Zootaxa 3686 (2): 297–300
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Correspondence

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3686.2.10
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:08EF7CCD-6575-4C85-98FB-B1F61A7CC288

Redescription of East Palaearctic ground spider *Drassyllus biglobus* Paik, 1986 (Araneae: Gnaphosidae)

MIKHAIL M. OMELKO[1,2] YURI M. MARUSIK[3] & BYUNG-WOO KIM[4]

[1]*Far Eastern Federal University, Sukhanova, 8, Vladivostok 690950 Russia*
[2]*Gornotaezhnaya Station FEB RAS, Gornotaezhnoe Vil., Ussuriyski Dist., Primorski Krai 692533 Russia. E-mail: omelkom@gmail.com*
[3]*Institute for Biological Problems of the North RAS, Portovaya Str. 18, Magadan, Russia. E-mail: yurmar@mail.ru*
[4]*National Park Research Institute 16-1, Hogyeong-ri, Jucheon-myeon, Namwon-si, Jeollabuk-do, 590-811, Korea. E-mail: bwkim00@hotmail.com*

Drassyllus Chamberlin, 1922 is a fairly large (91 species) Holarctic genus of gnaphosid spiders (Platnick 2013). Although it is a relatively well studied genus thanks to the revisional works of Platnick & Shadab (1982), Grimm (1985), Paik (1992), Kamura (2009) and some other works, 25 species or over 25% remain known from one sex only (four by males and 21 by females).

While studying material from the Maritime Province we found over a dozen of specimens of *Drassyllus* belonging to a species unknown to us. We found no similar species in identification guides for Japan (Kamura 2009) and China (Song *et al.* 1999, 2004). When we sent figures made from our specimens to Kamura, he kindly informed us that our specimens might belong to *D. truncatus* Paik, 1992, a species known previously only from Korea and the male sex. Males from Maritime Province have exactly the same truncate retrolateral tibial apophysis and shape of tegular apophysis as shown in Namkung (2002, 2003). Further studies revealed that females collected together with males are similar to these of *D. biglobus* Paik, 1986, a species described originally on the basis of the female sex only. The male of *D. biglobus* was subsequently described by Namkung (2002, 2003), although his illustrations show a pointed, rather than truncate retrolateral tibial apophysis. Study of numerous material from Korea and Maritime Province, as well as type specimens of both species reveals that they are conspecific. Given that the specimens from Korea have identical male palps and only differ from Namkung's illustrations (2002, 2003) by the tip of the retrolateral apophysis, it is most likely that he though that tip of the tibial apophysis was broken and then "corrected" the drawing with a tapering outline.

The aims of this paper are (1) to provide detailed redescriptions of *D. biglobus* based on both sexes collected in one locality, (2) to synonymize the two names and (3), to discuss the distribution of *D. biglobus.*

Illustrations were made using both reflected and transmitted light microscopes. Microphotographs were made with an Olympus Camedia E-520 camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope at the Zoological Museum, University of Turku. Digital images were montaged using “CombineZP” image stacking software. Epigynes were macerated in a KOH/water solution. Photographs were taken in paraffin based dishes. All measurements are in mm. All material listed in the paper will be deposited in Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (specimens from Russia) and National Park Research Institute, Korea (specimens from Korea). We thank Seppo Koponen (Turku, Finland) for allowing the use of digital equipment in the University of Turku. The English of an early draft was kindly checked by Don Buckle (Saskatoon, Canada). This work was supported in part by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grants № 11-0401716, 12-04-00864-a and 12-04-01548-a).

***Drassyllus biglobus* Paik, 1986**
Figs 1–7

D. bilobosus Paik 1986: 6, figs 8–15 (♀), holotype examined.
D. truncatus Paik 1992: 69, figs 7–14 (♂), holotype examined. **Syn. n**.
D. bilobosus: Namkung 2002: 465, fig. 37.6a–c (♂♀); Namkung 2003: 468, fig. 37.6a–c (♂♀); Jung *et al.* 2005: 172, figs 10, 55, 109–110 (♂♀).

Accepted by M. Ramirez: 5 Jun. 2013; published: 11 Jul. 2013