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A new species of the genus *Xysticus* C. L. KOCH from South Siberia (Arachnida: Araneae: Thomisidae)

With 10 figures

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Abstract. A new species, *Xysticus wunderlichi* sp. n. from South Siberia (northern Mongolia, Buryatia and southern part of Khabarovsk Territory) is described, figured, diagnosed and mapped. Comparative figures of a closely related species, *X. lineatus*, are also given.

Key words. Araneae, Thomisidae, *Xysticus*, new species, South Siberia.

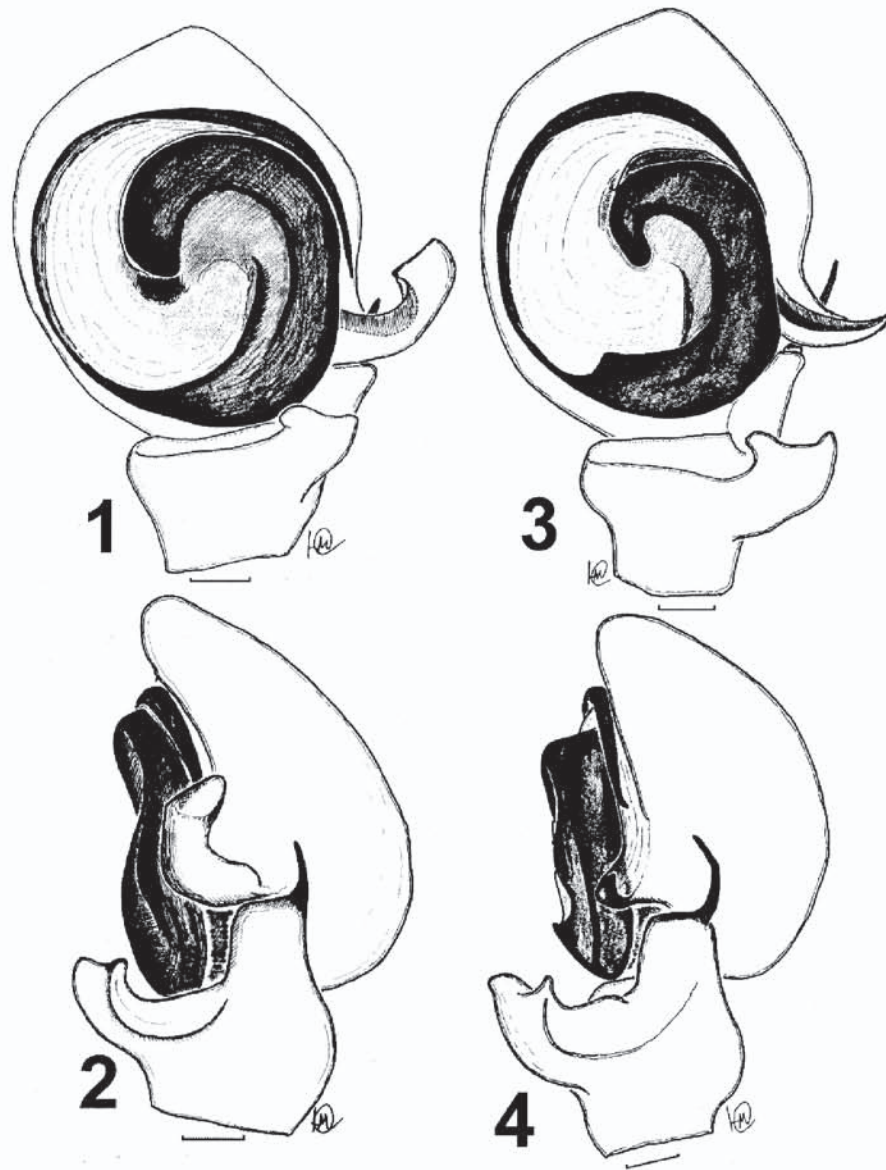
Introduction

The thomisid fauna of South Siberia, consisting of about 50 species, has recently been a subject of intensive taxonomic/faunistic studies (LOGUNOV & MARUSIK, 1994, 1998; LOGUNOV, 1995; MARUSIK & LOGUNOV, 1998, 2001; etc.). However, some of the hitherto records, e.g. those of *X. lineatus* from Irkutsk Area and Buryatia (IZMAILOVA, 1989; DANILOV, 1999), have long been in need of confirmation upon reference to pertinent material. We have re-examined at least a part of the reported above material on *X. lineatus* and found them to belong to a new species. The aim of the present paper is to describe this new species hitherto erroneously recorded from Transbaikalia and Mongolia as *Xysticus lineatus*.

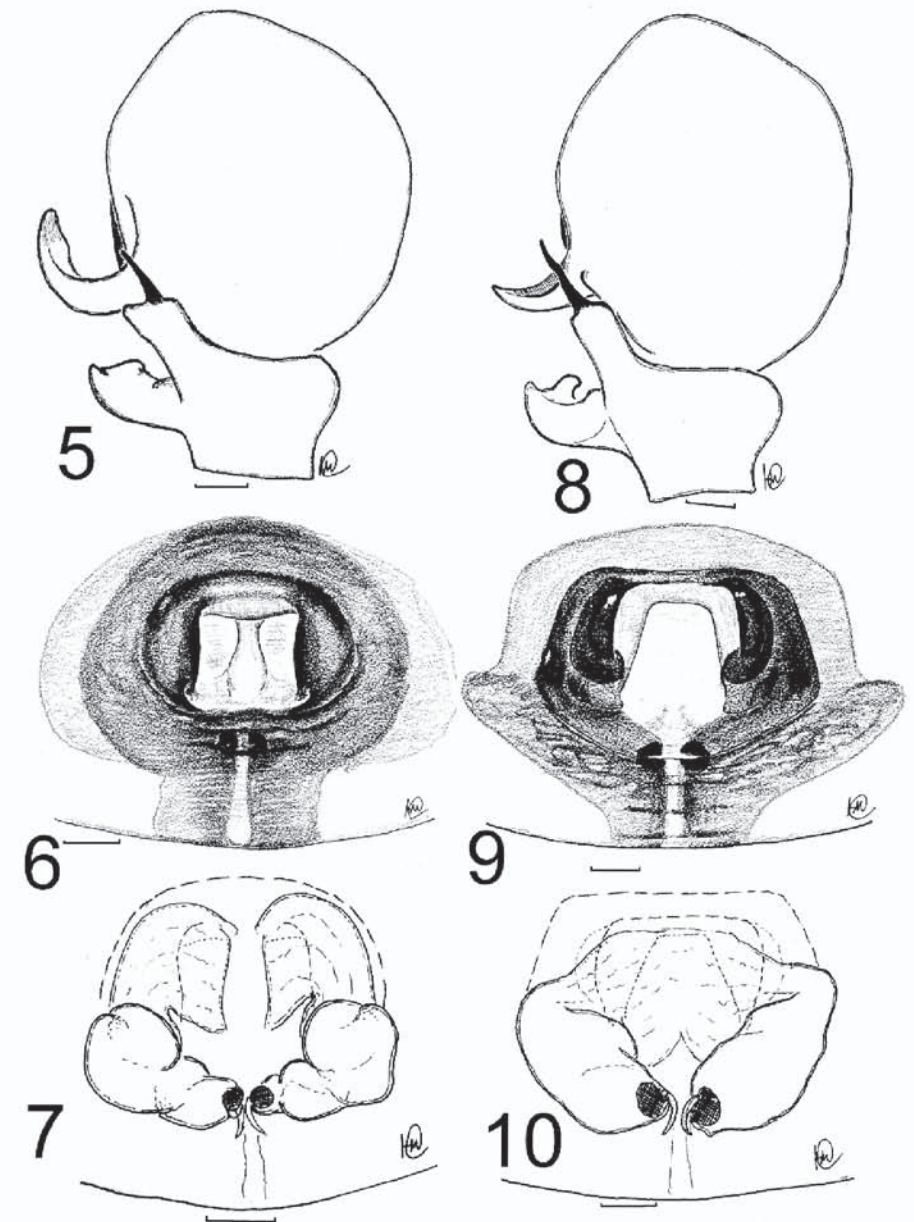
The work is based on newly collected material from Siberia and Mongolia. Specimens for this study were borrowed from or are distributed among the following museums: IBPN – Institute for Biological Problems of the North, Magadan, Russia; ISEA – Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia; SMNH – Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden; ZMMU – Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia; ZMTU – Zoological Museum of the Turku University, Turku, Finland. The format of the description and the terminology follows ONO (1988). Some rare abbreviations used are as follows: MOA – median ocular field; MOA-WA – anterior width of MOA; MOA-WP – posterior width of MOA; MOA-L – length of MOA. The sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as follows: femur+patella+tibia+metatarsus+tarsus. All measurements are in mm.

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Figs 1–4: Male copulatory organs of *Xysticus wunderlichi* sp. n. (1–2) and *X. lineatus* (3–4): 1,3 – male palp, ventral view; 2,4 – ditto, retrolateral view. – Scale lines: 0.1 mm.



Figs 5–10: Male and female copulatory organs of *Xysticus wunderlichi* sp. n. (5–7) and *X. lineatus* (8–10): 5,8 – male palp, dorsal view; 6,9 – epigyne; 7,10 – spermathecae. – Scale lines: 0.1 mm.

Description of species

Xysticus wunderlichi sp. n. (figs 1–2, 5–7, map 1)

Material. Holotype male (ISEA), Mongolia, Tov Aimak, near Baga-Mukhar [48°22'N, 106°18'E], 1100 m a.s.l., 18–23.VI.1997, leg. Yu. M. MARUSIK. Paratypes: 4 males, 1 female (ISEA), 2 males, 1 female (ZMMU), 2 males, 1 female (SMNH), 2 males (IBPN), together with holotype; 1 female (ISEA), Russia, Buryatia, Selenga Distr., near Takhoi, 22.VII.1989, leg. S. N. DANILOV; 1 male (ISEA), Russia, Khabarovsk Terr., near Chegdomyn, [ca. 51°08'N, 133°05'E], VI–VII.1999, leg. L. A. TRILIKAVSKAS.

Comparative material on *X. lineatus* (WESTRING, 1851) (figs. 3–4, 8–10). Finland: 2 males (ZMTU), Turku, Kärsmäki, Pomponrahka bog, 19.VI.1977, I. OKSALA; 1 female (ZMTU), Finland, Halsua, 26.VI.1971, I. OKSALA.

Etymology. The species is named in honour of the famous German arachnologist, our friend and colleague, Jörg WUNDERLICH.

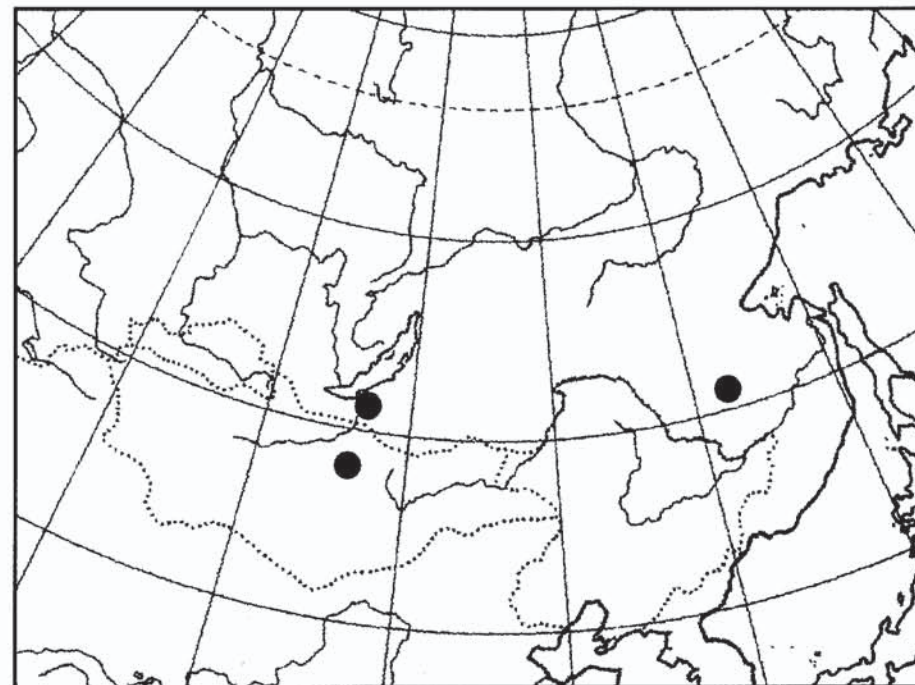
Diagnosis. *X. wunderlichi* sp. n. is closely related to Euro-Siberian *X. lineatus*, but can easily be separated by the structure of the copulatory organs. The new species differs from *X. lineatus* in having the hook-shaped tutaculum apically truncate, not pointed (cf. figs 1–5, 8). Additionally, males of *X. wunderlichi* can be distinguished by the shorter retrolateral tibial apophysis, the shape of tegular ridge (terminally angled in *X. lineatus* and gradually connected to the embolus in *X. wunderlichi*; cf. figs 1 and 3), and more pointed lateral projection of the ventral tibial apophysis (cf. figs 2 and 4). Females of *X. wunderlichi* differ in having the epigynal median septum and smaller epigynal fovea (cf. figs. 6 and 9), as compared with *X. lineatus*, as well as in the shape of the spermathecae (cf. figs 7 and 10).

Distribution. Southern Siberia, from northern Mongolia in the west to the southern part of Khabarovsk Territory in the east (map 1). The former records of *X. lineatus* from Transbaikalia (DANILOV, 1999), as well as that from Mongolia (sub *X. cf. lineatus*, MARUSIK & LOGUNOV, 1998), in fact belong to the new species (S. Danilov's specimen re-examined).

Habitat. The holotype and accompanied specimens were collected in the birch stand.

Description. Male (paratype from Mongolia). Measurements. Carapace 2.20 long, 2.23 wide. Abdomen 2.33 long, 1.95 wide. Clypeal height 0.21. MOA-WA 0.39, MOA-WP 0.43, MOA-L 0.41, AME-AME 0.25, AME-ALE 0.16, PME-PME 0.26, PME-PL 0.33. Length of leg segments: I 1.86+0.80+1.30+1.33+0.88; II 1.90+0.78+1.28+1.28+0.85; III 1.38+0.60+0.90+0.78+0.64; IV 1.33+0.55+0.98+0.78+0.70. Spination of leg I: d 0-0-1-1-1, pr 0-1-1-1-0; Tb v 1-1-2; Mt v 0-2-2ap, pr and rt 1ap. Coloration (typical of *Xysticus* species). Carapace dark brown, with a wide longitudinal yellow band on pars thoracica. Sternum dark brown, with yellow patches. Maxillae and labium dark brown. Abdomen: dorsum brown, with three pairs of transverse interrupted white stripes and white piping; sides and venter dark brown-gray, dotted with white. Legs I and II: coxae, femora, patellae and tibia dark brown; metatarsi and tarsi yellow. Legs III and IV: coxae brown, dotted with white; femora yellow in basal halves and dark brown in distal halves; patellae and tibia brown, dorsally with longitudinal white lines; metatarsi and tarsi yellow. Palpal structure as in figs. 1–2, 5.

Female (paratype from Buryatia). Measurements. Carapace 2.08 long, 1.95 wide. Abdomen 2.88 long, 2.38 wide. Clypeal height 0.24. MOA-WA 0.43, MOA-WP 0.49, MOA-L 0.46, AME-AME 0.29, AME-ALE 0.25, PME-PME 0.29, PME-PL 0.36. Length of leg segments: I 1.68+0.80+1.20+1.05+0.80; II 1.75+0.79+1.23+1.08+0.80; III 1.28+0.55+0.80+0.65+0.58; IV 1.32+0.63+0.90+0.75+0.70. Spination of leg I: pr 0-1-1-1-0; Tb v 1-2; Mt v 1-2ap, pr 1ap. Col-



Map 1: Collection localities for *Xysticus wunderlichi* sp. n.

oration as described for male, but lighter and differs as follows: sternum, coxae and femora of all legs ventrally brown with numerous white patches; abdomen light and variegated (brown + gray + white). Epigyne and spermathecae as in figs. 6–7.

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