

A revision of the genus *Selamia* with the description of *Amphiledorus* gen. n. (Araneae, Zodariidae)

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Summary

The genus *Selamia* SIMON is revised. It now contains three species: the types species *S. reticulata* (SIMON) (♂ ♀), *S. tribulosa* (SIMON) (♂ ♀) and *S. numidica* n. sp. (♂). The main diagnostic characters of the genus are the low clypeus and the presence of a large spoon shaped prolateral cymbial flange. *Amphiledorus* n. gen. is characterised by a higher clypeus, a rebordered sternum, the absence of a cymbial flange and embolus originating in the centre of the tegulum, which is folded over the base of the embolus. It contains three species: the type species *A. balnearius* n. sp. (♂ ♀), *A. histrionicus* (SIMON) n. comb. (♂ ♀) and *A. adonis* n. sp. (♂). A key to the species of both genera is provided and their affinity is discussed.

Introduction

As explained in JOCQUÉ (1991) the species that had been placed in the genus *Storena* WALCKENAER were a large array of somatically superficially similar spiders. Detailed analysis of these taxa has shown that they represented a series of distantly related taxa belonging to at least two subfamilies in the Zodariidae. *Selamia* SIMON is one of the genera that has been placed, at least partially, in *Storena*. LEVY (1990) split off the genus *Pax* which, apart from a few autapomorphies, has a number of apomorphies it shares with the closely related *Mallinella* STRAND.

The present paper provides an analysis and revision of the remaining species in the genus *Selamia*. One species, *S. histrionica* SIMON, cannot longer be regarded as belonging in *Selamia* and a separate genus has to be erected to accommodate it together with two newly described species from the western Mediterranean.

Abbreviations

Institutes and collections:

CAM: Collection Antonio Melic;

CCR: Collection Carles Ribera;

CJK: Collection J. Van Keer;

CMP: Collection Magdalena Perez;

CPP: Collection Piet Poot;

CRB: Collection R. Bosmans.

KBIN: Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen (L. Baert)

MNHN: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (J. Heurtault, C. Rollard)

NHRS: Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm (T. Kronstedt)

Abbreviations in descriptions

- * : (after a figure in spination) spines in a row
- AS : anterior spinnerets
- ALE : anterior lateral eyes
- AME : anterior median eyes
- AW : anterior width (of the MOQ)
- C : conductor
- d : dorsal
- disp : dispersed
- dw : distal whorl
- E : embolus
- F : femur
- L : length
- MA : median apophysis
- MOQ : median ocular quadrangle
- P : patella
- pl : prolateral
- PLE : posterior lateral eyes
- PME : posterior median eyes
- PW : posterior width (of the MOQ)
- PS : posterior spinnerets
- rl : retrolateral
- RTA : retrolateral tibial apophysis
- ST : subtegulum
- TA : tegular apophysis
- t : tarsus
- T : tibia
- Teg : tegulum
- Tot : total

All measurements are in mm.

SELAMIA Simon

Selamia SIMON 1873: 69 (descr. new genus); SIMON 1884: 326; LEVY 1990: 340; JOCQUÉ 1991: 78.

Storena (part) SIMON 1885: 30; 1893: 429 (synonymised); 1903: 987; MERIAN 1910: 29; BRIGNOLI 1982: 344; BOSMANS & VAN HOVE 1986: 17.

Diagnosis

Representatives of this genus are recognised by the low clypeus, the long posterior spinnerets (length of PS = 0.8 L of AS), the normal, non-spiniform scopulae, the toothed chelicerae and the trichobothria in 4 rows on T. The male palp is characterised by the very strongly developed spoon-shaped retrolateral flange at the base of the cymbium.

Description

A detailed description of the genus was given in JOCQUÉ (1991, Figs. 161-168).

Medium-sized to large spiders (± 10) with elongate oval carapace, widest between coxae II and III; narrowed in front to about 0.6 times maximum width in males and 0.7 times maximum width in females. In profile rather low (Figs. 1, 2), thoracic area higher than cephalic one, highest point just in front of fovea. Cervical grooves poorly indicated. Colour: carapace and chelicerae reddish brown, legs and sternum orange; abdomen on dorsum with complex pattern (Fig. 3). Eyes in a two strongly procurved rows, all subcircular, light, subequal. AME less than their radius apart and less than their diameter from ALE. PME less than their diameter apart and twice their diameter from PLE. MOQ as wide in front as in the back and about 1.2 times as long. Clypeus relatively low (height 1.5 to 2 times the diameter of an ALE) and retreating; provided with some long hairs. Chilum variable: two triangles with similar height and width, provided with a few setae, or single and poorly delimited sometimes with a central inferior indentation. Chelicerae strongly tapered, with lateral condyle; densely haired, setae more closely set in distal part. Promargin with a large and a small tooth; fangs relatively long. Endites convergent, with anteromesal scopula. Sternum oval, slightly longer (1.2 times) than wide; without lateral extensions or intercoxal sclerites. Labium slightly longer than broad. Legs: formula 4123; short and strong. Spination: a few spines on T and Mt of anterior pairs. Numerous strong spines on posterior pairs. Metatarsal tufts poorly developed on III and IV. Hinged hairs with short concave part (Fig. 20). Mt hardly swollen at distal extremity. Three tarsal claws; paired claws with about 8-10 teeth. Scopulae not spiniform but hairy. Trichobothria dispersed or in 4 rows on T, or in 2 rows (one dorsal and one retrolateral) on Mt and one dorsal row on t. Abdomen oval. Without scuta, but ventral area on front of epigastric fold slightly chitinised. Four dorsal sigilla. Six spinnerets: both anterior and posterior pairs two-segmented. Both sexes with well developed PS (length PS = ± 0.8 length AS). Colulus represented by two groups of a few hairs. Male palp: tibia with a large lateral apophysis. Cymbium with large basolateral flange, ventrolaterally excavated, extended backwards into spoon-shaped appendage; with dorsal flat

area covered with short chemotactile setae. Tegulum transversally divided in a proximal and a distal part; MA inserted on the anterior rim of the former, short, curved inward, sclerotised; distal part with a conductor-like apophysis with prolateral concavity. Embolus originating on prolateral side of tegulum, slender and curved. Female palp with conical tarsus; tarsal claw toothed, turned inward over 30° , ventrally with short protrusion. Epigyne with deep central concavity; copulatory ducts short, leading to kidney-shaped spermathecae in posterior half of epigyne.

Type species

Lachesis reticulata SIMON.

Distribution

Western Mediterranean.

Natural History

Selamia appear to live in a multitude of different types of habitats although the presence of leaf litter appears to be constant among them. They hide by day in a sand-covered silken retreat that serves at the same time as a hiding corner and as a capturing device; prey are ambushed from underneath the retreat. They are not known to be specialised predators like many other zodariids that either prey exclusively on ants or termites.

Key to the species of *Selamia*

(female of *S. numidica* not known)

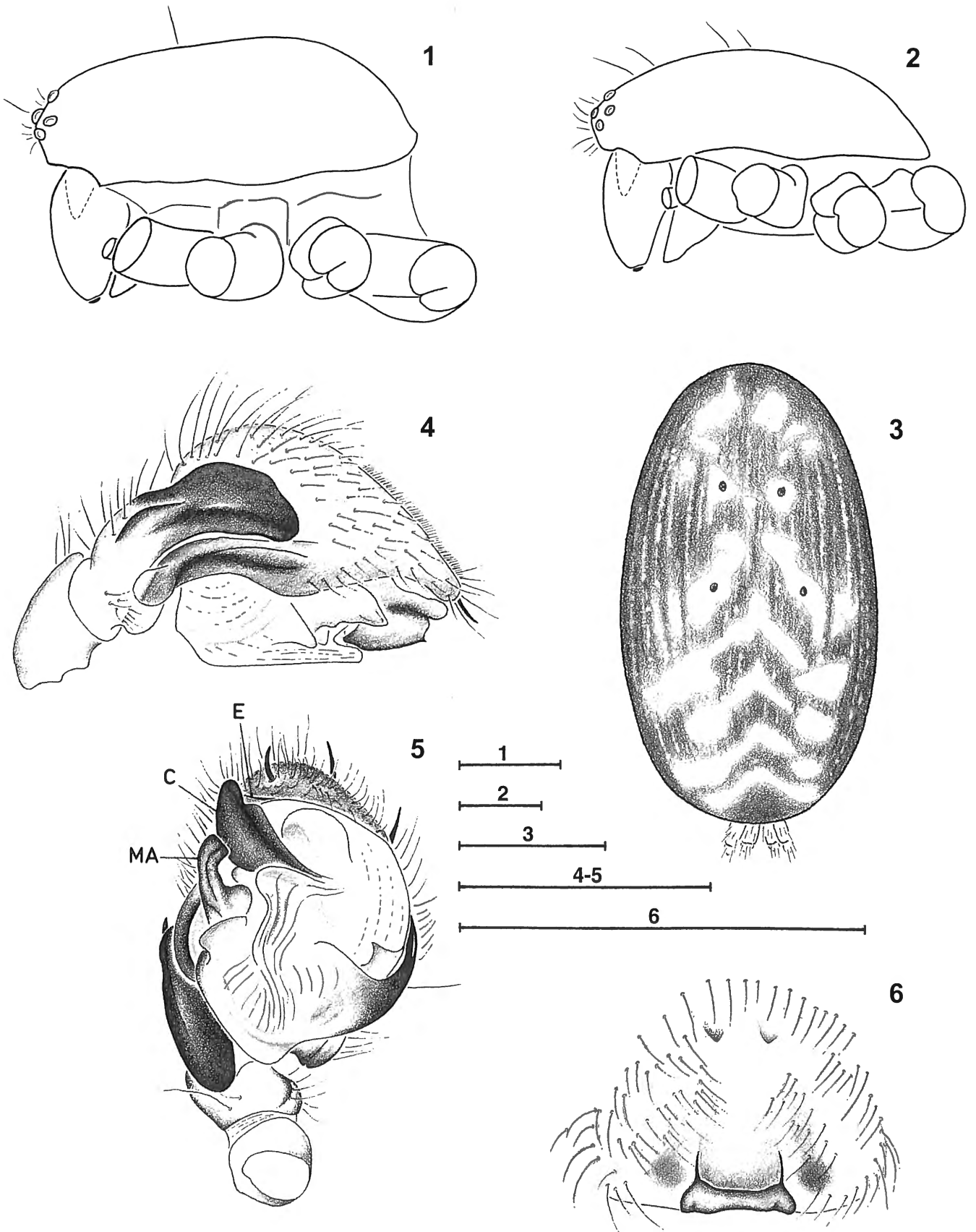
1. Males 2
- Females 4
2. Retrolateral tibial apophysis of male palp tapered towards extremity, widest near base (Fig. 7) *S. tribulosa*
- Retrolateral tibial apophysis of male palp with dorsal extension, widest in distal half (Figs. 4, 12) 3
3. Dorsal extension of tibial apophysis semicircular (Fig. 12); median apophysis with hook-shaped extremity slender, well separated from main part (Fig. 13) *S. numidica*
- Dorsal extension of tibial apophysis elongate (Fig. 4); median apophysis gradually tapered, hook not separated from main part (Fig. 5) *S. reticulata*
4. Epigyne much wider than long; entrance holes obvious in anterior corners of depressed plate (Fig. 10) *S. tribulosa*
- Epigyne longer than wide; in front with two tooth-like knobs; behind with short transverse plate; entrance holes hidden (Fig. 6) *S. reticulata*

Selamia reticulata (SIMON)

(Figs. 1-6, 18, 20 map 1)

Lachesis reticulata SIMON: 1870: 53 (descr. ♂ ♀); 1871: VII.

Selamia reticulata: SIMON 1873: 70, pl. II, Figs. 1-3;



Figs. 1-6 — *Selamia reticulata* (SIMON) 1. Prosoma male, lateral view. 2. Prosoma female, lateral view. 3. Dorsal abdominal pattern, female. 4-5. Male palp. 4. Retrolateral view, 5. Ventral view. 6. Epigyne, ventral view. C: conductor; E: embolus; MA: median apophysis. Scale lines: 1 mm.

1874: 240; 1885: 30 (key); CUNÍ Y MARTORELL 1880: 220; 1883: 93; FUENTE 1898: 98; JOCQUÉ 1991: 79, Figs. 161-168; LEVY 1990: 341, Figs. 39-44.

Selamia segmentata SIMON 1885: 29 (descr. immature. Holotype immature ♀ in MNHN); JOCQUÉ 1991: 79, synonymized.

Storena reticulata SIMON 1893: 428; 1899: 83; 1914: 226, 234; GALIANO 1910: 80, 394; BERLAND 1914: 110; REIMOSER 1926: 135; DENIS 1933: 554; BACELAR 1934: 131; DENIS 1967: 36; BARRIENTOS et al. 1983: 292; BARRIENTOS et al. 1985: 215; BOSMANS & VAN HOVE 1986: 17, 18; HANSEN 1991: 12.

Type material

Whereabouts of type material unknown. It is assumed though that the specimens originally described by SIMON (1870) are in a tube with label reading "Gallia méridionale, Espagne, Algérie (MNHN 2939)."

Diagnosis

Males of *S. reticulata* are recognised by the shape of the palpal tibial apophysis which has a rounded dorsal extension in combination with a massive median apophysis.

Description

Male: total length 7.7 - 9.4; carapace 3.58-4.38 long, 2.33-3.00 wide. Colour: carapace and chelicerae reddish brown; legs and sternum orange. Abdomen with pale pattern on dark sepia background (Fig. 3), sides and venter dark sepia, mottled with white. Eyes: AME: 0.15; ALE: 0.17; PME: 0.13; PLE: 0.19; AME-AME: 0.05; AME-ALE: 0.11; PME-PME: 0.08; PME-PL: 0.26; MOQ: AW = 1.00 PW: AW = 0.81L.

Legs:

Spination

	F	P	T	Mt
I	pl1d1	-	v1-2	v2-2-2-2
II	pl1d1	-	v1-2	v2-2-2
III	pl1d1rl1	pl2*r11	pl2*d3*r12*v2-3-2	12disp dw6
IV	d1rl1	pl2*r12*	pl2*d3*r12*v2-3-2	14disp dw6

Measurements (specimen with carapace length 4.04 and carapace width 2.75)

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Tot
I	2.50	1.08	1.87	1.87	1.17	8.51
II	1.87	1.08	1.54	1.67	1.08	7.26
III	2.00	1.08	1.25	1.67	1.04	7.04
IV	2.63	1.25	1.83	2.67	1.08	9.47

Male palp (Figs. 4, 5, 18): palpal tibia with broad, slightly downcurved dorsolateral apophysis and much narrower parallel ventrolateral apophysis.

Female: total length 7.9 - 10.1; carapace 3.41 - 4.75 long, 2.08 - 3.16 wide.

Colour and eye pattern as in the male.

Legs:

Measurements (specimen with carapace length 3.79 and carapace width 2.42)

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Tot
I	2.29	1.00	1.75	1.54	1.00	7.59
II	2.08	1.00	1.33	1.46	0.83	6.71
III	1.66	0.83	1.04	1.58	0.96	6.09
IV	2.38	1.17	1.75	2.38	1.12	8.80

Spination

	F	P	T	Mt
I	d1	-	v1-2-2	v2-2-2-2
II	d1	-	v1-2-2	v2-2-2-2
III	d1rl1	pl2*r11	pl2*d3*r12*v2-2-2	12disp dw6
IV	d1rl1	pl2*r11	pl2*d3*r12*v2-2-2	14disp dw6

Epigyne (Fig. 6): With deep, rectangular concavity, posteriorly limited by transverse ridge, in front by two blunt processes. Copulatory ducts (JOCQUÉ 1991, Fig. 167) short, leading to kidney-shaped spermathecae in posterior half of epigyne.

Material examined and citations

7 ♂ 23 ♀: 'Gallia méridionale, Espagne, Algérie', (MNHN 2939) (probably the type series).

ALGERIA (all R. Bosmans leg., in CRB, except otherwise indicated); 3♂ 4♀: Wil. Ain Sefra: Ain Sefra, Vibert leg. (MNHN 29625); 1♂: Wil. Batna: 5 km S. Arris, Oued el Abiodh valley, 1150m, 35°17'N 06°21'E, in flooded orchard, 9.IV.1982; 1♂1♀: Wil. Blida: Atlas Blidéen, Meurdja M.F., 36°28'N 03°09'E, in planted *Cedrus* forest, 18.III-12.V.1983; 1♀: Wil. Bouira: Er Rich, 450m, 36°25'N 03°51'E, under stones, 15.VI.1990; 1♂ 1♀: Wil. Djelfa: Djelfa, 34°40'N 03°15'E, Vibert leg. (MNHN 23849); 5♂1♀: Djebel Djellal, 1350m, 34°31'N 03°21'E, pitfalls in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 10.VI.1989; 5♂1♀: Djebel Senalba, 1400m, 34°36'N 03°00'E, in pitfalls in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 10.VI.1989; 2♀: Wil. El Bayadh: Between Mecheria and El Bayadh (Géryville), 33°40'N 00°20'E, Vibert leg. (MNHN 29617); 1♂1♀: Wil. El Tarf: El Kala, Lac Melah S, 36°53'N 08°23'E, in *Fraxinus* litter in dunes, 4.IV.1982; 1♂: Wil. Laghouat: between Metlili and Sidi Maklouf, 33°52'N 08°57'E, 15.IV.1894 (MNHN; SIMON 1899); 1♂: Wil. Mascara: Nadoura, Djebel Nador, 1200m, 35°11'N 01°29'E, in *Q. ilex* litter, 16.IV.1988; 1♀: Wil. Medea: El Azizia, 550m, in pine litter, 10.IV.1988; 1♀: Wil. M'sila: Djebel Maadid, 1500m, 35°55'04'46'E, in *Q. ilex* litter, 28.IV.1988;

2♂: Wil. Oran: Forêt de Msila, 400m, 35°49'N 00°52'E, stones in *Q. ilex* forest, 25.IV.1984; 1♀: Wil. Setif: Djebel Babor, 1350m, 36°33'N 05°28'E, in *Q. ilex* forest, 19.IV.1982; 1♂: Wil. Tebessa: Tebessa, forêt de Bekaria, 1300m, 35°22'N 08°14'E, in pitfalls in *P. halepensis* forest, 1.V.1989; 2♀: Wil. Tiaret: N E of Frenda, Aïn Halouf, 1050m, 35°12'N 01°10'E, in degraded *Q. ilex* forest, 22.V.1990; 1♀: Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Massif du Djurdjura, Tala Guilef, 36°29'N 04°01'E, 1420m, in pitfalls in grassland in *Cedrus* forest, 13.X.1988; 1♀: Wil. Tlemcen: Magnia, 34°50'N 01°43'W, along Oued Tafna, under stones, 23.IV.1984; 1♀: 5 km W Tlemcen, 850m, 34°52'N 01°58'W, stones in grassland, 23.IV.1984. MOROCCO: 4♀: P. Ifrane: 5 km N Ifrane, 1550m, 33°22'N 05°06'W, stones in *Q. ilex* forest, 13.V.1984; 1♀: P. Taza: Djebel Tazeka, 1600m, 34°13'N 04°01'W, pitfalls in *Cedrus* forest, 8.V.1984. TUNISIA: G. Kairouan: Kairouan, 35°40'N 10°06'E (SIMON 1885, sub *S. segmentata*); G. Siliana: Makthar, 35°22'N 09°12'E (MNHN 22628, together with paratype of *S. numidica* sp. n.). FRANCE: Aude, 43°13'N 03°14'E (SIMON 1914); Hérault, 43°17'N 03°26'E (SIMON 1914); Pyrénées Orientales: Amélie-les-Bains, 42°28'N 02°40'E (MNHN; DENIS 1933); 1♀: Pyrénées Orientales (NHRS 248); ♂♂ ♀♀: Banyuls, 42°29'03°08' (MNHN 2933; DENIS 1933, 1967); Vernet-les-Bains, 42°12'N 01°53'E (SIMON 1873, 1875). ITALY: Isola Pantellaria: Lago 36°47'N 12°12'E (HANSEN 1991). PORTUGAL: Bajo Alentejo: Almodovar, 37°31'N 08°04'W (BACELAR 1935); 1♂: Alto Alentejo: S. Monforte, 39°04'N 07°26'W, 8.IV.1996 (CRB); 1♀: Algarve: Albufeira, 37°05'N 08°15'W, 1.III.1992, P. Poot leg.; 1♀: Beira Baixa: Castelo Bom, 40°37'N 06°54'W, 9.IV.1996; Serra da Estrela, 40°19'N 07°37'W (SIMON 1870); Coimbra, 39°20'N 09°19'W (BACELAR 1935). SPAIN: Asturias, 20°00'N 06°00'W (SIMON 1870); 2♂: Barcelona: Montserrat, 41°36'N 01°49'E (MNHN AR 2929); 1♀: Sant Llorenç del Munt, 41°38'N 02°01'E, 25.X.1986 (CRB); 1♂: as previous, 15.XII.1986 (CCR); 2♀: Terrassa, 41°34'N 02°01'E, 1.XII.1984 (CCR); 1♂2♀: Cáceres: Plasencia, 40°02'N 06°05'W, IV.1990 (CPP); 2♀: Cadiz: Tarifa, 36°00'N 05°36'W, IV.1991; 1♀: as previous, IV.1990 (CPP); 2♂: Ciudad Real: Pozuelo de Calatrava, 38°35'N 03°50'E (MNHN AR 2925; FUENTE 1898); 1♀: Gerona: Puigmal, Fons de l'Home mort, 42°23'N 02°07'E, 13.VII.1991 (CJK); Granada: Sierra Nevada, 37°05'N 03°10'W (SIMON 1875); 1♀: Huelva: Almonte, 37°15'N 06°30'W, IV.1990, R. Jocqué leg.; El Rocío, 37°08'N 06°29'W (JOCQUÉ 1991); 1♂: Torre de la Higuera, 9.IV.1994, R. Bosmans leg. (CRB); Huesca: San Juan de la Peña, 42°31'N 00°38'W (BARRIENTOS 1985); Lerida: Alsamora (REIMOSER 1926); Madrid: Sierra de Guadarrama, 40°41'N 04°05'W (SIMON 1870); El Escorial 40°35'N 04°09'W (SIMON 1884); Salamanca: Aldeaseca de la Armuña 41°01'N 05°40'W (BARRIENTOS & al. 1983); 4♂: Segovia: 10 km W. Casla, 1100m, 41°10'N 03°39'W, in grassland, 31.III.1997, R. Bosmans leg. (CRB); Tarragona: Flix, 41°14'N 00°33'E (REIMOSER

1926); 1♀: Zaragoza: Borja, 41°50'N 01°32'E, 17.V.1990 (CPP); 1♂1♀: Escatron, Monasterio de Rueda, 41°17'N 00°19'W, stones 1.IV.1996 (CRN); Valparaiso, 41°59'N 06°18'W (BARRIENTOS & al. 1983).

Distribution

Western Mediterranean: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Spain, Portugal, S. France, Pantelleria (Italy).

Selamia tribulosa (Simon)

(Figs. 7-10; map 1)

Storena tribulosa SIMON 1909: 20 (descr. ♂).

Selamia tribulosa; LEVY 1990: 347, Figs. 45-48 (descr. ♂ ♀).

Type material

Lectotype male (here designated in order to ensure the name's proper and consistent application): Morocco, Essaouira (=Mogador), 31°30'47''N 9°46'11''W (MNHN AR 2927).

Paralectotype: 1 ♀: together with lectotype.

Remark. It is not clear where the female comes from. It was not mentioned in the original description.

Diagnosis

The male of this species is recognised by tapered tibial apophysis with sharp tip. The female is characterised by the epigyne with wide and short, deeply depressed posterior plate.

Description

Lectotype Male: Total length 8.8; carapace 4.00 long, 2.73 wide.

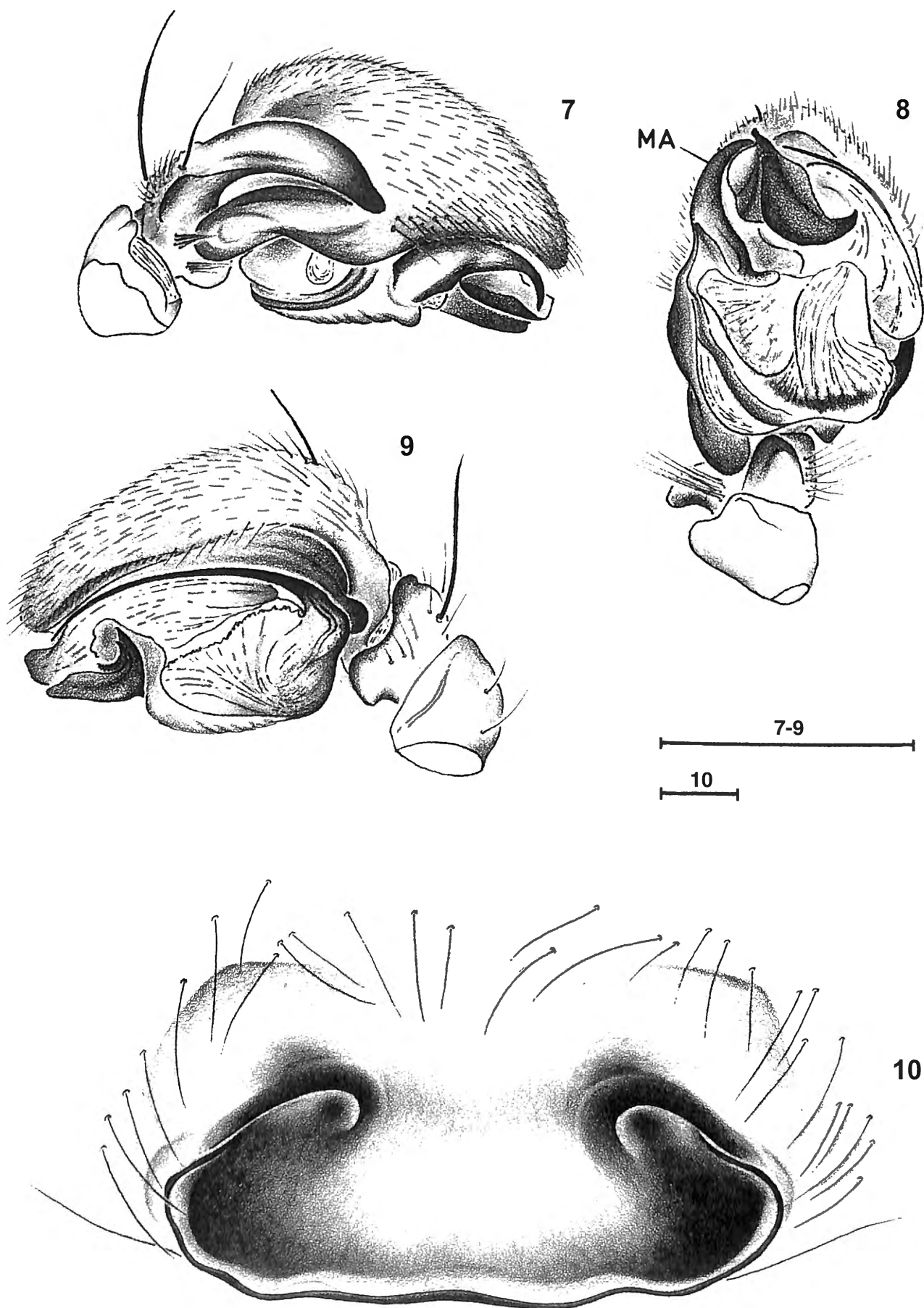
Colour: Prosoma including appendages uniform orange brown; abdomen pale with dark complex sepia pattern; sides dark sepia mottled with white forming three oblique stripes in posterior part; venter pale with two longitudinal dark stripes. Carapace smooth, with a few setae on clypeus.

Eyes: AME: 0.12; ALE: 0.13; PME: 0.12; PLE 0.16 AME-AME: 0.06; AME-ALE: 0.06; PME-PME: 0.06; PME-PLE: 0.16; MOQ: AW = 1.1 PW; AW = L.

Clypeus = 0.21 or 1.6 times diameter of ALE; chilum single 0.48 wide, 0.16 high, poorly delimited, with a few setae. Chelicerae densely haired in front; promargin with one tooth. Sternum flat, 1.67 long, 1.5 wide. Legs I and II with fusiform tarsi.

Leg measurements

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Tot
I	2.30	1.28	1.95	1.73	1.06	8.32
II	2.08	1.02	1.57	1.54	0.99	7.20
III	1.82	0.90	1.06	1.73	1.02	6.53
IV	2.78	1.18	1.63	2.72	?	?



Figs. 7-10 — *Selamia tribulosa* (SIMON) 7-9. Male palp. 7. Retrolateral view, 8. Ventral view, 9. Prolateral view. 10. Epigyne, ventral view. MA: median apophysis. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (10), 1 mm (7-9).

Leg spination

	F	P	T	Mt
I	pl1d2*	-	v1-1-2	v1-2-1
II	d1	-	v4*	v2-2-2
III	rl1	pl3*rl1	pl2*d3*rl2*v2-2-2	10disp dw6
IV	d1	pl3*rl1	pl2*d3*rl2*v2-2-2	12disp dw6

Abdomen with two pairs of dorsal sigilla and an anterolateral, oval prolateral sigillum on either side.

Male palp (Figs. 7-9): tibia with strong, tapered apophysis, turned downward, with sharp tip. Cymbium oval, with large dorsal group of short chemotactile setae; large flange strongly extended backward, laterally grooved and with spoon-shaped extremity. Tegulum strongly developed with large membranous caudal part. Embolus originating on posterior part of tegulum, base directed prolaterad, long, thin and flexible reaching anterior part of bulb. Median apophysis strongly sclerotised, massive, hook-shaped; conductor strongly sclerotised, with two thin, disk-shaped protrusions.

Female: Total length 7.7; carapace 3.69 long, 2.42 wide.

Colour: as in male. Carapace smooth, with a few setae on clypeus.

Eyes: AME: 0.11; ALE: 0.12; PME: 0.11; PLE 0.13; AME-AME: 0.06; AME-ALE: 0.10; PME-PME: 0.05; PME-PLE: 0.24; MOQ: AW = 1.05 PW; AW = 0.90 L.

Clypeus = 0.19 or 1.6 times diameter of ALE; chilum single, slightly indented in the centre, 0.35 wide, 0.06 high, poorly delimited, with a few setae. Chelicerae densely haired in front; promargin with two teeth, one clearly larger than other. Sternum 1.40 long, 1.20 wide. Legs I and II with fusiform tarsi.

Leg measurements

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Tot
I	2.18	1.02	1.54	1.38	0.96	7.07
II	1.76	0.99	1.25	1.34	0.90	6.24
III	1.73	0.83	0.96	1.31	0.99	5.82
IV	2.30	1.12	1.44	2.11	1.02	8.00

Leg spination

	F	P	T	Mt
I	d1-1	-	v1-1-2	v1-1-2
II	d1	-	v1-1-1-	v1-1-2
III	-	pl3*rl1	pl2*d2*-1-1rl2v2-2-2	8disp dw6
IV	rl	pl3*rl1	pl2*d2*-1-1rl2v2-2-2	10disp dw6

Abdomen with two pairs of dorsal sigilla and an anterolateral, oval sigillum on either side.

Epigyne (Fig. 10): with wide posterior strongly depressed plate provided with large, widely separated entrance openings in front.

Other material examined

None.

Distribution

Only known from type locality.

Selamia numidica new species

(Figs. 11-13, map 1)

Type material

Holotype Male: ALGERIA, Wil. Khenchela, Massif de l'Aurès, Djebel Tazrout, Oued Tamza, forêt des Beni Ouled, 35°15'N 06°46'W, 15.X.1987, under stone in grassland bordering *Cedrus* forest, R. Bosmans (KBIN).

Diagnosis

Males of this species are similar to those of *S. reticulata* and *S. tribulosa* but are recognised by the palpal tibial apophysis with a wider extremity and the larger area of chemotactile setae on the dorsal apical part of the cymbium.

Description

Male: Total length 12.5; carapace 5.11 long, 3.41 wide. Colour: Carapace, chelicerae and sternum reddish brown; coxae and trochanters reddish brown, remainder of legs yellowish orange; dorsum of abdomen pale with complex dark sepia pattern (Fig. 11); sides pale except for 3 dorsal chevrons continued on posterior part; venter pale.

Eyes: AME: 0.19; ALE: 0.18; PME: 0.18; PLE 0.21; AME-AME: 0.03; AME-ALE: 0.06; PME-PME: 0.03; PME-PLE: 0.24; MOQ: AW = 1.08 PW; AW = 1.00 L.

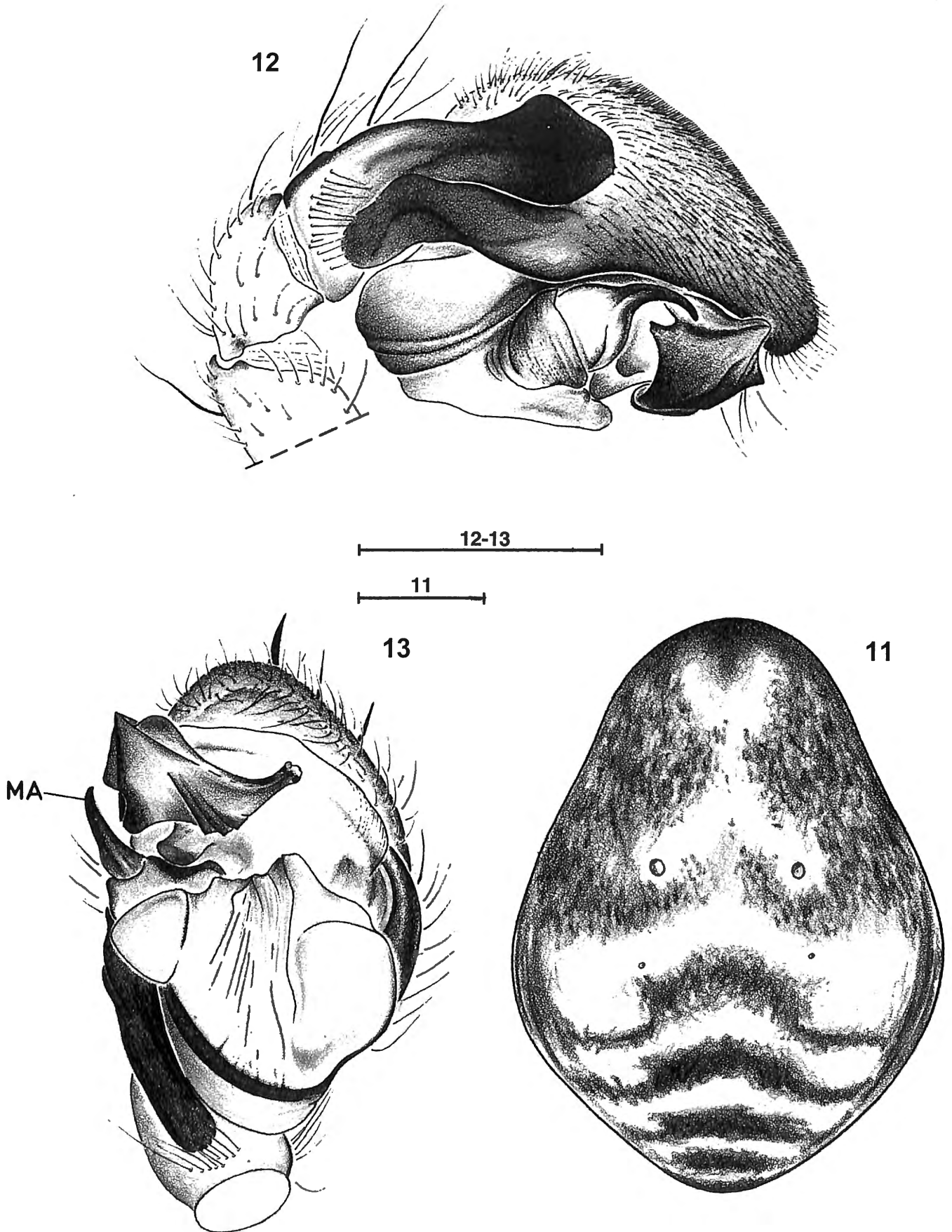
Clypeus = 0.34 or 1.9 times diameter of ALE, slightly concave; chilum double, composed of two rectangles 0.22 wide and 0.21 high, with four or five setae. Chelicerae densely haired in front; promargin with one tooth, one clearly larger than other. Sternum 1.40 long, 1.20 wide. Legs I and II with fusiform tarsi.

Legs: Measurements

	F	P	T	Mt	T	Tot
I	3,69	1,21	2,41	2,20	1,42	10,93
II	3,12	1,14	1,99	2,13	1,49	9,87
III	2,91	1,42	1,78	2,34	1,35	9,80
IV	3,69	1,63	2,41	3,20	1,63	12,57

Spination

	F	P	T	Mt
I	pl1d2*	-	pl1v1-1	v2-2-2
II	pl1d2*	-	v1-1	v2-2-2
III	pl1rl1	pl3*rl1	pl3*d2-1-1rl3*v2-3-2	10disp dw6
IV	d2*rl1	pl3*rl1	pl3*d2-1-1rl3*v2-3-2	12disp dw6



Figs. 11-13 — *Selamia numidica* n. sp. 11. Dorsal abdominal pattern. 12-13. Male palp. 12. Retrolateral view, 13. Ventral view. MA: median apophysis. Scale lines: 1 mm.

Male palp (Figs. 12-13): Tibial apophysis very large, distally widened and with dorsal triangular extension; basal part with long ridge. Cymbium with large area of chemotactile setae, occupying 2/3 its length; large retrolateral flange, with ventrolateral groove, spoon-shaped at posterior extremity. Median apophysis slender and straight, curved down as seen from side. Conductor roughly rectangular, concave along distal margin, with oblique ridge, distal part pointed in antero-lateral direction, terminally rounded.

Female: Unknown.

Other material examined

TUNISIA: 1 ♂: G. Siliana: Makthar, 35°52'N 9°12'E (together with 2♀ of *Selamia reticulata*) (MNHN 22628).

Distribution

Eastern Algeria, Tunisia.

AMPHILEDORUS new genus

Diagnosis

Members of the genus are recognised by the remarkable conformation of the male palp in which the embolus originates in the middle of the tegulum, in combination with the remarkable chemotactile setae on the anterior male tarsi and somatic characters as the fairly high clypeus (> 2 times ALE) and the rebordered sternum.

Type species

Amphiledorus balnearius n. sp. (♂ ♀)

Other species included

Selamia histrionica SIMON (♂ ♀)

Amphiledorus adonis n. sp. (♂)

Etymology

This generic name is a combination of ἀμφιλεγῶ (hesitate) and δόρυς (peak), referring to the slightly sinuous shape of the embolus in the type species.

Description

Medium-size spiders (4-8) with elongate oval carapace (L/W ± 1.7 in both sexes), widest between coxae II and III, narrowed in front to about 0.6 times maximum width in males, 0.75 in females. Carapace slightly reticulate or smooth; cervical grooves marked; fovea clear. Carapace slightly raised in cephalic area, highest point of profile just in front of fovea. Carapace with dispersed setae in cephalic area and on clypeus.

Colour: prosoma, including legs fairly uniform, yellow to orange with faint pattern on carapace; abdomen with fairly pale pattern on dark grey background.

Eyes in two rows, anterior row shorter than posterior; both rows strongly procurved as seen from in front, straight as seen from above, tangent to upper margin of ALE not running through AME. Eyes pale, circular, except ALE slightly ovoid; ALE and PLE distinctly

larger than remainder. MOQ slightly longer than wide in front (up to 1.2-1.4 times). Clypeus straight, fairly high, about three times diameter of ALE. Chilum poorly delimited but fairly large, single, with some setae. Chelicerae with large flat prolateral side; fairly densely haired in front; lateral condyle well developed; with one tooth on promargin. Fangs short: length almost three times width at base. Endites tapering and strongly converging towards extremity, with poorly developed anteromesal scopula; with slight basolateral extension. Labium rounded, as long as wide. Sternum shield-shaped, rebordered in male, slightly longer than wide (1.1 times), prolonged between coxae IV; triangular extensions between coxae and smaller ones fitting in small coxal depressions. Legs: formula 4123 (♂) or 4132 (♀); spination: legs densely spinated in male, spines more numerous on III and IV, less dense in female. Hinged hairs: 2 dorsal one prolateral on TI and II, one dorsal on Mt I and II. Tarsi III and IV with spiniform scopulae, in male with dense cover of modified hairs on I and II. No claw tufts. Three claws; paired claws with oblique row of 7 teeth, inferior claw toothless. Trichobothria in a dorsal row on Mt and tarsi, a dorsal and a prolateral row on T. Bothrium with three transverse ridges (Fig. 15). No preening brushes but with a few shallowly excavated, chisel-shaped hairs at ventral tip of Mt III and IV. The concave part of the setae is short whereas the base has rows of tooth-like excrescences (Fig. 21).

Abdomen oval; epiandrum poorly developed. Six spinnerets, AS and LS, two-segmented, distal segment (Fig. 14) very short; AS slightly conical, remainder cylindrical; posterior spinnerets in a transverse row, MS tiny. Colulus two small groups of hairs. Tracheal spiracle small, with poorly sclerotised rim.

Male palp: tibia short with well developed retrolateral apophysis; cymbium broad with swollen retrolateral rim but without flange or fold; bulbus with complex tegulum: posteriorly with large membranous part covering base of embolus originating in the centre of the tegulum, almost straight, cylindrical, with blunt tip; median apophysis strongly developed, hook-shaped; distal part of tegulum a complex, sclerotised conductor. Tegular apophysis situated at frontal extremity of tegulum dorsad of conductor.

Female palp strong with tapered tarsus, provided with several strong spines and distal claw with 4 teeth and slight extension ventrally of claw. Epigyne quite simple, with entrance holes near posterior margin. Entrance ducts short, leading directly into widely separated spermathecae near centre of epigyne.

Distribution

Southern Spain, Algeria, Morocco.

Affinities

Not unlike *Selamia*, *Amphiledorus* appears to be a fairly ancestral genus as is shown by the long series of ancestral characters: presence of cheliceral teeth, densely haired chelicerae, fairly long fangs, poorly defined, haired chi-

lum, densely spinated legs with several hinged hairs, absence of preening brushes and the presence of six spinnerets in the male, all point in that direction. The genus even lacks some synapomorphies of the Storeniinae: hinged hairs restricted to dorsal side of segments and preening brushes restricted to a few pointed, shallowly excavated chisel-shaped hairs. It has some striking resemblances with *Platnickia*; in the first place it shares the remarkable male palp in which the embolus originates in the centre of the tegulum and is partly hidden by the caudal part of the tegulum, a feature so far unique in the Zodariidae. It further exhibits a fairly high carapace, teeth on the promargin of the chelicerae and the apparently ancestral type of chisel-shaped hairs. Another remarkable similarity is the protrusion ventrad of the claw on the female palp. A projected cladistic analysis including the many new genera that have been described since JOCQUÉ (1991) should elucidate the placement of this genus.

Key to the species of *Amphiledorus* (female of *A. adonis* not known)

1. Males 2
- Females 4
2. Median apophysis clearly curved down and hook-shaped in retrolateral view (Figs. 22, 37) 3
- Median apophysis straight in retrolateral view (Fig. 34) *A. histrionicus*
3. Median apophysis with dorsal extension, T-shaped in retroventral view; embolus straight and slightly tapered; RTA broad to tip; obliquely cut at extremity (Figs. 37-38) *A. adonis*
- Median apophysis smoothly curved, hook-shaped in retroventral view; embolus not tapered and slightly sinuous; RTA tapered towards end, with sharp tip (Figs. 22-23) *A. balnearius*
4. Epigyne with central longitudinal groove (Fig. 24) *A. balnearius*
- Epigyne entire, without central groove (Fig. 32) *A. histrionicus*

Amphiledorus balnearius new species (Figs. 14-17, 19, 21, 22-26, map 2)

Type material

Holotype male: SPAIN, Alicante, Font Roja, Alcoy, 38°42'N 0°29'W, May 1993, M. Perez (KBIN).

Paratypes: 2 X, together with Ht; 1♀: Sierra Aitana, 38°37'N 0°16'W, 18 May 1996, M. Perez (CMP).

Diagnosis

The male of this species is recognised by the upturned tibial apophysis and the clearly hook-shaped median apophysis. The female is characterised by the epigyne with posterior plate divided by longitudinal median groove.

Description

Male (holotype): Total length 6.27; carapace 3.13 long, 1.86 wide.

Colour: Carapace orange, darkened in cephalic area; dark "V" in front of fovea; chelicerae orange brown; sternum orange brown, darkened along sides; legs: femora orange brown, remainder yellow; abdomen pale with dark complex dorsal pattern as in female (Fig. 26); sides with large frontal spot followed by four oblique stripes; venter pale with thin transverse line. Carapace smooth with some setae between fovea and eyes and on clypeus.

Eyes: AME: 0.08; ALE: 0.11; PME: 0.08; PLE: 0.12
AME-AME: 0.03; AME-ALE: 0.08; PME-PME: 0.06;
PME-PLE: 0.14; MOQ: AW = 0.86 PW; AW = 0.80 L.

Clypeus = 0.35 or 3.2 times diameter of ALE; chilum single, 0.33 wide, 0.14 high, poorly delimited, with a few setae. Chelicerae densely haired in front; promargin with one tooth. Sternum rebordered, 1.37 long, 1.2 wide. Legs I and II with fusiform tarsi provided with dense ventral cover of chemotactile setae of particular morphology (Figs. 16,17). The distal, grooved part is curved and the extremity provided with a recurved nail.

Leg measurements

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Tot
I	1.86	0.77	1.41	1.34	1.09	6.46
II	1.60	0.77	1.15	1.28	0.96	5.76
III	1.54	0.77	0.96	1.44	0.96	5.66
IV	1.95	0.90	1.47	2.05	1.25	7.62

Leg spination

	F	P	T	Mt
I	pl1d4*	–	v1-2-2	v2-1
II	pl1d3*	pl1	pl2v1-2-2	v2-1dw3
III	pl2*d3*rl2*	pl2*d1rl1	pl2*d3*rl2*v2-2-210	disp dw6
IV	pl1d4*rl1	pl2*d1rl1	pl2*d3*rl2*v2-2-212	disp dw6

Abdomen with two pairs of dorsal sigilla and an anterolateral, oval sigilla on either side.

Male palp (Figs. 19; 22, 23): tibia with fairly broad apophysis, turned upwards and sharp at extremity. Cymbium oval, with swollen retrolateral rim and four distal spines. Tegulum strongly developed with large membranous caudal part hiding base of embolus which is cylindrical and slightly curved; median apophysis strongly developed, hook-shaped; distal part of tegulum with two apophyses, the most ventral one functioning as conductor; subtegulum visible on prolateral side.

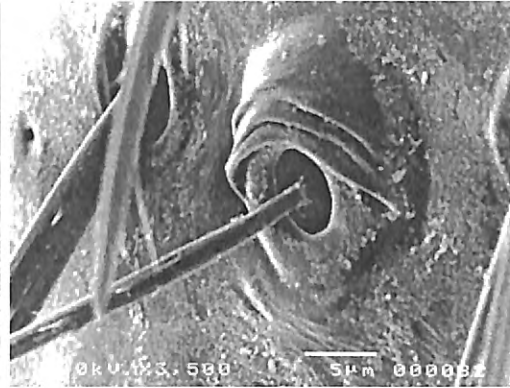
Female (from Alicante): Total length 7.16; carapace 3.14 long, 1.86 wide.

Colour: Carapace orange, slightly darkened in cephalic area; faint dark "V" in front of fovea; chelicerae orange brown; sternum orange and legs orange; abdomen pale

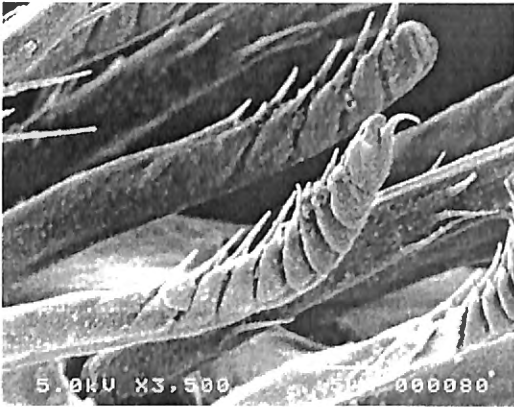
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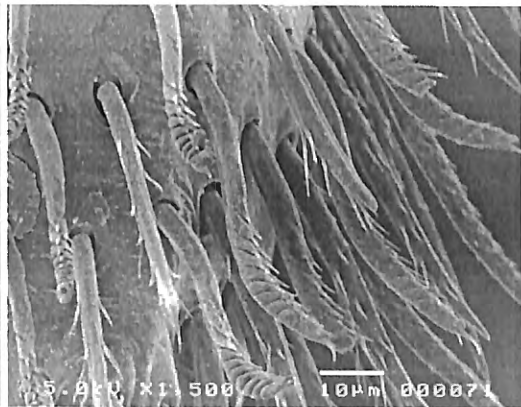
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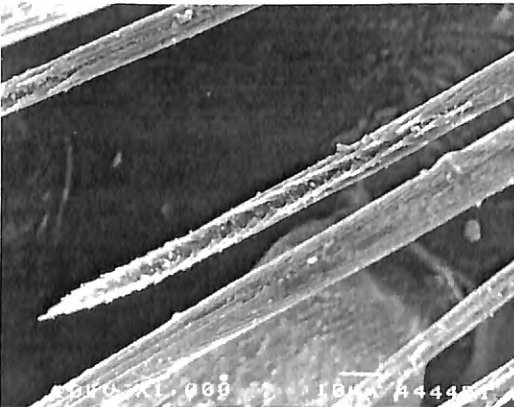
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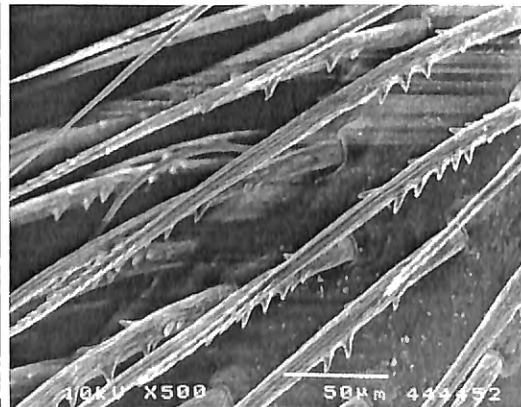
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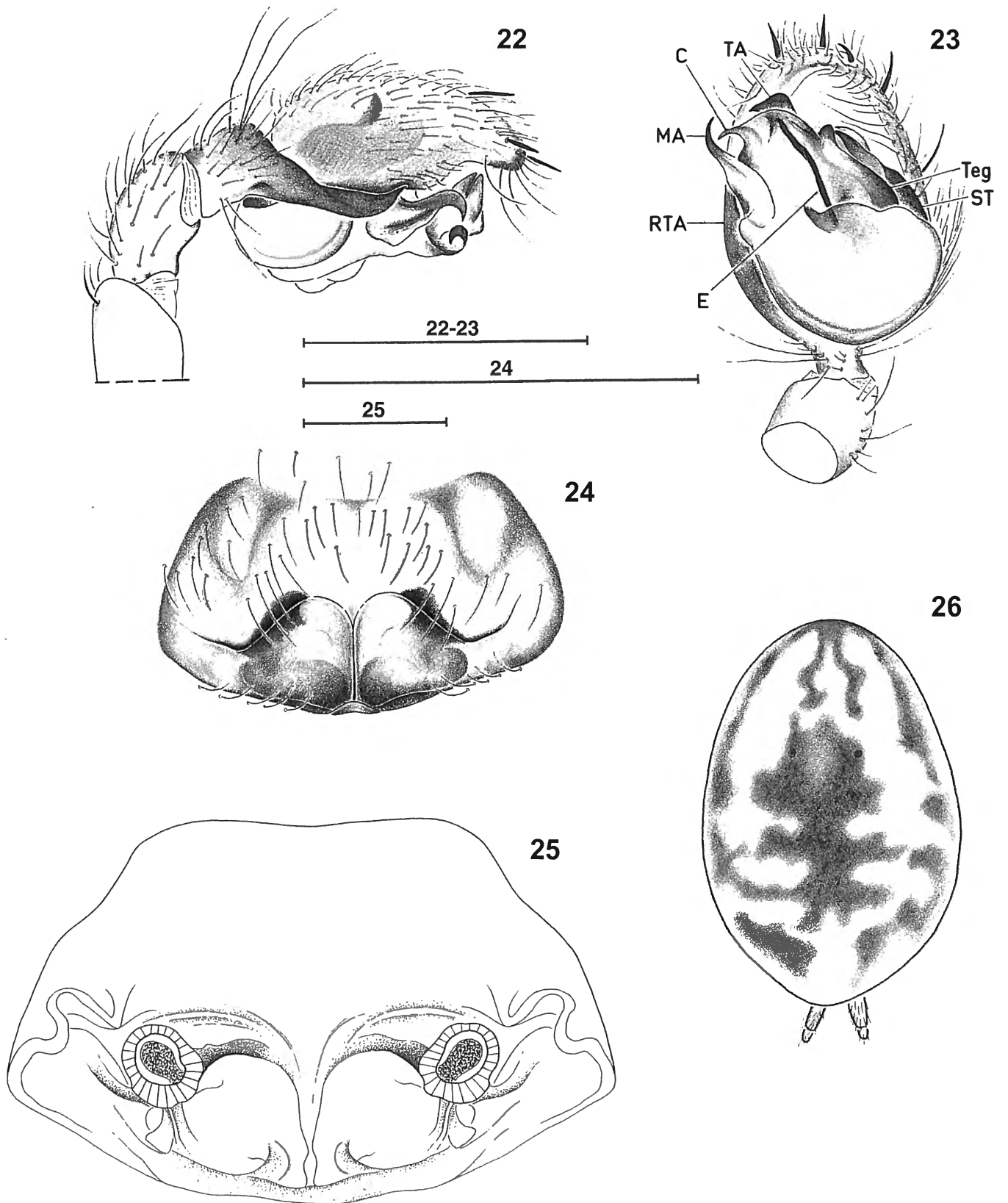
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21



Figs. 14-21 — 14-17, 19, 21. *Amphiledorus balnearius* n. gen. n. sp. 14. Anterior lateral and median spinnerets, 15. Trichobothrium, 16. Chemotactile hairs on tI, detail, 17. Modified hairs on tI, 19. Male palp, ventral view, 21. Chisel-shaped hairs on MtIV. 18, 20. *Selamia reticulata* (Simon) 18. Male palp, ventral view, 20. Chisel-shaped hairs on MtIV. Scale lines: as indicated on SEMs.



Figs. 22-26 — *Amphiledorus balnearius* n. gen., n. sp. 22-23. Male palp. 22. retrolateral view, 23. ventral view. 24-25. Epigyne. 24. Ventral view; 25. Cleared, dorsal view. 26. Female dorsal abdominal pattern. C: conductor; E: embolus; MA: median apophysis, RTA: retrolateral tibial apophysis, ST: subtegulum, TA: tegular apophysis, Teg: tegulum. Scale lines: 1 mm.

with dark complex dorsal pattern composed of a series of anastomosing chevrons (Fig. 26); sides with large frontal spot followed by four oblique stripes; venter pale with few small dark spots. Carapace smooth, with a few strong setae on clypeus and on central line between fovea and eyes.

Eyes: AME: 0.06; ALE: 0.11; PME: 0.06; PLE 0.11; AME-AME: 0.03; AME-ALE: 0.05; PME-PME: 0.05; PME-PLE: 0.16; MOQ: AW = 0.92 PW; AW = 0.75 L. Clypeus = 0.26 or 2.3 times diameter of ALE; chilum single 0.41 wide, 0.16 high, poorly delimited, with a few setae. Chelicerae densely haired in front; promargin with one tooth. Sternum 1.37 long, 1.1 wide. Legs I and II with fusiform tarsi; without chemotactile setae.

Leg measurements

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Tot
I	1.50	0.74	1.28	1.22	0.96	5.70
II	1.47	0.70	0.96	1.02	0.93	5.09
III	1.41	0.90	0.90	1.28	0.90	5.38
IV	1.92	0.90	1.34	1.92	1.06	7.14

Leg spination

	F	P	T	Mt
I	pl1d1	-	-	v1
II	d1	-	-	v1-2dw2
III	d2*	pl2*d1rl1	pl2*d3*rl2*v2-2-2	8disp dw6
IV	d2*	pl2*d1rl1	pl2*d3*rl2*v2-2	10disp dw6

Abdomen with two pairs of dorsal sigilla and an anterolateral, oval sigillum on either side.

Epigyne (Figs 24, 25) with posterior plate divided in the middle. Entrance openings near posterior rim, widely separated; entrance ducts leading to spherical, widely separated spermathecae.

Other material examined

ALGERIA: (all in CRB, except if indicated otherwise): 1♀: Wil. Aïn Sefra: Aïn Sefra, 32°45'N 00°36'W, (MNHN 29625, together with 3 ♂ 4 ♀ of *Selamia reticulata*); 2♂ 3♀: Wil. Blida: Atlas Blidéen: E. Chrea 36°25'N 02°52'E, pic Fertasse, 1450m, pitfalls, *Cedrus* forest, 15 June-20 July 1988 (MRAC); 1♂ 3♀: Pic Abdelkader, 36°24'N 02°53'E 1520m, *Cedrus* forest, litter, 11 November 1987; 1♀: Wil. Djelfa: Djebel Djellal 34°31'N 03°21'E, 1350m, pitfall, *Pinus halepensis* forest, 17 July 1990; 3♂: Wil. Djelfa: Djebel Senalba 34°36' N03°10'E, 1400m, , pitfalls in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 17 July 1990; 1♂: Wil. Ech Chleff: S of Tenes, 36°30'N 01°18'E, Gorges de l'Oued Allala, 125m, under stone, 6 May 89; 1♂: Wil. Mascara: Nadoura, Djebel Nador, 35°11'N 01°29'E, 1200m, *Pinus halepensis* forest, litter, 16 April 1988; 6♂ 2 ♀: Wil. Tissemsilt: Theniet-el-Had, 35°52'N 01°59'E , Djebel Ouarsenis, 1400-1550m, pitfalls, *Ce-*

drus atlantica forest, 23 October 1987-5 October 1988; 1♂, 2 subadult ♀: Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Massif du Djurdjura, Tala Guilef, 36°10'N 3°40'E, 1420m, pitfalls in grassland near *Cedrus* forest, 12 November 1998 - 16 March 1989. SPAIN: 2♂ 2 ♀: Barcelona: Sant Llorenç del Munt, 41°38'N 02°01'E, 4 July 1985 (CCR); 1♀: Cadiz: Tarifa, 36°00'N 5°36'W, April 1991, P. Poot leg. (CPP); 1♂: Huelva: Sierra del Viento, N. La Nava, 600m, 37°58'N 06°45'W, under stone in *Quercus ilex* forest, 2 April 1997, R. Bosmans leg.; 1♂: Murcia: Sierra de Tabilla, El Sabinar, 38°12'N 2°09'W, 10 April 1986, C. Ribera leg. (CCR); 2 ♂: Zaragoza, Retuerta de Pina , 41° 28' N 00° 20'W, 2.VI.1990, pitfall trap, J. Blasco-Zumeta (CAM); 5 ♀, 3 juv.: as previous., 29.I.1994, Berlese extraction of *Fumana thymifolia* litter, A. Melic (CAM); 1 ♀, 1 juv.: 12.VI.1994, Berlese extraction of *Juniperus thurifera* litter, J. Blasco-Zumeta (CAM); 1♀: Zaragoza, Monegrillo, 41° 38'N 00° 25'W, A. Melic (CAM); 1♀: as previous, 10.XII.1995, pitfall trap (CAM); 4♂: as previous, 15.VI.1996 (CAM); 1♂, 1♀: as previous, 29.VI.1996 (CAM).

Distribution

Southern Spain, Algeria.

Etymology

The species name *balnearius* (pertaining to resorts) refers to the fact that this species has been found in regions that are very much appreciated as holiday resorts.

Amphiledorus histrionicus (SIMON) new combination (Figs. 27-36, map 2)

Selamia histrionica SIMON 1884: 3.6; SIMON 1885: 29.

Type material

Type series: 1♂6♀: label reads: Mont de Dhaya, Gha-zaouet (Nemours), Bouira, Oran (MNHN AR 2932).

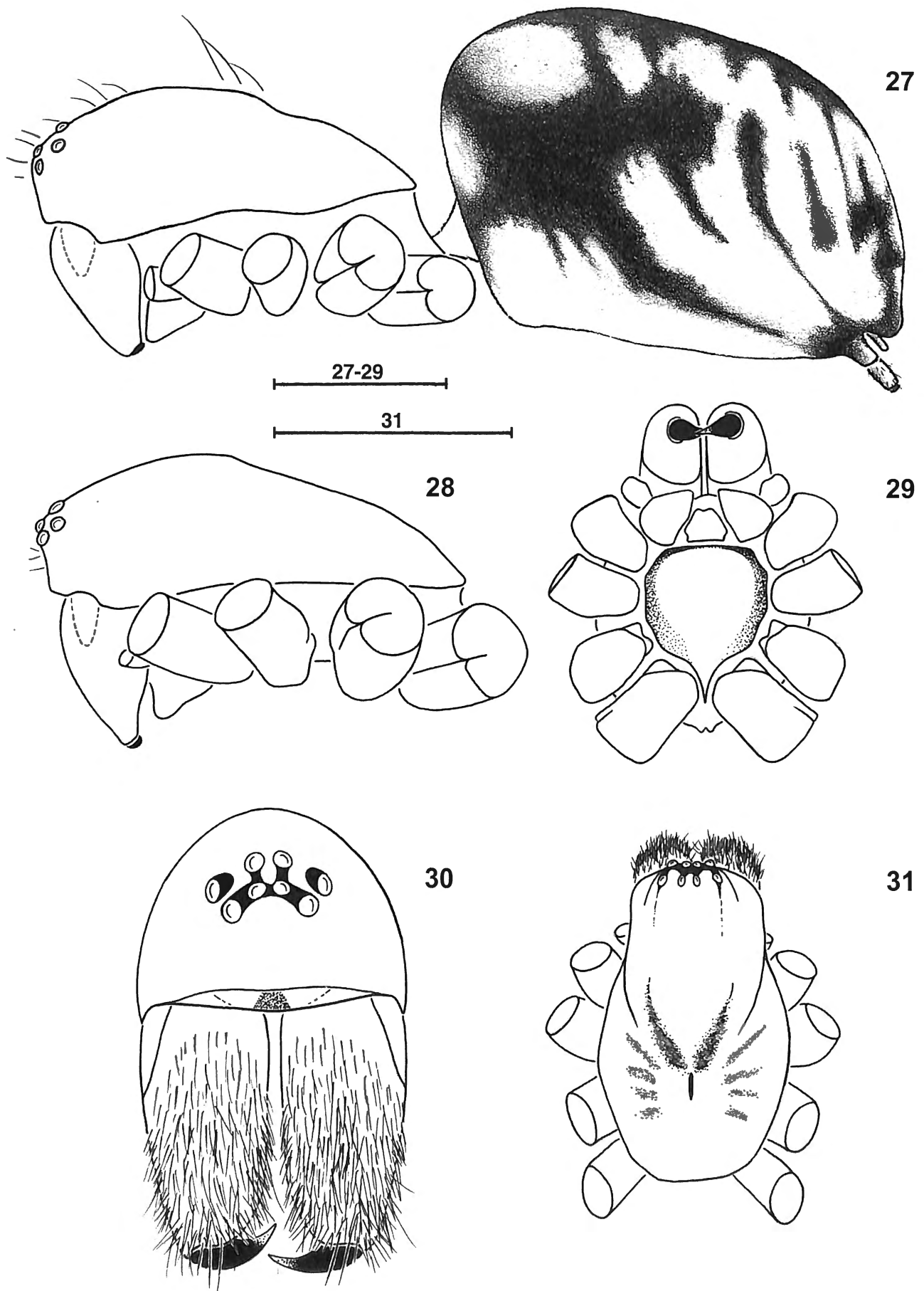
Note: SIMON used to put supposedly conspecific specimens in the same tube and added localities on the label with them. The present type series contains specimens from 4 different localities (Oran, Daya, Nemours, and Bouira: Gorges de l'Isser). As the designation of a lecto-type would not solve the type locality problem, it is considered irrelevant to do so.

Diagnosis

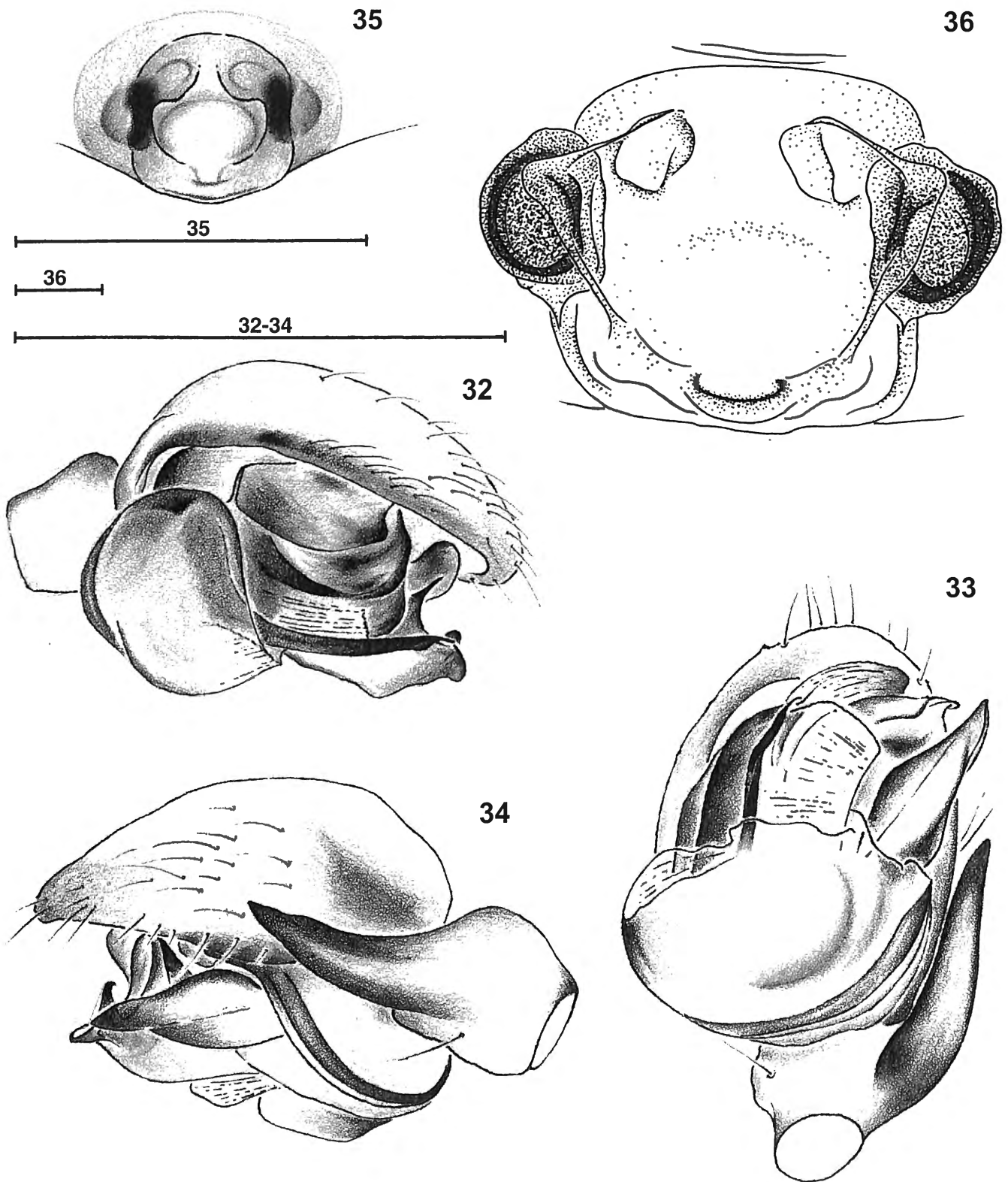
The male of this species is recognised by the almost straight tibial apophysis and the massive, prolaterally excavated, straight median apophysis. The female is characterised by the epigyne with entire, depressed, posterior plate.

Description

Male: Total length 6.27; carapace 3.13 long, 1.86 wide. Colour: Carapace orange, with dark "V" in front of fovea; chelicerae orange brown; sternum orange brown, darkened along sides; legs: orange brown, femora some-



Figs. 27-31 — *Amphiledorus histrionicus* (SIMON) 27. Habitus female, lateral view. 28-31. Male, prosoma. 28. Lateral view. 29. Ventral view, 30. Frontal view, 31. Dorsal view. Scale lines: 1 mm.



Figs. 32-36 — *Amphiledorus histrionicus* (SIMON) 32-34. Male palp. 32. Prolateral view, 33. Ventral view, 34. Retrolateral view. 35-36. Epigyne. 35. Ventral view; 36. Cleared, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm (36), 1 mm (32-35).

what darker; abdomen pale with dark complex dorsal pattern (Fig. 27); sides with large frontal spot followed by four oblique stripes; venter pale with faint, small, darker spots. Carapace smooth with few small setae between fovea and eyes and on clypeus.

Eyes: AME: 0.06; ALE: 0.09; PME: 0.08; PLE 0.10
AME-AME: 0.02; AME-ALE: 0.03; PME-PME: 0.05;
PME-PLE: 0.08; MOQ: AW = 0.7 PW; AW = 0.64 L.

Clypeus = 0.26 or 4.3 times diameter of ALE; chilum single 0.19 wide, 0.12 high, poorly delimited, with a few setae. Chelicerae densely haired in front; promargin with one tiny tooth. Sternum rebordered, more strongly in anterior corners, 1.37 long, 1.2 wide. Legs I and II with fusiform tarsi, sparsely covered with chemotactile setae.

Measurements

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Tot
I	1.89	0.58	1.18	1.12	0.83	5.60
II	1.70	0.54	0.99	1.12	0.80	5.15
III	1.66	0.54	0.83	1.25	0.74	5.02
IV	1.73	0.77	1.22	1.89	0.96	6.56

Leg spination:

	F	P	T	Mt
I	pl1d3*	-	-	-
II	pl1d3*	pl1	-	v1
III	pl1d3*r1l	pl2*d1rl1	pl3*d3*r1l3*v1-1-2	10disp dw6
IV	d2*r1lpl	2*d1rl1	pl3*d3*r1l3*v1-2-2	12disp dw6

Abdomen with two dorsal sigilla and an anterolateral, oval sigillum on either side.

Male palp (Figs. 32-34): tibia with strong apophysis, slightly curved upwards, sharp at extremity. Cymbium oval, with swollen retrolateral rim, several distal spines. Tegulum strongly developed with large, transverse, membranous caudal part hiding base of embolus which is as wide at base as at extremity except for short filament at the tip; median apophysis strongly developed, excavated along retrolateral side, straight; distal part of tegulum with two apophyses, the most ventral one functioning as conductor; subtegulum visible on prolateral side.

Female: Total length 6.27; carapace 3.13 long, 1.86 wide.

Colour: Carapace orange, slightly darkened in cephalic area, with dark "V" in front of fovea; chelicerae orange brown; sternum and legs orange; abdomen pale with dark complex dorsal pattern composed of a series of anastomosing chevrons (Fig. 27); sides with large frontal spot followed by four oblique stripes; venter pale with few small dark spots. Carapace smooth, with a few strong setae on clypeus and on central line between fovea and eyes.

Eyes: AME: 0.07; ALE: 0.10; PME: 0.09; PLE 0.10;
AME-AME: 0.02; AME-ALE: 0.03; PME-PME: 0.05;

PME-PLE: 0.11; MOQ: AW = 0.83 PW; AW = 0.71 L.
Clypeus = 0.26 or 2.6 times diameter of ALE; chilum single 0.19 wide, 0.11 high, poorly delimited, with a few setae. Chelicerae densely haired in front; promargin with one tooth. Sternum 1.20 long, 1.01 wide. Legs I and II with fusiform tarsi; without chemotactile setae.

Leg measurements

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Tot
I	1.60	0.67	1.09	0.99	0.64	4.99
II	1.34	0.61	0.90	0.96	0.61	4.42
III	1.22	0.64	1.06	1.12	0.70	4.74
IV	1.60	0.74	1.22	1.76	0.90	6.21

Leg spination

	F	P	T	Mt
I	pl1d3*	-	v1	-
II	d3*	-	v2	-
III	d3*	pl2*d1rl1	pl3*d3*r1l2*v2-2-2	10disp dw6
IV	d3*r1	pl2*d1rl1	pl3*d3*r1l2*v2-2-2	12disp dw6

Abdomen with two pairs of dorsal sigilla and an anterolateral, oval sigillum on either side.

Egigyne (Figs. 35, 36) with posterior plate divided in the middle. Entrance openings near posterior rim, widely separated; entrance ducts leading to spherical, widely separated spermathecae.

Other material examined

ALGERIA: without further locality, 1 female (MNHN).

Distribution

ALGERIA: Wil. Bouira: Gorges de l'Isser, 36°37'N 03°28'E (SIMON, 1884). Wil. Oran: Oran, camp des planteurs, 35°41'N 00°38'E (SIMON, 1884). Wil. Tlemcen: Ghazaouet 35°06'N 01°51'W (as Nemours, SIMON, 1884); Maghnia 34°50'N 01°43'W (as Marnia, SIMON, 1884). Wil. Saida: Monts de Daia 34°36'N 00°07'W (locality in type series). TUNISIA: G. Jendouba: Ain Draham 36°46'N 08°41'E (SIMON, 1885).

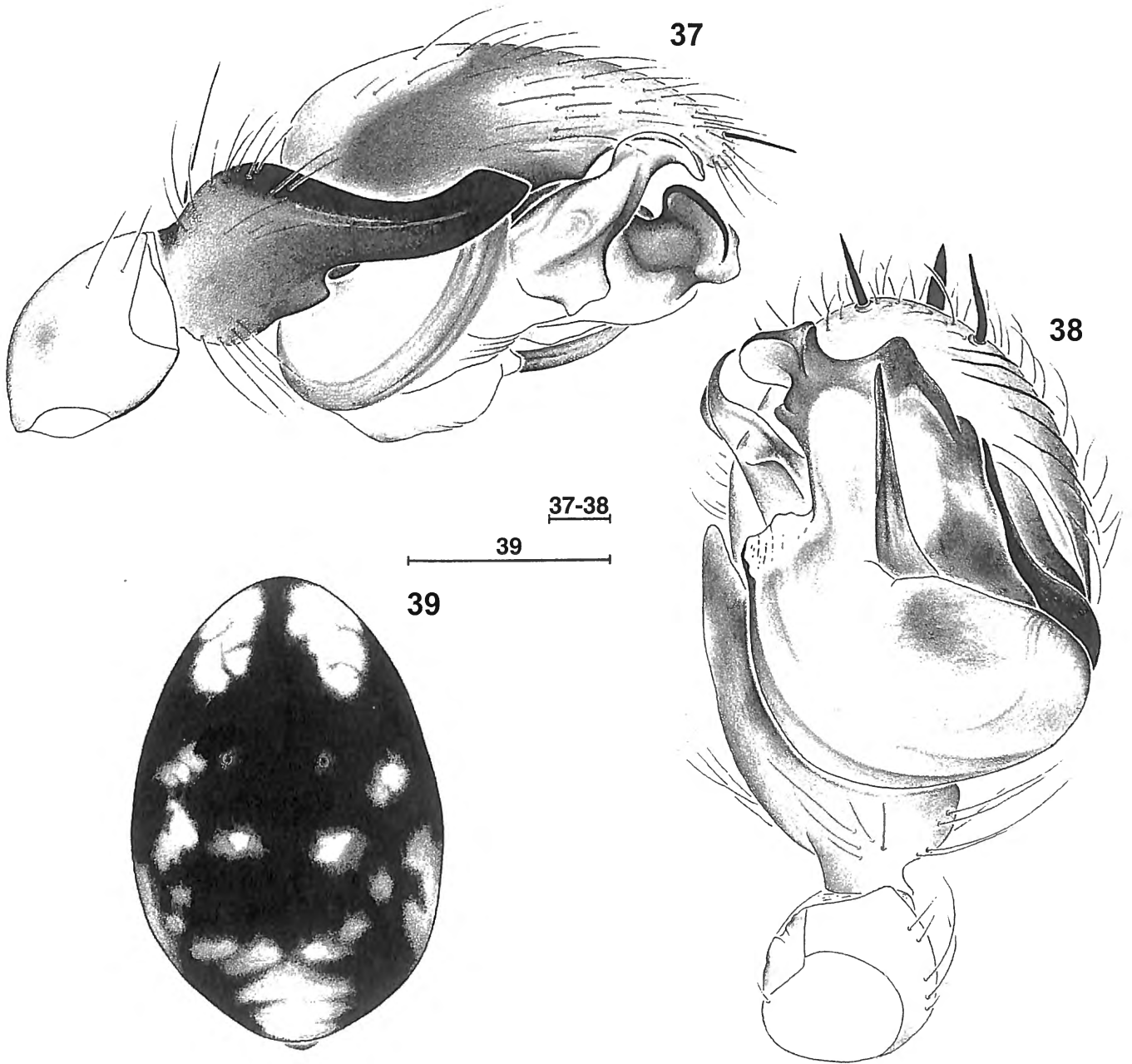
Note: Although the species has a wide distribution in Algeria and Tunisia (map 2), it was strangely enough not recollected. Even the intensive collections made mainly by the junior author (1984-1989) with the use of pitfalls throughout the distribution area of the species did not yield any extra specimens.

Amphiledorus adonis new species

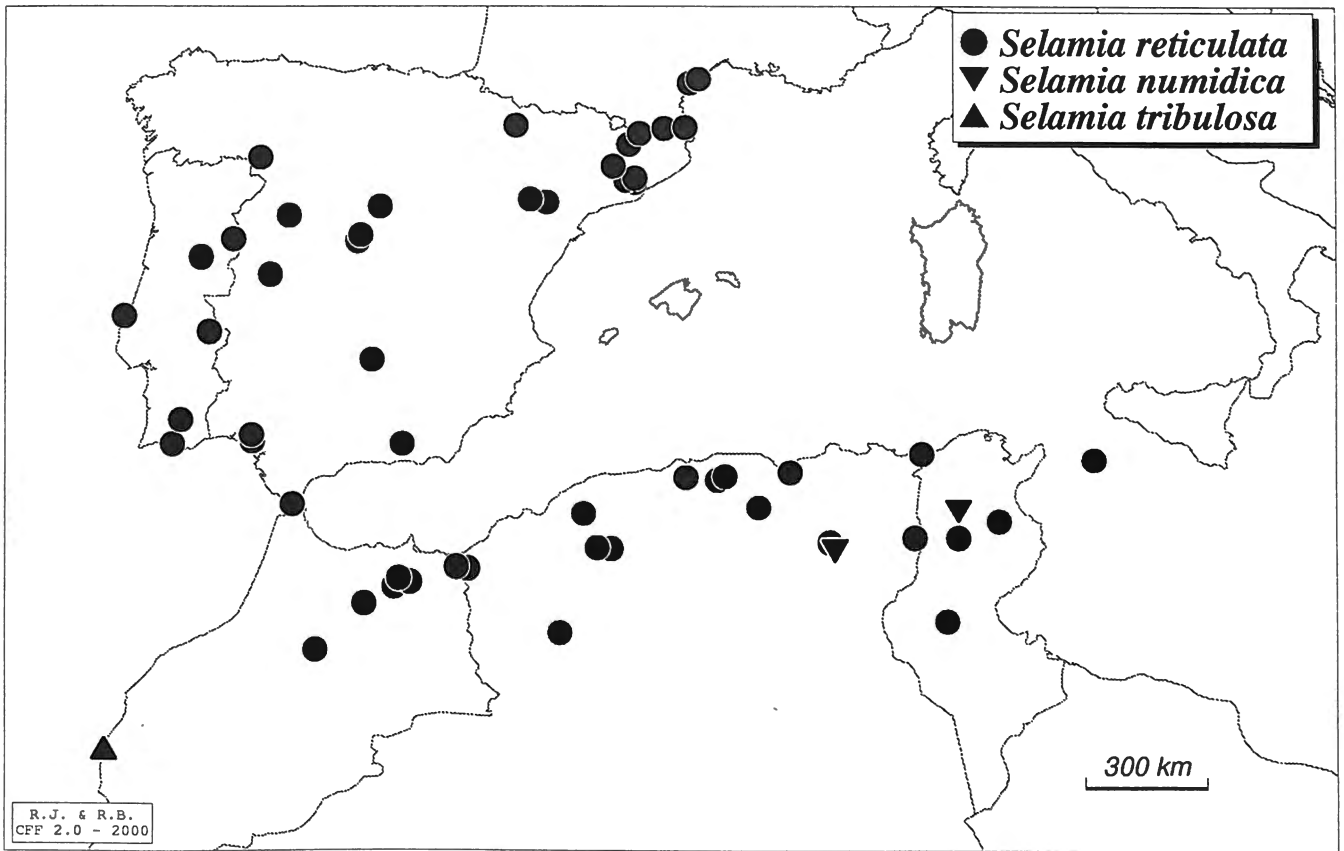
(Figs. 37-39, map 2)

Type material

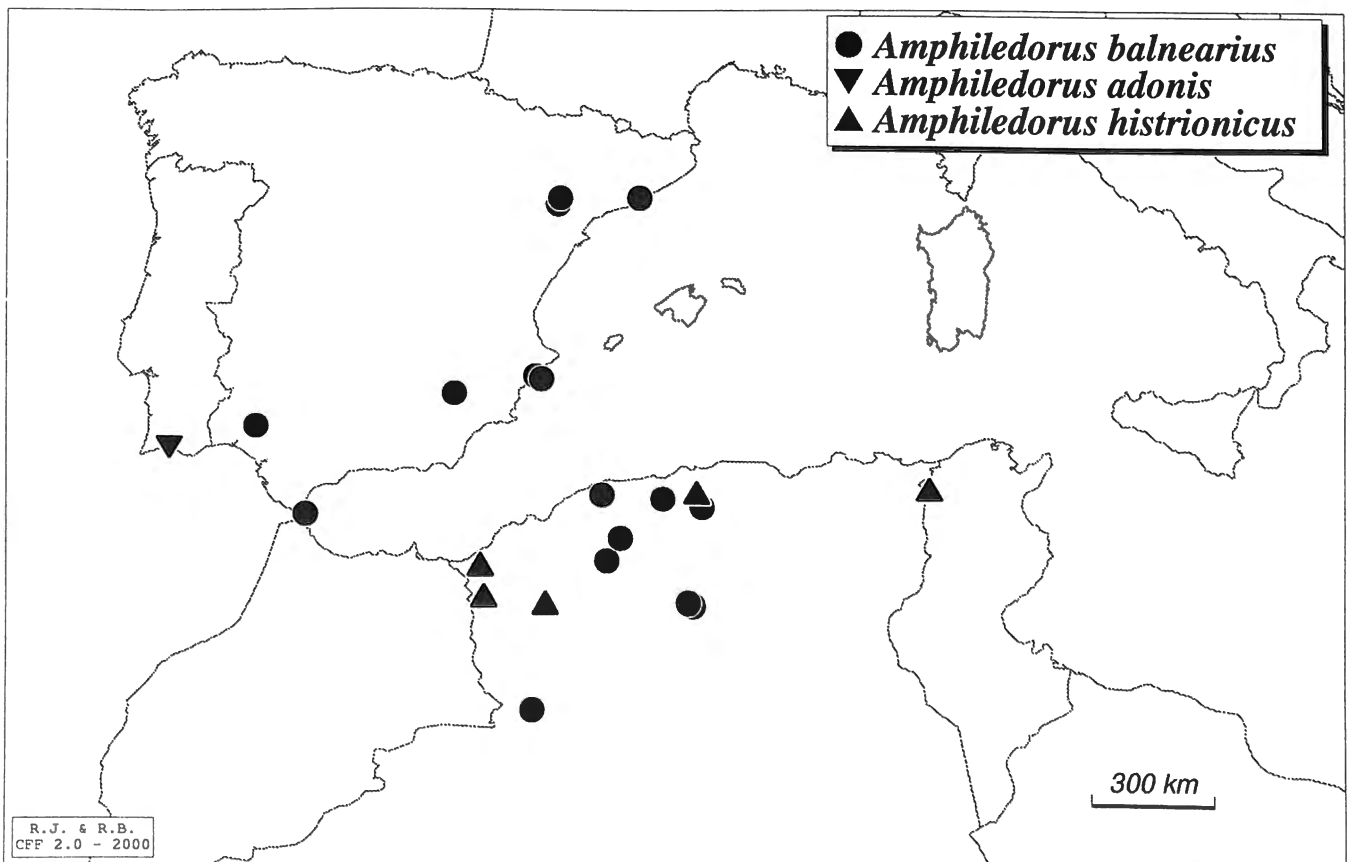
Holotype male: PORTUGAL, Algarve, Mt. Foia,



Figs. 37-39 — *Amphiledorus adonis* n. sp. 37-38. Male palp. 37. Retrolateral view, 38. ventral view. 39. Male dorsal abdominal pattern. Scale line: 0.1 mm (37-38), 1 mm (39).



Map 1. Distribution of the species of *Selamia*.



Map 2. Distribution of the species of *Amphiledorus*.

37°19'N 8°36'W, 6 November 1997, under stone, D. Marriott (KBIN).

Diagnosis

Males of this species are recognised by the median apophysis with dorsal extension which is T-shaped in retroventral view, and by the straight and slightly tapered embolus.

Description

Male: Total length 4.68; carapace 2.23 long, 1.51 wide.

Colour: Carapace dark brown, paler within dark V in front of fovea, bifurcating into narrow lines reaching PE and ALE. Chelicerae dark brown; sternum orange with dark brown lateral margins; legs: femora dark with greenish tinge, remainder yellowish orange. dorsum of abdomen (Fig. 39) dark sepia with white spots: two large in front, four in a procurved row in the middle, one large with sinuous margins in front of spinnerets; sides dark sepia with dark spot in front, two oblique lines in posterior half; venter dark with two rows of sigilla and two interrupted pale lateral stripes; spinnerets yellow; epiantrum orange.

Eyes: AME: 0.06; ALE: 0.10; PME: 0.08; PLE 0.08; AME-AME: 0.05; AME-ALE: 0.05; PME-PME: 0.06; PME-PLE: 0.10; MOQ: AW = 0.71 PW; AW = 0.71 L.

Clypeus = 0.24 or 2.4 times diameter of ALE; chilum single, poorly defined, 0.29 wide and 0.08 high. Chelicerae densely haired in front; promargin with one tooth, one clearly larger than other. Sternum 1.09 long, 0.93 wide. Legs I and II with fusiform tarsi, provided with chemotactile setae ventrally.

Legs:

Measurements

	F	P	T	Mt	T	Tot
I	1,41	0,58	1,36	0,96	0,88	5,18
II	1,17	0,56	0,80	0,96	0,72	4,21
III	1,14	0,54	0,72	0,98	0,59	3,97
IV	1,46	0,80	1,01	1,60	0,88	5,74

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Spination

	F	P	T	Mt
I	pl1d2*	-	v1-2	v2*
II	pl1d2*	pl1	pl2v1-2-2	v2*dw3
III	pl1d2*r1l	pl2*d1rl1	pl2*d3*r12*v2-2-2	8disp dw6
IV	pl1d2*r1l	pl2*d1rl1	pl3*d3*r12*v2-2-2	10disp dw6

Male palp (Figs. 37-38): tibia with broad apophysis, slightly turned upwards and blunt at extremity. Cymbium oval, with swollen retrolateral rim with central indentation and four distal spines. Tegulum strongly developed with large membranous caudal part hiding base of embolus which is straight and slightly tapered; median apophysis strongly developed, hook-shaped with dorsal swelling giving it a t-shaped appearance in retroventral view; conductor deeply indented with retrolateral part disk-shaped; subtegulum clearly visible on prolateral side.

Female: Unknown.

Other material examined

None.

Distribution

Portugal, Algarve.

Etymology

The species name is a noun in apposition, referring to the beautiful young man, loved by the goddess Aphrodite in view of the beauty of the species.

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