

On the synonymy of the genera *Collis* Seo, 2018 and *Erigomicronus* Tanasevitch, 2018 (Arachnida: Aranei)

О синонимии родов *Collis* Seo, 2018 и *Erigomicronus* Tanasevitch, 2018 (Arachnida: Aranei)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: таксономия, Аранеае, пауки, Erigoninae.

ABSTRACT. The genus *Collis* Seo, 2018, syn.n., is considered as a subjective junior synonym of *Erigomicronus* Tanasevitch, 2018. A revised diagnosis of *Erigomicronus* is presented. The genus currently contains five species: *Erigomicronus flavus* (Seo, 2018), *E. pusillus* (Seo, 2018), *E. silvaticus* (Seo, 2018), all comb.n. ex *Collis*, all from Korea, *E. lautus* (Saito, 1984) from Japan, and *E. longembolus* (Wunderlich et Li, 1995) from the Liaoning Province, China and the Maritime Province, Russia.

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Род *Collis* Seo, 2018, syn.n. признан младшим субъективным синонимом *Erigomicronus* Tanasevitch, 2018. Для рода *Erigomicronus* приведён обновлённый диагноз. В настоящее время род содержит пять видов: *Erigomicronus flavus* (Seo, 2018), *E. pusillus* (Seo, 2018), *E. silvaticus* (Seo, 2018), все comb.n. из *Collis*, все из Кореи, *E. lautus* (Saito, 1984) из Японии и *E. longembolus* (Wunderlich et Li, 1995) из провинции Ляонин (Китай) и Приморского края (Россия).

Introduction

The genus *Erigomicronus* Tanasevitch, 2018 was originally established for the East Asian *Oreonetides longembolus* Wunderlich et Li, 1995 (the type species) and the Japanese *Maro lautus* Saito, 1984 [Tanasevitch, 2018]. The genus *Collis* Seo, 2018 was erected for three Korean species, i.e. *C. flavus* Seo, 2018 (the type species), *C. pusillus* Seo, 2018, and *C. silvaticus* Seo, 2018 [Seo, 2018].

An analysis of the somatic and genital structures of the type species of both genera shows that they are

undoubtedly congeneric. Moreover, all species of both genera show a similar habitus, the same chaetotaxy and trichobothriotaxy, and are characterized by the same structure of the genitalia, differing from one another by certain details of genitalic conformation alone.

Incidentally, both papers establishing the erigonine spider genera *Erigomicronus* and *Collis* appeared almost simultaneously, with a time gap of a few days only. The description of the genus *Erigomicronus* was published in “Zootaxa”, volume 4524, number 2, on November 21st, 2018 (doi:10.11646/zootaxa.4524.2.8). That of the genus *Collis* appeared nine days later, on November 30th, 2018, in the “Journal of Species Research”, volume 7, number 4 (doi:10.12651/JSR.2018.7.4.251). Thus, the name *Erigomicronus* has a time priority, however minor, over *Collis*, and the genus *Collis* Seo, 2018, syn.n., becomes a subjective junior synonym of *Erigomicronus* Tanasevitch, 2018.

Taxonomy

Erigomicronus Tanasevitch, 2018

Erigomicronus Tanasevitch, 2018: 246.

Collis Seo, 2018: 279, **syn.n.**

DIAGNOSIS. The genus contains small and pale erigonines, with a total length of 1.10–1.40 mm. The carapace is unmodified in both sexes. The leg chaetotaxy formula is 2.2.2.1, lateral tibial spines are absent; the metatarsi are spineless. Metatarsi I–III each with a trichobothrium. Tml 0.30–0.40.

Males are characterized by the following combination of genitalic characters:

1. Paracymbium strongly modified, devoid of pockets and carrying several outgrowths not typical of erigonines.

2. Presence of a unique, sclerotized, column-like process, a special, very long, ventral outgrowth on the distal suprategular apophysis (see Tanasevitch [2018]). This process performs the role of a column, a short membranous tube through which the sperm duct passes from the distal suprategular apophysis to the embolic division. As a possible

alternative, this column-like process is just a sclerotized column of an unusually great length.

3. Embolic division highly complex: a large and strongly modified radix, a whip-shaped embolus, and a highly developed convector, i.e. an additional palpal sclerite that protects and supports the slender and very long embolus. This sclerite was erroneously termed by Saito [1984], Wunderlich, Li [1995] and Seo [2018] as a lamella characteristic. Originally, the term “lamella characteristic” was coined by Kulczyński [1898], and it can be only applied to a particular sclerite in the embolic division in the subfamily Micronetinae (see Saaristo & Tanasevitch [1996]).

Females are diagnosed by the presence of a peculiar scape-like projection in the epigyne which resembles a micronetine stretcher.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. Due to two unique features, i.e. the column-like process in the male palp and the scape-like projection in the epigyne, the taxonomic position of *Erigomicronus* seems to be quite isolated within the known erigonines. Based on a slight similarity in structure of the embolic division, it can only be brought closer to the erigonine genus *Houshenzinus* Tanasevitch, 2006 (for details, see Tanasevitch [2018]). The epigyne in the representatives of *Erigomicronus* is very similar to that in the micronetine genera *Maro* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1906 and *Oreonetides* Strand, 1901. Apparently, this similarity is only superficial, being based just on similar shapes of a protruding anterior wall of the epigyne, as well as the presence of a scape-like projection. Unlike the latter, this “scape-like projection” in *Maro* and *Oreonetides* is a stretcher, an apical part of the true micronetine scape sensu Saaristo, Tanasevitch [1996].

SPECIES INCLUDED. The genus currently contains five species: *Erigomicronus flavus* (Seo, 2018), *E. pusillus* (Seo, 2018) and *E. silvaticus* (Seo, 2018), all comb.n. ex *Collis*, all from Korea [Seo, 2018], *E. lautus* (Saito, 1984) from Japan [Saito, 1984] and *E. longembolus* (Wunderlich et Li, 1995) known from the Liaoning Province of China

[Wunderlich, Li, 1995] and the Maritime Province, Russia [Eskov, 1991, Marusik *et al.*, 2016].

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