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NEW DATA ON SPIDERS AND HARVESTMEN (ARACHNIDA: ARANEI AND OPILIONES) OF SHANTAR ISLAND IN THE SEA OF OKHOTSK, RUSSIA

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Summary. Thirteen spider species in six families and a harvestman species are reported from Bolshoi Shantar Island. Twelve of spiders and harvestmen are new to the island. Yet, despite the genera *Alopecosa* Simon, 1885 and *Thanatus* C.L. Koch, 1837 and the family Philodromidae having also been collected from the Archipelago, they are represented by juveniles that cannot be identified to species level. Distribution ranges of all species are commented. All records lie within the known species ranges except for *Gnaphosa montana* (L. Koch, 1866), of which record from the Shantar Island represents the easternmost limit of the species range.

Key words: Araneae, fauna, new record, Pacific Ocean.

Ю. М. Марусик. Новые данные о пауках и сенокосцах (Arachnida: Aranei и Opiliones) острова Большой Шантар в Охотском море, Россия // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2023. N 484. С. 17-21.

Резюме. На острове Большой Шантар отмечены 13 видов пауков из 6 семейств и один вид сенокосца, из них 12 пауков и сенокосец указываются впервые. Пауки родов *Alopecosa* Simon, 1885 и *Thanatus* C.L. Koch, 1837 и семейство Philodromidae представлены неполовозрелыми особями, которые не могут быть определены до вида. Обсуждается распространение всех видов. Находки всех видов находятся в пределах их известных ареалов, кроме *Gnaphosa montana* (L. Koch, 1866), для которого остров Большой Шантар является самой восточной точкой ареала.

INTRODUCTION

The Shantar Islands are the oldest known archipelago of 15 islands in the Sea of Okhotsk, which was first reported by Vassiliy Poyarkov in 1645 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shantar_Islands). The archipelago has never been the subject of arachnological studies. The only species known from the largest, Bolshoi Shantar Island is *Gnaphosa montana* (L. Koch,

1866), reported by Marusik & Omelko (2014). To date, I have been able to study small spider materials collected from Bolshoi Shantar Island by colleagues Mikhail B. Skopets and Nikolai Y. Dokuchaev. The aim of the present paper is to provide an annotated list of spider and harvestman species found on the major island of the archipelago.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material studied was collected by pitfall traps and hand picking by N.Y. Dokuchaev (ND) and M.B. Skopets (MS). Habitat data were not provided. There is no overlap of species from the two samples.

Information about distribution limits of the species studied has been taken from several sources: viz., Mikhailov (2013), WSC (2023) and Nentwig *et al.* (2023). Particular distribution records for all species are based on the author's many years of collecting and identifying experience. Cisokhotia is a region around Sea of Okhotsk: north part of Khabarovsk Krai, Magadan Oblast, Kamchatka Peninsula, Kurile Islands and northern part of Sakhalin Island.

LIST OF SPECIES

Order Aranei

Family Dictynidae

Dictyna uncinata Thorell, 1856

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., Summer 2003, 1♀, MS.

NOTES. The species is distributed across the Palaearctic (WSC, 2023) and also known from the north-western Nearctic (<https://www.gbif.org/species/2144975>). The occurrence of *D. uncinata* in North America is not documented in WSC (2023).

Family Gnaphosidae

Gnaphosa montana (L. Koch, 1866)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., Summer 2003, 1♀, MS.

NOTES. The species has a trans-Palaearctic range and the Shantar Islands represent its easternmost known locality. It is the only species that has been known from the Archipelago earlier (Marusik & Omelko, 2014). There are only two records of this species in the Far East, namely environs of Khabarovsk and Shantar Archipelago (Marusik & Omelko, 2014; Mikhailov, pers. com.).

Haplodrassus stuxbergi (L. Koch, 1879)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 1♂, 1♀, ND.

NOTES. The species has a Siberio-Nearctic arcto-boreal range; rather common in the Cisokhotia.

Micaria pulicaria (Sundevall, 1831)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 2♀, ND.

NOTES. It is a circum-Holarctic boreo-nemoral species; common in the Cisokhotia.

Family Linyphiidae

Bathypantes eumenis (L. Koch, 1879)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 1♀, ND.

NOTES. The species has a circum-Holarctic arcto-boreal range; very common in the Cisokhotia.

Diplocentria bidentata (Emerton, 1882)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 1♂, ND.

NOTES. The species has a circum-Holarctic boreo-nemoral range; very common in the Cisokhotia.

Helophora insignis (Blackwall, 1841)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., Summer 2003, 7♂♀, MS.

NOTES. The species has a circum-Holarctic boreo-nemoral range; common in the Cisokhotia.

Incestophantes kochiellus (Strand, 1900)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 1♂, ND.

NOTES. The species has a trans-Palaeartic arcto-boreal range; common in the Cisokhotia.

Stemonyphantes sibiricus (Grube, 1861)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 1♂, 1♀, ND.

NOTES. The species has been recorded from eastern Siberia, but its exact western distribution limits are not known yet; not common.

Tmeticus tolli Kulczyński, 1908

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 12♂, 11♀, ND.

NOTES. The species has a Siberian range; very common in east Siberia.

Family Lycosidae

Alopecosa sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 1 juvenile ND.

NOTES. A positive identification of juvenile lycosids is impossible in most cases. The commonest species in the Cisokhotia is *Alopecosa aculeata* (Clerck, 1757).

Pardosa palustris (Linnaeus, 1758)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 113♂♀, ND.

NOTES. The species is known across the entire Palaeartic and north-western Nearctic. In Europe, it is known from northern Norway to southern Greece, while in Siberia occurs in the boreal zone. Very common along the coastal zone in northern Cisokhotia.

Family Philodromidae

Thanatus sp.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 1 juvenile, ND.

NOTES. A positive identification of juvenile philodromids is impossible. The most common species in the Cisokhotia is *T. formicinus* (Clerck, 1757).

Family Theridiidae

Enoplognatha caricis (Fickert, 1876)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., Summer 2003, 1♀, MS.

NOTES. The species has a circum-Holarctic distribution. In Europe, it is restricted to the nemoral zone. In Siberia, the northernmost locality is the vicinity of Magadan (c. 59.6°N). Common in northern the Cisokhotia, Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands.

Family Thomisidae

Xysticus britcheri Gertsch, 1934

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 1♂, 1♀, ND.

NOTES. The species has a Siberio-Nearctic arcto-boreal range. There are few records from the European part of Russia (north) and Belorussia (Nentwig et al., 2023).

Order Opiliones

Family Phalangidae

Mitopus morio (Fabricius, 1779)

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Bolshoi Shantar I., 26–28.VII 2018, 35♂♀ and juveniles, ND.

NOTES. The species has a circum-Holarctic range; very common in the Cisokhotia.

DISCUSSION

The most interesting record among all the studied arachnids is that of *Gnaphosa montana*, representing the easternmost locality of this trans-Palaeartic species that has only few records in Siberia. All other species are found within their known distribution ranges. Indeed, thirteen spider species found on the major island of the archipelago are likely to represent a small fraction of its entire fauna. For instance, there are 57 species of spiders recorded from Wrangel Island located much farther north in the high Arctic (Khrulyova et al., 2022). By conservative estimates, the spider fauna of the archipelago may include at least 200 species.

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