

in the armature and position of eye mound, armature of scutal areas, tergites and anal opercle, lack of longitudinal furrow in area I and stigmata evident are (tarsal segments in parentheses): *Actinobunus* Goodnight & Goodnight, 1942 (3-6-5-?), *Anamota* Šilhavý, 1979 (3-4-4-4), *Langodinus* Mello-Leitão, 1949 (4-7-5-5), *Neocynortina* Goodnight & Goodnight, 1983 (3-6-5-6), *Pachylicus* Roewer, 1923 (3-6-5-6), *Paraconomma* Roewer, 1915 (3-4-5-5), *Paramitraceras* F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1905 (3-4-5-5), *Tibangara* Mello-Leitão, 1940 (3-5-4-4), *Turquinia* Šilhavý, 1979 (3-4-4-4). As none of them matches exactly the tarsal counts, it surely would have been described as a new genus.

The most important evidence supporting the assignment of *Tachusina* to the Tricommatidae is the genital structure, with the unique tricommatid *lamina parva*, and the shape of the stylus and ventral process of the glans. Also the marginal eye mound, forming a hook, undivided area I, and the body outline are typical of the Tricommatidae. There are some Brazilian Tricommatidae which show secondary reduction of the tarsal

counts, e.g. *Tibangara*. The keeled pedipalpal femur occurs in presumably related genera such as *Pseudopachylus* Roewer, 1912.

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Larinia jeskovi Marusik, 1986, a spider species new to Europe (Araneae: Araneidae)

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Summary

Larinia jeskovi Marusik, 1986 (Araneidae), originally described from the East Palearctic region, is the first member of the genus *Larinia* recorded from Central Europe (Poland). Taxonomic drawings are provided of both sexes to corroborate its identity.

Introduction

The genus *Larinia* Simon has a worldwide distribution. The American species were described by Levi (1975) and Harrod *et al.* (1991). Grasshoff (1970a,b, 1971) revised the African, Asian and Australian species and divided the genus into eight different genera. Some species from south-eastern Europe and Asia were described by Marusik (1986) who regarded *Larinia* as a genus *sensu lato*. A similar approach was adopted by Levi (1975) and Harrod *et al.* (1991). Two species of *Larinia* were described from Japan by Tanikawa (1989) and a further nine species were described from China by Yin *et al.* (1990).

Hitherto, four species of *Larinia* have been recorded from Europe: *L. lineata* (Lucas) and *L. chloris* (Audouin) are known from the Mediterranean area (Grasshoff, 1970a; Levy, 1986), *L. bonneti* Spassky from

West Caucasus and *L. elegans* Spassky from the Azov Sea area (Marusik, 1986). A further East Palearctic species has recently been discovered in Poland, and is described here. All measurements are in mm.

Larinia jeskovi Marusik, 1986 (Figs. 1–13)

Larinia jeskovi Marusik, 1986: 253, figs. 30–34 (descr. ♂ ♀).
L. jeskovi: Platnick, 1989: 339; Tanikawa, 1989: 44, figs. 34–40.

Material: Adult females collected in Wodniczka Nature Reserve, Biebrza River National Park (north-eastern Poland) (53°22' N, 22°33' E) from April to November. Adult males from the same region in August and September. Two males and five females deposited in Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Science (Warsaw); 2♂ 2♀ deposited in British Museum (Natural History); 2♀ deposited in Zoologische Staatssammlung (Munich); 5♂ 21♀ in collection of Institute of Biology, Białystok. Compared with paratypes of *L. jeskovi* from Amur River Basin (Russia) in Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, because the holotype in Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, appeared unavailable.

Diagnosis: Abdomen dorsally with five orange longitudinal stripes. Median apophysis with two processes: exterior large and dark, falciform, interior small and lighter (Figs. 8, 12). Epigyne with a short v-shaped scape (Figs. 1, 2).

The large tegular apophysis and conductor which are adjacent although not fused allow this species to be placed in *Larinia sensu stricto* according to Grasshoff's (1970a) classification. This is further supported by the epigyne structure which is similar to that of *L. lineata*.

Description: Female: Carapace yellow, with median dark brown stripe; margins of cephalic part with narrow brown border. Eye sizes and interdistances (mm): AME 0.15, AME-AME 0.20, PME 0.10, PME-PME 0.03. Sternum dark brown, with median light spot (Fig. 4). Labium yellow anteriorly, dark brown posteriorly. Chelicerae yellow, with three retromarginal and four promarginal teeth. Abdomen oval, more than twice as long as wide; dorsum yellow with five orange longitudinal stripes (median stripe lighter) (Fig. 3), venter with long straight white band, bordered laterally by dark brown bands. Legs yellow, with brown dots at base of spines; I and II with orange band dorsally. Leg I femur 3.2, patella+tibia 4.6, metatarsus 3.1, tarsus 1.3. Patella+tibia II 3.8, III 1.8, IV 3.5. Epigyne with a short v-shaped scape (Figs. 1, 2). Vulva: Fig. 6.

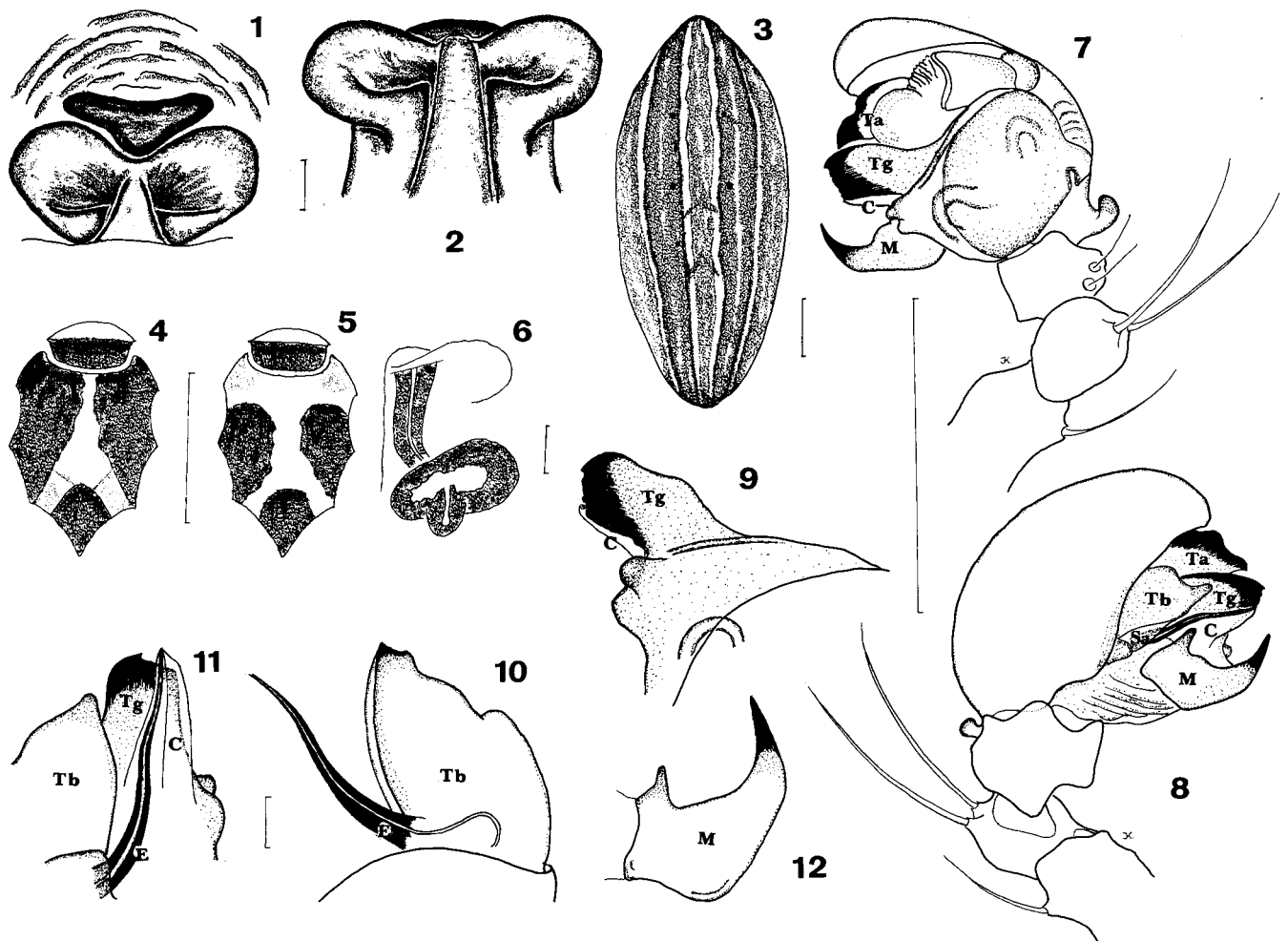
Male: Carapace and abdomen coloration as in female. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.16, AME-AME 0.22, PME 0.10, PME-PME 0.02. Sternum as in Fig. 5. Chelicerae as in female (one male with two retromarginal teeth). Leg I femur 3.6, patella+tibia 5.5, metatarsus 4.3, tarsus 1.3. Patella+tibia II 5.1, III 2.4, IV 4.0. Palp: median apophysis with 2 processes: exterior large, dark, falciform, interior small and lighter (Figs. 8,

12) (latter not mentioned in Marusik, 1986: 254). Tegular apophysis wide and darkened (Figs. 7, 9). Conductor light, boat-shaped, enclosing tip of embolus, clinging to tegular apophysis (Figs. 8, 11). Embolus thin and tubular, subterminal apophysis large (Figs. 10, 11).

Variation: Female: In 9 specimens there were two rows of 6 square black spots on the dorsal side of the abdomen and one small basal spot on dorsal side of patella, tibia and metatarsus of all legs (Fig. 13). The "spotted" form lacks the orange dorsal band on legs I and II. Carapace 2.4–4.5 long, 1.8–2.8 wide (30 specimens). **Male:** No "spotted" form. Carapace 2.9–3.3 long, 2.2–2.3 wide. Total length 7.5–9.3 (9 specimens).

Habitat and distribution: In Poland *Larinia jeskovi* is found on plants in open sedge-moss marsh (*Peucedano-Caricetum paradoxae*) and tall sedge marshes (*Caricetum hudsonii*). It occurs with *Ceraticelus sibiricus* Eskov, *Hyposinga heri* (Hahn), *Larinioides cornutus* (Cl.), *Tetragnatha extensa* (L.) and *Dolomedes fimbriatus* (Cl.).

This species is relatively abundant on the studied area. On average one specimen is caught per 100 strokes of a sweep-net. A search for this species in its typical habitats outside Biebrza River valley has not been successful so far.



Figs. 1–12: *Larinia jeskovi* Marusik. 1 Epigyne, ventral view; 2 Epigyne, posterior view; 3 Female abdomen, dorsal view; 4 Female sternum; 5 Male sternum; 6 Vulva, lateral view; 7 Left male palpus, ventro-lateral view; 8 Ditto, mesal view; 9 Tegular apophysis, lateral view; 10 Embolic division, lateral view; 11 Embolic division, conductor and tegular apophysis, ventro-mesal view; 12 Median apophysis, mesal view. Abbreviations: C=conductor, E=embolus, M=median apophysis, Sa=stipes apophysis, Ta=terminal apophysis, Tb=subterminal apophysis, Tg=tegular apophysis. Scale lines=1.0 mm (3–5, 7, 8), 0.1 mm (1, 2, 6, 9–12).

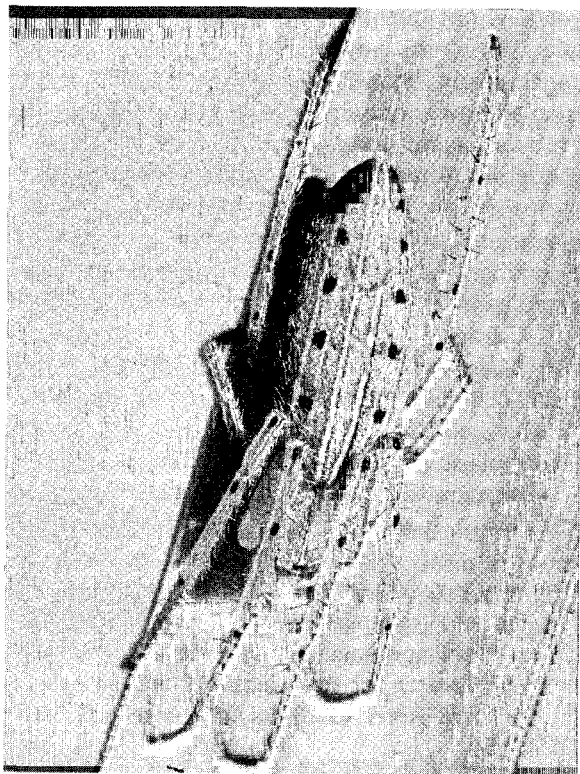


Fig. 13: *Larinia jeskovi* female, "spotted" form.

Larinia jeskovi was known hitherto only from the Amur Area (Russian Far East), from Erzin (Mongolia) and from Japan.

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