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First description of the female of the spider *Savignia zero* Eskov, 1988 (Araneae: Linyphiidae)

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Savignia is a relatively large and well defined Holarctic spider genus (see Eskov 1988). It includes 23 species, of which seven are known by males only (Platnick 2009). Thirteen species, including many endemics, have been recorded from the Far East Palaearctic (Eskov 1991).

While studying collections of the Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt we found one sample that contained males and previously unknown females of *S. zero* Eskov, 1988. The aim of this paper is to provide an illustrated description of the female including detailed comparisons with *S. birostra* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1947) and *S. saitoi* Eskov, 1988. These species (together with *S. nenilini* Marusik, 1988) were considered as most similar to *S. zero* by Eskov (1988) and all four occur in the Far East Palaearctic.

Specimens were examined and illustrated in 80% ethanol or glycerol gelatine ($C_3H_8O_3$) using a Leica MZ18 stereo microscope and an Axioplan 2 compound microscope, both equipped with a camera lucida. Colour descriptions refer to Pantone™ Color Formula Guide on uncoated paper. Scanning electron micrographs were taken with a JEOL JSM-5200 in the Zoological Museum, University of Turku. All measurements are in mm.

***Savignia zero* (Eskov, 1988)**
(Fig. 9–20)

Savignia zero Eskov, 1988: 34, figs 83–85 (D♂).

HOLOTYPE: Russia: *Magadan*: middle Chelomdzha river (left tributary of Taui river), 1♂, vi.–viii.1987 (N.E. Dokutchaev; not examined, due to the distinctive male carapace).

Examined material. Russia: *Magadan*: Ola river mouth, 8♂ 14♀, 18.ix.1990 (Y.M. Marusik, SMF 39671). *Khabarovsk province*: environment of Bychikha village, Bolshekhektsyrski reserve, "Klyuch Sosnenskiy" kordon, circa 430 m, tall grass and carex along creek valley formed by boulders [48º14'33"N, 134º47'00"E], 7♂ 13♀, 14.ix.2005 (Y.M. Marusik, IBPN); environment of Khabarovsk, environment of Bychikha village, Bolshekhektsyrski reserve, secondary forest with birch and other trees, leaf litter and carex [48º17'30"N, 134º49'42"E], 1♂ 1♀, 11.ix.2005 (Y.M. Marusik, IBPN).

Examined comparative material: *S. birostra*: USA: *Alaska*: Kodjak island, Dog Salmon river [57°11'49''N, 154°02'08"W], 5♂ 5♀ (NMBE 6744). ***S. saitoi*: Russia:** *Sakhalin*: Sakhalin island, southeast port, Mereya river circa 3 km from mouth, [46°38'46.4"N, 142°54'16.1"E], 4♀, 28.vii.2001 (Y.M. Marusik. IBPN). *Sakhalin*: Kunashir island, Otrandnoye, 1♂, 19.ix.1987 (A.M. Basarukin, ZMMU). Six examined paratype females (**Russia:** *Amur*: Khingan state reserve, gramineous meadow, 2♀, 01.viii.1983 (Y.M. Marusik, IBPN). *Sakhalin*: Kunashir island, Otrandnoye, 4♀, 19.ix.1987, (A.M. Basarukin, ZMMU)) that were mentioned in Eskov (1988) are not conspecific with topotype females from Sakhalin and their belonging is unclear.

Diagnosis. Males are best distinguished from other *Savignia* species by its arch-like PME-lobe and the frontally protruding AME-lobe, which both are covered with stout hairs frontally (Eskov 1988: fig. 83). Male cephalic lobes of all *Savignia* species are species specific (e.g. see figures in Eskov 1988). The embolic division and especially the margin of

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