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Spiders of the genus *Micaria* WESTRING (Araneae, Gnaphosidae) from Siberia

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(With 1 Table and 7 Figures)

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Zusammenfassung

Der Autor bringt Verbreitungsdaten für 13 Arten der Gattung *Micaria* aus verschiedenen Gebieten des zentralen und südlichen Sibiriens; zwei davon werden als neue beschrieben (*M. tuvensis* spec. nov. und *M. sibirica* spec. nov.).

Summary

Data on 13 *Micaria* species from several regions of Central and Southern Siberia are presented, two of them being described as new: *M. tuvensis* spec. nov., *M. sibirica* spec. nov.

Introduction

The fauna of the spider genus *Micaria* is relatively well known in Europe (WUNDERLICH, 1979; MIKHAILOV, 1987) and in North America (PLATNICK & SHADAB, 1988), but the knowledge of the Asian fauna of this genus is insufficient. In this paper data on *Micaria* species from several regions of Siberia are reported: Krasnoyarsk Prov., Tuva, Irkutsk Area, Buryatia, Chita Area.

Five *Micaria* species have hitherto been reported from these regions (MIKHAILOV, 1987; ESKOV, 1988; ISMAILOVA, 1989) (Table 1). In this paper data on 13 *Micaria* species are presented, two of them being described as new – *M. tuvensis* spec. nov. and *M. sibirica* spec. nov. The material has been collected by the author (S.D.) and D. V. LOGUNOV, Novosibirsk (D.L.). Institutions of deposition of material are: Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (ZMMU), Biological Institute, Novosibirsk (BI), Buryat Institute of Biology, Ulan-Ude (BIB), Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (NHMW). Part of this material has been mentioned in a previous brief paper (DANILOV & KURTOVA, 1991).

All measurements are in millimetres.

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List of *Micaria* species from Siberia

Table 1. o – literature data, + – original data

Species	Krasnoyarsk Prov.	Tuva	Irkutsk Area	Buryatia	Chita Area
<i>Micaria pulicaria</i> (SUND.)	o	+	+	+	+
<i>M. tripunctata</i> HOLM	o+	+		+	+
<i>M. nivosa</i> L. KOCH	o+	+	o+	+	
<i>M. fulgens</i> (WALCK.)		+		+	
<i>M. aenea</i> THOR.		+		+	+
<i>M. silesiaca</i> L. KOCH				+	+
<i>M. lenzi</i> BÖS.		o+		+	+
<i>M. alpina</i> L. KOCH	o	+			+
<i>M. rossica</i> THOR.	+	+		+	+
<i>M. dives</i> (LUCAS)				+	+
<i>M. subopaca</i> WESTR.				+	
<i>M. tuvensis</i> spec. nov.		+			
<i>M. sibirica</i> spec. nov.	+	+		+	+

Descriptions of new species

Micaria tuvensis spec. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Material examined: Holotype ♀, Tuva, Ulug-Khemskiy distr., 10 km SW Shagonar, steppe, 8. 05. 1990 (S.D., ZMMU). Paratypes: Tuva: 3♂♂, 3♀♀, same data as holotype (S.D., ZMMU); 1 ♀, Ovyurskiy distr., Khondagayty, 1000 m, 12. 06. 1989 (D.L., BI); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 63 km W Kyzyl, Otuk-Dash, steppe, 10. 05. 1990 (S.D., NHMW 15.785); 1 ♀, Erzinskiy distr., 20 km W Erzin, near Ongalaan Mt. Ridge, 1100 m, 28. 05. 1990 (D.L., BI).

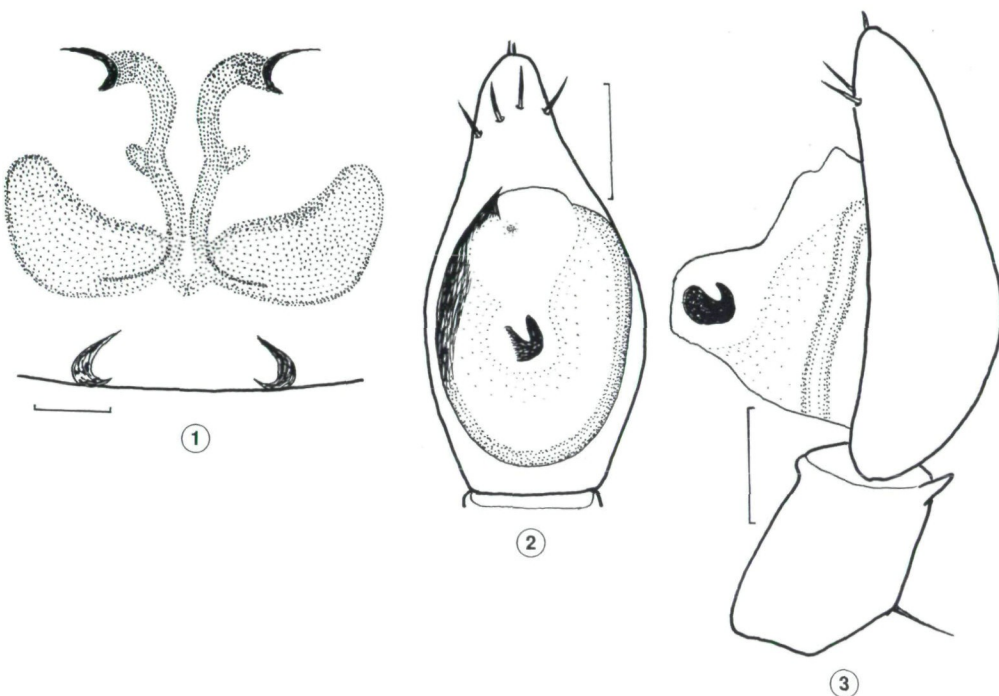
Female (holotype). Carapace: length 1.0, width 0.67. Carapace light brown, legs yellow.

Leg dimensions (male above, female below):

	I	II	III	IV
Femur	0.77	0.63	0.49	0.77
	0.66	0.59	0.53	0.77
Patella	0.35	0.25	0.21	0.27
	0.31	0.31	0.22	0.35
Tibia	0.55	0.45	0.32	0.56
	0.48	0.41	0.39	0.62
Metatarsus	0.46	0.41	0.36	0.70
	0.42	0.39	0.35	0.66
Tarsus	0.45	0.38	0.28	0.41
	0.41	0.39	0.31	0.38

Leg armature: femur I–IV dorsal 1; tibia III ventral 2.2, prolateral 1.1; tibia IV ventral 2.2; metatarsus III, IV ventral 2.2, lateral 2.

Abdomen: length 1.6, width 0.87. Abdomen grey, dorsally with a inconspicuous median transversal white band and a white spot in the anterior part. Epigyne: Fig. 1.



Figs. 1–3: *Micaria tuvensis* spec. nov.: 1, epigyne; 2, 3, palpus of male (scale = 0.1 mm).

Male. Carapace: length 0.87, width 0.67. Carapace brown, legs yellow. Leg armature: femur I–IV dorsal 1; tibia III, IV ventral 2.2. Abdomen: length 1.12, width 0.62, colour as in female. Palpus: Figs. 2, 3.

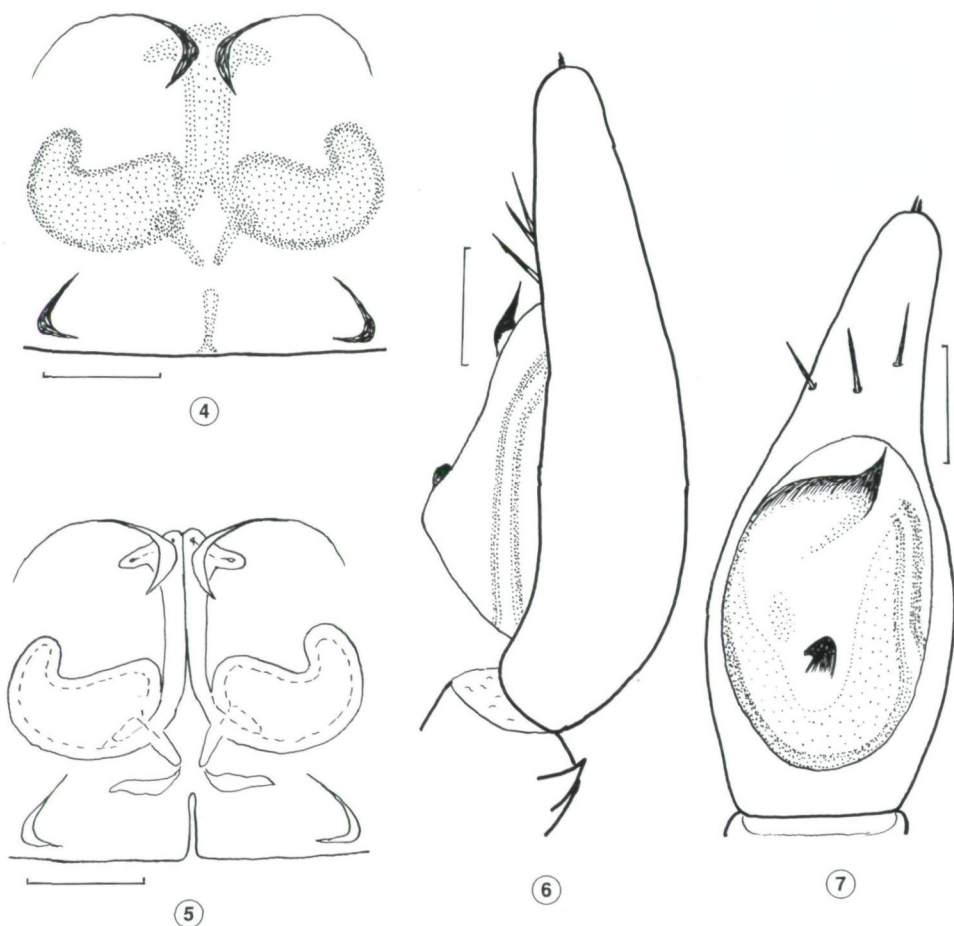
By the structure of the epigyne and palpus *M. tuvensis* spec. nov. is close to the *pulicaria*-group, but differs from the known species of this group by smaller size, less armature of the legs, and by details of the genitalia: the epigyne of the new species lacks the anteriormost cuticular fold; the bulb of the male palpus is largely protruding (Figs. 1–3).

Ecology: *M. tuvensis* spec. nov. inhabits dry steppe.

Micaria sibirica spec. nov.
(Figs. 4–7)

Material examined: Holotype ♀, Krasnoyarsk Prov., Altayskiy distr., 40 km SE Beliy Yar, steppe, 380 m, 23. 06. 1990 (D.L., ZMMU). Paratypes: 5♂♂ 1♀, same data as holotype (ZMMU); 1♂ 2♀♀, Tuva, Tes-Khemskiy distr., 5 km E Khol-Oozhu, stone steppe, 1150 m, 14. 07. 1989 (D.L., 1♂ 1♀ BI; 1♀ NHMW 15.784); 2♂♂, Buryatia, Ivolginskiy distr., Ivolginsk, steppe, 6. 06. 1990 (S.D., 1♂ BIB; 1♂ NHMW 15.783); 2♂♂, Chita Area, Mogoytuyskiy distr., Tsugol, steppe, 30. 05. 1982 (S.D., BIB).

Female (holotype). Carapace: length 2.0, width 1.32. Carapace and legs brown.



Figs. 4-7: *Micaria sibirica* spec. nov.: 4, epigyne; 5, endogyne; 6, 7, palpus of male (scale = 0.1 mm).

Leg dimensions (male above, female below):

	I	II	III	IV
Femur	1.47	1.26	1.19	1.71
	1.26	1.16	1.19	1.61
Patella	0.70	0.56	0.56	0.63
	0.59	0.52	0.42	0.52
Tibia	1.19	1.02	0.85	1.29
	0.84	0.84	0.73	1.12
Metatarsus	1.09	0.94	0.87	1.47
	0.73	0.74	0.77	1.37
Tarsus	0.94	0.88	0.84	0.98
	0.74	0.77	0.63	0.80

Leg armature: femur I-IV dorsal 1; tibia III-IV ventral 2.2.2, retrolateral 1.1; metatarsus III-IV ventral 2.2.2, retrolateral 1.1.

Abdomen: length 3.2, width 2.0. Abdomen black, dorsally with two anterior white spots and with a median transversally interrupted white line. Epigyne: Figs. 4, 5.

Male. Carapace: length 2.2, width 1.42. Abdomen: length 2.6, width 1.40. Colouration as in female. Leg armature: femur I–IV dorsal 1.1; tibia III–IV ventral 2.2.2, lateral 2; metatarsus III–IV ventral 2.2.2. Palpus: Figs. 6, 7.

By the structure of the epigyne and palpus *M. sibirica* spec. nov. resembles *M. silesiaca*, but differs from the latter by the pattern of the abdomen and details of the epigyne; *M. sibirica* has more clear white spots and a transverse line. The retinaculum pockets in the epigyne of *M. sibirica* have a triangular shape (Figs. 4, 5), but in *M. silesiaca* they are semicircular. Palps of males differ poorly. These species have a different ecology: *M. sibirica* inhabits the steppe, and *M. silesiaca* forests.

Conclusions:

The known fauna of *Micaria* species in the parts of Siberia studied is, in general, euro-siberian with few endemic elements. Eight of the 13 *Micaria* species listed have a transpalaeartic or transholarctic distribution. *M. nivosa*, *M. fulgens* and *M. silesiaca* are euro-siberian elements, our material contains the easternmost records for these species. *M. tuvensis* spec. nov. and *M. sibirica* spec. nov. are endemics of Southern Siberia.

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