

On linyphiid spiders from the Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay mountains, Kazakhstan (Aranei: Linyphiidae)

О пауках-линифидах гор Джунгарский Алатау и Тарбагатай, Казахстан (Aranei: Linyphiidae)

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KEY WORDS: Araneae, dwarf spiders, Tian Shan Mountains, distribution, mountain fauna.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Araneae, пауки-пигмеи, горы Тянь-Шань, распространение, горная фауна.

ABSTRACT. A collection of linyphiid spiders taken from the mountains of the Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay, the Republic of Kazakhstan, contains 15 and nine species, respectively. The linyphiid spider fauna of the Dzungarian Alatau Mountains comprises a considerable proportion of the Central Asian species and may be regarded as a depleted variant of the Tian Shan fauna. The linyphiid spider fauna of the Tarbagatay Mountains lacks the Central Asian faunistic elements, and its species composition demonstrates a close affinity to the South Siberian fauna. The male palp of *Mughiphantes tienschangensis* (Tanasevitch, 1986) and the epigyne of *Oreoneta tienshangensis* (Saaristo et Marusik, 2004) are illustrated. A checklist of linyphiids of the Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay mountains is compiled, and is also supplied with detailed localities, remarks, and global distribution patterns.

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РЕЗЮМЕ. Коллекция пауков-линифид, собранная в горах Джунгарского Алатау и Тарбагатай, Казахстан, насчитывает соответственно 15 и 9 видов. Фауна линифид Джунгарского Алатау включает значительную долю центральноазиатских видов, и представляет собой обеднённый вариант тянь-шаньской фауны. Среди линифид гор Тарбагатай отсутствуют центральноазиатские фаунистические элементы, и по составу его фауна близка к южносибирской. Строение пальпы самца *Mughiphantes tienschangensis* (Tanasevitch, 1986) и эпигины *Oreoneta tienshangensis* Saaristo et Marusik, 2004 детально проиллюстрированы. Приведён список видов пауков-линифид Джунгарского Алатау и Тарбагатай (Казахстан), с подробным распространением и типизацией ареалов.

Introduction

The Dzungarian (= Djungarian, Dzhungarian) Alatau is a mountain range in the East Kazakhstan Region, forming part of the vast Tian Shan mountain system. The Tarbagatay Range (= Tarbagatai) belongs to the Saur-Tarbagatay mountain region, and is located in the Abai Region of Kazakhstan. Notably, another range of the same name, Tarbagatay, exists nearby in Russia's Altai region. The Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay ranges extend across both Kazakhstan and China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay mountains are of high zoogeographical interest; however, data on their linyphiid spider faunas within Kazakhstan remain extremely limited. To date, only a single species, *Tenuiphantes menzei* (Kulczyński, 1887), has been recorded from each range [Tanasevitch, 2009]. In contrast, the Chinese parts of these mountains have been investigated more extensively, with 22 species recorded in the Dzungarian Alatau and six in Tarbagatay [Hu, Wu, 1989; Song *et al.*, 1990; Marusik *et al.*, 2007]. Nevertheless, some of these records appear to be erroneous and require further verification.

The material underlying the present study was collected in 2001 by Sergei Golovatch (Moscow) during a field trip to the Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay mountains, eastern Kazakhstan.

Material and methods

This paper is based on material kept at the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMMU). Specimens preserved in 70% ethanol were studied using an MBC-9 stereo microscope. Drawings were executed with a drawing tube. Scale bars in the figures correspond to 0.1 mm. The terminology of copulatory organs mainly follows that of Saaristo, Tanasevitch [1996]. Site numbers are given in the text in square brackets, e.g. [12].

Abbreviations used in the text and figures: DSA — distal supratragular apophysis; E — embolus; EP — embolus proper; FG — Fickert's gland; LC — lamella characteristica; PH — pit hook; R — radix; TA — terminal apophysis; TH — thumb; ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University.

Faunistics

Class Arachnida Cuvier, 1812
Order Araneae Clerck, 1758
Family Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859

Ceratinella brevis (Wider, 1834)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Zharkent (= Panfilov) Distr., Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 8 km N of Sarymbel, Tyshkan River Canyon, 1700–1800 m, 44°30'N, 80°04'E, *Picea* forest with *Salix*, *Berberis*, etc bush, 6–7.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [5]; 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Abai Region, Urzhar Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, 4 km N of Kazymbet (= Alekseevka), Urzhar River Valley, 47°17'N, 81°34'E, 1000 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*, etc forest with *Rosa*, *Lonicera* bush, 24–25.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [12].

REMARKS. In the Tian Shan Mountains, this species has hitherto been recorded from the Chatkal, Fergana, Kyrgyz Alatau, and Terskey Alatau mountain ridges, Kyrgyzstan [Tanasevitch, 1989]. This species is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Palaearctic.

Diplostyla concolor (Wider, 1834)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 7 km E of Lepsy, Chornaya River Canyon, 1200–1400 m, 45°31'N, 80°43'E, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Picea*, etc forest, 13–15.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [7].

REMARKS. *Diplostyla concolor* is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau and the entire Tian Shan Mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Holarctic.

Entelecara acuminata (Wider, 1834)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 6 km NE of Rudnichny, Koksus River Canyon, 1300–1400 m, 44°41'N, 78°58'E, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Picea*, etc forest, 9–10.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [6]; 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Abai Region, Urzhar Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, near Karatuma, Sholakterek River Valley, 47°07'N, 82°02'E, 850 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*, etc forest, with *Rosa*, *Lonicera*, *Amygdalus*, 23–24.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [11].

REMARKS. In the Tian Shan Mountains, this species has hitherto been recorded from the Trans-Ili Mt. Ridge, Kazakhstan [Spassky, Shnitnikov, 1937; Tarabaev, 1979; Tanasevitch, 1989], and Kyrgyz Alatau mountain ridges, Kirghizia [Tanasevitch, 1989]. *Entelecara acuminata* is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. West Palaearctic.

Entelecara erythropus (Westring, 1851)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 7 km E of Lepsy, Chornaya River Canyon, 1200–1400 m, 45°31'N, 80°43'E, *Betula*, *Populus*, etc forest, 13–15.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [7]; 1 ♀ (ZMMU), Abai Region, Urzhar Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, near Karatuma, Sholakterek River Valley, 47°07'N, 82°02'E, 850 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*, etc forest, with *Rosa*, *Lonicera*, *Amygdalus*, 23–24.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [11].

REMARKS. This species is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay, as well as the entire Tian Shan Mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Palaearctic.

Gongylidium rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Abai Region, Urzhar Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, near Karatuma, Sholakterek River Valley, 47°07'N, 82°02'E, 850 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*, etc forest, with *Rosa*, *Lonicera*, *Amygdalus*, 23–24.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [11]; 1 ♀ (ZMMU), 4 km N of Kazymbet (= Alekseevka), Urzhar River Valley, 47°17'N, 81°34'E, 1000 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*, etc forest with *Rosa*, *Lonicera* bush, 24–25.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [12].

REMARKS. This species is being recorded from the Tarbagatay Mountains for the first time. *Gongylidium rufipes* has not yet been recorded from the Tian Shan Region.

CHOROTYPE. Palaearctic.

Halorates inerrans (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 6 km NE of Rudnichny, Koksus River Canyon, 1300–1400 m, 44°41'N, 78°58'E, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Picea*, etc forest, 9–10.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [6].

REMARKS. In the Tian Shan Mountains, this species has hitherto been recorded from the Trans-Ili Mt. Ridge, Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Alatau, Terskey-Alatau and Naryn-Tau mountain ridges, Kyrgyzstan [Tanasevitch, 1989, as *Milleriana inerrans* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)]. *Halorates inerrans* is also recorded from the Chinese part of the Dzungarian Alatau [Marusik *et al.*, 2007, as *Collinsia submissa* (L. Koch, 1879)], and is being recorded from its Kazakh part for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Palaearctic.

Hypomma bituberculatum (Wider, 1834)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Abai Region, Urzhar Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, 4 km N of Kazymbet (= Alekseevka), Urzhar River Valley, 47°17'N, 81°34'E, 1000 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*, etc forest with *Rosa*, *Lonicera* bush, 24–25.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [12].

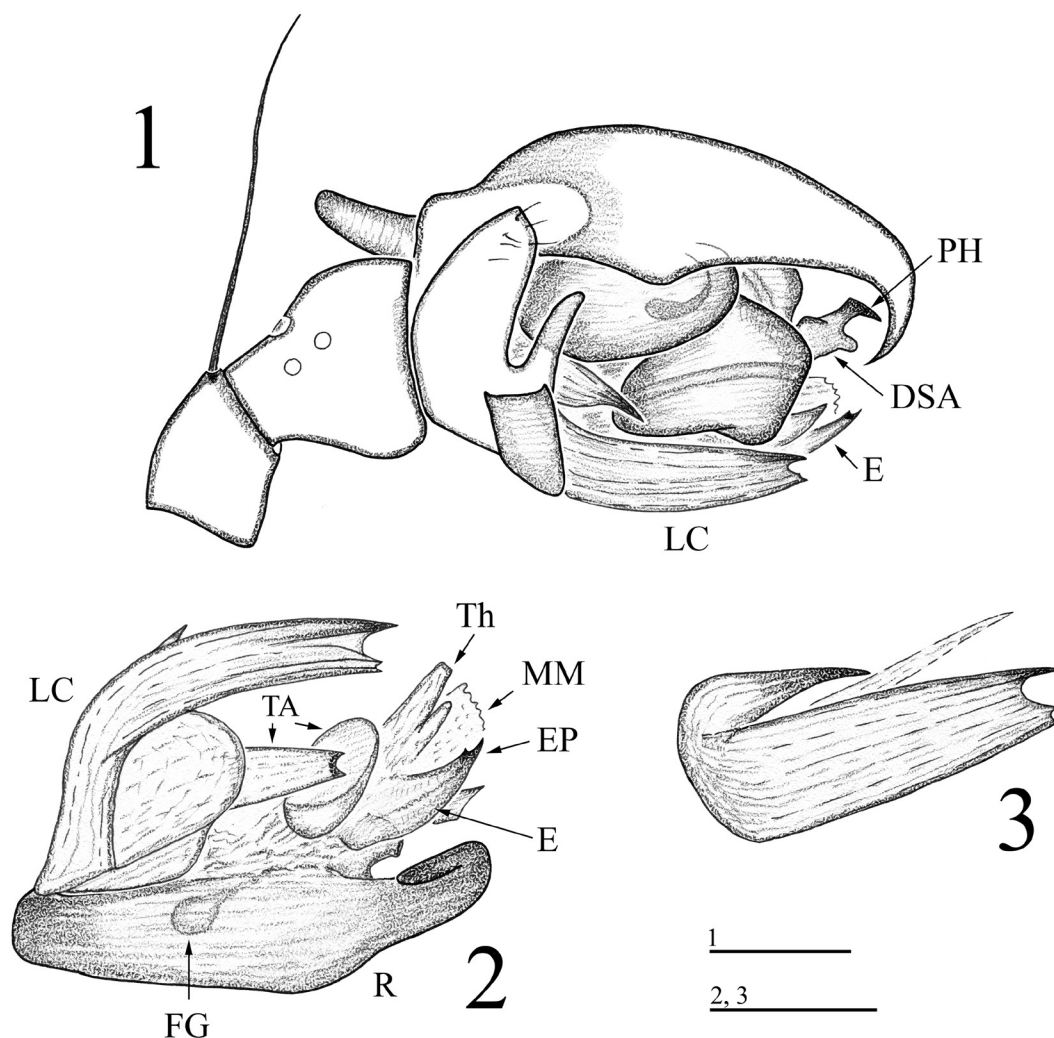
REMARKS. This species is being recorded from the Tarbagatay Mountains for the first time. *Hypomma bituberculatum* has not yet been recorded from the Tian Shan Region.

CHOROTYPE. Palaearctic.

Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851)

MATERIAL. 4 ♀♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 6 km NE of Rudnichny, Koksus River Canyon, 1300–1400 m, 44°41'N, 78°58'E, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Picea*, etc forest, 9–10.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [6]; over 30 ♂♂ & ♀♀ (ZMMU), Zharkent (= Panfilov) Distr., 8 km N of Sarymbel, Tyshkan River Canyon, 1700–1800 m, 44°30'N, 80°04'E, *Picea* forest with *Salix*, *Berberis*, etc bush, 6–7.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [5]; 1 ♂ (ZMMU), 7 km E of Lepsy, Chornaya River Canyon, 1200–1400 m, 45°31'N, 80°43'E, *Betula*, *Malus*, *Populus*, etc forest, 13–15.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [7]; 1 ♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Abai Region, Urzhar Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, near Karatuma, Sholakterek River Valley, 47°07'N, 82°02'E, 850 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*, etc forest, with *Rosa*, *Lonicera*, *Amygdalus*, 23–24.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [11]; 3 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Sholakterek River Valley, 47°10'N, 82°06'E, 1200 m, highly disturbed *Populus* forest with *Salix*, *Rosa*, *Lonicera*, *Crataegus*, 22–24.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [10]; 1 ♀ (ZMMU), 4 km N of Kazymbet (= Alekseevka), Urzhar River Valley, 47°17'N, 81°34'E, 1000 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*, etc forest with *Rosa*, *Lonicera* bush, 24–25.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [12].

REMARKS. In the Tian Shan Mountains, this species has hitherto been recorded from the Chatkal, Fergana, and Karatau



Figs 1–3. Details of male palpal structure of *Mughiphantes tienschangensis* (Tanasevitch, 1986), specimen from Tyshkan River Canyon. 1 — right palp, retrolateral view; 2 — embolic division, ventral view; 3 — lamella characteristic, lateral view.

Рис. 1–3. Детали строения пальпы самца *Mughiphantes tienschangensis* (Tanasevitch, 1986), экз. из Tyshkan River Canyon. 1 — правая пальпа, ретролатерально; 2 — эмболюсный отдел, вид снизу; 3 — ламелла, вид сбоку.

mountain ridges, Kyrgyzstan [Tanasevitch, 1989]. *Maso sundevalli* is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Holarctic.

Metopobatrachus prominulus
(O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Zharkent (= Panfilov) Distr., Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 8 km N of Sarymbel, Tyshkan River Canyon, 1700–1800 m, 44°30'N, 80°04'E, *Picea* forest with *Salix*, *Berberis*, etc bush, 6–7.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [5].

REMARKS. In the Tian Shan Mountains, this species has hitherto been recorded from the Terskey Alatau Mt. Ridge, Kyrgyzstan [Tanasevitch, 1989]. *Metopobatrachus prominulus* is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau Mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Holarctic.

Micrargus herbigradus (Blackwall, 1854)

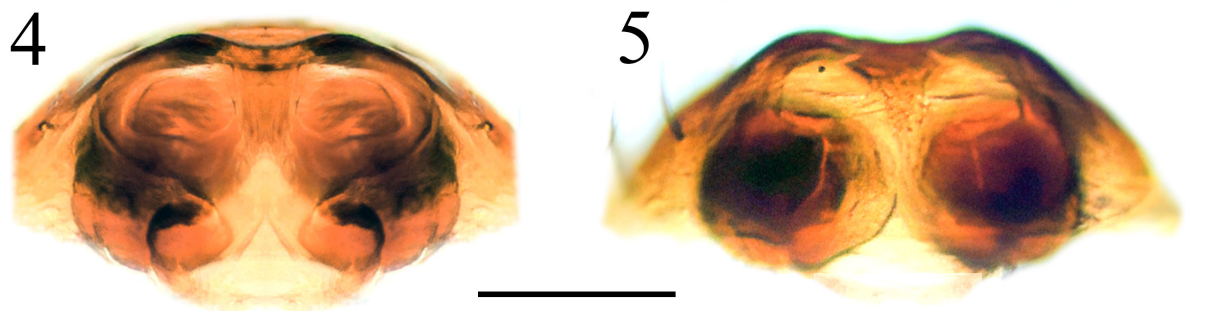
MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Abai Region, Urzhar Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, 4 km N of Kazymbet (= Alekseevka), Urzhar River Valley, 47°17'N, 81°34'E, 1000 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*, etc forest with *Rosa*, *Lonicera* bush, 24–25.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [12].

REMARKS. The species is being recorded from the Tarbagatay Mountains for the first time. *Micrargus herbigradus* has not yet been recorded from the Tian Shan Region.

CHOROTYPE. Palaearctic.

Microneta viaria (Blackwall, 1841)

MATERIAL. 23 ♀♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 6 km NE of Rudnichny, Koksus River Canyon, 1300–1400 m, 44°41'N, 78°58'E, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Picea*, etc forest, 9–10.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [6]; 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Abai Region, Urzhar Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, 4 km N of Kazymbet (= Alekseevka), Urzhar River Valley, 47°17'N, 81°34'E, 1000 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix*,



Figs 4–5. Epigyne of *Oreoneta tienshangensis* Saaristo et Marusik, 2004, specimen from Koksuy River Canyon. 4, 5 — postero-ventral views, different aspects.

Рис. 4–5. Эпигина *Oreoneta tienshangensis* Saaristo et Marusik, 2004, экз. из Koksuy River Canyon. 4, 5 — вид снизу и сзади, разные аспекты.

etc forest, with *Rosa*, *Lonicera* bush, 24–25.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [12].

DISTRIBUTION. In the Tian Shan Mountains, this species has hitherto been recorded from Kyrgyzstan: the Chatkal and Kyrgyz Alatau mountain ridges [Tanasevitch, 1989]. In the Tarbagatay Mountains, *Microneta viaria* has been already recorded from its Chinese part by Hu, Wu [1989]. *Microneta viaria* is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Holarctic.

Mughiphantes cornutus (Schenkel, 1927)

MATERIAL. 5 ♀♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Zharkent (= Panfilov) Distr., Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 8 km N of Sarymbel, Tyshkan River Canyon, 1700–1800 m, 44°30'N, 80°04'E, *Picea* forest with *Salix*, *Berberis*, etc bush, 6–7.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [5].

DISTRIBUTION. *Mughiphantes cornutus* is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau and the entire Tian Shan Mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. West Palaearctic.

Mughiphantes tienshangensis (Tanasevitch, 1986)

Figs 1–3.

REMARKS. The original description of the species provides an insufficiently accurate illustration of the male palp; therefore, I have included a revised drawing of the palp of *M. tienshangensis* here.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Zharkent (= Panfilov) Distr., Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 8 km N of Sarymbel, Tyshkan River Canyon, 1700–1800 m, 44°30'N, 80°04'E, *Picea* forest with *Salix*, *Berberis*, etc bush, 6–7.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [5]; 1 ♀, 6 km NE of Rudnichny, Koksuy River Canyon, 1300–1400 m, 44°41'N, 78°58'E, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Picea*, etc forest, 9–10.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [6].

DISTRIBUTION. The species has hitherto been recorded from the North Tian Shan Mountains: the Terskey Alatau, Kyrgyz Alatau, Kungey Alatau Mountain ridges, Kyrgyzstan, and Trans-Ili Mt. Ridge, Kazakhstan [Tanasevitch, 1986, 1989]. *Mughiphantes tienshangensis* is also known from the Chinese part of the Dzungarian Alatau Mountains [Marusik *et al.*, 2007], and is being recorded from its Kazakh part for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Central Asian.

Oreoneta tienshangensis Saaristo et Marusik, 2004

Figs 4–5.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀ KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 6 km NE of Rudnichny, Koksuy River Canyon, 1300–1400

m, 44°41'N, 78°58'E, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Picea*, etc forest, 9–10.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [6].

REMARKS. *Oreoneta tienshangensis* has hitherto been recorded from a single male from the Dzungarian Alatau Mountains, precisely from its Chinese part [Marusik *et al.*, 2007]. The species is also known from several localities in the North Tian Shan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan [Eskov, 1987; Tanasevitch, 1989, both as *Hilaira frigida montigena* (L. Koch, 1872); Saaristo, Marusik, 2004].

CHOROTYPE. Central Asian.

Palliduphantes altus (Tanasevitch, 1986)

MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 6 km NE of Rudnichny, Koksuy River Canyon, 1300–1400 m, 44°41'N, 78°58'E, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Picea*, etc forest, 9–10.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [6]; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Zharkent (= Panfilov) Distr., 8 km N of Sarymbel, Tyshkan River Canyon, 1700–1800 m, 44°30'N, 80°04'E, *Picea* forest with *Salix*, *Berberis*, etc bush, 6–7.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [5]; 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), 7 km E of Lepsy, Chornaya River Canyon, 1200–1400 m, 45°31'N, 80°43'E, *Betula*, *Malus*, *Populus*, etc forest, 13–15.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [7].

DISTRIBUTION. The species is known from the mountains of North Tian Shan: the Trans-Ili Mt. Ridge, Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Alatau and Terskey Alatau mountain ridges, Kyrgyzstan, as well as the Pamir-Alai: Alay Mt. Ridge [Tanasevitch, 1986, 1989]. *Palliduphantes altus* is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau Mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Central Asian.

Scotinotylus tianschanicus Tanasevitch, 1989

MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Zharkent (= Panfilov) Distr., Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 8 km N of Sarymbel, Tyshkan River Canyon, 1700–1800 m, 44°30'N, 80°04'E, *Picea* forest with *Salix*, *Berberis*, etc bush, 6–7.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [5].

DISTRIBUTION. The species is known from the mountains of North Tian Shan: the Trans-Ili Mt. Ridge, Kazakhstan; Kungey Alatau and Terskey Alatau mountain ridges, Kyrgyzstan [Tanasevitch, 1989]. *Scotinotylus tianschanicus* is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau Mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Central Asian.

Tenuiphantes mengei (Kulczyński, 1887)

REMARKS. The species has already been mentioned from the Dzungarian Alatau and Tarbagatay mountains, Kazakhstan, in the paper on linyphiid spiders of Iran as a comparative material, by Tanasevitch [2009: 413–414].

MATERIAL. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Dzungarian Alatau Mts, near Lepsy, flood-plain of Lepsy River, 45°32'N, 80°25'E, 750 m, 19.VII.1984, C. Tarabaev, S. Deryugin leg.; 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), near Lepsy, Chornaya River Canyon, 1200–1400 m, 45°31'N, 80°43'E, *Betula*, *Malus*, *Populus*, etc forest, 13–15.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [7]; 1 ♀ (ZMMU), Abai Region, Urzhar Distr., Tarbagatay Mts, 4 km N of Kazymbet (= Alekseevka), Urdzhar River Valley, 47°17'N, 81°34'E, 1000 m, *Populus*, *Malus*, *Salix* forest, 24–25.VI.2001, leg. S. Golovatch [12]. All cited after Tanasevitch [2009], with a few changes.

CHOROTYPE. Palaearctic-Alaskan.

Vagiphantes vaginatus (Tanasevitch, 1983)

MATERIAL. 5 ♀♀ (ZMMU), KAZAKHSTAN, Jetisu Region, Zharkent (= Panfilov) Distr., Dzungarian Alatau Mts, 8 km N of Sarymbel, Tyshkan River Canyon, 1700–1800 m, 44°30'N, 80°04'E, *Picea* forest with *Salix*, *Berberis*, etc bush, 6–7.VI.2001, S. Golovatch leg. [5].

DISTRIBUTION. The species is known from the mountains of Tian Shan and Pamir-Alay [Tanasevitch, 1989], and it has recently been recorded from western Himalayas, Baltistan, Pakistan [Tanasevitch, 2025]. *Vagiphantes vaginatus* is being recorded from the Dzungarian Alatau Mountains for the first time.

CHOROTYPE. Central Asian.

Discussion

The spider collection from the Dzungarian Alatau Mountains in Kazakhstan comprises 15 species, four of which are distributed in the Tian Shan Region. According to Marusik *et al.* [2007], 22 linyphiid species have been recorded in the Chinese part of the Dzungarian Alatau; a considerable proportion of them are, unfortunately, designated as aff., cf., and sp. Seven species from this list also represent the Central Asian faunal elements that are widely distributed in the Tian Shan Mountains. Thus, overall, the fauna of the Dzungarian Alatau clearly reflects a Tian Shan character.

According to the maps provided by Hu, Wu [1989], the authors recorded six species for the Chinese (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region) territory of the Tarbagatay Mountains: *Agynera subtilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1863); *Dactylopisthes diphyus* (Heimer, 1987), as *Walckenaeria dentata* Zhu et Zhou, 1988; *Erigone dentipalpis* (Wider, 1834); *Hylyphantus graminicola* (Sundevall, 1830), as *Erigonidium* g.; *Microneta viaria* (Black-

wall, 1841); and *Palliduphantes pallidus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871), as *Lepthyphantes* p. Eight additional linyphiid species are newly recorded for the Kazakh part of the Tarbagatay Mountains (see above). Among the 14 linyphiid species recorded from the Tarbagatay, there are no Central Asian faunistic elements. One species, *D. diphyus*, is characterized by a South Siberian – Central Asian distributional pattern, whereas the remaining 13 species have extensive distribution ranges. Based on the species composition, the linyphiid assemblage of the Tarbagatay Mountains demonstrates a close affinity with the South Siberian fauna, rather than with the Central Asian one.

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