

## *Walckenaeria koenboutjei*, a new Siberian erigonid spider (Araneae, Linyphiidae)

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### Abstract

A new erigonid spider species, *Walckenaeria koenboutjei*, is described from Siberia.

### Résumé

Une nouvelle espèce de erigonide, *Walckenaeria koenboutjei*, est décrite de la Sibérie.

### Introduction

My hydrobiologist colleagues of the Institute, put during one of their sampling visits to Baikal Lake, where they are involved in a joint research project with their Russian colleagues, two pitfall traps in the vicinity of their hotel.

One of these traps revealed to contain a lot of ants and two erigonid spiders, a female *Zornella cultigera* (L. KOCH, 1879) and a male of a new *Walckenaeria* species. My Russian colleagues A. TANASEVITCH and K. ESKOV confirmed it and sent additional material from other localities, and offered me the possibility to describe both sexes of the species.

Abbreviation: KBIN = Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen.

### *Walckenaeria koenboutjei* (Figs. 1-9)

### Type material

Holotype ♂ : from Siberia, Irkutsk Area, Khamar-Daban Mt. Range, Manguta, Solzan River Valley, 22 July 1978 (leg. V. SHILENKOV), together with 6 ♀♀ paratypes (all at Moscow Museum).

Paratypes : ♂ from Lake Baikal, Listvianka, surroundings of Hotel 'Baikal'; 22-28 August 1990 (leg. K. MARTENS & B. GODDEERIS) (at KBIN); 20 ♂♂, subA ♂

from Siberia, Krasnoyarsk Prov., West Sayah Mts, near Ermakovskoye, Oisky Pass, alt. 1700 m, subalpine meadow, 27 June 1991 (leg. D. LOGUNOV) (at Moscow Museum except 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ at KBIN); 3 ♂♂ from Siberia Khakass Autonomous Republic, Askir District, 15 km SW Bizchikal, alt. 1300 m, mountain taiga, 17 July 1990 (leg. D. LOGUNOV) (all at Moscow Museum).

### Description

#### Male :

Total length : 2.7 mm (paratype) and 3.2 mm (holotype). Carapace : length : 1.27 mm (p) and 1.31 (h); width : 0.89 mm (p) and 0.92 mm (h).

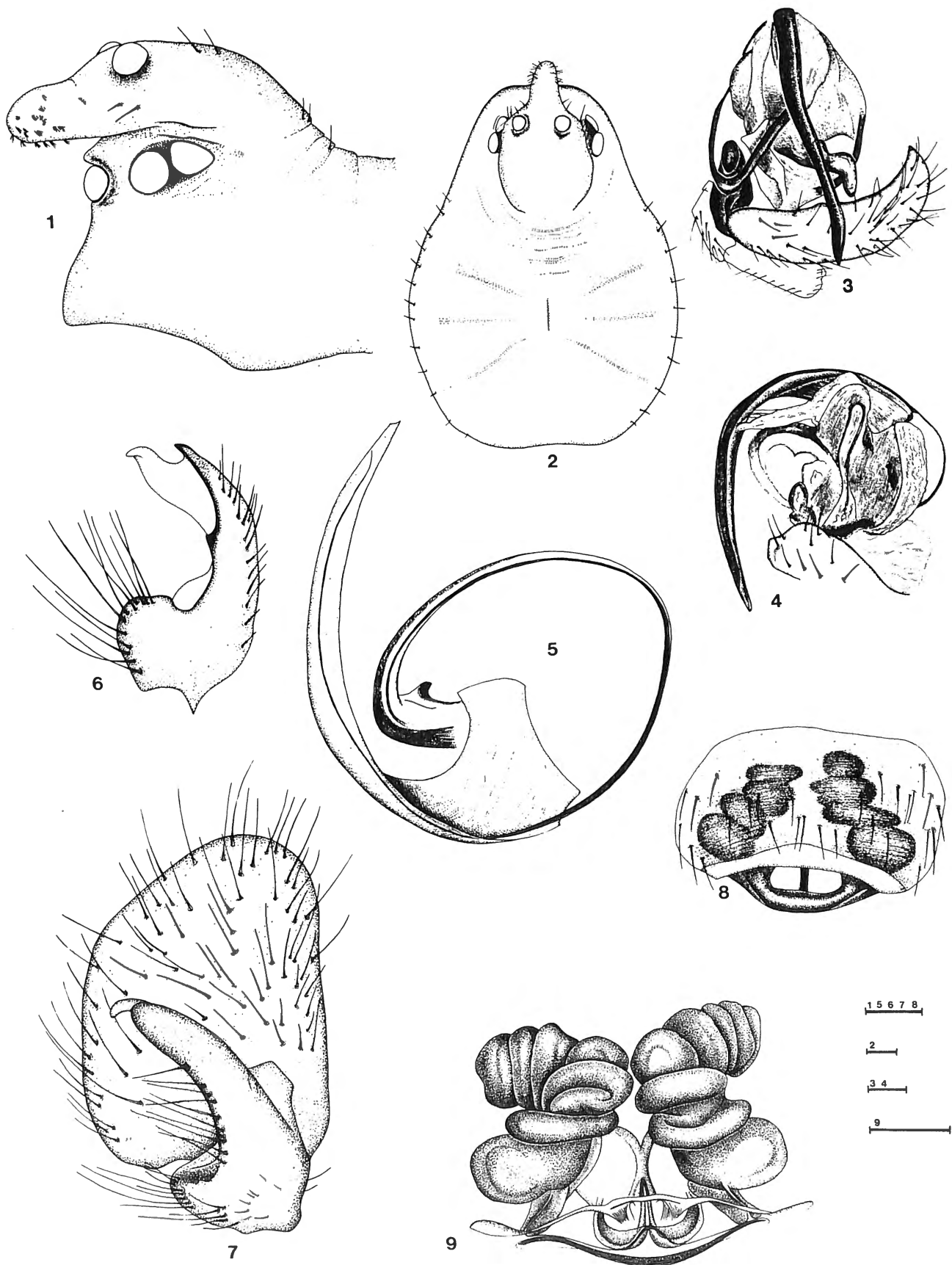
Carapace chestnut brown with dark striae, partly bordered with yellow; the cephalic elevation yellowish; sternum light brown; legs pale yellow tinged with orange; abdomen grey.

The cephalic region of the carapace, bearing the PM eyes elevated, a short thick blunt horn (figs. 1,2), bearing short barbed hairs directed straight forward from its anterior part. Chelicerae with 4 teeth. Legs : length of Ti+Pa in holotype (in mm) : I 1.36, II 1.27, III 1.06, IV 1.43. TmI = 0.58-0.63.

The male palp (figs. 3-5) has a well developed supra-regular apophysis (SA) with a long folded apical part envelopping the long wire-like embolus tip and a 'leg-like' (cfr. trunk-like extension in *W. cuspidata*) distal extension; large embolic coil with a little hook distally; tegulum with a distinct membrane extension. Palpal tibia with a retrolateral toothlike apophysis (Fig. 6).

#### Female :

Total length : 3.2-3.9 mm. Carapace : length : 1.27-1.43 mm, width : 0.95 - 1.03 mm (5 females measured). Carapace chestnut brown with darker striae; legs pale yellow with orange tinge (especially Fe, Pa and Ti); abdomen grey (swollen specimens) to black with 6 impressed dots (less visible in swollen specimens) and a very faint pattern of pale stripes; palp with pale yellow Fe and Pa and orange Ti and Ta.



Figs. 1-9. – *Walckenaeria koenboutjei*, new species. 1. Headregion of male carapace, lateral view. 2. Male carapace, dorsal view. 3. Expanded male palp. 4. Male palp, ventral view. 5. Detail of embolus and suprategular apophysis. 6. Male palpal tibia, prolateral view. 7. Dorsal view of male palpal tibia and cymbium. 8. Epigynum, external ventral view. 9. Vulva, internal ventral view. (Scale lines : 0.1 mm).

Carapace with slightly elevated anterior and posterior parts; chelicerae robust with 5 rather long teeth.

Legs : length of Ti+Pa (in mm) : I 1.30-1.43, II 1.27-1.36, III 1.05-1.17, IV 1.36-1.47 (4 specimens measured).

Epigyne resembling exteriorely the epigyne of *W. cuspidata*; spermathecae strongly coiled, arranged as a X (Figs. 8, 9).

### Etymology

This species is named after the two Belgian hydrobiologists, Boudewijn (boutje) Goddeeris and Koen Martens, who collected the Baikal specimen during a BICER-mission to lake Baikal.

### Diagnosis

The male of *W. koenboutjei* is diagnosed by the form of the cephalic region, the palpal tibia and the structure of the palpal organ. The female is diagnosed by the epigynal dorsal plate and the coiled spermathecae.

*W. koenboutjei* sp. n. seems to be closest to *W. cuspidata* (BLACKWALL, 1833) according to the following characteristics of the male palp and female epigynum : (1) the SA has a distal extension, 'trunk-like' in *W. cuspidata* and 'leg-like' in *W. koenboutjei*; (2) both have a fairly large embolic coil; (3) the form of the palpal tibia; (4)

the general external appearance of the epigynum and of the dorsal plate.

*W. koenboutjei* can for these reasons be placed in the *cuspidata*-group, according to MILLIDGE (1983), or in the *Heteroprosopotheca* subgenus according to WUNDERLICH (1972).

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### Bibliography

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