

A review of the Gnaphosidae fauna of the Urals (Aranei), 3. New species and new records, chiefly from the South Urals

Обзор семейства Gnaphosidae фауны Урала (Aranei), 3. Новые виды и новые находки преимущественно с Южного Урала

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Gnaphosidae, фауна, новые виды, Южный Урал.

ABSTRACT. Five new species are described: *Drassyllus sur* sp.n. (♂♀), *Micaria gulliae* sp.n. (♂♀), “*Zelotes*” *fallax* sp.n. (♂), *Zelotes occultus* sp.n. (♂), *Z. orenburgensis* sp.n. (♂♀). *Haplodrassus minor* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879) is redescribed from the Urals material. Three species: *Gnaphosa betpaki* Ovtsharenko, Platnick et Song, 1992, *G. moesta* Thorell, 1875 and *Zelotes mikhailovi* Marusik in Eskov et Marusik, 1995, are new records for Russia. Three species: *Micaria pallipes* (Lucas, 1846), *Zelotes atrocaeruleus* (Simon, 1878) and *Zelotes caucasius* (L. Koch, 1866), are new records for the Urals. The record of *Haplodrassus dalmatensis* (L. Koch, 1866), previously excluded from the Urals species list is confirmed from newly collected specimens from the region. The distribution of 25 species in the Urals is refined.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описано 5 новых видов: *Drassyllus sur* sp.n. (♂♀), *Micaria gulliae* sp.n. (♂♀), “*Zelotes*” *fallax* sp.n. (♂), *Zelotes occultus* sp.n. (♂), *Z. orenburgensis* sp.n. (♂♀). *Haplodrassus minor* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879) переописан на основе уральских материалов. Три вида: *Gnaphosa betpaki* Ovtsharenko, Platnick et Song, 1992, *G. moesta* Thorell, 1875 и *Zelotes mikhailovi* Marusik in Eskov et Marusik, 1995 впервые отмечен в фауне России. Три вида: *Micaria pallipes* (Lucas, 1846), *Zelotes atrocaeruleus* (Simon, 1878) и *Zelotes caucasius* (L. Koch, 1866) впервые указываются для фауны Урала. Нахождение на Урале *Haplodrassus dalmatensis* (L. Koch, 1866), ранее исключенного из уральского списка, подтверждено новым материалом. Уточнено распространение на Урале 25 видов.

Introduction

This paper is a continuation of our earlier investigations on the gnaphosid fauna of the Urals [Efimik & Esyunin, 1996; Esyunin & Tuneva, 2002; Tuneva & Esyunin, 2002]. New specimens collected during the last

5–7 in the steppe zone of the Urals contained numerous poorly known, and some new species. The main aim of this paper is to (re)describe some rare and some new species based on the Urals material. We also present new locality data, and thus refine our knowledge of the distribution of some gnaphosid species in the Urals.

This work is based on material collected by the authors (ESL — S.L. Esyunin, TTK — T.K. Tuneva) and our colleagues N.S. Mazura (MNS) and G.Sh. Farzalieva (FGS). Most of the specimens are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology of the Perm State University (PSU). The type specimens of new species are kept in the Zoological Museum of the Moscow University (ZMMU) and the Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk (ISEA).

The following abbreviations are used in the text: a — apical, d — dorsal, p — prolateral, r — retrolateral, v — ventral. Leg spination is as follows: basal-medial-apical spines. For example, tibia I v1-2(1)-2(a) means that tibia I possesses one basal, two (or one) medial and two apical ventral spines. All measurements are in mm.

Records from the Urals given below under “Catalogue” are adopted from Esyunin & Efimik [1996a], with some more recent additions. Species distributions follow the catalogue of Esyunin & Efimik [1996a], and are amended as appropriate.

New species

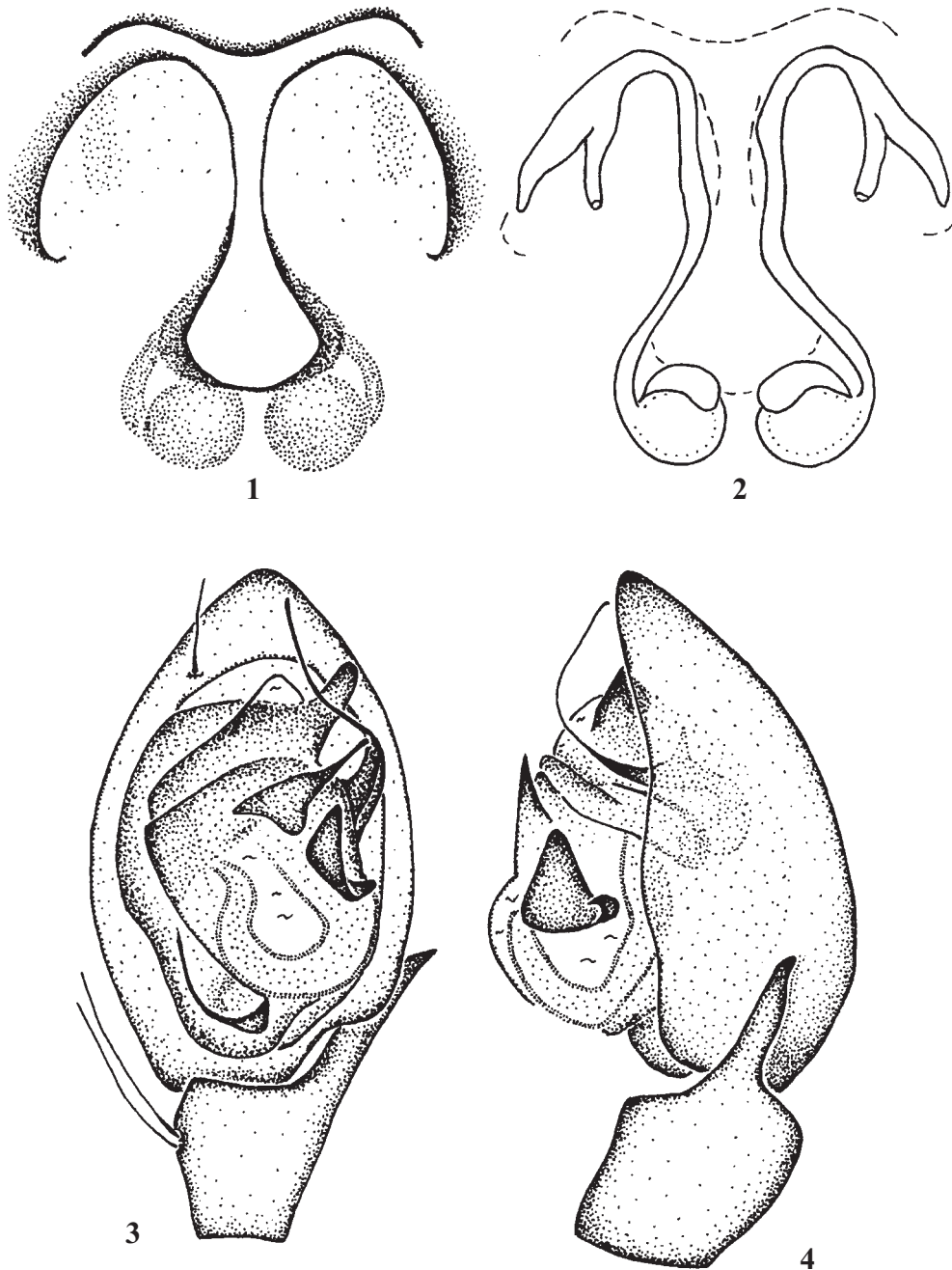
Drassyllus sur sp.n.

Figs 1–4.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZMMU), South Urals, Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, declivity of the chalk cliff, 12.VI.2000, ESL. Paratype: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), together with holotype; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-1933) and 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (ISEA), same locality, steppe, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL; 1 ♂ (PSU-1934), same locality, saline land, 12.VI.2000, ESL; 2 ♂♂ (ZMMU) and 5 ♂♂ (PSU-3204), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, *Stipe* steppe, 18–23.V.1997, ESL.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the type locality and includes three initial letters from the name South Urals (given in bold).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Total length 3.36 (3.05–3.65). Carapace 1.38 (1.25–1.50) long, 1.18 (1.10–1.25) wide,



Figs 1–4. Copulatory organs of *Drassyllus sur* sp.n.: 1 — epigyne; 2 — spermathecae; 3 — palp, ventral view; 4 — palp, lateral view.
Рис. 1–4. Гениталии *Drassyllus sur* sp.n. 1 — эпигина; 2 — сперматека; 3 — палепп снизу; 4 — палепп сбоку.

grey-brown with a median dark V-shaped spot. Abdomen dark-grey and shining, with a scutum. Femur II 0.92 (0.75–1.00) long. Legs grey-yellow, tarsus and metatarsus lighter (nearly yellow). Chelicerae with three promarginal teeth (middle tooth biggest) and one small retromarginal tooth. Palpal femur with one dorsomedian spine and two dorsodistal spines. Embolar projection with two apices; terminal apophysis flattened apically (Fig. 3). Retrolateral tibial apophysis long and slightly bent (Fig. 4). Leg spination: femora I d1-1-0, p0-0-1; II d1-1-0, p0-0-1; III d1-1-0, p0-1-1, r0-1-1; IV d1-1-0, p0-0-1, r0-0-1; tibiae III p1-1-1, r0-1-1, v1-

2-2(a); IV p1-1-1, r1-1-1, v2-2-2(a); metatarsi I, II v2-0-0; III p1-2-2, r0-1-2, v2-0-numerous(a); IV p1-2-2, r1-2-1, v2-2-numerous(a).

Female. Total length 3.43 (3.05–4.05). Carapace 1.36 (1.25–1.45) long, 1.19 (1.10–1.35) wide. Femur II 0.91 (0.80–1.00) long. Armature of chelicerae, palpal femur and legs as in male. Epigyne typical of the *insularis* group: the anterior edges of the epigynal mid-piece extend out laterally (Fig. 1). Anterior epigynal ducts with an accessory “flange” (Fig. 2).

DIAGNOSIS. *D. sur* sp.n. has an uncertain position in the genus *Drassyllus*; the female is similar to those of the

insularis group, whereas males (by the shape of the terminal apophysis) are close to those of the *fallens* group (species groups *sensu* Platnick & Shadab [1982]). The female of the new species is most similar to that of *D. saphes* (Chamberlin, 1936), but differs in having the mid-piece of the epigyne without “recurved lateral extensions” [cf. Platnick & Shadab, 1982] and the medial epigynal ducts divergent (connivent in *D. saphes*). The male of the new species is rather close to that of *D. fallens* Chamberlin, 1911, but can easily be separated by the following combination of two unique characters: (1) the terminal apophysis tapering to its top and (2) the bifid embolar projection.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Micaria gulliae sp.n.

Figs 5–9.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZMMU), South Urals, Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, chalk screen, 6–13.VI.2000, FGS. Paratype: 1 ♀ (ZMMU), same locality, stone steppe, 5–13.VI.2000, ESL.

Etymology. Honours Miss Gulli Farzalieva, our colleague, who collected the holotype of this species.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Total length 2.38. Carapace 1.18 long, 0.90 wide, light yellow. Sternum yellow, with thin dark yellow margins. Abdomen grey. Femur II 1.03 long. Chelicerae yellow, with a small promarginal tooth. Palpal femur without armature. Embolus tapers, protruding beyond the edge of the tegulum; median apophysis short; conical tegulum big (Fig. 9). Tibia of the male palp short, with two ventral excavations (Fig. 8). Retrolateral tibial apophysis short, curved, shifted dorsally (Figs 7, 9). Leg spination (I absent): II d1-0-0; III d1-0-0; IV d1-0-0; tibiae III p0-1-1, v1-1-1(a); IV v1-1-2(a); metatarsi III p0-1-1, r0-0-2, v0-1-2(a); IV p0-0-2, r0-0-2, v1-1-2(a).

Female. Total length 2.58. Carapace 1.23 long, 1.08 wide. Femur II 1.00 long. Armature of chelicerae and colouration as in male. Leg spination: femora I d1-0-0, p0-0-1; II d1-0-0; III d1-0-0; IV d1-0-0; tibiae III p0-1-1, v1-1-2(1)(a); IV p0-1-0, r0-1-1, v1-1-3(a); metatarsi III p0-1-2(1), r0-0-1(2), v0-1-2(a); IV p1-1-2, r0-1-2, v0-1-1(a) Epigyne relatively long, with median septum (Fig. 5). Paramedian ducts reach the anterior epigynal margin (Fig. 6).

DIAGNOSIS. The big, conical tegulum of the male palp and the long paramedian ducts of the female epigyne, suggest this species is closest to *M. tuvensis* Danilov, 1993 (Figs 1–3 in Danilov [1993]), but it differs in having (1) a longer embolus and a stronger curved retrolateral tibial apophysis in males, and (2) a continuous anterior epigynal margin and elongated spermathecae (rounded in *M. tuvensis*). Body size, armature of legs and colour of the carapace (light yellow in *M. gulliae*, brown in *M. tuvensis*) also differ.

The female of this new species is somewhat similar to that of *M. mongunica* Danilov, 1996 and *M. bonneti* Schenkel, 1963 (Figs 1A, B and 1C, D in Danilov [1996] respectively), but these species have more widely spaced posterior epigynal sockets and triangular receptacles as long as wide (longer than wide in the new species).

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

“*Zelotes*” *fallax* sp.n.

Figs 10–14.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZMMU), South Urals, Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, declivity of the chalk cliff, 5–12.VI.2000, ESL. Paratype: 1 ♂ (PSU-1414), same locality, base of the chalk cliff, 5–12.VI.2000, ESL.

Etymology. The species epithet is derived from the Latin “*fallax*” meaning “deceptive, puckish”.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Total length 2.73. Carapace 1.13–1.18 long, 0.93–0.98 wide, brown, with thin darker margins. Femur II 0.68–0.75 long. Chelicerae brown, with three promarginal teeth and one small retromarginal tooth. Palp and legs yellow-brown. Tarsi of all legs lighter than other segments. Palpal femur with a dorsomedian spine and a distal group of two connivent dorsolateral spines. Embolus small and concealed, situated behind the big, spade-like embolar base (Figs 12–13). The embolar base has a thick basal projection (?terminal apophysis) directed anteriorly (Figs 10, 14). Retrolateral tibial apophysis short, curved apically (fig. 11). Leg spination: femora I, II d1-1-0; III d1-1-0, p0-1-1, r0-0-1; IV d1-1-0, p0-0-1, r0-0-1; tibiae III p1-1-1, r0-1-1, v1-2-2; IV p1-1-1, r1-0-1, v2-2-2(a); metatarsi I, II v2-2-0, III p0-2-2, r0-2-2, v1-2-2(a), IV p1-2-2, r1-2-2, v1-1-1-numerous(a).

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. “*Z.*” *fallax* sp.n. has an uncertain generic position and is provisionally assigned to *Zelotes*. This species can be easily distinguished from the all other *Zelotes* species by the following features: (1) the large, spade-like embolar base (only *Z. davidi* Schenkel, 1963 has a similar structure called the “embolus” by Platnick & Song [1986]); (2) the thin, anteriorly-directed projection at the embolic base (?terminal apophysis); and (3) the intercalary sclerite absent or invisible.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

Zelotes occultus sp.n.

Figs 17–19.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZMMU), South Urals, Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, Shon-Butan Cavin, bank of a brook in steppe, 22.V–01.VI.1996, MNS; Paratype: 2 ♂♂ (PSU-3208) together with holotype.

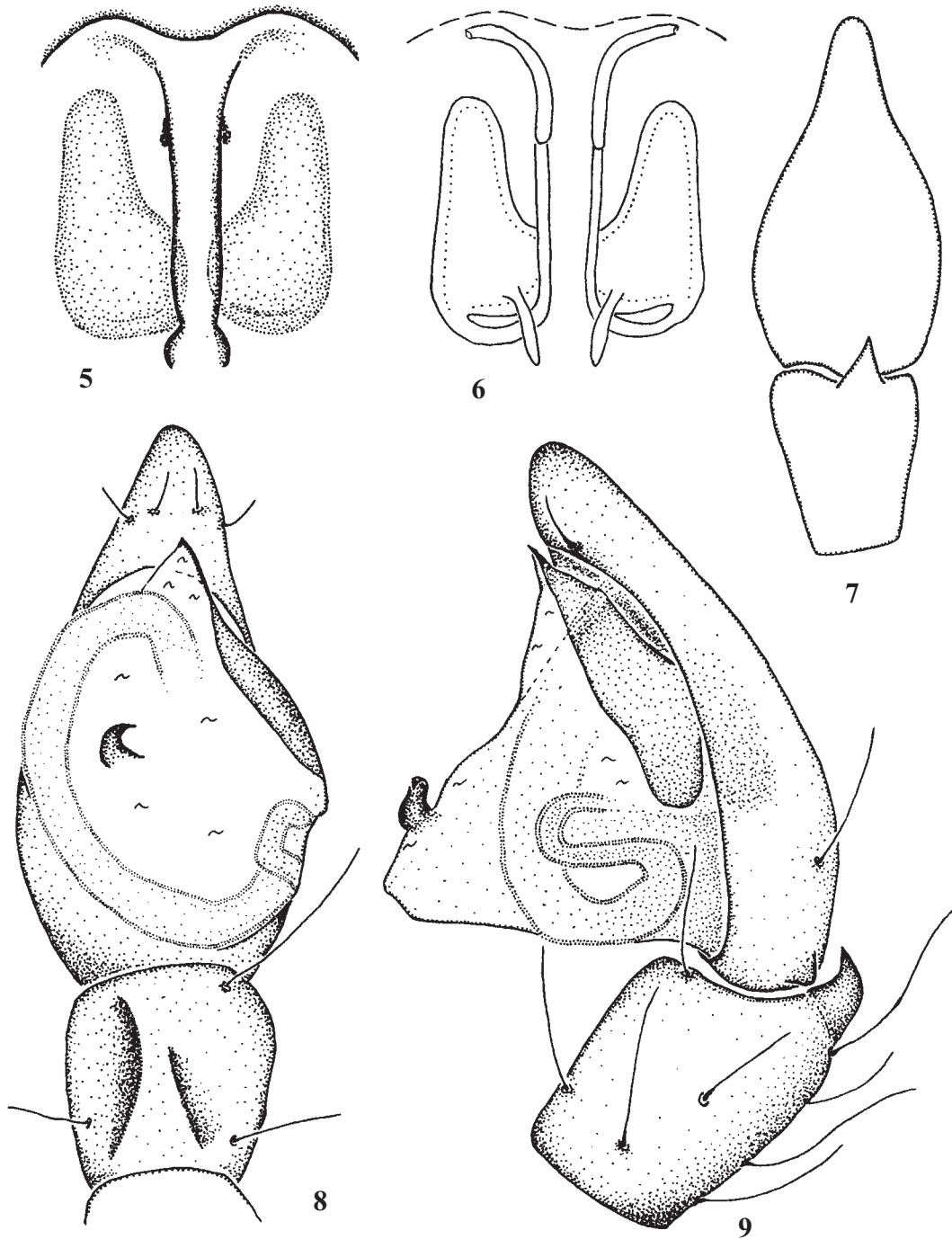
Etymology. The species epithet is derived from the Latin “*occultus*” meaning “hidden, secret”.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Total length 5.70–6.15. Carapace 2.45–2.65 long, 1.95–2.15 wide, dark brown. Abdomen dark grey, with a scutum. Femur II 1.45–1.50 long. Palpal femur with one dorsomedian spine and two dorsoapical spines. Femurs of legs dark brown; tarsi of legs brown (as well as femora and tibiae of the male palps), metatarsi dark yellow. Embolus small, short; median apophysis bent dorsally. Embolar base and embolar projection situated behind the big long terminal apophysis (Figs 17, 19). Retrolateral tibial apophysis long and straight (Figs 17, 18). Leg spination: femora I d1-1-0, p0-0-1; II d1-1-0, p0-0-1; III d1-1-0, p0-1-1, r0-1-1; IV d1-1-0, p0-0-1, r0-1-1; tibiae III p1-1-1, r1-0-1, v2-2-2(a); IV p1-1-1, r1-1-1, v2-2-2(a); metatarsi III p1-2-2, r1-1-2, v2-1-1-numerous(a); IV p1-2-2, r1-2-2, v2-2-2-numerous(a).

Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species belongs to the *tuobus* subgroup of the *subterraneus* group *sensu* Platnick & Shadab [1983] and is most similar to West American *Z. ubicki* Platnick et Shadab, 1983 [cf. Platnick, Shadab, 1983: figs 88–89]; it can be distinguished by the shorter embolus and the bulge-shaped terminal apophysis (not sinuous as in *Z. ubicki*). Alternatively, by the bent median apophysis of the male palp, this species is close to European *Z. hermani* (Chyzer, 1897) (Fig. 16 in Miller [1971]) and *Z. oblongus* (C.L. Koch, 1839) (Fig. 240 in Grimm [1985]), but can easily be separated by the shape of the terminal apophysis, which is straight in these species).

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.



Figs 5–9. Copulatory organs of *Micaria gulliae* sp.n.: 5 — epigyne; 6 — spermathecae; 7 — palp, dorsal view; 8 — palp, ventral view; 9 — palp, lateral view.

Рис. 5–9. Гениталии *Micaria gulliae* sp.n. 5 — эпигина; 6 — сперматека; 7 — палец сверху; 8 — палец снизу; 9 — палец сбоку.

Zelotes orenburgensis sp.n.

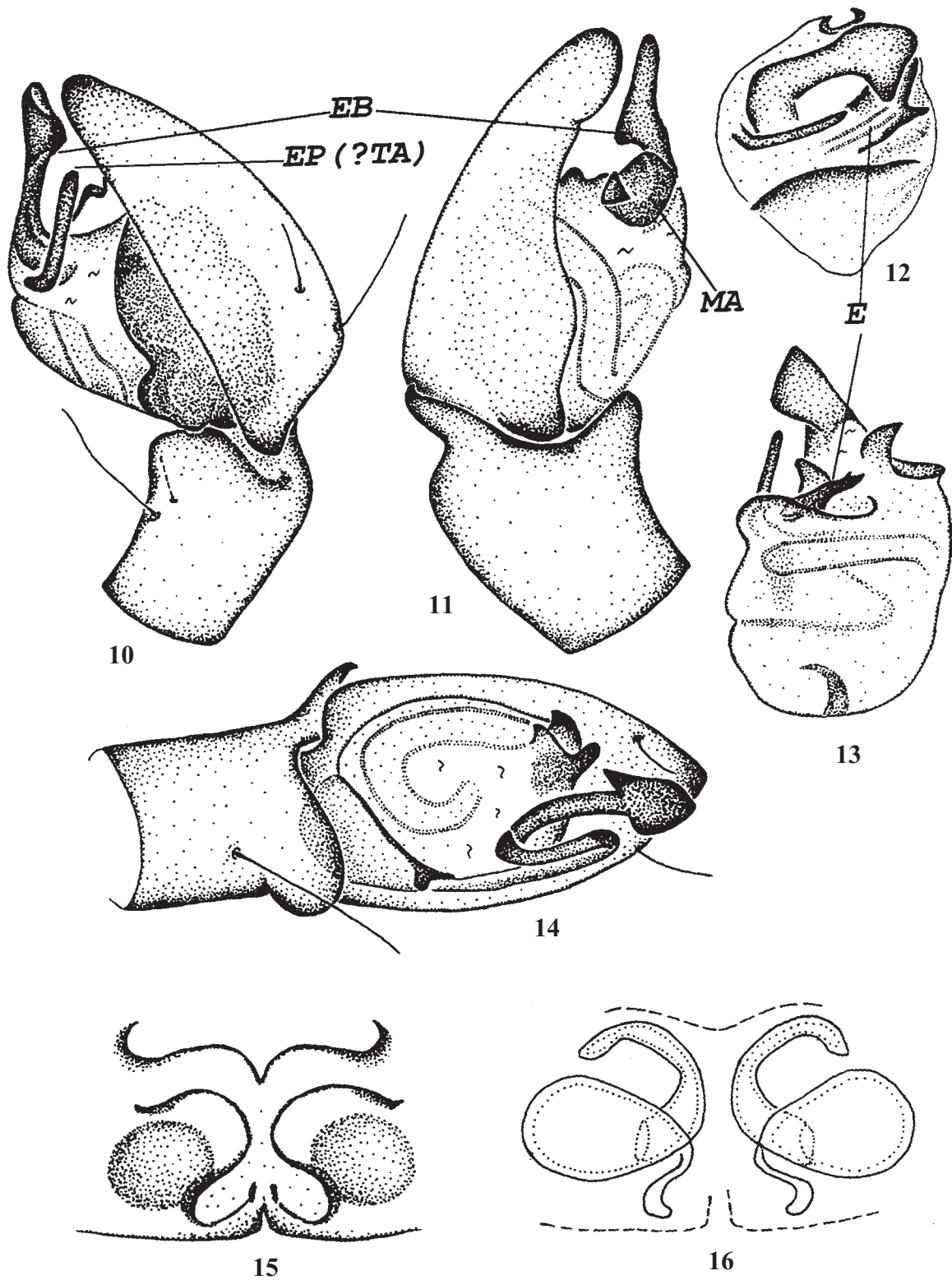
Figs 22–25.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZMMU), South Urals, Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, saline land, 15–23.VIII.2001, ESL & FGS. Paratype: 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (ZMMU), 6 ♂♂ (ISEA), together with holotype; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-1936), same locality, steppe, 15–21.VIII.2001, ESL & FGS; 1 ♀ (ISEA), same locality, steppe, 04–

05.VI.2000, ESL; 1 ♀ (PSU-1937), same locality, chalk declivity, 05–12.VI.2000, ESL & FGS.

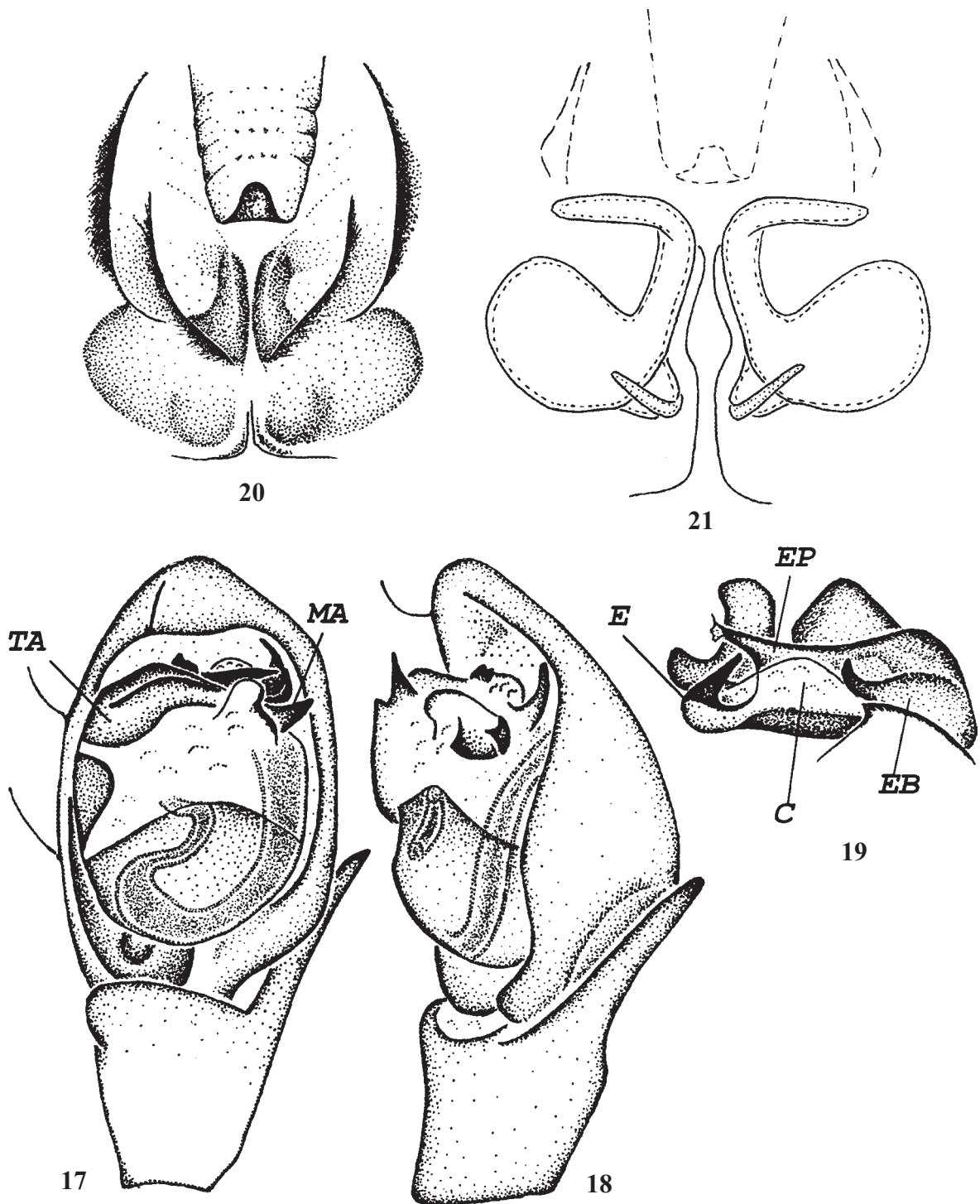
Etymology. The species is named after the *terra typica*.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Total length 5.79 (5.15–6.35). Carapace 2.47 (2.25–2.85) long, 1.95 (1.80–2.30) wide, dark brown. Sternum dark ginger. Abdomen dark grey, with a scutum. Femur II 1.46 (1.25–1.75) long. Chelicerae dark brown, with three promarginal teeth and one small retromar-



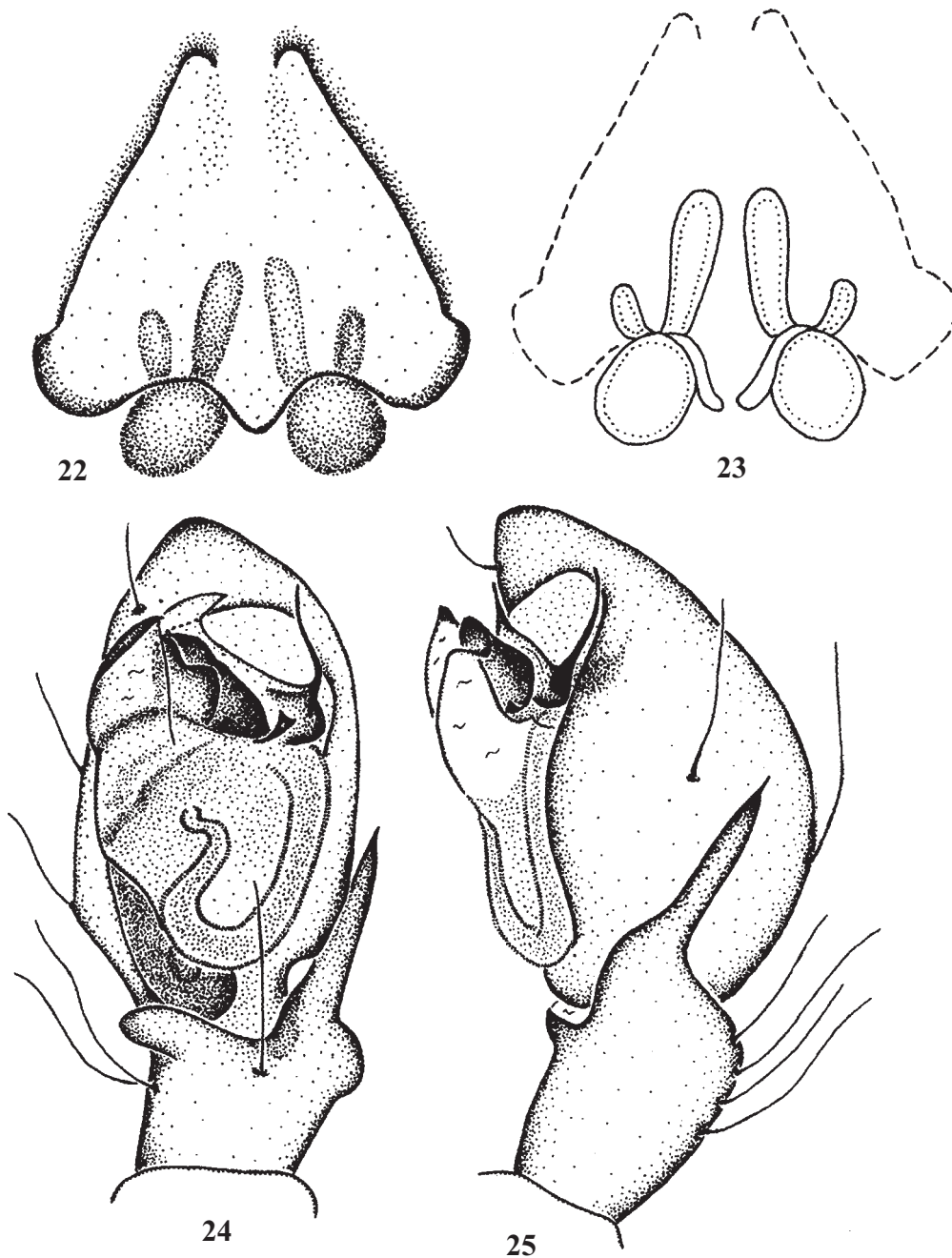
Figs 10–16. Copulatory organs of *Zelotes fallax* sp.n. (10–14) and *Micaria pallipes* (Lucas, 1846) (15–16): 10, 11 — palp, lateral view; 12 — embolic division, dorsal view; 13 — embolic division, anterior-lateral view; 14 — palp, ventral view; 15 — epigyne; 16 — spermathecae. E — embolus; EB — embolar base; EP — embolar projection; MA — median apophysis; TA — terminal apophysis.

Рис. 10–16. Гениталии *Zelotes fallax* sp.n. (10–14) и *Micaria pallipes* (Lucas, 1846) (15–16): 10, 11 — палец сбоку; 12 — эмболюсный отдел сверху; 13 — эмболюсный отдел сверху-сбоку; 14 — палец снизу; 15 — эпигина; 16 — сперматека. E — эмболюс; EB — база эмболюса; EP — эмболюсный отросток; MA — медиальная апофиза, TA — терминальная апофиза.



Figs 17–21. Copulatory organs of *Zelotes occultus* sp.n. (17–19) and *Gnaphosa moesta* Thorell, 1875 (20–21): 17 — palp, ventral view; 18 — palp, lateral view; 19 — embolic division, dorsal view; 20 — epigyne; 21 — spermathecae. C — conductor; E — embolus; EB — embolar base; EP — embolar projection; MA — median apophysis; TA — terminal apophysis.

Рис. 17–21. Гениталии *Zelotes occultus* sp.n. (17–19) и *Gnaphosa moesta* Thorell, 1875 (20–21): 17 — палец снизу; 18 — палец сбоку; 19 — эмболюсный отдел сверху; 20 — эпигина; 21 — сперматека. С — кондуктор; Е — эмболюс; ЕВ — база эмболюса; ЕР — эмболюсный отросток; МА — медиальная апофиза, ТА — терминальная апофиза.



Figs. 22–25. Copulatory organs of *Zelotes orenburgensis* sp.n.: 22 — epigyne; 23 — spermathecae; 24 — palp, ventral view; 25 — palp, lateral view.

Рис. 22–25. Гениталии *Zelotes orenburgensis* sp.n.: 22 — эпигина; 23 — сперматека; 24 — палец снизу; 25 — палец сбоку.

ginal tooth. Palpal femur with a dorsomedian spine and two dorsoapical spines. Palps and legs dark brown, but tarsi light brown in some specimens (as well as femora and tibiae of the male palp). Embolus acerate; median apophysis small, inconspicuous; terminal apophysis big, long (Figs 24–25). Retrolateral tibial apophysis dagger-like, with a big knob at the base (Figs 24–25). Leg spination: femora I d1-1-0, p0-0-1; II d1-1-0, p0-0-1; III d1-1-0, p0-1-1, r0-1-1; IV d1-1-0, p0-1-1, r0-1-1; tibiae II v1-1-0; III d1-0-0, p2-1-1, r1-1-1, v2-2-2(a); IV d1-0-0, p2-1-1, r2-1-1, v2-2-2(a); metatarsi II v2-0-

0; III d1-0-0, p1-2-2, r1-1-2, v2-2-numerous(a); IV d1-1-0, p1-1-1, r1-1-2, v2-2-numerous(a).

Female. Total length 7.35 (5.65–8.30). Carapace 2.88 (2.60–3.45) long, 2.21 (1.95–2.65) wide. Femur II 1.64 (1.45–1.90) long. Armature of chelicerae, palpal femur and legs as in male. Anterior, lateral and posterior margins of the trigonous epigyne are solid (Fig. 22). Median epigynal ducts divide (Fig. 23).

DIAGNOSIS. *Z. orenburgensis* sp.n. has an uncertain position within the genus. The copulatory organs of both

males and females are rather unique and clearly distinct from all the *Zelotes* species known to date.

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only.

New faunistic records

Callilepis nocturna (Linnaeus, 1758)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 1 ♂ (PSU-2823), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, multiterbaceous steppe, 07.VI.1996, MNS; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (PSU-3103), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Katrala River, stony slope, flood land meadow and forest, 24.VI–05.VII.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. North: Komi Republic. Middle: Perm Area [Esyunin & Farzalieva, 2002; Tuneva, 2002a,b], Ekaterinburg Area. South: Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997], mountain region, Chelyabinsk Area. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Palaeartic Range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: Europe, the Caucasus, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Mongolia, China, Russian Far East, Japan.

Drassyllus lutetianus (L. Koch, 1866)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (PSU-1227), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, bank of brook in the steppe, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL & FGS; 1 ♀ (PSU-3168), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Katrala River, floodland forest, 30.VI–06.VII.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. Middle: Perm Area. South: Bashkiria, Chelyabinsk Area. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Euro-Middle Siberia Range: Europe, Kazakhstan, W-, S- and M-Siberia.

Drassyllus praeficus (L. Koch, 1866)

MATERIAL. Middle Urals: 1 ♀ (PSU-1539), environs Ekaterinburg, wheat field, 28.VI–05.VII.1999, Belskaya E.A.; 1 ♀, Ekaterinburg Area, Talitsa District, Pripyshmenskie Bory Reserve, *Pine-Betula* forest, 25.VII.1997, Kazantsev D. South Urals: 5 ♂♂ (PSU-1226), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, dry riverbed, forb steppe, ESL & FGS.

CATALOGUE. Middle: Perm Area, mountain region. South: Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997: as *Zelotes*], Chelyabinsk Area. New to the Ekaterinburg and Orenburg Areas.

DISTRIBUTION. West Palaeartic Range: Europe, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, W- and S-Siberia, M-Asia.

Drassyllus pusillus (C.L. Koch, 1833)

MATERIAL. Middle Urals: 2 ♀♀ (PSU-1540), environs of Ekaterinburg, wheat field, 28.VI–05.VII.1999, Belskaya E.A. South Urals: 1 ♀ (PSU-1225), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, bank of a brook, 06–13.VI.2000, ESL & FGS; 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-1929), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, bank of a brook, 17–25.V.1996, MNS.

CATALOGUE. North: Perm Area. Middle: Perm Area, mountain region. South: Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997: as *Zelotes*], Chelyabinsk Area [Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998: as *D. p.* + *Zelotes villicus*]. New to Ekaterinburg and Orenburg Areas.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Palaeartic Range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: Europe, the Caucasus, Siberia, Kazakhstan, M-Asia, Mongolia, China, the Russian Far East, including Sakhalin and Kurile Isles.

Gnaphosa betpaki Ovtsharenko, Platnick et Song, 1992

Fig. 26.

MATERIAL. South Urals: 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-1843), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, chalk declivity, dry riverbed,

05–13.V.2000 and 15–21.VIII.2001, ESL & FGS; 2 ♀♀ (PSU-1850), same locality, saline land, 14–23.VIII.2001, ESL & FGS; 2 ♀♀ (PSU-2672), Orenburg Area, Svetlyi District, feather grass (*Stipa*) and wormwood (*Artemisia*) steppes, 07.VI and 25.VIII.2002, TTK.

DISTRIBUTION. Kazakhstan: Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda and Chimkent Areas [Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1992]. New to Russia. This is the west-northernmost records of this Asian species.

Gnaphosa moesta Thorell, 1875

Figs 20–21.

MATERIAL. South Urals: 1 ♀ (PSU-3209), Orenburg Area, Svetlyi District, Karakol Lake, saline land, 20.VIII.2002, TTK.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Total length 7.40. Carapace 3.65 long, 2.75 wide, brown. Abdomen grey. Femur II 1.70 long. Legs dark-yellow. Chelicerae dark-brown. Palpal femur with one dorsomedian spine and two dorsodistal spines. Leg spination: femora I d1-1-0, p0-0-1; II d1-1-0, p0-0-1; III d1-1-0, p0-1-1, r0-1-1; IV d1-1-0, p0-0-1, r0-0-1; tibiae II v0-0-1; III d0-0-1, p1-1-0, r0-1-1, v2-2-2(a); IV p1-0-1, r1-1-0, v2-2-2(a); metatarsi I, II v2-0-0; III p1-2-2, r1-1-2, v2-2-2(a); IV p1-0-1, r1-1-0, v2-2-2(a).

Epigynal atrium deep, with long, parallel lateral margins and a wide mid-piece (Fig. 20). Spermathecae with narrow curved median epigynal ducts directed anteriorly. (Fig. 21).

REMARKS. *Gnaphosa moesta* belongs to the *rufula* group *sensu* Ovtsharenko *et al.* [1992] and, in our opinion, is closely related to *G. reikhardi* Ovtsharenko, Platnick and Song, 1992 [cf. Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1992: figs 277–278], but can be distinguished by the wider mid-piece (smaller in *G. reikhardi*) and the long median epigynal ducts.

DISTRIBUTION. East Europe [Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1992]. New to Russia. This is the easternmost record of this species.

Gnaphosa saurica Ovtsharenko, Platnick et Song, 1992

MATERIAL. South Urals: 27 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀ (PSU-1268), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, chalk declivity, stony steppe and saline land, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL & FGS; 1 ♂ (PSU-3054), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Katrala River, stony slope with wormwood (*Artemisia*), 04.VII.2002, TTK; 12 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ (PSU-3055), Orenburg Area, Svetlyi District, Shalkar-Igiz-Kara Lake, wormwood (*Artemisia*) steppe and saline land, VI and VIII.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. South: Chelyabinsk Area [Esyunin & Efimik, 1996b; Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998]. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Kazakhstan: East-Kazakhstan and Semipalatinsk Areas [Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1992].

Gnaphosa taurica Thorell, 1875

MATERIAL. South Urals: 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (PSU-2911), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, steppe, V.1996 and 1997, MNS & ESL; 1 ♂, 17 ♀♀ (PSU-3058), Katrala River, stony slope, 02–06.VII.2002, TTK.

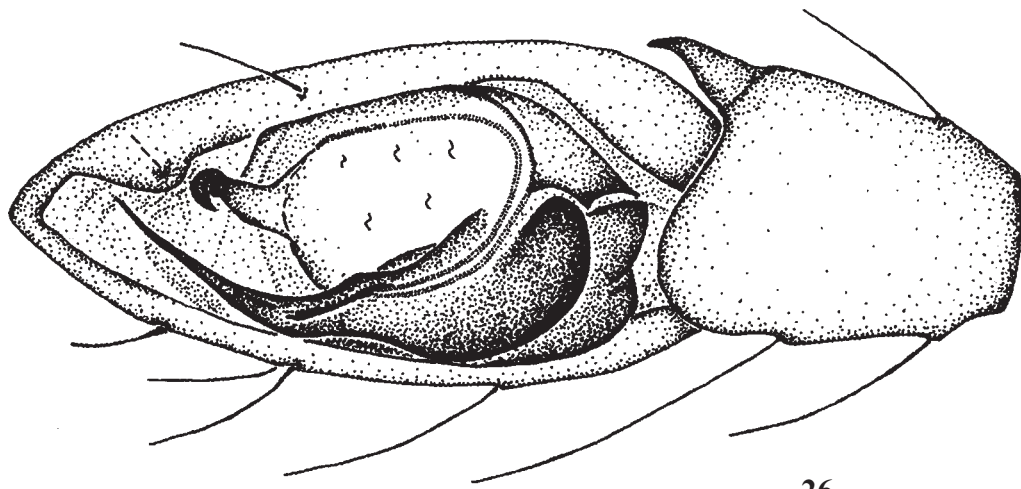
CATALOGUE. South: Bashkiria, Chelyabinsk Area [Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998]. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. East European-Central Asia steppe range [Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1992]: the southern part of Russia Plain, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, M-Asia, China.

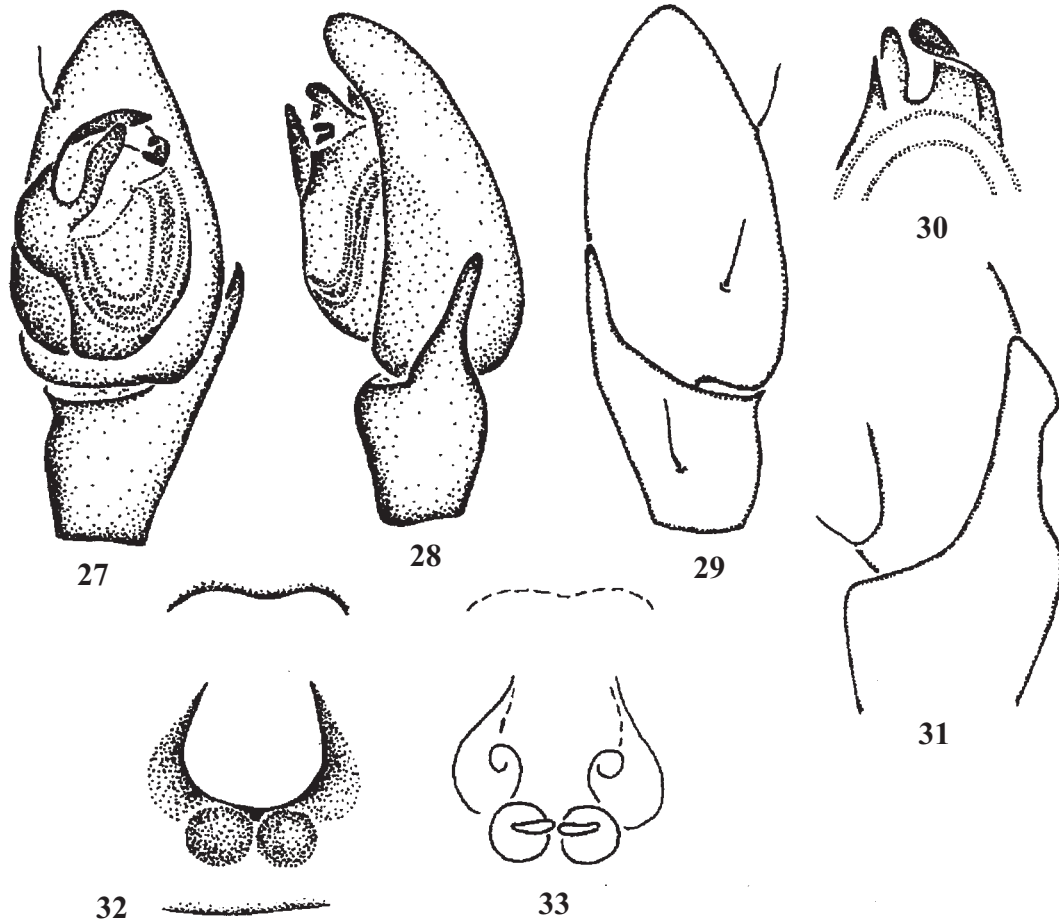
Haplodrassus dalmatensis (L. Koch, 1866)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 2 ♂♂ (PSU-1288), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, steppe, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL & FGS.

REMARKS. New to the Urals, although this species was already reported from Bashkiria [Pakhorukov & Efimik,



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Figs 26–33. Copulatory organs of *Gnaphosa betpaki* Ovtsharenko, Platnick, Song, 1992 (26) and *Haplodrassus minor* (O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1879) (27–33): 26, 27 — palp, ventral view; 28 — same, lateral view; 29 — same, dorsal view; 30 — embolic division, dorsal view; 31 — tibial apophysis of palp, lateral view; 32 — epigyne; 33 — spermathecae.

Рис. 26–33. Гениталии *Gnaphosa betpaki* Ovtsharenko, Platnick, Song, 1992 (26) и *Haplodrassus minor* (O.Pickard-Cambridge, 1879) (27–33): 26, 27 — палеп снизу; 28 — то же сбоку; 29 — то же сверху; 30 — эмболюсный отдел сверху; 31 — отросток голени палепа сбоку; 32 — эпитагина; 33 — сперматека.

1988]. However, the latter record causes some doubts [s. Esyunin & Efimik, 1996a]; the specimen was lost and the correctness of the record itself needs verification.

DISTRIBUTION. West-Palaeartic Range: N-Africa, Asia Minor, S- and M-Europe, southern part of Russian Plain, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia.

Haplodrassus kulczynskii Lohmander, 1942

MATERIAL. South Urals: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-1192), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, chalk declivity, multi-herbaceous steppe, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL & FGS; 2 ♂♂ (PSU-1930), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, stony steppe, 15–24.V.1997, ESL.

CATALOGUE. South: Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997], Chelyabinsk Area [Efimik, 1996]. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Europe, eastward to the Urals.

Haplodrassus minor (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879)
Figs 27–33.

MATERIAL. South Urals: 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (PSU-1324), Chelyabinsk Area, Troitsk District, Troitskii Reserve, steppe with *Stipa* and other herbs, saline land and shore of Kukay Lake, pitfall-traps, V–VII.1989, P. Durmanov; 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (ZMMU), same locality, saline land, pitfall-traps, VI–VII.1989, P. Durmanov; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-3207), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, steppe, pitfall-traps, 5–12.VI.2000, ESL; 4 ♂♂ (PSU-3205), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, Stipa steppe, V.1996–1997, MNS.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Total length 3.42(3.05–3.90). Carapace 1.50(1.35–1.70) long, 1.22(1.05–1.40) wide, brown, with thin grey margins. Sternum grey-brown, with dark margins. Chelicerae brown. Legs and palps yellow to brown-yellow. Abdomen grey to dark grey. Femur II 0.88(0.75–1.00) long. Leg spination: femora I d1-1-0, p0-0-1; II d1-1-0; III d1-1-0(1); IV d1-1-0(1), r0-0-1; tibiae III p0-1-1, r0(1)-1-1, v1-2-2(a); IV p1-0-1, r1-1-1, v2-2-2(a); metatarsi III p0-1-2, r0-0-2, v2-0-2(a); IV p0-1-2, r2(1)-0(1)-2, v1-0-2(a). Palpal femur with a dorsomedian spine and a distal pair of dorsal spines. Structure of the palpal tibial apophysis varies from rather narrow in the middle part and nearly truncate at tip (Fig. 26) to gradually tapering from its base to the tip (Figs 23, 24). Terminal apophysis broad, sinuous and rounded at the tip (Figs 22, 25), with a small subapical denticle (see Fig. 176c in Grimm [1985]); median apophysis small, slender and curved (Fig. 22).

Female. Total length 4.00(3.38–4.70). Carapace 1.53(1.38–1.80) long, 1.21(1.13–1.35) wide. Body colour, armature of legs and palpal femora as in male. Femur II 0.87(0.78–0.98) long. Epigyne with lateral sclerites, flat and with hood-shaped anterior epigynal margin (Fig. 27); spermathecae sac-like (Fig. 28).

CATALOGUE. South: Chelyabinsk Area. New to Orenburg Area.

REMARKS. The specimens from different biocenoses in Troitsk vary in the shape of the tibial apophysis (see above), as well as in body size (from 3 to 4 mm) and markedly differ from Chybynda's specimens in body size (the latter are of about 2.5 mm).

DISTRIBUTION. Europe, eastward to the Urals.

Haplodrassus moderatus (Kulczyński, 1897)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-2848), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, birch (*Betula*) wood-meadow, 27.V.1996, MNS.

CATALOGUE. South Yamal. Polar Urals. North: Perm Area [Tuneva, 2002a,b], mountain region [Tuneva, 2002a,b], Ekaterinburg Area. Middle: mountain region. South: Chelyabinsk Area. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Palaeartic Region [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: Europe, Siberia, Mongolia.

Haplodrassus signifer (C.L. Koch, 1839)

MATERIAL. North Ural: 1 ♂, (PSU-962), Ekaterinburg Area, Ivdel District, Denezhkin Kamen mountain, sedge-moss tundra, VIII.1999, A. Ermakov. Middle Urals: 1 ♂ (PSU-1543), environs Ekaterinburg, wheat field, 21–24.VI.1999, E.A. Belskaya; 1 ♀ (PSU-1931), Ekaterinburg Area, Prigorodnyi District, Visimskii Reserve, blowdown of *Picea-Abies* forest, 17.VI.1998, N.M. Ukhova. South Urals: 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (PSU-1269), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, *Artemisia* steppe and saline land, 05–12.VI.2000, ESL & FGS; 10 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (PSU-1332), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, steppes, 15.V–07.VI.1996, MNS.

CATALOGUE. S-Yamal. North: Komi Republic, Perm Area. Middle: Perm Area, mountain region. South: Chelyabinsk Area [Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998]. New records for Ekaterinburg and Orenburg Areas.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic Range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: N-Africa, Europe, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Siberia, M-Asia, Mongolia, China, the Himalayas, Far East, N-America.

Haplodrassus soerenseni (Strand, 1900)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 1 ♀ (PSU-3056), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Novokazanka, oak forest, 01.VII.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. Polar Urals. North: Komi Republic, Perm Area [Tuneva, 2002a,b], mountain region, Ekaterinburg Area. Middle: Perm Area [Shipkova & Petrova, 2000; Tuneva, 2002a,b], mountain region [Tuneva, 2002a,b], Ekaterinburg Area [Ukhova & Esyunin, 1996; Ukhova, 2001]. South: Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997], mountain region, Chelyabinsk Area. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Palaeartic Range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: Europe, Kazakhstan, S- and E-Siberia, Mongolia.

Micaria alpina L. Koch, 1872

MATERIAL. North Urals: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-1945), Perm Area, Krasnovishersk District, Kvarkush Range, mountain tundra, 07–18.VII.1996, MNS; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-428), Ekaterinburg Area, Denezhkin Kamen Mountain, tundra, 16–19.VI and 24–27.VII.1998, A. Ermakov; 1 ♂ (PSU-1012), Ekaterinburg Area, Karpinsk District, Kosvinskii Kamen, mountain meadow, 10.VII.1996, A. Ermakov.

CATALOGUE. Polar Cisuralia: the environs of Vorkuta. Cispolar Urals. Middle: mountain region. New to the North Urals and Ekaterinburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic Range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: Europe, Siberia, N-America.

Micaria fulgens (Walckenaer, 1802)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-2876), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, brook bank in steppe, 21–25.V.1996, MNS.

CATALOGUE. Middle: Perm Area [Tuneva, 2002a,b]. South: Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997], Chelyabinsk Area. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. West-Palaeartic Range: N-Africa, Europe, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, S-Siberia, M-Asia.

Micaria pallipes (Lucas, 1846)
Figs 15–16.

MATERIAL. South Urals: 3 ♀♀ (PSU-1938), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, saline land, 14–23.VIII.2001, ESL & FGS.

DISTRIBUTION. West-Palaeartic Range: the Canary Islands, the Near East (Syria), E-Europe (Bulgaria), the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, M-Asia. New record for Russia.

Micaria pulicaria (Sundevall, 1831)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 3 ♂♂ (PSU-2900), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, bank of brook in steppe, 21–25.V.1996, MNS.

CATALOGUE. North: Perm Area [Tuneva, 2002a,b]. Middle: Perm Area [Tuneva, 2002a,b], mountain region [Tuneva, 2002a,b], Ekaterinburg Area [Ukhova & Esysunin, 1996; Ukhova, 2001]. South: Chelyabinsk Area. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic Range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: Europe, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Siberia, M-Asia, China, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, widespread in N-America.

Micaria silesiaca L. Koch, 1875

MATERIAL. North Urals: 1 ♂ (PSU-995), Ekaterinburg Area, Denezhkin Kamen Mountain, mountain tundra, 03–07.VIII.1998, A. Ermakov; 3 ♂♂ (PSU-1525), environs Ekaterinburg, wheat field, 21.VI–07.VII.1999, E.A. Belskaya.

CATALOGUE. Middle: Perm Area, mountain region. South: Bashkiria, Chelyabinsk Area. New to the North Urals and Ekaterinburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. European Range: Europe, the Caucasus, ?S-Siberia.

Phaeoedus braccatus (L.Koch, 1866)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 1 ♀ (PSU-2677), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Novosimbirka, stone slope with wormwood (*Artemisia*), under stones, 02.VII.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. Middle: Perm Area [Tuneva, 2002a,b; Tuneva & Esysunin, 2002]. South: Bashkiria [Tuneva & Esysunin, 2002], Chelyabinsk Area [Tuneva & Esysunin, 2002]. New record for Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Palaeartic nemoral range: Europe, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, S- and M-Siberia, M-Asia, Mongolia, China, Japan.

Urozelotes yutian (Platnick et Song, 1986)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 1 ♂ (PSU-1301), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, bank of brook in the steppe, 06–13.VI.2000, ESL.

CATALOGUE. South: Chelyabinsk [Esysunin & Efimik, 1996b]. New record for Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Central-Palaeartic Range: E-Kazakhstan, S- and E-Siberia, Mongolia, N-China (*sensu* Marusik *et al.* [2000] — Euro-Siberian disjunctive range).

Zelotes atrocaeruleus (Simon, 1878)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 4 ♂♂ (PSU-1299), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, steppe, saline land, bank of brook in the steppe, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL.

DISTRIBUTION. European Range: Europe, Kazakhstan. In Russia, this species was previously known from Rostov Area [Ovtsharenko, 1982]. The Urals seems to represent the easternmost limit of its range. New record for the Urals.

Zelotes azsheganovae Esysunin et Efimik, 1992

MATERIAL. South Urals: 1 ♂ (PSU-1293), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, dry riverbed, 06–13.VI.2000, ESL; 3 ♂♂ (PSU-3178), Kuvandyk District, Katrala River, floodland forest and birch-oak forest, 29.VI-06.VII.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. Middle: Perm Area [Efimik, 1996; Esysunin & Farzaliyeva, 2002; Tuneva, 2002a,b], Ekaterinburg Area. South: Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997], Chelyabinsk Area [Efimik, 1996]. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. ?Ukraine, N-Kazakhstan, WS-Siberia.

Zelotes caucasicus (L.Koch, 1866)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 4 ♀♀ (PSU-1871), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, steppe, saline land, 14–23.VIII.2001, ESL.

DISTRIBUTION. West-Palaeartic Range: Asia Minor, Europe, the Caucasus, M-Asia. New record for the Urals. The above locality is the east-northernmost record of the species.

Zelotes clivicola (L.Koch, 1870)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 1 ♂ (PSU-2854), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, steppe, 14.V.1996, MNS.

CATALOGUE. North: Perm Area [Tuneva, 2002a,b]. Middle: Perm Area [Tuneva, 2002a,b], mountain region [Tuneva, 2002a,b], Ekaterinburg [Esysunin & Ukhova, 2001]. South: Chelyabinsk Area. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. European Range, eastward as far as the S-Urals.

Zelotes declinans (Kulczyński, 1897)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 10 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-1178), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, steppe, chalk declivity, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL.

CATALOGUE. South: Chelyabinsk [Esysunin & Efimik, 1996b]. New record for Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. West-Palaeartic Range: S- and SE-Europe, Kazakhstan, M-Asia.

Zelotes electus (C.L. Koch, 1839)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (PSU-1295), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, forb steppe, dry riverbed and windbreak, 06–13.VI.2000, ESL; 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (PSU-1294), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, steppe and bank of the Ural River, 19.V–06.VI.1996, MNS; 1 ♂ (PSU-2685), Orenburg Area, Sakmara District, Grebeni, lime stone denudation, under stones, 11.V.2002, TTK; 2 ♀♀ (PSU-3141), Kuvandyk District, Katrala River, stony slope, 26.VI.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. South: Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997], Chelyabinsk Area. New record for Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. West-Palaeartic Range: Europe, Kazakhstan, M-Asia.

Zelotes longipes (L. Koch, 1866)

MATERIAL. South Urals: 3 ♀♀ (PSU-1296), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, steppe, bank of brook in the steppe, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL; 2 ♀♀ (PSU-1298), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Ilek River, sandy meadow, 18.IV.1998, Rusakov S.; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (PSU-1297), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, steppe, 10.V–01.VI and 25.IX–04.X.1996, MNS; 7 ♂♂ (PSU-3101), Orenburg Area, Svetlyi District, Shalkar-Igiz-Kara Lake, saline land, wormwood (*Artemisia*) and feather grass (*Stipa*) steppes, 13–25.VIII.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. South: Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997], Chelyabinsk Area [Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998]. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. West-Central Palaearctic Range: Europe, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, S- and M-Siberia, M-Asia, China.

Zelotes mikhailovi Marusik in Eskov et Marusik, 1995

MATERIAL. South Urals: 1 ♀ (PSU-1179), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, chalk cliff, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL.

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (PSU-2050), Kazakhstan, East-Kazakhstan Area, environs of Zaisan Lake, Mambet brook, under stones, 1936, A.G. Ovsyannikov.

REMARKS. This is the second record of this species originally described from East-Kazakhstan Area of Kazakhstan [Eskov & Marusik, 1995]. The specimen from Orenburg differs from the Kazakhstan specimens (our data and those of Eskov & Marusik [1995]) in the body (but not leg) colour (carapace yellow-grey rather than brown; abdomen black rather than grey) and in the lateral margins of the epigyne, which are visibly curved inside (parallel in the Kazakhstan specimens). However, the spermathecae of both specimens are identical. New record for Russia.

Zelotes puritanus Chamberlin, 1922

MATERIAL. South Urals: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (PSU-3112), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Katrala River, stony slopes, 30.VI–06.VII.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. Middle: Perm Area [Tuneva, 2002a,b]. South: Bashkiria, Chelyabinsk Area [Efimik & Zolotarev, 1998]. New to Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. Holarctic Range [Marusik *et al.*, 2000]: Europe, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Mongolia, N-America.

Zelotes pygmaeus Miller, 1943

MATERIAL. South Urals: 54 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ (PSU-1182), Orenburg Area, Sol-Iletsk District, Chybynda, chalk declivity, steppe and bank of brook in the steppe, 05–13.VI.2000, ESL; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-394), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Aituar, steppe, 17.V–01.VI.1996, MNS, 18–23.V.1997, ESL; 1 ♂ (PSU-3077), Orenburg Area, Kuvandyk District, Katrala River, stony slope, under stones, 06.VII.2002, TTK; 1 ♂ (PSU-3189), Svetlyi District, Shalkar-Igiz-Kara Lake, saline land, 16.VI.2002, TTK.

CATALOGUE. South: Bashkiria, Chelyabinsk Area [Efimik, 1996]. New record for Orenburg Area.

DISTRIBUTION. European Range: Europe, E-Kazakhstan.

Zelotes subterraneus (C.L. Koch, 1833)

MATERIAL. North Urals: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (PSU-1944) Perm Area, Krasnovishersk District, Kvar Kush Range, *Picea-Betula* open woodland, 06–16.VII.1996, MNS; 1 ♂ (PSU-419), Ekaterinburg Area, Ivdel District, Denezhkin Kamen Mountain, 01–03.VIII.1998, A. Ermakov.

CATALOGUE. South Yamal. Cispolar Urals. Middle: Perm Area, mountain region, Ekaterinburg Area [Ukhova & Eshyunin, 1996]. South: Orenburg Area, Bashkiria [Efimik, 1997], mountain region, Chelyabinsk Area. New record for the North Urals.

DISTRIBUTION. West-Central Palaearctic Range: N-Africa, Europe, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Siberia, M-Asia, China.

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