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The spider genus *Rhysodromus* Schick, 1965 in the Crimea (Aranei: Philodromidae)

Пауки рода *Rhysodromus* Schick, 1965 Крыма (Aranei: Philodromidae)

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KEY WORDS: spiders, *Rhysodromus*, the Crimea, new records, new combinations, new synonym.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: пауки, *Rhysodromus*, Крым, новые находки, новые комбинации, новый синоним.

ABSTRACT. Two species of *Rhysodromus* are recorded from the Crimea: *R. fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) and *R. histrio* (Latreille, 1819). *R. fallax* is reported for the Crimean fauna for the first time. Diagnostic drawings, distribution, spatial distribution and phenology for both species in the Crimea are provided. The validity and composition of the genus *Rhysodromus* are discussed. Here we suggest 24 new combinations: *Rhysodromus ablegminus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. angulobulbis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. caspius* (Ponomarev, 2008), comb.n.; *R. cinerascens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885), comb.n.; *R. halophilus* (Levy, 1977), comb.n.; *R. hierosolymitanus* (Levy, 1977), comb.n.; *R. hierroensis* (Wunderlich, 1992), comb.n.; *R. hui* (Yang et Mao, 2002), comb.n.; *R. lanchowensis* (Shenkel, 1936), comb.n.; *R. lepidus* (Blackwall, 1870), comb.n.; *R. leucomarginatus* (Paik, 1979), comb.n.; *R. mysticus* (Dondale et Redner, 1975), comb.n.; *R. naxcivanicus* (Logunov et Huseynov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. omercooperi* (Denis, 1947), comb.n.; *R. petrobius* (Schmidt et Krause, 1995), comb.n.; *R. pictus* (Kroneberg, 1875), comb.n.; *R. rikhteri* (Logunov, Huseynov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. signatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869), comb.n.; *R. sinaiticus* (Levy, 1977), comb.n.; *R. timidus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. triangulatus* (Urita et Song, 1987), comb.n.; *R. tuviensis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. xerophilus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n. and *R. xinjiangensis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008) comb.n.; all *ex Philodromus*. The species name *Rhysodromus omercooperi* (Denis, 1947) is synonymized with *R. fallax* (Sundevall, 1833). Thus, genus *Rhysodromus* now contains 26 valid species.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В Крыму зарегистрированы два вида рода *Rhysodromus*: *R. fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) и *R. histrio* (Latreille, 1819). *R. fallax* зарегистрирован впервые для фауны Крыма. Для обоих видов приводится диагностические рисунки, географическое распространение, биотопическая приуроченность и фенология. Обсуждается валидность и состав рода *Rhysodromus*. Установлены 24 новые комбинации: *Rhysodromus ablegminus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. angulobulbis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. caspius* (Ponomarev, 2008), comb.n.; *R. cinerascens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885), comb.n.; *R. halophilus* (Levy, 1977), comb.n.; *R. hierosolymitanus* (Levy, 1977), comb.n.; *R. hierroensis* (Wunderlich, 1992), comb.n.; *R. hui* (Yang et Mao, 2002), comb.n.; *R. lanchowensis* (Shenkel, 1936), comb.n.; *R. lepidus* (Blackwall, 1870), comb.n.; *R. leucomarginatus* (Paik, 1979), comb.n.; *R. mysticus* (Dondale et Redner, 1975), comb.n.; *R. naxcivanicus* (Logunov et Huseynov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. omercooperi* (Denis, 1947), comb.n.; *R. petrobius* (Schmidt et Krause, 1995), comb.n.; *R. pictus* (Kroneberg, 1875), comb.n.; *R. rikhteri* (Logunov, Huseynov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. signatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869), comb.n.; *R. sinaiticus* (Levy, 1977), comb.n.; *R. timidus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. triangulatus* (Urita et Song, 1987), comb.n.; *R. tuviensis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n.; *R. xerophilus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), comb.n. и *R. xinjiangensis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008) comb.n.; все *ex Philodromus*. Видовое название *Rhysodromus omercooperi* (Denis, 1947) синонимизировано с *R. fallax* (Sundevall, 1833). В результате, в род *Rhysodromus* помещено 26 валидных видов.

Introduction

This paper is a continuation of our studies on the Crimean philodromid spiders. Philodromidae Thorell, 1870 is a large family consisting of 30 genera and 542 species [WSC, 2016]. To date, two philodromid gen-

era — *Thanatus* C.L. Koch, 1837 and *Pulchellodromus* Wunderlich, 2012 — have been reviewed in the Crimean fauna [Kastrygina, Kovblyuk, 2013, 2014]. The genus *Philodromus* Walckenaer, 1826 is the largest one in the family. At present, it includes 243 species, most of which are known from the Holarctic Region [WSC, 2016]. According to recent taxonomic studies [e.g., Muster, 2009b; Wunderlich, 2012], *Philodromus* is a paraphyletic taxon consisting of a large number of unrelated species that are characterized by the similar general appearance only. Recently, *Philodromus* was subdivided by Wunderlich [2012] into several distinct genera, as listed by Kastrygina, Kovblyuk [2014: Table 1]. Of them, only the genus *Pulchellodromus* has been reviewed in the Crimean fauna [Kastrygina, Kovblyuk, 2014]. In the present paper, we are providing new faunistic records and diagnostic drawings for the two species of genus *Rhysodromus* Schick, 1965 from the Crimea. The taxonomic status and composition of the genus are also discussed.

Material and methods

All the specimens treated in this study are shared between the National Arachnological Collection of the V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University, Simferopol, the Crimea, curator M.M. Kovblyuk (TNU) and the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, curator K.G. Mikhailov (ZMMU). In the material reported below the name of the collector M.M. Kovblyuk is abbreviated as M.K.

Drawings were made under both stereoscopic and brightfield microscopes by using a grid method. Illustrations of the epigynes were made after maceration in KOH 20% water solution. All scale bars are 0.1 mm, except for general appearances and carapace frontal views where the scale bars are 1 mm.

The morphological terminology follows Almquist [2006], Muster *et al*. [2007], Muster [2009a,b] and Wunderlich [2012]. Abbreviations used in the text and figure plates are as follows. Pedipalp: *C* — conductor; *Cy* — cymbium; *E* — embolus; *Eo* — origin of embolus; *PTA* — philodromid tegular apophysis; *RTA* — retrolateral tibial apophysis; *SD* — sperm duct loop; *ST* — subtegulum; *Te* — tegulum; *VTA* — ventral tibial apophysis. Epigyne: *BC* — bursa copulatrix; *Co* — copulatory opening; *EG* — epigynal groove; *FD* — fertilisation duct; *GH* — glandular head; *GM* — glandular mound; *MS* — median septum; *R* — receptaculum.

In the text we have provided references to the most important publications only. For a complete set of taxonomic references see WSC [2016].

Taxonomic survey

Genus *Rhysodromus* Schick, 1965

Type species: *Thomisus histrio* Latreille, 1819.

The neglected genus *Rhysodromus* is a well-defined taxon within the Philodromidae (usually, as the *histrio* species group) [see Schick, 1965; Dondale, Redner, 1975; Szita, Logunov, 2008; Muster, 2009a,b; Wunderlich, 2012]. In our opinion, a re-elevation of *Rhysodromus* to the genus of its own is highly justified and is therefore accepted here.

DIAGNOSIS. Although there is no singular character that could distinguish *Rhysodromus* from other (sub)genera and species groups currently included in the large paraphyletic genus *Philodromus* [*sensu lato*; e.g., Dondale, Redner, 1975], the following combination of characters is indeed unique and diagnostic: metatarsus I usually bears 2 pairs of ventral spines, of which the second pair is situated in the middle of the segment or more basally; leg II moderately elongated, at most 1,4 times as long as leg I; the embolus stout, frequently straight, situated at the top of the tegulum; leg scopulae dense, especially in females [see Szita, Logunov, 2008; Muster, 2009b; Wunderlich, 2012].

DESCRIPTION. The genus was described by Schick [1965: 67]. A detailed redescription of the genus (sub the *histrio* species group) was provided by Szita & Logunov [2008].

COMMENTS. The recent cladistic analysis of the Philodromidae [see Muster, 2009ab] showed that *Rhysodromus* (sub the *histrio* species group) is more closely related to *Thanatus* C. L. Koch, 1837 and *Tibellus* Simon, 1875 than to other species groups and (sub)genera of *Philodromus* (*sensu lato*).

COMPOSITION. In the Nearctic Region, the taxon is represented by three species [Schick, 1965; Dondale, Redner, 1975] (see Table 1). Szita, Logunov [2008] included 16 species from the eastern Palaearctic in *Rhysodromus* (sub the *histrio* species group). Yet, Muster [2009b] transferred the species *Ebo halophilus* Levy, 1977 to the *histrio* species group. Wunderlich [2012] included 13 species in *Rhysodromus.* In addition, many *Rhysodromus* species seem to occur in the Mediterranean and northern Africa, but these are in need of a taxonomic revision [see Muster, 2009b].

Based on conformation of the copulatory organs, some other species of the *histrio* species group are to be transferred from *Philodromus* to *Rhysodromus*, with 24 new combinations being proposed here: *Rhysodromus ablegminus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), *R. angulobulbis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), *R. caspius* (Ponomarev, 2008), *R. cinerascens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885), *R. halophilus* (Levy, 1977), *R. hierosolymitanus* (Levy, 1977), *R. hierroensis* (Wunderlich, 1992), *R. hui* (Yang et Mao, 2002), *R. lanchowensis* (Shenkel, 1936), *R. lepidus* (Blackwall, 1870), *R. leucomarginatus* (Paik, 1979), *R. mysticus* (Dondale et Redner, 1975), *R. naxcivanicus* (Logunov et Huseynov, 2008), *R. omercooperi* (Denis, 1947), *R. petrobius* (Schmidt et Krause, 1995), *R. pictus* (Kroneberg, 1875), *R. rikhteri* (Logunov et Huseynov, 2008), *R. signatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869), *R. sinaiticus* (Levy, 1977), *R. timidus* (Szita, Logunov, 2008), *R. triangulatus* (Urita et Song, 1987), *R. tuviensis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), *R. xerophilus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008) and *R. xinjiangensis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008); all **comb.n.** ex *Philo-*

Table 1. Valid species of *Rhysodromus* Schick, 1965 and their distribution.
Таблица 1. Валидные виды рода *Rhysodromus* Schick, 1965 и их распространение.

No	Species	Distribution
1	*R. ablegminus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), **comb.n.**	Kazakhstan (Almaty and Zhambyl areas)
2	*R. alascensis* (Keyserling, 1884)	Holarctic temperate range (Siberia and North America)
3	*R. angulobulbis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), **comb.n.**	Russia (mountains of South Siberia: Tuva, Gorno-Altai Republic, Chita Region)
4	*R. caspius* (Ponomarev, 2008), **comb.n.**	Russia (Kalmykia), Kazakhstan (Atyrau and West-Kazakhstan areas)
5	*R. cinerascens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885), **comb.n.**	China (Xinjiang, Yarkand)
6	*R. fallax* (Sundevall, 1833)	Trans-Palaearctic temperate range
7	*R. halophilus* (Levy, 1977), **comb.n.**	Israel
8	*R. hierosolymitanus* (Levy, 1977), **comb.n.**	Israel, the UAE, Iran
9	*R. hierroensis* (Wunderlich, 1992), **comb.n.**	The Canary Islands
10	*R. histrio* (Latreille, 1819)	Circum-Holarctic temperate range
11	*R. hui* (Yang et Mao, 2002), **comb.n.**	China (Yunnan)
12	*R. lanchowensis* (Schenkel, 1936), **comb.n.**	East-Palaearctic subboreal range (Siberia and Far East of Russia, China, Korea, Japan)
13	*R. lepidus* (Blackwall, 1870), **comb.n.**	Spain, France, Corsica, Italian mainland, Sicily, Macedonia, Romania, southern European Russia, Armenia, Turkmenistan, India. The published records from outside the Mediterranean needs confirmation upon the pertinent material, as no good drawings and detailed (re)descriptions of these species are available in recent literature.
14	*R. leucomarginatus* (Paik, 1979), **comb.n.**	China (Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Shandong), Korea
15	*R. mysticus* (Dondale et Redner, 1975), **comb.n.**	Holarctic temperate range (Siberia and North America)
16	*R. naxcivanicus* (Logunov et Huseynov, 2008), **comb.n.**	Azerbaijan (Naxcivan)
17	*R. petrobius* (Schmidt et Krause, 1995), **comb.n.**	Cape Verde Islands
18	*R. pictus* (Kroneberg, 1875), **comb.n.**	Turanian subboreal range: Uzbekistan (Kopetdagh), Tadjikistan, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan (Almaty Area), China (Xinjiang)
19	*R. rikhteri* (Logunov et Huseynov, 2008), **comb.n.**	Armenia
20	*R. signatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869), **comb.n.**	St. Helena Island
21	*R. sinaiticus* (Levy, 1977), **comb.n.**	Israel
22	*R. timidus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), **comb.n.**	Russia (Daghestan), Kazakhstan (Atyrau and Almaty areas), Pakistan (Korakoram)
23	*R. triangulatus* (Urita et Song, 1987), **comb.n.**	Central Asian subboreal range: Kazakhstan (Almaty Area), Kirghizia, Russia (Tuva), Mongolia, China (Inner Mongolia)
24	*R. tuviensis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), **comb.n.**	Kazakhstan (Pavlodar Area), Russia (the mountain Altai and Tuva), Mongolia
25	*R. xerophilus* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), **comb.n.**	Russia (Buryatia, Chita Region, Tuva), Kazakhstan (Almaty Area)
26	*R. xinjiangensis* (Szita et Logunov, 2008), **comb.n.**	Central Asian subboreal range: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan (Kzyl-Orda and Almaty areas), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, China (Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia)

dromus. Thus, in total, 26 valid species are currently included in the genus *Rhysodromus* (see Table 1). The genus *Rhysodromus* is likely to be even more diverse. Many poorly known species have been described in the genus *Philodromus* (*sensu lato*) without any illustration, remain known from the females only, or lack good differential diagnoses or without a comparison with the related species, are likely to need transferring to *Rhysodromus* as well. The matter requires further attention in the future.

DISTRIBUTION. *Rhysodromus* species are known from the coast of Arctic Ocean and Arctic islands in the noth, southward to Cape Verde and St. Helena Islands, Egypt, Israel, the UAE, Iran, Korakoram in Pakistan and Yunnan in China; there are also three Nearctic species.

HABITAT. European species are ground and grass dwellers of sandy areas and coastal dunes, steppes, salt marshes, and in forest glades [Krasnobaev, 2004; Szita, Logunov, 2008; Wunderlich, 2012; present data]. Habitat preferences for the species from the Caucasus, northern and central Asia are described in detail by Logunov, Huseynov [2008] and Szita, Logunov [2008].

Review of the Crimean species

Rhysodromus fallax (Sundevall, 1833)
Figs 4–14, 17–20, 22, 24–25.

Philodromus omercooperi Denis, 1947: 56, pl. 3, fig. 4 (♂ holotype from Shiata, Egypt, not examined), **syn.n.**

Philodromus f.: Szita, Logunov, 2008: 55, figs 47–49, 59–60, 78 (♂♀).

RECORDS FROM THE CRIMEA. Kastrygina, Kovblyuk [2015: sub *Rhysodromus omercooperi* (Denis, 1947)] is a misidentification; the material re-examined.

MATERIAL. UKRAINE. ***The Crimea***: Lenino Distr.: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ (TNU), environs Aktash lake, swipping, 7.06.1999, M.K.; Razdol'noe Distr.: 1 ♀ (TNU), kosa nr. Portovoe Vil., 20.08.1998, V.N. Popov; 1 ♀ (TNU-2241/4), Andreevskaya kosa, nr. Portovoe Vil., 22-26.06.2006, E.Yu. Sviridenko; Saky Distr.: 1 ♂ (TNU-1579/5), vicinity of Pribrezhnaya railway station, *Salocornia europaea*, *Halocnemum strobilaceum*, 10 pitfalls, 19–28.07.2000, M.K.; ***Kherson Area***: Genichesk Distr., Arabatskaya strelka, sand: 1 ♂ (TNU-2806/2), c. 5 km S of Genichesk, 30 m of the sea coast, *Phragmites*, 14.07.2010, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♀ (TNU-2792/2), same locality, 20 m of the sea coast, *Phragmites*, 24.07.2010, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♀ (TNU-2794/3/1), same locality, *Phragmites*, 15.08.2010, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♂ (TNU-2895/3), c. 2,5 km S of Strelkovoe Vil., 24.04.2011, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♀ (TNU-2889/2), 4 km S from Genichesk, 40 m of the sea coast, swipping, 7.09.2011, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (TNU-3144/1), same locality, 50 m of the sea coast, swipping, 14.05.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♀ (TNU-3123/2), same locality, swipping, 28.05.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♀ (TNU-3111/4), same locality, 4.06.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU from TNU-3143/3), same locality, 18.06.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 2 ♂♂ (TNU-3130/4), same locality, 20 m of the sea coast, salt-marsh, swipping, 18.06.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (TNU-3142/2), same locality, 20 m of the sea coast, swipping, 18.06.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♀ (TNU-3150/1), same locality, 200 m of the sea coast, salt-marsh, swipping, 25.06.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ (TNU-3153/1), same locality, 50 m of the sea coast, swipping, 25.06.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♂ (TNU-3155/2), same locality, 20 m of the sea coast, swipping, 25.06.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♀ (TNU-3116/2/1), same locality, 200 m of the sea coast, salt-marsh, swipping, 30.06.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 2 ♀♀ (TNU-3147/1), same locality, 200 m from sea coast, salt-marsh, swipping, 2.07.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ (TNU-3149/2), same locality, 50 m of the sea coast, swipping, 2.07.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (TNU-3152/2), same locality, 20 m of the sea coast, swipping, 2.07.2012, N.A. Stasyuk.

DIAGNOSIS. *R. fallax* is most similar to *R. angulobulbis* [Szita, Logunov, 2008], but can be distinguished by the following characters: 1) the embolic shape (saddle-shaped distally in *R. fallax* and more or less straight in *R. angulobulbis*); 2) the shape of VTA (with a tip cut in *R. fallax* and more or less pointed in *R. angulobulbis*); 3) the width of the epigynal groove (wider in *R. fallax*); 4) the position of glandular head (dorsal in *R. fallax* and more or less ventral in *R. angulobulbis*).

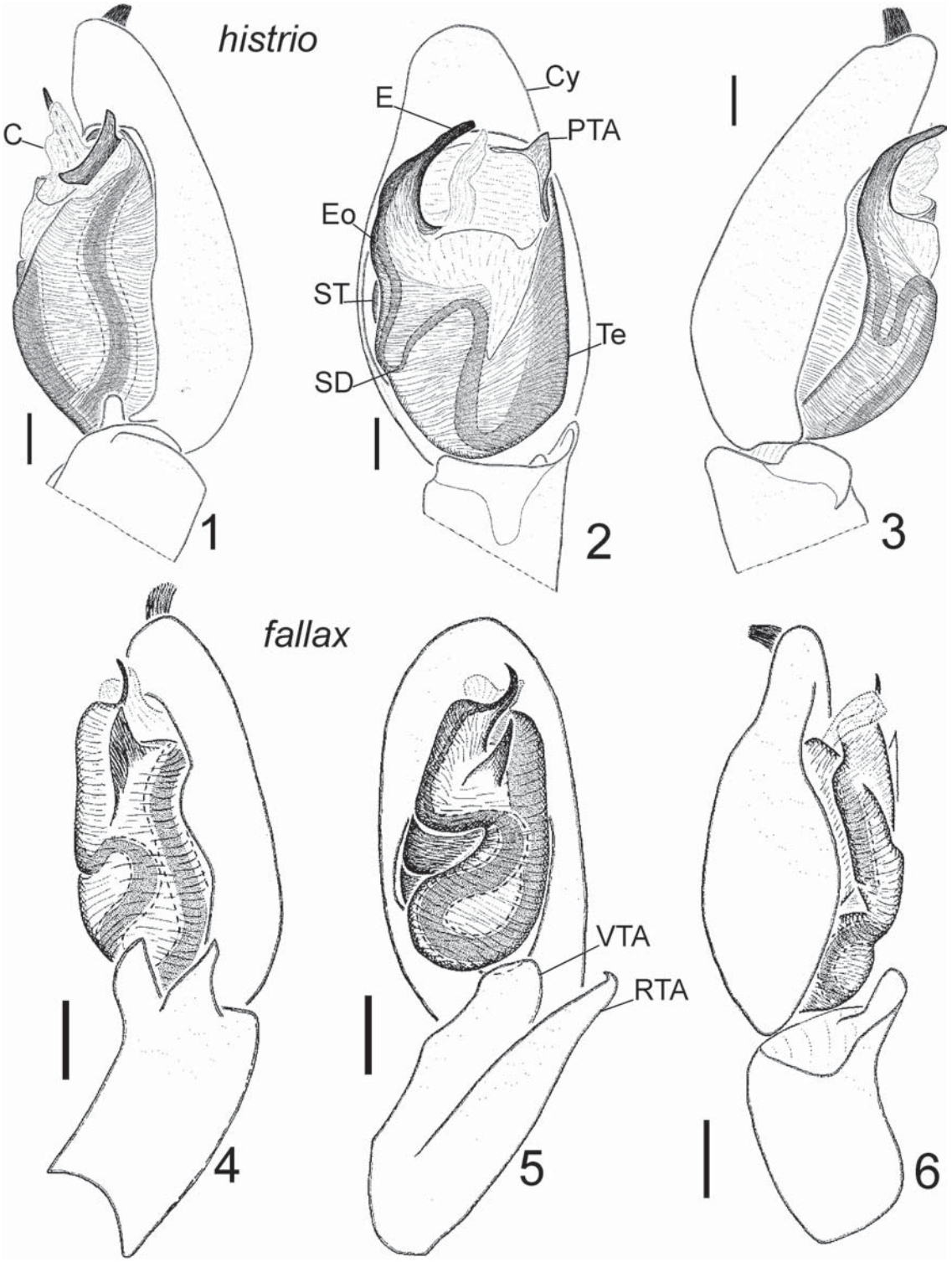
DESCRIPTION. Male (n = 3). *Measurements.* Diameter of AME 0.12–0.15. Diameter of ALE 0.09–0.12. Clypeal height im AME 0.18–0.36. Clypeal height im ALE 0.24–0.40. Ratio between clypeal height im AME and diameter of AME is 1.3–2.4. Ratio between clypeal height im ALE and diameter of ALE is 2.7–3.4. Female (n = 2). *Measurements.* Diameter of AME 0.15–0.16. Diameter of ALE 0.12. Clypeal height im AME 0.27–0.28. Clypeal height im ALE 0.32–0.34. Ratio between clypeal height im AME and diameter of AME is 1.6–1.9. Ratio between clypeal height im ALE and diameter of ALE is 2.6–2.9. The species is described in detail by Szita, Logunov [2008: sub *Philodromus f.*].

COMMENTS. The male of *Philodromus omercooperi* Denis, 1947 from Egypt is well described and illustrated by Denis [1947]; its female remains unknown. *P. omercooperi* has never been recorded and/or redescribed after its original description. In his remark after the description Denis [1947: 56] compared this species with *P. fallax*, the member of the genus *Rhysodromus*, therefor we have proposed a new combination: *Rhysodromus omercooperi* (Denis, 1947) **comb.n.**, ex *Philodromus*.

In his description, Denis [1947: 56] mentioned that "the tibial apophysis of the palp of this species closely resembles that of *Ph. fallax* Sund., but the bulb is quite different". We have examined numerous males of *R. fallax* from the Crimea and Arabatrskaya strelka (see the Material studied) and revealed a high degree of variability in the shape of embolus and conductor (see Figs 5, 8, 11). Denis's drawing [Denis, 1947: pl. 3, f. 4] well fit into this variations (see Fig. 14).

In addition, Denis [1947: 56] mentioned that "anterio-lateral eyes equalling in size 2/3 of the diameter of the anterio-median eyes". We have studied several males of *R. fallax* and revealed a great variation in the size of anterior eyes (see the Description and Figs 17–18). Thus, this character of *P. omercooperi* lies within the variation limits of *R. fallax* as well.

No other sufficient differences of *R. omercooperi* from *R. fallax* were provided by Denis [1947]. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that the species name *R. omercooperi* (Denis, 1947) is to be synonymized with *R. fallax*.

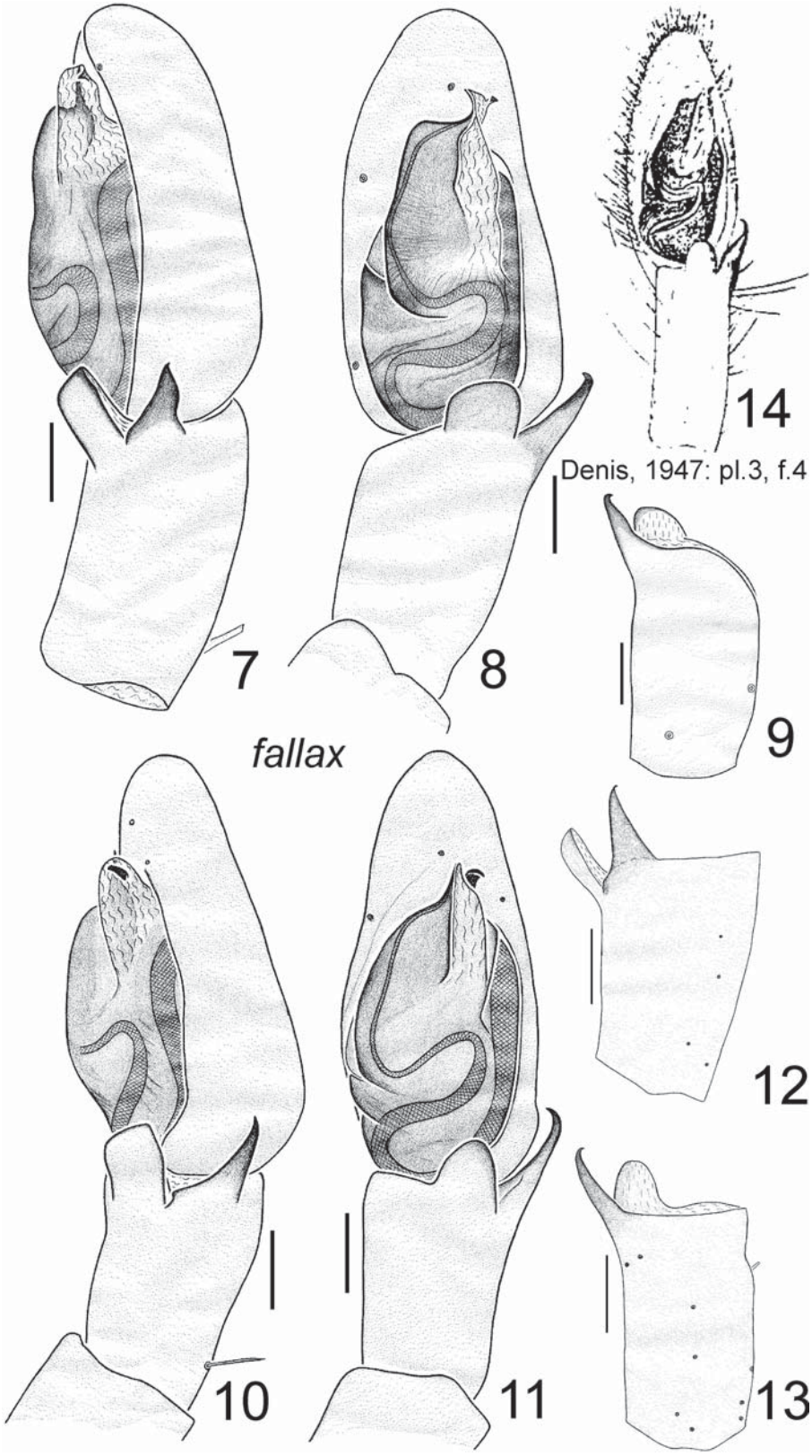


Figs 1–6. Male palps of *Rhysodromus histrio* (Latreille, 1819) (1–3) and *R. fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) (4–6): 1, 4 — retrolateral view; 2, 5 — ventral view; 3, 6 — prolateral view. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

Abbreviations: *C* — conductor; *Cy* — cymbium; *E* — embolus; *Eo* — origin of embolus; *PTA* — philodromid tegular apophysis; *RTA* — retrolateral tibial apophysis; *SD* — sperm duct loop; *ST* — subtegulum; *Te* — tegulum; *VTA* — ventral tibial apophysis.

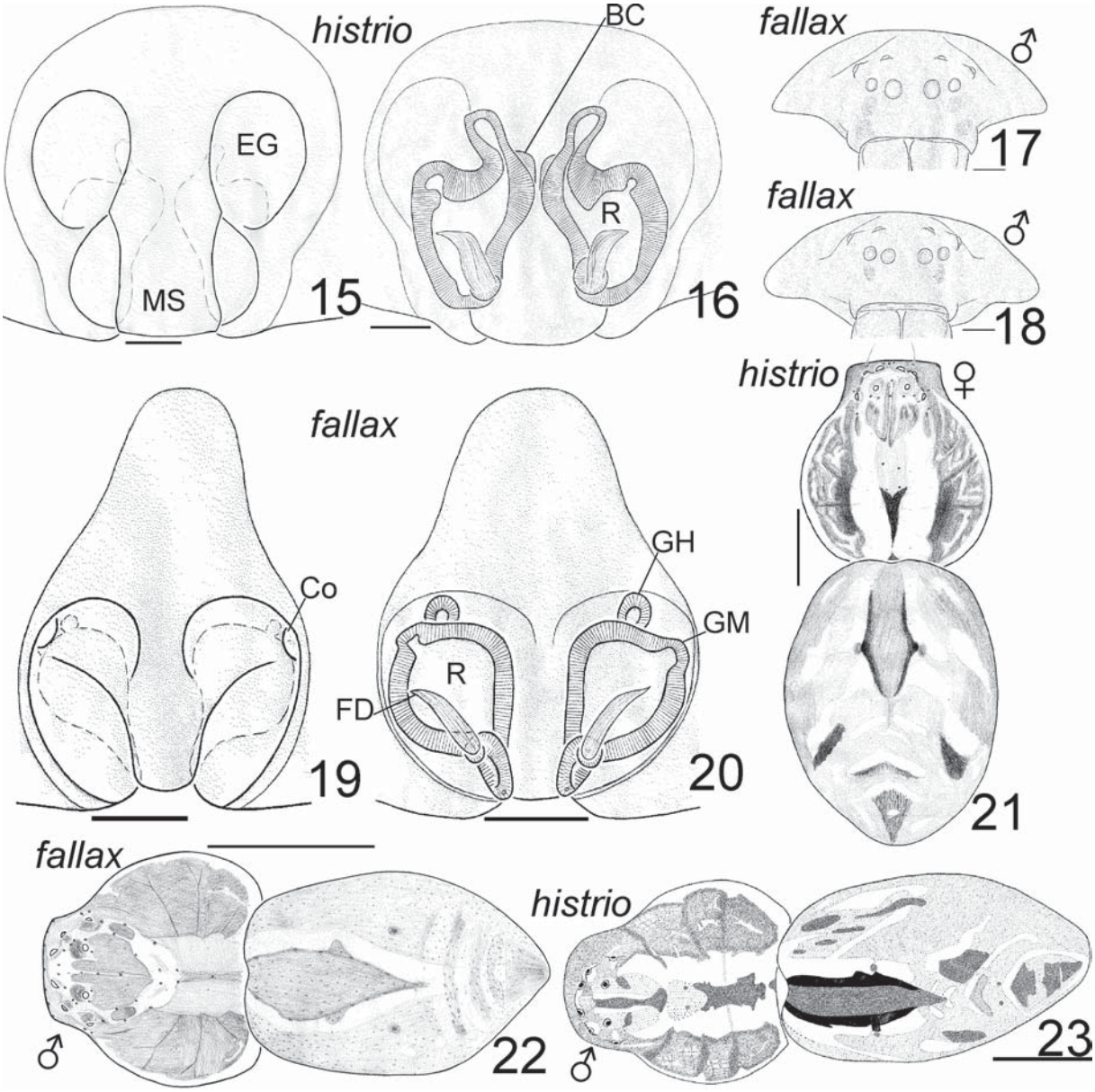
Рис. 1–6. Пальпы самцов *Rhysodromus histrio* (Latreille, 1819) (1–3) и *R. fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) (4–6): 1, 4 — вид ретролатерально; 2, 5 — вид вентрально; 3, 6 — вид пролатерально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм.

Обозначения: *C* — кондуктор; *Cy* — цимбиум; *E* — эмболюс; *Eo* — основание эмболюса; *PTA* — филодромидный тегулярный отросток; *RTA* — ретролатеральный отросток голени; *SD* — петля семенного канала; *ST* — субтегулюм; *Te* — тегулюм; *VTA* — вентральный отросток голени.



Figs 7–14. Male palp variation of *Rhysodromus fallax* (Sundevall, 1833): 7, 10 — retrolateral view; 8, 11, 14 — ventral view (14 — after Denis [1947]); 9, 13 — tibia, dorso-retrolateral view; 12 — tibia, retro-dorsal. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

Рис. 7–14. Изменчивость пальпы самцов *Rhysodromus fallax* (Sundevall, 1833): 7, 10 — вид ретролатерально; 8, 11, 14 — вид вентрально (14 — по: Denis [1947]); 9, 13 — голень, вид дорсо-ретролатерально; 12 — голень ретро-дорсально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм.



Figs 15–23. Epigyne, carapace and habitus of *Rhysodromus histrio* (Latreille, 1819) (15–16, 21, 23) and *R. fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) (17–20, 22): 15, 19 — epigyne, ventral view; 16, 20 — epigyne, dorsal view; 17-18 — carapace, frontal views (variations); 21–23 — habitus, dorsal views. Scale bar: 0.1 mm (15–16, 19-20), 1 mm (17–18, 21–23).

Abbreviations: *BC* — bursa copulatrix; *Co* — copulatory opening; *EG* — epigynal groove; *FD* — fertilisation duct; *GH* — glandular head; *GM* — glandular mound; *MS* — median septum; *R* — reseptaculum.

Рис. 15–23. Эпигины, карапаксы и габитусы *Rhysodromus histrio* (Latreille, 1819) (15–16, 21, 23) и *R. fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) (17–20, 22): 15, 19 — эпигины, вид вентрально; 16, 20 — эпигины, вид дорсально; 17–18 — карапаксы, вид фронтально; 21–23 — габитусы, вид дорсально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (15–16, 19–20), 1 мм (17–18, 21–23).

Обозначения: *BC* — копулятивная сумка; *Co* — копулятивное отверстие; *EG* — ямка эпигины; *FD* — оплодотворительный канал; *GH* — головка железы; *GM* — железистый бугорок; *MS* — медиальный септум; *R* — рецептакула.

Recently, we erroneously recorded *R. omercooperi* from Arabatskaya strelka [Kastrygina, Kovblyuk, 2015]. This record resulted from a misidentification of *R. fallax* (the material — one male with the collection number TNU-2895/3 — has been re-examined).

DISTRIBUTION. Trans-Palearctic polyzonal range [Szita, Logunov, 2008; Helsdingen, 2013; Mikhailov, 2013; Nentwig *et al*., 2016; present data]. Egypt [Denis, 1947: sub *Philodromus omercooperi*] and Iran [Logunov *et al*., 2007: sub *Philodromus f.*] are the southernmost records of the species range. This species is recorded from the Crimea for the first time.

HABITATS. Sandy steppes, semi-deserts and salt-marshes.

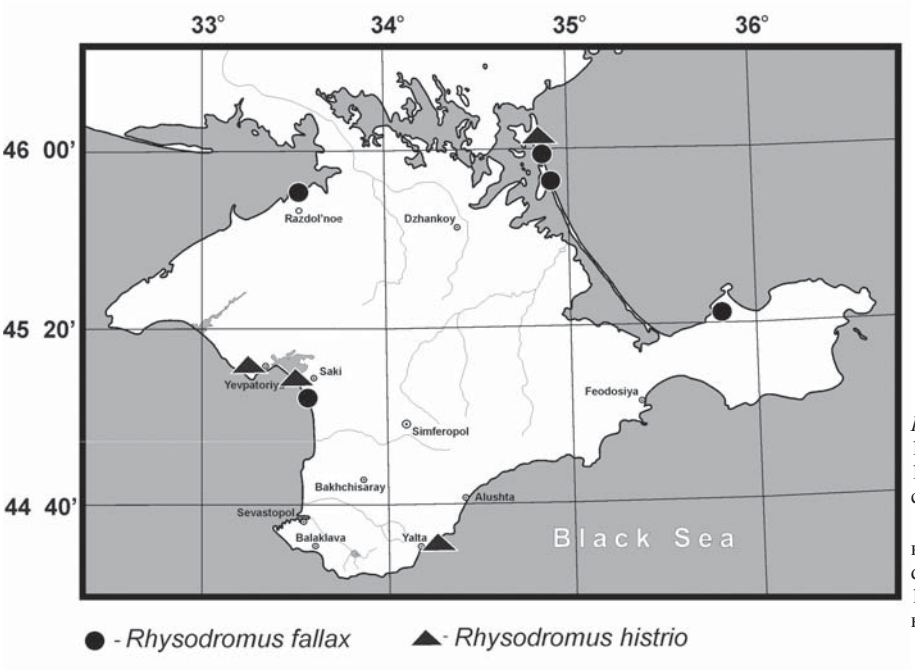


Fig. 24. Distribution maps of *Rhysodromus fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) and *R. histrio* (Latreille, 1819) in the Crimea based on the collected specimens.

Рис. 24. Карта распространения *Rhysodromus fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) и *R. histrio* (Latreille, 1819) в Крыму по материалам коллекции.

PHENOLOGY. The Crimea ♂♂ — IV–VII, ♀♀ — V–IX, the peak activity of adults occurs in June (Fig. 25). Great Britain: ♂♂ — IV–V, ♀♀ — IV–VI [Harvey *et al*., 2002]. Sweden: ♂♂ — V–VI, ♀♀ — V–VIII [Almquist, 2006]. Azerbaijan: ♂♂ — V–VI, ♀♀ — V–VI [Szita, Logunov, 2008].

Rhysodromus histrio (Latreille, 1819)
Figs 1–3, 15–16, 21, 23–25.

Philodromus h.: Dondale, Redner, 1975: 373, figs 10–25 (♂♀).
Philodromus h.: Urones,1986: 235, figs 4a–e (♂♀).
Philodromus h.: Paquin, Dupérré, 2003: 180, figs 1995–1998 (♂♀).
Philodromus h.: Szita, Logunov, 2008: 29, figs 2–6, 16–17, 67 (♂♀).

RECORDS FROM THE CRIMEA. Spassky [1927]; Charitonov [1932]; Bragina [1984]; Mikhailov [1997, 1998, 2000]; Kovblyuk [2004a,b]; Kovblyuk *et al*. [2008]; Szita, Logunov [2008]; Mikhailov [2013]; Kovblyuk, Kastrygina [2015]; Kovblyuk *et al*. [2015].

MATERIAL. UKRAINE. ***The Crimea***: Saky Distr.: 1 ♀ (ZMMU), Evpatoriya, in the grass, 4.05.1997, G.V. Reutov; 1 ♂ (ZMMU from TNU-1654/9), vicinity of Pribrezhnaya railway station, *Artemisia* on sand, 10 pitfalls, 30.04–9.05.2000, M.K.; Yalta Distr.: 1 ♀ (TNU-1306/9/1), c. 1 km N from Nikita Vil., neglected field, 10 pitfalls, 27.05.–3.06.2000, M.K.; ***Kherson Area***: Genichesk Distr., Arabatskaya strelka, sand: 2 ♀♀ (TNU-2799/8), c. 7 km S of Genichesk, 20 m of the sea coast, *Artemisia*, 6.07.2010, N.A. Stasyuk; 2 ♀♀ (TNU-3153/2), 4 km S from Genichesk, 50 m of the sea coast, swipping, 25.06.2012, N.A. Stasyuk; 1 ♂ (TNU-3149/1), same locality, 2.07.2012, N.A. Stasyuk.

DIAGNOSIS. *R. histrio* is most similar to *R. ablegminus* and *R. xerophilus* [cf. Szita, Logunov, 2008], but can be distinguished by the following characters: 1) the thickness of the embolus (thickest in *R. histrio*); 2) the shape of philodromid tegular apophysis (with two peaks in *R. histrio* and one peak in *R. ablegminus* and *R. xerophilus*); 3) the width of the median septum of epigyne (the central and basal parts are almost equal in their width in *R. histrio*, the central part is wider than the basal one in *R. ablegminus*, and the central parts is narrower than the basal one in *R. xerophilus*); 4) the position of glandular head (dorsomedian in *R. histrio*, ventromedian in *R. ablegminus* and ventrolateral in *R. xerophilus*).

DESCRIPTION. The species was described in detail by Szita, Logunov [2008].

DISTRIBUTION. Circum-Holarctic temperate range [Szita, Logunov, 2008; Helsdingen, 2013; Mikhailov, 2013; Nentwig *et al*., 2016].

HABITATS. Meadow grasses, neglected fields, sandy steppes, semi-deserts.

PHENOLOGY. The Crimea: ♂♂ — IV, VII, ♀♀ — V–VII, the peak activity of adults occurs in Jule and August (Fig. 25). Great Britain: ♂♀ — V–VI [Harvey *et al*., 2002]. Sweden: ♂♂ — V–VI, ♀♀ — V–VII [Almquist, 2006]. Czech Republic: ♂♂ — IV, ♀♀ — IV–V [Bryja *et al*., 2005]. Russia: Perm Area: ♂♂ — V, ♀♀ — VI–VII; Novosibirsk Area: ♂♂ — V–VI, ♀♀ — V–VII. Ukraine, Odesa Area: ♂♀ — VII. Kazakhstan: Pavlodar Area: ♂♀ — VI–VII; East Kazakhstan Area: ♂♀ — V; Astana Area: ♂♂ — VI, ♀♀ — V–VI; North Kazakhstan Area: ♂♀ — VI [Szita, Logunov, 2008].

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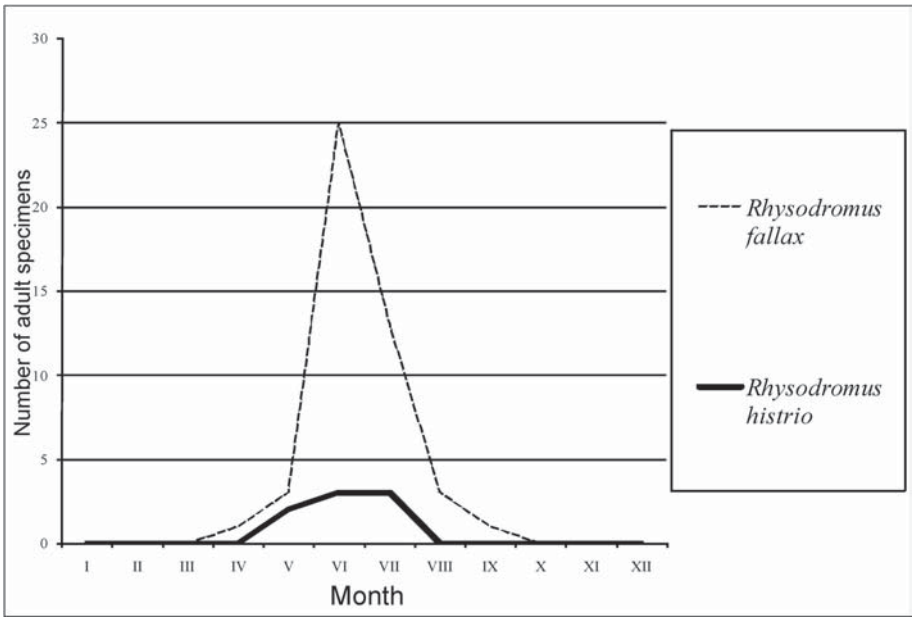

Fig. 25. Seasonal dynamics of adult activity of *Rhysodromus fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) and *R. histrio* (Latreille, 1819) in the Crimea based on the collected specimens.

Рис. 25. Сезонная динамика активности взрослых особей *Rhysodromus fallax* (Sundevall, 1833) и *R. histrio* (Latreille, 1819) в Крыму по материалам коллекции.

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