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The spider genus *Clubiona* LATREILLE 1804 in the Soviet Far East, 1 (Arachnida, Aranei, Clubionidae)

KIRILL G. MIKHAILOV
(Zool. Museum, Moscow State Univ., Moscow USSR)

ABSTRACT

A new subgeneric division of the spider genus *Clubiona* is proposed. 3 subgenera are established : *Paraclubiona* LOHMANDER 1945 (comb. nov.), *Japoniona* subgen. nov., and *Clubiona* s. str. The species subgroups *latericia, sapporensis, corrugata* and *bakurovi* are described in the species group *obesa*. A faunistical, taxonomical, and zoogeographical data on the subgenera *Japoniona* subgen. nov. and *Clubiona* s. str.(groups *trivialis, lutescens, japonicola* nov., and *obesa*) are presented. 24 *Clubiona* species from the Soviet Far East are reported, and 1—from China. 7 species are new for the USSR fauna. The male of *C. flavipes*(SAITO 1939), male and female of *C. sapporensis* HAYASHI 1986, and the female of *C. phragmitoides* SCHENKEL 1963 are redescribed. New synonymy is established : *C. sakatensis* SAITO 1939(female) = *C. japonica* L. KOCH 1878 ; *C. parajaponicula* SCHENKEL 1963(female) = *C. japonicola* BÖSENBERG et STRAND 1906. The synonymy of *C. flavipes* under *C. japonica* is wrong. *C. basarukini* sp. nov.(♂♀), *C. amurensis* sp. nov. (♀), *C. logunovi* sp. nov.(♂), *C. marusiki* sp. nov.(♀), *C. kunashirensis* sp. nov.(♂), *C. microsapporensis* sp. nov.(♀), *C. charitonovi* sp. nov.(♂♀), *C. ussurica* sp. nov.(♂♀), *C. bakurovi* sp. nov.(♂♀) are described.

The spider fauna of the Soviet Far East, especially of its southern part, i.e. Primorye, or Maritime Province, is poorly explored. As regards *Clubiona* LATREILLE 1804, only seven species have hitherto been reported from the region concerned(KULCZYŃSKI 1885, 1926 ; BÖSENBERG, STRAND 1906 ; STRAND 1907, 1909 ; SCHENKEL 1930 ; PEELLE, SAITO 1932 ; SYTSHEVSKAJA 1935 ; AZHEGANOVA, STENCHENKO 1977 ; MIKHAILOV 1990) : *C. riparia* L. KOCH 1866 (= *C. picta*, = *C. badia*), *C. kurilensis* BÖENBERG et STRAND 1906, *C. furcata* EMERTON 1919, *C. latericia* KULCZYŃSKI 1926, *C. propinqua* L. KOCH 1879 (= *C. strandiana*, = *C. subinteriecta*, ♂), *C. interecta* L. KOCH 1879 (= *C. subinteriecta*, ♀), *C. kulczynskii* LESSERT 1905.

Besides, AZHEGANOVA and STENCHENKO(1977) have wrongly determined the European species *C.*

germanica THORELL 1870, *C. frutetorum* L. KOCH 1866, *C. reclusa* O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE 1863, *C. phragmitis* C.L. KOCH 1843, and *C. terrestris* WESTRING 1851 from Amur Area. The findings of *C. similis* L. KOCH 1866 and *C. neglecta* O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE 1862 in Amur Area by the same authros are rather doubtful. *C. phragmitis* erroneously recorded from Primorye : Furugelma Island(STERNBERGS 1988) is suppose here to belong actually to *C. propinqua subinteriecta* STRAND 1907. The taxonomic position of the female of *C. perforata* PEELLE et SAITO 1932 described from the Kuril Isls.(Iturup) remains quite obscure, since the type is lost(T. YAGINUMA, pers. comm.).

The present paper is a revision of *Clubiona* fauna of the Soviet Far East as based on extensive collections from all over the region involved(Map 1).

Altogether, over 800 adults of *Clubiona* from the Soviet Far East have been studied. The majority treated below was collected by Dr.Yu.M. MARUSIK(Yu.M.)(Magadan), Mr. A.M. BASARUKIN(A.B.)(Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), Mr. D.V. LOGUNOV(D.L.)(Novosibirsk), Mr. V.D. BAKUROV (V.B.)(Novosibirsk), Mr. B.P. ZAKHAROV(B.Z.)(Novosibirsk), and Mr. D.K. KURENSHCHIKOV(D.K.) (Khabarovsk). [The names are arranged according to the significance of the materials managed]. Besides, some further sporadic collections of Dr. K. YU. ESKOV(K.E.)(Moscow), Mr. A.D. AVERSHIN(A.A.), Mr . M.V. KALYAKIN(M.K.), Mr. A.V. ANTROPOV(A.An.), Dr. G. YU. LYUBARSKY (G.L.), Dr. I.D. SUKACHEVA(I.S.), Dr. V.V. ZHERIKHIN(V.Zh.), Mr. N.A. RYABININ(N.R.), Dr. Yu.B. SHIBNEV(YU. Sh.), Dr. Ya. I. STAROBOGATOV and Ms. I.E. LOKSHINA(Ya.S. & I.L.), Mr. L.A. NESOV (L.N.), Mr. L. MESHCHERYAKOV(L.M.), Ms. G.A. CHERNOVA(G.Ch.), Ms. G.A. BELOVA(G.B.), Dr. A.S. RYABUKHIN(A.R.), Mr. E.I. KHLEBOSOLOV(E.Kh.), Mr. S.P. BUKHKALO(S.B.), the late Dr. S.A. BUTURLIN(S.But.), Dr. A.P. RASNITSYN(A.Ras.), Mr. S.V. IVANOV(S.I.), Ms. G.F. KURCHEVA and Ms. E.V. MIKHAIJOVA(G.K. & E.M.), Mr. V.V. BELOV(V.Be.), Dr. A.V. BARKALOV(A.Ba.), Mr. N.E. DOKUCHAEV(N.D.), Mr. M. TKACHENKO(M.T.), Mr. N. VINOKUROV(N.V.), Mr. A.V. LOMP(A.L.), and Mr. E.R. BUDRIS(E.B.) have been incorporated. The above names are referred to below only by the respective abbreviations. In the text, each locality is followed by the respective number put in square brackets([ ]) and referring to the number in Map 1.

All the above materials have been shared, as indicated below, between the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow(ZMMU), Arachnological Institute of Korea, Seoul(AIK), Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a.M.(SMF), Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien(NHMW), Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad(ZIL), Biological Institute of the Siberian section of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk(BIN), and British Museum(Natural History), London(BMNH).

I have also managed to (re)study some materials collected and partly determined by V.I. PERELESHINA(SYTSHEVSKAYA)(V.P.) in Kamchatka(1930) and in the environs of Khabarovsk(1931), all kept at the ZMMU. Besides, I have been privileged to revise the type specimens of *C. subinteriecta*(Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg, ZMH) , *C. parajaponicula* and *C. phragmitoides* (Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, MNHN).

All the measurements given below are in mm ; the number of analyzed specimens is given in brackets. Rare variations of leg armature are not presented. The coloration is given after the "Colour scale" by A.S. BONDARTSEV(1954).

No nomenclatorial remarks have been mentioned as regards well-known European species ; for full nomenclature the reader must otherwise see BONNET(1956).

Subgeneric division of the genus *Clubiona*

The first subdivision of the genus *Clubiona* into species groups was conducted by SIMON(1932). As regards French fauna, he distinguished the groups "*corticalis*", "*comta*"(corresponding at the present to the "*trivialis*", "*brevipes*", and "*comta*" groups), "*terrestris*"(corresponding to the remaining modern European groups). The American "*abboti*"-group was established later by GERTSCH(1941).

A most profound subdivision was proposed by LOHMANDER(1945). He created the genus *Paraclubiona* for *C. corticalis* (WALCKENAER 1802). The other Scandinavian *Clubiona* species were distributed between the subgenera *Microclubiona*(the modern "*trivialis*" & "*brevipes*"-groups), *Porrhoclubiona*(the modern "*genevensis*" subgroup of the "*comta*"-group), *Hyloclubiona*(the "*comta*"-group), *Clubiona* s. str.(the "*pallidula*"-group), *Heteroclubiona*(the "*terrestris-lutescens*" -group), *Epiclubiona*(the"*similis*"-group), *Euryclubiona*(the "*reclusa*"-group), and *Gauroclubiona* (the "*caerulescens*"-group). Besides, LOHMANDER erected an alternative subgeneric structure : the genera *Microclubiona*(including *Porrhoclubiona, Hyloclubiona), Clubiona* s. str.(incl. *Heteroclubiona, Epiclubiona), Euryclubiona,* and *Cauroclubiona.*

In the US fauna, R.J. EDWARDS (1958) recognized 4 species groups, with 2 subgroups. The group I A corresponds to "*trivialis*", I B to "*obesa*", II to "*reclusa*", III to "*abboti*", IV to both "*lutescens*" and "*maritima*". The "*canadensis*"-group revised by RODDY(1973) is actually the "*reclusa*"-group. In the Central European fauna, WIEHLE(1965) distinguished 4 species groups and 8 subgroups ; their relationships with the modern system have been discussed by MIKHAILOV(1990). Similar groupings were provided for the Canadian and Alaskan fauna by DONDALE & REDNER(1982) ; out of 7 species groups, only 3 are absent from Europe ("*maritima*", "*abboti*", "*obesa*"). The "*obesa*"-group also occurs in Siberia and the Soviet Far East (MIKHAILOV, 1990).

All the subdivisions of *Clubiona* are traditionally based on the structure of the copulatory organs of both males and females. In general, the groupings distinguished by various authors since 1941 differ only slightly from the modern ones.

Following the ideas of H. LOHMANDER(1945), I distinguish three levels of subtaxa within the genus *Clubiona.* The first level is subgeneric. In the volume of the Holarctic fauna, I erect three subgenera : *Paraclubiona* (LOHMANDER 1945) comb. nov.(the "*corticalis*"-group), *Japoniona* MICHAILOV, subgen. nov.(the "*japonica*"-group), and *Clubiona* s. str.(the remaining groups incorporation the majority of species). Representatives of *Paraclubiona* and *Japoniona* principially differ from *Clubiona* s. str. by the subdivision of the male bulbus : the tegular apophysis is separated from the embolic part in the former two subgenera, whereas in *Clubiona* s. str., the embolic part carries the tegular apophysis.

The second level is the traditional "species groups" widely accepted in arachnology. The complete subdivision of *Clubiona* s. str. into species groups is a great problem ; I include here some species described by one sex as incertae sedis.

It is possible to distinguish a third level in some species groups, as there are morphologically very compact "species subgroups". In the Holarctic fauna, only a few subgroups may be established : "*genevensis*"(4 species) in the "*comta*"-group(Ancient Mediterranean), "*propinqua*" (2 species) in the *pallidula*"-group(Siberia, Far East), "*akagiensis*"(2 species) in the "*obesa*" -group(Japan), and some others(see taxonomic part). Sometimes subgroups consist of a single species, with a strongly developed male palp apophysis and the correpondingly developed female epigyne(sclerotization, depressions for the fixation of the apophysis during the mating). As such species subgroups are considered "*marmorata*" in the "*trivialis*"-group(Europe) as well as "*bakurovi*" and "*irinae*" described elsewhere within the "*obesa*"-group(Soviet Far East).

At each level the degree of morphological similarity of species within a grouping is rather variable. For example, representatives of *Japonina* are more similar to each other than those of *Paraclubiona,* and considerably more so than those of *Clubiona* s.str. The "*reclusa*"-group is the most compact at the second level.

Morphological notes

Wiehle (1965) attributes the name "conductor" to the tegular apophysis ; for a separate bulbal apophysis in the "reclusa"-group he uses the name "protector". However, I share the views of Dondale & Redner(1982), who consider either "protector" or part of bulbus surface with a low extent of sclerotization as representing in fact "conductor". They also consider the atrium as part of a spermatheca, but this time I rather follow Wiehle's (1965) view and separate these two parts of the inner female genitalia.

TAXONOMIC PART

Subgenus *Paraclubiona* (Lohmander 1945) comb. nov.
Type species : ***Clubiona corticalis*** **(Walckenaer 1802)**
Diagnosis(according to Ono 1986)

Male. Tibial apophysis not much developed, of a relatively simple shape. Bulb large, expanded. Conductor slightly sclerotized, membraneous, forms a separate piece (absent in *C. corticalis*). Tegular apophysis large and not sclerotized, or absent. Embolus filiform or spiniform, extended distad.

Female. Copulatory openings in the anterior part of epigyne, distant from epigastric fissure.

Copulatory tubes directed posteriad. Atrium large, soft, globular, poorly visible, located in the posterior part of genitalia. Spermatheca tubular or globular, remarkably smaller than atrium.

Distribution. Europe : only *C. corticalis*. East Asia(beyond the USSR) : 2 species(Ono 1986). Several species in Australia(Simon 1932).

Subgenus *Japoniona* Michailov, subgen. nov.
Type species : ***Clubiona japonica*** **L. Koch 1878**

Male. Tibial apophysis strongly sclerotized, single (without processes), thin or strongly attenuating. Bulb not expanded. Conductor remarkably larger than embolus, strongly sclerotized, of typical shape(see Figs. 1, 7, 10). Tegular apophysis retinaculiform, located in the distal part of tegulum. Embolus filiform or ribbon-shaped, extended distad, then retrolaterad.

Female (the description based only on *C. japonica*). Copulatory openings in the central part of epigyne. Copulatory tubes directed anteriad. Atrium large, globular, located in the anterior part of genitalia. Spermatheca oblong-oval, a few less than atrium.

Clubiona japonica **L. Koch, 1878**
(Figs. 1-6)

1878 *Clubiona japonica* L. Koch, Verh. zool. bot. Ges. Wien, 27:759-760, Taf. XVI, figs. 21-22 (♂).
1939 *Clubiona sakatensis* Saito : 31, fig. 4(2), pl. I, fig. 10(♀)(syn. nov.)
1976 *Clubiona japonica* : Yaginuma, Atypus, (67):35-37, figs. 1-2(♂♀).

Material. Khabarovsk Prov. : 1♂ 1♀(ZMMU) Bolshekhekhtsirsky Reserve [31], lowland Betula, Populus tremula, Quercus forest, on trees, 15-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…Maritime Prov. : 1♂ (AIK) surroundings of Terney [62], Quercus forest, under bark of a fallen tree, 15-Ⅹ-1988 ; leg. M.K.…1♂(ZMMU) Kedrovaya Pad Reserve [71], valley of Kedrovaya river, 7-Ⅲ-1976 ; leg. B.Z.…1♀(ZMMU) Khasan [72] distr., Ryazanovka, 30~31-Ⅶ-1982; leg. I. M. Kerzhner.

Distribution. USSR-Far East(southern part), Japan, Korea, Taiwan.

New for the USSR fauna.

Remarks. The synonymy of *Agroeca flavipes* Saito 1939 under *C. japonica* proposed by Hayashi (1987) is wrong. It remains obscure to which species, either *C. japonica* or *C. flavipes,* should be attributed two males from Hokkaido referred to by Hayashi. It is possible that *C. sakatensis* is actually the undescribed female of *C. flavipes*.

Clubiona vigil **Karsch, 1879**
(Figs. 7-9)

1879 *Clubiona vigil* Karsch, Verh. naturf. Ver. preuss. Rhein. Westfalens, 36 : 93-94, Taf. I, fig.

13(♀).

1906 *Clubiona vigil* : Bösenberg, Strand : 281-282, Taf. 7, Fig. 89, Taf. 16, fig. 499(♀).

1976 *Clubiona vigil* : Yaginuma, Atypus (67):35-37, figs. 3-8(♂♀).

Material. Kunashir Isl. : 1♂(ZMMU) caldera of Golovnina volcano, [60], 18~20-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…1♂(AIK) surroundings of Alekhino [60], 13~16-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. A.B.

Distribution. USSR-Kunashir Isl, Japan(Hokkaido), Korea.

New for the USSR fauna.

Clubiona flavipes (Saito, 1939)

(Figs. 10-11)

1939 *Agroeca flavipes* Saito : 34-35, fig. 4(5), pl. Ⅰ, fig. 2(♂).

1975 *Clubiona flavipes* : Ono : 22, figs. 11-13(♂, non ♀).

Material. Sakhalin : 1♂(ZMMU) surroundings of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk [55], "Dolina turistov", 17-Ⅵ-1985 ; leg. A.B.…Kunashir : 1♂(ZMMU) Cape Ivanovakiy, 5~7-Ⅶ-1989 ; leg. A.Ba.

Male.(1). Carapace length 4.15, width 3.10, their ratio 1.34. Carapace brown-greyish-brown, cheliceres chestnut-coloured, legs pale reddish-greyish-brown. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅳ dorsally 1.3.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ-Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.1, metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 1.2, ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2(1.2.2), ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	3.20	3.55	2.78	3.55
Patella	1.65	1.76	1.38	1.55
Tibia	3.10	3.45	2.20	2.93
Metatarsus	2.53	2.63	2.55	3.78
Tarsus	1.30	1.30	0.93	1.13

Palp see figs. 10-11. Lengths of cymbium, tibia, patella, femur are 1.25, 0.50, 0.65, 1.33, respectively.

Abdomen length 5.75, width 3.10, their ratio 1.85, dark brown with a pale brown pattern.

Female unknown.

Distribution. USSR-Sakhalin, Kunashir, Japan : Honsu.

New for the USSR fanua.

Remarks. The female of *C. flavipes* described by Ono(1975, p. 22, fig. 14), has been identified by Hayashi(1987:33) as *C. akagiensis* Hayashi 1985. I suppose these specimens may also belong to not recorded as yet in Japan, *C. propinqua subinteriecta* Strand 1907.

Subgenus *Clubiona sensu stricto*

Type species : ***Araneus pallidulus*** **Clerck, 1757**

Male. Tibial apophysis usually well-developed and sclerotized, often of a complex shape. Bulb unexpanded, usually extended. Tegular apophysis bears embolic pattern located in the distal part of tegulum. Conductor is not a separate piece (except for the "*reclusa*"-group), not strongly sclerotized, Embolus usually spiniform, mostly directed retrolaterad or proximad.

Famale. Copulatory openings in the posterior part of epigynal plate (often at its margin). Copulatory tubes directed anteriad. Atrium usually in the anterior part of genitalia, sclerotized. Spermatheca of a different shape, ovoid, globular or tubular.

Distribution. I have studied representatives of this subgenus from the entire Holarctics and suppose its cosmopolitan distribution.

The "*trivialis*"-group

Male. Tibial apophysis with a single, broad, flat process that is not conspicuously angular or indentated(extremely large in *C. marmorata*). Tegulum with a small(large in *C. marmorata*) apophysis near base of embolus ; tegular apophysis usually bears one to three small teeth near base. Embolic base concealed by tegular apophysis. Embolus in the distal half of bulbus, arched around or angled across tip of tegulum, sometimes with terminal part extending basally along groove-like "conductor" up to one half of tegular length. Seminal duct insignificantly sinuous.

Female. Copulatory openings small, located near posterior margin of epigynal plate, united at midline, rarely more or less separated. Copulatory tubes slenber, straight or slightly arched laterad. Atrium near single spermatheca. Cuticle of epigynal plate thin.

In the Soviet Far East, 6 species of this group are found.

Clubiona trivialis C. L. Koch, 1843

1965 *Clubiona trivialis* : Wiehle : Abb. 9-13(♂♀).

1971 *Clubiona trivialis* : Tyshchenko : 132, fig. 330(♀).

1982 *Clubiona trivialis* : Dondale, Redner : 30-31, fig. 26-29(♂♀), map.

Material. Magadan Area : 1♂(Yu. M.) surroundings of Magadan [11], Snezhnaya Dolina, on a hill, *Pinus pumila,* 13-Ⅵ-1986 ; leg. Yu.M.

Distribution. USSR-European part, Ural, Magadan Area. May also be found in some regions of Siberia. Holarctics.

Clubiona diversa O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1862

1965 *Clubiona diversa* : Wiehle : Abb. 5-8 (♂♀).

1968 *Clubiona diversa* : Azheganova : 128, 130, fig. 314, 319 (♂♀).

1971 *Clubiona diversa* : Tyshchenko : 130, 132, fig. 314 (♂)

Material. Magadan Area : ♂♂♀♀(ZMMU) surroundings of Sibit-Tyellakh [7], 1980-1986 ; leg. Y.M., A.A.…1♂ 1♀(NHMW) 15km E of Magadan [11], Gertner Bay, surroundings of

Nyuklya, gramineous grassland, 27-Ⅵ-1985 ; leg. Yu. M.…2♂ 3♀ (Yu. M.) river Kontaktovxy [10] (right tributary of Kulu river), 850m, 10-11-Ⅷ ; leg. Yu. M.…1♂(Yu. M.) 20Km NE of Magadan [11], 29-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. Yu. M.…Khabarovsk Province : 1♂ 1♀(AIK) 1♂ 1♀(Z MMU) Okhotsk distr., Ulya basin, river Gyrbykan [25], Larix with Betula stand, 20-Ⅷ~15 -Ⅸ-1986 ; leg. I.S.

Distribution. USSR: C-& N-European part, Caucasus, S-Ural, W-Siberia(Novosibirsk Area), Tuva, Far East(northern part). Palearctics. Japan : Honsu, Korea.

Clubiona basarukini Michailov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 12-16)

Material. Holotype : 1♂(ZMMU Ta-4529), Sakhalin, Dolinsk distr., [54], Pokrovka, 10~17-Ⅶ-1987 ; leg. A. B.

Paratype : 1♀(ZMMU Ta-4530) Sakhalin, surroundings of Dolinsk [54], 11-Ⅸ-1985 ; leg. A.B.

Diagnosis. Male similar to *C. trivialis* by the structure of the tibial apophysis, and to *C. diversa* by the structure of both tegular apophysis and embolus. Female differs from other members of the "*trivialis*"-group by the separate copulatory openings combined with the slightly diversing, almost parallel copulatory tubes.

Male. Carapace length 1.43, width 1.00, their ratio 1.43. Carapace reddish-greyish-brown, cheliceres chestnut-coloured, legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur I dorsally 1.1.2, Ⅱ-Ⅲ dorsally 1.1.1, Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ dorsally 2, ventrally 1, Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1, metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, laterally 2, ventrally 1.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 1.2. Leg measurements :

		Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	♂	0.71	0.79	0.64	0.99
	♀	1.09	1.14	1.00	1.46
Patella	♂	0.43	0.43	0.39	0.44
	♀	0.60	0.66	0.51	0.64
Tibia	♂	0.60	0.57	0.41	0.71
	♀	0.89	0.94	0.67	1.03
Metatarsus	♂	0.43	0.46	0.54	0.89
	♀	0.63	0.67	0.80	1.36
Tarsus	♂	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.30
	♀	0.44	0.46	0.39	0.50

Palp see figs. 12-14. Lengths of cymbium, tibia, patella, femur are 0.50, 0.21, 0.20, 0.46, respectively.

Abdomen length 0.96, width 0.61, their ratio 1.56 ; brown.

Female. Carapace length 1.75, width 1.28, their ratio 1.37. Carapace reddish-brown, cheliceres reddish-greyish-brown, legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2, Ⅲ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ retrolaterally 1, tibia I ventrally 2.2 (2), Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.2 (1), metatarsus I ventrally 2(1), Ⅲ dorsally 2.2 (2.1.2), laterally 1.2, ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2, others as in male. Leg measurements see above.

Abdomen length 2.65, width 1.80, their ratio 1.47 ; dark cream-coloured.

Epigyne see figs. 15-16.

Distribution. USSR-Sakhalin.

Clubiona subtilis L. Koch 1867

1965 *Clubiona subtilis* : Wiehle : Abb. 1-4(♂♀).
1968 *Clubiona subtilis* : Azheganova : 128, 130, fig. 325, 327(♂♀).
1971 *Clubiona subtilis* : Tyshchenko : 130, 132, fig. 313, 328(♂♀).

Material. Amur Area : 1♂(AIK) environs of Arkhara, [39] meadow, litter, 10-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu.M.…Amur Area, Khingan Reserve [38] ; 1♀(AIK) apiary, multiherbaceous grassland, litter, 1-Ⅷ, 1983 ; leg. Yu. M…1♀(ZMMU) Kordon Olochi, meadow, litter, 15-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu. M. …Khabarovsk Province : 1♂(ZMMU) Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31], Betula sparse stand, Rhododendron, 900-940m, 8-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…1♀(BIN 20) ibidem, boggy Alnus & Betula sparse stand with Equisetum & barberries, 17-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.

Distribution. USSR : C-& N-European part, S-Ural, W-Siberia (Novosibirsk Area), Far East (southern part, without Primorye). Palearctics.

Clubiona rostrata Paik, 1985

(Figs. 17-20)

1985 *Clubiona rostrata* Paik, Korean Arachnol., 1(1):3-5, figs. 10-18 (♀).
1985 *Clubiona maikoae* Hayashi, Acta arachnol., 33 (2):36-39, figs. 1-8 (♂♀).
1985 *Clubiona rostrata*(= *C. maikoae*) : Yaginuma, Fac. Let. Rev. Otemon Gakuin Univ., (19) : 131-132.
1987 *Clubiona rostrata* : Hayashi : 35, fig. 14(♀).

Material. Sakhalin : 1♂(ZMMU) Aniva [57] distr., Petropavlovskoe, river Lyutoga, 26-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. A.B.…Khabarovsk Province, Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31] : 1♂(NHMW) 1♂ (BMNH) lowland plain forest of Betula, Populus tremula. Quercus Fraxinus etc., 14-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…1♂(DL) 1♀(NHMW) 1♀(SMF) 1♀(BMNH) 1♀(AIK) 3♀(ZMMU) lowland plain forest of Betula, Populus tremila, Quercus, Fraxinus etc., 250-300m, 13-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L. …1♀(DL) 1♀(ZMMU) boggy Alnus, Betula, Larix sparse stand with Equisetum, barberries & Ledum, 19-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…1♀(ZMMU) lowland plain forest of Betula, Populus tremula, Quercus, Fraxinus etc., 22-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…Khabarovsk Province : 1♀(ZIL) 3♀(ZMMU)

Nanaysky distr. [29], Betula forest, litter, 1983 ; leg. N.R.…Maritime Prov. : 2♀(BIN 18) midstream of Bikin river [61], 10~16-Ⅵ-1977 ; leg. Yu. Sh.…1♀(ZMMU) Anuchino distr., Chernyshevka [67], coniferous & broadleaved forets, 30-Ⅶ, 6-Ⅶ-1984 ; leg. V.B.…1♀(ZMMU) Ussuriysky Reserve [69], Kamenushka, 15-Ⅷ-1984 ; leg. A.An.…1♂(SMF) Kedrovaya Pad Reserve [71], 12-Ⅵ-1977 ; leg. B.Z.…1♂(BIN 19) ibidem, 18-Ⅵ-1986 ; leg. B.Z.…1♀(ZMMU) Khanka distr., Turiy Rog [63], 11~14-Ⅶ-1983 ; leg. E.B.

Distribution. USSR-Far East(southern part), Sakhalin, Japan, Korea.

New for the USSR fauna.

Clubiona amurensis Michailov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 21-22)

Material. Holotype : 1♀(ZMMU Ta-4531) Amur Area, Khingan Reserve [38], bank of a lake, forest, Ⅸ-1988 ; leg. L.N.

Diagnosis. By the structure of the epigyne, the female is similar to *C. moesta* Banks 1890, but differs by the couplatory openings brought more together, the more ovoid atrium, and the spermatheca bipartite.

Female. Carapace length 2.00, width 1.45, their ratio 1.38. Carapace and legs dark cream-coloured, cheliceres chestnut-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2 Ⅲ-Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ ventrally 2.2, Ⅱ ventrally 2.2(1.2), Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1, Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1, metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ 2.2, laterally 1.2, ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	1.23	1.35	1.10	1.63
Patella	0.75	0.75	0.60	0.75
Tibia	1.08	1.10	0.70	1.23
Metatarsus	0.80	0.90	0.98	1.55
Tarsus	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.53

Abdomen length 2.80, width 1.85, their ratio 1.51 ; brown.

Epigyne see figs. 21-22.

Male unknown.

Distribution. USSR-Amur Area.

Remarks. Attribution of this species provided with a bipartite spermatheca to the "*trivialis*"-group is conventional ; a detailed investigation of the vulval structure of *C. moesta* is needed, since the figures by Dondale & Redner (1982, figs. 23-24) are insuffucient. In the case of a bipartite spermatheca in *C. moesta,* both species must either be transferred into the "*obesa*"-group, with the closest relations lying with *C. mimula* Chamberlin 1928, or else create a separate (sub) group.

The "*lutescens*"-group

Male. Tibial apophysis with two prominent processes. Tegular apophysis passing dorsally into embolus, providing the embolus a considerable width. Only on *C. frutetorum* a border between embolus and tegular apophysis can be found. Embolus arising at the middle or in the distal half of tegulum, passing prolaterodistad, then arched dorsad and retrolaterad along the wall of alveolus, often with devices for fixation in the female copulatory tubes during mating. Conductor absent. Seminal duct elongate.

Female. Epigynal plate with neither transverse furrows nor ridges. Copulatiry openings conspicuous, located in the posterior part of plate. Copulatory tubes broad, extending anteriad and a little laterad. Spermatheca tubular, in two parts. Atrium globular, located in front of spermatheca, closer to the midline in *C. lutescens* more laterad in other species. Atrial-spermathecal tube broad. Epigyne without or with slightly depressed groove.

Two species in the Soviet Far East.

Clubiona lutescens Westring, 1851

1906 *Clubiona lutescens* : Bösenberg, Strand : 283-284, Taf. 16, fig. 485(♀).
1965 *Clubiona lutescens* : Wiehle : Abb. 62-65(♂♀).
1971 *Clubiona lutescens* : Tyshchenko : 130, 132, fig. 320, 331(♂♀).
1982 *Clubiona lutescens* : Dondale & Redner : 92, 94, figs. 170-173(♂♀), map 25.

Material. Amur Area : 1♀(ZMMU) 1♀(AIK) environs of Kundur [38], 13-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu. M.

Distribution. Soviet Far East : Amur Area(Azheganova & Tenchenko 1977). USSR-European part, Caucasus, Ural, N- & E-Kazakhstan, Siberia. Holarctics, Japan(Bösenberg & Strand 1906), Korea(?).

Remarks. Some data about the distribution of *C. lutescens* in Japan and Korea are either wrong or doubtful. The female of *C. lutescens* referred to by Saito(1934b, 1959) from Japan, is actually *C. kurilensis,* and its male is *C. sapporensis* Hayashi 1986(see Hayashi 1987). Other indications by Saito (1939) remains doubtful, since his collections are lost. "*C. lutescens*" from southern Sakhalin (Saito 1934a, p. 328, fig. 3, ♂) may be attibuted to either *C. lena* Bösenberg et Strand 1906(a redescription by Hayashi 1983, p. 8-10, figs. 1-4) or *C. sapporensis.*

Clubiona riparia L. Koch, 1866

1885 *Clubiona picta* Kulczyński : 14, 44-45, T.XI, F. 23(♀).
1932 *Clubiona badia* Peelle, Saito : 85, fig. 1b(♀).
1935 *Clubiona picta* : Sytshevskaja : 98(♀).

1972 *Clubiona yagata* YAGINUMA, Mem. Natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo (5):29-30, figs. 14-15(♂♀).
1982 *Clubiona riparia* : DONDALE & REDNER : 390-92, figs. 166-169 (♂♀).
1987 *Clubiona yagata* : HAYASHI : 36, fig. 12, 13(♀)

MATERIAL. Magadan Area : ♂♂ ♀♀(ZMMU) Upper Kolyma, environs of Sibit-Tyellakh [7], 1983-1987 ; leg. YU. M.…1♀(ZMMU) Kava river [13], 13-Ⅵ, 1-Ⅶ-1985 ; leg. L.M.…1♀ (ZMMU) 1♀(AIK) road from Ust-Omchug to Vetrenniy [8], bank of river Vakkhanka, Populus & Chozenia forest, 16-Ⅶ-1983 ; leg. YU.M.…1♀(ZMMU) 1♀(NHMW) environs of Magadan Talon [12], 9-Ⅷ, 1986 ; leg. G.CH.…1♂(Yu.M.) mouth of Chaun river [5], summer 1986 ; leg. A.R.…Kamchatka : 1♀(ZMMU Ta-4416) Kamchatka river, Kozyrevsk [21], 16-Ⅶ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…2 juv.(ZMMU Ta-2810) Kozyrevsk [21], Spiraea, 20-Ⅶ, 1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…1♀(ZMMU Ta-2812) Kozyrevsk, near channel, in a grass, 22-Ⅶ, 1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…14♀ 3juv.(ZMMU Ta-2809, 2825) environs of Kozyrevsk, on Calamagrostis, and Epilobium angustifoluim, 23-Ⅶ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…2♀(ZMMU Ta-2633) 10Km S of Kozyrevsk, in a grass, 29-Ⅶ-1930 ; leg. et det. V.P.…11♀ 1 juv. (ZMMU Ta-2821) Kamchatka river, opposite of Kamenka [21], in a grass, 3~4-Ⅷ - 1930 leg. et det.V.P.…6♀(ZMMU Ta-2824, 2826, 4417) Kamchatka river, downstreams of Ushki [21], grassland, 6-7-Ⅷ · 1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…4♀(ZMMU Ta-4414) Kamchatka river, 9-Ⅷ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…2♀ 3juv. (ZMMU Ta-4415) Kamchatka river, downstreams of river Kruyki [20] mouth, in a grass, 12-Ⅷ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…9♀ 3juv. (ZMMU Ta-2811, 2815, 2818, 4412) Kamchatka river, downstreams of river Belaya mouth [20], on a swampy plants, 13-Ⅷ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…8♀ 6juv. (ZMMU Ta-2816, 2819, 4413, 4420) Kamchatka river, downstreams of Krasniy Yar [20], Salix, Spiraea, Carex, Calamagrostis, 19~21-Ⅷ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…3♀(ZMMU Ta-2823) right bank of Kamchatka river, Dolgiy Plyos [20], in a grass, 26-Ⅷ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…2♀ 4juv. (ZMMU Ta-2817, 4418, 4419) Kamchatka river, opposite of Dolgiy Plyos, swamp, Carex, Calamagrostis, 27-Ⅷ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…3♀(ZMMU Ta-2820) Kamchatka river, downstreams of Elovka river mouth [20] ; Rosa, 30-Ⅷ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…1♀(ZMMU Ta-2813) Nerpichye Lake [19], multiherbaceous grassland, 20-Ⅸ-1930 ; leg. et det. V.P.…1juv. (ZMMU Ta-2822) Ust-Kamchatsk [18], near seashore, 25-Ⅸ-1930 : leg. et det. V.P.…1♀(ZMMU Ta-2814) Lake Nerpichye [19], environs of Krutoberegaya, Alnus, 26-Ⅸ-1930 ; leg. et det. V.P.…Khabarovsk Province : 1♀ (ZMMU) Cisokhotia, Ulya River basin, Khetana river (tributary of Amka river) [26], 7Km of mouth, 19-Ⅷ-1985 ; leg. V.Zh.…1♀(AIK) Nanaysky distr., Slavyansky Isl. [29], Calamagrostis, 11~13-Ⅵ-1986 ; leg. N.R.…1♂ 1♀(AIK) 1♀(SMF) 1♀(NHMW) 5♀(ZMMU) Amur river, Vinogradnyi Isl. (253Km upper of Khabarovsk) [34], 50m, Calamagrostis, 19-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. D.K.…1♂(ZMMU) Amur river, Jewish Autonomous Region, Oktyabrsky distr., Sredniy Isl. (353Km upper of Khabarovsk) [35], 50m, multiherbaceous grassland, 20-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. D.K.…1♂ 3♀(ZMMU) Amur river, Jewish Autonomous Region, Smidovich distr., Nizhnespasskoe [33], 34-45m, Calamagrostis, 15-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. D.K.…1♀(BMNH) Amur distr., Elban Lake [28] (near Lake Bolon), 20m, 20-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. D.K.…1♀(ZMMU) environs of Khabarovsk [30], Ussuri river, Krasnaya Rechka, bush, 8~9-Ⅶ, 1931 ; leg. V.P.…1♂ 3♀(ZMMU) Amur river, opposite of Khabarovsk, Zeleniy Ostrov, bush, 14, 16, 29-Ⅶ, 1931 ; leg. V.P.…1♂ 8♀(ZMMU) river Khor [38], bush, in a grass, 1-2-Ⅷ-1931 ; leg. V.P.…Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31] : 1♂(AIK) lowland plain forest of Betula, Populus tremula, Quercus, Fraxinus, etc., 14-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…1♂(DL) forest clearing, 100 m, grassland after felling, 15-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…1♂(DL) 2♀(ZMMU) old meander, Carex, 16-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…1♂(NHMW) 50-100m, Equisetum, Carex, etc., 17-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…Amur Area : 9♀(ZMMU) 2♀(SMF) 1♀(BMNH) 2♀(BIN 23) Khingan Reserve [38], bank of a lake, Typha, Phragmites, 2-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. YU.M.…2♀(ZMMU) ibidem, gramineous grassland, 4-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. YU.M.…Sakhalin : 1♀(ZMMU) environs of Alexandrovsk [44], 26-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…1♂(ZMMU) Alexandrovsk [44] distr., Mgachi, 29-Ⅵ~6-Ⅶ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…1♂(BMNH) Poronaysk [49] distr., Tikhmenevo, 23-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…1♂(SMF) environs of Novoalexandrovsk [55], 15-Ⅴ-1986 ; leg. A.B.…1♂ 1♀ inad(ZMMU) ibidem, 11-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…1♀(ZIL) ibidem, 29-Ⅸ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…1♂ 1♀(BIN 22) Aniva [57] distr., 5Km E of Novoalexeevka, 10-Ⅵ-1986 ; leg. A.B.…2♀(ZMMU) Korsakov [56] distr., Utyosnoe, 16-Ⅸ-1983 ; leg. A.B.…Kunashir : 1♂(ZMMU) caldera of Golovnina Volcano [60], 16~24-Ⅷ-1987 ; leg. A.B.…1♀(BIN 21) valley of river Tatina, 6-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…Maritime Province : 1♂(BIN 17) Khasan distr., environs of Khasan [72], Talmi Lake, 27-Ⅵ-1976 ; leg. B.Z.

DISTRIBUTION. Soviet Far East : Kamchatka(KULCZYŃSKI 1885, 1926 ; SCHENKEL 1930 ; SYTSHEVSKAJA 1935), Iturup (PEELLE, SAITO 1932). USSR-Tuva, Siberia, Far East. N-America, Japan.

ECOLOGY. Inhabits primarily the riverine communities(Carex, Calamagrostis, etc.).

The "*japonicola*"-group

DIAGNOSIS. By the structure of the genitalia, the male of the "*japonicola*"-group is closer to the "*lutescens*"-group, differing by the slender embolus ; the female is closer to the "*similis*"-group, differing in the globular spermatheca.

MALE. Tibial apophysis with two processes, both well-separated from base to tip. Tegular apophysis passing dorsally into embolus ; partly concealing the latter's base. Embolus in the distal half of bulb, passing retrolaterad, than prolaterodistad and distad, leaving the alveolus. Conductor absent. Seminal duct relatively short.

FEMALE. Copulatory openings large, located in the posterior part of epigynal plate. Copulatory tubes broad, directed anteriad, then angled laterad. Spermatheca globular, single. Atrium globular, located anteriorly of spermatheca closer to the midline. Epigyne grooveless.

The group is erected here for the first time.

Includes a single species :

Clubiona japonicola BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906

(Figs. 23-24)

1906 *Clubiona japonicola* BÖSENBERG, STRAND : 281, Taf. 16, fig. 498(♂♀).

1963 *Clubiona parajaponicula* SCHENKEL : 251-253, fig. 141(♀) syn. nov.

1984 *Clubiona japonicola* : GONG, J. Fujian Agricult. Coll., 13(3):203, figs. 8-30(♂♀).

MATERIAL. Amur Area : 1♀(AIK) 1♀(NHMW) 1♀(SMF) 1♀(BMNH) 1♀(ZIL) 1♀(BIN 24) 15♀(ZMMU) Khingan Reserve [38], bank of a lake, on Typha & Phragmites, 2-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. YU. M.…Maritime Province : 1♂(ZMMU) Khanka distr., environs of Astrakhanka [64], 8-Ⅸ-1956 ; leg. YU. S. & I. L. …2♀(ZMMU) Khasan [72] distr., lake Doritsine, 5-Ⅸ-1956 ; leg. YU. S. & I. L.

China : 1♀(holotype of *C. parajaponicula,* MNHN) "TYPE. Potanin 108 SCHENKEL det. 1946."

DISTRIBUTION. USSR-Far East(southern part). Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan.

New for the USSR fauna.

ECOLOGY. Inhabits primarily the riverine communities.

REMARKS. *C. parajaponicula* described by SCHENKEL (1963) is identical to *C. japonicola.* The type of *C. parajaponicula* derives from the materials of the Chinese Expedition of G.N. POTANIN 1884-1885 ; the precise locality unknown.

The "*obesa*"-group

MALE. Tibial apophysis broad(sometimes strongly developed : *C. kurilensis,* the "irinae"-subgroup), usually with an excavation on dorsal margin(sometimes this direction changes as in the "*akaigensis*"-subgroup from Japan), usually divided into two processes(except for *C. obesa* HENTZ 1847, *C. mixta* EMERTON 1890, and *C. logunovi* sp.nov.). Tegular apophysis of different shape, conceals embolic base(except for *C. obesa* and *C. mixta).* Embolus arising prolaterodistally on tegulum, arched around distal end of tegulum, slender(truncate in *C. obesa* and *C. mixta),* extending(usually basally) along membraneous "conductor" which is absent in the "*latericia*"-subgroup. Seminal duct short.

FEMALE. Epigynal plate broad, smooth (with slight transverse furrows in *C. kurilensis),* indentated along posterior margin(except for *C. spiralis* EMERTON 1909). Copulatory openings conspicuous, cavity-like, located near posterolaterl angles of epigynal plate ; in *C. spiralis* fissured and located near midline. Copulatory tubes slender to moderately wide, non-parallel. Spermatheca in one part, either globular and ovoid or tubular, either tends to be bipartite(*C. kurilensis, C. praematura*) or is distinctly bipartite(the "*sapporensis*"-subgroup). Atrium globular or ovoid, located near spermatheca.

The Soviet Far Eastern fauna of this group includes 13 species (one of them will be described in the second part of my paper) ; one species I redescribe from China(*C. phragmitoides* SCHENKEL 1963). In Japanese fauna, *C. uenoi* ONO 1986, *C. corrugata* BÖSENBERG et STRAND 1906, and *C. tsurusakii* HAYASHI 1987 belong to this group, as well as *C. akagiensis* HAYASHI 1985, and *C. chikunii* HAYASHI 1986 forming a subgroup "*akagiensis*".

Clubiona kurilensis BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906

1906 *Clubiona kurilensis* BÖSENBERG, STRAND : 286-287, Taf. 13, fig. 315(♂).

1934 *Clubiona caerulescens* : SAITO : 328, fig. 2 (♂).

1939 *Clubiona kurilensis* : SAITO : 32-33, fig. 4 (4) (♂).

1982 *Clubiona kurilensis* : HU, SONG : 35-36, fig. 2 (A-D)(♂♀)[figures not given!]

1984 *Clubiona kurilensis* : HAYASHI, CHIKUNI, Atypus(84):2-5, figs. 1-10(♂♀), map 1.

MATERIAL. Khabarovsk Province : 1♂(ZMMU) Nanayskiy distr., Slavyanskiy Isl. [29], Calamagrostis, 11-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. D.K.…1♀(ZMMU) Jewish Autonomous Region, Oktyabrsky distr., Amur river, 353Km upstream of Khabarovsk, Sredniy Isl. [35], Artemisia-multiherbaceous grassland, 20-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. D.K.…1♀(AIK) Jewish Autonomous Region, Leninskiy distr., Amur river, 253Km upstream of Khabarovsk, Vinogradniy Isl. [34], 50m, Calamagrostis, 19-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. D.K.…1♀ (ZMMU) Amur river, opposite of Khabarivsk [30], stumps, under bark, 15-Ⅵ-1931 ; leg. V.P.…1♀(ZMMU) Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31], opened swampy lot, gramineous tussocks, 50-100m, 16-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…Amur Area : 1♂(AIK) 1♂(NHMW) 1♂(ZIL) 2♂(ZMMU) Khingan Reserve [38], gramineous grassland, litter, 1-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. YU.M.1♀(ZMMU) ibidem, Olochi, glassland,15-Ⅷ-1983; leg.,YU.M. …Sakhalin : 1♀(NHMW) Aniva distr., Novoalexandrovsk [55], 4-Ⅶ-1987 ; leg. A.B.…1♀(ZIL) ibidem, 27-Ⅶ-1987 ; leg. A.B.…1♂ 1♀(SMF) Korsakov [56] distr., Utyosnoe, 16-Ⅸ-1983 ; leg. A.B.…1♂(AIK) Korsakov [56] distr., 19-Ⅶ-1986 ; leg. A.B.…Kunashir : 1♀(ZMMU) environs of Yuzhnokurilsk [58], 16-Ⅷ-1987 ; leg. A.B.…1♂(ZMMU) Mendeleevo [59], 8-Ⅸ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…Maritime Province : 1♂ 1♀(ZMMU) Khanka distr., Astrakhanka [64], 8-Ⅸ-1956 ; leg. YU. S. & I.L.…1♂(BIN 12) Khasan [72], Golubiniy Utyos, dry grassland, 26-Ⅵ-1976 ; leg.B.Z.

DISTRIBUTION. Soviet Far East : Kurile Isls. : Iturup(BÖSENBERG, STRAND 1906). USSR-Far East (southern part), Sakhalin, Kunashir, Iturup. Japan, Korea, China(Hebei, Shandung, Kiangsu, Shensi, Anhoi, Chekiang, Hunan).

Clubiona furcata EMERTON, 1919

1919 *Clubiona furcata* EMERTON, Canad. Entomol. 51:106, figs. 8-8c(p1.7)(♂).

1982 *Clubiona furcata* : DONDALE, REDNER : 73-74, figs. 127-131(♂♀), map 19.

MATERIAL. 1♂ 1♀(HNMW) 1♂ 1♀(SMF) 2♂ 2♀(ZMMU) 1♀(AIK) Magadan Area, Upper Kolyma, 10Km upper of Yetrenniy [8], Carex swamp with Salix, 5-Ⅷ-1984 ; leg. K.E.…♂♂♀♀(ZMMU) environs of Sibit-Tyellakh [7], 1983-1986 ; leg. YU.M.

DISTRIBUTION. USSR-Magadan Area(MIKHAILOV 1990), N-America.

Clubiona praematura EMERTON, 1909

1909 *Clubiona praematura* EMERTON, Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci. 14:229, fig. 7-7b(♂♀).

1982 *Clubiona praematura*: Dondale, Redner : 76-77, figs. 132-137(♂♀) map 18.

Material. Yakutia : 9♀(ZMMU) lower reaches of Kolyma, midstream of Konkovaya river [16], 6-Ⅶ-1987 ; leg. E. Kh.…Magadan Area, Chukotka : 2♂ 1♀(YuM) Anadyr [6], environs of airport, 200m, 26-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. Yu.M.…4♂ 1♀(YuM) environs of Amguema [3], 23-Ⅶ-1988 ; leg. Yu.M.…2♂ 3♀(ZMMU) Amguema river, lat. 60°55N, long. 179°30E, Salix bushes of 0.7m height, near water, 17-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. Yu.M.…1♂(YuM) Vulvyveem river [4], mouth of Perevalniy stream, 67°20N, 178°E, 5-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. Yu.M.…2♀(YuM) lower stream of Vulvyveem river [4], environs of Yanranaygytgyn Lake, 178°30E, 17-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. Yu.M.…4juv. (YuM) environs of Egvekinot [2], Ⅶ-1988 ; leg. Yu.M.…2juv.(YuM) E shore of Kresta Bay, Konergino [1], 30-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. Yu.M.

Distribution. USSR-NE-Yakutia, Magadan Area(northern part), N-America.

New for the USSR fauna.

Clubiona logunovi Michailov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 25-26)

Material. Holotype : 1♂(ZMMU Ta-4532) Khabarovsk Province, Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31], Pinus sibirica-broadleaved forest, 200m, litter, 11-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L. Paratype 1♂ (ZMMU Ta-4533) ibidem.

Diagnosis. The male differs from the representatives of the "*obesa*"-group by the bifurcation of the ventral process of the tibial apophysis and the strong attenuation of the embolic base so that the embolus seems to be directed distad.

Male(2). Carapace length 2.00-2.10, width 1.45-1.70, their ratio 1.24-1.38. Carapace, cheliceres and leg dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2(1.1.3), Ⅲ-Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1 (1,1 .1), Ⅰ-Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1, metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 1.2, ventrally 2, 2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterrally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	1.60-1.73	1.68-1.73	1.43-1.53	2.03-2.15
Patella	0.80-0.83	0.78-0.83	0.65-0.73	0.75-0.83
Tibia	1.45-1.60	1.45-1.58	1.00-1.10	1.63-1.73
Metatarsus	1.13	1.08-1.13	1.25-1.30	2.05-2.25
Tarsus	0.70	0.70-0.73	0.53-0.55	0.65-0.70

Palp see figs. 25-26. Lengths of cymbium, tibia, patella, femur are 0.68-0.73, 0.28, 0.28, 0.58 -0.63, respectively.

Abdomen length 2.05-2.55, width 1.25-1.45, their ratio 1.64-1.79, dark brown or pale-reddish -greyish- brown.

Female unknown.

Distribution. USSR-southern Far East (Khekhtsyr).

Clubiona marusiki Michailov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 27-28)

Material. Holotype : 1♀(ZMMU Ta-4534) Amur Area, environs of Arkhara [39], meadow, litter, 18-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu.M.

Diagnosis. By the epigynal structure, the female resembles *C. praematura,* differing by the distantly located copulatory openings and the shape of the spermathecae.

Female. Carapace length 2.45, width 1.85, their ratio 1.32. Carapace and cheliceres reddish, legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2, Ⅲ-Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1, Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1, metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 1.2, ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	1.65	1.70	1.38	2.33
Patella	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.90
Tibia	1.48	1.45	1.05	1.80
Metatarsus	1.05	1.10	1.28	2.25
Tarsus	0.63	0.65	0.53	0.70

Abdomen length 3.00, width 1.70, their ratio 1.76, dark brown. Epigyne see figs. 27-28.

Male unknown.

Distribution. USSR-Khingan.

The "*latericia*" -subgroup

Diagnosis. Male : Tibial apophysis distinctly bifurcate, swollen retrolaterally. Embolus short (no more than half of bulb width). Female : Epigyne dark, its structure obscure even after clearing in lactic acid. Spermatheca in one part.

Under this group I classify *C. latericia* Kulczyński 1926 (N-America, Japan (?), USSR), *C. bryanthae* Gertsch 1941 (N-America), *C. tsurusakii* Hayashi 1987 (Japan), and *C. kunashirensis* sp. nov.

Clubiona latericia Kulczyński, 1926

(Figs. 29-32)

1926 *Clubiona latericia* Kulczynski : 67-68, T.Ⅲ, fig. 26 (♀).

1935 *Clubiona latericia* : Sytshevskaja : 98, figs. 14-16(♂).
1960 *Clubiona levii* Holm, Zool. Bidr. Uppsala 33:129, figs. 2-4(♂).
1982 *Clubiona levii* : Dondale, Redner : 78, 80, figs. 143, 145, 146(♂), map 19.

Material. Magadan Area : ♂♂ ♀♀(ZMMU) Upper Kolyma, environs of Sibit-Tyellakh [7], 1983-1986 ; leg. Yu.M., S.B. & A.A.…1♀(AIK) lower stream of Chaun river [5], 30-Ⅷ~6-Ⅸ- 1985 ; leg. A.R.…1♂(ZMMU) ibidem, 16-Ⅷ-1985 ; leg. A.R.…Yakutia : 1♀(ZIL) lower stream of Kolyma, Pokhodskoe [15], 25-Ⅴ-1905 ; leg. S.Bu.…Kamchatka : 1♀(ZMMU Ta-2625) Kamchatka river, downstreams of Ushki [21], island, forest, 7-Ⅷ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…1♂ 3♀ 1juv. (ZMMU Ta-2626) Ust-Kamchatsk [18], under logs, near seashore, 25-Ⅸ-1930 ; leg. et det.V.P.…Sakhalin : 1♂(ZMMU) Dolinsk [54] distr., ca.5Km E of Pokrovka, 13~14-Ⅷ-1986 ; leg. A.B.…Khabarovsk Province : 1♀(ZMMU) Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31], humid habitats, 17-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…Amur Area : 1♀(ZMMU) 1♀(BIN 25) Khingan Reserve [38], gramineous grassland, litter, 1~4-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu.M.…Maritime Province : 1♀(ZMMU) Kedrovaya Pad Reserve [71], swamp, Scirpus, Typha, 12-Ⅷ-1977 ; leg. B.Z.

Distribution. Soviet Far East-Kamchatka(Kulczynski 1926 ; Schenkel 1930 ; Sytshevskaja 1935). USSR-Far East, Tuva, N-America : Alaska. Japan(?).

Remarks. Hayashi's(1987, p.40) reference to a Japanese species resembling *C. tsurusakii* may possibly belong in fact to *C. latericia*.

Clubiona kunashirensis Michailov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 33-37)

Material. Holotype : 1♂(ZMMU Ta-4535) Kunashir, Mendeleeva Volcano [59], Kisliy stream, 4-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. A.B.

Diagnosis. Male belongs to the "*latericia*"-supgroup due to the short embolus as well as to teeth and tubercules on the tegular apophysis. Differs by a ridge on the tegular apophysis. By the rounded shape of the tibial apophysis resembles *C. tsurusakii*.

Male. Carapace length 3.10, width 2.40, their ratio 1.29. Carapace reddish, cheliceres chestnut-coloured, legs straw. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅱ, Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, Ⅲ dorsally 1.3.3(1.2.3), patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1, Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1, metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 1.2, ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	2.88	3.00	2.50	3.25
Patella	1.38	1.43	1.13	1.30
Tibia	2.63	2.75	1.83	2.75
Metatarsus	1.93	1.98	2.15	3.50
Tarsus	1.10	1.18	0.80	1.05

Palp see figs. 33-37. Lengths of cymbium, tibia, patella, femur are 1.23, 0.43, 0.53, 1.00, respectively.

Abdomen length 4.00, width 2.10, their ratio 1.90, brown.

Female unknown.

Distribution. USSR-Kunashir.

The "*sapporensis*" -subgroup

Diagnosis. Male : Tibial apophysis swollen ventrally and depressed dorsally. Actually a single (ventral) process developed. Embolus short, directed retrolaterad and basad. **Female** : Ovoid copulatory openings in the posterior angles of epigynal plate. Copulatory tubes almost parallel, directed a little mesad. Tubular spermatheca in two parts, the second one strongly curved dorsad. Atrium larger than spermatheca, ovoid, located laterally.

The subgroup includes three species from Japan and the Soviet Far East.

Clubiona sapporensis Hayashi, 1986

(Figs. 38-44)

1986 *Clubiona sapporensis* Hayashi, Proc. Japan Soc. Syst. Zool. (34):35-37, figs. 10-17(♂♀).

Material. Kunashir : 1♂ 1♀(AIK) 1♂(ZMMU) environs of Yuzhnokurilsk [58], 13~16-Ⅷ-1987 ; leg. A.B.…1♀(NHMW) Cape Stolbchatiy [59], 29-Ⅷ-1987 ; leg. A.B.…1♀(ZMMU) Mendeleeva Volcano [59], 1~3-Ⅸ-1987 ; leg. A.B.…Sakhalin : 1♀(AIK) Alexandrovsk [44] distr., environs of Mgachi, 29-Ⅵ~6-Ⅶ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…1♀(SMF) 1♀(BMNH) 1♀(ZIL) 1♀(BIN 26) 1♀(ZMMU) Makarov [51] distr., Tsapko, 2-Ⅷ-1987 ; leg. A.B.…Maritime Province : 1♂ 10♀(ZMMU) Vladivostok [70], a hill, under stones, 4-Ⅵ-1930 ; leg. V.P.…1♀(ZMMU) Khasan [72] distr., Petra Velikogo Bay, Astafieva Bay, sandy seashore, 4-Ⅸ-1978; leg. B. Z.

Male (3). Carapace length 2.90-3.25, width 2.15-2.45, their ratio 1.26-1.37. Carapace reddish, cheliceres(pale) reddish-greyish-brown or dark cream-coloured, legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur I dorsally 1.1.2, Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2(1.2.2), Ⅲ dorsally 1.1.3(1.2.3, 1.3.3), Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia I ventrally 2.2, Ⅱ ventrally 2.2(2.1), Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.1(1.1.1, 2.1), Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.1(1.1.1), metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 1.2, ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurenemts :

		Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	♂	2.25−2.63	2.28−2.58	1.88−2.15	2.48−2.93
	♀	2.31±0.47	2.43±0.51	2.13±0.37	2.88±0.50
Patella	♂	1.18±1.35	1.18−1.38	1.00−1.13	1.18−1.23
	♀	1.35±0.30	1.38±0.32	1.12±0.30	1.38±0.40

Tibia	♂	2.08−2.35	2.15−2.30	1.43−1.58	2.08−2.40
	♀	1.98±0.45	2.04±0.45	1.46±0.29	2.29±0.34
Metatarsus	♂	1.53−1.63	1.53−1.75	1.78−1.95	2.80−3.08
	♀	1.38±0.35	1.50±0.32	1.81±0.38	3.01±0.57
Tarsus	♂	0.93−0.98	0.88−0.98	0.53−0.70	0.78−0.85
	♀	0.87±0.22	0.90±0.18	0.71±0.13	0.88±0.17

Palp see figs. 38-41. Lengths of cymbium, tibia, patella, and femur are 1.05-1.10., 0.38-0.40, 0.43-0.50, 0.95-1.00, respectively.

Abdomen length 3.60-4.00, width 2.00-2.10, their ratio 1.71-2.00, pale brown, yellowish-greyish brownish-coloured, or olive-green-grey.

Female (10). Carapace length 3.54±0.74, width 2.66±0.49, their ratio 1.33±0.10. Carapace reddish, cheliceres chestnut-coloured, legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2, tibia Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1(1.1.1), Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1(2.1.1), metatarsus Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2(2.2), laterally 1.2, ventrally 2.2, others as in male. Leg measurements see above.

Abdomen length 5.53±1.83, width 3.39±1.00, their ratio 1.63±0.28, yellowish-greyish-brownish-coloured to dark brown. Epigyne see figs. 42-44.

Distribution. USSR-Far East(southern part), Sakhalin, Kunashir, Japan.

Clubiona microsapporensis Michailov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 48-49)

Material. Holotype : 1♀(ZMMU Ta-4536) Amur Area, Khingan Reserve [38], meadow, 1-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu.M. Paratypes : 1♀(AIK) 1♀(ZMMU) ibidem, litter, 8-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu.M. …1♀(ZMMU) ibidem, Olochi, 15-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu.M.

Diagnosis. By the structure of the epigyne(especially spermathecae), the female resembles *C. sapporensis,* but differs by the smaller body size.

Female (4). Carapace length 2.25±0.67, width 1.48±0.21, their ratio 1.52±0.34. Carapace reddish, cheliceres chestnut-coloured, legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2, Ⅲ-Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1, Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1, metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2(2.2), laterally 1.2(2.2), ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	1.38±0.32	1.43±0.23	1.20±0.14	1.79±0.36
Patella	0.74±0.10	0.76±0.17	0.60±0.11	0.75±0.12
Tibia	1.15±0.41	1.21±0.26	0.85±0.18	1.44±0.35
Metatarsus	0.88±0.27	0.90±0.23	1.02±0.26	1.82±0.51
Tarsus	0.55±0.13	0.57±0.09	0.45±0.08	0.59±0.12

Abdomen length 2.96±0.15, width 2.00±0.98, their ratio 1.50±0.22, dark grey, walnut, or yellowish-greyish-brownish-coloured. Epigyne see figs. 48-49.

Male unknown.

Distribution. USSR-Far East : Khingan.

Clubiona charitonovi Michailov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 45-47, 50-51)

Material. Holotype. : 1♂(ZMMU Ta-4537) Amur Area, environs of Arkhara [39], floodlands of Arkhara river, 24-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu.M.

Paratypes : 1♂ 1♀(ZMMU) Buryatia, Selenga distr., Tayozhniy, 17～18-Ⅷ-1984 ; leg. B. Z.…1♂ 1♀(AIK) 1♂(NHMW) 1♂(ZMMU) Chita Area, Khilok distr., Khilok river, environs of Bada, 12-Ⅷ-1987 ; leg. A.Ra.…Amur Area, Khingan Reserve [38] : 1♀(ZMMU) 1♀(ZIL) forest marsh, 3～4-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu.M.…1♀(NHMW) Karapcha, grasslands in a forest, 20-Ⅷ-1983 ; leg. Yu.M.··Khabarovsk Province, Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31] : 1♀(SMF) 1♀(BMNH) 2♀(ZMMU) 1♀(BIN 27), marsh with Alnus, Betula sparse stand. Berberis, gramineous tussocks, 50-100m, 17-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…1♀(AIK) opened marsh with gramineous tussocks, 16-Ⅵ-1984 ; leg. D.L.…Sakhalin : 1♀(ZMMU) Makarov distr., Nituy River [50], 9～19-Ⅶ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…1♀(BMNH) 1♀(ZIL) Korsakov [56] distr., 19-Ⅶ-1988 ; leg. A.B. …Kunashir : 1♀(ZMMU) Yuzhno-Kurilsk [58], 27-Ⅷ-1988 ; leg. A.B.

Diagnosis. By the structure of the male palpus, it resembles *C. sapporensis,* but differs by the shape of the tibial apophysis and a little better curved embolus. The female differs by the more elongate spermathecae.

Male (5). Carapace length 2.73±0.68, width 1.99±0.40, their ratio 1.37±0.18. Carapace dark cream-coloured or reddish, cheliceres chestnut-coloured, reddish-greyish-brownish coloured or reddish, legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2, Ⅲ dorsally 1.1.3(1.2.3), Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1(1.1.1), Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1(1.1), metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2(2.2), laterally 1.2(2.2), ventrally 2.2(2.1.2), Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

		Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	♂	2.20±0.55	2.26±0.52	1.89±0.40	2.49±0.63
	♀	1.75±0.48	1.79±0.45(9)	1.58±0.38	2.21±0.52
Patella	♂	1.11±0.23	1.12±0.21	0.88±0.18	1.01±0.29
	♀	0.98±0.24	1.01±0.30(9)	0.83±0.21	0.96±0.23

Tibia	♂	2.09±0.51	2.09±0.52	1.37±0.31	2.01±0.49
	♀	1.44±0.37	1.49±0.39(9)	1.05±0.27	1.76±0.29
Metatarsus	♂	1.52±0.37	1.53±0.36	1.62±0.39	2.47±0.61
	♀	1.07±0.25	1.09±0.28(9)	1.30±0.28	2.18±0.52
Tarsus	♂	0.89±0.20	0.91±0.24	0.60±0.08	0.81±0.11
	♀	0.70±0.17	0.70±0.17(9)	0.57±0.07	0.70±0.09

Palp see figs. 45-47. Lengths of cymbium, tibia, patella, and femur are 1.08±0.19, 0.40±0.14, 0.44±0.09, and 0.88±0.23, respectively.

Abdomen length 3.29±1.01, width 1.86±0.77, their ratio 1.78±0.28, reddish-greyish-brownish-coloured, clayey-yellow, dark sandcoloured, or tobacco-brown.

Female (10). Carapace length 2.64±0.51, width 1.91±0.32, their ratio 1.39±0.14. Carapace reddish, rarely dark cream-coloured, cheliceres chestnut-coloured, rarely dark cream-coloured or rust-coloured, legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅲ dorsally 1.1.3, tibia Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1, metatarsus Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 1.2(2.2), ventrally 2.2, others as in male. Leg measurements see above.

Abdomen length 4.13±1.08, width 2.57±0.89, their ratio 1.62±0.27, dark brown, tobacco-brown, rarely reddish-greyish-brownish-coloured or dark sand-coloured. Epigyne see figs. 50-51.

Distribution. USSR-Transbaicalia, Far East(southern part, except for Maritime Province), Sakhalin, Kunashir.

The "*corrugata*"-subgroup

Male. Tibial apophysis long(reaches to half of cymbium length), swollen retrolaterally, depressed prolaterally, sometimes curved spirally(*C. ussurica*). Embolus short, lies freely in alveolum above tegulum(*C. ussurica*) or arched around distal part of tegulum(*C. corrugata*). Membraneous "conductor" present(*C. corrugata*) or absent (*C. ussurica*). Sometimes tip of embolus currved diatad as in the "*japonicola*"-group(*C. ussurica*). Tegular apophysis conceals embolic base(*C. ussurica*) or not, and bears two teeth(*C. corrugata*) of medium length(*C. ussurica*).

Female. Copulatory openings either cavity-like, located in the posterior margin of epigynal plate or round, located in the posterior part of epigynal plate(*C. phragmitoides*). Copulatory tubes slender, directed laterad, then mesad and parallel to each other. Spermatheca and atrium in lateral part of epigyne or medialle(*C. corrugata*). Spermatheca bipartite(slighter expressed in *C. ussurica*), pseudo-ovoid(*C. corrugata*), tubular, either strongly(*C. phragmitoides*) or less elongated(*C. ussurica*). Atrium globular, either larger(*C. ussurica*) or smaller(*C. corrugata*) than spermatheca, borders it. By the structure of the copulatory tubes the "*corrugata*"-subgroup resembles *C. kurilensis*.

Three species from E-Asia belong to this subgroup : one from China(redescribed here), one other from Japan and Korea(?) (*C. corrugata*), and the third from the Soviet Far East(*C. ussurica*).

Clubiona phragmitoides Schenkel, 1963
(Figs. 54-57)

1963 *Clubiona phragmitoides* Schenkel : 253-254, fig. 142(♀).

Material. Holotype : 1♀(MNHN) "*Clubiona phragmitoides* Schenkel. Type. Potanin 121. Det. Schenkel 1946".

Diagnosis. The female differs from other representatives of the "*corrugata*"-subgroup by the rounded copulatory openings in the posterior part(not in the posterioir margin) of the epigyne, as well as by the lateral position and strongly elongated shape of the spermathecae.

Female. Carapace length 3.45, width 2.25, their ratio 1.53. Carapace reddish-greyish-brown, cheliceres chestnut-coloured, legs reddish-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2, Ⅲ-Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ-Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1, metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 1.2, ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

	Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	2.08	2.18	1.95	2.85
Patella	1.13	1.18	1.05	1.18
Tibia	1.88	2.00	1.38	2.25
Metatarsus	1.28	1.35	1.60	2.70
Tarsus	0.88	0.88	0.58	0.93

Abdomen length 4.50, width 2.25, their ratio 2.00, reddish-greyish-brownish-coloured. Epigyne see figs. 54-57.

Distribution. China : Kansu(more detailed see Schenkel 1963).

Clubiona ussurica Michailov, sp. nov.
(Figs. 52-53, 58-60)

Material. Holotype : 1♂(ZMMU Ta-4538) Khabarovsk Province, Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31], hazel-nut forest, 200-300m, litter, 7-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.

Paratypes : Khabarovsk Provicne, Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31] : 1♀(ZMMU) as the holotype.…1♂(AIK) Populus tremula forest, 150-200m, 11~24-Ⅵ, 1987 ; leg. D.S.…1♀(AIK) 1♀(NHMW) 1♀(ZMMU) lowland plain forest, Betula, Populus tremuls, Quercus, Fraxinus, etc., 250-300m, 13-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…1♀(BIN 29) ibidem, 14-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…1♀(SMF) 400m of Chirok, road to Nevelskoe, forest margin, 30-Ⅴ-1988 ; leg. C.I.…1♀(ZIL) 1♀(BIN 28) Bykova river, Betula & Populus tremula forest, 2-Ⅵ-1988 ; leg. S.I.…Maritime Province : 1♂ 3♀(ZMMU) bank of Khanka Lake, Sopka Lusanova hill [65], taiga, 17-Ⅸ-1956 ; leg. Ya.S. & I.L.…1♀(BMNH) Khanka distr., Turiy Rog[63], 11~14-Ⅶ-1983 ; leg. E.B.…1♂(Z

MMU) Ussuriyskiy Reserve [69], valley Pinus sibirica stand, 1-Ⅹ-1977 ; leg. G.K. & E.M.…· 1♀(ZMMU) 1♀(SMF) Chuguevka [68] distr., Pinus sibirica stand, 9-Ⅸ-1974 ; leg. ?

Diagnosis. By the structure of the palp, the male resembles *C. corrugata,* differing in the embolus lying freely above the tegulum and curved distad, as well as the spirally curved tibial apophysis. The female differs by the slightly elongated tubular spermathecae as well as the cavity-like copulatory openings located in the posterior margin of the epigynal plate combined with the lateral position of both spermathecae and atria ; atrium larger than spermatheca ; epigyne expands posteriad above epigastric fissure, hanging over it.

Male (4). Carapace length 2.74±0.48, width 2.06±0.54, their ratio 1.34±0.14. Carapace and cheliceres reddish-coloured, pale reddish-greyish-brown, or dark cream-coloured, legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ ventrally 2.2(1.2), Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1(1.1), Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1, metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 1.2, ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

		Ⅰ	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
Femur	♂	2.41±0.47	2.50±0.39	2.07±0.44	2.84±0.46
	♀	2.21±0.25	2.29±0.21	1.99±0.09(9)	2.79±0.27
Patella	♂	1.05−1.25(3)	1.15±0.17	0.94±0.24	1.02±0.20
	♀	1.15±0.18	1.16±0.10	0.99±0.14	1.17±0.13
Tibia	♂	2.05−2.45(3)	2.33±0.40	1.58±0.25	2.33±0.39
	♀	1.80±0.22	1.88±0.19	1.39±0.13	2.15±0.19(11)
Metatarsus	♂	1.43−1.78(3)	1.67±0.29	1.89±0.29	2.97±0.53
	♀	1.29±0.14	1.36±0.14	1.70±0.16	2.74±0.30
Tarsus	♂	0.88−1.03(3)	0.94±0.13	0.72±0.14	1.90±0.18
	♀	0.79±0.10	0.80±0.09	0.69±0.09	0.88±0.12

Palp see figs. 58-60. Lengths of cymbium, tibia, patella, and femur are 1.03±0.17, 0.34±0.10, 0.38±0.13, and 0.80±0.11, respectively.

Abdomen length 3.44±0.22, width 1.83±0.19, their ratio 1.89±0.26, reddish-greyish-brownish-coloured.

Female (10). Carapace length 3.14±0.40(11), width 2.28±0.29(11), their ratio 1.38±0.17 (11). Carapace reddish, pale reddish greyish-brown, tobacco-brown, or yellow-orange. Cheliceres (pale) reddish greyish-brown, reddish or yellow-orange. Legs dark cream-coloured or reddish. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2, Ⅲ dorsally 1.1.3(1.2.3), tibia Ⅰ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1(1.1.1), Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1(1.1), metatarsus Ⅰ ventrally 2(1), Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2(2.2), laterally 1.2(2.2), ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2(2.2), others as in male. Leg measurements see above.

Abdomen length 4.88±1.62(11), width 3.11±1.15(11), their ratio 1.58±0.22(11), dark brown, tobacco brown, reddish greyish-brownish-coloured or olive grey. Epigyne see figs. 52-53.

Distribution. USSR-Far East(southern part).

The "*bakurovi*" -subgroup

Male. Tibial apophysis strongly developed, swollen retrolaterally and depressed prolaterally. Embolus in distal part of bulb, arching behind tegulum. Tegular apophysis strong, concealing embolic base, bearing one tooth. "Conductor" absent.

Female. Copulatory openings in the mesal part of epigynal plate, separated from each other by a strongly sclerotized septum. Copulatory tubes directed laterad, then distad ; almost parallel. Spermatheca arched, in one part. Atrium borders with spermatheca. Strongly sclerotized posterior margin of epigynal plate serves as a support for a huge male tibial apophysis during mating. For this purpose also two strongly sclerotized depressions located near the posterior margin of the epigynal plate are developed. The usually extremely thin and transparent inner membrane of genitalia is strongly sclerotized in this case. Epigyne expands posteriad above epigastric fissure, slightly hanging over it.

The single species :

Clubiona bakurovi Michailov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 61-65)

Material. Holotype : 1♂(ZMMU Ta-4539) Maritime Province, environs of Chernyshevka [67], coniferous & broad-leaved forest, 17~22-Ⅸ-1984 ; leg. V.B.

Paratypes : Sakhalin : 1♀(ZMMU) Makarov distr., Nituy River [50], 9~19-Ⅶ-1988 ; leg. A.B.…Khabarovsk Province : 1♂(AIK) Nanayskiy distr., Slavyanka [29], Pinus sibirica forest, 9-Ⅷ-1984 ; leg. N.R.…1♀(AIK) ibidem, 13-Ⅷ-1984 ; leg. N.R.…1♂(ZMMU) Komsomolsk [27], Larix stand, Ⅵ-1985 ; leg. N.R.…1♂(ZMMU) Bolshekhekhtsyrsky Reserve [31], hazel-nut forest, 200-300m, litter, 7-Ⅵ-1987 ; leg. D.L.…Maritime Province : 1♀(BMNH) Chuguevka [68] distr., Pinus sibirica stand, 9-Ⅸ-1974 ; leg. ?…1♀(NHMW) 1♀(SMF) 1♀(ZIL) 1♀(ZMMU) environs of Chernyshevka [67], coniferous & broad-leaved forest, 30-Ⅶ~6-Ⅷ-1984 ; leg. V.B.…1♂(NHMW) 1♂ 4♀(ZMMU) ibidem, 6~13-Ⅷ-1984 ; leg. V.B.…1♀(AIK) 1♀(ZMMU) ibidem, 13~29-Ⅷ-1984 ; leg. V.B.…1♂ 1♀(BIN 30) 2♀(ZMMU) ibidem, 10~17-Ⅸ-1984 ; leg. V.B.…1♂ 1♀(ZIL) 1♂(SMF) ibidem, 17~22-Ⅸ-1984 ; leg. V.B.

Diagnosis. The male differs from other representatives of the "*obesa*"-group by the shape and size of the tibial apophysis and by the presence of a large tooth on a strongly-developed tegular apophysis. The female differs by the strong sclerotization of the posterior part of the epigyne and by the depressions for the fixation of the male tibial apophysis.

Male (10). Carapace length 2.86±0.43, width 2.14±0.23, their ratio 1.34±0.14. Carapace and cheliceres reddish, rare dark cream-coloured. Legs dark cream-coloured, rare reddish. Leg armature : femur Ⅰ-Ⅱ dorsally 1.1.2, Ⅲ-Ⅳ dorsally 1.1.3, patella Ⅲ-Ⅳ retrolaterally 1, tibia Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2.2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1(1.1), Ⅳ dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1(1.1, 2.1.1, 2.1), metatarsus Ⅰ-Ⅱ ventrally 2, Ⅲ dorsally 2.1.2(2.2), laterally 1.2(2), ventrally 2.2, Ⅳ dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 2.2, ventrally 2.1.2. Leg measurements :

		I	II	III	IV
Femur	♂	2.27±0.25	2.36±0.26	2.05±0.12	2.91±0.34
	♀	2.07±0.47	2.16±0.47	1.92±0.41	2.86±0.66
Patella	♂	1.11±0.17	1.13±0.15	0.96±0.17	1.14+0.10
	♀	1.13±0.23	1.15±0.25	0.99±0.22	1.18±0.26
Tibia	♂	2.07+0.29	2.14±0.33	1.49±0.16	2.29±0.34
	♀	1.57±0.48	1.67±0.44	1.30±0.34	2.14±0.52
Metatarsus	♂	1.44±0.18	1.50±0.18	1.76±0.25	2.98±0.36
	♀	1.19±0.25	1.24±0.28	1.56±0.40	2.83±0.73
Tarsus	♂	0.84±0.10	0.84±0.11	0.65±0.06	0.85±0.17
	♀	0.70±0.15	0.73±0.17	0.62±0.10	0.79±0.09

Palp see figs. 61-63. Lengths of cymbium, tibia, patella, and femur are 1.02±0.18, 0.41±0.10, 0.48±0.10, and 0.80±0.14, respectively.

Abdmen length 3.36±0.37(9), width 1.98±0.34(9), their ratio 1.71±0.28(9), greyish-brownish coloured, rare straw or olive grey.

Female(10). Carapace length 3.20±0.59, width 2.39±0.38, their ratio 1.34±0.15. Carapace reddish, rare dark cream-coloured. Cheliceres reddish, rare dark cream-coloured or chestnut-coloured. Legs dark cream-coloured. Leg armature : tibia III dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1, IV dorsally 2.2, ventrally 1.1.1(2.2.1), metatarsus III dorsally 2.1.2, laterally 1.2(2.2), ventrally 2.2, others as in male. Leg measurements see above.

Abdomen length 4.56±1.29, width 2.98±0.55, their ratio 1.54±0.41, greyish-brownish coloured, rare olive grey or dark cream-coloured. Epigyne see figs. 64-65.

Distribution. USSR-Far East(southern part), Sakhalin.

Remarks. Morphofunctional parallels may be drawn in the structure of the copulatory organs of both sexes between *C. bakurovi* and the European *C. marmorata*. The strong development of the sclerotized, massive, single tibial apophysis leads to both sclerotization of the epigyne(especially of its posterior part) and arisal of special depressions for the fixation of this apophysis during mating(see Wiehle 1965 : Abb. 21-26, for *C. marmorata*). The strong development of the tegulum remains unexplained. A similar structure of the copulatory organs is found in *C. irinae* and, partially, in *C. chabarovi* (see Part II).

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LEGENDS FOR THE FIGURES

Map 1. The localities of Soviet Far East *Clubiona*.···Magadan Area :

1. Konergino, 2. Egvekinot, 3. Amguema, 4. Vulvyveem River, 5. Lower stream of Chaun River, 6. Anadyr, 7. Sibit-Tyellakh, 8. Vetrenniy, 9. Butughychag, 10. Kulu River / Kontaktoviy Stream, 11. Magadan, 12. Talon, 13. Kava River, 14. Chelomdzha River ; Yakut ASSR : 15. Pokhodskoe, 16. Konkovaya River, 17. Khandyga-Magadan Road ; Kamchatka : 18. Ust-Kamchatka, 19. Nerpichye Lake, 20. Kresty / Krasniy Yar / Belaya River / Kryuki / Elovka River / Kluychi, 21. Kozyrevsk / Kamenka / Ushki, 22. Yayabi Mts., 23. Petropavlovsk ; Khabarovsk Prov. : 24. Okhotsk, 25. Gyrbykan River, 26. Amka River / Khetana River, 27. Komsomolsk, 28. Elben Lake, 29. Slavyanka / Nanay skiy distr., 30. Khabarovsk, 31. Bolshekhekhtsyrskiy Reserve, 32. Khor, 33. Nizhnespasskoe, 34. Rybachiy Isl. / Vinogradniy Isl., 35. Sredniy Isl., 36. Amurzet, 37. Dichun ; Amur Area : 38. Khingan Reserve / Kundur, 39. Arkhara, 40. Sennoy Isl., 41. Blagoveshchensk, 42. Zeyskiy Reserve ; Sakhalin : 43. Tengi River, 44. Alexandrovsk, 45. Tymovskoé, 46. Smirnykh, 47. Langeri Rievr, 48. Rukutama River, 49. Poronaysk, 50. Nituy River, 51. Makarov, 52. Pugachevo, 53. Slepikovskogo Cape, 54. Dolinsk, 55. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk / Novoalexandrovsk, 56. Mendeleevo / Sernovodsk / Stolnchatuy Cape, 60. Alekhino / Golovnina Volcano ; Maritime Province : 61. Midstream of Bikin River, 62. Terney, 63. Turiy Rog, 64. Astrakhanka, 65. Sopka Lusanova Hill, 66. Khorol, 67. Chernyshevka, 68. Chuguevka, 69. Ussuriyskiy Reserve, 70. Vladivostok, 71. Kedrovaya Pad Reserve, 72. Khasan.

Figs. 1-6. ***Clubiona japonica*** **L. KOCH**, 1-3. right male palp, 4. epigyne, 5. vulva, 6. spermatheca, 1, 6. ventral, 2. lateral, 3. inner view.

Figs. 7-9. ***Clubiona vigil*** **KARSCH**, right male palp. 7. ventral, 8. lateral, 9. inner view.

Figs. 10-11. ***Clubiona flavipes*** **(SAITO)**, right male palp. 10. ventral, 11. inneroventral view.

Figs. 12-16. ***Clubiona basarukini*** **MICHAILOV, sp. nov.**, 12-14. ♂ holotype, 15-16. ♀ paratype, 12. ventral, 13. lateral, 14. dorsolateral view, 15. epigyne, 16. vulva.

Figs. 17-20. ***Clubiona rostrata*** **PAIK**, right male palp. 17. ventral, 18. lateral, 19. inner, 20. ventroinner view.

Figs. 21-22. ***Clubiona amurensis*** **MICHAILOV, sp. nov.**, ♀ holotype. 21. epigyne, 22. vulva.

Figs. 23-24. ***Clubiona japonicola*** **BOSENBERG et STRAND**, right male palp. 23. ventral, 24. lateral view.

Figs. 25-26. ***Clubiona logunovi*** **MICHAILOV, sp. nov.**, ♂ holotype, right palp. 25. ventral, 26. lateral view.

Figs. 27-28. ***Clubiona marusiki*** **MICHAILOV, sp. nov.**, ♀ holotype. 27. epigyne, 28. vulva.

Figs. 29-32. ***Clubiona latericia*** **KULCZYNSKI**, ♀. 29. epigyne, 30. vulva, 31-32. vulva without spermathecae, frontal view.

Figs. 33-37. ***Clubiona kunashirensis*** **MICHAILOV, sp. nov.**, ♂ holotype, right male palp. 33. ventral, 34. lateral view, 35. embolar part, ventrolateral view, 36. tibial apophysis, dorsal and, 37. dorsolateral view.

Figs. 38-44. ***Clubiona sapporensis*** **HAYASHI**, 38-41 right male palp, 42-44. ♂ 38. ventral, 39. lateral view, 40. embolic part, ventrolateral view, 41. tibial apophysis, dorsal view, 42. epigyne, 43. vulva, 44. spermathecae, dorsal view.

Figs. 45-47. ***Clubiona charitonovi*** **MICHAILOV, sp. nov.**, ♂ paratype, right palp. 45. ventral, 46. lateral view, 47. tibial apophysis, dorsolateral view.

Figs. 48-49. ***Clubiona microsapporensis*** **MICHAILOV, sp. nov.**, ♀ paratype. 48. epigyne, 49. vulva.

Figs. 50-51. ***Clubiona charitonovi*** **MICHAILOV, sp. nov.**, ♀ paratype. 50. epigyne, 51. vulva.

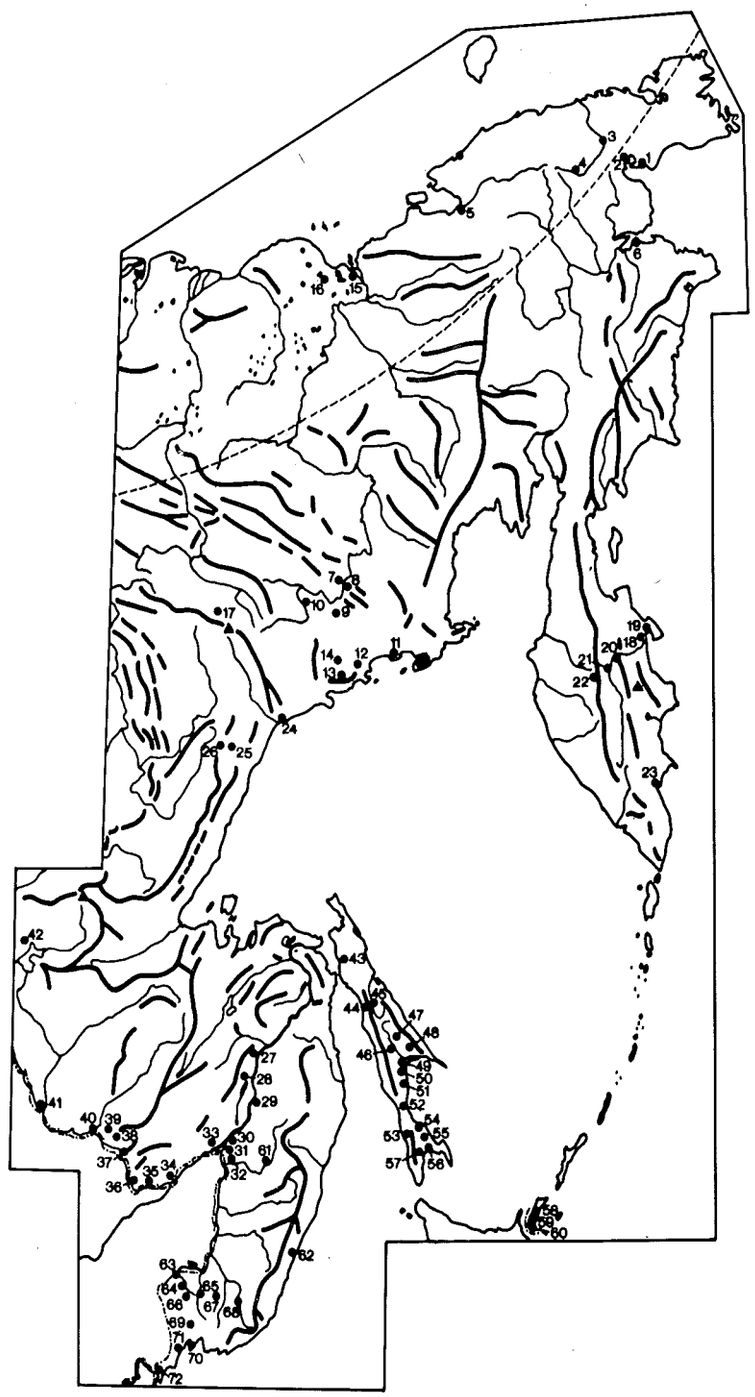
Figs. 52-53. ***Clubiona ussurica*** **MICHAILOV, sp. nov.**, ♀ paratype. 52. epigyne, 53. vulva.

Figs. 54-57. ***Clubiona phragmitoides*** SCHENKEL, ♀ holotype. 54. epigyne, 55. vulva, 56-57. spermatheca, frontal, 56. back view.

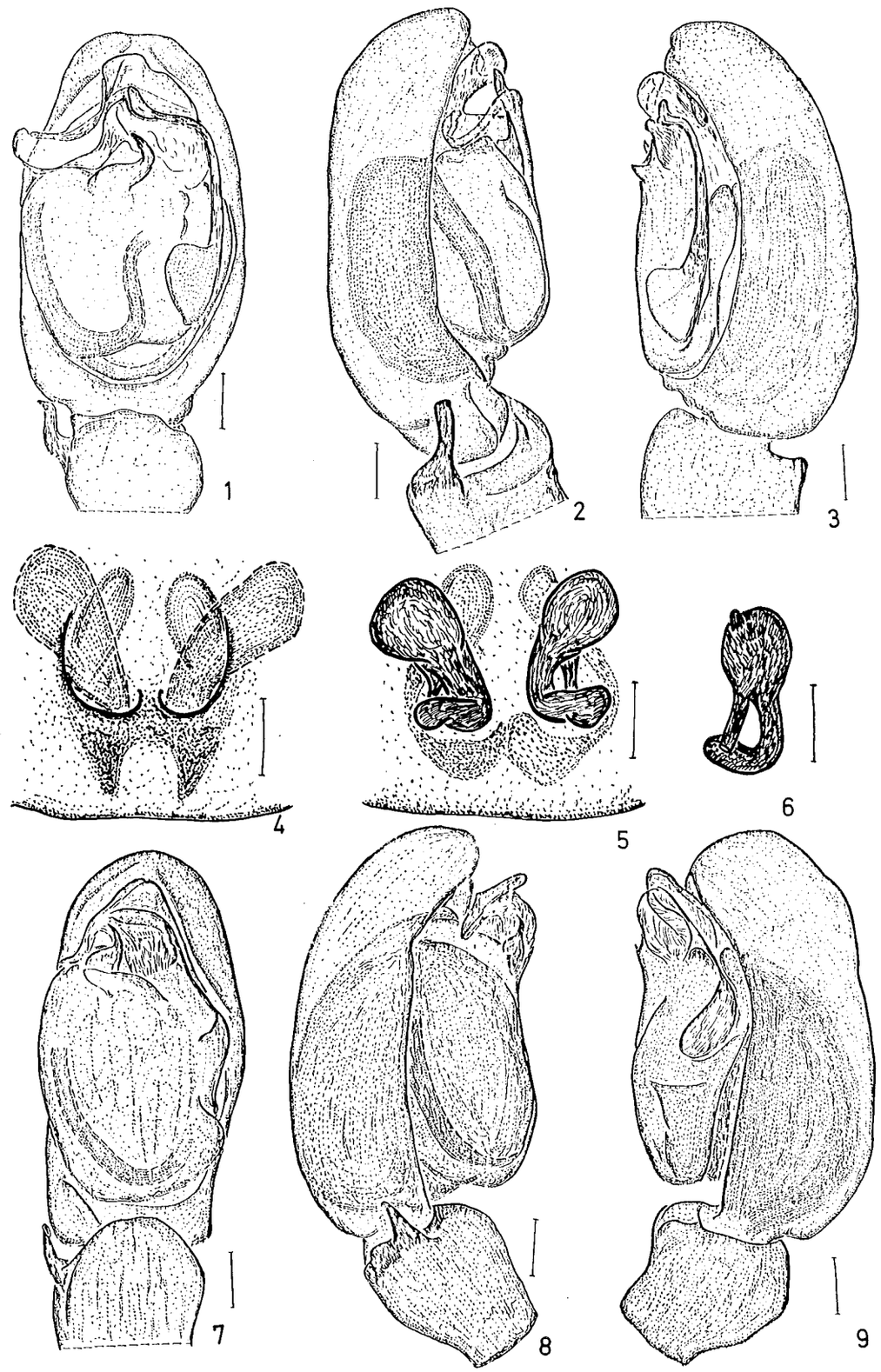
Figs. 58-60. ***Clubiona ussurica*** MICHAILOV, **sp. nov.**, ♂ paratype, right palp. 58. ventral, 59. lateral, 60. dorsal view.

Figs. 61-65. ***Clubiona bakurovi*** MICHAILOV, **sp. nov.**, ♂ paratype, right palp, and ♀ paratype. 61. ventral, 62. lateral, 63. dorsal view, 64. epigyne, 65. vulva.

(Figs. 1-65. Scale lines = 0. 14mm)



Map. 1. The localities of Soviet For East *Clubiona*·····Magadan Area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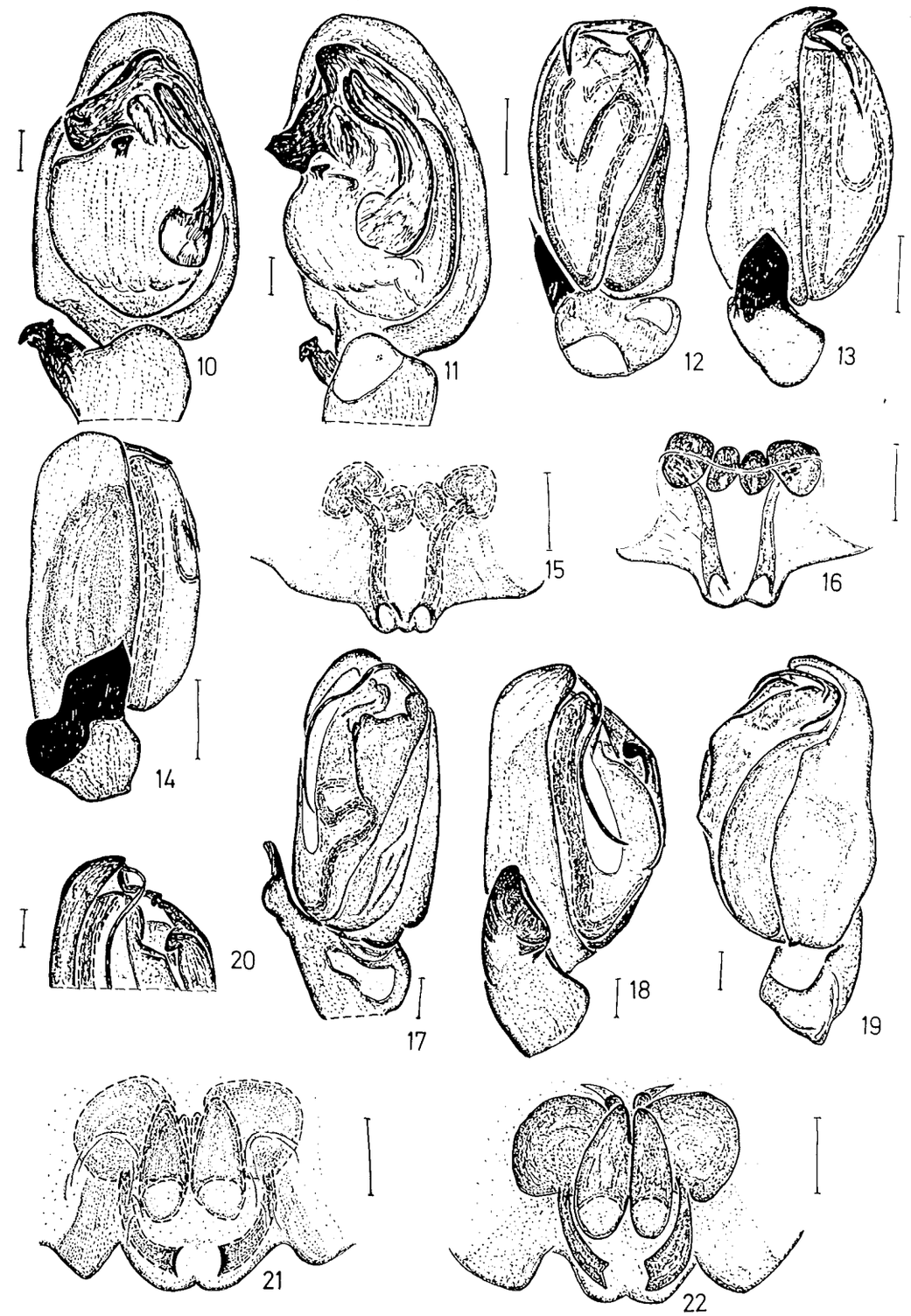
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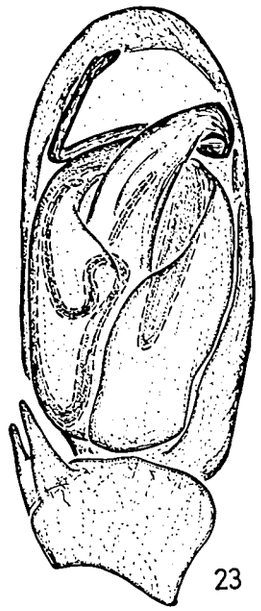
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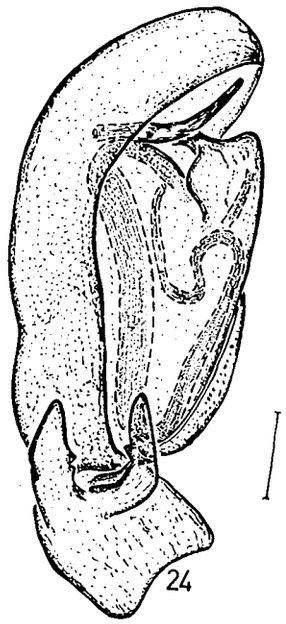
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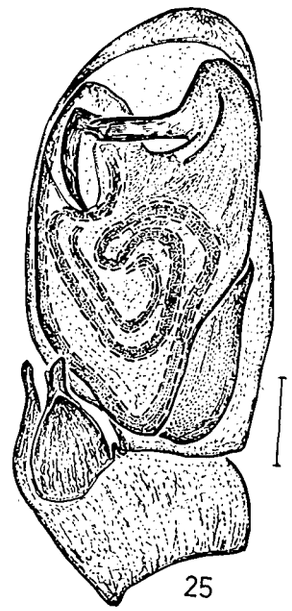
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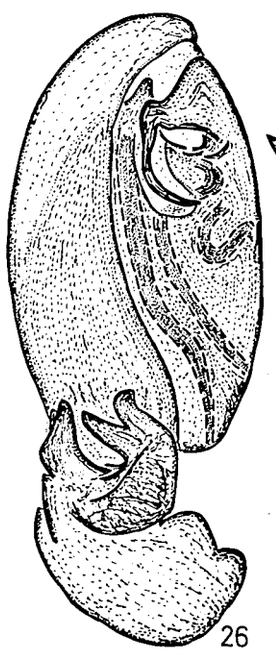
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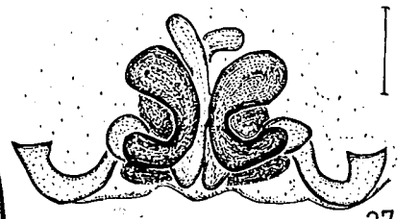
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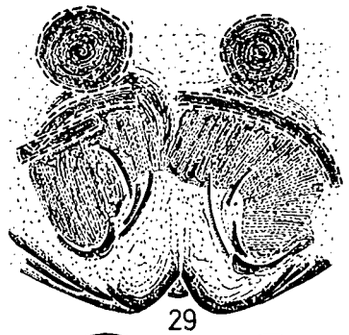
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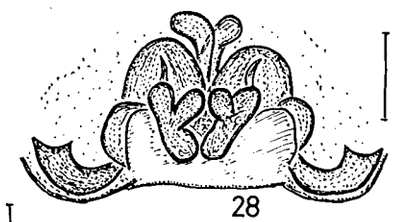
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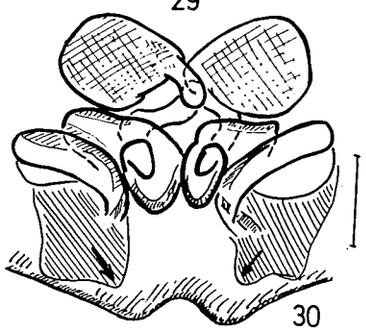
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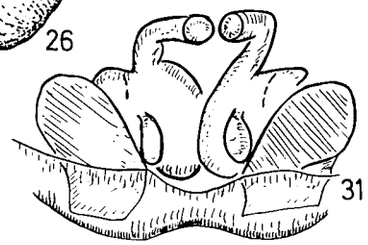
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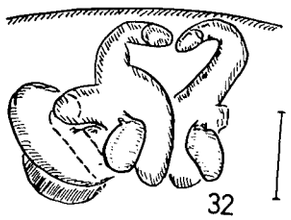
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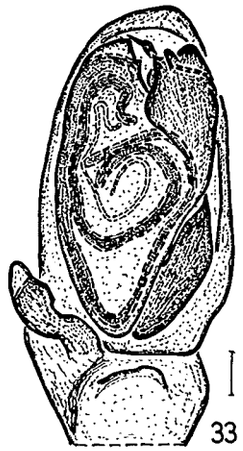
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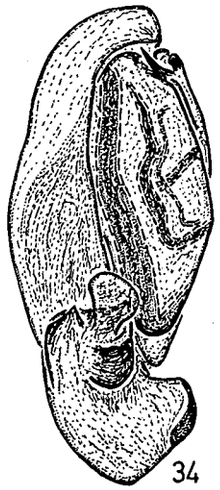
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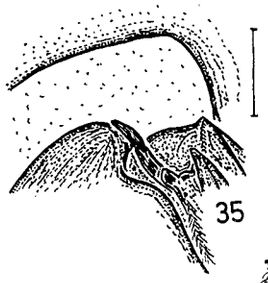
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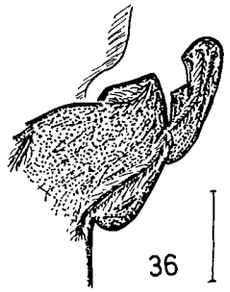
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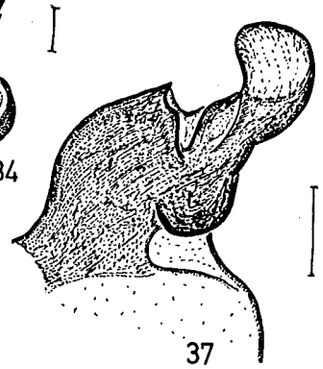
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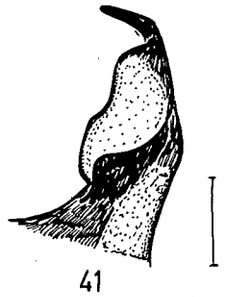
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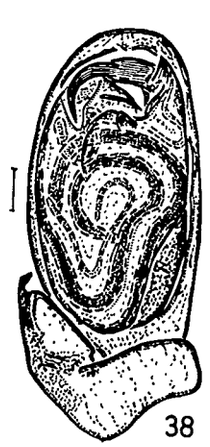
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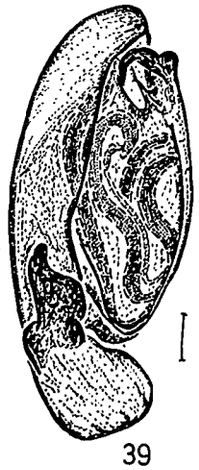
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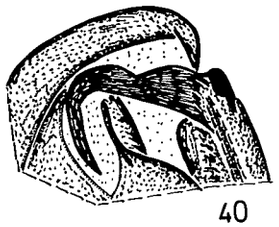
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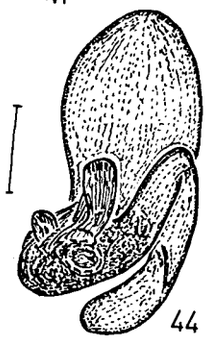
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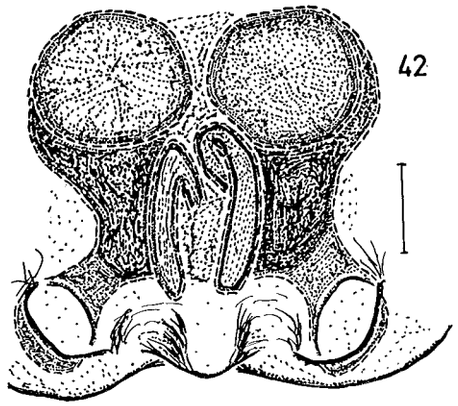
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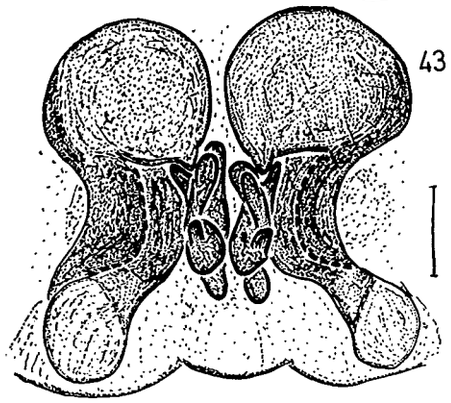
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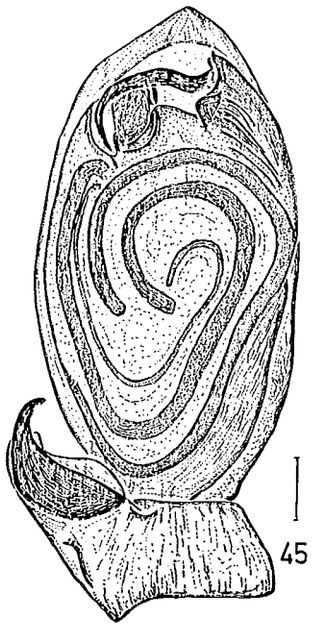
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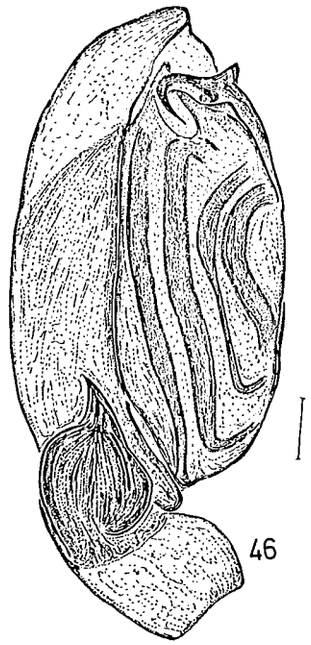
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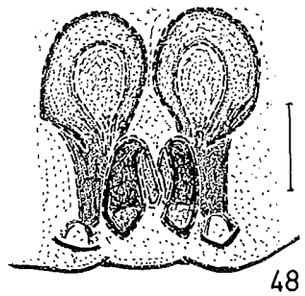
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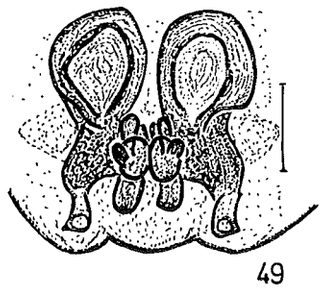
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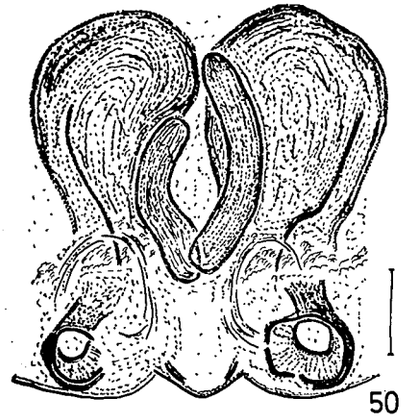
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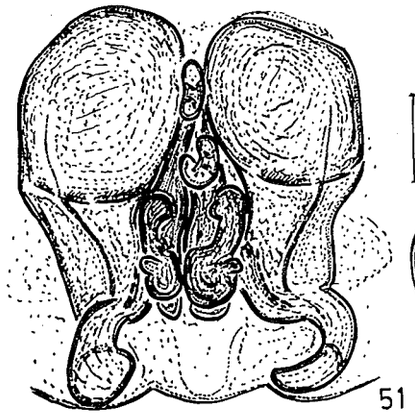
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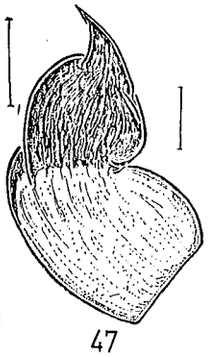
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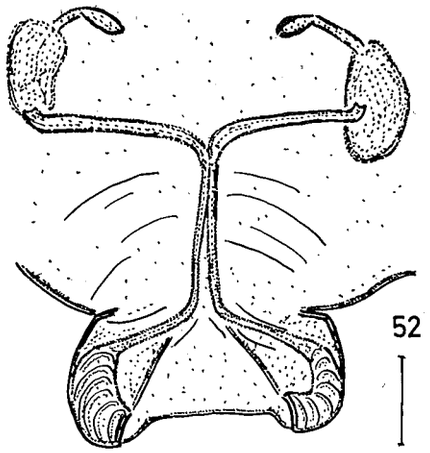
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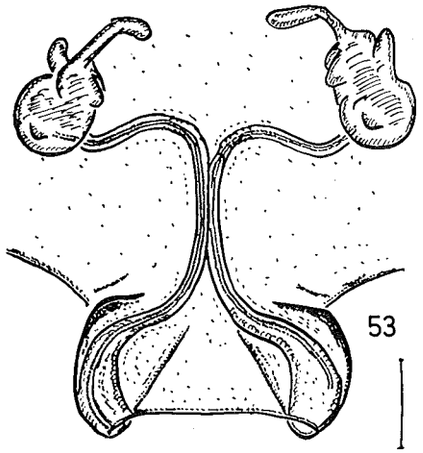
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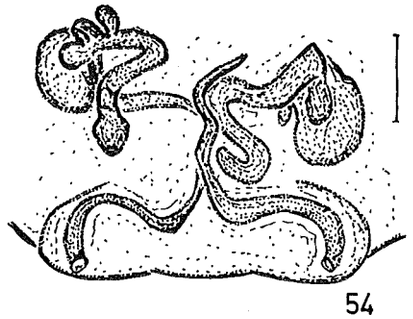
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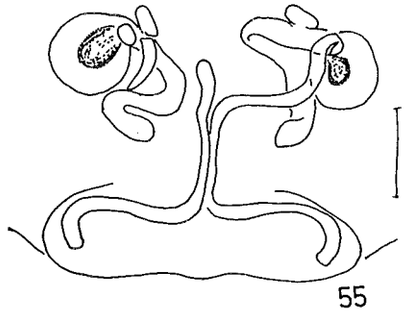
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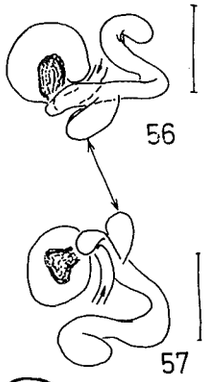
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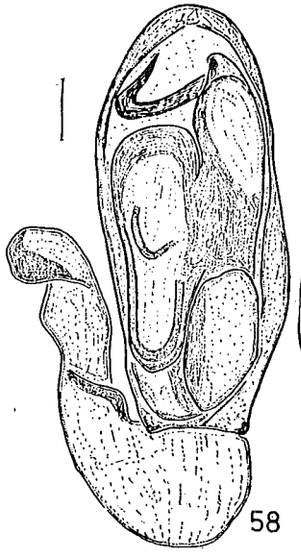
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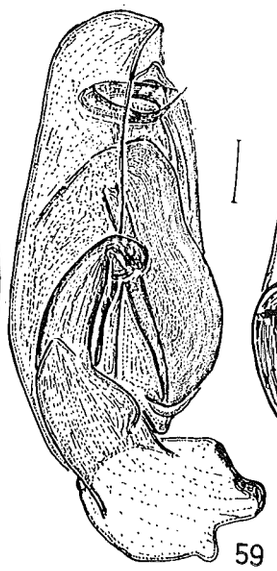
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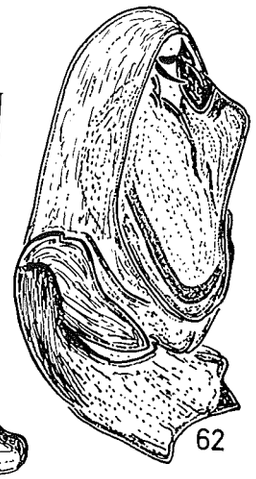
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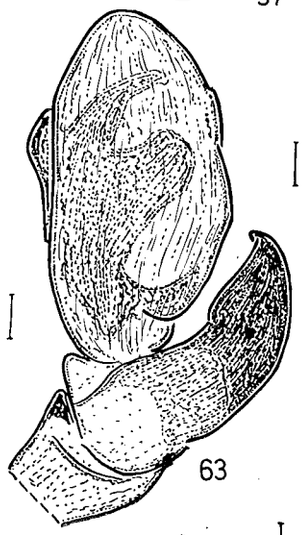
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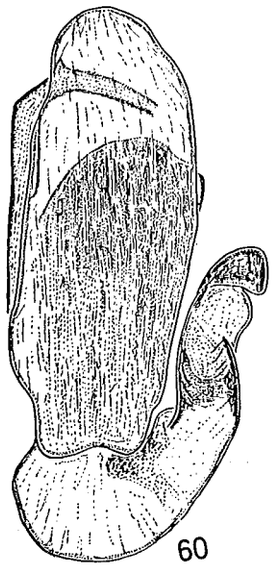
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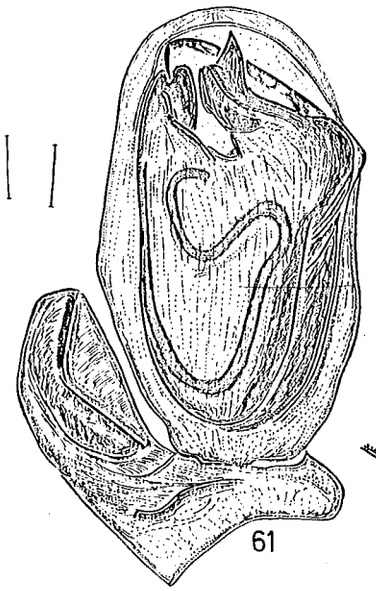
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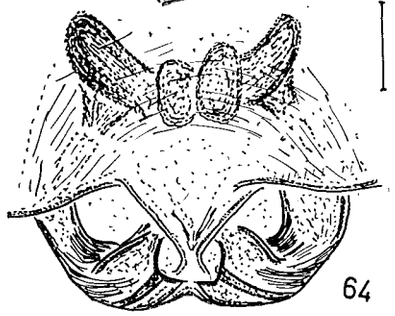
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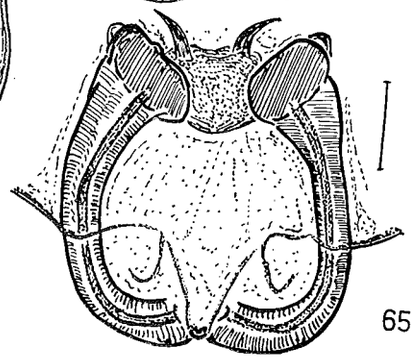
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