

**A new *Hypsosinga* Ausserer, 1871 (Aranei Araneidae)
from the Maritime Province, Russia.**

**Новый вид рода *Hypsosinga* Ausserer, 1871 (Aranei Araneidae)
из Приморского края (Россия).**

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: *Hypsosinga*, таксономия, Приморье.

ABSTRACT: A new spider species is described from both sexes from the southern part of the Maritime Province: *Hypsosinga clax* sp.n. It differs from congeners by its colour pattern, shape of the medial septum of the epigyne, and structure of both terminal apophysis and tegulum.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Описание обоих полов нового вида пауков из южной части Приморского края: *Hypsosinga clax* sp.n. Он отличается от остальных видов рода окраской, формой медиальной перегородки эпигины, а также структурой терминального апофиза и тегулула.

Two species of the spider genus *Hypsosinga* Ausserer, 1871, have hitherto been reported from the Russian Far East: *H. albobittata* (Westring, 1851) and *H. sanguinea* (C.L. Koch, 1844) [Oliger, 1984; Sternbergs, 1988; Marusik et al., 1992]. As regards the adjacent countries, *H. pygmaea* (Sundevall, 1831) and *H. sanguinea* have been recorded in Japan [Yaginuma, 1990] and Korea [Kim, 1991], the latter species in China [Zhu, 1983] and Taiwan. In addition, Marusik et al. [1992] have listed a *H. cf. sanguinea* from Sakhalin. In the context of the present paper devoted to a new *Hypsosinga* deriving from the southern Maritime Province, it would be interesting to re-examine that Sakhalin sample to establish its identity. It seems quite plausible that it actually represents the new species described below. Both holo- and paratype have been deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow University, Russia.

All measurements are given in mm.

Hypsosinga clax sp.n.
Figs 1-2.

MATERIAL: Holotype: 1 ♂, Maritime Prov., Kievka, Lazovsky State Reserve, 5.07.1982, leg. T. Oliger. —

Paratype: 1 ♀, same locality, together with holotype.

MALE (holotype). Total length 3.2. Carapace 1.3 in length, 1.2 in width. Cephalothorax and abdomen reddish-orange (fading in alcohol). Eye area and cephalic part behind it black, caudal slope of abdomen with two spots (Fig. 1,a). Legs from midfemora to distal ends and top of abdomen with spinnerets dark brown. Palp (Fig. 1,b) with a long, thin embolus curved C-shaped distally (Fig. 1,c), making end of embolus directed toward apex of palp. Terminal apophysis of palp enlarged, half-moon, its lower border almost straight. Tegulum drawn into a long, sharp, conical appendix. Median apophysis long, gradually attenuating toward end, slightly curved. Length of leg joints = $F + (pat. + T) + mt + t$: I - 1.45 + 1.50 + 1.05 + 0.58; II - 1.40 + 1.25 + 1.00 + 0.50.

FEMALE (paratype). Total length 2.9. Carapace 1.2 in length, 1.0 in width. Coloration essentially similar to ♂ but slightly less bright. Epigyne (Fig. 1,d): length/width ratio 0.43, medial septum rounded, twice as great in diameter as leg width. Length of leg joints: I - 1.12 + 1.25 + 0.90 + 0.50; II - 1.0 + 1.15 + 0.75 + 0.45.

REMARKS: The present species is close both to *H. sanguinea* (C.L. Koch, 1844), which is widespread in Eurasia, and *H. variabilis* (Emerton, 1884), confined to North America. However, *H. clax* sp.n. differs clearly from both by the particular colour pattern and shape of the medial septum of the epigyne. In addition, the ♂ palp of *H. clax* sp.n. has a wide terminal apophysis with a simple top (Figs 1,c; 2,a), whereas in *H. sanguinea* it is narrow and with a bulge on top in frontal view (as in Fig. 2,b,c), being curved at top in *H. variabilis* [s. Levi, 1971, figs 55-57]. The tegulum in *H. clax* sp.n. is provided by a long, sharp, conical appendix, while *H. variabilis* has nothing of that kind. All these characteristics make *H. clax* sp.n. easily distinguishable from congeners.

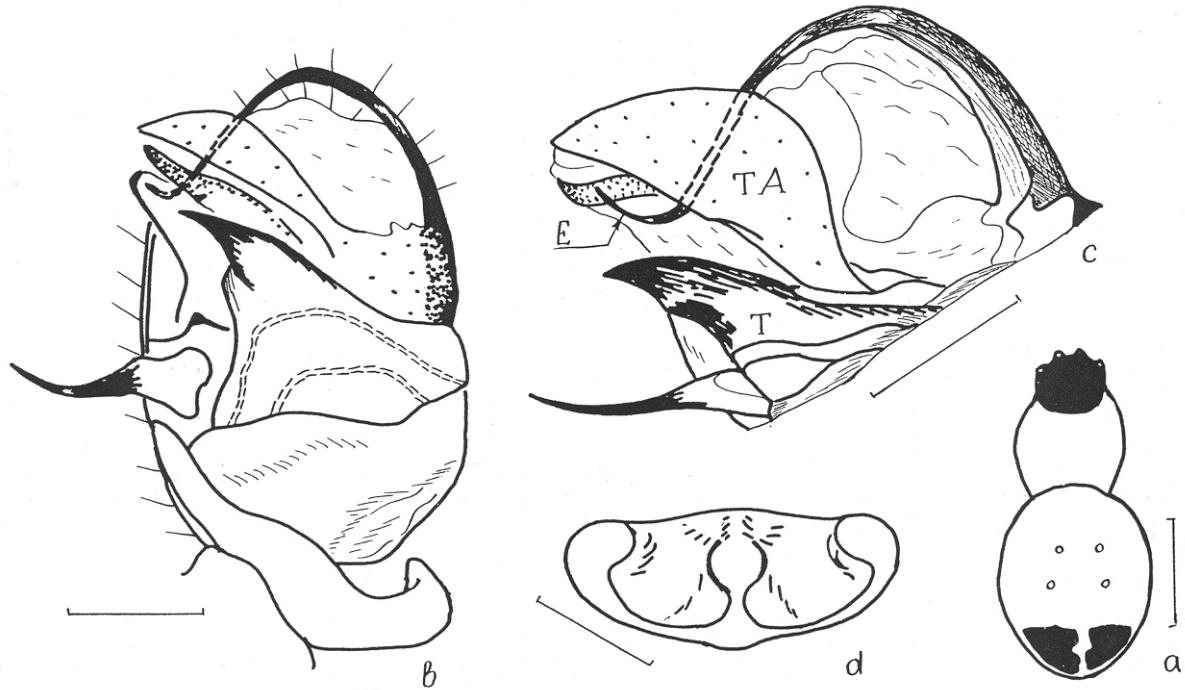


Fig. 1. *Hypsosinga clax* sp.n.: a) general view, ♀; b) ♂ palp (ventral); c) top of ♂ palp: E — embolus, T — tegulum, TA — terminal apophysis; d) ♀ epigyne. Scale: a — 1.0; b-d — 0.15.

Рис. 1. *Hypsosinga clax* sp.n.: а) общий вид, ♀; б) палец ♂ (вентрально); в) вершина палпы ♂: Е — эмболюс, Т — тегулум, ТА — терминальный апофиз; д) эпигина ♀. Масштаб а — 1,0; б-д — 0,15.

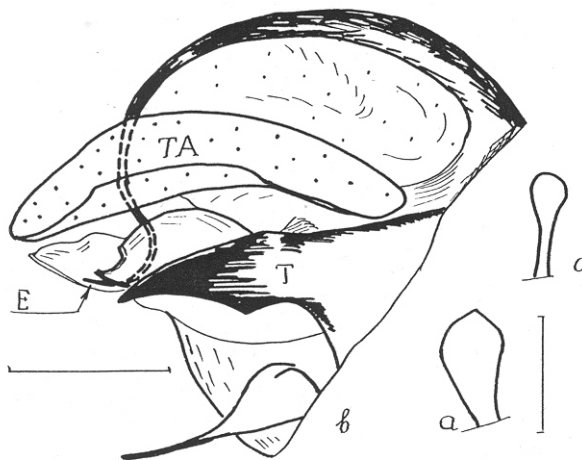


Fig. 2. *Hypsosinga clax* sp.n. (a) & *H. sanguinea* (C.L. Koch, 1845) (b, c): a, c) terminal apophysis (frontal); b) top of ♂ palp: E — embolus, T — tegulum, TA — terminal apophysis. Scale: a, c — 0.25; b — 0.15.

Рис. 2. *Hypsosinga clax* sp.n. (а) и *H. sanguinea* (C.L. Koch, 1845) (б, в): а, в) терминальный апофиз (фронтально). б) вершина палпы ♂: Е — эмболюс, Т — тегулум, ТА — терминальный апофиз (фронтально). Масштаб: а, в — 0,25; б — 0,15.

BIONOMICS: Both specimens have been found one afternoon at once on the leaf of a wild aster ca. 0.5 m above ground-level. This species seems to be rare in the locus typicus.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Maritime Province, ?Sakhalin.

ETYMOLOGY: To commemorate my spaniel Claxa which found these spiders mistaking them for ticks.

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