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Another new species of the spider genus *Oreonetides* Strand, 1901 (Aranei: Linyphiidae) from the Russian Far East

Ещё один новый вид рода *Oreonetides* Strand, 1901 (Aranei: Linyphiidae) с Дальнего Востока России

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Araneae, таксономия, пауки-пигмеи, Micronetinae, распространение, Азия.

ABSTRACT. A new species, *Oreonetides solus* sp.n., is described from the Khabarovsk Province, Russia, based on two male specimens. The species is very similar to the sympatric and even syntopic *Oreonetides badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991, but it differs well by the shape of the lamella characteristica and by certain structural details of the embolic division of the male palp. A new species group, the *badzhalensis* group, is established to incorporate four closely related species of *Oreonetides* from Siberia and Russian Far East, including the new congener.

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Новый вид *Oreonetides solus* sp.n. описан из Хабаровского края (Россия) по двум экземплярам самцов. Вид очень близок к симпатричному *Oreonetides badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991, но хорошо отличается формой lamella characteristica, а также и деталями строения эмболюсного отдела пальпы самца. Новая группа видов, *badzhalensis*, установлена для четырёх близких видов рода *Oreonetides* Strand, 1901 из Сибири и российского Дальнего Востока, включая новый.

Introduction

The Holarctic genus *Oreonetides* Strand, 1901 presently includes 17 species [Word Spider Catalog, 2024], being widely distributed in the northern Holarctic.

The Siberian and Far Eastern Russian faunas contain eight species of *Oreonetides*, three of which are very closely related and characterized by a small size, a pale body coloration and very similar structures of the genitalia of both sexes: *O. badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991, *O. beringianus* Eskov, 1991, and *O. minimus* Tanasevitch, 2017. The former two species were originally described from female material alone [Eskov, 1991], and only recently have their corresponding males been found and described [Tanasevitch, 2022, 2023].

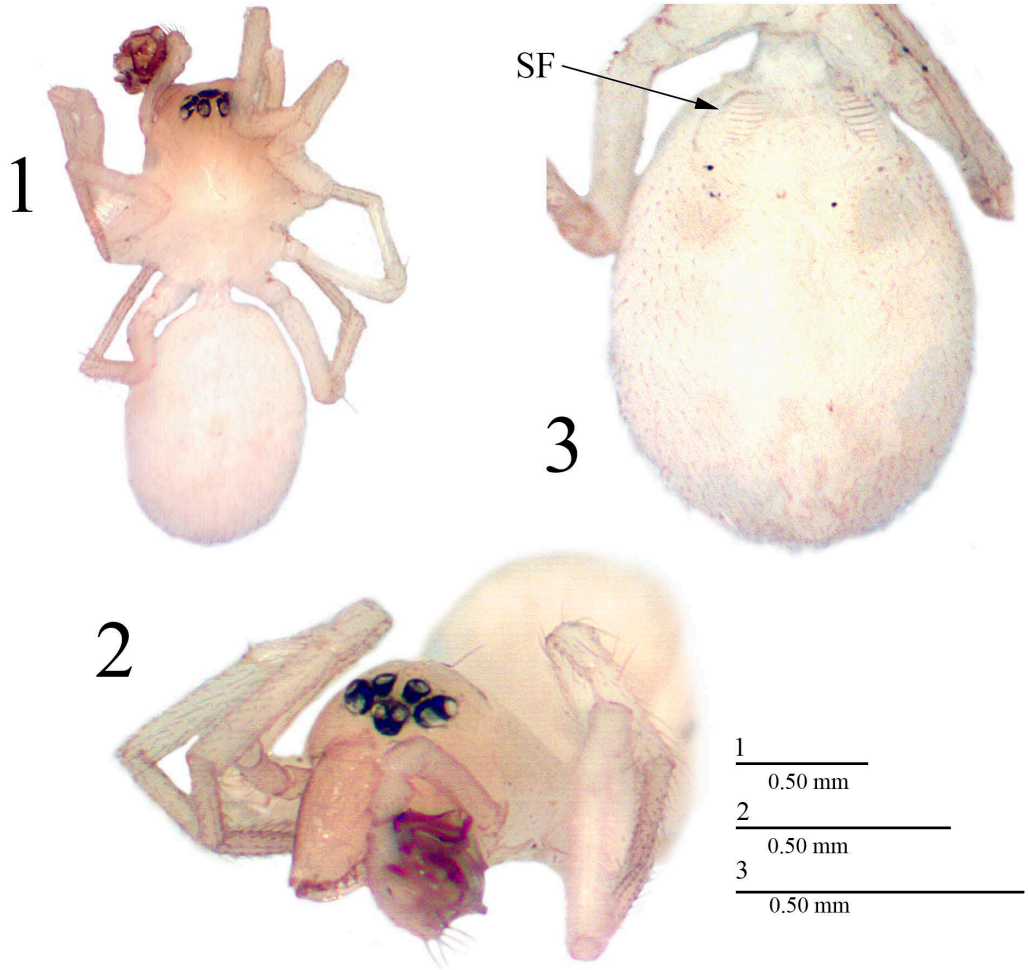
The previously unknown male of *O. badzhalensis* was described from the Bureinsky Nature Reserve, Khabarovsk Province, Russia, collected together with females [Tanasevitch, 2023]. Re-examination of material from that place, stored in the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMMU), showed that the series of both sexes of *O. badzhalensis* from a single locality within the nature reserve was actually heterogeneous. In addition to males identified and described as corresponding to the female of *O. badzhalensis* [Tanasevitch, 2023], the series contained two further male specimens of *Oreonetides*. Both appear to be very similar to *O. badzhalensis*, but differ well by the shapes of the sclerites of the embolic division.

The presence of two males of a different species collected together with females of the same species casts doubt on the correctness of the primary attribution of one of the male species as corresponding to the female. Of these two different males, I choose the one described earlier [Tanasevitch, 2023] as truly corresponding to the female of *O. badzhalensis*, because these males appeared more numerous in the collections with the females. Further research will hopefully clarify which of the syntopic males representing two different congeners corresponds to the *O. badzhalensis* female.

Below, I describe those two male specimens of *Oreonetides* as belonging to a new species. This species is the fourth of a series of very similar congeners listed above.

Material and methods

This paper is based on material deposited in the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMMU). Spiders were collected by sifting the litter and mosses, preserved in 70% ethanol and were studied using an MBC-9 stereo microscope. Line drawings were prepared with a drawing tube; a Levenhuk C-800 digital camera was used for taking photographs.



Figs 1–3. Photographs of *Oreonetides solus* sp.n., holotype. 1 — habitus, dorsal view; 2 — prosoma, latero-frontal view; 3 — abdomen, ventral view.

Рис. 1–3. Фотографии *Oreonetides solus* sp.n., голотип. 1 — внешний вид, сверху; 2 — просома, вид спереди и сбоку; 3 — брюшко, вид снизу.

Leg chaetotaxy is presented in a formula: 2.2.2.1, which refers to the number of dorsal spines on tibiae I–IV. The sequence of leg segment measurements is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus. All measurements are given in mm. The terminology of copulatory organs mainly follows that of Merrett [1963] with later modifications referred to just below.

The following abbreviations were used in the text and figures: PH — pit hook after Saaristo [1973]; E — embolus; EP — embolus proper after Saaristo [1971]; SF — stridulation furrows on lung covers; LC — lamella characteristica after Kulczyński [1898]; LE — lateral extensions of embolus; N.R. — Nature Reserve; PP — posterior pocket of paracymbium after Saaristo & Tanasevitch [1996]; R — radix; TA — terminal apophysis after Merrett [1963]; TmI — relative position of trichobothrium on the metatarsus of leg I; VE — ventral extension of distal suprategular apophysis.

Taxonomy

Order Aranei Clerck, 1758
Family Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859
Subfamily Micronetinae Hull, 1920

Genus *Oreonetides* Strand, 1901

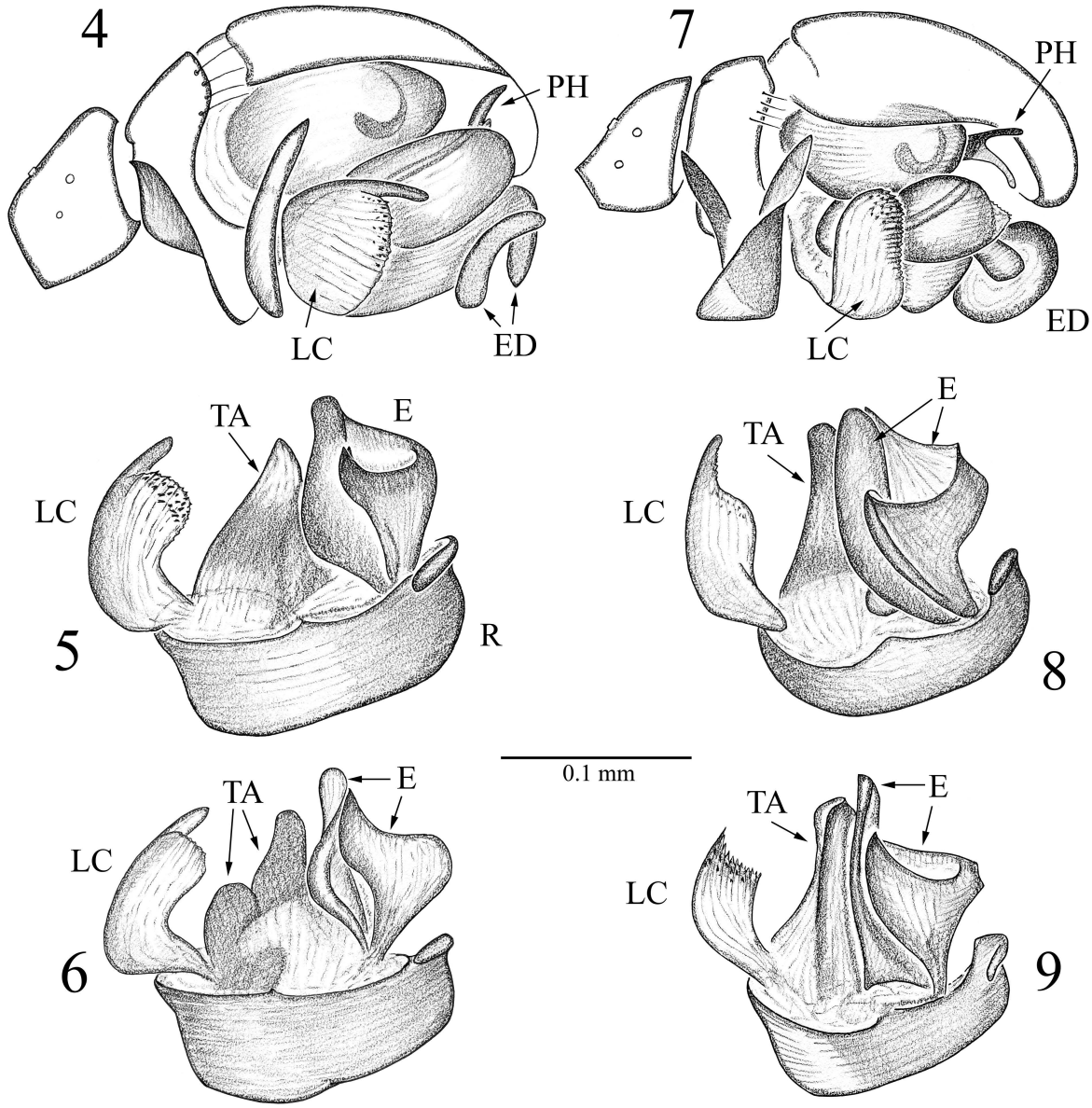
Oreonetides solus **sp.n.**
Figs 1–6, 10–13, 18.

HOLOTYPE ♂ (ZMMU), RUSSIA, Khabarovsk Province, Verkhnebureinsky District, Bureinsky Nature Reserve, Bureya River Valley, ca 210 km NE of Chegdomyn, 3.5 km downstream of the confluence of Pravaya and Levaya Bureya rivers, near "Strelka" Cordon, *Larix* forest, in moss, 27.V.2003, leg. A. Tanasevitch.

PARATYPE ♂, prosoma only (ZMMU), same locality, together with holotype.

NAME. This specific epithet in Latin means 'lonely', refers to only one sex of this species being presently known.

DESCRIPTION. Male holotype. Total length 1.59. Carapace unmodified, 0.77 long, 0.60 wide, pale, its anterior part slightly darkenedб as shown in Fig.1. Chelicerae 0.32, a mastidion absent (Fig. 2). Legs pale. Leg I, 1.49 long (0.42 + 0.17 + 0.32 + 0.29 + 0.29), IV, 1.75 long (0.49 + 0.18 + 0.45 + 0.33 + 0.30). Chaetotaxy: 2.2.2.1. Length of spines about 1.5–2.5 diameter of segment. Lateral spines on tibiae I–II absent. Femora and metatarsi unarmed. TmI, 0.32. Metatarsi I–III each with a trichobothrium. Palp (Figs 4–6, 10–13): Cymbium without pos-



Figs 4–9. Details of male palpal structure of *Oreonetides solus* sp.n., holotype (4–6) and *Oreonetides badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991 (7–9), specimen from Bureya N.R., reproduced from Tanasevitch [2023]. 4, 7 — right palp, retrolateral view; 5, 6 — embolic division, different aspects; 8, 9 — embolic division, different aspects.

Рис. 4–9. Детали строения пальпы самца *Oreonetides solus* sp.n., голотип (4–6) и *Oreonetides badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991 (7–9), экземпляр из Буреинского заповедника, взято из Tanasevitch [2023]. 4, 7 — правая пальпа, ретролатерально; 5, 6 — эмболюсный отдел, различные аспекты; 8, 9 — эмболюсный отдел, различные аспекты.

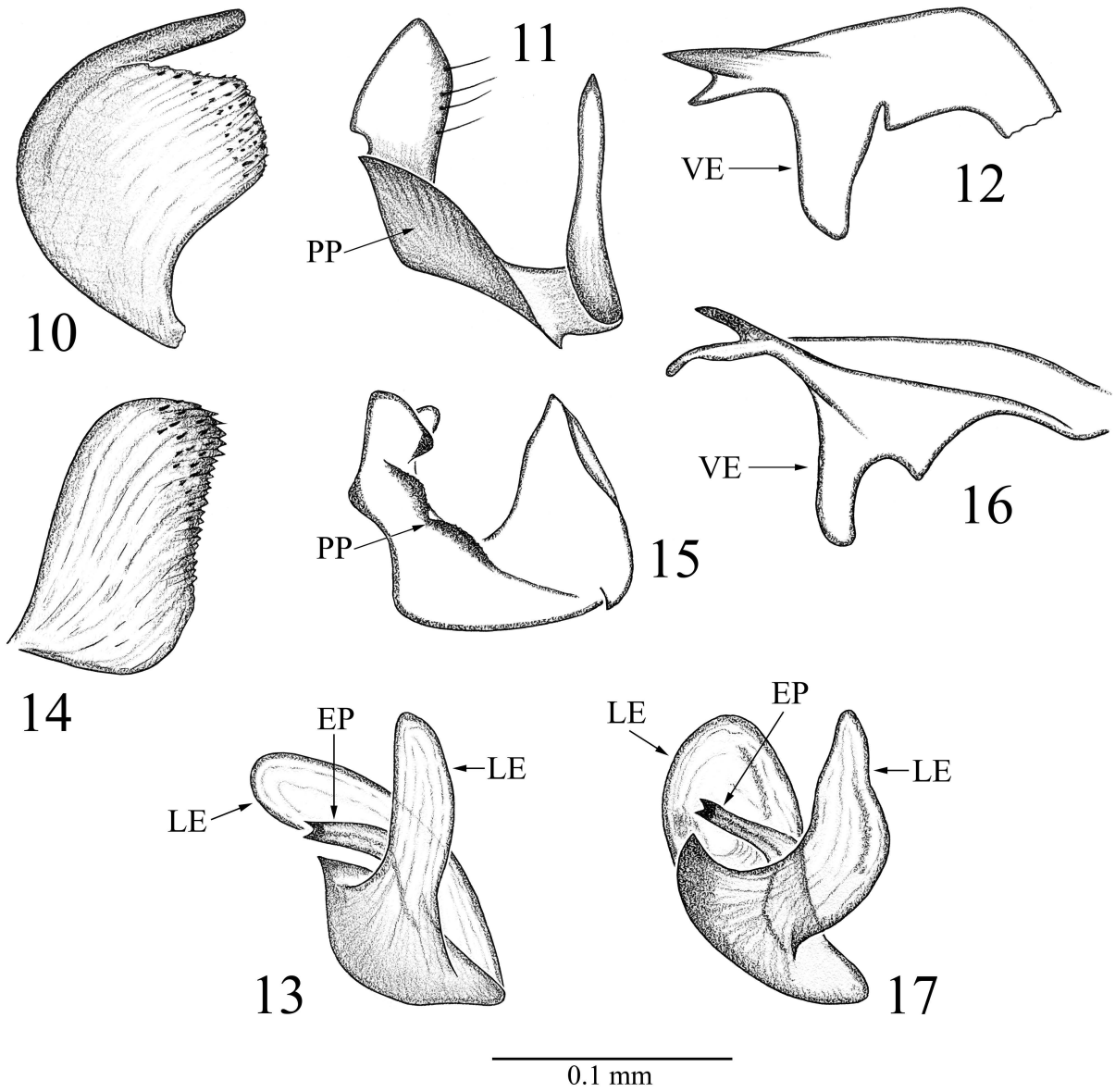
terodorsal outgrowths. Tibia short, unmodified. Paracymbium U-shaped, with a large posterior pocket. Distal suprategular apophysis bifid. Radix boat-shaped, Fickert's gland absent. Lamella characteristica relatively short and wide, its upper edge with a slender branch rounded terminally. Terminal apophysis massive, complex. Embolus cup-shaped, with two large lateral extensions embracing a bifid embolus proper. Abdomen 0.89 long, 0.68, white. Stridulation furrows on lung covers well-developed, as shown in Fig. 3.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The new species is very similar to *O. badzhalensis*. The main differences lie in the shape of the lamella characteristica (Figs 4, 10 cf. Figs 7, 14); the shape of the paracymbium (Figs 4, 11 cf. Figs 7, 15), as well as in structure of the distal part of the distal suprategular apophysis (Figs 4, 12 cf. Figs 7, 16). The shape of the embolus seems to be almost identical in both species compared.

Four of the Siberian and Russian Far Eastern species, *O. badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991, *O. beringianus* Eskov, 1991, *O. minimus* Tanasevitch, 2017, and *Oreonetides solus* sp.n., represent a distinct species group of closely related species, the *badzhalensis* group. The group is characterized by a small size (1.10–2.00 mm), a pale body and very similar structures of the genitalia of both sexes. These features make the group well distinguished from other members of the heterogeneous genus *Oreonetides*.

DISTRIBUTION. The new species is only known from the type locality.

A map of the presently known distribution of the *badzhalensis* group is in Fig. 18.



Figs 10–17. Details of male palpal structure of *Oreonetides solus* sp.n., holotype (10–13) and *Oreonetides badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991 (14–17), specimen from Bureya N.R., reproduced from Tanasevitch [2023]. 10, 14 — lamella characteristica; 11, 15 — paracymbium, lateral view; 12, 16 — distal suprategular apophysis; 13, 17 — embolus.

Рис. 10–17. Детали строения пальпы самца *Oreonetides solus* sp.n., голотип (10–13) и *Oreonetides badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991 (14–17), экземпляр из Буреинского заповедника, взято из Tanasevitch [2023]. 10, 14 — lamella characteristica; 11, 15 — парацимбиум, вид сбоку; 12, 16 — дистальная апофиза супратегулюма; 13, 17 — эмболюс.

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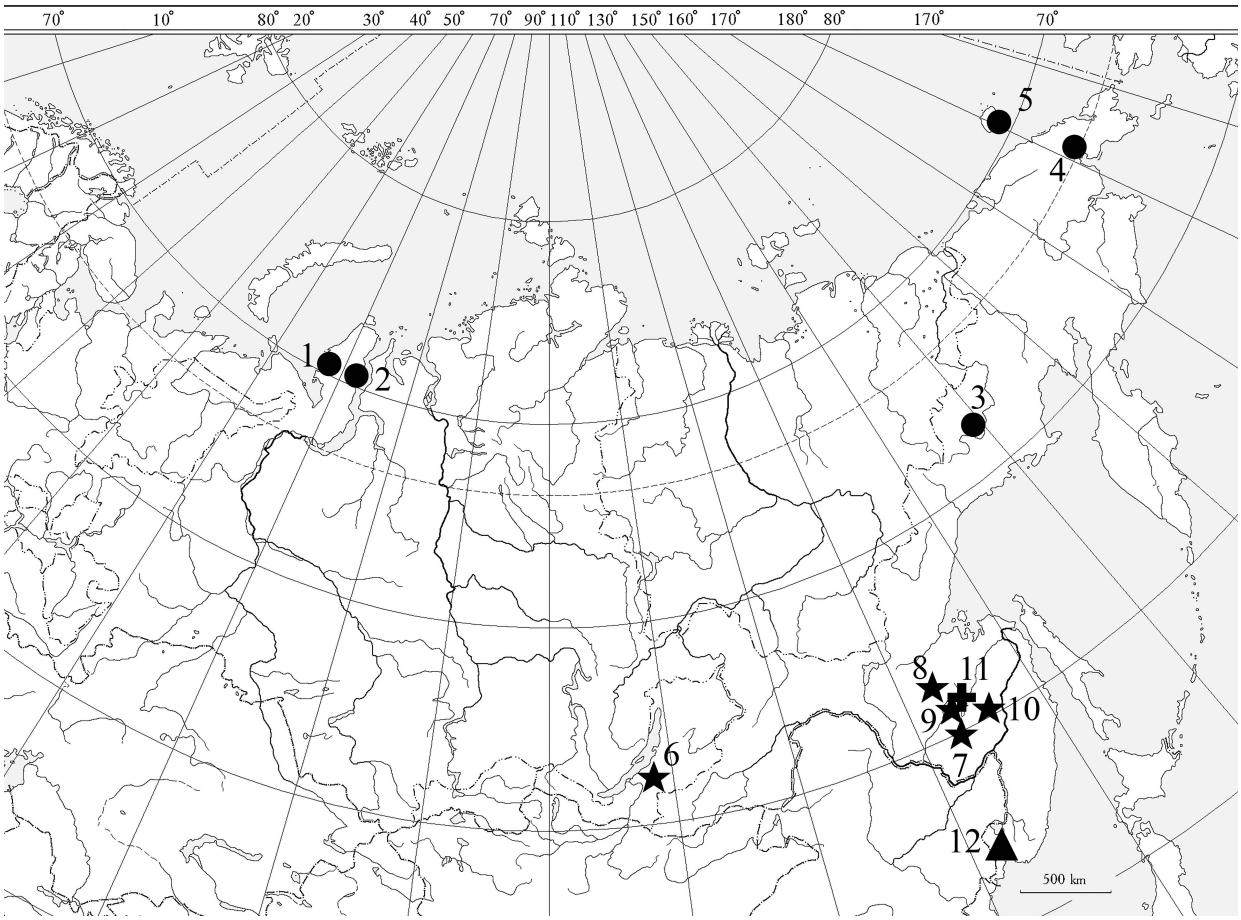

Fig. 18. Distribution records of *Oreonetides beringianus* Eskov, 1991 (circles, 1–5), *O. badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991 (stars, 6–10), *O. solus* sp.n. (cross, 11), and *O. minimus* Tanasevitch, 2017 (triangle, 12). 1 — Bovanenkovo; 2 — Sabetta; 3 — Vakkhanka (type locality); 4 — 118 road-km from Egvekinot to Iultin; 5 — Wrangel Island; 6 — Mostovoy; 7 — Mogdy River (type locality); 8 — Koboldo; 9 & 11 — Cordon "Strelka" (type locality); 10 — Lake Evoron; 12 — env. of Timiryazevsky (type locality) & Lugovoy.

Рис. 18. Находки *Oreonetides beringianus* Eskov, 1991 (круги, 1–5), *O. badzhalensis* Eskov, 1991 (звёзды, 6–10), *O. solus* sp.n. (крест, 11), and *O. minimus* Tanasevitch, 2017 (треугольник , 12). 1 — Бованенково; 2 — Сабетта; 3 — Вакханка (типовое местообитание); 4 — 118 км трассы Эгвекинот – Иультин; 5 — о-в Врангеля; 6 — Мостовой; 7 — р. Могды (типовое местообитание); 8 — Коболдо; 9, 11 — кордон «Стрелка» (типовое местообитание); 10 — оз. Эворон. 12 — окр. Тимирязевский (типовое местообитание) и Луговой.

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