



Studies on species of Holarctic *Pardosa* groups (Araneae, Lycosidae).

VII. The *Pardosa tesquorum* group

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Abstract

Three species, *Pardosa eskovi* sp. nov. (Russia: Yakutia and Evenkia), *P. logunovi* sp. nov. (Mongolia and Russia: Altai and Tuva), and *P. zyuzini* sp. nov. (Mongolia and Russia: Altai, Tuva, Chita Area) are described. Redescriptions are provided for the widely distributed *P. tesquorum* (Odenwall, 1901) (Siberian—Nearctic) as well as for *P. mulaiki* Gertsch, 1934 (western Nearctic) and *P. tesquorumoides* Song & Yu, 1990 (China and ?Mongolia). All species are assigned to the Holarctic *Pardosa tesquorum* group (westernmost records from the Polar Ural). *Pardosa paratesquorum* Schenkel, 1963 (China and Mongolia) is redescribed but excluded from the *P. tesquorum* group. *Pardosa daqingshanica* Tang, Urita & Song, 1994 is a junior synonym of *P. paratesquorum*.

Key words: taxonomy, wolf spiders, Palearctic, Nearctic

Introduction

Within the Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833, *Pardosa* C. L. Koch, 1847 is, with 544 species group taxa currently listed in Platnick (2011), the most speciose genus with representatives from many parts of the world. Its presence in South America is limited and it is missing from Australia (the South Australian species *Pardosa pexa* Hickman, 1944, still listed in Platnick (2011), belongs in the subfamily Lycosinae Sundevall, 1833 (Kronstedt 2010)). Several species have been assigned into separate, informal species-groups due to shared characteristics in the copulatory organs (e.g. Zyuzin 1979; Dondale & Redner 1990) but no taxonomic division of the genus has been proposed.