

## New and poorly known species of crab spiders (Aranei: Thomisidae) from South Siberia and Mongolia

### Новые и малоизвестные виды пауков-бокоходов (Aranei: Thomisidae) из Южной Сибири и Монголии

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Thomisidae, пауки-бокоходы, новые виды, южная Сибирь, Монголия.

ABSTRACT. Three new species are described: *Xysticus sharlaa* sp.n. (♂♀; from Russia: Tuva, Buryatia and Chita Area), *Ozyptila kaszabi* sp.n. (♂♀; from Mongolia, Middle Gobi Aimak) and *Tmarus gaidosi* sp.n. (♂; from Mongolia, unknown locality). A replacement name, *X. gobiensis* nom.nov., is proposed for *Xysticus laticeps* Schenkel, 1963 (preoccupied by *Xysticus laticeps* Bryant, 1933), which is removed from synonymy with *X. sibiricus* Kulczyński, 1908. Previously unknown female is described for *Xysticus seserlig* Logunov et Marusik, 1994. A new combination, *Misumena grubei* (Simon, 1895) (ex. *Thomisus*) is proposed, and this species is redescribed from the holotype. Three species names are newly synonymized: “*Oxyptila*” *lutilenta* Schenkel, 1963 and “*Oxyptila*” *raniceps* Schenkel, 1963 with “*Ozyptila*” *inaequalis* (Kulczyński, 1901); and *Misumena rosea* Hu et Wu, 1989 with *Misumena grubei* (Simon, 1895).

РЕЗЮМЕ: Описано три новых вида: *Xysticus sharlaa* sp.n. (♂♀; из России: Тува, Бурятия и Читинская область), *Ozyptila kaszabi* sp.n. (♂♀; из Монголии, Среднегобийский Аймак) и *Tmarus gaidosi* sp.n. (♂; из Монголии, неизвестный локалитет). Впервые описана самка *Xysticus seserlig* Logunov et Marusik, 1994. Приведено переописание и предложена новая комбинация для *Misumena grubei* (Simon, 1895) (ex. *Thomisus*). Замещающее название *X. gobiensis* nom.n. предложено для *Xysticus laticeps* Schenkel, 1963 (преокупировано *Xysticus laticeps* Bryant, 1933), статус которого восстановлен из синонимии с *X. sibiricus* Kulczyński, 1908. Для *Xysticus seserlig* Logunov et Marusik, 1994 впервые описана самка. Три видовых названия впервые синонимизированы: “*Oxyptila*” *lutilenta* Schenkel, 1963 и “*Oxyptila*” *raniceps* Schenkel, 1963 с “*Ozyptila*” *inaequalis* (Kulczyński, 1901), а *Misumena rosea* Hu et Wu, 1989 с *Misumena grubei* (Simon, 1895).

### Introduction

The crab-spiders of the family Thomisidae are relatively well studied in Siberia as a whole and in South Siberia particularly [Marusik, 1989; Marusik & Chevrizov, 1990; Logunov, 1992, 1994; Logunov & Marusik, 1994, 1998; Utotchkin & Savelyeva, 1995]. During the last decade, more than 10 thomisid species have been described from South Siberia and Mongolia and approximately 10 have been recorded as new for the region. Nevertheless, during a survey of new thomisid material from these regions, three new species and two previously known from only one sex were found. In this paper we describe these new species, describe the previously unknown sexes of *Xysticus laticeps* Schenkel, 1963 (♂) and *Xysticus seserlig* Logunov et Marusik, 1994 re-describe the poorly known species *Misumena grubei* (Simon, 1895) from the holotype, and provide new synonyms and faunistic records for “*Ozyptila*” *inaequalis* (Kulczyński, 1901).

### Material and Methods

Specimens for this study were borrowed from or distributed among the following museums and personal collections: HNHM — the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (Dr. S. Mahunka); IBPN — the Institute for Biological Problems of the North, Magadan, Russia (Dr. Yu.M. Marusik); ILE — the Institute of Landscape Ecology, Nitra, Slovakia (Dr. P.R. Gajdoš); ISEA — the Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia (Ms G.N. Azarkina); JWC — Jörg Wunderlich’s personal collection, Straubenhardt, Germany; NMNH — the National Museum of Natural History, Paris, France (Dr. C. Rollard); SMNH — the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden (Dr. T. Kronstedt); ZMMU — the Zoological Museum of the Moscow University, Russia (Dr. K.G. Mikhailov); ZMTU — the Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland (Drs M. Saaristo & S. Koponen).

Abbreviations used in the text are as follows: ALE — anterior lateral eyes, AME — anterior median eyes, ap — apical, d — dorsal, Fm — femur, Mt — metatarsus, MOA — median ocular area, MOA-L — length of MOA, MOA-WA — anterior width of MOA, MOA-WP — posterior width of MOA, Pt — patella, PLE — posterior lateral eyes, PME — posterior median eyes, Tr — tarsus, Tb — tibia, pr — prolateral, rt — retrolateral, v — ventral. All measurements are in millimeters. The original material collected by Z. Kaszab (in HNHM) contains field numbers only; in this paper we supply those field numbers along with the specimen label information, originally written in German.

## Survey of species

### *Xysticus gobiensis* **nom.n.**

Figs. 1–5.

Replacement name for *Xysticus laticeps* Schenkel, 1963: 238–240, f. 133 (♀ holotype from the NMNH, not examined); preoccupied by *Xysticus laticeps* Bryant, 1933: 178, pl. 3, f. 25 (♂).

*Xysticus laticeps*: Song & Zhu, 1997: 93, f. 60a–b.

Material. RUSSIA: Tuva: 1 ♀ (ZMTU), Ovyurski Distr., 7–10 km W of Ak-Tschyraa (55°44'N 93°08'E), 14–16.06.1995, S. Koponen. — MONGOLIA: Omnogov (South Gobi) Aimak: 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (IBPN), Bayandalai Somon, Zoolen uul (Mt. Range) (43°21'N 103°11'E), 1700 m a.s.l., 27–30.05.1997, Yu.M. Marusik; 2 ♀♀ (IBPN), Noyon Somon, Noyon uul (Mt. Range), 1900 m a.s.l., 30–31.05.1997, Yu.M. Marusik; 1 ♂ (IBPN), “n 306, expedition of the Halle University”, unknown locality.

DIAGNOSIS. *X. gobiensis* belongs to the *sibiricus* subgroup of the *labradorensis* species group [*sensu* Marusik, 1989 and Marusik & Logunov, 1995] and is most similar to *X. sibiricus* Kulczyński, 1908 [cf. Logunov & Marusik, 1994: figs. 23–24 and Marusik & Logunov, 1994: figs. 24–26]. Males can be separated by the more twisted embolus (360° compared to 270° or less in *X. sibiricus*) and females by the larger copulatory openings (Fig. 4).

COMMENTS. The species *X. laticeps* was erroneously considered a junior synonym of *X. sibiricus* by one of us [Marusik, 1989: sub *X. leviceps* Schenkel, a lapsus]. Later, when males of the former species were collected, it became obvious that *X. laticeps* is a valid species [present data]. However, the specific epithet is a junior homonym of *Xysticus laticeps* Bryant, 1933 known from the USA and Cuba [see Platnick, 2002]. Therefore, the replacement name *X. gobiensis* **nom.nov.**, is proposed for Schenkel's species.

DISTRIBUTION. Tuva (Russia) and Mongolia [present data], Qinghai and Inner Mongolia (China) [Song & Zhu, 1997: sub *X. laticeps*].

DESCRIPTION (♂ from Mongolia, unknown locality; ♀ from Tuva). Measurements (♂/♀). Carapace: 2.25/2.45 long, 1.95/2.33 wide. Abdomen: 2.38/3.25 long, 1.68/2.58 wide. Clypeus 0.20/0.28 long, chelicera 0.63/0.83 long. Eye sizes and inter-distances: MOA-WA 0.47/0.52, MOA-WP 0.50/0.52, MOA-L 0.47/0.52, AME 0.09/-, ALE 0.16/-, PME 0.08/-, PLE 0.11/-, AME-AME 0.31/0.38, AME-ALE 0.18/0.23, PME-PME 0.33/0.43, PME-PLE 0.39/0.45.

Leg measurements:

	Fm	Pt	Tb	Mt	Tr
I	1.98/2.13	0.83/1.01	1.48/1.23	1.50/1.28	0.83/0.75
II	2.05/2.15	0.90/1.00	1.45/1.40	1.53/1.43	0.80/0.78
III	1.50/1.50	0.68/0.73	1.00/0.98	1.03/0.85	0.60/0.60
IV	1.58/1.78	0.60/0.70	1.08/1.15	1.23/1.15	0.65/0.68

Male. Carapace dark red-brown, with thin yellow radial stripes and V-shaped yellow spot anteriorly. Ocular area and

clypeus yellow. Sternum, maxillae, labium and chelicerae yellow-red, with brownish specks. Abdomen cream-coloured, dorsally with 3 pairs of decreasing dark red-brown lines and irregular grey spots; ventrally yellow. Book-lung covers yellow. Spinnerets red-brown. Legs: femora and patellae red-brown with irregular yellow patches, remaining segments yellow. Spination of leg I: Fm d 0-1-1-1, pr 0-1-1-1-0, Tb pr & rt 1-1-1, v 2-2-2-2ap, Mt pr & rt 0-1-1-0, v 2-2-2-2ap. Palpal structure (all specimens with one palp only) as in Figs. 1–3; tegular apophysis absent, tutaculum rather extended, and embolus coiled.

Female. Carapace red-brown-yellowish, with red-brown lateral bands. Sternum, maxillae and labium yellow, with red-brown specks. Abdomen yellow, with red-brown specks, dorsally with a paired row of dark red-brown patches. Legs and palps with numerous red-brown dots, all joints dorsally with paired grey longitudinal stripes. Spination of leg I: Fem pr 0-1-1-1-0, Tib v 1-2-1-2-2ap, Met pr 0-1-1ap, rt 0-1-0, v 2-2-2-2-2ap. Epigyne as in Figs. 4–5; with well margined fovea, which is not depressed and with distinct copulatory openings.

DERIVATIO NOMINIS. The specific epithet is derived from the name of the Gobi desert in Mongolia, from where the majority of records originate.

### *Xysticus seserlig* Logunov et Marusik, 1994

Figs. 6–10.

*Xysticus seserlig* Logunov et Marusik, 1994: 191, f. 10–11 (♂ holotype from the ISEA; examined).

Material. RUSSIA: Tuva: 1 ♀ (ISEA), 25–30 km SW of Erzin, Onchalaan Rocks, 1250–1300 m a.s.l., 27.05.1989, D.V. Logunov; 1 ♀ (ISEA), NE shore of Ubsu-Nur Lake (50°40'N 92°58'E), ca 750 m a.s.l., 14.06.1995, Yu.M. Marusik; 1 ♀ (ISEA), NNE of Ubsu-Nur Lake, Irbitei River Valley (50°44'N, 93°08'E), 1000–1200 m a.s.l., 13–16.06.1995, Yu.M. Marusik. Chita Area: 1 ♀ (ISEA), Dahurian Reserve, N bank of Zun-Torei Lake, Kuku-Khadan Mt., 7–24.06.1995, V.V. Dubalotolov *et al.*; 3 ♀♀ (ISEA), same reserve, area between Zun- and Barun-Torei Lakes, north of Utocha campground & Teli Mt., 24–25.06.1995 O. Kosterin & V. Smirnova; 1 ♀ (ISEA), same reserve, SW shore of Barun-Torei Lake, Bulum-Khuduk Camp, 23.06.1995, O. Kosterin & O.V. Berezina; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ISEA), near Nizhni Tsasuchei, Onon River right bank, 1–2.06.1995, V.V. Dubalotolov *et al.*; 4 ♀♀ (ISEA), Onon Dist., ca 18 km WSW of Nizhni Tsasuchei, Lake Butyvken, 25–27.06.1995, O. Kosterin *et al.* — MONGOLIA: Central Aimak: 1 ♂ (HMNH), Ulanbaator, Tola Part, 17.04.1971, Z.Peregi.

DIAGNOSIS. Females of *X. seserlig* are rather similar to a sympatric *X. nenilini* Marusik, 1989 (see Logunov & Marusik, 1994: figs. 8–9), from which they can be easily separated by the Y-shaped posterior epigynal margin (Figs. 8–9) (straight in *X. nenilini*) and the extended anterior part.

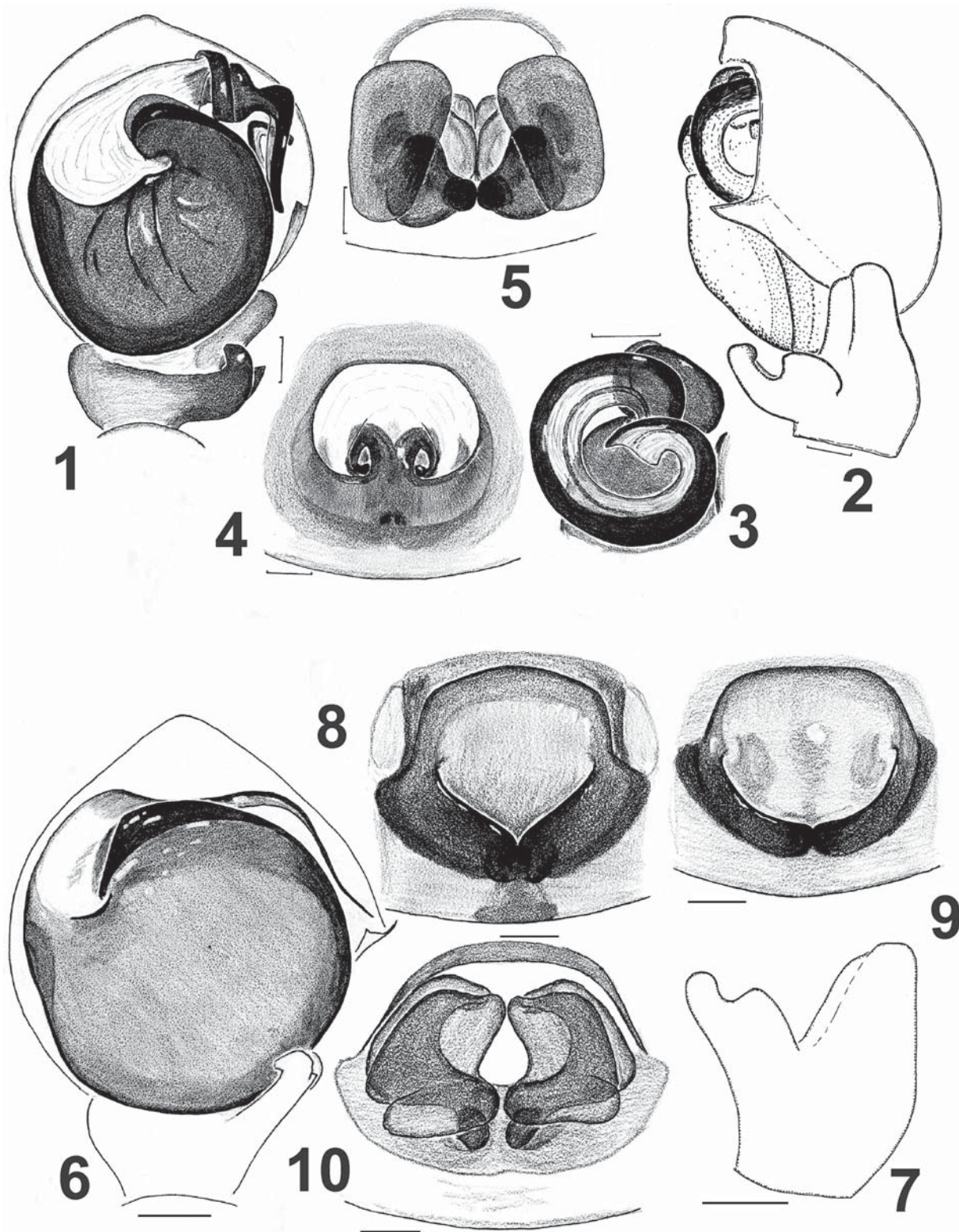
DISTRIBUTION. This is a Mongolian species so far reported from S. Tuva [Logunov & Marusik, 1994; Logunov *et al.*, 1998], Chita Area and Mongolia [present data].

DESCRIPTION. Male [see Logunov & Marusik, 1994].

Female (from Tuva, Ubsu-Nur Lake shore). Measurements. Carapace: 2.40 long, 2.23 wide. Abdomen: 3.63 long, 2.75 wide. Clypeus 0.23 long, chelicera 0.78 long. Eye sizes and inter-distances: MOA-WA 0.55, MOA-WP 0.59, MOA-L 0.55, AME-AME 0.42, AME-ALE 0.24, PME-PME 0.46, PME-PLE 0.45.

Leg measurements:

	Fm	Pt	Tb	Mt	Tr
I	1.95	0.98	1.40	1.18	0.69
II	1.93	0.93	1.30	1.18	0.73
III	1.41	0.75	0.88	0.85	0.53
IV	1.58	0.68	0.98	1.05	0.63



Figs 1-10. 1-5 — *Xysticus gobiensis* nom.n.; 6-10 — *X. seserlig* Logunov et Marusik, 1994: 1, 6 — left male palp, ventral view; 2 — ditto, retrolateral view; 3 — embolus, lateral view; 4, 8, 9 — epigyne, ventral view; 5, 10 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 7 — palpal tibia, retrolateral view. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1-10. 1-5 — *Xysticus gobiensis* ном.н.; 6-10 — *X. seserlig* Logunov et Marusik, 1994: 1, 6 — левая пальпа самца, вид снизу; 2 — то же, вид сбоку; 3 — эмболюс, вид сбоку; 4, 8, 9 — эпигина, вид снизу; 5, 10 — сперматека, вид сверху; 7 — голень пальпы, вид сбоку. Масштаб = 0,1 мм.

Carapace light yellow, with marble (black+yellow) sides, cephalic part covered with dense erect setae. Sternum, maxillae, labium and chelicerae, as well as abdomen, yellow-brown, with red-brown specks. Abdomen dorsally with the characteristic *Xysticus* colour pattern (fir-tree), covered with erect setae. Legs light yellow with small red-brown specks, all segments with paired grey dorsal longitudinal stripes. Spination of leg I: Fm pr 0-1-1-1-0, Tb v 0-2-2-2-2ap, Mt pr & rt 0-1-1, v 0-2-2-2-2. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 8–10.

*Xysticus sharlaa* sp.n.

Figs. 11–14.

*Xysticus* sp. 1: Logunov *et al.*, 1998: 144.

Material. Holotype ♂ (ISEA), Russia, Tuva, Tere-Khol' Lake, SE shore, Eder-Elezin Sands, Sharlaa stand (50°01'N, 95°03'E), ca 1150 m a.s.l., 11–12.06.1995, Yu.M. Marusik.

Paratypes: RUSSIA: Tuva: 3 ♀♀ (ISEA), together with the holotype; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ZMTU), same locality and date, S. Koponen; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMNH), same locality and date, D. V. Logunov; 1 ♂ (JWC), same locality, 6–14.07.1996, Yu.M. Marusik. Buryatia: 1 ♀ (ZMMU), Selenga Dist., near Atsula, 18.06.1977, A. Voinkov. Chita Area: 2 ♂♂ (ISEA), ca 8 km WNW of Nizhni Tsasuchei, Onon River valley, Mal'yi Batur stow, 3.06.1995, V.V. Dubatolov *et al.*

DIAGNOSIS. The males of *X. sharlaa* sp.n. are most similar to *X. dzhungaricus* Tyshchenko, 1965 from S. Siberia [see Marusik & Logunov, 1990: figs. 29–30] and *X. lepnevae* Utotchkin, 1968 from the Russian Far East [see Ono *et al.*, 1990: figs. 15–16], but can be easily separated from them by the tegular ridge originating from under the tegular apophysis, viz. proximally (Fig. 11) (medially in the related species). The females of *X. sharlaa* sp.n. differ from all *Xysticus* species known to us in having a triangular epigynal scape (Fig. 13).

DISTRIBUTION. South Siberia: from Tuva to Chita Area; probably occurs also in North Mongolia.

DESCRIPTION (specimens from Tuva, Tere-Khol' Lake). Measurements. Carapace: 1.53/2.15 long, 1.50/1.95 wide. Abdomen: 1.78/3.70 long, 1.48/3.50 wide. Clypeus 0.15/0.19 long, chelicera 0.47/0.79 long. Eye sizes and inter-distances: MOA-WA 0.31/0.42, MOA-WP 0.30/0.56, MOA-L 0.34/0.41, AME-AME 0.18/0.29, AME-ALE 0.11/0.16, PME-PME 0.17/0.28, PME-PLE 0.25/0.37.

Leg measurements:

	Fm	Pt	Tb	Mt	Tr
I	1.43/1.68	0.60/0.85	1.05/1.15	1.13/1.15	0.65/0.93
II	1.45/1.73	0.60/0.88	1.03/1.15	1.09/0.88	0.63/0.65
III	1.03/1.33	0.46/0.65	0.60/0.80	0.62/0.75	0.45/0.53
IV	1.03/1.43	0.43/0.63	0.66/0.95	0.75/0.83	0.45/0.63

Male. Carapace dark red-brown, almost black, with light yellow, wide longitudinal band behind cephalic region. Eye field dark red-brown, with yellow around the eyes. Sternum dark red-brown, with a yellow median spot. Maxillae, labium and chelicerae dark red-brown. Abdomen: dorsally yellow-red-brown; venter, sides and book-lung covers yellow. Spinners red-brown. Legs: femora, patella and tibia dark red-brown, with numerous yellow specks; other segments yellow; femora III and IV almost yellowish. Spination of leg I: Fm d & pr 0-1-1-1, Tb v 2-2-2-2ap, Mt v 0-2-2-2ap. Palpal structure as in Figs. 11–12.

Female. Colour as for male but somewhat lighter, especially the abdomen and legs. Spination of leg I: Fm d & pr 0-1-1-1-0, Tb v 2-1-2-2ap, Mt pr & rt 0-1-0, v 0-2-2-2ap. Epigyne as in Fig. 13, with a triangular scape, unusual in *Xysticus*. The spermathecae with rather small and heavily sclerotized primary receptacula and enlarged insemination ducts (Fig. 14).

DERIVATIO NOMINIS. The species is named after the type locality, Sharlaa stand in Tuva.

*Misumena grubei* (Simon, 1895), **comb.n.**

Figs 15–17.

*Thomisus grubei* Simon, 1895: 337 (♀ holotype from the NMNH; examined).

*Misumena rosea* Hu et Wu, 1989: 337 & 426, f. 266.1–3 (♀ holotype, depository unknown; not examined). **Syn.n.**

Material. Holotype ♀ (NMNH, no 14475), "Mongolia" [Solib-Tshij, à l'ouest du lac Uljungur (Lake), 9.08.1876] (actually the type locality lies in China: Xinjiang).

DIAGNOSIS. This species can be easily distinguished from *Misumena vatia* (Clerck, 1757) [Figs. 18–19; see also Ono, 1988: figs 180–185], by having longer and more twisted insemination ducts (Figs. 16–17). As such, the structure of the insemination ducts in *M. grubei* is quite peculiar and easily recognizable compared with other *Misumena* species, and we conclude that Hu & Wu [1989: figs 266.3] described this species under the name *M. rosea* (cf. the insemination ducts in the latter species). Therefore, this name is a junior synonym of *M. grubei*. In addition, judging from the type locality (Xinjiang, China) and the structure of the copulatory organs of *Misumenops xinjiangensis* (Hu et Wu, 1989), as it is shown by Hu & Wu [1989: figs 265.1–6: sub *Misumena* x.] and Song & Zhu [1997: figs 104a–f], it is possible that the latter species is also a junior synonym of *M. grubei*. However, this issue will be dealt with elsewhere.

DISTRIBUTION. Mongolia is stated as the type locality in the original label, however, Ulyungur Lake is located in NE Xinjiang Uygur Province of China close to the border with Mongolia and Kazakhstan (about 100 km). The further record of Hu & Wu [1989: sub *M. rosea*] is also from Xinjiang.

COMMENTS. The generic placement of this species is provisional and is accepted here (1) to show that this species does not actually belong to *Thomisus*, as it was originally assigned by Simon [1895] and (2) because the structure of the epigyne of *M. grubei* is similar to that of *M. vatia* [Figs. 18–19; cf. Ono, 1988: figs. 181–182]. Discovery of males of *M. grubei* will help resolve the correct generic placement.

DESCRIPTION (the holotype). Measurements. Carapace: 1.90 long, 1.83 wide. Abdomen: 4.00 long, 4.00 wide. Clypeus 0.25 long, chelicera 0.66 long. Eye sizes and inter-distances: MOA-WA 0.34, MOA-WP 0.39, MOA-L 0.31, AME-AME 0.24, AME-ALE 0.21, PME-PME 0.31, PME-PLE 0.29.

Leg measurements:

	Fm	Pt	Tb	Mt	Tr
I	m i s s i n g				
II	2.03	0.80	1.38	1.50	0.78
III	1.03	0.58	0.75	0.65	0.45
IV	1.30	0.55	0.85	0.83	0.50

Body shape and colour are typical for *Misumena*. Carapace light yellow, with 2 wide orange longitudinal bands. Ocular area white, elevated over thoracic part. Abdomen and all leg joints light yellow. Abdomen dorsally without a pattern, but the specimen may simply have lost its coloration. Epigyne as in Figs. 15–17; weakly sclerotized, with a triangular apical pocket, insemination ducts make several loops.

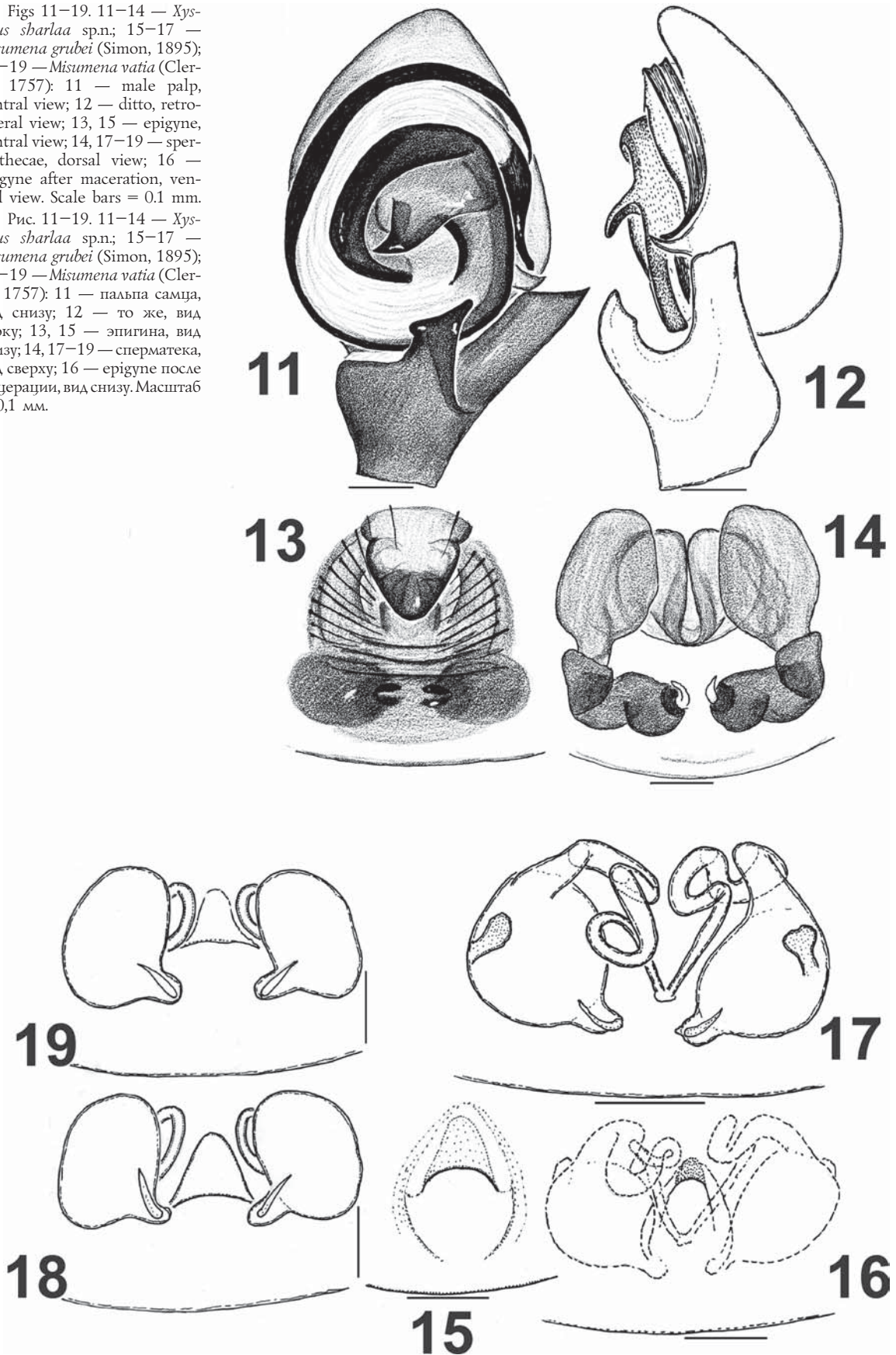
*Tmarus gajdosi* sp.n.

Figs. 20–22.

Material. MONGOLIA: Holotype ♂ (ILE, Mo 43/79), [locality unknown] 1979, P.R. Gajdoš.

Figs 11–19. 11–14 — *Xysticus sbarlaa* sp.n.; 15–17 — *Misumena grubei* (Simon, 1895); 18–19 — *Misumena vatia* (Clerck, 1757): 11 — male palp, ventral view; 12 — ditto, retro-lateral view; 13, 15 — epigyne, ventral view; 14, 17–19 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 16 — epigyne after maceration, ventral view. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 11–19. 11–14 — *Xysticus sbarlaa* sp.n.; 15–17 — *Misumena grubei* (Simon, 1895); 18–19 — *Misumena vatia* (Clerck, 1757): 11 — палепа самца, вид снизу; 12 — то же, вид сбоку; 13, 15 — эпигина, вид снизу; 14, 17–19 — сперматека, вид сверху; 16 — эпигине после мацерации, вид снизу. Масштаб = 0,1 мм.



**DIAGNOSIS.** The new species belongs to the *stellio* species group [*sensu* Logunov, 1992], and can easily be separated from all other species in this group, by absence of the distinct ventral tibial apophysis and the shape of the dorsal tibial apophysis (Figs. 20–21).

**DISTRIBUTION.** The type locality only.

**DESCRIPTION.** Measurements. Carapace: 1.83 long, 1.78 wide. Abdomen: 2.73 long, 1.30 wide. Clypeus 0.26 long, chelicera 0.68 long. Eye sizes and inter-distances: MOA-WA 0.29, MOA-WP 0.38, MOA-L 0.40, AME-AME 0.15, AME-ALE 0.13, PME-PME 0.24, PME-PLE 0.35.

Leg measurements:

	Fm	Pt	Tb	Mt	Tr
I	2.65	0.85	2.25	1.90	1.10
II	2.73	0.85	2.25	2.03	1.20
III	1.60	0.63	1.30	0.98	0.58
IV	1.55	0.58	1.25	1.13	0.65

Colour typical for *Tmarus*, marbled (red-brown, cream-colored, grey patches). Whole body and legs variegated, except the abdomen, which is dark grey ventrally. Spination of leg I: Fm d & pr 0-1-1-1, Pt pr & rt 0-1-0, Tb d 0-1, pr & rt 1-1-1, v 2-2-2-0ap, Mt pr & rt 1-1-0, v 2-2. Palpal structure as in Figs. 20–21.

**DERIVATIO NOMINIS.** The species is gladly named after our friend and colleague, Dr. Peter Gajdoš from Nitra (Slovakia), who collected the holotype.

*Ozyptila kaszabi* sp.n.

Figs. 23–26.

**Material.** Holotype ♂ (HMNH, Kaszab 786), Middle Gobi (= Dungov) Aimak, ca 6 km S of Somon Delgerchangaj, 1650–1700 m a.s.l. [Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen, eingegraben neben einem Wasserriss zwischen *Caragana* und *Amygdalus*, Aufgenommen am 10.VI.1967], 11.07.1967, Exp. Z. Kaszab.

**Paratypes.** MONGOLIA: Middle Gobi (= Dungov) Aimak: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ISEA), together with the holotype; 3 ♀♀, 3 juv. (HMNH), same locality, 1650 m a.s.l. [Vom Fuss. und *Caragana* und *Amygdalus* ausgesiebt und im Berlese apparat anlaufen lassen], 11.07.1967, Exp. Z. Kaszab.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The new species belongs to the *rauda* group, it can be easily distinguished from the other species by the thin, long and protruding tegular apophysis in males (Figs. 23, 24) and by the structure of the epigyne in females, viz. the shape of the epigynal fovea, position of the largest copulatory openings and the structure of the spermathecae (Figs. 25, 26).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Type locality only.

**DESCRIPTION** (the paratypes collected with the holotype). Measurements. Carapace: 1.24/1.23 long, 1.14/1.23 wide. Abdomen: 1.20/1.79 long, 1.47/2.11 wide. Clypeus 0.10/0.11 long, chelicera 0.37/0.36 long. Eye sizes and inter-distances: MOA-WA 0.22/0.23, MOA-WP 0.23/0.22, MOA-L 0.25/0.19, AME-AME 0.14/0.14, AME-ALE 0.09/0.09, PME-PME 0.16/0.14, PME-PLE 0.21/0.21.

Leg measurements:

	Fm	Pt	Tb	Mt	Tr
I	0.86/0.79	0.43/0.43	0.57/0.60	0.60/0.46	0.40/0.39
II	0.77/0.83	0.46/0.49	0.54/0.50	0.56/0.49	0.37/0.39
III	0.57/0.60	0.33/0.40	0.31/0.33	0.33/0.30	0.29/0.31
IV	0.57/0.63	0.41/0.37	0.34/0.40	0.34/0.36	0.31/0.31

**Male.** Carapace red-brown, with pale yellow V-shaped spot. Ocular area yellowish. Sternum, maxillae and labium yellow. Chelicera red-brown. Abdomen sandy-coloured, with dark grey wrinkles on its sides. Book-lung covers and spinnerets yellow. Legs red-brown, with yellow rings on segment joints. Whole body covered with thick clavate setae. Spination of leg I: Fm d & pr 0-1-1, Tb v 1-1-1 (=1-2), Mt v 2-2-2ap.

Palps as in Figs. 23–24; with long and meandering embolus, thin protruding tegular apophysis, and the lateral tibial apophyses of equal length.

**Female.** Colour as for male, but due to sand particles covering the whole body, it appears lighter. Spination of leg I: Fm pr 0-1-0, Tb v 1-1-1 (=2-1), Mt v 2-2-2ap. The epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 25–26; with the trapezoidal fovea, the distinct sickle-shaped copulatory openings and the long and meandering insemination ducts.

**DERIVATIO NOMINIS.** This species was named after the famous Hungarian entomologist Zoltán Kaszab, the collector of the type series.

*“Ozyptila” inaequalis* (Kulczyński, 1901)

Figs. 27–30.

*Xysticus inaequalis* Kulczyński, 1901: 333, t. 13, f. 4 (♀ holotype, presumably in the HMNH, not located and examined).

*Oxyptila inaequalis*: Schenkel, 1963: 199, f. 114a–f (♂♀).

*Oxyptila raniceps* Schenkel, 1963: 197, f. 113a–c (♀ holotype from the MNHN; examined). **Syn.n.**

*Oxyptila lutulenta* Schenkel, 1963: 203, f. 115 (♀ holotype from the MNHN; examined). **Syn.n.**

*Xysticus inaequalis*: Marusik & Logunov, 1995: 155, f. 42–48 (♀).

*Ozyptila inaequalis*: Song & Tang, 1997: 114, f. 78a–d.

**Material.** MONGOLIA: Bayan-Ölgiy Aimak: 1 ♀ (HMNH, Kaszab 1049), “NO-Ecke des Sees Tolbo nuur, 2100 m, 1.07.1968”. Bayankhongor Aimak: 1 ♀ (HMNH, Kaszab 872), “Žinst ul Gebirge, cca 10 km O von Somon Schine žinst“, 2000 m, 30.06.1967”. Gobi-Altay Aimak: 1 ♀ (HMNH, Kaszab 579), “zwischen dem See Beger nuur und Somon Beger, 1400 m, 25.–26.06.1966”. Middle Gobi (= Dungov) Aimak: 2 ♀ (HMNH, Kaszab 781), “Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10.06.1967”. South-Gobi Aimak: 1 ♀ (HMNH, Kaszab 795), “Gurban Sajchan ul Gebirge, 15 km S von der Stadt Dalanzadgad, 1750 m, 13.06.1967”. Uvs Aimak: 1 ♀ (HMNH, Kaszab 1065), “Südrand des Sees Örög nuur, 1500 m, 5.07.1968”.

**COMMENTS.** This species belongs to neither *Xysticus*, or *Ozyptila* and seems to comprise, together with “*Ozyptila lugubris* (Kroneberg, 1875) and “*Xysticus tuberosus* Thorell, 1875, a separate genus. Although “*Xysticus tuberosus* was hitherto synonymized with “*Ozyptila lugubris* [see Mikhailov, 1997], a re-examination of the types has shown that these species are closely related but clearly different.

All species listed above are much bigger than any true *Ozyptila*. Females are covered with clavate hairs and usually have the cryptic dorsum decorated with sand or clay. All three species demonstrate enormous variation of the epigynal lobe [see Marusik & Logunov, 1990: figs. 54–56; 1995: figs. 42–48]. The males of this group possess unmodified hairs and an unapophysate tegulum. The problem of the generic assignment of “*Ozyptila inaequalis* and related species will be dealt with elsewhere.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Central Asian range: from East Kazakhstan throughout Mongolia to Central China (Snnandong, Gansu and Inner Mongolia) [Marusik & Logunov, 1995; Song & Zhu, 1997].

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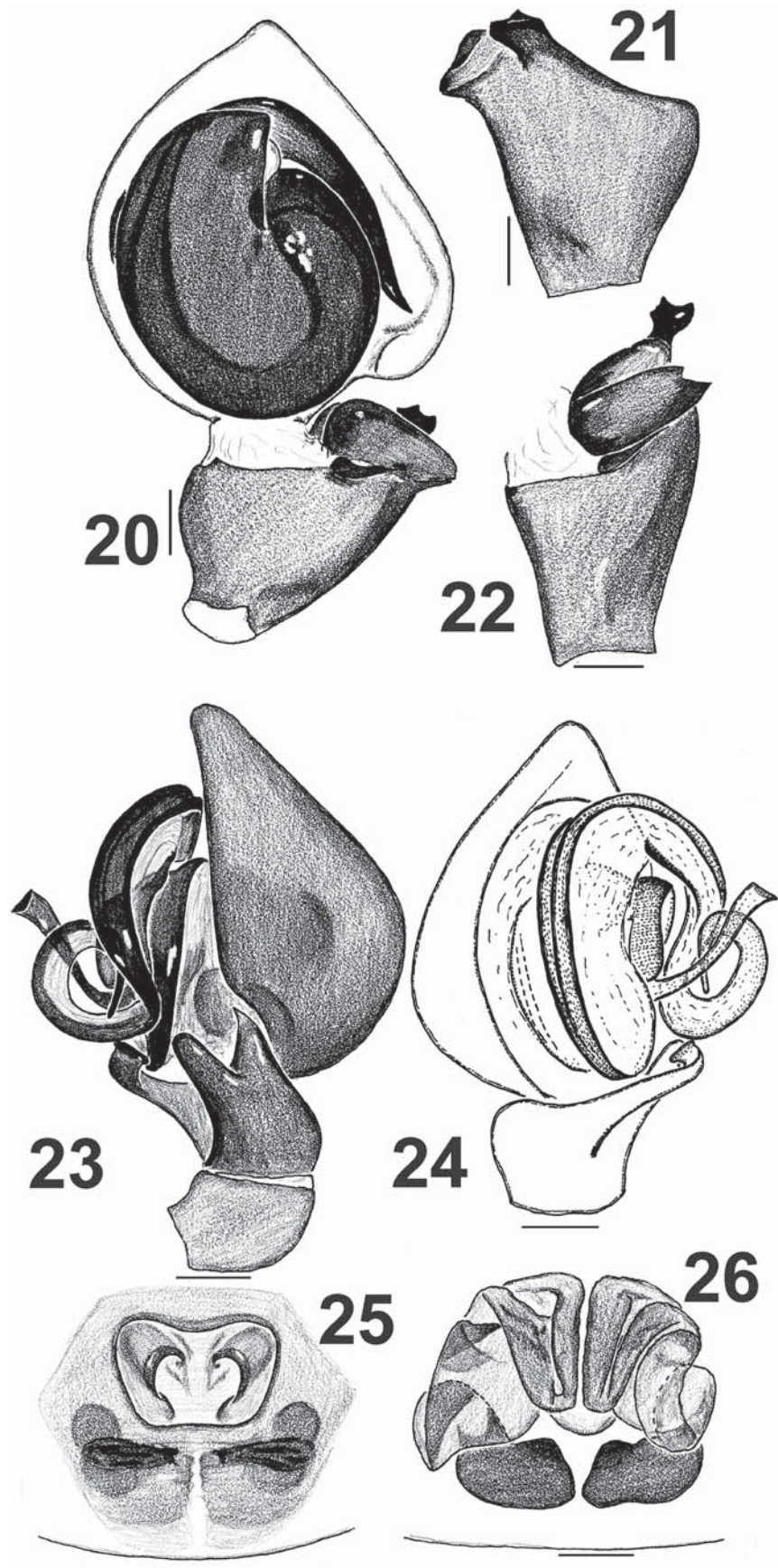
comments concerning the taxonomic status of *X. laticeps* and checking the English. This project was sponsored in part by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR grant # 01-04-48989).

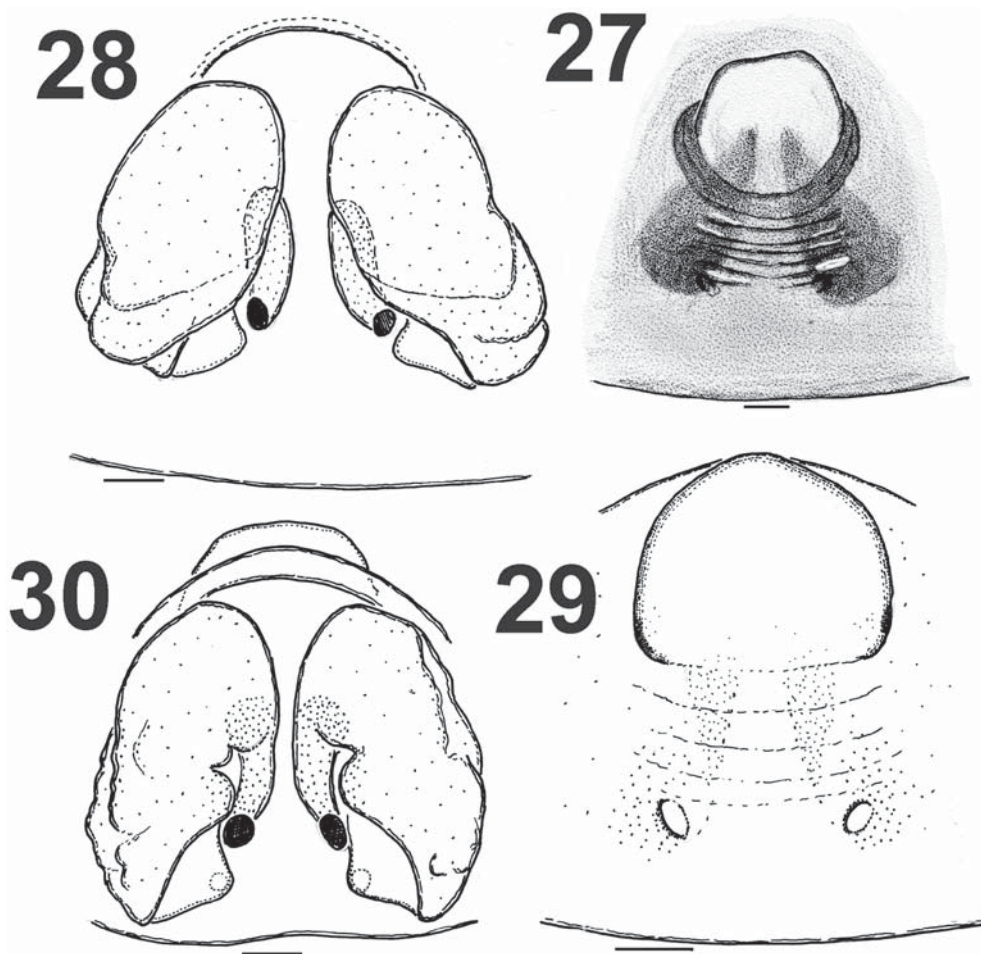
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Figs 20–26. 20–22. *Tmarus gajdosi* sp.n., 23–26 — *Ozyptila kaszabi* sp.n.: 20 — male palp, ventral view; 21 — palpal tibia, retrolateral view; 22 — ditto, ventral-prolateral view; 23 — male palp, retrolateral view; 24 — ditto, prolateral-ventral view; 25 — epigyne, ventral view; 26 — spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 20–26. 20–22. *Tmarus gajdosi* sp.n., 23–26 — *Ozyptila kaszabi* sp.n.: 20 — палепа самца, вид снизу; 21 — голень пальпы, вид сбоку; 22 — то же, вид сбоку-снизу; 23 — палепа самца, вид сбоку; 24 — то же, вид сбоку-снизу; 25 — эпигина, вид снизу; 26 — сперматека, вид сверху. Масштаб = 0,1 мм.





Figs. 27–30. “*Oxyptila inaequalis* (Kulczyński, 1901): 27, 29 — epigyne, ventral view; 28, 30 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 27 & 28 — holotype of *Oxyptila raniceps* Schenkel, 1963; 29–30 — holotype of *Oxyptila lutulenta* Schenkel, 1963. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 27–30. “*Oxyptila inaequalis* (Kulczyński, 1901): 27, 29 — эпигина, вид снизу; 28, 30 — сперматека, вид сверху; 27 и 28 — голотип *Oxyptila raniceps* Schenkel, 1963; 29–30 — голотип *Oxyptila lutulenta* Schenkel, 1963. Масштаб = 0,1 мм.

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