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Malthonica podoprygorai sp.n. from the Crimea (Aranei: Agelenidae)

Malthonica podoprygorai sp.n. из Крыма (Aranei: Agelenidae)

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: пауки, *Malthonica,* новый вид, Крым.

ABSTRACT. A new species, *Malthonica podoprygorai* sp.n., from the Crimean Mountains (Ukraine) is described and illustrated. It is related to *M. argaeica* (Nosek, 1905), *M. lehtineni* Guseinov *et al*., 2005, *M. lyncea* (Brignoli, 1978), *M. pasquinii* (Brignoli, 1978) and *M. pseudolyncea* Guseinov *et al*., 2005, but can be distinguished from these by the extremely small body, the pale body coloration, the shape of the retrolateral tibial apophysis and the terminal receptacula being larger than basal ones.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Из Горного Крыма описан новый вид *Malthonica podoprygorai* sp.n., близкий к *M. argaeica* (Nosek, 1905), *M. lehtineni* Guseinov *et al*., 2005, *M. lyncea* (Brignoli, 1978), *M. pasquinii* (Brignoli, 1978) и *M. pseudolyncea* Guseinov *et al*., 2005, но отличающийся от них мелкими размерами, бледной окраской, отсутствием рисунка на карапаксе, стернуме, брюшке и ногах, формой ретролатерального отростка голени пальпы самца и более крупными передними рецептакулами сперматеки, по сравнению с задними рецептакулами.

Introduction

Ten species from three agelenid genera have been reported from the Crimea to date: *Agelena gracilens* C.L. Koch, 1841; *A. labyrinthica* (Clerck, 1758); *A. orientalis* C.L. Koch, 1837; *Maimuna vestita* (C.L. Koch, 1841); *Tegenaria agrestis* (Walckenaer, 1802); *T. domestica* (Clerck, 1758); *T. lapicidinarum* Spassky, 1934; *T. pagana* C.L. Koch, 1840; *T. parietina* (Fourcroy, 1785); and *T. taurica* Charitonov, 1947 [Kovblyuk, 2004ab]. Here, I describe a new species belonging to the genus *Malthonica* Simon, 1898, which was found in recently collected Crimean material.

The genus *Malthonica* was diagnosed by Lehtinen [1967] and then recently redefined and partly revised by Guseinov, *et al*. [2005]. Its type species is *M. lusitanica* Simon, 1898, which occurs from Portugal to France [Guseinov *et al.,* 2005; Platnick, 2006]. Following the recent transfer of 25 species from *Tegenaria* to *Malthonica* the latter genus now includes 35 valid species [Guseinov *et al*., 2005; Platnick, 2006]. According to Lehtinen [1967] and Guseinov *et al.* [2005], *Malthonica* is related to *Azerithonica* Guseinov, Marusik et Koponen, 2005 and *Tegenaria* Latreille, 1804, with the main differences as given in the table:

	Malthonica	*Azerithonica*	*Tegenaria*
Embolus origin	basally or sub-basally	basally or sub-basally	laterally
Prolateral arm of conductor	well developed	well developed	reduced
Tip of conductor	short and bifurcated	long and coiled	short and not bifurcated

Matherial and Methods

Specimens for this study were recently collected in the Crimea by the author (MK) using pitfall traps. The holotype and paratypes were shared between the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (ZMMU, Dr. K.G. Mikhailov) and the collection of the Zoology Department of the V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University (TNU, Mr. M.M. Kovblyuk).

The number and position of leg spines were not studied, because they are useless for separating the species of *Tegenaria s.l.* [Kovblyuk, 2004b].

Leg segments were measured after separation from the cephalothorax. Illustrations were made using both reflecting and transmitted light microscopes. Microphotographs were made by SEM Jeol JSM-5200 in the Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland.

Table 1. Comparative characters of some *Malthonica* species related to *M. podoprygorai* sp.n.
Таблица 1. Сравнительные признаки видов *Malthonica* близких к *M. podoprygorai* sp.n.

	M. podoprygorai sp.n. [present data]	*M. argaeica*, after Nosek [1905] and Brignoli [1978]	*M. lehtineni*, after Guseinov et al. [2005]	*M. lyncea*, after Brignoli [1978] and Guseinov et al. [2005]	*M. pasquinii*, after Brignoli [1978]	*M. pseudolyncea*, after Guseinov et al. [2005]
Carapace length, ♂♀	1.6-2.3 / 1.8-2.6	4.0 / 3.3	2.5 / no data	2.7-3.6 / 3.2	no data / 3.0	2.9 / 3.0
Femur I length, ♂♀	1.4-2.2 / 1.5	3.7-4.4 / 3.0	2.9 / no data	3.0-4.6 / 3.0	no data / 2.9	3.3 / 2.7
Femur II length, ♂♀	1.2-2.0 / 1.4	3.1-4.1 / 2.7	1.2 / no data	2.6-4.2 / 2.8-2.9	no data / 2.7	3.0 / 2.4
Femur III length, ♂♀	1.2-1.8 / 1.2	2.9-3.6 / 2.6	1.2 / no data	2.4-4.1 / 1.2-2.6	no data / 2.4	2.7 / 2.2
Femur IV length, ♂♀	1.5-2.4 / 1.6	3.8-4.9 / 3.0	3.1 / no data	3.1-5.0 / 3.6	no data / 3.2	2.7 / 3.0
Sternum pattern	absent	present	present	present	present	absent
Abdominal pattern	absent	present	present	present	present	present
Cheliceral teeth (anterior + posterior)	4-5 + 4-5	4 + 3-4	no data	no data	5 + 3-5	no data
Retrolateral tibial apophysis	without arms or tips	with two arms and several spine-like tips	with several spine-like tips	with two arms	with two arms	with two arms
Receptacula seminis	terminal receptacula larger than basal ones	no data	no data	basal receptacula larger than terminal ones	basal receptacula larger than terminal ones	basal receptacula larger than terminal ones

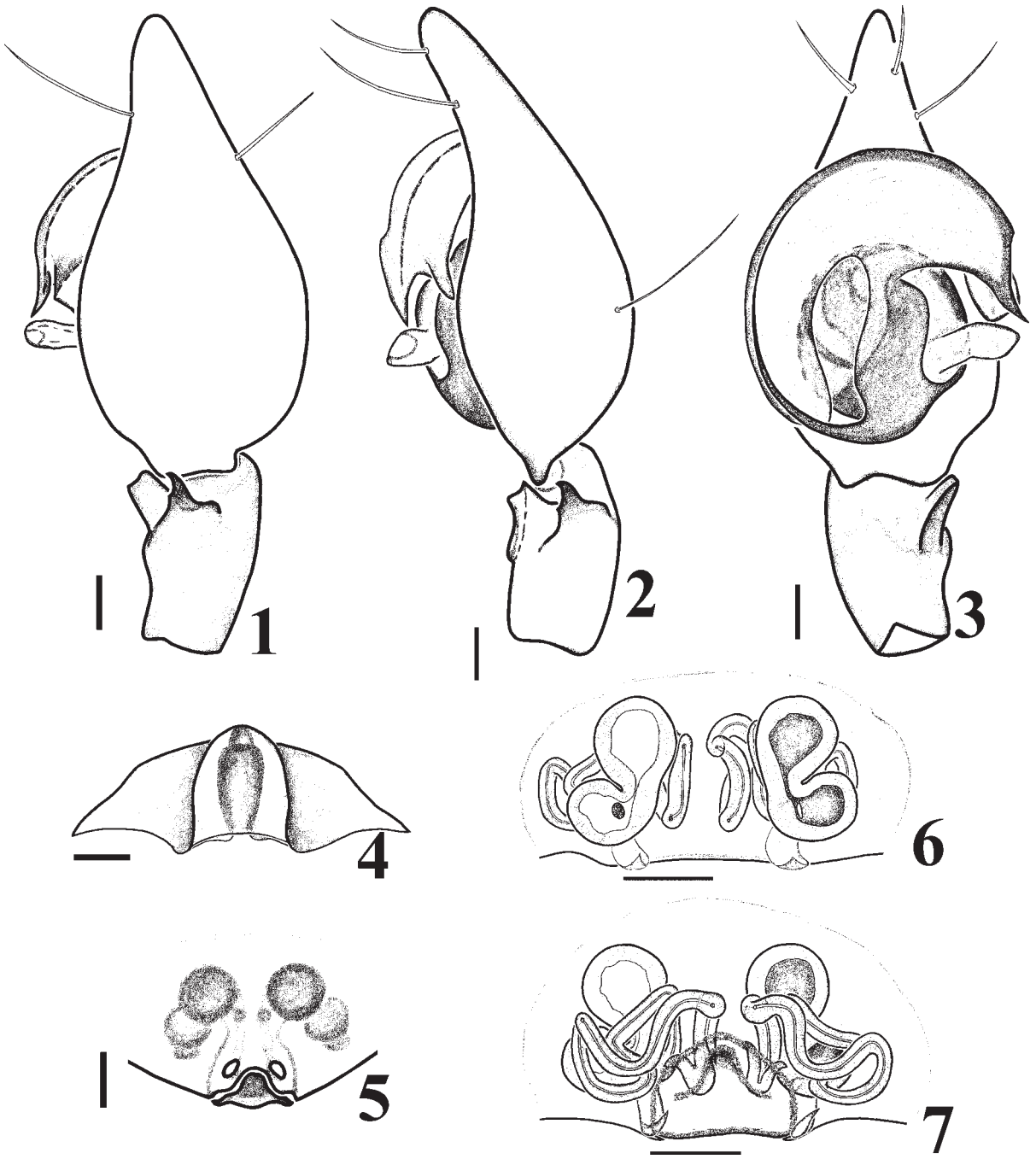
The terms for genital descriptions are adopted from Guseinov *et al.* [2005]. All measurements are in mm: minimum-maximum. All the scale bars equal 0.1 mm.

Malthonica podoprygorai **sp.n.**
Figs 1–10.

MATERIAL. **Holotype**: 1 ♂ (ZMMU-1393/7), Ukraine, the Crimea, Yalta, Nikita, c. 1 km N of Nikita School, *Pinus pallasiana* forest, 24.09–4.10.2000, MK.

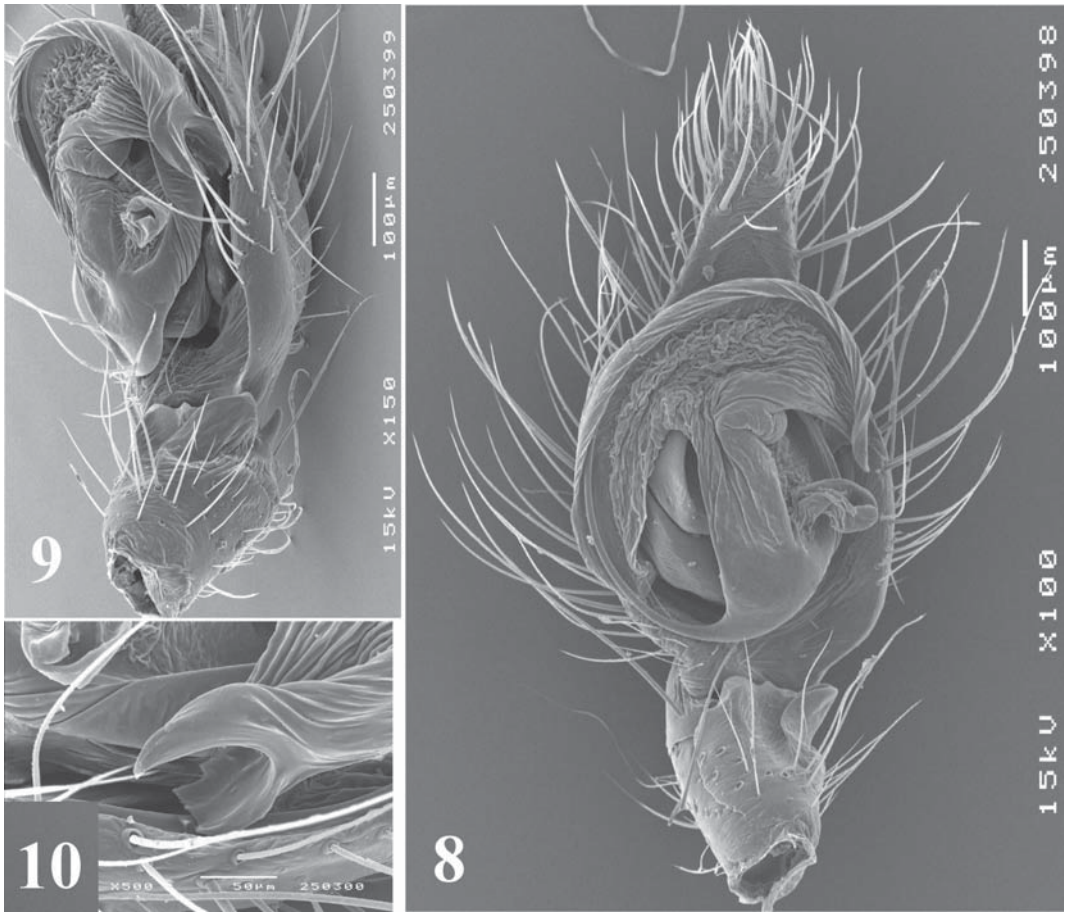
Paratypes: Ukraine, the Crimea: Simferopol Distr.: 3 ♂♂ (TNU-902/7, 903/5), near Lozovoe-2, terraced slope with plantation of *Pinus pallasiana,* 8.08–8.10.2000, MK; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (TNU-970/6, 971/12), near Lozovoe-3, Stipeto-Festucetum artemidosum and *Amygdalus nana* + *Pinus pallasiana* plantation, 8.08–8.10.2000, MK; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (TNU-992/3, 993/5), Simferopol water reservoir, Zmeinyi Bay, *Phragmites communis*, 8.08–8.10.2000, MK; 2 ♂♂ (TNU-1917/9, 1919/9), Chatyr-Dag Yaila Mt., steppe with *Spiraea hypericifolia,* 11.08–20.10.2000, MK; 3 ♂♂ (TNU-1949/4, 1933/8), Chatyr-Dag Yaila Mt., Orlinoe Gorge, dry water channel with *Cornus mas* and *Acer,* 11.08.–2.09.2000, MK; 1 ♂ (TNU-1886/3), Chatyr-Dag Mt., east slope, *Quercus petraea* forest, 11.08.–2.09.2000, MK. Yalta: 1 ♂ (TNU-1450/1), Nikitskaya Yaila (=Scrinita), ~ 1200 m a.s.l., *Pinus kochiana* forest, 27.08–8.09.2001, MK; 1 ♂ (TNU-1473/6), Nikitskaya Yaila (=Scrinita), ~ 1200 m a.s.l., *Zerna cappadocica* meadow, 8–18.09.2001, MK; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, (ZMMU-1492/7; TNU-1494/4), Nikitskaya Yaila (=Scrinita), ~ 1200 m a.s.l., *Festuca* steppe with *Rosa* bushes, 6.08.–8.09.2001, MK; 1♂ (TNU-1560/1), Nikitskaya Yaila (=Scrinita), ~ 1100 m a.s.l., *Pinus pallasiana, Fagus, Populus, Acer* forest, 27.08–8.09.2001, MK; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU-1388/9, 1389/6, 1409/5; TNU-1391/7, 1392/6), Nikita, c. 1 km N of Nikita school, *Pinus pallasiana* forest, 11.08.2000–17.04.2001, MK; 2 ♂♂ (TNU-1067/7), near Nikita, Martyan Cape Reserve, Pineto-Quercetum (pubescentis) juniperoso (excelsae) – brachypodiosum, 24.09–10.10.2000, MK; 3 ♂♂ (TNU-1120/2, 1121/3, 1123/1), near Nikita, Martyan Cape Reserve, Carpineto-Juniperetum (excelsae) ruscosum nudum, 19.08–24.09.2000, MK; 2 ♂♂ (TNU-1261/2), Massandra Park, *Bambusa* plantation near of stream, 8–27.09.2000, MK.

DIAGNOSIS. The pronounced prolateral and retrolateral arms (branches) of the conductor is similar to those of the Anatolian species, *M. argaeica* (Nosek, 1905) and *M. pasquinii* (Brignoli, 1978), to the Azerbaijanian species, *M. lehtineni* Guseinov *et al*., 2005 and *M. pseudolyncea* Guseinov *et al*., 2005, and to the Anatolian-Azerbaijanian, *M. lyncea* (Brignoli, 1978), but the new species differs from all of them by having: (1) an extremely small body size; (2) a pale body coloration, with no pattern on the carapace, sternum, abdomen or legs; (3) the terminal receptacula being larger than basal ones; and (4) also by the shape of the retrolateral tibial apophysis. The main differences are given in the Table 1.



Figs 1–7. Copulatory organs of *Malthonica podoprygorai* sp.n.: 1 — male palp, dorsal view; 2 — male palp, retrolateral view; 3 — male palp, ventral view; 4 — epigyne, posterior view; 5 — epigyne, ventral view; 6 — spermatheca, dorsal view; 7 — spermatheca, ventral view.

Рис. 1–7. Копулятивные органы *Malthonica podoprygorai* sp.n.: 1 — пальпа ♂, вид дорсально; 2 — пальпа ♂, вид ретролатерально; 3 — пальпа ♂, вид вентрально; 4 — эпигина, вид сзади; 5 — эпигина, вид вентрально; 6 — сперматека, вид дорсально; 7 — сперматека, вид вентрально.



Figs 8–10. Male palp of *Malthonica podoprygorai* sp.n.: 8 — ventral view; 9 — ventral-retrolateral view; 10 — tip of conductor.
Рис. 8–10. Пальпа ♂ *Malthonica podoprygorai* sp.n.: 8 — вентрально; 9 — вентрально-ретролатерально; 10 — кончик кондуктора.

DESCRIPTION. Male (n=5). Body 3.4–5.2 long. Carapace 1.6–2.3 long, 1.2–1.8 wide, yellow with no pattern. Sternum yellow, with no pattern. Labium, ma-xillae, legs, abdomen and spinnerets yellow. Chelicerae brown. Cheliceral teeth (anterior + posterior): 4–5 + 4–5. Length of leg segments:

	femur	patella	tibia	metatarsus	tarsus
I	1.4-2.2	0.6-0.9	1.2-2.0	1.2-2.0	0.8-1.2
II	1.2-2.0	0.5-0.8	1.0-1.6	1.1-1.8	0.7-1.1
III	1.2-1.8	0.5-0.8	0.9-1.4	1.0-1.8	0.6-1.0
IV	1.5-2.4	0.5-0.8	1.3-2.2	1.5-2.6	0.8-1.2

Palps as in Figs 1–3, 8–10, with a short patella and a relatively short tibia; tibia with a pointed retrolateral apophysis; conductor large, in its terminal part with two subequal arms; embolus long, its major part is hidden by the conductor flap.

Female (n=3). Body 3.4–5.1 long. Carapace 1.8–2.6 long, 1.3–1.7 wide, yellow, with brown cephalic region. Chelicerae, sternum, labium, maxillae, legs, abdomen and spinnerets yellow. Cheliceral teeth as in male. Length of leg segments (n=1):

	femur	patella	tibia	metatarsus	tarsus
I	1.5	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.8
II	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8
III	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6
IV	1.6	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.8

Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 4–7, the latter with two pairs of the round receptacula united by a duct and with well-developed epigynal ducts on the ventral side of receptacula.

TYPE LOCALITY. Environs of Yalta.

DISTRIBUTION. The Crimean Mountains.

PHENOLOGY. ♂♀ — VIII–IX; ♂♂ — X; ♀♀ — IV.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Mr Vladimir Podoprygora, my friend who collected a number of interesting spiders from the Crimea. The name ‘Podoprygora’ can be translated from Ukrainian as ‘a man, who props up a mountain’; the new species is confined to mountains.

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