Arthropoda Selecta 33(2): 273–287

Review of spiders of the genus *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804 (Aranei: Agelenidae) of Ciscaucasia and the Russian Caucasus. III. New data on fauna and distribution, with material from neighbouring regions

Обзор пауков рода *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804 (Aranei: Agelenidae) Предкавказья и российского Кавказа. III. Новые данные по фауне и распространению с привлечением материала по сопредельным регионам

Alexander V. Ponomarev[1], Kirill G. Mikhailov[2], Vladimir Yu. Shmatko[1]
А.В. Пономарёв[1], К.Г. Михайлов[2], В.Ю. Шматко[1]

[1] Federal Research Centre the Southern Scientific Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Chekhov str., 41, Rostov-on-Don 344006 Russia.
[1] Федеральный исследовательский центр Южный научный центр Российской академии наук, пр. Чехова, 41, Ростов-на-Дону 344006 Россия.
[2] Zoological Museum MGU, Bolshaya Nikitskaya Str. 2, Moscow 125009 Russia.
[2] Зоологический музей МГУ, ул. Большая Никитская, 2, Москва 125009 Россия.
Kirill Mikhailov mikhailov2000@gmail.com ORCID 0000-0001-3304-5470
Alexander Ponomarev ponomarev1952@mail.ru ORCID 0000-0001-7448-0383
Vladimir Shmatko antijus@gmail.com ORCID 0000-0001-8180-8543

KEY WORDS: Araneae, Agelenidae, new species, new records, south of Russia.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Araneae, Agelenidae, новые виды, новые находки, юг России.

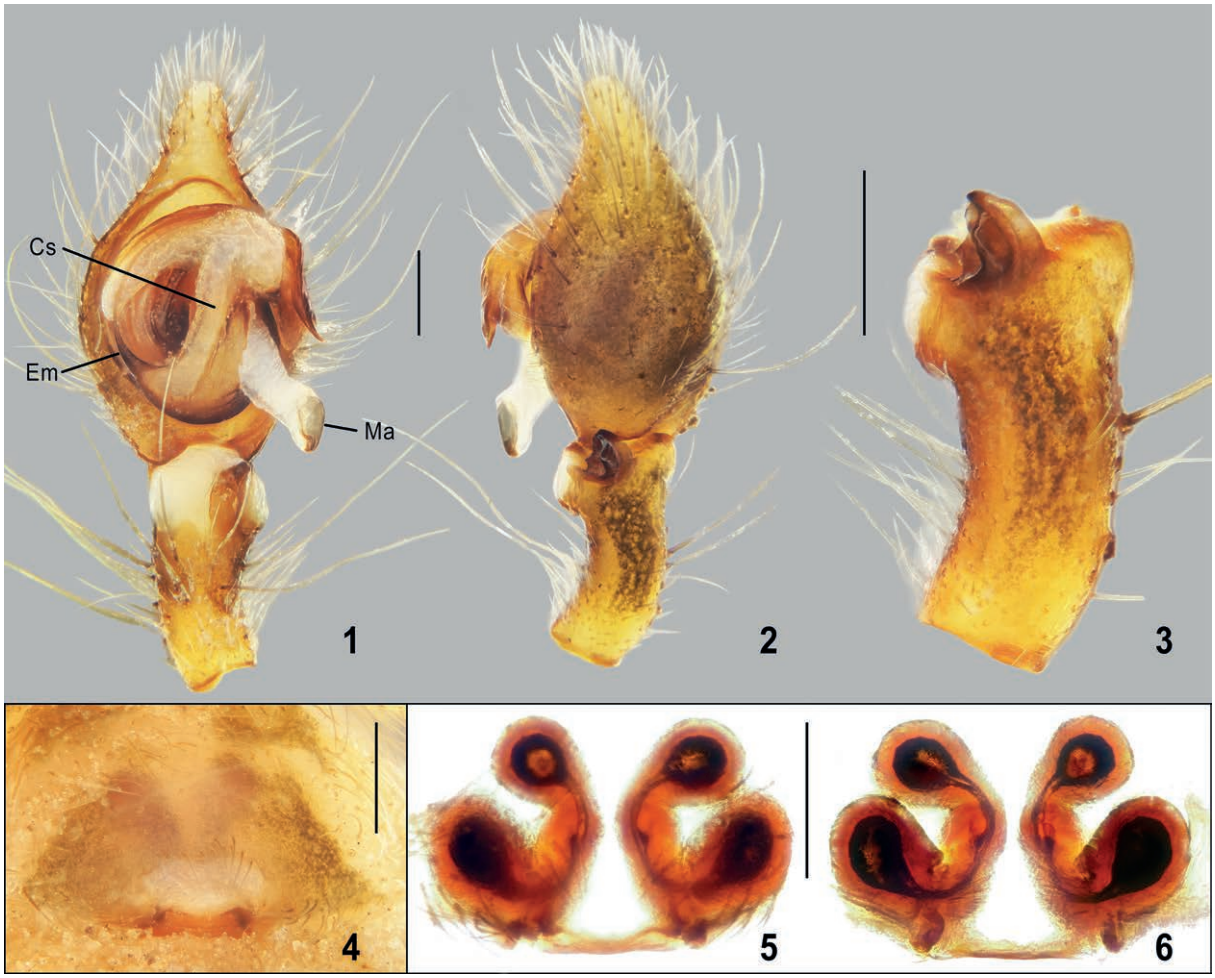
ABSTRACT. Twenty species of *Tegenaria* are reported from the Caucasus and Ciscaucasia. Of these, nineteen species were recorded from the territory of Russia. Five new *Tegenaria* species are described from western and northern Caucasus, namely *T. brinikhi* sp.n. (♂♀, Adygeya), *T. dagestana* sp.n. (♀, Dagestan), *T. tetrica* sp.n. (♀, Krasnodar Territory), *T. tsekhok* sp.n. (♀, Dagestan), *T. utrish* sp.n. (♀, Krasnodar Territory), as well as the previously unknown females of *T. latens* Ponomarev, 2022 and *T. osetica* Ponomarev, 2022. New distribution data are provided for *T. chumachenkoi* Kovblyuk et Ponomarev, 2008, *T. hasperi* Chyzer, 1897, *T. komarovi* Ponomarev, 2022, *T. latens* Ponomarev, 2022, *T. osetica* Ponomarev, 2022, *T. prisnyi* Ponomarev, 2021, *T. pseudolyncea* (Guseinov, Marusik et Koponen, 2005). In addition, *T. chumachenkoi* is newly recorded from the fauna of Azerbaijan, *T. komarovi* — from Abkhazia and *T. pseudolyncea* — from Georgia. A distribution map for *T. brinikhi* sp.n., *T. pseudolyncea*, *T. prisnyi*, and *T. terskovi* is provided as well.

How to cite this paper: Ponomarev A.V., Mikhailov K.G., Shmatko V.Yu. 2024. Review of spiders of the genus *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804 (Aranei: Agelenidae) of Ciscaucasia and the Russian Caucasus. III. New data on fauna and distribution, with material from neighbouring regions // Arthropoda Selecta. Vol.33. No.2. P.273–287. doi: 10.15298/arthsel.33.2.15

РЕЗЮМЕ. Приводятся данные о находках 20 видов *Tegenaria* на Кавказе и в Предкавказье. Из них 19 видов обнаружены на территории России. Описано пять новых видов *Tegenaria* с Западного и Северного Кавказа, а именно: *T. brinikhi* sp.n. (♂♀, Адыгея), *T. dagestana* sp.n. (♀, Дагестан), *T. tetrica* sp.n. (♀, Краснодарский край), *T. tsekhok* sp.n. (♀, Дагестан), *T. utrish* sp.n. (♀, Краснодарский край). Описаны ранее неизвестные самки *T. latens* Ponomarev, 2022 и *T. osetica* Ponomarev, 2022. Приведены новые данные по распространению *T. chumachenkoi* Kovblyuk et Ponomarev, 2008, *T. hasperi* Chyzer, 1897, *T. komarovi* Ponomarev, 2022, *T. latens* Ponomarev, 2022, *T. osetica* Ponomarev, 2022, *T. prisnyi* Ponomarev, 2021, *T. pseudolyncea* (Guseinov, Marusik et Koponen, 2005). Кроме того, для фауны Азербайджана впервые отмечена *T. chumachenoi*, для фауны Абхазии — *T. komarovi*, а для фауны Грузии — *T. pseudolyncea*. Известные точки находок *T. brinikhi* sp.n., *T. pseudolyncea*, *T. prisnyi*, *T. terskovi* отмечены на карте.

Introduction

This paper is the third one in the series of papers devoted to the fauna, taxonomy and distribution of the spider genus *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804 in Ciscaucasia and the Russian Caucasus. Earlier, Ponomarev & Shmatko [2022] considered a group of the species close to *T. abchasica* Charitonov, 1941; then new data were provided for two *Tegenaria* species from the region at hand [Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2023]. This paper deals with all the *Tegenaria* species known from the territory of Ciscaucasia and the Russian Caucasus. In addition, some data from neighboring regions are provided.



Figs 1–6. *Tegenaria brinikhi* sp.n.: Male palp, ventral (1) and retrolateral (2) view; tibia of male palp, retrolateral view (3); intact epigyne, ventral view (4); vulva, ventral (5) and dorsal (6) view. Abbreviations: Cs — conductor stem; Em — embolus; Ma — median apophysis. Scale bars 0.25 mm.

Рис. 1–6. *Tegenaria brinikhi* sp.n. Пальпа самца, вид снизу (1) и сбоку-сзади (2); голень пальпы самца, вид сбоку-сзади (3); необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (4); вульва, вид снизу (5) и сверху (6). Сокращения: Cs — ножка кондуктора; Em — эмболюс; Ma — медианный апофиз. Масштаб 0,25 мм.

Material and Methods

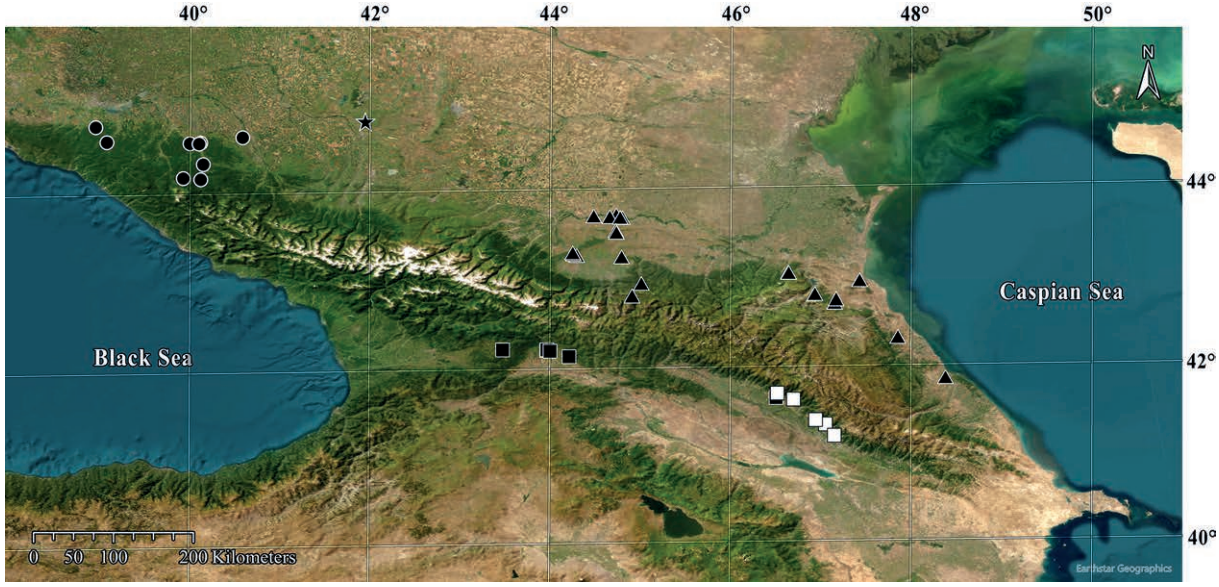
The studied material was collected by A.V. Ponomarev (AP) in Adygea, Krasnodar Territory, and Rostov Region. In addition, we used numerous spider collections from Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories, Karachay-Cherkessia, North Ossetia, Ingushetia, Dagestan, as well as Abkhazia, Georgia, South Ossetia, Azerbaijan, which were collected by our colleagues S.K. Alekseev (SA) (Kaluga); M.A. Aliev (MA), S.V. Alieva (SVA), N. Gasanova (NG), G.N. Khabiev (GK), A.Kh. Khalidov (AKh) (Makhachkala); V.A. Brinikh (VB), Yu.A. Chumachenko (YC), L.O. Lapteva (LL) (Maykop); M.Yu. Bakanov (MB), S.I. Golovatch (SG), O.L. Makarova (OM), F.A. Martynovchenko (FM), A.V. Matyukhin (AM) (Moscow); A.A. Fomichev (AF) (Barnaul); P.P. Ivliev (PI), E.A. Khachikov (EK), A.A. Kondakov (AK), M.V. Nabozhenko (MN), S.V. Nabozhenko (SN), A.E. Rudaikov (AR), I.V. Shokhin (IS), E.N. Terskov (ET), D.D. Volkova (DV) (Rostov-on-Don); V.F. Kobzar (VK) (Krasnodar); Yu.E. Komarov (YK), N. Shevchenko (NSh) (Alagir); P. Laguta (PL) (Donetsk); V.V. Slyusarev (VS) (Groznyi); N.Yu. Snegovaya (NS) (Baku), Jochen Martens (JM) (Mainz, Germany).

The specimens examined or cited are kept in the following depositories: Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (ZMMU, Moscow, curator K.G. Mikhailov) and the personal collection of A.V. Ponomarev (PC, Russia, Rostov Region, Razdorskaya Vil.). Some type specimens have been also deposited in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZISP; curator: D.V. Logunov).

The photographs were taken at the Southern Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Rostov-on-Don, Russia) using a photosystem made by V.Yu. Shmatko based on a C1Y4.2 microscope (for photographing palps) and a Carl Zeiss LUMIPAN microscope (for photographing epigyne) and a Sony Alpha ILCE-6000 camera. The distribution map (Map 1) was generated using ArcGIS Pro 2.8.8 software, and the final processing of the map was done in Inkscape v.1.0.1.

The morphological terminology follows Gusenov *et al.* [2005] and Bolzern *et al.* [2013].

The following abbreviations are used: ALE — anterior lateral eyes; ALS — anterior lateral spinnerets; AME — anterior median eyes; PLE — posterior lateral eyes; PLS — posterior lateral spinnerets; PME — posterior median eyes.



Map 1. Collecting localities of *Tegenaria brinikhi* sp.n. (circles), *T. pseudolyncea* (squares), *T. prisnyi* (triangles) and *T. terskovi* (asterisk). White squares — literature data [Guseinov *et al*., 2005].

Карта 1. Точки находок *Tegenaria brinikhi* sp.n. (круги), *T. pseudolyncea* (квадраты), *T. prisnyi* (треугольники) and *T. terskovi* (звезда). Белые квадраты — литературные данные [Guseinov *et al*., 2005].

Species survey

Tegenaria abchasica Charitonov, 1941

Tegenaria abchasica Charitonov, 1941: 165, figs 1–4 (♂).

Tegenaria abchasica — Kovblyuk, Ponomarev, 2008: 143, figs 1–11 (♂♀).

Tegenaria abchasica — Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022: 212, figs 1–4 (♂♀).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA: 1♂ (ZMMU), Krasnodar Territory, Sochi, Khosta, Taxus–Buxus forest, litter, 28.10.1981, S. Golovatch; 6♀♀ (PC), same locality, Taxus–Buxus forest, boxwood, 13.03–28.05.2015, YC.

DISTRIBUTION. The species is distributed along the Black Sea coast, from Khosta (Krasnodar Territory) to Abkhazia.

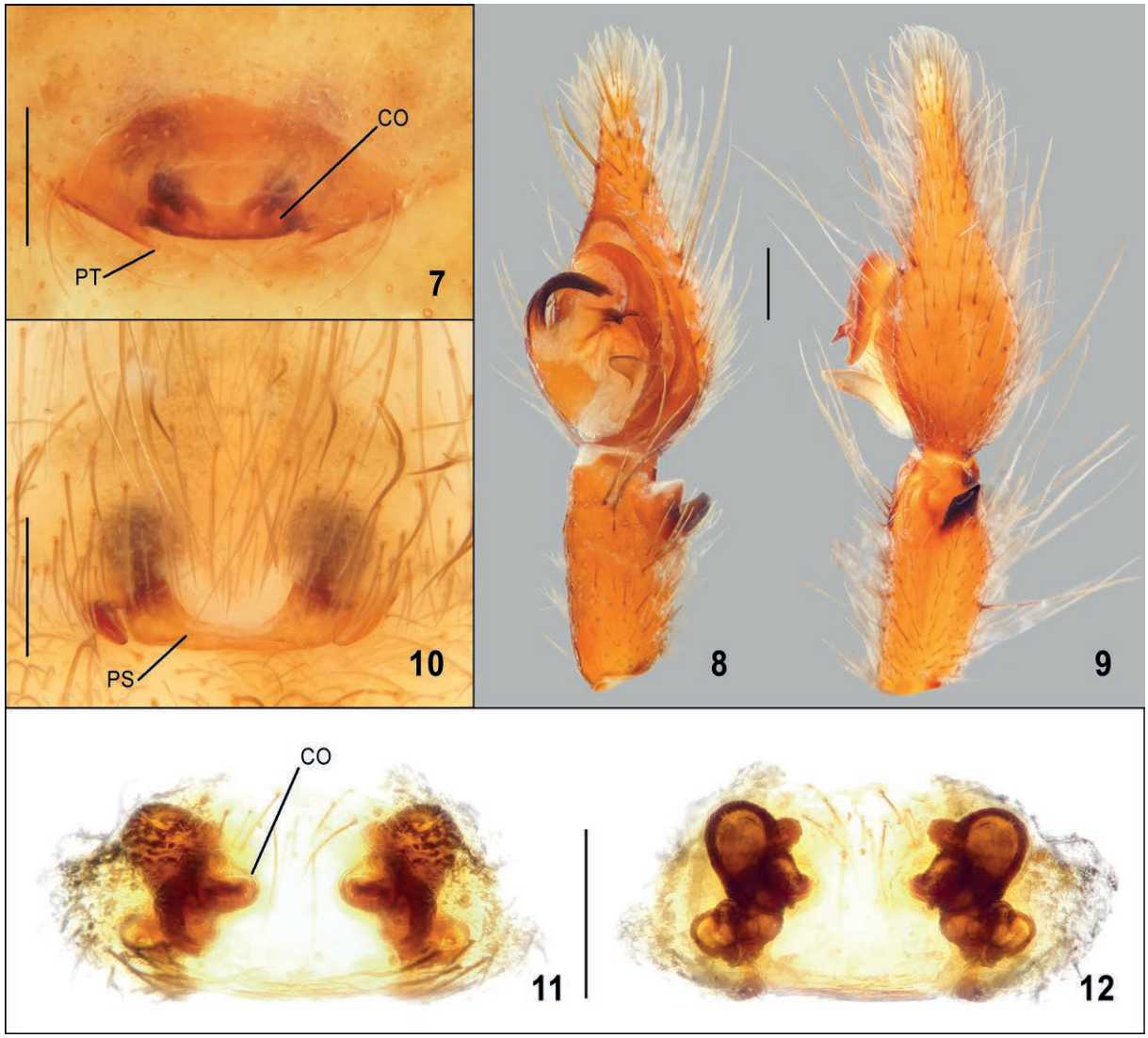
Tegenaria brinikhi **sp.n.**
Figs 1–6, Map 1.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE ♂ (ZMMU), Russia, Adygeya, Maykop Distr., 5.5 km N of Kamennomostsky Vil., 44.3454°N / 40.18947°E, Polkovnitskaya balka, 422 m a.s.l., oak forest with hornbeam, 4–16.06.2011, YC. — PARATYPES: 6♂♂ (ZMMU), 6♂♂ (ZISP), together with the holotype; 1♂, 2♀ (ZMMU), same locality and biotope, 15–29.07.2011, YC; 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (ZISP), 16♂♂, 2♀♀ (PC), same locality and biotope, 16.06–15.07.2011, YC; 1♀ (PC), same locality and biotope, 29.07–16.08.2011, YC; 1♀ (ZMMU), same locality and biotope, 16.09–2.10.2011, YC; 1♂ (PC), Maykop Distr., Nikel Vil., 44.178440°N / 40.158806°E, Syug Riv. bank, 520 m a.s.l., 12.07.2012, PI; 3♂♂, 1♀ (ZMMU), Adygeya, Koshekhablsky Distr., nr Kazenno-Kuzhorsky Vil., 44.635056°N / 40.629481°E, left bank of Laba Riv., steppe on the upper floodplain terrace, 24.07–2.08.2014, EK; 6♂♂, 2♀♀ (PC), same locality, left bank of Laba Riv., steppe on upper floodplain terrace, 24.07–21.09.2014, EK; 3♂♂ (PC), Adygeya, Maykop, botanical Res., 44.582547°N / 40.164236°E, 343 m a.s.l., oak-hornbeam forest, 4.06.2014, VB; 1♂ (ZISP), Adygeya, southeastern environs of Maykop, 44.572667°N / 40.146681°E, 252 m a.s.l., meadow with sparse bushes, 18.06.2014, VB; 4♂♂ (ZMMU), Adygeya, Maikop Distr., Krasnooktyabrsky Vil., 44.577436°N / 40.045664°E, 249 m a.s.l., oak-hornbeam forest, 18.06.2014, VB; 1♀ (PC), Krasnodar Territory, Absheronsky Distr., nr Mezmay Vil., 44.194230°N / 39.965761°E, oak-hornbeam forest, 710 m a.s.l., 13.07.2011, DV; 4♂♂ (PC), Krasnodar Territory, Goryachyi Klyuch, "Ochakovo" locality, 44.602504°N / 39.128311°E, 240 m a.s.l., oak forest, 13.07.2011, VK; 2♀♀ (PC), Krasnodar Territory, Severskiy Distr., Afipsky forestry farm, Kaluzhskoe, 44.769916°N / 39.007666°E, 80 m a.s.l., oak forest, 26.07.2012, VK.

RECORDS. RUSSIA: Kaluga Region [Ponomarev, Dvadnenko, 2013: sub *Malthonica lyncea*, misidentification]; Nikel [Ponomarev *et al*., 2014: sub *Malthonica lyncea*, misidentification]; Kazenno-Kuzhorskyi [Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2021: sub *Malthonica lyncea*, misidentification].

DIAGNOSIS. *Tegenaria brinikhi* sp.n. is very similar to *T. lyncea* Brignoli, 1978. The males of the new species differ from those of *T. lyncea* in the position of the embolic base, which is significantly shifted prolaterad in *T. brinikhi* sp.n., the shorter length of the prolateral conductor arm, the shape of the tibial apophysis; the females — in the shape of the posterior edge of epigyne and the absence of papillae near the copulatory openings.

DESCRIPTION. Male (holotype). Body 6.3 mm long. Carapace: 3.25 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, yellow, with thin dark gray margins, grey radial stripes, ending far from the carapace edge, and obscure darkening between them. Cephalic part dirty yellow, with a thin gray median stripe and two lateral stripes not reaching PLEs. Sternum with a characteristic for *Tegenaria* pattern of light spots, light medial stripe and dark areas between them. Labium, maxillae light brown, chelicerae brown. Cheliceral with four small retromarginal teeth and three promarginal teeth. Legs light yellow, with numerous gray spots ventrally. Abdomen with a pattern of gray and pale markings. Basal segments of the anterior spinnerets with a dark gray spot ventrally; basal segments of the posterior spinnerets black; the remaining segments light yellow. Palp as in Figs 1–3. Palpal femur length is 0.8 of its patella-cymbium length; palpal tibia is equal to cymbium in length. Tibial apophysis as in Figs 2, 3. The outer edge of the tibial apophysis with a large protrusion in the middle. Median apophysis large and thick (Fig. 1), slightly wider at its base than the conductor's stem; conductor bifurcated, large with two well-developed arms; embolic base shifted prolaterad and is at 7 o'clock; embolus long, its distal part hidden by conductor flap.



Figs 7–12. *Tegenaria dagestana* sp.n. (7), *T. domestica* (8–10), *T. hasperi* (11, 12): intact epigyne, ventral view (7, 10); male palp, ventral-retrolateral (8) and retrolateral (9) view; vulva, ventral (11) and dorsal (12) view. Abbreviations: CO — copulatory opening; PS — posterior sclerite; PT — "pseudo-teeth". Scale bars 0.25 mm.

Рис. 7–12. *Tegenaria dagestana* sp.n. (7), *T. domestica* (8–10), *T. hasperi* (11, 12): необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (7, 10); пальпа самца, вид снизу-сбоку-сзади (8) и сбоку-сзади (9); вульва, вид снизу (11) и сверху (12). Сокращения: CO — копулятивное отверстие; PS — задний склерит; PT — «псевдозубы». Масштаб 0,25 мм.

Female. Body 4.2–7.2 mm long. Carapace: 2.0–3.2 mm long, 1.5–2.3 mm wide. Body colouration as in male. Epigyne as in Fig. 4, without a distinct plate in ventral view; its posterior edge does not protrude beyond epigastric furrow. Vulva (Figs 5, 6) with two pairs of round receptacula united by duct, midpart of duct with an accessory gland.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after our colleague and friend V.A. Brinikh (Maykop), who actively participated in organising expeditions to Adygeya and collected a part of the type series of the new species.

DISTRIBUTION. Foothills and low mountains of the northern slope of the North-Western Caucasus (Map 1).

Tegenaria chumachenkoi Kovblyuk et Ponomarev, 2008

Tegenaria chumachenkoi Kovblyuk, Ponomarev, 2008: 147, figs 18–21 (♀).

Tegenaria chumachenkoi — Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022: 212 figs 5–10 (♂♀).

Tegenaria chumachenkoi — Seropian *et al.*, 2023: 147, Suppl.: 5 figs (♂).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA: 1♂ (ZMMU), North Ossetia, Alagir Distr., Kartsinsky Canyon, 42.928251°N / 44.358234°E, 913 m a.s.l., multiherbaceous oak grove, 6.10–3.11.1985, SA; 3♂♂ (ZMMU), North Ossetia, Kabardino-Sunzhensky Range, between Kardzhin and Elkhotovo, 43.3115°N / 44.257814°E, 500 m a.s.l., beech forest, 16.04–1.05, 3–16.11.1985, SA; 1♂ (ZMMU), same locality, 43.309369°N / 44.255583°E, slope of ravine, 515 m a.s.l., old oak forest, 16.11.1985, SA; 1♀ (PC), North Ossetia, Alagir, 43.015808°N / 44.224776°E, 649 m a.s.l., on the wall of a home, 19.09.2019, YK; 1♀ (PC), North Ossetia, Alagir Distr., 1.5 NE of Khataldon Vil., 43.049742°N / 44.379460°E, 617 m a.s.l., grove, 1.10.2020, YK; 1♂ (PC), North Ossetia, Alagir Distr., 2 km S of Tib Vil., 42.652277°N / 43.909804°E, Mamison Canyon, birch forest, 2080 m a.s.l., 30.09.2022, YK; 1♀ (PC), North Ossetia, Alagir Distr., nr Verkhnyi Zaramag Vil., 42.697440°N / 43.956178°E, 1957 m a.s.l., sagebrush-gramineous meadow, 3.06.2023, YK; 1♂ (ZMMU), Karachay-Cherkessia, Teberda Nature Res., Malaya

Khatipara Mt, 2000 m a.s.l., pine forest, 9–21.07.2008, FM; 1♂, 5♀♀ (ZMMU), Krasnodar Territory, nr Jakornaya Shchel Vil., subtropical deciduous forest, 11.04.2014, coll. unknown. GEORGIA: Racha-Lechkhumi: 1♂, 1♀ (PC), Oni Distr., Glola Vil., health resort Shovi, 42.697611°N / 43.681389°E, 30.06.2018, PI; 1♀ (PC), Ambrolauri Distr., 8 km S of the Nikortsminda Vil., 42.398639°N / 43.032667°E, 1148 m a.s.l., 3.07.2018, PI. SOUTH OSSETIA: 1♀ (PC), Dauskyi Distr., Gurshevi, 42.681448°N / 43.720903°E, 1875 m a.s.l., 30.06.2018, PI. AZERBAIDJAN: 1♀(ZMMU), N of Vartashen (Oguz), 900 m, Fagus–Quercus forest, litter, 2.05.1987, SG.

RECORDS. RUSSIA: Krasnodar Territory, Adygeya, Stavropol Territory, Karachay-Cherkessia, North Ossetia [Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022].

DISTRIBUTION. From Ciscaucasia (Russia) to Azerbaijan, found at the altitudes from 400 to 2050 m a.s.l. New for the Azerbaijani fauna.

Tegenaria dagestana **sp.n.**
Fig. 7.

Tegenaria sp. — Ponomarev, Khalidov, 2007: 76.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE ♀ (ZMMU), Russia, Dagestan, Buynaksk Distr., env. of Verkhniy Karanay Vil., 42.825450°N / 46.924884°E, 1170 m a.s.l., beech forest, 22.06.2006, AKh.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is closely related to *T. domestica* and *T. hasperi*, differing from *T. domestica* by the absence of posterior epigynal sclerite and the larger copulatory openings (cp. Figs 7 and 10), and from *T. hasperi* by the presence of "pseudo-teeth" on the epigyne, and the copulatory openings being shifted to its posterior edge (cp. Figs 7 and 11).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body 7.7 mm long. Carapace: 3.0 mm long, 2.2 mm wide. Carapace, sternum, labium, maxillae, legs, palps yellow. Chelicerae light brown. Carapace with slightly darkened areas in the form of radial stripes extending from the median groove. The sternum pattern characteristic to *Tegenaria* is expressed very weakly. Chelicerae with three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Posterior eye row slightly concave. Anterior eye row straight. AME slightly smaller than ALE. Eyes of the posterior row equal in size. Quadrangle of median eyes trapezoidal: distance between AMEs shorter than that between PMEs. Clypeus height 1.6 times larger than AME diameter. Abdomen dorsally yellow-grey, with numerous small white spots; in its median region the spots are grouped into 5 pairs situated longitudinally. ALS grey-yellow, others light yellow. PLS distal segment shorter than its basal segment. Epigyne (Fig. 7) sclerotized throughout, median plate rectangular; posterior sclerite absent. Copulatory openings large, shifted to the posterior edge of the epigyne. Epigynal "pseudo-teeth" present.

Male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the species' occurrence in Dagestan, and adjective.

DISTRIBUTION. Only the type locality.

Tegenaria domestica (Clerck, 1758)
Figs 8–10.

Tegenaria domestica — Guseinov *et al*., 2005: 171, figs 37–38, 88, 96–99 (♂♀).

Tegenaria domestica — Bolzern *et al*., 2013: 795, figs 1A–D, 2F, 16W–X, 17A–B, 18A–C (♂♀).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA: 1♂ (PC), Rostov Region, Ust-Donetsk Distr., Razdorskaya Vil., 47.544466°N / 40.657095°E, indoor, 08.1999, AP; 1♂ (PC), Rostov-on-Don, Zapadny neighbourhood, indoor, 1.08.2009, AK; 1♀ (PC), Krasnodar Territory, Mostovsky Distr., Makhoshevskaya Vil., 44.553164°N / 40.447661°E, 305 m a.s.l., utility building, 29.07.2014, LL; 1♀ (PC), Dagestan, Makhachkala, 09.2002, SVA; 1♀ (PC), Dagestan, Kazbek Distr., Dylym Vil., 43.070788°N / 46.637188°E, 3.07.2011, GK.

RECORDS. RUSSIA. Rostov Region: Novocherkassk, Rostov-on-Don, Volgodonsk, Razdorskaya, Veshenskaya, Rogozhkino [Ponomarev, 2022]. Adygeya: Giaginskaya, Maykop, Shevchenko [Ponomarev *et al*., 2012]; Kuzhorskaya [Ponomarev, 2021]. Stavropol Territory: Inozemtsevo [Ponomarev *et al*., 2017]. Dagestan: Aymaki, Verkhnee Kazanishche, Verkhnyi Dzhengutayi, Dzhaba, Dubki, Makhachkala, Tsekhok, Erpeli, Buinaksk, Gasha, Tselyagyun [Abdurakhmanov *et al*., 2012]; Chechen Island [Ponomarev, Abdurakhmanov, 2014].

COMMENTS. Common synanthropic species in the Caucasus and Ciscaucasia. In populated areas, it is found at the altitudes from –26 m (Chechen Island, Dagestan) to 1740 m a.s.l. (Dzhaba Vil., Dagestan).

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan [WSC, 2024].

Tegenaria hasperi Chyzer, 1897
Figs 11–12.

Tegenaria hasperi Chyzer in Chyzer, Kulczyński, 1897: 167, pl. 7, fig. 1 (♀).

Tegenaria nemorosa Brignoli, 1971: 106, figs 57–61 (♂, ♀).

Tegenaria hasperi — Bolzern *et al*., 2013: 802, figs 15M–N (♀).

Tegenaria hasperi — Ponomarev *et al*., 2018: 122, figs 1–2 (♂).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA: 1♂, 2♀♀ (PC), Krasnodar Territory, Temryuk Distr., 45.253208°N / 36.896976°E, 24–31.05.2017, ET, IS; 1♀ (PC), Dagestan, Karabudakhkent Vil., 42.704768°N / 47.580797°E, 240 m a.s.l., 06.2008, NG; 1♂ (PC), Dagestan, Magarakmentskyi Distr., Tselyagyun Vil., 41.660217°N / 48.294274°E, 405 m a.s.l., 1–30.05.2009, SVA.

RECORDS. RUSSIA. Dagestan: Karabudakhkent [Ponomarev *et al*., 2008: sub *T. domestica*, misidentification], Samur [Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2023]; Krasnodar Territory: Taman [Ponomarev *et al*., 2018].

COMMENTS. In the Caucasus and Ciscaucasia, it has been recorded only from the Taman Peninsula and Dagestan. In Dagestan, *T. hasperi* occurs along the Caspian coast, at the altitudes from –16 to 405 m a.s.l.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Europe, the Caucasus [Nentwig *et al*., 2024].

Tegenaria komarovi Ponomarev, 2022
Figs 13–18.

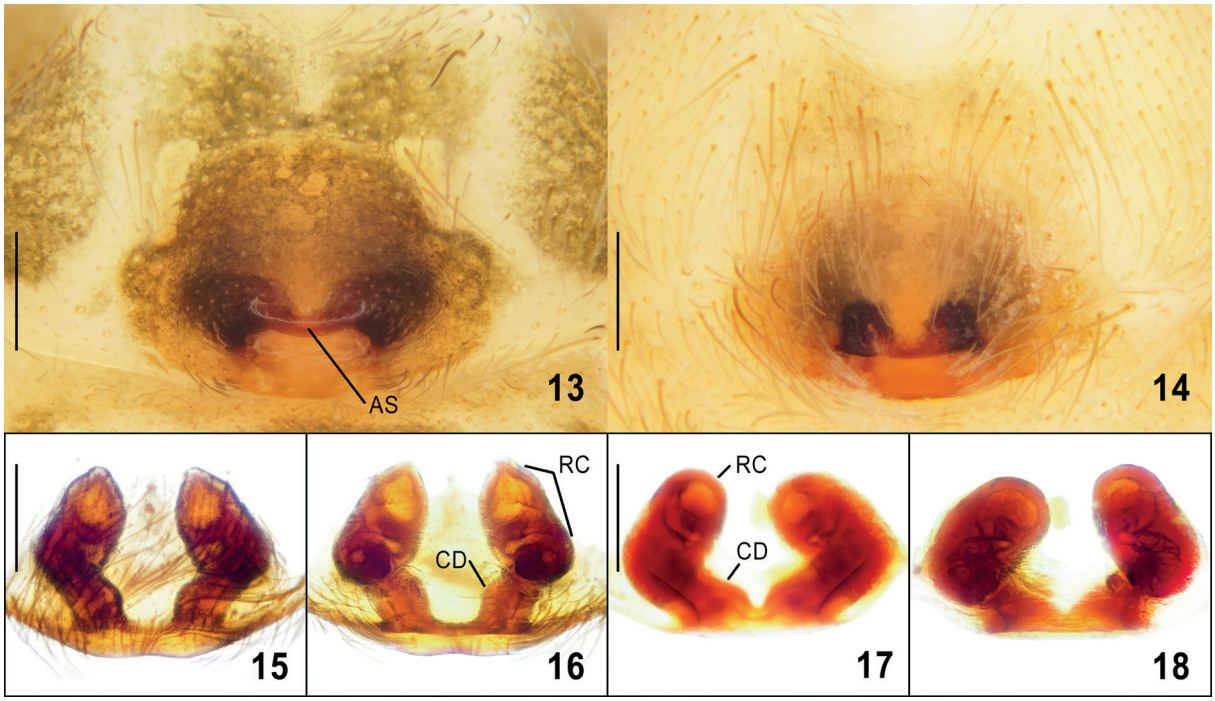
Tegenaria abchasica, misidentification — Kovblyuk *et al*., 2011: 24 (1♂, Achandara Vil.).

Tegenaria komarovi Ponomarev in Ponomarev et Shmatko, 2022: 216, figs 11–18 (♂♀).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA: 1♂, 1♀ (ZMMU), Krasnodar Territory, nr Tuapse, beech forest, nr stream, 7–11.04.2014 (collector unknown); 1♀ (PC), Adygeya, Maykop Distr., Nikel Vil., 44.178468°N / 40.158790°E, 519 m a.s.l., of Syuk Riv. bank, 1–10.06.1972, AP; 1♀ (ZMMU), Adygeya, Pasture Abago by Guzeriple, Caucasian State Res., Abies & Fagus, 1350–1400 m a.s.l., litter under bark & stones, 24–26.05.1985, SG; 3♀♀ (PC) Adygeya, 5 km N of Kamennomostsky Vil., 44.3454°N / 40.189467°E, Polkovnitskaya balka (=ravine), 424 m a.s.l., oak forest, 2.05–16.06.2011, YC; 1♀ (PC), Stavropol Territory, Lermontov Distr., Beshtau Mt., 44.082198°N / 43.025415°E, 810 m a.s.l., forest, 28-30.07.2005, AR; 1♀ (PC, paratype), Republic of North Ossetia–Alania, 1 km S of Bekan Vil., 43.254975°N / 44.262144°E, 430 m, floodplain oak forest with alder, 30.09.2015, YK. ABKHAZIA: 1♂ (PC), Gudauta Distr., Achandara Vil., 4.05.2009, PI; 1♂ (PC), Gudauta Distr., Malaya Ritsa Lake, 43.474042°N / 40.504698°E, 1250 m a.s.l., 6.06.2008, PI.

RECORDS. ABKHAZIA. Achandara [Kovblyuk *et al*., 2011: 24, sub *Tegenaria abchasica*, misidentification]. RUSSIA. Stavropol Territory: Zelesnovodsk [Ponomarev, Mikhailov, 2007: sub *Tegenaria pagana*, misidentification]; Krasnodar Territory, Adygeya, North Ossetia [Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022].

COMMENTS. In the original description [Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022], drawings of the prepared epigyne were given.



Figs 13–18. *Tegenaria komarovi*: intact epigyne, ventral view (13, 14); vulva ventral (15, 17) and dorsal (16, 18) view. Abbreviations: AS — anterior sclerite; CD — copulatory duct; RC — receptaculum. Specimens from Krasnodar Territory (13), Stavropol Territory (14), North Ossetia (15, 16), Adygeya (17, 18). Scale bars 0.25 mm.

Рис. 13–18. *Tegenaria komarovi*: необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (13, 14); вульва, вид снизу (15, 17) и сверху (16, 18). Сокращения: AS — передний склерит; CD — копулятивный проток; RC — рецептакула. Экземпляры из Краснодарского края (13), Ставропольского края (14), Северной Осетии (15, 16), Адыгеи (17, 18). Масштаб 0,25 мм.

Here we have provided drawings of unprepared epigyne and vulva after maceration (Figs 13–18) from different localities of *T. komarovi*. The median plate of the epigyne is sclerotized, bounded anteriorly by a longitudinal sclerotized ridge (Figs 13–14: AS). Vulva with pronounced copulatory ducts and receptacula (Figs 15–18: CD, RC).

DISTRIBUTION. Known from north-western to central Caucasus at the altitudes from 140 (Achandara) to 1400 (Abago) m a.s.l.

Tegenaria lapicidinarum Spassky, 1934
Figs 19–21.

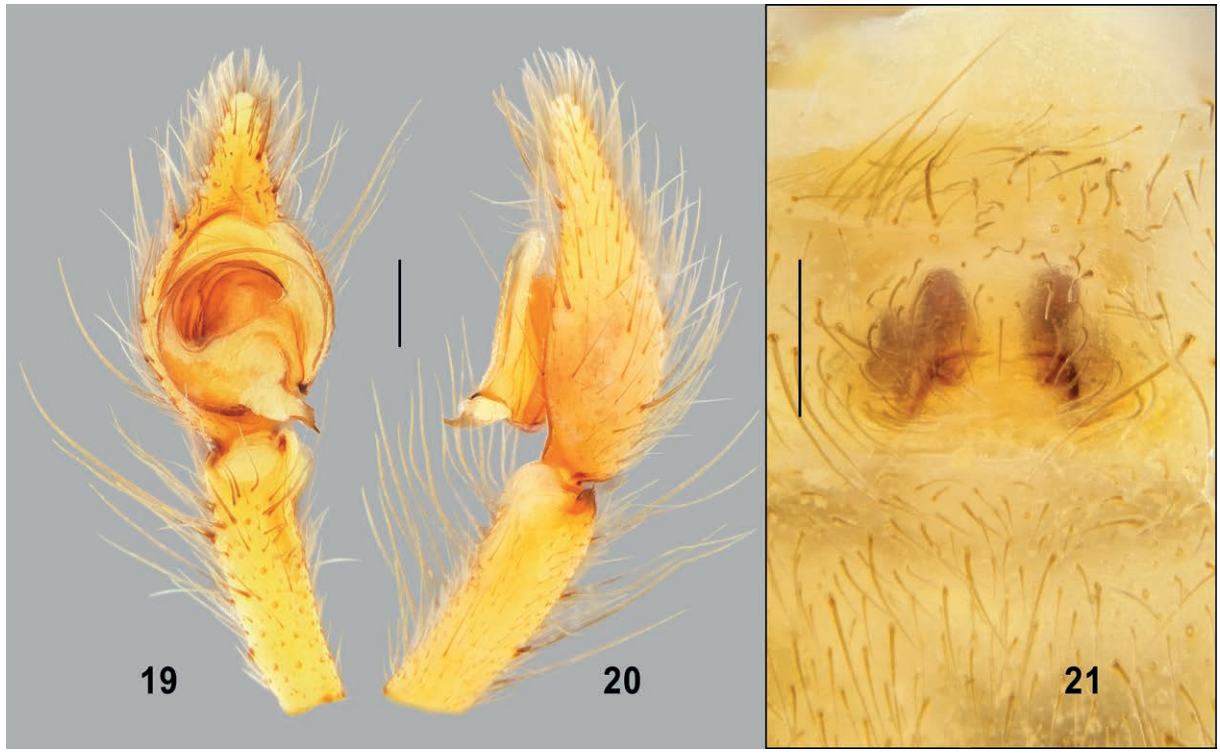
Tegenaria lapicidinarum Spassky, 1934: 2, pl. 1, figs 3–5 (♂♀).
Tegenaria lapicidinarum — Kovblyuk, 2004: 44, figs 1.1–6, 3.2–3 (♂♀).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA: 1♂ (PC), Rostov Region, Ust-Donetskyi Distr., Razdorskaya Vil., 47.565081°N / 40.672008°E, clayey slope of the bedrock bank of Don Riv., meadow, 16.05.2001, AP; 1♀ (PC), Rostov Region, Ust-Donetskyi Distr., Krymskyi Vil., 47.664202°N / 40.795294°E, gully forest, 22.07.2005, AP; 3♀♀ (PC), Stavropol Territory, 22 km NE of Arzgir Vil., 45.505611°N / 44.448928°E, Chograi Reservoir, reeds along shore, 14–25.07.1987, SA. UKRAINE: 1♀ (PC), Odessa Region, Yaski Vil., 46.511599°N / 30.073538°E, 07.2004, AM.

RECORDS. RUSSIA: Rostov Region: Novocherkassk [Spassky, 1934]; Novocherkassk, Kamenolomni, Aleksandrovskaya platvorma [Kovblyuk, 2004]; Razdorskaya, Veshenskaya, Krymskyi [Ponomarev, 2022]; Stavropol Territory: Chogray Reservoir [Ponomarev *et al.*, 2017]. UKRAINE: Odessa Region (present data).

COMMENTS. The range of *T. lapicidinarum* covers the south and southeast of the Russian Plain from Odessa Region of Ukraine [present data] in the west to Volgograd Region in the east [Ponomarev, 2022]; to the north, the species reaches Chernigov, Sumy, and Kharkov Regions of Ukraine [Polchaninova, Prokopenko, 2019] and Belgorod Area of Russia [Ponomarev, 2022]. In the south of the range, the species reaches the Crimea [Kovblyuk, 2004], and in the southeast of the Russian Plain it reaches the Kuma-Manych Depression [Ponomarev *et al.*, 2017]. It is worth noting that the record of *T. taurica* Charitonov, 1947 from agricultural fields in the vicinity of Starokorsunskaya Vil., Krasnodar Territory [Seifulina, 2008] is likely to be erroneous and actually refers to *T. lapidicinarum*. Thus, it is safe to accept that *T. lapicidinarum* inhabits the steppe zone of Ciscaucasia up to the middle reaches of Kuban River.

The species has not been found in the Caucasus. Kovblyuk [2014: 51] argues that it has a “mountain” origin and spread out from the Crimea north to Black Sea steppes. As support for this assumption, he points to the taxonomic proximity of the *T. lapicidinarum* to the Crimean endemic *T. taurica*. In our opinion, this assumption is hardly correct for the following reasons. The main range of *T. lapicidanarum* covers the steppe zone of the Black Sea region. The species does not penetrate into the foothills and mountains of the Caucasus. The records from the Crimea are limited to the altitudes of 300–500 m a.s.l., and only in Nikitskaya Yaila area the species was found up to 1250 m [Kovblyuk, 2004]. In Rostov Region, *T. lapidicinarum* is confined to watersheds; in steppe and steppe communities, it is concentrated in deep soil cracks, potholes, scours on ravine and gully slopes, under stones; it is also common on ravine slopes with gully vegetation. Thus, the species’ range can be described as Pontic steppe.



Figs 19–21. *Tegenaria lapicidinarum*: Male palp, ventral (19) and retrolateral (20) view; intact epigyne, ventral view (21). Scale bars 0.25 mm.

Рис. 19–21. *Tegenaria lapicidinarum*: Пальпа самца, вид снизу (19) и сбоку-сзади (20); необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (21). Масштаб 0,25 мм.

Tegenaria latens Ponomarev, 2022
Figs 22–28.

Tegenaria latens Ponomarev in Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022: 216, figs 19–20 (♂).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA: 1♀ (PC), Adygeya, Maykop Distr., 1 km SW of Nikel Vil., 44.168204°N / 40.148199°E, beech-hornbeam forest, 540 m a.s.l., 22.06.1972, AP; 1♀ (PC), Adygeya, Maykop Distr., 3rd km of the road Guzeripl Cordon – Pasture Abago, 43.985064°N / 40.103474°E, beech-fir forest, 1000 m a.s.l., 2–20.05.2009, YC; 1♀ (ZMMU), same locality, 43.985064°N / 40.103474°E, beech-fir forest, 1000 m a.s.l., 29.08–12.09.2009, YC; 2♀♀ (PC), Krasnodar Territory, Sochi, Solokhaul Vil., 43.786405°N / 39.680074°E, 690 m a.s.l., beech-chestnut forest, 11–19.07.2002, PL; 1♀ (PC), same locality, 43.793334°N / 39.675914°E, 430 m a.s.l., forest, 12–20.07.2002, PL; 2♀♀ (PC), Stavropol Territory, Lermonotov Distr., Beshtau Mt., 44.082198°N / 43.025415°E, 810 m a.s.l., forest, 26.06.2010, PI; 1♀ (PC), same locality, 810 m a.s.l., forest, 3.09.2018, PI.

RECORDS. RUSSIA. Adygeya: Nikel [Ponomarev, Mikhailov, 2007: sub *Tegenaria ferruginea*, misidentification].

COMMENTS. The species was described from the males [Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022]. A brief description of the female is provided herein.

Female. Body 6.6 mm long. Carapace: 3.0 mm long, 2.2 mm wide. Body colouration as in the male. Chelicera with six small retromarginal and three promarginal teeth. Epigyne as in Figs 22–24, its median plate sclerotized, bounded anteriorly by a longitudinal sclerotized ridge. Median plate is rectangular, its longer than wide. Vulva (Figs 25–28) with short, poorly defined copulatory ducts, forming a united structure with receptacula. In the epigynal conformation, the female of *T. latens* is very similar to that of *T. komarovi*; these species can be distinguished by the vulva structure only.

DISTRIBUTION. The species is found in forests of the north-western Caucasus at the altitudes from 430 to 1000 m a.s.l.

Tegenaria lepida Ponomarev, 2022

Tegenaria lepida Ponomarev in Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022: 219, figs 21–22 (♂)

COMMENTS. The species was described from a single male from the western slope of the Andiisky Ridge (Chechen Republic).

Tegenaria longimana Simon, 1898
Figs 29–33.

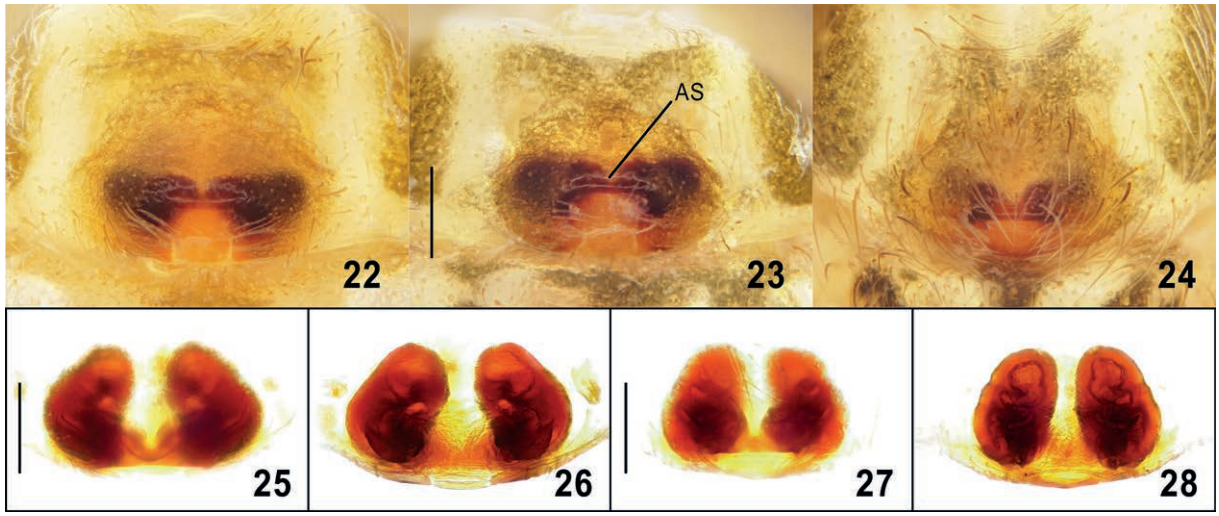
Tegenaria longimana Simon, 1898: 16 (♂).

Tegenaria longimana — Brignoli, 1978: 523, figs 113, 115–116 (♂♀).

Tegenaria longimana — Kovblyuk, Ponomarev, 2008: 145, figs 12–17 (♂).

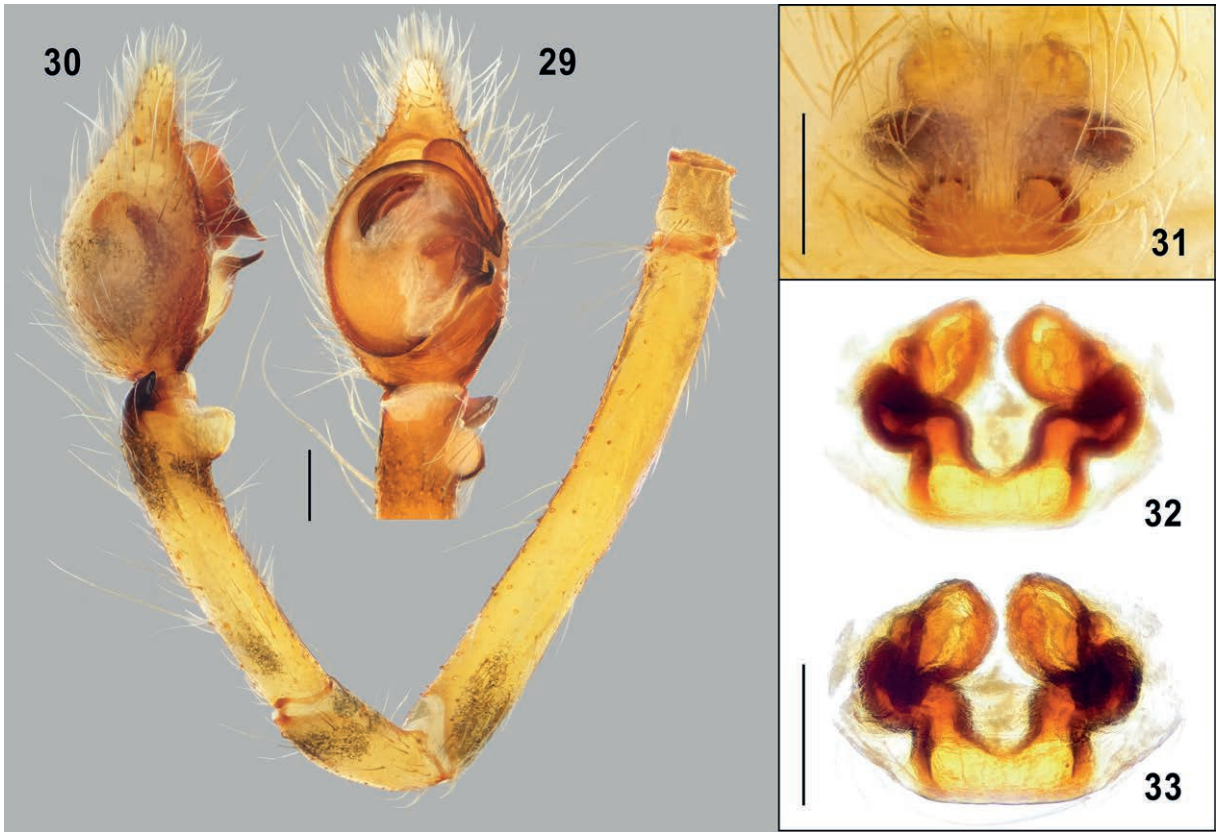
Tegenaria longimana — Seropian *et al*., 2023: 147, Suppl.:2 figs (♂).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA: 1♂ (PC), Krasnodar Territory, Sochi, Khosta, Caucasian Nature Res., yew-boxwood grove, yew-beech forest, 43.530238°N / 39.873897°E, 115 m a.s.l., 06.2006, YC. GEORGIA: 1♂ (ZMMU), Adzharia, Tsikhisdziri, Batumi, gardens, 100 m, 30 May 1981, SG, JM leg.; 3♀♀ (ZMMU), Adzharia, Batumi, Botanical Garden, 20–150 m, 30 May – 7 June 1981, SG, JM; 1♂ (ZMMU), Adzharia, Kintrishi Nature Res., Zeraboseli, Rhododendron thickets, 600–800 m, 2 June 1981, SG, JM; 2♀♀ (ZMMU), Adzharia, Khulo Distr., 3 km W of Danisparauli, deciduous forest, litter, 10.10.1981, SG; 1♀ (ZMMU), Chokhatauri Distr., nr Bakhmaro, 10 km SSE Nabeglavi, 600 m, Alnus, along stream, 8 June 1981, SG, JM; 1♀ (ZMMU), 15 km W of Adigeni, Abies, Picea, Fagus, Acer forest, 1500–1700 m, litter, logs, under stones, 14–15.05.1983, SG; Racha-Lechkhumi: 1♂ (PC), Oni, 42.571306°N / 43.432556°E, 795 m a.s.l., 30.06.2018, PI; 1♂ (PC), Ambrolauri Distr., 8 km S of the Nikortsminda Vil. 42.398639°N / 43.032667°E, 1148 m a.s.l., 3.07.2018, PI; 1♀ (PC), Samtskhe-Dzhavakheti, Borzhomi, 41.849389°N / 43.384639°E, coniferous forest, 21.05.2017, PI. SOUTH OSSETIA: 2♂♂ (PC), Atsriskhev Vil., 42.288656°N / 44.227334°E, 1230 m a.s.l., hornbeam forest, 3.10.2014, YK.



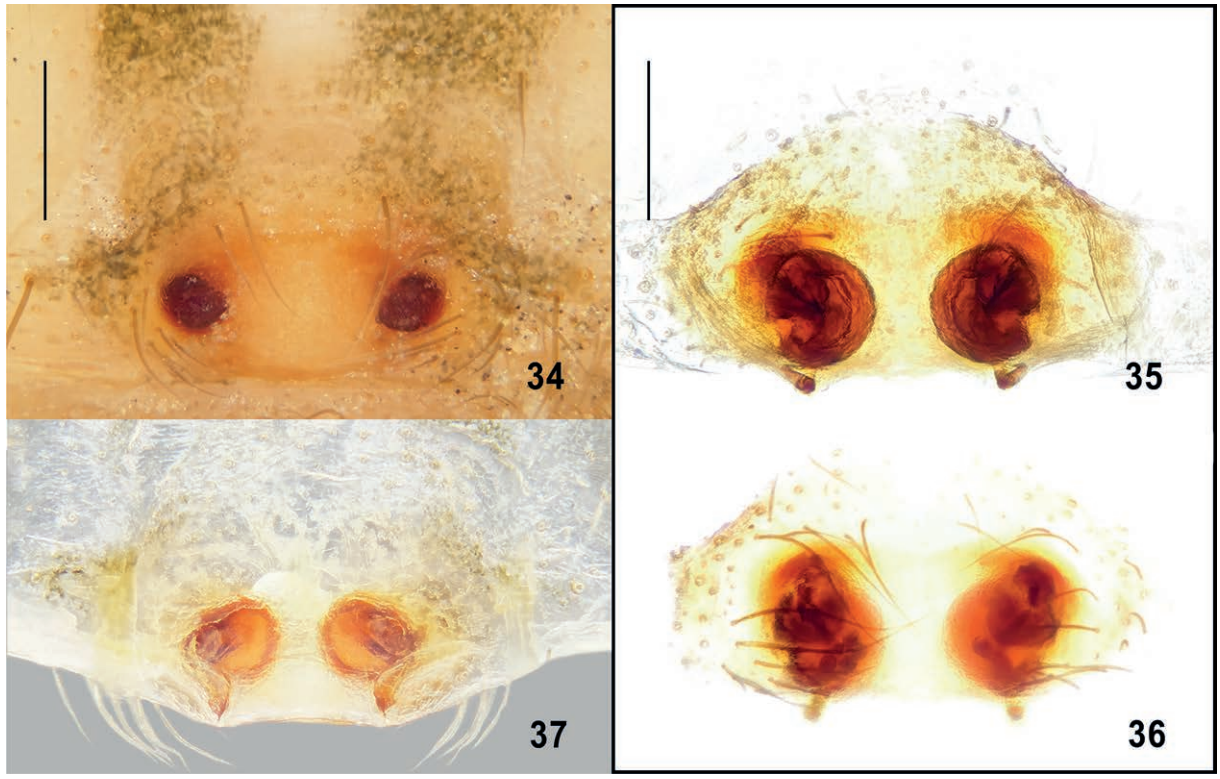
Figs 22–28. *Tegenaria latens*: intact epigyne, ventral view (22–24); vulva ventral (25, 27) and dorsal (26, 28) view. Abbreviations: AS — anterior sclerite. Specimens from Adygeya (22, 23, 25, 26), from Stavropol Territory (24, 27, 28). Scale bars 0.25 mm.

Рис. 22–28. *Tegenaria latens*: необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (22–24); вульва, вид снизу (25, 27) и сверху (26, 28). Сокращения: AS — передний склерит. Масштаб 0,25 мм.



Figs 29–33. *Tegenaria longimana*: Male palp, ventral (29) and retrolateral (30) view; intact epigyne, ventral view (31); vulva ventral (32) and dorsal (33) view. Scale bars 0.25 mm.

Рис. 29–33. *Tegenaria longimana*: Пальпа самца, вид снизу (29) и сбоку-сзади (30); необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (31); вульва, вид снизу (32) и сверху (33). Масштаб 0,25 мм.



Figs 34–37. *Tegenaria osetica*: intact epigyne, ventral view (34); vulva ventral (36) and dorsal (35, 37) view. Specimens from North Ossetia (34–36), from Dagestan (37). Scale bars 0.25 mm.

Рис. 34–37. *Tegenaria osetica*: необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (34); вульва, вид снизу (36) и сверху (35, 37). Экземпляры из Северной Осетии (34–36) и Дагестана (37). Масштаб 0,25 мм.

RECORDS. RUSSIA. Krasnodar Territory: Khosta [Kovblyuk, Ponomarev, 2008].

COMMENTS. In Russia, the species is found only in the "Yew-Boxwood Grove" sector (Khosta) of the Caucasian Nature Res.; Khosta represents the northwestern limit of the species range.

DISTRIBUTION. From north-eastern Turkey to the south-east part of Krasnodar Territory [Brignoli, 1978; Kovblyuk, Ponomarev, 2008; Kovblyuk *et al*., 2011; Ponomarev, Komarov, 2015; Seropian *et al*., 2023].

Tegenaria occulta Ponomarev, 2022

Tegenaria occulta Ponomarev in Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022: 219, figs 23–24 (♂).

COMMENTS. The species was described from males from Krasnodar Territory (Caucasian Nature Res., Chernorechye Cordon).

Tegenaria osetica Ponomarev, 2022
Figs 34–37.

Tegenaria osetica Ponomarev in Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022: 219, figs 25–26 (♂).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA. North Ossetia: 1♂ (ZMMU), Alagir Distr., nr Buron Vil., eastern end of Tsey Canyon, 42.791111°N / 43.996111°E, 1255 m a.s.l., multiherbaceous meadow among pine trees, 13.09.1985, SA; 1♀ (ZISP), Alagir Distr., nr Buron Vil., Nizhnii Labagon Canyon, 42.793128°N / 44.019579°E, 1700 m a.s.l., right side, pine forest, 30.09.2012, YK; 1♀ (PC), Alagir Distr., Tsey Canyon, 11 km W of Buron Vil., 42.7830°N, 43.8701°E, 2193 m a.s.l., mixed forest with pine, birch and willow, 19–23.07.2021, OM; 1♀ (PC), Alagir Distr., 3 km NW of Tsmiti Vil., 42.858211°N, 44.270467°E, 2300 m a.s.l., SE slope of Kariukhokh Mt., grottoes on large stones (human buildings), 1.11.1986, SA; 1♂ (PC), Alagirsky Distr., Kasar Canyon, Wilsa tract, 42.733208°N / 43.975408°E, forest meadow, 1700 m a.s.l., 12.05.1988, NSh; 1♀ (PC), Alagir Distr., 1.5 km S of Nar Vil., SE slope of Zakka Canyon, 42.666238°N, 44.021837°E, 1890 m a.s.l., meadow, 7.06.2014, YK; 1♂ (PC), Irafskyi Distr., 1 km W of Matsuta Vil., 42.982836°N / 43.763009°E, 1500 m a.s.l., steppe vegetation along a road on stones, 9–15.07.2021, MB; 1♀ (ZMMU), Alagir Distr., nr Zintsar Vil., 42.883982°N / 44.161536°E, 942 m a.s.l., mountain steppe, 6.05.2023, YK; 2♂♂ (PC), same locality, 16.06.2023, YK; 1♂ (ZISP), Alagir Distr., nr ruins of Ksurt Vil., 42.876478°N / 44.110687°E, 1618 m a.s.l., burnt pine forest, 20.07.2023, YK. Dagestan: 1♀ (PC), Kazbek Distr., 9 km SW of Gertma Vil., N slope of Salatau Ridge, 42.92119626°N, 46.68960231°E, 1580 m a.s.l., 15.07.2017, MA.

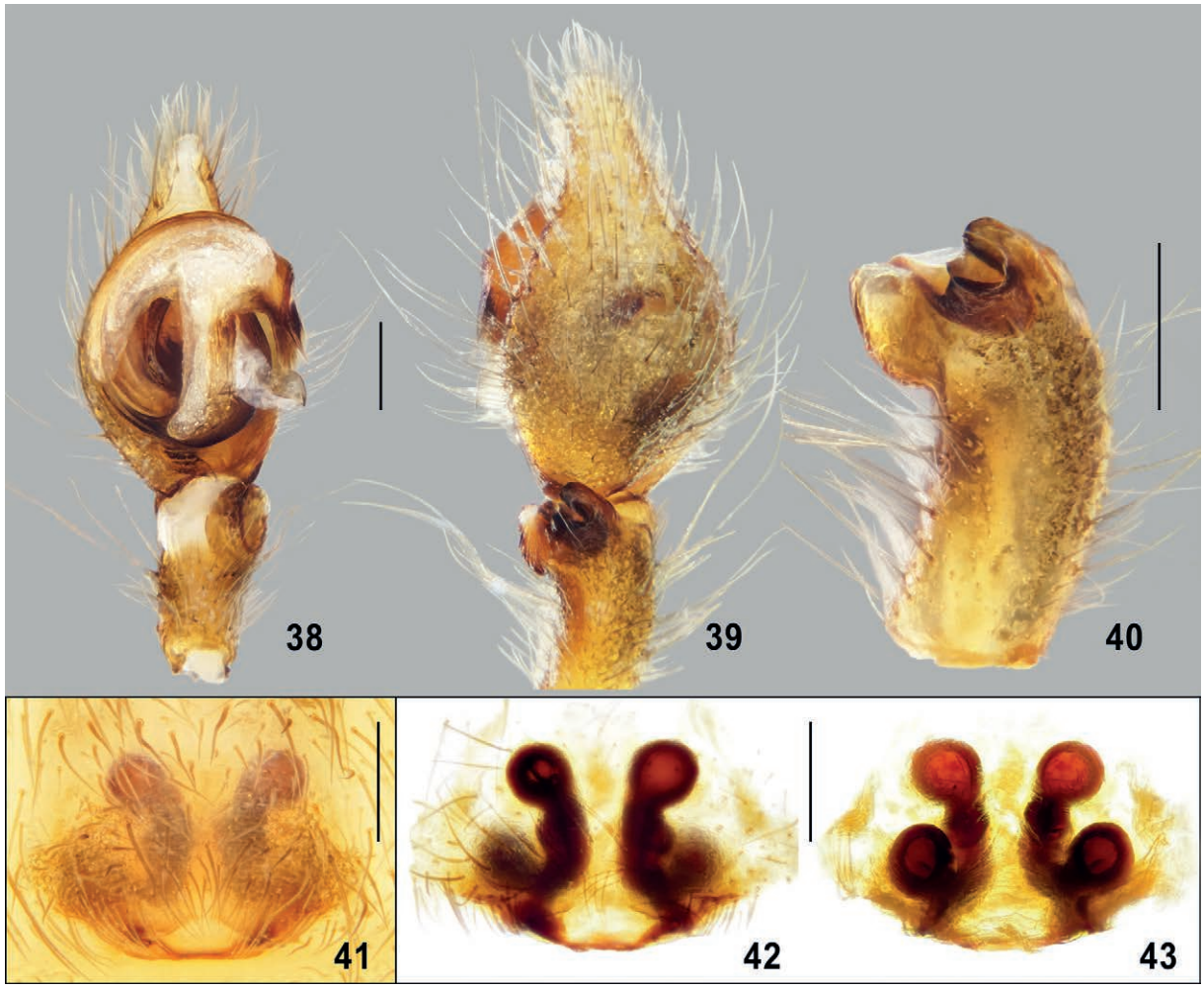
RECORDS. North Ossetia: Buron [Ponomarev, Komarov, 2013: sub *Tegenaria domestica*, misidentification]; Tsey Canyon [Babenko, Ponomarev, 2023: sub *Tegenaria* sp.].

COMMENTS. The species was described from the males [Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2022]. A brief description of the female is provided herein.

Female. Body 7.3–8.0 mm long. Carapace: 3.25–3.9 mm long, 2.25–2.7 mm wide. Body coloring like a male. Chelicera with four small retromarginal and four promarginal teeth, of which the proximal one is very small. Epigyne (Fig. 34) with a membranous rectangular median plate, bounded anteriorly by a weakly defined transverse ridge; median plate slightly wider than long. Copulatory openings are situated at the sides of median plate. Vulva (Figs 35–37) with compact bean-shaped receptacles and very short copulatory ducts.

DISTRIBUTION. The central and eastern Caucasus from North Ossetia to Dagestan.

HABITAT. Forests at the altitudes of 900–2300 m a.s.l.



Figs 38–43. *Tegenaria prisnyi*: Male palp, ventral (38) and retrolateral (39) view; tibia of male palp, retrolateral view (40); intact epigyne, ventral view (41); vulva, ventral (42) and dorsal (43) view. Scale bars — 0.25 mm.

Рис. 38–43. *Tegenaria prisnyi*: Пальпа самца, вид снизу (38) и сбоку-сзади (39); голень пальпы самца, вид сбоку-сзади (40); необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (41); вульва, вид снизу (42) и сверху (43). Масштаб 0,25 мм.

Tegenaria pontica Charitonov, 1947

Tegenaria pontica Charitonov, 1947: 16, fig. 1 (♀). The type material not examined.

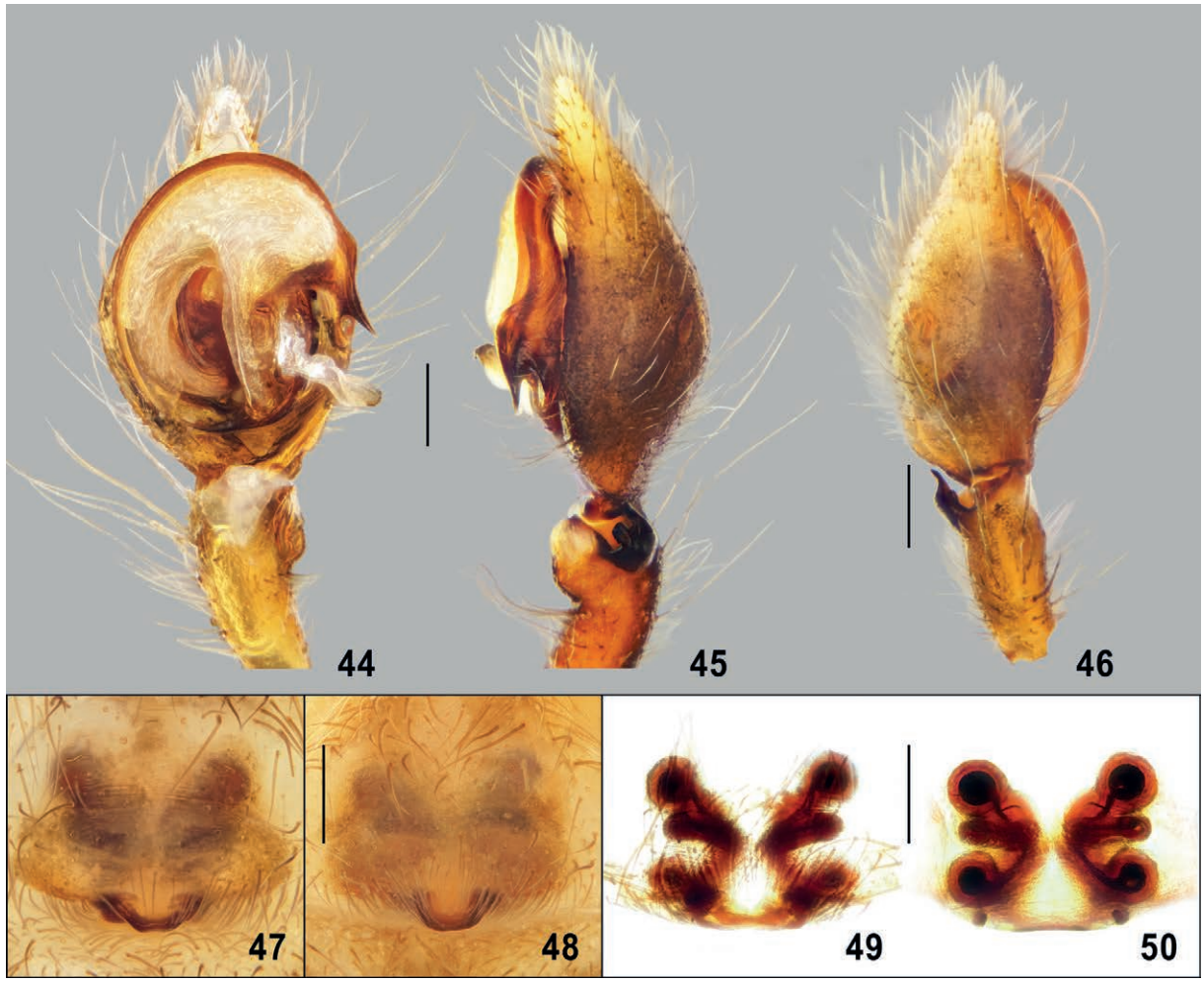
COMMENTS. This species is absent from the material studied; it was described from a single female from Phanagorian Cave [Charitonov, 1947] located in Krasnodar Territory, 20 km SW of Goryachiy Klyuch Town. Recently, Deltshev *et al*. [2023] recorded *T. pontica* from Georgia (Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Region, Martvili Municipality, Odishi Karst Massif, Inchkhuri Cave).

In our opinion, the finding of *T. pontica* in Georgia is most likely to be erroneous. A comparison of vulva conformation [Charitonov, 1947: 17, fig. 1; Deltshev *et al*., 2023: 284, figs 3, 4] shows clear differences between the Russian and Georgian specimens. In particular, in the type specimen, the posterior edge of the epigynal plate is clearly marked, and, moreover, configuration and location of copulatory ducts do not correspond to those in the Georgian specimen. In the structure of female genitalia, Georgian specimens are very similar to *T. latens* (Figs 22–28 in this article). In order to resolve this problem, the Georgian specimens of *T. pontica* are to be compared to those of *T. latens*, as well as to the topotypes of *T. pontica* when/if they are collected.

Tegenaria prisnyi Ponomarev, 2021
Figs 38–43, Map 1.

Tegenaria prisnyi Ponomarev in Ponomarev *et al*., 2021: 352, figs 1–10 (♂♀).

MATERIAL. RUSSIA. North Ossetia: 8♂♂, 1♀ (ZMMU), Kirovskyi Distr., Kabardino-Sunzhensky Ridge, between Kardzhin and Elkhotovo, 43.309369°N / 44.255583°E, SSE slope of ravine, 515 m a.s.l., old oak forest, 19.05-4.07.1985, SA; 4♂♂ (ZMMU), Kirovskyi Distr., Kabardino-Sunzhensky Ridge, 4 km NW of Kardzhin Vil., 43.294386°N / 44.26245°E, WSW slope of ravine, 480 m a.s.l., young oak forest, 4.07.1985, SA; 3♂♂ (ZMMU), same locality and biotope, 24.08.1985, SA; 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (ZISP), Kirovskyi Distr., 2 km N of Kardzhin Vil., 43.283815°N / 44.299477°E, bottom of Kardzhinskaya ravine, 401 m a.s.l., gully forest, 20.05–18.06.2013, YK. Ingushetia: 1♂ (ZMMU), Barsuki Vil. nr Nazran', hanthorn, ash spinney along road, litter, under stones, 6.06.1987, SG leg.; 1♀ (ZMMU), 1♀ (ZISP), 1♀ (PC), Sunzhenskyi Distr., nr Verkhnyi Alkun Vil., 42.964672°N / 45.008805°E, beech forest, woodcut area, 817 m a.s.l., 14.07.1977, VS; 2♂♂ (PC), Malgobek Distr., southern slope of the Tersky Ridge nr of Vosnesenskaya Vil., 43.532222°N / 44.741094°E, *Andropogon* steppe,



Figs 44–50. *Tegenaria pseudolyncea*: male palp, ventral (44), retrolateral (45) and prolateral (46) view; intact epigyne, ventral view (47, 48); vulva, ventral (49) and dorsal (50) view. Specimens from South Ossetia (44–47, 49, 50), from Azerbaijan (48). Scale bars 0.25 mm.

Рис. 44–50. *Tegenaria pseudolyncea*: пальпа самца, вид снизу (44), сбоку-сзади (45) и сбоку-спереди (46); необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (47, 48); вульва, вид снизу (49) и сверху (50). Экземпляры из Южной Осетии (44–47, 49, 50), Азербайджана (48). Масштаб 0,25 мм.

478 m a.s.l., 6.08.1987, SA; 6♀♀ (PC), Malgobek Distr., N slope of Tersky Ridge nr Voznesenskaya Vil., 43.55345°N / 44.7356°E, broadleaf forest, 562 m a.s.l., 6.10–4.12.1987, SA; 1♀ (PC), Dzheyrakh Distr., nr Barkinhoy towers, 42.831656°N / 44.904492°E, 1335 m a.s.l., meadows, 18–20.07.2023, leg. MN & SN. DAGESTAN: 2♂♂, 2♀♀ (PC), Kayakent Distr., nr Gasha Vil., 42.334129°N / 47.834184°E, forest, 300 m a.s.l., 1–7.07.2008, SVA; 1♂ (PC), Makhachkala, Separatornyi Vil., 42.969749°N / 47.421435°E, 12.06.2011, GK; 2♀♀ (PC), Kazbek District, nr Dylym Vil., 43.063704°N / 46.632083°E, 630 m a.s.l., 6.07–3.08.2011, GK; 2♀♀ (PC), same locality, 23.06.2012, GK; 3♂♂ (PC), Kazbek Distr., nr Dylym Vil., 43.062351°N / 46.638527°E, 675 m a.s.l., hornbeam forest, 30.05.2018, MA.

RECORDS. RUSSIA. North Ossetia: Mozdok Distr. [Ponomarev *et al*., 2021]. Ingushetiya: Verkhnyi Alkun [Minoransky *et al*., 1984: 78, sub *Tegenaria campestris*, misidentification]. Dagestan: Verkhnee Kazanishche, Verkhny Karanay, Aglobi, Gasha, Makhachkala, Nizhnee Kazanishche [Abdurakhmanov *et al*., 2012: sub *Malthonica* sp. + *Malthonica lyncea*, misidentification].

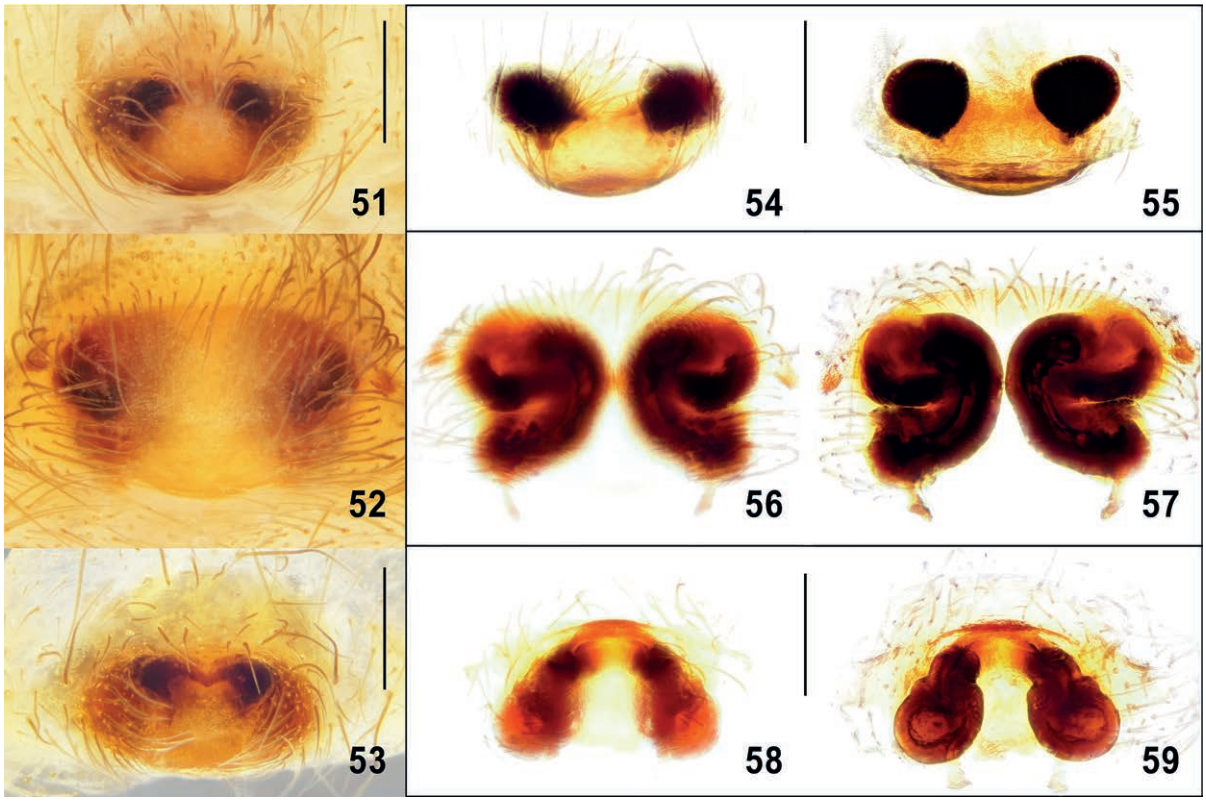
COMMENTS. A comparison of the copulatory organs of the type specimens of *T. prisnyi* [Ponomarev *et al*., 2021: figs 1–5, 7–10] with those from Ingushetia and Dagestan (Figs 38–43) showed their identity.

DISTRIBUTION. Foothills and low mountains of the northern slope of the central and eastern Caucasus (Map 1).

Tegenaria pseudolyncea (Guseinov, Marusik et Koponen, 2005)
Figs 44–50, Map 1.

Malthonica pseudolyncea Guseinov *et al*., 2005: 167, figs 51, 53–56, 59–62, 100-101, 125 (♂♀).

MATERIAL. SOUTH OSSETIA: 1♂, 4♀♀ (PC), nr Tskhinval, 42.243747°N / 43.951214°E, 990 m a.s.l., old artificial oak forest, 15.06–19.09.2013, YK; 2♂♂, 1♀ (ZISP), same locality and biotope, 22.06.2014, YK; 1♂ (PC), nr Tskhinval, 42.251275°N / 43.954987°E, 962 m a.s.l., pine forest, 23.07.2013, YK; 3♂♂, 2♀♀ (PC), same locality and biotope, 11.07.2014, YK; 9♂♂, 1♀ (PC), nr Tskhinval, 961 m a.s.l., pine plantation overgrown with bushes, 13.07–29.08.2013, YK; 5♂♂, 2♀♀ (ZMMU), 1 km E of Tskhinval, nr Pris Vil., 42.231469°N / 43.988834°E, 1002 m a.s.l., pine forest, 16.06–11.07.2013, YK; 3♀♀ (ZMMU), nr Tskhinval, 830 m a.s.l., old oak forest, 13.03.2014, YK; 3♂♂ (ZISP), nr Tskhinval, 960 m a.s.l., old artificial pine forest, 14.06.2013, YK; 1♂, 1♀ (PC), Tskhinval Distr., 2 km WNW from Grom Vil., Adzula Riv. valley, 42.1714°N / 44.197467°E, cliffs on Riv. bank, 950 m, 21–24.06.2021, AF. GEORGIA: 2♂♂ (PC), Imereti, Sachkhere Distr., nr Korbouli Vil., 42.255780°N / 43.464758°E, 922 m a.s.l., 25.06.2018, PI. AZERBAIDJAN: 1♀ (PC), Zagatala–Balaken, 30.06–3.07.2014, NS; 1♀ (PC), Gakh Dist., Ilisu Vil., 41.464600°N / 47.060304°E, 1300 m a.s.l., 30.05–1.06.2016, NS.



Figs 51–59. *Tegenaria tetrica* sp.n. (51, 54, 55), *T. tsekhok* sp.n. (52, 56, 57), *T. utrish* sp.n. (53, 58, 59): intact epigyne, ventral view (51–53); vulva, ventral (54, 56, 58) and dorsal (55, 57, 59) view. Scale bars 0.25 mm.

Рис. 51–59. *Tegenaria tetrica* sp.n. (51, 54, 55), *T. tsekhok* sp.n. (52, 56, 57), *T. utrish* sp.n. (53, 58, 59): необработанная эпигина, вид снизу (51–53); вульва, вид снизу (54, 56, 58) и сверху (55, 57,59). Масштаб 0,25 мм.

RECORDS. SOUTH OSSETIA. Tskhinval [Ponomarev, Komarov, 2015].

COMMENTS. Recently, Türkeş [2023] identified a male from Northern Turkey (Tokat Province, Niksar District, Özdemir Village) as *T. pseudolyncea*. However, the structure of the palp of the Turkish specimen [Türkeş, 2023: 390, fig. 3a–d] differs from that of our *T. pseudolyncea*, both in the shape of tibial apophysis and in the position of the embolic base. In our opinion, the Turkish specimen belongs to another, apparently new species.

DISTRIBUTION. Eastern Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan, Georgia, South Ossetia) at the altitudes of 800–1300 m a.s.l. (Map 1).

HABITAT. In South Ossetia, the species occurs in litter of oak and pine forests.

Tegenaria terskovi Ponomarev, 2023
Map 1.

Tegenaria terskovi Ponomarev in Ponomarev, Shmatko, 2023: 97, figs 1, 2 (♂).

COMMENTS. The species was described from a single male from Strizhament Mt. (Stavropol Territory).

Tegenaria tetrica **sp.n.**
Figs 51, 54–55.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE ♀ (ZMMU), Russia, Krasnodar Territory, 2 km S of Goryachyi Klyuch Vil., 44.602504°N / 39.128311°E, 240 m a.s.l., oak forest, 5.05.2011, VK.

DIAGNOSIS. Round receptacles situated at a considerable distance from each other and the short copulatory canals place *T. tetrica* sp.n. close to *T. domestica*, from which it differs in the absence of epigynal "pseudo-teeth" and a very weakly defined posterior sclerite of the epigyne.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body 7.3 mm long. Carapace: 3.5 mm long, 2.25 mm wide. Carapace yellow, with darkened cephalic part. Carapace colour pattern not marked. Leg femurs yellow, the remaining segment dark yellow. Chelicerae light brown, sternum yellow, without colour pattern, labium light brown, maxillae yellow. Left cheliceral retromargin with six teeth, right cheliceral retromargin with five teeth; left cheliceral promargin with five teeth, right cheliceral promargin with four teeth. Posterior eye row slightly concave, almost straight; the eyes of the posterior row equal in size, the distance between them is subequal to their diameter. Anterior eye row straight; its eyes being close together, almost touching; AME twice as small as ALE. The quadrangle of middle eyes is trapezoidal, narrowed anteriorly, distance between AMEs is less than distance between PMEs. Clypeal height 1.75 times greater than AME diameter. Abdomen grey, without colour pattern; spinnerets grey, apical PLS segment light yellow. Epigynal plate weakly sclerotized, epigyne (Fig. 51) without fovea, medial plate having a rounded edge, with central part slightly transversely thickened. Medial plate slightly wider than long, its anterior edge being limited by a thin transverse sclerotized ridge. The copulatory openings small, situated in the anterior part of epigyne, by the sides of transverse sclerotized ridge. Receptacles round, with distance between them slightly smaller than their diameter (Figs 54, 55); situated in the anterior part of endegyne. Copulatory ducts short, not sclerotized, clearly visible in dorso-apical view only.

Male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the species comes from the Latin "*tetricus*" — gloomy, emphasizing the absence of the variegated colour characteristic of most other *Tegenaria* species.

DISTRIBUTION. Only the type locality.

Tegenaria tsekhok **sp.n.**
Figs 52, 56–57.

Tegenaria sp. — Ponomarev *et al*., 2011.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE ♀ (ZMMU), Russia, Dagestan, Tsuntinsky Distr., 4 km SW of Tsekhok Vil., 42.220024°N / 45.958643°E, 2810 m a.s.l., multiherbaceous meadow, 18.05.2009, AKh.

DIAGNOSIS. In the shape of epigynal medial plate of, the position of copulatory openings and the bean-shaped receptacles, the female of *T. tsekhok* sp.n. is similar to that of *T. osetica*, but differs in the receptacles sitting very close together and the rounded posterior edge of epigynal medial plate.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body 11.4 mm long. Carapace: 4.3 mm long, 3.0 mm wide. Carapace yellow, with two grey longitudinal spots in the middle and thin grey margins. Legs yellow, femora with numerous grey spots; palps yellow, with separate darkened areas. Leg coxae with grey ventral spots. Chelicerae and maxillae light brown, labium grayish brown. Sternum of a typical *Tegenaria* pattern, with light medial stripe and three pairs of light lateral spots. Chelicera with four retromarginal and three promarginal teeth. Posterior eye row concave, eyes being equal in size, with distances between them slightly greater than their diameter. Anterior eye row slightly concave, almost straight; eyes close to each other, almost touching. ALE 1.4 times larger than AME. The quadrangle of the middle eyes is trapezoidal, narrowed anteriorly. Clypeal height 1.65 times greater than AME diameter. Abdomen grey, with two longitudinal rows of paired elongated white spots. ALS gray, PMS and PLS light yellow, PLS basal segment dorsally grey. Epigynal plate weakly sclerotized; the anterior edge of the epigyne is limited by a thin transverse sclerotized ridge, its posterior edge rounded (Fig. 52). The copulatory openings small, situated under the lateral edges of anterior sclerotized ridge. Vulva with bean-shaped, closely situated receptacles; copulatory ducts strongly curved, creating a compact structure together with receptacles (Figs 56, 57).

Male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species epithet is a noun in apposition referring to the name of the type locality, Tsekhok Vil. in Dagestan.

DISTRIBUTION. Only the type locality.

Tegenaria utrish **sp.n.**
Figs 53, 58–59.

Tegenaria sp. — Ponomarev, Volkova, 2013.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE ♀ (ZMMU), Russia, Krasnodar Territory, Anapa Distr., 2 km SE of Bolshoi Utrish Vil., 44.748653°N / 37.408607°E, forest stream bank, 56 m a.s.l., 11.06.2009, AP.

DIAGNOSIS. In the shape of the epigynal medial plate bounded anteriorly by a transverse sclerotized ridge (anterior sclerite), *T. utrish* sp.n. is similar to *T. komarovi* and *T. latens*, but differs from both in the shape of anterior sclerite with a pointed medial projection and the round receptacles.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body 8.25 mm long. Carapace: 2.9 mm long, 2.0 mm wide. Carapace dark yellow, with pale grey radial stripes. Legs, palps yellow, sternum yellow, its edges slightly darkened, chelicerae light brown, labium and maxillae dark yellow. Left cheliceral retromargin with four teeth, right cheliceral retromargin with five teeth; cheliceral promargin with four teeth. Posterior eye row concave, its eyes of equal size, distance between each other being slightly larger than their diameter. Anterior eye row straight, AME twice as small as ALE. The quadrangle of the middle eyes trapezoidal, narrowed anteriorly. Clypeal height two times greater than AME diameter. Abdomen grey, without colour pattern, spinnerets light yellow. Epigyne (Fig. 53) sclerotized throughout, median plate slightly narrowed anteriorly, its length two times greater than posterior margin width. Median plate bounded anteriorly by a transverse sclerotized ridge (anterior sclerite) with a pointed medial projection directed posteriorly. Highly sclerotized copulatory openings located on the sides of anterior sclerite. Vulva (Figs 58, 59) with round receptacles situated at the posterior edge of endegyne. Distance between receptacles slightly smaller than their diameter. Copulatory ducts clearly visible.

Male unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species epithet is a noun in apposition referring to the name of the type locality, the Utrish Nature Res. in Krasnodar Territory.

DISTRIBUTION. Only the type locality.

Discussion

This paper provides new faunistic records for 20 species of *Tegenaria* in the Caucasus and Ciscaucasia. A total of 19 species have been identified from the area at hand. One species, *T. pseudolyncea*, has not been recorded from Russia yet, but we have included it in the review to demonstrate the distribution patterns of four similar species in the region considered: viz. *T. brinikhi* sp.n., *T. prisnyi*, *T. pseudolyncea*, and *T. terskovi*. These species form a compact group and are closely related to *T. lyncea*. All of them inhabit foothill and low-mountain areas, but their collecting localities do not overlap (Map 1). The range of *T. brinikhi* sp.n. covers the the north-western Caucasus, including the foothills of the western Ciscaucasia. The low-mountain regions of the central and eastern Caucasus, including the adjacent territories of Ciscaucasia, are inhabited by *T. prisnyi*. The range of *T. pseudolyncea* lies in the eastern Transcaucasia, along the southern slope of the Caucasus Major separating the ranges of *T. prisnyi* and *T. pseudolyncea* (Map 1). The only known locality of *T. terskovi* is situated on Strizhament Mt. (Stavropol Upland) and separated from the ranges of *T. brinikhi* sp.n. and *T. prisnyi* by steppe territories of the western and middle Ciscaucasia.

When studying the literature on *Tegenaria* of the Caucasus, we found an incorrect interpretation of the distribution of *T. pontica*. As was already mentioned above, *T. pontica* was described from a single female from Phanagoria Cave (Krasnodar Territory, Russia) [Charitonov, 1947]. In his review of the cave fauna of Georgia, Zaitzev [1949] also mentioned *T. pontica*, but, referring to the original description, interpreted the type locality as Phanagoria Cave (p. 161) and later ascribed it to Krasnodar Territory (p. 169). Mcheidze [1964] recroded *T. pontica* in Abkhazia, and then, based on this indication, *T. pontica* was reported as occurring in Georgia [Mikhailov, 1997, 2013, 2022; Otto, 2022]. However, in the comprehensive summary of spiders of Georgia [Mcheidze, 1997], there are no records of *T. pontica* in Abkhazia. Thus, T. Mkheidze indirectly confirmed her earlier mistake with reporting *T. pontica* from Abkhazia

[Mcheidze, 1964]. The confusion with the geographic location of the Phanagorian Cave is clearly visible in the paper by Deltshev *et al*. [2023]. While considering *T. pontica*, the authors wrote on page 285: "Distribution: Georgia (Otto, 2022; World Spider Catalog, 2023)" and then "Remarks. Known only from the type locality (Phanagoria Cave) (Otto, 2022)." In fairness, it should be noted that Otto [Otto, 2022] refers *T. pontica* both to Georgia and to Krasnodar Territory. Yet, only the record from Krasnodar Territory should be considered reliable. Reports from Georgia (Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Region, Martvili Municipality, Odishi Karst Massif, Inchkhuri Cave) [Deltshev *et al*., 2023] require verification reference top the pertinent material (see above).

Tegenaria silvestris (L. Koch, 1872) and *T. taurica* are excluded from the fauna of the region studied. Both species were reported for the western Ciscaucasia (Starokorsunskaya Vil., Krasnodar Territory) [Seifulina, 2008]. The record of *T. silvestris* from the steppe zone of the southeastern part of Russian Plain is extremely doubtful. *T. silvestris* was found in southern and central Europe, mainly in low mountain ranges [Nentwig *et al*., 2024]. The easternmost localities of the species, aside from Seifulina's data [2008], are the Carpathians and Moldova, and the species is missing from the Caucasus [Mikhailov, 2013]. As was indicated above, the record of *T. taurica* fromr agricultural biotopes in the vicinity of Starokrorsunskaya Vil., Krasnodar Territory [Seifulina, 2008] is likely to be erroneous and actually refers to *T. lapidicinarum*. According to S.L. Esyunin and G.Sh. Farzalieva [Esyunin, Farzalieva, 2002], *T. taurica* occurs in the Crimea, occurring in caves only.

In addition, due to erroneous definitions (see above), the following species are excluded from the fauna of the Russian Caucasus: *T. campestris* (C.L. Koch, 1834), *T. ferruginea* (Panzer, 1804), *T. lyncea*, and *T pagana* C.L. Koch, 1840.

In sum, to date, 19 species of *Tegenaria* have been registered in Ciscaucasia and the Russian Caucasus, of which four species occur outside the Caucasus: the Cosmopolitan *T. domestica*, the south European *T. hasperi*, the east European *T. lapicidinarum*, and the transcaucasian-northeastern-turkish *T. longimana*. The remaining 15 species could be classified as typical of the Caucasus region (maybe even Caucasian endemics), which emphasizes the significant species richness of *Tegenaria* in the Caucasus.

Compliance with ethical standards

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval: No ethical issues were raised during our research.

Acknowledgements. The authors are grateful to all the colleagues who participated in collecting the material studied, as well as anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments and suggestions. We are also obliged for providing rare literature to I.A. Chigray (ZISP) and M.V. Nabozhenko (Caspian Institute of Biological Resources DSC RAS). The research program of A.V. Ponomarev and V.Yu. Shmatko was carried out within the framework of the implementation of the State Assignment of the Southern Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, state registration number of the project 122020100332-8 The work of K.G. Mikhailov is supported by the Moscow State University Project No. 121032300105-0.

References

Abdurakhmanov G.M., Ponomarev A.V., Alieva S.V. 2012. [Spiders (Arachnida: Aranei) of the Republic of Dagestan: species composition, distribution]. Makhachkala: Dagestanskiy gosud. pedagogich. univ. 220 p. [In Russian]

Bolzern A., Burckhardt D., Hänggi A. 2013. Phylogeny and taxonomy of European funnel-web spiders of the *Tegenaria-Malthonica* complex (Araneae: Agelenidae) based upon morphological and molecular data // Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society. Vol.168. P.723–848. DOI: 10.1111/zoj.12040

Brignoli P.M. 1971. Contributo alla conoscenza degli Agelenidae italiani (Araneae) // Fragmenta Entomologica. Vol.8. P.57–142.

Brignoli P.M. 1978. Ragni di Turchia V. Specie nuove o interessanti, cavernicole ed epigee, di varie famiglie (Araneae) // Revue suisse de Zoologie. T.85. Fasc.3. P.461–541. DOI:10.1002/mmnz.19710470203

Charitonov D.E. 1941. [New data on the fauna of Arachnoidea of the caves of Abkhazia] // Trudy Zoologicheskogo Instituta AN Gruzinskoi SSR. T.4. P.165–176 [in Russian].

Charitonov D.E. 1947. [Spiders and harvestmen from the caves of the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus] (Biospeologia Sovietica VIII) // Byulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytatelei Prirody. Otdel biologicheskiy. T.52. Vyp.1. P.15–28 [in Russian].

Chyzer C., Kulczyński W. 1897. Araneae Hungariae. Budapest: Academia Scientarum Hungaricae. T.II. Pt.2. P.147–366, Pl. VI–X.

Deltshev C., Barjadze S., Maghradze E. 2023. On the cave spiders of Georgia with description of a new blind *Centromerus* (Arachnida: Araneae) // Historia Naturalis Bulgarica. Vol.45. No.11. P.283–292. DOI:10.48027/hnb.45.113

Esyunin S.L., Farzalieva G.S. 2002. Redescription of *Tegenaria taurica* Charitonov, 1947 (Aranei: Agelenidae) // Arthropoda Selecta. Vol.10. No.3. P.261–263.

Guseinov E., Marusik Yu.M., Koponen S. 2005. Spiders (Arachnida: Aranei) of Azerbaijan 5. Faunistic review of the funnel-web spiders (Agelenidae) with the description of a new genus and species // Arthropoda Selecta. Vol.14. No.2. P.153–177.

Kovblyuk M.M. 2004. Redescription and synonymy of *Tegenaria lapicidinarum* (Aranei, Agelenidae) // Vestnik zoologii. Vol.38. No.4. P.43–51 [in Russian].

Kovblyuk M.M., Ponomarev A.V. 2008. [New and interesting spiders (Aranei: Agelenidae, Corinnidae, Gnaphosidae, Nemesiidae, Thomisidae) from the west Caucasus] // Caucasian Entomological Bulletin. Vol.4. No.2. P.143–154 [in Russian].

Mammola S., Pavlek M., Huber B.A., Ballarin F., Tolve M., Čupić I., Hesselberg T., Lunghi E., Mouron S., Graco-Roza C., Cardoso P. 2022. A trait database and updated checklist for European subterranean spiders // Scientific Data. Vol.9. No.236. P.1–13.

Mkheidze T.S. 1964. [Spiders] // [Animal world of Georgia. T. II. Arthropods]. Tbilisi: AN GruzSSR Publ. P.48–116 [in Georgian].

Mkheidze T.S. 1997. [Spiders of Georgia (systematics, ecology, zoogeographical review)]. Tbilisi: Tbilisi University: 390 p. [In Georgian]

Mikhailov K.G. 1997. Catalogue of the spiders (Arachnida, Aranei) of the territories of the former Soviet Union. Moscow: Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University. 416 p.

Mikhailov K.G. 2013. The spiders (Arachnida: Aranei) of Russia and adjacent countries: a non-annotated checklist // Arthropoda Selecta. Supplement No.3. P.1–262.

Mikhailov K.G. 2022. Advances in the study of the spider fauna (Aranei) of Russia and adjacent regions: a 2020 update // Invertebrate Zoology. Vol.19. No.3. P.295–304, Suppl. 1.01–1.15, 2.01–2.24. DOI: 10.15298/invertzool.19.3.02

Minoransky V.A., Ponomarev A.V., Slyusarev V.V., Gramotenko V.P. 1984. [To the spider (Aranei) fauna of Checheno-Ingushetia] // Izvestiya Severo-Kavkazskogo naychnogo tsentra vysshei shkoly. Estestvennye nauki. Vyp.4. P.76–81 [in Russian].

Nentwig W., Blick T., Bosmans R., Gloor D., Hänggi A., Kropf C. 2024. Spinnen Europas. Version 03.2024. Available at: https://www.araneae. nmbe.ch (accessed 15 March 2024). DOI: 10.24436/1

Otto S. 2022. Caucasian Spiders. A faunistic database on the spiders of the Caucasus. Version 02.2022. Available at: https://caucasus-spiders. info/ (accessed 15 March 2024).

Polchaninova N., Prokopenko E. 2019. An updated checklist of spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) of Left-Bank Ukraine // Arachnologische Mitteilungen. Heft 57. P.60–64, App.

Ponomarev A.V. 2021. [Supplement to the spider fauna (Aranei) of Adygea Republic (Russia)] // Polevoi Zhurnal Biologa. Vol.3. No.3. P.217–238 [in Russian]. DOI 10.52575/2658-3453-2021-3-3-217-238

Ponomarev A.V. 2022. [Spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) of the southeast part of Russian Plain: catalogue, the faunal specific features]. Rostov-on-Don: Yuzhnyi nauchnyi tsentr RAN. 640 pp. [In Russian]

Ponomarev A.V., Abdurakhmanov G.M. 2014. [Spiders (Aranei) of North Caspian coast and islands] // Yugh Rossii: ekologiya, razvitie. No.1. P.76–121 [in Russian].

Ponomarev A.V., Alekseev S.K., Komarov Yu.E., Shmatko V.Yu. 2021. Spiders (Aranei) of the Terek River valley in Mozdok District of the Republic of North Ossetia–Alania, Russia // Caucasian Entomological Bulletin. Vol.17. No.2. P.351–374. DOI:10.23885/181433262021172-351374

Ponomarev A.V., Alekseev S.K., Kozminykh V.O., Shmatko V.Yu. 2017. Spiders (Arachnida: Aranei) of Stavropol Territory, Russia // Arthropoda Selecta. Vol.26. No.2. P.155–173. DOI:10.15298/arthsel.26.2.09

Ponomarev A.V., Aliev M.A., Khalidov A.K., Shavlukov Z.A. 2011. [Supplementary data on the spider fauna (Aranei) of Dagestan] // D.M. Mallaev *et al.* (eds.), Sovrem. problemy biologii i ekologii: materialy dokladov Mezhdunarodnoi nauchno-prakticheskoi konferentsii, 10–12 marta 2011 g. Makhachkala: Dagestan State Pedagogic University. P.77–82 [in Russian].

Ponomarev A.V., Dvadnenko K.V. 2013. Notes on the spider fauna (Aranei) of the southeast part of Russian Plain and the Caucasus, with description of a new species of the genus *Haplodrassus* Chamberlin, 1922 (Gnaphosidae) // Vestnik Yuzhnogo nauchnogo tsentra RAN. Vol.9. No.2. P.47–56 [in Russian].

Ponomarev A.V., Khalidov A.Kh. 2007. On the spider fauna (Aranei) of Dagestan // Vestnik Yuzhnogo nauchnogo tsentra RAN. Vol.3. No.2. P.72–78 [in Russian].

Ponomarev A.V., Khalidov A.K., Aliev M.A. 2008. [Additions to the spider fauna (Aranei) of Dagestan] // Izv. Dagestansk. gos. ped. in-ta. Estestv. i tochnye nauki. No.3. P.60–71 [in Russian, with English summary].

Ponomarev A.V., Komarov Yu.E. 2013. [A preliminary summary of material on the spider fauna (Aranei) of North Ossetia-Alania] // Trudy Severo-Ossetinskogo gosudarstvennogo prirodnogo zapovednika. Vyp.2. P.76–111 [in Russian].

Ponomarev A.V., Komarov Yu.E. 2015. [Spiders (Aranei) of the Republic of South Ossetia] // Yugh Rossii: ekologiya, razvitie. Vol.10. No.1. P.116–147 [in Rissian]. DOI: 10.18470/1992-1098-2015-1-116-147

Ponomarev A.V., Kovblyuk N.M., Chumachenko Yu.A., Volkova D.D. 2012. [Preliminary data on the spider fauna (Aranei) of the Republic of Adygea] // Sotsial'no-gumanitarnye i ekologicheskie problemy razvitiya sovremennoy Adygei: sbornik nauchnykh statey. Rostov-on-Don: Yuzhnyi nauchnyi tsentr RAN. P. 447–481 [in Russian].

Ponomarev A.V., Mikhailov K.G. 2007. [An addition to the spider fauna (Aranei) of the Russian Caucasus] // Trudy Yuzhnogo nauchnogo tsentra Rossiyskoy akademii nauk. T.3. Bioraznoobrazie i transformatsiya gornykh ekosistem Kavkaza Rostov-on-Don: Yuzhnyi nauchnyi tsentr RAN. P.130–151 [in Russian].

Ponomarev A.V., Shapovalov M.I., Ivliev P.P. 2014. [New data on the spider fauna Aranei) of the south part of European Russia] // Vestnik AGU. Biologicheskie nauki. Vyp.2 (137). P.54–60 [in Russian].

Ponomarev A.V., Shmatko V.Yu. 2021. [New data on the fauna and taxonomy of spiders (Aranei) from southern Russia] // Caucasian Entomological Bulletin. Vol.17. No.1. P.211–218 [in Russian]. DOI:10.23885/181433262021171-211218

Ponomarev A.V., Shmatko V.Yu. 2022. [A review of the spider genus *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804 (Aranei: Agelenidae) of the Russian Caucasus and Ciscaucasia. I. Species close to *Tegenaria abchasica* Charitonov, 1941] // Caucasian Entomological Bulletin. Vol.18. No.2. P.211–221 [in Russian]. DOI:10.23885/181433262022182-211221

Ponomarev A.V., Shmatko V.Yu. 2023. Review of the spider genus *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804 (Aranei: Agelenidae) of the Russian Caucasus and Ciscaucasia. II. A new species and an interesting record // Caucasian Entomological Bulletin. Vol.19. No.1. P.97–99 [in Russian]. DOI:10.23885/181433262023191-9799

Ponomarev A.V., Shokhin I.V., Terskov E.N., Shmatko V.Yu. 2018. [Preliminary data on the fauna of spiders (Aranei) of Taman Peninsula and Tuzla Island (Russia)] // Caucasian Entomological Bulletin. Vol.14. No.2. P.121–129 [in Russian]. DOI:10.23885/181433262018142-121129

Ponomarev A.V., Volkova D.D. 2013. [First results of the study of the spider fauna (Aranei) of the Abrau Peninsula] // Bioraznoobrazie gosudarstvennogo prirodnogo zapovednika "Utrish". Nauchnye trudy. T.1. 2012. Rostov-on-Don: Grafiti. P.228–247 [in Russian].

Seifulina R.R. 2008. The spider fauna (Arachnida, Araneae) of agricultural landscapes of Moscow Area and Kuban Plain // Entomological Review. Vol.88. No.6. P.730–743. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1134/S0013873808060122

Seropian A., Otto S., Bulbulashvili N. 2023. Picking pearls from the Silk Road: insights into the spider (Arthropoda, Araneae) diversity in Georgia from the CaBOL project. Part I // Caucasiana. Vol.2. P.143–159, Suppl. DOI:10.3897/caucasiana.2.e107049

Simon E. 1898. Descriptions d'arachnides nouveaux des familles des Agelenidae, Pisauridae, Lycosidae et Oxyopidae // Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique. Vol.42. P.5–34.

Spassky S.A. 1934. Araneum species novae, II // Journal of the New York Entomological Society. Vol.42. No.1. P.1–4. pl. 1.

Türkeş T. 2023. *Tegenaria pseudolyncea* (Guseinov, Marusik & Koponen, 2005) (Araneae: Agelenidae) is a new record for Turkish spider fauna // Serket. Vol.19. No.4. P.388–390.

World Spider Catalog. 2024. Version 25.0. Available at: http://wsc.nmbe.ch (accessed 15 March 2024). DOI: 10.24436/2

Zaitzev F.A. 1949. [A review of the cave fauna of Georgia] // Trudy Zoologicheskogo instituta AN Gruzinskoi SSR. T. 8(1948). P.151–173 [in Russian, with Georgian summary].

Responsible editor D.V. Logunov