

## Several new linyphiid spider genera (Araneida Linyphiidae) from the Russian Far East. \*

### Несколько новых родов пауков-линифиид (Araneida Linyphiidae) с Дальнего Востока России. \*\*

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Linyphiidae, таксономия, Дальний Восток России.

**ABSTRACT:** The following new linyphiid genera are described from the Russian Far East: *Asiophantes* gen.n. (two species, both new), *Asthenargoides* gen.n. (three species, all new); *Miftengris* gen.n., *Nispa* gen.n., *Pseudoporrhomma* gen.n., *Tessamoro* gen.n. and *Ussurigone* gen.n. (all monobasic, with new species); *Tusukuru* gen.n., in addition to the type, new, species, comprising the Nearctic *Pocadicnemis hartlandiana* (Emerton) (comb.n.); monobasic *Ainerigone* gen.n. and *Okhotigone* gen.n., established for the Japanese *Walckenaeria saitoi* Ono and *Walckenaeria sounkyoensis* H.Saito, respectively, both comb.n. and first records in the Russian Far East.

**РЕЗЮМЕ:** Следующие новые рода линифиид описаны с Российского Дальнего Востока: *Asiophantes* gen.n. (два вида, оба новые), *Asthenargoides* gen.n. (три вида, все новые), монотипические *Miftengris* gen.n., *Nispa* gen.n., *Pseudoporrhomma* gen.n., *Tessamoro* gen.n. и *Ussurigone* gen.n. (все включают новые виды); *Tusukuru* gen.n., помимо одного нового, типового вида, включает также неарктический *Pocadicnemis hartlandiana* (Emerton) (comb.n.); монотипические *Ainerigone* gen.n. и *Okhotigone* gen.n. установлены соответственно для японских *Walckenaeria saitoi* Ono и *Walckenaeria sounkyoensis* H.Saito, обе comb.n. и первые находки на Дальнем Востоке России.

The present paper continues my studies on the generic composition of the linyphiid spider fauna of the Far East, being actually a second part of the my previous paper [Eskov, 1992]. This time I deal with

new genera established herein both for new species and those erroneously attributed by predecessors to European and/or North American genera. Thus, the generic check-list of the Far Eastern linyphiids has gone up by ten names; eleven new species are described, and three new combinations are established.

Materials treated herein belong to the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University. All the measurements are given in mm. Also, abbreviations d, pl, rl and v stand for the dorsal, pro-, retrolateral, and ventral leg joint spines, respectively; Tm is the position of the metatarsal trichobothrium; AME and PME are the anterior and posterior medial eyes, respectively; the length of leg joints is given from the femur towards the tarsus.

Materials have been used taken by Dr. A.M. Basarukin (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk) (AB), Dr. E.R. Budrys (Vilnius) (EB), Dr. G.N. Ganin (Khabarovsk) (GG), Dr. S.I. Golovatch (Moscow) (SG), Mr. V.G. Gratchev (Moscow) (VG), Mr. D.K. Kurenstchikov (Khabarovsk) (DK), Dr. G.F. Kurtcheva (Moscow) (GK), Dr. D.V. Logunov (Novosibirsk) (DL), Dr. Y.M. Marusik (Magadan) (YM), Mrs. E.M. Mikhailova (Vladivostok) (EM), Dr. W. Schawaller (Stuttgart) (WS), Dr. N.N. Vinokurov (Yakutsk) (NV), Dr. B.P. Zakharov (Novosibirsk) (BZ), Mr. V.K. Zintchenko (Novosibirsk) (VKZ), Dr. V.V. Zherikhin (Moscow) (VVZ). I am extremely indebted to all the above collectors, as well as to Dr. S.I. Golovatch (Moscow) for checking the English of the final draft.

*Asiophantes* gen.n.

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TYPE SPECIES. *Asiophantes pacificus* sp.n.

DEFINITION. Medium-sized, bright-coloured linyphiines. Male carapace unmodified, eyes medium-sized. Female chelicerae with 4 medium-sized promarginal teeth, male chelicerae with 2 large teeth opposite distal portion of cheliceral claw. Legs short (femur I/carapace length ratio ca. 1.1), leg formula 1423; leg spinulation: Fe I (1d,1pl), Fe II-IV (1d); Ti I (2d,1pl,1rl), Ti II (2d,1rl), Ti III-IV (2d); Mt I-IV spineless. Tm I ca. 0.2, Tm IV absent. Abdomen ventrally dark, dorsally pale with a longitudinal row of dark contiguous spots.

Palpal tibia with 3 trichobothria. Cymbium simple, without proximal hump. Paracymbium large, flat, hook-like, its distal portion without setae. Suprategulum with a long, sharp, claw-like suprategular apophysis, and a long, ribbon-like membrane directed forward. Embolic division consisting of a more or less flat radix pointed distad and a pointed, claw-like embolus. Epigyne with a semicircular aperture, with neither scapus nor distinct parma.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. By the shape of both ♂ and ♀ genitalia, as well as by chaetotaxy, the new genus clearly belongs to the *Porrhomma*-group of genera of Millidge [1977]; in some respects it can be considered as an «intermediate link» between the two genera forming this group, i.e. *Bathyphantes* Menge, 1866, and *Porrhomma* Simon, 1884. *Asiophantes* gen.n. is distinguished by the long, claw-like suprategular apophysis, ribbon-like suprategular membrane and protruded epigyne. In addition, the new genus differs from *Bathyphantes* by the non-coiled embolus and absence of both scapus and parma of the epigyne, and from *Porrhomma* by the flat, hook-like paracymbium. By the shape of the suprategulum, *Asiophantes* gen.n. is similar to *Kaestneria* Wiehle, 1956, in particular to the Nearctic *K.rufulus* (Hackman, 1954) [s. Ivie, 1969: figs. 112-113].

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Besides the type-species *A.pacificus* sp.n., from the southern Russian Far East, the new genus also includes *A.sibiricus* sp.n., from both Far East and Siberia. It should be noted that *Bathyphantes tongluensis* Chen & Song, 1988, from Zhejiang Province, eastern China, may be supposed to represent a member of *Asiophantes* gen.n. as well [s. Chen & Song, 1988: figs.1-4], but the quality of original illustrations is too poor, thus demanding re-examination of type material.

ETYMOLOGY. After Asia, and the Greek «*hyphantes*» - weaver.

*Asiophantes pacificus* sp.n.

Figs. 1-4.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Area, Kurile Islands, Kunashir Is., Serebryanoe Lake, 8.VIII.1988 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 1 ♀, together with holotype; 3 ♀, environs of Yuzhnokurilsk, 27.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, same locality, 1.VI.1989 (leg. VKZ); 1 ♀, Maritime Province, Khanka District, Tur'y Rog, 11-14.VII.1983 (leg. EB).

DESCRIPTION. Total length of male/female 2.80/3.00-3.20. Carapace yellow, with grey margins and black rings around eyes, its length/width 1.30/0.95 in ♂, 1.18-1.28/0.88-0.98 in ♀. Legs yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.40/1.30+0.35/0.38+(-)/1.13+(-)/1.15+(-)/0.70 in ♂, 1.40/1.30+0.35/0.38+1.20/1.13+1.35/1.18+0.85/0.68 in ♀. Abdomen ventrally dark grey, dorsally dirty-white with a longitudinal row of dark grey, contiguous spots. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 1-4.

COMPARISON. *A.pacificus* sp.n. can be distinguished from the only known congener, *A.sibiricus* sp.n., by the ectomarginal lobe of the radix roundly coniform, strongly curved embolus, and slightly concave upper edge of the aperture (cp. Figs 5-8).

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Russian Far East, both mainland (Maritime Province, Khanka Lake) and southern Kurile Islands (Kunashir).

*Asiophantes sibiricus* sp.n.

Figs 5-8.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: Khabarovsk Province, 30 km S Khabarovsk, Bolshoi Khokhtsyr State Reserve, 600 m, forest of *Picea* and *Abies*, 9.VI.1987 (leg. DL). — Paratypes: 3 ♂, together with holotype; 1 ♀, Siberia, Tuva, Tandinsky District, eastern bank of Chagytai Lake, 1000 m, *Carex* swamp, 29.VI.1989 (leg. DL); 2 ♂, Yakutia, Vilyui River, environs of Nyurba, 16.VI.1987 (leg. NV).

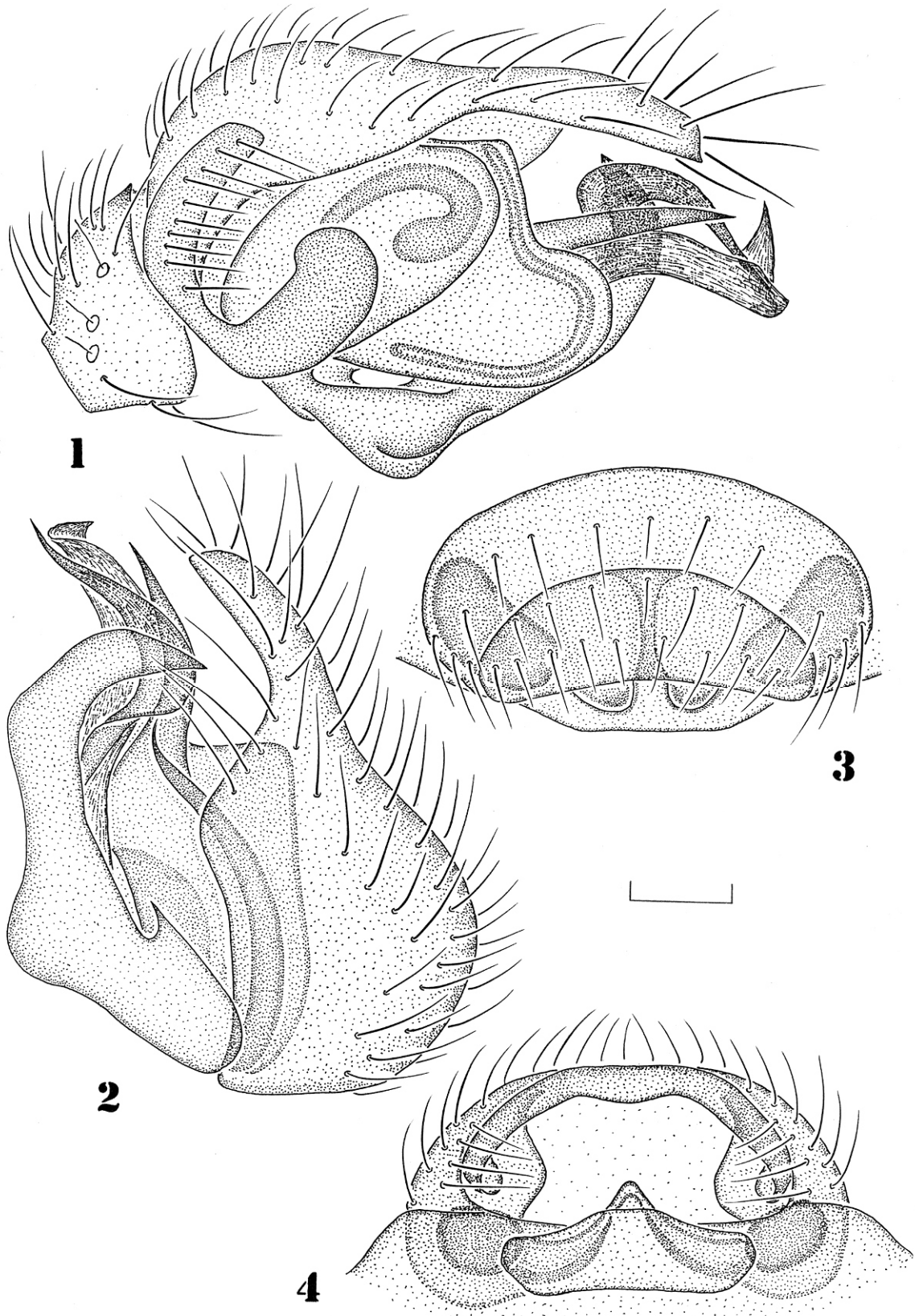
DESCRIPTION. Total length of male/female 2.38-2.63/3.18. Carapace dark yellow, with grey margins and black rings around eyes, its length/width 1.08-1.30/0.78-0.95 in ♂, 1.20/0.78 in ♀. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.35/1.18+0.35/0.33+1.10/0.88+1.20/0.95+0.88/0.65 in ♂, 1.30/1.25+0.35/0.38+1.15/1.00+1.20/1.05+0.70/0.60 in ♀. Abdomen ventrally dark grey, dorsally dirty-white with a longitudinal row of dark grey contiguous spots. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 5-8.

DISTRIBUTION. Russian Far East (middle flow of Amur River), South Siberia (Tuva) and East Siberia (central Yakutia).

*Asthenargoides* gen.n.

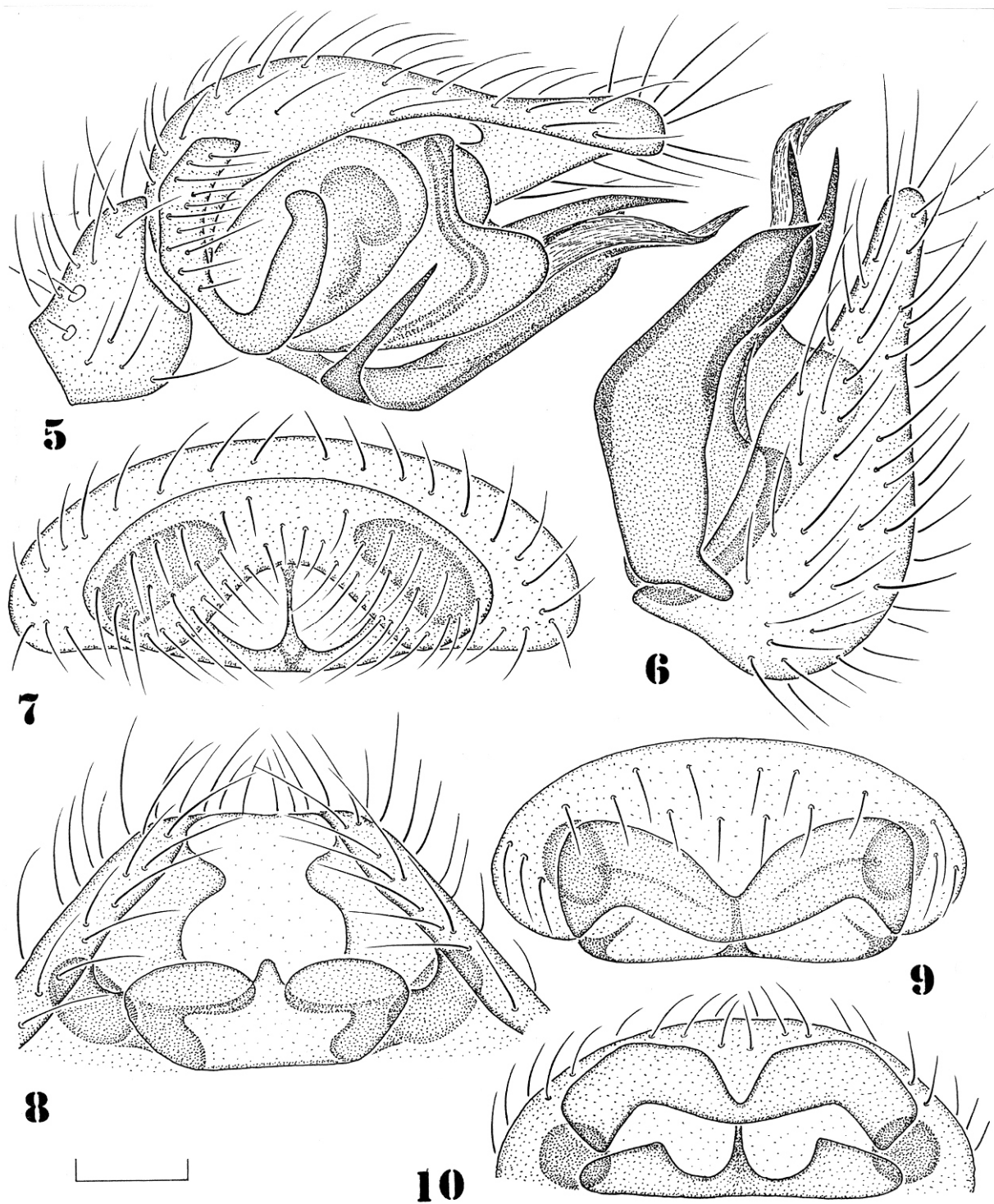
TYPE SPECIES. *Asthenargoides logunovi* sp.n.

DEFINITION. Medium-sized, pale coloured erigonines. Male carapace unmodified, slightly and



Figs 1-4. *Asiophantes pacificus* gen. et sp.n.: 1 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 2 - ♂ palp, mesal view; 3 - epigyne, frontal view; 4 - epigyne, posterior view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1-4. *Asiophantes pacificus* gen. et sp.n.: 1 - палпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 2 - палпа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 3 - эпигина, вид спереди; 4 - эпигина, вид сзади. Масштаб = 0.1 mm.



Figs 5-10. *Asiophantes sibiricus* gen. et sp.n. (5-8), and *Pseudoporrhomma maritima* gen. et sp.n. (9-10) : 5 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 6 - ♂ palp, mesal view; 7, 9 - epigyne, frontal view; 8, 10 - epigyne, posterior view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рис. 5-10. *Asiophantes sibiricus* gen. et sp.n. (5-8) и *Pseudoporrhomma maritima* gen. et sp.n. (9-10) : 5 - палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 6 - палепа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 7, 9 - эпигина, вид спереди; 8, 10 - эпигина, вид сзади. Масштаб = 0.1 mm.



declivously elevated behind eye area, without postocular pits; eyes medium-sized. Male chelicerae with a frontal odontoid process and a dark longitudinal keel substituting promarginal teeth; ♀ chelicerae with 4 promarginal teeth. Legs short and moderately thick; tibial spines 3222 or 3221, tibia I with a prolateral spine; Tm I ca. 0.33, Tm IV absent. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with 3 or 2 trichobothria. Male palpal tibia with 1-2 large dorsal outgrowths, dorsoectal one being directed forward and covering base of paracymbium. Cymbium with a distinct basal process and an ectomarginal lobe. Paracymbium large, L-shaped. Tegulum vertical, without distinct tegular membrane. Suprattegulum with a long, linguiform, strongly curved suprattegular apophysis provided with a membrane. Embolic division large and complex, with a wide, flat radical part, embolic part provided with numerous outgrowths. Epigyne as a strongly protruding, wide and thick plate variable in shape. Vulva with small bean-shaped receptacula and short, slightly curved entrance ducts.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** The new genus clearly belongs to the *Asthenargus*-group of genera of Millidge [1977]. By the shape of genitalia, as well as by the presence of an odontoid process on the frontal surface of the ♂ chelicera, *Asthenargoides* gen.n. seems to be related to *Asthenargus thaleri* Wunderlich, 1983, from the Nepal Himalayas [Wunderlich, 1983], and *Asthenargus edentulus* Tanasevitch, 1989, from the North Tien-Shan [Tanasevitch, 1989], both latter species probably non-congeneric with the type-species of the genus *Asthenargus* Simon & Fage, 1922, i.e. the European *A. paganus* (Simon, 1884) [cp. Wiehle, 1960: figs 1090-1094]. *Asthenargoides* gen.n. can be distinguished by the cymbium with a basal process, more elongated epigyne, as well as by the presence of a prolateral spine on the tibia I and by the keel substituting promarginal teeth on the ♂ chelicera. In addition, it is distinguished from *Asthenargus thaleri* by the non-setiferous proximal portion of the paracymbium, and from *A. edentulus* by the presence of an odontoid process on the ♂ chelicera. On the other hand, by the shape of the genitalia as well as by chaetotaxy, the new genus is similar to *Holminaria* Eskov, 1991, from Siberia and the Far East, but it differs by the long suprattegular apophysis and by the absence of a pseudoscape of the epigyne [cp. Eskov, 1991]. It is noteworthy that by the main features of both ♂ and ♀ genitalia *Asthenargoides* gen.n. demonstrates clear similarity to the genera *Laminacauda* Millidge, 1985 and *Neomaso* Forster, 1970, both from the extratropical South America

[cp. Millidge, 1985; 1991]. Such trans-Pacific amphitropical disjunct distributions of the closest relatives is quite exotic, but not unreal [s. Eskov & Golovatch, 1986].

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Besides the type species *A. logunovi* sp.n., the new genus also comprises *A. kurenstchikovi* sp.n. and *A. kurtchevae* sp.n., all from the mainland Russian Far East.

**ETYMOLOGY.** From the spider genus *Asthenargus*.

*Asthenargoides logunovi* sp.n.

Figs 11-16.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Khabarovsk Province, Verkhnebureinsky District, Badzhal Mt. Range, Mogda River, 1000 m, *Picea* forest with green mosses, 13-14.VIII.1989 (leg. DK). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, together with holotype; 3 ♀, same locality and biotope, 20.VII.1988 (leg. DK); 2 ♀, Ulchsky District, Sofiyskoye, Skalisty Mt. Range, Shaman Mt., 350 m, *Picea* forest with green mosses, VII.1990 (leg. GG); 2 ♂, 30 km S Khabarovsk, Bolshoi Khokhtsy State Reserve, broadleaved forest with *Pinus koraiensis*, 22.VI.1987 (leg. DL).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 2.18-2.38/2.13-2.30. Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 1.00-1.18/0.80-0.95 in ♂, 0.95-1.00/0.68-0.70 in ♀. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.90/0.98+0.25/0.25+0.78/0.80+0.70/0.73+0.53/0.53 in ♂, 0.78/0.80+0.25/0.25+0.65/0.68+0.55/0.63+0.43/0.45 in ♀. Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 11-16.

**COMPARISON.** *A. logunovi* sp.n. can be distinguished from both known congeners by the roundly-triangular posterior edge of the epigyne, as well as by the presence of 2 spines on tibia IV, and larger body size. Besides, it differs from *A. kurenstchikovi* sp.n. by the single projection of the ♂ palpal tibia and the short, fold-like cymbial basal process (cp. Figs 17-20).

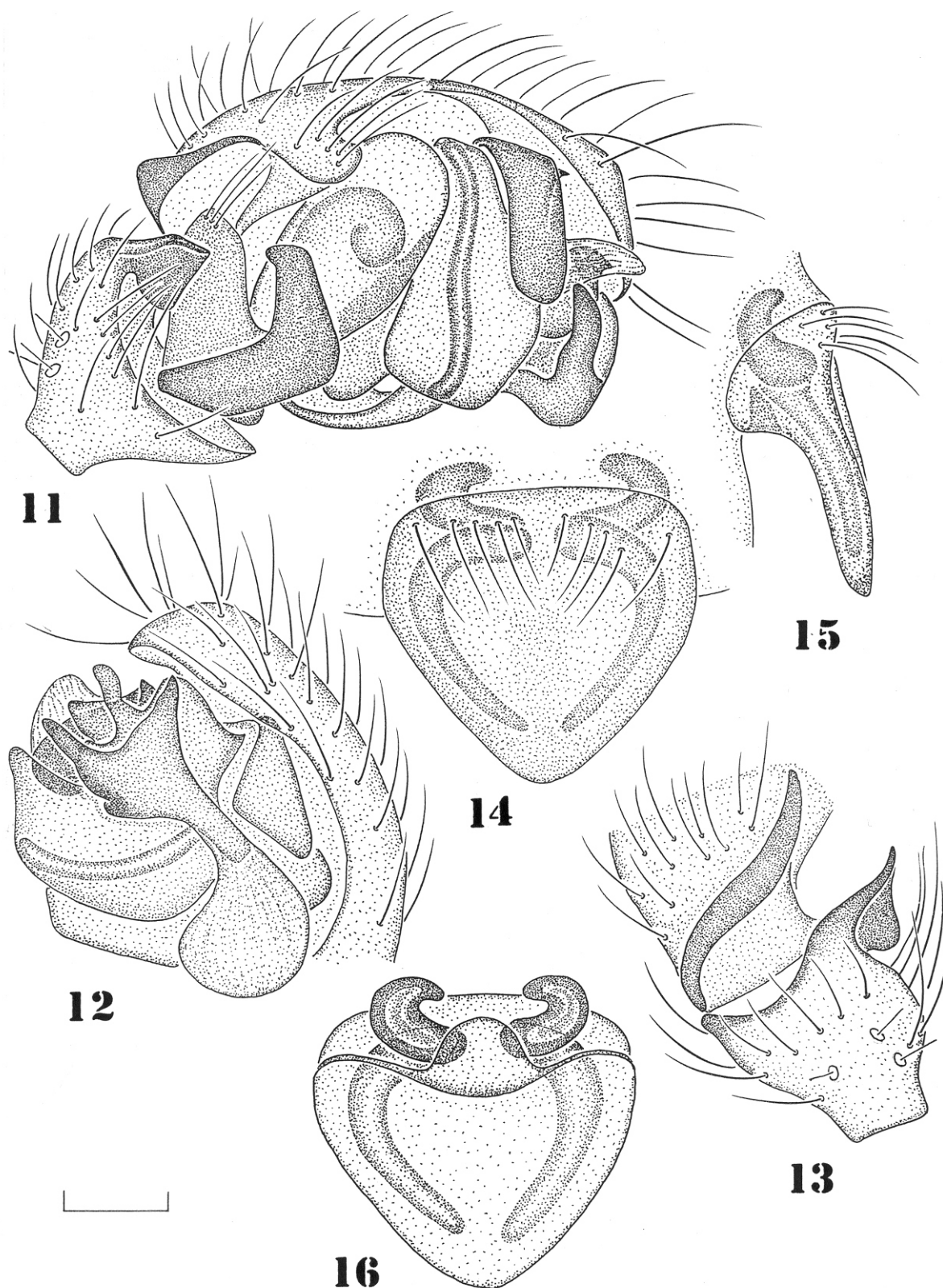
**DISTRIBUTION.** Mountains of northern Cis-amuria and middle flow of Amur River.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after one of the collectors of type material, Dr. Dmitry Logunov (Novosibirsk).

*Asthenargoides kurenstchikovi* sp.n.

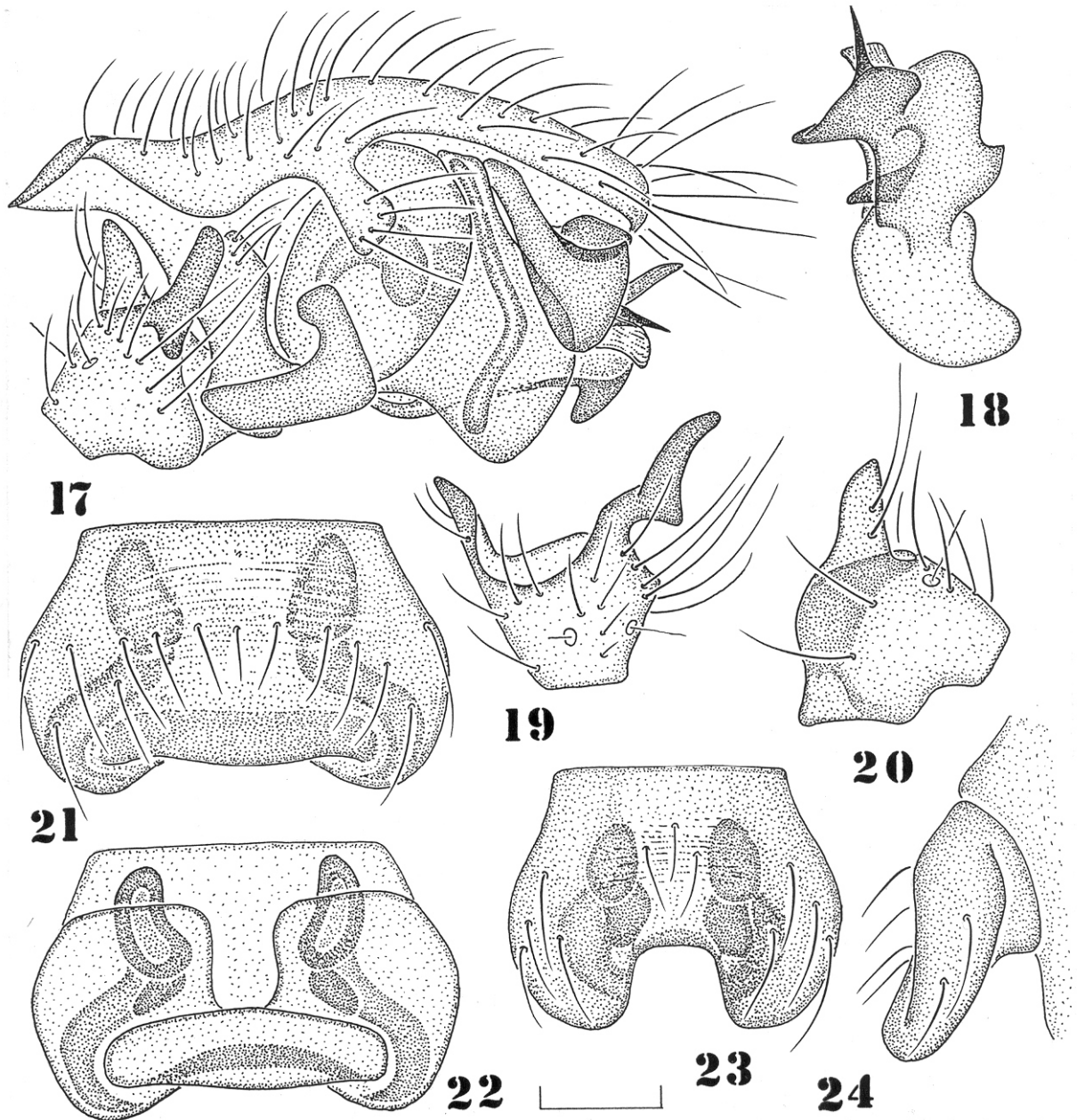
Figs 17-22.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Khabarovsk Province, Verkhnebureinsky District, Badzhal Mt. Range, Mogda River, 900 m, *Picea* and *Larix* forest with green mosses, 13-14.VIII.1989 (leg. DK). — Paratypes: 5 ♂, 9 ♀, together with holotype; 17 ♀, same locality and biotope, 21.VII.1988 (leg. DK); 6 ♀, 30 km S Khabarovsk, Bolshoi Khokhtsy State Reserve, broadleaved forest with *Pinus koraiensis*, 22.VI.1987 (leg. DL).



Figures 11-16. *Asthenargoides logunovi* gen. et sp.n.: 11 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 12 - ♂ palp, mesal view; 13 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view; 14 - epigyne, frontal view; 15 - epigyne, lateral view; 16 - vulva. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 11-16. *Asthenargoides logunovi* gen. et sp.n.: 11 - палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 12 - палепа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 13 - голень палепы ♂, вид сверху; 14 - эпигина, вид спереди; 15 - эпигина, вид сбоку; 16 - вульва. Масштаб = 0.1 mm.



Figures 17-24. *Asthenargoides kurenstchikovi* gen. et sp.n. (17-22), and *Asthenargoides kurtchevae* gen. et sp.n. (23-24): 17 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 18 - embolic division; 19 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view; 20 - ♂ palpal tibia, mesal view; 21, 23 - epigyne, frontal view; 22 - vulva; 24 - epigyne, lateral view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 17-24. *Asthenargoides kurenstchikovi* gen. et sp.n. (17-22) и *Asthenargoides kurtchevae* gen. et sp.n. (23-24): 17 - палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 18 - эмболюсный отдел; 19 - голень палепы ♂, вид сверху; 20 - голень палепы ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 21, 23 - эпигина, вид спереди; 22 - вульва; 23 - эпигина, вид сбоку. Масштаб = 0.1 mm.

State Reserve, *Picea*, *Betula* and *Pinus koraiensis* forest, 6-10.VI.1991 (leg. SG & WS); 1 ♀, same locality, 850-900 m, rocky debris, 8.VI.1987 (leg. DL).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 1.95-2.00/1.63-1.95. Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 0.90-0.95/0.70-0.73 in ♂, 0.73-0.78/0.55-0.58 in ♀. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.68/0.70+0.25/0.25+0.58/0.60+0.50/0.55+0.40/0.40 in ♂, 0.60/0.63+0.23/0.23+0.43/

0.48+0.38/0.43+0.33/0.33 in ♀. Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 17-22.

**COMPARISON.** By the concave posterior edge of epigyne as well as by the presence of one spine on the tibia IV and smaller body size, *A. kurenstchikovi* sp.n. is clearly distinguished from *A. logunovi* sp.n., being similar to *A. kurtchevae* sp.n. However, *A. kurenstchikovi* sp.n. differs from the latter by the shallow notch at the posterior edge of the epigyne (cp. Figs 23-24).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Mountains of northern Cis-amuria and middle flow of Amur River.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after one of the collectors of type material, Dr. Dmitry Kurenstchikov (Khabarovsk).

*Asthenargoides kurtchevae* **sp.n.**  
Figs 23-24.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♀: Maritime Province, Ussuriyskii State Reserve, valley *Fraxinus* forest, leaf litter, 18.VII.1977 (leg. GK & EM).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length 1.63 (♀). Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 0.83/0.58. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.53/0.58+0.20/0.20+0.38/0.45+0.35/0.40+0.30/0.33 (♀). Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia as in Figs 23-24. Male: unknown.

**COMPARISON.** By the concave posterior edge of the epigyne as well as by the presence of one spine on the tibia IV and smaller body size, *A.kurtchevae* sp.n. is clearly distinguished from *A.logunovi* sp.n., being similar to *A.kurenstchikovi* sp.n. However, *A.kurtchevae* sp.n. differs from the latter by the deep notch at the posterior edge of the epigyne (cp. Figs 21-22).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Southern edge of Sikhote-Alin Mountains.

**ETYMOLOGY.** The species is named after the collector of the holotype, Dr. Galina Kurtcheva (Moscow).

*Tusukuru* **gen.n.**

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Tusukuru tamburinus* sp.n.

**DEFINITION.** Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace with a cephalic elevation bearing PME and postocular pits; eyes large. Chelicerae unmodified, with 3 large promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and thick; tibial spines 1111, in ♂ very short, almost indistinguishable; Tm I ca. 0.4, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothrium. Male palpal tibia projected forward and provided with 1-2 pointed ectolateral outgrowths. Cymbium frontoectally truncate, subtriangular in dorsal view. Paracymbium small, hook-like. Tegulum longitudinal, ventrally flattened and, due to this reason, subtriangular in lateral view. Suprattegulum flattened, without distinct apophysis. Embolic division complex, with a very long and broad, twice coiled embolus. Epigyne flat, with a long and narrow medial plate. Vulva with medium-sized, oviform receptacula and very long and coiled entrance ducts.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** By the shape of both

♂ and ♀ genitalia, the new genus clearly belongs to the *Pelecopsis*-group of genera of Millidge [1977]. *Tusukuru* **gen.n.** seems to be particularly closely related to *Panamomops* Simon, 1884, and *Metapanamomops* Millidge, 1977, but is clearly distinguished by the tibial spine formula 1111, trichobothrium IV present, and the ♂ carapace with a cephalic elevation provided with postocular pits.

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Besides the type-species *T.tamburinus* sp.n., from the southern Russian Far East (both Kurile Islands and mainland), the new genus also comprises *Pocadicnemis hartlandiana* (Emerton, 1913), comb.n., from the northeastern USA [Crosby & Bishop, 1933] and Rocky Mountains of Canada [Aitchison-Benell & Dondale, 1990]. Non-congenerity of *P.hartlandiana* and the type-species of *Pocadicnemis* Simon, 1884, i.e. *P.pumila* (Blackwall, 1841), has already been stated by Millidge [1975].

**ETYMOLOGY.** «Tusukuru» means a shaman in the language of Aino, the aborigens of Japan, Sakhalin, and Kurile Islands.

*Tusukuru tamburinus* **sp.n.**  
Figs 25-30

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Area, Kurile Islands, Iturup Is., environs of Kurilsk, 20-24.VI.1989 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, together with holotype; 1 ♂, Kunashir Is., Severyanka River, 30.V.1989 (leg. AB); 1 ♂, Maritime Province, Kedrovaya Pad State Reserve, 12.VI.1977 (leg. BZ).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 1.30-1.43/1.50-1.75. Carapace greyish-brown, its length/width as 0.63-0.68/0.53-0.58 in ♂, 0.65-0.68/0.53-0.55 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 25. Legs greyish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.50/0.55+0.15/0.15+0.38/0.43+0.35/0.40+0.33/0.35 in ♂, 0.50/0.53+0.15/0.15+0.35/0.43+0.33/0.40+0.28/0.30 in ♀. Abdomen dark grey, almost black. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 26-30.

**COMPARISON.** *T.tamburinus* sp.n. can be distinguished from the only known congener, *T.hartlandiana* (Emerton, 1913) **comb.n.**, by the rounded top of the ♂ cephalic elevation and a pair of ectolateral outgrowths of the ♂ palpal tibia [cp. Crosby & Bishop, 1933: figs 122-126].

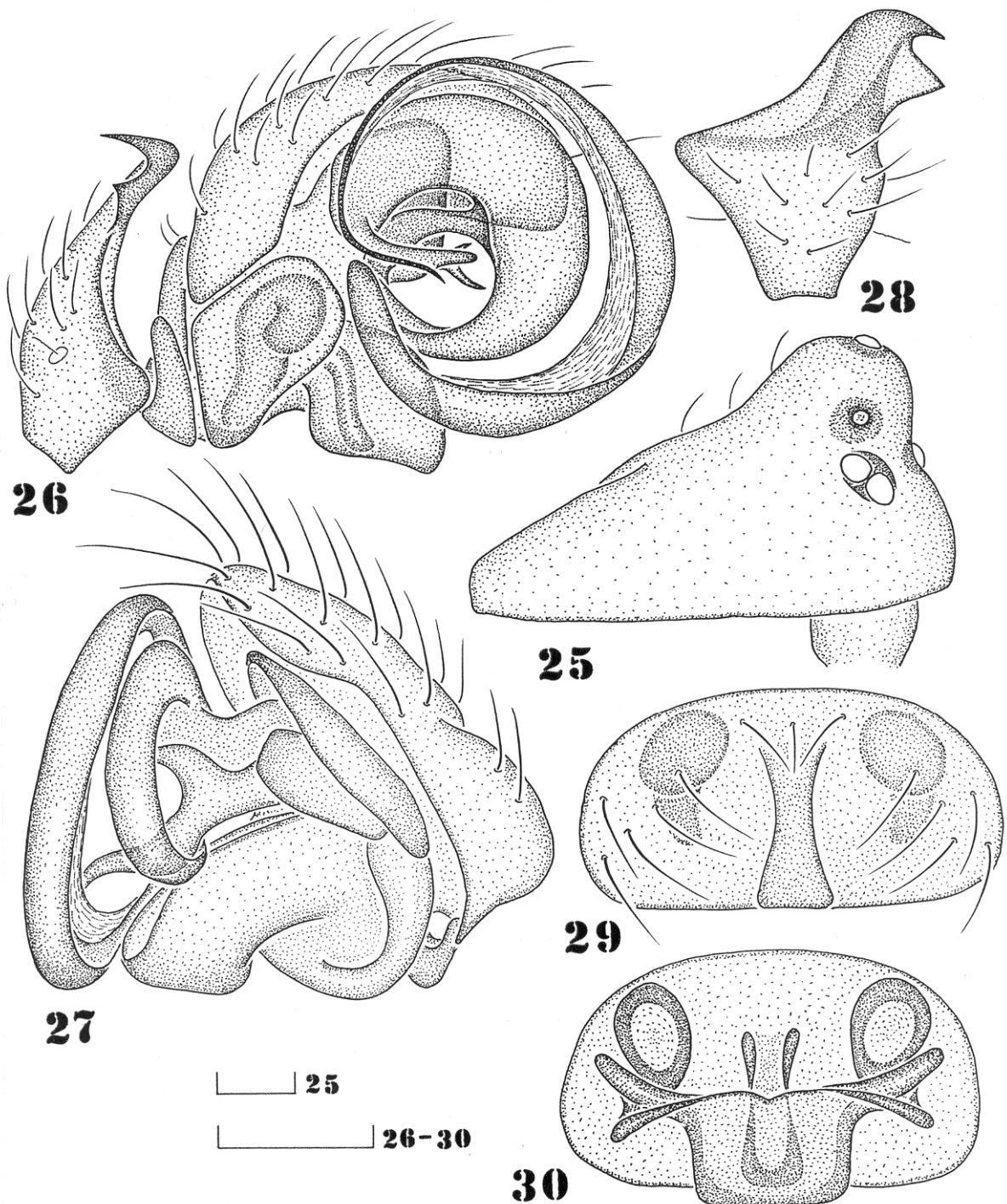
**DISTRIBUTION.** Southern Kurile Islands (Kunashir and Iturup) and the mainland Russian Far East (southernmost Maritime Province).

*Ainerigone* **gen.n.**

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Walckenaeria saitoi* Ono, 1991.

**DEFINITION.** Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace unmodified, flattened, without postocular





Figures 25-30. *Tusukuru tamburinus* gen. et sp.n.: 25 - ♂ carapace, lateral view; 26 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 27 - ♂ palp, mesal view; 28 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view; 29 - epigyne; 30 - vulva. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 25-30. *Tusukuru tamburinus* gen. et sp.n.: 25 - карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 26 - палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 27 - палепа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 28 - голень палепы ♂, вид сверху; 29 - эпигина; 30 - вульва. Масштаб = 0.1 mm.

cular pits; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and slender; tibial spines 2211, long in both sexes (1.5 d of joint); Tm I ca. 0.66, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothrium. Male palpal tibia simple, more or less vertical, without distinct projections. Cymbium simple, unmodified. Paracymbium small, hook-like. Tegulum vertical, with a long, ribbon-like tegular membrane projecting for-



ward. Supratégulum flattened, with a linguiform supratégular apophysis and a narrow supratégular membrane projecting forward. Embolic division quite complex, with a flattened, twofold radical part and a spiniform, regularly curved embolus. Epigyne simple, flat, with a trapeziform medial plate. Vulva with medium-sized oviform receptacula and quite long and coiled entrance ducts.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** The new genus seems to be taxonomically isolated. By the shape of both ♂ and ♀ genitalia, *Ainerigone* gen.n. is similar to the monobasic *Paragonylidiellum* Wunderlich, 1973, from the Nepal Himalayas, but it differs by the ♂ palpal tibia without dorsal outgrowth, loops of the vulval entrance ducts situated inside the receptacula as well as by the absence of ♂ abdominal stidulatory fields and by the tibial spine formula 2211 [cp. Wunderlich, 1973: Figs 43-50].

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Only the type-species *A.saitoi* (Ono, 1991), comb.n., from Japan and the Russian Far East (Sakhalin and Kurile islands).

**ETYMOLOGY.** After the Aino, the aboriginal people of Japan, Sakhalin, and Kurile Islands, and the spider genus *Erigone*.

*Ainerigone saitoi* (Ono, 1991), **comb.n.**  
Figs 31-35.

1991 *Walckenaeria saitoi* Ono in: Ono et al.: 93, figs 14-17 (♂ & ♀).

**MATERIAL.** 8 ♂, 12 ♀, Sakhalin Area, Sakhalin Island, environs of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Dolina Turistov, 1.VII.1989 (leg. AB); 5 ♀, same locality, 24.VI.1987 (leg. AB); 7 ♂, 8 ♀, Aniva Distr., Novoalexandrovskoye, 28.VI.1987 (leg. AB); 5 ♂, 11 ♀, same locality, 30.VI.1990 (leg. AB); 4 ♀, same locality, 4.VII.1987 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, Petropavlovskoye, 26.VI.1987 (leg. AB); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lugovoye, 10.VIII.1986 (leg. AB); 5 ♂, 7 ♀, Korsakovskoye Distr., Utesnoye, 6-8.VII.1992 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, Lesnoye, 24.IX.1987 (leg. AB); 1 ♀, Smirnykh Distr., upper flow of Langeri River, 11.IX.1983 (leg. AB); 4 ♀, Kurile Islands, Kunashir Is., environs of Yuzhnokurilsk, 27.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 5 ♂, 7 ♀, Mendeleevo, 17.VI.1989 (leg. AB); 5 ♀, Alyokhino, 10-16.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 2 ♀, Mendelev Volcano, 1-3.IX.1987 (leg. AB); 3 ♀, Serebryanoye Lake, 8.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 32 ♂, 44 ♀, Iturup Is., environs of Kurilsk, 20-24.VI.1989 (leg. AB); 1 ♂, Paramushir Is., Savushkino (= Banzhou), 1-4.VIII.1989 (leg. AB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 1.55-1.70/1.90-2.05. Carapace greyish-yellow, with grey margins and black rings around eyes, its length/width 0.70-0.78/0.58-0.63 in ♂, 0.75-0.80/0.60-0.65 in ♀. Legs greyish-yellow, distal joints darker than proximal ones, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.73/0.78+0.23/0.23+0.53/0.58+0.55/

0.60+0.40/0.43 in ♂, 0.70/0.75+0.23/0.23+0.48/0.53+0.53/0.58+0.35/0.38 in ♀. Abdomen grey to dark grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 31-35.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Northernmost Hokkaido [Ono et al., 1991], Sakhalin (southern and middle), and Kurile Islands, both southern (Kunashir and Iturup) and northern (Paramushir). The species seems to be restricted to the archipelagos of the Okhotsk Sea region, obviously absent from mainland Asia.

*Miftengris* gen.n.

**TYPE SPECIES.** *Miftengris scutumatus* sp.n.

**DEFINITION.** Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace with a cephalic elevation bearing PME and postocular pits; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 3 promarginal teeth. Legs short (femur I/carapace length ratio ca. 0.7) and thick (tibia I/d ratio ca. 3.5); tibial spines 1111, in ♂ very short, almost indistinguishable; Tm I ca. 0.66, Tm IV absent. Male abdomen with a large dorsal scutum.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothrium. Male palpal tibia vertical, its ectal margin with a longitudinal row of small teeth. Cymbium unmodified. Paracymbium small, hook-like. Tegulum short, vertical, with a short, linguiform tegular membrane. Supratégulum with a flattened, subquadrate supratégular apophysis and a short membrane. Embolic division simple, with a long and flattened, irregularly curved embolus. Shape of ♀ genitalia yet unknown.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** The new genus clearly belongs to the *Pelecopsis*-group of genera of Milledge [1977]. By the shape of the ♂ genitalia as well as by the chaetotaxy, shape of the ♂ carapace and presence of an abdominal scutum, *Miftengris* gen.n. seems to be particularly closely related to *Pelecopsis* Simon, 1864, but it can be distinguished by the wide and irregularly curved embolus.

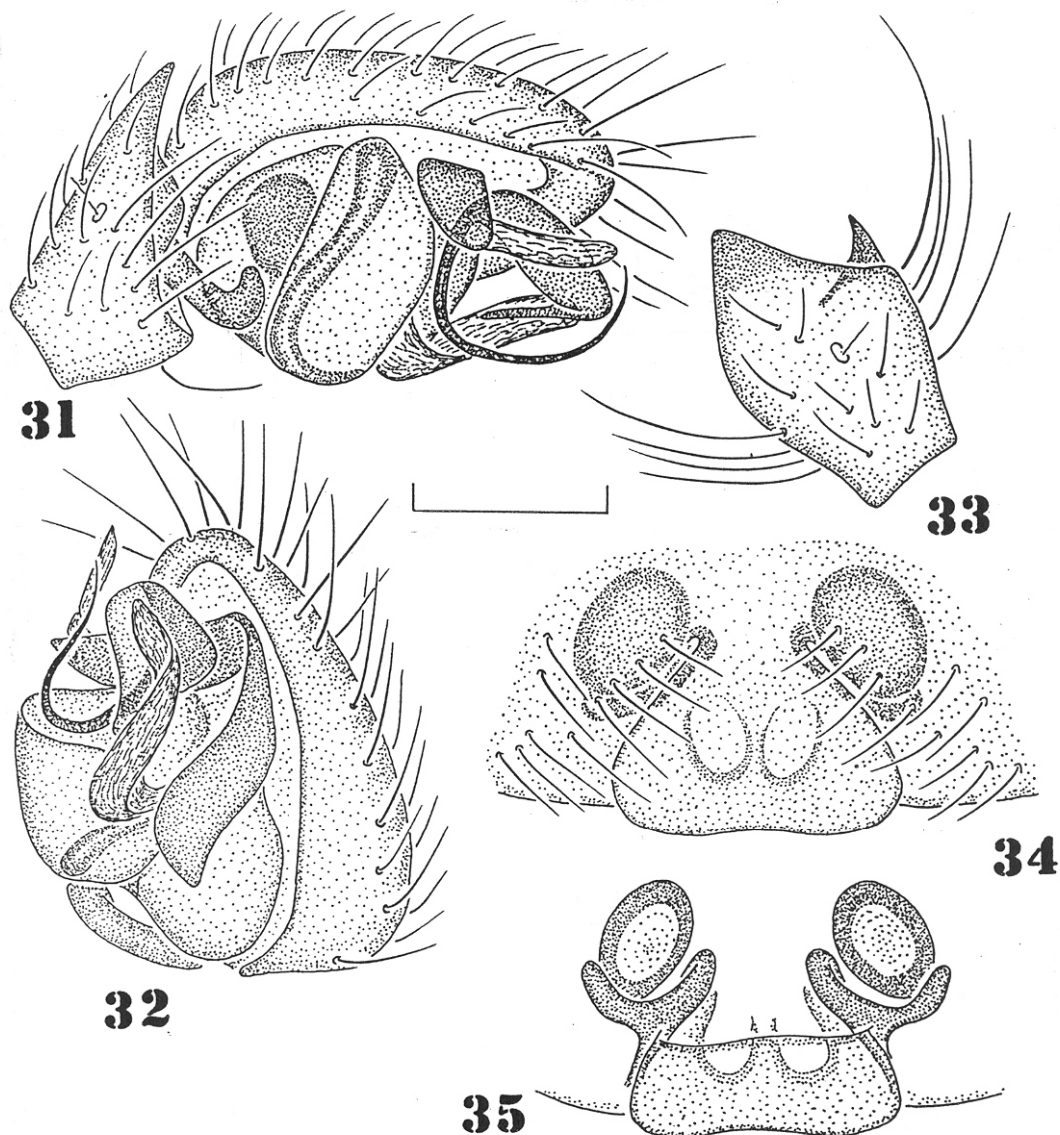
**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Only the type-species *M.scutumatus* sp.n., from the Russian Far East (Sakhalin Island).

**ETYMOLOGY.** «Mif Tengr» («The Head of the Fish») means the northern part of Sakhalin Island in the language of the Nivkhs, its aboriginal people.

*Miftengris scutumatus* sp.n.  
Figs 36-39.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Area, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., lower flow of Tenga River, 6-8.V.1987 (leg. AB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length 1.55 (♂). Cara-



Figures 31-35. *Ainerigone saitoi* (Ono, 1991): 31 - ♂ palpus, ectal view; 32 - ♂ palpus, mesal view; 33 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view; 34 - epigyne; 35 - vulva. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 31-35. *Ainerigone saitoi* (Оно, 1991): 31 - палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 32 - палепа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 33 - голень палепы ♂, вид сверху; 34 - эпигина; 35 - вульва. Масштаб = 0.1 мм.

pace brown, its length/width 0.65/0.58 (♂); ♂ carapace as in Fig. 36. Legs brownish-yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.43/0.48+0.15/0.15+0.30/0.38+0.25/0.33+0.23/0.23 (♂). Abdomen dark grey, with a reddish-brown dorsal scutum and ventral sclerites. Genitalia of ♂ as in Figs 37-39.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Sakhalin Island.

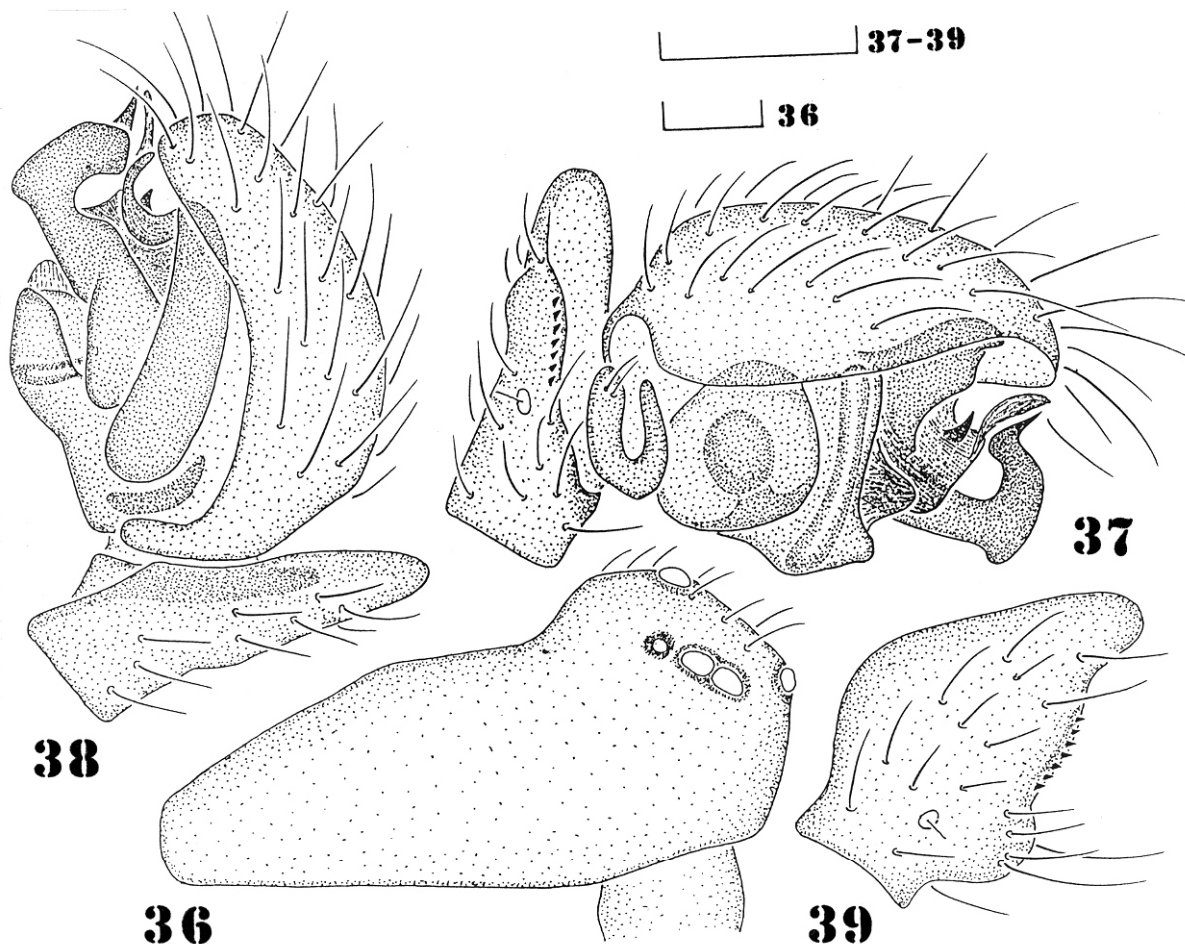
#### *Nispa* gen.n.

TYPE SPECIES. *Nispa barbatus* sp.n.

DEFINITION. Large, dark-coloured erigonines.

Male carapace with a high cephalic elevation lacking postocular pits; a high, setiferous clypeus delimited from above by a transverse suture; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 3 large promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and thick; tibial spines 2211, short in ♂, long in ♀ (0.3 and 1.3 d of joint, respectively); Tm I ca. 0.8, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with two trichobothria. Male palpal tibia large and complex, with a pair of stout mesolateral projections. Cymbium with a distinct basal hump. Paracymbium large, hook-like, its distal



Figures 36-39. *Miftengris scutumatus* gen. et sp.n.: 36 - ♂ carapace, lateral view; 37 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 38 - ♂ palp, mesal view; 39 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 36-39. *Miftengris scutumatus* gen. et sp.n.: 36 - карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 37 - палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 38 - палепа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 39 - голень палепы ♂, вид сверху. Масштаб = 0.1 мм.

portion setiferous and slightly bifurcated. Tegulum projected forward. Supratégulum flattened, with a subquadrate supratégular apophysis. Embolic division complex, with a large, horseshoe-like radical part and quite a thick, regularly curved embolus. Epigyne slightly projected, anterior portion of posteriorly situated medial plate with an extremely long constriction. Vulva with medium-sized, oviiform receptacula and quite long, coiled entrance ducts.

**TAXONOMIC REMARKS.** The new genus seems to be taxonomically isolated. By the ♂ palpal conformation, in particular by the radical part of the embolic division supplied with a large outgrowth, *Nispa* gen.n. is similar to members of the *Erigone*-group of genera of Millidge [1977], but it clearly differs by the quite long and coiled embolus, medial plate of the epigyne with a long constriction, as well as by the modified ♂ carapace and metatarsal trichobothrial pattern.

**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Only

the type-species *N. barbatus* sp.n., known from Sakhalin and Kurile Islands.

**ETYMOLOGY.** «Nispa» means an elder in the language of Aino, the aborigens of Japan, Sakhalin and Kurile Islands.

*Nispa barbatus* sp.n.

Figs 40-46.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Area, Sakhalin Island, Korsakovskoye Distr., Utesnoye, 6-8.VII.1992 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, together with holotype; 1 ♀, Aniva Distr., Novoalexandrovskoye, 28.VI.1987 (leg. AB); 1 ♂, same locality, 28.VII.1987 (leg. AB); 2 ♂, Kurile Islands, Kunashir Is., Mendeleev Volcano, Kislyi Spring, 4.VIII.1988 (leg. AB); 2 ♀, Otradnoye, 19.IX.1987 (leg. AB).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 2.75-3.00/3.28-3.45. Carapace yellowish-brown, its length/width 1.25-1.35/0.83-0.90 in ♂, 1.25-1.43/

0.83-0.98 in ♀; ♂ carapace as in Figs 40-41. Legs yellowish-brown, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.00/1.03+0.33/0.33+0.88/0.90+0.85/0.85+0.50/0.45 in ♂, 1.00/1.03+0.33/0.33+0.88/0.90+0.78/0.88+0.55/0.45 in ♀. Abdomen grey to dark grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 42-46.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Sakhalin and southern Kurile Islands (Kunashir).

*Okhotigone* **gen.n.**

TYPE SPECIES. *Walckenaeria sounkyoensis* H.Saito, 1986.

DEFINITION. Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace with two cephalic lobes, anterior one being a rounded tubercle bearing AME, posterior one as an anteriorly pointed projection bearing PME near top and with postocular pits at its base; eyes large. Chelicerae unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and slender; tibial spines 1111, moderately long; Tm I ca. 0.55, Tm IV absent (Saito [1986] erroneously noted Tm IV present). Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothrium. Male palpal tibia vertical, with a wide, frontal, digitiform apophysis. Cymbium simple, unmodified. Paracymbium large, more or less L-shaped, its distal portion with a deep notch. Tegulum vertical, without distinct tegular membrane. Suprattegulum with a long, hook-like suprattegular apophysis, with embolic division above, and a long, ribbon-like suprattegular membrane. Embolic division simple, with a straight, elongated radical part and a long, twice coiled embolus. Epigyne simple, flat, with a short, posteriorly situated medial plate; vulva with large, closely situated globular receptacula and quite long, and entrance ducts forming a triangle [s. Saito, 1986: fig. 9].

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. By the shape of the ♂ genitalia, the new genus clearly belongs to the *Entelecara*-group of genera of Millidge [1977], and it seems to be particularly closely related to *Entelecara* Simon, 1884, and *Stajus* Simon, 1884 (synonymization of these genera by Millidge [1977] is, in my opinion, groundless, **syn. reject.**). *Okhotigone* gen.n. can be distinguished by the very long, twice coiled embolus and large, complex paracymbium. In addition, it differs from *Entelecara* by the tibial spine formula 1111, and from *Stajus* by the shape of the ♂ carapace.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Only the type species *O.sounkyoensis* (H.Saito, 1986), comb.n., from the Far East (Okhotsk Sea region).

ETYMOLOGY. After the Okhotsk Sea, and the spider genus *Erigone*.

*Okhotigone sounkyoensis* (H.Saito, 1986), **comb.n.**

Figs 47-50.

1986 *Walckenaeria sounkyoensis* Saito: 13, figs 9-13 (♂ & ♀).

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, Magadan Area, environs of Magadan, Hertner Bay, Nyuklya, gramineous vegetation, 27.VI.1985 (leg.YM).

DESCRIPTION. Total length 1.20 (♂). Carapace yellowish-grey with a grey medial spot and radial stripes, darker in cephalic portion, its length/width 0.55/0.45 in ♂; ♂ carapace as in Fig. 47. Legs yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.38/0.43+0.13/0.13+0.33/0.38+0.25/0.30+0.20/0.23 (♂). Abdomen grey. Genitalia of ♂ as in Figs 48-50. For the description of ♀, see Saito [1986].

DISTRIBUTION. Hokkaido Island [Saito, 1986] and northern Cisokhotia (Magadan).

*Pseudoporrhomma* **gen.n.**

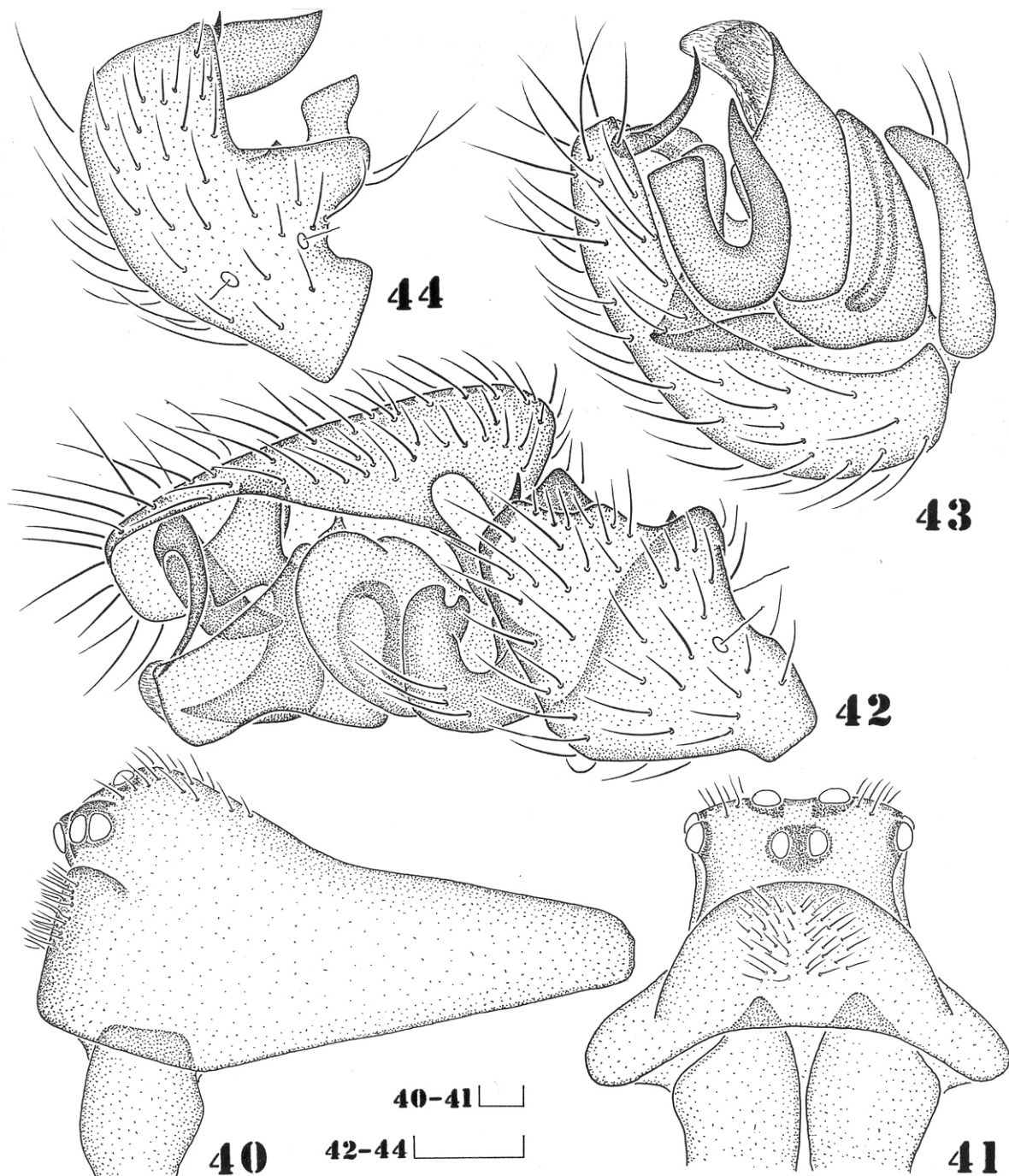
TYPE SPECIES. *Pseudoporrhomma maritima* sp.n.

DEFINITION. Medium-sized, pale coloured erigonines. Female carapace unmodified, flattened; eyes small. Female chelicera with 3 promarginal teeth. Leg formula 1423; legs long (femur I longer than carapace) and slender; tibial spines 3222 (tibia I with a prolateral spine), long (almost 3 d of joint), femora and metatarsi spineless; Tm I ca. 0.45, Tm IV absent. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with ?one trichobothrium. Epigyne protruded, semiglobular; upper edge of a wide, posteriorly situated aperture heavily sclerotized; medial plate short and wide, with two submedial notches. Vulva with small rounded receptacula and short entrance ducts. Shape of ♂ genitalia yet unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The ♂ palpal conformation of *Pseudoporrhomma* gen.n. is still unknown; due to this reason, only preliminary conclusions on its taxonomic position can be made. By the shape of the epigyne, as well as by the chaetotaxy and small eyes, the new genus seems to be related to *Tibioploides* Eskov & Marusik, 1991, belonging to the *Drepanotylus*-group of genera of Millidge [1977]. Another character relating both above genera is that the leg I is not shorter than leg IV [s. Eskov & Marusik, 1991]. *Pseudoporrhomma* gen.n. is easily distinguished by the wide aperture of the epigyne and widely separated receptacula, as well as by the presense of a prolateral spine on tibia I, long legs, and pale body coloration. It should be noted that habitually the new genus is similar to *Porrhomma* Simon, 1884.





Figures 40-44. *Nispa barbatus* gen. et sp.n.: 40 - ♂ carapace, lateral view; 41 - ♂ carapace, frontal view; 42 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 43 - ♂ palp, mesal view; 44 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view. Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 40-44. *Nispa barbatus* gen. et sp.n.: 40 - карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 41 - карапакс ♂, вид спереди; 42 - палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 43 - палепа ♂, вид с внутренней стороны; 44 - голень палепы ♂, вид сверху. Масштаб = 0.1 mm.

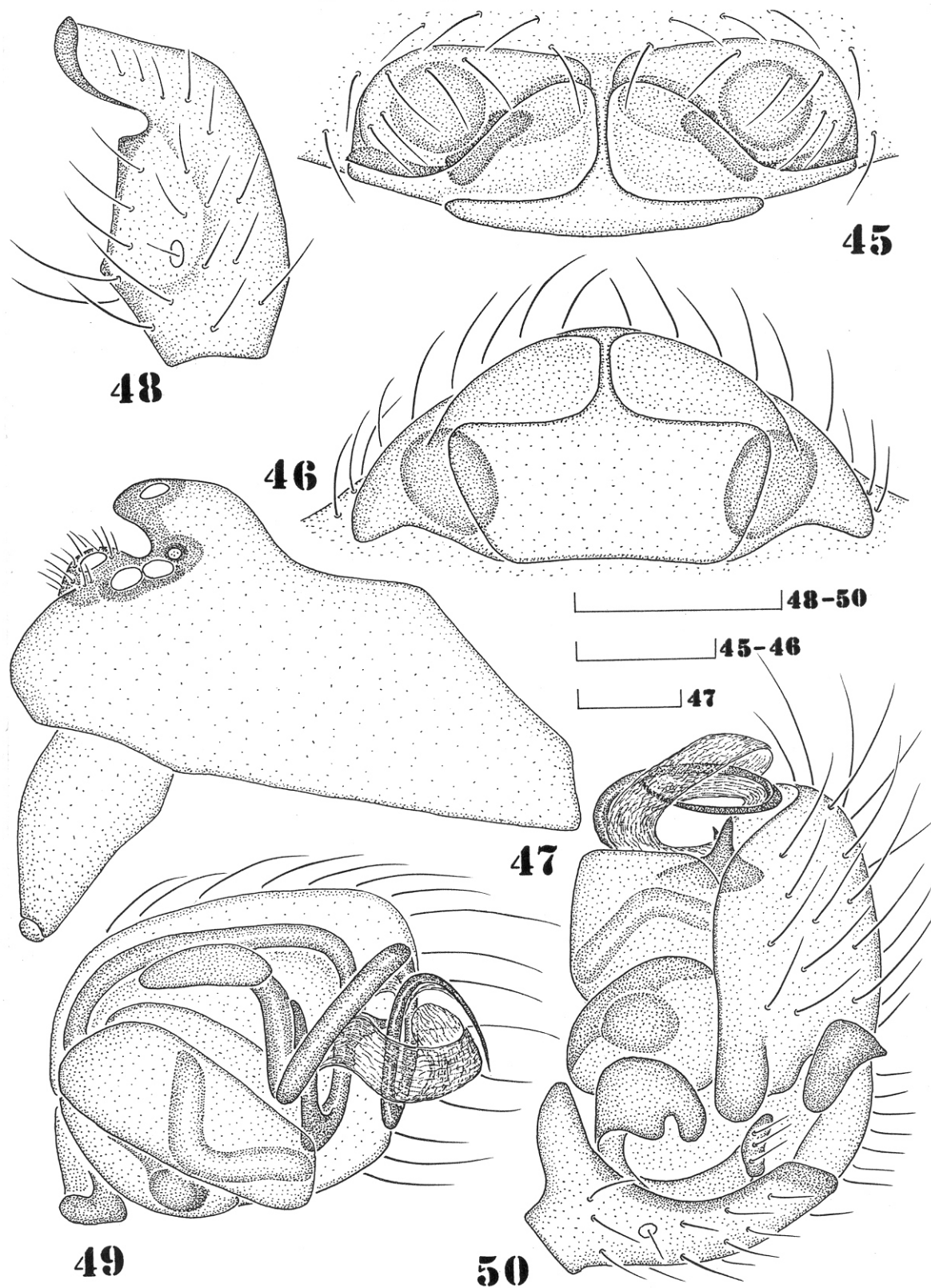
**COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION.** Only the type-species *P.maritima* sp.n., from the southern Russian Far East (mainland).

**ETYMOLOGY.** After the spider genus *Porrhomma*.

*Pseudoporrhomma maritima* sp.n.  
Figs 9-10.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♀: Maritime Province, Sikhote-Alin Mts., Cheremukhovaya (= Sinancha) River 15 km downstream off Cheremshany (= Sinancha), *Abies* forest with *Rhododendron* on slope, 20.VII.1986 (leg.VVZ & VG).

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length 2.53 (♀). Carapace dark yellow, its length/width 1.13/0.88 (♀). Legs



Figures 45-50. *Nispa barbatus* gen. et sp.n (45-46), and *Okhotigone sounkyoensis* (H.Saito, 1986): 45 - epigyne, frontal view; 46 - epigyne, posterior view; 47 - ♂ carapace, lateral view; 48 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view; 49 - ♂ palp, ventral view; 50 - ♂ palp, mesal view; Scales = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 45-50. *Nispa barbatus* gen. et sp.n (45-46) и *Okhotigone sounkyoensis* (H.Saito, 1986): 45 - эпигина, вид спереди; 46 - эпигина, вид сзади; 47 - карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 48 - голень пальпы ♂, вид сверху; 49 - пальпа ♂, вид снизу; 50 - пальпа ♂, вид с внешней стороны. Масштаб = 0.1 mm.

dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 1.23/1.18+0.28/0.28+1.05/0.95+1.00/0.95+0.63/0.58 (♀). Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of ♀ as in Figs 9-10. Male: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern edge of Sikhote-Alin Mountains.

*Tessamoro* gen.n.

TYPE SPECIES. *Tessamoro pallidus* sp.n.

DEFINITION. Small, pale coloured erigonines. Male carapace slightly and declivously elevated in cephalic portion, without postocular pits; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 3 promarginal teeth. Legs moderately long and slender; tibial spines 1111, moderately long in both sexes; Tm I ca. 0.8, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with one trichobothrium. Male palpal tibia simple, with a single dorsofrontal odontoid process. Cymbium unmodified. Paracymbium small, hook-like. Tegulum short, vertical, with a short, linguiform tegular membrane. Suprategulum with a very long and wide suprategular membrane directed forward. Embolic division simple, with a long, whip-like embolus. Epigyne flat, with a subquadrate medial plate provided with an excavation in its basal portion. Vulva with medium-sized, globular receptacula.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. By the shape of the ♂ genitalia, the new genus clearly belongs to the *Pelecopsis*-group of genera of Millidge [1977]. *Tessamoro* gen.n. seems to be particularly closely related to *Silometopus* Simon, 1926, *Cineta* Simon, 1926, *Mecopisthes* Simon, 1926, and *Yakutopus* Eskov, 1990, but it can be distinguished by the very large suprategular membrane, excavated medial plate of the epigyne, as well as by the unmodified ♂ carapace.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Only the type-species *T. pallidus* sp.n., from the Russian Far East (Sakhalin Island).

ETYMOLOGY. «Tessamoro» means inhabitants of the sea coasts in the language of the Aino, the aborigens of Japan, Sakhalin and Kurile Islands.

*Tessamoro pallidus* sp.n.

Figs 51-56.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: Sakhalin Area, Sakhalin Island, Okha Distr., Sabo, bank of Piltun Gulf, 4-18.V.1990 (leg. AB). — Paratypes: 2♀, lower flow of Tenga River, 8-10.V.1987 (leg. AB); 1♀, same locality, 1-4.VI.1987 (leg. AB).

DESCRIPTION. Total length of male/female 1.68/2.00-2.18. Carapace dark yellow with black rings around eyes, its length/width 0.73/0.65 in ♂, 0.70-0.75/0.60-0.63 in ♀. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.60/0.65+0.23/0.23+0.43/0.50+0.38/0.48+0.30/0.30 in ♂, 0.65/0.70+0.23/0.25+0.48/0.55+0.45/0.50+0.33/0.33 in ♀. Abdomen dirty-white. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 51-56.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Sakhalin Island.

*Ussurigone* gen.n.

TYPE SPECIES. *Ussurigone melanocephala* sp.n.

DEFINITION. Small, dark-coloured erigonines. Male carapace unmodified, flattened, without postocular pits; eyes medium-sized. Chelicerae unmodified, with 4 promarginal teeth, their frontal surface with several small setiferous tubercles. Legs moderately long and slender; tibial spines 2211; Tm I ca. 0.55, Tm IV present. Abdomen unmodified, without pattern.

Palpal tibia with 2 trichobothria. Male palpal tibia vertical, without distinct projections. Cymbium simple, unmodified. Paracymbium complex, its distal portion bifurcated, U-shaped. Tegulum vertical, with a wide, subquadrate tegular membrane. Suprategulum with a flattened, linguiform, semimembranous suprategular apophysis projecting forward. Embolic division simple, with a flattened, semicircular radical part and a long, straight embolus. Epigyne slightly projected, with aperture partly covered by an elongated, triangular medial plate. Vulva with globular receptacula and quite long and straight entrance ducts.

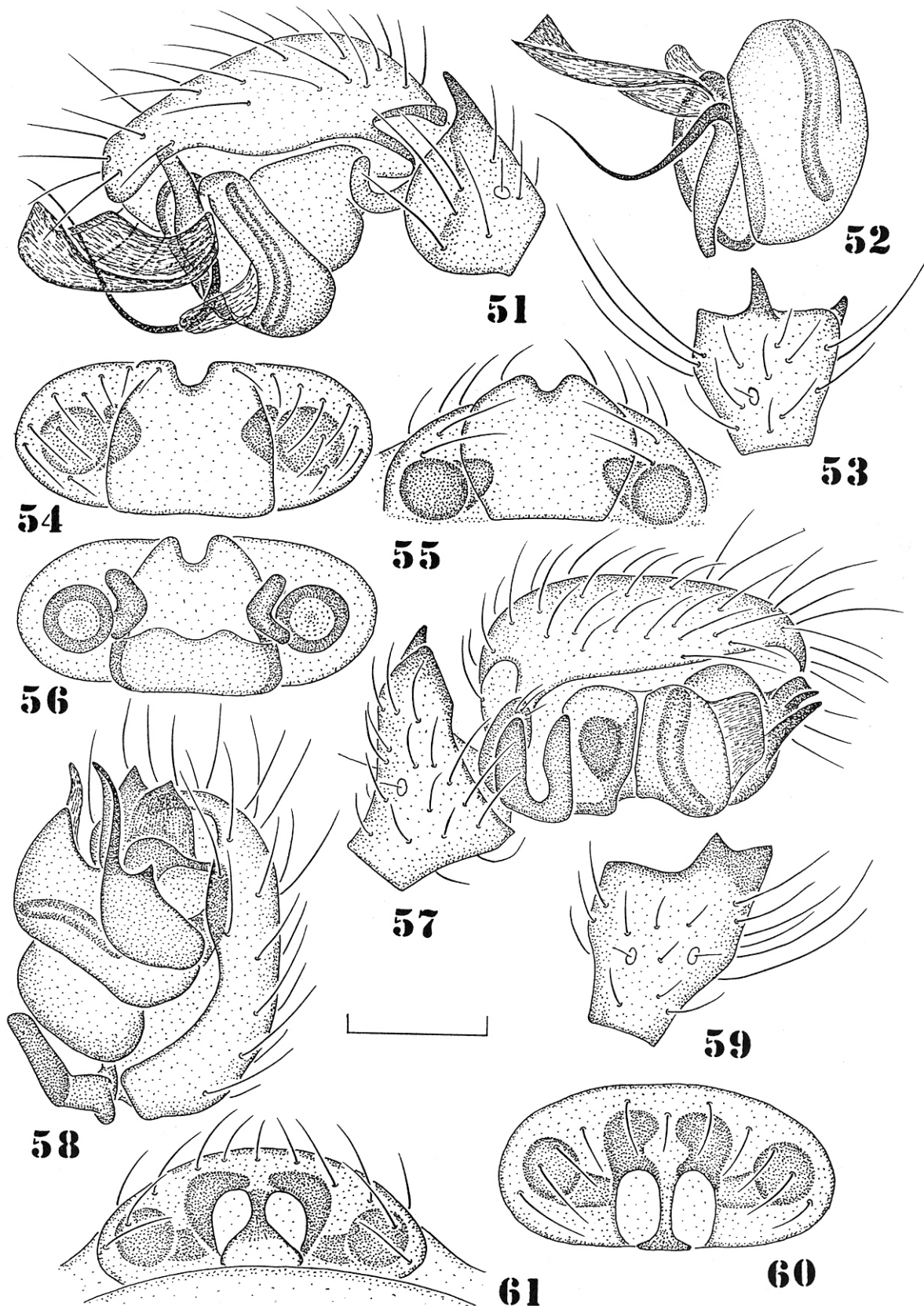
TAXONOMIC REMARKS. By the shape of both ♂ and ♀ genitalia, the new genus seems to be closely related to the taxonomically isolated, monobasic *Eborilaira* Eskov, 1989. However, *Ussurigone* gen.n. can be distinguished by the small body size, tibial spine formula 2211, presence of Tm IV, as well as by the ♂ palpal tibia without dorsoectal notch, U-shaped distal portion of the paracymbium, and aperture partially uncovered by the medial plate [cp. Eskov, 1989: figs 2, 1-5].

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION. Only the type-species *U. melanocephala* sp.n., from the southern Russian Far East (mainland).

ETYMOLOGY. After the Ussuri River and the spider genus *Erigone*.

*Ussurigone melanocephala* sp.n.

Figs 57-61.



Figures 51-60. *Tessamoro pallidus* gen. et sp.n (51-56), and *Ussurigone melanocephala* gen. et sp.n (57-61): 51, 57 - ♂ palp, ectal view; 52 - bulbus, ventral view; 53, 59 - ♂ palpal tibia, dorsal view; 54, 60 - epigyne, frontal view; 55, 61 - epigyne, posterior view; 56 - vulva; 58 - ♂ palp, mesal view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

Рисунки 51-60. *Tessamoro pallidus* gen. et sp.n (51-56) и *Ussurigone melanocephala* gen. et sp.n (57-61): 51, 57 - палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны; 52 - бульбус, вид снизу; 53, 59 - голень палепы ♂, вид сверху; 54, 60 - эпигина, вид спереди; 55, 61 - эпигина, вид сзади; 56 - вульва; 58 - палепа ♂, вид с внешней стороны. Масштаб = 0.1 mm.

**MATERIAL.** Holotype, ♂: Maritime Province, Kedrovaya Pad State Reserve, Yasnaya Polyana, wet *Betula* forest, 5.VII.1976 (leg. BZ). — Paratype: 1 ♀, together with holotype.

**DESCRIPTION.** Total length of male/female 1.78/1.83. Carapace yellowish-brown with a dark brown cephalic portion, its length/width 0.78/0.58 in ♂, 0.75/0.53 in ♀. Legs dark yellow, length of joints of legs I/IV 0.65/0.68+0.15/0.15+0.55/0.58+0.53/0.55+0.30/0.33 in ♂, 0.63/0.65+0.15/0.15+0.55/0.58+0.53/0.55+0.30/0.33 in ♀. Abdomen grey. Genitalia of both ♂ and ♀ as in Figs 57-61.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Mainland part of the Russian Far East: southernmost Maritime Province.

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