

**A new species of the spider genus *Cybaeus* L. Koch, 1868,  
from the Petrov Island, Sea of Japan (Aranei Agelenidae).**

**Новый вид пауков рода *Cybaeus* L. Koch, 1868  
с острова Петрова в Японском море (Aranei Agelenidae).**

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**KEY WORDS:** *Cybaeus*, new species, South Primorye.

**КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:** *Cybaeus*, новый вид, Южное Приморье.

**ABSTRACT:** *Cybaeus confrantis* sp.n. is described from the Petrov Island, Sea of Japan, southern Maritime Prov., Russia. The new species is closely related to *C. basarukini* Marusik & Logunov, 1991, and *C. triangulus* Paik et Namkung, 1967, but it differs from both by the monochromous light brown coloration with all eyes but AME yellow, by the pattern of leg spination, by certain morphometric indices, by the structure of the ♂ and ♀ genitalia, etc.

**РЕЗЮМЕ:** Дано иллюстрированное описание *Cybaeus confrantis* sp.n. с о-ва Петрова в Японском море (Южное Приморье, Россия). Новый вид близок к *C. basarukini* Marusik & Logunov, 1991, и *C. triangulus* Paik & Namkung, 1967, но отличается от обоих одноцветно светлоричневой окраской со всеми глазами, кроме передне-медиальных, желтыми, а также характером вооружения ног, определенными морфометрическими показателями, структурой гениталий ♂ и ♀, и др.

In contrast to no fewer than 36 *Cybaeus* species reported from the Japanese Islands [Yaginuma, 1990], only three species have hitherto been encountered on Russia's islands in the Sea of Japan [Marusik, Logunov, 1991]. Although the real species diversity there can hardly be expected to be fully comparable to that of Japan, yet no wonder one more *Cybaeus* has been found on one of the numerous islands off the coast of the Maritime Province, Russia.

The present paper provides its description. All type material has been deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Moscow (ZMUM).

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All measurements are given in mm, except for the eye area given in points of a x7 scale. The following abbreviations are used: ALE - anterior lateral eyes, AME - anterior median eyes, d. - dorsally, EA - eye area, LID - lateral insemination duct, MEA - median eye area, PLE - posterior lateral eyes, PME - posterior median eyes, pr. - prolaterally, rt. - retrolaterally, v. - ventrally.

*Cybaeus confrantis* sp.n.

Figs 1-2.

**Material.** Holotype: ♂, Petrova Island, Maritime Province (= Primorye), Lazovsky State Nature Reserve, species-rich forest, 25.08.1977, leg. T.I. Oliger. - Paratypes: 6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, together with holotype.

**Description.** Male. Total length 7.0-7.6 (holotype 7.6). Carapace: length 3.6-3.9 (holotype 3.6), width 2.5-3.0 (holotype 2.6), length/width ratio averaging 1.37.

Carapace brown, more dark anteriorly, with dark brown mouthparts and a white apex of maxillae; both radial stripes dorsally as well as sternum and legs pale brown. Abdomen dark grey with a pattern of pale, symmetric, light, dorsal spots (Fig. 1a).

Clypeus level to ALE, as high as ALE diameter. EA wider caudally than frontally ( $63 : 53 = 1.19$ ), this ratio being  $34 : 18 = 1.89$  for MEA. AME smallest, ALE largest:  $AME < PME = PLE < ALE$  (7-12-12-15 points). Distance between AME - 4, between AME and ALE - 2.5, between PME - 10, and between PME-PLE - 8. AME located above lower edge of ALE by 4. EA width/length ratio  $63 : 29 = 2.17$ , being  $34 : 25 = 1.36$  for MEA. AME dark, other eyes yellow

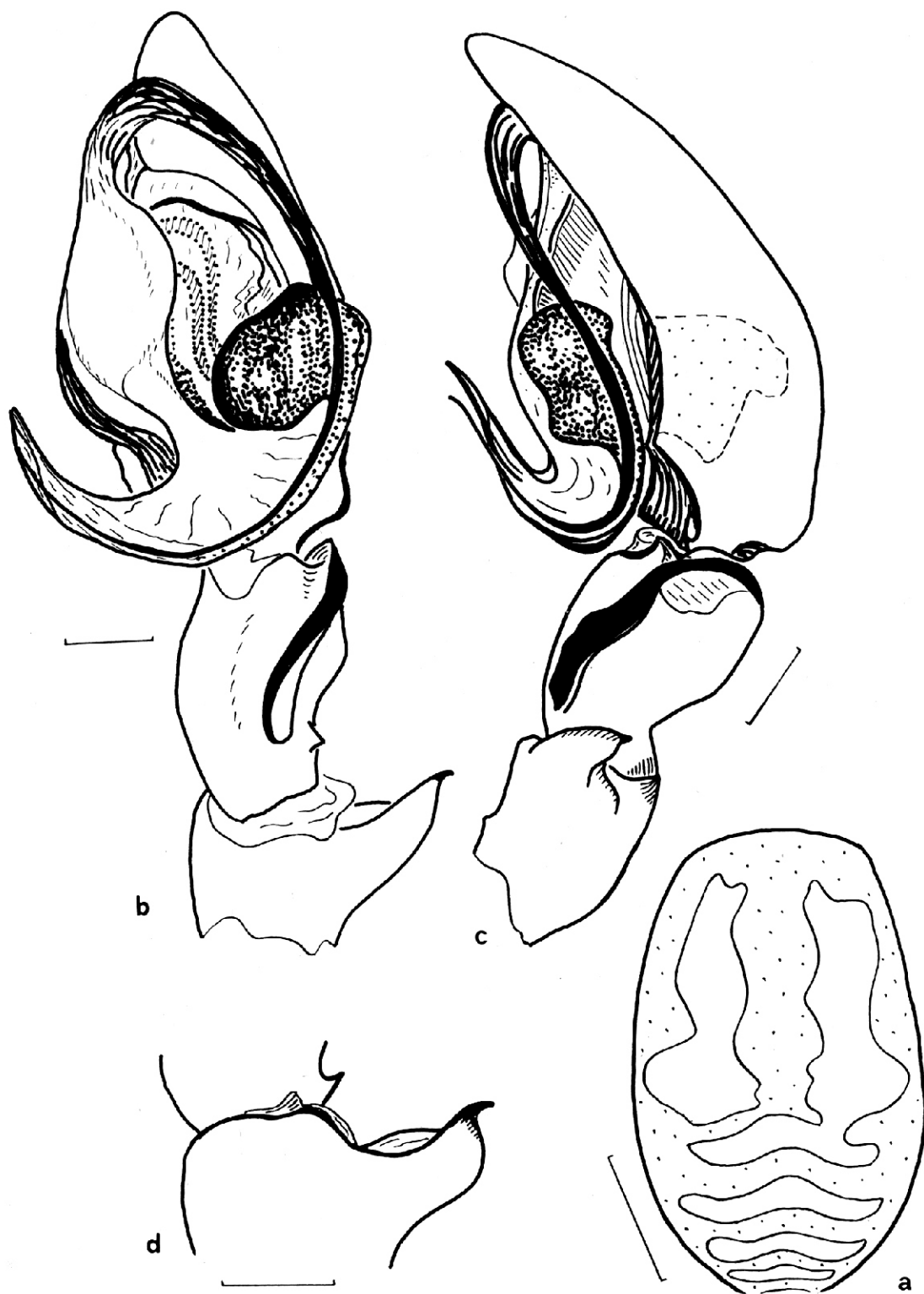


Fig. 1. *Cybaeus confrantis* sp.n., ♂: a - abdomen, dorsal, b - left palp, frontal, c - left palp, retrolateral, d - patella of palp, dorsal. Scales: 0.25 (b-d), 1.0 (a).

Рис. 1. *Cybaeus confrantis* sp.n., ♂: а - брюшко, дорсально, б - левый палец, фронтально, с - левый палец, ретролатерально, д - колено пальпы, дорсально. Масштаб 0,25 (b-d), 1,0 (а).

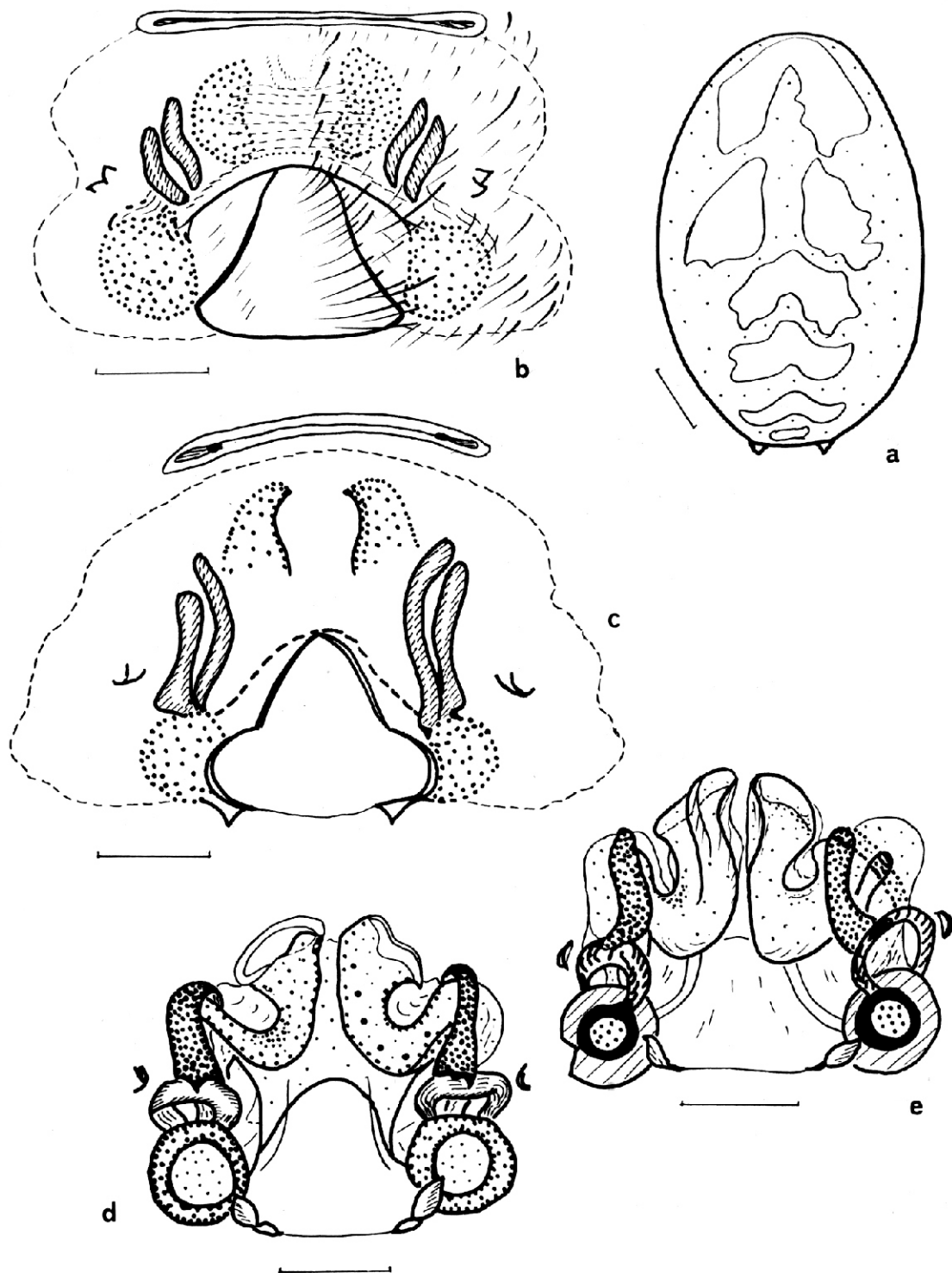


Fig. 2. *Cybaeus confrantis* sp.n., ♀: a - abdomen, dorsal, b - epigyne, ventral, c - extracted epigyne, ventral view, d - extracted epigyne, dorsal, e - KOH-treated endogyne. Scales: 0.25 (b-e), 1.0 (a).

Рис. 2. *Cybaeus confrantis* sp.n., ♀: а - брюшко дорсально, б - эпигина вентрально, с - препарат эпигины, снизу, d - препарат эпигины, дорсально, е - эндогина, просветлена в щелочи. Масштаб 0.25 (b-e), 1.0 (а).

	C. confrantis			C. basarukini			C. triangulus
Leg coloration	uniform	light	brown	yellow,	shot	greenish	with faint dark annulations
Eye coloration		yellow			blue		white
Leg spination							
	F I - d.	1.1.0.0-1			2		1.1.0-1
	pr.	0.0-1.1.1			0.0.0.1		0-1.1.1
	rt.	0			0		0.0.0-1
	F II d.	1.1.0.0-1			2		1.1.0-1
	pr.	0.1.1.1			0.1.0.1		1.1.1
	rt.	0.0-1.0.0-1			0		1.0.0-1
Carapace length/ width ratio							
	♂	1.37			1.39		1.14
	♀	1.44			1.48		1.25
Head width/thorax width ratio (♀)		0.64			0.72		0.73
Eye formula		AME<PME=PLE<ALE			AME<PME=PLE<ALE		AME<PME<PLE<=ALE
	♂	7-12-12-15			8-10-10-12		7.5-10-12-12
	♀	8-12-12-14			8-10-10-16		10-12-14-15
AME interdistance/ diameter ratio							
	♂	4 : 7 = 0.57			5 : 8 = 0.62		7 : 7.5 = 0.9
	♀	7 : 8 = 0.87			8 : 8 = 1.00		8 : 10 = 0.80
MEA in behind/in front width ratio							
	♂	34 : 18 = 1.89			30 : 20 = 1.50		33 : 22 = 1.50
	♀	37 : 23 = 1.61			34 : 24 = 1.42		42 : 28 = 1.50
MEA width/length ratio							
	♂	34 : 25 = 1.36			30 : 22 = 1.36		33 : 29 = 1.14
	♀	37 : 32 = 1.15			34 : 22 = 1.54		42 : 36 = 1.17
FEMALE							
Epigyne:							
shape of the pit		trefoil			oval		triangle
number of LID loops		2			1		1
direction of LID loops		forward			forward		deviate
Vulva:							
Spermatheca diameter/ epigyne pit length ratio		0.62			1.00		0.81*
MALE							
Number of embolus coils		1.22			1.05		1.16**
Palpal tibia:							
basic tooth		present			absent or very small		absent
proximal groove on a lateral face		present			absent		present
length/width ratio (rt view)		1.42			1.57		1.67***
Palpal patella:							
apophysis shape		finger-shaped	on wide root		conical		conical
claw on the tip of apophysis		present			absent		absent

\* Paik, Namkung, 1967, Pl.I, Fig.11.

\*\* Ibid., Pl.I, Fig.14.

\*\*\* Ibid.. Pl.I. Fig.13.

Fore margin of cheliceral furrow with three teeth (medial largest, proximal smallest) and a scopula frontally. Rear margin of cheliceral furrow with three small teeth and further 2-3 denticles more proximally. Leg spination: femur I d.1.1.0.0-1, pr.0.0-1.1.1; II - d.1.1.0.0-1, pr.0.1.1.1, rt.0.0-1.0.0-1; III, IV - d.1.1.0.1, pr.0.1.0.1, rt.0.0-1.0.1; tibia I, II - pr.1.1.1.0, v.2.2.0.2; III, IV - d.0.0.1.0, pr.1.1.1.0, rt.0-1.1.1.0, v.2.2.0.2.

Palpus (Fig. 1b, c): Tibia slightly longer than patella, with a long, curved ridge extending to ca. 3/4 tibia, a small but evident basal retrolateral tooth, and a strong prolateral midway spine. Patella with an ectal digitiform apophysis, latter's base broad, onward strongly tapering, apically with a claw (Fig. 1d). Embolus long, coiled more than once, its distal half fitting into a falcate conductor.

Female. Total length 8.2-9.5. Carapace 3.8-4.0 long, 2.6-2.8 wide, length/width ratio 3.86 : 2.68 = 1.44. Head width/carapace width ratio 0.64. Clypeus level to ALE, less than ALE diameter (10 : 14). Coloration like in ♂, but configuration of abdominal spots may differ (Fig. 2 a). EA broader caudally than frontally, ratio being 64 : 55 = 1.16. EA twice as broad as long (64 : 32). Eye formula AME<PME=PLE<ALE (8-12-12-14). Distance between AME - 7, between PME - 13, between PME-PLE - 10. Lower edges of all anterior eyes of same level. Eye coloration and leg spination also like in ♂, although some spines, in particular dorsal ones on tibiae 3-4, can look like setae.

Epigyne (Fig. 2b-e). Pit triangular ventrally (Fig. 2 b), 0.5 at base and 0.4 in height. Inner structures visible through cuticle, latter covered by

small, here and there more long, dark hairs. Long hairs crossing from both sides over epigynal pit. Two branches of copulatory tubes visible from either side of pit. Epigynal plate delimited frontally by a naked transverse wrinkle.

An extracted epigyne ventrally as in Fig. 2c. Pit trifolium-shaped. Some inner structures visible worse than in an intact epigyne. Endogyne (Fig. 2d) with spermatheca rounded and in diameter attaining ca. 0.65 epigynal pit length. A KOH-treated micropreparation of epigyne (Fig. 2e) displaying a somewhat different pattern, soft tissues being swollen, copulatory tube rings displaced and deformed. Therefore, such preparations cannot be recommended for a description of specific features.

Diagnosis: *C. confrantis* sp.n. is closely related to *C. basarukini* Marusik & Logunov, 1991, and *C. triangulus* Paik & Namkung, 1967, but it differs from both by the monochromous light brown coloration with yellow eyes, by the pattern of leg spination, by certain morphometric indices, the texture of the ♂ and ♀ genitalia. The main differences are presented in Table.

Derivatio nominis. The name refers to the habitat type, "confrantis" meaning "thicket-dweller".

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