

## New data on spiders (Arachnida: Aranei) of East Kazakhstan

Новые данные о пауках (Arachnida: Aranei)  
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KEY WORDS: East Kazakhstan, Aranei, spiders, new species, new distribution records.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Восточный Казахстан, Aranei, пауки, новый вид, новые находки.

ABSTRACT. A list of 65 spider species (excluding unidentified) collected in East Kazakhstan Region in 2011 and 2012 is provided. A new species, *Zaitunia zonsteini* sp.n. (♀) is described. 19 species are recorded for East Kazakhstan for the first time, including 3 species new to the Kazakhstan Republic. Poorly known species *Pardosa italica* Tongiorgi, 1966, and one unidentified-to-genus-level species (family Gnaphosidae) are illustrated.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Приводится обзор 65 видов (исключая неопределённых) собранных в Восточном Казахстане в 2011 и 2012 гг. Описан новый вид *Zaitunia zonsteini* sp.n. (♀). 19 видов отмечены в Восточном Казахстане впервые, из них 3 вида впервые отмечены для Республики Казахстан. Иллюстрирован малоизвестный вид *Pardosa italica* Tongiorgi, 1966 и один неопределённый до рода вид из семейства Gnaphosidae.

## Introduction

The spider fauna of East Kazakhstan Region is relatively well studied owing to numerous publications [Savelyeva, 1970, 1972a,b,c, 1976, 1979, 1984b, Marusik et al., 1990; Ovtsharenko, Savelyeva, 1992; Marusik, Tarabaev, 1991; Utochkin, Savelyeva, 1995; Eskov, Marusik, 1995; Logunov, Marusik, 2000, 2003; Tuneva, 2004; Marusik, Eshyunin, 2010; Marusik, Logunov, 2011, etc.]. Up to now about 420 species are reported from this area (personal calculations) and 879 species are known in the whole Kazakhstan [Mikhailov, 2013]. Although number of species known in the region exceeds those known in Uzbekistan (330), Tajiki-

stan (318), Kyrgyzstan or Turkmenistan (391) [Mikhailov, 2013], the spider fauna remains inadequately studied. Two relatively short collecting trips made in 2011 and 2012 revealed 19 species new to the East Kazakhstan Region, three species new to all of Kazakhstan and even several species new to science. The main goals of this paper are to provide data about species collected in East Kazakhstan Region with special emphasis on new records and description of new species.

## Material and Methods

This paper based materials collected by the senior author (AF) and A.N. Litvinov (AL) during the joint field trip to East Kazakhstan in June 30 – July 17, 2011, and several specimens collected by Litvinov in July – August 2011 and July – August 2012. Material was collected in SW part of the West Tarbagatai Mountain Range and Kyzylbel'tau Mountains which are part of the Kazakhstan Melkosopchnik (hills). Both mountain ranges have rather xeric climate and the most widespread habitats in the region are stony steppes with rocks and bushes. Forests are almost absent. And few trees grow in rivers valleys only. The list of localities and habitats is given below. Seven unidentified species are not mentioned in the list.

In the list of collected spiders each species name is followed by a number (in parentheses) corresponding to the locality and by a letter corresponding to the habitat in which it was collected. Species new to the Kazakhstan Republic are marked with two asterisks (\*\*) and those new to the East Kazakhstan Region are marked by one asterisk (\*). Photographs were taken in



Map. Geographical position of the study area showing exact collecting localities.

Карта. Географическое положение исследуемой области и точки сбора.

dishes of different sizes with paraffin at the bottom. Specimens were photographed using an Olympus Camera E-520 camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope at the Zoological Museum, University of Turku and an AxioCam MRC5 (Zeiss) camera attached to a Stemi 2000 – C stereomicroscope. SEM microphotographs were made with a JEOL JSM-5200 in the Zoological Museum, University of Turku. Digital images were prepared using “CombineZP” and “Helicon focus 3.10” image stacking software. Epigynes were macerated in 10% KOH solution and painted with methylene blue. All measurements are given in millimetres. Material will be deposited in the collection of Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia (ISEA).

#### Localities:

1) Urdzhar District, SW part of West Tarbagatai Mountain Range, Sandyktas Mt., 47°21'N, 81°18'E, 1800–1900 m, 6.07.2011, AF & AL.

2) Same district, SW part of West Tarbagatai Mountain Range, 47°18'N, 81°19'E, near Terekty (Blagodatnoe) Village, 1200 m, 3–17.07.2011, AF & AL.

3) Same district, 47°19'N, 81°18'E, 1600–1800 m, 6–7.07.2011, AF & AL.

4) Same district, Terekty River gorge, 47°18'N, 81°19'E, 1200 m, 6–7.07.2011, AF & AL.

5/1) Same district, between West Tarbagatai Mountain Range and Kyzylbel'tau Mountains, Terekty (Blagodatnoe) Village, 47°15'N, 81°19'E, 900 m, 1–11.07.2011, AF.

5/2) Same district, same place, 07–08.2011 and 2012, AL.

6) Same district, vicinities of Terekty (Blagodatnoe) village 47°15'N, 81°18'E, 900–1000 m, 2–5.07.2011, AF & AL.

7/1) Same district, Kyzylbel'tau Mountains 47°14'N, 81°18'E (near SW part of West Tarbagatai Mountain Range), near Terekty (Blagodatnoe) village, 900–1000 m, 30.06–17.07.2011, AF & AL.

7/2) Same district, same place, 1000 m, 07.2012, AL.

7/3) Same district, unspecified locality in the Kyzylbel'tau Mountains, 900–1000 m, 07–08.2012, AL.

8) Same district, Kyzylbel'tau Mountains, 8–10 km SSW from Terekty (Blagodatnoe) village, Eginu River gorge 47°10'N, 81°15'E, 600 m, 13.07.2011, AF & AL.

9) Same district, 5–8 km SSW from Terekty (Blagodatnoe) village, Terekty River gorge 47°11'N, 81°18'E, 700–800 m, 13.07.2011, AF & AL.

10) Same district, 3 km N from Zhana-Tilek (Juzhnyj) village, east bank of water reservoir on the Eginu River 47°09'N, 81°15'E, 600 m, 12.07.2011, AF & AL.

#### Habitats:

A. Mountain stony steppe with rocky outcrops (hand picking and sweeping, or only hand picking).

B. Mountain stony steppe with rocky outcrops and bushes (hand picking).

C. Steppe meadow (sweeping).

D. Reeds (hand picking).

E. Among stone blocks on the bottom of river gorge (hand picking).

F. Branches of trees hanging over river (hand picking).

G. Forest along river (sweeping).

H. Meadow near river (sweeping and hand picking).

I. Pebbly river bank (hand picking).

J. Grassy river bank (pitfall traps).

K. Thickets of bushes (hand picking).

L. Stony outcrops among bushes (hand picking).

M. Rocky outcrops on the bottom of gorge (hand picking).

N. Pebbly river bank with drift in gorge (hand picking).

O. Clay shore of water reservoir (hand picking).

P. In building (hand picking).

Q. In garden (hand picking).

R. Agricultural fields (hand picking).

## Description of new species

*Zaitunia zonsteini* sp.n.

Figs 1–9, 12–14.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype ♀, KAZAKHSTAN, East Kazakhstan Region, Urdzhar District, Kyzylbel'tau Mountains, near Terekty (Blagodatnoe) Village (47°14'N, 81°17'E), mountain stony steppe with rocky outcrops, 1000 m, 3–5.07.2011 (A.A. Fomichev, A.N. Litvinov); Paratypes: 7 ♀♀, together with holotype; 2 ♀♀, same locality, 07.2012 (A.N. Litvinov); 2 ♀♀, same locality (47°14'N, 81°18'E), mountain stony steppe with rocky outcrops, 1000 m, 2.07.2011 (A.A. Fomichev); 1 ♀, same locality (47°13'N, 81°18'E), mountain stony steppe with rocky outcrops, 900 m, 15.07.2011 (A.A. Fomichev); 1 ♀, SW part of West Tarbagatai Mountain Range (47°18'N, 81°19'E), near Terekty (Blagodatnoe) Village, mountain stony steppe with rocky outcrops, 1200 m, 3.07.2011 (A.A. Fomichev, A.N. Litvinov).

All specimens were collected by hand picking. Holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Siberian Zoological Museum, Novosibirsk (ISEA).

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species named after our friend and colleague Sergei L. Zonstein (Tel Aviv), a world expert in Filistatidae.

**DIAGNOSIS.** The new species well differs from *Z. inderensis* Ponomarev, 2005 (Figs 10–11, 15), a single species known from Kazakhstan by having a clearly distinguishable pattern on the carapace and abdomen (a less pronounced or lacking a pattern in *Z. inderensis*), thinner macrosetae on the carapace (cf. Figs 3–5 and 10–11) and having two pairs of receptacles (one pair in *Z. inderensis*). *Zaitunia zonsteini* sp.n. differs considerably from *Z. schmitzi* (Kulczyński, 1911), the type species of the genus by having receptacula of equal size (inner pair smaller than outer pair in *Z. schmitzi* [cf. Fig. 10 in Zonstein, 2009]). In addition all receptacles in new species have separate stems, while in *Z. schmitzi* receptacles in each side are on a common stem. The new species differs strongly from the two species from Iran, *Z. persica* Brignoli, 1982, and *Z. alexandri* Brignoli, 1982, by having two pairs of receptacles (one pair in Iranian species) [cf. Brignoli, 1982]. Pattern and endogyna in other *Zaitunia* species remain unknown.

**DESCRIPTION.** Female. Total length 3.3–3.4, carapace 1.2–1.7 long, 1.0–1.25 wide. Carapace from yellow to yellow brownish, with a distinct median band (Figs 3, 5) or median spot (Fig. 4). Some specimens have a thin dark continuous marginal stripe (Fig. 1–2, 3–5), or stripe developed in the cephalic part (Fig. 5), or it may be totally lacking in pale specimens (Fig. 4). There are some setae on carapace. Eye tubercle dark, clypeus dark. Sternum, labium and maxilla yellow, maxilla somewhat lighter. Chelicera yellowish brown. Legs light yellow. Metatarsi and tarsi darker than other articles. Palpal femora and patellae light yellow, tibiae slightly darker and tarsi light brown. Abdomen dorsally light yellow with variable brown pattern (Figs 3–5) or sometimes pattern lacking. Abdomen ventrally yellow with light brown pattern near spinnerets (Fig. 6). Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.06; ALE 0.13; PLE 0.09; PME 0.08; AME – AME 0.04; ALE – AME

0.03; ALE – PLE 0.04; PLE – PME 0.03; PME – PME 0.12. Leg formula 1423. Spination variable, even left and right leg sometimes have different spination. All femora with one dorsal spine (d1-0-0), tibia I-III with one spine (v0-1-0) or spines are lacking; tibia IV with two ventral spines (v0-2-0). Spination on metatarsi more variable: I v2-2(1)-3 or v2-0-3, II v2-3-3 or v2-0-3, III v2-2-3 or v1-1-3, IV v1-3-3 or v1-2(1)-3. Tibia and metatarsus III may have dorsal spine.

Palpal femur with one dorsoapical spine, tarsi with three small ventral spines. Cribellum as shown on Fig. 6. Calamistrum formed by short row of setae placed in small depression (Figs 7–9).

Endogyna as in Figs 12–14, with two pairs of receptacula; each receptaculum with small wrinkled stem; all receptacula have independent stems.

Male. Unknown.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Only the type locality.

**BIOLOGY.** The new species lives under stones (on the undersides of the stones). Webs looks like irregular mesh of threads. Grey egg sacs are attached to the lower surface of stones.

**COMMENTS.** *Zaitunia* Lehtinen, 1967 is small genus of Filistatinae spiders with nine species distributed from Egypt to Tajikistan, and north to northwestern Kazakhstan. Only the type species of the genus, *Z. schmitzi*, is known by male and female sexes all other species are known by the females only. According to Zonstein [2009] Central Asian species seem to belong to a separate genus and are misplaced in *Zaitunia*. The new species extends the known range of the genus about 10° to the East. Together with *Z. inderensis* Ponomarev, 2005 known from West Kazakhstan (about 48°33'N, 52°00'E), the new species forms the northern limit of distribution of the genus and whole family in the Palaearctic.

## List of species

## AGELENIDAE (1)

*Agelena labyrinthica* Clerck, 1758: 1 ♀ [6k].

## ARANEIDAE (8)

*Araneus alsine* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♀ [5/2].

*Araneus diadematus* Clerck, 1758: 3 ♀♀ [5/2], 1 ♂ [5/2q].

*Araniella* cf. *opistographa* (Kulczyn'ski, 1905): 1 ♂ [5/1g].

**COMMENTS.** Apparently it is a new species. It differs from *Araniella* species occurring in East Palaearctic.

*Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772): 1 ♀ [5/2].

*Larinioides ixobolus* (Thorell, 1873): 1 ♀ [5/2p].

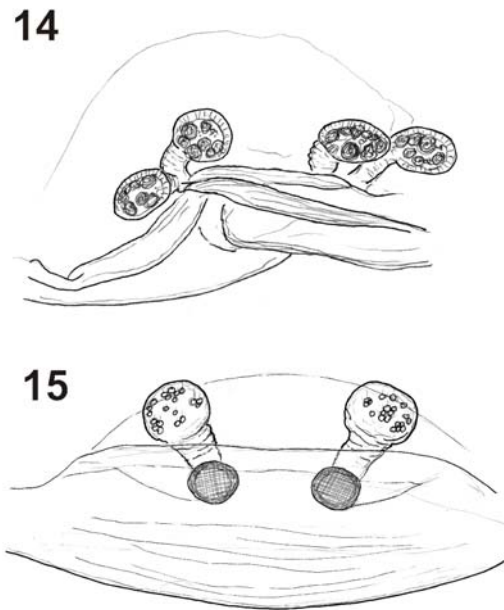
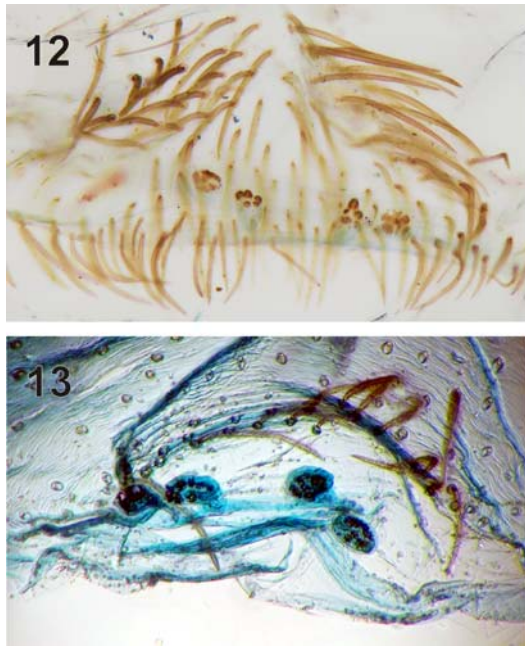
*Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [7/1f], 1 ♀ [4f].

*Mangora acalypha* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♀ [7/1a], 2 ♀♀ [5/1h].



Figs 1–11. General appearance of *Zaitunia zonsteini* sp.n. (1–9) and *Z. nderensis* (10–11): 1–2, 10 — carapace, cephalic part, dorsal; 3–5, 11 — habitus, variation of pattern; 6 — spinnerets; 7–9 — calamistrum, prolateral, retrolateral and dorsal, respectively.

Рис. 1–11. Внешний вид *Zaitunia zonsteini* sp.n. (1–9) и *Z. nderensis* (10–11): 1–2, 10 — карапакс, головная часть, дорсально; 3–5, 11 — габитус, вариации окраски; 6 — паутинные бородавки; 7–9 — каламиструм, пролатерально, ретролатерально и дорсально, соответственно.



Figs 12–15. Female copulatory organs of *Zaitunia zonsteini* sp.n. (12–14) and *Z. inderensis* (15), dorsal.  
Рис. 12–15. Копулятивные органы самки *Zaitunia zonsteini* sp.n. (12–14) и *Z. inderensis* (15), сверху.

*Neoscona adianta* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♂ [7/1c], 1 ♂ [5/1h].

#### CHEIRACANTHIIDAE (1)

\**Cheiracanthium punctorium* (Villers, 1789): 1 ♂ [4d], 2 ♂♂ [5/2].

COMMENTS. Although the species is known from Europe to South Siberia and Central Asia, it was not reported from East Kazakhstan Region before.

#### CLUBIONIDAE (1)

\**Clubiona neglecta* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1862: 1 ♂ [5/1h].

COMMENTS. Although this species has trans-Palaearctic nemoral range [Marusik et al., 2000] it was found in East Kazakhstan Region for the first time.

#### DICTYNIDAE (1)

*Dictyna arundinacea* (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 ♂ [5/1f].

#### FILISTATIDAE (1)

*Zaitunia zonsteini* sp.n. (see above): 11 ♀♀ [7/1a], 1 ♀ [2a], 2 ♀♀ [7/2a].

#### GNAPHOSIDAE (9)

*Gnaphosidae* gen. sp.: 1 ♂ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. We were unable to place this species in any known genus. Most likely, it is a new

species belonging to a new genus. Habitus and male palp as in Figs 16–20.

*Callilepis nocturna* (Linnaeus, 1758): 1 ♀ [3a].

*Drassodes cupreus* (Blackwall, 1834): 4 ♀♀ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. One specimen was found in an ant nest under stone.

\**Drassyllus lutetianus* (L. Koch, 1866): 1 ♀ [7/1j].

COMMENTS. Although the species is known from Europe to Middle Siberia, it was not reported from East Kazakhstan Region before.

*Gnaphosa licenti* Schenkel, 1953: 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [6r], 1 ♀ [2a].

\**Gnaphosa steppica* Ovtsharenko, Platnick et Song, 1992: 4 ♀♀ [7/1a], 10 ♀♀ [2a].

COMMENTS. Recorded from East Kazakhstan for the first time. Distributed in a steppe zone of Eurasia, from Turkey through Krasnodar area and Caucasus to Central Kazakhstan.

*Gnaphosa taurica* Thorell, 1875: 1 ♀ [7/1a], 2 ♀♀ [3a], 1 ♀ [1a], 5 ♀♀ [2a].

*Nomisia aussereri* (L. Koch, 1872): 1 ♀ [7/3].

*Phaeocedus* sp.: 2 ♀♀ [7/1a], 1 ♀ [7/3].

COMMENTS. It is an undescribed species, a description of which will be given in separate paper dealing with survey of *Phaeocedus*.

#### LYCOSIDAE (11)

*Alopecosa* sp.: 1 ♀ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. This undescribed species is rather common in Southeastern Kazakhstan (Gromov, pers. comm.). It is a large wolf spider which was found in the long horizontal burrow that goes under a stone.



Figs 16–20. Male palp (16–19) and habitus (20) of Gnaphosidae gen. sp.: 16 — ventral; 17 — prolateral; 18 — ventro-prolateral; 19 — retrolateral; 20 — dorsal.

Рис. 16–20. Пальпа самца (16–19) и габитус (20) Gnaphosidae gen. sp.: 16 — вентрально; 17 — пролатерально; 18 — вентрально-пролатерально; 19 — ретролатерально; 20 — дорзально.

*Alopecosa pulverulenta* (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [1a].

*Alopecosa kazakhstanica* Savelyeva, 1972: 1 ♀ [7/11], 1 ♀ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. Previously this species reported only from Ust-Kamenogorsk vicinities (Babkina Mel'nitsa village) in the north of East Kazakhstan. The new record represents the most southern locality of this species.

*Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861): 1 ♀ [5/1h], 1 ♂ [5/1j].

\**Pardosa bifasciata* (C.L. Koch, 1834): 9 ♀♀ [1a], 3 ♀♀ [3a].

COMMENTS. Recorded from East Kazakhstan for the first time. Trans-Palaeartic boreo-nemoral range [Marusik et al., 2000].

\**Pardosa italica* Tongiorgi, 1966 (?): 1 ♂ [10o], 1 ♀ [6r].

COMMENTS. There are certain doubts about this species placement. We are not sure if it is a true *Pardosa italica italica* or *P. italica valenta* Zyuzin, 1976 (known from Ukraine) or *P. jaikensis* Ponomarev, 2007 (known from Dagestan and West Kazakhstan). Embolic division of *P. italica* and/or related species was never illustrated. At our request A.A. Nadolny compared our figures (Figs 22–25) of embolic division with specimens from the Crimea and found no differences. Females of *P. italica* (?) found in East Kazakhstan have epigyne clearly different from these from Northern Caucasus illustrated by Ponomarev et al. [2011: figs 66,b], but more similar to epigyne of *P. jaikensis* [cf. Ponomarev et al., 2011: fig. 5r], although our specimen has wider septal stem, apical pocket and septum itself. Male palp, epigyne and female habitus are as in Figs 21–28.

*Pardosa fulvipes* (Collett, 1876): 2 ♂♂ [5/1j], 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀ [5/1h], 8 ♀♀ [5/1g], 1 ♀ [7/1j], 1 ♀ [9n].

*Pardosa lugubris* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♀ [5/1i], 1 ♀ [9n].

\**Pardosa paludicola* (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [5/1g].

COMMENTS. The first record for East Kazakhstan. Trans-Palaeartic range.

*Piratula hygrophila* (Thorell, 1872): 1 ♀ [9n], 2 ♂♂ 12 ♀♀ [5/1i].

\**Xerolycosa miniata* (C.L. Koch, 1834): 1 ♂ [5/2q].

COMMENTS. Although the species has Euro-Mongolian boreo-nemoral range it has not been reported from the East Kazakhstan Region before.

#### OXYOPIDAE (1)

\**Oxyopes lineatus* Latreille, 1806: 4 ♀♀ [5/1h].

COMMENTS. This is a first record of this species from East Kazakhstan Region and this record is the most northeastern in the range.

#### PHILODROMIDAE (6)

*Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♂ [7/1i], 1 ♀ [7/1c], 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀ [5/1h], 1 ♀ [5/2].

\*\**Thanatus arcticus* Thorell, 1872: 1 ♀ [2a], 1 ♀ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. The present record is first for the Kazakhstan and southernmost in the whole range. According to [Marusik et al., 2000] this species has a Circum-Holarctic polyzonal range.

\**Thanatus formicinus* (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [7/1c], 1 ♀ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. Although the species has a circum-Holarctic range it was not reported from East Kazakhstan Region before. This species was found in the same locality and even habitat as the closely related species, *T. arcticus*. Such co-habitation is unknown in other parts of the range (personal data).

\**Thanatus oblongiusculus* (Lucas, 1846): 1 ♀ [5/1h], 2 ♀♀ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. Reported from East Kazakhstan Region for the first time. The species is known from the Iberian Peninsula to Western China [Logunov, 1996].

*Thanatus atratus* Simon, 1875: 1 ♀ [7/1a], 6 ♀♀ [2a].

*Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1 ♂ [5/1h].

#### PISAURIDAE (1)

\**Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [9h].

COMMENTS. This is a first record of the species in East Kazakhstan Region. It is known from Europe to Middle Siberia.

#### SALTICIDAE (10)

*Aelurillus v-insignitus* (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [7/1a].

*Heliophanus auratus* C.L. Koch, 1835: 1 ♂ [5/2].

*Heliophanus patagiatus* Thorell, 1875: 1 ♀ [4e].

*Heliophanus potanini* Schenkel, 1963: 1 ♀ [2a], 2 ♀♀ [7/1a].

\**Pellenes seriatus* (Thorell, 1875): 1 ♀ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. Recorded in East Kazakhstan Region for the first time. The new record represents the easternmost locality in the range. This species has South European – Central Asian range [Logunov, Marusik, 2000].

*Philaeus chrysops* (Poda, 1761): 2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ [7/1a], 2 ♀♀ [2a], 2 ♀♀ [4e], 2 ♀♀ [7/1i].

\**Phlegra bicognata* Azarkina, 2004: 2 ♀♀ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. The species was found in East Kazakhstan Region for the first time and the present locality is easternmost in the range. It is known from South Ukraine to West Siberia [Azarkina, 2004a].

*Phlegra profuga* Logunov, 1996: 3 ♀♀ [7/1a].

\**Sitticus avocator* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885): 1 ♂ [7/1a].

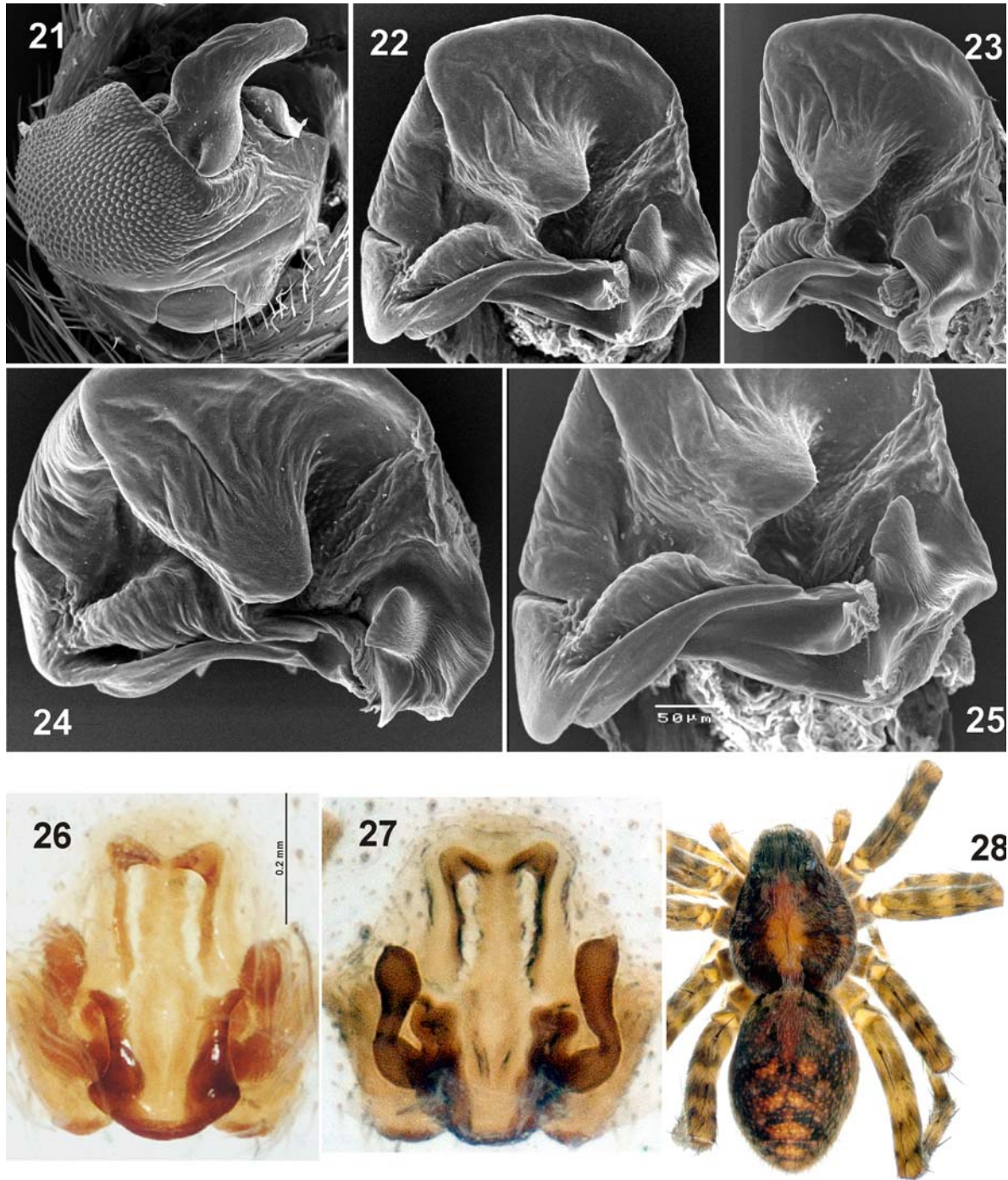
COMMENTS. Our record is the first for East Kazakhstan Region and northernmost in the range.

*Sitticus distinguendus* (Simon, 1868): 2 ♂♂ [8m].

#### TETRAGNATHIDAE (3)

*Metleucauge dentipalpis* Kronenberg, 1875: 2 ♀♀ [4f], 2 ♀♀ [9f].

*Pachygnatha listeri* Sundevall, 1830: 2 ♀♀ [5/1j].



Figs 21–28. Copulatory organs and habitus of *Pardosa italica* (?): 21 — tegulum; 22–24 — embolic division, ventral, retrolateral and from above; 25 — part of embolic division, ventral; 26–27 — epigyne, ventral and dorsal; 28 — female habitus, dorsal.

Рис. 21–28. Копулятивные органы и габитус *Pardosa italica* (?): 21 — тегулом; 22–24 — эмболюсный отдел, вентрально, ретролатерально и сверху; 25 — часть эмболюсного отдела, вентрально; 26–27 — эпигина, вентрально и дорзально; 28 — габитус самки, дорзально.

\*\**Tetragnatha nigrita* Lendl, 1886: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀ [5/1f].

COMMENTS. This species is new to Kazakhstan. It has trans-Paleartic nemoral range [Marusik et al., 2000]. It was reported by Logunov & Gromov [2012] without indicating material and locality.

THERIDIIDAE (3)

*Enoplognatha* sp.: 1 ♀ [5/1h].

COMMENTS. Our specimen belongs to an undescribed species, which widely distributed in Kazakhstan (personal data).



*Steatoda albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778): 3 ♀♀ [7/1a], 1 ♀ [3a].

*Steatoda castanea* (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [5/2].

#### THOMISIDAE (7)

*Misumena vatia* (Clerck, 1758): 1 ♀ [7/1b], 1 ♀ [5/1h].

*Thomisus onustus* Walckenaer, 1805: 1 ♀ [7/1a].

*Xysticus bonneti* Denis, 1938: 22 ♀♀ [1a] [3a].

*Xysticus dzhungaricus* Tyshchenko, 1965: 1 ♀ [3a], 1 ♂ [5/1h].

\**Xysticus minor* Charitonov, 1946 (?): 1 ♀ [3a].

COMMENTS. There are some doubts about the placement of a singleton female. If our identification is correct, this species was found in East Kazakhstan Region for the first time.

*Xysticus ninnii fusciventris* Crome, 1965: 1 ♂ 1 ♀ [7/1a].

*Xysticus pseudocristatus* Azarkina et Logunov, 2001 (?): 1 ♀ [7/1c].

#### TITANOECIDAE (1)

\*\**Titanoeca asimilis* Song et Zhu, 1985: 1 ♀ [1a], 1 ♀ [3a], 3 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ [7/1a].

COMMENTS. This is a species new to East Kazakhstan and Kazakhstan in whole. It was mentioned by Logunov & Gromov [2012].

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