

New records of spiders (Arachnida: Aranei) from Armenia.

1. Ten genera and 20 species of the families Araneidae, Theridiidae and Thomisidae

Новые находки пауков (Arachnida: Aranei) в Армении.

1. Десять родов и 20 видов из семейств Araneidae, Theridiidae и Thomisidae

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Key words: Araneae, Caucasus, Near East, Transcaucasia, new record.

Ключевые слова: Araneae, Кавказ, Ближний Восток, Закавказье, новая находка.

Abstract. New faunistic data on spiders of Armenia are presented. 9 genera, *Agalenatea* Archer, 1951, *Larinia* Simon, 1874, *Zilla* C.L. Koch, 1834 (all three Araneidae), *Simitidion* Wunderlich, 1992, *Pholcomma* Thorell, 1869, *Phycosoma* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880, *Phylloneta* Archer, 1950 (all four Theridiidae), *Cozyptila* Lehtinen et Marusik, 2005 and *Monaeses* Thorell, 1869 (both Thomisidae), and 20 species, *Agalenatea redii* (Scopoli, 1763), *Larinia bonneti* Spassky, 1939, *Zilla diodia* (Walckenaer, 1802), *Simitidion simile* (C.L. Koch, 1836), *Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851), *Phycosoma inornatum* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861), *Phylloneta impressa* (L. Koch, 1881), *Cozyptila guseinovorum* Marusik et Kovblyuk, 2005 and *Monaeses israeliensis* Levy, 1973, are reported for the first time. The occurrence of *Aculepeira talishia* (Zawadsky, 1902) (Araneidae) in Armenia is also confirmed. Record of *Ozyptila brevipes* (Hahn, 1826) from Armenia is new to Transcaucasia, since the previous record of this species from Cisbaikalia was found to be *O. sincera* Kulczyński, 1926 (Thomisidae). Illustrations of *Cozyptila guseinovorum*, *Monaeses israeliensis*, *Ozyptila brevipes* and *Xysticus kulczynskii* are based on the specimens from Armenia are provided, as well as new distribution records for 10 other species found in Armenia for the first time.

Резюме. Приведены новые данные по паукам Армении. Девять родов впервые указываются для республики, а именно: *Agalenatea* Archer, 1951, *Larinia* Simon, 1874, *Zilla* C.L. Koch, 1834 (все три Araneidae), *Simitidion* Wunderlich, 1992, *Pholcomma* Thorell, 1869, *Phycosoma* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880, *Phylloneta* Archer, 1950 (Theridiidae), *Cozyptila* Lehtinen et Marusik, 2005 и *Monaeses*

Thorell, 1869 (Thomisidae). Следующие виды впервые найдены в Армении: *Agalenatea redii* (Scopoli, 1763), *Larinia bonneti* Spassky, 1939, *Zilla diodia* (Walckenaer, 1802), *Simitidion simile* (C.L. Koch, 1836), *Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851), *Phycosoma inornatum* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861), *Phylloneta impressa* (L. Koch, 1881), *Cozyptila guseinovorum* Marusik et Kovblyuk, 2005 и *Monaeses israeliensis* Levy, 1973. Подтверждено нахождение в республике *Aculepeira talishia* (Zawadsky, 1902) (Araneidae). *Ozyptila brevipes* (Hahn, 1826) впервые указывается для всего Закавказья, а находка этого вида в Забайкалье, на самом деле основана на неверном определении *O. sincera* Kulczyński, 1926 (Thomisidae). *Cozyptila guseinovorum*, *Monaeses israeliensis*, *Ozyptila brevipes* и *Xysticus kulczynskii* проиллюстрированы на основе экземпляров, собранных в Армении.

Introduction

According to the number of spider species, Armenia is the least studied country in continental West Palaearctic. So far, only 247 species of spiders have been reported from Armenia. In Moldova, another small country, 292 species are known; in European part of Turkey 286 and in Northern Macedonia 826 species have been reported [Nentwig et al., 2023]. Countries adjacent to Armenia, Georgia (627 species), Azerbaijan (725 species), Anatolia (1167 species) [Nentwig et al., 2023], Iran (935 species) [Zamani, 2023] are studied much better. The main reason for this poor

knowledge was lack of arachnologists in Armenia. However, the situation has recently changed with the emergence of arachnologists in the country (two co-authors of this paper). By the end of 2020, the number of spider species in Armenia was only 169 [Mikhailov, 2022]. Recent collecting efforts in the country have led to the discovery and subsequent reporting of 88 species, dozens of genera, and 11 families new to Armenia [Zarikian, 2022a, b; Zarikian et al., 2021, 2023]. Additionally, one species new to science was recently described [Marusik, Zonstein, 2021].

The identification of the recently collected material has allowed us to recognize 20 species and 10 genera in three families Araneidae, Theridiidae, and Thomisidae new to Armenia. The goal of this work is to provide commentary on these new records. We have also included in the list one species that was recently reported from Armenia, but this record was neither reflected in the abstract of that paper [Zarikian et al., 2023] nor in the WSC [2023].

Material and methods

The spiders were collected using various methods, primarily in the central parts of the country. With the exception of one record, all the material was collected by the authors of this paper. Photographs of the specimens were taken at the Zoological Museum of the University of Turku, using an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope with a Canon EOS 7D camera. The photographs were then processed using Helicon Focus 7.6.2 Pro software, available at <http://www.heliconsoft.com>.

The present work is registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:BFF41346-152C-42CB-9208-6E9F0DCAC154.

Annotated list of spiders of the families Araneidae, Theridiidae and Thomisidae newly recorded from Armenia

Abbreviations. *Depository of material*: NZ — Noushig Zarikian's personal collection; SCZN — Scientific Center of Zoology and Hydroecology of NAS RA, Yerevan; YMC — Yuri Marusik's temporary collection at the University of Turku; YSU — Yerevan State University. *Collectors*: AK — Armine Kosyan, NZ — Noushig Zarikian, YMM — Yuri M. Marusik.

Araneidae

Aculepeira talishia (Zawadsky, 1902)

Aculepeira talishia (Zawadsky, 1902): Zarikian et al., 2023: 98–114.

Material. Lori Province: 3♀♀ (YSU) — Mets Parni, 40.83418° N, 44.1070° E, h - 1702 m a.s.l., hand collecting, between stones, 18.VIII.2022 (AK).

Comments. Until recently, this species was known only from two localities in its entire range: SE Azerbaijan (the type

locality) and Kabardino-Balkaria [Otto, 2022]. However, a recent report by Zarikian et al. [2023] has expanded the known distribution of the species to include the Hankavan area in the Kotayk Province and the Dilijan area in the Tavush Province both located nearby. In addition to the Caucasus region, this species is also known to occur in Anatolia [WSC, 2023] and Iran [Zamani et al., 2022].

Agalenatea Archer, 1951

Note. Currently, there are two recognized species within this genus, although the status of one of them is uncertain [WSC, 2023]. The genus is limited to the West Palaearctic. Previously, it was known to occur in the Northern Caucasus, Azerbaijan, and Georgia [Otto, 2022].

Agalenatea redii (Scopoli, 1763)

Material. Ararat Province: 1♀ (YMC) — env. of Urtsadzor Vil, 39°54'0"N, 44°50'53"E, h-1200–1300 m a.s.l., on clay slope, sweeping, 6.V.2021 (YMM). Kotayk Province: 2♂♂; 1♀ (YMC) — Vokhchabert, 40°09'56"N 44°38'59"E, sweeping, 15.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. This species, although quite common, has been reported in all neighboring states, totaling 30 original records [Otto, 2022]. However, it had never been documented in Armenia until now. Its distribution is primarily in the West Palaearctic, extending eastward to Xinjiang [Li, Lin, 2016].

Gibbaranea bituberculata (Walckenaer, 1802)

Material. Ararat Province: 3♂♂; 2♀♀ (YMC) — env. of Urtsadzor Vil, 39°54'0" N, 44°50'53" E, h - 1200–1300 m a.s.l., on clay slope, sweeping, 6.V.2021 (YMM). Kotayk Province: 2♂♂; 1♀ (YMC) — env. of Geghadir, 40°09' N, 44°38' E, sweeping, 15.V.2021 (YMM); 1♀ (YMC) — Vokhchabert, 40°09'56" N, 44°38'59" E, 15.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. This relatively common spider has been reported 18 times across the Caucasus region [Otto, 2022]. However, it had not been previously found in Armenia. The World Spider Catalog [WSC, 2023] indicates that it has a Transpalaearctic range and is also found in India. However, based on personal data, it appears that its distribution is restricted to the West Palaearctic.

Larinia Simon, 1874

Note. *Larinia* is a large genus with 61 named species distributed worldwide [WSC, 2023]. Judging from the shape of copulatory organs, it is a polyphyletic taxon. So far, two species have been reported from the Caucasus, and of them only one was reported in Transcaucasia (Georgia) [Otto, 2022].

Larinia bonneti Spassky, 1939

Material. Vayots Dzor Province: 2♀♀ (NZ) — Vernashen, semi desert area, under stones, 39°48' N, 45°22' E, h - 1660 m a.s.l., 26.VI.2020 (NZ).

Comments. The genus and the species are new to Armenia. Within the Caucasus, this species has been reported from Krasnodar Krai and Adjara. It has a Transpalaearctic range and is known from France to Japan [WSC, 2023]. The Armenian record is southernmost in the Western Palaearctic.

Larinioides ixobolus (Thorell, 1873)

Material. Lori Province: 1♂, 1♀ (YSU) — Mets Parni, 40.83639° N, 44.1250° E, h - 1699 m a.s.l., hand collecting, at night, 16.VIII.2022 (AK).

Comments. This species is very common in Northern Caucasus, known by 27 records from that region but only

three from western Georgia [Otto, 2022]. Its remains unrecorded in Azerbaijan, despite being distributed in the West Palaearctic, spanning from Germany to Xinjiang [WSC, 2023].

Larinioides patagiatus (Clerck, 1757)

Material. Gegharkunik Province: 1♂, 3juv. (YMC) — Sevan Lake, env. of Tsovagyugh, 40°37'12" N, 44°57'55" E, sweeping meadow, h - 1920 m a.s.l., 8.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. It is a Circumholarctic species documented in nearly all European countries and several countries in North Africa [WSC, 2023]. It has never been reported from Armenia and Azerbaijan before, although it is known by seven original records from Georgia and Northern Caucasus [Otto, 2022].

Neoscona spasskyi (Brignoli, 1983)

Material. Yerevan: 1♀ (YSU) — 40.173231° N, 44.461338° E, h - 950 m a.s.l., hand collecting, on stone, 16.VIII.2022 (AK).

Comments. This species is missing from the database of the spiders of Caucasus [Otto, 2022], despite being reported from Georgia by Zamani et al. [2020]. Records of *N. tedgenica* (Bakhvalov, 1878) or/and *N. theisi* (Walckenaer, 1841) may refer to this species. The exact range of *N. spasskyi* is still uncertain. Currently, it is known to be distributed from the Caucasus to Kyrgyzstan and southwards to Iran [WSC, 2023].

Zilla C.L. Koch, 1834

Note. The genus currently includes four species, of which only the type is known from both sexes and the three remaining ones are known only from females [WSC, 2023] and are most likely misplaced. The genus has been documented in all neighboring countries, including Iran, but there have been no previous reports of its presence in Armenia.

Zilla diodia (Walckenaer, 1802)

Material. Kotayk Province: 2♀♀ (YMC) — env. of Solak Vill, 40°28'24" N, 44°42'57" E, 14.V.2021 (YMM). Yerevan, 2♂♂, ♀ (YMC) — Botanical Garden, 40°13' N, 44°33' E, sweeping meadow, 17.V.2021 (YMM & AK).

Comments. According to Otto [2022], this West Palaearctic species has been documented in the Northern Caucasus, Georgia, and two localities in Azerbaijan. However, there have been no reports in Armenia. In total, there are 24 original records of this species from the Caucasus [Otto, 2022].

Theridiidae

Pholcomma Thorell, 1869

Note. The genus is newly recorded in Armenia. It is a relatively small genus consisting of only 11 species [WSC, 2023]. These species are distributed across all continents except Africa. Within the West Palaearctic, only one species is currently known.

Pholcomma gibbum (Westring, 1851)

Material. Aragatsotn Province: 1♀ (YMC) — foothills of Aragats Mt., 40°23'13" N, 44°15'56" E, ca. h - 2200 m a.s.l., pine stand, sifting litter, 16.V.2021 (YMM). Vayots Dzor Province: 1♂ (YMC) — env. of Gnishik Vil., 39°40'18" N, 45°17'40" E, ca. h - 2030 m a.s.l., 11.V.2021 (YMM). Yerevan: 1♀ (YMC), Botanical Garden, sifting litter, 17.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. It is the type species of the genus, distributed in the Western Palaearctic from the Iberian Peninsula to Iran. Previously, its presence in the Caucasus region was limited to a single locality in southwestern Azerbaijan [Marusik, Guseinov, 2003].

Phycosoma O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880

Note. This genus comprises a total of 28 known species,

the majority of which are distributed in the East Palaearctic [WSC, 2023]. This is the first record of *Phycosoma* in Armenia. In the entire Caucasus region, the genus is represented by a single species.

Phycosoma inornatum (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861)

Material. Yerevan: 2♀♀ (YMC) — Botanical Garden, sweeping, 17.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. This species is new to Armenia. In Caucasus, it was previously known from a single locality in Nakhchivan [Marusik et al., 2004] and in northwestern part of Krasnodar Krai. This species is restricted to West Palaearctic and known from Iberian Peninsula to northern Iran [Zamani et al., 2021].

Phylloneta Archer, 1950

Note. This is a small genus, consisting of only three nominal species. Two of these species have a wide distribution in the Palaearctic, while the third species is restricted to the Nearctic. In the Caucasus, two species have been documented. The presence of *Phylloneta* in Armenia is newly recorded herein.

Phylloneta impressa (L. Koch, 1881)

Material. Ararat Province: 1♀ (YMC) — Garni Gorge, Azat River, 40°06'32" N, 44°43'57" E, h - 1240 m a.s.l., sweeping, 5.V.2021 (YMM). Kotayk Province: 2♀♀ (NZ) — Ali bek Mt., 40°32'20" N, 44°39'30" E, h - 2500 m a.s.l., 16.IX.2021 (NZ).

Comments. This species has a Circumholarctic polyzonal range, extending as far as nearly 70° N in Northeastern Siberia [Marusik, Alfimov, 2022]. In the Caucasus, there have been a total of 80 records of this species, the majority of them being from the northern Caucasus and Georgia. Additionally, it has been reported from three localities in eastern Azerbaijan and one locality in Nakhchivan [Otto, 2022].

Simitidion Wunderlich, 1992

Note. It is a small genus with only three species distributed in West Palaearctic, one of which, *S. simile*, has been introduced to Canada [WSC, 2023]. In the Caucasus it has been reported in Nakhchivan, Lenkoran and Dagestan [Otto, 2022]. New to Armenia.

Simitidion simile (C.L. Koch, 1836)

Material. Ararat Province: 1♂ (YMC) — Garni Gorge, Azat River, 40°06'32" N, 44°43'57" E, h - 1240 m a.s.l., sweeping, 5.V.2021 (YMM). Kotayk Province: 1♀ (YMC) — env. of Solak Vill, 40°28'24" N, 44°42'57" E, 14.V.2021 (YMM). Vayot Dzor Province: 1♀ (YMC) — Gnishik R. canyon, road to Noravank Monastery, 39°41'14" N, 45°13'21" E, h - 1400 m a.s.l., sweeping, 10.V.2021 (YMM). Yerevan: 1♂ 2♀♀ (YMC) — Botanical Garden, sweeping, 17.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. It is the only species of *Simitidion* known in the Caucasus. There are 11 records of it in this region, all lying either in Azerbaijan or Dagestan [Otto, 2022]. It has a West Palaearctic distribution, ranging from the Iberian Peninsula to Eastern Kazakhstan.

Thomisidae

Bassaniodes loeffleri (Roewer, 1955)

Material. Ararat Province: 1♀ (YMC) — env. of Urtsalanj Vil., 39°49' N, 44°59' E, h - 1800 m a.s.l., 11.V.2021 (YMM). Armavir Province: 1♀ (NZ) — Yervandashat, hillside near Arax R., 40°08' N, 43°40' E, h - 1091 m a.s.l., 1.IV.2021 (NZ). Kotayk Province: 5♀♀ (YMC) — env. of Solak Vill, 40°28'24" N, 44°42'57" E, 14.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. This species was previously known from six localities in Dagestan (3), Georgia (1), and Nakhchivan (2)

[Otto, 2022]. Some of these records may refer to sibling species, females of which have very similar epigynes (personal data). *Bassaniodes loeffleri* is known also from the adjacent Anatolia [Nentwig et al., 2023] and Iran [Zamani et al., 2021].

Cozyptila Lehtinen et Marusik, 2005

Note. It is a small genus with only four species [WSC, 2023], of which, *C. haocongi* Lin et Li, 2023 described from Vietnam seems to be misplaced. Only one species, *C. guseinovororum* Marusik & Kovblyuk, 2005, is known in the Caucasus.

Cozyptila guseinovororum Marusik et Kovblyuk, 2005

Figs 1–7.

Material. Ararat Province: 2♂♂; 1♀ (YMC) — Garni Gorge, Azat River, 40°06'32" N, 44°43'57" E, h - 1240 m a.s.l., sifting litter, 5.V.2021 (YMM); 1♀ (YMC) — env. of Urtsadzor Vil., 39°54'0" N, 44°50'53" E, h - 1200–1300 m a.s.l., on clay slope, 6.V.2021 (YMM). Kotayk Province: 1♀; 2juv (YMC) — env. of Aghveran, 40°29'54" N, 44°35'24" E, Academy Resort, sifting litter, 7–8.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. This species is known from 23 records from the Caucasus [Otto, 2022], but was not previously reported from Armenia. The male of this species is very similar to that of *C. blackwalli* (Simon, 1875), but the females can clearly be differentiated by the shape of epigyne. It is known from the Crimea, Caucasus and Anatolia [WSC, 2023].

Monaeses Thorell, 1869

Note. It is a relatively large genus, with 27 named species distributed in Old World and Australia [WSC, 2023]. So far two species are known from the Caucasus, *M. paradoxus* (Lucas, 1846) and *M. israeliensis* [Otto, 2022]. None of the species was reported from Armenia.

Monaesus israeliensis Levy, 1973

Figs 8–13.

Material. Yerevan: 1♂ (YMC) — Botanical Garden, 40°13' N, 44°33' E, sweeping meadow, 17.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. In the Caucasus, this species was previously known from a single locality in Kabardino-Balkaria [Otto, 2022], but it is likely that the records of *M. paradoxus* from Georgia (Tbilisi) and Azerbaijan (Absheron and Sheki) also refer to this species. The two species are very similar in general appearance. *Monaeses israeliensis* is known from Greece to Xinjiang and southward to Israel and Iran [WSC, 2023]. It was also reported from southern India based on a single female specimen that may refer to another species.

Ozyptila atomaria (Panzer, 1801)

Material. Shirak Province: 1♀ (SCZH) — Marmashen, 40°50' N, 43°46'50" E, 6.VII.1992 (V. Zakharyan). Vayots Dzor Province: 1♀ 1juv. (YMC) — Shatin, Scenic place, 39°50'49" N, 45°19' E, 9.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. This Transpalearctic species was not previously found in Armenia and remains unknown in Azerbaijan. There are 16 original records of *O. atomaria* in Northern Caucasus and Georgia [Otto, 2022].

Ozyptila brevipes (Hahn, 1826)

Figs 14–19.

Material. Kotayk Province: 1♂ (YMC) — env. of Aghveran, 40°29'54" N, 44°35'24" E, Academy Resort, sifting litter, 7–8.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. Although this species has a wide range in the West Palearctic, it had not been found in Transcaucasia

before. This species is absent from the «Caucasian Spiders» database [Otto, 2022] but is listed as occurring in the Northern Caucasus in Nentwig et al. [2023]. Its presence in Anatolia is also unknown. The Armenian record is the southernmost in the eastern part of its range. Based on Izmailova [1989: Fig. 114], the record of this species from the Irkutsk Area is a result of misidentification, and the figure actually refers to the widespread *O. sincera* Kulczyński, 1926 found in Siberia.

Synema caucasicum Utochkin, 1960

Material. Kotayk Province: 1♂ (YSU) — Tsaghadzor, 40.53062° N 44.7203° E, h - 1841 m a.s.l., sweeping grassland, 23.VI.2022 (AK).

Comments. This species was described based on specimens from Tbilisi and is currently known to occur in Georgia, as well as one locality in the westernmost part of Azerbaijan [Otto, 2022]. The Armenian locality represents the southernmost record within the entire range of the species.

Xysticus cristatus (Clerck, 1757)

Material. Gosh Tavush Province: 1♂ (NZ) — 40°44'10" N, 45°03'11" E, forest, h - 1286 m a.s.l., 18.VI.2021 (N. Zarkian). Kotayk Province: 1♀ (YMC) — env. of Aghavnadzor, 40°33'56" N, 44°40'43" E, 14.V.2021 (YMM); 1♂; 1♀ (NZ) — Geghadir, canyons nearby, 40°09' N, 44°38' E, h - 1700 m a.s.l., 30.X.2019 (NZ); 4♂♂; 3♀♀ (YSU) — Tsaghkadzor, 40°31'52" N, 44°43'11" E, h - 1700 m a.s.l., 20.VIII.2022 (AK). Lori Province: 1♂; 1♀ (YSU) — Mets Parni, 40.836501° N, 44.113111° E, meadow, h - 1895 m a.s.l., 30.IV.2022 (AK). Oshakan Aragatsotn Province: 1♂ (NZ) — 40°15'40" N, 44°19'10" E, h - 1102 m a.s.l., 9.IV.2021 (NZ). Vayots Dzor Province: 1♀ (YSU) — Hors, 39°44'17" N, 45°18'23" E, h - 1087 m a.s.l., 10.VIII.2020 (AK). Yerevan: 1♀ (NZ) — Institute Garden, 25.X.2019 (NZ).

Comments. This species has Transpalearctic range and is known to occur in the Caucasus based on 39 original records [Otto, 2022]. It is particularly abundant in the Northern Caucasus and Georgia, and there are a few documented records of this species in Azerbaijan. Additionally, it has been reported from the adjacent Anatolia and Iran [WSC, 2023].

Xysticus kulczynskii Werjbitzky, 1902

Figs 20–26.

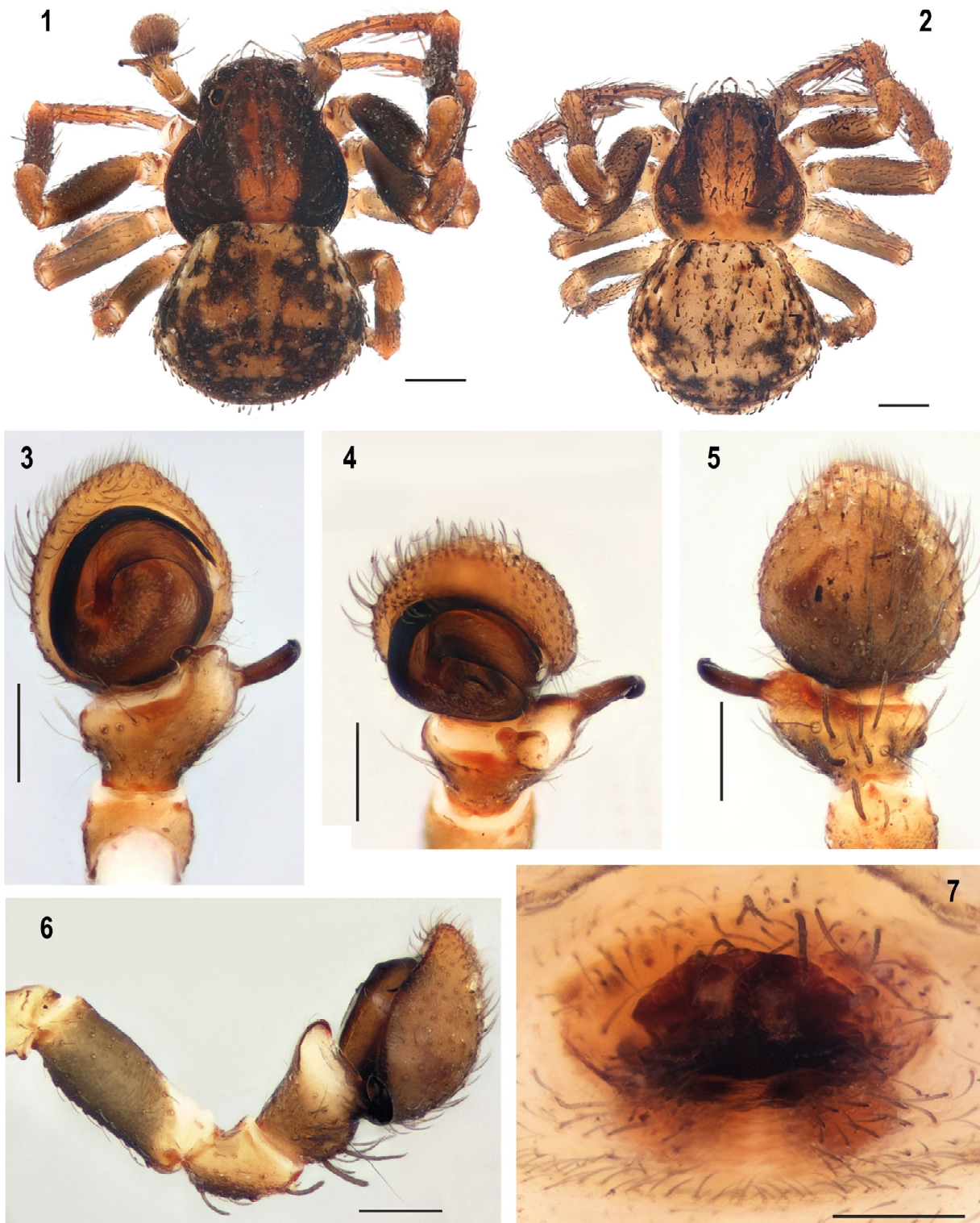
Material. Kotayk Province: 11♀ (YSU) — Tsaghadzor, 40.53062° N 44.7203° E, 1841 m a.s.l., sweeping grassland, 23.VI.2022 (AK); 1♂, 2♀♀ (YMC) — Vokhchabert, 40°09'56" N, 44°38'59" E, 15.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. This species is endemic to Transcaucasia. It was described from Azerbaijan and recently found in easternmost Georgia [see Otto, 2022]. Records from Armenia are the westernmost in the known range. Notably, the males of this species are significantly smaller than the females (cf. scales in Figs 20 and 21), and the epigyne exhibits considerable variability.

Xysticus spasskyi Utochkin, 1968

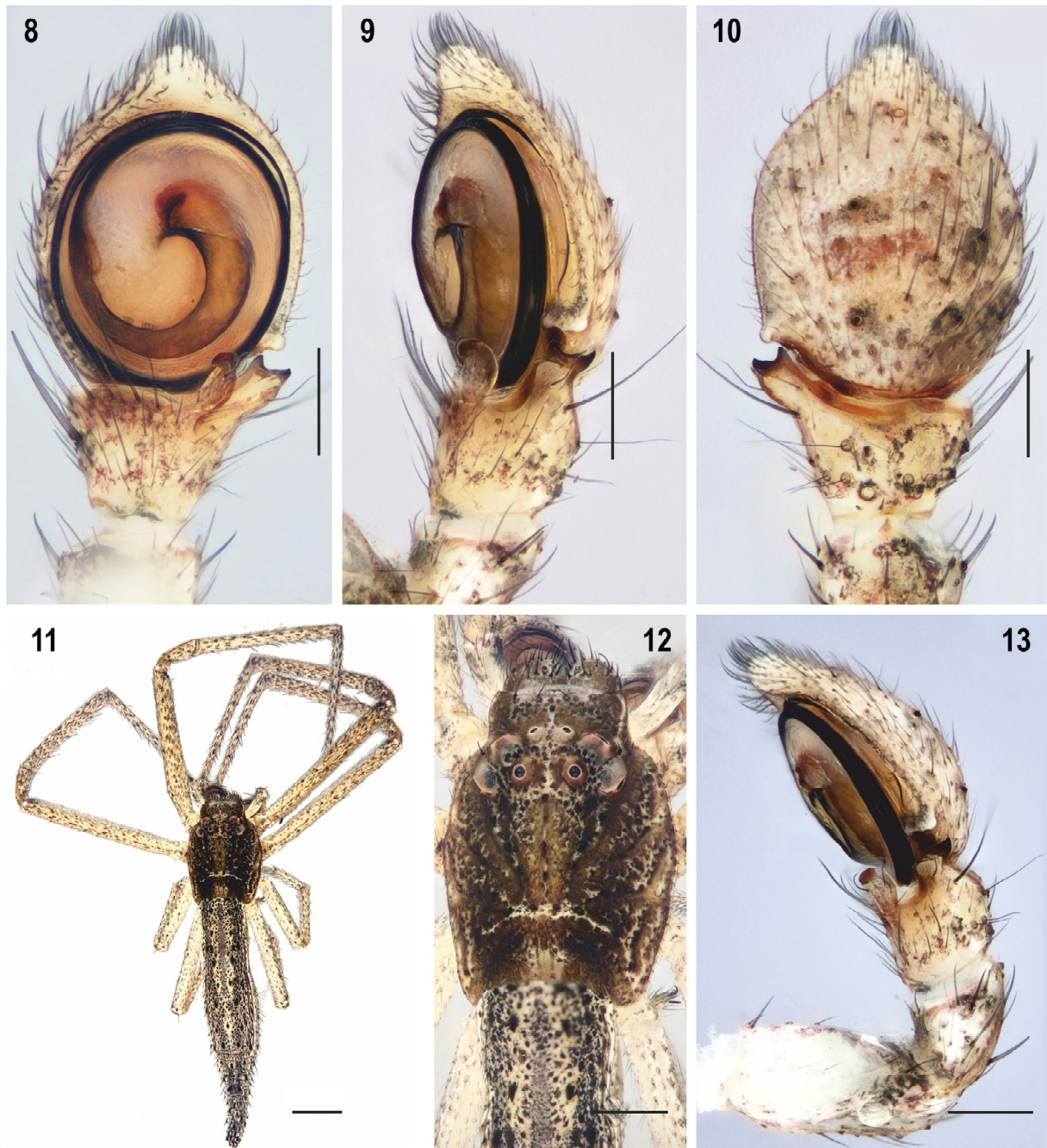
Material. Kotayk Province: 1♂, 3♀♀ (YSU) — Tsaghadzor, 40.53062° N, 44.7203° E, h - 1841 m a.s.l., sweeping grassland, 23.VI.2022 (AK). Tavush Province: 1♂ (YMC) — env. of Dilijan, 40°41'4" N, 44°52'7" E, h - 1800 m a.s.l., pine and deciduous tree stand, 8.V.2021 (YMM).

Comments. This species is quite common in the Caucasus and has been recorded from at least 33 localities in the Northern Caucasus and Georgia. However, its occurrence in Azerbaijan is relatively limited, with only two known localities in Nakhchivan: on the border with Armenia, and in the northeastern part of the country [Otto, 2022]. Apart from the Caucasus, this species is also known to occur in the Crimea [Nentwig et al., 2023].



Figs 1–7. Details of morphology of *Cozyptila guseinovorum* male (1, 3–6) and female (2, 7). 1, 2 — external appearance; 3 — distal part of male palp ventrally; 4 — distal part of male palp anteroventrally; 5 — distal part of male palp dorsally; 6 — male palp retrolaterally; 7 — epigyne ventrally. Scale bars: 1, 2 — 0.5 mm; 3–7 — 0.2 mm.

Рис. 1–7. Детали строения *Cozyptila guseinovorum*, самец (1, 3–6), самка (2, 7). 1, 2 — внешний вид; 3 — дистальная часть пальпы самца вентрально; 4 — дистальная часть пальпы самца антеровентрально; 5 — дистальная часть пальпы самца дорзально; 6 — пальпа самца ретролатерально; 7 — эпигина вентрально. Масштаб: 1, 2 — 0,5 мм; 3–7 — 0,2 мм.



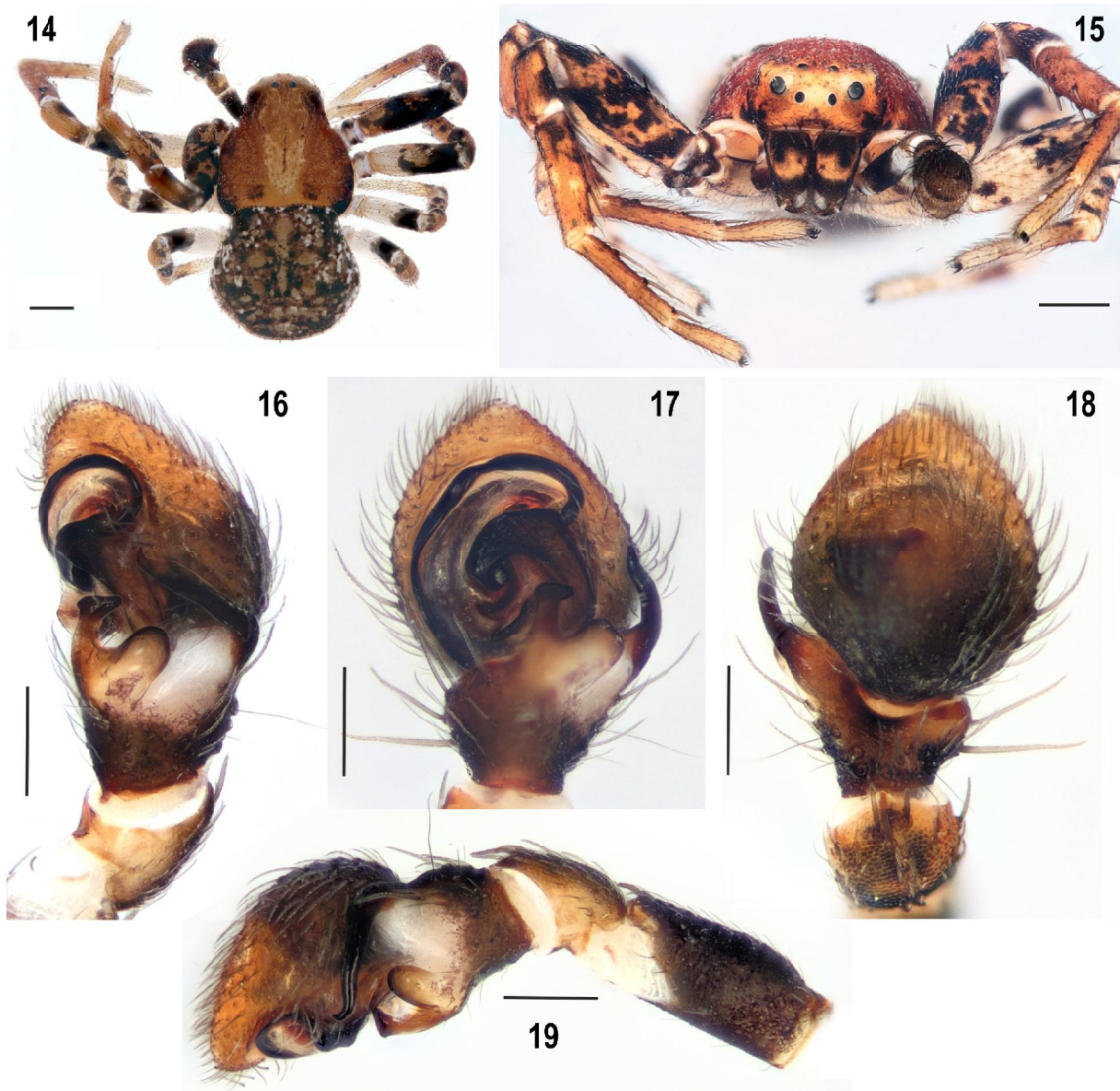
Figs 8–13. Details of morphology of *Monaeses israeliensis*, male. 8 — distal part of male palp ventrally; 9 — distal part of male palp anteroventrally; 10 — distal part of male palp dorsally; 11 — external appearance dorsally; 12 — prosoma dorsally; 13 — male palp retrolaterally. Scale bars: 8–10, 13 — 0.2 mm; 11 — 1 mm; 12 — 0.5 mm.

Рис. 8–13. Детали строения самца *Monaeses israeliensis*. 8 — дистальная часть пальпы самца вентрально; 9 — дистальная часть пальпы самца антеровентрально; 10 — дистальная часть пальпы самца дорзально; 11 — внешний вид; 12 — просома, дорзально; 13 — пальпа самца ретролатерально. Масштаб: 8–10, 13 — 0,2 мм; 11 — 1 мм; 12 — 0,5 мм.

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Figs 14–19. Details of morphology of *Ozyptila brevipes*, male. 14 — external appearance dorsally; 15 — prosoma dorsally; 16 — distal part of male palp retrolaterally; 17 — distal part of male palp ventrally; 18 — distal part of male palp dorsally; 19 — male palp retrolaterally. Scale bars: 14, 15 — 0.5 mm; 16–19 — 0.2 mm.

Рис. 14–19. Детали строения самца *Ozyptila brevipes*. 14 — внешний вид дорзально; 15 — просома дорзально; 16 — дистальная часть пальпы самца ретролатерально; 17 — дистальная часть пальпы самца вентрально; 18 — дистальная часть пальпы самца дорзально; 19 — пальпа самца ретролатерально. Масштаб: 14, 15 — 0,5 мм; 16–19 — 0,2 мм.

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Figs 20–26. Details of morphology of *Xysticus kulczynskii* male (20, 22–25) and female (21, 26). 20, 21 — external appearance dorsally; 22 — distal part of male palp ventrally; 23 — distal part of male palp anteroventroprolaterally; 24 — distal part of male palp ventroprolaterally; 25 — distal part of male palp retrolateral; 26 — epigyne ventrally. Scale bars: 20 — 0.5 mm; 21 — 2 mm; 22–26 — 0.2 mm.

Рис. 20–26. Детали строения *Xysticus kulczynskii*, самец (20, 22–25), самка (21, 26). 20, 21 — внешний вид дорзально; 22 — дистальная часть пальпы самца вентрально; 23 — дистальная часть пальпы самца антеро-вентро-пролатерально; 24 — дистальная часть пальпы самца вентро-пролатерально; 25 — пальпа самца ретролатерально; 26 — эпигина вентрально. Масштаб: 20 — 0,5 мм; 21 — 2 мм; 22–26 — 0,2 мм.

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