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

With 10 figures

DMITRI V. LOGUNOV, YURI M. MARUSIK  
& LAIMONAS A. TRILIKAUŠKAS

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

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

### Introduction

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

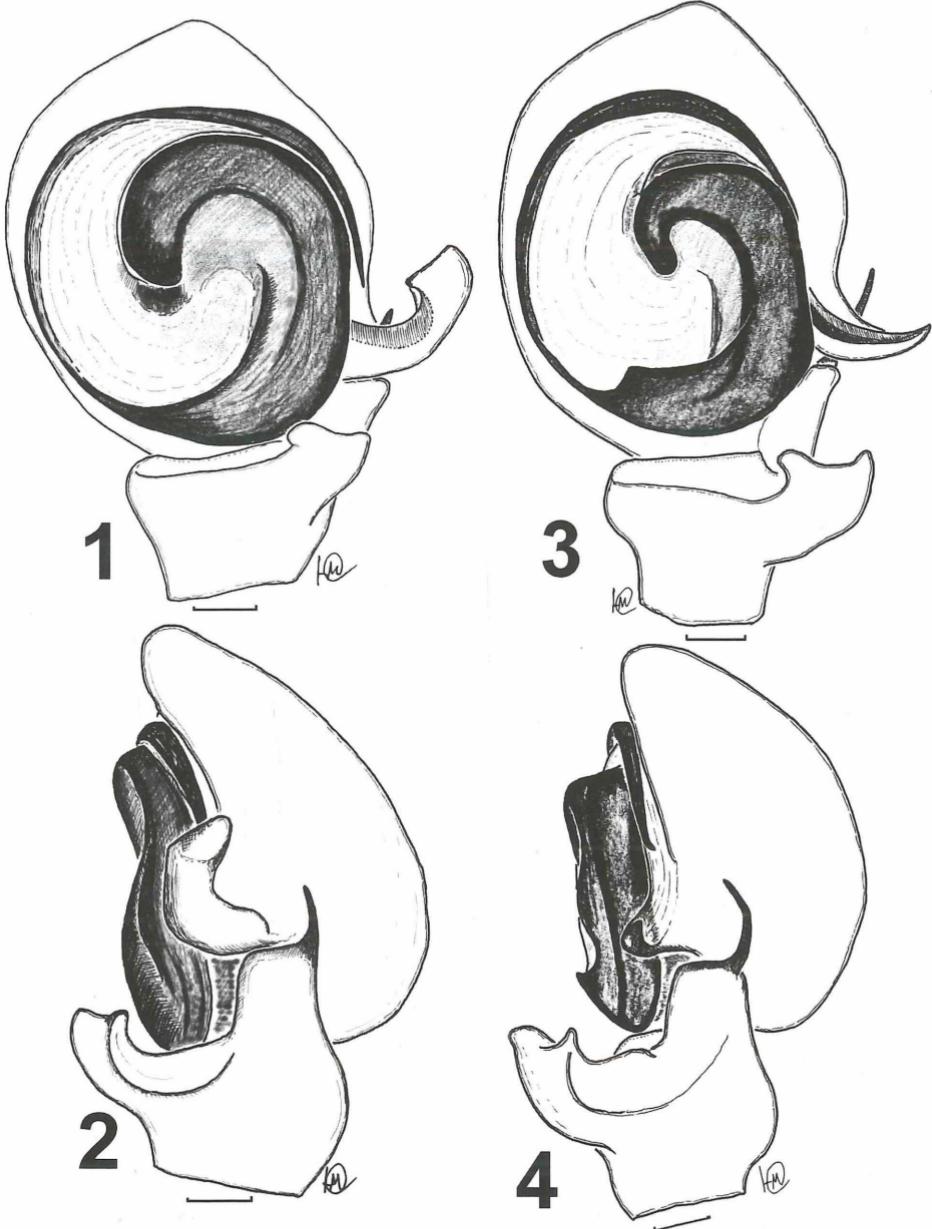
The work is based on newly collected material from Siberia and Mongolia. Specimens for this study were borrowed from or are distributed among the following museums: IBPN – Institute for Biological Problems of the North, Magadan, Russia; ISEA – Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute for Systematics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

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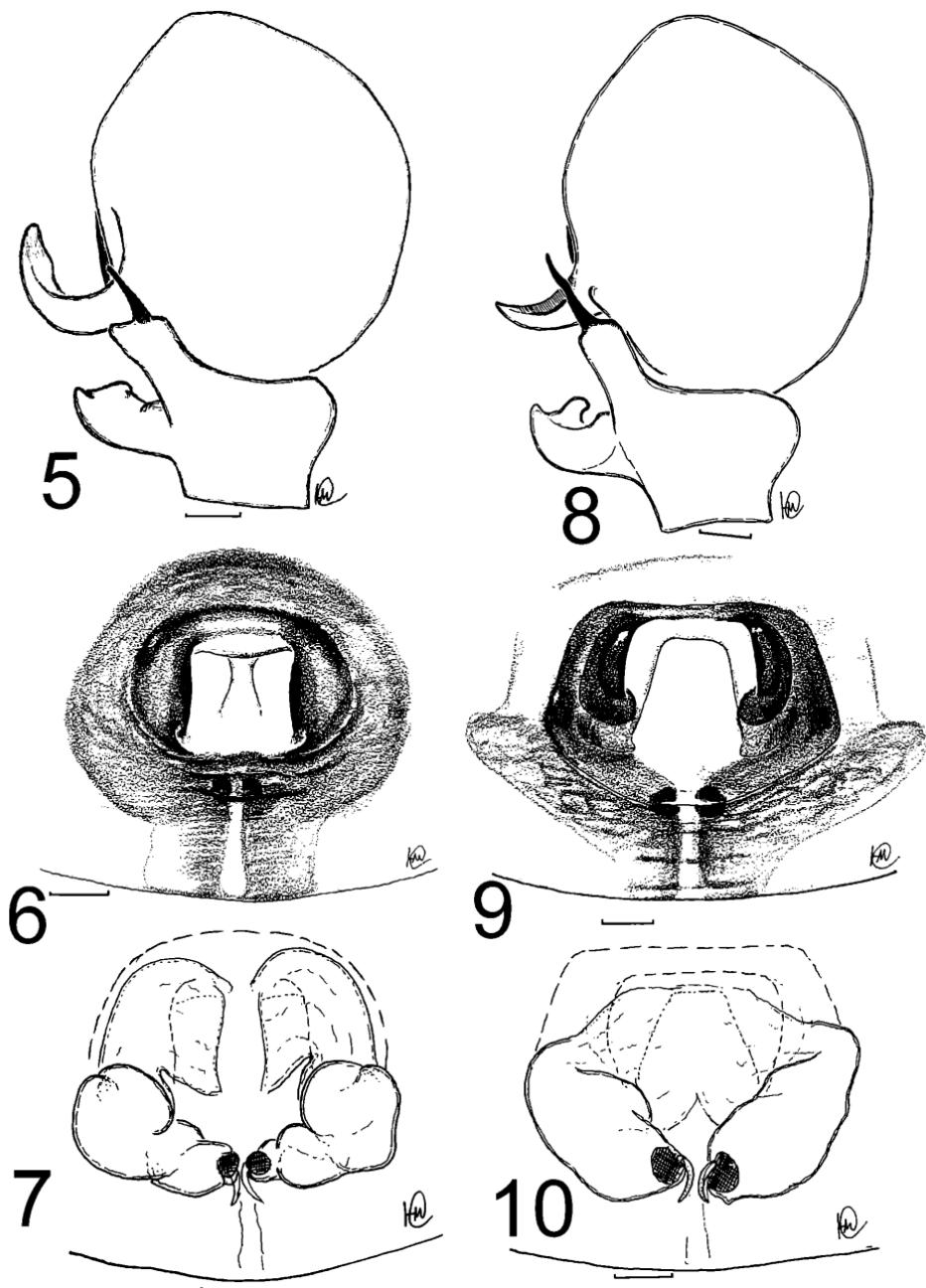
#### Authors' addresses:

Dr. Dmitri V. Logunov, Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Frunze street 11, Novosibirsk 630091 (Russia). E-mail: dpavuk@online.nsk.su  
Present address: Zoology, Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL (UK). E-mail: mzfasdv@mail1.mcc.ac.uk

Dr. Yuri M. Marusik, Institute for Biological Problems of the North, Portovaya street 18, Magadan 685010 (Russia). E-mail: ibpn@online.magadan.su  
Laimonas A. Trilikauskas, Bureinskii Reserve, Lesnaya street 3, Chegdomyn 682080, Khabarovsk Territory (Russia)



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



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

## Description of species

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

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

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

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

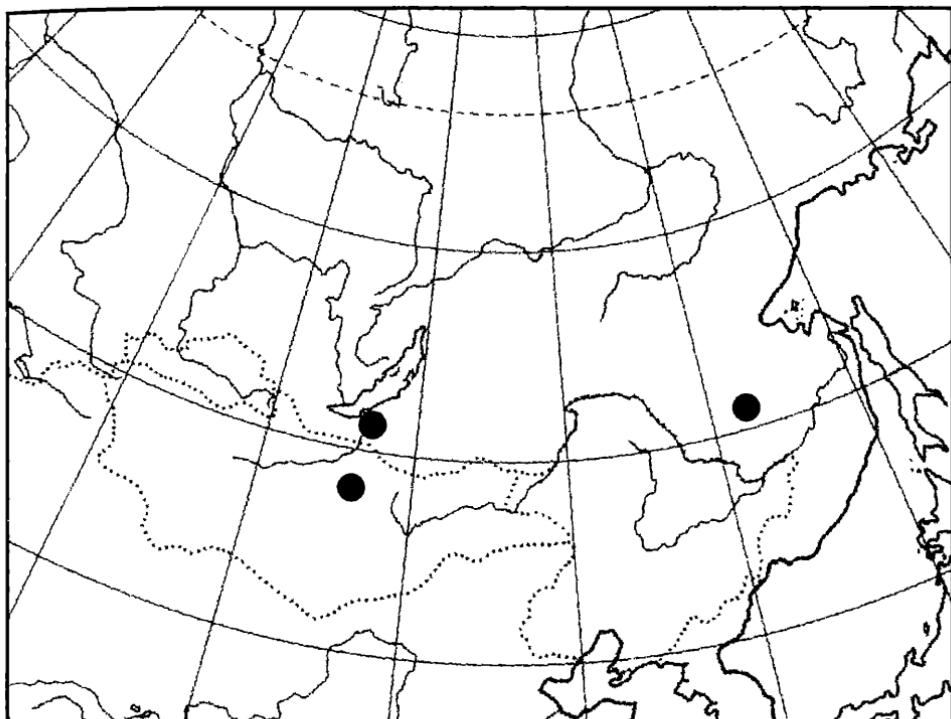
**Diagnosis** *X. wunderlichi* sp. n. is closely related to Euro-Siberian *X. lineatus*, but can easily be separated by the structure of the copulatory organs. The new species differs from *X. lineatus* in having the hook-shaped tutaculum apically truncate, not pointed (cf. figs 1–5, 8). Additionally,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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Logunov Dmitri V., Marusik Yuri M., Trilikauskas Laimonas A.

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