


The paper presents data on the Salticidae (except of the genus Euophrys) of Khabarovsk Province (Russian Far East). Thirty-six species are reported; among these are described four new species of Khabarovsk (Harmoclorus nigriculus, Marpissa dersuuzalai, Marpissa zebra), four are new for Russia (Harmoclorus pullus, Marpissa pullica, Phintella lineata, P. parva) and twelve are new for Khabarovsk (Harmoclorus latens, Evarcha albaria, Heteropsis dubius, Marpissa dybowskyi, M. elongata, M. pulla, Myrmarachne formicaria, M. lugubris, Phintella arenicolor, P. popovi, Salticus cingulatus, S. cutleri). Two names are synonymized (Yugimamusa sinuosa with Y. striatipes and Phintella mellotiei with P. arenicolor). The nomenclature of Phintella castriestiana is designated. Binary latent is assigned to the genus Harmoclorus, and the first description of the species of this kind is provided. The differentiating diagnoses of poorly known Eastern Palearctic species of the genera Marpissa, Myrmarachne and Phintella are given.

1. Introduction

Our knowledge of the Salticidae from different parts of the Palearctic is very biased; whereas the Western Palearctic species are relatively well known, our knowledge of the Central and Eastern Palearctic species is grossly inadequate. The current distribution of the Palearctic species was shaped to a large extent by the Ice Age. After the retreat of the glaciers, the species recolonized the fauna from the refugia. Prószyński (1976) put forward a hypothesis that the species spreading from Western Palearctic refugia were more expansive, colonizing large areas, and reaching in some cases to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. On the other hand, the species from the Eastern centres of dispersal were less dynamic, and this resulted in the small ranges of the Eastern Palearctic species. To verify this hypothesis one needs to have a much better idea of species distribution patterns in the Central and Eastern Palearctic and demands not only faunistic studies in poorly known areas, but taxonomic work as well. The Asiatic species are
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...and for many of them good information was provided by Grube (1861), who...insufficiently known, and for many of them good descriptions and diagnoses are lacking, making their correct identification practically impossible.

Our knowledge of the Salticidae of the Khabarovsk Province (Khabarovskii Krai) (Fig. 1) stems from only a few publications. Initial information was provided by Grube (1861), who reported eight species from there. It was not until more than a century later that papers by Pr6szynski (1971, 1976: map 44, 1979, Azheganova & Stenchenko 1977, Izmailova 1980, Dunin 1984, Nenilin 1985 and Murasik 1988).

All the Salticidae species apart from those of the genus Euophrys are dealt with here. The latter genus will be treated separately, as its Eastern Palearctic species demand a thorough taxonomic revision. Most probably 2–3 Euophrys species occur within the study area.

The material forming the foundations of this paper originates from the following collections:

BI  Zoological Museum of Institute of Biology, the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk
MNH  Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University, Wrocław
ZMMU  Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow
ZI  Zoological Institute, the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg
IWP  Institute of Water and Ecological Problems, the Russian Academy of Sciences, Khabarovsk
BS  Biological Institute of WSRP, Siedlce
ZMT  Zoological Museum, Turku University, Turku

Fig. 1. Map of study area. — 1: Khabarovskii Krai. — 1a: Evrelakaya Autonomous Oblast (separate administrative unit constituting part of Khabarovsk Krai). — 2: Amurskaya Oblast. — 3: Primor'e.

2. Methods

Specimens were examined in a dish with alcohol. Descriptions of colors pertain to wet specimens. The drawings were made with the aid of a reticular eyepiece attached to a stereomicroscope with a magnification of 7.5 to 48 times. If not stated otherwise, specimens from Khabarovskii Krai are shown in the figures. The male pedipalp and epigyne were removed for the study. The epigyne was cleared in warm lactic acid or macerated in 10% KOH for 48 hours at normal room temperature and cleared in xylene. After drawing, the genitalia were placed in microvials with alcohol.

All measurements are given in mm. In the descriptions the following abbreviations are used:

AM  diameter of anterior median eyes
AL  distance between anterior lateral eyes
PL  distance between posterior eyes

3. Taxonomic survey of species

Aelurillus festivus (C. L. Koch, 1834)

Material: Khabarovskii Krai, BR, the Ussuri river, 2/6, 17.VI.1987, S. Ivanov (BI, No 150, 155).
Habitat. Collected on rocky river shore among stones.


Carrotus xanthogramma (Latreille, 1819)

Material: Khabarovskii Krai, BR, 2/6, 5p, 5–19.VI.1987, D. Logunov (BI, No 690, 694, 898, 900), 1/6, 1/6 (MNH), 1/6, 8–10.VIII.1987, S. Ivanov (BI, No 603), 2/6 (MNH), Nanaitskii distr., Slavyanka, 1/6, 1983, N. Ryabinin (ZMMU); the Amur river, 2/6, 2–19.V.1988, S. Ivanov (BI, No 602), 2/6 (MNH). Narrow and long.

Habitat. This species was collected by swaying grass in deciduous woods (aspen, birch, oak), also recorded in coastal vegetation on stream submerison areas.

Evarcha albaria (L. Koch, 1878)

Material: Khabarovskii Krai, BR, 7/6, 1/6, 2–19.VI.1987, D. Logunov (BI, No 678, 681, 2/6, 2/6 (MNH), 1/6, 8–10.VIII.1987, S. Ivanov (BI, No 680).
Habitat. Collected by sweeping grass and bushes in deciduous forest (aspen, birch, oak), as well as in litter.


Evarcha arcuata (Clerck, 1757)

Material: Khabarovskii Krai, BR, 14/6, 6/6, 2–19.VI.1987, D. Logunov (BI, No 280, 291, 316, 321, 323, 324, 327), 1/6, 1/6 (MNH), 1/6 (IBS); the Amur river, Rybachii island, 2/6, 21.VI.1897, D. Kurenshchikov (BI, No 317).
Habitat. Collected by sweeping both in dry deciduous woods (aspen, birch, oak) and in moister places (among sparse ferns in alder carr with single larches), as well as in clearings and on meadows.
**Harmochirus latens** (Logunov, 1991) comb. n. 
Figs. 2–3

**Bianor laeticus** Logunov, 1991

Material: Khabarovsky Krai, BR, 2f, 10–19.IVI.1987, D. Logunov (BI, No 645, 646); Amurskaya Oblast, Khingan reserve, Antonovskoe forest-range, 1f, 1.VIII.1983, Yu. Marusik (ZI); Primorye, Khasanski distr., near Primorskaya station, 1f, 1q, 31.V.1978, B. Zakharov (ZI); Buryatya, Selenginskii distr., Tazhnoe village, 1q, 13.VIII.1984, B. Zakharov (BI, No 644); South of Krasnoyarsk Krai, Khakassya, Altai distr., 40 km SE of Belyi Yar, 15–17 km E of Novorossiiskoe, the Jenisej river, 1f, 24.VI.1990, D. Logunov (BI, No 1115).

**Diagnosis.** The shape of epigyne and swollen tibiae of front legs in males suggest that this species should be placed in the genus Harmochirus. Exact delimitation of Bianor and Harmochirus, though, calls for future detailed studies.

**Description.** Measurements (male/female).
- Cephalothorax: length 1.47/1.89, width 1.10/1.40, height 0.61/0.77. Abdomen: length 1.50/2.57, width 1.07/1.76. Eye field: length 0.83/1.03, AL 0.89/1.13, PL 1.07/1.46. AM 0.29/0.37. Legs: I 0.79/0.97 + 0.51/0.66 + 0.54/0.63 + 0.40/0.47 + 0.34/0.37; II 0.57/0.81 + 0.37/0.50 + 0.30/0.44 + 0.29/0.40 + 0.29/0.34; III 0.73/1.00 + 0.46/0.49 + 0.34/0.46 + 0.36/0.53 + 0.29/0.34; IV 0.71/1.03 + 0.36/0.50 + 0.41/0.60 + 0.43/0.63 + 0.29/0.37. — Male. Carapace flattened, much swollen in the area of eyes III, dark brown, eye field with metallic shine. Scare brown bristles on carapace, few white scales behind posterior eyes. Clypeus low with long hairs. Chelicerae (Fig. 2C), maxillae, labium and sternum brown. Abdomen rounded, dark brown with gleaming scutum. Legs I thick dark brown with long dense black hairs on ventral surface of femora and tibiae (Fig. 2D). Remaining legs pale brown. Pedipalp dark with single straight tibial apophysis, bulbus more or less rounded, embolus very thin (Fig. 2A–B). — Female. Carapace dark brown, eye field black. Sides on cephalothorax and clypeus covered with white hairs. Sternum brown with white hairs. Labium, maxillae and chelicerae brown. Abdomen and spinnerets dark grey. Legs I with thick brown femora, patellae reddish-brown or brown, tibiae red with brown band on their distal parts, metatarsi and tarsi yellow or yellowish-grey. Remaining legs brown, their distal parts yellow or yellowish-grey, Pedipalp yellow or grey, its femur brown. Epigyne is given in Fig. 3A–B, its internal structures in Fig. 3C–D.

**Habitat.** Collected by sweeping grass in woods and floodplains, as well as in litter in poplar woods.

**Distribution.** Siberia: Khakassya, Tuva, Buryatya, Khabarovsky Krai, Amurskaya Oblast, Primorye.

This species was described by Logunov (1991) on the basis of a female from Tuva. The male is described here for the first time.
**Harmochirus nigriculus sp. n.**

Figs. 4–5

Material: Holotype: Khabarovsk Krai, environs of Khabarovsk, the Amur river, Selonyi island, 1♂, 29.VI.1936, V. Sychevskaya (ZMMU, Ta-4658). Paratypes: Khabarovsk Krai, Nanasukii distr., the Amur river, Slavyanskii island, 1♀, 20.VI.1989, D. Kurenshchikov (BI, No 647); PrimOl'e, Furugelm island, 1♀, 29.VI.1990, M. Shternberg (BI, No 667); PrimOl'e, Furugelm island, 1♀, 29.VI.1990, M. Shternberg (BI, No 668, 669). Repeated study of specimens from PrimOl'e identified as *B. aurocinctus* by (Prószynski 1979 and Nenilin 1985) showed that they belonged to *H. nigriculus*.

**Description.** Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 1.42/1.73, width 1.10/1.28, height 0.56/0.75. Abdomen: length 1.71/2.50, width 1.19/1.50. Eye field: length 0.86/0.95, AL 0.91/1.05, PL 1.10/1.30. AM 0.29/0.34. Legs: I 1.09/0.93 + 0.64/0.58 + 0.68/0.60 + 0.64/0.35 + 0.34/0.35; II 0.61/0.70 + 0.360.45 + 0.38/0.40 + 0.34/0.40 + 0.48/0.28; III 0.79/0.93 + 0.37/0.50 + 0.34/0.43 + 0.57/0.45 + 0.29/0.30; IV 0.83/0.93 + 0.37/0.50 + 0.49/0.55 + 0.57/0.58 + 0.27/0.30. — Male. Carapace brownish, eyes surrounded with black. Sternum brownish. Labium, maxillae and chelicere reddish-brown. Abdomen greyish-brown, with scutum. Spinnerets greyish-brown. Legs I brown with strong flat femora. Pedipalp structure shown in Fig. 5A–B. — Female. Carapace dark brown with black reticulate pattern, eyes surrounded by black rings. Whole surface of carapace with white adherent hairs. Abdomen grey with indistinct longitudinal streak. Legs I dark brown, remaining ones greyish-brown. Epigyne with central pocket (Fig. 5A), its internal structures shown in Fig. 5B.

**Habitat.** Collected by sweeping in mixed woods, on meadows and dry places on the ground.

**Distribution.** Khabarovsky Krai and PrimOl'e.

**Material.** Khabarovsky Krai, BR, 19, 19.06.1990, D. Logunov (BI, No 667); PrimOl'e, Furugelm island, 1♂, 1♀ (incorrectly determined as "Siler cuprurus"), 17–19.VII.1975, M. Logunov (BI, No 668, 669).

**Description.** Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 1.54/1.63, width 1.24/1.40, height 0.74/0.78. Abdomen: length 1.50/1.89, width 1.21/1.45. Eye field: length 0.93/1.03, AL...
1.03/1.15, PL 1.22/1.40. AM 0.36/0.36. Legs: I 1.03/0.90 + 0.59/0.50 + 0.81/0.58 + 0.53/0.53 + 0.39/0.35; II 0.69/0.73 + 0.38/0.45 + 0.41/0.40 + 0.37/0.43 + 0.30/0.30; III 0.88/0.93 + 0.41/0.48 + 0.44/0.50 + 0.44/0.53 + 0.32/0.35; IV 0.90 / 1.05 + 0.37/0.48 + 0.49/0.58 + 0.53/0.63 + 0.34/ 0.38. — Male. Colouration typical for the genus. Carapace convex uniform reddish-brown, sur­ mountings of eyes black. Abdo­ men uniform dark grey with gleaming scutum.

Heliophallus dubyus C. L. Koch, 1835


Habitat. Collected by sweeping in deciduous forest.


Heliophallus lineiventris Simon, 1868


Habitat. Collected on moist clearing with plants in deciduous woods and in moister places (among sparse mosses and ferns in alder carr) as well as in clearings and on meadows.


Marpissa dersuuzalai sp. n.

Figs. 8–10


Diagnosis. The male in general appearance and colouration very similar to Marpissa pulchra Prószynski, Marpissa magister (Karsch), Marpissa elongata (Karsch) and Marpissa nobilis (Grube). It may be easily told apart from them by bifurcared tibial apophysis (Fig. 8D). Similar, though not identical, apophysis possessed by "species 4" of Chikuni & Yaginuma (1976). The female closely resembles Marpissa ibarakiensis Bohdanowicz et Prószynski, but can be separated by configuration of spermathecae loops (cf. Figs. 10C and 11). For complete list of differences between females of M. dersuuzalai and M. ibarakiensis see Table 1. It is

Table 1. Differences between Marpissa dersuuzalai and M. ibarakiensis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M. dersuuzalai</th>
<th>M. ibarakiensis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>ca 7 mm</td>
<td>&gt;10 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalothorax length</td>
<td>ca 3 mm</td>
<td>&gt;4 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sternum</td>
<td>pale with dark margins</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdomen ventrally</td>
<td>3 thin lines</td>
<td>3 wide bands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legs I</td>
<td>uniform</td>
<td>with contrasting Me, Ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insemination ducts</td>
<td>short, strongly coiled</td>
<td>long, slightly coiled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
very likely that *M. ibarakiensis* and the female of Chikuni & Yaginuma (1976), "species 4", are conspecific.

**Description.** Measurements (male/female).

Cephalothorax: length 2.53–2.88/2.85–3.02, width 1.80–2.05/1.95–2.30, height 0.85–1.03/0.93–1.20. Abdomen: length 2.88–3.45/2.85–3.02, width 1.45–1.70/1.95–2.30. Eye field: length 1.08–1.30/1.20–1.43, AL 1.33–1.48/1.40–1.63, PL 1.38–1.65/1.20–1.43. AM 0.40–0.43/0.47–0.50. Legs: I 1.63–1.95/1.55–2.00 + 0.88–1.20/0.95–1.15 + 1.38–1.68/1.20–1.45 + 0.98–1.2 5/0.85–1.05 + 0.53–0.63/0.45–0.55; II 1.15–1.33/1.20–1.45 + 0.65–0.73/0.75–0.90 + 0.73–0.83/0.70–0.95 + 0.70–0.85/0.65–0.90 + 0.43–0.48/0.40–0.50; III 1.20–1.40/1.25–1.50 + 0.65–0.75/0.60–0.70.
Fig. 11. Marpissa ibarakiensis Bohdanowicz et Prószynski, holotype (from Japan), female, internal structures of epigyne.

0.70–0.80 + 0.63–0.83/0.75–0.80 + 0.75–0.90/0.75–1.00 + 0.48–0.53/0.45–0.50; IV 1.28–1.63/1.50–1.80 + 0.68–0.83/0.75–1.00 + 0.98–1.20/1.05–1.30 + 0.88–1.0/1.00–1.20 + 0.50–0.53/0.50–0.55. — Male. Whole body elongated (Fig. 8A). Carapace dark brown with almost black punctured-reticulate eye field, behind eye field five spots formed by white hairs. Lateral edges of carapace with white narrow band. Sparse thin dark hairs on carapace. In vicinity of eyes few dark hairs, denser at anterior margin. Clypeus brown, very low. Labium and maxillae dark brown, very low. Chelicerae yellow or orange edges, eye field black; in some specimens whole carapace black. Whitish-grey dense hairs cover carapace, near eyes sparse brown setae. Sternum yellow with dark margins. Labium and maxillae brown, sometimes with yellow margins. Chelicerae yellow or brown. Abdomen brown with golden shine, medially light streak formed by white hairs (Fig. 10D), in some specimens streak not visible. Ventrally abdomen light with three longitudinal dark stripes. Spinnerets brown. Legs yellow, in some specimens legs I brown. Pedipalp yellow. Epigyne small with two round copulatory openings (Figs. 9 and 10A–B). Insemination ducts rather short, weakly sclerotized, spermathecae multichambered (Fig. 10C).

Habitat. Collected by sweeping on meadows and wet places in clear woods (aspen, larch).


Etymology. Species named after Dersu Uzala, the legendary hero of V. A. Arseniev’s novel, who supposedly died near the type locality.

Marpissa dybowskii (Kulczyński, 1895)

Material: Khabarovsky Krai, Evreiskaia Autonoma Oblast, Dignun (?), 1Q, 13–18.VIII.1978, Belov (ZI); Prószynski, Ryzanovka, 1Q, VIII.1980, G. Belova (ZI).


Habitat. Collected by sweeping grass.


Marpissa elongata (Karsch, 1879)


Diagnosis. The species resembles Marpissa nobilis (Grube) and Marpissa pulchra Prószynski. The diagnostic features are given in Prószynski (1973), Chikuni & Yaginuma (1976), Wesolowska (1981a), as well as Bohdanowicz & Prószynski (1987).


Marpissa magister (Karsch, 1879)

Figs. 12–13

Material: Khabarovsky Krai, BR, 1Q, 19.VI.1987, D. Logunov (BI, No 1123), 1Q, 17.VII.1987, D. Logunov (MNHI); Nizhnepuskoe, 53 km S of Khabarovsky, 1Q, 15.VI.1988, D. Kurenshchikov (BI, No 1124); Primorye, Khazanski distr., Talmi lake, Khabazan village, 1Q, 27.VII.1976, B. Zakharov (BI, No 1125).

Diagnosis. From other similar Marpissa species the male is told apart by broader tibial apophysis (Fig. 12 B and 12 D), the female by shape of epigyne and spermathecae (Fig. 13 C, see also Chikuni & Yaginuma 1976 and Bohdanowicz & Prószynski 1987).

Description. Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 2.93/2.55, width 2.00/1.73, height 0.98/0.78. Abdomen: length 3.65/3.40, width 1.75/1.45. Eye field: no measurements. AM 0.46/0.49. Legs: I 1.22/1.45 + 1.15/0.85 + 1.60/1.15 + 1.00/0.80 + 0.55/0.45; II 1.25/1.00 + 0.75/0.65 + 0.75/0.65 + 0.65/0.60 + 0.45/0.40; III 1.25/1.00 + 0.60/0.65 + 0.70/0.55 + 0.70/0.60 + 0.45/0.45; IV 1.60/1.35 + 0.75/0.75 + 1.10/0.95 + 0.95/0.85 + 0.45/0.45. — Male. Whole body coloured dark brown. White hairs form separate spots on carapace and abdomen (Fig. 13A). At anterior margin of abdomen narrow white band. Sternum black, labium and maxillae black with yellow margins. Legs brown with yellow trochanters and tarsi. Pedipalp shown in Fig. 12. Tibial apophysis broad (Fig. 12B and 12D).
Marpissa nobilis (Grube, 1861)

Figs. 14-15


Diagnosis. The species very close to Marpissa pulchra Prószynski. The male can be separated by lack of tooth on tibial apophysis (cf. Figs. 14B-E and 16A-C) and by colouration of legs. Patellae and tibiae II-IV of M. nobilis are yellow, whereas those of M. pulchra are brown. The female may be easily recognized by structure of vulva (cf. Figs. 15C and 17C).

Description. Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 3.13/3.03, width 2.00/1.98, height 1.05/0.98. Abdomen: length 3.90/5.25, width 1.80/2.25. Eye field: length 1.38/1.28, AL 1.55/1.48, PL 1.55/1.55, AM 0.54/0.41. Legs: I 3.20/1.70 + 1.60/1.10 + 2.90/1.50 + 1.90/1.05 + 0.50/0.50; II 1.55/1.25 + 0.85/0.95 + 1.10/0.80 + 0.90/0.75 + 0.50/0.40; III 1.50/1.35 + 0.80/0.75 + 0.95/0.75 + 1.00/0.85 + 0.55/0.55; IV 1.90/1.60 + 0.85/1.25 + 1.50/0.85 + 1.30/1.15 + 0.55/0.45. — Male. Whole body coloured dark brown, eyes surrounded by black. Carapace and abdomen with ornament composed of white hair spots (Fig. 14A). Abdomen ventrally with two thin light longitudinal lines. Legs I dark brown with yellowish tarsi. Remaining legs yellow, only femora brown with yellow streaks. Pedipalp structure similar to M. pulchra, details of structure of tibial apophysis shown in Fig. 14B-E. — Female. Carapace brown with orange margins, eye field black. Sternum yellowish-brown. Labium and chelicerae brown, maxillae yellow. Abdomen yellowish with two broad dark longitudinal bands (Fig. 15A), ventrally with three thin brown lines. Spinnerets yellow. All legs yellow, only patella, tibia and metatarsus of leg I brownish. Epigyne with small depression in posterior part, partially divided by wide median ridge (Fig. 15B). Its internal structures as in Fig. 15C.

Habitat. Collected by sweeping on meadows and in swampy woods.

Distribution. Eastern Palaearctic species, reported from the Russian Far East (Grube 1861, Prószynski 1971, 1979) and China (Schenkel 1963 and Wesolowska 1981b).

Maripissa pomata (Walckenaer, 1802)

**Marpissa plllchra**

**Habitat.** Collected by sweeping in deciduous woods and in clearings.

**Distribution.** Widely distributed Palaearctic species. Recorded from the Russian Far East by Proszynski (1979: figs. 188-199 only).

**Description.** Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 2.53/2.88-3.00, width 1.70/1.95-2.05, height 0.88/0.80-1.00. Abdomen: length 3.45/5.30, width 1.40/2.15. Eye field: length 1.10/1.28-1.38, AL 1.28/1.30-1.80, PL 1.28/1.45-1.80. AM 0.42/0.46-0.50. Legs: I 1.85/1.80-2.00 + 1.15/1.00-1.20 + 1.80/1.60-1.80 + 0.65/0.70-0.75 + 0.75/0.75-0.85 + 0.65/0.65-0.80 + 0.40/0.50; II 1.05/1.05-1.25 + 0.60/0.60; III 1.05/1.05-1.20 + 0.60/0.60-0.75 + 0.70/0.80-0.85 + 0.50/0.45-0.55; IV 1.20/1.50-1.65 + 0.70/0.80-0.85 + 1.05/1.15-1.20 + 0.95/1.00-1.15 + 0.50/0.50-0.55. — Male. Carapace dark brown, eye field black, behind eye field two white spots. Sternum and chelicerae dark brown, labium and maxillae brown with yellow margins. Abdomen brown with golden gleam, with scutum. Four pairs of white spots, composed of hairs, on abdomen (Fig. 16D). Spinnenets brown. All legs dark brown, only tarsi yellowish. Pedipalp structure shown in Fig. 16A-C, characteristic small tooth on apex of tibial apophysis. — Female. Carapace brown, covered with white hairs, eye field black. Abdomen grey with medial longitudinal broad white band and four pairs of black spots (Fig. 17D).

Sides of abdomen yellow, ventrally abdomen with wide longitudinal brown band and two thin yellow lines. Legs I brown with yellow metatarsi and tarsi, remaining ones yellow with brownish proximal parts of tarsi. Pedipalp yellow with brownish tarsus. Epigyne and its internal structures shown in Fig. 17A-C.

**Habitat.** Collected on grass in paludal forest.


**Marpissa pulchra** (Karsch, 1879)


**Description.** The species similar to Marpissa dybowskii Kulczyński and Marpissa pomatia (Walckenaer). Good diagnostic figures in Wesolowska (1981b) and Bohdanowicz & Prószynski (1987).

**Habitat.** Collected by sweeping grass on forest clearing.


Among specimens treated by Prószynski (1979) as M. pomatia, there were also individuals of M. pulla, as is clearly visible in his figures 84–187.

**Marpissa zebra** sp. n.

**Material:** Male. Carapace brown, covered with white hairs, eye field black. Abdomen grey with medial longitudinal broad white band and four pairs of black spots (Fig. 17D).

**Diagnosis.** Resembles Marpissa dybowskii Kulczyński, Good diagnostic figures in Prószynski (1979: figs. 188–199 only).

**Distribution.** Widely distributed Palaearctic species. Recorded from the Russian Far East by Proszynski (1979: figs. 188-199 only).

**Description.** Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 2.53/2.88-3.00, width 1.40/2.15. Eye field: length 1.10/1.28-1.38, AL 1.28/1.30-1.80, PL 1.28/1.45-1.80. AM 0.42/0.46-0.50. Legs: I 1.85/1.80-2.00 + 1.15/1.00-1.20 + 1.80/1.60-1.80 + 0.65/0.70-0.75 + 0.75/0.75-0.85 + 0.65/0.65-0.80 + 0.40/0.50; II 1.05/1.05-1.25 + 0.60/0.60; III 1.05/1.05-1.20 + 0.60/0.60-0.75 + 0.70/0.80-0.85 + 0.50/0.45-0.55; IV 1.20/1.50-1.65 + 0.70/0.80-0.85 + 1.05/1.15-1.20 + 0.95/1.00-1.15 + 0.50/0.50-0.55. — Male. Carapace dark brown, eye field black, behind eye field two white spots. Sternum and chelicerae dark brown, labium and maxillae brown with yellow margins. Abdomen brown with golden gleam, with scutum. Four pairs of white spots, composed of hairs, on abdomen (Fig. 16D). Spinnenets brown. All legs dark brown, only tarsi yellowish. Pedipalp structure shown in Fig. 16A-C, characteristic small tooth on apex of tibial apophysis. — Female. Carapace brown, covered with white hairs, eye field black. Abdomen grey with medial longitudinal broad white band and four pairs of black spots (Fig. 17D).

Sides of abdomen yellow, ventrally abdomen with wide longitudinal brown band and two thin yellow lines. Legs I brown with yellow metatarsi and tarsi, remaining ones yellow with brownish proximal parts of tarsi. Pedipalp yellow with brownish tarsus. Epigyne and its internal structures shown in Fig. 17A-C. **Habitat.** Collected on grass in paludal forest.

Fig. 17. *Marpissa pulchra* Proszynski, female. — A–C: epigyne and its internal structures. — D: general appearance.

**Diagnosis.** The species can be easily distinguished from other *Marpissa* species by its very characteristic coloration pattern (Fig. 18C) and small size. Palpal structure very similar to *Marpissa elongata* (Karsch), *Marpissa nobilis* (Grube) and *Marpissa pulchra* Proszynski, but may be separated by yellow colouration of cymbium and configuration of tibial apophysis and embolus.

**Description.** Measurements (holotype). Cephalothorax: length 1.98, width 1.35, height 0.65. Abdomen: length 2.53, width 1.02. Eye field: length 0.90, AL 1.00, PL 1.05, AM 0.60. Legs: I 1.18 + 0.70 + 1.05 + 0.85 + 0.43; II 0.83 + 0.35 + 0.55 + 0.50 + 0.30; III 0.80 + 0.40 + 0.50 + 0.50 + 0.33; IV 0.95 + 0.53 + 0.73 + 0.65 + 0.35. — Male. Dorsal aspect in Fig. 19A. Carapace reddish with darker punctured-reticulate eye field, eyes surrounded by black. Labium and maxillae dark brown, sternum lighter. Chelicerae very elongated, horizontal, dark brown, with numerous teeth (Fig. 19B). Cheliceral fang with small protuberance on ventral-lateral side (Fig. 19C). Abdomen elongated brown, posteriorly darker, with anterior and posterior scutum, whole covered by sparse adherent hairs. Few white hairs form two small transverse spots mid-length of posterior scutum, posterior part of this scutum almost black.

**Myrmarachne formicaria** (De Geer, 1778)

Figs. 19–21

Material: Khabarovsky Krai, BR, 1♂, 1♀, 16.VI.1987, D. Logunov (BI, No 901, 902); Nanaiski distr., 1♂, 1♀, 1983, N. Ryabinin (ZMMU); Amurskaya Oblast, Khinganskiy reserve, Antonovoe forest-range, 1♂, 1♀, 2–3.VIII.1983, Yu. Marusik (Zl); the Ussuri river, 1♂, 10.VII.1931, V. Sychevskaya (ZMMU, Ta-3427); Primor, Ussuriiiskiy reserve, 1♂, 5.VIII.1975, M. Shternbergs (BI, No 903).

**Diagnosis.** See under *Myrmarachne lugubris* and Table 2.

**Description.** Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 1.63/2.50, width 0.88/1.08, height 0.63/0.80. Abdomen: no measurements. Eye field: length 0.80/1.00, AL 0.83/1.05, PL 0.95/1.18. AM 0.23/0.36. Legs: I 0.98/1.18 + 0.45/0.63 + 0.80/0.95 + 0.50/0.55 + 0.33/0.35; II 0.75/0.80 + 0.38/0.30 + 0.48/0.68 + 0.38/0.50 + 0.30/0.30; III 0.75/0.80 + 0.35/0.45 + 0.68/0.50 + 0.30/0.53 + 0.30/0.30; IV 1.00/1.40 + 0.43/0.63 + 0.93/1.20 + 0.78/1.13 + 0.35/0.40. — Male. Dorsal aspect in Fig. 19A. Carapace reddish with darker punctured-reticulate eye field, eyes surrounded by black. Labium and maxillae dark brown, sternum lighter. Chelicerae very elongated, horizontal, dark brown, with numerous teeth (Fig. 19B). Cheliceral fang with small protuberance on ventral-lateral side (Fig. 19C). Abdomen elongated brown, posteriorly darker, with anterior and posterior scutum, whole covered by sparse adherent hairs. Few white hairs form two small transverse spots mid-length of posterior scutum, posterior part of this scutum almost black.

**Myrmarachne formicaria** (De Geer, male. — A: general appearance. — B: cheliceral dentition. — C: fang of chelicerae, ventral-lateral view.
Ventrally abdomen light with longitudinal broad grey streak medially and many dark lines laterally. Spinnerets brown. Legs I yellow with brown femora and metatarsi. Remaining legs yellowish. Pedipalp brown, small with distinctive tibial apophysis (Fig. 20A-C).

**Female.** Colouration as in male, but darker. Carapace reddish with black eye field. Sternum dark brown. Labium and maxillae brown with yellow margins, chelicerae brown. Abdomen grey with two pairs of white small transversal spots dorsally, on lateral surfaces of abdomen white stripes. Coxae yellow, all of them — except first — with broad dark stripes. Legs I shown in Fig. 21A. Legs III and IV with black longitudinal streaks on patellae and tibiae. Epigyne with large, more or less triangular depression, partially divided by median ridge (Fig. 20E). Internal structures of epigyne shown in Fig. 20E.

**Habitat.** Collected in wet woods (oak, birch, ferns) in litter.


**Table 2. Differences between Myrmarachne lugubris and M. formicaria.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M. lugubris</th>
<th>M. formicaria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male and female Carapace</td>
<td>uniform — blackish</td>
<td>reddish, eye field black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tarsus I</td>
<td>brown (Fig. 21B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coxa III–IV</td>
<td>brownish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male only      Cheliceral fang</td>
<td>without teeth</td>
<td>with additional tooth (Fig. 19C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cymbium</td>
<td>with tuft of hairs (Fig. 22A)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scutae</td>
<td>both brownish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female only    Abdomen</td>
<td>uniform — dark grey</td>
<td>with pair of transversal light spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Epigyne</td>
<td>Fig. 23A–B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Myrmarachne lugubris** Kulczyński, 1895

Figs. 21–23

Material: Khabarovskii Krai, BR, 1/7, 1/9, 14.VI.1987, D. Logunov (MNH); BR, the Chirka river, 1/7, 1/9, 17–30.V.1988, S. Ivanov (BI, No 1136, 1137); Khabarovsk, cemetery, 25.VI.1931, 29. V. Sychevskaya (ZMMA); Nanaiskii dist., Skavyanka, 1/7, 23.V.1988, D. Kurenshchikov (B1, No 1135), 29 (ZMMA); Primori, Vladivostok, 1/7, 1/9, 1.V.1979, B. Zakharov (ZI).

**Diagnosis.** Very similar to Myrmarachne formicaria (De Geer), therefore often mistaken with this species. Complete list of differences between those species is presented in Table 2. M. formicaria and M. lugubris occur in different microhabitats. In Bolshekelchitsky reserve the former species was found in forest litter and the latter was recorded while sweeping from grasses in woodland glades.

**Description.** Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 2.75/2.95, width 1.33/1.43, height 0.95/1.08. Abdomen: no measurements. Eye field: length 1.13/1.18, AL 1.18/1.28, PL 1.28/1.35, AM 0.38/0.35. Legs: I 1.15/1.55 + 0.73/0.68 + 1.53/1.35 + 1.03/0.85 + 0.55/0.45; II 1.28/1.23 + 0.65/0.55 + 0.98/0.90 + 0.75/0.75 + 0.40/0.40; III 1.43/1.40 + 0.63/0.60 + 1.05/

Figure 22. Myrmarachne lugubris (Kulczyński), male, palpal organ. — A: ventral view. — B: lateral view. — C: dorsal view.

Figure 23. Myrmarachne lugubris (Kulczyński), female. — A–B: epigyne. — C: internal structures of epigyne.

Chelicerae yellowish-brown, very long and slender, horizontal (Fig. 21C). Abdomen dark grey. Spinnerets dark. Pedipalp structure shown in Fig. 22. Characteristic tuft of hairs on basal part of cymbium (Fig. 22A). — Female. Colouration resembling male. Coxae I–II light yellow, III–IV dark brown. Legs I shown in Fig. 21B, legs II yellow with dark stripes on femora, tibiae and patellae, legs III brown with yellow metatarsi and tarsi, legs IV brown. Epigyne with great incision on posterior edge. Large depression partially divided by median ridge (Fig. 23A–B). Internal structures of epigyne as in Fig. 23C.

Habitat. Collected by sweeping in deciduous forest (aspen, birch, oak). Also recorded in stream submersion areas.


Figure 24. Phintella arenicolor (Grube), lectotype, male. — A–B: palpal organ, ventral and lateral views. — C: tibial apophysis.

Phintella arenicolor (Grube, 1861) Figs. 24–27

Phintella melloteli (Simon, 1888), syn. n.

Material: Khabarovskii Krai, BR, 2f, 17.VI.1987, D. Logunov (BI, No 684); Nansuiskii distr., Slavyanka, 1♂, 26.V.1989, D. Kurenshchikov (BI, No 683); environs of Khabarovsk, the Amur river, Zelenyi island, 1♂, 22.VI.1931, V. Sychovskaya (ZMMU); the Amur river, 1♂ lectotype of Atius arenicolor (nomen museorum "Salticus pallidus"), 2♀. 1, 1867, [leg.] Dittmar, coll. Grube (MNH, No 429); Amurskaya Oblast, Khingansky reserve, Antonovskoe forest-range, 2♀, 1.VII.1983, Yu. Marusik (ZI); Primor'e, Khasanskii distr., Kedrovaya Pad reserve, 1♂, 29.VIII.1968, F. Popov (ZI); Primorsкая station, 1♂, 7.VII.1979, B. Zakharov (BI, No 682); Chuuevskii distr., 1♂, 23.IX.1974, (ZMMU); Ussuritsky reserve, 1♂, 1.XII.1976, G. Kurcheva, E. Mikhalev (ZMMU); middle stream of the Bikin river, 1♂, 7.VII.1978, Stobrov (BI, No 689); Pravlanskii distr., Khorol village, 2♀, 15.VII.1968, F. Popov (ZI); Khazan lake, Kamen-Rybolov village, 1♂, 1♀, 19.VII.1968, F. Popov (ZI); Furugelm island, 1♂, 18.VIII.1975, M. Stenbergs (BI, No 688). — Additional material: Japan, Goto Islands, Nagasaki Pref., 2♀ (incorrectly determined as "P. castriesiella"), 19–20.VI.1968, coll. Yagi-numa (BS).
**Diagnosis.** In colouration similar to *Phintella parva* (Wesolowska), but differs in absence of dark longitudinal lines on femora I-II and brown rings on apical ends of tibiae I-II. Pedipalp structure in Figs. 24 and 25. — Female. Dorsal aspect in Fig. 26A. Colouration similar to male, but chelicerae and legs uniform yellow. Epigyne weakly sclerotized (Fig. 26B), insemination ducts rather straight, spermathecae more or less spherical (Fig. 26C).

**Habitat.** Collected in swampy woods and on meadows in grass.


**Description.** Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 1.50/1.68, width 1.15/1.28, height 0.75/0.75. Abdomen: length 1.63/2.50, width 0.93/1.73. Eye field: length 0.90/0.88, AL 0.98/1.03, PL 0.93/1.03. AM 0.30/0.30. Legs: I 1.10/1.90 + 0.63/0.53 + 0.88/0.58 + 0.73/0.78 + 0.43/0.35; II 0.98/0.88 + 0.48/0.45 + 0.65/0.53 + 0.70/0.55 + 0.38/0.30; III 0.98/1.00 + 0.43/0.45 + 0.75/0.63 + 0.90/0.78 + 0.40/0.38; IV 1.15/1.35 + 0.43/0.48 + 0.88/0.85 + 0.95/0.95 + 0.43/0.40. — Male. Carapace light yellow, eyes surrounded by black. Carapace covered with translucent scales, on its posterior part scales brown. Sternum, labium and maxillae yellow, chelicerae yellow with dark longitudinal stripes on front.

Abdomen yellow with indistinct darker ornament (Fig. 27A). Spinnerets yellow. Legs yellow with dark longitudinal stripes on femora I-II and brown rings on apical ends of tibiae I-II. Pedipalp structure in Figs. 24 and 25. — Female. Dorsal aspect in Fig. 26A. Colouration similar to male, but chelicerae and legs uniform yellow. Epigyne weakly sclerotized (Fig. 26B), insemination ducts rather straight, spermathecae more or less spherical (Fig. 26C).

**Material:** Neotype: Khabarovsk Krai, BR, 10', 5-22.VI.1987, D. Logunov (MNH, No 625). Together with neotype, 33 females, 45 males (BL, No 648, 650, 652, 654, 655, 662, 663), AM, MNH; the Kh. river, 17 km upper of Kutuzovka village, 10', 6-10.VI.1985, S. Pastorol, A. Makoedov (ZMMU).

**Designation of the neotype.** *Phintella castriesiana* was described (Grube 1861) on the basis of a single female. The holotype (examined) kept in collection of Museum of Natural History in Wrocław consists now only of separated cephalothorax, devoided of legs and pedipalps (see also Prószyński 1971); it is thus devoid of diagnostic features. The designation of the neotype is necessary in this case, as there are serious problems with differentiating between *P. castriesiana* and the closely related *P. arenicolor* (a list of features differentiating these species is given under "diagnosis" in description of *P. arenicolor*). *P. castriesiana* is relatively well known. Hence, there is no doubt that the neotype is consistent with the holotype. The type locality was not given precisely by Grube (1861) but it is known that the holotype was collected in the Amur river valley, between the mouth of the Ussuri river and Nikolaevas na Amure. The Bolshekhekhtsiirski reserve, from where the neotype originates is situated in the SW part of this area.

**Diagnosis.** The largest and the darkest species of the genus *Phintella* from the Russian Far East. In the genitalia structure very close related to *Phintella arenicolor* (differentiation see under *P. arenicolor*).

**Description.** Measurements (male/female). Cephalothorax: length 1.95–2.30/2.08–2.33, width 1.45–1.65/1.53–1.70, height 0.88–1.03/0.85–0.95. Abdomen: length 2.00–2.35/2.95–3.38, width 1.15–1.38/2.00–2.08. Eye field: length 1.00–1.08/1.03–1.23, 1.12–1.28/1.23–1.44, PL 1.18–1.25/1.20–1.38, AM 0.40/0.38–0.45. Legs: I 1.13–1.60/1.10–1.33 + 0.68–0.78/0.60–0.75 + 0.73–1.03/1.23–0.80–0.88 + 0.95–1.0/3.68–0.80 + 0.50–0.75/0.43–0.48; II 1.25–1.36/0.80–1.23 + 0.60–0.65/0.53–0.60+0.88–0.93/0.70–0.80 + 0.90–0.93/0.68–0.73 + 0.43–0.45; III 1.33–1.40/1.23–1.33 + 0.58–0.63/0.55–0.58 + 0.88–1.03/0.75–0.93 + 1.15–1.25/0.98–1.10 + 0.45/0.48–0.50; IV 1.40–1.68/1.38–1.58 + 0.60–0.65/0.55–0.68 + 1.10–1.25/1.00–1.18 + 1.35–1.38/1.18–1.35 + 0.48–0.50/0.45–0.53. — Male.
Carapace yellowish-brown with black veins, eyes surrounded by black. In vicinity of eyes white scales. Sternum, labium and maxillae yellow, chelicerae brownish. Abdomen yellow with dark grey pattern composed of longitudinal and diagonal stripes, ventrally yellow with single longitudinal brown band. Spinnerettes yellowish-grey. Legs yellow with brown rings on segment ends. Pedipalp yellow with brown femur and basal part of cymbium. Palpal structure shown in Fig. 30A–B. — Female. Dorsal aspect in Fig. 31A. Carapace yellow, eyes surrounded by black. Sternum yellow with brown margin. Labium, maxillae, chelicerae, pedipalps and legs yellow. Abdomen as in male. Epigyne as in Fig. 31B. Insemination ducts short, spermathecae large, oval (Fig. 31C).

**Habitat.** Collected by sweeping grass in wet woods.

**Distribution.** Eastern Palaearctic species, new for Russia. The earlier record (Nenilin 1985) was based on misidentification. Reanalysis of his material showed that these specimens actually belonged to *Phintella popovi* Prószynski. The record from Korea (Wesolowska 1981a) is also erroneous. The pictures in her paper actually refer to the female of *P. popovi* (Figs. 37–38) and the male of *P. arenicolor* (Figs. 42–44). Thus, so far, *P. linea* has been doubtless recorded only from Japan (Karsch 1879, Bösenberg & Strand 1906, Prószynski 1973, 1976: map 102 — part, 1978, Bohdanowicz & Prószynski 1987 and Matsumoto 1989).

**Phintella linea** (Karsch, 1879)

Figs. 30–31

Material: Khabarovskii Krai, BR, 1c, 1906, 1c, 17.VI.1987, D. Logunov (BI, No 558, 559), 1c (MNH).

**Phintella parva** (Wesołowska, 1981)

Figs. 32–33

Material: Khabarovskii Krai, BR, 6c, 2c, 2-14.VI.1987, D. Logunov (BI, No 601, 603, 604, 605), 2c, 4c (MNH).
Logunov & Wesolowska: Salticidae of Russian Far East • ANN. ZOOL. FENNICI Vol. 29

Fig. 30. Phintella linea (Karsch), male. — A-B: palpal organ, ventral and lateral views. — C: general appearance.

Fig. 31. Phintella linea (Karsch), female. — A: general appearance. — B-C: epigyne and its internal structures.

Phintella parva (Wesolowska), male, palpal organ. — A: ventral view. — B: lateral view.

Phintella popovi (Pröszynski)
Khorol village, 17, 18.VI.1981 (ZMMU); Poharanskii distr., middle flow of the Bikin river, 17, VII.1977, Shibner (BI, No 773); Khazanskii distr., Fedrovskii Pad reserve, 3(V, 16.V-20.VI, 1968, F. Popov (ZI); Vladivostok, Orilne Gnezdo, 17, IV-V.1903, N. Pakhchevski (ZI); Paritanskii distr., Tigrovaya village, 17, 12.VI.1927, Martynov (ZI, n = 554-972); Spasskii distr., Yakovlevka village, 17, VI.1926, A. Dyakonov, N. Filipov (ZI, n = 539-926); Ussuri area, Kamenushka, 29, 1981, V.1.1926, 142 Logunov fused with other

On abdomen. The male easily distinguished by colouration: fig. 33—A—B: epigyne. - C: internal structures of epigyne.

Diagnosis. Similar to Phintella parva (Wesolowska), but may be distinguished by colouration: P. popovi has four and P. parva two stripes on abdomen. The male easily distinguished by shape of tibial apophysis and embolus (cf. Figs. 34A—B and 32), the female by shorter insemination ducts (cf. Figs. 34D and 33C). The male is easy to recognize, but the female is often confused with other Phintella species. Thus, females of P. popovi were recorded as P. lineata from Korea (Wesolowska 1981a) and the Russian Far East (Nenilin 1985), and also as Phintella abnormis (Bösenberg et Strand) from the Russian Far East (Prószynski 1976: map 99, 1979, Dunin 1984: fig. 27).

Description. Measurements (male/female). Male: Carapace yellow with black margins, eyes surrounded by black. In vicinity of eyes translucent scales. Sternum, labium, maxillae and chelicerae yellow. Abdomen yellow with two pairs of longitudinal blackish stripes. Spinnerets yellow. Legs yellow, femora I—III with black spots (see also Prószynski 1979: fig. 150); pedipalp yellow, its structure shown in Fig. 34A—B. — Female. Colouration resembles male, but a little lighter. Legs yellow, Epigyne and its internal structures given in Fig. 34C—D.

Habitat. Collected from shrubs and grass.

Distribution. Eastern Palaearctic species, new for Khabarovskii Krai, distributed westwards to the Jenisej river.

Most likely all the existing records of P. abnormis from the Russian Far East (perhaps with exception of males shown in Dunin 1984: figs. 25—26) refer in fact to P. popovi.

Pseudicus vulpes (Grube, 1861)


Habitat. Collected in deciduous woods (aspen, birch, oak) and on meadows.


Salticus cingulatus (Panzer, 1797)


Sitticus cutleri Prószynski, 1980

**Habitat.** Collected in moist glades.


*Sitticus fasciger* (Simon, 1880)

Material: Khabarovsk Krai, BR, Bychikha village, 1♂, 1♀, VII-VIII.1987, S. Ivanov (BI, No 899); 1♂, V.1989 (MNH); Lasovskii distr., shore of the Kiya river, 1♂, VII.1987, Dychenko (IWP).


**Sitticus floricola** (C. L. Koch, 1837)


**Habitat.** Collected by sweeping on meadows and in moist places with *Stratiotes sp.* and sparse trees.


**Synageles venator** (Lucas, 1836)

Material: Khabarovsk Krai, Nikolayevka na Amure, 1♂ (incorrectly described as "*Myrmarchae formicaria*"). [leg.] Schreack, coll. Grube (MNH); Primorye, Khasanskii distr., upper flow of the Kedrove river, 1♂, 24.VIII.1968, F. Popov (ZI); Ussuriiskii distr., Supotinskii reserve, 1♂, 2♂, 9.VII.1937, A. Rikhter (ZL — n = 292-197).

**Distribution.** Widely distributed Palearctic species, recorded from the Russian Far East by Prószynski (1976: map 204, 1979 — on basis of the same specimens).

**Yaginumaella striatipes** (Grube, 1861)

Fig. 35

**Yaginumaella ussussud (Yaginuma, 1972) syn. n.**


**Habitat.** Collected in litter and by sweeping in various woods: in coniferous woods (spruce and fir), in mixed woods (pine, birch, rich undergrowth), as well as in deciduous woods (elm).

**Important.** Also found on moister places with single alders.


**Yaginumaella medvedevi** Prószynski, 1979


**Habitat.** Collected by sweeping in various woods: in deciduous forest (aspen, birch, oak), in deciduous woods with larch, as well as in pine woods. Also found on moister places with single alders.


In spite of having a series of *Y. ussussud* specimens, in neither sex could we find any consistent difference from *Y. striatipes*, except for minor difference in the structure of tibial apophysis (cf. Fig. 35C–D and 35A–B). Thus, we could conclude that they are conspecific, and that *Y. ussussud* constitutes a junior synonym of *Y. striatipes*.