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A new wolf spider species in the genus *Alopecosa* Simon, 1885 (Araneae: Lycosidae) from Eastern Europe

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The wolf spider genus *Alopecosa* Simon, 1885, contains 160 named species (Platnick 2012) and the type species of the genus is *A. fabrilis* (Clerck, 1757), which is a Palaearctic species like most species in the genus (Platnick 2012). The taxonomic structure of the genus has been studied in two revisions; Lugetti & Tongiorgi (1969) divided 24 species of European *Alopecosa* into five species groups and Dondale & Redner (1979) divided seven species from North America into three groups. Many species currently in *Alopecosa* do not appear to be related to the type species; hence the genus is polyphyletic and should be divided into several genera (Marusik & Kovblyuk 2011). Faunistic revisions of *Alopecosa* have been produced for Italy (Lugetti & Tongiorgi 1969), Romania (Fuhn & Niculescu-Burlacu 1971), North America (Dondale & Redner 1979), China (Song *et al.* 1999) and Sweden (Almquist 2005). In the Ukraine and European Russia, 18 and 22 species have been reported, respectively (Mikhailov 1997, 2000). Twenty species of *Alopecosa* have been described since the year 2000 (Platnick 2012), including one from Central Europe (Czech Republic and Slovakia) (Buchar 2001), one from Greece (Buchar 2001), one from Southwestern Russia and six species from Western Kazakhstan (Ponomarev 2007, 2008, 2009).

The aim of the present paper is to describe a new *Alopecosa* from Eastern Europe.

The following abbreviations are used in the text: a—apical; d—dorsal; pl—prolateral; rl—retrolateral; v—ventral. Scanning electron micrographs (SEM) were taken with an EVO-40 XVP (LEO1430VP) scanning electron microscope in the Interdisciplinary Laboratory, Institute of Arid Zones, South Scientific Centre RAS, Rostov-on-Don. Leg and pedipalp segments were measured after their separation from the cephalothorax. Colouration of spiders was described from specimens preserved in 75% ethanol with glycerin added (9:1 by volume). All measurements are in millimetres. Specimens used for this study are housed in the following museums/collections: CP—private collection of A.V. Ponomarev, Institute of Arid Zones, South Scientific Centre RAS, Rostov-on-Don, Russia; TNU—National Arachnological Collection, Zoology Department, V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University, Simferopol, Ukraine (curator M.M. Kovblyuk); ZMMU—Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Russia (curator K.G. Mikhailov).

Alopecosa kovblyuki Nadolny & Ponomarev, sp. nov.

Figures 1–14.

Type material: Holotype 1 ♂ (ZMMU) RUSSIA, Rostov area, Ust-Donetsk Distr., Razdorskaya Village, Pukhlyakovskie Sklony, 47°31'18"N 40°36'37"E, 7–14.04.2004 (A.V. Ponomarev).

Paratypes: RUSSIA. **Rostov area:** 1 ♂ (CP-25.11.29/2), Rostov-on-Don, Shchepkinskiy Forestry, 47°20'N 39°45'E, May 2010 (V.V. Alexandrov). Ust-Donetsk Distr., Razdorskaya Village, 47°32'30"N 40°38'50"E: 1 ♂ (ZMMU), valley edge, *Caragana frutex*, 17–26.04.2010 (A.V. Ponomarev); 1 ♂ (CP-25.11.29/1), valley edge, *Caragana frutex*, 17–26.04.2010 (A.V. Ponomarev). UKRAINE. **Crimea**, Dzhankoy Distr.: 14 ♂♂ 7 ♀♀ (TNU-SO1/1, SO5, SO6/1, SO11, SO14/1, SO26/3, SO27/3, SO28/2, SO45/2, SO46/2, SO49/2, SO56/5, SO58/3, SO66/3, SO70), environs of Solenoe Ozero Village, 45°53'N 34°27'E, hand collected and pitfall traps, 21.10.2008, 12.03–22.10.2009 (A.A. Nadolny); 8 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ (ZMMU), 6.5 km N Solenoe Ozero Village, 45°56'35"N 34°27'06.7"E, *Phragmites australis* & *Carex* sp. on the mollusks' shells bar, pitfall traps, 26.03–9.04.2009 (A.A. Nadolny). Razdol'noe Distr.: 1 ♂ (TNU), 9 km