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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPIDER SPECIES OF THE GENUS *GNAPHOSA* (ARANEAE, GNAPHOSIDAE) FROM PAKISTAN

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Description of a New Spider Species of the Genus *Gnaphosa* (Araneae, Gnaphosidae) from Pakistan.
Ovtchinnikov S. V., Ahmad B., Inayatullah M. — *Gnaphosa pakistanica* Ovtchinnikov, Ahmad et Inayatullah, sp. n. from Pakistan is described. Comments on the other two species recorded from Pakistan are given.

Key words: *Gnaphosa*, Gnaphosidae, Araneae, Pakistan, spiders, new species.

Описание нового вида паука рода *Gnaphosa* (Araneae, Gnaphosidae) из Пакистана. Овчинников С. В., Ахмад Б., Инаятулла М. — Из Пакистана (Западные Гималаи) описан *Gnaphosa pakistanica* Ovtchinnikov, Ahmad et Inayatullah, sp. n. Приведены замечания о двух других видах рода, отмеченных из Пакистана.

Ключевые слова: *Gnaphosa*, Gnaphosidae, Araneae, Пакистан, пауки, новый вид.

To date, two species of the spider genus *Gnaphosa* Latreille, 1804, *Gnaphosa pumila* (Koch) and *Gnaphosa lucifuga* Latreille (Dyal, 1935), have been reported from Pakistan (Punjab: Lahore). In «The World Spider Catalog» by Norman Platnick (2007) the first of them appears as *Gnaphosa pumila* Dyal, 1935: 195 (Df), which is an error introduced by Roewer (1955), rather than available name, as Dyal referred to the primary name *Melanophora pumila* Koch, 1838 = *Drassylus pumilus* (C. L. Koch, 1839). In the second case, the author was indicated incorrectly by Dyal: «*Gnaphosa lucifuga* Latreille» instead of «*Gnaphosa lucifuga* (Walckenaer, 1802)», and the presence of this species in Lahore requires confirmation.

In the present article a new species from Western Himalayas is described. The following abbreviations are used in the text: ALE — anterior lateral eyes; AME — anterior median eyes; PLE — posterior lateral eyes; PME — posterior median eyes; d — dorsal, p — prolateral, r — retrolateral, v — ventral. All measurements are in millimeters. The holotype and some paratypes will be deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Russia (curator Dr. K. G. Mikhailov); remaining paratypes are in the private collection of the first author (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan) and Museum of Agricultural University of Peshawar (NWFP, Pakistan).

***Gnaphosa pakistanica* Ovtchinnikov, Ahmad et Inayatullah, sp. n. (fig. 1–4)**

Material. Type. Holotype ♂, Pakistan, W Himalaya, 10 km SE of Babusar Pass, north slope, 4,100 m, 10.08.2003. Paratypes. 36 ♂, ♀, same data as in the holotype; ♀, Babusar Pass, 24.08.2004 (Ovtchinnikov).

Diagnosis. The new species resembles *G. ilika* Ovtsharenko, Platnick et Song, 1992, especially in the copulatory male structures. It can be distinguished from *G. ilika* by the following differences: 1) more lengthy median apophysis which is not curved under a corner medially; 2) shorter tibial process of the palpus; 3) the rounded lateral edge of the basal portion of embolus; 4) basal embolic tooth is absent (fig. 1, 2). Female can be recognized by the short, wide epigynal hood and by outlines of the epigynal excavation (fig. 3, 4).

Description. Male (holotype). Total body length 9 (5.5–9). Length of carapace 3.75 (2.33–3.75), width of carapace 2.75 (1.70–2.80), with ratio 1.36 (1.34–1.37). Eye

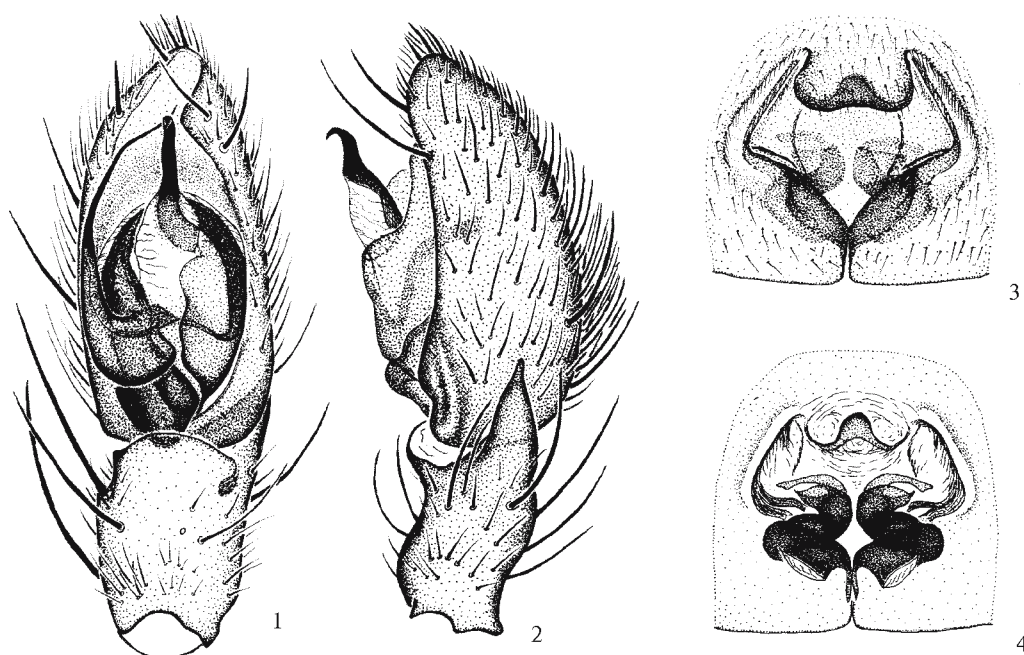


Fig. 1–4. *Gnaphosa pakistanica*: 1 – left palpus, ventral view; 2 – ditto, retrolateral view; 3 – epigynum, ventral view; 4 – ditto, dorsal view.

Рис. 1–4. *Gnaphosa pakistanica*: 1 – левый палец самца, вентрально; 2 – то же, ретролатерально; 3 – эпигина самки, вентрально; 4 – то же, дорсально.

diameters and interdistances: AME 0.11, ALE 0.17, PME 0.14, PLE 0.10, AME–AME 0.16, ALE–AME 0.02, ALE–PLE 0.27, PLE–PME 0.23, PME–PME 0.07. Sternum length 1.79 (1.21–1.88), width 1.57 (1.06–1.65). Ratio of tibia + patella length to length of carapace 0.93. Length of abdomen 4.5. Leg formula 4123. Tarsi I–II from below with complete scopula, metatarsi I–II with scopula only on top. Leg spination: femora I d 1–1–0, p 0–0–1; II d 1–1–0, p 0–0–1; III d 1–1–0, p 0–1–1, r 0–1–1; IV d 1–1–0, p 0–1–1, r 0–1–1; tibiae I without spines; II only with one ventroapical spine; III p 1–1–1, r 1–1–1, v 2–2–2; IV p 1–0–1, r 2–1–1, v 2–2–2.

Carapace brown, darkened on anterior part of head, with gray spots and olivaceous shade. Chelicerae, maxillae and coxae I reddish-brown. Legs brownish-yellow. Surface of cuticle with mild metal sheen. Carapace weakly clothed in black hairs. Abdomen gray, clothed with erect hairs.

Female. Body length 7.50–9.50. Carapace length 2.73–4.35, width 2.05–3.25, with ratio 1.33–1.34. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.11, PME 0.12, PLE 0.10, AME–AME 0.10, ALE–AME 0.03, ALE–PLE 0.19, PLE–PME 0.17, PME–PME 0.06. Sternum length 1.43–2.25, width 1.13–1.85. Ratio of tibia + patella to length of carapace 0.89–0.91. Length of abdomen 4.00–5.30. Unlike males, females have tarsi and metatarsi I–II from below with complete scopula (tabl. 1).

Table 1. Length of legs joints (male, holotype/female, paratype)

Таблица 1. Длина члеников ног (самец, голотип/самка)

Legs	Femur	Patella+Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	2.66/2.63	3.66/3.70	1.75/1.75	1.18/1.20	9.25/9.28
II	2.30/2.43	3.33/3.28	1.75/1.68	1.13/1.15	8.51/8.54
III	1.83/2.10	2.38/2.83	1.75/1.80	1.05/1.25	7.01/7.98
IV	2.25/2.93	3.38/3.98	2.75/3.13	1.30/1.58	9.68/11.62

Ecology. *G. pakistanica* sp. n. was collected in soil traps in subalpine and alpine meadows at elevations over 4000 thousand meters.

Etymology. Named after the country name in which it was collected.

Distribution. Pakistan: Western Himalayas.

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