

New data on spiders (Aranei) from the Maritime Province, Russian Far East

Новые данные о пауках (Aranei) Приморского края, Дальний Восток России

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: пауки, Дальний Восток, Приморье, новые находки, новая синонимия.

ABSTRACT: Two families (Mysmenidae and Ctenidae), 10 genera and 46 species are listed as new to Russia, 15 species to the Russian Far East and 20 to the Maritime Province. Fourteen new synonyms are proposed: *Agelena silvatica* Oliger, 1983 = *A. limbata* Thorell, 1879, syn.n., *Coelotes bicaudatus* Paik, 1976 = *Tegecoelotes secunda* (Paik, 1971) comb.n., syn.n., *Coelotes subluctuosus* Zhu & Wu, 1994 = *Paracoelotes spinivulva* (Simon, 1880), syn.n., *Erigone piechokii* Heimer, 1987 = *E. changchunensis* Zhu & Wen, 1980, syn.n., *Lepthyphantes dentatus* Tao, Li & Zhu, 1995 = *L. zygius* Tanasevitch, 1993, syn.n., *Kaestneria rahmanni* Tao, Li & Zhu, 1995 = *Pacifiphantes zakharovi* Eskov & Marusik, 1994, syn.n., *Walckenaeria ferruginea* Seo, 1991 = *W. orientalis* (Oliger, 1985), syn.n., *Walckenaeria kantonis* Saito, 1989 = *W. orientalis* (Oliger, 1985), syn.n., *Drassodes kiranensis* Paik, 1991 = *Agroeca coreana* Namkung, 1989, syn.n., *Oxyopes badius* Yaginuma, 1967 = *O. licenti* Schenkel, 1953, syn.n., *Pholcus crypticolens* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906 = *P. zichyi* Kulczyński, 1901, syn.n., *Pholcus minutus* Oliger, 1998 = *P. zichyi* Kulczyński, 1901, syn.n., *Dipoena kayaensis* Paik, 1996 = *D. amamiensis* (Yoshida, 1985), syn.n., *Theridion subimpressum* Zhu, 1998 = *Thymoites bellissimum* (L.Koch, 1879), syn.n. In addition, *Pholcus clavatus* Schenkel, 1936 is possibly a junior synonym of *P. zichyi* Kulczyński, 1901. Diagnostic drawings are given for *Araniella yaginumai* Tanikawa, 1995 and *Gnaphosa similis* Kulczyński, 1926.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Два семейства (Mysmenidae и Ctenidae), десять родов и 46 видов впервые отмечены в России, 15 видов отмечены впервые для Дальнего Востока и 20 для Приморья. Четырнадцать видовых названий сведено в синонимы: *Agelena silvatica* Oliger, 1983 = *A. limbata* Thorell, 1879, syn.n., *Coelotes bicaudatus* Paik, 1976 = *Tegecoelotes secunda* (Paik, 1971) comb.n., syn.n., *Coelotes subluctuosus*

Zhu & Wu, 1994 = *Paracoelotes spinivulva* (Simon, 1880), syn.n., *Erigone piechokii* Heimer, 1987 = *E. changchunensis* Zhu & Wen, 1980, syn.n., *Lepthyphantes dentatus* Tao, Li & Zhu, 1995 = *L. zygius* Tanasevitch, 1993, syn.n., *Kaestneria rahmanni* Tao, Li & Zhu, 1995 = *Pacifiphantes zakharovi* Eskov & Marusik, 1994, syn.n., *Walckenaeria ferruginea* Seo, 1991 = *W. orientalis* (Oliger, 1985), syn.n., *Walckenaeria kantonis* Saito, 1989 = *W. orientalis* (Oliger, 1985), syn.n., *Drassodes kiranensis* Paik, 1991 = *Agroeca coreana* Namkung, 1989, syn.n., *Oxyopes badius* Yaginuma, 1967 = *O. licenti* Schenkel, 1953, syn.n., *Pholcus crypticolens* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906 = *P. zichyi* Kulczyński, 1901, syn.n., *Pholcus minutus* Oliger, 1998 = *P. zichyi* Kulczyński, 1901, syn.n., *Dipoena kayaensis* Paik, 1996 = *D. amamiensis* (Yoshida, 1985), syn.n., *Theridion subimpressum* Zhu, 1998 = *Thymoites bellissimum* (L.Koch, 1879), syn.n. Кроме того, *Pholcus clavatus* Schenkel, 1936 вероятно является младшим синонимом *P. zichyi* Kulczyński, 1901. Диагностические рисунки даны для *Araniella yaginumai* Tanikawa, 1995 and *Gnaphosa similis* Kulczyński, 1926.

Introduction

The spider fauna of the Maritime Province, and the Russian Far East in general, is still markedly poorly known. In addition to the catalogue by Mikhailov [1997], there are only a few concluding reports [e.g. Logunov & Koponen, 2000]. During a Finnish-Russian joint-expedition to the Maritime Province, 1998, about 400 spider species were collected. More material was collected by the author YM during three other expeditions. In addition, spider material collected by Yuri Sundukov and Tatyana Vshivkova has been in our use. The most interesting results are presented here.

Relevant references for illustrations are given for many species treated.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations used in text for museums are as follows: BMM — the Burke Memorial Museum, Seattle; ZISP — Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg; ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University. Collectors: YM — Yu. M. Marusik, YS — Yu. Sundukov, SK — S. Koponen. An asterisk (*) — new to the Maritime Province, two asterisks (**) — new to Russia.

List of species

AGELENIDAE

Agelena limbata Thorell, 1879

Agelena silvatica Oliger, 1983: 628, figs. 7–11, **syn.n.**

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM; 1 ♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 2 ♀♀, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. It is a rather common species in the Russian Far East. Study of the topotype material of *A. silvatica* proved identity of this species and *A. limbata*.

Agelenopsis potteri (Blackwall, 1846)**

Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941: f. 3, 17, 42; Lehtinen, 1967: f. 248. Material examined: 1 ♂, env. of Vladivostok, Okeanskaya, forest litter, 2.10.1997, YM; 1 ♂, Lazo Town, 43°22.7'N 133°54'E, in buildings, 11.1998–03.1999, YS.

Comparative material: 1 ♂ (BMM ♂ 7828), Washington, Jefferson Co. Quilcene/Cemetery Rd., 70', 57.831°N 122.884°W, 10.09.1991, I.E. Richards; 1 ♂ (BMM ♂ 8122), same state, Snohomish Co., Crabapple Lake, 420', 48.13°N 122.27°W, 5.09.1966, J.R. Thomson; 1 ♂ (BMM ♂ 7403), same state, Chelan Co., Wenatchee, 815', 47.418°N 120.328°W, 10.09.1981, D. Carroll.

COMMENTS. *Agelenopsis* is a Nearctic genus. *A. potteri* is known to be distributed from Pacific to Atlantic coasts of North America [Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941] as well as introduced in Kirghizia [Zonstein et al., 1996]. It has been also introduced in the Maritime Province from western USA. First male was found less than a hundred meter from "American Village", built for employers of American Consulate and trade center in the vicinity of Vladivostok.

There seems to be two species in Nearctic treated under the same name. Within 3 males studied from Washington State (see material) two are similar as illustrated by Chamberlin & Ivie [1941] while male from Jefferson Co. is different and has similar palp as specimens from the Maritime Province (with wider course of embolus).

Tegeocoelotes secunda (Paik, 1971) **comb.n.**

Tegenaria secunda Paik, 1971: 22, f. 8–13;

Coelotes bicaudatus Paik, 1976: 81, f. 3, 13–15, **syn.n.**

Material examined: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, env. of Vladivostok, Okeanskaya, forest litter, 2.10.1997, YM; 1 ♂ (IBPN), Ussuriysky Reserve, Komarovo-Zapovednoe, 43°39'N 132°20.7'E, 22–29.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. Recently, a new genus was described for this species and two specific names were synonymised (*C. bicaudatus* and *C. erraticus* Nishikawa, 1983) [Ovchinnikov, 1999]. *T. secunda* is recorded in the southern part of Maritime Province, Russia [Ovchinnikov, 1999]. In addition to Russia, known also from South Korea, Japan and Liaoning, China [Ovchinnikov, 1999; Song et al., 1999].

AMAUROBIIDAE

Parucoelotes spinivulva (Simon, 1880)

Coelotes subluctuosus Zhu & Wang, 1994: 40, fig. 9–12, **syn.n.** Other species in synonymy with *P. spinivulva*:

Coelotes csikii Kulczyński, 1901 (after Lehtinen, 1967 and Song, 1987);

Cedecus mollendorffi Karsch, 1881 (after Lehtinen, 1967);

Coelotes yunnanensis Schenckel, 1963 (after Lehtinen, 1967);

Coelotes luctuosus schensiensis Schenckel, 1963 (after Lehtinen, 1967 and Song, 1987);

Coelotes vulgaris Paik, 1978 (after Song et al., 1999).

Material examined: 4 ♀♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 4 ♂♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The largest representative of the genus in Russia, being reported earlier from the Russian Far East by Oliger [1984, sub *Coelotes luctuosus* (L. Koch, 1878)] and Ovchinnikov [1999]. In addition to Russia, known also from Korea and China [Ovchinnikov, 1999; Song et al., 1999].

Coelotes songminjae Paik & Yaginuma, 1969**

Paik et al., 1969: f. 65–69; Paik, 1978: f. 158.1–8.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, SK.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, earlier known only from Korea.

ARANEIDAE

Araneus ishisawai Kishida, 1928**

Chikuni, 1989: 63, fig. 4.

Material examined: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. New to Russia, earlier known only from Japan. Also found in Kedrovaya Pad Reserve and in Sakhalin Island (personal data).

Araniella yaginumai Tanikawa, 1995*

Figs. 1–7.

Chikuni, 1989: 69, f. 25a; Tanikawa, 1995: f. 1–9.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 1 ♂, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the Russian Far East. Siberio-Manchurian nemoral range. Known from Altai [Marusik et al., 1996; sub *Araniella* sp.] and Tuva [Marusik et al., 2000] to the east to Sakhalin, South Kuriles (personal data), Japan and Taiwan [Song et al., 1999].

Cyclosa hamulata Tanikawa, 1992

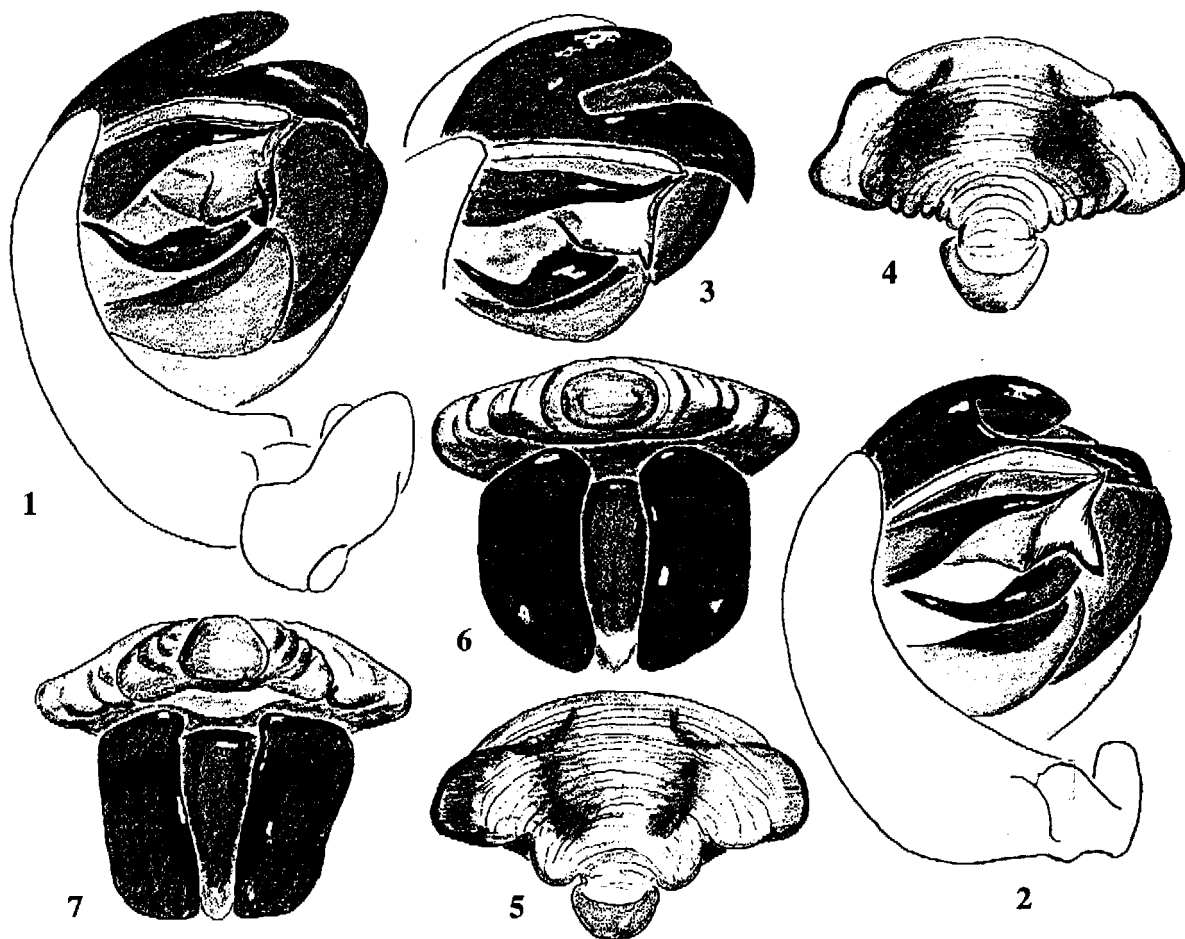
Tanikawa, 1992: f. 119–130.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. Reported from this area as *C. atrata* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906 [Mikhailov, 1997, cf. Mikhailov, 1999].

Cyclosa japonica Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

Chikuni, 1989: 86, f. 74; Tanikawa, 1992: f. 81–97, 108; Song et al., 1999: f. 156t.u, 159a–b, 161c.



Figs 1-7. Variation of copulatory organs of *Araniella yaginumai*: 1-2 — male palp, lateral view; 3 — male palp, subapical view; 4-5 — epigyne, ventral view; 6-7 — epigyne, view from behind. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1-7. Изменчивость копулятивных органов у *Araniella yaginumai*: 1-2 — палец самца, вид сбоку; 3 — палец самца, вид сверху; 4-5 — эпигина, вид снизу; 6-7 — эпигина, вид сзади. Масштаб = 0.1 мм.

Material examined: 1♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'-36'N 131°13'E, 11-15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record for Russia, known from throughout Japan [Yaginuma, 1977], Korea and southern China [Song et al., 1999].

Gibbaranea abscissa (Karsch, 1879)

Song et al., 1999: f. 169c-g,n,q.

Material examined: 1♀, [10] Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29-31.07.1998, YM; 2♀♀, [17] Lazovskii Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6-9.08.1998, YM; 1♀ [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'-36'N 131°13'E, 11-15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. Reported from the Russian Far East by Marusik [1989]. Known from entire Japan, Korea, northeastern provinces of China and the Russian Far East [Song et al., 1999].

Larinia sekiguchii Tanikawa, 1989**

Tanikawa, 1989: f. 28-33.

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, [05], Khanka Lake SW shore, Sosnovy Isl & peninsula nearby, 44°52'N 132°07'E, 17.07.1998,

YM; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Far East State Sea Reserve, Bol'shoi Pelis Isl., 3.07.1997, T. Vshivkova.

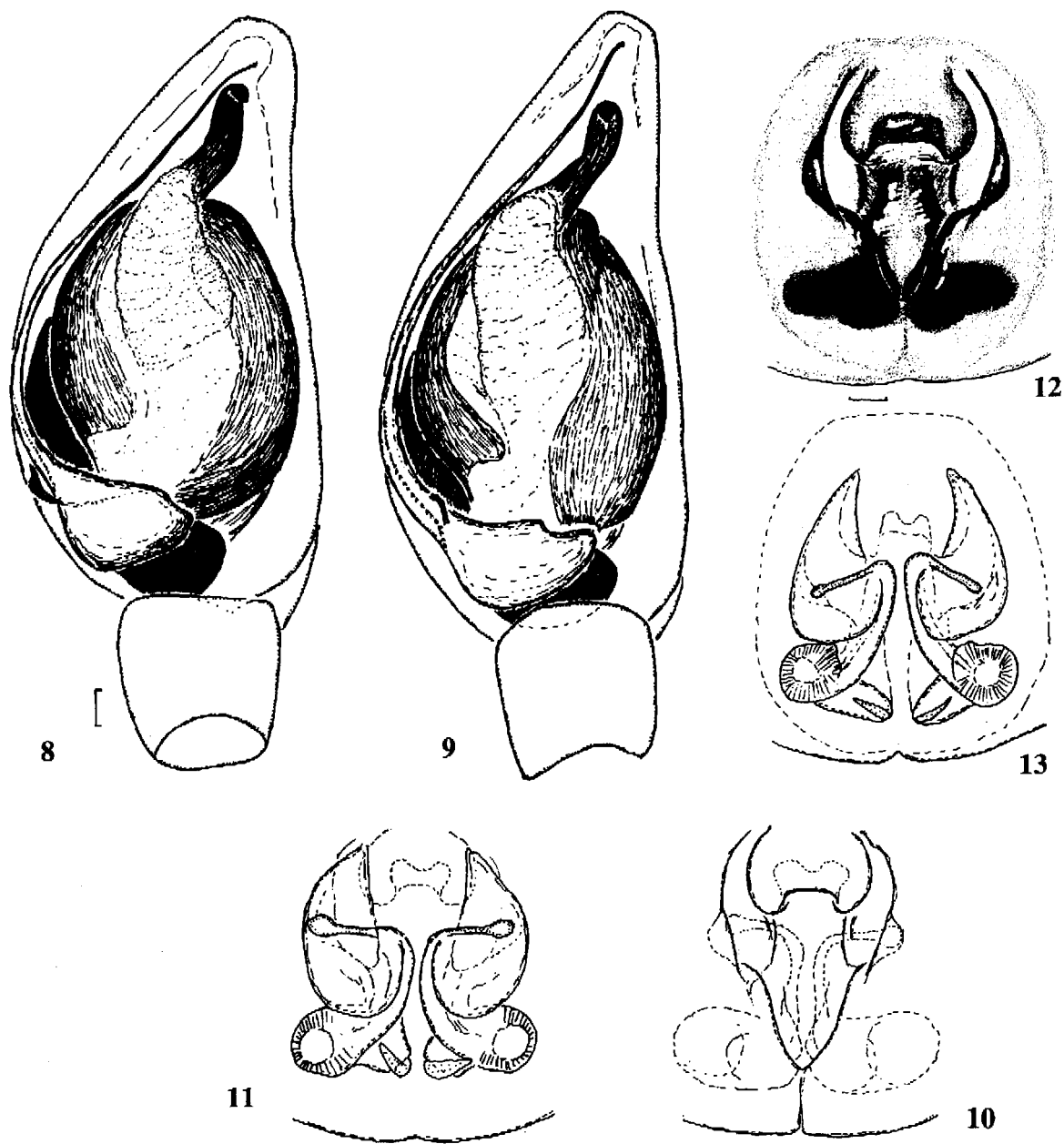
COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northwesternmost point of the range. Earlier was known only from Honshu, Japan (Tsurusaki, personal communication). Very similar to *L. jeskovi* Marusik, 1986 by morphology and biology. Nocturnal activity. Hundreds of juveniles and subadults were collected by sweeping in late evening around Khanka Lake. Spiders start to spin webs just after sunset. This species can be rarely caught during daytime.

"Zygiella" stroemi (Thorell, 1875)*

Levi, 1974a: f. 102-110; Roberts, 1995: 336.

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, [17] Lazovskii Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6-9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the Russian Far East; the easternmost point of distribution. This species has trans-Palearctic boreal range: from Europe to the Maritime Prov., to the north to Lapland [Palmgren, 1974a] and north Urals [Esyunin & Efimik, 1996]. In inner Asia known only from two localities: Central Mongolia [Marusik



Figs. 8–13. Copulatory organs of *Gnaphosa muscorum* (8, 10–11) and *G. similis* (9, 12–13): 8–9 — palp, ventral view; 10, 12 — epigyne, ventral view; 11, 13 — epigyne, dorsal view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 8–13. Копулятивные органы *Gnaphosa muscorum* (8, 10–11) и *G. similis* (9, 12–13): 8–9 — палец самца, вид снизу; 10, 12 — эпигина, вид снизу; 11, 13 — эпигина, вид сверху. Масштаб = 0.1 мм.

& Logunov, 1998b) and Tuva [Logunov et al., 1998]. While *Zygiella* is a member of Tetragnathidae, "*Z. stroemi*" is a true araneid spider judging from the structure of the male palp.

CLUBIONIDAE

Clubiona corrugata Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

Song et al., 1999: f. 245d–e, 247m–n.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, [03] Khanka Lake, SE shore, 44°39'N 132°34'E, 15–16.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northernmost locality. Known from Japan and eastern China [Song et al., 1999].

CTENIDAE?

Anahita fauna Karsch, 1879**

Chikuni, 1989: 132, f. 1; Song et al., 1999: 267j,n.

Material examined: 20 ♀♀&juv, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, SK &

YM; 1 ♀, Lazovsky Reserve, Petrova Kordon, 42°52'N 133°48'E, 19–20.09.1998, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record of the family in Russia. Earlier known throughout in Japan [Yaginuma, 1977], Korea and coastal provinces of China [Song et al., 1999]. Placement of this genus in Ctenidae seems to be incorrect. Most probably it is confamiliar with *Zora* (Lehtinen & Marusik, personal data).

GNAPHOSIDAE

Drassodes cupreus (Blackwall, 1834) *sensu* Roberts, 1995*

Material examined: 6♀♀, [14] Oblachnaya Mt., 1600–1750 m, 43°34'N 134°12'E, 3.08.1998; 2♀♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998; 1♀, S Sikhote-Alin Mt. Range, Gorelaya Sopka Mt., 43°30'5N 134°06'E, 1300–1470 m, 17–20.06.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province. All records of *D. lapidosus* (Walckenaer, 1802) in the vast area from the Urals to Kamchatka seem to refer to this species. While widespread east of the Urals it has not been reported from the Maritime Province as well as from the other parts of the southern Far East [cf. Mikhailov, 1997; Marusik et al., 2000].

Drassodes serratidens Schenkel, 1963*

Chikuni, 1989: 119, f. 6; Marusik & Logunov, 1995: f. 19–25. Material examined: 1♂, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7–12.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the Russian Far East. Earlier known from Tuva, Mongolia, Korea, China and Japan [Marusik & Logunov, 1995, 1998; Song et al., 1999].

Drassyllus shaanxiensis Platnick & Song, 1986**

Platnick & Song, 1986: f. 69–70; Chikuni, 1989: 121, f. 15; Kamura, 1990: f. 3–6; Song et al., 1999: f. 290 f–g.l.

Material examined: 1♀, [08] env. of Barabash-Levada Vill., 44°45.5'N 131°27'E, 18–19.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, earlier known from China, from Xinjiang to Henan and Shanxi [Song et al., 1999] and Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu, Tsurusaki, personal communication).

Drassyllus vinealis (Kulczyński, 1897)*

Material examined: 1♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the Maritime Province as well as in the Russian Far East; the easternmost locality of the range. Trans-Palaeartic disjunctive (?) nemoral range: from East Europe [Heimer & Nentwig, 1992] to the Maritime Province, in the southeast to Tibet and Henan in China [Platnick & Song, 1986; Song et al., 1999].

Gnaphosa gracilior Kulczyński, 1901*

Material examined: 1♀, Lazovsky Reserve, Petrova Kordon, 42°52'N 133°48'E, 19–20.09.1998, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province; the southernmost locality of the range. Siberian polyzonal range. Occurs from Xinjiang and South Gobi in the southwest to the north to Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, Kolyma River mouth, Chukotka (69°N, Ovtsharenko et al., 1992) and Sakhalin [Marusik et al., 1992b].

Gnaphosa similis Kulczyński, 1926*

Figs. 8, 10–11.

Ovtsharenko et al., 1992: f. 149–?150; Marusik & Logunov, 1995: f. 55–56; Ovtsharenko & Marusik, 1995: f. 3.9, 17.

Material examined: 5♂♂, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7–12.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the southernmost point of distribution. Baikalo-Manchurian boreo-nemoral range. Known from Chita Arca (personal data) to Chukotka on the north [Marusik et al., 1992: 69°N, sub *G. muscorum*] to the south to the Maritime Province [Ovtsharenko et al., 1992: sub *G. muscorum*] and eastern Mongolia (personal data). Being described from Kamchatka, this species was recently [Ovtsharenko et al., 1992] synonymised under Holarctic *G. muscorum* (L. Koch, 1866). Study of topotypes, as well as of numerous specimens from Yakutia, Chita and Magadan areas reveals that *G. similis* is an independent species, being very similar to *G. muscorum*. Males of these species can be separated by the shape and position of outgrowth on the base of embolus (cf. Figs. 8–9). Females of two species differ by shape and direction of accessorial glands.

Gnaphosa sticta Kulczyński, 1908

Material examined: 1♀, S Sikhote-Alin' Mt. Range, Gorelaya Sopka Mt., 43°30'5N 134°06'E, 1300–1470 m, 17–20.06.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the southernmost point of distribution. Trans-Palaeartic boreo-hypoaerctic range. In Asia known from Tuva [Logunov et al., 1998] through South Siberia to the east to Sakhalin [Marusik et al., 1992b] and to the northeast to East Chukotka [Marusik et al., 1992a: 67°N, 177°E]. In Europe found only in northern Fennoscandia.

Haplodrassus hiemalis (Emerton, 1902)*

Material examined: 1♂ 1♀, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7–12.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the southernmost point of distribution in Palaeartic. Trans-Siberio-Nearctic hypoaercto-montane range [Ovtsharenko & Marusik, 1988]. Distributed from the Polar Urals to the south to Khakassia, Tuva and Ulan-Bator and to the northeast to Chukotka Peninsula [Marusik et al., 1992; Marusik & Logunov, 1995, 1998; Mikhailov, 1997].

Micaria alhimana O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1872*

Material examined: 3♀♀, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM; 3♂♂, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 1♀, [17] Lazovsky Reserve, Korpad' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the Far East, earlier was known to be distributed in southern Europe and Central Asia [Mikhailov, 1987, 1997].

Micaria dives (Lucas, 1846)*

Material examined: 5♀♀, [06] Khanka Lake, SNW shore, 45°12'N 131°59.71'E, 17–18.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and in the Russian Far East. Earlier known from Kyrgyzstan [Mikhailov, 1997], Tuva [Logunov et al., 1998], Shanxi and Hebei in China [Song et al., 1999] and Japan (Tsurusaki, personal communication). Found also in Indian Himalayas (personal data).

Micaria japonica Hayashi, 1985**

Chikuni, 1989: 121, f. 18; Namkung et al., 1995: f. 1-4.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [03] Khanka Lake, SE shore, 44°39'N 132°34'E, 15-16.07.1998, YM; 1 ♀, Lazo Town, Lazovka River valley, 43°23'N 133°54'E, 17.04.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, earlier known only from Japan (Tsurusaki, personal communication) and Korea [Namkung et al., 1996]. Rather close to *M. tripunctata*, also known from the Far East (see below), but can be easily separated by the considerably wider apical epigynal pocket, shape of tegulum and of palpal tibia. Maybe conspecific with *M. violens* Oligier, 1983, described from the Maritime Province.

Micaria tripunctata Holm, 1978*

Holm, 1978: f. 1-5; Wunderlich, 1979: f. 17a-c, 39; Platnick & Shadab, 1988: f. 6-9; Platnick & Dondale, 1992: f. 28-31.

Material examined: 3 ♀♀, Lazovski Reserve, America Kordon, 43°16.5'N 134°03'E, 14-17.05.1999, YS; 2 ♀♀ 1 ♂, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Kabany Kordon, 45°08.3'N 135°52.7'E, 650-900 m, taiga, 30.06-4.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the southernmost point of distribution. Trans-Palaearctic-West Nearctic boreal range: from Fennoscandia to Yakutia, and the Maritime Province, to the north to the Polar Urals, and to the south to Tuva and Chita Area [Mikhailov, 1987, 1997]. In Nearctic known from Alaska to northern Manitoba [Dondale et al., 1997].

Odontodrassus hondoensis (Saito, 1939)**

Kamura, 1987: f. 1-8; Song et al., 1999: f. 264j, 265n.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'-36°N 131°13'E, 11-15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record for both the genus and species in Russia. Earlier known from Japan, Korea and Hubei, central China [Song et al., 1999].

Phaeocedus braccatus (L. Koch, 1866)*

Material examined: 1 ♀, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6-9.08.1998, YM; 8 ♂♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'-36°N 131°13'E, 11-15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and in the Russian Far East. Trans-Palaearctic species. Earlier known in Russia west of Baikal Lake [Mikhailov, 1997]. Also known from Xinjiang in China [Song et al., 1999], Central Mongolia [Marusik & Logunov, 1998] and Honshu, Japan [Kamura, 1995].

Poecilochroa albimaculata (S. Saito, 1934)**

Chikuni, 1989: 119, f. 8.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24-28.07.1998, YM; 1 ♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'-36°N 131°13'E, 11-15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, known only from Japan [Chikuni, 1989].

Zelotes exiguus (Müller & Schenkel, 1895)*

Material examined: 1 ♀, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6-9.08.1998, YM; 4 ♀♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'-36°N 131°13'E, 11-15.08.1998, YM; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7-12.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the Russian Far East, and the second record in Russia east of the Urals. Trans-Palaearctic species. Known from France [Prószyński & Starega, 1971] to Hokkaido, Japan, to the north to southern Sweden and Finland [Holm, 1968] and middle Urals [Esyunin & Efimik, 1996], to the south to Xinjiang, China [Song et al., 1999].

Zelotes potanini Schenkel, 1963*

Material examined: 1 ♂, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24-28.07.1998, YM; 1 ♀, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6-9.08.1998, YM; 1 ♀, Lazovski Distr., Gersimov River, 43°24'N 133°53.7'E, 13.09.1998, YS; 2 ♀♀, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7-12.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and in the Russian Far East. Siberio-Manchurian nemoral-steppic range [Eskov & Marusik, 1995]. Known from South Urals [Esyunin & Efimik, 1996] and East Kazakhstan Area to the north to Central Yakutia [Marusik et al., 1993], to the east to Japan and to the south to Shandong and Henan, China [Platnick & Song, 1986; Song et al., 1999].

Zelotes zhaoi Platnick & Song, 1986**

Platnick & Song, 1986: 7, f. 23-24.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6-9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the north-easternmost locality of the range. Earlier known only from Liaoning, China [Song et al., 1999].

HAHNIIDAE

Hahnina corticicola (Bösenberg & Strand, 1905)*

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, [19] 43°25'N 133°28'E, short stop on creek, 9.08.1998, YM; 89 ♂♂, [12] 43°55'N 134°23'E, Pravaya Izvilinka Riv., 1-2.08.1998, YM; 42 ♂♂, [13] 43°52'N 134°17'E, Pravaya Izvilinka Riv., 2.08.1998, YM; 2 ♀♀, [18] 43°17'N 134°12'E, short stop on creek, 5.08.1998, YM; 1 ♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., Kangaas River 43°06'N 132°47'E, 28.07-9.08.1998, YM; 39 ♂♂, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6-9.08.1998, YM; 10 ♀♀, Lazovski Reserve, America Kordon, 43°16.5'N 134°03'E, 14-17.05.1999, YS; 1 ♀, Lazovski Reserve, Proselochny Kordon, 43°00.5'N 134°08'E, 4-6.10.1999, YS; 19 ♂♂, Lazovski Distr., Gersimov River, 43°24'N 133°53.7'E, 13.09.1998, YS; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Lazo Town, Lazovka River valley, 43°23'N 133°54'E, 17.04.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province, earlier reported from Magadan and Sakhalin areas [Marusik & Logunov, 1991]. In addition to Russia, known also from Korea, Japan and China [Song et al., 1999].

Neoantistea quelpartensis Paik, 1958**

Material examined: 1 ♂, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29-31.07.1998, YM; 76 ♂♂, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24-28.07.1998, YM; 4 ♂♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'-36°N 131°13'E, 11-15.08.1998, YM; 7 ♂♂, Khasan Distr., Kruglaya Bay (near Nerpa Vill., ca 8 km S of Slavyanka Town), oak forest, litter, 7.08.1998, EV, Mikhailyova.

COMMENTS. The first record for both the genus and species in Russia and the northernmost point of distribution. Earlier known from Korea, Japan and Liaoning Province in China [Song et al., 1999].

Neoantistea sp.

Material examined: 5♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36°N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM; 1 juv♀, near Matveev Isl., 2.08.1997, T.V. Shirkova.

COMMENTS. Apparently this is a new species distributed along Kurile Islands to the north to Kamchatka (Marusik and Crawford, personal data). Obligatory seashore dweller: pebbly and sandy beaches.

LINYPHIIDAE

Agyneta palgongsanensis (Paik, 1991)** **comb.n.**

Meioneta palgongsanensis Paik, 1991a: 3, f. 14–29.

Material examined: 42 ♂♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36°N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northernmost point of distribution. Earlier known only from South Korea [Paik, 1991].

Bathylinyphia maior (Kulczyński, 1826)*

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, [11] Chuguyevka Field Station, ca 43°50'N 134°13'E, 31.07–5.08.1998 YM; 29 ♂♂, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the southernmost locality of the range. Siberio-Manchurian range, from Altai to Kamchatka, to the north to the upper Kolyma and to the south to the Maritime Province [Marusik et al., in press].

Bathypantes orientis Oi, 1960**

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, [05] Khanka Lake SW shore, Sosnovy Isl. & peninsula nearby, 44°52'N 132°07'E, 17.07.1998, YM; 7 ♂♂, env. of Vladivostok, Uglovoye, 43°20'N 132°03.05'E, 4.10.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first correct record in Russia. All earlier reports of this species from Siberia and the Far East [cf. Eskov, 1994] appear to refer to *B. gracilis* (Blackwall, 1841) [Marusik et al., 1992b]. In addition to the Maritime Province, this species was found also on Kunashir (northernmost locality) and Shikotan islands (personal data). Outside Russia known from Hokkaido and Honshu, Japan [Yaginuma, 1977] and northeastern China [Song et al., 1999].

Dicymbium libidinosum (Kulczyński, 1926)*

Material examined: 4 ♀♀, Lazovsky Reserve, America Kordon, 43°16.5'N 134°03'E, 14–17.05.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province. Earlier known from Yenisei to Kamchatka and to the south to northern Sakhalin [Eskov, 1994].

Erigone changchunensis Zhu & Wen, 1980*

Erigone chungchunensis Zhu & Wen, 1980: 18, f. 1a–d;

Erigone piechokii Heimer, 1987: 142, f. 9–11, **syn.n.**;

E. longipalpis (Sundevall, 1830): Song et al., 1999: f. 93s, 94a.i.

Material examined: 1 ♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36°N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the easternmost point of distribution. Mongolo-Manchurian range. Known from East-Kazakhstan Area [Eskov & Marusik, 1995: sub *E. piechokii*] to the east to the Maritime Province (present material) and to the south to Bayankhongor Aimak of Mongolia

[Heimer, 1987]. This species has been wrongly synonymised with *E. longipalpis*. At least original drawings of Zhu & Wen [1980] and those published Song et al. [1999] differ well from *E. longipalpis*, distributed from Europe to Yenisei [Eskov, 1994], but fit well to Heimer's [1987] drawings and numerous specimens studied by us from Tuva and Mongolia as well as to paratypes (seen by YM in Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden). So, most probably all Chinese records of *E. longipalpis* from Gansu, Hebei and Jilin correspond to this species.

Floronina exornata (L.Koch, 1878)**

Tao et al., 1995: f. 61–68; Saaristo, 1996: f. 14, 16, 18.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [14] Oblachnaya Mt, 1600–1750 m, 43°34'N 134°12'E, 3.08.1998, YM; 1 ♀, [17] Lazovsky Reserve, Korpak Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM; 4 ♂♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36°N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM; 5 ♀♀, env. of Vladivostok, 43°20'N 132°03.05'E, 4.10.1998, YM; 1 ♀, [13] 43°52'N 134°17'E, Pravaya Izvilinka Riv., 2.08.1998 YM; 4 ♂♂, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province. Mongolo-Manchurian nemoral range: from Tuva [Marusik et al., 2000] to Japan [Yaginuma, 1977], to the south to Yunnan, China [Li & Tao, 1995]. Earlier confused with sibling European species *F. bucculenta* (Clerck, 1757).

Leptyphantes zygius Tanasevitch, 1993

Leptyphantes zygius Tanasevitch, 1993: 1, f. 1–7 (holotype ♂, and paratypes ♀♀ in ZMMU, examined);

Leptyphantes dentatus Tao, Li & Zhu, 1995: 248, f. 98–105, **syn.n.**

Material examined: 1 ♀, Lazovsky Reserve, America Kordon, 43°16.5'N 134°03'E, 14–17.05.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. Judging to the illustrations and specimens examined, as well as to type localities of *L. zygius* and *L. dentatus* (in bordering provinces), their synonymy is quite obvious. Not found outside Jilin, China and the Maritime Province, Russia.

Neserigone basarukini Eskov, 1992*

Material examined: 3 ♀♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 8 ♀♀, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the easternmost point of distribution. Photo 46 (page 56) in Chikuni [1989] does not correspond to *N. nigroterminorum* (as listed) but to the *N. basarukini* Eskov (type species of the genus). Therefore, *N. basarukini* occurs not only in Sakhalin, South Kuriles [Eskov, 1994] and the Maritime Province (present data), but also in Japan. *Erigonidium nigroterminorum* Oi, 1960 was transferred into *Neserigone* by Eskov [1992].

Ostearius melanopygius (O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1879)**

Roberts, 1987: f. 55a.

Material examined: 3 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Lazovsky Reserve, Petrova Kordon, 42°52'N 133°48'E, 19–20.09.1998, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record of the species and genus in Russia. Almost Cosmopolitan range. Though several reports of this species were made from adjacent Japan [Chikuni, 1989], China [Song et al., 1999], and Finland [Huhta et al., 1979], it was never found within the territory of the former Soviet Union [Mikhailov, 1997].

Paciphantes zakharovi Eskov & Marusik, 1994

Kaestneria rahmanni Tao, Li & Zhu, 1995: 247, f. 82–90, syn.n.

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, [13] 43°52'N 134°17'E, Pravaya Izvilinka Riv., 2.08.1998, YM; 3 ♂♂, [10] Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM; 1 ♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 168 ♂♂, several places in environs of Vladivostok, deciduous forests, October 1997, YM; 1 ♀, Lazovski Reserve, America Kordon, 43°16.5'N 134°03'E, 14–17.05.1999, YS; 1 ♂, Lazovski Reserve, kordon Proselochny, 43°00.5'N 134°08'E, 4–6.10.1999, YS; 1 ♀, Ussuri Reserve, Turovaya Pad' Campus, 9.05.1995, TVshivkova.

COMMENTS. Judging to illustrations of Tao et al. [1995] and numerous specimens examined, as well as to the type localities of *P. zakharovi* and *Kaestneria rahmanni* (in bordering provinces), their synonymy is quite obvious. In addition to the Maritime Province, Russia and Jilin, China, found also in Khabarovsk Province.

Pelecopsis nigroloba Fei, Gao & Zhu, 1995**

Song et al., 1999: f. 115e–h.

Material examined: 13 ♂♂, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM; 9 ♂♂, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 14 ♂♂, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpud' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, earlier known only from Jilin, China [Song et al., 1999].

Porrhomma longjiangense Zhu & Wang, 1983

Material examined: 1 ♀, Lazovsky Distr., Gersimov River, 43°24'N 133°53.7'E, 13.09.1998, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province. Earlier known from eastern Siberia (south part of Magadan Area, Amur Area, Khabarovsk Prov.) and mountains of NE China [Eskov & Marusik 1994]. Recently [Marusik et al., in press] found in Transbaikalia.

Chinese authors consider this species as a junior synonym of *P. rakanum* Yaginuma & Saito, 1981 [cf. Li & Tao 1995, Song et al. 1999], but in our opinion, the widespread free-living continental population (*P. longjiangense*) and cave-dwelling one (*P. rakanum*) are not conspecific; cf. also drawings in Yaginuma & Saito [1981: figs 1–4] and Eskov & Marusik [1994: figs 45–48].

Silometopoides yodoensis (Oi, 1960)**

Oi, 1960: f. 158–162.

Material examined: 1 ♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, known from Honshu, Japan and Korea [Yaginuma, 1977] sub *Lophomma* y. [Marusik et al., in press].

Strandella fluctimaculata H. Saito, 1982**

Chikuni, 1989: 54, f. 39.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, earlier known only from Japan [Chikuni, 1989].

Sryloctetor lehtineni Marusik & Tanasevitch, 1999

Material examined: 1 ♂, Lazovsky Distr., Gersimov River, 43°24'N 133°53.7'E, 13.09.1998, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the easternmost point of distribution, earlier known only from two localities in Polar Urals and Transbaikalia [Marusik & Tanasevitch, 1999].

Record of *Ceratinopsis interventa* Chamberlin, 1948 from Khabarovsk Prov. [Eskov & Marusik, 1994] in fact refers to this species (single female in K. Eskov's personal collection, examined).

Tapinocyba kolymensis Eskov, 1989*

Material examined: 1 ♂, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the southernmost record in Russia. East Siberian boreal range; known from Jilin, China [Song et al., 1999] to Central Yakutia [Marusik et al., 1993], to the east to E Chukotka [Marusik et al., 1992a] and Sakhalin [Marusik et al., 1992b].

Tapinopa guttata Komatsu, 1937**

Saaristo, 1996: f. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Material examined: 5 juv., [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM; 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, 25 km NE of Nakhodka City, cave and nearby, 18.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia. Previously confused with sibling European *T. longidens* (Wider, 1834); all former records from eastern Russia [Mikhailov, 1997] and Honshu, Japan [Saaristo, 1996] refer actually to this species. In addition to Russian Far East and Japan, known also in Hebei and Liaoning, China [Song et al., 1999: sub *T. octodentata* Wunderlich & Li, 1995].

Ummeliata insecticeps (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)*

Material examined: 1 ♀, [06] Khanka Lake, SNW shore, 45°12'N 131°59.71'E, 17–18.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province, earlier reported from South Siberia [cf. Eskov, 1994]. In addition to Russia, known also throughout in Japan [Yaginuma, 1977], Korea and in several provinces in China [Song et al., 1999].

Ummeliata feminea (Bösenberg et Strand, 1905)**

Song et al., 1999: f. 118n–p.

Material examined: 4 ♂♂, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northernmost point of the range. Earlier known from Honshu and Kyushu, Japan [Yaginuma, 1977], Korea and numerous provinces of China [Song et al., 1999].

Walckenaeria orientalis (Oligier, 1985)

Cornicularia orientalis Oligier, 1985: 647, f. 4–6;

Walckenaeria kantonis Saito, 1989: 47, f. 1–5, syn.n.;

Walckenaeria ferruginea Seo, 1991: 36, f. 1–6, syn.n.

Material examined: 1 ♂, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpud' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM; 1 ♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM; 6 ♂♂, env. of Vladivostok, Alademgorodok, 30.09.1997, YM; 2 ♂♂, Lazovsky Reserve, Petrova Kordon, 42°52'N 133°48', 19–20.09.1998, YS.

COMMENTS. The above synonymy is obvious after the examination of the original illustrations of *W. kantonis* and *W. ferruginea* and studying the holotype of *W. orientalis* (deposited in ZISP). Manchurian distribution: Maritime Province, Japan and Korea.

Wubanoidea fissus (Kulczyński, 1926)*

Material examined: 6 ♂♀, [14] Oblachnaya Mt., 1600–1750 m, 43°34'N 134°12'E, 3.08.1998, YM; 4 ♂♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the southernmost point of distribution. Earlier known from Putorana Plateau to the east to Chukotka Peninsula, to the south to Hokkaido [Eskov & Marusik, 1992]. In both localities cited above it was found on screes.

LIOCRANIDAE

Agroeca brunnea (Blackwall, 1833)*

Material examined: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Ussuriysky Reserve, Komarov-Zapovednoe, 43°39'N 132°20.7'E, 22–29.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first correct record in the Russian Far East, earlier known from Europe to Transbaikalia [Mikhailov, 1997; Danilov, 1999].

Agroeca coreana Namkung, 1989**

Agroeca coreana Namkung, 1989: 24, f. 1–10;

Drassodes kiranensis Paik, 1991b: 46, figs. 1–8, syn.n.

Material examined: 1♀, [10] S part of Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northernmost locality of the range. Earlier known from Korea and Honshu (Tsurusaki, personal communication).

Judging to the male palp (shape of embolus, tegular and tibial apophyses), this species is rather far from the generic type (*A. brunnea*), while the epigyne is very similar to European *A. inopina* O.P.-Cambridge, 1886. So it is somewhat possible that sexes were matched incorrectly.

Synonymy of two species is based on the illustrations given by Namkung [1989] and Paik [1991] as well as on our specimen.

Phrurolithus hamdeokensis Seo, 1988*

Material examined: 2♀♀, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7–12.07.1999, YS; 1 ♂, Lazo Town, Lazovka River valley, 43°23'N 133°54'E, 17.04.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the Russian Far East. Recently [Danilov, 1999] reported from Transbaikalia. In addition to Korea, Maritime Province and Buryatia, known also from Shanxi and Hebei, China [Danilov, 1999].

Phrurolithus pennatus Yaginuma, 1969*

Material examined: 4 ♂♀, [04] Khanka Lake, S shore, Luzanova Sopka, 44°33'N 132°23'E, 16–17.07.1998, YM; 1♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 1 ♂, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the second one in Russia. Recently [Danilov, 1999] recorded from Khabarovsk Province. In addition to the Russian Far East, known also from Honshu, Japan [Chikuni, 1989], Korea [Danilov, 1999] and Liaoning, China [Song et al., 1999].

Phrurolithus sinicus Zhu & Mei, 1982*

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 12 ♂♀, [17] Lazovski

Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM; 10 ♂♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the easternmost locality of the range. Earlier known from China (east of Gansu and north of Zhejiang) and Korea [Song et al., 1999], but recently recorded from Tuva [Logunov et al., 1998], Chita Area [Danilov, 1999] and central Mongolia [Marusik & Logunov, 1998].

LYCOSIDAE

Alopecosa hokkaidensis Tanaka, 1985**

Tanaka, 1985: f. 25–28; Chikuni, 1989: 110, f. 5.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, S Sikhote-Alin Mt. Range, Gorelaya Sopka Mt., 43°30.5'N 134°06'E, 1300–1470 m, 17–20.06.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the westernmost point of distribution, earlier known only from Hokkaido, Japan [Chikuni, 1989]. Belongs to the *solivaga* species-group requiring revision. The group is distributed in Asia, east of the Urals, as well as in North America and comprises series of very similar species.

Alopecosa virgata (Kishida, 1909)**

Chikuni, 1989: 110, f. 6.

Material examined: 7 ♀♀ 1 ♂, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7–12.07.1999, YS; 1 ♀ 8 ♂♂, Ussuriysky Reserve, Komarov-Zapovednoe, 43°39'N 132°20.7'E, 22–29.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the westernmost point of distribution. Almost indistinguishable from the circum-Holarctic *A. aculeata* (Clerck, 1757). Only cover of the cymbium as well as the structure of embolus (visible only in dissected palp) allow to separate these two species. All records of *A. aculeata* from eastern China probably refer to this species. Similarity of these species was firstly indicated by Torbjörn Kronstedt (personal communication).

Alopecosa moriutii Tanaka, 1985**

Tanaka, 1985: f. 21–24; Paik, 1988: f. 43–49.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, known only from Japan and Korea [Paik, 1988].

“Arctosa” kumjeungsanensis Paik, 1994**

Paik, 1994: f. 20–23.

Material examined: 2, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northernmost locality of the whole range, known only from Korea [Paik, 1994].

Pardosa hedini Schenkel, 1936**

Chikuni, 1989: 116, fig. 36; Song et al., 1999: f. 194n, 195c.

Material examined: 12 ♀♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia. Earlier known from China [Song et al., 1996: north of 25°N and east of 100°E] and Japan [Chikuni, 1989].

Pardosa herbosa Jo & Paik, 1984**

Jo & Paik, 1984: f. 1a–c; Tanaka, 1985: f. 45–48.

Material examined: 6 ♀♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36°N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, known only from Korean Peninsula and Japan [Jo & Paik, 1984]. Occurrence in China is highly probable, and this species was possibly already recorded there under the another name.

Pardosa isago Tanaka, 1977**

Chikuni, 1989: 115, f. 32.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 5 ♀♀, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, earlier known only from Japan [Chikuni, 1989].

Pardosa suwai Tanaka, 1985*

Tanaka, 1985: f. 49–52.

Material examined: 4 ♀♀, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoye Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7–12.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province. Initially reported from Russia by Logunov [1992], later found in Kunashir Island (Marusik, personal data). In addition to Hokkaido (type locality) and Russia, reported also from Qinghai and Jilin, China [Song et al., 1999]. But the Qinghai record seems to refer to a sibling species, *P. selengenix* (Odenwall, 1901) distributed from Tuva to southern Mongolia [Logunov et al., 1998; Marusik & Logunov, 1998].

Pirata boreus Tanaka, 1974**

Tanaka, 1974: f. 18–20; Song et al., 1999: f. 200d.

Material examined: 18 ♂♂, [03] Khanka Lake, SE shore, 44°39'N 132°34'E, 15–16.07.1998, YM; 1 ♀, [04] Khanka Lake, S shore, Luzanova Sopka, 44°33'N 132°23'E, 16–17.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northernmost locality of the range. Earlier known from Jilin in China [Song et al., 1996] and Hokkaido in Japan [Chikuni, 1989].

Pirata yaginumai Tanaka, 1974*

Tanaka, 1974: f. 7–10.

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Ussuriysky Reserve, Komarov-Zapovednoe, 43°39'N 132°20.7'E, 22–29.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province. In Russia, known earlier only from Sakhalin Island [Marusik et al., 1992b]. Also found in Japan, Korea and China [Song et al., 1999].

MIMETIDAE

Ero cambridgei Kulczyński, 1911*

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia east of the Urals. Known from Europe to the east to the Urals and in Japan (Tsurusaki, personal communication). Seems to have a disjunction in Siberia.

Ero japonica Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

Song et al., 1999: f. 29m–n, v–w.

Material examined: 3 ♀♀, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM; 3 ♀♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36°N 131°13'E, 11–

15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, known from entire Japan [Yaginuma, 1977], Korea and Hunan in China [Song et al., 1999].

MYSMENIDAE**

Mysmenella cf. *illectrix* (Simon, 1895)**

Namkung & Lee, 1987: f. 1–8.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, [10] S part of Ussuri Reserve, 1000 m, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998 YM; 1 ♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36°N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998 YM.

COMMENTS. The first record for the family in Russia. Actually, possibly the same species (single male) was found earlier on Iturup Island (Kurile Islands) by Kirill Eskov in 1994. But this record was not published in time and the male was lost soon. This species was recorded as *M. jobi* Kraus, 1967 from adjacent Japan [Chikuni, 1989] and Korea [Namkung & Lee, 1987], while it occurs in Hebei Province of China (several males and females collected in environs of Beijing by Pekka T. Lehtinen, examined). Examination of available material from the Far East, topotypes of *M. illectrix* from Philippines (collected by P. T. Lehtinen) and illustrations provided by Kraus [1967] and Namkung & Lee [1987], proved that "Manchurian" population is not conspecific with either *M. jobi* or *M. illectrix* and belongs to an undescribed species.

OXYOPIDAE

Oxyopes licenti Schenkel, 1953*

Oxyopes badius Yaginuma, 1967: 98, f. 3q–t, syn.n.

Material examined: 1 ♂, S Sikhote-Alin Mt. Range, Gorelaya Sopka Mt., 43°30.5'N 134°06'E, 1300–1470 m, 17–20.06.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record of the family and species in the province and the southernmost locality of species in Russia. Distributed from the Altai to Central Yakutia and upper Kolyma [Marusik et al., 1996: sub *O. parvus* Paik, 1969] to the south to Sichuan [Song et al., 1999]. Recently [Song et al., 1999] *O. parvus* and *O. licenti* were synonymised. Synonymy of *O. licenti* and *O. badius* proposed here is based on the illustrations provided by Chikuni [1989: 117, f. 2] and numerous specimens from Mongolia and Siberia examined.

PHILODROMIDAE

Philodromus auricomus L. Koch, 1878**

Chikuni, 1989: 134, fig. 4; Song et al., 1999: f. 271c, 272c.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [06] Khanka Lake, SNW shore, 45°12'N 131°59.71'E, 17–18.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northernmost locality of the range. Earlier known from Sichuan to Liaoning in China [Song et al., 1996], Korea and Japan, south of Hokkaido [Yaginuma, 1977].

PHOLCIDAE

Pholcus affinis Schenkel, 1953**

Song et al., 1999: f. 11h, 22d–g.

Material examined: 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂, Lazo Town, 43°22.7'N 133°54'E, in buildings, 11.1998–03.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northernmost locality in the range, earlier known only from China [Song et al., 1999].

Pholcus zichyi Kulczyński, 1901

Pholcus zichyi Kulczyński, 1901: 326, Table XII, figs. 3–4;
Pholcus crypticolens Bösenberg et Strand, 1906: 127, *syn.n.*;
Pholcus clavatus Schenkel, 1936: 32, f. 8, possibly *syn.n.*;
Pholcus minutus Oligier, 1998: 111, f. 1–11 (holotype in ZMMU examined), *syn.n.*;

Chikuni, 1989: 28, f. 3; Song et al., 1999: f. 23h–k.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, [13] 43°52'N 134°17'E, Pravaya Izvilinka Riv., scree, 2.08.1998, YM; 11 ♂♂, [10] S part of Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM; 3 ♂♂, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill. 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24–28.07.1998, YM; 121 ♂♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. Mongolo-Manchurian range. Occurs from Central Aimak in Mongolia [Marusik & Logunov, 1998] to the southeast to Taiwan and to the east to Hokkaido [Song et al., 1999; Chikuni, 1989: sub. *P. crypticolens*]. This species lives in great variety of habitats from semi-desert in Mongolia to gravelly seashore, cliffs, within cavities between roots and stones on steep slopes in the Maritime Province (personal data), and no differences were found between specimens from Mongolia and the Maritime Province.

TETRAGNATHIDAE

Dischiriognatha quadrimaculata Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

Song et al., 1999: f. 120a–b, g.

Material examined: 1 ♀, Khanka Lake, Spasovka River mouth, 9.10.1996; T.Vshivkova; 10 ♂♂, env. of Vladivostok, Uglovoye, 43°20.92'N 132°03.05'E, 4.10.1997, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record of the genus and species in Russia. In addition to Maritime Province, found also in South Kuriles (from Iturup to Zelyony Isl.; Marusik, personal data). Outside Russia, known in China, from Sichuan to coastal provinces [Song et al., 1999], Korea, and Japan, from Honshu to Kyushu [Yaginuma, 1977].

Dischiriognatha cf. tenera (Karsch, 1879)

Song et al., 1999: f. 120c–d, h–i.

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM; 3 ♂♂, env. of Vladivostok, Akademgorodok, 30.09.1997, YM.

COMMENTS. Specimens from Maritime Province are somewhat different from figures given by Japanese and Chinese authors.

Leucauge celebesiana (Walckenaer, 1841)

Material examined: 1 ♀, Ussuriysky Reserve, Komarovo-Zapovednoe, 43°39'N 132°20.7'E, 22–29.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. This species was already reported from the Maritime Province [Mikhailov, 1997] under the name of *L. subblanda* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906. Synonymy was established by Song & Zhu [1992], cf. Song et al., [1999].

Leucauge subbgemea Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

Chikuni, 1989: 92, f. 8; Song et al., 1999: f. 121p, 122m–n.

Material examined: 1 ♀, [03] Khanka Lake, SE shore, 44°39'N 132°34'E, 15–16.07.1998, YM; 4 ♀♀, [17] Lazovskiy Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM; 5 ♀♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia, earlier known from Hubei and Shaanxi [Song et al., 1999], Korea and entire Japan [Yaginuma, 1977].

Tetragnatha maxillosa Thorell, 1895**

Song et al., 1999: f. 126o, 128a–d.

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, [17] Lazovskiy Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6–9.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the northernmost locality of the range. It seems to have Pantropical range. In adjacent countries found in China, Korea and Japan [Song et al., 1999; Yaginuma, 1977].

THERIDIIDAE

Chrysso punctifera (Yaginuma, 1960)?**

Chikuni, 1989: 32, f. 13.

Material examined: 1 ♀ & 16 juv., env. of Vladivostok, Akademgorodok, 30.09.1997, YM; 6 juv., [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record of the genus and species in Russia. In addition to the Maritime Province, *Chrysso* sp. was found also in Kunashir Island (Marusik, personal data). Known from Japan, Korea and Taiwan [Yaginuma, 1977].

Coleosoma margaritum Yoshida, 1985**

Chikuni, 1989: 33, f. 19; Song et al., 1999: f. 52e–f, i.

Material examined: 5 ♀♀ [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29–31.07.1998, YM; 10 ♀♀ [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record of the genus and species in Russia. Known also from Korea, Japan, and China [Song et al., 1999].

Dipoena amamiensis (Yoshida, 1985)**

Pholcomma amamiense Yoshida, 1985: 11, figs. 4–5, 11–12;

Dipoena amamiensis: Yoshida, 1991: 35, figs. 5–6;

Dipoena amamiensis: Paik, 1995: 33, figs. 7–12;

Dipoena kyuensis Paik, 1996: 42, figs. 1–14, *syn.n.*

Material examined: 1 ♀ [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia. Known also from Japan south of Hokkaido (Tsurusaki, personal communication), Korea and southern China [Song et al., 1999].

Dipoena castrata Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

Chikuni, 1989: 36, f. 30; Song et al., 1999: f. 53i–j, n–o.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀ [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'–36'N 131°13'E, 11–15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia. In addition to the Maritime Province, found also in Kunashir and South Sakhalin (Marusik, personal data). Known from Liaoning & Jilin, China [Song et al., 1999], Korea and almost entire Japan [Yaginuma, 1977].

Enoplognatha serratosignata L.: Koch, 1879*

Material examined: 1 ♀, Lazovsky Reserve, kordon Proselochny, 43°00.5'N 134°08'E, 4–6.10.1999, YS; 1 ♀, Sikhote-

Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7-12.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record for the province and probably the southeasternmost locality of the range. Within eastern Russia known from South and northeastern Siberia [Mikhailov, 1997].

Episinus affinis Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

Chikuni, 1989: 38, f. 39; Song et al., 1999: f. 61a-b, i.

Material examined: 2 ♀♀, env. of Vladivostok, Uglovoe, 43°20.92'N 132°03.05'E, 4.10.1997, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia. In addition to the Maritime Province, found also in Kunashir Island (Marusik, personal data). Known from entire Japan [Yaginuma, 1977], Korea and southern China [Song et al., 1999].

Theridion sibiricum Marusik, 1988*

Material examined: 5 ♀♀, [13] 43°52'N 134°17'E, Pravaya Izvilinka Riv., 2.08.1998, YM; 13 ♀♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill., 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24-28.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province and the southernmost locality of the whole range. Earlier known from the Middle Urals [Esyunin & Efimik, 1996] to upper Kolyma and Kamchatka, to the south to Tuva and Mongolia [Marusik, 1988a; Marusik & Logunov, 1998; Logunov et al., 1998]. Within the entire range found only in screes and stony places.

Thymoites bellissimum (L.Koch, 1879) *

Holm, 1945: f. 1a-d; Holm, 1973: f. 4; Palmgren, 1974b: f. 4.10-14; Song et al., 1999: f. 80E-F;

Theridion subimpressum Zhu, 1998: 170, f. 107a-d, syn.n.

Material examined: 4 ♀♀, [10] S part Ussuri Reserve, 43°39'N 132°33'E, 29-31.07.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. Trans-Palaearctic boreal range. Occurs from Lapland [Holm, 1945] to upper Kolyma [Marusik et al., 1992a], to the south to Tuva [Logunov et al., 1998] and Jilin, China [Song et al., 1999: sub *T. subimpressum*]. Illustrations given by Zhu [1998] leave no doubt that *T. subimpressum* is a junior synonym of *T. bellissimum*.

THOMISIDAE

"Xysticus" pseudobliteus (Simon, 1880)

Material examined: 1 ♀, [09] env. of Anisimovka Vill. 43°10'N 132°46'E, 24-28.07.1998, YM; 7 ♀♀, [21] Khasan Distr., env. of Andreevka Vill., 42°35'-36'N 131°13'E, 11-15.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. Mongolo-Manchurian range. Recently found in Tuva [Logunov et al., 1998; Marusik et al., 2000] and in the Maritime Province [Logunov, 1995: sub *X. coreanus* Paik, 1974].

Bassaniana decorata (Karsch, 1879)**

Chikuni, 1989: 139, f. 6; Song et al., 1999: f. 276h, l.

Material examined: 1 ♀ 1j, [17] Lazovski Reserve, Korpád' Camp, 43°16'N 134°08'E, 6-9.08.1998, SK & YM.

COMMENTS. New species and genus to the Russian fauna. Earlier known from China, Korea and Japan [Song et al., 1999].

Ozyptila utotchkini Marusik, 1991

Material examined: ?1 ♀, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7-12.07.1999, YS; 1 ♂,

Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Kabany Kordon, 45°08.3'N 135°52.7'E, 650-900 m, taiga, 30.06-4.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The second record in Russia and the northernmost point of the range. Described from Anuchino, Maritime Province, and later reported from Gansu [Logunov & Marusik, 1994]. Judging to colour pattern and type of the epigyne, female listed in material is most probably conspecific with male. Earlier the female was unknown.

Xysticus ferruginoides Schenkel, 1963*

Schenkel, 1963: f. 125a-e; Logunov & Marusik, 1994: f. 3-5.

Material examined: 1 ♀ 2 ♂♂, Sikhote-Alinsky Reserve, Blagodatnoe Kordon, 44°56'N 136°32.6'E, 7-12.07.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the Far East and the easternmost locality of the range, known from Buryatia [Logunov & Marusik, 1994] and eastern Mongolia ("Urga-Tsitsikhar") [Schenkel, 1963].

Xysticus illaudatus Logunov, 1995

Material examined: 1 ♂, Marine Reserve, Gorshkova Bay, 1.07.1997, T. Vshivkova.

COMMENTS. The first record outside the type locality, Bikin River (northern part of the Maritime Prov.) and the southernmost point of distribution.

Xysticus seserlig Logunov & Marusik, 1994*

Logunov & Marusik, 1994: f. 10-11; Marusik & Logunov, 2000: f. 6-10.

Material examined: 2 ♂♂, Lazo Town, Lazovka River valley, 43°23'N 133°54'E, 17.04.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in the Far East and the easternmost locality. Earlier known from Tuva to Chita Area, to the south to Central Aimak in Mongolia [Marusik & Logunov, 2000].

Xysticus sicus Fox, 1937**?

Song et al., 1999: f. 287g.

Material examined: 1 ♀, Lazo Town, 43°22.7'N 133°54'E, in buildings, 11.1998-03.1999, YS.

COMMENTS. The first record in Russia and the north-easternmost locality of the range, earlier recorded from Tibet, Sichuan, Shaanxi and Qinghai, China [Song et al., 1999]. The male remains unknown. Because the species is known from SW China it is rather possible that the single female we have on hand belongs to another species.

CORINNIDAE

Trachelas japonicus Bösenberg & Strand, 1906**

Chikuni, 1989: 128, f. 28; Song et al., 1999: f. 255s-l.

Material examined: 5 ♀♀, [11] Chuguyevka Field Station, ca 43°50'N 134°15'E, 31.07-5.08.1998, YM.

COMMENTS. The first record in the province. In addition to the Maritime Province, occurs also in Khabarovsk Province [Kim & Kurenschikov, 1995]. Known also from Shanxi in China [Song et al., 1999] and from all major islands in Japan [Chikuni, 1989].

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