



First description of the female of *Acantholycosa logunovi* (Araneae: Lycosidae)

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With 26 named species (Platnick 2011), *Acantholycosa* Dahl, 1908 is a relatively large Holarctic genus in the wolf spider subfamily Pardosinae Simon, 1898. *Acantholycosa* was recently revised and 17 species were described as new to science (Marusik *et al.* 2004). The majority of species occur in Northern Asia and the highest species diversity is known from the Altai-Sayan Mountain System (18 species) (Marusik *et al.*, 2004). Among the newly described species was *Acantholycosa logunovi* Marusik, Azarkina & Koponen, 2004 from Altai in Russia. The female epigyne of this species was found to be remarkably similar to those of *A. norvegica* (Thorell, 1872), while male palp was similar to those in *A. plumalis* species group. While collecting spiders in Altai the senior author collected over a dozen specimens belonging to *Acantholycosa* of which one pair was in copula. Study of this material revealed that males were conspecific with figures of the holotype of *A. logunovi*, but that females were different from those illustrated by Marusik *et al.* (2004). The females described as *A. logunovi* by Marusik *et al.* (2004) are instead *A. norvegica* and therefore females of *A. logunovi* remained undescribed up until now. Here we describe the female of *A. logunovi*, provide comparisons with related species and add to the known localities of this species.

All specimens were collected by the senior author. Specimens were photographed using an AxioCam MRc5 (Zeiss) camera attached to a Stemi 2000—C stereomicroscope. Images from different focal planes were combined with “Helicon focus 3.10” image stacking software (www.heliconsoft.com). Internal genitalia were prepared for examination by placing dissected epigyne in a 10% KOH solution to dissolve soft tissue. Material is deposited in the Siberian Zoological Museum, Novosibirsk (SZMN). Figures 5–13 are reproduced from Marusik *et al.* (2004) with the permission of the co-authors (G.N. Azarkina, S. Koponen) and Nicholas Smirnov, chief editor of *Arthropoda Selecta*.

All measurements are given in millimeters.

Acantholycosa logunovi Marusik, Azarkina & Koponen, 2004

Figs 1–13

Acantholycosa logunovi Marusik *et al.*, 2004: 131, figs 88–91, 173176 (not figs 129, 177–180).

Material examined. RUSSIA, Altai: 2♂ 4♀, Kuraisky Mountain Range, 50°20'N, 87°44'E, mountain stony tundra, 2500–3000 m, 5.07.2009; 2♀ 1♂, same locality, alpine meadows, 2400 m, 5.07.2009; 4♀ 3♂, same locality, mountain stony tundra, 2500–3000 m, 4.07.2010; 1♀, same locality, alpine meadows with stony outcrops, 2400 m, 7.07.2010; 1♀, Kuraisky Mountain Range, “Gornyh duhov” lake, 50°19'N, 87°47'E, mountain stony tundra, 2600 m, 7.07.2010.

Diagnosis. The female of *A. logunovi* can be distinguished from other congeners by the shape of the transverse basal part of the septum and small apical pockets (cf. Figs 3–9). The epigyne is similar to that of *A. plumalis* Marusik, Azarkina & Koponen, 2004 and especially to *A. paraplumalis* Marusik, Azarkina & Koponen, 2004, but can be separated from that of *A. plumalis* (Figs 5–6) by the less widely separated lateral margins (*Lm*) and a straighter apical margin (*Um*) of the fovea, and from *A. paraplumalis* (Figs 7–9) by the shape and proportions of the fovea and septum. Males of this species can be separated from other congeners by the spine-shaped apical arm of the tegular apophysis and thin embolus.

Description. Total length 8.4–11.0. Carapace: 3.7–4.1 long, 3.0–3.3 wide. Carapace dark brown, sometimes with light spot in front of the fovea. Sternum dark brown. Abdomen dark grey, almost black dorsally and dirty yellow ventrally. Legs brown with yellowish spots and bands. Coxae dirty yellow ventrally. Leg I joints (specimen with carapace 3.7 long): 3.45+1.65+3.25+3.0+1.5. Femur I with 3 dorsal, 3 pro- and 2 retrolateral spines. Patella I with 1 pro-