

REICHENBACHIA

Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden

Band 28

Ausgegeben: 25. November 1991

Nr. 21

New linyphiid spiders from Siberia and the Far East

2. The genus *Paraglyphesis* gen. nov.

(Arachnida, Araneae: Linyphiidae)

With 13 Figures

KIRILL YU. ESKOV

Moscow

The present paper continues my studies on the Siberian and Far Eastern linyphiids, this time dealing with some new species forming another 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 upon the materials taken by Mrs. T. R. ANDREYEVA, Dr. V. I. BULAVINTSEV, and Dr. V. V. ZHERIKHIN (all — Moscow), Mr. D. K. KURENSTCHIKOV (Khabarovsk), and Dr. B. P. CHEVRIZOV and Dr. Y. M. MARUSIK (both — Magadan). I am most grateful to all the 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.

Paraglyphesis gen. nov.

Type species *Paraglyphesis polaris* sp. nov.

Diagnosis Small to medium-sized, dark-coloured erigonine spiders. Male carapace unmodified, its cephalic portion slightly elevated, without postocular pits. Chelicera unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth. Tibial spines — 2211; metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium, TmI — ca. 0.40. Abdomen unmodified.

Palpal tibia with a single trichobothrium. Male palpal tibia vertically elongated, with pro-lateral outgrowths. Paracymbium medium-sized, L-shaped. Suprategulum simple, long, ribbon-shaped. Embolic division simple, medium-sized, with a more or less broadened radical part and a moderately long, coiled embolus. Epigyne with widely separated, sclerotized lateral lobes and a semimembraneous aperture. Vulva with medium to large sized, rounded receptacula and short entrance ducts.

Comparison The new genus is very closely related to *Glyphesis* SIM., 1926 in both chaetotaxy and male palpal conformation (s. WIEHLE, 1960); some features of the epigyne of *Paraglyphesis* are traceable in two *Glyphesis* species, *G. serpulus* (SIM., 1884) and *G. conicus* LOKSA, 1981 (s. LOKSA, 1981 figs. 16, 18). *Paraglyphesis* is distinguishable from *Glyphesis* by the unmodified male carapace with neither postocular pits nor any clypeal projections, narrowing tip of the male palpal tibia, broadened radical part of the embolic division, better separated lateral lobes of the epigyne, and large, rounded receptacula. It should be emphasized that the above mentioned taxa seem to be so closely related, that the consideration of a single genus *Glyphesis*, with the subgenera *Glyphesis* s. str. and *Paraglyphesis* involved, may be proposed.

Composition and distribution The genus *Paraglyphesis* incorporates three new species (*P. polaris* sp. nov. *P. monticola* sp. nov., and *P. lasiargoides* sp. nov.), all distributed in northern Siberia and (in one case) in the middle flow of Amur River.

***Paraglyphesis polaris* sp. nov. (Figs. 1–4)**

Material Holotype, ♂: Taimyr Autonomous Region, Putorana Plateau, Ayan Lake, source of Ayan River, subalpine belt (h – 900 m), *Sphagnum-Carex-Eriophorum* bog, 15. VII.–16. VIII. 1983 (leg. ESKOV). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMTD), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMF), 3 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀ – together with holotype; 1 ♂ – same locality, alpine belt, (h – 1100 m), dry moss polygonal tundra, 28. VII. 1983 (leg. ESKOV); 3 ♀♀ – Ayan Lake, mouth of Gulyami River, alpine belt (h – 1000 m), moss polygonal tundra, 10. VIII. 1983 (leg. ESKOV); 1 ♀ – Taimyr Autonomous Region, Khatanga River, Kresty, 1. VIII. 1973 (leg. ZHERIKHIN); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ – Yakut Autonomous Republic, Yana Gulf of Laptevskh Sea, Makar Island, 6. VIII. 1985 (leg. BULAVINTSEV); 1 ♀ – Khroma Guba Gulf of East Siberian Sea, delta of Lapcha River, moss-*Salix* tundra, 20. VIII. 1983 (leg. BULAVINTSEV).

Description Total length of male/female 1.35–1.50/1.43–1.60. Carapace greyish-brown, its length/width 0.55–0.58/0.45–0.48 in male, 0.55–0.60/0.43–0.45 in female. Legs dark yellow, tibial spines short, especially in male, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.35/0.43+0.15/0.15+0.30/0.35+0.25/0.28+0.23/0.25 in male, 0.35/0.40+0.15/0.15+0.28/0.33+0.25/0.28+0.23/0.25 in female. Abdomen dark-grey. Genitalia of both male and female as in Figs. 1–4.

Comparison *P. polaris* sp. nov. is closely related to *P. monticola* sp. nov. and is distinguishable from the latter by the lesser body size, distally narrowed tip of male palpal tibia, and better contiguous and bigger receptacula.

Distribution Tundra zone of Taimyr and Yakutia, and mountain tundras of Putorana Plateau.

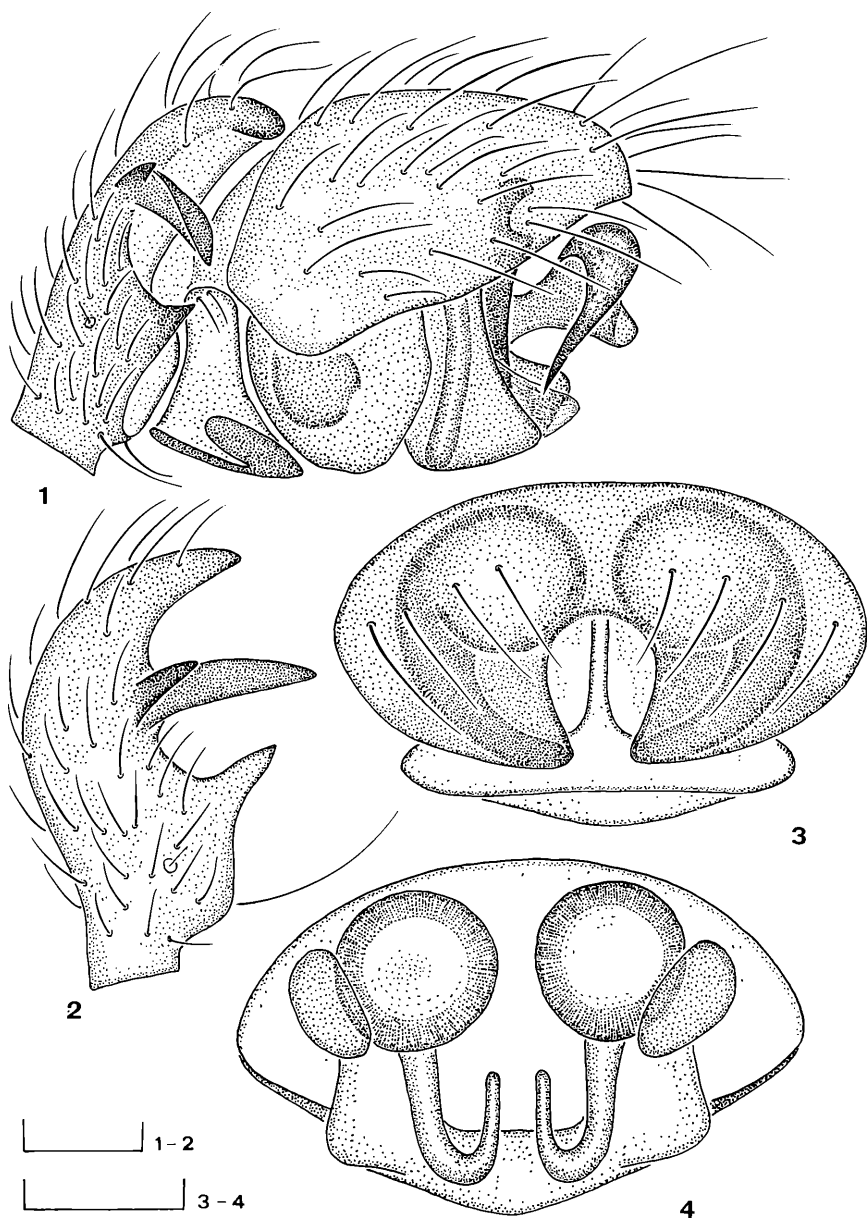
***Paraglyphesis monticola* sp. nov. (Figs. 5–9)**

Material Holotype, ♂: Magadan Area, upper flow of Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, Bolshoy Annachag Mt. Ridge, alpine belt (h – 1300 m), *Pinus pumila* and *Rhododendron aureum* thicket, 8. VIII. 1984 (leg. ESKOV). Paratypes: 1 ♀ – together with holotype; 1 ♂ – same locality, alpine belt (h – 1250 m), *Sphagnum-Carex* bog, 20. VIII. 1984 (leg. CHEVRIZOV); 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ – same locality, alpine belt (h – 1250 m), dwarfish *Alnus fruticosa* bushes, 27. VII. 1983, 15. VII. 1985 and 21. VIII. 1984 (leg. MARUSIK); 1 ♀ – same locality, alpine belt (h – 1250 m), *Pinus pumila* thicket, 22. VIII. 1984 (leg. MARUSIK); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ – same locality, alpine belt (h – 2000 m), herbaceous vegetation with *Rhododendron aureum*, 15. VIII. 1985 (leg. MARUSIK); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ – same locality, alpine belt (h – 1250–1350 m), mountain tundras, 20. VI.–13. VII. 1983 (leg. MARUSIK); 9 ♀♀ – same locality, taiga belt, *Alnus fruticosa* bushes with green mosses along stream, 24. VIII. 1984 (leg. ESKOV & MARUSIK); 4 ♀♀ – same locality, taiga belt, *Pinus pumila* thicket, 12. VII. 1985 (leg. MARUSIK); 1 ♀ – same locality, taiga belt, small depression with *Sphagnum* and *Carex*, 3. IX. 1984 (leg. ESKOV & MARUSIK); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMTD), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMF), 1 ♂, 22 ♀♀ – same locality, VI.–VIII. 1986 (leg. MARUSIK).

Description Total length of male/female 1.58–1.70/1.63–1.83. Carapace greyish-brown, its length/width 0.68–0.73/0.58–0.60 in male, 0.68–0.70/0.55–0.60 in female. Legs dark yellow, tibial spines short, especially in male, the length of joints of legs I/IV 0.48/0.55+0.15/0.15+0.38/0.48+0.30/0.38+0.28/0.30 in male, 0.45/0.53+0.15/0.15+0.35/0.45+0.30/0.35+0.28/0.30 in female. Abdomen grey. Genitalia of both male and female as in Figs. 5–9.

Comparison *P. monticola* sp. nov. is closely related to *P. polaris* sp. nov. and is distinguishable from the latter by the bigger body size, flat and wide ventral ridge of the male palpal tibial tip, and widely separated medium-sized receptacula.

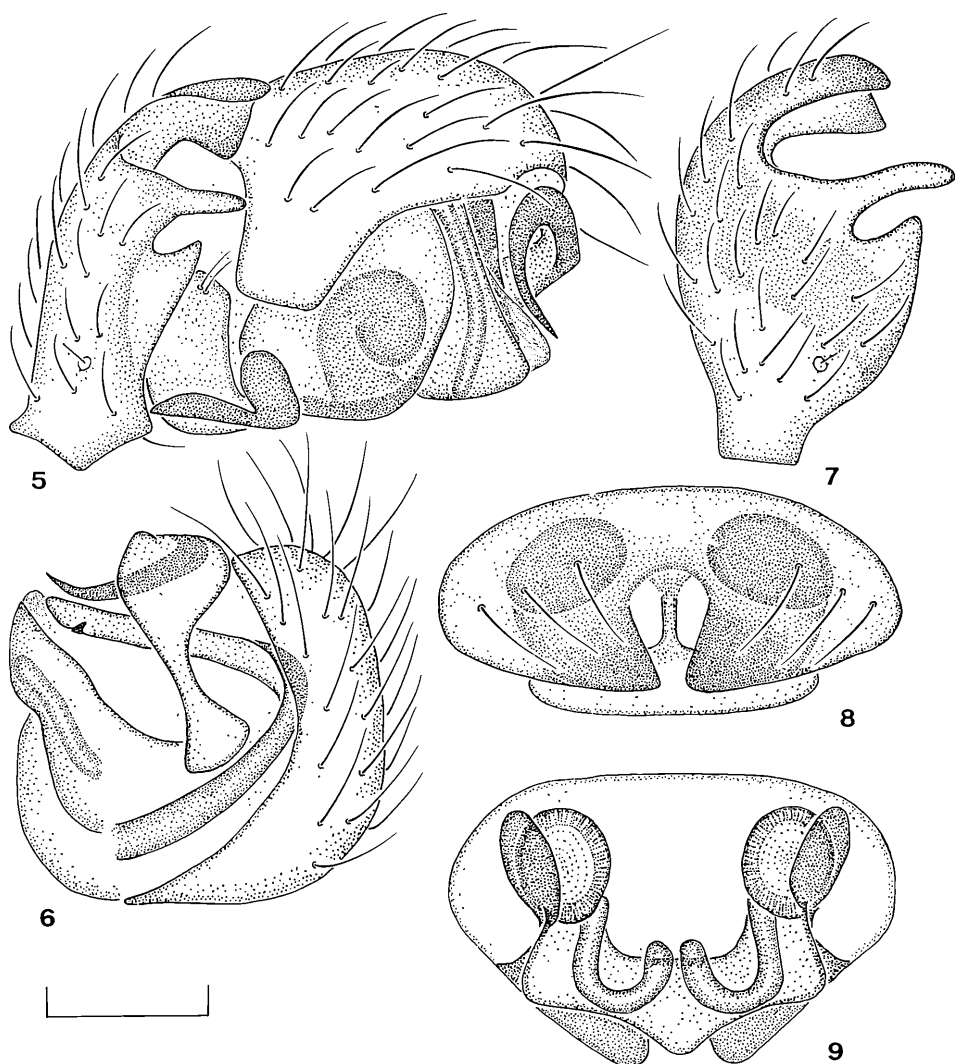
Distribution Northeastern Siberia – southern point of Cherskogo Mt. Ridge (both taiga and alpine belts).



Figs. 1-4: *Paraglyphesis polaris* gen. et sp. nov., male and female. 1: male, right palp, retrolateral view - 2: male, right palpal tibia, dorsal view - 3: female, epigyne, frontal view - 4: female, vulva, inside view. Scales = 0.05 mm.

***Paraglyphesis lasiargoides* sp. nov. (Figs. 10-13)**

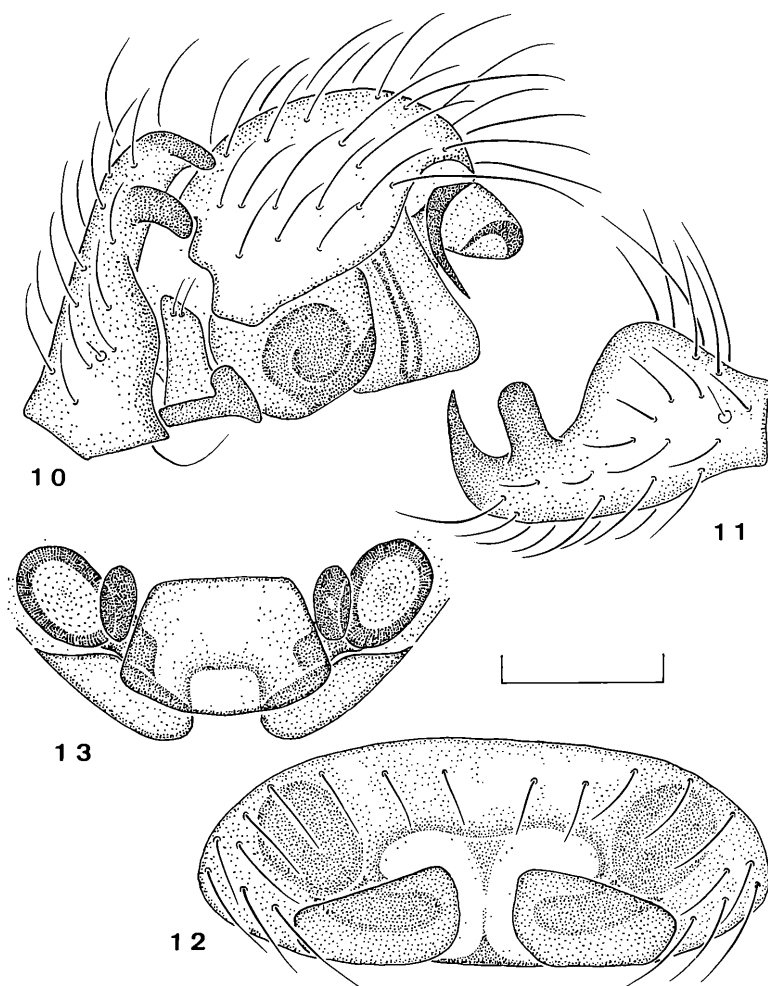
Material Holotype, ♂ - Magadan Area, upper flow of Kolyma River, Sibit-Tyellakh, VI.-VIII. 1985 (leg. MARUSIK). Paratypes: 1 ♀ - together with holotype; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ - Yamal Autonomous Region, Stchuchya River, mouth of Tanlova-Yakha River, 29.VI.1980 (leg. ANDREYEVA); 1 ♀ - Khabarovsk Province, Amur River at 353 km upstream off Khabarovsk, Sredniy Island, *Artemisia-gramineous* meadow, 20. VI. 1988 (leg. KURENSTCHIKOV).



Figs. 5–9: *Paraglyphesis monticola* gen. et sp. nov., male and female. 5: male, right palp, retrolateral view – 6: male, right palp, prolateral view – 7: right palpal tibia, dorsal view – 8: female, epigyne, frontal view – 9: female, vulva, inside view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Description Total length of male/female 1.75–1.85/1.70–2.25. Carapace greyish-brown, its length/width 0.75–0.80/0.63–0.68 in male, 0.75–0.95/0.65–0.80 in female. Legs yellowish-brown, tibial spines long (longer than 1.5 diameter of joint), length of joints of leg I/IV 0.60/0.70+0.20/0.20+0.48/0.55+0.40/0.45+0.33/0.33 in male, 0.73/0.80+0.20/0.20+0.60/0.73+0.50/0.55+0.35/0.35 in female. Abdomen dark grey. Legs and abdomen covered with long protruding hairs, similar to ones in the members of the genus *Lasiargus* KULCZ., 1894.

Comparison *P. lasiargoides* sp. nov. is clearly distinguishable from other members of the genus by its large body size, unusual pubescence of both legs and abdomen, and quite long tibial spines.



Figs. 10–13: *Paraglyphesis lasiargoides* gen. et sp. nov., male and female. 10: male, right palpal tibia, retrolateral view – 11: male, right palpal tibia, dorsal view – 12: female, epigyne, frontal view – 13: female, vulva, inside view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Distribution Yamal Peninsula, upper flow of Kolyma River, and middle flow of Amur River.

Literature

- LOKSA, I., 1981: Die Bodenspinnen zweier Torfmoore im Oberen Theiss-Gebiet Ungarns. – Opusc. Zool. Budapest **17–18**, 91–106.
- WIEHLE, H., 1960: Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea (Araneae), XI. Micryphantidae – Zwergspinnen. – Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **47**, 1–620.

Author's address:

Paleontological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences,
Profsoyuznaya ul. 123, Moscow 117 321 (USSR)

(Received on 30. I. 1990)

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Reichenbachia](#)

Jahr/Year: 1990

Band/Volume: [28](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Eskov Kirill Yu.

Artikel/Article: [New linyphiid spiders from Siberia and the Far East 2. The genus Paraglyphesis gen. nov. \(Arachnida, Araneae: Linyphiidae\) 103-107](#)