Several new linyphiid spider genera (Araneida Linyphiidae) from the Russian Far East. *

Несколько новых родов пауков-линфиид (Araneida Linyphiidae) с Дальнего Востока России. **

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Linyphiidae, таксомония, Дальний Восток России.

ABSTRACT: The following new linyphiid genera are described from the Russian Far East: Asiophantans gen.n. (two species, both new), Asthenargoides gen.n. (three species, all new); Mifangris gen.n., Nispa gen.n., Pseudoporrhoma gen.n., Tessamoro gen.n. and Ussurigone gen.n. (all monobasic, with new species); Tusuku gen.n., in addition to the type, new, species, comprising the Nearctic Paciolicemis hartlandiana (Emerton) (comb.n.); monobasic Ainerigone gen.n. and Okhotigone gen.n., established for the Japanese Walckenaeria sainoi Ono and Walckenaeria souktoensis H.Saito, respectively, both comb.n. and first records in the Russian Far East.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Следующие новые рода линфиид описаны с Российского Дальнего Востока: Asiophantans gen.n. (два вида, оба новые), Asthenargoides gen.n. (три вида, все новые), монотипические Mifangris gen.n., Nispa gen.n., Pseudoporrhoma gen.n., Tessamoro gen.n. и Ussurigone gen.n. (все включают новые виды); Tusuku gen.n., помимо одного нового, типового вида, включает также неарктический Pociadicemis hartlandiana (Emerton) (comb.n.); монотипические Ainerigone gen.n. и Okhotigone gen.n. установлены соответственно для японских Walckenaeria sainoi Ono и Walckenaeria souktoensis H.Saito, обоих comb.n. и первые находки на Дальнем Востоке России.

The present paper continues my studies on the generic composition of the linyphiid spider fauna of the Far East, being actually a second part of the my previous paper [Eskov, 1992]. This time I deal with new genera established herein both for new species and those erroneously attributed by predecessors to European and/or North American genera. Thus, the generic check-list of the Far Eastern linyphiids has gone up by ten names; eleven new species are described, and three new combinations are established.

Materials treated herein belong to the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University. All the measurements are given in mm. Also, abbreviations d, pl, rl and v stand for the dorsal, pro-, retrolateral, and ventral leg joint spines, respectively; Tm is the position of the metatarsal trichobothrium; AME and PME are the anterior and posterior medial eyes, respectively; the length of leg joints is given from the femur towards the tarsus.

Materials have been used taken by Dr. A.M. Basarukin (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk) (AB), Dr. E.R. Budrys (Vilnius) (EB), Dr. G.N. Ganin (Khabarovsk) (GG), Dr. S.I. Golovatch (Moscow) (SG), Dr. V.G. Gratchev (Moscow) (VG), Mr. D.K. Kurenchikov (Khabarovsk) (DK), Dr. G.F. Kurtscheva (Moscow) (GK), Dr. D.V. Logunov (Novosibirsk) (DL), Dr. Y.M. Marusik (Magadan) (YM), Mrs. E.M. Mikhaljova (Vladivostok) (EM), Dr. W. Schawaller (Stuttgart) (WS), Dr. N.N. Vinokurov (Yakutsk) (NV), Dr. B.P. Zakharov (Novosibirsk) (BZ), Mr. V.K. Zintchenko (Novosibirsk) (VKZ), Dr. V.V. Zherikhin (Moscow) (VVZ). I am extremely indebted to all the above collectors, as well as to Dr. S.I. Golovatch (Moscow) for checking the English of the final draft.

Asiophantans gen.n.

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TYPE SPECIES. *Asiophantes pacificus* sp.n.

**DEFINITION.** Medium-sized, bright-coloured linyphiines. Male carapace unmodified, eyes medium-sized. Female chelicerae with 4 medium-sized promarginal teeth, male chelicerae with 2 large teeth opposite distal portion of cheliceral claw. Legs short ( femur I/carapace length ratio ca. 1.1), leg formula 1423; leg spinulation: Fe I (1d,1p), Fe II-IV (1d); Ti I (2d,1p,1r), Ti II (2d,1r), Ti III-IV (2d); Mt I-IV spineless. Tm I ca. 0.2, Tm IV absent. Abdomen ventrally dark, dorsally pale with a longitudinal row of dark contiguous spots.

Palpal tibia with 3 trichobothria. Cymbium simple, without proximal hump. Paracycymbium large, flat, hook-like, its distal portion without setae. Suprategulum with a long, sharp, claw-like supratelical apophysis, and a long, ribbon-like membrane directed forward. Embolic division consisting of a more or less flat radix pointed distad and a pointed, claw-like embolus. Epigyne with a semicircular aperture, with neither scapus nor distinct parmulum.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** By the shape of both ♂ and ♀ genitalia, as well as by chaetotaxy, the new genus clearly belongs to the *Porrhomma*-group of genera of Millidge [1977]; in some respects it can be considered as an intermediate link between the two genera forming this group, i.e. *Bathyphantes* Menge, 1866, and *Porrhomma* Simon, 1884. *Asiophantes* gen.n. is distinguished by the long, claw-like supratelical apophysis, ribbon-like supratelical membrane and protruded epigyne. In addition, the new genus differs from *Bathyphantes* by the non-coiled embolus and absence of both scapus and parmulum of the epigyne, and from *Porrhomma* by the flat, hook-like paracycymbium. By the shape of the suprategulum, *Asiophantes* gen.n. is similar to *Kaeastneria* Wiele, 1956, in particular to the Nearctic *K. rufilus* (Hackman, 1954) [s. Ivie, 1969: figs. 112-113].

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Besides the type-species *A. pacificus* sp.n., from the southern Russian Far East, the new genus also includes *A. sibiricus* sp.n., from both Far East and Siberia. It should be noted that *Bathyphantes tonglaensis* Chen & Song, 1988, from Zhejiang Province, eastern China, may be supposed to represent a member of *Asiophantes* gen.n. as well [s. Chen & Song, 1988: figs.1-4], but the quality of original illustrations is too poor, thus demanding re-examination of type material.

**ETYMOLOGY.** After Asia, and the Greek *ephyantes* - weaver.

*Asiophantes pacificus* sp.n.
Figs. 1-4.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Area, Kurile Islands, Kunishir Is., Serebryanoe Lake, 8.VIII.1988 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, together with holotype; 3 ♂, environs of Yuzhnokulskiy, 27.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 1 ♂, same locality, 1.VI.1989 (leg. VKZ); 1 ♂, Maritime Province, Khanka District, Turig Rog, 14-15.VII.1983 (leg. EB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 2.80/3.00-3.20. Carapace yellow, with grey margins and black rings around eyes, its length/width 1.30/0.95 in ♂, 1.18-1.28/0.88-0.98 in ♀. Legs yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.40/1.30+0.35/0.38+(-)/1.13+(-)/1.15+(-)/0.70 in ♂, 1.40/1.30+0.35/0.38+1.20/1.13+1.35/1.18+0.85/0.68 in ♀. Abdomen ventrally dark grey, dorsally dirty-white with a longitudinal row of dark grey, contiguous spots. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 1-4.

**COMPARISON.** *A. pacificus* sp.n. can be distinguished from the only known congener, *A. sibiricus* sp.n., by the eumontal lobe of the radix roundly coniform, strongly curved embolus, and slightly concave upper edge of the aperture (cp. Figs 5-8).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Southern Russian Far East, both mainland (Maritime Province, Khanka Lake) and southern Kurile Islands (Kunishir).

*Asiophantes sibiricus* sp.n.
Figs 5-8.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: 30 km S Khabarovsk, Bolskoi Chekhtsyr State Reserve, 600 m, forest of *Picea* and *Abies*, 9.VI.1987 (leg. DL). — Paratypes: 3 ♂, together with holotype; 1 ♂, Siberia, Tuva, Tandinsky District, eastern bank of Chugyati Lake, 1000 m, Carex swamp, 29.VI.1989 (leg. DL); 2 ♂, Yakutia, Ihily River, environs of Nyurba, 16.VI.1987 (leg. NV).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 2.38-2.63/3.18. Carapace dark yellow, with grey margins and black rings around eyes, its length/width 1.08-1.30/0.78-0.95 in ♂, 1.20-0.78 in ♀. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.35/1.18+0.35/0.33+1.10/0.88+1.20/0.95+0.88/0.65 in ♂, 1.30/1.25+0.35/0.38+1.15/1.00+1.20/1.05+0.70/0.60 in ♀. Abdomen ventrally dark grey, dorsally dirty-white with a longitudinal row of dark grey contiguous spots. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 5-8.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russian Far East (middle flow of Amur River), South Siberia (Tuva) and East Siberia (central Yakutia).

*Astheneagoides* gen.n.

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Astheneagoides logunovi* sp.n.

**DEFINITION.** Medium-sized, pale coloured ergonines. Male carapace unmodified, slightly and
Figs 1-4. *Asiophantes pacificus* gen. et sp.n.: 1 - *♂* palp, ectal view; 2 - *♂* palp, mesal view; 3 - epigyne, frontal view; 4 - epigyne, posterior view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1-4. *Asiophantes pacificus* gen. et sp.n.: 1 - пальпа *♂*, вид с внешней стороны; 2 - пальпа *♂*, вид с внутренней стороны; 3 - эпигиня, вид спереди; 4 - эпигиня, вид сзади. Масштаб = 0.1 мм.
Figs 5-10. *Astophantes sbiricus* gen. et sp.n. (5-8), and *Pseudoporrhonna maritima* gen. et sp.n. (9-10) : 5 - ♂ palp, ectlal view; 6 - ♀ palp, mensal view; 7, 9 - epigyne, frontal view; 8, 10 - epigyne, posterier view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 5-10. *Astophantes sbiricus* gen. et sp.n. (5-8) и *Pseudoporrhonna maritima* gen. et sp.n. (9-10) : 5 - самец ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 6 - самка ♀, вид с внутренней стороны; 7, 9 - эпигиная, вид спереди; 8, 10 - эпигиная, вид сзади. Масштаб = 0.1 мм.
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declivously elevated behind eye area, without postocular pits; eyes medium-sized. Male chelicerae with a frontal odontoid process and a dark longitudinal keel substituting promarginal teeth; ♀ chelicerae with 4 promarginal teeth. Legs short and moderately thick; tibial spines 3222 or 3221, tibia I with a prolateral spine; Tm I ca. 0.33, Tm IV absent. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with 3 or 2 trichobothria. Male palpal tibia with 1-2 large dorsal outgrowths, dorsoectal one being directed forward and covering base of paracymbium. Cymbium with a distinct basal process and an ectomarginal lobe. Paracymbium large, L-shaped. Tegulum vertical, without distinct tegular membrane. Suprategulum with a long, lingualiform, strongly curved supratogular apophysis provided with a membrane. Embolic division large and complex, with a wide, flat radical part, embolic part provided with numerous outgrowths. Epigyne as a strongly protruding, wide and thick plate variable in shape. Vulva with small bean-shaped receptaculum and short, slightly curved entrance ducts.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The new genus clearly belongs to the Asthenargoides-group of genera of Millidge [1977], by the shape of genitalia, as well as by the presence of an odontoid process on the frontals, as the ♀ chelicera, Asthenargoides gen.n., seems to be related to Asthenargus thaleri Wunderlich, 1983, from the nepal Himalayas (Wunderlich, 1983), and Asthenargus edentulus Tanasевич, 1989, from the North Tien-Shan (Tanasевич, 1989), both latter species probably non-congeneric with the type-species of the genus Asthenargus Simon & Fage, 1922, i.e. the European A. paganii (Simon, 1884) (cf. Wiehle, 1960: figs 1090-1094). Asthenargoides gen.n. can be distinguished by the cymbium with a basal process, more elongated epigyne, as well as by the presence of a prolateral spine on the tibia I and by the keel substituting promarginal teeth on the ♀ chelicera. In addition, it is distinguishable from Asthenargus thaleri by the non-setiferous proximal portion of the paracymbium, and from A. edentulus by the presence of an odontoid process on the ♀ chelicera. On the other hand, by the shape of the genitalia as well as by chaetotaxy, the new genus is similar to Holminaria Eskov, 1991, from Siberia and the Far East, but it differs by the long supratogular apophysis and by the absence of a pseudoscape of the epigyne [cf. Eskov, 1991]. It is noteworthy that by the main features of both ♀ and ♀ genitalia Asthenargoides gen.n. demonstrates clear similarity to the genera Lamianacauda Millidge, 1985, and Neomaso Forster, 1970, both from the extratropical South America [cf. Millidge, 1985; 1991]. Such trans-Pacific amphitropical disjunct distributions of the closest relatives is quite exotic, but not unreal [s. Eskov & Golovatch, 1986].

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Besides the type species A.logouno sp.n., the new genus also comprises A.kurenstchikovi sp.n. and A.kurichevae sp.n., all from the mainland Russian Far East.

ETYMOLOGY. From the spider genus Asthenargus.

Asthenargoides logouno sp.n.
Figs 11-16.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♀: Khabarovsk Province, Verkhnebureinsky District, Badzhal Mt. Range, Mogda River, 1000 m, Picea forest with green mosses, 13-14.VIII.1989 (leg. DK).—— Paratypes: 1 ♀, 1 ♂, together with holotype; 3 ♀, same locality and biotope, 20.VII.1988 (leg. DK); 2 ♀, Ulchsky District, Sofishyorne, Skalisty Mt. Range, Shanman Mt., 350 m, Picea forest with green mosses, 1970 (leg. DG).—— 2 ♀, 30 km S Khabarovsk, Bolshoi Khekhtsy State Reserve, broad-leaved forest with Pinus koraiensis, 22.VI.1987 (leg. DL).

DESCRIPTION. Total length of male/female 2.18-2.38/2.13-2.30. Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 1.00-1.18/0.80-0.95 in ♀, 0.95-0.90/0.68-0.70 in ♂. Legs dark yellow, length of joints legs I/IV 0.90/0.98+0.25/0.25+0.78/0.80+0.70/0.73+0.53/0.53 in ♀, 0.78/0.80+0.25/0.25+0.65/0.68+0.55/0.63+0.43/0.45 in ♂. Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of both ♀ and ♂ as in Figs 11-16.

COMPARISON. A.logouno sp.n. can be distinguished from both known congeners by the roundly-triangular posterior edge of the epigyne, as well as by the presence of 2 spines on tibia IV, and larger body size. Besides, it differs from A.kurenstchikovi sp.n. by the single projection of the ♀ palpal tibia and the short, fold-like cymbial basal process (cf. Figs 17-20).

DISTRIBUTION. Mountains of northern Cis-Mauria and middle low of Amur River.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after one of the collectors of type material, Dr. Dmitry Logunov (Novosibirsk).

Asthenargoides kurenstchikovi sp.n.
Figs 17-22.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♀: Khabarovsk Province, Verkhnebureinsky District, Badzhal Mt. Range, Mogda River, 900 m, Picea and Larix forest with green mosses, 13-14.VIII.1989 (leg. DK).—— Paratypes: 5 ♀, 9 ♂, together with holotype; 17 ♀, same locality and biotope, 21.VII.1988 (leg. DK); 6 ♀, 30 km S Khabarovsk, Bolshoi Khekhtsy...
Figures 11-16. Asthenargoides kogunovi gen. et sp. n.: 11 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 12 - ♂ palp, mesal view; 13 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view; 14 - epigyne, frontal view; 15 - epigyne, lateral view; 16 - vulva. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 11-16. Asthenargoides kogunovi gen. et sp. n.: 11 - пальцы ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 12 - пальцы ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 13 - голень пальцев ♂, вид сверху; 14 - эпигін, вид спереди; 15 - эпигін, вид сбоку; 16 - вульва. Масштаб = 0.1 мм.
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State Reserve, Picea, Betula and Pinus koraiensis forest, 6-10.VI.1991 (leg. SG & WS); 1 ♀, same locality, 850-900 m, rocky debris, 8.VI.1987 (leg. DL).

DESCRIPTION. Total length of male/female 1.95-2.00/1.63-1.95. Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 0.90-0.95/0.70-0.73 in ♂, 0.73-0.78/0.55-0.58 in ♀. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.68/0.70+0.25/0.25+0.58/0.60+0.50/0.55+0.40/0.40 in ♂, 0.60/0.63+0.23/0.23+0.43/0.48+0.38/0.43+0.33/0.33 in ♀. Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 17-22.

COMPARISON. By the concave posterior edge of epigyne as well as by the presence of one spine on the tibia IV and smaller body size, A.kurenschtchikovi sp. n. is clearly distinguished from A.kuritcheva sp. n., being similar to A.kuritcheva sp. n. However, A.kurenschtchikovi sp. n. differs from the latter by the shallow notch at the posterior edge of the epigyne (cp. Figs 23-24).
DISTRIBUTION. Mountains of northern Cisamuria and middle flow of Amur River.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after one of the collectors of type material, Dr. Dmitry Kurenstchikov (Khabarovsky).

_Astenargoides kurtchevae_ sp.n.
Figs 23-24.


DESCRIPTION. Total length 1.63 (♀). Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 0.83/0.58. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.53/0.58+0.20/0.20+0.38/0.45+0.35/0.40+0.30/0.33 (♀). Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia as in Figs 23-24. Male: unknown.

COMPARISON. By the concave posterior edge of the epigyne as well as by the presence of one spine on the tibia IV and smaller body size, _A.kurtchevae_ sp.n. is clearly distinguished from _A.logunovi_ sp.n., being similar to _A.kurenstchikovi_ sp.n. However, _A.kurtchevae_ sp.n. differs from the latter by the deep notch at the posterior edge of the epigyne (cp. Figs 21-22).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern edge of Sikhote-Alin Mountains.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the collector of the holotype, Dr. Galina Kurtcheva (Moscow).

_Tusukuru_ gen.n.

TYPE SPECIES. _Tusukuru tamburinus_ sp.n.

DEFINITION. Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace with a cephalic elevation bearing PME and postocular pits; eyes large. Chelicerae unmodified, with 3 large promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and thick; tibial spines 1111, in ♀ very short, almost indistinguishable; Tm I ca. 0.4, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothria. Male palpal tibia projected forward and provided with 1-2 pointed ectolateral outgrowths. Cymbium frontoectally truncate, subtriangular in dorsal view. Paracymbium small, hook-like. Tegulum longitudinal, ventrally flattened and, due to this reason, subtriangular in lateral view. Suprategulum flattened, without distinct apophysis. Embolic division complex, with a very long and broad, twice coiled embolus. Epigyne flat, with a long and narrow medial plate. Vulva with medium-sized, ovaliform receptacula and very long and coiled entrance ducts.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. By the shape of both ♀ and ♀ genitalia, the new genus clearly belongs to the _Pelecopsis_-group of genera of Millidge [1977]. _Tusukuru_ gen.n. seems to be particularly closely related to _Panamomops_ Simon, 1884, and _MetaPanamomops_ Millidge, 1977, but is clearly distinguished by the tibial spine formula 1111, trichobothrium IV present, and the ♀ carapace with a cephalic elevation provided with postocular pits.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Besides the type-species _T.tamburinus_ sp.n., from the southern Russian Far East (both Kurile Islands and mainland), the new genus also comprises _Pocadocenemis hartlandiana_ (Emerton, 1913), comb.n., from the northeastern USA [Crosby & Bishop, 1933] and Rocky Mountains of Canada [Aitchison-Bennell & Dondale, 1990]. Non-congenerity of _P.hartlandiana_ and the type-species of _Pocadocenemis_ Simon, 1884, i.e. _P.pumila_ (Blackwall, 1841), has already been stated by Millidge [1975].

ETYMOLOGY. «Tusukuru» means a shaman in the language of Aino, the aborigens of Japan, Sakhalin, and Kurile Islands.

_Tusukuru tamburinus_ sp.n.
Figs 25-30.


DESCRIPTION. Total length of male/female 1.30-1.43/1.50-1.75. Carapace greyish-brown, its length/width as 0.63-0.68/0.53-0.58 in ♀, 0.65-0.68/0.53-0.55 in ♀; ♀ carapace as in Fig. 25. Legs greyish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.50/0.55+0.15+0.38/0.43+0.35/0.40+0.33/0.35 in ♀, 0.50/0.53+0.15+0.35/0.43+0.35/0.40+0.28/0.30 in ♀. Abdomen dark grey, almost black. Genitalia of both ♀ and ♀ as in Figs 26-30.

COMPARISON. _T.tamburinus_ sp.n. can be distinguished from the only known congener, _T.hartlandiana_ (Emerton, 1913) comb.n., by the rounded top of the ♀ cephalic elevation and a pair of ectolateral outgrowths of the ♀ palpal tibia [cp. Crosby & Bishop, 1933: figs 122-126].

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Kurile Islands (Kunashir and Iturup) and the mainland Russian Far East (southernmost Maritime Province).

_Ainerigone_ gen.n.


DEFINITION. Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace unmodified, flattened, without posto-
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Figures 25-30. Tusákuru tamburinus gen. et sp.n.: 25 - ♂ carapace, lateral view; 26 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 27 - ♂ palp, mesal view; 28 - ♂ palp tibia, dorsal view; 29 - epigyne; 30 - vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 25-30. Tusákuru tamburinus gen. et sp.n.: 25 - карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 26 - пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 27 - пальпа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 28 - голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 29 - эпигин; 30 - вульва. Масштаб = 0.1 мм.

cular pits; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and slender; tibial spines 2211, long in both sexes (1.5 d of joint); Tm I ca. 0.66, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothrium. Male palpal tibia simple, more or less vertical, without distinct projections. Cymbium simple, unmodified. Paracymbium small, hook-like. Tegulum vertical, with a long, ribbon-like tegular membrane projecting for-
ward. Suprategulum flattened, with a linguiform suprategular apophysis and a narrow suprategular membrane projecting forward. Embolic division quite complex, with a flattened, two-lobed radial part and a spiniform, regularly curved embolus. Epigyne simple, flat, with a trapezoidal medial plate. Vulva with medium-sized oviform receptacula and quite long and collared entrance ducts.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** The new genus seems to be taxonomically isolated. By the shape of both ♂♂ and ♀ genitalia, *Ainerigone* gen.n. is similar to the monobasic *Paragonyllidium* Wunderlich, 1973, from the Nepal Himalayas, but it differs by the ♂♂ palpal tibia without dorsal outgrowth, loops of the vulval entrance ducts situated inside the receptacula as well as by the absence of ♀ abdominal stidulatory fields and by the tibial spine formula 2211 [cp. Wunderlich, 1973: Figs 43-50].

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Only the type-species *A. saitoi* (Ono, 1991), comb.n., from Japan and the Russian Far East (Sakhalin and Kurile islands).

**ETYMOLOGY.** After the Aino, the aboriginal people of Japan, Sakhalin, and Kurile Islands, and the spider genus *Erigone*.

*Ainerigone saitoi* (Ono, 1991), comb.n.
Figs 31-35.


**MATERIAL.** 8 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Sakhalin Area, Sakhalin Island, environs of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Dolina Turistov, 1.VII.1989 (leg. AB); 5 ♀♀, same locality, 24.VI.1987 (leg. AB); 7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Aniva Dist., Novoalexandrovskoye, 28.VI.1987 (leg. AB); 5 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, same locality, 30.VI.1990 (leg. AB); 4 ♀♀, same locality, 4.VII.1987 (leg. AB); 1♀, Petropavlovskoye, 26.VI.1987 (leg. AB); 1 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀, Lugoyye, 10.VIII.1986 (leg. AB); 5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Korsakovskoye Dist., Utesnoye, 6-8.VII.1992 (leg. AB); 1♀, Lesnoye, 24.IX.1987 (leg. AB); 1♀, Smirnisky Dist., upper flow of Langeri River, 11.IX.1983 (leg. AB); 4♀, Kurile Islands, Kunashir Is., environs of Yuzhno-Kurilsk, 27.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 5♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Mendelejevo, 17.VI.1989 (leg. AB); 5♀, Alikhokno, 10-16.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 2♀, Mendeleev Volcano, 1-3.IX.1987 (leg. AB); 3♀, Serbyranoye Lake, 8.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 32♂♂, 44♀♀, Iturup Is., environs of Kurilsk, 20-24.VI.1989 (leg. AB); 1♂♂, Paramushir Is., Savushkino (= Banzhou), 1-4.VIII.1989 (leg. AB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 1.55-1.70/1.90-2.05. Carapace greysish-yellow, with grey margins and black rings around eyes, its length/width 0.70-0.78/0.58-0.63 in ♂♂, 0.75-0.80/0.60-0.65 in ♀♀. Legs greysish-yellow, distal joints darker than proximal ones, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.73/0.78+0.23/0.23+0.53/0.58+0.55/0.60+0.40/0.43 in ♂♂, 0.70/0.75+0.23/0.23+0.48/0.53+0.53/0.58+0.35/0.38 in ♀♀. Abdomen grey to dark grey. Genitalia of both ♂♂ and ♀♀ as in Figs 31-35.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northernmost Hokkaido [Ono et al., 1991], Sakhalin (southern and middle), and Kurile Islands, both southern (Kunashir and Iturup) and northern (Paramushir). The species seems to be restricted to the archipelagos of the Okhotsk Sea region, obviously absent from mainland Asia.

*Miftengris* gen.n.

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Miftengris scutatus* sp.n.

**DEFINITION.** Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace with a cephalic elevation bearing PME and postocular pits; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 3 promarginal teeth. Legs short (femur I/carapace length ratio ca. 0.7) and thick (tibia I/d ratio ca. 3.5); tibial spines 1111, in ♂♂ very short, almost indistinguishable; Tm I ca. 0.66, Tm IV absent. Male abdomen with a large dorsal scutum.


**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** The new genus clearly belongs to the *Pelecopsis*-group of genera of Milidge [1977]. By the shape of the ♂♂ genitalia as well as by the chaetotaxy, shape of the ♂♂ carapace and presence of an abdominal scutum, *Miftengris* gen.n. seems to be particularly closely related to *Pelecopsis* Simon, 1864, but it can be distinguished by the wide and irregularly curved embolus.

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Only the type-species *M. scutatus* sp.n., from the Russian Far East (Sakhalin Island).

**ETYMOLOGY.** "Mif Tengr" (The Head of the Fish) means the northern part of Sakhalin island in the language of the Nivkhs, its aboriginal people.

*Miftengris* sp.n.
Figs 36-39.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂♂: Sakhalin Area, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., lower flow of Tengra River, 6-8.V.1987 (leg. AB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length 1.55 (♂♂). Carap-
Several new linyphiid spider genera from the Russian Far East.

Figures 31-35. Aimerigone saitoi (Ono, 1991): 31 - ♀ palp, ectal view; 32 - ♂ palp, medial view; 33 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view; 34 - epigyne; 35 - vulva. Scale = 0.1 mm.

pace brown, its length/width 0.65/0.58 (♂); ♀ carapace as in Fig. 36. Legs brownish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.43/0.48±0.15/0.15±0.30/0.38±0.25/0.33±0.23/0.23 (♂). Abdomen dark grey, with a reddish-brown dorsal scutum and ventral sclerites. Genitalia of ♀ as in Figs 37-39.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Sakhalin Island.

Nispa gen.n.

TYPE SPECIES. Nispa barbatus sp.n.

DEFINITION. Large, dark-coloured erigonines.

Male carapace with a high cephalic elevation lacking postocular pits; a high, setiferous clypeus delimited from above by a transverse suture; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 3 large promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and thick; tibial spines 2211, short in ♂, long in ♀ (0.3 and 1.3 d of joint, respectively); Tm I ca. 0.8, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with two trichobothria. Male palpal tibia large and complex, with a pair of stout mesolateral projections. Cymbium with a distinct basal hump. Paracymbium large, hook-like, its distal
portion setiferous and slightly bifurcated. Tegulum projected forward. Suprategulum flattened, with a subquadrature suprategular apophysis. Embolic division complex, with a large, horseshoe-like radical part and quite a thick, regularly curved embolus. Epigyne slightly projected, anterior portion of posteriorly situated medial plate with an extremely long constriction. Vulva with medium-sized, ovoid receptacula and quite long, coiled entrance ducts.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The new genus seems to be taxonomically isolated. By the $\sigma$ palpal conformation, in particular by the radical part of the embolic division supplied with a large outgrowth, *Nispa* gen.n. is similar to members of the *Erigone* group of genera of Millidge [1977], but it clearly differs by the quite long and coiled embolus, medial plate of the epigyne with a long constriction, as well as by the modified $\sigma$ carapace and metatarsal trichobothrial pattern.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Only the type-species *N. barbatus* sp.n., known from Sakhalin and Kurile Islands.

ETYMOLOGY. «Nispa» means an elder in the language of Aino, the aborigens of Japan, Sakhalin and Kurile Islands.

*Nispa barbatus* sp.n.
Figs 40-46.

MATERIAL. Holotype, $\sigma$: Sakhalin Area, Sakhalin Island, Korsakovskoye Distr., Utesnoye, 6-8.VII.1992 (leg. AB). Paratypes: 2 $\sigma$, 1 $\varphi$, together with holotype; 1 $\varphi$, Aniva Distr., Novosalekovskoye, 28.VI.1987 (leg. AB); 1 $\sigma$, same locality, 28.VII.1987 (leg. AB); 2 $\varphi$, Kurile Islands, Kunashir Is., Mendeleev Volcano, Kisyly Spring, 4.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 2 $\varphi$, Otradnoye, 19.IX.1987 (leg. AB).

DESCRIPTION. Total length of male/female 2.75-3.00/3.28-3.45. Carapace yellowish-brown, its length/width 1.25-1.35/0.83-0.90 in $\sigma$, 1.25-1.43/
Several new lynxphilid spider genera from the Russian Far East.

0.83-0.98 in ♀, ♂ carapace as in Figs 40-41. Legs yellowish-brown, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.00/1.03+0.33/0.33+0.88/0.90+0.85/0.85+0.50/0.45 in ♀, 1.00/1.03+0.33/0.33+0.88/0.90+0.78/0.88+0.55/0.45 in ♀. Abdomen grey to dark grey. Genitalia of both ♀ and ♂ as in Figs 42-46.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Sakhalin and southern Kurile Islands (Kunashir).

Okhotigone gen.n.


DEFINITION. Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace with two cephalic lobes, anterior one being a rounded tubercle bearing AME, posterior one as an anteriorly pointed projection bearing PME near top and with postocular pits at its base; eyes large. Chelicerae unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and slender; tibial spines 1111, moderately long; Tm I ca. 0.55, Tm IV absent (Saito [1986] erroneously noted Tm IV present). Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothrium. Male palpal tibia vertical, with a wide, frontal, digitiform apophysis. Cymbium simple, unmodified. Paracymbium large, more or less L-shaped, its distal portion with a deep notch. Tegulum vertical, without distinct tegular membrane. Suprategulum with a long, hook-like suprategular apophysis, with embolic division above, and a long, ribbon-like suprategular membrane. Embolic division simple, with a straight, elongated radial part and a long, twice coiled embolus. Epigyne simple, flat, with a short, posteriorly situated medial plate; vulva with large, closely situated globular receptaculum and quite long; and entrance ducts forming a triangle [S. Saito, 1986: fig. 9].

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. By the shape of the ♀ genitalia, the new genus clearly belongs to the Entelecarata-group of genera of Millidge [1977], and it seems to be particularly closely related to Entelecarata Simon, 1884, and Stajus Simon, 1884 (synonymization of these genera by Millidge [1977] is, in my opinion, groundless, syn. reject.). Okhotigone gen.n. can be distinguished by the very long, twice coiled embolus and large, complex paracymbium. In addition, it differs from Entelecarata by the tibial spine formula 1111, and from Stajus by the shape of the ♂ carapace.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Only the type species O.sounkyoensis (H.Saito, 1986), comb.n., from the Far East (Okhotsk Sea region).

ETYMOLOGY. After the Okhotsk Sea, and the spider genus Erigone.

Okhotigone sounkyoensis (H.Saito, 1986), comb.n.

Figs 47-50.


MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Magadan Area, environs of Magadan, Hertner Bay, Nyuklyya, graminaceous vegetation, 27.VI.1985 (leg. YM).

DESCRIPTION. Total length 1.20 (♂). Carapace yellowish-grey with a grey medial spot and radial stripes, darker in cephalic portion, its length/width 0.55/0.45 in ♂, ♂ carapace as in Fig. 47. Legs yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.38/0.43+0.13/0.33+0.38+0.25/0.30+0.20/0.23 (♂). Abdomen grey. Genitalia of ♂ as in Figs 48-50. For the description of ♀, see Saito [1986].

DISTRIBUTION. Hokkaido Island [Saito, 1986] and northern Cisokhotia (Magadan).

Pseudoporrhomma gen.n.

TYPE SPECIES. Pseudoporrhomma maritima sp.n.

DEFINITION. Medium-sized, pale coloured erigonines. Female carapace unmodified, flattened; eyes small. Female chelicera with 3 promarginal teeth. Leg formula 1423; legs long (femur I longer than carapace) and slender; tibial spines 3222 (tibia I with a prolateral spine), long (almost 3 d of joint), femora and metatarsi spineless; Tm I ca. 0.45, Tm IV absent. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with ?one trichobothrium. Epigyne protruded, semiglobular; upper edge of a wide, posteriorly situated aperture heavily sclerotized; medial plate short and wide, with two submedial notches. Vulva with small rounded receptaculum and short entrance ducts. Shape of ♂ genitalia yet unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The ♂ palpal configuration of Pseudoporrhomma gen.n. is still unknown; due to this reason, only preliminary conclusions on its taxonomic position can be made. By the shape of the epigyne, as well as by the chaetotaxy and small eyes, the new genus seems to be related to Tibioploides Eskov & Marusik, 1991, belonging to the Drepanotylus-group of genera of Millidge [1977]. Another character relating both above genera is that the leg I is not shorter than leg IV [S. Eskov & Marusik, 1991]. Pseudoporrhomma gen.n. is easily distinguished by the wide aperture of the epigyne and widely separated receptaculum, as well as by the presence of a prolateral spine on tibia I, long legs, and pale body coloration. It should be noted that habitually the new genus is similar to Porrhomma Simon, 1884.
COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Only the type-species *P. maritima* sp. n., from the southern Russian Far East (mainland).

ETYMOLOGY. After the spider genus *Porrhomma*.

*Pseudoporrhomma maritima* sp. n.

Figs 9-10.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♀: Maritime Province, Sikhote-Alin Mts., Cheremukhova (= Sinancha) River 15 km downstream off Cheremshany (= Sinancha), *Abies* forest with *Rhododendron* on slope, 20 VII 1986 (leg. VVZ & VG).

DESCRIPTION. Total length 2.53 (♀). Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 1.13/0.88 (♀). Legs
Figures 45-50. *Nipa* barbatas gen. et sp. n (45-46) and *Okhotogone soukyovensis* (H.Saito, 1986): 45 - epigyne, frontal view; 46 - epigyne, posterior view; 47 - *O* carapace, lateral view; 48 - *O* pulpal tibia, dorsal view; 49 - *O* pulpal, ventral view; 50 - *O* pulpal, median view; Scales = 0.1 mm.

dark yellow, length of joints of legs 1/IV 1.23/1.18+0.28/0.28+1.05/0.95+1.00/0.95+0.63/0.58 (♀). Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of ♂ as in Figs 9-10. Male: unknown.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Southern edge of Sikhote-Alin Mountains.

**Tessamoro gen.n.**

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Tessamoro pallidus* sp.n.

**DEFINITION.** Small, pale coloured erigonines. Male carapace slightly and declivously elevated in cephalic portion, without postocular pits; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 3 promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and slender; tibial spines 1111, moderately long in both sexes; Tm I ca. 0.8, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.


**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** By the shape of the ♂ genitalia, the new genus clearly belongs to the *Pelecopsis*-group of genera of Millidge [1977]. *Tessamoro gen.n. seems to be particularly closely related to *Silometopus* Simon, 1926, *Cineta* Simon, 1926, *Mecopistes* Simon, 1926, and *Yakutopus* Eskov, 1990, but it can be distinguished by the very large suprategular membrane, excavated medial plate of the epigyne, as well as by the unmodified ♂ carapace.

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Only the type-species *T. pallidus* sp.n., from the Russian Far East (Sakhalin Island).

**ETYMOLOGY.** *Tessamoro* means inhabitants of the sea coasts in the language of the Aino, the aborigins of Japan, Sakhalin and Kurile Islands.

**Tessamoro pallidus** sp.n.

Figs 51-56.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Area, Sakhalin Island, Okha Dist., Sabo, bank of Piltun Gulf, 4-18.V.1990 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 2♀, lower flow of Tenga River, 8-10.V.1987 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, same locality, 1-4.VI.1987 (leg. AB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 1.68/2.00-2.18. Carapace dark yellow with black rings around eyes, its length/width 0.73/0.65 in ♂, 0.70-0.75/0.60-0.63 in ♀. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs 1/IV 0.60/0.65+0.23/0.23+0.43/0.50+0.38/0.48+0.30/0.30 in ♂, 0.65/0.70+0.23/0.25+0.48/0.55+0.45/0.50+0.33/0.33 in ♀. Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 51-56.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Sakhalin Island.

**Ussurigone gen.n.**

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Ussurigone melanocephala* sp.n.

**DEFINITION.** Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace unmodified, flattened, without postocular pits; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth, their frontal surface with several small setiferous tubercles. Legs moderately long and slender; tibial spines 2211; Tm I ca. 0.55, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.


**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** By the shape of both ♂ and ♀ genitalia, the new genus seems to be closely related to the taxonomically isolated, monobasic *Eborilaira* Eskov, 1989. However, *Ussurigone gen.n. can be distinguished by the small body size, tibial spine formula 2211, presence of Tm IV, as well as by the ♂ palpal tibia without dorsoectal notch, U-shaped distal portion of the paracymbium, and aperture partially uncovered by the medial plate [cp. Eskov, 1989: figs 2, 1-5].

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Only the type-species *U. melanocephala* sp.n., from the southern Russian Far East (mainland).

**ETYMOLOGY.** After the Ussuri River and the spider genus *Erigone*.

**Ussurigone melanocephala** sp.n.

Figs 57-61.
Figures 51-60. *Tessararo pallidus* gen. et sp. n. (51-56), and *Ussurigene melanosephala* gen. et sp. n. (57-61): 51, 57 - © palp, tectal view; 52 - bulbus, ventral view; 53, 59 - © palpal tibia, dorsal view; 54, 60 - epigyne, frontal view; 55, 61 - epigyne, posterior view; 56 - vulva; 58 - © palp, mesal view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ©: Maritime Province, Kedrovaya Pad State Reserve, Yasnaya Polyana, wet *Betula* forest, 5.VII.1976 (leg. BZ). — Paratype: 1♀, together with holotype.

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 1.78/1.83. Carapace yellow-brown with a dark brown cephalic portion, its length/width 0.78/0.58 in ©, 0.75/0.53 in ♀. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs 1/IV 0.65/0.68+0.15/0.15+0.55/0.58+0.53/0.55+0.30/0.33 in ©, 0.63/0.65+0.15+0.55/0.58+0.53/0.55+0.30/0.33 in ♀. Abdomen grey. Genitalia of both © and ♀ as in Figs 57-61.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Mainland part of the Russian Far East; southernmost Maritime Province.

**References**


