

Redescription of *Tegenaria taurica* Charitonov, 1947 (Aranei: Agelenidae)

Переописание *Tegenaria taurica* Charitonov, 1947 (Aranei: Agelenidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Agelenidae, *Tegenaria taurica* Charitonov, 1947, переописание.

ABSTRACT. *Tegenaria taurica* Charitonov, 1947 is redescribed from the syntypes and a female lectotype is designated.

РЕЗЮМЕ. *Tegenaria taurica* Charitonov, 1947 переописана на основе синтипов; выделен лектотип — самка.

Introduction

The poorly known agelenid species *Tegenaria taurica* Charitonov, 1947 was described and recorded from five Crimean caves (*viz.* Bin-bash-Koba, Ayutishik-Koba, Daulcha-Koba, Malaya Caves near Nizhnie Limeny and Masandra grotto). However, no holotype, and hence no type locality, was designated [see Kharitonov, 1947].

Recently, some of the syntypes were located in the collections of the Department of Zoology of the Perm State University (Russia). This material includes whole specimens from only four caves (only a slide preparation was available from the Malaya Caves) and some slide preparations of the copulatory organs (an epigyne from Ayutishik-Koba and a male palp from Malaya Caves) and legs. Most of the specimens are badly damaged, the best was a female from the Masandra grotto which was reported by Kharitonov [1947: 47] as an atypical specimen: “differing from all females from the Lebedinski’ collections in having longer legs” (translated from Russian by SE). Nevertheless, we have chosen this female as the lectotype because of its superior condition compared to the other specimens.

The type material has been shared between the collections of the Department of Zoology of the Perm State University (PSU) and the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIN).

The following abbreviations are used in the text: a — apical, d — dorsal, p — prolateral, r — retrolateral, v — ventral. Chaetotaxy uses the following formula: basal-medial-apical spines. For example, tibia I v1-2(1)-2(a) means tibia

I has one basal, two (or one) medial and two apical ventral spines. All measurements are in mm.

Tegenaria taurica Charitonov, 1947 Figs 1–5.

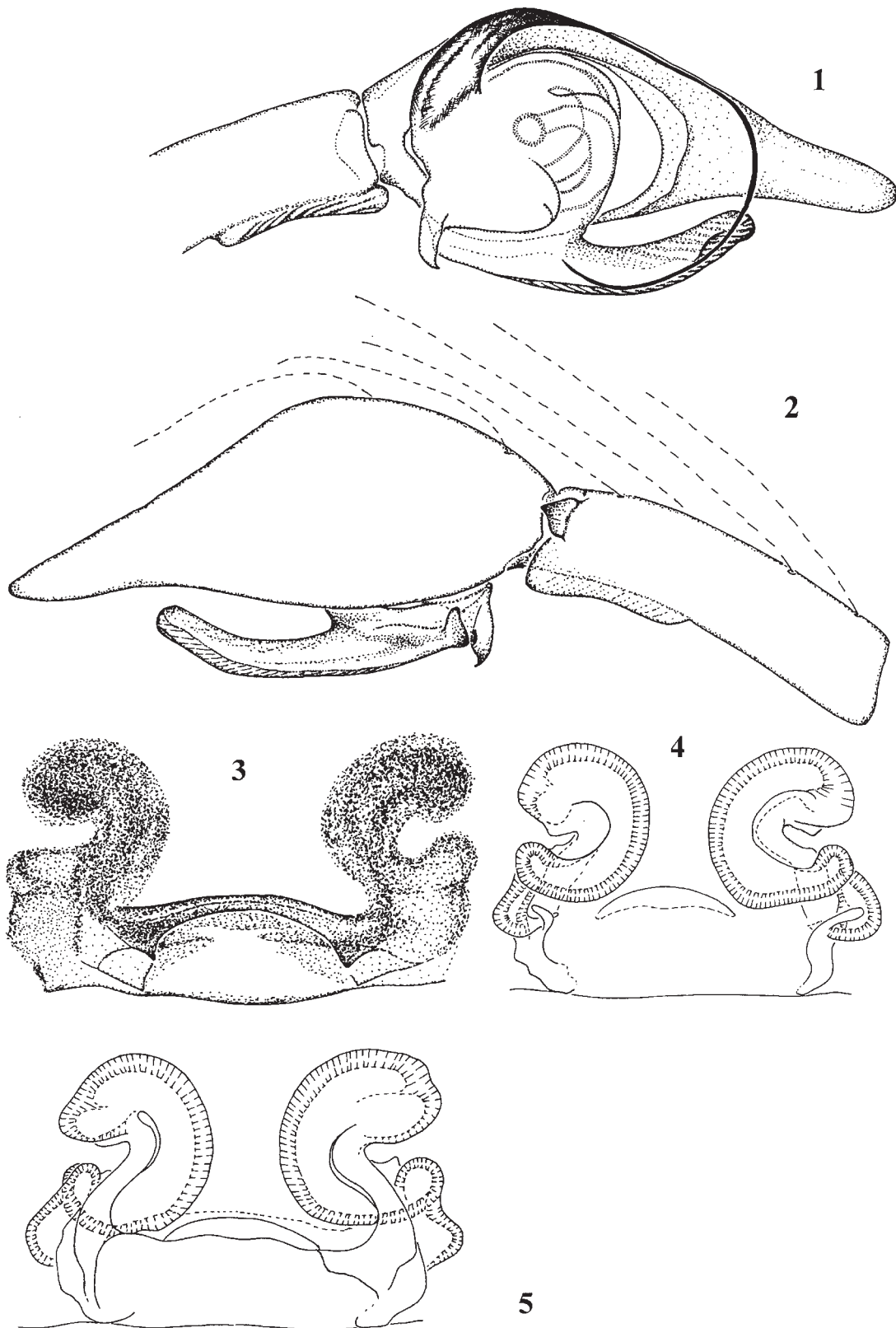
Tegenaria taurica Kharitonov, 1947: 47–49, figs 4–5 (♂♀).

MATERIAL. Female lectotype (ZIN; newly designated), [Crimea], from Masandra grotto [cave], 05.05.1904, leg. G.F. Gleker.

Paralectotypes (newly designated): 3 ♀♀ (♀ without epigyne; ♀ without legs; ♀ without epigyne and damaged), 1 ♂ (without palps), ♀ subad., 3 juv., 1 slide preparation of the epigyne (PSU-1688), “Crimea, caves”, “Ayutishik-Koba” [caves], Tuvak, 1905, leg. Ya.N. Lebedinskii; 1 ♀ (ZIN), “Crimea, caves”, “Ayutishik-Koba” [caves], 1903, leg. Ya.N. Lebedinskii; 1 ♀ subadult (ZIN), “Crimea, caves”, “Ayutishik-Koba” [caves], 13.05.1904, leg. Ya.N. Lebedinskii; 6 ♀♀, 1 ♀ (without epigyne), 1 ♂ subadult, 3 juv. (ZIN), “Crimea, caves”, “Daulcha-Koba” [caves], 18.04.1903, leg. Ya.N. Lebedinskii; 1 ♀ (ZIN; determined by Binj-Bacsh-Khb. as *Tegenaria civilis* Walckenaer), “Crimea, caves” [Bin-bash-Koba], 1902, leg. Ya.N. Lebedinskii; 1 slide preparation of palp (PSU), Crimea, Nizhnie Limeny, Malaya Caves, 08–22.IX.1916, leg. L.A. Lants.

DIAGNOSIS. From the structure of the palp, *T. taurica* is extremely close to *T. abchasica* Charitonov, 1941 and *T. lapidinarum* Spassky, 1934, but can be separated from them by the shape of retrolateral tibial apophysis (bifid in *T. abchasica* [see Kharitonov, 1941: fig. 4], short and odontoid (bearing teeth) in *T. lapidinarum* [see Spassky 1934: fig. 4], but lamellar in *T. taurica*; Fig. 2) and the terminal apophysis (long in *T. abchasica* [see Kharitonov, 1941: fig. 3] which is curved in *T. lapidinarum* [see Spassky, 1934: fig. 5], but short and straight in *T. taurica*; Figs 1–2).

The shape of the conductor and embolus of *T. taurica* is similar to that of *T. campestris* (C. L. Koch, 1834), *T. montana* Deltshv, 1993 and *T. rilaensis* Deltshv, 1993, but can be distinguished from all of them by being shorter in relation to the cymbium (the conductor of *T. campestris*, *T. montana* and *T. rilaensis* almost reaches the tip of the cymbium [see Deltshv, 1993: figs 2–3, 9–10, 19–20], whereas it terminates at half the cymbium’s length in *T. taurica*; Fig. 1), and the shape of the tibial apophysis (bifid in *T. campestris*, *T. montana* and *T. rilaensis* [see Deltshv, 1993: figs 3, 10, 20], but simple in *T. taurica*; Figs 1–2).



Figs 1–5. Genitalia of *Tegenaria taurica* Charitonov, 1947: 1 — male palp, ventral view; 2 — male palp, lateral view; 3 — epigyne, dorsal view; 4 — spermathecae, ventral view; 5 — spermathecae, dorsal view.

Рис. 1–5. Гениталии *Tegenaria taurica* Charitonov, 1947: 1 — палец самца, вид снизу; 2 — то же, вид сбоку; 3 — эпигина, вид сверху; 4 — эндогина, вид снизу; 5 — то же, вид сверху.

The female of *T. taurica* is close to *T. montana* and *T. rilaensis*, but can be easily separated by the shape of the epigynal fovea (relatively longer, viz. its length is approximately three-quarters of its width, and it has anterior duct openings in *T. montana* and *T. rilaensis* [see Deltshv, 1993: figs 11 and 21], but it is broad with lateral duct openings in *T. taurica*; Figs 3–5).

REDESCRIPTION (lectotype). Total length 14.1. Carapace 6.6 long, 4.8 wide. Body yellow; cephalic part of carapace brown-yellow. Chelicerae brown, with 4 promarginal and 6 retromarginal denticles. Abdomen covered with long protruding setae. Femora of legs with long thin setae ventrally. Leg measurements:

Legs	Femur	Tibia & Patella	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	9.6	12.7	11.4	3.2	36.9
II	9.7	11.3	10.5	3.8	35.3
III	7.9	9.7	10.1	3.5	31.2
IV	9.8	11.6	13.5	3.9	38.8

Leg spination: femora I–IV d1-1-1, pl1-1-1, r10-1-1; tibiae I d1-1-0, v2-2-0; II d1-0-0(1), p0-0-1, v2-2-0; III d1-0-1, p0-1-1, r0-1-1, v0-0-2(a); IV d0-0-1, pl0-1-1, r10-1-1, v2-2-2(a).

Female (measurements from Kharitonov [1947]). Carapace from 4.8 to 7.2 long. Epigyne as in Fig. 3; spermathecae as in Figs 4–5.

Male (measurements from Kharitonov [1947]). Total length 10.2. Carapace 4.9 long, brownish yellow, with white-yellow appressed hairs. Sternum brownish yellow, central part lighter. Chelicerae with 4 promarginal teeth (the second one, i.e. second from the cheliceral base, largest) and 5–6 retromarginal teeth. Leg lengths: I — 37.2; II — 32.0; III — 26.8; IV — 35.2. Leg spination: “femora I and II dorsally

1.1.0, dorsally-anteriorly 0.1.1.1, dorsally-posteriorly 0.1.1; femora III and IV dorsally 1.1.0, dorsally-anteriorly 0.1.1, dorsally-posteriorly 0.1.1; all the patellae dorsally 1.1; tibia I and II inferiorly 2.2.1, dorsally at the base 1 (on I left tibia inferiorly 2.2), tibia III inferiorly 2.2.2, dorsally 1.0.1.0, anteriorly 0.1.1.0, posteriorly 0.0.1.0 (the right leg) or 0.1.1.0 (the left), tibia IV dorsally 1.1 (= 0.1.0.1.0), anteriorly 1.1 (the same), inferiorly 2.2.2”. Abdomen light grey, with dark yellow pattern consisting of two longitudinal spots. Palpal tibia with 4 dorsal spines, triangular retrolateral apophysis and ventral flange situated in its apical half (Fig. 2). Palpal structure as in Figs 1, 2.

DISTRIBUTION. The Crimea (the five caves mentioned above).

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