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Taxonomic notes on spiders (Arachnida: Aranei) of the Russian Far East

Таксономические заметки по паукам (Arachnida: Aranei) Дальнего Востока России

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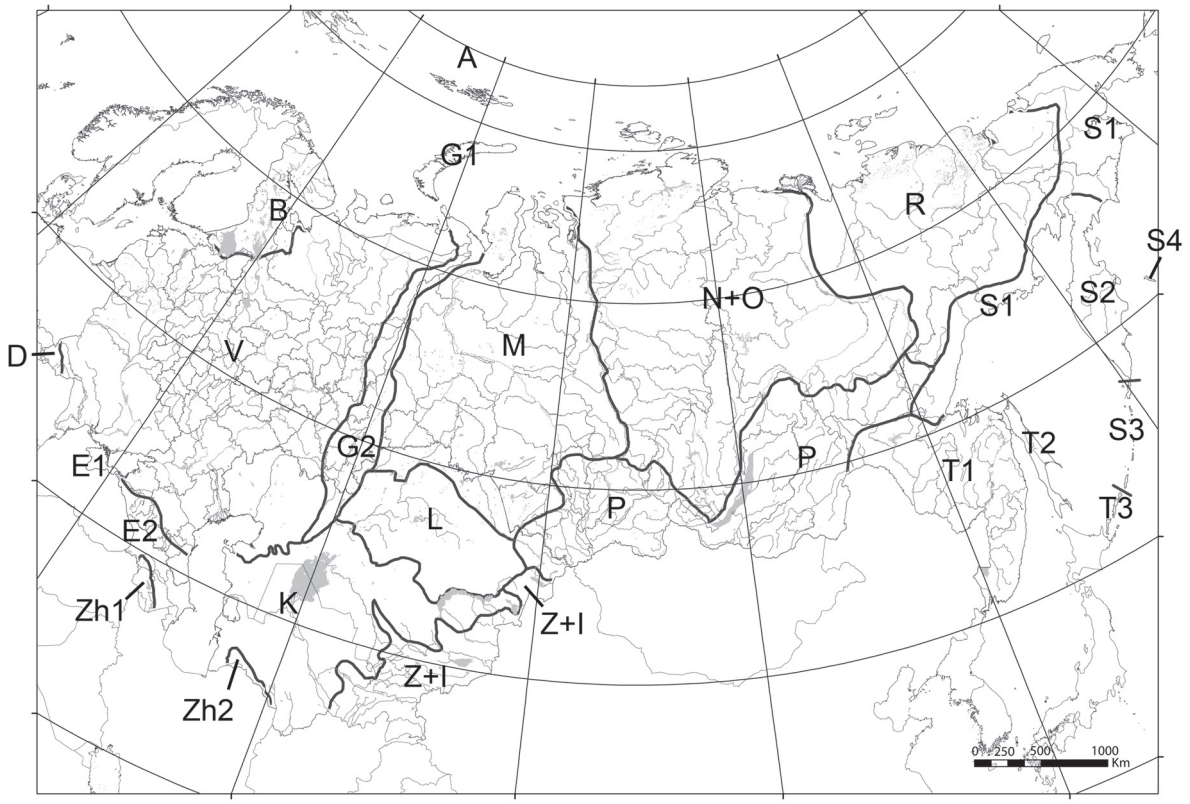
KEY WORDS: Araneae, new synonym, new combination, new status, Far East Asia.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Araneae, новый синоним, новая комбинация, новый статус, Дальний Восток.

ABSTRACT: Eight species and one genus are synonymized: *Micryphantes miniatus* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Hypomma bituberculatum* (Wider, 1834); *Linyphia melanopleuros* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Megalepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830); *Linyphia albomaculata* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Neriene emphana* (Walckenaer, 1841); *Pardosa bukukun* Logunov et Marusik, 1995, syn.n. = *P. hanrasanensis* Jo et Paik, 1984; *Attus dimidiatus* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Carrhotus xanthogramma* (Latreille, 1819); *Phoroncidia minschana* (Schenkel, 1936), syn.n. = *Ph. pilula* (Karsch, 1879); *Steatoda amurica* (Strand, 1907), syn.n. = *S. albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778); *Attus fuscostriatus* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853); *Orientopus* Eskov, 1992, syn.n. = *Silometopoides* Eskov, 1990. A new status (genus) is suggested for *Theoneta* Eskov et Marusik, 1991 earlier considered a subgenus of *Microneta* Menge, 1869 with two species *M.* (*T.*) *aterrima* Eskov et Marusik, 1991 and *M.* (*T.*) *saaristoi* Eskov et Marusik, 1991. *Pardosa hanrasanensis* Jo et Paik, 1984 is removed from synonymy with *P. bifasciata* (C.L. Koch, 1834). Four names are removed from synonymy with *Sitticus avocator* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885): *Attus viduus* Kulczyński, 1895, *Sitticus numeratus* Bösenberg et Strand, 1906, *S. sibiricus* Roewer, 1951 and *S. paraviduus* Schenkel, 1963; all are synonymized with *S. distinguendus* (Simon, 1868).

РЕЗЮМЕ: Установлены 8 видовых и 1 родовой синоним: *Micryphantes miniatus* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Hypomma bituberculatum* (Wider, 1834); *Linyphia melanopleuros* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Megalepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830); *Linyphia albomaculata* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Neriene emphana* (Walckenaer, 1841); *Pardosa bukukun* Logunov et Marusik, 1995, syn.n. = *P. hanrasanensis* Jo et Paik, 1984; *Attus dimidiatus* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Carrhotus xanthogramma* (Latreille, 1819); *Phoroncidia minschana* (Schenkel, 1936), syn.n. = *Ph. pilula* (Karsch, 1879); *Steatoda amurica* (Strand, 1907), syn.n. = *S. albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778); *Attus fuscostriatus* Grube, 1861, syn.n. = *Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853); *Orientopus* Eskov, 1992, syn.n. = *Silometopoides* Eskov, 1990. Новый статус (род) предложен для таксона *Theoneta* Eskov et Marusik, 1991, ранее рассматриваемого как подрод *Microneta* Menge, 1869, с двумя видами: *M.* (*T.*) *aterrima* Eskov et Marusik, 1991 и *M.* (*T.*) *saaristoi* Eskov et Marusik, 1991. Название *Pardosa hanrasanensis* Jo et Paik, 1984 выведено из синонимии к *P. bifasciata* (C.L. Koch, 1834). Четыре названия выведены из синонимии к *Sitticus avocator* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885): *Attus viduus* Kulczyński, 1895, *Sitticus numeratus* Bösenberg et Strand, 1906, *S. sibiricus* Roewer, 1951 и *S. paraviduus* Schenkel, 1963; все они сведены в синонимы к *S. distinguendus* (Simon, 1868).

Introduction

Spiders occurring in the south part of the continental Russian Far East, from Amur and Jewish Areas, Khabarovsk and Primorsky Provinces, are relatively well studied. Eight hundred sixty-four spider species are reported from this region [Mikhailov, 2013]. Of 24



Map 1. Physiographical subregions of the former Soviet Union showing limits of the south part of the Russian Far East (T1) and its relative size (after Mikhailov [2013], modified).

Карта 1. Физико-географические регионы бывшего СССР, показаны границы юга Дальнего Востока (T1) и его относительный размер (по: Mikhailov [2013], изменено).

physiographical subregions of Russia and republics of the former Soviet Union (Map 1) [Mikhailov, 2013], only three units (V — Russian plain, E2 — Caucasus and P — mountains of South Siberia) have more reported species than the continental Russian Far East (T1). The Russian Plain (V) and the mountains of South Siberia (P) each comprise a much larger area than T1. Although the number of species known in T1 is rather high, many species described or reported from this region remain *nomina dubia*, as well as being wrongly identified or poorly known. Most of the *nomina dubia* were caused by Grube [1861] who described 46 species from East Siberia and the Russian Far East. Descriptions are very brief (as was common at that time), have no accompanying illustrations, and are often based on juveniles. Additionally, many of the types are lost or have not yet been found. Because of this, Prószyński [1971] even suggested rejecting the names of two species of jumping spiders *Attus dimidiatus* Grube, 1861 and *A. fuscostriatus* Grube, 1861, ignoring the fact that most species described in the18th and first half of the 19th centuries lack types and their descriptions are inadequate. As a result, 10 of 46 species described by Grube are considered *nomina dubia*. A similar situation occurred with *Araneus* Clerck, 1758 species described by Bakhvalov [1981] (poor descriptions, lack of types), but all of these species are currently recognized and have been redescribed or synonymised [Šestáková *et al.*, 2014; Marusik *et al.*, 2015].

While preparing a check-list of spiders from the southern part of the Russian Far East, we recognized that some taxa supposedly occurring there have unclear statuses or are synonyms. The aims of this paper are to: 1) survey Grube's *nomina dubia*, 2) fix the status of two genera and 3) synonymize several species names.

Material and methods

Because types of 10 species described by Grube [1861] from the Russian Far East cannot be located, their descriptions are very brief, they were never redescribed and are considered *nomina dubia*, we decided to synonymize them based on: 1) checking the original description and 2) analyzing species known from or near the type locality. If several similar looking spiders occur in the area, we synonymized them with the older (senior) names to avoid extra nomenclatorial acts (such as suppression of old names). Two *nomina dubia*, *Ciniflo flavovittata* Grube, 1861 and *C. lunigerus* Grube, 1861, described from the Amur River are not considered here because authors have no information on their status. Microphotographs were made with

a Jeol JSM-5200 SEM in the Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland.

Taxonomic Survey

LINYPHIIDAE

Hypomma bituberculatum (Wider, 1834)

Micryphantes miniatus Grube, 1861: 167 (♀). **Syn.n.**

Comments. *Micryphantes miniatus* was described based on one female from Nikolaevsk (Nikolaevsk-na-Amure). The type material is not found. Judging from the prosoma coloration (red) and the size, it can be synonymized with the Transpalaearctic *H. bituberculatum*.

Megalepthyphantes nebulosus (Sundevall, 1830)

Linyphia melanopleuros Grube, 1861: 167 (♀). **Syn.n.**

Comments. The holotype female of *Linyphia melanopleuros* described from De Castri Bay is not found. Judging from the brief description, including the size and pattern, and the distribution, we conclude that Grube's species can be synonymized with *Megalepthyphantes nebulosus*, a species also known from Khabarovsk Province.

Neriene emphana (Walckenaer, 1841)

Linyphia albomaculata Grube, 1861: 166 (♀). **Syn.n.**

Comments. The holotype female of *Linyphia albomaculata* described from De Castri Bay is not found. Judging from the brief description, including size and pattern, and the type locality, we consider *Linyphia albomaculata* a junior synonym of *Neriene emphana*, a species distributed across the southern part of the Russian Far East.

Silometopoides Eskov, 1990

Silometopoides Eskov, 1990: 52 (type *Minyriolus pampia* Chamberlin, 1949, from Buffin Island, Canada).

Orientopus Eskov, 1992: 165 (type *Lophomma yodoense* Oi, 1960, from Japan). **Syn.n.**

Comments. *Silometopoides* was described as a monotypic genus based on specimens from Mongolia. *Silometopoides. pampia* was thought to be widely distributed across Siberia and Arctic Canada; however, later it was found that it occurs only in the Nearctic and adjacent Chukotka, whereas populations from Siberia and Mongolia belong to three separate species [Eskov, Marusik, 1992]. Further revision of the East Palaearctic Erigoninae revealed that four species previously placed in *Silometopus* Simon, 1926 and *Lophomma* Menge, 1868 belong to *Silometopoides* [Marusik *et al.*, 2001]. Whereas *Lophomma yodoense* was transferred to *Silometopoides* by Marusik *et al.* [2001], it was overlooked that a monotypic genus, *Orientopus* Eskov, 1992, had previously been created for this species. Because the two genera were not synonymized, Platnick [2001–2014] has not accepted the transfer of *Lophomma yodoense* into *Silometpoides*.

When Eskov [1992] created a new genus, he had not studied any specimens and his description was based on the literature. Examination of *Orientopus yodoensis* from Kunashir and Shikotan Islands as well as from Primorie reveals that this species is certainly closely related to *Silometopoides pampia*, and therefore, the two genera should be synonymized.

Silometopoides yodoensis (Oi, 1960) **comb.n.**

Orientopus y.: Song *et al.*, 1999: 199, f. 114C–E (♂♀); Ono *et al.*, 2009: 267, f. 100–104 (♂♀).

Comments. The species is well-described in the abovementioned papers. It is transferred to *Silometopoides* because of the synonymization of the two genera.

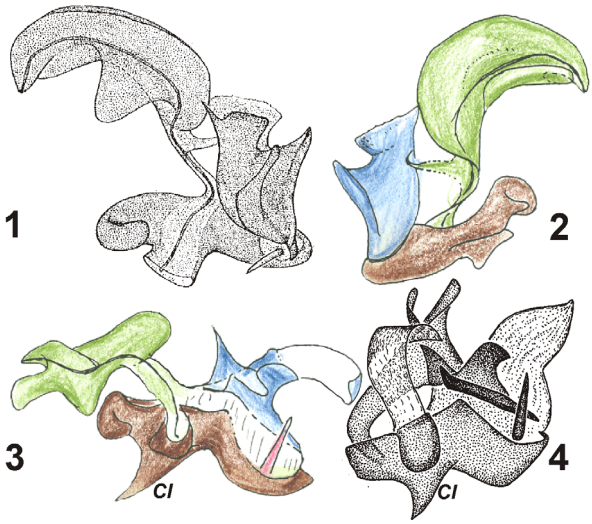
Distribution. Palaearchaearctic range; known from the Maritime Province, Kunashir and Shikotan Islands in Russia (unpubl. data), Honshu Island (Japan), Korea and Hebei Province in China [Song *et al.*, 1999].

Theoneta **Eskov et Marusik, 1991 stat.n.**

Figs 1–4.

Theoneta Eskov et Marusik, 1991: 242, described as subgenus of *Microneta*, type *Microneta* (*Theoneta*) *saaristoi* Eskov et Marusik, 1991 from Magadan Area.

Theoneta: Saaristo et Tanasevitch, 1996: 175 (mentioned among Micronetinae genera).



Figs 1–4. Comparison of embolic division in *Microneta* and *Theoneta*. 1–2 — *M. viaria*, ventral and dorsal; 3 — *Th. saaristoi*, ventral; 4 — *Th. aterrima*, ventral. 1 — after Saaristo [1974]; 2–3 — after Marusik & Koponen [2008]; 4 — after Eskov & Marusik [1991]. Abbreviation: *Cl* — claw-like outgrowth.

Рис. 1–4. Сравнение эмболюсного отдела у *Microneta* и *Theoneta*. 1–2 — *M. viaria*, вентрально и дорзально; 3 — *T. saaristoi*, вентрально; 4 — *T. aterrima*, вентрально. 1 — по Saaristo [1974], 2–3 — по Marusik & Koponen [2008], 4 — по Eskov & Marusik [1991]. Сокращения: *Cl* — когтевидный вырост.

Comments. *Theoneta* was described as a subgenus of *Microneta* Menge, 1869 with two new species from Eastern Siberia. While surveying Micronetinae, Saaristo & Tanasevitch [1996] listed *Theoneta* as a genus of the subfamily, but this new status was not discussed or commented on or illustrated. The two genera have a similar small spine-like lamella characteristica, and are well-differntiated by the shape of the epigyne and claw-like (*Cl*) outgrowth of the radix (Figs 1–4). *Theoneta* differs from *Microneta* also by somatic characters: the presence of a trichobothrium on metatarsus IV (lacking in *Microneta*) and lacking the laterial spine on tibia I (present in *Microneta*).

Composition. *Theoneta aterrima* Eskov et Marusik, 1991 and *T. saaristoi* Eskov et Marusik, 1991.

LYCOSIDAE

Pardosa hanrasanensis Jo et Paik, 1984, **sp. revalid.**
Figs 9–14.

P. hanrasanensis Jo et Paik, 1984: 194, f. 3A–E (♂♀).
P. bifasciata: Yu, Song, 1988: 116 (♀); Namkung, 2002: 335, f. 20.29a–b (♂♀); Namkung, 2003: 337, f. 20.29a–b (♂♀).
P. hanrasanensis: Kim, Yoo, 1997: 33, f. 3, 30–31, 46 (♀); Marusik, 2009: 103.
P. bukukun Logunov et Marusik, 1995: 112, f. 13–19 (♂♀). **Syn.n.**

Material examined: ***Maritime Province***: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (GTS), "Zapovednoe" Marine Biological Station, shore meadows, 21–24.07.2003 (M.M. Omelko); 6 ♀♀ (GTS), same locality and habitat, 21–25.07.2005 (M.M. Omelko); 3 ♀♀ (GTS), same locality and habitat, 11–12.07.2003 (M.M. Omelko);7 ♂♂ 10 ♀♀ (IBPN), Ussuri Reserve, 43°39′N 132°33′E, 29–31.07.1998 (Yu.M. Marusik); 1 ♀ (IBPN), Lazovski Reserve, Korpad' Camp, 43°16′N 134°08′E, 6–9.08.1998 (Yu.M. Marusik).

Comments. *Pardosa hanrasanensis* was decribed from Korea. Soon after, it was synonymized with *P. bifasciata* (C.L. Koch, 1834) without comparing the Korean specimens to specimens from the type locality in Germany. Notably, *P. bifasciata* is unknown in Eastern China an areas adjacent to Korea [cf. Song *et al.*, 1999], but is known from Xinjiang to Gansu, and from Tibet to Sichuan.

A study of the *bifasciata*-group (Marusik, unpubl. data) revealed that *P. bifasciata* occurs in the West Palaearcrtic only (from Europe to Tuva). Records of this species from South China may refer to the sister species *P. thaleri* Buchar, 1976.

Side by side comparison of specimens from Europe and from the Russian Far East revealed that *P. hanrasanensis* is well-differentiated from P. *bifascita* by copulatory organs (cf. Figs 6–8, 15–17); the palp shape is more similar to *P. schenkeli* (Fig. 5), and therefore this name should be removed from synonymy.

Pardosa bukukun was described from the east part of Chita Area. This species was compared in detail with *P. schenkeli* Lessert, 1904, the only species of the *bifasciata*-group known from Eastern Siberia at that time. Later, when females of *P. hanrasanensis* were found in the Maritime Province [Marusik, 2009], it became evident that *P. bukukun* should possibly be synonymized with *P. hanrasasensis*. Later, males of *P. hanrasanensis* found in the Maritime Province were compared with paratypes of *P. bukukun*; we concluded that two names should be synonymized.

Distribution. This species has a Manchurian range and is known from the Chita Area east to the Maritime Province and south to Korea. Its occurrence in NE China is very likely. A record of this species from Altai [Trilikauskas, Ponomareva, 2013] most likely refers to *P. bifasciata*.

SALTICIDAE

Carrhotus xanthogramma (Latreille, 1819)

Attus dimidiatus Grube, 1861: 179 (♀). **Syn.n.**

Comments. The species was described based on a single female from the Amur River opposite to Ussuri River mouth [Grube, 1861], or just on the left bank of the Amur River opposite Khabarovsk. The type specimen is not located [Prószyński, 1971], but judging from the description (pattern and size), *A. dimidiatus* can be synonymised with *Carrhotus xanthogramma*, also from the vicinity of Khabarovsk.

Distribution. This species has Transpalaearctic range.

Neon reticulatus (Blackwall, 1853)

Attus fuscostriatus Grube, 1861: 178 (♀). **Syn.n.**

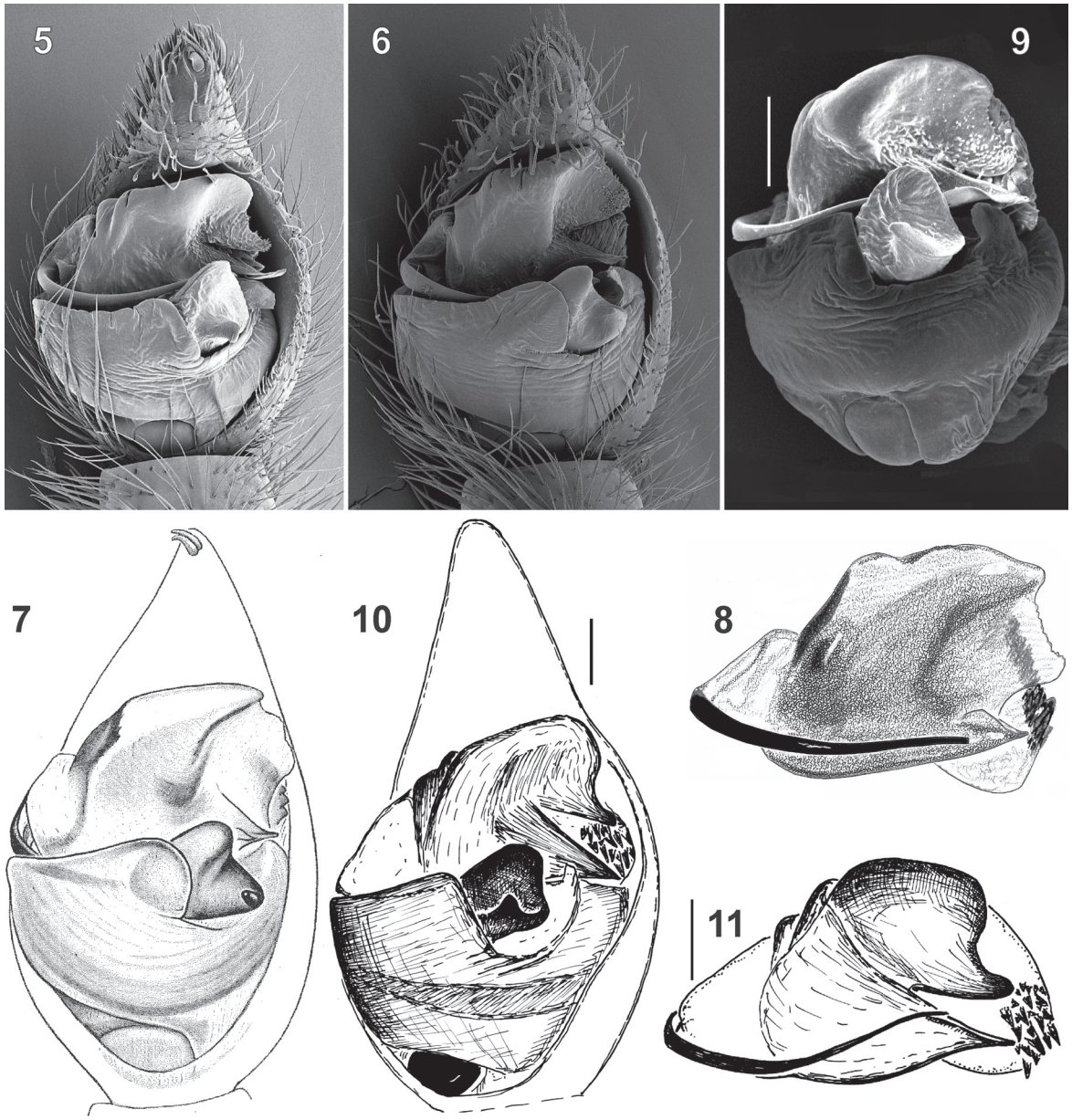
Comments. *Attus fuscostriatus* was described based on the holotype female collected on the Amur River opposite to the Ussuri River mouth [Grube, 1861]. The type specimen is not located and this species was never redescribed. Judging from the small size (3 mm) and coloration, we conclude that it is *Neon reticulatus*, a species known from the vicinity of Khabarovsk (mouth of Ussuri River) [Marusik *et al.*, 2007]. Therefore, we synonymized the two names.

Distribution. This species has a Transpalaearctic – West Nearctic range.

Sitticus distinguendus (Simon, 1868)

Attus viduus Kulczyński, 1895: 79, pl. 2, f. 28–29 (♂; praeocc. by Walckenaer, 1847). **Syn.n.**
S. numeratus Bösenberg et Strand, 1906: 342, pl. 9, f. 138, pl. 13, f. 359 (♂♀). **Syn.n.**
S. sibiricus Roewer, 1951: 453 (replacement name for *Attus viduus*). **Syn.n.**
S. paraviduus Schenkel, 1963: 402, f. 232a–c (♂♀). **Syn.n.**
S. d.: Logunov, Marusik, 2000a: 207, map 43; Logunov, Marusik, 2000b: 270, f. 26–27, 29, 32–33 (♂♀).

Comments. Four names listed above, *viduus*, *numeratus*, *sibiricus* and *paraviduus*, are currently considered junior synonyms of *S. avocator* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885) [Platnick, 2000–2014; Proszyński, 2014; WSC, 2015]. The type localities of these species (Cisbaikalia, Japan and Central China) are outside the range of *S. avocator*: mountains of Central Asia [map 47: Logunov, Marusik, 2000a], but are within the range of the Transpalaearctic *S. distinguendus*. Therefore,



Figs 5–11. Male palp of *Pardosa schenkeli* (5), *P. bifasciata* (6–8) and *P. hanrasanensis* (9–11). 5–7, 10 — total palp, ventral; 8 (from Austria), 11 — embolic division, ventral; 9 — bulb, ventral. Scale 0.1 mm. 5–6 — orig., made by T. Kronestedt; 7 — after Kronestedt [2006]; 10–11 — paratype of *P. bukukun*, after Logunov & Marusik [1995].

Рис. 5–11. Пальпа самца *Pardos schenkeli* (5), *P. bifasciata* (6–8) и *P. hanrasanensis* (9–11). Масштаб 0-,1 мм. 5–7, 10 — целая пальпа, вентрально; 8 (экземпляр из Австрии), 11 — эмболюсный отдел, вентрально; 9 — бульбус, вентрально. 5–6 — оригинал, T. Kronestedt, 7 — по Kronestedt [2006], 10–11 — по Logunov & Marusik [1995] паратип *P. bukukun*.

these four names should be removed from synonymy with *S. avocator* and considered synonyms of *S. distinguendus*. Moreover, syntype male of *S. sinensis* Schenkel, 1963 described from the same region as *S. paraviduus* has no differences with *S. distinguendus.*

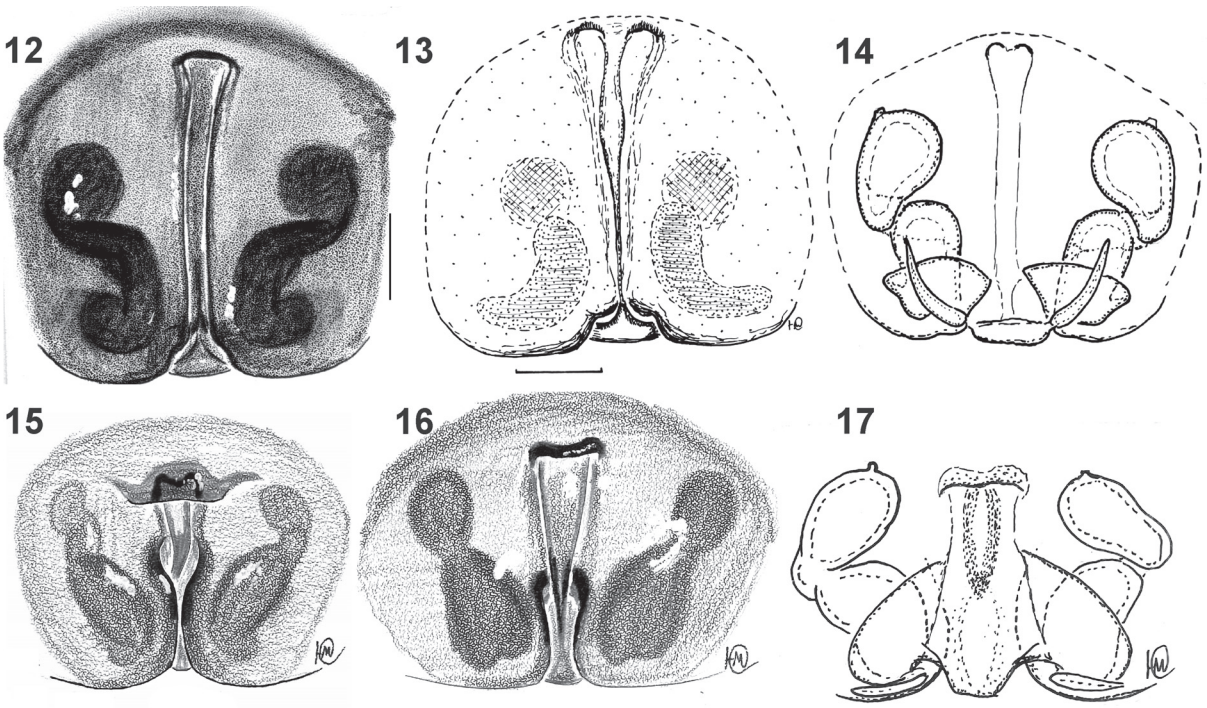
Sitticus distinguendus was reported from the Russian Far East under the names *S. viduus* [Prószyński, 1979], *S. avocator* [Nenilin, 1985; Logunov, 1998], and *S. distinguendus.*

Distribution. Transpalaearctic nemoral range.

THERIDIIDAE

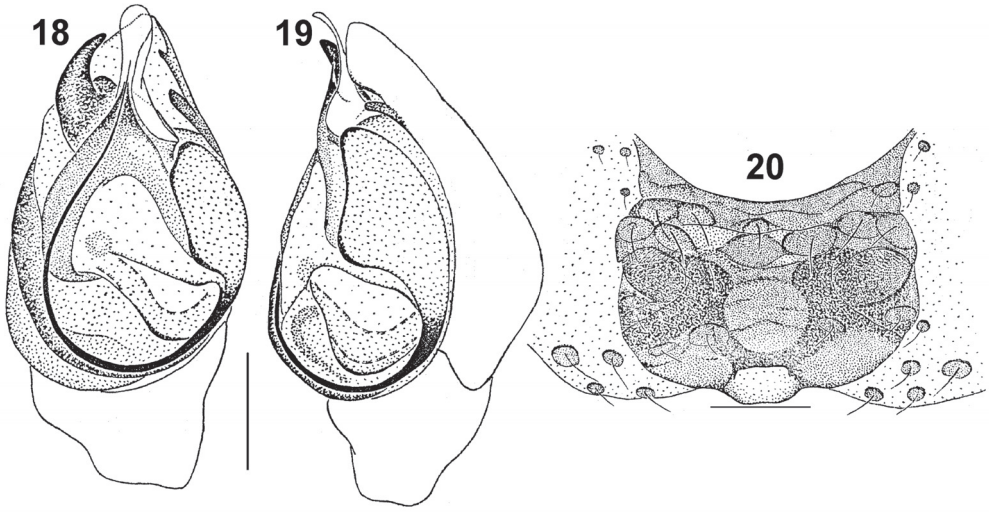
Phoroncidia pilula (Karsch, 1879)
Figs 18–20.

Sudabe pilula Karsch, 1879: 63 (♀).
Ulesanis minschana Schenkel, 1936: 49, f. 15 (♂♀). **Syn.n.**



Figs 12–17. Epigyne of *Pardosa hanrasanensis* (12–14) and *P. bifasciata* (15–17). 12–13, 15–16 — ventral; 14, 17 — dorsal. 12–14 — paratypes of *P. bukukun*, after Logunov & Marusik [1995]; 15, 17 — from Austria; 16 — from Tuva.

Рис. 12–17. Эпигина *Pardos hanrasanensis* (12–14) и *P. bifasciata* (15–17). 12–13, 15–16 — вентрально, 14, 17 — дорзально. 12–14 — паратипы *P. bukukun*, по Logunov & Marusik [1995]; 15, 17 — из Австрии; 16 — из Тувы.



Figs 18–20. Copulatory organs of *Phoroncidia pilula* (after Logunov & Marusik [1992]). 18–19 — male palp, ventral and retrolateral; 20 — epigyne, ventral. Scale 0.1 mm.

Рис. 18–20. Копулятивные органы *Phoroncidia pilula* (по Logunov & Marusik [1992]). 18–19 — пальпа самца, вентрально и ретролатерально; 20 — эпигина, вентрально. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

Phoroncidia borea Logunov et Marusik, 1992: 95, f. 3–9, 12 (♂♀).
Phoroncidia pilula: Zhu, 1998: 27, f. 11A–D (♂♀); Yoshida, 2009: 365, f. 84–85 (♂).

For complete list of references see World Spider Catalog [2015].

Material examined: RUSSIA: ***Maritime*** Province; 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (IBPN), ca 30 km E of Ussuriysk, Kamenushka Vil., 43°36.45′N 132°13.60′E, 30.08.2001 (Yu.M. Marusik). ***Sakhalin*** Area: 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (IBPN), ***Kuril Islands***: Kunashir Island, S part, 2.5 km N of Golovnino,145°32.02′E 43°46.01′N, oak forest with a few birches and bamboo, 1.09.1997 (Yu.M. Marusik).

Remarks. *Ulesanis minschana* was described from the Gansu Province of China. This species, for uncertain reasons, was not treated in the revision of Chinese

Theridiidae, but in the text [Zhu, 1998: 27] it was mentioned that it should be transferred to *Phoroncidia.* Zhu [1998] has not established a new combination and he was not aware that *U. minschana* was already considered *Phoroncidia* by Logunov & Marusik [1992] and Logunov [1992]. Logunov & Marusik [1992] described *P. borea* from the environs of Khabarovsk. Comparison of this species with the types of *P. minschana* revealed that they are conspecific and the two names were synonymized [Logunov, 1992]. Although *P. pilula* was considered in 19 taxonomical publications and was illustrated in 14 papers [cf. Platnick, 2014], proper detailed illustrations of the male palp are lacking. A comparison of figures of *P. minschana* from Logunov & Marusik [1992] and specimens from Japan (Tanikawa, pers. comm.) revealed no differences, and therefore the two names should be synonymized. This conclusion is additionally supported by the recording of *P. pilula* from Gansu (type locality of *P. minschana*) and Liaoning (a province close to the Russian Far East) [Song *et al.*, 1999].

Distribution. This species has a Palaearchaearctic range and occurs in Japan, NE China, Korea and the Russian Far East (Kunashir Island and the vicinity of Khabarovsk). Within Russia it was previously known from the Bolshekhekhtsyrskiy Reserve in Khabarovsk Province (the northermost record of the species and the entire genus).

Steatoda albomaculata (De Geer, 1778)

Asagena amurica Strand, 1907: 132 (♀). **Syn.n.**
Steatoda amurica: Mikhailov, 1996: 82.

Comments. *Asagena amurica* was described from Blagoveshchensk. Mikhailov [1996] transferred it to *Steatoda* Sundevall, 1833 by synonymizing *Asagena* Sundevall, 1833 with *Steatoda*. *Steatoda amurica* is known only from the original description. Its type was not examined and the species was never illustrated. Although the author described the female, judging from the text "Eine Epigyne scheint noch nicht entwickelt zu sein", the holotype is a subadult female. Strand compared his species with *S. phalerata* and *S. japonica* Bösenberg et Strand, 1906 [a probable synonym of *S. albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778)]. Based on the original description "Abdomen schwarz, schwach rötlich angeflogen, oben mit unter sich ziemlich entfernt stehenden, gewissermassen in Reihen angeordneten, feinen graulichen Pünktchen gezeichnet, sowie mit zwei parallelen oder ganz schwach nach hinten divergierenden Reihen ..." (=abdomen with two rows of dots), it is more likely that *S. amurica* is conspecific with the Holarctic *S. albomaculata.*

Distribution. The species has Circumholarctic range.

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