

## A survey of the East Palaearctic Lycosidae (Aranei). 3. On the wolf spiders collected in Mongolia by Z. Kaszab in 1966–1968

### Обзор восточно-палеарктических пауков-волков (Aranei: Lycosidae). 3. О пауках-волках, собранных в Монголии Ж. Касабом в 1966–1968 гг.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Aranei, пауки-волки, Lycosidae, Монголия, новые находки, новая комбинация.

ABSTRACT: A list of 30 species of wolf spiders belonging to 6 genera and collected by Z. Kaszab is presented. Nine of them were found in Mongolia for the first time. Three new synonyms are identified: *Evipa fujianensis* Peng et Kim, 1996 with *E. sibirica* Marusik, 1995; *E. potanini* Schenkel, 1963 and *E. helanshanensis* Peng et Kim, 1996 with *E. sjostedti* Schenkel, 1936. A new combination *Allohogna shansia* (Hogg, 1912) comb.n. (ex *Lycosa*) is proposed. The type species of *Mustelicosa* Roewer, 1960, viz. *M. dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875), is illustrated.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Приведен список 30 вида из 6 родов собранных Ж. Касабом в Монголии. 9 из них впервые обнаружены в Монголии. *Evipa fujianensis* Peng et al., 1996 syn.n. синонимизирован с *E. sibirica* Marusik, 1995, а *E. sjostedti* Schenkel, 1936 с *E. potanini* Schenkel, 1963 syn.n. и *E. helanshanensis* Peng et al., 1996 syn.n. Предложена новая комбинация *Allohogna shansia* (Hogg, 1912) comb.n. (ex *Lycosa*). Типовой вид *Mustelicosa* Roewer, 1960, *M. dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875), впервые проиллюстрирован.

#### Introduction

In 1963–1968 Dr. Zoltán Kaszab undertook six zoological expeditions to Mongolia, covering almost the entire country. He collected more than 17000 spider specimens in 1964–1968. The material collected during the second (1964) expedition was examined by Loksa [1965]. Among the 91 species listed by Loksa, twelve belong to the Lycosidae. The lycosids collected during the forth-sixth expeditions were loaned to one of us (JB) by the late Dr. Kaszab and this paper reviews this material. Two samples were collected by Z. Peregi

(p224 & p225). The depositary and history of the spiders collected in 1965 remain unknown to us. It is likely that it was loaned to the late Imre Loksa.

To shorten the text, the detailed label data with corresponding field numbers are given once following the introduction. In subsequent paragraphs dealing with the species survey, only aimak names (the largest administrative units of Mongolia) and numbers of specimens are given. Names of aimaks are given in German (original) spelling on the labels and in English in the remaining text. For all species listed we provide references to proper illustrations, give a range description and some taxonomic and ecological comments, if necessary. Species new to Mongolia are marked with an asterisk (\*).

#### Legend to field numbers

Nr.491. Central aimak: cca 40 km O von Ulan-Baator, 1400 m, 2.VI.1966. — Am rechten Ufer des Flusses Tola. Kahle, steinige, südlich exponierte Berghänge mit blühendem *Amygdalus*. Unter Steinen und trockenem Mist geeinzelt.

Nr.492. Central aimak: Terelž, cca 80 km ONO von Ulan-Baator, 1530 m, 2.VI.1966.

Nr.502. Central aimak: Songino, 24 km SW von Ulan-Baator, 1300, 7.VI.1966. — Am Ufer des Flusses Tola unter Steinen geeinzelt.

Nr.506. Central aimak: Songino, 24 km SW von Ulan-Baator, 1300 m, 7.VI.1966. — An den kahlen Hügeln neben des Tola vom Boden, unter Steinen und von den Pflanzen geeinzelt.

Nr.520a. Central aimak: SO von Somon Bayanzogt, 1600 m, 11.VI.1966. — 9 Bodenfallen mit Ethylenglycol, aufgenommen am 27.VII.1966. 4 Bodenfallen in dem Wald.

Nr.520b. Central aimak: SO von Somon Bayanzogt, 1600 m, 11.VI.1966. — 9 Bodenfallen mit Ethylenglycol, aufgenommen am 27.VII.1966. 5 Bodenfallen an einer südlich exponierten Bergsteppe.

Nr.538. Archangaj aimak: Khangaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620 m, 19.VI.1966. — An der trockenen

Bergsteppe und einem Wasserrisse 16 Bodenfallen mit Ethylenglycol (aufgenommen am 21.VII.1966).

Nr.544. Archangaj aimak: Khangaj Gebirge, zwischen Somon Ichtamir und Somon čuluut, cca 20 km W von Somon Ichtamir, 3 km S vom Tal des Flusses Chanuj gol, 2150 m, 19.VI.1966. — Typische Hochgebirgsteppe mit Nadelwäldern und im Tal mit sehr üppiger Vegetation, blühende *Trollius*-Wiesen, usw. 8 Bodenfallen mit Ethylenglycol (aufgenommen am 19.VII.1966.)

Nr.547. Archangaj aimak: Khangaj Gebirge, zwischen Somon Ichtamir und Somon čuluut, cca 20 km W von Somon Ichtamir, 3 km S vom Tal des Flusses Chanuj gol, 2150 m, 20.VI.1966. — Von den Steppenpflanzen and vom Gestreuch (Erlen, Weiden, etc.) gekotschert.

Nr.550. Archangaj Aimak: Khangaj Gebirge, 9 km NO von dem Pass Egijn davaa, 2500 m, 20.VI.1966. — Neben dem Bach und am Wege unter Steinen geeinzelt.

Nr.552. Bajančongor aimak: Khangaj Gebirge, Ulaan colon, 18 km S von dem Pass Egijn davaa, 2300 m, 20.VI.1966. — 8 Bodenfallen mit Ethylenglycol (aufgenommen am 18.VII.1966) an dem steinigen Talgrund neben dem Bach.

Nr.571. Gobi Altaj aimak: zwischen Schargyn Gobi und Beger nuur, cca 20 km O von Somon Chaliun, Chuuralčačran, 1700 m, 24.–25.VI.1966. — Am Ostrand des Char Azraga ul offener Gebirgspass, unter Steinen, geeinzelt.

Nr.579. Gobi Altaj aimak: zwischen dem See Beger nuur und Somon Beger, 1400 m, 25.–26.VI.1966. — Vom Sandboden geeinzelt.

Nr.581. Gobi Altaj aimak: Senke des Sees Beger nuur, 4 km S vor Somon Beger, 1500 m, 26.VI.1966. — An dem flachen, sehr öden, steinig-schotterigen Berghang geeinzelt.

Nr.586. Gobi Altaj aimak: Gobi Altaj Gebirge 3 km S vom Pass Dötijn davaa, 2880-3000 m, 26.VI.1966. — Unter Steinen geeinzelt.

Nr.589. Gobi Altaj aimak: Gobi Altaj Gebirge, 10 km S Somon Zogt, am Pass, 2500 m, 27.VI.1966. — Am nach Somon Zachuj, unter Steinen geeinzelt.

Nr.619. Chovd aimak: 3 km N von Somon Uenč, im Tal des Flusses Uenč gol, 1450 m, 3.VII.1966. — Am Flussufer, von der steinigen, sandigen und grasigen Stelle ausgeschwemmt.

Nr.626. Chovd aimak: 10 km NW von Somon Uenč, 1500 m, 4.VII.1966.

Nr.628. Chovd aimak: 10 km SSW von Somon Bulgan, 1200 m, 4.–5.VII.1966. — In der Nähe eines linken Nebenarmes des Flusses Bulgan gol, neben grossen Sandhügeln, welche mit *Tamariscus*, *Saxaul* und *Ephedra* gebunden sind, in einem grossen, abflusslosen, salzigen Becken, am Rand mit sehr üppiger Vegetation. Gekötschert.

Nr.651. Chovd aimak: Mongol Altaj Gebirge, 6 km N vom Pass Ulaan davaa, 2800–2900 m, 8.VII.1966.

Nr.677. Chovd aimak: Am Pass zwischen Žargalant chajrchan und ömnö chajrchan ul Gebirgen, 4–12 km von dem Brigadenzentrum Naranbulag, 1800 m, 12.VII.1966. Geeinzelt.

Nr.687. Gobi Altaj aimak: NW Ecke des Chasat chajrchan ul Gebirge, 2 km NW von Somon Bičigt, 1900 m, 14.–15.VII.1966.

Nr.711. Bajančongor aimak: Khangaj Gebirge, 18 km S von Pass Egijn davaa, Ulaan colon, 2300 m, 18–19.VII.1966. Unter Steinen geeinzelt.

Nr.713. Archangaj aimak: Khangaj Gebirge, 9 km N von Pass Egijn davaa, 2500 m, 19.VII.1966.

Nr.716. Archangaj aimak: Khangaj Gebirge, zwischen Somon Ichtamir und Somon Čuluut, cca 20 km V von Somon Ichtamir, 5 km S vom Tal des Flusses Chanuj gol, 2150 m, 19.VII.1966. — Terrain wie Nr.544. Sammeln nachts bei Lampenlicht, bei kaltem Ostwind.

Nr.723. Archangaj aimak: Khangaj Gebirge, 8 km W von Somon Urdtamir, 1620–1750 m, 21.–22.VII.1966. — Vom Boden, unter Steinen, unter trockenem Mist, von den Pflanzen geeinzelt.

Nr.753. Central aimak: Bogdo ul, Bugijn až achuj, 1650 m, 31.V.1967. — Unter Steinen, von verschiedenen Pflanzen und mit Schmetterlings-nets einzeln gesammelt.

Nr.760. Central aimak: Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 1650 m, 3.VI.1967.

Nr.765. Central aimak: Tosgoni oovo, 5–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, in der Umgebung des Friedhofes, 1500–1600 m, 4.VI.1967. — Kurzrasige Gebirgssteppe, in den Tälern mit nassen Stellen, blühender *Iris* neben Misthaufen viel *Urtica*. Unter Steinen and von Pflanzen geeinzelt, sowie mit Schmetterlingsnetz gefangen.

Nr.767. Central aimak: 11 km S vom Pass Zosijn davaa (cca 90 km S von Ulan-Baator), 1650 m, 7.VI.1967. — Gebirgssteppe am hügeligen Plateau, stellenweise mit steinigem Boden und Felsen, die Täler und Berghänge mit Steppenpflanzen dicht bedeckt. Unter Steinen and unter trockenem Mist geeinzelt.

Nr.768. Central aimak: 11 km S vom Pass Zosijn davaa (cca 90 km S von Ulan-Baator), 1650 m, 7.VI.1967. — 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen in dem steinigen Berghang, meist in der Nähe der Murmeltier-Bauten. Aufgenommen am 15.VII.1967.

Nr.773. Central aimak: 12 km S von Somon Bajanbaraat, 1380 m, 8.VI.1967. — Sandige *Caragana*-Steppe. Geeinzelt vom Boden, unter Steinen und von Pflanzen.

Nr.779. Mittelgobi aimak: 20 km S von Somon Delgerzogt, 1480 m, 9.VI.1967. — Zwischen mit *Lasiagrostis* bedeckten sandigen Stellen 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen. Aufgenommen am 15.VII.1967.

Nr.781. Mittelgobi aimak: Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerkhangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerkhangaj, 1480 m, 10.VI.1967. — Abflussloses Becken, an der tiefsten Stelle mit Salzsee und Quelle, die Hügel mit Schotterboden, stellenweise felsig, auch mit Sandflecken. Die Pflanzendecke besteht aus *Caragana*, *Ephedra*, *Lasiagrostis*, ungr. Geeinzelt unter Steinen, unter trockenem Mist, vom Boden und von Pflanzen und zwischen Pflanzenvarzeln.

Nr.782. Mittelgobi aimak: Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerkhangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerkhangaj, Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen, eingegraben zwischen *Caragana*. Aufgenommen am 12.VII.1967.

Nr.786. Mittelgobi aimak: Delgerkhangaj ul, 6 km S von Somon Delgerkhangaj, 1650–1700 m, 11.VI.1967. — 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen, eingegraben neben einem Wasserriss zwischen *Caragana* und *Amygdalus*. Aufgenommen am 10.VII.1967.

Nr.792. Südgobi aimak: Tachilga ul Gebirge, zwischen Somon Zogt-Ovoo und Somon Dalanzadgad, 68 km S von Zogt-Ovoo, 1550 m, 12.VI.1967. — 16 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen, eingegraben neben dem Wasserriss zwischen *Caragana*. Aufgenommen am 9 km O von Somon Abzaga, 1300 m, 22. VII.1966 VII.1967.

Nr.804. Südgobi aimak: Ostrand von Zöölön ul Gebirge, 34 km WSW von Somon Bajandalaj, 1600 m, 15.VI.1967. — Sehr öde, felsige, steinige Gebirgsgegend. Unter Steinen, von Pflanzen geeinzelt.

Nr.809. Südgobi aimak: Sevrej ul Gebirge, 10 km SW von Somon Sevrej, 1600 m, 17.VI.1967. — Vorberge von Sevrej ul, sehr öde Hochwüste mit Schotterpanzer und Kies bedeckter Boden. Unter Steinen geeinzelt.

Nr.821. Südgobi aimak: Nojon nurun Gebirge, in einer Schlucht unterwegs zwischen Dund gol ("alte" Somon Gurban-tes) und Somon Nojon, 30–40 km SO vom Salzsee, 1600 m, 19.VI.1967.

Nr.827. Südgobi aimak: Nojon nuruu Gebirge, Grensposten Ovot Chuural, 1500 m, 20.VI.1967. — Sammeln nachts bei Lampenlicht neben dem Salzsee.

Nr.836. Südgobi aimak: 40 km O von der Quelle Talyn Bilgech bulag, zwischen Tost ul und Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, 1100 m, 23.VI.1967.

Nr.840. Bajanchongor aimak: Talyn Bilgech bulag, Quelle zwischen Tost ul und Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, 47 km O vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 1200 m, 23.VI.1967.

Nr.845. Bajanchongor aimak: Grenzposten Caganbulag im Gebirge Cagan Bogd ul, 1550 m, 24.–25.VI.1967. — O von der Quelle ein grosses, breites Sajr (trockenes Flussbett), welches bis zur chinesischen Grenze zieht. Talgrund *Tamariscus*, *Zygophyllum* und wenige *Caragana*; die Berge sind sehr steinig und fast ohne Pflanzenwuchs. Unter Steinen, vom Boden und von *Tamariscus* geeinzelt.

Nr.853. Bajanchongor aimak: zwischen Grenzposten Caganbulag und Oase Echin gol, 71 km NO vom Caganbulag, 1150 m, 26.–27.VI.1967. — Nördliche Vorberge und "Beel" von Cagan Bogd ul, Halbwüste mit *Haloxylon*, *Zygophyllum* und *Ephedra*, steiniges Plateau. Geeinzelt unter Steinen, vom Boden und vor allem vom Fuss der *Haloxylon*, aus dem Sand herausgegraben.

Nr.933. Central aimak: Tosgoni oboo, 6–10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1600–1700 m, 4.VI.1968. — Kurzrasige Gebirgssteppe. Geeinzelt unter Steinen, unter frischem und trockenem Mist, an altem Kadaver, am Südhang der Berge.

Nr.940. Central aimak: Bogdo ul, Bugijn až achuj, 1650 m, 10.VI.1968. — Geeinzelt mit Schmetterlingsnetz, ausserdem vom abgelagerten Holz, unter Steinen und von Pflanzen.

Nr.954. Bulgan aimak: 11 km W von Somon Bajannuur, am Südrand des Sees Bajan nuur, 1000 m, 14.VI.1969.

Nr.958. Bulgan aimak: 11 km W von Somon Bajannuur, am Südrand des Sees Bajan nuur, 1000 m, 14.VI.1969. — 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen im Sand zwischen *Caragana* und *Lasiagrostis* eingegraben (aufgehoben am 24.VIII.1968).

Nr.964. Bulgan aimak: zwischen Somon Chischig-öndör und Somon Orchon, 23 km NNO von Chischig-öndör, 1390 m, 15.VI.1968.

Nr.965. Bulgan aimak: zwischen Somon Chischig-öndör und Somon Orchon, 23 km NNO von Chischig-öndör, 1390 m, 15.VI.1968. — 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen eingegraben: 5 im Nadelholzwald und 5 in der Steppenwiese längs neben einem nassen Tal (aufgehoben am 23.VII.1968).

Nr.966. Bulgan aimak: 3 km NW von Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 16.VI.1968. — Bei einem Bach geeinzelt.

Nr.967. Bulgan aimak: 7 km NW von Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 16.VI.1968. — Nach W auslaufendes Tal, steile Berghänge, am Nordhang alter Nadelholzwald, am Südhang steinige Gebirgssteppe mit Gebüsch, der Talgrund mit Waldlichtungen und blühendem Unterholz. Gekötschert am Waldrand und im Tal.

Nr.968. Bulgan aimak: 7 km NW von Somon Chanžargalant, 1350 m, 16.VI.1968.

Nr.973. Bulgan aimak: Namnan ul Gebirge, 23 km NW von Somon Chutag, 1150 m, 17.VI.1968.

Nr.976. Bulgan Aimak: Namnan ul Gebirge, 23 km NW von Somon Chutag, 1150 m, 17.VI.1968. — 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen, eingegraben am Birkenwald (aufgehoben am 21.VIII.1968).

Nr.984. Chövsgöl aimak: 60 km WNW von der Stadt

Mörön, 1650 m, 19.VI.1968. — Gebirgsplateau mit Salzsee, kurzrasige Gebirgsstepp, hier und da mit grossen Steinblöcken. Geeinzelt unter Steinen, unter trockenem Mist, am Boden und am Seeufer.

Nr.993. Chövsgöl aimak: 3 km SW von Somon Burenchaan, 1650 m, 21.VI.1968. 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen, eingegraben in einem breiten, steinigen, öden Gebirgstal neben einem Wasserriss (aufgehoben am 16.VII.1968, eine Falle nicht wiedergefunden).

Nr.994. Chövsgöl aimak: am See Tunamal nuur, 26 km WSW von Somon Scharga, 1950 m, 21.VI.1968.

Nr.995. Chövsgöl aimak: am See Tunamal nuur, 26 km WSW von Somon Scharga, 1950 m, 21.VI.1968.

Nr.996. Chövsgöl aimak: am See Tunamal nuur, 26 km WSW von Somon Scharga, 1950 m, 21.VI.1968. 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen.

Nr.1025. Uvs aimak: 17 km SO von der Stadt Ulaangom, 980 m, 27.VI.1968. — Sehr öde, felsige Berghänge, unter Steinen am SO-Rand geeinzelt.

Nr.1028. Uvs aimak: Am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 52 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27.VI.1968. — Sehr breit ausgedehntes Flussbett (derzeit ohne Wasser), mit Pappeln, an der Terrasse kurzrasige Steppe, hie und da *Caragana*. Neben dem Sajr 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen eingegraben (aufgehoben am 7.VI.1968).

Nr.1035. Uvs aimak: Südrand des Sees Örög nuur, 1500 m, 28.06.1968. — Gekötscher an den nassen Ufervegetation.

Nr.1036. Uvs aimak: Südrand des Sees Örög nuur, 1500 m, 28.06.1968. — 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen, eingegraben am Rand der nassen Ufervegetation und Steinwüste (aufgehoben am 5.VII.1968).

Nr.1040. Uvs aimak: Senke des Sees Ačit nuur, Flusstal Altan gadasin chev gol, cca 20–25 km NO von Somon Böchmörön, 1600 m, 29.VI.1968. — In einem breiten trockenen Sajr vom Boden und von einem trockenem Vogelkadaver geeinzelt.

Nr.1055. Bajan-Ölgij aimak: am Paas Schine davaa, 27 km S von Somon Cagaannuur, 2690 m, 3.VII.1968. — Geeinzelt unter Steinen (Fundort wie Nr.1045).

Nr.1056. Bajan-Ölgij aimak: am Tal des Flusses Chavcayn gol, 25 km O von Somon Cagaannuur, 1850 m, 3.VII.1968. Mit sehr steilen und felsigen Bergen umgebenes Flusstal, am Talgrund mit Pappeln, an den Terrassen blühende *Urtica*, an den Berghängen blühende *Caragana* (Fundort wie Nr.1041, nur niedriger liegend). Gekötschert vorwiegend von *Urtica*.

Nr.1066. Uvs aimak: Südrand des Sees Örög nuur, 1500 m, 5.VII.1968.

Nr.1089. Uvs aimak: 54 km W von Somon Öndörkhangaj, Vorberge des Chanchöchij ul, 1640 m, 10.VII.1968. — Öde, felsig-steiniges stark zerklüftetes Hügelland mit Wüstensteppen-Vegetation. Geeinzelt vom Boden und unter Steinen.

Nr.1090. Uvs aimak: Somon Öndörkhangaj, 1900 m, 11.VII.1968.

Nr.1102. Zavkhan aimak: Choit chunch 26 km ONO vom See Telmen nuur, 2150 m, 15.VII.1968. — Öde Gebirgssteppe, in den Nordhängen Nadelholzwälder, an den Waldrändern, in Wasserriasen, üppige, blühende Vegetation. Geeinzelt unter Steinen, unter trockenem Mist, vom Boden und mit Schmetterlingsnetz.

p224. Chentej aimak: Ondorhantol, 80km E'ny-ra, Moron es Tengelenjijn osszefolyasa tol 5km Dny-ra (Granit hgys.) 2–22.05.1979. Z.Peregi

p225. Chentej aimak: Ondorhantol, 80km E'ny-ra, Tengelenjijn ei Moron osszefolyasatol 5km Dny-ra (Granit hgys.), 30.05.–29.06.1979. Z.Peregi.

## Survey of species

### *Allohogna* Roewer, 1955

#### \**Allohogna shansia* (Hogg, 1912), **comb.n.**

*Lycosa sinensis* Schenkel, 1953: Song *et al.*, f. 191J, 192B.  
MATERIAL. Bulgan: 1 ♀ 4 juv., k954.

COMMENTS. These species were first synonymized by Zhang [1987], though the synonymy was not accepted except by Platnick [2002]. Based on the structure of the male palp and female epigyne, this species belongs to *Allohogna*.

DISTRIBUTION. From Xinjiang northward to Buryatia [personal data], eastward to Jilin, southward to Shandong [Yin *et al.*, 1997]. The records of *A. singoriensis* from Cisbaikalia [Marikovski, 1956 and other authors] probably belong to *A. shansia*.

#### \**Allohogna singoriensis* (Laxmann, 1770)?

[Funh & Niculescu-Burlacu, 1971: f. 96.a–e]  
MATERIAL. Khovd: 1 ♀, k626; 1 ♀♀, p226.

COMMENTS. The record from S Cisbaikalia [Marikovski, 1956] probably is probably a misidentification of *A. shansia*. All specimens from Cisbaikalia studied by us (YM) belong to *A. shansia*. The southern limit of the range, such as North Africa (Egypt), Asia Minor, south part of Central Asia requires confirmation. On the other hand, it is likely that the European and Asian populations of *A. singoriensis* are not conspecific [personal data].

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Mongolian (Baikalian?) steppic range: from Austria southward to Bulgaria and Turkmenia, eastward to West Mongolia and Baikal [Marikovski, 1956; Funh & Niculescu-Burlacu, 1971]. Within China it is known from Xinjiang [Yin *et al.*, 1997].

### *Alopecosa* Simon, 1885

#### *Alopecosa aculeata* (Clerck, 1758)

[Kronstedt, 1990: f. 3A, 4A, 5A,a, 6A,C,E, 7A, 8A–D, 10A, 11A, 12A, 13A–E; Dondale & Redner, 1990: f. 492–499; Heimer & Nentwig, 1992: f. 833.1–4]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, k547. Bulgan: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, k965; 2 ♂♂, k968.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Overkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A circum-Holarctic polyzonal range [Marusik *et al.*, 1996]: widespread in East Palaearctic, in East Asia, it is known from Xinjiang [Yin *et al.*, 1997], the Altai [Marusik *et al.*, 1996] northward to Noril'sk [Eskov, 1988] and northeast to Chukotka Peninsula [Marusik *et al.*, 1992a].

#### *Alopecosa hingganica* Tang, Urita et Song, 1993

[Tang *et al.*, 1993: f. 2a–b]

MATERIAL. Middle Gobi: 1 ♂, k781. Bulgan: 1 ♂, k965.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Central [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A Mongolian range: from Tuva [Logunov *et al.*, 1998; Marusik *et al.*, 2000] to the southern-central Chita Area [unpublished data], throughout Mongolia to Inner Mongolia [Tang *et al.*, 1993].

#### *Alopecosa licenti* (Schenkel, 1953)

[Schenkel, 1953: f. 36; Song, 1986a: f. 14–17]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 1 ♀, k544. Central: 1 ♀♀, k773; 1 ♀, k933. Chentei: 1 ♂, Hendej, Ulanbator-tyl, E-ra erdohatbr, 18.06.1971 Z. Peregi.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Overkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A Mongolian-Chinese range: from Tuva [Logunov *et al.*, 1998] to Heilongjiang, southward to Sichuan and Shandong [Yin *et al.*, 1997; Song *et al.*, 1999].

#### *Alopecosa solivaga* (Kulczyński, 1901)

[Kulczyński, 1901: f. 16]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 1 ♀, k544; 1 ♀, k547. Bulgan: 2 ♀♀ 2 ♂♂, k967; 1 ♀, k976.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Arkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999], Central [Loksa, 1965; Marusik & Logunov, 1999], Khubsugul [Eskov, 1989].

DISTRIBUTION. A West Siberian (?) range: from the Polar Ural [Esyunin & Efimik, 1996] southeastward to Central Mongolia [Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

COMMENTS. The *solivaga* species group, viz. *A. borea* (Kulczyński, 1908), *A. pictilis* (Emerton, 1885), *A. kulczyński* Šternbergs, 1979, *A. hokkaidensis* Tanaka, 1985 and a few others, requires revision. *A. solivaga* is very close to *A. borea* and the absence of a clear diagnosis makes its identification difficult. Therefore, the exact range limits of this species in the East are unknown. In northern Siberia, it is replaced by *A. borea*.

#### \**Alopecosa subrufa* Schenkel, 1963

[Schenkel, 1963: f. 183; Marusik & Logunov, 2002: f. 1–7]

MATERIAL. Bulgan: 5 ♀♀, k958. Khubsugul: 11 ♀♀, k993. Khentei: 1 ♀, p223; 1 ♀, k2000; 1 ♀, k2001. Uvs: 2 ♀♀, k1028. 1 ♀, x1.

DISTRIBUTION. A Mongolian range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: from Tuva [Logunov *et al.*, 1998] eastward to southern-eastern Chita Area (personal unpublished data) and southward to Qinghai [Schenkel, 1963].

#### *Alopecosa zyuzini* Logunov & Marusik, 1995

[Logunov & Marusik, 1995: f. 4–6, 9–12]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 1 ♀, k713. Bayankhongor: 3 ♂♂, k552; 1 ♀, k711. Central: 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, k765. Khovd: 1 ♂, k651. Khubsugul: 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, k984.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Bayankhongor, Central, Overkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A Mongolian range: from Tuva [Logunov *et al.*, 1998] eastward to Chita Area [Logunov & Marusik, 1995] and southward to Uburkhangai.

### *Arctosa* C.L. Koch, 1847

#### \**Arctosa stigmosa* (Thorell, 1875)

[Funh & Niculescu-Burlacu, 1971: f. 92.a–e; Heimer & Nentwig, 1992: f. 855.1–3,5]

MATERIAL. Khovd: 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀, k619.

DISTRIBUTION. A trans-Palaearctic ? boreo-nemoral range: in the East Palaearctic, it is known from SW and southern-central Siberia [Mikhailov, 1997] and throughout China [Yin *et al.*, 1997].

COMMENTS. It is possible that this species was mistakenly synonymized with *A. cervina* Schenkel, 1936.

***Evippa* Simon, 1882***Evippa sjostedti* Schenkel, 1936

*E. sjostedti* Schenkel, 1936b: 304, f. 106 (♀) (the types are kept in the Natural History Museum in Stockholm; examined).

*Xerolycosa brunneopicta* Loksa, 1965: 16, f. 24 (♀).

*E. potanini* Schenkel, 1963: 387, f. 224 (♀). **Syn.n.** (the types are kept in the Natural History Museum in Stockholm; examined).

*E. helanshanensis* Peng, Yin *et al.*, 1996: 72, f. 8–11 (♀). **Syn.n.** [Loksa, 1965: f. 24; Song *et al.*, 1999: f. 190J]

**MATERIAL.** Bayankhongor: 2 ♀♀, k845. Gobi-Altai: 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, k571; 3 ♀♀, k581; 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀ 2 j, k687. Middle Gobi: 1 ♂, k782; 3 ♂♂, k786. South Gobi: 10 ♂♂, k792; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, k804; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, k809; 1 ♀, k836.

**PREVIOUS RECORDS.** Bayankongor [Marusik & Logunov, 1999], South Gobi [sub *Xerolycosa brunneopicta* Loksa, 1965: Loksa, 1965; Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

**DISTRIBUTION.** South Mongolian — Central Chinese range: from S Mongolia to “Szetschuan” (N Sichuan?) [Schenkel, 1963].

**COMMENTS.** *Xerolycosa brunneopicta* was synonymized with *E. potanini* Schenkel, 1963 by Yu & Song [1988]. Our investigation of the topotypes of this species and the types of *E. potanini* has confirmed this synonymy. In addition, a comparison of the types of *E. potanini* and *E. sjostedti* revealed identical female epigynes and colour patterns. Based on the figures of *E. helanshanensis* [see Peng *et al.*, 1996: figs 8–11] and the structure of the epigyne in *E. sjostedti*, one can easily conclude that both species are conspecific. The conspecificity of these species had already been suggested by Song *et al.* [1999]. It should be noted that the type localities of the two species are close (Inner Mongolia and Ningxia). A revision of the genus *Evippa* is now in preparation by YM.

This species exclusively inhabits xeric habitats in the semidesert-desert zone.

**\**Evippa* cf. *sjostedti* Schenkel, 1936**

**MATERIAL.** Bayankhongor: ?2 ♀♀, k845; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, k853. South Gobi: ?1 ♀, k821; ?1♀, k827.

**COMMENTS.** This species is closely related to the above-mentioned species and is probably undescribed.

**\**Evippa sibirica* Marusik, 1995**

*Evippa fujianensis* Peng, Yin *et al.*, 1996: 71, f. 1–7 (♂♀). **Syn.n.**

[Eskov & Marusik, 1995: f. 59–62]

**MATERIAL.** Khovd: 2 ♀♀, k677. Gobi Altai: 1 ♀, k579. Uvs: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, k1025; 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, k1028; 3 ♀♀, k1035; 2 ♂♂, k1089.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Mongolo-Chinese (?) range: from East Kazakhstan Area [Eskov & Marusik, 1995], Altai (unpublished data) and Tuva [Logunov *et al.*, 1998] via Gobi-Altai southeast to Fujiang [Peng *et al.*, 1996].

**COMMENTS.** All species of *Evippa sensu lato* live exclusively in the arid zone within xerophilic habitats. This species, as well as the related *E. eltonica* Dunin, 1994, occurs in the steppe-semidesert zone of the Central Palaearctic, and all material studied by us derived from Dzhanibek Vil. and Elton Lake, Ural River eastward to Tuva. It is possible that the SE Chinese record from Fujiang was based on mislabeling. This suggestion is supported by the lack of exact locality data in the original description. The type series of *E. fujianensis* was probably collected in Xinjiang. A comparison of the copulatory organs of the types of *E. sibirica* and the figures of *E. fujianensis* [Peng *et al.*, 1996: figs. 1–7] leaves no doubt about the conspecificity of these species. A revision of the genus *Evippa* is now in preparation by YM.

***Mustelicosa* Roewer, 1960***Mustelicosa dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875)

Figs. 1–17.

*Trochosa dimidiata* Thorell, 1875: 107.

*Mustelicosa dimidiata*: Roewer, 1955: 279.

*Alopecosa dimidiata*: Marusik *et al.*, 2000: 78.

*Mustelicosa dimidiata*: Platnick, 2003 (internet version); Marusik & Logunov, 2002: 271.

[Schenkel, 1953: 71, f. 33a–c; Song *et al.*, 1999: f. 186G,O].

**MATERIAL.** Khentei: 2 ♂♂, p224; 11 ♂♂ 1 ♀, p225; 1 ♀, k2000. Middle Gobi: ♂♂, k786. Uvs: 2 ♂♂, k1028. In addition to the material listed above we studied numerous specimens from Tuva [cf. Logunov *et al.*, 1998] Khakassia, Mongolia [Marusik & Logunov, 1999] and Buryatia [Marusik & Logunov, 2002].

**PREVIOUS RECORDS.** South Gobi [Loksa, 1965], Arkhangai, Central, Overkhantai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999: sub *A. erudita*].

**DISTRIBUTION.** An East Palaearctic (?) steppic (?) range: from Ukraine to Heilongjiang (Song *et al.*, 1999: sub *Alopecosa albostrata*), north to Tuva, and southward to Shandong [Marusik *et al.*, 2000: sub *Alopecosa d.*].

**COMMENTS.** This species seems to have one of the longest lists of synonyms amongst the Asian lycosids [cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000: *erudita* Simon, 1880, *gertschi* Fox, 1935, *erudita mongolica* Schenkel, 1953, *albostratoides* Schenkel, 1963, *fabifer* Schenkel, 1963, *luteocuneata* Schenkel, 1963, *paraalbostrata* Schenkel, 1963, *wiehlei* Schenkel, 1963]. All the above-mentioned species were incorrectly synonymized with *Alopecosa albostrata* (Grube, 1861), and all records of this species and its synonyms from China and Korea refer to *M. dimidiata* [cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000]. *M. dimidiata*, or possibly a group of closely related species, lives in burrows exclusively in the steppe, semidesert and desert biotopes, whereas *A. albostrata* (Siberian boreo-montane range, from Yenisei to Chukotka) lives in S Siberia exclusively in the larch taiga with moss. In northern Siberia, *A. albostrata* occurs both in the larch taiga and the pebbly beaches of rivers and creeks. Our investigation of numerous specimens from S Siberia and Mongolia shows that several sibling species seem to exist, so perhaps some of the specific names should be removed from synonymy. Here we provide figures of two forms that may belong to separate species. They were drawn from specimens collected by Peter Gajdoš (Nitra, Slovakia) in Mongolia. Our identification was based on reference specimens given to the Siberian Zoological Museum, Novosibirsk, by A. Zyuzin who re-studied the type material.

**? *Mustelicosa* cf. *wiehlei* Schenkel, 1963**

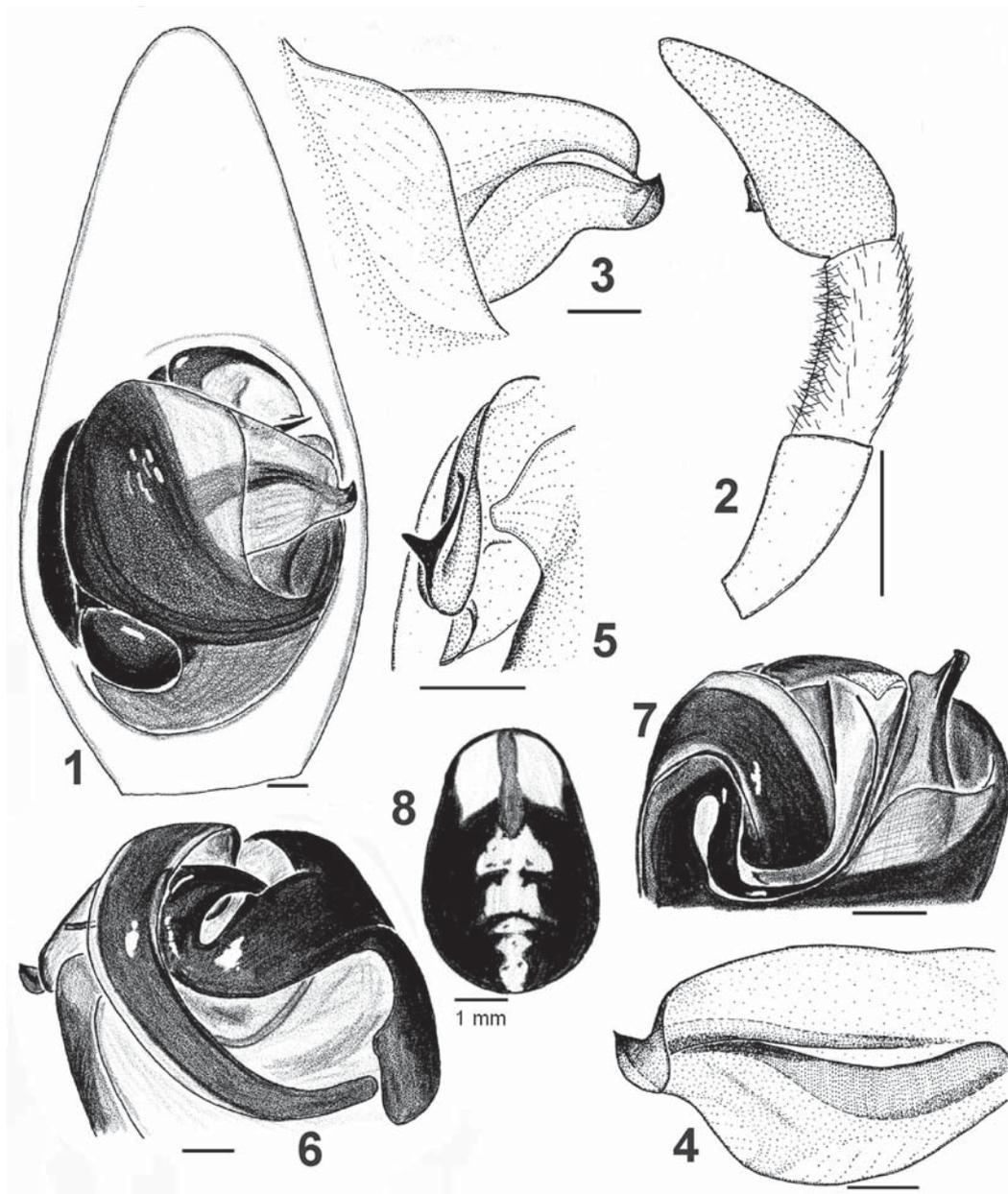
**MATERIAL.** Bayankhongor: 1 ♀, k840. Bulgan: 1 ♂, k964. Central: 1 ♂, k491; 2 ♂♂ 2♀, k767; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, k768; 2 ♀♀, k940. Gobi Altai: 1 ♀, k581. Middle Gobi: 1 ♂, k779.

**COMMENTS.** The epigyne of Mongolian specimens is similar to the figures of *Tarentula wiehlei* [see Schenkel, 1963: fig. 188]. The latter species was erroneously synonymized with *Alopecosa albostrata* (Grube, 1861) (see above). At this moment we cannot evaluate the status of the Mongolian specimens. A complete revision of *Mustelicosa* is required.

***Pardosa* C.L. Koch, 1847***Pardosa adustella* Roewer, 1951

[Loksa, 1965: f. 29; Logunov & Marusik, 1995: f. 34–35]

**MATERIAL.** Arkhangai: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, k547. Khubsugul: 1 ♀, k996.



Figs. 1–8. The male palp and abdomen of *Mustelicosa dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875): 1 — palp, ventral view; 2 — palp, retrolateral view; 3, 4, 5 — tegular apophysis, ventral, dorsal, and retrolateral views respectively; 6, 7 — bulb, view from above and dorsally; 8 — abdomen, dorsal view.

Рис. 1–8. Пальпа самца и брюшко *Mustelicosa dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875): 1 — пальпа, вид снизу; 2 — пальпа, вид сзади-сбоку; 3, 4, 5 — тегулярный отросток, вид снизу, сверху и ретролатерально; 6, 7 — бульбус; 8 — брюшко, вид сверху.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Arkhangai, Overkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999], Central [sub *Evippa sjostedti*, Loksa, 1965; Marusik & Logunov, 1999], Khubsugul [Eskov, 1989].

DISTRIBUTION. A Siberio-Manchurian (?) hypoarcto-nemoral range: from Kolyma River mouth and Kamchatka westward to Cisbaikalia [Mikhailov, 1997; personal data], and southward to Central and Inner (?) Mongolia and Jilin [Yu & Song, 1988: sub *P. anchoroides*, Yin *et al.*, 1997].

COMMENTS. Judging from the shape of the copulatory organs of *P. anchoroides* Yu & Song, 1988 from Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia and Jilin, this species seems to be conspecific with *P. adustella* [s. Logunov & Marusik, 1995].

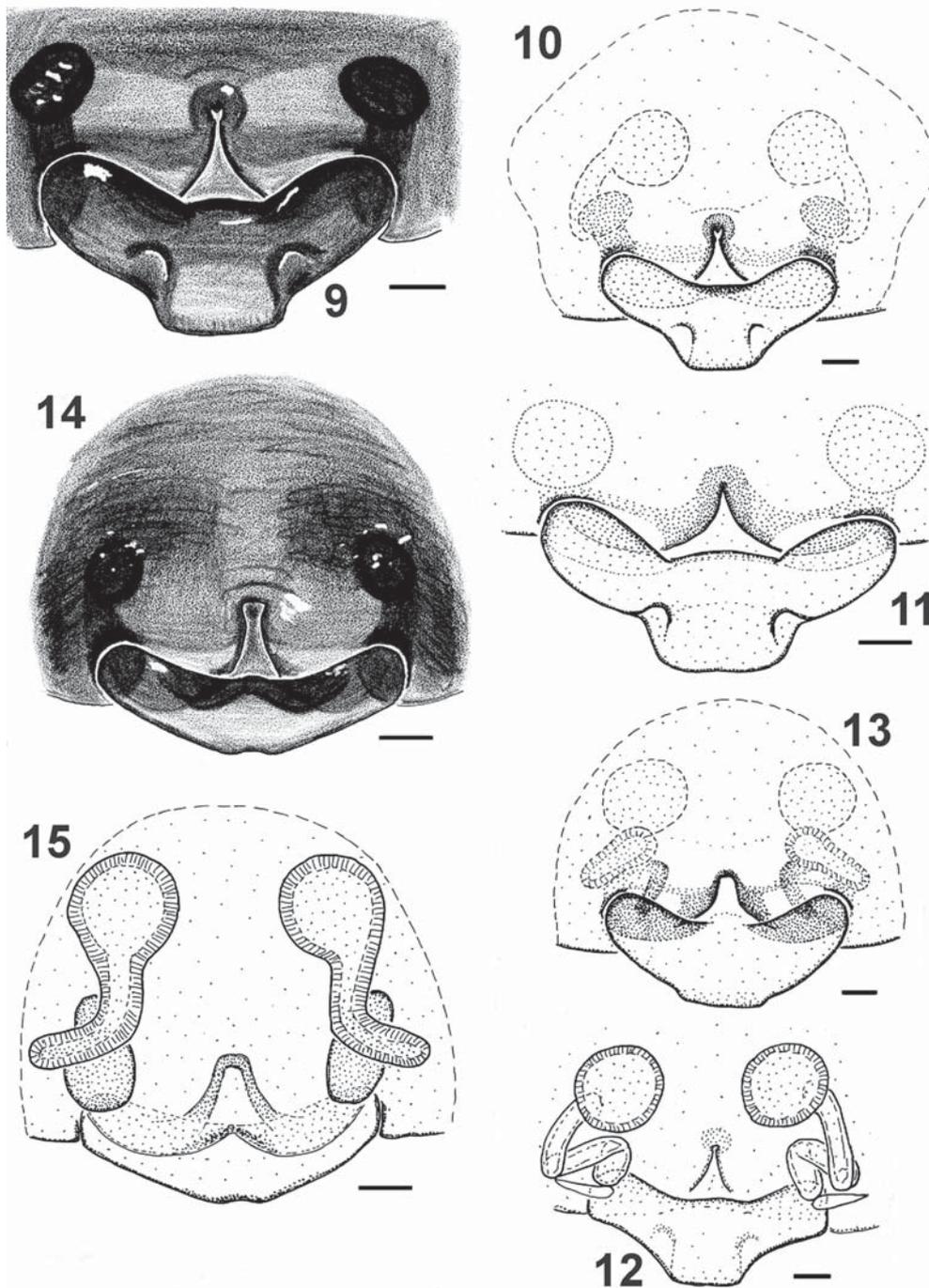
#### \**Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861)?

[Funh & Niculescu-Burlacu, 1971: f. 27a–e; Roberts, 1995: 214; Heimer & Nentwig, 1992: f. 864.1–5]

MATERIAL. Khovd: 1 ♂, k628.

DISTRIBUTION. A trans-Palaeartic (?) boreo-nemoral range: from Europe eastward to Inner Mongolia and Shanxi [Yin *et al.*, 1997].

COMMENTS. All records of this species to the east of the Altai require re-examination. Eastern populations may belong to a new species or to *P. plumipes*.



Figs. 9–15. The epigynes of *Mustelicosella dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875) (9–13) and *Mustelicosella* sp. (14–15): 9–10, 13–14 — ventral view; 11 — ventro-apical view; 12, 15 — dorsal view. 9–12 and 13 figures of different females from the same Mongolian sample. *Mustelicosella* sp. seems to be a new species (see “Comments” under *Mustelicosella dimidiata*).

Figs. 9–15. Эпигина *Mustelicosella dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875) (9–13) и *Mustelicosella* sp. (14–15): 9–10, 13–14 — вид снизу; 11 — вентро-апикальный вид; 12, 15 — вид сверху. 9–12 и 13 рисунки разных самок из одной пробы. *Mustelicosella* sp. По-видимому относится к новому виду (смотри выше “Comments” под *Mustelicosella dimidiata*).

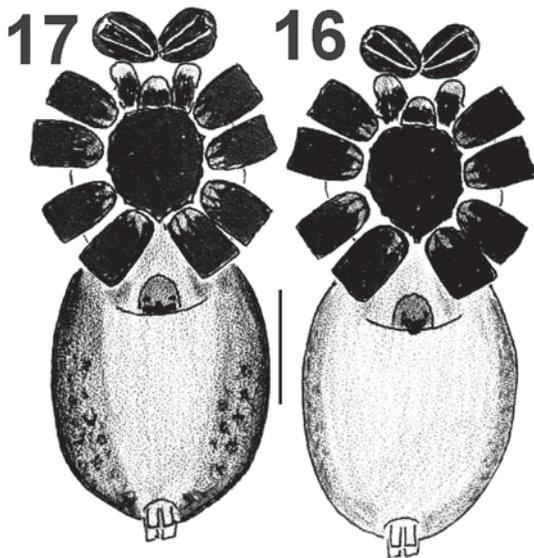
*Pardosa atrata* (Thorell, 1873)

[Holm, 1947: f. VI.70–71, X.44; Song *et al.*, 1999: 193D,L]  
MATERIAL. Bulgan: 6 ♂♂ 1 ♀, k966.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Arkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A trans-Palaeartic hypoarcto-boreomontane range: from Scandinavia northeast to the upper reaches of Anadyr River and Kamchatka [Marusik *et al.*, 1992; Mikhailov, 1997], southward to Mongolia (southernmost point).

COMMENTS. Records from China, namely from Inner Mongolia and Gansu [Yin *et al.*, 1997], probably refer to



Figs. 16–17. The bodies of *Mustelicosa dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875) (16) and *Mustelicosa* sp. (17), ventral view. *Mustelicosa* sp. seems to be a new species (see “Comments” under *Mustelicosa dimidiata*).

Рис. 16–17. Тела *Mustelicosa dimidiata* (Thorell, 1875) (16) и *Mustelicosa* sp. (17), вид снизу. *Mustelicosa* sp. По-видимому относится к новому виду (смотри выше “Comments” под *Mustelicosa dimidiata*).

different species. At least, the figures provided by Yin *et al.* [1997] relate to another species. In North America, *P. atrata* vicariates with *P. fuscata*, and in Sakhalin Island it is replaced with a sibling, undescribed species [personal data]. In Tuva and Mongolia, the species inhabits boggy habitats at elevations of 1100–2500 m [Marusik & Logunov, 1999; Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

#### *Pardosa baraan* Logunov & Marusik, 1995

[Logunov & Marusik, 1995: f. 25–29, 33]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, k547.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Overkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999], Khubsugul, western Mongolia [Logunov & Marusik, 1995].

DISTRIBUTION. Mongolian range: from Tuva on the west, eastward to Chita Area and southward to Mongolia [Logunov & Marusik, 1994].

COMMENTS. Lives in moist mesophytic meadows near water.

#### *Pardosa bukukun* Logunov & Marusik, 1995

[Loksa, 1965: f. 26; Logunov & Marusik, 1995: f. 13–19]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 1 ♂, k538; mm 1 ♀, k544. Bayankhongor: 1 ♀, k552. Bulgan: 1 ♂, k954; ♂♂♀♀, k958; ♂♂♀♀, k965; 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, k968. Central: 1 ♀, k520b; 1 ♂, k753. Khentei: 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, p225.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Central [sub *P. calida* (Blackwall): Loksa, 1965; Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A Mongolian steppe range: from Tuva [Logunov *et al.*, 1998] eastward to Chita Area [Logunov & Marusik, 1995] and southward to Mongolia.

COMMENTS. Occurs in the slope steppe, near rocks on alder leaf litter [Logunov & Marusik, 1995].

#### \**Pardosa chionophila* L. Koch, 1879

[Holm, 1973: f. 86, 90–91; Eskov & Marusik, 1995: f. 66–67]  
MATERIAL. Central: 1 ♀, k502.

DISTRIBUTION. A Middle Siberian (?) hypoarcto-boreal range: from Yenisei River downstream (68°N) southward to Mongolia.

COMMENTS. Western and eastern range limits are obscure. *P. chionophila* belongs to the *astrigera* species group represented in the East Palaearctic by a series of sibling species [Kronstedt & Marusik, personal data]. Three species belonging to this group are distributed in the areas neighboring Tuva [*astrigera*, *chionophila* & *jeniseica*; s. Logunov *et al.*, 1998]. Females in the *astrigera* group are almost indistinguishable.

#### *Pardosa incilis* (Odenvall, 1901)

[Yin *et al.*, 1997: f. 101.d–e,?f–g]

MATERIAL. Uvs: ♂♂♀♀, k1028; 1 ♀, k1036.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Central [sub *P. hummeli* Schenkel, 1936, Schenkel, 1963; Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A trans-Mongolian range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: from the Altai eastward to Transbaikalia (type locality) and Heilongjiang(?), southward to Gansu, Sichuan(?) [sub *P. mongolica* Kulczyński, 1901, Yin *et al.*, 1997].

COMMENTS. *P. incilis* (= *P. hummeli* Schenkel, 1936) was incorrectly synonymized with *P. ricta* (= *P. mongolica* Kulczyński, 1901) by Zyuzin [1979; Zyuzin, personal communication] and it is not clear from which specific localities in China it has been recorded. The *ricta* species group [*sensu* Zyuzin, 1979] was revised by Marsuik and Gajdoš [in press]. Inhabits dry meadows and pastures along rivers [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

#### *Pardosa lapponica* (Thorell, 1872)

[Dondale & Redner, 1990: f. 210–213]

MATERIAL. Zavkhan: 1 ♀, k1102.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Khubsugul [Eskov, 1989], Bayankhongor, Overkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A subcircum-Holarctic hypoarcto-boreo-montane range: from north Fennoscandia to the north Ural [Esyunin & Efimik, 1996], southward to Altai (Marusik *et al.*, 1996), Mongolia and possibly China [Yin *et al.*, 1997], northeastward to the Bering Strait [Marusik *et al.*, 1992]. In the Nearctic Region, it is distributed from W Alaska to the western shore of Hudson Bay [Dondale & Redner, 1990].

#### *Pardosa* cf. *lapponica* (Thorell, 1872)

[Loksa, 1965: f. 25]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 1 ♀, k723. Bulgan: ♂♂♀♀, k965; 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, k968; 1 ♀, k973. Central: 1 ♀, k492; 1 ♀, k520a; 1 ♂, k753. Khentei: 1 ♀, k2001. Uvs: 1 ♀, k1040.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Central [sub *P. ferruginea* (L.Koch), Loksa, 1965], Arkhangai, Central, Overkhangai [sub *P. cf. lapponica* # 1, Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A Mongolian range: from Tuva [sub *Pardosa* sp. 1, Logunov *et al.*, 1998] northeast to N Cisbaikalia and southward to Inner Mongolia (in part sub *P. uncifera* Schenkel, 1963).

COMMENTS. This is an undescribed species. A revision of the *lapponica* species group is in preparation by Marusik & Kronstedt.

#### *Pardosa lyrata* (Odenvall, 1901)

[Loksa, 1965: f. 22]

MATERIAL. Bulgan: mm 1 ♀, k965; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, k968; ♂♂♀♀, k976. Central: ♂♂♀♀, k520a; 1 ♀, k760. Khubsugul: ♂♂♀♀, k996.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Central [sub *Acantholycosa lignaria* (Clerck) Loksa, 1965; see Zyuzin & Marusik, 1988].

DISTRIBUTION. A Siberian boreo-nemoral range: from Yenisei [Holm, 1973] excluding eastern Tuva [Logunov *et al.*, 1998], northeastward to NE Cisokhotia [Marusik *et al.*, 1992] and Kamchatka [Mikhailov, 1997] and southward to Mongolia.

COMMENTS. Lives in riparian habitats [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

#### *Pardosa nenilini* Marusik, 1995

[Eskov & Marusik, 1995: f. 68–71]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 2 ♀♀, k550. Khubsugul: 1 ♀, k994; 1 ♂, k995. Gobi Altai: 1 ♂, k586.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Arkhangai, Central, Bayankhongor, Overkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A Mongolian range: from East-Kazakhstan Area [Eskov & Marusik, 1995] southeast to Overkhangai.

COMMENTS. Lives in moist pastures around lake and river shores [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

#### *Pardosa* cf. *paratesquorum* (Odenvall, 1901)

[Schenkel, 1963: f. 208a–b]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 1 ♂, k550. Bayankhongor: 2 ♀♀, k552. Central: 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, k502. Khubsugul: 1 ♀, k994. Uvs: 2 ♀♀, k1028; ♂♂♀♀, k1036; 3 ♀♀, k1066; 1 ♀, k1090. Zavchan: 1 ♂, k1102.

PREVIOUS RECORDS (all sub. *P. paratesquorum*). Central [Schenkel, 1963; Marusik & Logunov, 1999], Arkhangai, Bayankhongor, Overkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A Mongolian range: from Altai [Marusik *et al.*, 1996] through S Siberia to southern-central Chita Area [Logunov & Marusik, 1995], and southward to S Mongolia [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

COMMENTS. This is an undescribed species [cf. Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

#### *Pardosa plumipes* (Thorell, 1875)

[Tongiorgi, 1966: f. 12–13, 22, 32]

MATERIAL. Uvs: 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, k1028.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Khentei-Sukhebaator-Eastern [Ovtsharenko, Oyuunzhargal, 1985], Central [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A trans-Palaeartic boreo-nemoral range: from Scandinavia eastward to Yakutia, South Kuriles and Hokkaido [Marusik, *et al.*, 1992, 1993, 2000] and southward to Gansu and Qinghai [Yin *et al.*, 1997].

COMMENTS. Lives in moist and semidry meadows [Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

#### *Pardosa ricta* (Odenvall, 1901)

[Loksa, 1965: f. 27–28]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 2 ♀♀, k544. Bayankhongor: ♂♂♀♀, k552; 1 ♀, k711. Bayan-Ölgij: 2 ♀♀, k1055; 2 ♀♀, k1056. Central: 2 ♂♂, k506; 4 ♀♀, k765; 1 ♀, k767; ♂♂♀♀, k768. Khovd: 1 ♂, k651. Khubsugul: 1 ♀, k984; 14 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, k993; 3 ♀♀, k994; ♂♂♀♀, k996. Gobi Altai: 6 ♀♀, k589. Middle Gobi: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, k779; 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, k782. South Gobi: 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, k836. Zavchan: 4 ♀♀, k1102.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Central [sub *P. mongolica* Kulczyński, 1901; sub *P. hummeli* Schenkel, Loksa, 1965], Khentei-Sukhebaator-Eastern [Ovtsharenko & Oyuunzhargal, 1986], Central, Bayankhongor, Overkhangai, South Gobi [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A Siberio-Chinese range: from the Altai [Marusik *et al.*, 2000] and Xinjiang [Hu & Wu, 1989] northeast to Yakutia [Marusik *et al.*, 1993] and southward to Xizang, Sichuan and Inner Mongolia (all records sub *P. mongolica*).

COMMENTS. Records of this species from S Xinjiang and Xizang may belong to another species. Lives in semi-xeric and xeric habitats, such as meadows and pastures [Marusik & Logunov, 1999; Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

#### *Pardosa schenkeli* Lessert, 1904

[Fuhn & Niculescu-Burlacu, 1971: f. 59.a–c; Heimer & Nentwig, 1992: f. 877.1–3; Logunov & Marusik, 1995: f. 20–24]

MATERIAL. Bulgan: 1 ♀, k965.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Khubsugul [Eskov, 1989], Arkhangai, Central, Overkhangai [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A trans-Palaeartic boreo-nemoral range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: highlands of Central Europe [Heimer & Nentwig, 1992], the Caucasus, Fennoscandia [Palmgren, 1977], north to south Ural [Esyunin & Efimik, 1996], via the southern half of Siberia up to central Yakutia [ca 64°N, Marusik *et al.*, 1993], eastward to the upper Kolyma and Kamchatka, southward to Mongolia and possibly to China.

COMMENTS. In China, it was recorded from Inner Mongolia and Shanxi [Yin *et al.*, 1997], but their figures clearly correspond to the Manchurian species *P. hanrasanenensis* Jo & Paik, 1984.

#### *Pardosa selengensis* (Odenvall, 1901)

[Odenvall, 1901: f. 15]

MATERIAL. Bulgan: 1 ♂, k967.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Central [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A Mongolian range: from Tuva eastward to Chita Area and southward to central Mongolia [Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

COMMENTS. At least some of the records and the figures of *P. suwai* Tanaka, 1985 by Yin *et al.* [1997: figs. 97a–d] may correspond to *P. selengensis*. The insemination ducts in *P. suwai* [cf. Logunov 1992: 63, figs. 7a–r] are much longer than shown in Yin *et al.* [1997].

#### *Pardosa tesquorum* (Odenvall, 1901)

[Kulczyński, 1908: f. 108–109; Dondale & Redner, 1990: f. 185–189]

MATERIAL. Arkhangai: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, k713. Bayankhongor: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, k552. Central: 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, k502. Uvs: 1 ♂, k1090.

PREVIOUS RECORDS. Khubsugul [Eskov, 1989], Arkhangai, Bayankhongor [Marusik & Logunov, 1999].

DISTRIBUTION. A trans-Siberio-Nearctic arcto-nemoral range: from the Polar Ural [Esyunin & Efimik, 1996] southward to Altai and Mongolia, northeastward to the Bering Strait [Marusik *et al.*, 1992]. In the Nearctic region, it is known from Alaska southward to New Mexico [Dondale & Redner, 1990]. Though it is widespread in the western half of the Nearctic, there are only two records in the eastern half, namely the southern region of Hudson Bay and north Labrador [Dondale & Redner, 1990].

COMMENTS. Lives on gravelly river and lake shores [Marusik & Logunov, 1999; Marusik *et al.*, 2000].

#### *Xerolycosa* F. Dahl, 1908

##### \**Xerolycosa miniata* (C.L. Koch, 1834)

[Fuhn & Niculescu-Burlacu, 1971: f. 115.a–e; Roberts, 1995: 223; Heimer & Nentwig, 1992: f. 908.1–4]

MATERIAL. Uvs: 5 ♂♂ 1 ♀, k1028.

DISTRIBUTION. A Euro-West Siberian boreo-nemoral range: from Europe eastward to the upper reaches of Yenisei River Tuva [Logunov *et al.*, 1998] and NW Mongolia.

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