

New faunistic records for the spiders of Buryatia (Aranei), with a description of a new species from the genus *Enoplognatha* (Theridiidae)

Новые фаунистические находки для пауков Бурятии (Aranei), с описанием нового вида из рода *Enoplognatha* (Theridiidae)

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KEY WORDS: spiders, faunistic records, Transbaikalia, Buryatia, new species, *Enoplognatha*.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: пауки, фаунистические находки, Забайкалье, Бурятия, новый вид, *Enoplognatha*.

ABSTRACT: Faunistic notes are presented for 94 spider species from Buryatia. One species is described as new: *Enoplognatha monstrabilis* Marusik et Logunov, sp.n. (♂♀; from Buryatia and Chita Area). The male of *Alopecosa subrufa* Schenkel, 1963, is newly identified and figured. Seventeen species are new records for Buryatia.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Представлены фаунистические заметки о 94 видах пауков из Бурятии. Один вид описан как новый: *Enoplognatha monstrabilis* Marusik et Logunov, sp.n. (♂♀; из Бурятии и Читинской области). Самец *Alopecosa subrufa* Schenkel, 1963 впервые определен и иллюстрирован. Семнадцать видов впервые найдены в Бурятии.

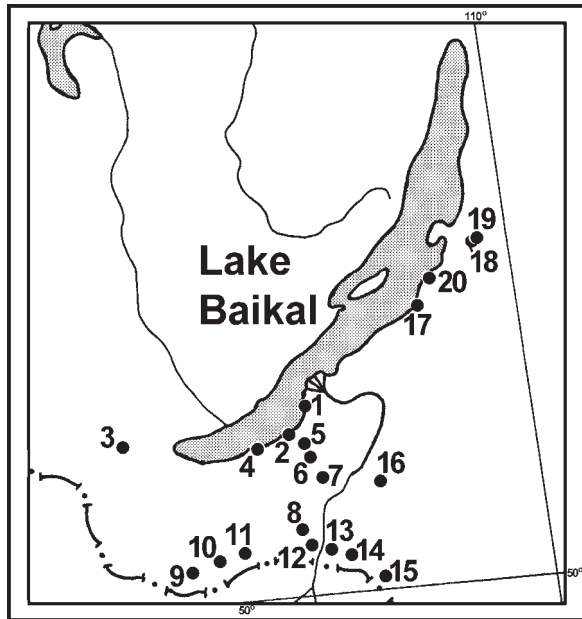
Introduction

The species richness of the Transbaikalian spider fauna is currently recorded as 432 species [Danilov, 1999; Marusik *et al.*, 2001], with their taxonomic/faunistic information scattered in more than 70 arachnological papers concerning Buryatia and Chita Area (for a brief review see Danilov [1999], *etc.*). This figure is by no means complete (cf. 614 species in Tuva [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]), therefore it is of no surprise that any new, including relatively small, samples collected from that area turn up new faunistic records and new species.

This study deals with new faunistic data for 94 species, which were collected from Buryatia in June–July 2001 by the second author and which are deposited in the zoological collections of the Manchester Museum (MMUM). The type material of the new *Enoplognatha* species was distributed among the following repositories: JWC — Personal collection of J. Wunderlich (Straubenhardt, Germany); MMUM — Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK, Dr. D. V. Logunov; and ZMUM — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia, Dr. K. G. Mikhailov. All measurements are in mm.

The study area is situated to the south-east of Lake Baikal (Map 1) and is limited by the boundaries of the Buryatian Republic, an administrative unit of Russia. Detailed data for all 20 localities visited and surveyed (see Map 1) is as follows:

1. Buryatia, Kabansk Distr., ca. 1 km S of Posol'skoe, Bol'shay Rechka valley (51°58'N, 106°21'E), mixed forest, 530–550 m a.s.l., 17.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
2. Buryatia, Kabansk Distr., ca. 20 km ENE of Vydrino, Osinovka River valley, (51°29'N, 104°55'E), mixed forest, 460–480 m a.s.l., 17.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
3. Buryatia, Tunka Distr., ca. 6 km W of Tunka (51°44'N, 102°27'E), sandy plots with *Salix* and *Astragal*, ca. 720 m a.s.l., 18–19.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
4. Buryatia, Kabansk Distr., ca. 4 km NE of Tankhoy, Pereemnaya River mouth, sandy seashore of Lake Baikal (51°34'N, 105°10'E), ca. 460 m a.s.l., 19.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
5. Buryatia, Kabansk Distr., ca. 10 km SE of Babushkin, Khamar-Daban Mt. Range (N macroslope), confluence of Pravay and Levaya Mysovaya rivers (51°38'N, 105°56'E), mixed taiga forest, 670–680 m a.s.l., 19–20.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
6. Buryatia, Kabansk Distr., ca. 25 km NE of Taezhnyi, Khamar-Daban Mt. Range (S macroslope), (51°24'N, 105°54'E), mixed taiga forest with *Betula nana*, 880–900 m a.s.l., 20–21.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
7. Buryatia, Selenga Distr., to the west of Lake Gusinoe Ozero, 4–5 km W of Murtoi railway station (51°12'N, 106°16'E), dry bunchgrass stony steppe with larch trees along gorges, 670–700 m a.s.l., 21–22.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
8. Buryatia, Dzhida Distr., ca. 10 km NE of Dodo-Ichetui (50°42'N, 105°35'E), dry stony steppe with *Stellera chamaejasme*, ca. 920 m a.s.l., 22–23.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
9. Buryatia, Zakamensk Distr., ca. 2 km SW of Burgui, confluence of Burgui Khamnei and Dzhida Rivers (50°26'N, 103°45'E), valley poplar forest, ca. 915 m a.s.l., 23–24.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
10. Buryatia, Zakamensk Distr., ca. 5 km W of Kharatsai, Sarketui boundary (50°30'N, 104°24'E), sloping stony steppe, ca. 920 m a.s.l., 24.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.
11. Buryatia, Zakamensk Distr., 4–5 km SW of Nizhnii Torei (50°30'N, 104°46'E), Dzhida River valley, valley meadow, ca. 750 m a.s.l., 24.VI.2001, coll. D. V. Logunov.



Map 1. Collecting localities in the study area, Buryatia.
Карта 1. Места сбора на изучаемой территории, Бурятия.

12. Buryatia, Dzhida Distr., ca. 4.5 km W of Tsagan-Usun (50°27'N, 105°57'E), dry steppe, ca. 700 m a.s.l., 25.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

13. Buryatia, Kyakhta Distr., 4–5 km N of Ust'-Kiran (50°28'N, 106°49'E), sandy steppe with *Salix* sp., pines and dunes, 580–590 m a.s.l., 25–26.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

14. Buryatia, Kyakhta Distr., ca. 5 km SSE of Ust'-Kiran, Chikoi River valley, Khilgantui boundary (50°22'N, 106°51'E), dry meadow and *Salix* stands, ca. 920 m a.s.l., 26–27.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

15. Buryatia, Bichura Distr., ca. 3 km NNE of Uzkii Lug, Chilok River valley (50°44'N, 108°02'E), valley meadows with *Salix* sp, ca. 650 m a.s.l., 27.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

16. Buryatia, ca. 24 km NW of Mukhorshibir', Tugnuiskaya Hollow (51°12'N, 107°33'E), dry steppe with pines along gorges, 760–800 m a.s.l., 28–29.VI.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

17. Buryatia, Pribaikal'skii Distr., ca. 9 km SW of Turka, shore of Lake Baikal (52°53'N, 108°07'E), among and under pebbles, ca. 650 m a.s.l., 1–2.VII.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

18. Buryatia, Barguzin Distr., ca. 19 km E of Barguzin, ca. 9 km NE of Uro (53°37'N, 109°57'E), dry steppes with pines, 510–600 m a.s.l., 2–3.VII.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

19. Buryatia, Barguzin Distr., 19–20 km E of Barguzin, near Lake Bol'shoe Alginskoe (53°38'N, 109°57'E), ca. 475 m a.s.l., saltmarsh with *Acnatherum splendens* stands, 3.VII.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

20. Buryatia, Pribaikal'skii Distr., ca. 6 km SW of Katkovo, shore of Lake Baikal (53°08'N, 108°21'E), pine forest with sandy plots and *Astragal* sp., ca. 460 m a.s.l., 3.VII.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

Taxonomy

Enoplognatha monstrabilis Marusik et Logunov, sp.n. Figs 8–24.

Material examined: Holotype: ♂ (ZMMU), "Chindant" [Russia, Chita Area, Chindant Vil., pitfall traps and quadrat sampling, 22–26.06.1965, 26–30.06.1965, 4–8.07.1965 and 2.07.1965, V. G. Mordkovitch].

Paratypes: 6 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ (ZMMU), 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀♀ (MMUM) and 1 ♂ 1 ♀♀ (JWC), same locality and dates as holotype; 1 ♂ (MMUM), Buryatia, Barguzin Distr., 19–20 km E of Barguzin, near Lake Bol'shoe Alginskoe (53°38'N, 109°57'E), ca. 475 m a.s.l., saltmarsh with *Acnatherum splendens* stands, 3.VII.2001, coll. D.V. Logunov.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is easily distinguished from other *Enoplognatha* species, by possessing heavily-armored male chelicerae bearing prominent outgrowths on all sides (including ventrally) (Figs 11–14), by having ventral outgrowths on the metatarsus I (or I and II) (Figs 15–16) and by the structure of the copulatory organs (Figs 17–24). On the basis of the shape of ♂ chelicera (additional outgrowths/teeth; Figs 11–14), as well as the structure of the ♂ palp (shape and height of the median apophysis, low situated seminal loop, the shape of the embolus and the radix; Figs 17–18) and of the epigyne (small copulatory openings and a pair of blackish spots; Fig. 21), the new species seems most closely related to *E. mariae* Bosmans et Van Keer, 1999 known from Crete and Rhodes [cf. Figs 28–29 in Bosmans & Van Keer, 1999]. However, the epigyne of *E. monstrabilis* sp.n. differs in having much longer insemination ducts and the copulatory openings positioned marginally (Figs 22–24).

DISTRIBUTION. The species has so far been found in only two localities: Buryatia and Chita Area.

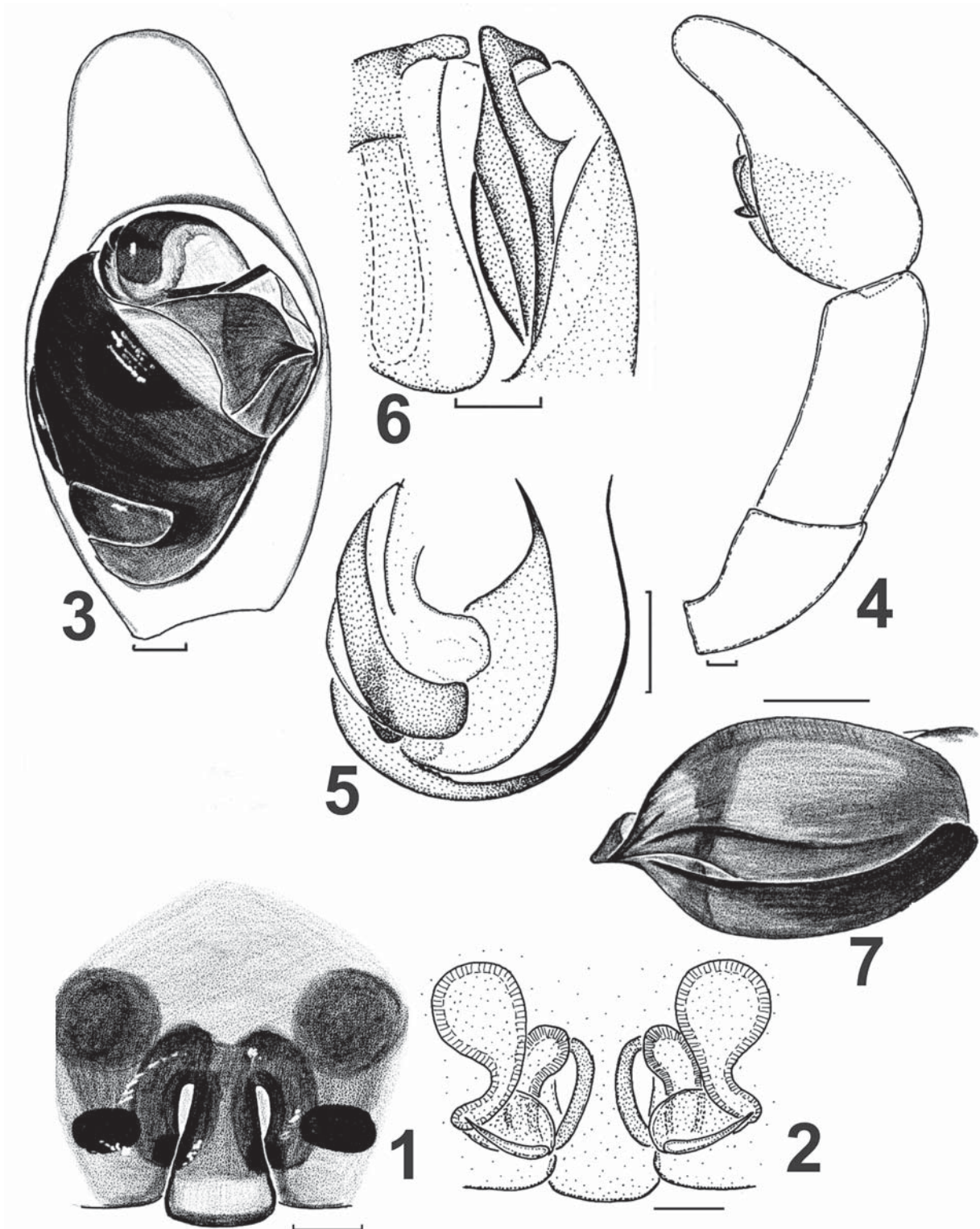
DESCRIPTION. Measurements (male/female). Total length 3.63–6.5/4.30–5.25. Carapace: 1.55–2.63/2.13–2.63 long, 1.34–2.00/1.63–2.13 wide. Carapace length/tibia I ratio: 0.81–1.0/0.92–1.0. **MALE.** Carapace whitish (in small specimens) to light brown, with dark marginal stripes and a median stripe from posterior median eyes to fovea. Sternum and labium dark grey-brownish or brownish, darker than carapace. Abdomen: dorsum with a folium formed by dark and whitish stripes and elongated spots; venter uniformly dark grey, with marginal whitish stripes; sides light brownish, with dense dark reticulation. Abdomen whitish in small specimens. Legs coloured as carapace, slightly darker distally on tibia I and IV. Chelicerae bear many thick spine-like outgrowths and teeth, and one tooth on ventral side of the fang (Figs 11–14). Main tooth (spine on its inner side) bears a large tooth and two small ones.

Palpal structure as in Figs 17–20, with long (high) median apophysis, relatively long radix subdivided into two parts. Large and small palps vary slightly in shape of seminal duct (large specimen has longer loop), conductor and median apophysis. Cymbial length varies from 0.53 to 0.64 (smallest/largest ratio 0.82); median apophysis height varies from 0.26 to 0.33 (smallest/largest ratio 0.78); male palpal femur varies from 0.83 to 1.24 (smallest/largest ratio 0.66). Cymbium length/median apophysis height ratio seems to be very stable and varies from 1.96 to 2.14.

FEMALE. General colouration as male, but folium more distinct and almost uniformly greyish. Epigyne as in Figs 21–24, with small transverse opening surrounded with dark half-ring and two blackish spots. Black spots formed by the loops of insemination ducts seen through the integument. Insemination ducts long.

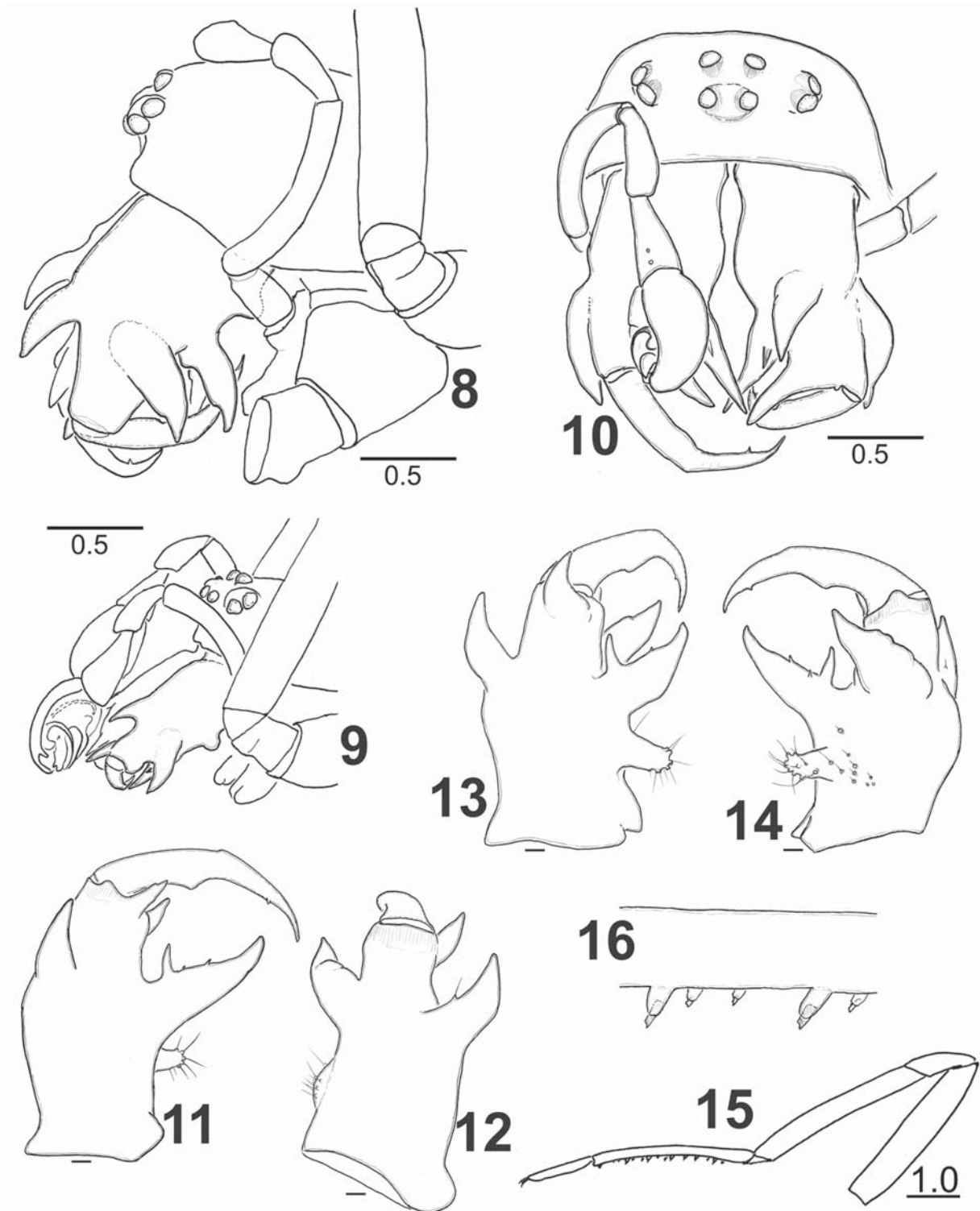
VARIATIONS. Body and carapace size of males varies considerably, male carapace length smallest/largest ratio — 0.59. Femur I in males slightly swollen (thicker than femora II–IV). Metatarsus I in more curved in larger specimens. The number of spines on metatarsus I may differ between left and right legs. Large specimens have spines on metatarsi I and II, while small males have spines on metatarsus I only. While carapace size varies significantly, the size of the copulatory organs varies to a lesser extent.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin "*monstarbilis*" meaning "remarkable, excellent".



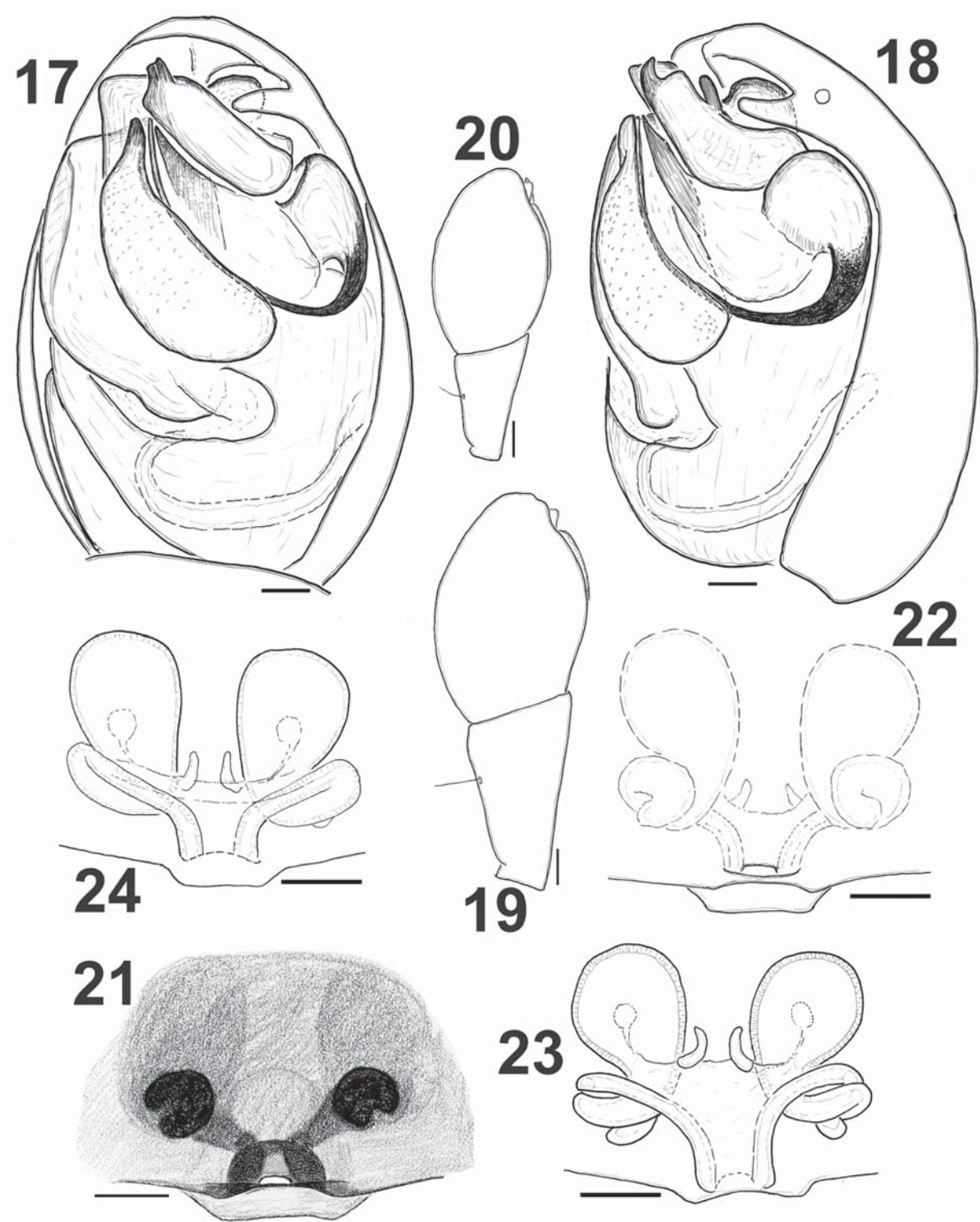
Figs 1-7. Epigyne of *Alopecosa subrufa* (Schenkel) (1-2) and the palp of the male apparently belonging to *A. subrufa* (3-7): 1-2 — epigyne and spermathecae, ventral and dorsal view respectively; 3-4 — palp, ventral and retrolateral views; 5 — embolus and terminal apophysis, frontal view; 6 — part of the bulb with tegular apophysis, dorsal view; 7 — tegular apophysis, frontal view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1-7. Эпигина *Alopecosa subrufa* (Schenkel) (1-2) и палец самца вероятно относящегося к *A. subrufa* (3-7): 1-2 — эпигина и сперматека, вентрально и дорзально; 3-4 — палец, вентрально и ретролатерально; 5 — эмболюс и терминальная апофиза, вид спереди; 6 — часть бульбуса с терминальной апофизой, вид сверху; 7 — тергулярная апофиза, спереди. Масштаб = 0,1 мм.



Figs 8–16. The male of *Enoplognatha monstrabilis* sp.n., somatic characters: 8–9 — anterior region of carapace, lateral view showing size differences; 10 — frontal view of carapace; 11–14 — different views of the chelicera; 15 — leg I, prolateral view; 16 — part of metatarsus I showing ventral spines. Scale in Figs. 11–14 = 0.1 mm; 8–10 = 0.5 mm; 15 = 1.0 mm.

Рис. 8–16. Самец *Enoplognatha monstrabilis* sp.n., соматические признаки: 8–9 — фронтальная часть карапакса, вид сбоку показывает размерные отличия; 10 — вид карапакса спереди; 11–14 — различные виды хелицеры; 15 — нога I, пролатерально; 16 — часть предлапки I с вентральными шипами. Масштаб: 11–14 = 0,1 мм; 8–10 = 0,5 мм; 15 = 1,0 мм.



Figs 17–24. Copulatory organs of *Enoplognatha monstrabilis* sp.n.: 17–18 — bulb and cymbium, ventral and retrolateral views; 19–20 — terminal part of male palp, dorsal view showing size differences; 21–22 — epigyne, ventral view, before and after maceration; 23–24 — spermathecae, dorsal view at different angles. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 17–24. Копулятивные органы *Enoplognatha monstrabilis* sp.n.: 17–18 — бульбус и цимбиум, вентрально и ретролатерально; 19–20 — терминальная часть пальпы самца, дорзальный вид показывает размерные отличия; 21–22 — сперматека вентрально, до и после мацерации; 23–24 — эпигина, дорзально под разными углами. Масштаб = 0,1 мм.

List of species

This list includes 94 species, with each species name followed by the number of collected males and/or females and by a number in square brackets ([]), which refers to the numbers in Map 1 and the localities described above. Species marked with asterisks (*) are new to Buryatia (17 species altogether) and are therefore provided with additional faunistic comments. Rare, interesting and doubtful records are also provided with brief comments.

Family AGELENIDAE (1)

Agelela labyrinthica (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [16]; 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀ [19].

Family ARANEIDAE (9)

Aculepeira packardii (Thorell, 1875): 1 juv. [11]; 1 ♀ [15]; 1 ♂ [16].

Araneus diadematus Clerck, 1758: 1 juv. [16].

Araneus marmoreus Clerck, 1758: 1 juv. [6].

Cyclosa cf. *oculata* (Walckenaer, 1802): 10 ♀♀ [3]; 1 ♀ [5]; 1 ♀ [10]; 1 ♂ [16]. **Comments:** This species is widely distributed across the steppic zone of S-Siberia and Mongolia and has already been recorded from Tuva and the Altai under the same name [see Marusik *et al.*, 2000]. The same authors [Op. Cit., 2000] suggested that this species might be conspecific with *C. onoi* Tanikawa, 1992 [see Tanikawa, 1992a], but a further comparison of the Siberian males with the figures of Japanese males provided by Tanikawa [1992b] has revealed clear differences. Thus, it is likely that the Altai-Buryatian population of *Cyclosa* cf. *oculata* is not conspecific with *C. onoi* and belongs elsewhere. The matter will be addressed later, when the comparative material from Japan is available.

Cyclosa conica (Pallas, 1772): 1 ♀ [16].

Larinioides cornutus (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [14]; 1 ♂ 5 ♀♀ [19].

Larinioides patagiatus (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [17].

Neoscona adianta (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♀ [19].

Singa nitidula C. L. Koch, 1844: 1 ♀ [14].

Family CLUBIONIDAE (3)

Clubiona reclusa O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1863: 1 ♀ [2].

Clubiona kulczynskii Lessert, 1905: 1 ♂ [6].

? *Cheiracanthium ienisteani* Sterghiu, 1985: 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀ [14]; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ [19]. This species described from a single female has so far been reported from România only [see Platnick, 2000]. The identification of the specimens from Buryatia is provisional. Although the structure of the spermatheca illustrated by Sterghiu [1985] corresponds well to that of the females at our disposal, the Buryatian males are rather similar to *C. japonicum* Bösenberg et Strand, 1906. Further studies, including the re-examination of the holotype, are required to solve this problem.

The genus *Cheiracanthium*, placed in the Clubionidae by Deeleman-Reinhold [2001], probably belongs in a different family. The long-standing systematic problem concerning the correct placement of this genus warrants further investigation.

Family DICTYNIDAE (2)

Dictyna major Menge, 1869: 1 ♂, 18 ♀♀ [3]; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [14].

Dictyna uncinata Thorell, 1856: 1 ♀ [14].

Family GNAPHOSIDAE (13)

Berlandina schenkeli* Marusik et Logunov, 1995: 1 ♀ [8]. **Comments: This is the first record outside the *terra typica*, southern Tuva [cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000] and north-easternmost locality of the species.

Callilepis nocturna (Linnaeus, 1758): 6 ♀♀ [16].

**Drassodes pseudolesserti* Loksa, 1965: 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ [7], 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [8]; 1 ♀ [10]; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [16]. These are the east-northernmost records of the species known previously only from Khakassia, Tuva and Mongolia [cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

Gnaphosa mongolica Simon, 1895: 1 ♀ [7]; 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ [16].

Gnaphosa similis* Kulczyński, 1926: 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [14]. **Comments: This is a new record for Buryatia and the westernmost locality of its distribution [cf. Marusik & Koponen, 2000].

G. wiehlei Schenkel, 1963: 1 ♀ [13]. **Comments:** The identification is provisional, males are required for clarification. This is the north-westernmost record for the species [cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

Haplodrassus pugnans (Simon, 1880): 1 ♀ [3].

Haplodrassus soerenseni (Strand, 1900): 1 ♀ [6].

Micaria tripunctata Holm, 1978: 1 ♀ [6].

Phaeoecelus braccatus (L. Koch, 1866): 1 ♂ [3]; 1 ♂ [8]; 3 ♀ [16].

Zelotes clivicolus (L. Koch, 1870): 2 ♂♂ [2]. **Comments:** This seems to be the easternmost locality for the species, which was previously recorded from Khamar-Daban Mt. Range, somewhere on Solzan River [see Izmailova, 1989], but with no specific locality details.

Zelotes potanini Schenkel, 1963: 1 ♀ [3]; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [8]; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [16].

Family LINYPHIIDAE (7)

Agneta sp.: 1 ♀ [6]. Males are required to identify this species.

Gnathonarium taczanowskii (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873): 1 ♀ [17].

Gongylidium rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 ♀ [3].

Incestophantes incestus (L. Koch, 1879): 3 ♀♀ [17]; 3 ♂ 5 ♀♀ [20].

Lepthyphantes alacris (Blackwall, 1853): 1 ♂ [2].

Microlinyphia pusilla (Sundevall, 1830): 1 ♀ [3].

Stemonyphantes sp.: 1 ♀ [20]. **Comments:** This species is most likely to belong to *S. sibiricus* (Grube, 1861), but the absence of males prevents a definite identification.

Family LYCOSIDAE (18)

Acantholycosa norvegica (Thorell, 1872): 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ [17].

Allohogna sp.: 2 juv. [13]. **Comments:** Subadult females at our disposal cannot be identified to species, however, we suspect they belong to *A. sinensis* (Schenkel, 1953) [= *Lycosa shansia* (Hogg, 1912); see Platnick, 2000], the only large burrowing wolf spider known from Transbaikalia [Marusik, personal data].

Alopecosa aculeata (Clerck, 1758): 4 ♂♂ [2]; 7 ♂♂♀♀ [6]; 1 ♀ [20].

Alopecosa cf. *pulverulenta* (Clerck, 1758): 23 ♂♂♀♀ [6]. **Comments:** This seems to be a new species differing from true *A. pulverulenta* in the shape of the embolus {its membranous part is similar to that of *A. aculeata* (Clerck, 1757) [cf. Kronstedt, 1990, Fig. 5A], while the tegular apophysis is similar to *A. pulverulenta*} and in having two distinct apical pockets of the epigyne (a single pocket in *A. pulverulenta*). As far as we know, there are several new species from the *A. pulverulenta* group from eastern and central Siberia [Marusik, personal data]; the Buryatian species belongs to none of them.

Alopecosa subrufa* Schenkel, 1863 (Figs 1–7): 2 ♀♀ [7]; 3 ♀♀ [8]; 5 ♀♀ [16]. **Comments: Although this species is known to occur from the mountains of S-Siberia (Tuva) to NE-China (Heilongjiang) [see Marusik *et al.*, 2000], it has never been recorded yet from Buryatia. The spermathecae of this species

have not previously been illustrated, and the male has not yet been described. Here we provide figures of the epigyne and of the palp of a male apparently belonging to *A. subrufa*. All figures were made from the Mongolian specimens collected in Khentei Aimak by Mr. Z. Peregi (Budapest, Hungary).

Alopecosa taeniata (C. L. Koch, 1835): 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ [5]. **Comments:** This record is the easternmost locality of the species previously recorded from Europe to Yenisei [see Kronstedt, 1990].

Mustelicosa dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875): 13 ♂♂ [3]; 2 ♂♂ [8]; 3 ♀♀ [10]; 1 ♂ [13]; 5 ♂♂ [16]. **Comments: This widespread steppic species known from Ukraine to NE-China (Heilongjiang) [see Marusik *et al.*, 2000; sub *Alopecosa d.*] has never been recorded from Buryatia. *M. dimidiata* is the type species of the genus *Mustelicosa* Roewer, 1960 and was earlier assigned either to *Trochosa* or *Alopecosa*.

Pardosa cf. lapponica (Thorell, 1872): 2 ♂♂ [3]. **Comments:** This is a new species and will be described elsewhere; the species has so far been recorded from Tuva, Mongolia and China as *Pardosa* sp. 1 (cf. *lapponica* or cf. *lapponica* ♂ 1) [see Logunov *et al.*, 1998; Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

Pardosa cf. lugubris (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [2]. **Comments:** This is a new species to be described elsewhere; the species has so far been recorded from E-Kazakhstan to Transbaikalia [cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000; sub *P. cf. lugubris*].

Pardosa astrigera L. Koch, 1878: 1 ♀ [3]; 2 ♀♀ [9]; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [11]; 5 ♀♀ [14]; 1 ♀ [16]. **Comments:** This species belongs to the *chionophila* species group [*sensu* Zyuzin, 1979], which is very poorly studied and requires revision. Therefore, there are doubts the C-Siberian population belongs to the same species, as true *P. astrigera* occur in Japan.

Pardosa atrata (Thorell, 1873): 4 ♀♀ [11].

Pardosa bukukun* Logunov et Marusik, 1995: 1 ♀ [8]; 19 ♂♂♀♀ [16]; 1 ♀ [18]; 1 ♀ [20]. **Comments: Although this species is distributed from Tuva to Chita Area [Marusik *et al.*, 2000], this is a new record for Buryatia.

Pardosa eiseni (Thorell, 1875): 2 ♂♂ [6].

Pardosa incilis (Odenvall, 1901): 1 ♀ [19].

Pardosa plumipes (Thorell, 1875): 6 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ [3]; 2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ [11]; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ [14].

Pardosa schenkeli Lessert, 1904: 1 ♀ [10]; 1 ♀ [18]; 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ [20].

Trochosa terricola Thorell, 1856: 1 ♂ [2]; 1 ♂♂ [5].

Xerolycosa nemoralis (Westring, 1861): 4 ♂♂ [2]; 62 ♂♂♀♀ [3].

Family OXYOPIDAE (1)

Oxyopes licenti Schenkel, 1953: 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ [3]; 1 ♀ [10]; 1 ♂ [11]; 1 ♀ [16]. **Comments:** The record of *O. ramosus* from Transbaikalia by Izmailova [1989] refers to this species as well.

Family PHILODROMIDAE (10)

Philodromus cespitum (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♀ [6]; 1 ♂ [8]; 1 ♂ [16].

Philodromus fallax* Sundevall, 1833: 7 ♀♀ [19]. **Comments: This is a new record of this Palaearctic but rare species for the spider fauna of Buryatia [cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

Philodromus fuscocomarginatus (De Geer, 1778): 1 ♀ [16].

Thanatus arenarius* L. Koch in Thorell, 1872: 1 ♀ [19]. **Comments: This Euro-Siberian subboreal species is a new record for Buryatia, with this record being the easternmost for the species [see Logunov, 1996; Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

Thanatus arcticus Thorell, 1872: form A: 1 ♂ [13]; 1 ♂ [18]; form C: 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ [7]; 1 ♂ [16].

Thanatus sabulosus (Menge, 1875): 1 ♀ [5].

Thanatus stepposus* Logunov, 1996: 3 ♂♂ [16]. **Comments: This species was described and previously recorded only from Tuva [see Logunov, 1996], hence this record is the easternmost locality for the species.

Thanatus tuvinensis Logunov, 1996: 1 ♂ [7]; 7 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ [8]; 2 ♂♂ [10]; 3 ♂♂ 22 ♀♀ [16].

Tibellus aspersus Danilov, 1991: 1 ♂ [8]; 1 ♀ [16]; 1 ♀ [19].

Tibellus oblongus (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♂ [14].

Family SALTICIDAE (5)

Asianellus festivus (C. L. Koch, 1846): 5 ♀♀ [8]; 3 ♀♀ [16].

Dendryphantus tuvinensis Logunov, 1991: 1 ♀ [8].

Philaeus chrysops (Poda, 1761): 2 ♀ [10].

Phlegra sp.: 1 ♂ [7]; 3 ♂♂ [16]. **Comments:** This is a new species to be described by G. Azarkina [2002], which was previously known from this area under the name *P. fuscipes* Kulczyński, 1891.

Sitticus finschi (L. Koch, 1879): 1 ♀ [6].

Family SPARASSIDAE (1)

Micrommata virescens (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [1].

Family TETRAGNATHIDAE (5)

Arundognatha striata* (L. Koch, 1862): 1 ♀ [19]. **Comments: This record represents the north-easternmost locality for the species, the former eastern records were from E-Kazakhstan only [Mikhailov, 1997; and personal communication].

Tetragnatha extensa (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 ♀ [11]; 1 ♂ [20].

Tetragnatha montana Simon, 1874: 1 ♀ [20].

Tetragnatha nigrita* Lendl, 1886: 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ [3]; 1 ♂ [11]; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [14]. **Comments: This trans-Eurasian species has recently been recorded from South Siberia (Logunov *et al.*, 1998; Marusik *et al.*, 2000); this is a new record for Buryatia.

Tetragnatha pinicola L. Koch, 1870: 1 ♂ [16].

Family THERIDIIDAE (8)

Enoplognatha gramineusa* Zhu, 1998: 9 ♀♀ [16]. **Comments: This species was previously recorded from Buryatia [Marusik *et al.*, 2000], but without exact locality and other data.

Enoplognatha serratosignata* L. Koch, 1879: 4 ♀♀ [16]. **Comments: While being widely distributed in Eurasia [cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000], this species has not previously been recorded from Buryatia.

Enoplognatha monstarbilis sp.n.: 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀ [19]. For description and diagnosis see above.

Steatoda albobimaculata (De Geer, 1778): 1 ♀ [7]; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [8]; 1 ♂ 7 ♀♀ [10]; 4 ♂♂ [16]; 2 ♀♀ [18].

Theridion impressum L. Koch, 1881: 9 ♂♂♀♀ [3]; 1 ♂ [9]; 1 ♀ [10]; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [11]; 1 ♀ [14]; 7 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ [16]; 3 ♀♀ [18].

Theridion karamayensis Zhu, 1998: 6 ♀♀ [16]. **Comments:** A rare W-Mongolian species recently recorded from Tuva [see Marusik *et al.*, 2000]. A new record in Buryatia rectifies the distribution of this species in Transbaikalia.

Theridion montanum* Emerton, 1882: 1 ♀ [6]. **Comments: This is a new record of this widespread Holarctic species (cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000) for Buryatia (and Transbaikalia).

Theridion sibiricum* Marusik, 1988: 1 ♀ [16]. **Comments: Although this species displays a trans-Siberian range [see Marusik *et al.*, 2000], it has never been reported from Buryatia (and Transbaikalia).

Family THOMISIDAE (10)

Heriaeus mellotei Simon, 1886: 1 ♂ [7]; 2 ♀♀ [13].

Misumena vatia (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [16].

Misumenops tricuspis (Fabricius, 1775): 1 ♂ [15].

Ozyptila sincera Kulczyński, 1926: 1 ♂ [6].

Xysticus audax (Schrank, 1803): 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [20]; 1 ♀ [6].

Xysticus bonneti* Denis, 1937: 1 ♀ [18]. **Comments: This species was once reported from Cisbaikalia [Logunov & Marusik, 1994; Marusik *et al.*, 2000], the record from Barguzin River valley is its easternmost locality.

**Xysticus dzhungaricus* Tyshchenko, 1965: 1 ♂ [6].

Comments: Although this E-Palaearctic subboreal species has repeatedly been recorded from neighboring territories like Tuva and Mongolia [see Logunov & Marusik, 1994; Marusik *et al.*, 2000], this is a new record for Buryatia.

Xysticus ephippiatus Simon, 1880: 1 ♀ [9].

Xysticus luctuosus (Blackwall, 1836): 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [5]; 3 ♂♂ [6].

Xysticus sjostedti Schenkel, 1936: 1 ♂ [8]; 1 ♂ [16].

Family TITANOECIDAE (1)

Titanoeca asimilis Song et Zhu, 1985: 1 ♀ [10].

Family ULOBORIDAE (1)

Uloborus walckenaerius (Latreille, 1806): 1 ♀ [8]; 1 ♀ [13]; 10 ♀♀ [16].

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