

A new species of erigonine spider genus *Erigonoplus* (Aranei Linyphiidae) from south Siberia

Новый вид пауков-эригонин рода *Erigonoplus* (Aranei Linyphiidae) из Южной Сибири

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: пауки, *Erigonoplus*, новый вид, таксономия, фауногенез.

ABSTRACT: A new species of the mainly Mediterranean erigonine spider genus *Erigonoplus* Simon, 1884 is described from South Siberia: *E. sibiricus* sp.n. The formation of the modern geographic range of the genus is briefly discussed, with the new species representing an intermediate link toward the boreal East Siberian *E. minaretifer* Eskov, 1986.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Из Южной Сибири описан новый вид пауков-эригонин преимущественно средиземноморского рода *Erigonoplus* Simon, 1884: *E. sibiricus* sp.n. Кратко обсуждено происхождение современного ареала рода, где новый вид представляет связующее звено с бореальным восточно-сибирским видом *E. minaretifer* Eskov, 1986.

The genus *Erigonoplus* Simon, 1884 is known to comprise 17 described species, almost all confined to the Mediterranean region, up to Middle Asia in the east: *E. ninae* Tanasevitch & Fet, 1986 and *E. kirghizicus* Tanasevitch, 1989. Only a single species of this genus, *E. minaretifer* Eskov, 1986, has been described from Siberia and it seems to be restricted to its northeastern part, i.e. the Kolyma River and Indighirka River basins. Such a disjunct generic distribution has already been interpreted as a relict of the so-called tundra-steppe pattern, and the existence of "intermediate links" between the Mediterranean and North Siberian fragments of the geographical range has been predicted [Eskov, 1986]. The discovery of a new species of *Erigonoplus* in southern Siberia confirms the above prediction.

Material treated here is shared between the Zoological Museum of the Moscow University (ZMMU), the Zoological Museum of the Biological

Institute, Novosibirsk (BIN), the Zoological Museum of the Turku University (ZMT), and Jorg Wunderlich's collection (JWC). All measurements in the description are given in mm.

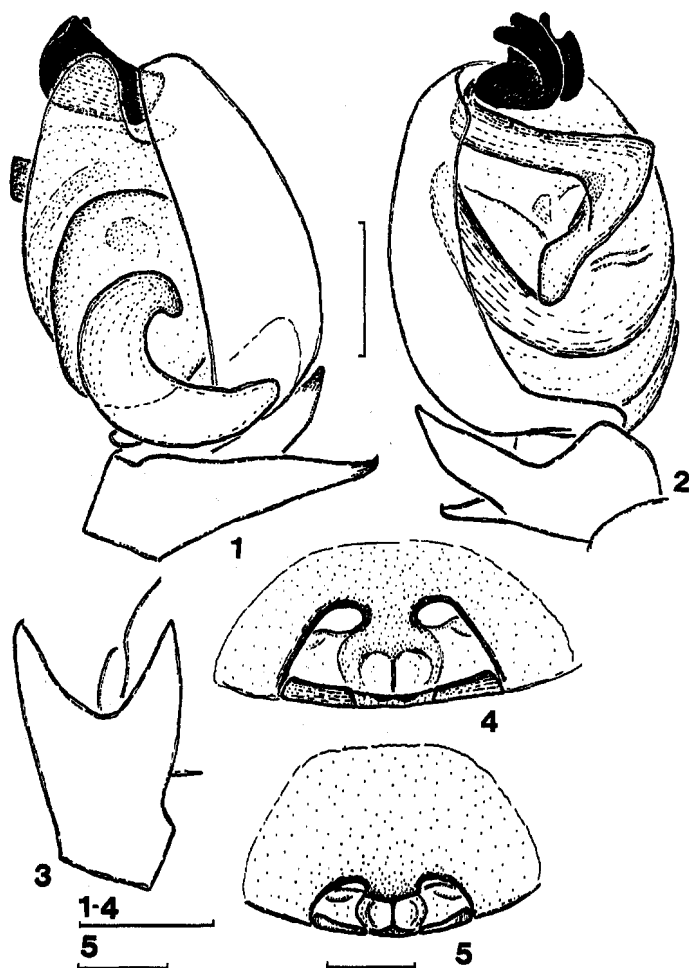
Erigonoplus sibiricus sp.n. Figs 1-7.

MATERIAL: Holotype ♂ (ZMMU), Russia, Tuva, environs of Kyzyl, *Nanophyton erinaceus* semidesert-steppe, 6.06.1995, leg. Yu.M. Marusik. — Paratypes: 9 ♀♀ (ZMMU), together with holotype; 1 ♀ (BIN), Tuva, 15 km E of Kyzyl, Kaa-Khem River, 51°43'N, 94°42'E, 800-1200 m a.s.l., dry slope of southern exposure, 17.06.1996, leg. Yu.M. Marusik; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (ZMT), Russia, Buryatia, Lake Baikal, Svyatoi Nos Peninsula, Monakhovo, 53°40'N, 109°00'E, 500 m a.s.l., dry slope, 28.06-15.07.1996, leg. S. Koponen; 1 ♂ (BIN), same locality, 28.06.1996, leg. S. Koponen; 1 ♀ (ZMT), same locality, 15.07.1996, leg. S. Koponen; 1 ♀ (JWC), [02] Mongolia, Tov Aimak, Bayankhangai Somon, 47°20'N, 105°24'E, 1200 m, screes and cliffs in canyon, 21-25.05.1997, leg. Yu.M. Marusik.

ETYMOLOGY. Derives from Siberia, the terra typica.

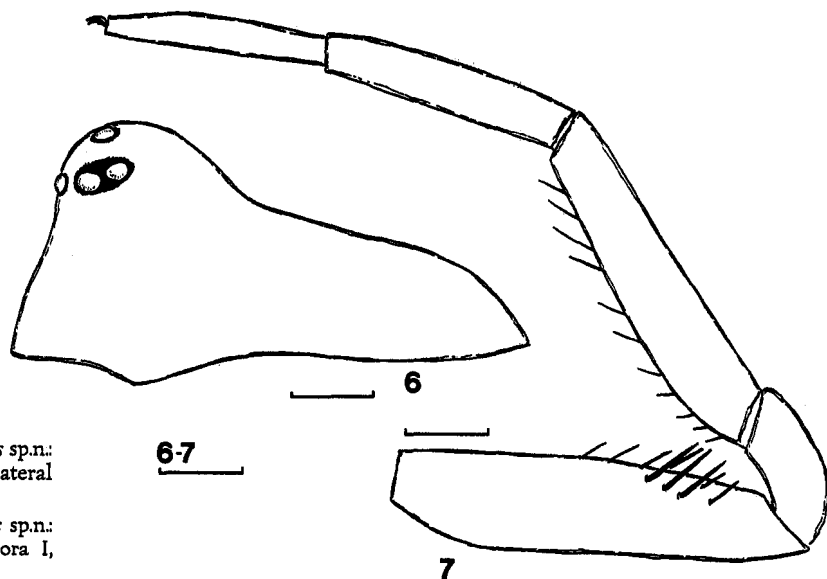
DESCRIPTION. Small-sized erigonine spider, total length 1.52-1.65 in male, 1.57-1.70 in female. Carapace yellowish-brown, 0.60-0.62/0.50-0.52 in male, 0.55-0.60/0.45-0.50 in female; male carapace with a low hump-like cephalic elevation (Fig. 6). Legs brownish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.48/0.57+0.17/0.17+0.38/0/42+0.32/0.38+0.27/0.27 in male, 0.45/0.55+0.17/0.17+0.37/0.50+0.32/0.37+0.27/0.27 in female; male femur with seven distoventral spines (Fig. 7); tibial spines 1-1-1-1 in female, 0-0-0-0 in male; Tm I — 0.40. Abdomen dark-grey to black, without scuta in both sexes. Male palp as in Figs 1-3, tibia with two long apophyses, a complicated embolic portion of the embolic division, a long and thin outgrowth of tegulum. Epigyne as in Figs 4-5, with a round median plate.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is closely related to *E. minaretifer* Eskov, 1986 from northeastern Siberia but it can be distinguished by the absence of a high tower-shaped cephalic elevation in the male, the rounded, not



Figs 1-5. Copulatory organs of *Erigonoplus sibiricus* sp.n.: 1, 2 — male palp, retro- and prolateral views, respectively; 3 — palpal tibia, view from above; 4, 5 — epigyne, retroventral and ventral views, respectively. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1-5. Копулятивные органы *Erigonoplus sibiricus* sp.n.: 1, 2 — пальпа самца, ретро- и пролатерально; 3 — голень пальпы, вид сверху; 4, 5 — эпигина, ретро-вентрально и вентрально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм.



Figs. 6-7. Male of *Erigonoplus sibiricus* sp.n.: 6 — carapace, lateral view; 7 — leg I, prolateral view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Рис. 6-7. Самец *Erigonoplus sibiricus* sp.n.: 6 — головогрудь, латерально; 7 — нога I, пролатерально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм.

acute, lobes of the embolic part of the embolic division, and the rounded medial plate of the epigyne [cf. Eskov, 1986: figs 1-6].

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITATS. Southern Siberia, namely Tuva and Buryatia. The new species, as well as *E. minaretifer*, occur in dry steppe-like habitats only, and the former form seems to be a geographical vicariant of the latter one.

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