

On the jumping spider fauna (Aranei: Salticidae) of the upper reaches of the Bureya River (Khabarovsk Province, Russia)

О фауне пауков-скакунчиков (Aranei: Salticidae) верховой реки Буреи (Хабаровский край, Россия)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: фауна, пауки-скакунчики, верховья Буреи.

ABSTRACT: A check-list is provided for 23 species of the spider family Salticidae collected in the upper reaches of the Bureya River. Five species are recorded in the Cisamuria for the first time. All the species are provided with brief habitat preference data for the region.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Приведен список из 23 вида пауков семейства Salticidae, собранных в верховьях реки Буреи. Пять видов впервые отмечаются в Приамурье. Дается краткая информация о предпочитаемых местообитаниях всех видов в районе исследований.

Introduction

The salticid fauna of the continental areas of the Russian Far East, as a whole, is relatively well understood [Prószyński, 1979; Oliger, 1984; Dunin, 1984; Logunov & Koponen, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 1994, 1999, 2000a,b; Logunov & Wesolowska, 1992]. Nevertheless, until now information on the jumping spiders of the upper Bureya River has remained fragmentary, with only two species (*Evarcha arcuata* and *E. laetabunda*) recorded to date, by Logunov & Marusik [2000a,b]; and their records were based on our collections. A check-list of 23 species in 14 genera collected from the upper reaches of the Bureya River is provided here for the first time.

This work is based on material collected by the author (LT) and an entomologist of the Bureinskii Reserve, Dr. A.G. Blummer, during the field seasons of 1999–2001. Hand collecting and sweeping were used for collecting spiders in the most typical biotopes. The geography of the reserve is explained and mapped in Trilikauskas [2001]. Taxonomic and distribution data for all the recorded species is derived from the catalogue of the jumping-spiders of northern Asia by Logunov & Marusik [2000a]. All species are provided with brief information for habitat preference in the region.

Abbreviations used in the text: B.R. — Bureinskii Reserve; juv. — juvenile; NE — north-eastern; SE — south-eastern.

The specimens reported in this study have been distributed among the following museums and personal collections:

PCLT — personal collection of the author (Chegdomyn, Russia); ISEA — Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia (Ms G. N. Azarkina); MMUM — the Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, UK (Dr. D.V. Logunov); ZMMU — the Zoological Museum of the Moscow University, Moscow, Russia (Dr. K.G. Mikhailov).

Check-list of species

Aellurillus v-insignitus (Clerck, 1758)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂ (PCLT), Khabarovsk Prov., B.R., Levaya Bureya River Valley, near the Lan River mouth, ca 250 km NE of Chegdomyn, 03.VII.1999, LT; 1 ♂ (PCLT), Verkhnebureinskii Distr., ca 45 km SE of Sofiysk Vil, the upper reaches of Niman River, VII.2000, LT.

HABITAT. This species is often found in the pebble riverbanks of the upper Bureya and Niman Rivers.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range. This is the first record in Cisamuria and Khabarovsk Prov. and the south-easternmost record for the species; nearest previous records are from Yakutia [Marusik *et al.*, 1993a] and Magadan Area [Marusik *et al.*, 1992].

Asianellus festivus (C.L. Koch, 1834)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, 10.V.1999, 02.V–03.VI.2000, LT; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (MMUM), same locality, 14.V–01.IX.1999, 02.V.2000, LT; 1 ♂ (PCLT), ca 4 km E of Chegdomyn, Chegdomyn River valley, 13–20.V.2001, LT.

HABITAT. This species is often found on the stony debris and screes; it also lives in the dry warmed up plots among secondary forests and anthropogenic habitats (railway embankments, car roads). Females are more often found in grass and shrubs, whereas males are usually found on the ground.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; this species is common in Cisamuria.

Carrhotus xanthogramma (Latreille, 1819)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, 27.V.2000, LT.

HABITAT. A single specimen of this species was collected on the ground in a glade of a mixed (*Larix*, *Betula*) forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Amphi-Eurasian subboreal — subtropical range. This species has been reported from many localities of the continental regions of the Russian Far East;

the nearest previous record is from the Komsomolsky Reserve (Khabarovsk Prov.) [Krasnobaev, 1994].

Dendryphantes biankii Prószyński, 1979

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♀ (MMUM), Chegdomyn, VII.2000, A.G. Blummer; 1 ♀ (PCLT), same locality, 14.IX.2000, LT.

HABITAT. This species was collected in a thicket of *Spirea* spp. in mixed forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Siberian temperate range. Nearest records are from the Bolshoi Khekhtsyur Mt. Range (Khabarovsk Prov.) and Zeisky Reserve (Amur Area) [Logunov & Marusik, 1994].

Dendryphantes fusconotatus (Grube, 1861)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♀ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, 10.VI.1999, A.G. Blummer; 1 ♀ (PCLT), same locality, 22.V.2000, LT.

HABITAT. This species was collected in mixed and deciduous forests (on bushes in glades), and anthropogenic habitats.

DISTRIBUTION. Siberian temperate range. Nearest previous records are from the Amur River (middle reaches) [Prószyński, 1979] and Bolshoi Khekhtsyur Mt. Range (Khabarovsk Prov.) [Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992].

Dendryphantes rudis (Sundevall, 1833)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 2 ♂♂ (ZMMU), Niman River Valley, near Pavlovsky River mouth, ca 40 km SE of Sofiysk Vil., 02.VIII.2000, LT.

HABITAT. This species was collected in the *Ledum-Sphagnum* and *Pinus pumila*-larch forest (in the crowns).

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; this is the first record from Khabarovsk Prov.

Euophrys proshynskii Logunov, Cutler et Marusik, 1993

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, 22.VI.1999, LT.

HABITAT. The only specimen was collected among small stones from the anthropogenic landscape.

DISTRIBUTION. Siberian hypoarcto-boreal range; this species is a new species record for the southern part of the Russian Far East. The nearest previous record is from Magadan Area [Marusik *et al.*, 1992].

Evarcha arcuata (Clerck, 1758)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (PCLT), Khabarovsk Prov., B.R., Pravaya Bureya River valley (3–5 km upstream of the mouth), ca 217 km NE of Chegdomyn, 23.VI.1999, 12.VII.1999, LT; 1 ♀ (PCLT), Bureya River valley, ca 210 km NE of Chegdomyn, 5 km downstream of the confluence of Pravaya and Levaya Bureya Rivers, 27.VI.1999, LT; 2 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, 26.V-13.VIII.2000, LT; 1 ♂ (PCLT), B.R., Pravaya Bureya River valley, near the Medvezhii River mouth, 03.VIII.2000, LT; 1 ♂ (PCLT), Bureya River valley, near the Usman River mouth, ca 170 km NE of Chegdomyn, 30.VI.2001, LT; 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (PCLT), ca 6 km SE of Chegdomyn, watershed of Chegdomyn and Chemchuko Rivers, 09.VIII.2001, LT.

HABITAT. The swamped *Ledum-Sphagnum*-larch and deciduous forests, in thickets of *Spirea* spp. and motley grasses.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range. This species is widespread in Siberia and the Russian Far East.

Evarcha laetabunda (C.L. Koch, 1848)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 2 ♂♂ (PCLT), Bureya River Valley, ca 210 km NE of Chegdomyn, 5 km downstream of the

confluence of Pravaya and Levaya Bureya rivers, 26.VI.1999, LT; 1 ♀ (PCLT), B.R., Pravaya Bureya River valley (ca 6 km upstream of the mouth), 217 km NE of Chegdomyn, 12–14.VII.1999, LT; 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (PCLT), Verkhnebureinskii Distr., near the Medvezhii River mouth, ca 45 km SE of Sofiysk Vil., 06.VII.2000, LT; 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (PCLT), same distr., near Lednikovyi River mouth, ca 43 km SE of Sofiysk Vil., 04.VIII.2000, LT.

HABITAT. The *Ledum-Sphagnum* and *Vaccinium-Sphagnum* larch forests; this species is recorded from the larch forests for the first time [cf. Logunov & Marusik, 2000a].

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range.

Evarcha proshynskii Marusik et Logunov, 1998

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♀ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, 27.V.2000, LT; 2 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂, 3 juv. (PCLT), B.R., Pravaya Bureya River valley, near the Medvezhii River mouth, ca 45 km SE of Sofiysk, 8.VI–6.VII.2000, LT; 6 ♀♀, 5 ♂♂ (PCLT), same locality, near the Lednikovyi River mouth, ca 43 km SE of Sofiysk, 27.VII–04.VIII.2000, LT.

HABITAT. The *Ledum-Sphagnum* larch forests, and more rarely in the mixed (*Larix-Betula*) forests; females make their nests on *Ledum* “inflorescences”.

DISTRIBUTION. Siberio-American temperate range. This species has been recorded from many localities of Eastern Siberia and the Far East; the nearest previous record is from Komsomolsk Distr. (Khabarovsk Prov.) [Dunin, 1984: sub. *E. falcata*].

Heliophanus camtchadalicus Kulczyński, 1885

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 2 ♀♀, 1 subadult ♂ (PCLT), Bureya River valley, ca 210 km NE of Chegdomyn, ca 5 km downstream of the confluences of Pravaya and Levaya Bureya rivers, 26–27.VI.1999, LT; 1 ♂ (PCLT), B.R., Pravaya Bureya River valley, near the Lednikovyi River mouth, ca 43 km SE of Sofiysk Vil., 04.VIII.2000, LT.

HABITAT. The swamped *Ledum-Sphagnum* larch forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian boreal range; these are the first reliable records from the continental part of the Russian Far East. This is the south-easternmost record of the species; nearest previous records are from Sakhalin [Marusik *et al.*, 1993b] and Magadan Area [Logunov & Marusik, 2000b].

Heliophanus dubius C.L. Koch, 1835

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, VII.2000, A. G. Blummer.

HABITAT. This species was collected in mixed (*Larix-Betula*) forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; this is the northernmost record of the species. The nearest previous record is from the Bolshoi Khekhtsyur Mt. Range [Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992].

Heliophanus patagiatus Thorell, 1875

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Olga River Valley, vicinities of Sofiysk Vil., 08.VIII.2000, LT.

HABITAT. This species was collected in the pebble riverbank with *Salix* bushes.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; this is the south-easternmost record of this species in Siberia [cf. Logunov & Marusik, 2000a].

Mendoza nobilis (Grube, 1861)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, 12.VIII.2001, LT.

HABITAT. A single specimen was collected on “forget-me-not” flowers in an anthropogenic landscape.

DISTRIBUTION. Manchurian (?) subboreal range; this is the northernmost record of this species. The nearest previous record is from the Bolshoi Khekhtsyur Mt. Range [Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992] and Obluchie Vil. [Logunov, 1999].

Pellenes ifnifrons (Grube, 1861)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂ (PCLT), Bureya River valley, ca 210 km NE of Chegdomyn, 5 km downstream of the confluence of the Pravaya and Levaya Bureya rivers, 06.VII.1999, LT.

HABITAT. The only specimen was collected in the fir forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Siberio-American boreal range; this is the south-easternmost record of this species. The nearest previous record is from "Chega", Khabarovsk Prov. (Okhotsk Sea area) [Prószyński, 1979].

Pseudeuophrys iwatensis (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂ (ZMMU), Chegdomyn, 16.V.1999, LT; 1 ♂ (ZMMU), Bureya River valley, ca 210 km NE of Chegdomyn, 5 km downstream of the confluence of the Pravaya and Levaya Bureya rivers, 10.VI.2001, LT; 1 ♂ (ZMMU), Bureya River Valley, ca 7 km upstream of the Usman River mouth, 05.VII.2001, LT.

HABITAT. The above specimens were collected in the litter of the larch and *Picea-Abies* forests for the first time. So far, this species has been recorded only from the deciduous and mixed forests [Logunov *et al.*, 1993; Logunov, 1997; both sub *Euophrys i.*].

DISTRIBUTION. Manchurian-Japanese subboreal range; this is the northernmost record of this species. The nearest previous record is from the Bolshoi Khekhtsyur Mt. Range [Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys i.*].

Pseudeuophrys obsoleta (Simon, 1868)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, 20.V.2001, LT.

HABITAT. The only specimen was collected in a house.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian subboreal range; this is the easternmost record of this species. The nearest previous record is from Khakassia [Logunov *et al.*, 1993: sub *Euophrys o.*].

Salticus cingulatus (Panzer, 1797)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂ (ISEA), Chegdomyn, 14.V.2000, LT.

HABITAT. The only specimen was collected in mixed (*Larix-Betula*) forest, on a *Larix* trunk.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range. The nearest previous records are from the Bolshoi Khekhtsyur Mt. Range [Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992] and Selemdzhinsk Vil. (Amurskaya Area) [Kim & Kurenschchikov, 1995].

Sitticus albolineatus (Kulczyński, 1895)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (PCLT), B.R., Levaya Bureya River valley, near the Lan River mouth, ca 250 km NE of Chegdomyn, 05.VII.1999, LT; 1 ♂ (PCLT), Bureya River Valley, ca 210 km NE of Chegdomyn, 5 km downstream of the confluence of the Pravaya and Levaya Bureya Rivers, 20–25.VIII.2000, A. G. Blummer; 1 ♂ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, 15.VII.2001, LT.

HABITAT. This species lives in the pebble riverbanks and dry stony plots in the mixed forests.

DISTRIBUTION. Siberian temperate range; this is a new species record for Cisamuria and Khabarovsk Prov. The nearest previous records are from Magadan Area [Marusik *et*

al., 1992] and Maritime Prov. [Logunov & Koponen, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000a].

Sitticus finschi (L. Koch, 1879)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♂ (PCLT), Bureya River valley, ca 210 km NE of Chegdomyn, 5 km downstream of the confluence of the Pravaya and Levaya Bureya Rivers, 07.VII.1999, LT; 1 ♂ (PCLT), same prov. and place, near the Levii Ussomakh River mouth, ca 140 km NE of Chegdomyn, 04.X.1999, LT; 1 ♂ (MMUM), same prov., B.R., Pravaya Bureya River Valley, near the Medvezhii River mouth, ca 45 km SE of Sofiysk Vil., VerkhneBureinskii Distr., 8–9.VI.2000, LT, 1 ♀ (MMUM), same prov. and place, near the Lednikovyi River mouth, ca 43 km SE of Sofiysk Vil., 04.VIII.2000, LT.

HABITAT. Siberio-American hypoarcto-temperate range; this is a new species record for Cisamuria and Khabarovsk Prov. The nearest previous records are from Sakhalin [Marusik *et al.*, 1993b] and Magadan Area [Marusik *et al.*, 1992].

Sitticus floricola (C.L. Koch, 1837)

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♀ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, VII.2000, A. G. Blummer.

HABITAT. The only specimen was collected in mixed (*Larix-Betula*) forest.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range; although this species is common in Cisamuria, this is its north-easternmost record [cf. Logunov & Marusik, 2000a].

Synageles sp. [cf. *venator* (Lucas, 1836)]

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 subadult ♀ (ZMMU), Bureya River Valley, Chekunda Vil., ca 120 km SW of Chegdomyn, 14.V.2001, LT.

HABITAT. The single specimen was collected in a willow-bed on a riverbank.

REMARKS. Of the seven *Synageles* species recorded in northern Asia [see Logunov & Marusik, 2000a], only two species, *viz.* *S. hilarulus* and *S. venator*, have been recorded from neighboring areas. Considering the general similarity in appearance of the collected specimen to the figures by Žabka [1997: fig. 388], my finding is most probably *S. venator*.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Eurasian temperate range.

Yaginumella medvedevi Prószyński, 1979

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Prov.: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (PCLT), Chegdomyn, VI.1999, 03.VI.2000, LT; 1 ♀ (PCLT), same locality, 10.X.2001, LT.

HABITAT. This species was collected in larch forest (by sweeping on meadows and *Carex* grasses).

DISTRIBUTION. Manchurian subboreal range. Within Russia, this species has previously been recorded from Maritime Prov. [Logunov & Koponen, 2000; Logunov & Marusik, 2000a] and the south part of Khabarovsk Prov. [Dunin, 1984; Logunov & Wesołowska, 1992; Kim & Kurenschchikov, 1995; Logunov & Koponen, 2000].

Discussion

Considering longitudinal distribution, most of the species recorded above display the Trans-Eurasian and Siberio-American ranges: 9 species (45%) and 3 species (15%) respectively; four species are known exclusively from Siberia (20%); the Manchurian fauna is represented by three species (15%); and one species, *C. xanthogramma*, displays an Amphi-Eurasian range. As for latitudinal range components, the temperate species predominate: 12 species (60%); the subboreal species

number 20%, and those with boreal distribution 10%. A single species only is recorded from each of the following zoogeographic ranges: hypoarcto-temperate, hypoarcto-boreal and subboreal-subtropical distribution (altogether 3 species; 5%).

From the available information for the northern Asian Salticidae [see Logunov & Marusik, 2000a], it is obvious that the 23 species recorded above constitute only a fraction of the entire salticid fauna of the Bureinskii Reserve and neighboring regions. For instance, of the Trans-Eurasian and Siberio-American species known in northern Asia [see Logunov & Marusik, 2000a], the following species are highly likely also to occur in the study area: *Sibianor aurocinctus* (Ohlert, 1865), *S. aemulus* (Gertsch, 1934), *Chalcoscirtus carbonarius* Emerton, 1917, *C. glacialis* Caporiacco, 1935, *Euophrys frontalis* (Walckenaer, 1802), *Heliophanus flavipes* (Hahn, 1831), *H. lineiventris* Simon, 1868, *Marpissa pomatia* (Walckenaer, 1802), *Pseudeuophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826), *Sitticus distinguendus* (Simon, 1868), *S. cutleri* Prószyński, 1980, *Synageles hilarulus* (C.L. Koch, 1846), and others. Furthermore, *Chalcoscirtus alpicola* (L. Koch, 1876) with a Circumholarctic range and *Sitticus ranieri* Peckham et Peckham, 1909 with a Holarctic range are also likely to occur. The Siberian endemics, such as *Chalcoscirtus grishkanae* Marusik, 1988, *C. hyperboreus* Marusik, 1991, *Dendryphantus czekanowski* Prószyński, 1979, and *P. sibiricus* Logunov et Marusik, 1994 will undoubtedly be found in the study area.

Therefore, it is safe to assume that the list of 23 species presented above possibly constitutes approximately 50–60% of the actual number of the salticids which occur in the Bureinskii Reserve.

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