

## New data on the taxonomy and faunistics of North Asian linyphiid spiders (Aranei Linyphiidae).

### Новые данные по систематике и фаунистике североазиатских пауков-линифиид (Aranei Linyphiidae).

К.У. Eskov\*, У.М. Marusik\*\*  
К.Ю. Еськов\*, Ю.М. Марусик\*\*

\* Paleontological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Profsoyuznaya ul. 123, Moscow 117647 Russia.

\* Палеонтологический Институт РАН, Профсоюзная ул., 123, Москва 117647 Россия.

\*\* Institute of Biological Problems of the North, Russian Academy of Sciences, K. Marx pr. 24, Magadan 685010 Russia.

\*\* Институт биологических проблем Севера ДВО РАН, пр — т К. Маркса, 24, Магадан 685010 Россия.

KEY WORDS: Linyphiidae, North Asia, taxonomy, faunistics.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Linyphiidae, Северная Азия, систематика, фаунистика.

ABSTRACT: 5 new genera are established. 16 new and 6 little-known species are described. 12 new synonyms and 10 new combinations are proposed. 38 previous misidentifications of North Asian linyphiids are corrected. Species ranges of 176 linyphiids are precised.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Установлено 5 новых родов, описано 16 новых и 6 малоизвестных видов. Предложено 12 новых синонимов и 10 новых комбинаций. Выправлено 38 прошлых ошибочных определений североазиатских линифиид. Существенно уточнены ареалы 176 видов.

### Introduction.

The paper continues our studies on Siberian and Far Eastern linyphiids, this time dealing mainly with the species which have hitherto been the subject of any confusion(s). Clarification of the taxonomic status of some well-known species restudied has also prompted either the erection of new genera for their comprisal or a reconsideration of the limits of certain long-established genera. Furthermore, all misidentifications of North Asian linyphiids, both established and presumed, are summed here. As a result, all mistakes of species identifications and generic allocations are corrected/summed up in this paper which can be regarded as a preliminary stage in the work of one of us (KE) devoted to a compilation of a complete revised geographic catalogue of the linyphiids of North Asia. In addition, some faunistic records sufficiently seriously extending/clarifying certain species ranges are presented here.

### Material and methods.

Besides the collectings of the authors, abbreviated in the text as (KE) and (YM), respectively, we have used also materials taken by Mr. V.D. Bakurov, Novosibirsk (VB); Dr. A.B. Babenko, Moscow (ABB); Dr. A.V. Barkalov, Novosibirsk (AVB); Dr. A.M. Basarukin, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (AB); Dr. D.I. Berman, Magadan (DB); Dr. B.P. Bessolitsyna, Irkutsk (BB); Mrs. Bordovitsyna, Novosibirsk; Dr. S.M. Bukhhalo, Magadan (SB); Dr. V.I. Bulavintsev (VIB); Mrs. G.N. Chernova, Magadan (GC); Prof. Y.I. Chernov, Moscow (YC); Dr. S.N. Danilov, Ulan-Ude (SD); Mrs. Danilova, Novosibirsk; Dr. N.E. Dokutchayev, Magadan (ND); Dr. P.M. Dunin, Togliatti (PD); Mr. P.V. Durmanov, Perm (PVD); Dr. S.L. Esjunin, Perm (SE); Mr. G.N. Ganin, Khabarovsk (GG); Dr. S.I. Golovatch, Moscow (SG); Mr. V.G. Grachev (VG); Mrs. I.B. Grishkan, Magadan (IG); Mr. M.N. Gromyko, Sikhote-Alin State Reserve (MG); Mr. S.V. Ivanov, Bolshe-Khekhtsyrsky Reserve (SI); Mrs. O.A. Khruleva, Wrangel Island Reserve (OK); Dr. Y.I. Korobeinikov, Perm (YK); Mr. V.O. Kozminykh, Perm (VK); Dr. G.F. Kurcheva, Moscow (GK); Mr. D.K. Kurenstchikov, Khabarovsk (DK); Dr. D.V. Logunov, Novosibirsk (DL); Mr. O.V. Lyakhov, Pavlodar (OL); Dr. K.G. Mikhailov, Moscow (KM); Dr. E.V. Mikhailova, Vladivostok (EM); Mrs. T.V. Pavlenko, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky (TP); Mrs. A.M. Pegova, Moscow (AP); Dr. N.M. Poryadina, Tyumen (NP); Dr. N.A. Ryabinin, Khabarovsk (NR); Dr. A.S. Ryabukhin, Magadan (ASR); Mr. A.B. Ryvkin, Moscow (AR); Dr. W. Schawaller, Stuttgart (WS);

Dr M.T. Sternbergs, Riga (MS); Dr. I.D. Sukatcheva, Moscow (IS); Dr. I.V. Stebaev, Novosibirsk (IVS); Dr. A.L. Tikhomirova, Moscow (AT); Dr. S.V. Toms, Moscow (ST); Mrs. V.V. Tseitva, Magadan (VT); Dr. E.M. Veselova, Moscow (EV); Dr. N.N. Vinokurov, Yakutsk (NV); and Dr. V.V. Zherikhin, Moscow (VZ).

All measurements in the descriptions are given in mm. The abbreviations **d**, **pl**, **rl** and **v** stand for the dorsal, pro-, retrolateral, and ventral leg joint spines, respectively; **AME** and **ME** for anterior and posterior median eyes, respectively; **Tm** is the position of the metatarsal trichobothrium.

Type materials belong to the collection of the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University.

## 1. Descriptions of new and redescriptions of little-known genera and species.

### *Arcterigone* gen.n.

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Erigone pilifrons* L. Koch, 1879.

**DEFINITION.** Small, dark coloured erigonines; ♂ carapace without postocular pits, with a distinct declivous elevation behind the eye area provided with numerous protruding setae; eyes medium-sized. Chelicera unmodified, with 5 promarginal teeth. Tibial spines 1111 in ♀, 0000 in ♂, Tm I 0.55, Tm IV absent. Abdomen unmodified, concolorous.

Palpal tibia with two trichobothria, ♂ palpal tibia with apophysis divided into two branches. Paracymbium medium-sized, hook-like, its distal portion with a notch. Tegulum wide, vertical. Suprattegulum with two small, sharp teeth and a short, wide semimembranous apophysis. Embolic division simple, S-shaped, with a short embolus. Epigyne moderately projected, its posterior triangular notch provided with a ploughshare-shaped projection extending over medial plate. Vulva with medium-sized globular receptacula and very short entrance ducts.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** By the shape of both ♂ and ♀ genitalia, as well as by ♂ carapace modification, the new genus seems to be closely related to *Tubercilthorax* Eskov, 1988, in particular to *T. subarcticus* (Tanasevitch, 1984) [cp. Tanasevitch, 1984: figs. 3 (1-12)], but it is distinguished by the tibial spine formula (1111, not 2221).

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Only the type-species *E. pilifrons* L. Koch, 1879, comb.n., known from Arctic Siberia and Arctic Canada.

**ETYMOLOGY.** From the Arctic, and the generic name *Erigone*.

### *Arcterigone pilifrons* (L. Koch, 1879), comb.n.

*Erigone pilifrons* L.Koch, 1879: 62, fig. 14 (a-g) (♂, ♀).

*Acartauchenius pilifrons*: Holm, 1970: 190, fig. 2 (♀).

*Acartauchenius pilifrons*: Leech & Ryan, 1972: 1788, figs 1-9 (♂, ♀).

*Acartauchenius pilifrons*: Holm, 1973: 78, figs 5-10 (♂, ♀).

**MATERIAL.** 1 ♀, Nenets Autonomous Region, Yugor Peninsula, Belyi Nos Cape, 17.VI.1983 (leg. VIB); 1 ♂, Taimyr Autonomous Region, ca. 60 km S of Dikson, Ragozinka River, 4.VIII.1982 (leg. YC); 1 ♂, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 17.VII.1992 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Yakut Autonomous Republic, lower Lena River, Kysyur, 20.VII.1989 (leg. KE); 1 ♂, Chukot Autonomous Region, Chaunskaya Guba Gulf, delta of Chaun River, 15.VI.1985 (leg. ASR); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Wrangel Island, lower Gusinaya River, 19.VII.1984 (leg. OK).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Polar Siberia from Chukot Peninsula in the east up to Yugor Peninsula in the west [Holm, 1973; Eskov, 1985; Marusik et al, 1992; Marusik, Eskov, Koponen, Vinokurov, 1993], Polar Canadian Archipelago [Leech & Ryan, 1972]. The species seems to be restricted to the tundra zone and it has never been recorded even in the alpine belt of North Siberian mountains (e.g. Polar Urals, Putorana Plateau, Cherskogo Mt. Range).

*Ceratinopsis* Emerton, 1882.

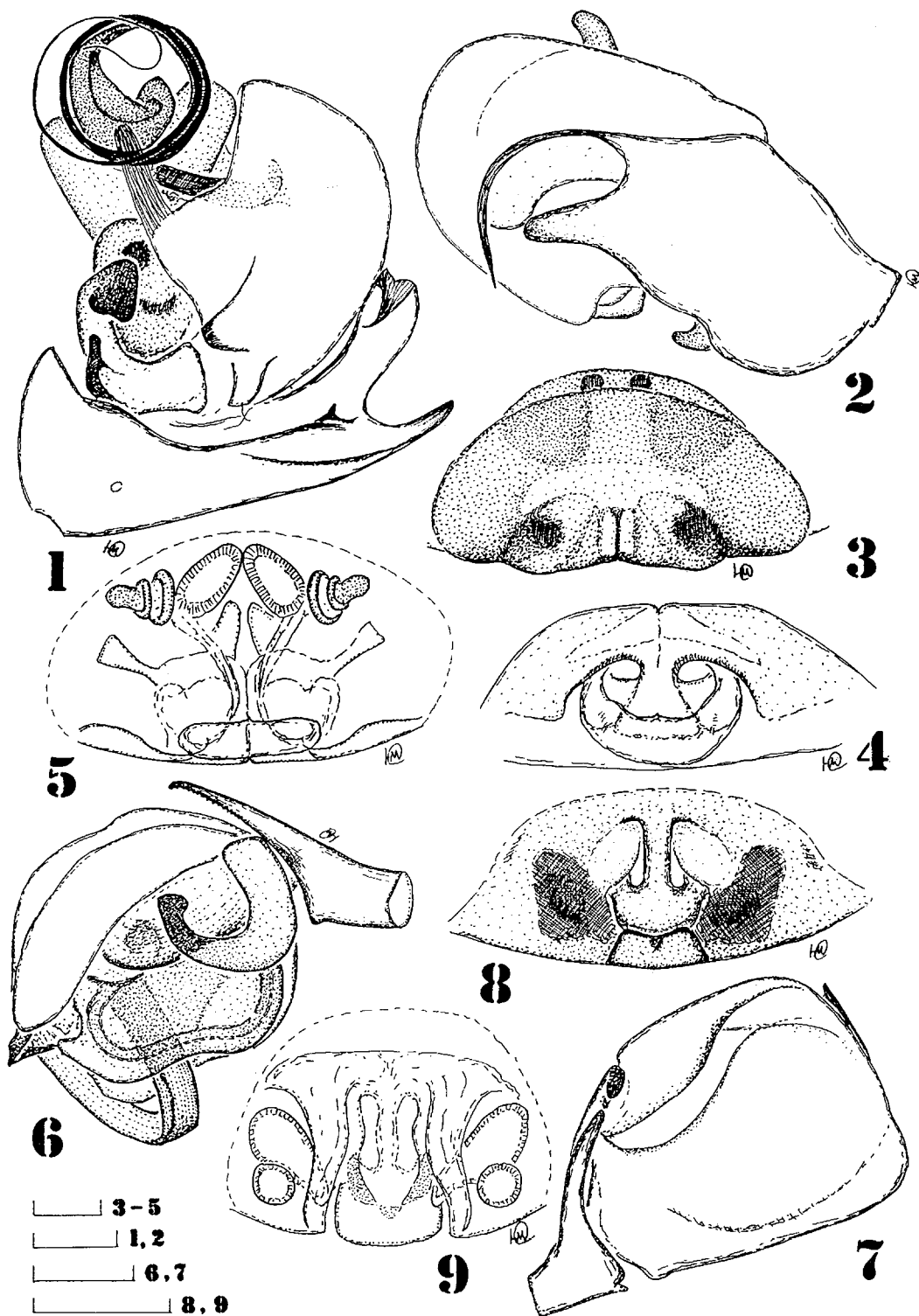
*Ceratinopsis logunovi* sp.n.

Figs 6-9.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Krasnoyarsk Prov., Ermakovo Distr., Aradan, shingle bank of Us River, 8.VII.1990 (leg. DL). — Paratypes: 3 ♀, together with holotype; 1 ♂, Khakass Autonomous Republic, 25 km NE of Askiz, stony steppe, 15.VII.1990; 4 ♂, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Tandinsky Distr., Khovu-Aksy, shingle bank of Elgeet River, 5.V.1990 (all leg. DL).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 1.70-1.88/2.38-2.50. Carapace dark brown, its length/width 0.65-0.75/0.55-0.58 in ♂, 0.83-0.90/0.65-0.70 in ♀; ♂ carapace unmodified. Legs brownish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.55/0.65+0.18/0.20+0.40/0.50+0.38/0.45+0.20/0.35 in ♂, 0.63/0.75+0.23/0.23+0.53/0.63+0.48/0.53+0.38/0.40 in ♀; tibial spines 1111; Tm I 0.47, Tm IV absent. Abdomen dark grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 6-9.

**COMPARISON.** By the shape of the genitalia, the new species seems most closely related to the Siberian *C. okhotensis* Eskov, 1992 (= *C. orientalis* Eskov, 1989, praecoccupied), but differs in the more long and medially not constricted process of the ♂ palpal tibia as well as by the more narrow epigynal plate [cp. Eskov, 1989: figs 59-62].



Figs. 1-9. *Dicymbium yaginumai* sp.n. (1-5), and *Ceratinopsis logunovi* sp.n. (6-9): 1, 6 — ♂ palp, ectal; 2 — ♂ palp, dorsal; 7 — ♂ palp, mesal; 3, 8 — epigyne, frontal; 4 — epigyne, posterior; 5, 9 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1-9. *Dicymbium yaginumai* sp.n. (1-5) и *Ceratinopsis logunovi* sp.n. (6-9): 1, 6 — палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 2 — палепа ♂, вид сверху; 7 — палепа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 3, 8 — эпигина, вид спереди; 4 — эпигина, вид сзади; 5, 9 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Mountains of South Siberia: East Sayan Mts, Akademika Obrucheva and Abakan-sky mountain ranges.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after the Russian arachnologist Dmitry V. Logunov (Novosibirsk).

*Dicymbium* Menge, 1867.

*Dicymbium yaginumai* sp.n.

Figs 1-5.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♀: Kurile Islands, Kunashir Island, Mendeleevo, 7-8.IX.1987 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, together with holotype; 1 ♀, Severyanka River, 30.V.1989; 2 ♀, Sakhalin Island, Aniva Distr., Novoalexandrovskoye, 11.IX.1992; 4 ♀, Krilyon Peinsula, Ulyanovka River, 27-31.IX.1989; 2 ♀, same locality, 22.IV.1989 (all leg. AB); 1 ♀, Maritime Prov., environs of Vladivostok, Okeanskaya, 20.V.1981 (leg. PD); 1 ♂, Anuchino Distr., Chernyshevka, conifero-broadleaved forest, 23-30.VII.1984 (leg. VB); 1 ♀, Chuguevka Distr., Pravaya Sokolovka River (Ussuri River basin), valley *Ulmus* forest, 12.IX.1974 (leg. GK); 1 ♂, Ussuriysky Reserve, 7.VII.1976 (leg. GK & EM).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 2.00-2.63/2.88-3.20. Carapace greyish-yellow, its length/width 0.90-1.13/0.73-0.88 in ♂, 1.13-1.20/0.90-0.95 in ♀; ♂ carapace with a declivously elevated cephalic portion. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.00/1.18+0.30/0.33+0.90/1.05+0.85/0.93+0.55/0.60 in ♂, 0.85/1.00+0.30/0.30+0.75/0.85+0.68/0.78+0.58/0.55 in ♀. Tibia I in ♂ unmodified; tibial spines 2211; Tm I 0.58, Tm IV absent. Abdomen grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 1-5; length of ♂ palpal patella 0.45, its l/d 3.56.

**COMPARISON.** By the shape of the genitalia, the new species seems extremely closely related to the Siberio-Far Eastern *D. libidinosum* (Kulczynski, 1926), but it differs in the more short patella of the ♂ palp (in the latter species its length being 0.59, l/d 4.67), more elongated dorsoectal process of the ♂ palpal tibia, and angulated (not regularly rounded) posterior edges of the medial plates of the epigyne [cp. Kulczynski, 1926: fig. 8], as well as by the pale body coloration.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The Russian Far East: southern Sakhalin, southern Kurile Islands, southern Maritime Province.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after the Japanese arachnologist Takeo Yaginuma.

*Lasiargus* Kulczynski, 1894

*Lasiargus zhui* sp.n.

Figs 10-14.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♀: Khabarovsk Prov., Nanaisky Distr., lower Amur River, Slavyanka, *Betula* forest, VI-VIII.1983 (leg. NR). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, together with holotype; 3 ♀, Jewish Autonomous Region, Pashkovo, 3-10.VI.1978 (leg. ST); 2 ♂, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., lower Tenga River, 1-25.V.1987 (leg. AB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 1.95-2.00/2.00-2.05. Carapace brownish-yellow with a yellowish-grey medial spot and radial stripes, its length/width 0.78-0.80/0.65-0.68 in ♂, 0.70-0.73/0.63-0.65 in ♀; ♂ carapace elevated in cephalic portion, bearing several long bristles. Legs dark yellow, with long protruded pubescence, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.55/0.63+0.20/0.23+0.48/0.58+0.43/0.53+0.30/0.33 in ♂, 0.58/0.65+0.20/0.23+0.48/0.58+0.43/0.53+0.30/0.33 in ♀; tibial spines 1111; Tm I 0.80, Tm IV present. Abdomen grey, with long protruded pubescence. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 10-14.

**COMPARISON.** By the shape of the genitalia, the new species seems most closely related to the Siberian *L. pilipes* (Kulczynski, 1908) (= *L. taricetorum* Eskov, 1989, syn.n.), but it differs in the more elongated ♂ palpal tibia with a more short and curved tooth-like apophysis, suprategular membrane rounded distad, and less projected epigyne [cp. Kulczynski, 1908: figs 19, 24; Eskov, 1989: figs 24-28].

**DISTRIBUTION.** The Russian Far East: northern Sakhalin, middle and lower flows of Amur River.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after the Chinese arachnologist Zhu Chuandian.

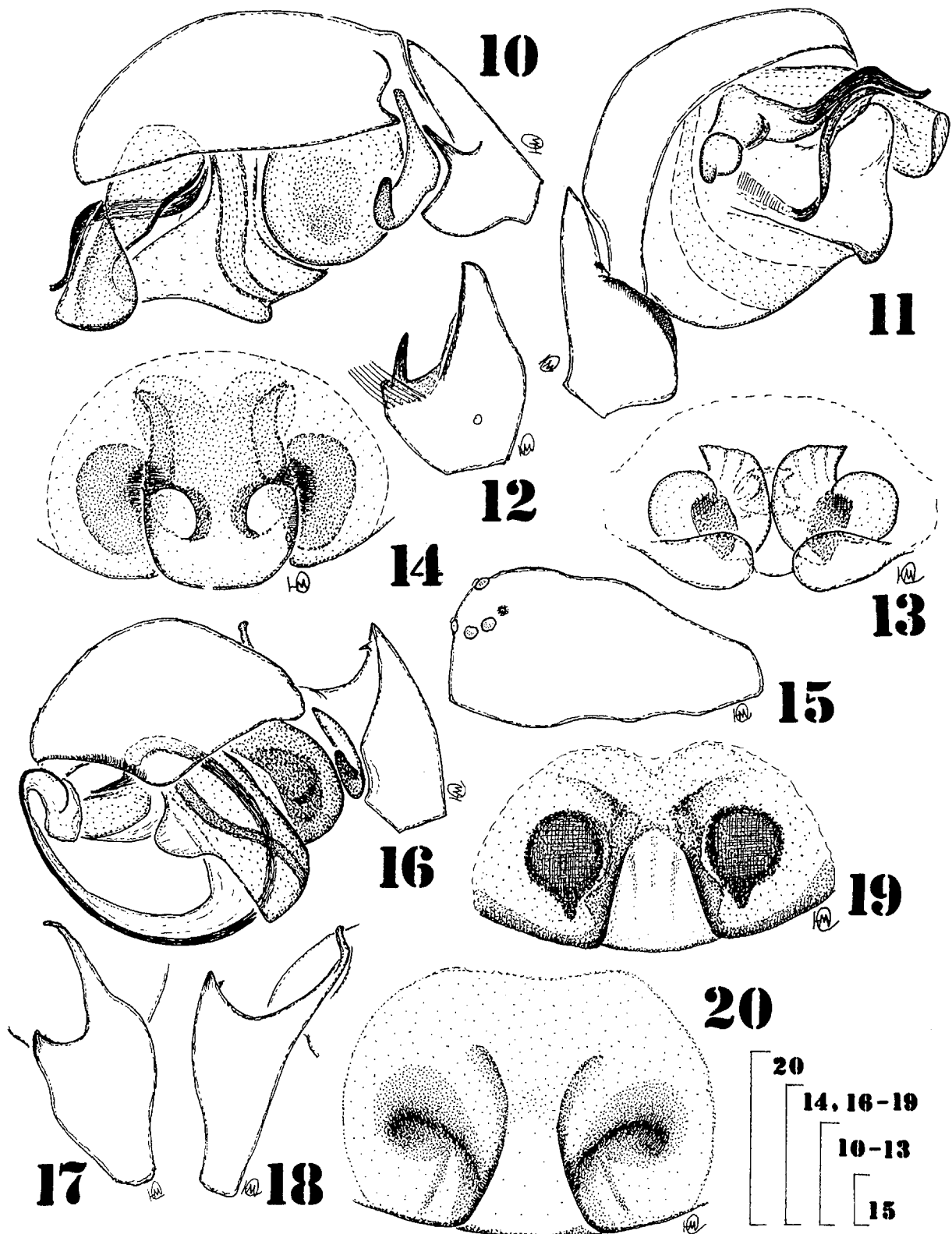
*Lepthyphantes* Menge, 1866

*Lepthyphantes sajanensis* sp.n.

Figs 24-26.

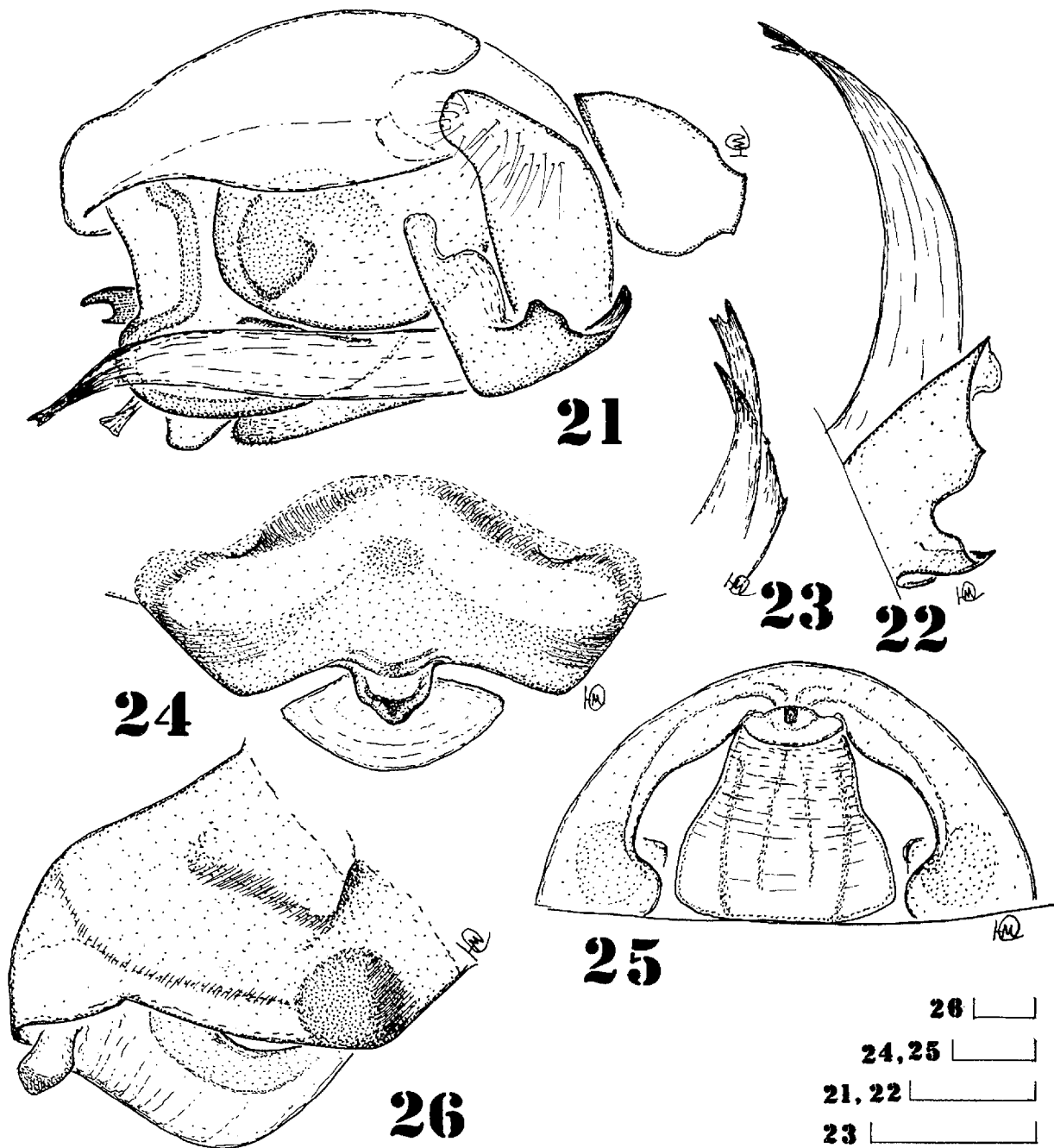
**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♀: Krasnoyarsk Prov., Ermakovo Distr., Oisky Pass, Olenya Rechka, subalpine meadow (1600-1700 m alt.), 27-28.VII.1992 (leg. DL). — Paratype: 1 ♀ (Tanasevitch's collection), Irkutsk Area, Khamar-Daban Mt. Range, Mangutai, Solzan River valley, 9.VIII.1978 (leg. VS). Other material: 1 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., Ermakovo Distr., Aradan, shingle bank of Us River, 8-9.VII.1990 (material is lost); 3 ♀, Oisky Pass, Olenya Rechka, subalpine meadow (1600-1700 m alt.), 10-11.VII.1990 (material is lost); 1 ♀, same locality, mountain tundra (1800 m alt.), 10-11.VII.1990 (all leg. DL) (material is lost).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♀ length 4.03-4.25. Carapace light brown, its length/width 1.63-1.73/1.38-1.43; ♀ chelicera with three large promarginal teeth.



Figs. 10-20. *Lasiargus zhui* sp.n. (10-14), *Panamomops depilis* sp.n. (15-19), and *Panamomops dybowskii* (O. P.-Cambridge) (20): 10, 16 — ♂ palp, ectal; 11 — ♂ palp, mesal; 12, 17 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal; 18 — ♂ palpal tibia, mesal; 15 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 14, 19, 20 — epigyne, frontal; 13 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 10-20. *Lasiargus zhui* sp.n. (10-14), *Panamomops depilis* sp.n. (15-19) и *Panamomops dybowskii* (О.Р.-Cambridge) (20): 10, 16 — пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 11 — пальпа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 12, 17 — голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 18 — голень пальпы ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 15 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 14, 19, 20 — эпигина, вид спереди; 13 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.



Figs. 21-26. *Lepthyphantes sterneri* sp.n. (21-23), and *Lepthyphantes sajanensis* sp.n. (24-26): 21 — ♂ palp, ectal; 22 — paracymbium and lamella characteristic, ventral; 23 — tip of lamella characteristic, lateral; 24 — epigyne, frontal; 25 — epigyne, posterior; 26 — epigyne, lateral. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 21-26. *Lepthyphantes sterneri* sp.n. (21-23) и *Lepthyphantes sajanensis* sp.n. (24-26): 21 — пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 22 — парацимбиум и ламелла, вид снизу; 23 — окончание ламеллы, вид сбоку; 24 — эпигина, вид спереди; 25 — эпигина, вид сзади; 26 — эпигина, вид сбоку. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

Legs light brown, length of joints of ♀ legs I/IV 2.85/2.63+0.58/0.53+2.88/2.58+2.55/2.15+1.45/1.13. Leg spinulation: Fe I (3d, 2 pl), Fe II (2d), Fe III (1d), Fe IV (-); Pt I-IV (1d); Ti I (3d, 2 rl, 2 pl, 2v), Ti II (3d, 1v), Ti III-IV (3d); Mt I-III (2d, 1pl), Mt IV (2d). Abdomen dark grey with a

dirty-white dorsal pattern as a series of pale cross bands. ♀ genitalia as in Figs 24-26, ♂ is still unknown.

COMPARISON. The new species seems to be taxonomically isolated. By the shape of the epigyne, it is similar to *L. kronebergi* Tanasevitch, 1989 and

*L. turkestanicus* Tanasevitch, 1989, both from Middle Asia [cp. Tanasevitch, 1989b: figs 43-44, 49-50], but it is clearly distinguished by the leg spinulation and abdominal pattern. The generic allocation of *Lepthyphantes sajanensis* sp.n., as well as of both *L. kronebergi* and *L. turkestanicus* [A.V. Tanasevitch, personal communication] may be reconsidered in the future.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Mountains of South Siberia: West Sayan Mts. and Khamar-Daban Mt. Range.

*Lepthyphantes sternerii* sp.n.

Figs 21-23.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂, Sakhalin Island, Poronaisk Distr., upper Rukutama River, 17-27.IV.1988 (leg. AB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂ length 1.88. Carapace yellow, its length/width 0.88/0.75. Legs yellow, length of joints of ♂ legs I/IV 1.03/1.03+0.25/0.35+0.98/0.95+0.95/0.93+0.63/0.58. Leg spinulation: Fe I (1 pl), Fe II-IV (-); Ti I (2d, 1 rl, 1 pl), Ti II (2d, 1 rl), Ti III-IV (2d); Mt I-III (1d), Mt IV (-). Abdomen dirty-white. Male genitalia as in Figs 21-23, ♀ is still unknown.

**COMPARISON.** The new species clearly belongs to the *bergstroemi* complex of Saaristo & Tanasevitch [1993] and it can be distinguished from both its members, i.e. *L. bergstroemi* Schenkel, 1930 and *L. flagellifer* Tanasevitch, 1987, by the straight tip of the lamella characteristic [cp. Tanasevitch, 1987: fig. 1, and Palmgren, 1975: fig. 22].

**DISTRIBUTION.** The Russian Far East: northern Sakhalin Island.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after Mr. Maurice Sterner (York, Pennsylvania), who has sponsored a research trip of one of us (YM) to Chukot Peninsula.

*Masikia* Millidge, 1984.

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Masikia atra* Millidge, 1984 (= *Macrargus indistinctus* Kulczynski, 1908).

**DEFINITION.** Medium-sized, dark coloured erigonines, ♂ carapace without postocular pits, declivously elevated behind the eye area, elevation provided with a few robust setae. Chelicera unmodified. Tibial spines 2222 or 2221, Tm I 0.55-0.60, Tm IV absent. Abdomen unmodified, concolorous.

Palpal tibia with two trichobothria. ♂ palpal tibia moderately elongated, more or less vertical. Paracymbium medium-sized, L-shaped. Tegulum wide, vertical. Suprategulum with a long, pointed, semi-membranous apophysis. Embolic division with a

short, claw-shaped embolus and a flattened apophysis of radical part. Epigyne slightly protruded, triangular, with a posteriorly situated orthogonal medial plate. Vulva with medium-sized oviform receptacula and moderately long, slightly curved entrance ducts.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** The genus clearly belongs to the *Erigone*-group of genera of Millidge [1977] and it seems to be closely related to *Collinsia* O. P.-Cambridge, 1913. *Masikia* is easily distinguished by the long semimembranous suprategular apophysis, triangular epigyne with a posteriorly situated medial plate, as well as by the setiferous postocular elevation of the ♂ carapace.

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Besides the type-species *M. indistincta* (Kulczynski, 1908), from the tundra-zone of both Asia and North America [Millidge, 1984; Eskov, 1985], the genus comprises *Montilaira relicta* Chamberlin, 1948, from the mountains of New England, Vermont [Chamberlin, 1948] (**comb.n.**).

*Masikia indistincta* (Kulczynski, 1908)

Figs 27-33.

*Macrargus* (?) *indistinctus* Kulczynski, 1908: 34, fig. 27 (♀).

*Macrargus solitarius* Dahl, 1928: 25, fig. 44 (♀) (**syn.n.**).

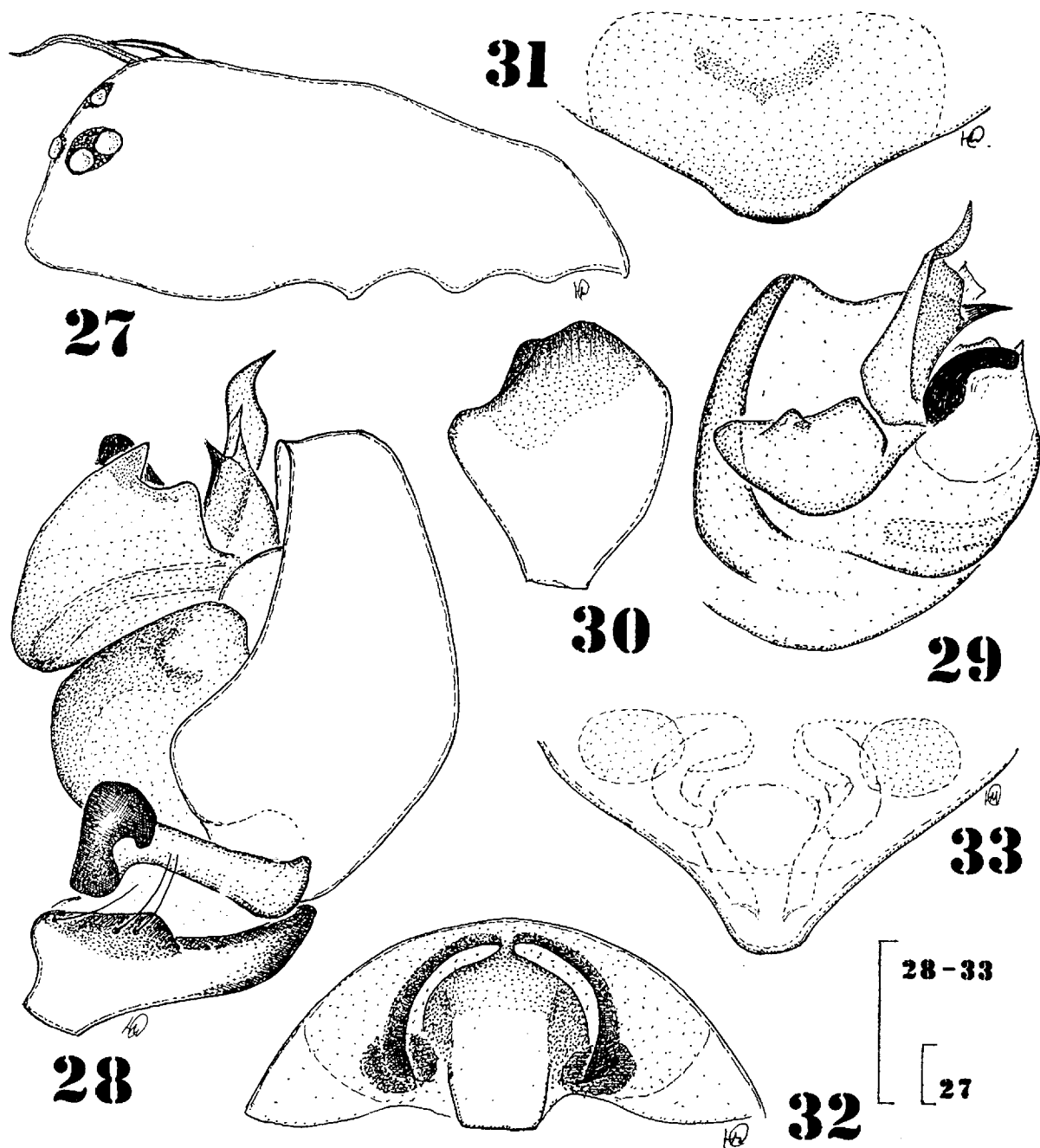
*Masikia atra* Millidge, 1984: 154, figs 125, 127, 129 (♀) [synonymized by Eskov, 1985].

*Masikia caliginosa* Millidge, 1984: 154, figs 126, 130 (♀) [synonymized by Eskov, 1985].

*Masikia indistincta*: Eskov, 1985: 122.

**MATERIAL.** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nenets Autonomous Region, Yugor Peninsula, Yu-Shar Polar station, 2-6.VII.1983 (leg. VIB); 9 ♀, Yamal Autonomous Region, Stchuchya River, mouth of Tanlova-Yakha River, 24.VIII.1980 (leg. AT & EV); 1 ♂, Taimyr Autonomous Region, ca. 60 km S of Dikson, Ragozinka River, VIII.1982 (leg. YC); 4 ♂, 7 ♀, eastern point of Byrranga Mts, Taimyr Reserve, 27.VII.1992 (leg. AR); 4 ♀, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 17.VII.1992 (leg. AR); 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Yakut Autonomous Republic, Yana Gulf, Makar Island, 6.VIII.1985 (leg. VIB); 1 ♂, Chukot Autonomous Region, Provideniya, 21.VII.1972 (leg. AT); 8 ♂, 13 ♀, Wrangel Island, lower Gusinaya River, VI-VIII.1984 (leg. OK).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 1.88-2.10/1.85-2.08. Carapace brownish-grey, its length/width 0.68-0.78/0.63-0.70 in ♂, 0.75-0.88/0.60-0.70 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 27. Legs greyish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.60/0.70+0.23/0.23+0.48/0.60+0.45/0.55+0.38/0.40 in ♂, 0.63/0.75+0.23/0.25+0.50/0.70+0.48/0.60+0.38/0.40 in ♀; tibial spines 2222 (distal spine of Ti IV relatively short, in some specimens absent), Tm I 0.58. Abdomen dark grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 28-33.



Figs. 27-33. *Masikia indistincta* (Kulczynski): 27 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 28 — ♂ palp, ectal; 29 — ♂ palp, ventral; 30 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal; 31 — epigyne, frontal; 32 — epigyne, posterior; 33 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 27-33. *Masikia indistincta* (Kulczynski): 27 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 28 — пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 29 — пальпа ♂, вид снизу; 30 — голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 31 — эпигина, вид спереди; 32 — эпигина, вид сзади; 33 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

**COMPARISON.** *M. indistincta* can be distinguished from the only known congener, *M. relict*a (Chamberlin, 1948), **comb.n.**, by the more long and narrow medial plate of the epigyne [cp. Chamberlin, 1948: figs 69-70].

**DISTRIBUTION.** Polar Siberia from Chukot

Peninsula in the east up to Yugor Peninsula and Novaya Zemlya Islands in the west [Kulczynski, 1908; Dahl, 1928; Eskov, 1985; Marusik et al, 1992; Marusik, Eskov, Koponen, Vinokurov, 1993], northern Alaska and Polar Canadian Archipelago [Milledge, 1884]. The species seems to be restricted to



the tundra zone and it has not been recorded even in the alpine belt of North Siberian mountains (e.g. Polar Urals, Putorana Plateau, Cherskogo Mt. Range).

*Monocerellus* Tanasevitch, 1983

*Monocerellus montanus* Tanasevitch, 1983  
Figs 38-40.

*Monocerellus montanus*: Tanasevitch, 1983: 218, figs 2, 5-7 (♂).

**MATERIAL.** 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Putorana Plateau, Ayan Lake, mouth of Gulyami River, 10.VIII.1983; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Magadan Area, upper Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, 20.VIII.1984 (leg. KE); 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, environs of Esso, upper Uksichan River, mountain tundra, 24.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northern Siberia from Chukot Peninsula in the east up to the Urals in the west [Tanasevitch, 1983; Eskov, 1988a; Marusik et al, 1992]. The species seems to be restricted to the mountain regions of the hypoarctic belt (Polar Urals, Putorana Plateau, Cherskogo Mt. Range, Inner Chukot mountains, Sredinny Mt. Range in Kamchatka).

*Pacifiphantes* gen.n.

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Pacifiphantes zakharovi* sp.n.

**DEFINITION.** Medium-sized, dark coloured linyphiines, ♂ carapace unmodified, eyes medium-sized. Male chelicera with three large contiguous promarginal teeth opposite distal portion of cheliceral claw. Legs moderately long, leg formula 1423. Leg spinulation: Fe I (1d, 2pl), Fe II-IV (1d); Ti I (2d, 1 pl, 1 rl), Ti II (2d, 1 rl), Ti III-IV (2d); Mt I-IV (-). Tm I ca. 0.25, Tm IV absent. Abdomen with a dorsal pattern as a series of pale cross bands.

Cymbium simple, without proximal hump. Paracymbium large, flat, hook-like, setiferous. Tegulum elongated, narrow. Suprattegulum spoon-like, with a short, stout, claw-shaped frontal apophysis. Embolic division complex and comprising (i) a large, flat, rhombic radix, (ii) a large, linguiform lamella characteristic with a digitiform apophysis directed frontally, and (iii) a short, stout, claw-shaped embolus. Epigyne not protruded, with a semicircular aperture, without scapus and with a short, broadened parmula.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** The new genus clearly belongs to the *Porrhomma*-group of genera of Millidge [1977], being particularly close to *Asiophantes* Eskov, 1993. *Pacifiphantes* gen.n. can be

distinguished by the very short embolus and suprategular apophysis as well as by the not protruding epigyne with a clearly delimited parmula [cp. Eskov, 1993: figs 1-8].

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Besides the type species *P. zakharovi* sp.n., from the southern Russian Far East (Ussuri Region), the new genus also includes *Bathyphantes magnificus* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1943, from the Pacific coast of North America [Ivie, 1969] (**comb.n.**).

**ETYMOLOGY.** From the Pacific Ocean, and the Greek «*hyphantes*» - weaver.

*Pacifiphantes zakharovi* sp.n.  
Figs 41-44.

*Bathyphantes magnificus*, non Chamberlin & Ivie, 1943: Eskov, 1992a: 54.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Maritime Prov., Kedrovaya Pad Reserve, Kedrovaya River, humid valley forest of *Fraxinus*, *Phelodendron* and *Padus*, 27.IX.1978 (leg. BZ). — Paratypes: 5 ♀, together with holotype; 1 ♀, Chuguevka Distr., Pravaya Sokolovka River (basin of Ussuri River), valley *Ulmus* forest, 16.IX.1974 (leg. GK); 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky Reserve, leaf litter on bank of stream, 16.VI.1987 (leg. DL).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 2.75-2.88/2.80-3.13. Carapace brown, its length/width 1.20-1.25/0.90-0.93 in ♂, 1.08-1.18/0.83-0.88 in ♀. Legs brownish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.55/1.45+0.33/0.30+1.45/1.30+1.30/1.23+0.85/0.75 in ♂, 1.43/1.35+0.30/0.28+1.30/1.20+1.20/1.15+0.80/0.65 in ♀. Abdomen dark grey with a dirty-white dorsal pattern. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 41-44.

**COMPARISON.** *P. zakharovi* sp.n. can be distinguished from the only known congener, *P. magnificus* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1943) **comb.n.**, by the more elongated aperture of the epigyne as well as by the smaller body size and concolorous (lacking dusky rings) leg joints [cp. Ivie, 1969: 54, fig. 109].

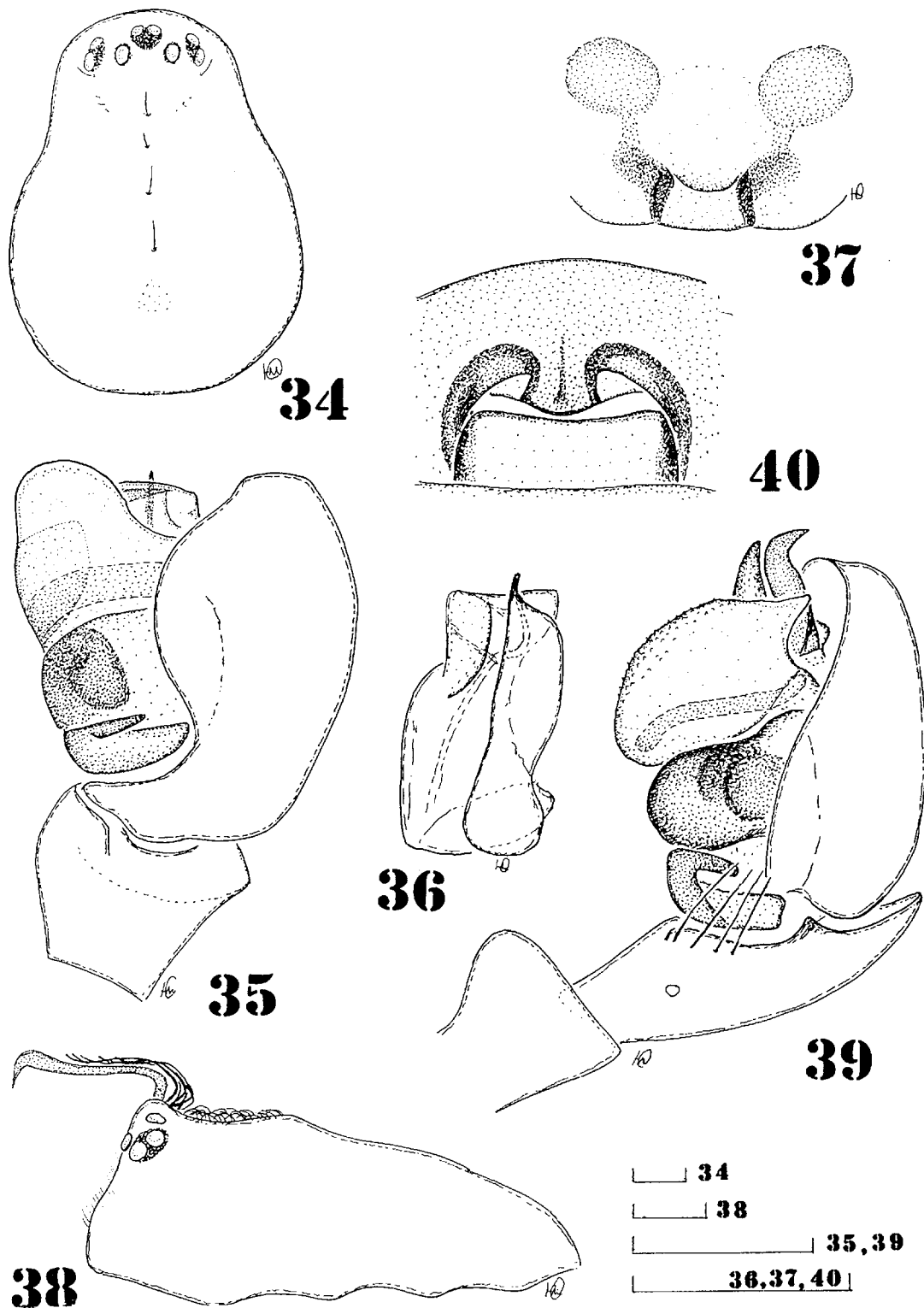
**DISTRIBUTION.** The southern Russian Far East: Ussuri River region.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after the Russian entomologist Boris P. Zakharov (Novosibirsk), the collector of the holotype.

*Panamomops* Simon, 1884.

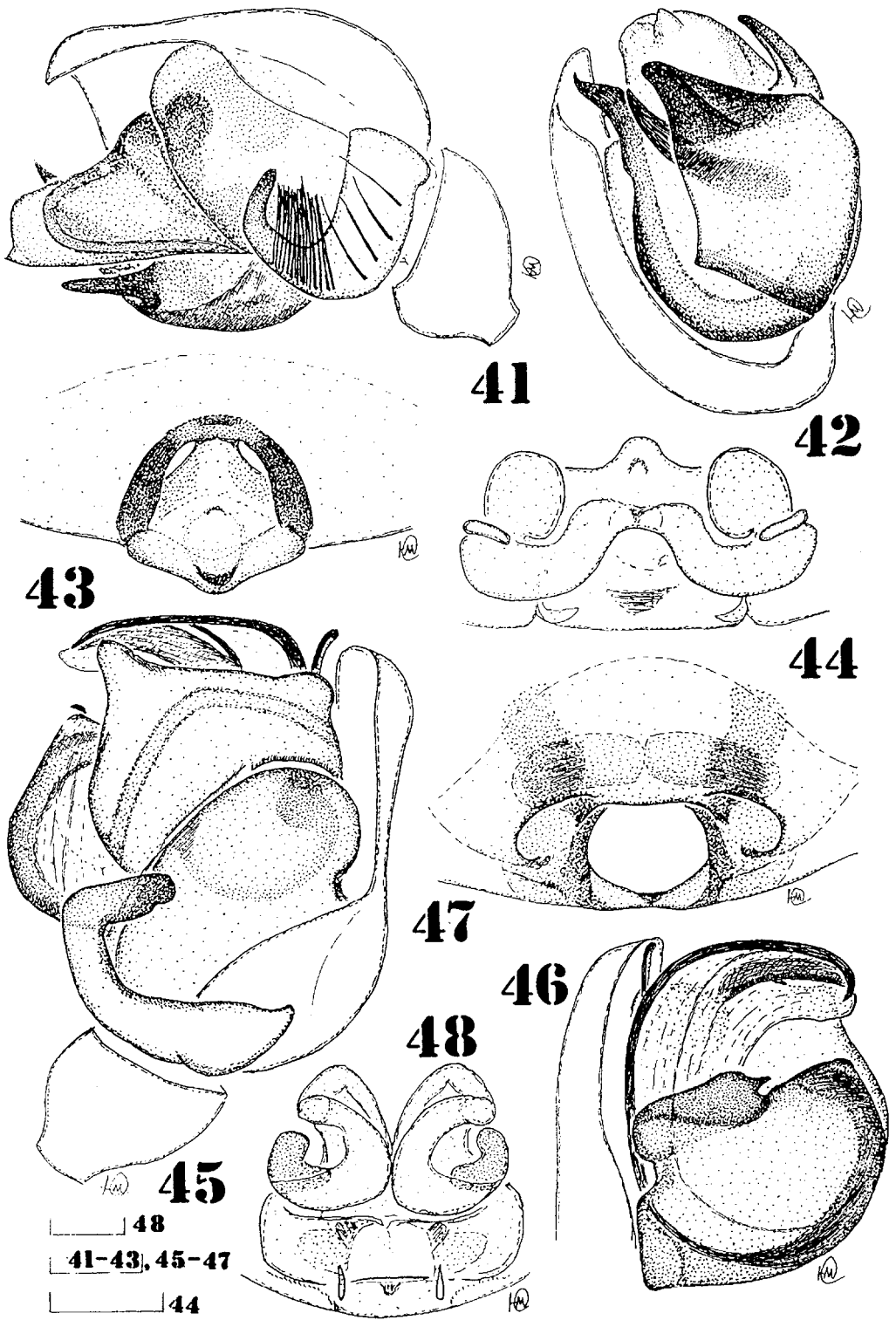
*Panamomops depilis* sp.n.  
Figs 15-19.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Krasnoyarsk Prov., Sayano-Shushensky Reserve, middle Ura River, 21.V.1989 (leg. AR). — Paratypes: 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, East-Kazakhstan



Figs. 34-40. *Sibirocyba incerta* (Kulczynski) (34-37), and *Monocerellus montanus* Tanasevitch (38-40): 34 — ♂ carapace, dorsal; 38 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 35, 39 — ♂ palp, ectal; 36 — supratégulum and embolic division, ventral; 37 — epigyne, frontal; 40 — epigyne, posterior. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 34-40. *Sibirocyba incerta* (Kulczynski) (34-37) и *Monocerellus montanus* Tanasevitch (38-40): 34 — карапакс ♂, вид сверху; 38 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 35, 39 — пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 36 — супратегулюм и эмболюсный отдел, вид снизу; 37 — эпигина, вид спереди; 40 — эпигина, вид сзади. Масштаб = 0,1 мм.



Figs. 41-48. *Pacifiphantes zakharovi* gen. et sp.n. (41-44), and *Porrhomma longjiangensis* Zhu & Wang (45-48): 41, 45 — ♂ palp, ectal; 42, 46 — ♂ palp, ventroectal; 43, 47 — epigyne, frontal; 44, 48 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 41-48. *Pacifiphantes zakharovi* gen. et sp.n. (41-44) и *Porrhomma longjiangensis* Zhu & Wang (45-48): 41, 45 — палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 42, 46 — палепа ♂, вид снизу-изнутри; 43, 47 — эпигина, вид спереди; 44, 48 — вульва. Масштаб = 0,1 мм.

Area, Zaisan Distr., Saur Mt. Range, Saikan Pass, 1800 m alt., mountain meadow, 27.VI.1990 (leg. KE).

DESCRIPTION. Total ♂/♀ length 1.23/1.50. Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 0.58/0.44 in ♂, 0.58/0.42 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 15. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.38/0.45+0.15/0.15+0.30/0.38+0.25/0.28+0.20/0.23 in ♂, 0.38/0.48+0.15/0.15+0.33/0.38+0.25/0.28+0.20/0.23 in ♀; tibial spines 2211; Tm I 0.40, Tm IV absent. Abdomen pale grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 16-19.

COMPARISON. By the shape of the ♂ palp, the new species seems to be most close to the trans-Palaearctic *P. tauricornis* Simon, 1884 [cp. Wiehle, 1960: figs 394-397], while by the shape of the epigyne it is similar to the Siberian *P. dybowskii* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873) (cp. Fig. 20; the ♀ genitalia of this species are figured here for the first time). *P. depilis* sp.n. can be distinguished from all congeners by the unmodified ♂ carapace lacking bundles of hairs.

DISTRIBUTION. Mountains of South Siberia: West Sayan Mts. and Saur Mt. Range.

*Poeciloneta* Kulczynski, 1894

*Poeciloneta (Poeciloneta) theridiformis* (Emerton, 1911)

Figs 52-53.

*Bathyphantes theridiformis* Emerton, 1911: 396.

*Lepthyphantes theridiformis*: Zorsch, 1937: 876. , figs 46-48.

*Poeciloneta theridiformis*: Tanasevitch, 1989a: 128.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Kartushinsky Mt. Range, Shivilich, 5.VII.1991 (leg. DL); 1 ♀, Yakut Autonomous Republic, Aldan River (right tributary of Lena River) 20 km upstream off Khandyga, 30.VIII.1990 (leg. IS); 1 ♀, Magadan Area, upper Kolyma River, Seimchan, 2-4.IX.1990 (leg. YM); 1 ♀, 3 km S of Khasyn, Khasyn River, 5.X.1993 (leg. YM); 1 ♀, Sakhalin Island, Aniva Distr., Novoalexandrovsk, 20-30.V.1988 (leg. AB).

DISTRIBUTION. East and South Siberia, Russian Far East. This species has been recorded only in the northeastern USA (New Hampshire) [Zorsch, 1937]. New to the Palearctic.

*Poeciloneta (Acanthoneta) dokutchaevi* sp.n.  
Figs 49-51.

*Poeciloneta (Acanthoneta) aggressa*, non Chamberlin & Ivie, 1943: Eskov & Marusik, 1992: 34, figs 11-13 (♂).

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂, Magadan City, in a building, 28. VII.1991 (YM). — Paratypes: 4 ♂, Magadan Area, middle Chelomdzha River (left tributary of Tau

River), VI-VIII.1986 (ND).

DESCRIPTION. Total ♂ length 3.10-3.28. Carapace brownish-yellow, with a dark grey medial spot, radial stripes and margins, its length/width 1.40-1.48/1.10-1.20 in ♂, clypeus with several hairs. Chelicerae medium-sized, unmodified, with three promarginal teeth. Legs dark yellow, each joint annulated with a wide, medial, pale grey and a narrow, terminal, dark grey ring; leg spinulation: Fe I - 0100, Fe II-IV - 0000, Ti I - 2000, Ti II - 2010, Ti III-IV - 2001, Mt I-IV - 1001; Tm I 0.80, Tm IV present; length of joints of legs I/IV 2.10/1.95+0.38/0.35+2.10/1.88+2.18/2.00+0.93/0.90 in ♂. Abdomen black with a white dorsal pattern. ♂ genitalia as in Figs 49-51.

COMPARISON. The new species is very close to *P. (A.) aggressa* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1943), from the Pacific coast of North America, being distinguished by the truncated outgrowth of the paracymbium [cp. Chamberlin & Ivie, 1943: fig. 19]. This species has been erroneously reported from Magadan Area as *P. aggressa*, but with some reservations: «It should be noted that in Siberian and Nearctic specimens of *P. (A.) aggressa*, the shape of the paracymbium seems to be quite dissimilar [...]; we possibly face two subspecies separated by the Bering Strait» [Eskov & Marusik, 1992: 34]. Based on comparative materials from Alaska, we estimate now the Siberian form as a new species.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Cisokhotia.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the Russian theriologist Nicolas Dokutchaev (Magadan), one of the collectors of type material.

*Porrhomma* Simon, 1884

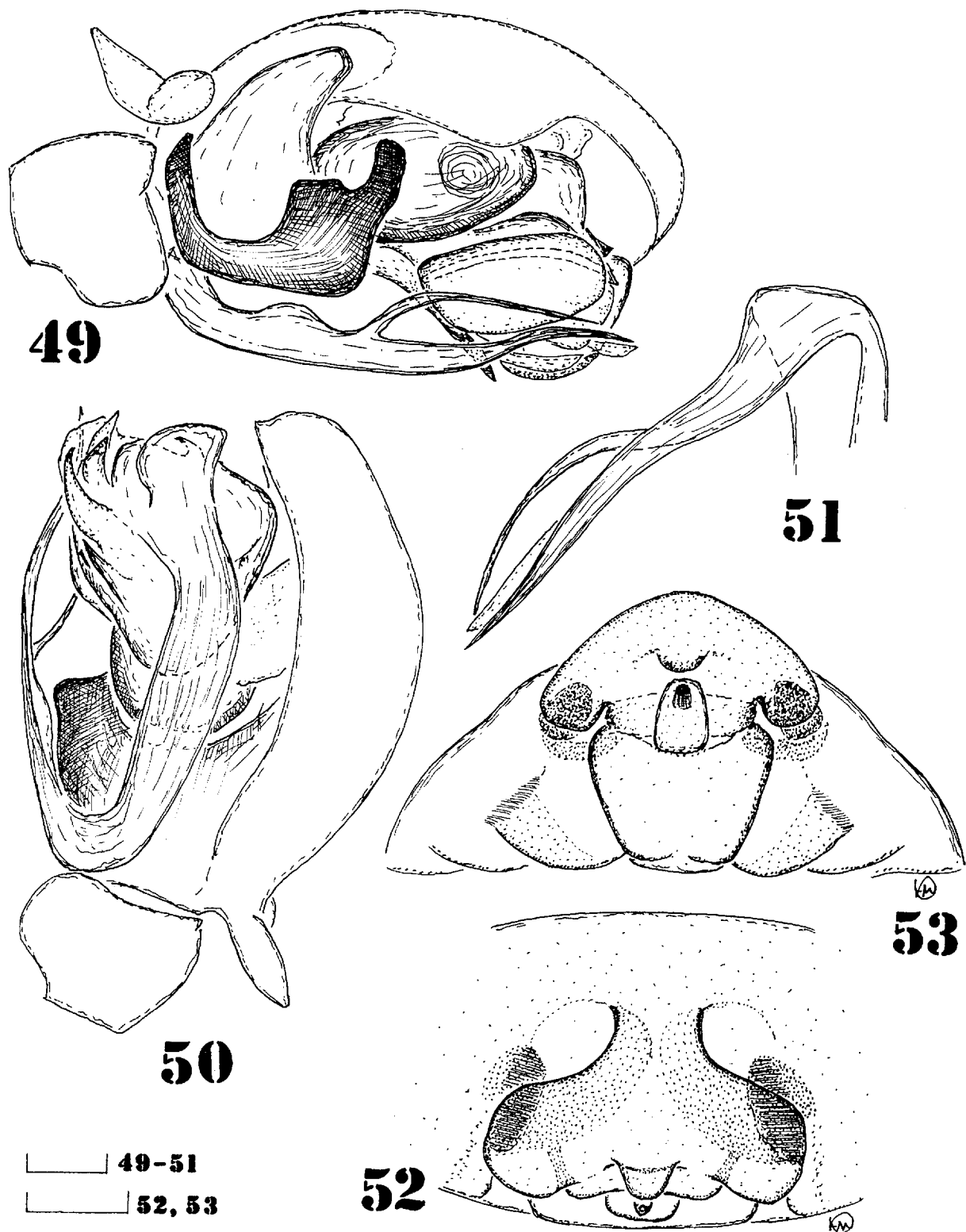
*Porrhomma longjiangensis* Zhu & Wang, 1983  
Figs 45-48.

*Porrhomma longjiangensis* Zhu & Wang, 1983: 148, figs a-e (♀).

*Porrhomma longjiangensis*: Zhu et al., 1986: 207, fig. 3 (a-b) (♂).

MATERIAL. 6 ♂, 7 ♀, Magadan Area, upper Kolyma River, Seimchan, 2-4.IX.1990 (leg. YM); 1 ♀, 3 km S of Khasyn, Khasyn River, 5.X.1993 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, 7 ♂, Magadan City, bank of Magadanka River, under stones, 23.VIII.1987 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, Khabarovsk Prov., Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky Reserve, VI.1987 (leg. DL); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Amur Distr., Achan, 27.V.1987 (DK); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, lower Amur River, Mamlyzh, 23.VIII.1987 (leg. NR); 2 ♀, Amurskaya Area, Arkhara Distr., Khingan Reserve, VI.1990 (leg. GG).

DISTRIBUTION. Northeast Siberia, Russian Far East, and Manchuria. This species has been recorded both in Chinese [Zhu, Wang, 1983; Zhu et al., 1986] and Russian sides [Eskov, 1992a] of the Amur



Figs. 49-53. *Poeciloneta (Acanthoneta) dokutchaevi* sp.n. (49-51), and *Poeciloneta (Poeciloneta) theridiformis* (Emerton) (52-53): 49 — ♂ palp, ectal; 50 — ♂ palp, mesal; 51 — lamella characteristic, lateral; 52 — epigyne, frontal; 53 — epigyne, posterior. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 49-53. *Poeciloneta (Acanthoneta) dokutchaevi* sp.n. (49-51) и *Poeciloneta (Poeciloneta) theridiformis* (Emerton) (52-53): 49 — палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 50 — палепа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 51 — ламелла, вид сбоку; 52 — эпигина, вид спереди; 53 — эпигина, вид сзади. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

region.

*Saloca* Simon, 1926

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** Wiehle [1960] pointed out similarities of both European *Saloca* species, i.e. *S. diceros* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871) and *S. kulczynskii* Miller & Kratochvil, 1939, on the one hand, with the North American *Horcotes quadricristatus* (Emerton, 1882), on the other. Due to this reason, he argued the generic independence of *Horcotes* Crosby & Bishop, 1933: «die Gattung *Horcotes* erscheint uberflussig» [Wiehle, 1960: S.231]; however, the synonymy has not been formalized. Moreover, later this author described a new species, *Horcotes niger* Wiehle, 1965.

Millidge [1977] stated that the Siberio-Fennoscandian *Saloca strandi* (Sytshevskaja, 1935) (*Scotynotylus strandi* in the original description) is unrelated to the genotype, i.e. *S. diceros*, and belongs to a taxonomically distant genus-group. We agree with this opinion. On the other hand, congenity of both *Horcotes quadricristatus* and *Scotynotylus strandi* appears to be beyond doubt [cp. Crosby, Bishop, 1933: figs 170-176, and Palmgren, 1976: figs 11-14]. This opinion has been expressed by Dr. M.I. Saaristo (personal communication) as well. It should be noted that *S. strandi* has already been redescribed as a member of *Horcotes*, i.e. *H. holmi* Hackman, 1952.

To sum, we confirm the existence of two separate unrelated genera, i.e. *Horcotes* and *Saloca*. The first one belongs to the *Walckenaeria*-group of genera of Millidge [1977] and comprises two species, *Horcotes quadricristatus* and *H. strandi* (**comb.n.**), while the taxonomic position of the North American *H. uncinatus* Barrows, 1945, is still obscure. The second genus belongs to the *Savignya*-group of genera of Millidge [1977] and comprises the European *Saloca diceros* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872), *S. kulczynskii* Miller & Kratochvil, 1939, and *S. nigra* (Wiehle, 1965), **comb.n.** ex *Horcotes*, as well as the Siberian *S. ryukini* sp.n. At the same time, *Saloca gorapaniense* Wunderlich, 1983 and *S. khumbuense* Wunderlich, 1983, both from the Nepal Himalayas, seem to belong in fact neither to *Saloca* nor to *Horcotes* [s. Wunderlich, 1983: figs 65-70, 71-74].

*Saloca ryukini* sp.n.

Figs 54-60.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Tuva Autonomous Republic, Serlig-Khem River (basin of Biy-Khem River), 8 km upstream off mouth, 1,700 m in alt., swampy floodland

*Betula* forest with *Salix* sp. and *Spiraea* sp., 11.VI.1992 (leg. AR). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, together with holotype; 1 ♂, Evenk Autonomous Region, Central Siberian Reserve, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), floodland swamp with *Carex* and *Filipendula*, 30.VIII.1989 (leg. AR). Other materials: 1 subadult ♂, Evenk Autonomous Region, Central Siberian Reserve, Dulkuma River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 12.VII.1991 (leg. AR).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 1.38-1.50/1.48-1.55. Carapace greyish-brown, its length/width 0.65-0.70/0.48-0.50 in ♂, 0.63-0.65/0.45-0.48 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Figs 54-56. Legs greyish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.45/0.50+0.15/0.15+0.38/0.43+0.30/0.35+0.25/0.28 in ♂, 0.43/0.48+0.15/0.15+0.33/0.40+0.28/0.30+0.25/0.25 in ♀; tibial spines 2211; Tm I 0.60, Tm IV absent. Abdomen dark grey, almost black. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 57-60.

**COMPARISON.** By the shape of the ♂ carapace and genitalia, as well as by the relatively large body size and dark coloration, the new species is extremely close to *S. nigra* (Wiehle, 1965), being distinguished by the large dorsoectal tooth of the ♂ palpal tibia and concave clypeus of the ♂ carapace [cp. Wiehle, 1965: figs 5-13].

**DISTRIBUTION.** South and Central Siberia: East Sayan Mts. and Middle-Siberian Tableland.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after the Russian entomologist Alexandr B. Ryvkin (Moscow), the collector of type material.

*Savignya* Blackwall, 1833

*Savignya basarukini* Eskov, 1988

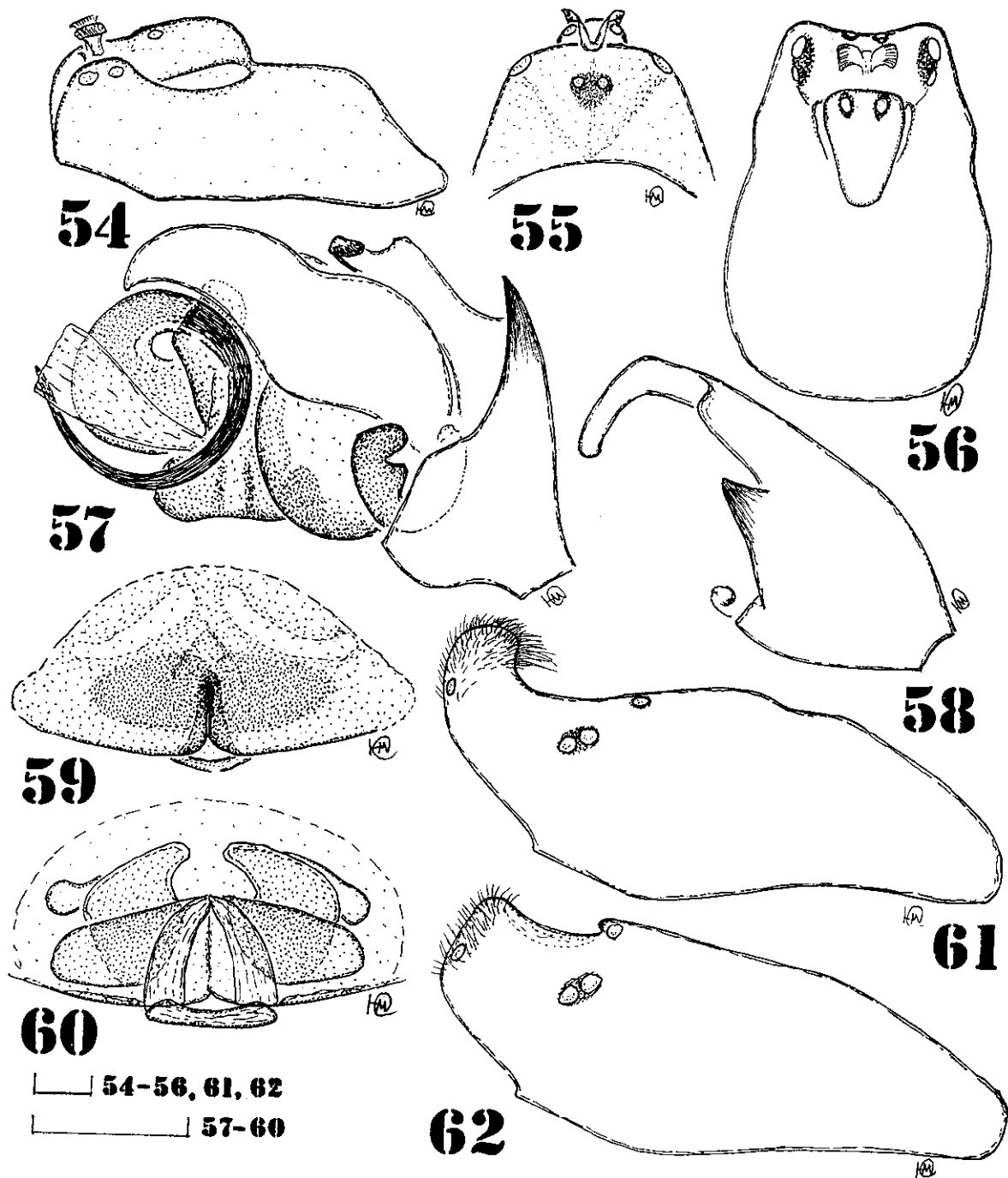
Figs 61-62.

*Savignya basarukini* Eskov, 1988b: 27, figs 53-59 (♂, ♀).

*Savignya pseudofrontata*, non Paik, 1978: Marusik, Eskov, Logunov, Basarukin, 1993: 78.

**MATERIAL.** 2 ♂, 7 ♀, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., Piltun Gulf, VI-VII.1991 (leg. AB).

**REMARKS.** This species displays polymorphism as regards the ♂ carapace (cp. Figs 61 and 62), same as in *Hybauchenidium aquilonare* (L. Koch, 1879) [s. Holm, 1973: figs 38-40], *Dactylopiastes diphyus* (Heimer, 1987) [Heimer, 1987: figs 4-5], *Walckenaeria nodosa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873) (= *W. mayumiae* H. Saito, 1986), and *Dactylopiastes video* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1947) (= *D. komi* Tanasevitch, 1984) [Eskov & Marusik, 1992b]. The genetic mechanism of such a type of polymorphism has been studied for the first time by Maeliait et al. [1990] upon *Oedothorax tuberosus* (Blackwall, 1841), which has proved to represent but a «carapace



Figs. 54-62. *Saloca ryvkini* sp.n. (54-60), and *Savignya basarukini* Eskov (61-62): 54, 61, 62 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 55 — ♂ carapace, frontal; 56 — ♂ carapace, dorsal; 57 — ♂ palp, ectal; 58 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal; 59 — epigyne, frontal; 60 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 54-62. *Saloca ryvkini* sp.n. (54-60) и *Savignya basarukini* Eskov (61-62): 54, 61, 62 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 55 — карапакс ♂, вид спереди; 56 — карапакс ♂, вид сверху; 57 — пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 58 — голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 59 — эпигина, вид спереди; 60 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

morph» of *O. gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841). This phenomenon may be supposed to be quite usual, but normally unrecognizable, in erigonines. For instance, *Scotinotylus magnificus* Millidge, 1981, in which «the palp [...] is not distinguishable from that of *S.*

*majesticus*. The ♀♀ of *S. magnificus* and *S. majesticus* appear to be structurally indistinguishable» [Millidge, 1981: 192], so the former taxon seems to be but a «carapace morph» of *Scotinotylus majesticus* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1947) (syn.n.). The

«carapace morph» of *Savignya basarukini* with a short and stout cephalic elevation (s. Fig 62) has been erroneously identified by Marusik, Eskov, Logunov, Basarukin [1993] as *S. pseudofrontata* Paik, 1978.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The Russian Far East: northern Sakhalin Island [Eskov, 1991].

*Scotinotylus* Simon, 1884

*Scotinotylus amurensis* sp.n.

Figs 63-68.

*Scotinotylus sacratus*, non Millidge, 1981: Eskov, 1992a: 57.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Khabarovsk Prov., 35 km S of Khabarovsk, Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky State Reserve, 24.IX.1987 (leg. SI). — Paratypes: 1 ♀, environs of Komsomolsk-na-Amure, *Larix* forest, VII.1985 (leg. NR).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 1.68/1.75. Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 0.80/0.63 in ♂. 0.75/0.55 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 63. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.70/0.75+0.20/0.20+0.60/0.65+0.53/0.58+0.38/0.38 in ♂, 0.58/0.70+0.20/0.20+0.48/0.58+0.43/0.45+0.35/0.35 in ♀; tibial spines 2221; Tm I 0.40, Tm IV absent. Abdomen pale grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 64-68.

**COMPARISON.** The new species is closely related to the Nearctic *S. sacratus* Millidge, 1981 and *S. kolymensis* sp.n. [cp. Millidge, 1981: figs 38-43, and Figs 69-72], being distinguished by the row of long setae on the mesal side of the cymbium as well as by the more or less triangular medial plate of the epigyne.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The Russian Far East: middle flow of Amur River.

*Scotinotylus kolymensis* sp.n.

Figs 69-72.

*Scotinotylus alpinus*, non Banks, 1896 [in part]: Eskov, 1988a: 127.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Magadan Area, upper Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, dry *Betula* forest on slope of a sopka (rocky hill) southern in exposure, 10.IX.84 (leg. KE). — Paratypes: 3 ♂, 8 ♀, together with holotype; 10 ♂, 24 ♀, same locality, VI-VIII.1986 (leg. YM); 2 ♂, same locality, 10.VIII-18.IX.1981 (leg. SB); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, same locality, dry hillocks in mossy *Larix daburica* forest, 19.VIII.1986 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, *Pinus pumila* thicket along stream, 27.VIII.1986 (leg. DB); 4 ♀, same locality, *Pinus pumila* thicket on dry slope of a sopka southern in exposure, 8.VII.1986 (leg. YM); 7 ♂, 11 ♀, upper Kolyma River, Vetrennyi, Khailik Spring, 18.IX.1987 (leg. YM); 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Ust-Srednekan, 1-5.IX.1990 (leg. YM); 12 ♂, 13 ♀, Seimchan, 2-4.IX.1990 (leg. YM); 2 ♂,

10 ♀, Detrin River (right tributary of Kolyma River), 56 km upstream off mouth, floodland forest of *Populus* and *Chosenia*, 29.VIII.1986 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, 5 ♀, northern Cisokhotia, upper Ola River, 15-18.VII.1992 (leg. YM); 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Lankovaya River (basin of Ola River), (59° 45' N, 152 E), 12-19.VIII.1992 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, middle Chelomdzha River (left tributary of Taui River), 30.VI.1985 (leg. ND).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 1.73-1.90/1.93-2.03. Carapace dark yellow to greyish-yellow, its length/width 0.78-0.80/0.58-0.60 in ♂, 0.80-0.85/0.58-0.60 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 69. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.63/0.70+0.20/0.20+0.53/0.63+0.45/0.53+0.38/0.38 in ♂, 0.65/0.70+0.20/0.20+0.53/0.63+0.45/0.53+0.38/0.38 in ♀; tibial spines 2221; Tm I 0.40, Tm IV absent. Abdomen pale grey to grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 70-72.

**COMPARISON.** The new species is closely related to the Siberio-Nearctic *S. alpinus* Banks, 1896, Nearctic *S. sacratus* Millidge, 1981, and *S. amurensis* sp.n. [cp. Millidge, 1981: figs 38-43, and Figs 63-68], being distinguished by the vertical frontal surface of the cephalic elevation of the ♂ carapace, absence of the row of long setae on the mesal side of the cymbium as well as by the more or less trapeziform medial plate of the epigyne.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northeast Siberia: upper flow of Kolyma River and northern Cisokhotia.

*Scotinotylus kimjoopili* sp.n.

Figs 73-78.

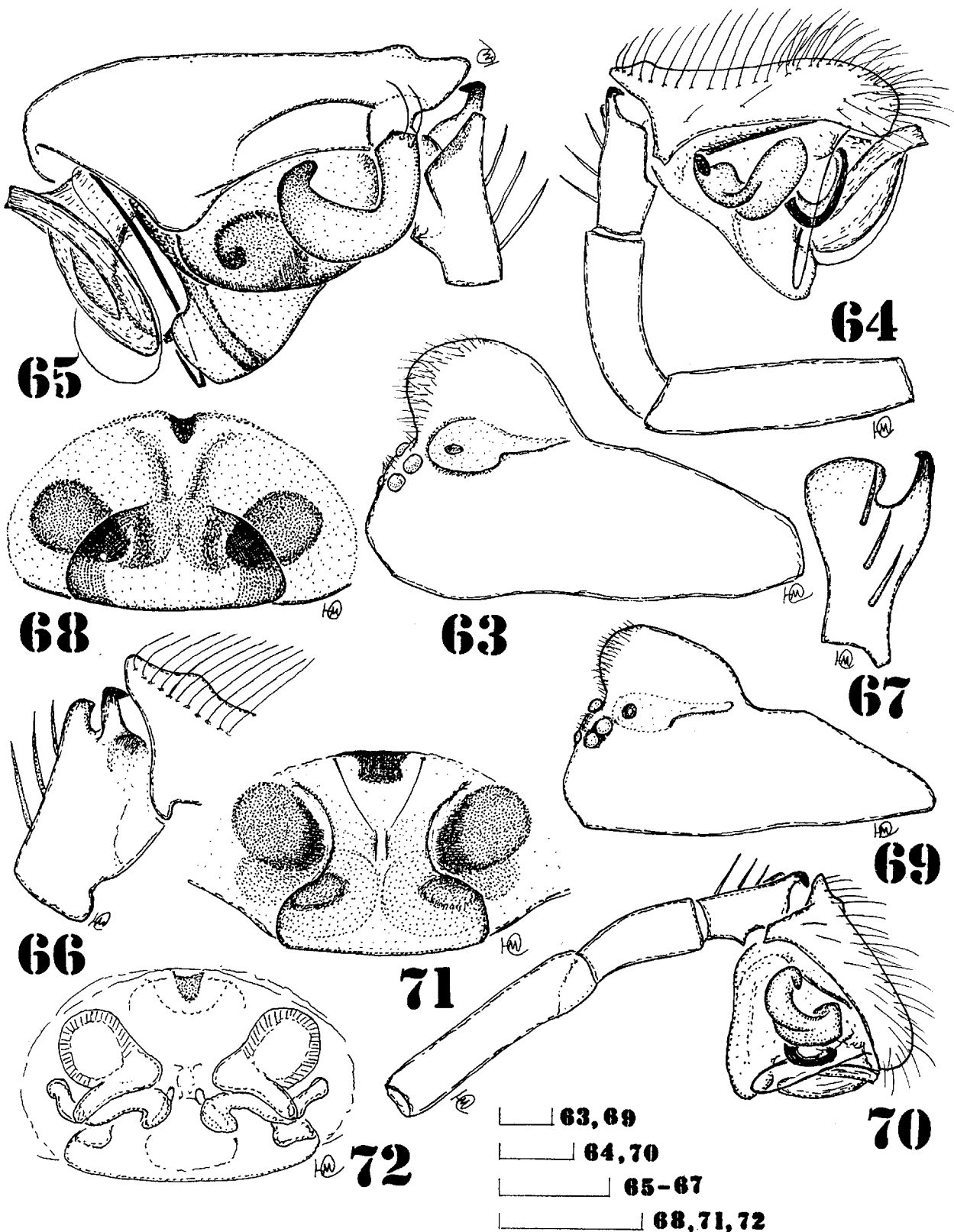
*Scotinotylus gracilis*, non Millidge, 1981: Eskov, 1992a: 57.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Island, Poronaik Distr., upper Rukutama River, 17-27.IV.1988 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 2 ♂, 9 ♀, together with holotype; 1 ♀, Smirnykh Distr., upper Langheri River, 11.IX.1988 (leg. AB). 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Nanaisky Distr., lower Amur River, Slavyanka, *Pinus koraiensis* forest, 9.X.1984 (leg. NR); 5 ♀, Maritim Prov., Ussuriysky State Reserve, forest of *Quercus* and *Pinus koraiensis*, 13.VII.1977 (leg. GK & EM); 1 ♀, Suputinsky State Reserve, Grabovaya Sopka, *Abies* forest, 23-25.V.1972 (leg. GK).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 1.85-1.90/1.80-2.15. Carapace brownish-yellow, its length/width 0.88-0.90/0.60-0.65 in ♂, 0.80-0.88/0.63-0.68 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 73. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.63/0.70+0.23/0.23+0.58/0.63+0.45/0.50+0.35/0.38 in ♂, 0.68/0.75+0.23/0.23+0.58/0.63+0.45/0.50+0.35/0.38 in ♀; tibial spines 2221; Tm I 0.66, Tm IV absent. Abdomen grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 74-78.

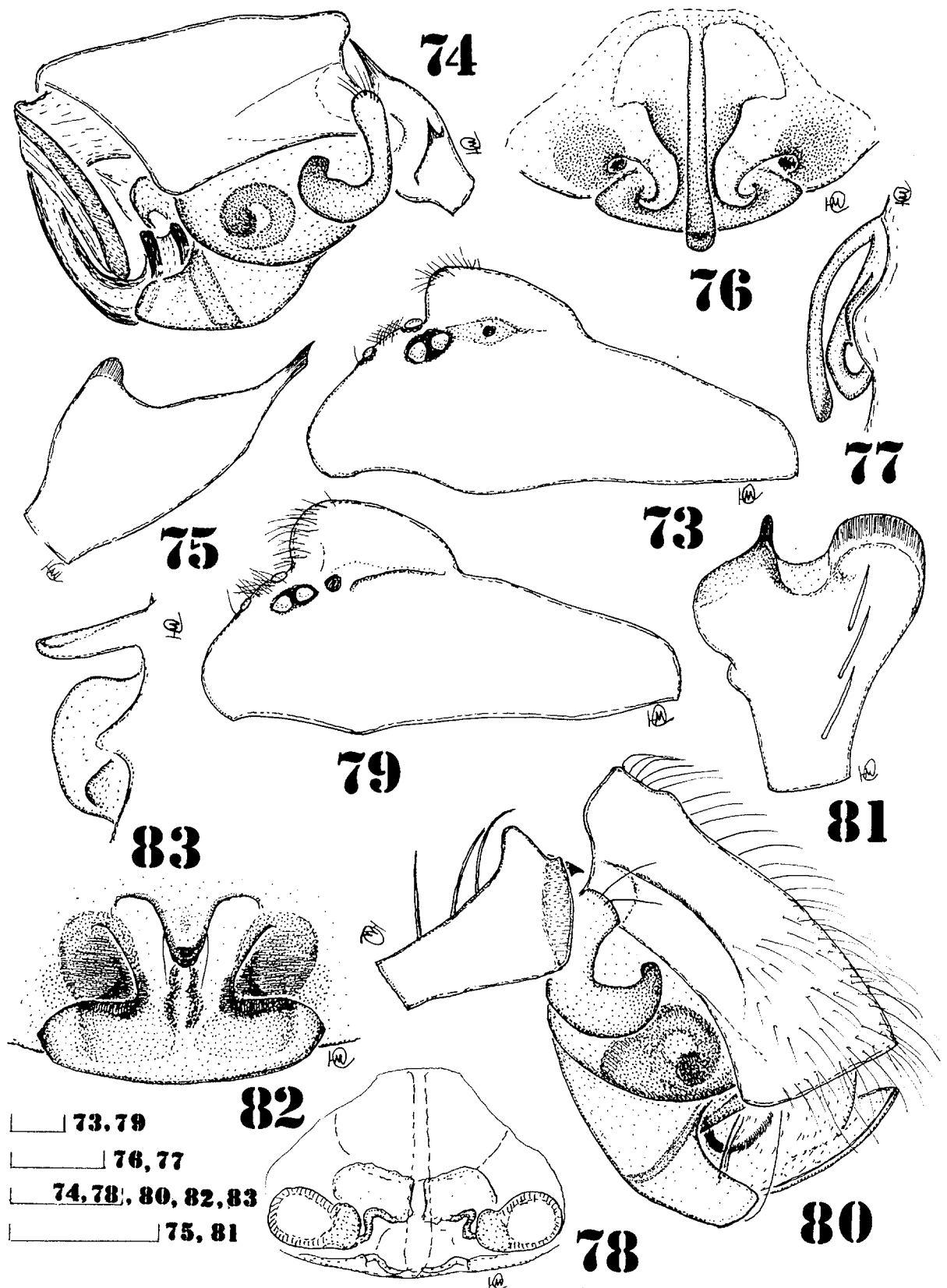
**COMPARISON.** By the shape of the ♀ genitalia, the new species is similar to *S. patellatus* (Emerton,





Figs. 63-72. *Scotinotylus amurensis* sp.n. (63-68), and *Scotinotylus kolymensis* sp.n. (69-72): 63, 69 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 65 — ♂ palp, ectal; 64, 70 — ♂ palp, mesal; 66 — ♂ palpal tibia, mesal; 67 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal; 68, 71 — epigyne, frontal; 72 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 63-72. *Scotinotylus amurensis* sp.n. (63-68) и *Scotinotylus kolymensis* sp.n. (69-72): 63, 69 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 65 — пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 64, 70 — пальпа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 66 — голень пальпы ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 67 — голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 68, 71 — эпигина, вид спереди; 72 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.



Figs. 73-83. *Scotinotylus kimjoopili* sp.n. (73-78), and *Scotinotylus sacer* (Crosby) (79-83): 73, 79 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 74, 80 — ♂ palp, ectal; 75, 81 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal; 76, 82 — epigyne, frontal; 77, 83 — epigyne, lateral; 78 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 73-83. *Scotinotylus kimjoopili* sp.n. (73-78) и *Scotinotylus sacer* (Crosby) (79-83): 73, 79 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 74, 80 — пальца ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 75, 81 — голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 76, 82 — эпигина, вид спереди; 77, 83 — эпигина, вид сбоку; 78 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

1917) and *S. gracilis* Millidge, 1981, both from the Pacific coast of North America, but it differs by the more elongated «tongue» of the epigyne [cp. Millidge, 1981: figs 61-63, 64-65]. By the shape of the ♂ carapace and ♂ genitalia, *S. kimjooipili* sp.n. is similar to the Siberio-Nearctic *S. sacer* (Crosby, 1929), but it differs by the frontally pointed palpal tibia without strong dorsal setae [cp. Holm, 1967: figs 10-13, and Figs 80-81]. Besides, the new species is distinguished by the position of the trichobothrium I more than 0.65.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The Russian Far East: northern Sakhalin, lower flow of Amur River, southern Maritime Province.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after the Korean arachnologist Kim Joo Pil.

*Scotinotylus sacer* (Crosby, 1929)  
Figs 79-83.

*Cochlembolus sacer* Crosby, 1929: 82, figs 8-10 (♂).

*Cochlembolus sacer*. Holm, 1967: 14, figs 10-15 (♂, ♀).

*Scotinotylus sacer*. Millidge, 1981: 179, figs 25-31 (♂, ♀).

**MATERIAL.** 1 ♂, 9 ♀, Chukot Autonomous Region, Vulvyveem River, mouth of Perevalny Spring (67°20'N, 178°E), 4-7.VIII.1988 (leg. YM); 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, environs of Esso, Uksuchan River, *Pinus pumila* thicket, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP); 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Central-Siberian Reserve, Biropchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), forest of *Abies*, *Picea* and *Pinus sibiricus* with green mosses, 4.VII.1988; 1 ♂, 3 ♀, upper Bakhta River (right tributary of Yenisei River), mouth of Kachikan River, 17.VIII.1991; 1 ♂, 3 ♀, basin of Bakhta River, Kaetoollo Lake, 2.VIII.1992 (all leg. AR).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Chukot and Kamchatka peninsulas, Middle-Siberian Tableland. This species has been recorded only in the northern Nearctic (Alaska, northwestern Canada, Rocky Mts, western Greenland) [Millidge, 1981]. New to the Palearctic.

*Semljicola* Strand, 1906.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** This genus was established by Strand [1906] to comprise solely *Erigone barbiger* L. Koch, 1879, from Waigatch Island. Later Holm [1973] attributed *E. barbiger* to the genus *Eboria* Falconer, 1910, with fair confidence, noting that «As this name [*Semljicola*] has not been in use for 65 years and the junior name *Eboria* now is well established, the latter is to be regarded as valid» [Holm, 1973: 82]. This nomenclatorial reasoning [op. cit.] has been accepted as incorrect, so now the name *Eboria* is usually referred to as a junior synonym of *Semljicola* [e.g. Brignoli, 1983].

However, there has always been another reason for abstaining from the above synonymization. *Erigone barbiger* is still known by a single ♂ (holotype) lacking both palps [Holm, 1973: 82], and the conclusion on its allocation within *Eboria* has been based solely on non-genitalic characters. So a possible non-congenericity of *E. barbiger* and *E. caliginosa* Falconer, 1910 (the latter is the type species of *Eboria*) could not be refuted with complete certainty. Due to this reason, some authors [e.g. Eskov, 1981b] preferred to use the well-established name *Eboria*, applying it to all members of the genus but *E. barbiger*, prior to a clarification of the generic status of the latter species, in particular by means of obtaining a topotype from from locus typicus.

It should be noted that Crawford [1988] suggested the synonymy of *E. barbiger* and *Typhochrestus jeniseicus* Eskov, 1981. So long as the well-described genitalia of *T. jeniseicus* have nothing to do with ones of *Eboria* species, both *Semljicola* and *Eboria* were stated as valid names. However, the synonymization of *T. jeniseicus* under *E. barbiger* has already been demonstrated as erroneous [s. Eskov, 1990: 52], and Dr. R.L. Crawford (personal letter of 6.XI.1990) has agreed with this opinion. So Crawford's [1988: 14] formal revalidation of *Eboria* is groundless.

Recently, the situation has finally become clarified. Firstly, one of the co-authors (KE) took part in a restudy of the *E. barbiger* holotype (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, No.129) together with Dr. M.I. Saaristo, and we have both arrived to the conclusion that, by the shape of the carapace and long clypeal hairs, this species is indistinguishable from *Eboria assimilis* (Holm, 1945). Secondly, *E. assimilis* is known now as the only species of *Eboria* found on Waigatch Island, both in ancient and new collections. This permits us to conclude that *E. barbiger* is a senior synonym of *E. assimilis* (syn.n.), and the name *Semljicola* is indeed a senior synonym of *Eboria*.

*Semljicola barbiger* (L. Koch, 1879)

*Erigone barbiger* Koch, 1879: 65, Tab.2, figs 16-16a (♂).

*Semljicola barbiger*: Strand, 1906: 434.

*Rhaebothorax assimilis* Holm, 1945: 17, figs 3b, 4c-d (♂, ♀) (syn.n.).

*Eboria assimilis*: Holm, 1963: 275, figs 4a-g (♂, ♀) (syn.n.).

*Erigone barbiger*: Holm, 1973: 82: fig. 29 (♂).

**MATERIAL.** 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Nenets Autonomous Region, Waigatch Island, Talata River, 15.VII.1987 (leg. VIB); 3 ♂, 14 ♀, Kazakhstan, environs of Alma-Ata, subalpine belt of Zailiysky Alatau Mt. Range, source of Malaya Almatinka River, 2,600 m alt., small peat bog along

stream, 1-2.IX.1992 (leg. KE).

*Sibirocyba* gen.n.

TYPE SPECIES. *Tapinocyba incerta* Kulczynski, 1916.

DEFINITION. Small, pale coloured erigonines. ♂ carapace without postocular pits, flat, without any elevation in its cephalic portion; eyes small. Chelicera unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth. Tibial spines 1111, Tm I 0.50, Tm IV absent. Abdomen unmodified, concolorous.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothrium. ♂ palpal tibia simple, cylindrical, without apophyses. Paracymbium small, hook-like. Tegulum wide, vertical. Suprattegulum with a short, tongue-like apophysis. Embolic division very simple, as an orthogonal plate projected forward to a short embolus. Epigyne flat, with a small, trapeziform, medial plate. Vulva with large oviform receptacula and moderately long and slightly coiled entrance ducts.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The new genus belongs to the *Tmeticus*-group of genera of Millidge [1977], but it is clearly distinguished from all its members by the tibial spine formula 1111.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Only the type-species, *T. incerta* Kulczynski, 1916, from northern Siberia (comb.n.).

ETYMOLOGY. From Siberia and the generic name *Erigone*.

*Sibirocyba incerta* (Kulczynski, 1916), comb.n.  
Figs 34-37.

*Tapinocyba* (?) *incerta* Kulczynski, 1916: 6, figs 11-12 (♀).

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Putorana Plateau, Ayan Lake, mouth of Amnundakta River, 12.VIII.1983 (leg. KE); 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Yakut Autonomous Republic, Lena River 30 km downstream off Zhigan-sk, 11.VII.1989 (leg. KE); 11 ♂, 16 ♀, Magadan Area, upper Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, VI-VIII.1985 (leg. YM).

DESCRIPTION. Total ♂/♀ length 1.45-1.55/1.75-2.00. Carapace yellow, its length/width 0.58-0.65/0.45-0.50 in ♂, 0.63-0.75/0.50-0.58 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 34. Legs yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.45/0.50+0.18/0.18+0.35/0.45+0.30/0.35+0.28/0.30 in ♂, 0.50/0.58+0.20/0.20+0.38/0.50+0.33/0.40+0.30/0.33 in ♀. Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 35-37.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Siberia from Chukot Peninsula in the east up to the Urals in the west [Kulczynski, 1916; Eskov, 1988a; Marusik et al, 1992; Marusik, Eskov, Koponen, Vinokurov, 1993]. The species seems to be restricted to the hypoarctic

belt, mainly to its mountain regions (Polar Urals, Putorana Plateau, Cherskogo Mt. Range, Chukot mountains).

*Silometopoides* Eskov, 1990

*Silometopoides sachalinensis* sp.n.

Figs 90-94.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Island, Poronaisk Distr., upper Rukutama River, 17-27.IV.1988 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 2 ♂, 3 ♀, together with holotype.

DESCRIPTION. Total ♂/♀ length 1.43-1.50/1.50-1.75. Carapace light brown, its length/width 0.63-0.68/0.55-0.58 in ♂, 0.63-0.65/0.53-0.55 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 90. Legs brownish-yellow, thick (tibia I/d 4.6), length of joints of legs I/IV 0.45/0.55+0.18/0.18+0.33/0.40+0.28/0.33+0.23/0.25 in ♂, 0.43/0.48+0.18/0.18+0.33/0.40+0.25/0.33+0.25/0.25 in ♀. Femur I in ♂ with several short ventral spines in its distal portion; tibial spines 1111, extremely short in ♂; Tm I 0.66, Tm IV absent. Abdomen grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 91-94.

COMPARISON. The new species is clearly distinguished from all congeners by the short hook-like dorsofrontal projection of the ♂ palpal tibia and the unilobated medial plate of the epigyne [cp. Eskov & Marusik, 1992b: figs 1-6, 10-12] as well as by the trichobothrial pattern (Tm I position less than 0.7, Tm IV absent).

DISTRIBUTION. The Russian Far East: northern Sakhalin.

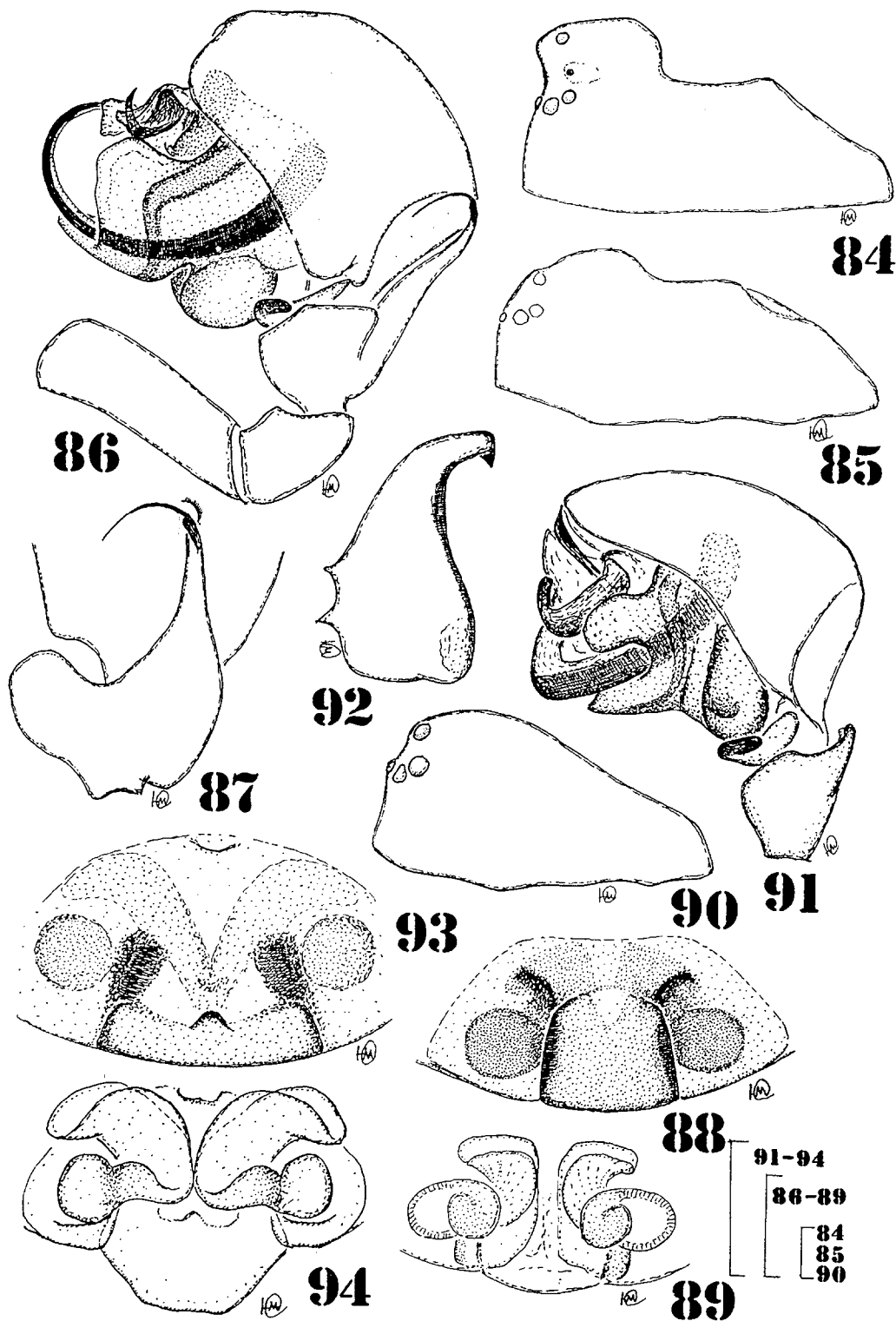
*Silometopus* Simon, 1926.

*Silometopus koponeni* sp.n.

Figs 84-89.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: Yakut Autonomous Republic, upper Otto-Sala River (right tributary of Dulgulakh River, basin of Yana River), 9.VII.1989 (leg. NV). — Paratypes: 1 ♀, together with holotype; 5 ♂, 37 ♀, Magadan Area, source of Kolyma River, Kontaktovy Spring (right tributary of Kulu River) (61°40'N, 143°30'E), VI-VIII.1987 (leg. SB); 2 ♀, same locality, 850 m alt., shingle bank of stream, 11.VIII.1986 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, upper Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, 2-16.VII.1987 (leg. VT); 1 ♂, same locality, source of Kunebellyakh Spring, subalpine belt of Bolshoi Annachag Mt. Range, 1,100 m alt., mountain tundra, under stones, 27.VII.1989 (leg. YM); 1 ♀, same locality, subalpine belt of Bolshoi Annachag Mt. Range, Vlastny Mt., 1,100 m alt., gravelly slope with sparse *Carex* vegetation, 16-27.VII.1987 (leg. DB & VT).

DESCRIPTION. Total ♂/♀ length 1.63-1.75/



Figs. 84-94. *Silometopus koponeni* sp.n. (84-89), and *Silometopoides sachalinensis* sp.n. (90-94): 84, 90 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 85 — ♀ carapace, lateral; 86, 91 — ♂ palp, ectal; 87 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal; 92 — ♂ palpal tibia, mesal; 88, 93 — epigyne, frontal; 89, 94 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 84-94. *Silometopus koponeni* sp.n. (84-89) и *Silometopoides sachalinensis* sp.n. (90-94): 84, 90 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 85 — карапакс ♀, вид сбоку; 86, 91 — пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 87 — голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 92 — голень пальпы ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 88, 93 — эпигина, вид спереди; 89, 94 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

1.88-2.00. Carapace brown with a greyish-brown medial spot and radial stripes, its length/width 0.68-0.70/0.63-0.65 in ♂, 0.65-0.75/0.58-0.63 in ♀; carapace of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 84 and 85. Legs brownish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.50/0.63+0.20/0.20+0.43/0.55+0.33/0.40+0.28/0.30 in ♂, 0.53/0.63+0.20/0.20+0.48/0.55+0.33/0.40+0.25/0.30 in ♀; tibial spines 1111, extremely short in ♂; Tm I 0.70, Tm IV absent. Abdomen dark grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 86-89.

COMPARISON. The new species is closely related to the Siberian species *S. uralensis* Tanasevitch, 1985 and *S. sibiricus* Eskov, 1989, being distinguished by the long, sharp and curved outgrowth of the ♂ palpal tibia as well as by the subquadrate medial plate of the epigyne [cp. Tanasevitch, 1985: figs 1-3, 8-9, and Eskov, 1989: figs 39-42].

DISTRIBUTION. Mountains of Northeast Siberia: Verkhoyansky and Cherskogo mountain ranges.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the Finnish arachnologist Seppo Koponen.

*Walckenaeria* Blackwall, 1833

*Walckenaeria (Wideria) basarukini* sp.n.  
Figs 95-99.

*Walckenaeria mitrata*, non Menge, 1868: Eskov, 1992a: 57.

*Walckenaeria mitrata*, non Menge, 1868: Marusik, Eskov, Logunov, Basarukin, 1992: 78.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Island, Poronaik Distr., upper Rukutama River, 7-27.IV.1988 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, together with holotype.

DESCRIPTION. Total ♂/♀ length 2.80-2.95/2.93. Carapace reddish-brown, its length/width 1.23-1.30/0.88-0.90 in ♂, 1.28/0.85 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 95. Legs brownish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.00/1.05+0.20/0.23+0.83/0.93+0.73/0.80+0.48/0.53 in ♂, 1.03/1.08+0.23/0.23+0.90/0.98+0.75/0.85+0.48/0.53 in ♀; tibial spines 2211; Tm I 0.48, Tm IV present. Abdomen grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 96-99.

COMPARISON. By the shape of both ♂ and ♀ genitalia, the new species seems to be closely related to the European *W. mitrata* (Menge, 1868) [cp. Wiehle, 1960: figs 224, 226, 230-232], while by the shape of the ♂ carapace it is similar to the Euro-Siberian *W. capito* (Westring, 1851) [Wiehle, 1960: fig. 236]. *W. basarukini* sp.n. is distinguished by the short ♂ carapace lobe bearing the PME, by the distinct outgrowth of the mesofrontal process of the ♂ palpal tibia, and by the more concave posterior edge of the medial plate of the epigyne.

DISTRIBUTION. The Russian Far East: northern Sakhalin Island.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the Russian zoologist Anatoly B. Basarukin (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), collector of type material.

*Walckenaeria (Wideria) fraudatrix* Millidge, 1983

Figs 106-108.

*Walckenaeria fraudatrix*: Millidge, 1983: 198, figs 298-300 (♀).

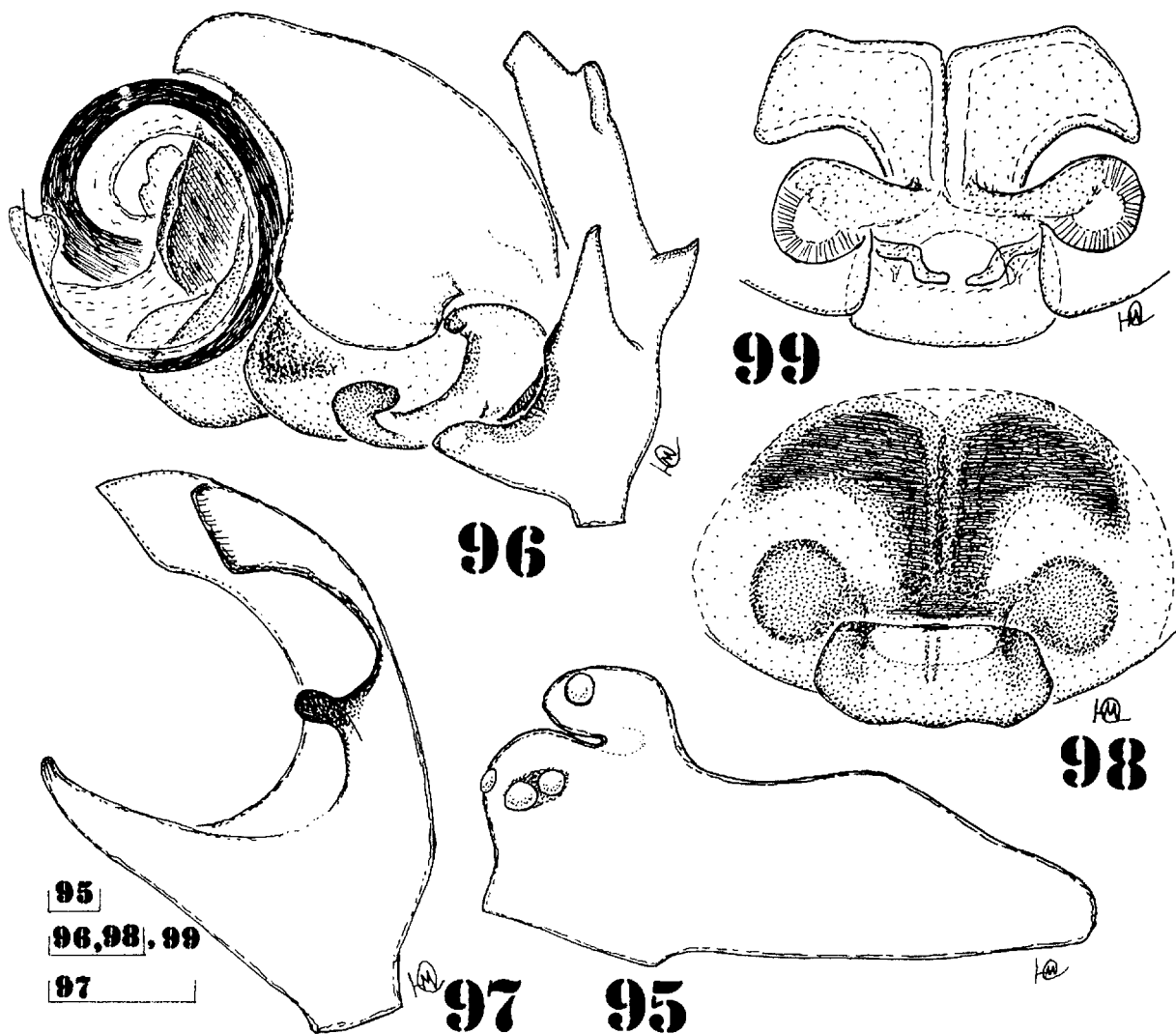
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., middle Yenisei River, 35 km E of Mirnoye (62°20'N), Varlamovka River, 1-3.IX.1979 (leg. KE); 1 ♂, Evenk Autonomous Region, Taimura River (left tributary of Nizhnyaya Tunguska River), mouth of Chambe River, 17.VIII.1982 (leg. KE); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Magadan Area, upper Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, 28.V.1983 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, Chita Area, Kyra Distr., Sokhondo Reserve, upper Ingoda River, 8.VI.1991 (leg. DL); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., 35 km S of Khabarovsk, Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky Reserve, VI.1987 (leg. DL); 2 ♀, Sakhalin Island, environs of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Dolina Turistov, 25.IX.1988 (leg. AB).

DISTRIBUTION. Siberia: from Yenisei River in the west up to Kolyma River and Alaska in the east, in the south up to southern Transbaikalia, Amur River and southern Sakhalin [s. Millidge, 1983; Eskov, 1988a; 1991; Marusik et al., 1992; Marusik, Eskov, Logunov, Basarukin, 1993].

REMARKS. This species seems to be an East-Palaearctic vicariant of its closest relative, the Euro-West Siberian *W. antica* (Wider, 1834). The latter species has not been recorded by us east of the Yenisei zoogeographical border. Due to this reason, we estimate all records of *W. antica* in the Russian Far East [Strand, 1907] as well as in Japan [Yaginuma, 1977], Korea [Kim, 1991], China [Zhu, 1983] and Mongolia [Loksa, 1965] as dubious, supposedly actually representing either *W. fraudatrix* and/or, this being less probable, *W. golovatchi* sp.n.

*Walckenaeria (Wideria) golovatchi* sp.n.  
Figs 100-105.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: Kurile Islands, Iturup Island, 5 km SW of Kurilsk, Rybaki, *Quercus*, *Alnus*, *Betula* forest with bamboo thicket, 24.IX.1992 (leg. SG). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, 9 ♀, together with holotype; 1 ♀, Kunashir Island, Serebryannoye Lake, 8.VIII.1983 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, environs of Yuzhnokurilsk, 5.VI.1989 (leg. AB); 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., lower Tenga River, 1-25.V.1987; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Poronaik Distr., upper Rukutama River, 17-27.IV.1988; 1 ♂, Aniva Distr., Krilyon Peninsula, Ulyanovka River, 27-31.X.1989; 2 ♀, same locality, 21-22.IV.1989 (all leg. AB); 1 ♂, Khabarovsk Prov., Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky Reserve, broadleaved forest with *Pinus koraensis*, 10.VI.1987 (leg.



Figs. 95-99. *Walckenaeria (Wideria) basarukini* sp.n.: 95 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 96 — ♂ palp, ectal; 97 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal; 98 — epigyne, frontal; 99 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 95-99. *Walckenaeria (Wideria) basarukini* sp.n.: 95 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 96 — пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 97 — голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 98 — эпигина, вид спереди; 99 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

DL); 3 ♀, Maritime Prov., Anuchino Distr., Chernyshevka, coniferous-broadleaved forest, 23-30.VII.1984 (leg. VB).

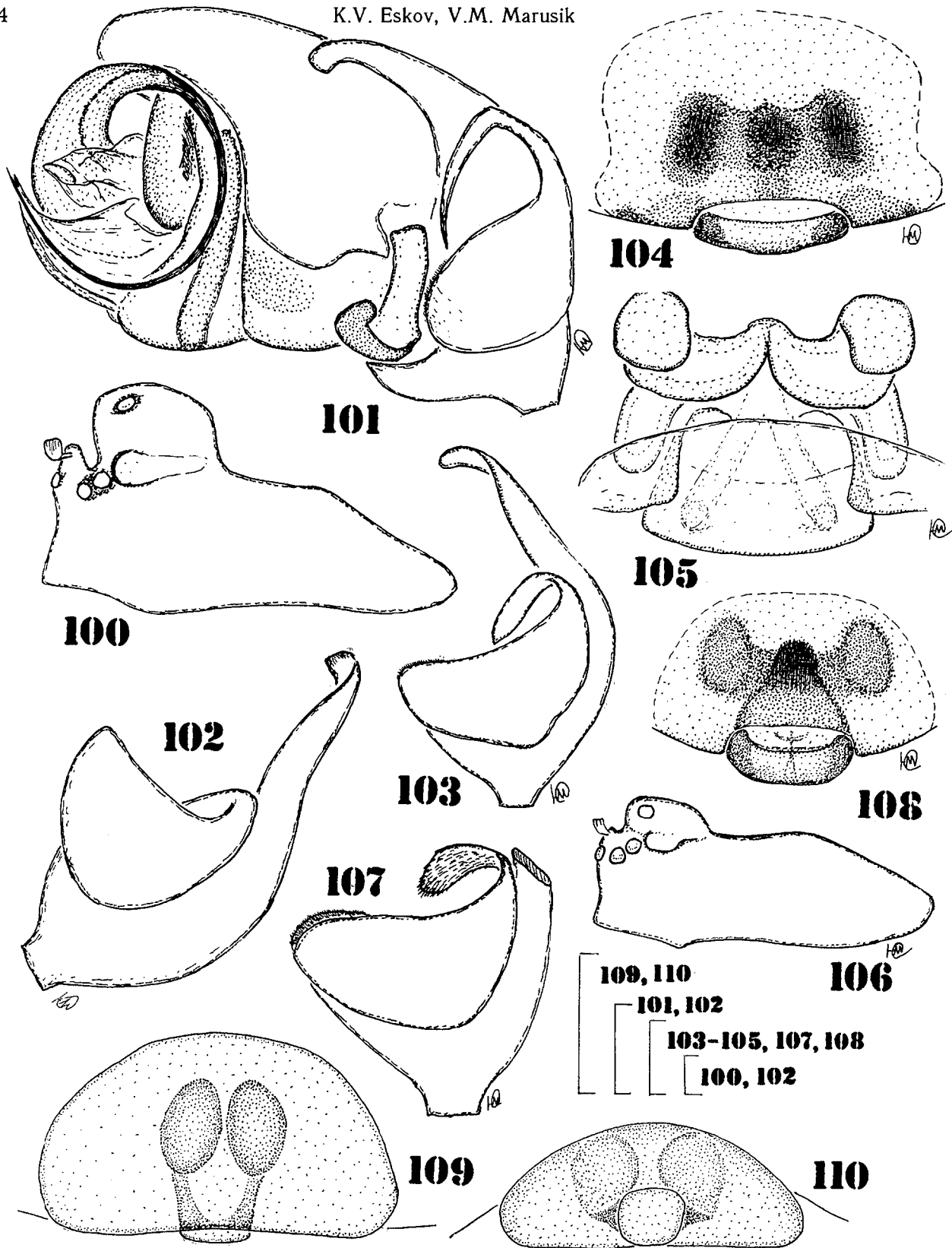
**DESCRIPTION.** Total ♂/♀ length 2.75-2.95/2.98-3.25. Carapace brownish-orange, its length/width 1.28-1.33/1.00-1.03 in ♂, 1.33-1.43/0.95-1.00 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 100. Legs brightly coloured: Fe brownish-orange, Pt and Ti yellowish-grey, Mt and Ta yellow; length of joints of legs I/IV 1.13/1.20+0.33/0.33+1.03/1.15+0.95/1.03+0.53/0.58 in ♂, 1.18/1.23+0.35/0.35+1.05/1.18+0.90/1.10+0.58/0.60 in ♀; tibial spines 2211; Tm I 0.70, Tm IV present. Abdomen dark grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 101-105.

**COMPARISON.** The new species is closely

related to *W. antica* (Wider, 1834) [cp. Wiehle, 1960: figs. 191-198] and *W. fraudatrix* (Millidge, 1983) [cp. Millidge, 1983: fig. 298, and Figs 106-108]. *W. golovatchi* sp.n. is distinguished by the more strongly flattened top of the ♂ carapace elevation, shape of the mesal outgrowth of the ♂ palpal tibia and short medial plate of the epigyne, as well as by the large body size and bright body coloration.

**DISTRIBUTION.** The Russian Far East: southern Kurile Islands (Kunashir and Iturup), Sakhalin Island (both northern and southern), Ussuri River basin.

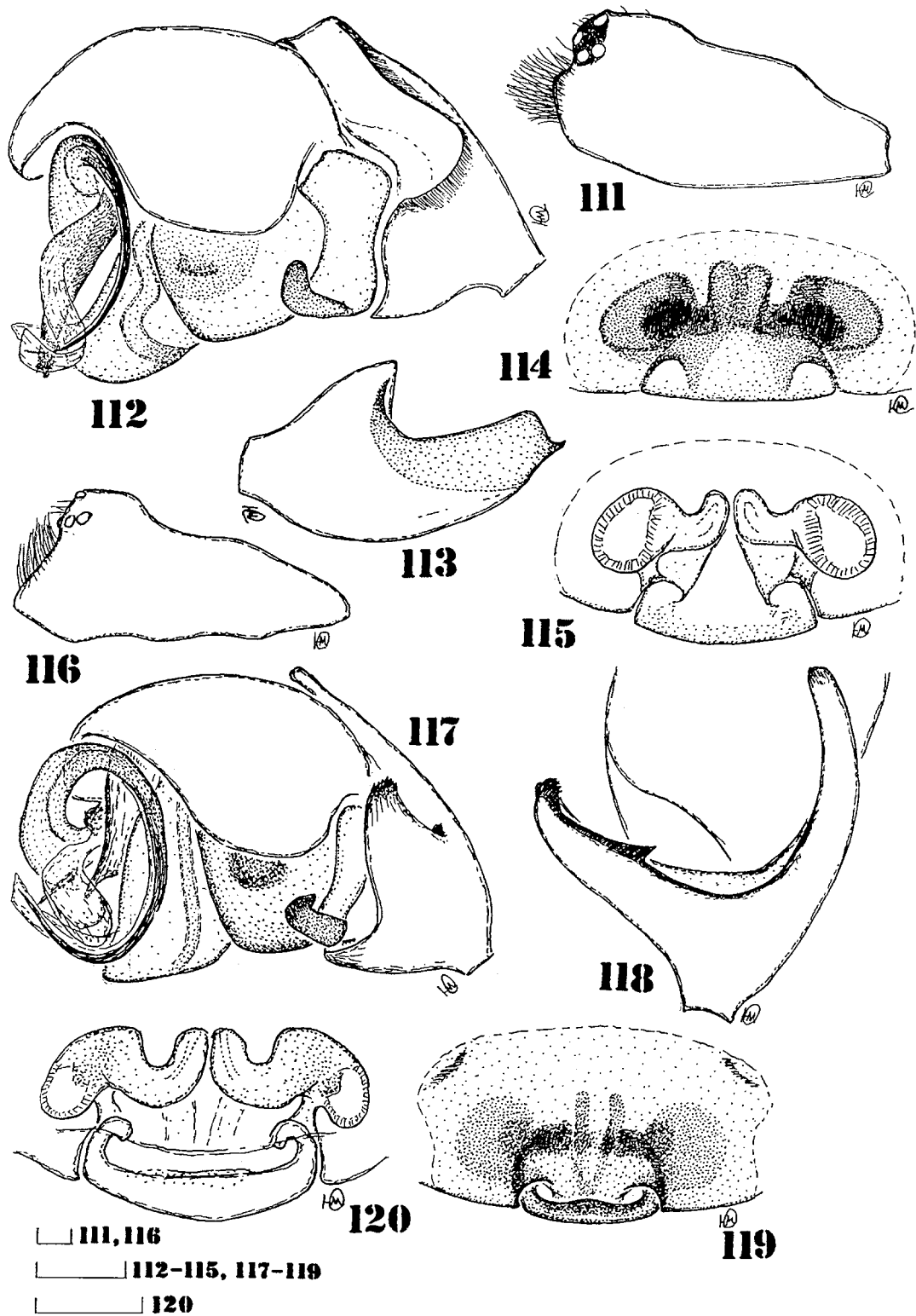
**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after the Russian myriapodologist Sergei I. Golovatch (Moscow), one of the collectors of type material.



Figs. 100-110. *Walckenaeria (Wideria) golovatchi* sp.n. (100-105), *Walckenaeria (Wideria) fraudatrix* Millidge (106-108), and *Zerogone submissella* (Strand) (109-110): 100, 106 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 101 — ♂ palp, ectal; 102 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal; 103, 107 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsoectal; 104, 108, 109 — epigyne, frontal; 110 — epigyne, posterior; 105 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 100-110. *Walckenaeria (Wideria) golovatchi* sp.n. (100-105), *Walckenaeria (Wideria) fraudatrix* Millidge (106-108) и *Zerogone submissella* (Strand) (109-110): 100, 106 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 101 — пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 102 — голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 103, 107 — голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху-наружи; 104, 108, 109 — эпигина, вид спереди; 110 — эпигина, вид сзади; 105 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.





Figs. 111-120. *Walckenaeria (Cornicularia) tystchenkoi* sp.n. (111-115), and *Walckenaeria (Trachynella) palmgreni* sp.n. (116-120): 111, 116 — ♂ carapace, lateral; 112, 117 — ♂ palp, ectal; 113, 118 — ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal; 114, 119 — epigyne, frontal; 115, 120 — vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 111-120. *Walckenaeria (Cornicularia) tystchenkoi* sp.n. (111-115) и *Walckenaeria (Trachynella) palmgreni* sp.n. (116-120): 111, 116 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 112, 117 — палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 113, 118 — голень палепы ♂, вид сверху; 114, 119 — эпигина, вид спереди; 115, 120 — вульва. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

*Walckenaeria (Trachynella) palmgreni* sp.n.  
Figs 116-120.

*Walckenaeria castanea*, non Emerton, 1882: Eskov, 1988a: 129.

*Walckenaeria castanea*, non Emerton, 1882: Marusik et al., 1992: 148.

*Walckenaeria castanea*, non Emerton, 1882: Marusik, Eskov, Koponen, Vinokurov, 1993: 75.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: Krasnoyarsk Prov., middle flow of Yenisei River, 35 km E of Mirnoye (62°20'N), Varlamovka River, forestless *Sphagnum-Aulacomium* bog with *Betula nana*, 1-4.IX.1979 (leg. KE). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, 5 ♀, together with holotype; 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Taimura River (left tributary of Nizhnyaya Tunguska River), mouth of Chambe River, floodland *Carex* swamp, 18.VIII.1982 (leg. KE); 2 ♀, same locality, boggy *Larix daburica* forest, 19-20.VIII.1982 (leg. KE); 4 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Putorana Plateau, Ayan Lake, mouth of Kapchug River, boggy *Larix daburica* forest, 22.VI.1983 (leg. KE); 3 ♀, Yakut Autonomous Republic, Kempendyai River (right tributary of Vilyui River), 80 km upstream off mouth, forestless *Sphagnum-Aulacomium* bog with *Betula nana*, 12-13.VIII.1988 (leg. KE); 1 ♂, Aldan River (right tributary of Lena River), Khandyga, 1.IX.1990 (leg. IS); 2 ♂, 7 ♀, Magadan Area, upper Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, VI-VIII.1985 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, 5 ♀, same locality, VI-VIII.1986 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, *Alnus fruticosa* thicket with *Graminea* along stream, 19.IX.1986 (leg. YM); 3 ♀, same locality, *Larix daburica* forest, 7-17.VI.1983 (leg. SB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, boggy *Larix daburica* forest, IX.1983 (leg. SB); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same habitat, 20.V-20.VI.1984 (IG); 2 ♀, same locality, *Carex* swamp in floodland of Kolyma River, 7-27.VII.1984 (leg. IG); 1 ♀, same locality, alpine belt of Bolshoi Annachag Mt. Range, 1400 m alt., dry bed of spring, under stones, 5.IX.1986 (leg. YM); 1 ♀, Kolyma River 10 km upstream off Vetrenny, *Alnus fruticosa* with *Sphagnum* along stream, 5.VIII.1984 (leg. KE); 1 ♀, Detrin River (right tributary of Kolyma River), 56 km upstream off mouth, Vakhanka Spring, boggy *Larix daburica* forest, 29.VIII.1986 (leg. YM); 4 ♂, 7 ♀, 12 km N of Magadan, Snezhnaya Dolina, valley of Dukcha River, 25.IX.1993 (leg. YM); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Chukot Autonomous Region, Anguema Village (67°08'N, 178°58'W), swamp with *Carex* and mosses, 22.VIII.1988 (leg. YM); 1 ♀, Vulvyveem River (66°55'N, 178°30'E), swampy bank of lake, 13.VI.1988 (leg. YM); 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Okhotsk Distr., Ulya River, mouth of Amka river, *Alnus fruticosa* thicket, 18.VIII.1987 (leg. VZ & IS); 2 ♀, 35 km S of Khabarovsk, Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky Reserve, VI.1987 (leg. DL); 1 ♀, Mongolia, Selenga Aimak, environs of Shamar, floodland swamp near Orkhon River, 17.VII.1990 (leg. EV).

DESCRIPTION. Total ♂/♀ length 2.15-2.38/2.38-2.60. Carapace chestnut-coloured, its length/width 0.90-0.98/0.68-0.70 in ♂, 0.95-0.98/0.73-0.75 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 116. Legs brownish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.63/0.68+0.23/0.23+0.58/0.63+0.40/0.43+0.33/0.35 in ♂, 0.78/0.83+0.25/0.25+0.63/0.73+0.48/

0.60+0.35/0.43 in ♀; tibial spines 2211; Tm I 0.55, Tm IV present. Abdomen grey to dark grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 117-120.

COMPARISON. By the shape of the ♂ genitalia, the new species is similar to the Euro-Siberian *W. obtusa* (Westring, 1851) [cp. Wiehle, 1960: figs 298-300], while by the shape of the epigyne it is similar to *W. castanea* (Emerton, 1882) (= *Trachynella longidens* Holm, 1962) [cp. Millidge, 1983: fig. 96]. *W. palmgreni* sp.n. differs by the medially situated tooth on the ectal branch of the ♂ palpal tibia, non-concave posterior edge of the medial plate of the epigyne as well as by the clypeus of the ♂ carapace pubescent, and by the small body size.

DISTRIBUTION. Siberia: from Yenisei River in the west up to the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk in the east, and from Chukot Peninsula and Putorana Mountains in the north up to Amur River and northern Mongolia in the south.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the Finnish arachnologist Pontus Palmgren.

*Walckenaeria (Cornicularia) tystchenkoi* sp.n.  
Figs 111-115.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: Magadan Area, northern Cisokhotia, Lankovaya River (basin of Ola River) (59°45'N, 152°E), *Sphagnum* bog with *Carex* and *Eriophorum*, 19.VIII.1992 (leg. YM). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, together with holotype; 1 ♀, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., coast of Piltun Gulf, VI-VII.1991 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, Piltun Gulf, Sabo, 4-18.X.1990 (leg. AB).

DESCRIPTION. Total ♂/♀ length 2.18-2.30/2.25-2.40. Carapace brownish-orange, its length/width 0.83-0.93/0.65-0.73 in ♂, 0.85-0.88/0.70-0.73 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 111. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.73/0.78+0.23/0.23+0.65/0.70+0.48/0.58+0.38/0.43 in ♂, 0.73/0.78+0.23/0.23+0.60/0.68+0.45/0.55+0.35/0.38 in ♀; tibial spines 2211; Tm I 0.50, Tm IV present. Abdomen grey to dark grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 112-115.

COMPARISON. By the shape of the ♂ carapace and both ♂ and ♀ genitalia, the new species is similar to *W. vigilax* (Blackwall, 1853) [cp. Wiehle, 1960: figs. 269-276] and *W. picetorum* Palmgren, 1976 [cp. Palmgren, 1976: figs. 21 (11-12)]. *W. tystchenkoi* sp.n. is distinguished by the swollen clypeus of the ♂ carapace provided by numerous long bristles, truncated ♂ palpal tibial process and trapeziform medial plate of the epigyne supplied with two lateral tubercles.

DISTRIBUTION. Okhotsk Sea coasts: northern Cisokhotia and northern Sakhalin Island.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the outstanding Russian arachnologist Viktor P. Tystshenko.

*Zerogone* gen.n.

TYPE SPECIES. *Oedothorax submissellus* Strand, 1907.

DEFINITION. Small, pale coloured erigonines. ♀ carapace slightly elevated in its cephalic portion; eyes medium-sized. Chelicera of ♀ unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth. Tibial spines in a single known specimen lost, their remnants seem to be 1111, Tm I 0.70, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, concolorous.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothrium. Epigyne slightly protruded, with a small, rounded, posteriorly situated medial plate. Vulva with large, oviform, almost contiguous receptacula and moderately long and direct entrance ducts. Structure of ♂ genitalia still unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The status of the new genus is still unclear, but in any case it has nothing to do with *Oedothorax* Bertkau, 1883, wherein the type species was allocated initially. Close relations to the genus *Tapinocyba* Simon, 1884 can be supposed, but the discovery of ♂ specimens is necessary for a final conclusion.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Only the type-species, *O. submissellus* Strand, 1907, from the Russian Far East (comb.n.).

ETYMOLOGY. From «zero» and the generic name *Erigone*.

*Zerogone submissella* (Strand, 1907), comb.n.  
Figs 109-110.

*Oedothorax submissellus* Strand, 1907: 139, fig. 17 (♀).

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (Holotype: Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg), Blagowestchensk (Amur), 1884 (leg. Cordes).

DESCRIPTION. Total ♀ length 2.00. Carapace yellow, its ♀ length/width 0.93/0.68. Legs yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.63/0.73+0.20/0.20+0.55/0.65+0.53/0.63+0.33/0.38 in ♀. Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of ♀ as in Figs 109-110.

DISTRIBUTION. Russian Far East (middle flow of Amur River).

2. New synonyms and new combinations.

*Bathyphantes colletti* (Strand, 1899) = *Kaestneria pullata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863), syn.n.

*Caviphantes glumaceus* Gao, Fei & Zhu, 1992

= *Bishopiana glumacea* (Gao, Fei & Zhu), comb.n.

*Erigone sibiriana* Keyserling, 1886 = *Gnathonarium suppositum* (Kulczynski, 1885), syn.n.

*Hybauchenidium progidialis* (Holm, 1945) = *Micryphantes ferrumequinum* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Hybauchenidium ferrumequinum* (Grube), comb.n. The holotype of *Micryphantes ferrumequinum* (collection of the Zoological Institute, St.-Petersburg, No. 2325), has been revised.

*Lasiargus laricetorum* Eskov, 1989 = *Lasiargus pilipes* (Kulczynski, 1908), syn.n.

*Linyphia hebescens* L. Koch, 1879 = *Porrhomma hebescens* (L. Koch), comb.n. = *Linyphia desolata* L. Koch, 1879, syn.n. = *Erigone formosa* L. Koch, 1879, syn.n. = *Porrhomma montanum* Jackson, 1913, syn.n. This synonymy has first been stated by Holm [1973]. However, he attempted to conserve a junior but well-established name, *P. montanum*, and due to this reason he indicated *L. hebescens*, *L. desolata* and *E. formosa* as new junior synonyms. According to the new version of Article 23b of the ICZN [1985], priority of Koch's names must be restored. As Holm [1973] did not select any of these three names, we use here the Principle of the First Reviser and fix *Linyphia hebescens* as the valid name.

*Maxillodens* Zhu & Zhou, 1992 = *Caviphantes* Oi, 1960, syn.n.

*Mecynargus jamalensis* (Eskov, 1981) = *Mecynargus sphagnicola* (Holm, 1939), syn.n. These species are known as distinguished only by the shape of the terminal portion of the embolic division, this being thin and curved in *M. sphagnicola*, and thick and abrupt in *M. jamalensis* [cp. Holm, 1967: fig. 68, and Eskov, 1981b: fig. 2, 1-4]. For a long time we kept these species separately, treating as sometimes sympatric forms [e.g. Marusik et al., 1992]. However, recently we have found a ♂ specimen in which the left and right palps correspond to *M. sphagnicola* and *M. jamalensis*, respectively. So we suggest «*M. jamalensis*» as actually representing ♂♂ with the terminal portion of the embolus broken off, perhaps during copulation.

*Nanavia* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1933 = *Leptorhoptrum* Kulczynski, 1894, syn.n.

*Nanavia monticola* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1933 = *Leptorhoptrum robustum* (Westring, 1851), syn.n.

*Oedothorax longistriatus* Fei & Zhu, 1992 = *Gongylidioides ussuricus* Eskov, 1992, syn.n. The publication of Eskov [1992b] was printed in the July of 1992. We have failed to elucidate the exact date of the publication by Fei & Zhu [1992] but, due to its apparition in No. 6 of a periodical possessing six issues per year, the November or December of 1992 are much more likely as the date of publication.

*Styloctetor simplex* Kulczynski, 1908 = *Semljicola simplex* (Kulczynski), **comb.n.**

*Wubanoides onoi* H. Saito, 1992 = *Wubanoides kayacensis* (Paik, 1965), **syn.n.**

### 3. Misidentifications.

1. Marusik, Eskov, Koponen, Vinokurov [1993] have stated that all records of *Agyseta nigripes* (Simon, 1884) in Northeast Siberia by Marusik et al. [1992] refer to *Agyseta maritima* (Emerton, 1919). However, several ♂ specimens from Wrangel Island (Gusinaya River) do belong to *A. nigripes*.

2. Holm [1973] has stated that Koch's [1879] record of *Agyseta rurestris* (C.L. Koch, 1836) in Novaya Zemlya actually refers to *A. nigripes* (Simon, 1884). In another case, *A. rurestris* was listed from Novaya Zemlya by Dahl [1928]. The latter record is a doubtless misidentification, referable in fact to *A. nigripes* as well.

3. The record of *Agyseta subtilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863) in Transbaikalia, judged from Izmailova's figures [1989: fig. 46], seems to refer to *A. conigera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863).

4. The record of *Agyseta subtilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863) from East Kazakhstan [Savelyeva, 1970; 1979] is another doubtless misidentification, being actually referable to *A. allosubtilis* Loksa, 1965 [s. Hippa & Oksala, 1985].

5. The record of *Bathyphantes eumenis* (L. Koch, 1879) in the Polar Urals [Tanasevitch, 1985] refers in fact to *B. simillimus* (L. Koch, 1879) (= *B. eumenoides* Holm, 1967).

6. The record of *Bathyphantes jeniseicus* Eskov, 1979 in Finland (Kevo) by Ruzicka, [1988] refers in fact to *B. simillimus* (L. Koch, 1879) (= *B. eumenoides* Holm, 1967) (M. Saaristo, personal communication).

7. The record of *Centromerita concinna* (Thorell, 1875) in Irkutsk [Izmailova, 1989] is a doubtless misidentification. Based on the redescription and figures of Izmailova [1989: fig. 48], it should be actually referred to a *Theridium* sp. (family Theridiidae).

8. The record of *Centromerus prudens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873) in Transbaikalia [Izmailova, 1989] is a doubtless misidentification. Based on Izmailova's [1989: p. 70] redescription, *Allomengea scopigera* (Grube, 1859) may be supposed as being actually involved.

9. The record of *Erigone arctica* White, 1852 in Novaya Zemlya [Fedotov, 1911] should be referred to *E. arctica palearctica* Braendegaard, 1932 [s.

Holm, 1973].

10. Re-identification of *Erigone brachyopsis* L. Koch, 1879, is impossible due to the loss of the holotype [Holm, 1973]; this name should be referred to as a **nomen dubium**.

11. The record of *Erigone psychrophila* Thorell, 1872, in the low altitudes of the southern Urals [Pakhorukov & Efimik, 1988] is a doubtless misidentification. Instead, *E. simillima* Keyserling, 1886, can be supposed as an alternative. Unfortunately, this material has not been found in the collection of the Perm University (S.L. Eshunin, personal letter).

12. The record of *Erigone remota* L. Koch, 1869, from southern West Siberia [Ermolaev, 1930] seems to be a misidentification. Instead, *E. hypoarctica* Eskov, 1989 can be supposed as being actually involved.

13. The record of *Erigone sibirica* Kulczynski, 1908 in Transbaikalia [Izmailova, 1989] is a doubtless misidentification. Based on the redescription and figures of Izmailova [1989: fig. 63], it should be referred in fact to *E. atra* Blackwall, 1833.

14. Both records of *Hilaira leviceps* (L. Koch, 1879) from Evenkia (Tura) [Eskov, 1988a] and the northern Kurile Islands (Shumshu) [Eskov, 1992a; Marusik, Eskov, Logunov, Basarukin, 1993] refer in fact to *H. frigida intercepta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873).

15. The records of *Hypselistes semiflavus* (L. Koch, 1879), from the northern Urals [Pakhorukov, 1977; 1984] actually refer to *H. jacksoni* O. P.-Cambridge, 1902. This identification is based on Kulczynski's [1916: figs. 6-9] figures of *H. semiflavus* which actually illustrate *H. jacksoni* [s. Holm, 1973: 87]. Due to a dubious reason, Pakhorukov [1977] considered *H. jacksoni* and *H. semiflavus* as synonyms, referring to Holm's [1973] opinion; the latter author, on the contrary, had regarded these species as different.

16. The record of *Lepthyphantes kochi* (Kulczynski, 1898) at Yenisei River [Eskov, 1981a] refers to *L. geminus* Tanasevitch, 1982.

17. Tanasevitch & Eskov [1987] have concluded that *Lepthyphantes terrenus* (L. Koch, 1879) was based on a subadult holotype and, due to this reason, this name is a **nomen dubium**. This conclusion has proved to be incorrect: *L. terrenus* is a good species (**sp. revalid.**). Moreover, Saaristo (personal communication) has just discovered that the record of *L. quadrimaculatus* Kulczynski, 1898 in southern Siberia (Khakassia) [Eskov, 1992c] refers in fact to *L. terrenus*.

18. The record of *Linyphia hortensis* Sundevall, 1830 in Irkutsk [Izmailova, 1989] is a doubtless

misidentification. Based on the redescription and figures of Izmailova [1989: fig. 53], it refers in fact to *Pityohyphantes phrygianus* (C.L. Koch, 1836). The same misidentification may be supposed for the record of *L. hortensis* at Angara River [Izmailova & Verzhutsky, 1981].

19. The record of *Maro minutus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1906 in Irkutsk [Izmailova, 1989] is a doubtless misidentification. Based on the redescription and figures of Izmailova [1989: fig. 60], it refers to *Allomengea dentisetis* (Grube, 1861).

20. Izmailova [1989] and Izmailova & Verzhutsky [1981] listed a species *Meioneta innulans* (C.L. Koch, 1836). Such a species name does not exist, so we cannot understand what the above authors actually meant.

21. Due to a typographic error, Eskov's [1986] literature records of *Notioscopus jamalensis* Grese, 1909, were erroneously listed in the column «Chukotka & Commandor Isls.» instead of «Southern Yamal & Polar Urals».

22. The record of *Oedothorax fuscus* (Blackwall, 1841) from Krasnoyarsk [Sternbergs, 1977], based on a ♀ specimen, seems to be a misidentification. *O. retusus* (Westring, 1851) can be supposed as an alternative.

23. The record of *Oreonetides abnormis* (Blackwall, 1841) in Transbaikalia [Sternbergs, 1981] seems to be a misidentification; *O. helsdingeni* Eskov, 1984 can be supposed as an alternative. Sternberg's record was listed by Izmailova [1989] and Danilov [1990] as well.

24. The record of *Poecilometes variegata* (Wider, 1834) in the Polar Urals [Kulczynski, 1916] was considered by Eskov [1985] as a probable misidentification, instead this material was ascribed to *P. pallida* Kulczynski, 1908, with the necessary qualifications. Now the presence of *P. variegata* in the Polar Urals has been confirmed by Tanasevitch [1985]. Due to this reason, we reject the above idea about the possible misidentification by Kulczynski [op. cit.].

25. The record of *Porrhomma errans* (Blackwall, 1841) in Kamchatka Peninsula [Kulczynski, 1885] seems to be a misidentification, instead *P. borealis* Banks, 1899 (= *P. nunamo* Holm, 1970) can be supposed as being actually involved.

26. The record of *Stemonyphantes lineatus* (Linne, 1758) in Irkutsk [Izmailova, 1989] seems a misidentification. According to the description and figures of Izmailova [1989: fig. 62], *S. conspersus* (L. Koch, 1879) can rather be supposed as being actually involved.

27. All records of *Tmeticus affinis* (Blackwall, 1855) in the tundra zone, i.e. southern Yamal

Peninsula [Eskov, 1986] and Chukot Peninsula [Marusik et al., 1992], should be referred to *T. nigriceps* Kulczynski, 1916.

28. All records of *Walckenaeria castanea* (Emerton, 1882) in the Russian Far East (Badzhal Mt. Range and southern Maritime Province) [Eskov, 1992a] should be referred to *W. obtusa* Blackwall, 1836.

29. The record of *Walckenaeria unicornis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861) in the middle flow of Yenisei River [Eskov, 1988a] is referred in fact to *W. lepida* (Kulczynski, 1885).

30. Based on the literature record, Izmailova [1989] listed *Cornicularia karpinskii* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873) and *Wideria karpinskii* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873) as two different forms inhabiting Transbaikalia. This is wrong, being referred in fact to *Walckenaeria (Cornicularia) karpinskii* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873) (*Erigone (Walckenaeria) Karpinskii* in the original description), and *Lepthyphantes karpinskii* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873) (*Linyphia Karpinskii* in the original description), respectively.

#### 4. New faunistic records.

*Agyseta allosubtilis* Loksa, 1965. 1 ♂, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 20.VI.1991 (leg. TP).

*Agyseta brusnewi* (Kulczynski, 1908). 1 ♂, Taimyr Autonomous Region, western point of Byranga Mts., Kosoturku Lake, 6.VII.1986 (leg. ABB).

*Agyseta conigera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863). 1 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 17.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Agyseta nigripes* (Simon, 1884). 2 ♂, Nenets Autonomous Region, Waigatch Island, Talata River, 15.VII.1987 (leg. VIB).

*Agyseta pseudosaxatilis* Tanasevitch, 1984. 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 14.X.1992 (leg. TP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Komsomolsk Reserve, mouth of Goryun River, VII.1991 (leg. GG).

*Agyseta ramosa* Jackson, 1912. 1 ♂, Novosibirsk City, Akademgorodok, 23-30.V.1986 (leg. SG).

*Agyseta ripariensis* Tanasevitch, 1984. 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 13-24.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Agyseta rurestris* (C. Koch, 1836). 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Agyseta similis* (Kulczynski, 1926). 1 ♂, Nov-

osibirsk Area, Toguchino Distr., Mirnyi, VIII.1984 (leg. VB).

*Allomengea vidua* (L. Koch, 1879). 1 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., Yenisei River, 62°N, Lebed, 28.IX.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 18.VIII.1988 (leg. AR).

*Allomengea scopigera* (Grube, 1859). 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Aphileta misera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882). 1 ♀, Chelyabinsk Area, Troitsky Reserve, 9.VI.1992 (leg. SE); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 9.VIII.1988 (leg. AR).

*Araeoncus vorkutensis* Tanasevitch, 1984. 1 ♂, Novosibirsk Area, Toguchino Distr., Kotorovo, V-VIII.1986 (leg. Borodovitsyna & Danilova); 16 ♂, 20 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 5 ♂, 11 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Sulomai, 2-4.X.1989 (leg. AR).

*Baryphyma gowerense* (Locket, 1965). 1 ♂, Yamal Autonomous Region, middle flow of Khadyta-Yakha River, 1.VII.1982 (leg. YK & SE).

*Bathylinyphia major* (Kulczynski, 1885). 1 ♂, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Bathyphantes approximatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, 175 km upstream off mouth, Belaya Kosa Island, 23.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Bathyphantes eumenis* (L. Koch, 1879). 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Ulchskiy Distr., Skalistyi Mt. Range, Sofiyskoye, VII.1990 (leg. GG).

*Bathyphantes nigrinus* (Westring, 1851). 1 ♀, Novosibirsk City, Akademgorodok, 23-30.V.1986 (leg. SG); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Bathyphantes pogonias* Kulczynski, 1885. 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Kamchatka Area, Commandor Islands, Bering Island, Buyan River, 29.VII.1988 (leg. AP).

*Bathyphantes simillimus* (L. Koch, 1879) (= *B. eumenoides* Holm, 1967). 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 1 ♂, 12 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 16-22.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Bolyphantes alticeps* (Sundevall, 1832). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podka-

mennaya Tunguska River), 7-8.IX.1989 (leg. AR).

*Bolyphantes luteolus* (Blackwall, 1833). 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Centromerus amurensis* Eskov & Marusik, 1992. 4 ♀, Khabarovsk Area, Solnechny Distr., Evoron Lake, VI.1992 (leg. GG).

*Centromerus semiater* (L. Koch, 1879) (= *C. alnicola* Schenkel, 1936). 8 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., middle flow of Yenisei River, environs of Mirnoye (62°20'N), Varlamovka River, 26.VI.1991 (leg. AR).

*Centromerus sylvaticus* (Blackwall, 1841). 5 ♂, 7 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 15.X.1992 (leg. TP).

*Ceraticelus orientalis* Eskov, 1987. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Area, Solnechny Distr., Evoron Lake, VI.1992 (leg. GG).

*Ceraticelus sibiricus* Eskov, 1987. 1 ♂, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 9.IX.1988 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, basin of Bakhta River (right tributary of Yenisei River), Ketoollo Lake, 13.VIII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834). 1 ♂, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 3.VII.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 14.X.1992 (leg. TP).

*Ceratinopsis interventa* Chamberlin, 1948. 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Area, Solnechny Distr., Evoron Lake, VI.1992 (leg. GG). New to the Palearctic.

*Ceratinopsis stativus* (Simon, 1881). 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 9-11.IX.1989 (leg. AR).

*Cnephalocotes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1834). 1 ♀, Tyumen Area, Mazurovo, 2-15.VII.1985 (leg. NP).

*Collinsia caliginosa* (L. Koch, 1879). 7 ♂, 8 ♀, Kazakhstan, environs of Alma-Ata, subalpine belt of Zailiysky Alatau Mt. Range, source of Malaya Almatinka River, 30.VIII.1992 (leg. KE).

*Collinsia holmgreni* (Thorell, 1871). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 9.X.1992 (leg. TP).

*Collinsia submissa* (L. Koch, 1979) (= *C. innerans* O. P.-Cambridge, 1885). 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, Okhotsk Sea coast, delta of Bolshaya

River, 14.VII.1992 (leg. TP); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg), Blagowestchensk (Amur) (leg. Cordes, 1884; det. E.Strand, 1907).

*Concavocephalus rubens* Eskov, 1989. 1 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., middle Yenisei River, Komsa, 9.VIII.1988 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Sering-Khem River (basin of Biy-Khem River), 8 km upstream off mouth, 11.VI.1992 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Area, Solnechny Distr., Evoron Lake, VI.1992 (leg. GG).

*Connithorax barbatus* (Eskov, 1988). 6 ♂, 19 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 13-23.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Dactylopistes video* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1947). 1 ♀, Yamal Autonomous Region, Stchuchya River, mouth of Tanlova-Yakha River, VI-VIII.1980 (leg. ALT & EV); 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, Okhotsk Sea coast, delta of Bolshaya River, 13.VII.1992 (leg. TP). 1 ♂, Maritime Prov., Furugelm Island, 20.VII.1975 (leg. MS).

*Dicymbium facetum* (L.Koch, 1879). 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 13-14.IX.1989 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Kuzmovka, 12-14.VIII.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Sulomai, 1-3.X.1989 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Velmo River (left tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 140 km upstream off mouth, 10.VIII.1990 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., West Sayan Mts, 30-40 km N of Aradan, Oisky Mt. Range, 1,700 m, 8.VII.1993 (leg. DL).

*Dicymbium nigrum* (Blackwall, 1834). 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Novosibirsk City, Akademgorodok, 23-30.V.1986 (leg. SG).

*Diplocentria bidentata* (Emerton, 1882). 4 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 14.X.1992 (leg. TP).

*Diplocentria rectangulata* (Emerton, 1915). 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Diplocephalus connatus* Bertkau, 1889. 6 ♂, 1 ♀, Perm Area, environs of Kungur, Spasskaya Gora, 27.V.1989 (leg. YK & SE).

*Diplocephalus uliginosus* Eskov, 1988. 9 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 12-25.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Diplostyla concolor* (Wider, 1834). 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Novosibirsk City, Akademgorodok, 23-30.V.1986 (leg. SG).

*Dismodicus bifrons* (Blackwall, 1841). 5 ♂, 1 ♀,

Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 3-5.VII.1988 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Sulomai, 30.VII.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Azas Lake, 14.VI.1992 (leg. AR).

*Entelecara erythropus* (Westring, 1851) (= *E. media* Kulczynski, 1887). 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Eperigone maculata* (Banks, 1892). Kamtcatka Area, Commandor Islands, Mednyi Island, Glinka Bay 4.VII.1983 (leg. AZ). New to the Palearctic.

*Erigone arctica sibirica* Kulczynski, 1908. 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 3.VII.1989 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 10.X.1992 (leg. TP).

*Erigone hypoarctica* Eskov, 1989. 4 ♂, 5 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 7-8.IX.1989 (leg. AR).

*Erigone piechockii* Heimer, 1987. 1 ♂, Omsk Area, middle flow of Om River, Sergovka, 18.VII.1961 (leg. IVS).

*Erigone remota* L. Koch, 1869. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 21.VII.1992 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 7 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, 35 km S of Mugur-Aksy, Mongun-Taiga Mt., 3,300 m in alt., 23.VII.1993 (leg. DL).

*Erigone simillima* Keyserling, 1886. 1 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Biy-Khem River 2 km upstream off waterfall, 15.VI.1992 (leg. AR).

*Erigone tirolensis* L. Koch, 1872. 6 ♂, 2 ♀, Nenets Autonomous Region, Vaigatch Island, Talata River, 15.VII.1987 (leg. VIB); 1 ♂, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 21.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Erigonella ignobilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). 1 ♂, Tyumen Area, Mazurovo, 2-15.VII.1985 (leg. NP); 6 ♂, 4 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 9.IX.1988 (leg. AR).

*Erigonoplus globipes* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1874). 1 ♀, Chelyabinsk Area, Troitsky Reserve, 9.VI.1992 (leg. PVD).

*Gnathonarium dentatum* (Wider, 1834). 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 9.IX.1988 (leg. AR).

*Gnathonarium taczanowskii* (O. P.-Cambridge,

1873). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Gonatium pacificum* Eskov, 1989. 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Ulchskiy Distr., Skalistiy Mt. Range, Sofiyskoye, VII.1990 (leg. GG).

*Gonatium rubens* (Blackwall, 1833). 1 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, W part of Tannu-Ola Mt. Range, 25 km N of Khandagaity, 20-26.VII.1993 (leg. DL).

*Gongylidium rufipes* (Linne, 1758). 1 ♂, Tyumen Area, Mazurovo, 2-15.VII.1985 (leg. NP); 1 ♂, Novosibirsk City, Akademgorodok, 23-30.V.1986 (leg. SG); 1 ♂, Krasnoyarsk Prov., Yelogui River (left tributary of Yenisei River), 10 km downstream off Tyna River mouth, 25.VII.1989 (leg. AR).

*Helophora insignis* (Blackwall, 1841). 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 7-8.IX.1989 (leg. AR); 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 2 ♂, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Hilaira frigida intercepta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873). 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Kuzmovka, 8.VII.1990 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, Yudolmo River (basin of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 2 km upstream off mouth, 21.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Hilaira gibbosa* Tanasevitch, 1982. 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP); 1 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Sukhaya Lebyazhya River, 18-24.IX.1990 (leg. AR).

*Hilaira glacialis* (Thorell, 1872). 8 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, 35 km S of Mugur-Aksy, Mongun-Taiga Mt., 3,300 m in alt., 23.VII.1993 (leg. DL).

*Hilaira herniosa* Thorell, 1872. 2 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatksky, Tolmachevo Lake, 14.X.1992 (leg. TP).

*Hilaira pervicax* Hull, 1911. 1 ♂, 5 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 28.VI-3.VII.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, upper Bakhta River (right tributary of Yenisei River), 2 km downstream off Malyy Bolodzhekik River mouth, 4.VIII.1989 (leg. AR).

*Hilaira sibirica* Eskov, 1987. 1 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Serlig-Khem River (basin of Biy-Khem River), 8 km upstream off mouth, 11.VI.1992 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Biy-Khem River, 2 km upstream off waterfall, 15.VI.1992 (leg. AR).

*Hilaira tatica* Kulczynski, 1915. 1 ♀, Kemerovo

Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG);

*Horcotes strandi* (Sytshevskaja, 1935). 1 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 19.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Hypomma affinis* Schenkel, 1930. 1 ♀, Kamchatka Area, Commander Islands, Bering Island, Polovina Bay, 25.VII.1988 (leg. AP).

*Hypomma bituberculata* (Wider, 1834). 1 ♂, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Hypselistes jacksoni* O. P.-Cambridge, 1902. 3 ♀, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Islandiana alata* (Emerton, 1912). 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, Okhotsk Sea coast, delta of Bolshaya River, 13.VII.1992 (leg. TP).

*Islandiana cristata* Eskov, 1987. 4 ♂, 5 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 13-22.VII.1992 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 6.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Iviellum sibiricum* Eskov, 1988. 1 ♂, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 1.VII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Kikimora palustris* Eskov, 1988. 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Lasiargus pilipes* (Kulczynski, 1908). 2 ♀, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., lower Tenga River, 1-25.V.1987 (leg. AB); 2 ♀, Poronaisk Distr., upper Rukutama River, 7-16.IV.1988 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., 12 km NE of Bikin Town, Boitsovo, 26.VI-4.VII.1991 (leg. SG & WS); 1 ♂, 35 km S of Khabarovsk, Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky Reserve, VI.1987 (leg. DL); 1 ♀, Maritime Prov., Chuguevka Distr., Pravaya Sokolovka River (basin of Ussuri River), 31.VIII.1974 (leg. GK); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sikhotealin Reserve, 8.VIII.1983 (leg. NG); 1 ♀, Chita Area, Kyra Distr., Sokhondo Reserve, Ingoda River, mouth of Ubur-Ashagley Spring, 9-9.VI.1991 (leg. DL); 1 ♀, Yakut Autonomous Republic, upper Otto-Sala River (basin of Dulgulakh River, left tributary of Yana River), 9.VII.1989 (leg. NV).

*Latithorax thaleri* Eskov, 1981. 1 ♂, Evenk Autonomous Region, Velmo River (left tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 120 km upstream off mouth, 11-12.VIII.1990 (leg. AR); 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Leptyphantes bergstroemi* Schenkel, 1930. 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca.



20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Lepthyphantes cerinus* (L. Koch, 1879). 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Novosibirsk Area, Toguchino Distr., Kotorovo, V-VIII.1986 (leg. Borodovitsyna & Danilova); 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Novosibirsk City, Akademgorodok, 23-30.V.1986 (leg. SG); 1 ♂, 5 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Lepthyphantes complicatus* (Emerton, 1882). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 1.VII.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 22.VI-16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Lepthyphantes decipiens* (L. Koch, 1879). 5 ♂, 6 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 2-9.IX.1989 (leg. AR).

*Lepthyphantes enormitus* Tanasevitch, 1988. 1 ♀, Amur Area, Khingan Reserve, Karapcha River, VIII.1991 (leg. GG).

*Lepthyphantes flagellifer* Tanasevitch, 1987. 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Lepthyphantes flexilis* Tanasevitch, 1986. 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 1.VII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Lepthyphantes geminus* Tanasevitch, 1982. 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 5 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 9.IX.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, mouth of Listvenichnaya River, 26.VIII.1990 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, mouth of Yudolmo River, 21.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Lepthyphantes karpinskii* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1873). 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 9.IX.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Dulkuma River (basin of Stolbovaya River), 29.IX.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Solnechny Distr., Evoron Lake, VI.1992 (leg. GG); 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 1.VII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Lepthyphantes luteipes* (L. Koch, 1879). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 7.IX.1989 (leg. AR).

*Lepthyphantes mengei* Kulczynski, 1887. 1 ♀, Amur Area, Khingan Reserve, Karapcha River, VIII.1991 (leg. GG).

*Lepthyphantes nigriventris* (L. Koch, 1879). 1

♀, Novosibirsk Area, Toguchino Distr., Kotorovo, V-VIII.1986 (leg. Borodovitsyna & Danilova); 2 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 9.IX.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kochumdek River (right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), Yangorokta River mouth, 25.VII.1990 (leg. AR); 2 ♂, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Lepthyphantes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1841). 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 9.X.1992 (leg. TP).

*Lepthyphantes sibiricus* Tanasevitch, 1986. 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 30.VIII.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 18.VII.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, mouth of Rybnaya River, 14.IX.1990 (leg. AR); 4 ♂, Krasnoyarsk Prov., Boguchany Distr., Chunoyar, Sosnovka River, 20-28.VI.1984 (leg. BB).

*Lepthyphantes spasskyi* Tanasevitch, 1986. 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Lepthyphantes ussuricus* Tanasevitch, 1988. 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Ulchskiy Distr., Skalistyi Mt. Range, Sofiyskoye, VII.1990 (leg. GG).

*Leptorhoptrum robustum* (Westring, 1851). 8 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 16.VII.1989 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Kuzmovka, 16.VII.1990 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, Sulomai, 4.IX.1989 (leg. AR).

*Linyphia triangularis* (Clerck, 1757). 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Linyphia hortensis* Sundevall, 1830. 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Verkhnebureinsky Distr., Badzhal Mt. Range, upper Mogda River, 14.VII.1988 (leg. DK).

*Lophomma punctatum* (Blackwall, 1841). 5 ♂, 8 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., middle Yenisei River, Lebed, 28.IX.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 9.IX.1988 (leg. AR).

*Macrargus multessimus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 14.X.1992 (leg. TP).

*Maro borealis* Eskov, 1991. 2 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Solnechny Distr., Evoron Lake, VI.1992 (leg. GG).

*Maro flavescens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873). 1 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Biy-Khem River, 2 km upstream off waterfall, 15.VI.1992 (leg. AR).

*Maro saaristoi* Eskov, 1980. 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Yudolmo River, 21.VIII.1990 (leg. AR), 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Azas Lake, 3-13.VI.1992 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., coast of Piltun Gulf, Sabo, 4-18.X.1990 (leg. AB).

*Maro sibiricus* Eskov, 1980. 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 30.VIII.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 11.IX.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 21.VI.1991 (leg. TP); 1 ♂, Khabarovsk Prov., Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky Reserve, 6-10.VI.1990 (leg. SG & WS).

*Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851). 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 14.X.1992 (leg. TP); 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Ulchskiy Distr., Skalistyi Mt. Range, Sofiyskoye, VII.1990 (leg. GG).

*Mecynargus sphagnicola* (Holm, 1939). 3 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., Ermakovo Distr., West Sayan Mts., Oisky Pass, Olenya Rechka, 1,800 m in alt., 28.VI.1990 (leg. DL).

*Mecynargus tungusicus* (Eskov, 1981). 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 19-24.VII.1992 (leg. AR); 4 ♂, 6 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Metopobactrus prominulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Area, Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky Reserve, VI.1992 (leg. DK); 3 ♀, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., lower flow of Tenga River, 1-25.V.1987 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, Dolinsk Distr., Naiba River 10 km upstream off Bykov, 15-25.VIII.1991 (leg. KE); 1 ♀, Kholmok Distr., Slepikovsky Cape, 6.VI.1992 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, Makarov Distr., Tsapko, 2.VIII.1987 (leg. AB); 3 ♀, Aniva Distr., Novoalexandrovsk, 28.VI.1987 (leg. AB).

*Micrargus herbigradus* (Blackwall, 1854). 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 29.VI.1988 (leg. AR); 4 ♂, 3 ♀, Velmo River (left tributary of

Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 120 km upstream off mouth, 11-12.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Microneta viaria* (Blackwall, 1841). 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, 235 km upstream off mouth, Khakdasis River mouth, 19.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Minicia exarmata* Eskov, 1989. 2 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 1.VII-16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Nenilinium asiaticum* Eskov, 1988. 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Velmo River (left tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 120 km upstream off mouth, 10.VIII.1990 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Stolbovaya River (right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 6 km upstream off mouth, 24.VI.1992 (leg. AR); 6 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Ulchskiy Distr., Skalistyi Mt. Range, Sofiyskoye, VII.1990 (leg. GG).

*Neriere emphana* (Walckenaer, 1841). 1 ♀, Novosibirsk Area, Toguchino Distr., Kotorovo, V-VIII.1986 (leg. Borodovitsyna & Danilova); 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Neriere nigripectitoris* (Oi, 1960). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Amur River, Zimmerman Island, 26.VI.1990 (leg. DK).

*Oedothorax agrestis* (Blackwall, 1853). 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., middle flow of Yenisei River (62°20'N), 40 km E of Mirnoye, Varlamovka River, 23.VIII.1988 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 28.VI.1988 (leg. AR); 2 ♂, Kulingna River, 7-8.IX.1989 (leg. AR).

*Oedothorax apicatus* (Blackwall, 1850). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Irkutsk Area, Slyudyanka Distr., Murino River, 5.VII.1984 (leg. AVB).

*Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841). 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Yudolmo River, 21.VIII.1990 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Biy-Khem River 2 km upstream off waterfall, 15.VI.1992 (leg. AR).

*Oia imadatei* (Oi, 1964). 2 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Ulchskiy Distr., Skalistyi Mt. Range, Sofiyskoye, VII.1990 (leg. GG).

*Okhotigone sounkyoensis* (H.Saito, 1986). 1 ♀, Magadan Area, upper flow of Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, 2-12.VI.1983 (leg. SB); 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Komsomolsky Reserve, mouth of Goryun River, VII.1991 (leg. GG); 2 ♀, Aniva Distr., Novoalexandrovsk, 17.VII.1992 (leg. AB); 2 ♀, Kurile Islands, Kunashir Island, Lagunnoye Lake,

9.VIII.1988 (leg. AB).

*Oreonetides badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991. 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Area, Solnechny Distr., Evoron Lake, VI.1992 (leg. GG).

*Oreonetides sajanensis* Eskov, 1991. 1 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., Rybnaya River (basin of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 40 km upstream off mouth, 14.IX.1990 (leg. AR).

*Oreonetides vaginatus* (Thorell, 1872). 1 ♀, Tyumen Area, Mazurovo, 2-15.VII.1985 (leg. NP).

*Panamomops dybowski* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873). 6 ♂, Novosibirsk Area, Toguchino Distr., Kotorovo, V-VIII.1986 (leg. Borodovitsyna & Danilova); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 16.VII.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Sulomai, 28.VII.1988 (leg. AR).

*Panamomops mengei* Simon, 1926. 1 ♀, Tyumen Area, Mazurovo, 2-15.VII.1985 (leg. NP).

*Panamomops tauricornis* (Simon, 1881). 1 ♀, Buryat Autonomous Republic, environs of Ulan-Ude, Mostovoy, 6.VI.1988 (leg. SD); 2 ♂, Khabarovsk Prov., 12 km NE of Bikin Town, Boitsovo, 26.V-40.VI.1990 (leg. SG & WS).

*Paraeboria jeniseica* (Eskov, 1981). 4 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 11.IX.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River 105 km upstream off mouth, 28.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Pelecopsis mengei* (Simon, 1884). 1 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, W part of Tannu-Ola Mt. Range, 25 km N of Khandagaity, 20-26.VII.1993 (leg. DL).

*Pelecopsis parallela* (Wider, 1834). 1 ♂. 1 ♀, Nenets Autonomous Region, Vaigatch Island, Talata River, 15.VII.1987 (leg. VIB); 2 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 22-25.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Pelecopsis paralloides* Tanasevitch, 1989. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Pocadicnemis pumila* (Blackwall, 1841). 1 ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., middle Yenisei River, environs of Mirnoye (62°20'N), Varlamovka River, 26.VI.1991 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 3.VII.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Dulkuma River, 4.VII.1990 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, basin of Bakhta River (right tributary of Yenisei River), Ketoolo Lake, 13.VIII.1992 (leg.

AR).

*Poecilometes variegata* (Wider, 1834). 1 ♂, Evenk Autonomous Region, Velmo River (left tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), mouth of Svetlana River, 13-14.VIII.1990 (leg. AR); 4 ♂, 6 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 30 km S of Elizovo, Paratunka, 20.IX.1992 (leg. SG).

*Porrhomma pallidum* Jackson, 1913. 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Porrhomma pygmaeum* (Blackwall, 1841), 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 30.VIII.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, 235 km upstream off mouth, Khakdasis River mouth, 19.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Praestigia groenlandica* Holm, 1967. 2 ♂, Nenets Autonomous Region, Waigatch Island, Talata River, 15.VII.1987 (leg. VIB).

*Praestigia kulczynskii* Eskov, 1979. 87 ♂, 21 ♀, environs of Perm City, Dolgoye Lake, 1-31.V.1992 (leg. VK).

*Procerocymbium sibiricus* Eskov, 1989. 1 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 25.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Pseudocyba miracula* Tanasevitch, 1984. 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Savignya birostrum* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1947). 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, Serlig-Khem River (basin of Biy-Khem River), 8 km upstream off mouth, 11.VI.1992 (leg. AR).

*Savignya producta* Holm, 1978. 2 ♂, Krasnoyarsk Prov., middle Yenisei River (62°N), Lebed, 29.IX.1988 (leg. AR).

*Semljicola angulata* (Holm, 1963). 1 ♂, Novosibirsk Area, Toguchino Distr., Kotorovo, V-VIII.1986 (leg. Borodovitsyna & Danilova); 2 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Semljicola convexa* (Holm, 1963). 1 ♂, Chukot Autonomous Region, Kresta Gulf, Konenmyveem River, 5 km upstream off delta, 28.VI.1988 (leg. YM). New to the Palearctic.

*Semljicola simplex* (Kulczynski, 1908). 8 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 12-25.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Scotinotylus alpigenus* (L. Koch, 1869). 3 ♂, 33 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 30-31.VIII.1989 (leg. AR); 1

♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Ulchskiy Distr., Skalistyi Mt. Range, Sofiyskoye, VII.1990 (leg. GG).

*Scotinotylus alpinus* (Banks, 1896). 2 ♂, 5 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 7-8.IX.1989 (leg. AR); 2 ♂, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, 235 km upstream off mouth, Khakdasis River mouth, 19.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Scotinotylus protervus* (L. Koch, 1879). 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Velmo River (left tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 140 km upstream off mouth, 10.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Silometopoides sphagnicolus* Eskov & Marusik, 1992. 1 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 85 km SW of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Tolmachevo Lake, 14.X.1992 (leg. TP).

*Silometopus uralensis* Tanasevitch, 1985. 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 9.IX.1989 (leg. AR).

*Sisicus apertus* (Holm, 1939). 4 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 1.VII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Stemonyphantes sibiricus* Grube, 1861. 1 ♂, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 29.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Stemonyphantes taiganus* (Ermolajev, 1934). 1 ♂, Novosibirsk Area, Toguchino Distr., Kotorovo, V-VIII.1986 (leg. Borodovitsyna & Danilova); 1 ♂, Mirnyi, VIII.1984 (leg. VB).

*Thaleria leechi* Eskov & Marusik, 1991. 1 ♀, Irkutsk Area, western part of Khamar-Daban Mt. Range, Khamar-Daban Meteorological Station, 1,800-1,900 m in alt., 8.VII.1988 (leg. KM). New to the Palearctic.

*Thaleria orientalis* Tanasevitch, 1984. 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Dulkuma River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 30-31.VIII.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, mouth of Stolbovaya River, 11.IX.1988 (leg. AR).

*Thaleria sajanensis* Eskov & Marusik, 1991. 1 ♀, Irkutsk Area, Khamar-Daban Mt. Range, Khamar-Daban Meteorological Station, 10.VII.1988 (leg. KM).

*Thyreostenius parasiticus* (Westring, 1851). 1 ♂, Novosibirsk City, Akademgorodok, 23-30.V.1986 (leg. SG); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 4 ♂, 6 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, 30 km S of Elizovo, Paratunka, 20.IX.1992 (leg. SG).

*Tibiaster wunderlichii* Eskov, 1993. 3 ♂, 2 ♀,

Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Tibioploides kurenstchikovi* Eskov & Marusik, 1991. 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., 12 km NE of Bikin Town, Boitsovo, 26.V-40.VI.1990 (leg. SG & WS).

*Tibioplus diversus* (L. Koch, 1879). 4 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 21.VI.1991 (leg. TP).

*Tmeticus nigriceps* (Kulczynski, 1916). 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Yamal Autonomous Region, Stchuchya River, mouth of Tanlova-Yakha River, VII-VIII (leg. AT & EV); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 25.VII.1992 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, Chukot Autonomous Region, Chaun Gulf, delta of Pucheveem River (leg. ASR); 1 ♂, Anadyr River, Markovo, VII.1986 (leg. GC).

*Trichoncoides piscator* (Simon, 1884) 1 ♀, Chelyabinsk Area, Troitsky Reserve, 9.VI.1992 (leg. PVD).

*Trichopterna cito* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Pavlodar Area, Maiskiy Distr., Koktas Lake, 8.V.1990 (leg. OL).

*Tubercithorax subarcticus* (Tanasevitch, 1984). 1 ♂, 5 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 17-24.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Typhochrestoides baikalensis* Eskov, 1990. 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 2-14.IX.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♂, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Sulomai, 1-3.X.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Velmo River (left right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), mouth of Svetlana River, 13-14.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Typhochrestus digitatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). 11 ♂, 21 ♀, environs of Perm City, Verkhnyaya Kurya, 21.IV-3.V.1991 (leg. VK).

*Wabasso hilarioides* Eskov, 1988. 3 ♂, 15 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Novaya River (left tributary of Khatanga River), Ary-Mas, 12-25.VII.1992 (leg. AR).

*Wabasso quaestio* (Chamberlin, 1948). 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 5.VII.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Sulomai, 28.VII.1988 (leg. AR).

*Walckenaeria antica* (Wider, 1834). 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG).

*Walckenaeria atrotibialis* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1878). 1 ♂, Tyumen Area, Mazurovo, 2-15.VII.1985

(leg. NP).

*Walckenaeria clavicornis* (Emerton, 1882). 1 ♀, Tuva Autonomous Republic, 35 km S of Mugur-Aksy, Mongun-Taiga Mt., 3,300 m in alt., 23.VII.1993 (leg. DL).

*Walckenaeria cuculata* (C.Koch, 1933). 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 29.VI.1988 (leg. AR).

*Walckenaeria cuspidata* (Blackwall, 1833). 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Birapchana River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 1-10.VII.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Bolshe-Khekhtsirsky Reserve, VI.1990 (leg. GG).

*Walckenaeria karpinskii* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873). 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Kamchatka Peninsula, basin of Kamchatka River, Esso, 16.VIII.1991 (leg. TP).

*Walckenaeria lepida* (Kulczynski, 1885). 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Ulchskiy Distr., Skalistyi Mt. Range, Sofiyskoye, VII.1990 (leg. GG).

*Walckenaeria nodosa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873) (= *W. mayumiae* H. Saito, 1986). 1 ♀, Kemerovo Area, Kuznetsky Alatau Reserve, ca. 20 km SW of Belogorsk, 26.VIII-5.IX.1993 (SG & VG); 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Kulingna River (basin of Stolbovaya River, right tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 4.IX.1989 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Birapchana River, 6.VII.1988 (leg. AR); 1 ♀, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Sulomai, 2.X.1989 (leg. AR).

*Walckenaeria nudipalpis* (Westring, 1851). 1 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, basin of Bakhta River (right tributary of Yenisei River), delta of Mochehtakan River, 31.VIII.1991 (leg. AR).

*Walckenaeria obtusa* (Blackwall, 1836). 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Verkhnebureinsky Distr., Badzhal Mt. Range, upper Mogda River, 13.VII.1988 (leg. DK); 1 ♀, Maritime Prov., Sikhote-Alin Reserve, 11.VII.1984 (leg. NG); 1 ♀, Kedrovaya Pad Reserve, 6.IX.1977 (leg. BZ).

*Walckenaeria picetorum* (Palmgren, 1976). 2 ♀, Evenk Autonomous Region, Podkamennaya Tunguska River, Sulomai, 1-3.X.1989 (leg. AR); 2 ♀, Velmo River (left tributary of Podkamennaya Tunguska River), 120 km upstream off mouth, 11-12.VIII.1990 (leg. AR).

*Wubanoidea pacificus* Eskov & Marusik, 1992. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Khabarovsk Area, Solnechny Distr., Evoron Lake, VI.1992 (leg. GG).

## Acknowledgements.

We are extremely indebted to all collectors whose materials have served as the basis for this contribution, as well as again to Dr. S.I. Golovatch (Moscow)

for checking the English of the final draft. We wish to thank particularly Dr. H. Dastych (Zoologisches Museum und Zoologisches Institut der Universität Hamburg) for the opportunity to restudy the type of *Oedothorax submissellus*, as well as some old materials of *Oedothorax submissus* from the Far East. This work has been supported in part by the Soros Foundation, Biodiversity Project, and an individual grant of the International Science Foundation.

## References

- Chamberlin R.V. 1948. On some American spiders of the family Erigonidae // Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. Vol.41. No.4. P.483-562.
- Chamberlin, Ivie, 1943. New genera and species of North American linyphiid spiders // Bull. Univ. Utah, Biol. Ser. Vol.7. No.6. P.1-39.
- Dahl M. 1928. Spinnen (Araneae) von Nowaja Semlja // Norsk. Vid. Akad. Oslo. No.33. S.1-39.
- Danilov S.N. 1990. [The spider fauna of Transbaikalia] // Fauna i ekologiya chlenistonogikh Zabaikalya i Pribaikalya. Ulan-Ude. P.75-92 [in Russian].
- Crosby C.R., Bishop S.C. 1933. American spiders: Erigoneae, males with cephalic pits // Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. Vol.26 P.105-182.
- Emerton J. 1911. New spiders from New England // Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci. Vol.16. P.385-407.
- Ermolajev V.N. 1930. Beschreibung einer neuen sibirischen Spinnengattung aus der Familie Linyphiidae // Zool. Anz. Bd.90. H.7/8. S.216-221.
- Eskov K.Y. 1981a. [Analysis of the spatial distribution of spiders in the Yenisei taiga] // Zool. Zhurn. Vol.60. No.3. P.353-362 [in Russian].
- Eskov K.Y. 1981b. [The spider genera *Eboria*, *Latithorax*, *Rhaebotborax* and *Typhochrestus* (Aranei, Linyphiidae) in the fauna of Siberia] // Ibid. Vol.60. No.4. P.496-505 [in Russian].
- Eskov K.Y. 1985. [Spiders of the tundra zone of the USSR] // Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Leningrad. Vol.139. P.121-128 [in Russian].
- Eskov K.Y. 1986. [The spider fauna of the hypoarctic belt of Siberia] // Yuzhnye tundry Taimyra. «Nauka» Press, Leningrad. P.174-191 [in Russian].
- Eskov K.Y. 1988a. [Spiders (Aranei) of Middle Siberia] // Materialy po faune Sredney Sibiri i prilozhashchikh rayonov Mongolii. Moscow, Inst. Evol. Morphol. Ecol. Anim. P.101-155 [in Russian].
- Eskov K.Y. 1988b. The spider genera *Savignya* Blackwall, *Diplocephalus* Bertkau and *Archaraeoncus* Tanasevitch (Aranei, Linyphiidae) in the fauna of Siberia and the Soviet Far East // Folia Ent. Hung. Vol.49. P.13-39.
- Eskov K.Y. 1989. New Siberian species of erigonine spiders (Arachnida, Aranei, Linyphiidae) // Spixiana. Bd.11. No.2. S.97-109.
- Eskov K.Y. 1991. [The spider genus *Savignya* (s.str.) (Aranei, Linyphiidae) in the faunas of the Far East and Central Asia] // Zool. Zhurn. Vol.70. No.5. P.140-144 [in Russian].
- Eskov K.Y. 1992a. [New data on the fauna of the spider family Linyphiidae (Aranei) of the Soviet Far East] // Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Leningrad. Vol.226 (1990). P.51-59 [in Russian].
- Eskov K.Y. 1992b. A restudy of the generic composition of the linyphiid spider fauna of the Far East (Araneida: Linyphiidae) // Ent. Scand. Vol.23. No.2. P.153-168.
- Eskov K.Y. 1992c. New data on the linyphiid spider fauna of South Siberia (Aranei, Linyphiidae) // Arthropoda Selecta Vol.1.

N.2. P.73-78.

- Eskov K.Y. 1993. Several new linyphiid spider genera (Araneida Linyphiidae) from the Russian Far East. // *Ibid.* Vol.2. No.3. P.43-60.
- Eskov K.Y., Marusik Y.M. 1992a. On the mainly Siberian spider genera *Wubanooides*, *Parawubanooides* gen.n. and *Poeciloneta* (Araneida: Linyphiidae) // *Ibid.* Vol.1. No.1. P.21-38.
- Eskov K.Y., Marusik Y.M. 1992b. On the Siberio-Nearctic erigonine spider genus *Silometopoides* (Araneida: Linyphiidae) // *Reichenbachia*. Bd.29. H.2. No.19. S.97-103.
- Fedotov D.M. 1912. [On the spider fauna of the Murman and Novaya Zemlya] // *Ezhegod. Zool. Muz. Akad. Nauk.* T.16. P.443-474 [in Russian].
- Fei Rui, Zhu Chuandian 1992. [A new species of spider of the genus *Oedothorax* from China (Araneae: Linyphiidae)] // *J. Norman Bethune Univ. Med. Sci.* Vol.18. No.6. P.536-537 [in Chinese].
- Grube A.E. 1861. Beschreibungen neuer, im Amurgebiet und Ostsibirien gesammelter Arachniden // *Bull. Acad. imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg*. T.4. P.161-180.
- Heimer S. 1987. Neue Spinnenarten aus der Mongolei (MVR) (Arachnida, Araneae, Theridiidae et Linyphiidae) // *Reichenbachia*. Bd. 24. No.20. S.139-151.
- Hippa H., Oksala I. 1985. A review of some Holarctic *Agyreta* Hull (s.str.) // *Bull. Brit. arachnol. Soc.* Vol.6. No.7. P.277-288.
- Holm A. 1967. Spiders (Araneae) from West Greenland // *Meddel. Groenland*. Bd.184. Nr.1. S.1-99.
- Holm A. 1970. Notes on spiders collected by «Vega» expedition 1887-1880 // *Ent. Scand.* Vol.1. No.2. P.188-208.
- Holm A. 1973. On the spiders collected during the Swedish Expeditions to Novaya Zemlya and Yenisey in 1875 and 1876 // *Zool. Scripta*. Vol.2. No.2-3. P.71-110.
- Iviev W. 1969. North American spiders of the genus *Bathyphantes* (Araneae, Linyphiidae) // *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No.2364. P.1-70.
- Izmailova M.V. 1989. [The spider fauna of southern East Siberia] // *Irkutsk Univ. Press*. 181 pp. [in Russian].
- Izmailova M.V. & Verzhutsky B.N. 1981. [Araneocomponent (Arthropoda, Aranei) in taiga geosystems] // *Fauna i ekologiya nazemnykh chlenistonogikh Sibiri*. Irkutsk. P.115-130 [in Russian].
- Kim J.P. 1991. A check-list of Korean spiders // *Korean Arachnol.* Vol.6, No.2. P. 275-291 [in Korean].
- Koch L. 1879. Arachniden aus Sibirien und Novaja Semlja eingesammelt von der schwedischen Expedition im Jahre 1875 // *Kongl. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handl.* Bd.16. H.5. S.1-136.
- Kulczynski W. 1885. Araneae in Camtschadalia a D-re Dybowski collectae // *Pam. Akad. Umiejtn. Kraków., Mat.-Przyr.* T.11. P.1-60.
- Kulczynski W. 1908. Araneae et Oribatidae. Expeditionum rossicarum in insulas Novo-Sibiricas annis 1885-1886 et 1900-1903 susceptarum // *Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg*. Ser.8. T.18. Fasc.7. P.1-97.
- Kulczynski W. 1916. Araneae Sibiriae occidentalis arcticae // *Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Petrograd*. Ser.8. T.28. Fasc.11. P.1-44.
- Kulczynski W. 1926. Arachnoidea camtschadalia // *Annu. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. URSS*. T.27. No.1. P.29-72.
- Leech R.E., Ryan J.K. 1972. Notes on Canadian Arctic spiders (Araneida), mainly from Devon Island, N.W.T. // *Can. Ent. Vol.104*. P.1787-1791.
- Loksa I. 1965. Ergebnisse der zoologischen Forschungen von Dr. Z. Kaszab in der Mongolei. Araneae // *Reichenbachia*. Bd.7. No.1. S. 1-32.
- Maelfait J.-P., De Keer R., De Meester L. 1990. Genetic background of the polymorphism of *Oedothorax gibbosus* (Linyphiidae, Araneae) // *Rev. Arachnol.* T.9. Fasc.2. P.29-34.
- Marusik Y.M., Eskov K.Y., Kim J.P. 1992. A check list of spiders (Aranei) of Northeast Asia // *Korean Arachnol.* Vol.8. No.1/2. P.129-158.
- Marusik Y.M., Eskov K.Y., Logunov D.V., Basarukin A.M. 1993. A check-list of spiders (Arachnida Aranei) from Sakhalin and Kurile Islands // *Arthropoda Selecta*. Vol.1. No.4. P.73-85.
- Marusik Y.M., Eskov K.Y., Koponen S., Vinokurov N.N. 1993. A check-list of the spiders (Aranei) of Yakutia, Siberia // *Ibid.* Vol.2. No.2. P.63-79.
- Millidge A.F. 1977. The conformation of the male palpal organs in linyphiid spiders, and its application to the taxonomic and phylogenetic analysis of the family (Araneae: Linyphiidae) // *Bull. Brit. arachnol. Soc.* Vol.4. No.1. P.1-60.
- Millidge A.F. 1981. The erigonine spiders of North America. Part 3. The genus *Scotinotylus* Simon (Araneae, Linyphiidae) // *J. Arachnol.* Vol.9. No.2. P.167-213.
- Millidge A.F. 1983. The erigonine spiders of North America. Part 6. The genus *Walckenaeria* Blackwall (Araneae, Linyphiidae) // *Ibid.* Vol.11. No.2. P.105-200.
- Millidge A.F. 1984. The erigonine spiders of North America. Part 7. Miscellaneous genera (Araneae, Linyphiidae) // *Ibid.* Vol.12. No.2. P.121-170.
- Pakhorukov N.M. 1977. [Materials on the spider fauna of the eastern slope of the North Urals]. Manuscript deposited in VINITI, No. 4208. 25 pp [in Russian].
- Pakhorukov N.M. 1984. [Spiders of the lower strata of taiga biocenoses of northern Transuralia] // *Fauna i ekologiya paukoobraznykh*. Perm Univ. Press. P.92-101 [in Russian].
- Pakhorukov N.M., Efimik V.E., 1988. [On the spider fauna of Bashkir Reserve] // *Fauna i ekologiya paukoobraznykh*. Perm Univ. Press. P.15-34 [in Russian].
- Palmgren P. 1975. Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands und Ostfennoscandiens VI. Linyphiidae 1 (Die Linyphiinae und Linyphiinae-ähnlichen Micryphantinae) // *Fauna Fennica*. Vol.28. P.1-102.
- Palmgren P. 1976. Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands und Ostfennoscandiens VII. Linyphiidae 2 (Micryphantinae, mit Ausnahme der Linyphiinae-ähnlichen) // *Fauna Fennica*. Vol.29. P.1-126.
- Ruzicka V. 1988. Problems of *Bathyphantes eumenis* and its occurrence in Czechoslovakia (Araneae, Linyphiidae) // *Vestn. Czechoslov. Spol. Zool.* Vol.52. S.149-155.
- Saaristo M.I., Tanasevitch A.V. 1993. Notes on the systematics of the spider genus *Leptyphantes* Menge (Aranei Linyphiidae Micronetinae) // *Arthropoda Selecta*. Vol.2. No.2. P.55-61.
- Savelyeva L.G. 1970. [Fauna and zoogeographical connections of spiders of the East-Kazakhstan Area] // *Biologiya i gheographiya (sbornik statei aspirantov i soiskatelei)*. No.6. Alma-Ata. P.78-88 [in Russian].
- Savelyeva L.G. 1979. [Zoogeographical complexes of spiders (Aranei) from East Kazakhstan] // *Priroda i khozyaistvo Vostochnogo Kazakhstana*. Ust-Kamenogorsk. P.139-148 [in Russian].
- Sternbergs M.I. 1977. [Materials on the fauna of spiders (Aranei) of «Stolby» Reserve] // *Trudy gos. zapov. «Stolby»*. T.11. P.87-90 [in Russian].
- Sternbergs M.T. 1981. [Materials on the spider fauna (Aranei) of Barguzin Reserve] // *Fauna i ekologiya nazemnykh chlenistonogikh Sibiri*. Irkutsk. P.113-130 [in Russian].
- Strand E. 1907. Süd- und ostasiatische Spinnen // *Abh. Naturforsch. Ges. Görlitz*. Bd.25. S.107-215.
- Tanasevitch A.V. 1983. [New genera and species of spiders of the family Linyphiidae (Aranei) from the Polar Urals] // *Zool. Zhurn.* Vol.62. No.2. P.215-221 [in Russian].
- Tanasevitch A.V. 1984. [New and little known spiders of the family Linyphiidae (Aranei) from Bolshezemelskaya Tundra] // *Ibid.* Vol.63. No.3. P.382-391 [in Russian].
- Tanasevitch A.V. 1985. [A study of spiders (Aranei) of the Polar Urals] // *Trudy Zool. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Leningrad*. Vol.139. P.52-62 [in Russian].
- Tanasevitch A.V. 1987. New species of *Leptyphantes* Menge, 1866

- from the Soviet Far East, with notes on the Siberian fauna of this genus (Aranei, Linyphiidae) // Spixiana. Bd.10. H.3. S.335-343.
- Tanasevitch A.V. 1989a. A review of the Palearctic *Poecilometes* Kulczynski (Aranei, Linyphiidae) // Ibid. Bd.11. H.2. S.127-131.
- Tanasevitch A.V. 1989b. The linyphiid spiders of Middle Asia (Arachnida: Araneae: Linyphiidae) // Senckenberg. biol. Bd.69. No.1/3. S.83-176.
- Tanasevitch A.V., Eskov K.Y. 1987. [The spider genus *Leptyphantes* (Aranei, Linyphiidae) in the fauna of Siberia and the Far East] // Zool. Zhurn. Vol.66. No.2. P.185-197 [in Russian].
- Wiehle H. 1960. Spinnentiere order Arachnoidea (Araneae). XI: Micryphantidae - Zwergspinnen // Tierwelt Deutschlands. Teil 47. S.1-620.
- Wiehle H. 1965. Zur Kenntnis der deutschen Spinnenfauna IV / / Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin. Bd.41. H.1. S.12-43.
- Wunderlich J. 1983. Linyphiidae aus Nepal, IV. Bisher unbekannte und für Nepal neue Arten (Arachnida: Araneae) // Senckenberg. biol. Bd.63. No.3/4. S.219-248.
- Yaginuma T. 1977. [A list of Japanese spiders (revised in 1977) (in Japanese)] // Acta Arachnol. Vol.27. P.367-406 [in Japanese].
- Zhu C.D. 1983. [A list of Chinese spiders (revised in 1983)] / / J. Bethune Med. Univ. No.9 (suppl.). P.1-130 [in Chinese].
- Zhu C.D., Wang H.. 1983. [A new species of the spider genus *Porrhomma* (Araneae: Linyphiidae)] // Ibid. No.9 (suppl.). P.149-149 [in Chinese].
- Zhu C.D., Wen Z.G., Sun X.J. 1986. [Description of two new species and the male spider of one species of Linyphiidae (Arachnida: Araneae)] // J. Norman Bethune Univ. Med. Sci. Vol.18. No.3. P.205-208 [in Chinese].
- Zorsch H. 1937. The spider genus *Leptyphantes* in the United States // Amer. Mid. Nat. Vol.18. No.5. P.856-889.