

A survey of East Palaearctic Gnaphosidae (Araneae). 4. A review of *Fedotovia* Charitonov, 1946

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Abstract

Fedotovia Charitonov, 1946 is a genus of Gnaphosinae earlier known to contain only two species: *F. uzbekistanica* Charitonov 1946 (♂♀, type species) and *F. mongolica* Marusik, 1993 (♀). Revision of available material reveals two more species, both from Mongolia: *F. mikhailovi* sp. n. (♂♀) and *F. feti* sp. n. (♂♀). All four species have very similar copulatory organs and can be more easily differentiated by somatic characters (body size, spination, eye formula). All species are described and illustrated.

Key words: Ground spiders, Gnaphosinae, Aranei, Mongolia, Central Asia, new species, taxonomy

Introduction

The spider genus *Fedotovia* with the type species *F. uzbekistanica* was described by Charitonov (1946) based on a single female from southern Uzbekistan. Later, *Fedotovia* was synonymised with *Eilica* Keyserling, 1891 by Platnick and Shadab (1981). This synonymy was based only on the study of illustrations in Charitonov (1946), but not on the examination of the holotype. *Fedotovia* was removed from synonymy with *Eilica* by Ovtsharenko and Platnick (1991) and transferred from Laroniinae to Gnaphosinae. Ovtsharenko and Platnick (1991) revealed that this genus is distributed in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and western Mongolia. The second species of the genus, *F. mongolica* was described from western Mongolia by Marusik (1993) on the basis of the female holotype. This species is very similar to the generotype.

During two expeditions to Mongolia in 1997 and 2012, we collected some *Fedotovia* specimens belonging to three morphospecies. Examination of these materials revealed two new species and additional specimens of the poorly known *F. mongolica*. The main goal of this paper is to provide the descriptions of new species and redescription of known species.

Material and methods

Photographs were taken in dishes of different sizes with paraffin at the bottom. Most of specimens were photographed using an Olympus Camedia E-520 camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope and with a SEM JEOL JSM-5200 scanning microscope at the Zoological Museum, University of Turku. Some photographs were taken by AxioCam MRc5 (Zeiss) camera attached to a Stemi 2000-C stereomicroscope in Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk. Digital images were prepared using “CombineZP” (<http://www.hadleyweb.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/>) and “Helicon focus 3.10” (www.heliconsoft.com) image stacking software. Illustrations of epigynes were made after maceration in 20% potassium hydroxide aqueous solution and exposure for a few minutes in an alcohol/water solution of Chlorazol Black (= methylene blue). All measurements

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