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New linyphiid spiders from Siberia and the Far East

1. The genus *Holminaria* gen. nov.

(*Arachnida, Araneae: Linyphiidae*)

With 17 Figures

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The present paper begins a separate series of publications dealing with Siberian and Far-Eastern linyphiids, this time devoted to some new species forming an undescribed erigonine genus. The material treated below is deposited in the collections of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University and, partly, in the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden (SMTD) and Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a. M. (SMF). All measurements in the descriptions are given in mm.

Besides the author's collectings, this paper is based on the materials taken by Mr. A. M. BASARUKIN (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), Dr. N. Yu. DOKUTCHAYEV and Dr. Yu. M. MARUSIK (both — Magadan), Dr. V. I. OVTCHARENKO (Leningrad), and Dr. I. D. SUKATCHEVA (Moscow). I am most grateful to all above mentioned persons, as well as to my friend and colleague Dr. S. I. GOLOVATCH (Moscow) who kindly checked the English of the final draft.

Holminaria gen. nov.

Type species *Holminaria sibirica* sp. nov.

Diagnosis Medium-sized erigonine spiders of various colorations. Male carapace unmodified, its cephalic portion slightly elevated, without postocular pits. Chelicera unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth. Tibial spines — 3221, prolateral spine of tibia I in position ca. 0.65; metatarsi I—III with trichobothrium, Tm I — ca. 0.40. Abdomen unmodified.

Palpal tibia with a single trichobothrium. Male palpal tibia rounded, with a shallow, rounded, prolateral excavation and dorsal outgrowths of various shapes. Cymbium with a separated, basal, finger-like lobe. Paracymbium medium-sized, complex, ancoriform. Tegulum spherical. Suprategulum simple, flattened, with small semimembranous outgrowths. Embolic division simple, large and flat, with quite a long, distally narrowed, lateral embolus. Epigyne strongly protruding, medial plate situated ventrally with a poorly sclerotized scapus-like projection. Vulva with curved entrance ducts and medium-sized bean-shaped receptacula.

¹⁾ The reasons of treating *Aphileta* as a linyphiine genus by MILLIDGE (1977) rest unclear for me. To my mind, in the frames of MILLIDGE's classification, this genus should be incorporated into the *Tmeticus* group of genera. HOLM (1968) noted the *Aphileta* as being closely allied to *Sciastes* BHP & CBY., 1938, i. e. a member of MILLIDGE's (1977) *Tmeticus* group.

Comparison The new genus seems to be taxonomically isolated. In some respects of genital structure of both sexes *Holminaria* is similar to *Aphileta* HULL, 1920 (= *Hilhousia* F. P.-CAMBR., 1894) (WIEHLE, 1956) 1, but clearly distinguishable from the latter genus by the male palpal tibia provided with outgrowths, much more protruding epigyne with long entrance ducts, and a single trichobothrium on the palpal tibia. The shape of the cymbium of the new genus, as well as the tibial spine formula — 3221, seem to be unique among the erigonines. A remarkable similarity should be noted in the shape of epigyne (including the presence of a "pseudocape") in both *Holminaria* and the linyphiine genus *Birgerius* SAAR., 1973, known from a few Pyrenean caves (cp. SAARISTO, 1973: fig. 7, a-c).

Composition and distribution The genus* *Holminaria* incorporates three new species (*H. sibirica* sp. nov., *H. pallida* sp. nov., and *H. obscura* sp. nov.), all inhabiting Siberia east of Yenisey River, as well as Sakhalin Island and eastern Mongolia.

Etymology The genus honours an outstanding Swedish arachnologist, late Dr. Ake HOLM, who made important contributions to the knowledge of the Siberian spider fauna.

***Holminaria sibirica* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-6)**

Material Holotype, ♂: Krasnoyarsk Province, Yenisey River, 62°20' N, Mirnoye, in a stack of fire-logging, 7 VI. 1978 (leg. ESKOV). Paratypes: 1 ♀ — together with holotype; 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ — same habitat, 12-13. VI. 1977 (leg. ESKOV); 4 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ — same locality, flood-land *Salix* bushes, 18. VI. 1978, 28-31. VII. 1979 (leg. ESKOV); 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ — environs of Mirnoye, Varlamovka River (right tributary of Yenisey River), 50 km upstream off mouth, flood-land *Salix* bushes, 28. VIII-2. IX. 1979 (leg. ESKOV); 8 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ — Evenk Autonomous Region, Taimura River (left tributary of Nizhnyaya Tunguska River), mouth of Chambe River, flood-land gramineous meadow, 19-22. VIII. 1982 (leg. ESKOV); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMTD), 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMF), 5 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀ — Taimura River, mouth of Neptene River, flood-land meadow, 15. VII-6. VIII. 1982 (leg. ESKOV); 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ — Sakhalin Island, Poronaisk District, middle flow of Rukutama River, 7-16. IV. 1988 (leg. BASARUKIN); 1 ♀ — Mongolia, Dornod Aimak, Sumber Somon, Nemregin-Gol River, 7 VIII. 1985 (leg. OVTCHARENKO).

Description Total length of male/female 1.68-1.95/1.75-2.13. Carapace brownish-yellow, its length/width 0.78-0.83/0.55-0.60 in male, 0.75-0.88/0.53-0.65 in female. Legs dark-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.63/0.68+0.20/0.20+0.53/0.60+0.45/0.53+0.33/0.35 in male, 0.65/0.70+0.20/0.20+0.53/0.65+0.48/0.58+0.33/0.35 in female. Abdomen pale grey. Genitalia of both male and female as in Figs. 1-6.

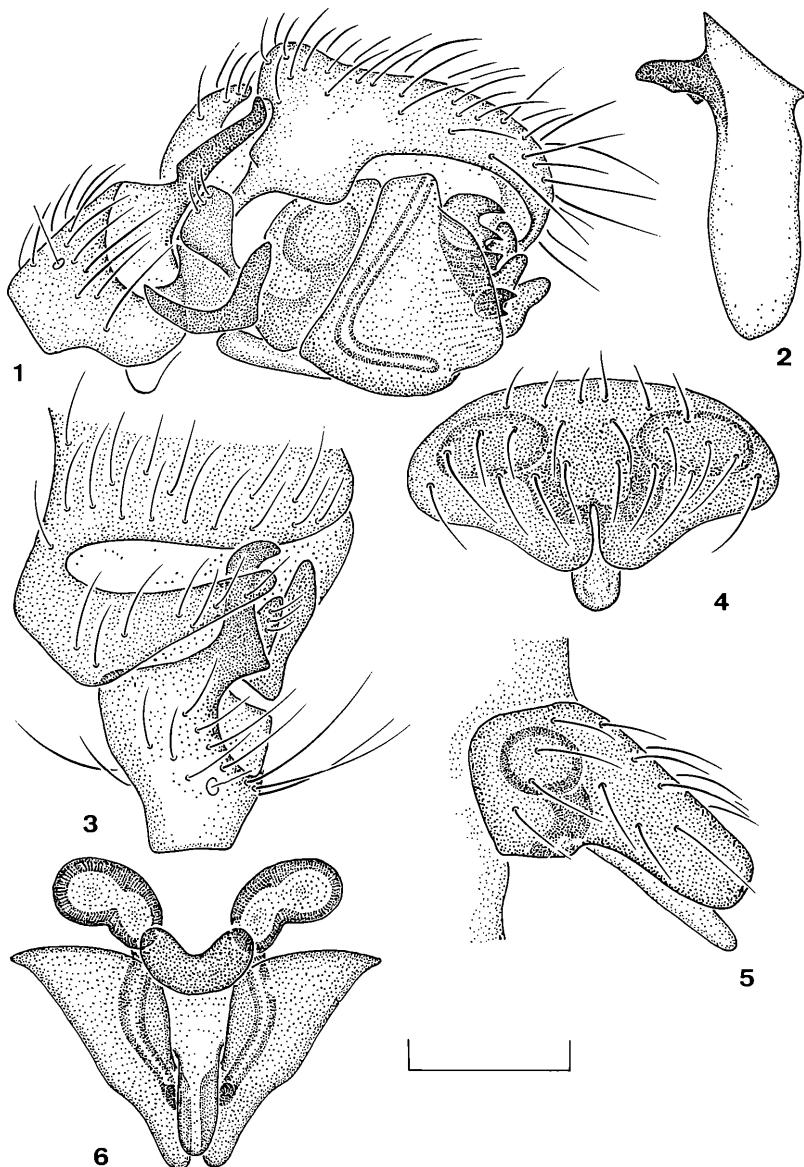
Comparison *H. sibirica* sp. nov. is distinguishable from other members of the genus by the long, S-shaped outgrowth of the male palpal tibia and strongly protruding epigyne with a long "pseudoscape".

Distribution Middle flow of Yenisey River, Middle Siberian Tableland, Middle Sakhalin Island, Great Khingan Mt. Ridge.

***Holminaria pallida* sp. nov. (Figs. 7-11)**

Material Holotype, ♂ Taimyr Autonomous Region, Putorana Plateau, Ayan Lake, source of Ayan River, *Salix* bushes at gravel bank of temporary stream, 5. VII. 1983 (leg. ESKOV). Paratypes: 1 ♀ — together with holotype; 1 ♂ — Evenk Autonomous Region, Nizhnyaya Tunguska River, Tura, rocky bank of river, 28. VIII. 1982 (leg. ESKOV); 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ — Magadan Area, Detrin River (right tributary of Kolyma River) at 56 km upstream off mouth, Vakhanka Spring, floodland forest of *Chosenia* and *Populus*, 29. VIII. 1986 (leg. MARUSIK).

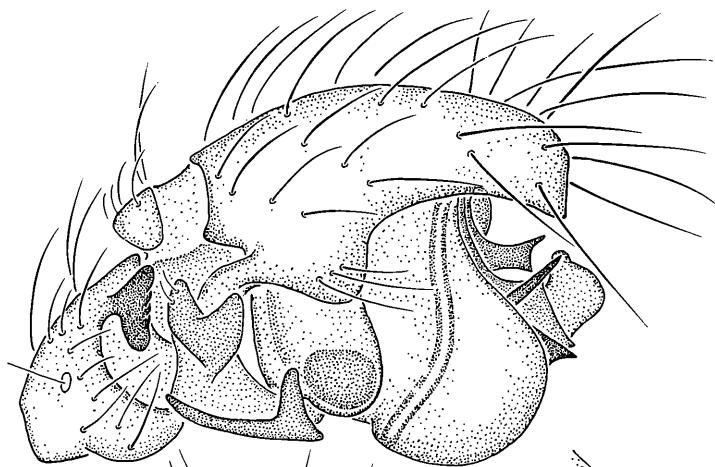
Description Total length of male/female 1.75-1.93/1.88-2.00. Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 0.75-0.83/0.58-0.63 in male, 0.80-0.85/0.58-0.60 in female. Legs yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.68/0.75+0.20/0.20+0.58/0.68+0.50/0.58+0.43/0.43 in male, 0.68/0.73+0.20/0.20+0.55/0.65+0.48/0.55+0.40/0.40 in female. Abdomen dirty white. Genitalia of both male and female as in Figs. 7-11.



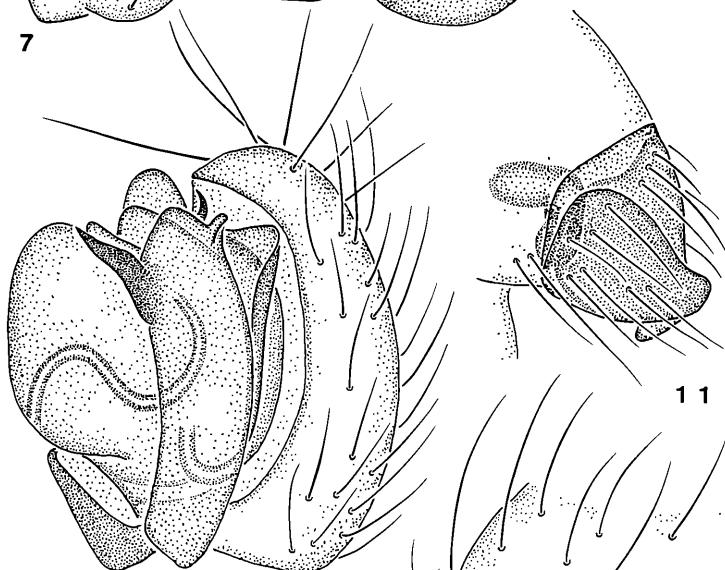
Figs. 1–6: *Holminaria sibirica* gen. et sp. nov., male and female. 1: male, right palp, retro-lateral view; 2: male, embolic division of right palp, ventral view; 3: male, right palp, tibia and basal portion of cymbium, dorsal view; 4: female, epigyne, frontal view; 5: female, epigyne, lateral view; 6: female, vulva, ventral view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Comparison *H. pallida* sp. nov. is clearly distinguishable from other members of the genus by the pale coloration, short, T-shaped outgrowth of the male palpal tibia, and relatively less projecting epigynae.

Distribution Putorana Plateau, middle flow of Nizhnyaya Tunguska River and upper flow of Kolyma River.

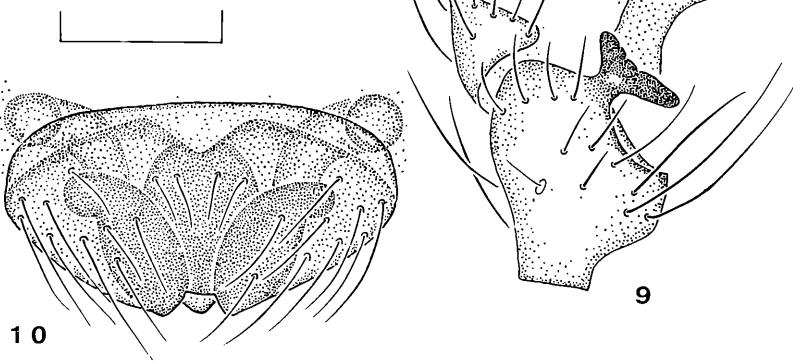


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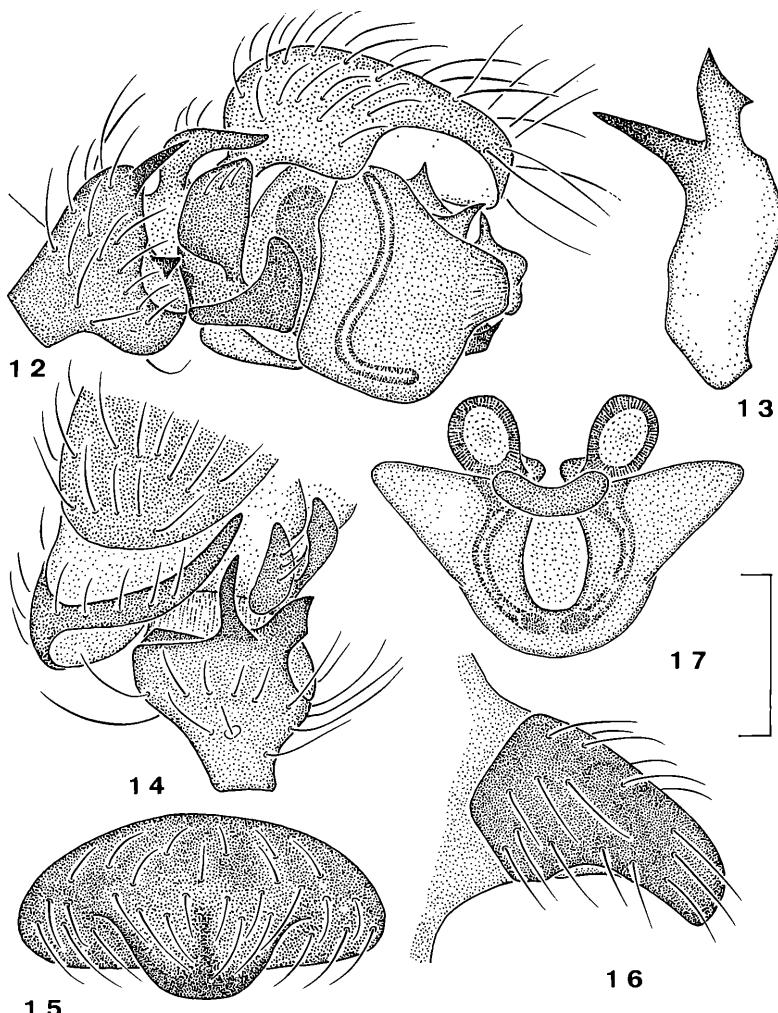
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Figs. 12–17 *Holminaria obscura* gen. et sp. nov., male and female. 12: male, right palp, retro-lateral view – 13: male, embolic division of right palp, ventral view – 14: male, right palp, tibia and basal portion of cymbium, dorsal view – 15: female, epigyne, frontal view – 16: female, epigyne, lateral view – 17: female, vulva, ventral view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

***Holminaria obscura* sp. nov. (Fig. 12–17)**

Material Holotype, ♂: Evenk Autonomous Region, Taimura River (left tributary of Nizhnyaya Tunguska River), mouth of Chambe River, flood-land meadow, 19–22. VIII. 1982 (leg. ESKOV). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ – together with holotype; 1 ♀ – Taimura River, mouth of Neptene River, flood-land *Alnus fruticosa* bushes, 25. VII. 1982 (leg. ESKOV); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ – Magadan Area, upper flow of Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, gramineous vegetation along stream, 25. VIII. 1984 (leg. ESKOV & MARUSIK); 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ – same locality, tundra-like heath along stream, 7 IX. 1984 (leg. MARUSIK); 5 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ – same locality, VI–

◀
Figs. 7–11 *Holminaria pallida* gen. et sp. nov., male and female. 7: male, right palp, retro-lateral view – 8: male, right palp, ventral view – 9: male, right palp, tibia and basal portion of cymbium, dorsal view – 10: female, epigyne, frontal view – 11: female, epigyne, lateral view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

VIII. 1986 (leg. MARUSIK); 1 ♀ — Magadan Area, Celomdzha River (left tributary of Tauy River), 20. VII. 1985 (leg. DOKUTCHAYEV); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SMTD), 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (SMF), 3 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ — environs of Magadan, Snezhnaya Dolina, 12.—14. IX. 1986 (leg. MARUSIK); 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ — same locality, VI—VIII. 1986 (leg. MARUSIK); 6 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ — Khabarovsk Province, Okhotsk District, Gyrykan River (left tributary of Uly River), mouth of Skalisty Spring, flood-land bushes of *Salix* and *Alnus fruticosa*, 20—25. VIII. 1986 (leg. SUKATCHEVA); 1 ♀ — Sakhalin Island, Poronaisk District, Vitnitsa River, 27 X. 1987 (leg. BASARUKIN); 1 ♂ — Poronaisk District, middle flow of Rukutama River, 7—16. IV 1988 (leg. BASARUKIN).

Description Total length of male/female 1.63—1.78/1.63/1.88. Carapace greyish-brown, its length/width 0.73—0.78/0.55—0.60 in male, 0.73—0.75/0.53—0.55. Legs yellowish-grey, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.63/0.68+0.20/0.20+0.50/0.58+0.45/0.48+0.35/0.35 in male, 0.63/0.65+0.20/0.20+0.45/0.50+0.40/0.45+0.33/0.35 in female. Abdomen dark grey. Genitalia of both male and female as in Figs. 12—17.

Comparison *H. obscura* sp. nov. is clearly distinguishable from other members of the genus by the dark coloration, two short outgrowths of the male palpal tibia, and strongly protruding epigyne without distinct "pseudoscape".

Distribution Middle-Siberian Tableland, upper flow of Kolyma River, Northern and Middle Cisokhotia, Middle Sakhalin Island.

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