.2014, leg. E. Kuzmin.

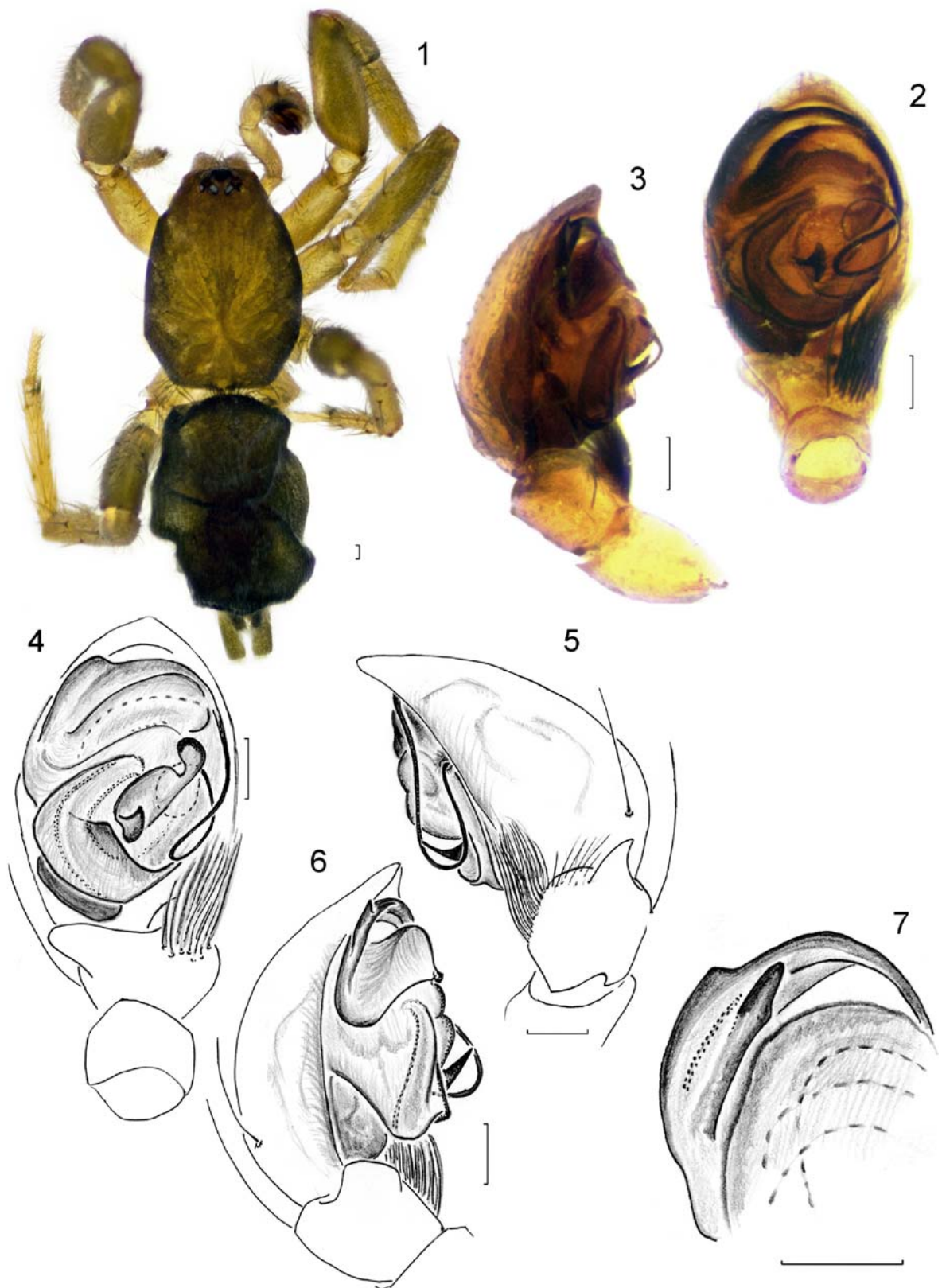
ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is derived from “tibia” (lat.) — palpal tibia, “chaeta” (greek) — setae, and “forus” (lat.) — to carry, and refers to the setae on the palpal tibia.

DIAGNOSIS. This new species is similar to *C. gracilis* but can be distinguished from it by the triangular rather than curved tip of the tibial apophysis and by the palpal tibia with a prolateral brush of black, stiff, long setae (located dorsally in *C. gracilis*) (Figs 5; cf Miller, 1967: Tab. 4, fig. 1) as well as by having a longer embolus than that of *C. gracilis* (Fig. 4; cf Miller, 1967: Tab. 4, fig. 2).

REMARKS. The new species belongs to the *gracilis*-group. It has a small dorsal tooth on the base of the embolus and the embolus emerges from the terminal plate of the widened embolar radix. The new species is similar to *Heser* by the length of the embolus, but the strong supporting structures in the apical part of the tegulum that are typical for *Heser* Tuneva, 2004 are absent.

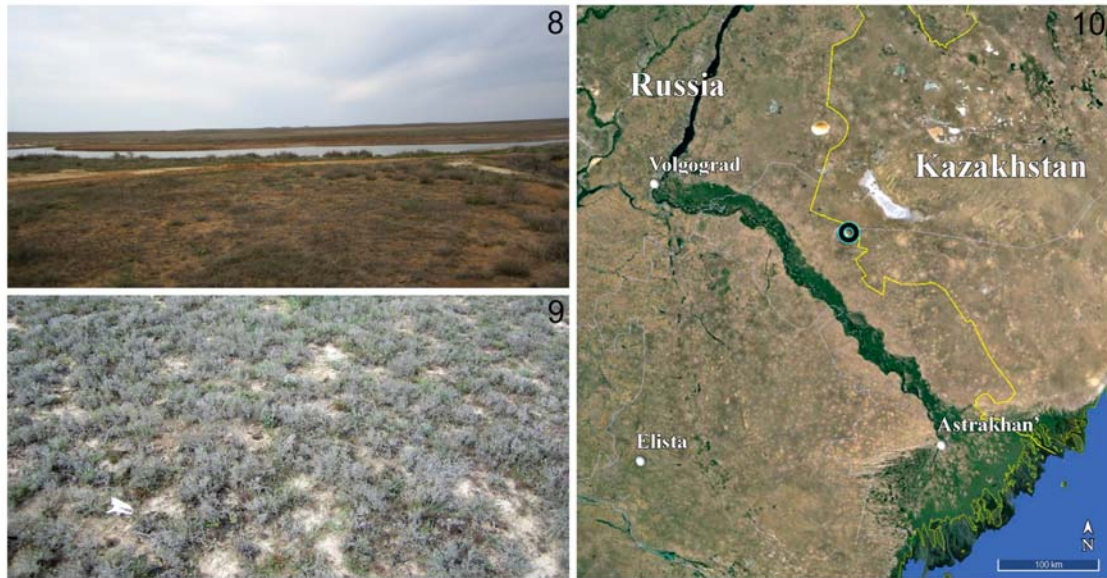
There are four species of Zelotini in the region known only from females: *Drassyllus fragilis* Ponomarev, 2008, *Zelotes caspius* Ponomarev et Tsvetkov, 2006, *Z. nderensis* Ponomarev et Tsvetkov, 2006 and *Z. kazachstanicus* Ponomarev et Tsvetkov, 2006. Judging from the size and colour of these species, none of them can be the female of the new species.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Total length 3.5, carapace 1.7 long, 1.3 wide. Abdomen 1.8 long, 1.0 wide. Carapace grey-brown, with a dark grey margin. Thoracic groove very short. Chelicerae with three small promarginal teeth. Sternum brown, with short setae. Leg formula 4123. Legs yellow-brown with paler tarsi. Leg spination: Femur: I d1-0-0, p0-0-1; II d1-0-01, p0-0-1; III d1-1-0, p0-0-1, r0-0-1; IV d1-1-0, p0-1-1, r0-1-1;



Figs 1–7. Male of *Cvizelotes tibichaetoforus* sp.n., 1 — habitus, dorsal; 2, 4 — palp, ventral; 5 — palp, retrolateral; 3, 6 — palp, prolateral, 7 — palp, dorsal, cymbium removed. Scale 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1–7. Самец *Cvizelotes tibichaetoforus* sp.n., 1 — габитус, сверху; 2, 4 — пальпа, снизу; 5 — пальпа, ретролатерально; 3, 6 — пальпа, пролатерально, 7 — пальпа, сверху, цимбиум удален. Масштаб 0,1 мм.



Figs 8–10. Photos of *Civizelotes tibichaetoforus* sp.n. habitat (8–9) and a map of the type locality (10).

Рис. 8–10. Фотографии местообитания *Civizelotes tibichaetoforus* sp.n. (8–9) и типовое местообитание (10).

tibia: III d0-1-0, p1-0-1, r1-0-1, v2-2-2; IV p1-1-1, r1-0-2, v2-2-2; metatarsus: II v2-0-0; III–IV p1-2-2, r1-2-2, v2-2-1. Length of the legs (total [femur patella tibia metatarsus tarsus]): I 4.28 (1.13 0.75 0.98 0.75 0.68); II 3.93 (1.13 0.68 0.88 0.68 0.58); III 3.25 (0.90 0.50 0.63 0.68 0.55); IV – (1.23 0.68 1.00 1.13 –).

Abdomen dark grey, anterior surface with long bristles. Palp as in Figs 5–7; tibia with prolateral brush of black, stiff, long setae, tibial apophysis short and pointed. Median apophysis long with pointed tooth (Fig. 7). Embolus with teeth (Fig. 6–7), extends across the distal edge of the bulb (Fig. 5).

Length of leg segments: I 4.28 (1.13 0.75 0.98 0.75 0.68); II 3.93 (1.13 0.68 0.88 0.68 0.58); III 3.25 (0.90 0.50 0.63 0.68 0.55); IV – (1.23 0.68 1.00 1.13 –).

Female. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. The species is known from the type locality only.

HABITAT. Pitfall traps were placed along the shore of Gor'kaya River. The soil comprises mostly flay with some sand. The vegetation is herbaceous and subshrub: *Artemisia* (*A. tschernieviana*), *Atraphaxis*, some *Ceratoides* bushes, and some clumps of the grasses *Festuca*, *Poa*, and *Rheum*.

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