Taxonomic and faunistic notes on linyphiids of Transbaikalia and South Siberia (Araneae, Linyphiidae)

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Summary

Ninety-six species of linyphiid spiders are reported from the Barguzin River valley and Svyatoy Nos Peninsula of Lake Baikal in Buryatia, southern Siberia. Ninety-one of these species are new to the area, of which 35 are new to Transbaikalia, including two new to Russia, and a further three are described as new to science. The following taxa are described or redescribed from Siberia: *Uusitaloia transbaicalica* gen. et sp. n., *Pelecopsis baicalensis* sp. n., *Savignia eskovi* sp. n., *Bathylinyphia maior* (Kulczyński, 1885), *Lasiargus pilipes* (Kulczyński, 1908), *Silometopoides pampia* (Chamberlin, 1943) and *S. tibialis* (Heimer, 1987). *Birgerius triangulus* Tao, Li & Zhu, 1995 is synonymised with *Holminaria sibirica* Eskov, 1991, and the following new combinations are proposed: *Silometopoides asiaticus* (Eskov, 1995) comb. n., *S. sibiricus* (Eskov, 1989) comb. n., *S. koponeni* (Eskov & Marusik, 1994) comb. n. (all ex *Silometopus*), *Silometopoides yodoensis* (Oi, 1960) comb. n. (ex *Lophomma*), *Silometopus sachalinensis* (Eskov & Marusik, 1994) comb. n. (ex *Silometopoides*), and the European species *Sauron rayi* (Simon, 1881) comb. n. (ex *Metopobactrus*). The taxonomy of the genus *Silometopoides* and distribution of several species is discussed.

Introduction

Danilov (1995, 1998) has reported about 160 species of spiders from the present main study area: Djerginsky Reserve and adjacent areas in and around the Barguzin River valley. Only seven linyphiid species were included in his publications. However, the family Linyphiidae is dominant in boreal forest and mountain areas (cf. Marusik, 1988; Esyunin & Efimik, 1994; Koponen, 1996; Marusik *et al*., 2000).

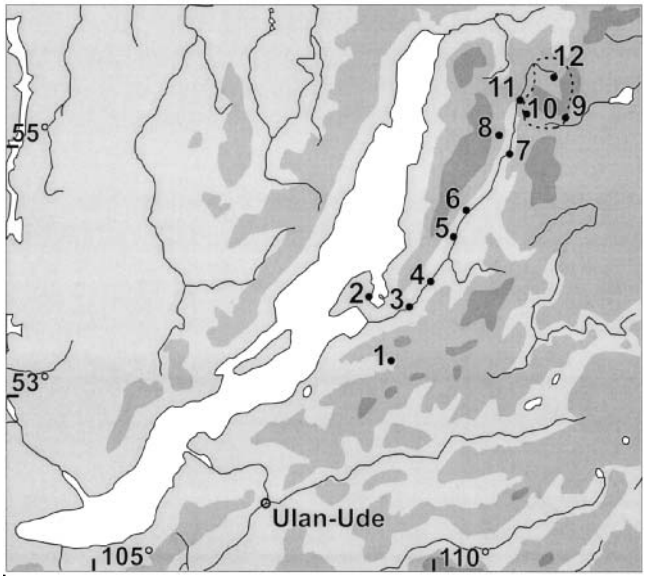
In the present paper, we list 91 linyphiid species new to the area; this is a 57% addition to the number of spider species previously known from the area. Thirty-five of the reported species are new to the species list of Transbaikalia by Danilov (in prep.). In addition, one new genus and three new species are described from southern Siberia and taxonomic and faunistic notes are given for some other species.

Study area, material and methods

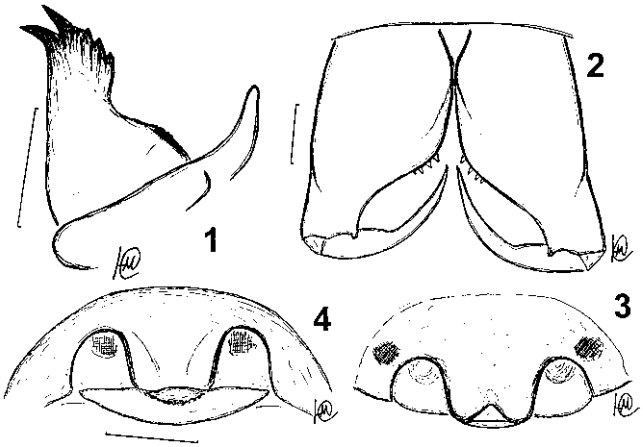
The material was collected mainly during the Finnish-Russian expedition to Buryatia, 27 June–15 July 1996. Spiders collected earlier by S.N.D. are also included. The material is deposited mainly in the Zoological Museum, University of Turku (ZMUT), Institute of General and Experimental Biology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ulan-Ude (IGEB), Institute for Biological Problems of the North, Russian Academy of Sciences, Magadan (IBPN), Zoological Museum, Moscow State University (ZMMU), and Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk (ISEA).

The study area is situated on the (north) eastern side of Lake Baikal, approximately at 53–55°N, 109–111°E (Map 1). The altitude of collecting sites varied between 460 m and 1000 m a.s.l., but in addition some specimens were collected at up to 1700 m in the Barguzin Mt. Range, near the Olso River. The collecting areas were as follows (Map 1): Monakhovo and surroundings (various forests, meadows, dry steppe slope, shore habitats) in the Svyatov Nos Peninsula, and the following localities in and around the Barguzin valley: Balan-Tamur lake, Baragkhansky zakaznik, Barguzin town, Dzhirga, Kurumkan village, Maisky village, Olso river, Seya river, Ugnasay village, Ul'un village, Umkhey hot springs, Yambuy (=upper Golonda River), Verkhnyaya Tsipa river, Zugdeli. All main habitats in each site were studied.

In the descriptions and illustrations the following abbreviations have been used: ED=embolic division, SA=suprategular apophysis, E=embolus, P=plate of ED. All measurements are given in mm.



Map 1: Study localities in the Barguzin valley, Buryatia, 1996. **1** Yambuy; **2** Monakhovo; **3** Barguzin town; **4** Ul'un village; **5** Baragkhansky zakaznik; **6** Kurumkan village; **7** Maisky and Ugnasay villages; **8** Olso river; **9** Verkhnyaya Tsipa river; **10** Dzhirga and Seya river; **11** Umkhey and Zugdeli; **12** Balan-Tamur Lake. Location of the Djerginsky Reserve is shown by a dotted line. Elevation is indicated by shading: light grey=below 1000 m, grey=1000–1500 m, dark grey=over 1500 m; Lake Baikal lies at 455 m a.s.l.



Figs. 1–4: *Agyneta alaskensis* (Holm) (?), female from Mongolia, male from Buryatia. **1** Lamella characteristica and apical half of paracymbium; **2** Chelicerae of male; **3** Epigyne, ventral view; **4** Ditto, posteroventral view. Scale lines=0.1 mm.

Taxonomic and faunistic notes

Agyneta alaskensis (Holm, 1960) (?) (Figs. 1–4, Map 5)

Meioneta alaskensis Holm, 1960: 127, pl. 4, figs. 32–33 (♂♀).
Agyneta alaskensis: Saaristo & Koponen, 1998: 574, figs. 8a–c, e (♂♀).

Material examined: RUSSIA: Buryatia, Selenginskiy Dist., Tashir village, steppe, 1♂ (ZMUT), 13 August 1991 (S. Danilov). MONGOLIA: [11] Bayanhkongor A., Gurvanbulag S., Khokh-Nuur (Lake), 47°32′N, 98°32′E, 2600 m, 3♂ 4♀, 7–10 June 1997 (Y. Marusik); [12] Arkhangai A., Ondrer-Ulaan, Tsakhir, Chulut gorge, 48°07′N, 100°22′E, 2100 m, 1♂, 10–13 June 1997 (Y. Marusik). ALASKA: Meade River, 157°W, 71°N, 1♂ holotype (MCZ), 8–9 August 1958 (C. H. Lindroth).

Comments: This species has been recorded many times from different parts of Siberia as *A. alaskensis*, *A. nigripes* (Simon, 1884) and *A. maritima* (Emerton, 1919) (see Eskov, 1994). Eskov (1992b) synonymised *A. alaskensis* with *A. maritima*, but recently it was shown that they are different, while close to each other (Saaristo & Koponen, 1998). *A. maritima* has a wide range in the Canadian arctic archipelago (Saaristo & Koponen, 1998) while *A. alaskensis* is known in the Nearctic only in northernmost Alaska, but is widespread in Siberia (from Chukotka Peninsula to West Siberia (Eskov, 1994). Specimens from Mongolia have the lamella characteristica with a slightly variable shape and bearing a number of small teeth (Fig. 1).

A. alaskensis can be distinguished from *A. maritima* by the slightly serrate dorsal part of the lamella characteristica, much longer chelicerae with distinct teeth on the inner margin and one tooth near the base of the fang (Fig. 2), as well as by its larger size. It can be easily separated from all Palaearctic *Agyneta* species by the shape of the lamella characteristica. However, the conspecificity of Nearctic and Palaearctic populations of *A. alaskensis* may be open to discussion.

Asiceratinops kolymensis Eskov, 1992 (Map 2)

Previously known only from eastern Siberia, from central Yakutia (Marusik *et al.*, 1993) to upper Kolyma (Eskov, 1994), therefore Dzhirga is the most south-westerly record.

Asthenargoides kurenstchikovi Eskov, 1993 (Map 2)

This species was previously known only from the Russian Far East (Eskov, 1993, 1994), so Buryatia is the most westerly locality of its known range.

Genus *Bathylinyphia* Eskov, 1992

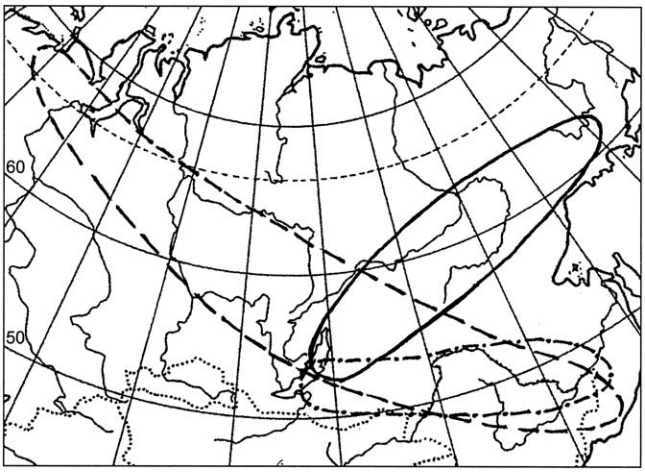
Type species: *Bathyphantes maior* Kulczyński, 1885.

Comments: In addition to the description given by Eskov (1992b) we wish to point out the extremely long legs (in absolute and relative size) of the male. Leg I is 4 times the length of the body. Within linyphiids *B. maior* has probably the longest legs, reaching 21.2 mm (body length 5.3, carapace length 2.6, leg I segments: 6.0+6.7+6.3+2.2).

Like other representatives of the *Bathyphantes* complex (*Bathyphantes*, *Kaestneria*, *Diplostyla*, *Pacifiphantes*), *Bathylinyphia* has an elongate apophysis on the ED plate (Figs. 5–6, 8, 12), but unlike in other genera it originates not from the apical margin of the plate, but from the internal side of the plate. Other unique characters of *Bathylinyphia*, besides the long hairy legs, are the basal hump on the cymbium (Figs. 5, 9–10) and the shape of the epigyne opening (Figs. 14–15).

Bathylinyphia maior (Kulczyński, 1885) (Figs. 5–17, Map 3)

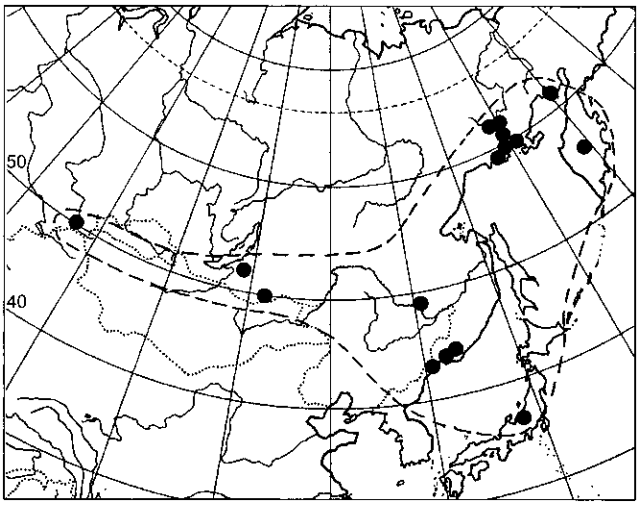
Bathyphantes maior Kulczyński, 1885: 30, figs. 11a–f (♂♀).
Bathyphantes japonicus Oi, 1980: 331, figs. 13–15 (♂♀).
Bathyphantes japonicus: Chikuni, 1989: 47, figs. 7.1–4 (♂♀).
Neriene major [sic!]: Eskov, 1992a: 53 (synonymisation of *B. japonicus*, here and in other papers using spelling "*major*" without argumentation).
Bathylinyphia major: Eskov, 1992b: 164 (erection of new genus for *B. maior*).



Map 2: Distribution of *Asiceratinops kolymensis* (—), *Asthenargoides kurenstchikovi* (– · –) and *Styloctetor lehtineni* (– – –).

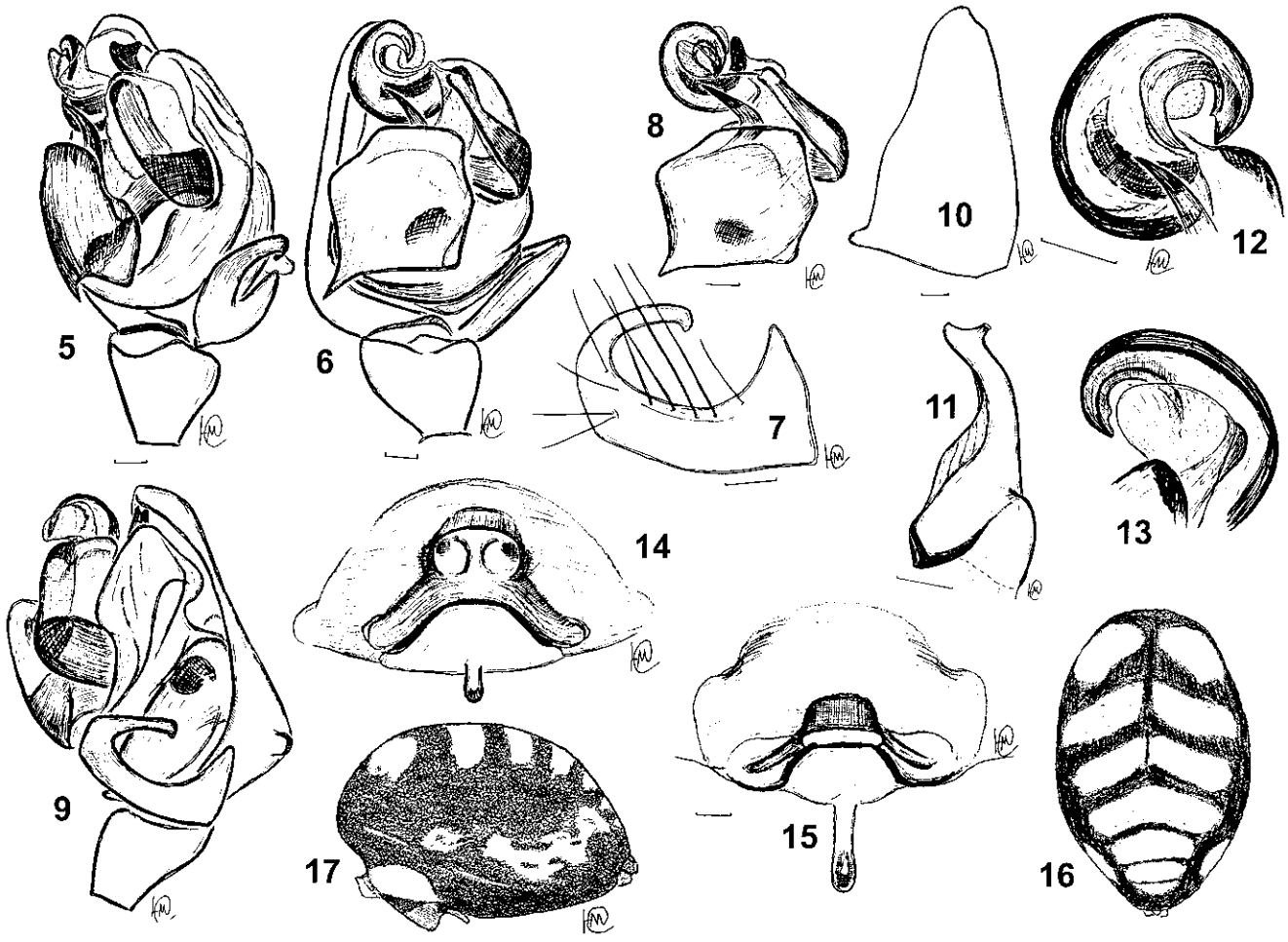
Material examined: RUSSIA: Buryatia, Mostovoi, dry pine forest, pitfall traps, 1♀ (ZMUT), 25 September 1990 (S. Danilov); Chita Area, Kyra Dist., Sokhondo Reserve, 1♀ (IBPN), June 1991 (D. V. Logunov); Magadan Area, Kolyma River upper flow, "Kontakt" field station, 61°52′N, 147°29′E, 750 m, *Chosenia-Populus-Larix* forest, 1♂ (ZMUT), 12–18 July 1997 (S. Koponen); 20 km E of Magadan, Ola River mouth, in gravel hills, 12♂ 10♀ (IBPN), 7 July 1997 (Y. M. Marusik).

Discussion: Platnick (1998) listed in his catalogue under *B. major* [sic] two of Paik's references, namely "*Neolinyphia japonica*: Paik, 1965: 67, f. 20–21 (♀)" and "*Neriene japonica*: Paik, 1978: 270, f. 116.1–4 (♂♀)". Actually, Paik dealt with *Neriene japonica* (Oi, 1960), originally assigned to *Neolinyphia*. Thus *B. maior* was erroneously listed from Korea. Eskov (1992b), referring to Marusik (pers. comm.), but misunderstanding, mentioned that *B. maior* has sheet webs like *Linyphia* s. lat. This is not correct. In fact this species builds irregular webs consisting of subhorizontal, vertical and intermediate threads. If the webs are built near water, the vertical threads go under the water. In all cases observed in Magadan Area and Maritime Prov., webs were built in dark (shaded) places with 100% moisture, usually near running water. The upper parts of webs attached to stones or roots hang over the water.



Map 3: Distribution of *Bathylinyphia maior*.

Distribution: Within Western and Central Siberia *B. maior* is known only in the south (Eskov, 1994), while in the Pacific area its range reaches 62° in the north (Marusik *et al.*, 1992) and 35°N in the south (Map 3).



Figs. 5–17: *Bathylinyphia maior* (Kulczyński), male from upper Kolyma River, female from Buryatia. **5** Palp, ventral view; **6** Palp, prolateral view; **7** Paracymbium, retrolateral view; **8** Embolic division, prolateral view; **9** Palp, retrolateral view; **10** Cymbium, dorsal view; **11** "Median apophysis"; **12–13** Apical half of ED, prolateral and retrolateral views respectively; **14** Epigyne, posteroventral view; **15** Ditto, ventral view; **16** Female abdomen, dorsal view; **17** Ditto, lateral view. Scale lines=0.1 mm.

Bathyphantes parvulus (Westring, 1851)

Previously known to be distributed only west of the Urals (Eskov, 1994).

Holminaria sibirica Eskov, 1991

Holminaria sibirica Eskov, 1991: 98, figs. 1–6.
Birgerius triangulus Tao, Li & Zhu, 1995: 243, figs. 7–10. **Syn. n.**

Material examined: RUSSIA: Maritime Prov., Shkotovo Dist., near Anisimovka village, 43°10′N, 132°46′E, 1♀ (IBPN), 26 July 1998 (Y. M. Marusik).

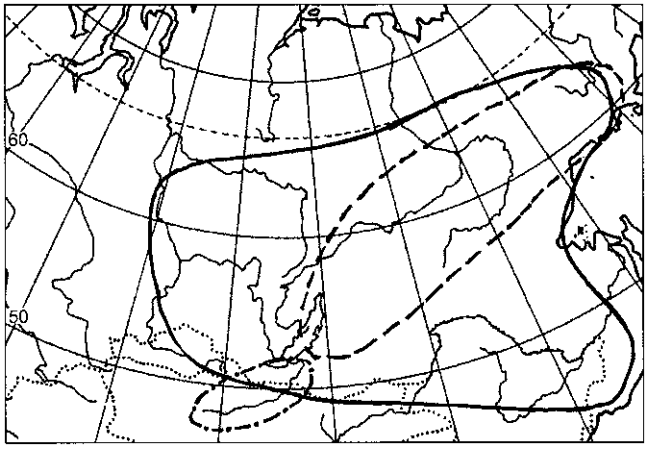
Comments: *Birgerius* was described as a monotypic genus by Saaristo (1973). Its type species, *Centromerus microps* Simon, 1911, a true micronetine spider, is known from caves in the French and Spanish Pyrenees. *Holminaria* Eskov, 1991 is a Siberian erigonine genus which incorporates three species. The remarkable similarity between the epigynes of *B. microps* and *H. sibirica*, members of two different subfamilies, was pointed out by Eskov (1991). Besides the epigynes, the two genera have the same chaetotaxy (3-2-2-1), lack Tm IV, and are similar in size.

The descriptions of *H. sibirica* and *B. triangulus* given by Eskov (1991) and Tao *et al.* (1995) respectively are almost identical (size, colour, chaetotaxy, Tm I position). The conspecificity of the two species is supported by their similar range. *H. sibirica* was previously known from the Yenisei River, south to Mongolia and southwest to Sakhalin Island (Eskov, 1991). The new record of *H. sibirica* from Maritime Province and the type locality of *B. triangulus* are separated by less than 500 km.

Lasiargus pilipes (Kulczyński, 1908) (Figs. 18–22, Map 4)

Metopobactrus (*?*) *pilipes* Kulczyński, 1908: 21, figs. 19, 24. Holotype ♀ in ZISP, examined.
Lasiargus laricetorum Eskov, 1989b: 101, figs. 24–28 (♂♀).
Lasiargus pilipes: Eskov & Marusik, 1994: 44, synonymised *L. laricetorum*.

Material examined: RUSSIA: Buryatia, Kurumkan Dist., Olso River, 54°52′N, 110°55′E, 950 m, pine forest clearing, 2♂ (ZMUT), 7 July 1996 (S. Danilov).



Map 4: Distribution of *Lasiargus pilipes* (—), *Perlongipalpus pinipumilis* (– – –) and *Silometopoides tibialis* (– · –).

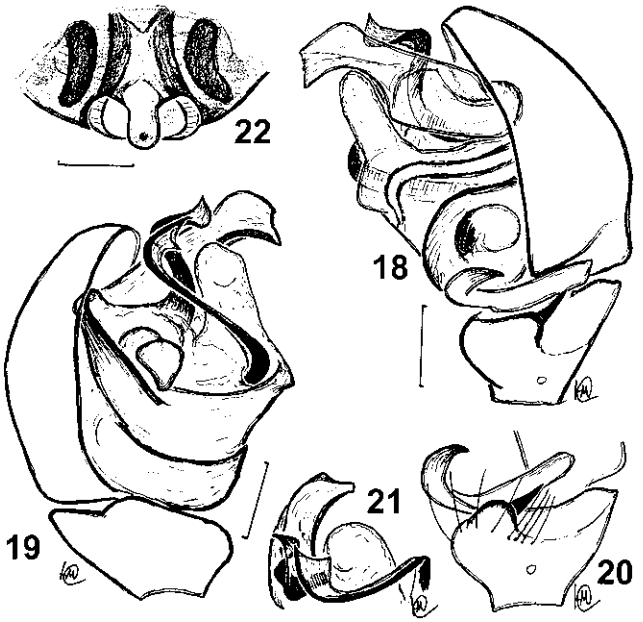


Fig. 18–22: *Lasiargus pilipes* (Kulczyński) from Buryatia. **18** Palp, retrolateral view; **19** Palp, prolateral view; **20** Palpal tibia and paracymbium, retrolateral view; **21** Apical part of bulb, dorsal view; **22** Epigyne, ventral view. Scale lines = 0.1 mm.

Description: *Male*: Total length 1.85–2.12. Carapace length 0.81, width 0.76, brownish, with dark margins and brown-grey median spot behind cephalic area reaching median groove. Cephalic area elevated slightly higher than in *L. hirsutus*, with 2 small pits behind PLE. Eye area with divergent hairs. Median area of carapace with few erect long hairs. Legs yellow-brownish. Abdomen greyish. Unlike other *Lasiargus* species, body covered with normal (not long) hairs. Tibial spines 1-1-1-1. Tm I 0.81, Tm IV present. Palp as in Figs. 18–21. *Female*: Total length 2.00–2.20. Carapace length 0.80, width 0.66. Epigyne as in Fig. 22.

Diagnosis: This species can be easily separated from other congeners by having short hairs on the carapace and abdomen. *L. pilipes* is most closely related to the recently described *L. zhui* Eskov & Marusik, 1994, from which it can be separated by the wider dorsal tibial apophysis, wider "conductor" modified at tip, and longer embolus.

Distribution: Siberia east of Yenisei, southward to Maritime Province (Eskov, 1994).

Neriene hammeni (van Helsdingen, 1963)

First record in Russia. Transpalaearctic boreonemoral disjunctive range. Known from northern Europe (Helsdingen, 1969) and China: Hubei and Shanxi (Song *et al.*, 1999).

Pelecopsis baicalensis sp. n (Figs. 23–24, 29–30)

Type: Holotype ♂ (ZMMU), RUSSIA: Buryatia, Okino-Klyuchi, pine forest, from pine tree, 7 September 1983 (S. Danilov).

Etymology: The species name is derived from the type locality.

Diagnosis: The new species can be separated from the sibling species *P. parallela* (Wider, 1834) by the more elevated and wider cephalic area with steeper posterior slope, by the larger size of the carapace and palp, and lack of distinct pits in the thoracic part. The new species has a relatively longer tibial apophysis, and a distinct triangular ventral projection of the tegulum, absent in *P. parallela*.

Description: *Male*: Total length 1.61. Carapace length 0.66, width 0.57, deep brown with indistinct pits. Cephalic area elevated, with 2 small pits above PLE (Figs. 29–30). Sternum deep brown with blackish sides. Abdomen greyish, dorsum covered with deep brown scutum with dense pits, venter with small brown scutum behind spinnerets, 2 distinct and 2 poorly visible muscle dots. Book-lung opercula heavily sclerotised, genital area with small elongate transverse scutum. Legs light brown. Tibial spines 0-0-0-0. Tm I 0.55. Palp as in Figs. 23–24. *Female*: Unknown.

Distribution: Known from type locality only.

Perlongipalpus pinipumilis Eskov & Marusik, 1991 (Map 4)

Perlongipalpus pinipumilis Eskov & Marusik, 1991: 238, figs. 1–3, 12–13.

Previously known only from eastern Siberia: western Yakutia, northern Cisokhotia and upper Kolyma (Marusik *et al*., 1992, 1993; Eskov, 1994). The record of this species by Wunderlich (1995) from Mongolia refers to another species, so Buryatia is the most south-westerly locality.

Porrhomma longjiangense Zhu & Wang, 1983 (Map 5)

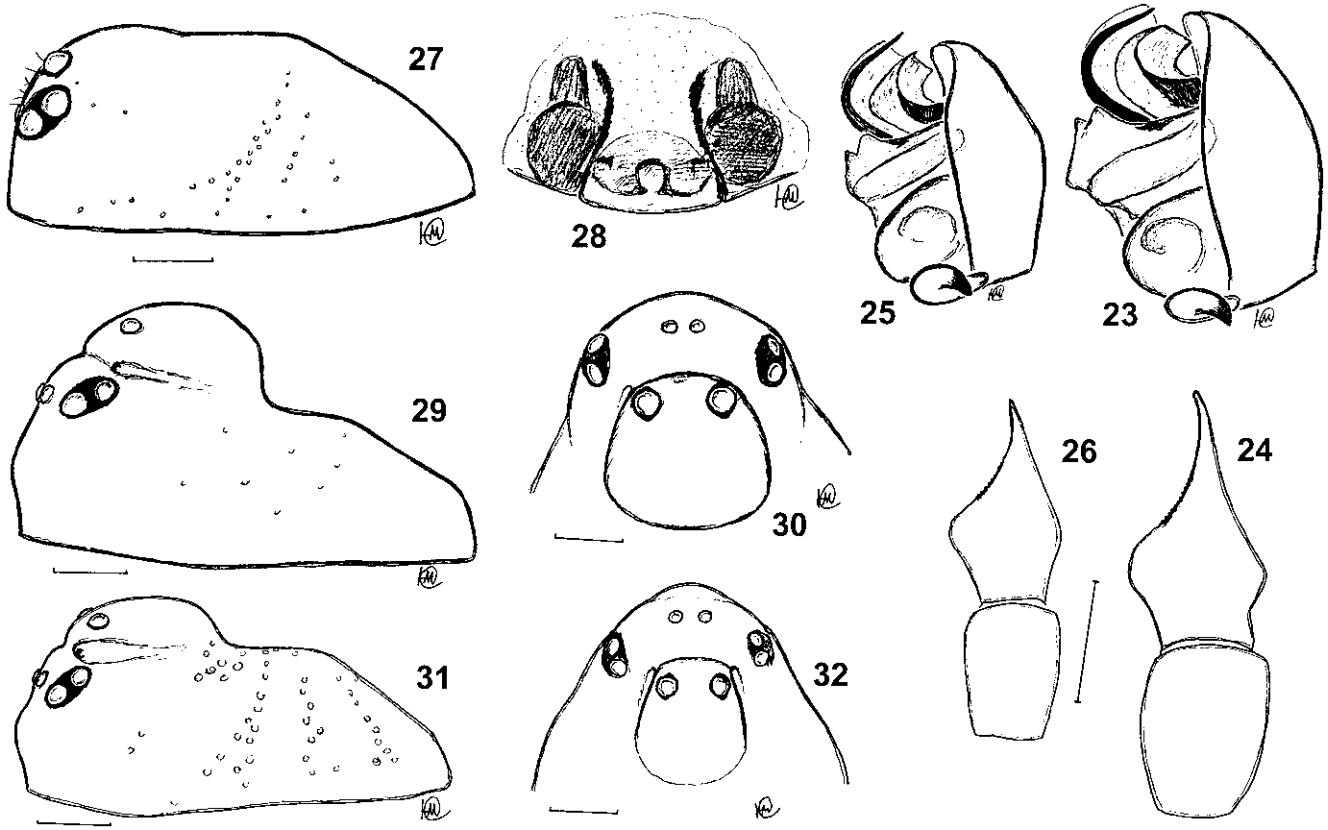
Porrhomma longjiangensis: Eskov & Marusik, 1994: 52, figs. 45–48.

Previously this species was known from eastern Siberia, from upper Kolyma southward to the mountains of NE China (Eskov & Marusik, 1994), so this is the most westerly record. Chinese authors regard this species as a junior synonym of *P. rakanum* Yaginuma & Saito, 1981 (Li & Song, 1993; Song *et al*., 1999), but in our opinion the widespread free-living continental population (*P. longjiangense*) and the cave-dwelling one (*P. rakanum*) are not conspecific; cf. also drawings in Yaginuma & Saito (1981: figs. 1–4) and Eskov & Marusik (1994: figs. 45–48).

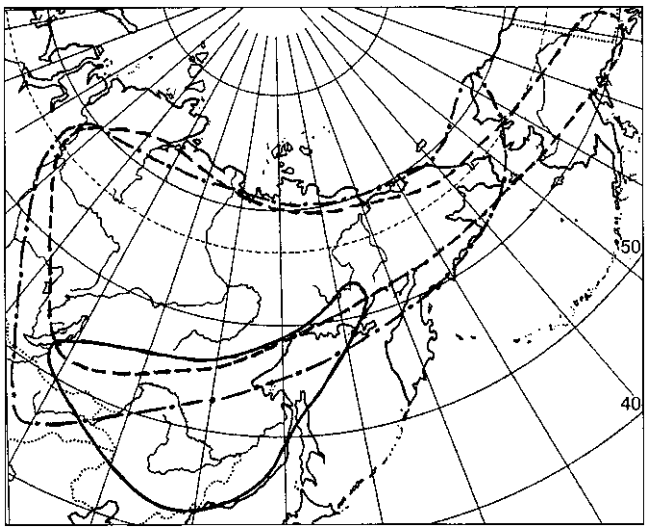
Procerocymbium sibiricum Eskov, 1989 (Map 5)

Procerocymbium sibiricus Eskov, 1989a: 76, fig. 6.1–6 (♂♀).

Previously known to be distributed from Yenisei to Yukon Territory (Dondale *et al*., 1997), north to Taimyr and Kolyma River mouth, and south to Evenkia and upper Kolyma (Marusik *et al*., 1992; Eskov, 1994). The



Figs. 23–32: **23–24** and **29–30** *Pelecopsis baicalensis* sp. n.; **25–26** and **31–32** *P. parallela* (Wider) from SW Finland; **27–28** *Silometopoides tibialis* (Heimer), male from Buryatia, female from Mongolia. **23** Bulbus, retrolateral view; **24** Palpal patella and tibia, dorsal view; **25** Bulbus, retrolateral view; **26** Palpal patella and tibia, dorsal view; **27** Male carapace, lateral view; **28** Epigyne, ventral view; **29** Carapace, lateral view; **30** Cephalic part, dorsal view; **31** Carapace, lateral view; **32** Cephalic part, dorsal view. Scale lines = 0.1 mm.



Map 5: Distribution of *Agyneta alaskensis*(?) (– · –), *Porrhomma longjiangense* (—) and *Procerocymbium sibiricum* (– – –).

record from Buryatia is the most southern. Recently we had an opportunity to study spiders from Yenisei River collected by Dr L. Rybalov. The male found by him is clearly different from the holotype male collected in upper Kolyma (in ZMMU, examined). Eskov (1989a) had only females from middle Siberia when he described the species. Probably the populations in middle and north-eastern Siberia are not conspecific.

***Sauron rayi* (Simon, 1881) comb. n.** (this European species is included here only to record a new combination)

Trichopterna fatrensis Miller, 1966: 155, pl. III, figs. 1–5 (♀).
Trichopterna fatrensis: Miller & Zitnanska, 1976, 313, figs. 1–6 (♂).
Bothriopterna Miller & Zitnanska, 1976: 314. Nomen nudum, suggested to describe new genus for *T. fatrensis* (Thaler, 1993).
Metopobactrus rayi: Miller, in Weiss & Marcu, 1979: 253 (synonymised *fatrensis* with *rayi*); Thaler, 1993: 644, figs. 7–11.

Recently Eskov (in Eskov & Marusik, 1995) described from East-Kazakhstan Area the monotypic genus *Sauron* with the type species *S. fissocornis* Eskov, 1995. Both sexes of this Kazakhstan species are very close to *Metopobactrus rayi* (Simon) in the shape of the copulatory organs, radial lines of pits on the male carapace and modification of the carapace in the male (with elevated cephalic area carrying horn consisting of macrosetae). *Metopobactrus rayi* is therefore transferred to the genus *Sauron* Eskov, 1995 as *Sauron rayi* (Simon, 1881), **comb. n.**

***Savignia eskovi* sp. n.** (Figs. 49–52)

Types: Holotype ♂ and paratype ♀ (ZMMU), RUSSIA: Buryatia, Dzherginsky Reserve, Dzhirga kordon, river valley, 19 June 1995 (S. Danilov).

Etymology: The specific name is a patronym in honour of Dr Kirill Y. Eskov, Moscow, our friend and colleague, who made outstanding contributions to the study of East Palaearctic linyphiids and *Savignia* in particular.

Diagnosis: The new species is closest to the North Siberian *S. borea* Eskov (see Eskov, 1988: figs. 60–66) which has very similar copulatory organs and modification of the male carapace. Males of *S. eskovi* can be easily distinguished from *S. borea* by the shape of the cephalic area, with the ventral projection of the carapace broader than the dorsal one, while in *S. borea* the dorsal projection is wider than the ventral one (viewed dorsally). Males of *S. eskovi* sp. n. also have a distinctly longer subembolic apophysis.

Description: Total length (male/female) 2.43/2.26. Carapace length 1.16/0.93, width 0.80/0.71, brown with cephalic part slightly lighter; modified in male (Fig. 51), with 2 projections carrying median eyes. Abdomen dark, grey-greenish. Legs yellow. Leg I segments: 0.81/0.71+0.69/0.81+0.63/0.53+0.47/0.43. Tibial spines 2-2-1-1, spines shorter than tibia diameter, in male almost invisible on legs I–II. Tm I 0.41/0.44. Chelicerae with 3 promarginal teeth. Copulatory organs as in Figs. 49–50, 52.

Comment: All representatives of *Archaraeoncus*, *Araeoncus*, *Savignia* and *Diplocephalus* have sexual dimorphism in size, differing from most other spiders: the carapace of the male is longer than that of the female.

Genus *Silometopoides* Eskov, 1990

Type species: *Minyriolus pampia* Chamberlin, 1948.

Comments: During this study we recognised that three species placed in *Silometopus*, namely *S. asiaticus* Eskov, in Eskov & Marusik, 1995, *S. sibiricus* Eskov, 1989 and *S. koponeni* Eskov & Marusik, 1993, as well as one species assigned to *Lophomma* (*L. yodoensis* Oi, 1960), belong to *Silometopoides*: *Silometopoides asiaticus* (Eskov) **comb. n.**, *Silometopoides sibiricus* (Eskov) **comb. n.**, *Silometopoides koponeni* (Eskov & Marusik) **comb. n.**, and *Silometopoides yodoensis* (Oi) **comb. n.** At the same time *Silometopoides sachalinensis* Eskov & Marusik, 1993 is distantly related to the type species of the genus (*S. pampia*, Figs. 35–38), but is closer to *Silometopus* and has to be transferred from *Silometopoides*: *Silometopus sachalinensis* (Eskov & Marusik) **comb. n.** This is supported by the close similarity of the embolic division conformation (thickened embolus, hooked subembolic apophysis), modified suprategular apophysis and long dorsal tibial apophysis of all *Silometopoides* species.

The diagnostic characters given for *Silometopoides* by Eskov (1990), such as the presence of Tm IV and ventral spines on femur I in males, are no longer valid. Besides *S. pampia*, *S. mongolensis*, *S. sphagnicola* and *S. tibialis*, assigned to this genus in the revision by Eskov & Marusik (1992), only *S. asiaticus* has Tm IV. Femoral spines, at least in specimens of the type species from Wrangel Island, are not developed. In our opinion, the best key character that allows easy separation of these two genera is the length of the tibial apophysis: longer than the tibia in *Silometopoides* but shorter in *Silometopus*.

After the redelimitation of *Silometopoides* it becomes clear that *S. tibialis* is very close to *S. asiaticus* in having a sharply pointed dorsal tibial apophysis lacking a spine,

in having no postocular pits, and in the shape of the epigyne. *S. asiaticus* differs from *S. tibialis* by having a longer and strongly curved dorsal tibial apophysis, with the curved part subequal to the straight part of the apophysis. Unlike in the sibling species, the carapace is modified in *S. asiaticus*. The epigynes of the two species are almost indistinguishable. In some other characters, such as the radial lines of pits on the carapace and lack of cephalic pits, *S. tibialis* resembles *S. yodoensis*, but the sharply pointed and not curved dorsal tibial apophysis is similar to that of *S. sibiricus*.

Within the "enlarged" *Silometopoides* at least three species groups can be selected on the basis of the copulatory organs, especially the epigyne, and modification of the cephalic area in males: (1) *pampia* group, with *pampia*, *sphagnicola* Eskov & Marusik, 1992 and *mongolensis* Eskov & Marusik, 1992; (2) *sibiricus* group, with *sibiricus*, *koponeni* and *yodoensis*; (3) *tibialis* group, with *tibialis* and *asiaticus*.

***Silometopoides tibialis* (Heimer, 1987)** (Figs. 27–28, 33–34, Map 4)

Metopobactrus tibialis Heimer, 1987: 146, figs. 18–21 (♂).
Silometopoides tibialis: Eskov & Marusik, 1992: 102 (transferred from *Metopobactrus*).

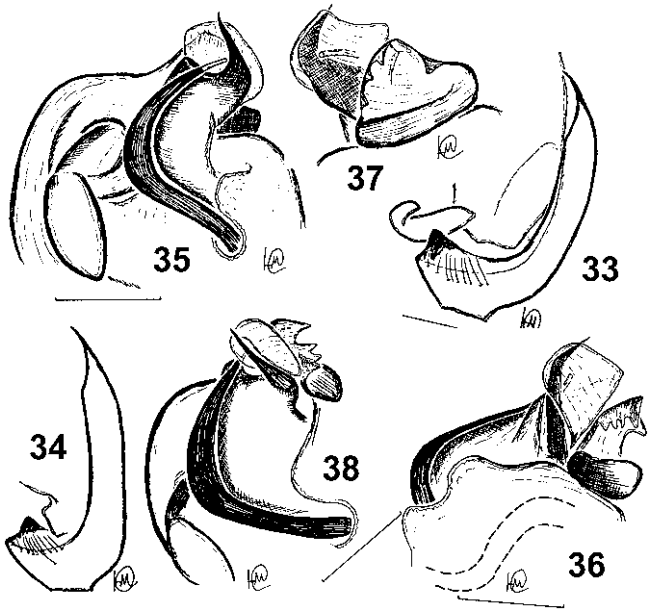
Material examined: RUSSIA: Buryatia, Selenginski Distr., Atsula village, 1♂ (ZMUT), 18 June 1977 (A. Voinkov). MONGOLIA: [11] Bayanhkongor Aimak, Gurvanbulag Somon, Khokh-Nuur (Lake), 47°32′N, 98°32′E, 2600 m, 2♂ 2♀ (IBPN), 7–10 June 1997 (Y. M. Marusik).

Diagnosis: From *S. pampia* (Chamberlin, 1948), *S. sphagnicola* Eskov & Marusik, 1992 and *S. mongolensis* Eskov & Marusik, 1992, revised by Eskov & Marusik (1992), both sexes can be distinguished by having lines of small pits on the carapace. Males of *S. tibialis* can be easily diagnosed by having no postocular pits, a vertical clypeus, an unmodified head, no spine on the palpal tibia, and a sharply pointed dorsal tibial apophysis. Females can be separated from other congeners by the different epigynal plate, and the shape of the receptacula seen through the integument.

Description: *Male*: For detailed description, see Heimer (1987). Carapace without postocular pits, head unmodified, thoracic part with numerous small pits as in Fig. 27. Palpal tibia as in Figs. 33–34.

Female: described for the first time: Total length 1.88. Carapace length 0.60, width 0.51, dirty brown, as in male covered by small pits arranged in radial stripes. Legs light brown. Tm I 0.72. Epigyne as in Fig. 28.

Distribution: First record for Russia, and outside the type locality in Mongolia (Map 4).



Figs. 33–38: Male palps. **33–34** *Silometopoides tibialis* (Heimer) from Buryatia. Palpal tibia, retrolateral and retrolateral-dorsal views respectively. **35–38** *S. pampia* (Emerton) from Wrangel Island. Apical part of bulbus, view from various angles. Scale lines=0. 1mm.

***Styloctetor lehtineni* Marusik & Tanasevitch, 1999** (Map 2)

This recently described Uralo-Manchurian species was found, in addition to Buryatia, also in the Russian Far East: Maritime Prov., Lazovsky Distr., Gersimov River, 43°24′N, 133°54′E, 1♂ (ISEA), (Y. Sundukov). The record of *Ceratinopsis interventa* Chamberlin, 1948 from Khabarovsk Prov. (Eskov & Marusik, 1994) in fact refers to this species (single female in K. Eskov's personal collection, examined).

Genus *Uusitaloia*, gen. n

Type species: *Uusitaloia transbaicalica* sp. n.

Etymology: The generic name is a patronym in honour of our friend and colleague, the acarologist Matti Uusitalo, Tampere (Finland), who collected the holotype.

Diagnosis: The new genus belongs to the *Savignia* group of genera, after Millidge (1977). From the other genera in the group it can be easily separated by its Tm I position (0.65), while other genera in the *Savignia* group have Tm I up to 0.55. Another unique character is the heavily sclerotised, thickened and curved suprategular apophysis; this is longer than the embolic division (in other genera ED>SA) and protects the embolus from 3 sides. In its palpal conformation the new genus is most similar to *Diplocephalus marusiki* Eskov, 1988, *D. barbatus* (L. Koch, 1879) and *D. montanus* Eskov, 1988. All of these species have a long and curved SA and a similar type of tibial apophysis. Unlike them, the new genus has an unmodified carapace and ED without outgrowths.

Description: Small sized, darkly coloured erigonines. Carapace unmodified. Tibial spines 0-1-1-1, Tm I 0.65, Tm IV absent. Palpal tibia with 3 trichobothria, long dorsal tibial apophysis curved slightly retrolaterally in apical region. Paracymbium small, hooked, apical part widened. Suprategular apophysis long (longer than embolic division), thickened, heavily sclerotised, curved, surrounding apical portion of embolus (Figs. 42, 45–48).

Embolic division thick, curved, heavily sclerotised, without outgrowths (Fig. 45).

Taxonomic remarks: Placement of the new genus in the *Savignia* group of genera is supported by the conformation of the SA, which is rather similar to that of *Diplocephalus latifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863) and *Delorrhipis fronticornis* Simon, 1884, by the position of Tm I, and by the apically curved tibial apophysis, which is similar to that in several *Diplocephalus* species (*marusiki*, *barbatus* and *montanus*).

***Uusitaloia transbaicalica* sp. n.** (Figs. 39–48)

Type: Holotype ♂ (ZMUT), RUSSIA: Buryatia, Barguzin range, Olso River, 54°52′N, 110°55′E, 1650 m, 4 July 1996 (M. Uusitalo).

Etymology: The species is named after the area of distribution.

Diagnosis: Same as for genus.

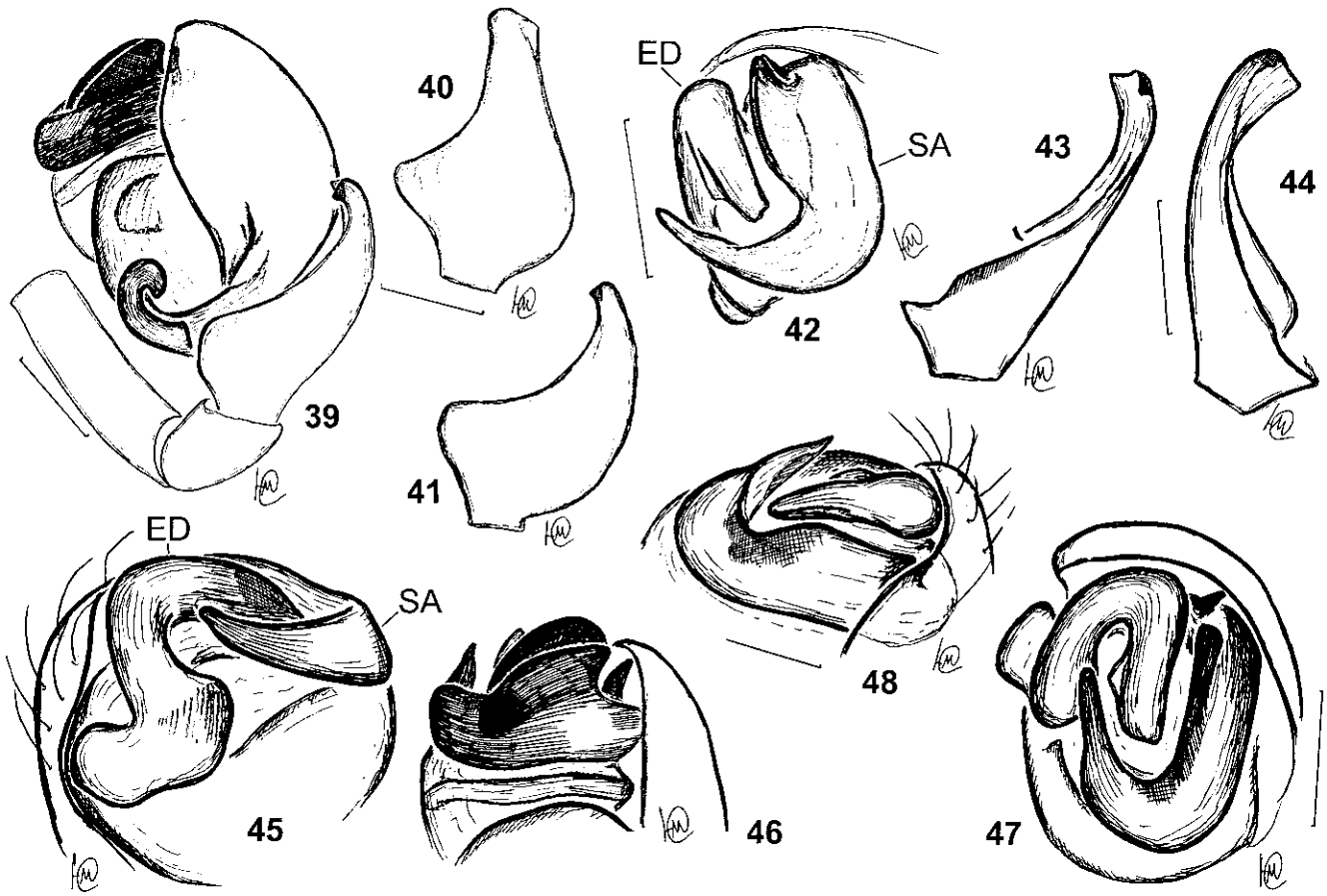
Description: Total length 1.53. Carapace length 0.71, width 0.53, unmodified, with head slightly elevated above thorax, greyish-brown with darker margins, radial stripes and rhomboid spot in posterior part of cephalic area. Clypeus and eye area covered with short, sparse hairs. Sternum dirty brownish. Abdomen dark grey. Legs yellow. Spination 0-1-1-1, leg I segments: 0.54+0.64+0.37+0.31. Tm I 0.65. Tm IV absent. Palp as in Figs. 39–48.

Distribution: Type locality only, found on the mountains.

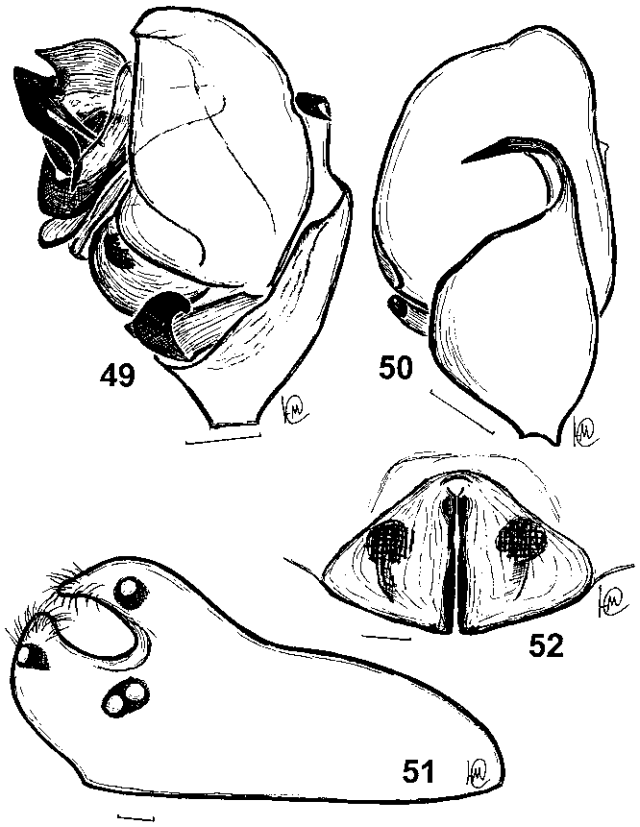
List of linyphiid species from Barguzin valley and Svyatoy Nos Peninsula, Buryatia

Some species dealt with above, e.g. *Bathylinyphia maior* (Kulczyński) and *Pelecopsis baicalensis* sp. n., were found outside this area and are therefore not included in this list (*new to Transbaikalia; †new to Russia).

Abacoproeces saltuum (L. Koch, 1872): Monakhovo, 4♂ 1♀
Abiskoa abiskoensis (Holm, 1945); Kurumkan, 1♀
**Acartauchenius scurrilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872): Monakhovo, 1♂; most easterly record
Agyneta affinisoides Tanasevitch, 1984: Olso, 1♂
A. olivacea (Emerton, 1882): Olso, 6♀
**A. allosubtilis* Loksa, 1965?: Yambuy, 1♀
**A. affinis* (Kulczyński, 1898)?: Olso, 1♀
Anguliphantes dybowskii (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873): Olso, 1♀
A. karpinskii (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873): Kurumkan, 1♂ 2♀; Olso, 1♂ 1♀; Monakhovo, 3♂ 1♀
**Asiceratinops kolymensis* (Eskov, 1992): Dzhirga, 1♀; most south-westerly record
**Asthenargoides kurenstchikovi* Eskov, 1993: Seya, 1♀; most westerly record
Bathyphantes eumenis (L. Koch, 1879): Verkhuyaya Tsipa river, 1♀; Olso, 1♀
**B. parvulus* (Westring, 1851): Monakhovo, 9♂ 4♀; most easterly record
**B. setiger* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1894: Umkhey, 1♀



Figs. 39–48: *Uusitaloia transbaicalica* sp. n., male palp. **39** Retrolateral view; **40** Tibia, dorsal view; **41** Ditto, dorsolateral view; **42** Embolic division and suprategular apophysis, apical view; **43** Tibia, retroventral view; **44** Ditto, prolateral view; **45–48** Apical half of bulbus, prolateral, retrolateral, apical and retro-apical views respectively. Scale lines=0.1 mm.



Figs. 49–52: *Savignia eskovi* sp. n. **49** Male palp, retrolateral view; **50** Ditto, dorsal view; **51** Male carapace, lateral view; **52** Epigyne, ventral view. Scale lines=0.1 mm.

Centromerus clarus (L. Koch, 1879): Monakhovo, 2♀
**Ceraticelus orientalis* Eskov, 1987: Yambuy, 1♀
**Ceratinella brevipes* (Westring, 1851): Monakhovo, 1♀
**Cnephalocotes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1834): Balan-Tamur, 1♂
**Collinsia submissa* (L. Koch, 1879): Maisky, 1♂ 3♀; Seya, 1♀; Umkhey, 1♂ 1♀; Dzhirga, 1♀; Balan-Tamur, 1♀
Concavocephalus rubens Eskov, 1989; Dzhirga, 2♂ ♀♀
Dactylopisthes video (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1947): Zugdeli, 4♀; Dzhirga, 1♀
**Decipiphantes decipiens* (L. Koch, 1879): Monakhovo, 5♂ 4♀
Diplocephalus subrostratus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873): Monakhovo, 1♀
Dismodicus bifrons (Blackwall, 1841): Dzhirga, ♂♂ ♀♀ (see also Danilov, 1995)
**Entelecara congenera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879): Monakhovo, 2♀
E. sombra (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1947): Maisky, 1♀; Seya, 1♀; Zugdeli, 1♂ 1♀; Dzhirga, 2♀; Olso, 2♀
Epibellowia pacifica (Eskov & Marusik, 1992): Kurumkan, 1♀; Olso, 1♀
Erigone piechockii Heimer, 1987: Monakhovo, 1♂
Erigonidium graminicola (Sundevall, 1830): Monakhovo, 1♀; Maisky, ♀♀; Baragkhansky zakaznik, 1♂ 1♀ (see also Danilov, 1995)
Erigonoplus sibiricus Eskov & Marusik, 1997: Monakhovo, 3♂ 3♀; Olso, 1♂ (see also Eskov & Marusik, 1997).
Estrandia grandaeva (Keyserling, 1886): Olso, 1♂
Gnathonarium dentatum (Wider, 1834): Umkhey, 3♀
**G. suppositum* (Kulczyński, 1885): Seya, 1♀; Umkhey, 1♂ ♀♀
Gonatium rubens (Blackwall, 1833): Olso, 1♀
**Hilaira gibbosa* Tanasevitch, 1982: Olso, 1♂
H. jamalensis Eskov, 1981: Balan-Tamur, 1♀
**Hylyphantes nigritus* (Simon, 1881): Maisky, 1♀
Hypomma bituberculatum (Wider, 1834): Maisky, 1♀
Hypselistes jacksoni (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902): Balan-Tamur, 1♀; Umkhey, 1♂
**H. semiflavus* (L. Koch, 1879): Dzhirga, 1♀; Maisky, 1♀
Incestophantes incestus (L. Koch, 1879): Seya, 1♀; Dzhirga, 1♂ 6♀; Maisky, 3♂ 2♀; Olso, 1♂ 2♀; Zugdeli, 1♀: Umkhey, 1♀; Balan-Tamur, 1♀ (see also Danilov, 1995)
I. kochiellus (Strand, 1900): Olso, 1♂
Ivielum sibiricum Eskov, 1988: Monakhovo, 4♂ 3♀
**Kaestneria dorsalis* (Wider, 1834): Monakhovo, 1♀
K. pullata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863): Yambuy, 1♂ 1♀; Umkhey, 1♀
Lasiargus hirsutus (Menge, 1869): Olso, 1♂ 1♀
L. pilipes (Kulczyński, 1908): Olso, 2♂ 1♀; Balan-Tamur, 1♀
Lepthyphantes luteipes (L. Koch, 1879): Monakhovo, 1♂ 3♀; Zugdeli, 1♂
L. taczanowskii (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873): Balan-Tamur, 1♂ 1♀
Macrargus multesimus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875): Monakhovo, 3♀
Maro flavescens (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873): Kurumkan, 2♀; Yambuy, 1♀; Zugdeli, 1♂; Olso, 1♂; Monakhovo, 1♂
Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851): Yambuy, 2♀; Olso, 1♀
Microlinyphia pusilla (Sundevall, 1830): Seya, 1♀ (see also Danilov, 1995)
Microneta viaria (Blackwall, 1841): Olso, 1♀; Monakhovo, 2♀
Minyriolus pusillus (Wider, 1834): Yambuy, 5♀; Monakhovo, 1♂ 7♀
**Nenilinium asiaticum* Eskov, 1988: Monakhovo, 1♀
†*Neriene hammeni* (van Helsdingen, 1963): Umkhey, 1♂ 2♀; Maisky, 1♀; first record in Russia
N. radiata (Walckenaer, 1841): Seya, 1♂ 1♀; Zugdeli, 1♀; Umkhey, 2♀; Dzhirga, 1♀; Maisky, 3♀; Olso, 3♂ 4♀; Barguzin, 1♀ (see also Danilov, 1995)
**Obscuriphantes pseudoobscurus* (Marusik, Hippa & Koponen, 1996): Dzhirga, 1♂ 1♀
**Oedothorax agrestis* (Blackwall, 1853): Monakhovo, 18♀
Oreonetides helsdingeni Eskov, 1984: Olso, 1♂; Kurumkan, 2♀
*''*Parawubanoides*'' *marusiki* (Tanasevitch, 1987): Dzhirga, 1♂ 1♀
P. unicornis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873): Kurumkan, 2♂ 2♀; Dzhirga, 1♂ 2♀
**Pelecopsis* cf. *parallela* (Wider, 1834): Maisky, 1♀
**Perlongipalpus pinipumilis* Eskov & Marusik, 1991: Olso, 1♂ 4♀; Seya, 1♀; most south-westerly record
Pityohyphantes phrygianus (C. L. Koch, 1836): Yambuy, 1♂
**Pocadicnemis pumila* (Blackwall, 1841): Monakhovo, 1♀; Umkhey, 2♀
**Poeciloneta variegata* (Blackwall, 1841): Maisky, 2♀
**Porrhomma longjiangense* Zhu & Wang, 1983: Umkhey, 1♀; most westerly record
Praestigia sp.: Dzhirga, 2♀; Olso, 1♀
**Procerocymbium sibiricum* Eskov, 1989: Olso, 1♀; Dzhirga, 1♀; most southerly record
†*Savignia eskovi* sp. n.: Dzhirga, 1♂ 1♀
S. nenilini Marusik, 1988: Seya, 1♀; Dzhirga, 1♂ 1♀
Scotinotylus protervus (L. Koch, 1879): Olso, ♀♀
Scotinotylus sp.: Maisky, 1♀
†*Silometopoides tibialis* (Heimer, 1987): Ugnasay, 2♂; first record in Russia
Stemonyphantes conspersus (L. Koch, 1879): Monakhovo, 4♀
S. sibiricus (Grube, 1861): Umkhey, 1♀
Styloctetor lehtineni Marusik & Tanasevitch, 1999: Ul'un, 1♀; Umkhey, 1♀ (paratypes, see Marusik & Tanasevitch, 1999)
Tenuiphantes alacris (Blackwall, 1853): Monakhovo, 1♀
T. mengei (Kulczyński, 1887): Monakhovo, 1♂ 1♀
Thaleria sukatchevae Eskov & Marusik, 1992: Dzhirga, 1♀
Tibioplus diversus (L. Koch, 1897): Monakhovo, 1♂
Trichoncus vasconicus Denis, 1944: Monakhovo, 3♂ 2♀
**T. hyperboreus* Eskov, 1992: Dzhirga, 1♀
Typhochrestoides baikalensis Eskov, 1990: Olso, 1♀
**Ummeliata sibirica* (Eskov, 1980): Umkhey, 1♀; Maisky, 1♀: Ugnasay, 1♂ 1♀
†*Uusitaloia transbaicalica* sp. n.: Olso, 1♂
**Walckenaeria cucullata* (C. L. Koch, 1836): Monakhovo, 2♀
W. cf. *fraudatrix* Millidge, 1983: Dzhirga, 2♂
W. karpinskii (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873): Monakhovo, 2♀
Walckenaeria sp.: Olso, 1♀
**Walckenaerianus aimakensis* Wunderlich, 1995: Maisky, 2♂ ♀
Wubanoides uralensis (Pakhorukov, 1981): Kurumkan, 1♀; Olso, 2♀; Monakhovo, 1♂ 1♀
**Yakutopus xerophilus* Eskov, 1990: Dzhirga, 1♀
Zornella cultrigera (L. Koch, 1879): Monakhovo, 7♀

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