

On the *sapporensis* species subgroup of *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804, with description of *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n. (Aranei: Clubionidae)

О подгруппе *sapporensis* рода *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804, с описанием *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n. (Aranei: Clubionidae)

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KEY WORDS: Araneae, sac spiders, taxonomy, new species, West Siberia.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Araneae, пауки-мешкопряды, таксономия, новый вид, Западная Сибирь.

ABSTRACT: A brief review of the *sapporensis* species subgroup of *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804 is provided. In addition to the seven already known species, a new species, *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n. (♂), has been described from the southern part of West Siberia. An identification key for males of the subgroup is produced as well.

How to cite this paper: Mikhailov K.G. 2026. On the *sapporensis* species subgroup of *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804, with description of *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n. (Aranei: Clubionidae) // Arthropoda Selecta. Vol.35. No.1. P.124–127. doi: 10.15298/arthscl.35.1.13

РЕЗЮМЕ: Дан краткий обзор подгруппы видов *Clubiona sapporensis*. В дополнение к семи ранее известным видам, дано описание нового для науки вида *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n. (♂) из южной части Западной Сибири. Предложен ключ для определения самцов подгруппы *sapporensis*.

Introduction

The spider genus *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804 is one of the largest and currently (together with *Porrhoclubiona* Lohmander, 1944) comprises 553 species [WSC, 2026]. Several attempts to split it into several smaller genera (e.g., Lohmander [1944] et al.) have been unsuccessful, primarily because they were limited to regional faunas. The broad taxonomic scope of *Clubiona* was justified by Mikhailov [2012] and accepted by WSC [2026], except for *Porrhoclubiona*, which was separated by Marusik & Omelko [2018] and then synonymised by Breitling [2019], though this synonymy is disregarded by WSC [2026].

A detailed subdivision of the Holarctic and partly Oriental *Clubiona* species into subgenera, species subgroups was proposed by Mikhailov [1995]. Since then, one subgenus has been raised to a genus of its own, *Bucliona* Benoit, 1977 (= *Bicluona* Mikhailov, 1994) [Zhang et al., 2021]. When considering *Clubiona* s.str., 14 groups and eight subgroups were identified for 165

species [Mikhailov, 1995]. To date, some 100 new species of *Clubiona* have been described from China and adjacent territories. The immediate task now is to divide them into the appropriate subgroups, whereas the system proposed in 1995 needs to be properly adjusted.

The aims of this paper are (1) to provide a synopsis of the representatives of the *sapporensis* subgroup, (2) to describe a new species, and (3) to compile a identification key for males.

Material and Methods

Spiders were examined using MBS-9 and Olympus™ stereo microscopes. Leg measurements are made from the dorsal part of respective segment. All measurements are in mm.

The holotype of *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n. has been deposited in the collection of Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Russia (ISEA).

Abbreviations: d — dorsally; F — femur; l — left; lat — laterally; Mt — metatarsus; Pt — patella; r — right; rlat — retrolaterally; RTA — retrolateral tibial apophysis; T — tarsus; Ti — tibia; v — ventrally.

Taxonomy

The *sapporensis* subgroup can be distinguished by the following characters [Mikhailov, 1995]: males by the presence of a single (ventral) branch of RTA, which is convex ventrally and concave dorsally, combined with the short embolus that is approximately equal in length to the bulb width; females by a complex structure of spermathecae, equipped with various outgrowths.

COMPOSITION. A total of eight species are included in this subgroup:

Clubiona sapporensis Hayashi, 1996 (♂, ♀). Japan; Russia: the continental southern part of the Far East, south Kuriles, Sakhalin.

Clubiona charitonovi Mikhailov, 1990 (♂, ♀). Russia: the continental southern part of Far East, the south Kuriles, Sakhalin, the mountains of South Siberia.

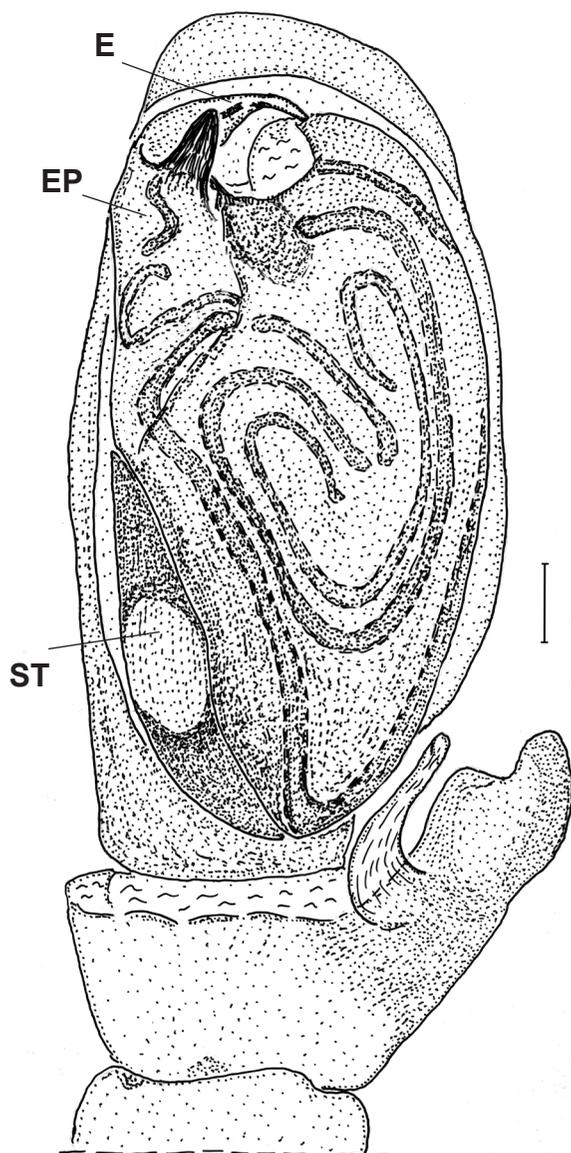


Fig. 1. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., holotype, left male palp, ventral view. Abbreviations: E — embolus; EP — embolar part; ST — subtegulum. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., голотип, левый палец самца, вентрально. Сокращения: E — эмболус; EP — эмболярная часть; ST — субтегулум. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

Clubiona eskovi Mikhailov, 1995 (♀). Russia: the continental southern part of the Far East.

Clubiona fuzhouensis Gong, 1985 (♂, ♀). China: Fujian. Known only from the original description [Gong, 1995].

Clubiona manshanensis M.Zhu et An, 1988 (♂, ♀). China: Fujian, Xhejang, Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Hebei [Song *et al.*, 1999], Henan [Li, Lin, 2016]; Heilongjiang, Chongqing, Shaanxi (Shuqiang Li, pers. data).

Clubiona microsapporensis Mikhailov, 1990 (♀). Russia: the continental southern part of the Far East, the south Kuriles, Sakhalin.

Clubiona nenilini Mikhailov, 1995 (♀). Russia: (?) the mountains of South Siberia (original label without locality).

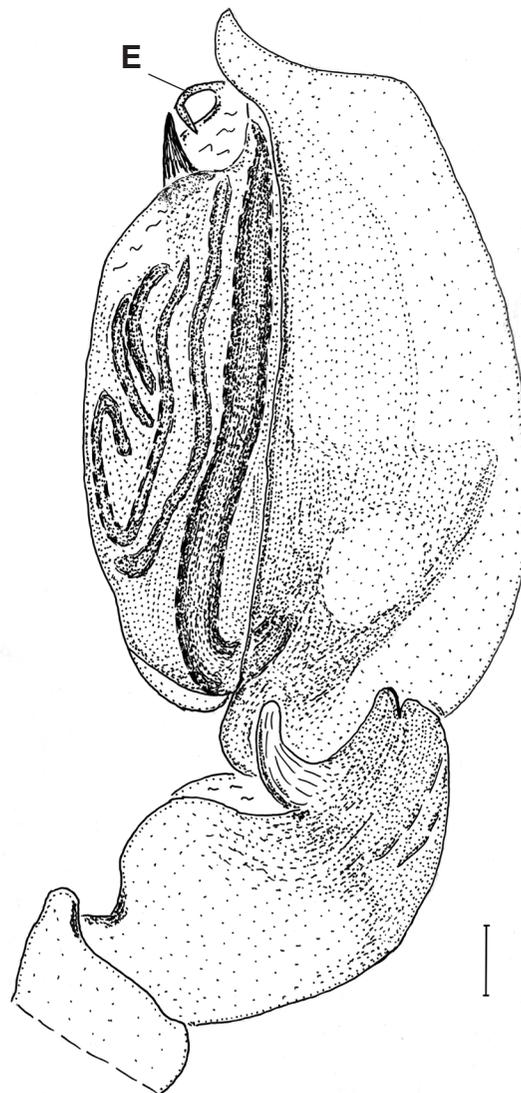


Fig. 2. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., holotype, left male palp, retrolateral view. Abbreviation as in Fig. 1. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Рис. 2. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., голотип, левый палец самца, ретролатерально. Сокращение как на рис. 1. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

Clubiona temerevae sp.n. (♂). Russia: the southern part of West Siberia, see below.

Below, an identification key to all known males of the *sapporensis* subgroup has been compiled and provided for the first time.

DISTRIBUTION. East Palearctic and Oriental Regions.

Clubiona temerevae sp.n.
Figs 1–5.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ISEA 001.9327), Russia, Omsk Oblast, Isil-Kul' (Isilkul'), ca. 54°54' 32" N, 71°15'38" E, VI.1989, leg. S.V. Vasilenko.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species differs from other members of the *sapporensis* subgroup in its short embolus, which is almost half the bulb width (Fig. 1), and its shorter RTA, which in some projections appears as a bifurcated structure (Figs 1, 5).

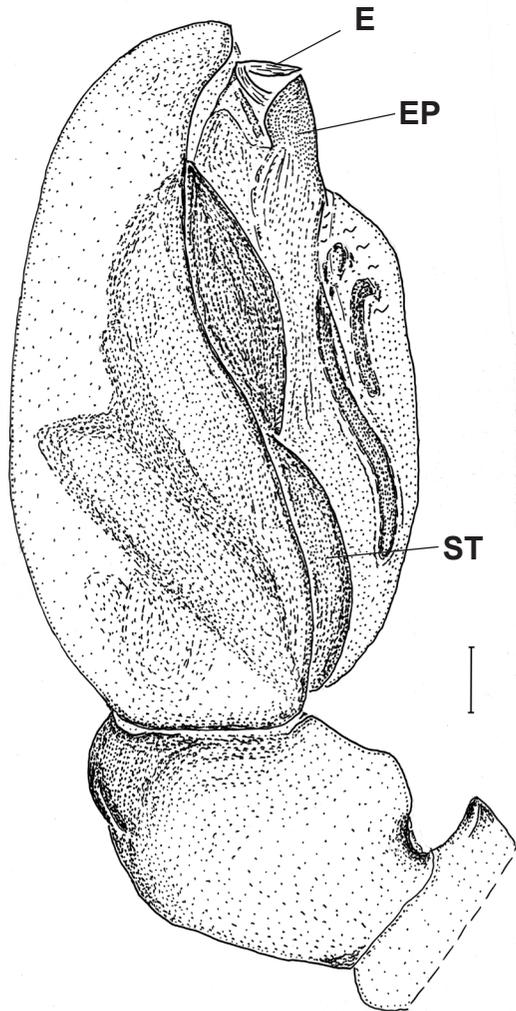


Fig. 3. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., holotype, left male palp, prolateral view. Abbreviations as in Fig. 1. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Рис. 3. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., голотип, левый палец самца, пролатерально. Сокращения как на рис. 1. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

DESCRIPTION. Male. Somatic characters are identical to those of the genus *Clubiona* [Dondale, Redner, 1982; Mikhailov, 2012]. Carapace and chelicerae reddish, brownish frontally, legs straw-coloured. Carapace length 3.60, width 2.70.

Leg measurements:

	F	Pt	Ti	Mt	T
I	3.00	1.45	3.00	2.20	1.20
II	2.85	1.40	3.00	2.40	1.00
III	2.40	1.20	1.85	2.10	0.80
IV	3.20	1.30	2.65	3.70	1.00

Leg armature: F I-II d 1.1.2, III-IV d 1.1.3, Pt III-IV rlat 1, Ti I-II v 2.2, III d 2.2, v 1.1(r), 1(l), IV d 2.2, v 1.1.1, Mt I-II v 2, III d 2.1.2, lat 1.2, v 2.1.2, IV d 2.1.2, lat 3 (doubled spines).2, v 2.1.2.

Abdomen gray, its length 4.75, width 2.35. Male genitalia as in Figs 1-5.

Female unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. This new species is dedicated to my wife, Prof. Elena N. Temereva, on the occasion of her jubilaum.

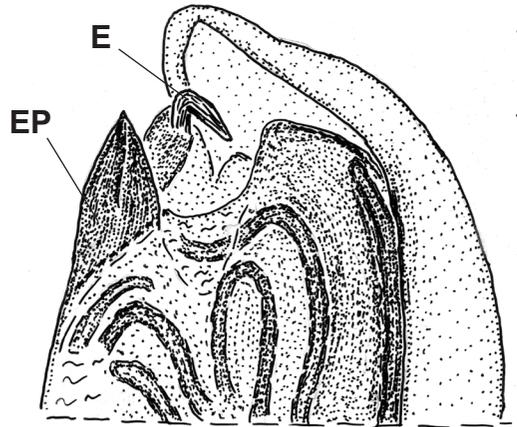


Fig. 4. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., holotype, left male palp, upper part, ventro-retrolateral view. Abbreviations as in Fig. 1. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Рис. 4. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., голотип, левый палец самца, верхняя часть, вентро-ретролатерально. Сокращения как на рис. 1. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

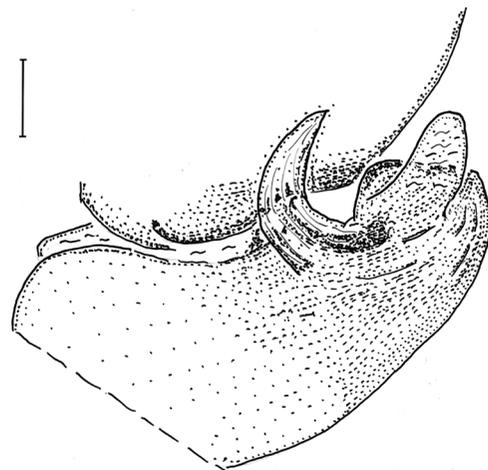


Fig. 5. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., holotype, left male palp, retro-lateral tibial apophysis, ventro-retrolateral view. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

Рис. 5. *Clubiona temerevae* sp.n., левый палец самца, ретролатеральный вырост голени, вентро-ретролатерально. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

DISTRIBUTION. The forest-steppe zone of West Siberia, Ishim Plain (the type locality).

KEY TO MALES OF THE *SAPPORENSIS* SUBGROUP

1. The inner embolic edge unevenly dented; RTA curved, tapering [Wang *et al.*, 2018, fig. 12C, D]
 *C. manshanensis* M.Zhu et An, 1988
 – Embolic edge without dentation; RTA more or less straight, or slightly subdivided 2
2. Embolic length subequal to bulb width; RTA without visible projections 3
 – Embolic length subequal to half bulb width; RTA with several projections, appearing as a bifurcated structure in certain projections *C. temerevae* sp.n.

3. Embolus relatively thick, its width subequal to width of embolar part; RTA not sharpened 4
 – Embolus thinner and more sinuous; RTA sharpened [Mikhailov, 1990, figs 45–47]
 *C. charitonovi* Mikhailov, 1990
4. RTA tapering (for this character and other details, see Mikhailov [1990, figs 38–41])
 *C. sapporensis* Hayashi, 1986
 – RTA not tapering, slightly curved [Gong, 1985, figs 12–14]
 *C. fuzhouensis* Gong, 1985

Acknowledgements. Drs Yuri M. Marusik (Magadan, Russia) and Shuqiang Li (Beijing, China) are kindly acknowledged for providing some, partly unpublished data on distribution of Chinese *Clubiona* species. Dmitri V. Logunov (St Petersburg, Russia) provided linguistic and logistic help. The work was conducted under the state assignment of the Lomonosov Moscow State University.

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Responsible editor D.V. Logunov