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Spiders of the Family Thomisidae from Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands

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サハリンおよび千島列島のカニグモ科のクモ類

Abstract: Materials of the thomisid spiders collected in Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands are studied. They are classified into 19 species including a new one described under the name of *Oxyptila sakhalinensis*. Female and male sexual organs of most of the species are illustrated. Zoogeographical notes are given on the basis of the present materials.

Introduction

The spiders of the family Thomisidae in Sakhalin and in the Kurile Islands have been very poorly studied. Through the reports by KISHIDA (1924), SAITO (1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935) and PEELLE and SAITO (1933), only seven species as follows were recorded from the regions: *Xysticus limbatus* KEYSERLING, 1880, from Shumushu, Paramushir and Araitō Islands [misidentification; regarded as *X. ephippiatus* SIMON, 1880, by the present authors], *X. triguttatus* KEYSERLING, 1880, from Shikotan Island [regarded as *X. kurilensis* STRAND, 1907, by ONO (1988)], *X. pini* (HAHN, 1831) from Sakhalin [= *X. audax* (SCHRANK, 1803)], *X. ulmi* (HAHN, 1831) from Sakhalin, *Misumena aleatoria* (HENTZ, 1847) from Shikotan Island [misidentification; regarded here as *Misumenops tricuspидatus* (FABRICIUS, 1775)], *M. lutea* PEELLE et SAITO, 1933, from Shikotan Island [never recognized since its original description] and *Misumena vatia* (CLERCK, 1758) from Sakhalin.

It is a question of deep interest to study the thomisid spiders of these islands lying in the northeastern part of Eurasia, because the thomisid fauna has become sufficiently known in the neighboring regions, Europe, North America and Hokkaido, at the present days.

Recently, the authors obtained some good materials of the spiders of the family Thomisidae

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collected in Sakhalin and in Kunashir, Iturup and Shumushu of the Kurile Islands. The spiders were collected by Dr. A.M. BASARUKIN in lower altitudinal regions (Fig. 51) in the years between 1984 and 1989 by sweeping method and pit-fall trapping. More than 300 individuals of thomisids were presented to this study. They were classified into 19 species including a new species of the genus *Oxyptila*. The female and male sexual organs of most of the species were illustrated. The results of the identifications and the description of the new species will be given in the present paper. The thomisid fauna of Sakhalin will be discussed on the basis of the present materials.

Before going further, the authors wish to express their sincere thanks to Dr. A.M. BASARUKIN for his offering important specimens for this study.

Family Thomisidae SUNDEVALL, 1833

Genus *Oxytate* L. KOCH, 1878

Oxytate striatipes L. KOCH, 1878

(Figs. 1–2)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Aniva District: 1 ♂, Petropavlovskoye Village, Lyutoga River, 26-VI-1987.

Range. East of Amur Area, Sakhalin, Hokkaido to Kyushu, Korea, China.

Genus *Xysticus* C.L. KOCH, 1835

Xysticus sibiricus KULCZYŃSKI, 1908

(Figs. 3–4)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Poronaisk District: 2 ♂ 1 juv. ♀, middle reaches of the Rukutama River, 7~16-VI-1988.

Range. East of Yenisey to Sakhalin, Mongolia, China.

Remark. In Siberia, this spider is found under the barks of conifers.

Xysticus luctuosus (BLACKWALL, 1836)

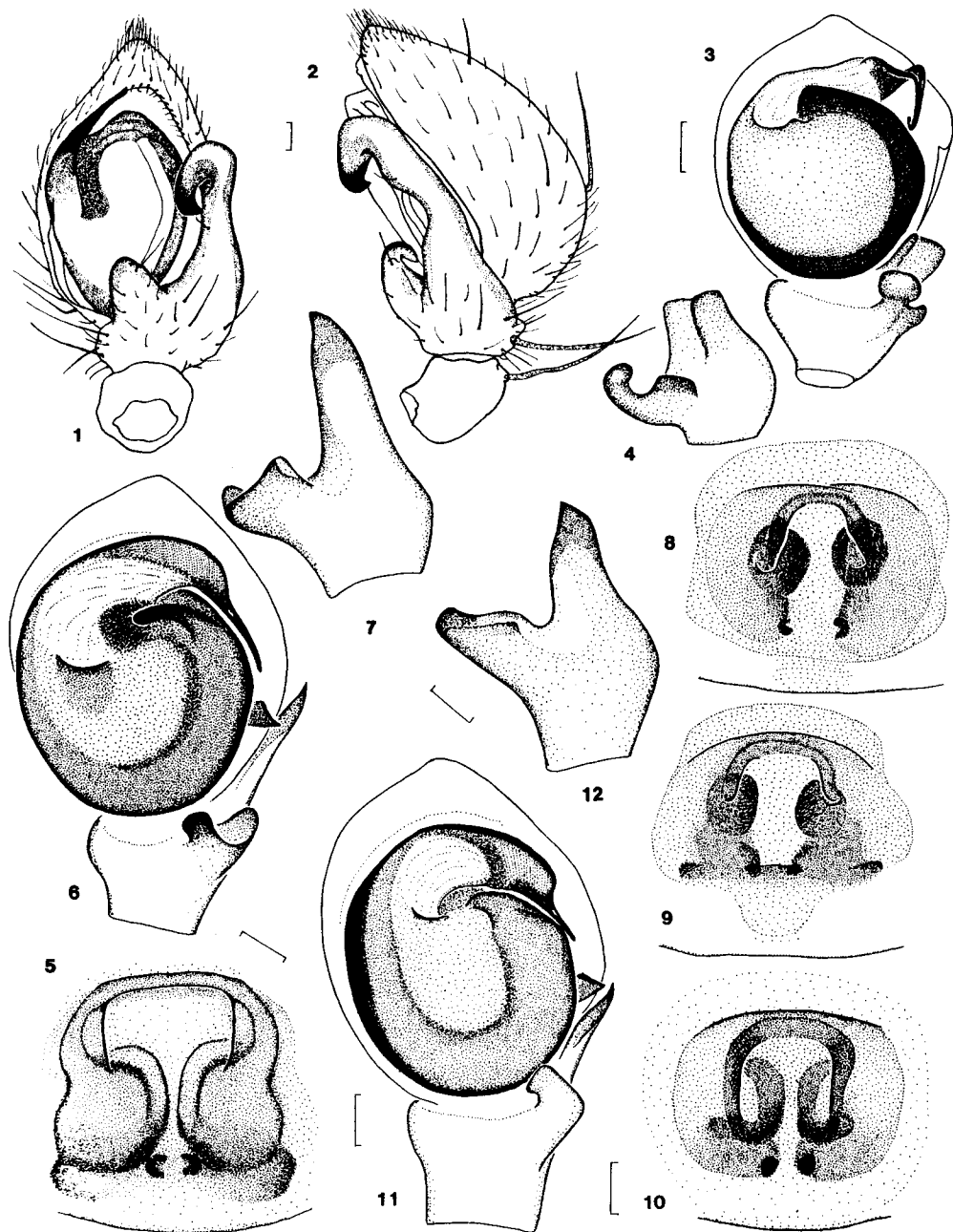
(Figs. 5–7)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Poronaisk District: 1 ♀, Nevskoye Lake, 21-VI-1986; Makarov District: 1 ♂, Nitui River, 9~19-VII-1988.

Range. Holarctic (boreonemoral).

Xysticus rostratus ONO, 1988

(Figs. 8–12)



Figs. 1-12 1-2, *Oxytate striatipes* L. KOCH; 3-4, *Xysticus sibiricus* KULCZYŃSKI; 5-7, *X. luctuosus* (BLACKWALL); 8-12, *X. rostratus* ONO.—1, 3, 6, 11, Male palps (ventral view); 2, male palp (retrolateral view); 4, 7, 12, tibiae of male palps (retrolateral view); 5, 8-10, epigyna (8, from Kunashir Island, 9-10, from Sakhalin). (Scales: 0.1 mm.)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Tomari District: 1 ♀, Ainskoye Lake, Ptich'ya River, 17-VI-1988; Dolinsk District: 1 ♀, near Firsovo, 29-VI-1985; Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: 2 ♀, Tourist Valley, 27-VI-1985; Aniva District: 2 ♀, near Novoaleksandrovsk, 6-VII-1986, 1 ♀ 1 ♂, same locality, 20-VI-1987, 1 ♀, 3~5 km E of Novoaleksandrovsk, 29-IX-1988. **Kunashir Island:** 1 ♀, 7 km NE of "Revushchiye Fumaroly" Field, 1987, 1 ♀, Serebryanoye Lake, 8-VIII-1988, 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Goryachi Pliazh Village, Lechebny Spring, 2-VIII-1988.

Range. Sakhalin, Kunashir Island, Hokkaido.

Xysticus lepnevae UTOCHKIN, 1968

(Figs. 13–16)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinski District: 1 ♀, Mgatchi, 29-VII-1988; Tomari District: 3 ♀, Ainskoye Lake, Ptich'ya River, 13~24-VI-1985, 1 ♀, same locality, 17-VIII-1985.

Range. East of Amur Area to South Primorye in the south, to Sakhalin in the east.

Xysticus ehippiatus SIMON, 1880

(Figs. 17–19)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: 8 ♀ 12 ♂, near Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 1985, 1 ♂, Tourist Valley, 11-IX-1989; Aniva District: 6 ♀, near Novoaleksandrovsk, 1985~'86, 2 ♂, 3~5 km E of Novoaleksandrovsk, 9-VII-1989, 1 ♀, Lugovoye, 1985, 1 ♀ 1 ♂, near Mitsulyovka, 11-VI-1986; Korsakov District: 1 ♀, 2nd to 3rd Pad', 19-VIII-1986. **Kunashir Island:** 1 ♀, near Alyokhino, 13~16-VIII-1988.

Range. From Tashkent to East Siberia, Mongolia, China, Korea, Sakhalin, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido to Ryukyu Islands.

Xysticus kurilensis STRAND, 1907

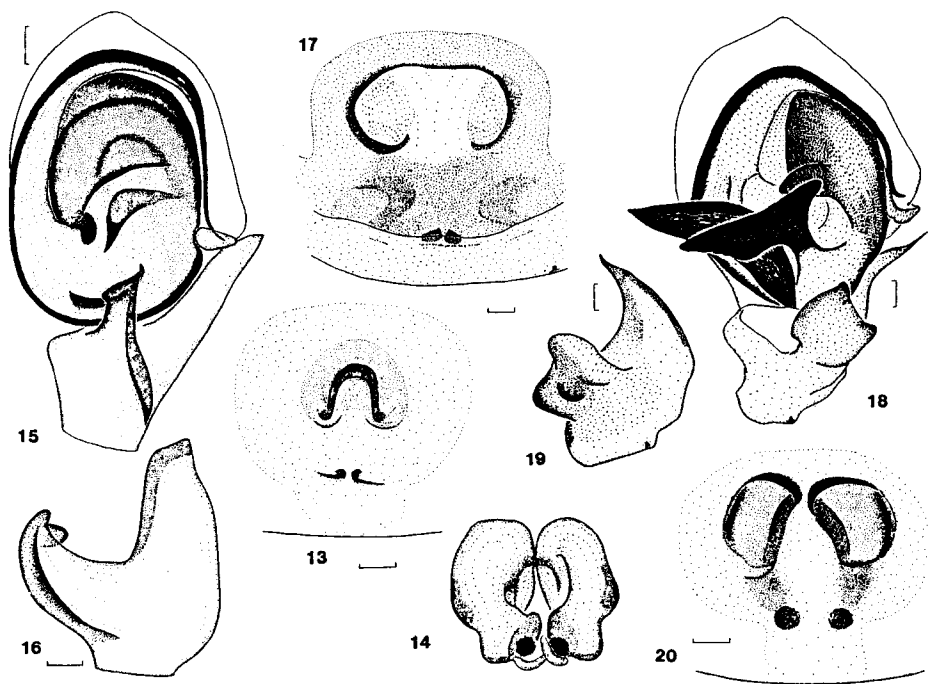
(Figs. 20–22)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Dolinsk District: 1 ♂, near Firsovo, 29-VI-1985; Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: 1 ♀, Tourist Valley, 3-VI-1985, 1 ♀ 1 ♂, same locality, 27-VI-1985, 1 ♀, s. l., 17-X-1987; Aniva District: 1 ♀, 5 km E of Novoaleksandrovsk, 8-VII-1986. **Kunashir Island:** 1 ♀, Yuzhno-Kurilsk, 5-VI-1989, 1 ♀, Kisly Spring, 12-VI-1989, 1 ♀, Goryachi Pliazh Village, Lechebny Spring, 2-VIII-1988.

Range. South Sakhalin, Kunashir and Iturup Islands, Hokkaido, Honshu.

Xysticus audax (SCHRANK, 1803)

(Figs. 23–24)



Figs. 13–20 13–16, *Xysticus lepnevae* UTOCHKIN; 17–19, *X. ephippiatus* SIMON from Sakhalin; 20, *X. kurilensis* STRAND from Sakhalin.—13, 17, 20, Epigyna; 14, female genitalia (dorsal view); 15, 18, male palps (ventral view); 16, 19, tibiae of male palps (retrolateral view). (Scales: 0.1 mm.)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinski District: 2 ♀, Mgatchi, 29-VI-1988; Poronaisk District: 3 ♀, Nevskoye Lake, 21-VI-1986, 2 ♀, upper reaches of the Rukutama River, 17~27-VI-1988; Tomari District: 6 ♀ 3 ♂, Ainskoye Lake, Ptich'ya River, 1985~'86; Dolinsk District: 1 ♂, Firsovo, 18-VII-1985; Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: 6 ♀ 2 ♂, near Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, VI-1985, 1 ♂, Tourist Valley, 15-VII-1989; Aniva District: 10 ♀ 4 ♂, near Novoaleksandrovsk, 1985~'88, 1 ♀, near Aniva, 27-V-1988; Korsakov District: 2 ♀ 1 ♂, Utesnoye, 12-VI-1986, 1 ♀, near Lesnoye, 24-IX-1987, 2 ♀, 2nd to 3rd Pad', 19-VIII-1986. **Kunashir Island:** 1 ♀, Mendeleyev Volcano, Kisly Spring, 4-VIII-1988.

Range. Palearctic (boreal).

Genus *Oxyptila* SIMON, 1864

Oxyptila sincera KULCZYŃSKI, 1926

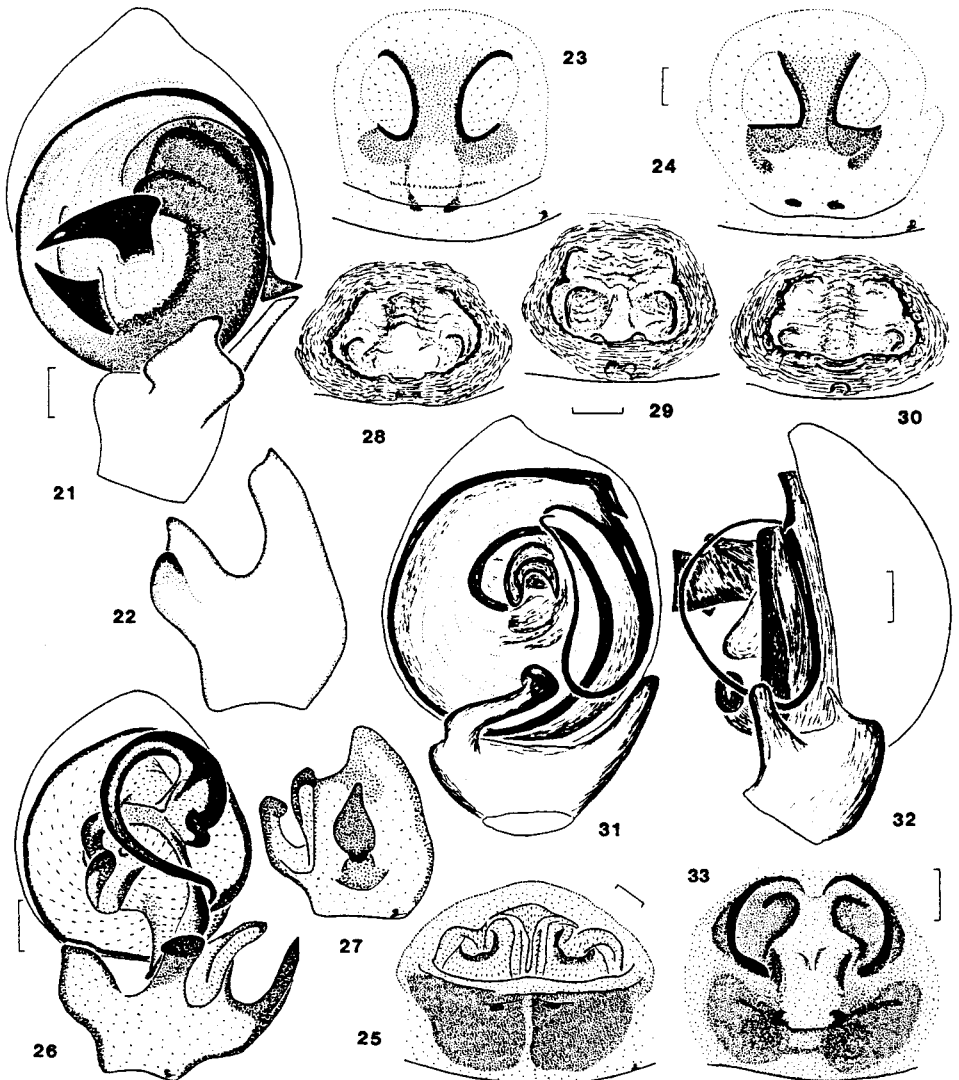
Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Poronaisk District: 9 ♀, middle reaches of the Rukutama River, 7~16-IV-1988, 2 ♀, same locality, 17~27-VII-1988; Tomari District: 1 ♀, Ainskoye Lake, Ptich'ya River, 24-VI-1985, 1 ♀, same locality, 13-VI-1988; Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: 1 ♂, Tourist Valley, 27-VIII-1987; Aniva District: 1 ♀, Ulyanovka River, 21~22-IV-1989; Korsakov District:

1 ♀, Lesnoye, 14-VI-1988.

Range. East of Yenisey to Kamchatka, Hokkaido, Honshu, North America.

Oxyptila atomaria (PANZER, 1810)

(Figs. 25–27)



Figs. 21–33 21–22, *Xysticus kurilensis* STRAND from Sakhalin; 23–24, *X. audax* (SCHRANK) from Sakhalin; 25–27, *Oxyptila atomaria* (PANZER); 28–32, *O. balkarica* OVTSHARENKO; 33, *O. sakhalinensis* ONO, MARUSIK et LOGUNOV sp. nov.—21, 26, 31, Male palps (ventral view); 22, 27, tibiae of male palps (retrolateral view); 23–25, 28–30, 33, epigyna (28–29, paratypes, 30, from Kolyma Area); 32, male palp (retrolateral view). (Scales: 0.1 mm.)

Specimens examined. Sakhalin: Okha District: 1 ♂, middle reaches of the Ten'ga River, 1988; Poronaisk District: 1 ♀, upper reaches of the Rukutama River, 17~27-VI-1988; Korsakov District: 2 ♀, Lesnoye, 24-IX-1987.

Range. Palearctic (boreal).

Oxyptila trux (BLACKWALL, 1846)

Specimens examined. Shumushu Island: 1 ♂, Bolshoye Lake, 18~22-VIII-1989.

Range. Palearctic (boreal).

Oxyptila balkarica OVTSHARENKO, 1979

(Figs. 28–32)

Specimens examined. Sakhalin: Okha District: 1 ♂, Ten'ga River, 15-V-1987.

Range. Caucasus, Siberia (east of Lena), Sakhalin.

Oxyptila sakhalinensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 33)

Specimens examined. Sakhalin: Okha District: 1 ♀ (holotype), Ten'ga River, 1~4-VI-1987, A.M. BASARUKIN leg.; Poronaisk District: 1 ♀ (paratype), Rukutama River, 17~27-IV-1988, A.M. BASARUKIN leg. The type series is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow University.

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the group of *Oxyptila rauda* SIMON, 1875, by having a simple and pit-like epigynum. The group is composed of a dozen of species distributed in the boreal regions (DONDALE & REDNER, 1975; HIPPA, KOPONEN & OKSALA, 1986). Of these species, *Oxyptila rauda* SIMON, 1875, *O. arctica* KULCZYŃSKI, 1908, *O. pullata* (THORELL, 1875) and their relatives possess a scape-like projection in the anterior part of epigynum and distinctly differ from the new species. *Oxyptila sakhalinensis* seems to be related to *O. balkarica* OVTSHARENKO, 1979, described from Caucasus and *O. orientalis* KULCZYŃSKI, 1926, known only from Kamchatka, but can be distinguished from these species by the structure of female genitalia. The vestibulum is separated into two parts by wide median septum and is not a large pit, and the margin of vestibulum is not furrowed (cf. Figs. 28–30, 33 and HIPPA *et al.*, 1986, fig. 3 A–B).

Description. Total length 3.8–4.1 mm; cephalothorax 1.5–1.7 mm long, 1.4–1.5 mm wide, yellowish brown, darker marginated and with a blackish brown stripe on each side, chelicera chestnut-brown, sternum yellowish brown mottled with dark-brown. Tibiae of legs I and II with two pairs of ventral spines, metatarsi I and II with 0–1–1 pro- and retrolateral spines and two pairs of ventral ones, respectively.

Abdomen dark-brown with many small white spots on the sides. Epigynum with vestibulum separated into two parts by wide median septum, the margin of vestibulum not furrowed, guide pocket or projection in the anterior part absent.

Genus *Lysiteles* SIMON, 1895

Lysiteles coronatus (GRUBE, 1861)

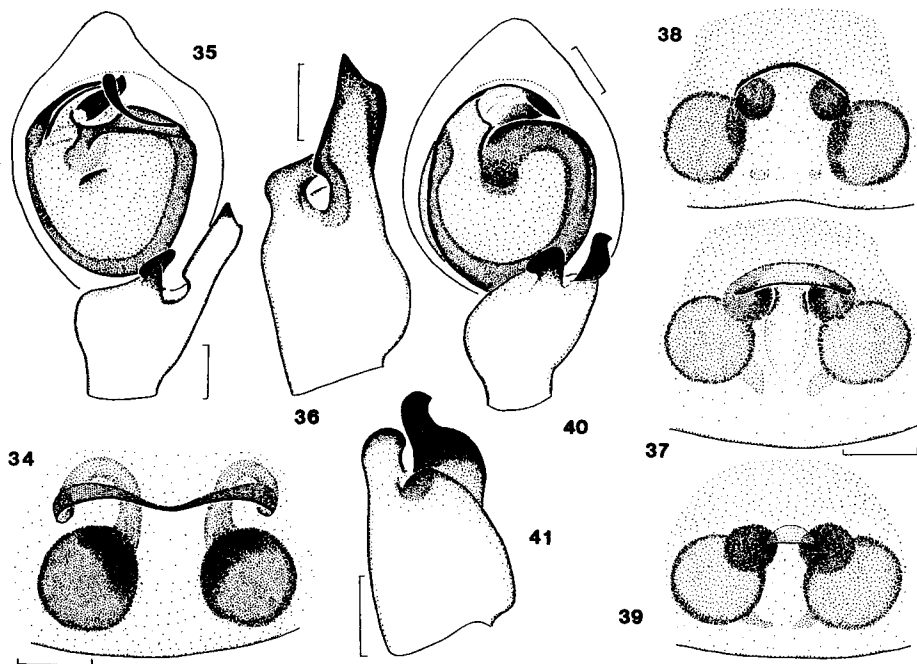
(Figs. 34–36)

Specimens examined. Sakhalin: Kholmsk District: 1 ♀, Slepikovski Cape, 21~23-VI-1984, 1 ♂, Chekhov Cape, 4~5-VIII-1985; Aniva District: 1 ♂, near Novoaleksandrovsk, 10-VII-1985, 1 ♂, Kirillovo, Uryup River, 17-VI-1984. *Kunashir Island:* 1 ♀, near Alyokhino, Golovnin Volcano, 16~24-VIII-1987, 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Severyanka River, 31-V-1989. *Iturup Island:* 3 ♀ 2 ♂, near Kurilsk, 20~24-VI-1989.

Range. East of Amur Area, Sakhalin, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido to Kyushu.

Lysiteles maius ONO, 1979

(Figs. 37–41)



Figs. 34–41 34–36, *Lysiteles coronatus* (GRUBE) from Sakhalin; 37–41, *L. maius* ONO.—34, 37–39, Epigyna; 35, 40, male palps (ventral view); 36, 41, tibiae of male palps (retrolateral view) (37, from Sakhalin, 38–41, from Kunashir Island). (Scales: 0.1 mm.)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Smirynkh District: 1 ♀, upper reaches of the Langeri River, 1988; Tomari District: 34 ♀, Ainskoye Lake, Ptich'ya River, 2-VI-1985, 10 ♀, same locality, 13-VI-1988; Dolinsk District: 5 ♀ 1 ♂, near Firsovo, 1985; Kholmsk District: 2 ♂, Slepikovski Cape, 21~23-VI-1984, 1 ♀, Chekov Cape, 4~5-VIII-1988; Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: 6 ♀, Tourist Valley, 1985~'86; Aniva District: 13 ♀ 2 ♂, near Novoaleksandrovsk, 1985~'86, 4 ♀, 3~5 km E of Novoaleksandrovsk, 9-VII-1989, 1 ♂, near Aniva, 7-VI-1988, 1 ♀, near Lugovoye, 13-VIII-1985. **Kunashir Island:** 1 ♂, near Alyokhino, 13~16-VIII-1988, 2 ♀, near Alyokhino, Mendeleyev Volcano, Kisly Spring, 7-IX-1986, 5 ♀, same locality, 1~3-VI-1987, 4 ♀, s. l., 12-VI-1989, 2 ♀, Mendeleyev Volcano, 17-VI-1989, 2 ♀, no detail, 6~20-VIII-1983.

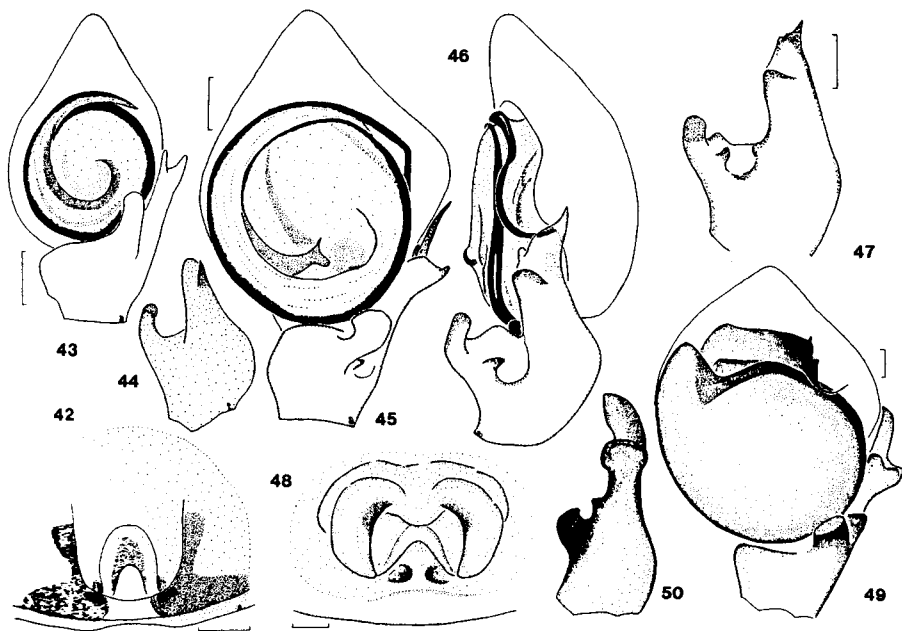
Range. Nepal, Siberia, Sakhalin, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido, Honshu.

Genus *Misumenops* F.O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1900

Misumenops tricuspидatus (FABRICIUS, 1775)

(Figs. 42-44)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Tomari District: 1 ♀ 5 ♂, Ainskoye Lake, Ptich'ya River, 24-VI-1985, 4 ♀ 2 ♂, same locality, 13-VI-1988, 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Ainskoye Lake, Ainskaya River, 1984; Kholmsk District: 4 ♂, Chekhov Cape, 4~5-VIII-1984, 1 ♀, Slepikovski Cape, 20-VII-1985;



Figs. 42-50 42-44, *Misumenops tricuspидatus* (FABRICIUS) from Sakhalin; 45-47, *Didea subdola* O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE; 48-50, *Pistius undulatus* KARSCH.—42, 48, Epigyna; 43, 45, 49, male palps (ventral view); 44, 47, 50, tibiae of male palps (retrolateral view); 46, male palp (retrolateral view) (45-46, Sakhalin, 47, holotype from Pakistan). (Scales: 0.1 mm.)

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: 1 ♂, Tourist Valley, 3-VI-1985, 2 ♀ 2 ♂, same locality, 20-VI-1985, 1 ♂, s. l., 27-VII-1987, 1 ♀, s. l., 9-VII-1989, 1 ♀, s. l., 11-IX-1989; Aniva District: 1 ♂, Lugovoye, 13-VIII-1985, 2 ♀ 1 ♂, near Novoaleksandrovsk, 1985~'86, 1 ♀ 1 ♂, 3~5 km E of Novoaleksandrovsk, 9-VII-1989, 1 ♀, near Aniva, 24-VI-1985, 1 ♂, near Klyuchi, 29-V-1988; Korsakov District: 2 ♂, 2nd to 3rd Pad', 19-VIII-1986. **Kunashir Island:** 2 ♀ 3 ♂, near Alyokhino, Golovnin Volcano, 16~24-VIII-1987, 1 ♂, same locality, 17-VIII-1988, 1 ♂, s. l., 13~16-VIII-1988, 1 ♀, Severyanka River, 31-V-1989.

Range. Palearctic.

Genus *Diaea* THORELL, 1869

Diaea subdola O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1885

(Figs. 45–47)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Aniva District, 1 ♂, 3~5 km E of Novoaleksandrovsk, 29-IX-1988, 1 ♂, same locality, 9-VII-1989. **Kunashir Island:** 3 ♂, near Alyokhino, Golovnin Volcano, 10~17-VIII-1988, 1 ♂, s. l., 13~16-VIII-1988.

Range. From Pakistan to Kunashir Island.

Remark. MARUSIK (in press) re-examined the male holotype of this species from Murree, Pakistan, and regarded *Misumena japonica* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906, as its junior synonym.

Genus *Misumena* LATREILLE, 1804

Misumena vatia (CLERCK, 1758)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinski District: 1 ♀, Mgatchi, 29-VI-1988, 2 ♀, same locality, 29-VI~6-VII-1988, 1 ♀, near Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinski, 25-VI-1988; Smirnykh District: 1 ♀, Mt. Vozvrashcheniye, Matrosovka River, 9-IX-1988; Makarov District: 2 ♀, Nitui River, 9~19-VII-1988, 2 ♀, Pugatshevo, 5~6-IX-1988; Dolinsk District: 1 ♀, Firsovo, 29-VI-1988; Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: 3 ♀, Tourist Valley, 17-VI-1985, 1 ♀, same locality, 3-IX-1988; Aniva District: 1 ♀, 5~7 km E of Starorussoyko, 20-VI-1986, 4 ♀, same locality, 27-VI-1985, 1 ♂, 3~5 km E of Novoaleksandrovsk, 9-VII-1989; Korsakov District: 1 ♀, 2nd to 3rd Pad', 19-VIII-1986, 1 ♀, near Utesnoye, 12-VI-1986.

Range. Holarctic (boreal).

Genus *Pistius* SIMON, 1875

Pistius undulatus KARSCH, 1879

(Figs. 48–50)

Specimens examined. **Sakhalin:** Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk: 1 ♀, Tourist Valley, 27-VI-1985, 2 juv.,

same locality, 11-IX-1989. **Kunashir Island:** 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Caldera of Golovnin Volcano, 18~20-VIII-1988.

Range. Siberia, Sakhalin, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido to Kyushu, Korea, China.

Zoogeographical Notes

Through the present study, 18 species of the Thomisidae were recorded from Sakhalin, and 10 species were recorded from the Kurile Islands. Of the species from the previous records given in the introduction of this paper, *Xysticus ulmi* and *Misumena lutea* have not been recognized by the present authors. On the basis of the present materials, the thomisid fauna of Sakhalin was analyzed. It will be described in the following lines. The specimens from the Kurile Islands are still incomplete for a certain zoogeographical discussion.

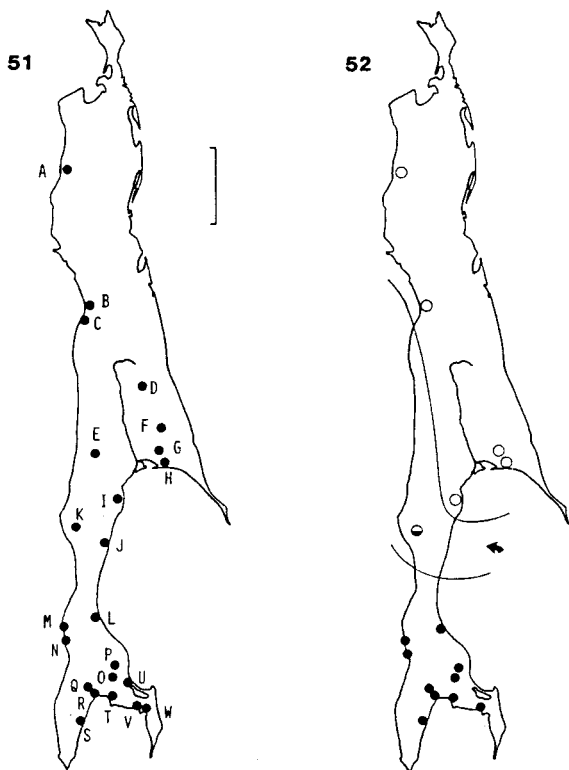
The 18 species of the Thomisidae known from Sakhalin can be divided into three groups in their distributional patterns. The first group (I) consists of the five species which seem to be distributed in all the parts of the island: *Xysticus audax*, *Oxyptila sincera*, *O. atomaria*, *Lysiteles maius* and *Misumena vatia*. All these species have a wide distributional range. *Xysticus audax* and *Oxyptila atomaria* are Palearctic species, and *Misumena vatia* is a Holarctic one. *Oxyptila sincera* ranges from Japan to the eastern part of North America. *Lysiteles maius* is also widely distributed from Nepal to the Kurile Islands.

The second group (II) is composed of *Xysticus lepnevae*, *X. luctuosus*, *X. sibiricus*, *Oxyptila balkarica* and *O. sakhalinensis*. The cold climate is favorable to these species. They were collected only in the northern part in Sakhalin. Contrary to this, the remaining species, *Oxytate striatipes*, *Xysticus ephippiatus*, *X. rostratus*, *X. kurilensis*, *Lysiteles coronatus*, *Misumenops tricuspидatus*, *Diaea subdola* and *Pistiis undulatus*, were found only in the southern part in the island. They form the third group (III).

The ranges of the species belonging to the group II are restricted in boreal regions (may not be sufficient for *Xysticus lepnevae*), while those of the group III extend to the temperate regions in the south. *Oxytate striatipes*, *Lysiteles coronatus* and *Pistiis undulatus* are distributed from Hokkaido to Kyushu (Yakushima Island). *Misumenops tricuspидatus*, *Diaea subdola* and *Xysticus ephippiatus* are found even in the Ryukyu Islands influenced by the subtropical climate (ONO, 1988).

An interesting example was recognized in the two species, *Xysticus luctuosus* (group II) and *X. rostratus* (group III). Both the species are very closely related to each other. While the former species was found in Makarov and Poronaisk Districts in the northern part of Sakhalin, the latter one was collected in the southern part south of Tomari District. *Xysticus luctuosus* is a Holarctic species widely distributed from Europe to North America, and *X. rostratus* is distributed only in Sakhalin, Kunashir Island, Hokkaido and Honshu. This allopatry indicates that Sakhalin can be divided into two parts by a certain zoogeographical factor in the area between Ulegorsk and Makarov. Some similar results were already reported in insects and other animals as well as in plants.

Although the Strait of Sôya (La Pérouse) has generally been regarded as a northernmost border of the Oriental species in spiders (YAGINUMA, 1962), the boundary area established in the middle of the island (Fig. 52) (south of the SCHMIDT's line) seems to play an important role in the distribution of thomisid spiders.



Figs. 51–52 51, Collecting sites in Sakhalin. A: Ten'ga River, Okha District, B: Mgatchi, Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinski District, C: Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinski, D: upper reaches of the Langeri River, Smirykh District, E: Mt. Vozvrashcheniye, Matrosovka River, Smirykh District, F: upper reaches of the Rukutama River, Poronaisk District, G: middle reaches of the Rukutama River, H: Nevskoye Lake, Poronaisk District, I: Nitui River, Makarov District, J: Pugatshvevo, Makarov District, K: Ainskoye Lake, Tomari District, L: Firsovo, Dolinsk District, M: Chekhov Cape, Kholmsk District, N: Slepikovski Cape, Kholmsk District, O: Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, P: Novoaleksandrovsk, Aniva District, Q: Petropavlovskoye Village, Lyutoga River, Aniva District, R: Aniva, S: Kirillovo Village, Aniva District, T: Mitsulyovka, Aniva District, U: Lesnoye, Korsakov District, V: 2nd to 3rd Pad', Korsakov District, W: Utesnoye, Korsakov District.—52. Distribution of the thomisid spiders in Sakhalin (records of the species of the group I omitted). ○: Localities where the species of the group II (boreal) were collected, ●: localities where the species of the group III (temperate) were collected, ◐: locality where the species of both the groups were collected. [The island is clearly divided into the northern and the southern parts in the distribution of thomisid spiders by the area possibly between the two lines on the map (indicated by an arrow).] (Scale: 100 km.)

摘 要

サハリンおよび千島列島において採集された300個体以上のカニグモ科のクモ類の標本を研究した結果、同地域から19種(1新種 *Oxyptila sakhalinensis* を含む)を記録した。そのうち多くの種の外雌器および雄の触肢を図示した。今回の材料をもとにサハリンのカニグモ相について考察した。

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