

The first record of *Perregrinus deformis* (Tanasevitch, 1982) from Fennoscandia (Aranei: Linyphiidae)

Первая находка *Perregrinus deformis* (Tanasevitch, 1982) в Фенноскандии (Aranei: Linyphiidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Пауки, Фенноскандия, новая находка, *Perregrinus deformis*.

ABSTRACT. The Siberian-Nearctic linyphiid spider *Perregrinus deformis* (Tanasevitch, 1982) is recorded from Fennoscandia for the first time. The vicinity of Murmansk is the westernmost locality of species' known distribution in the Palaearctic Region. On the basis of new data, the species displays a Fennoscandian-Siberian-Nearctic range.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Считавшийся ранее сибирско-неарктическим, вид *Perregrinus deformis* (Tanasevitch, 1982) впервые найден в Фенноскандии, в окрестностях Мурманска. На сегодняшний день это самая западная, из известных, точка распространения вида в Палеарктике. Согласно новым данным, ареал вида может быть охарактеризован как Фенноскандинавско-сибирско-неарктический.

Introduction

Despite the spider fauna of the Kola Peninsula is well-studied and numbers 228 species [Tanasevitch, Kamayev, 2010], new findings are still possible. The linyphiid spider *Perregrinus deformis* (Tanasevitch, 1982) earlier known from Siberia and the Nearctic Region has been found from the vicinity of Murmansk.

The sampling site (68°54.356' N, 033°01.194' E) is situated on the West coast of Kolskiy Gulf (Fig. 1), near the road Murmansk – Pechenga. The studied area is under anthropogenic impact and differs from the adjacent forests in reduced plant diversity. Its plant community consists of young *Betula* stands (height 0.5–1.0 m) with *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *V. vitis-idaea*, *V. uliginosum*, *Empetrum* sp., *Calluna vulgaris* and *Ledum palustre*, the litter is mostly absent, moss and lichens are scarcely available.

The studied material was collected by pitfall traps (with 4% formaldehyde) during the period of 16–23 May 2010. All the measurements were made by using

MBS-9 stereomicroscope with eyepiece-micrometer and given in mm. The material is deposited in the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Russia.

Results

An adult female of *P. deformis* was collected (Fig. 2A): its total length 1.6; carapace 0.8 long, 0.6 wide, pale grey; abdomen 0.9 long, 0.6 wide, dark grey. Legs yellowish. The epigyne is typical for the species, as shown in Fig. 2B.

P. deformis was originally described from the Polar Urals [Tanasevitch, 1982]. Later on it was recorded from Siberia [Mikhailov, 1997; Marusik et al., 2000; Tanasevitch, 2007; Marusik & Eskov, 2009], Mongolia and China [Eskov, 1994; Song et al., 1999], and from Canada [Koponen, 1994; Dondale et al., 1997; Paquin et al., 2010]. To date, the westernmost locality of the species' distribution has been Indiga situated in the Malozemelskaya tundra, Arkhangelsk Area [Tanasevitch & Koponen, 2007].

As *P. deformis* have never earlier been found in well-studied Fennoscandia, it is safe to assume that species is either quite rare there or was confused with another species. On the basis of the new data, the species displays a Fennoscandian-Siberian-Nearctic range.

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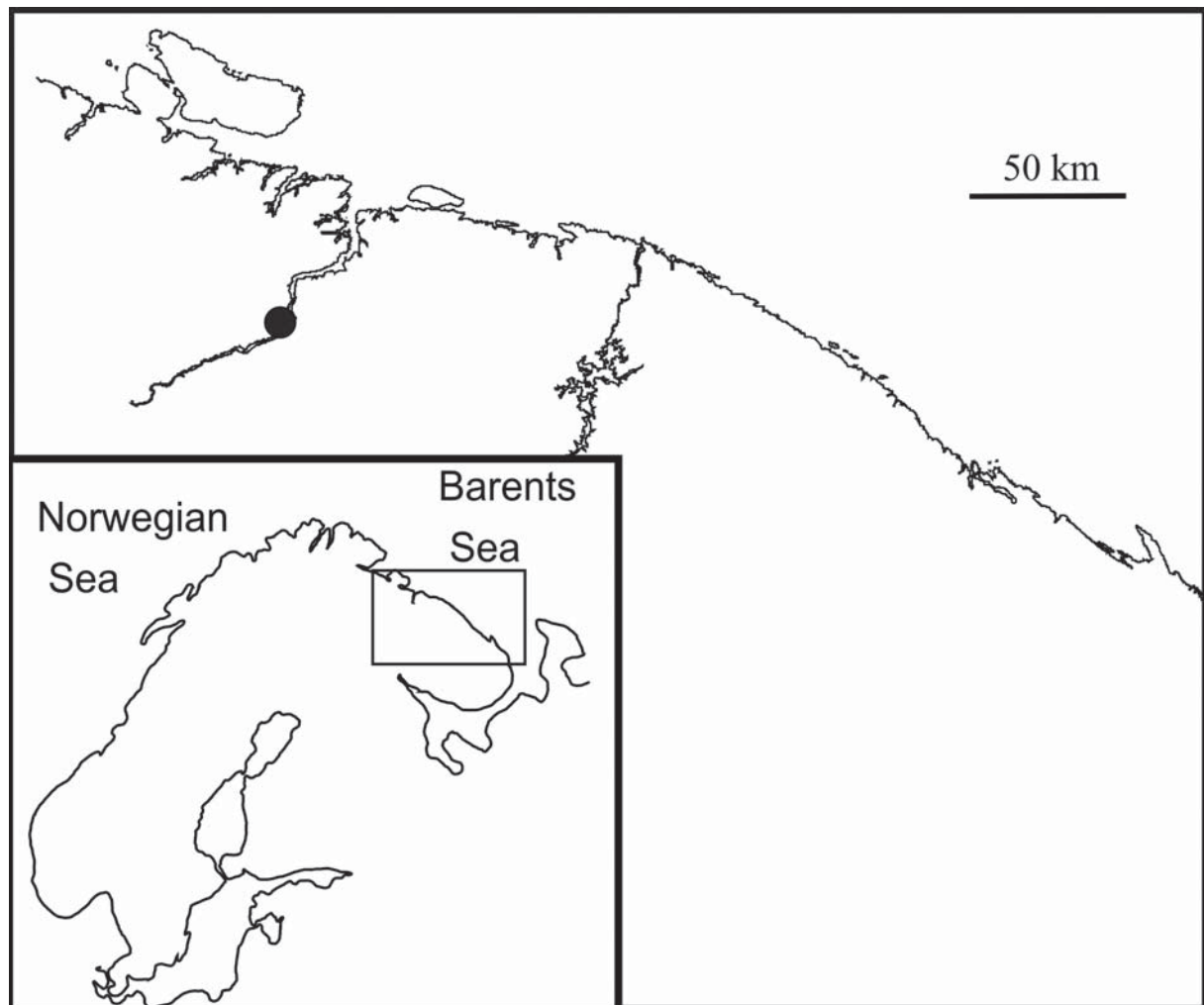


Fig. 1. Locality of *Perregrinus deformis* (Tanasevitch, 1982) in Kola Peninsula.

Рис. 1. Местонахождение *Perregrinus deformis* (Tanasevitch, 1982) на Кольском п-ове.

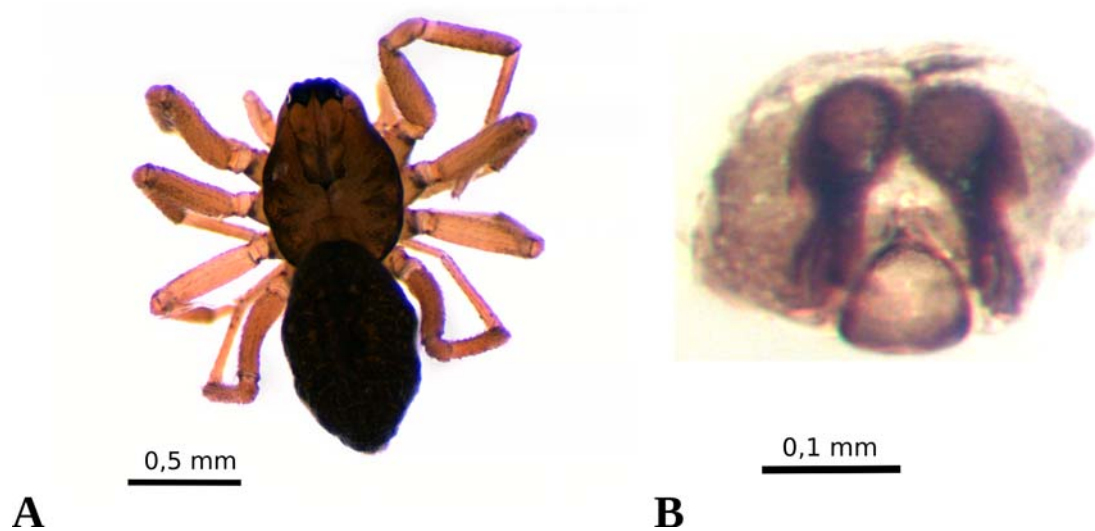


Fig. 2. *Perregrinus deformis* (Tanasevitch, 1982), ♀: a — habitus, scale bar = 0.5 mm; b — epigyne, scale bar = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 2. *Perregrinus deformis* (Tanasevitch, 1982), ♀: а — внешний вид, масштаб 0,5 мм; б — эпигина, масштаб 0,1 мм.

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