Harvestmen (Arachnida: Opiliones) from the yew and box-tree grove of the Caucasian State Natural Biospheric Reserve, Russia

Сенокосцы (Arachnida: Opiliones) тисо-самшитовой рощи Кавказского государственного природного биосферного заповедника, Россия

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Abstract. Faunistic and taxonomic data on the harvestmen from the yew and box-tree grove (Caucasian State Natural Biospheric Reserve, Russia) are presented. 16 harvestmen species from 5 families were found in this Reserve. Four new species (Calathocratus hirsutus Snegovaya, sp. n., Calathocratus minutus Snegovaya, sp. n., Giljarovia kratochvili Snegovaya, sp. n., Caucnemastoma martensi Snegovaya, sp. n.) are described.

Резюме. Приводятся фаунистические и таксономические данные по сенокосцам с территории тисо-самшитовой рощи Кавказского государственного природного биосферного заповедника. 16 видов сенокосцев из 5 семей отмечены для этой территории. 4 вида описываются как новые для науки (Calathocratus hirsutus Snegovaya, sp. n., Calathocratus minutus Snegovaya, sp. n., Giljarovia kratochvili Snegovaya, sp. n., Caucnemastoma martensi Snegovaya, sp. n.).

Introduction

The yew and box-tree grove is part of the of the Caucasian State Natural Biospheric Reserve but geographically separated from the main territory: on the right and left banks of the Khosta River on the southeastern slopes of the Big Akhun Mountain (fig. 1) about 20 km southeast of Sochi, Russia. The yew and box-tree grove of Khosta was included in the Caucasian reserve in 1930 by recommendation of a geobotanical expedition under the leadership of V.N. Sukachyov. The about 300 hectares of the grove, belong to the Colchis geobotanical subprovince on the Black Sea of the province of the Northern Caucasus [Seredin, 1980]. The grove covers the unique, practically primary, coniferous forest with yew berry (Taxus baccata), box-tree (Buxus colchica), and typical broad-leaved trees of the Western Caucasus (Tilia caucasica, Quercus, Fraxinus excelsior, Acer, Carpinus caucasica).

Geology and geography of the grove is composed of upper-Cretaceous karstic limestones, with high structural diversity of abundant abrupt breaks, vertical slopes, and limestone-plates arising from the surface. The climate of the territory is warm and humid. High relative humidity of the air (more than 70% in the highlands and up to 90% in the ravines and valleys) is caused by regular and abundant rainfall (mid-annual quantity 135 cm) and relative high average temperatures (the mid-annual temperature is 14.5 ºC).

The yew and box-tree grove isolated from the basic territory of reserve and represents natural complex mixed broad-leaved woods in Black Sea Coasts. The grove is preserved under the protection of UNESCO as an object of the World Nature Heritage. Relict and preglacial forests which covered all Europe 18–25 million years ago are miraculously preserved almost intact in yew and box tree grove. This uniqueness of the territory, has caused interest in carrying out of researches and has become the cause material gathering on the given site. This is the first report on the harvestman fauna of the yew and box-tree grove.

Material and methods

Material was mainly collected during 2006 from March until October and exclusively by soil traps (by Yu.A. Chumachenko). 0.5 liter plastic containers were used with a 4% solution of formaldehyde as preservation fluid. Traps were checked and exchanged once a month. Soil traps were set up on four sites, every site included an area of 100 m² characterized by various types of phytocenoses, with 10 soil traps in each plot. In the following a description of each site is given (see also fig. 1).

Broad-leaved box-tree (43°31’55.45”N / 39°52’34.08”E). It is located on undeveloped calcareous soils. Box-tree (Buxus colchica) mainly occupies (up to 100 %) the second synfolium in the broad-leaved plantings...
with ash (Fraxinus excelsior), linden (Tilia caucasica), hornbeam (Carpinus caucasica), and oak (Quercus sp.) in the first tree-layer (synfolium). The average stand density is 0.6. The main place undergrowth is primarily box-tree, and sometimes ash and linden can be found [Yeskina, Grabenno, 2004]. Often lianas of ivy species (Hedera helix and H. colchica) and clematis (Clematis vitalba) can be found on the trees. Grassy plants show low abundance within the ground vegetation which includes noticeably butcher’s-broom (Ruscus aculeatus and R. colchicus), umbilicus (Umbilicus oppositifolius), asplenium (Asplenium trichomanes), phyllitis (Phyllitis scolopendrium), etc.

Yew-beech and Cherry laurel: grows on degraded calcareous heavy loams [Lazuk, 1960]. Two plots have been surveyed.

Plot 1 (43°31’38.28”N / 39°52’32.81”E). The canopy consists of mainly yew with occasional beech (Fagus orientalis), hornbeam, and ash. The average stand density is 0.5. The under storey is dense and formed of Cherry laurel (Laurus Nobilis). The stem of the Cherry laurel alternates on more leveled areas with box-tree, forming the second synfolium in such places. There are many lycans, mainly smilax (Smilax excelsa), Colchis and ivy. There are many butcher’s-broom Colchis in the openings of the underbrush fields; sedges (Carex pendula and C. divulsa), hollyfern (Polystichum angulare), multileg (Polypodium australe) and sanicle (Sanicula europaea) are occasionally found.

Plot 2 (43°32’2287”N / 39°52’22.94”E). It is located on the eastern slope of the Akhunski ridge. The large stock yews dominate in the forest stand. The average stand density is 0.4. The scarce underbrush is composed of the medicinal, cultivated Cherry laurel. Colchis Ivy dominates as the ground vegetation. Matteuccia struthiopteris and Paris incompleta also are found.

Beech/Cherry laurel forest (43°32’15.9”N / 39°52’38.57”E). This forest is located on the northwest slope of Akhunski ridge and its area is about 40 hectares. The beech prevails in the eastern plantings. The average stand density is 0.6. The underbrush is dense and formed by predominately with Cherry laurel, seldom lycans Colchis, Euonymus latifolius and E. sempervirens will be seen. The grass cover is absent under dense Cherry laurel underbrush. It is individual, (for example 5 species per hectare), in gleams between Cherry laurel curtains, meets young growth of yew up to 3 meters in height.

Type specimens of opilionids are shared among the following museums and institutions: ZMMU – Zoological Museum of the Moscow University after Lomonosov (Russia); ZIN – Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (Saint-Petersburg, Russia); RCNS – reference collection of Nataly Snegovaya (Baku, Azerbaijan), TTU-Z – Invertebrate Zoology, Museum of Texas Tech University (USA); SMF – Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main (Germany).
Species survey

*Trogulidae Sundevall, 1833*

*Calathocratus caucasicus* [Silhavý, 1966]


*Calathocratus caucasicus* Schönhoffer, Martens, 2010: 59.

**Material.** 58♂, 43♀, 64 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 46♂, 38♀, 70 juv. (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 142♂, 127♀, 287 juv. (RCNS), beech/Cherry laurel forest; 46♂, 44♀, 90 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

**Comments.** This is a widely distributed species on all Caucasus territory [Staręga, 1978; Snegovaya, 2004; Snegovaya, Chemeris, 2005].

*Trogulus rossicus* Silhavý, 1968


*Trogulus rossicus* Silhavý, 1968: 25–27, fig. 1–7; Staręga, 1978: 199; Chevrizov, 1979: 8, fig. 20–22; Snegovaya, 1999: 453, fig. 5–8; Snegovaya, Chemeris, 2005: 264, 266, fig. 10–13.

**Material.** 106♂, 77♀, 69 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 57♂, 17♀, 9 juv. (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 148♂, 72♀, 58 juv. (RCNS), beech/Cherry laurel forest; 36♂, 36♀, 50 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

**Comments.** This species already was mentioned earlier from Krasnodar Region [Silhavý, 1968], also it is known from Stavropol Region [SNEGovaYa, 1999] and Azerbaijan [SNEGovaYa, 2004; Snegovaya, Chemeris, 2005].

*Calathocratus hirsutus* Snegovaya, sp. n. (Fig. 2–14)

**Material.** Holotype ♂ (ZMMU) and paratype 1♀ (ZMMU), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1); paratypes: 1♂, 1♀ (ZIN), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1); 1♂, 1♀ (TUZ), broad-leaved box-tree; 1♂, 1♀ (SMF) broad-leaved box-tree; 1♀ (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 2♂, 3♀ (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 4♂, 4♀, 2 juv. (RCNS), beech/Cherry laurel forest; 1♂ (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

**Description.** Male. Body length 6.4–7.25 mm (n=53; holotype 6.7 mm), width 2.2–2.8 mm (n=53; holotype 2.8 mm) (fig. 2–3). Body oval, broad, densely covered with long spine-tipped papillae with long setae (till 0.25 mm). Head cap broad and circular (diameter ~ 0.8 mm). Eye mound relatively high. Eye relatively big, Eye relatively big, distance between eyes 0.5 mm.

Basal segment of chelicera (holotype) 1.05 mm, distal 1 mm. Length of palp segments (holotype): femur 0.56, patella 0.25, tibia 0.35, tarsus 0.55; total length 1.41 mm.

Legs relatively long, also covered with long spine-tipped papillae with long setae. Tarsal formula for this species 2–1–2–2.

**Etymology.** The species is named refers to its dense cover with long setae. «Hirsutus» is Latin meaning hairy or bristly.

*Calathocratus minutus* Snegovaya, sp. n. (Fig. 15–27)

**Material.** Holotype ♂ (ZMMU) and paratype 1♀ (ZMMU), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1); paratypes: 1♂, 1♀ (ZIN), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1); 1♂, 1♀ (TUZ), broad-leaved box-tree; 1♂, 1♀ (SMF) broad-leaved box-tree; 1♀ (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 2♂, 3♀ (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 4♂, 4♀, 2 juv. (RCNS), beech/Cherry laurel forest; 1♂ (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

**Description.** Male. Body length 4.1–5 mm (n=10; holotype 4.4 mm), width 1.2–1.75 mm (n=10; holotype 1.5 mm). Body small, oblong-oval form. Dorsal granulation regular, but body setae very small and poorly developed. Head cup relatively long and oval form (length 0.75 mm, width 0.65 mm). Eye mound poorly expressed, small with small eyes, distance between eyes 0.35 mm.

Basal segment of chelicera (holotype) 0.7 mm, distal 0.63 mm. Length of palpal segments (holotype): femur 0.3, patella 0.15, tibia 0.2, tarsus 0.15; total length 0.8 mm.

Legs normal size, femora I–II thickened, setae on the legs thin and transparent. Legs papillation small and transparent.

**Diagnosis.** This is a widely distributed species on all Caucasus territory [Staręga, 1978; Snegovaya, 2004; Snegovaya, Chemeris, 2005].
Fig. 2–14. Calathocratus hirsutus Snegovaya sp. n., male.
2–3 – body, dorsal view; 4 – tarsus I, lateral view; 5 – tarsus II, lateral view; 6 – tarsus III, lateral view; 7 – tarsus IV, lateral view; 8 – chelicerae, retrolateral view; 9 – chelicerae, prolateral view; 10 – pedipalp, prolateral view; 11 – penis, dorsal view; 12 – glans of penis, ventral view; 13 – glans of penis, dorsal view; 14 – glans of penis, lateral view.

Рис. 2–14. Calathocratus hirsutus Snegovaya sp. n., самец.
papillae less developed in *minutus*, *Tarsus II* in *beieri* shorter and thicker, than in *minutus*, and truncus of penis in *beieri* has curved sides, glans of penis in *beieri* cone-shaped to oval in shape in *minutus*. *C. minutus* differs from *C. hirsutus*: in *hirsutus* papillation with long setae more advanced, in *minutus* body size smaller, than *hirsutus*; eye size smaller in *minutus*; in *minutus* penis smaller than in *hirsutus*.

**Etymology.** The species is derived from the Latin. «Minutus» is Latin meaning small or minor referring to its very small size.

**Dicranolasmatidae Simon, 1879**

**Dicranolasma giljarovi Šilhavý, 1966**

*Dicranolasma giljarovi* Šilhavý, 1966a: 153, fig. 14–20; Staréga, 1978: 200; Chevyrizov, 1979: 9, fig. 31–34; Chemeris, Kovblyuk, 2005: 306, fig. 1–8; Bayram, Çorak, 2007: 9, fig. 1 A–H, 457, fig. 4–5.

**Dicranolasma aberlandii:** Staréga, 1966: 200.

**Material.** 2♂, 1♀ (ZMMU), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 2); 1♀ (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 1♂, 2♀ (ZIN), beech/*Cherry laurel forest*; 2♂, 2♀ (RCNS), 3♂, 3♀ (SMF), yew-beech forest.

**Comments.** This species has already been mentioned from Krasnodar Region [Šilhavý, 1966a], also it is known from Georgia [Staréga, 1966, 1978], Crimea [Chemeris, Kovblyuk, 2005] and Turkey [Bayram, Çorak, 2007; Çorak, Bayram, 2007].

**Dicranolasma ponticum** Gruber, 1998


**Dicranolasma giljarovi**: Snegovaya, 2004: 308.

**Material.** 2♂ (RCNS), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 2); 6♂ (RCNS), box-tree forest; 10♂, 6♀ (RCNS), beech/*Cherry laurel forest*.

**Comments.** This species noted from Georgia [Gruber, 1998], Azerbaijan [Snegovaya, Staréga, 2011] and also from Turkey [Gruber, 1998].

**Nemastomatidae Simon, 1872**

**Gilarovia vestita** Martens, 2006

**Gilarovia vestita** Martens, 2006: 161, 163, fig. 9–10, 13 e–fig.

**Material.** 2♂, 4♀ (RCNS), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 2); 12♂, 11♀ (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 8♂, 6♀ (RCNS), beech/*Cherry laurel forest*; 3♂, 4♀, 1♀ (RCNS), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 1).

**Comments.** This species has been described from Krasnodar Region and Georgia [Martens, 2006].

**Gilarovia kratochvili** Snegovaya, sp. n.

(Fig. 28–36)

**Material.** Holotype ♂ (ZMMU) and paratype ♂ (ZMMU), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 1); paratypes: 1♂, 1♀ (ZIN), 1♂, 1♀ (TTU-Z), 1♂, 1♀ (SMF), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 1); 5♂ (ZMMU), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 1); 1♂, 1♀ (RCNS), beech/*Cherry laurel forest*; 1♂, 1♀ (RCNS), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 1).

**Comparative material.** *Gilarovia vestita* (material see above).

**Description.** Male. Body length 1.25–1.9 mm (n=8; holotype 1.3 mm), width 0.7–0.85 mm (n=8; holotype 0.7 mm).

Body quadrangular, widened posteriorly. Body surfaces papillosate, precise borders between tergites are not evident. Eye mound small, covered with large grains. Tergites I–V with a pair of low, small club-shaped tubercles. Ventrum also with grains, borders of coxa and trochanter are bordered with hammer-like denticles. Body dark-brown to black.

Legs short, 1 and II slightly thickened. Length of legs (mm): I – 0.5–0.7+0.25–0.45+0.5–0.55+0.65–0.65, total length 2.3–2.75 (n=8); II – 0.6–0.9+0.25–0.4+0.63–0.75+0.7–1+0.7–1, total length 2.88–4.05 (n=8); III – 0.5–0.66+0.25+0.4–0.5+0.6–0.7+0.6–0.75, total length 2.35–2.85 (n=8); IV – 0.7–0.9+0.25–0.35+0.6–0.65+0.85–1+0.61–0.9, total length 3.01–5.05 (n=8).

Chelicera small, segments I with large elongated triangular apophyses with large teeth. From the ventral side with long deepening, covered with setae. From dorsal side, segment I laterally with some large denticles. Cheliceral segments 0.5 mm long (I), 0.45 mm long (II), appendage 0.3 mm.

Pedipalps short, femora triangular form, dorso-laterally with wide striating field. Patella from mesolaterally with large recurved denticles. All segments covered with pointed and club-shaped bristles. Length of palpal segments: femur 0.45, patella 0.4, tibia 0.38, tarsus 0.2; length total 1.43 mm.

Penis not very long, slender, with stylet-shaped and glass and with long bent styli. Glans covered with long setae.

Female. Body 1.6–1.88 mm (n=8), width 0.8–0.9 mm (n=8). It differs from male by larger size and absence of chelicer appendages. Length of palpal segments: femur 0.4–0.5, patella 0.35–0.45, tibia 0.3–0.4, tarsus 0.2–0.4 mm (n=6).

Length of legs (mm): I – 0.5–0.63+0.2–0.35+0.4–0.5+0.5–0.6+0.5–0.6, total length 2.1–2.68 (n=7); II – 0.75–1+0.2–0.38+0.5–0.8+0.7–1+0.7–1, total length 2.85–4.18 (n=8); III – 0.5–0.8+0.25–0.3+0.4–0.65+0.6–0.75+0.5–0.75, total length 2.25–3.25 (n=7); IV – 0.75–0.9+0.25–0.3+0.5–0.7+0.8–1+0.7–1, total length 3–3.9 (n=8).

**Diagnosis.** *Gilarovia kratochvili* sp. n. is unique in the genus for its form of cheliceral apophysis in males – deep elongated depression, covered with setae. Genital morphology of *G. kratochvili* sp. n. is similar to *G. vestita*, but differs from *G. vestita*: in *kratochvili* body is a slightly smaller; legs are shorter and more thick; segments of pedipalps are shorter and more thick; chelicerapophyses triangular in form, without a rounded concavity, but has deep elongated depression which is densely covered by setae. Other *Gilarovia* species differ in length of stylus of penis, and very different shapes of apophyses in males (Martens 2006), none of them with a glandular pore field positioned in a deep elongated depression.

**Etymology.** The species named honors the famous Czech harvestman expert, Dr. Josef Kratochvíl (1909–1992).

**Caucnenastoma martensi** Snegovaya, sp. n.

(Fig. 37–47)

**Material.** Holotype ♂ (ZMMU) and paratype ♂ (ZMMU), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 1); paratypes: 1♂, 1♀ (ZIN), 1♂, 1♀ (TTU-Z), 1♂, 1♀ (SMF), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 1); 5♂ (RCNS), yew-beech and *Cherry laurel* (area 1).

**Comparative material.** *Caucnenastoma golvatchovii* holotype: ♂ (ZMMU), № 152, Russia, Krasnodar region, pasture Abago near Guzeripl, Caucasian State Reserve, Abies, Fagus, Acer, Betula etc. forest, up to timber line and in subalpine meadows, 1700–1850 m, litter; under bark and stone, 24–26.05.1985, leg. S. Golovatch. Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀ (ZMMU): № 167, Russia, Krasnodar region, Severskaya distr., Mt. Derby, ca. 15 km SW of Ushinskaya, old Quercus, Fagus, Fraxinus, Alnus etc. forest, litter, 2.07.1986, leg. S. Golovatch; 4♂, 4♀ (RCNS): Russia, Caucasian State Reserve, 3 km Guzeripl–Abago road, beech-fir forest, 1000 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 3.05–
Fig. 15–27. Calathocratus minutus Snegovaya sp. n., male.
Description. Male. Body length 2–2.5 mm (n=3; holotype 2 mm), width 1.1–1.3 mm (n=3; holotype 1.1 mm).


Legs long, femora I thickened. Femoral pseudosegments (right/left) legs of Holotype: (3)–(3) –(13)(14) – 5–6)–9–9). Length of legs (mm): I – 1.5–1.7–0.4+0.5–1.1+1.2+1.25+1–1.1, total length 5.2–5.65 (n=3); II – 2.8–3.25+0.5–0.6+2.5–2.7+2.5–2.7+1.4–1.8, total length 9.7–11.05 (n=3); III – 1.75–2.0+0.5–1.25+1.25–1.3+1–1.1, total length 5.5–6.15 (n=3); IV – 2.6–2.0+0.5–1.1+1.8–1.8–2.3+1.3, total length 7.7–8.9 (n=3).

Cheliceral segment I with large club-shaped apophysis, about 4–5 times as long as wide, strongly constricted at the base then relatively gradually and parallel sided and evenly rounded at the tip; opening of cheliceral gland in a circular pore filed which is relatively gradually and parallel sided and evenly rounded at the frontal edge of the face. Long setae covering all appendages. Dorsally segment I with some denticles, segment II covered with only setae. Laterally segment II (external side) with very large, thorn-like denticles, which have short bifid tips.

Pedipalp relatively long, dark-brown in colour, covered with bristles and setae. Length of palpal segments: femur 0.8–1.1, patella 0.7–1.2, tibia 0.5–0.75, tarsus 0.4 mm (n=3).

Bristles and setae. Length of palpal segments: femur 0.8–1.1, patella 0.7–1.2, tibia 0.5–0.75, tarsus 0.4 mm (n=3).

Material. 4♂, 5♀ (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 13♂, 14♀, 5 juv. (RCNS), beech/Cherry laurel forest; 1♂, 2♀, 1 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

Comments. This species is widespread in the Caucasus, it was also recorded from Turkey [Martens, 2006].

Material. 3♂, 4♀ (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 13♂, 14♀, 5 juv. (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 33♂, 8♀, 5 juv. (RCNS), beech/Cherry laurel forest; 4♂, 2♀, 1 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

Comments. This species is widespread in the Caucasus, also mentioned from Crimea [Chevrizov, Kovblyuk, 2005].

Material. 2♂, 6♀ (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 6♂, 7♀, 4 juv. (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 4♂, 41 juv. (RCNS), beech/Cherry laurel forest; 3♂, 22♀, 43 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

Comments. This species is widespread in the Caucasus, also listed from Turkey [Martens, 2006].

Material. 2♀ (RCNS), yew–beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 4♂, 8♀, 2 juv. (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 5♂, 2♀, 1 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

Comments. This species is widespread in the Caucasus, also listed from Iran [Roewer, 1952].
Fig. 28–36. Giljarovia kratochvili Snegovaya sp. n., male.
28 – body, dorsal view; 29 – body, lateral view; 30 – chelicerae, prolateral view; 31 – chelicerae, retrolateral view; 32 – cheliceral apophyses, lateral view; 33 – pedipalp, prolateral view; 34 – penis, dorsal view; 35 – glans of penis, dorsal view; 36 – glans of penis, lateral view.

Рис. 28–36. Giljarovia kratochvili Snegovaya sp. n., самец.
Fig. 37–47. Caucnemastoma martensi Snegovaya sp. n., male. 
37 – body, dorsal view; 38 – body, lateral view; 39 – chelicerae, retrolateral view; 40 – chelicerae, prolateral view; 41 – chelicerae, ventral view; 42 – 1 segment of chelicerae; 43 – cheliceral apophyses, lateral view; 44 – pedipalp, prolateral view; 45 – penis, dorsal view; 46 – glans of penis, dorsal view; 47 – glans of penis, lateral view.

Рис. 37–47. Caucnemastoma martensi Snegovaya sp. n., самец. 
37 – тело, дорсально; 38 – тело, латерально; 39 – хелицера, ретролатерально; 40 – хелицера, пролатерально; 41 – хелицера, вентрально; 42 – 1 сегмент хелицеры; 43 – отросток хелицеры, латерально; 44 – педипальпа, пролатерально; 45 – пенис, дорсально; 46 – головка пениса, дорсально; 47 – головка пениса, латерально.
Rilaena picta (Mkheidze, 1952)

Metaplatybusanus pictus Mkheidze, 1952: 613, fig. 1; Mkheidze, 1959: 114; Mkheidze, 1964: 122, fig. 5; Staręga, 1966: 402–403, fig. 18;

Material. 1♂, 9 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 1♂, 10♀, 11 juv. (RCNS), broad-leaved box-tree; 1♂, 10♀, 11 juv. (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

Comments. This species was described from Georgia [Mkheidze, 1952], and is further mentioned from Azerbaijan [Snegovaya, Chemeris, 2005]. For Krasnodar region it is here recorded for the first time.

Sclerosomatidae Simon, 1879
Nelima pontica Khartonov, 1941

Nelima pontica Khartonov, 1941: 169, fig. 5–6.

Material. 1♂, 2♀ (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 2); 1♂ (RCNS), yew-beech and Cherry laurel (area 1).

Comments. This species was described and listed many times from Georgia [Kartonov, 1941; Mkheidze, 1952, 1959, 1962, 1964; Lyovushkin, Starobogatov, 1963; Staręga, 1978] and Krasnodar region [Birshteyn, 1950; Staręga, 1978; Chevrizov, 1979].

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References

