



A new species of *Parasyrisca* Schenkel, 1963 (Araneae, Gnaphosidae) from the Altai

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Parasyrisca is a Holarctic gnaphosid genus which currently includes 46 species (Platnick, 2010). Although it is found both in the Palaearctic and Nearctic only one species is known from the Western Nearctic, *P. orites* (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940). The majority of species occur in the mountains of Central Asia, South Siberia, and the Caucasus. The genus is relatively well studied due to revision by Ovtsharenko *et al.* (1995), which included 44 species. During the 15 years that have passed since that revision, four species have been described from China, the Crimea and Hungary (Tang & Zhao 1998; Kovblyuk 2003; Marusik & Fritzen 2009; Szinetár *et al.* 2009). While studying the fauna of the Altai we found specimens that belonged to an undescribed species. The goal of this paper is to provide a detailed description of this new species.

Specimens were photographed using an Olympus Camedia E-520 camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope. The images were montaged using “CombineZM” image stacking software. Photographs were taken in dishes of different sizes with paraffin in the bottom. Different sized holes were made in the paraffin to keep the specimens in the correct position. Epigynes were macerated in KOH. We are not providing eye measurements because they have no real taxonomic value in *Parasyrisca*. Same with spination, which often differs on left and right sides and in different sized specimens. All measurements are given in mm. Type material will be deposited in the Moscow State University (ZMMU) and Siberian Zoological Museum, Novosibirsk (SZMN).

Parasyrisca bucklei sp. n.

Figs 1–6, 9–15

Etymology. The specific name is a patronym in honour of our colleague Donald J. Buckle (Saskatoon, Canada).

Material. RUSSIA: Holotype ♂ and paratypes 5♀ (SZMN) Altai, Kuraisky Mt. Range, 50°20'N, 87°44'E, mountain stony tundra, 2800–3000 m, 5.07.2009 (A.Fomichev). 1♂ 3♀ 1 juv. (ZMMU), same locality, 11–12.07.2007 (P.Y.Ustyuzhanin).

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to two Siberian species, *P. logunovi* Ovtsharenko, *et al.*, 1995 and *P. belengish* Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1995 (see Ovtsharenko *et al.*, 1995: figs 62–66, 75–76). It can easily be distinguished from the former species by the shape of its conductor with an extended terminal part (conductor with parallel lateral borders in *P. logunovi*) and the spermatheca terminating over the anterior hood. It can be separated from *P. belengish* by a more elongate terminal part of the spermathecae.

Description. Male. Total length 9.2–10. Carapace: 3.8–4.6 long, 3.2–3.6 wide. Cymbium 1.7–1.8 long. Body light brown without pattern. Palp as in Figs. 1–6. Tibial apophysis with five teeth (Fig. 6), embolus flat, partly exposed (Figs 1, 4), conductor with extended terminal part.

Leg article length of male with carapace 3.8 long and in female with carapace 5.3 long.

	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus
I	4.0/4.5	2.0/2.5	4.0/4.5	3.2/3.1	2.0/2.0
II	3.5/4.3	1.9/2.5	3.2/4.0	2.5/2.6	1.8/2.0
III	3.3/4.0	1.6/2.5	3.1/3.6	2.2/2.7	3.4/2.0
IV	4.2/5.0	1.9/2.5	4.0/4.5	3.4/4.0	2.0/2.4