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Contribution to the knowledge of the Linyphiidae of the Maghreb. Part XII. Miscellaneous Erigonine genera and additional records (Araneae: Linyphiidae: Erigoninae)

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Abstract

The following new species are described from the Maghreb: *Tapinocyba algirica* n. sp. and *Walckenaeria heimbergi* n. sp. The unknown male of *Minicia elegans* and the unknown females of *Alioranus pauper*, *Cherserigone gracilipes* and *Entelecara truncatifrons* are described. *Tmeticus hipponense* is transfered to the genus *Gongylidiellum* and *Hybocoptus ericicola* is removed from synonymy with *H. corrugis* and revalidated. The Maghrebian species of the genera *Alioranus*, *Brachycerasphora*, *Cherserigone*, *Didectoprocnemis*, *Entelecara*, *Eperigone*, *Erigone*, *Gnathonarium*, *Gonatium*, *Gongylidiellum*, *Hybocoptus*, *Lessertia*, *Maso*, *Micrargus*, *Microctenonyx*, *Minicia*, *Monocephalus*, *Nematogmus*, *Ostearius*, *Prinerigone*, *Styloctetor*, *Tapinocyba*, *Trichoncoides* and *Trichoncus* are all revised. As a final paper in a series on the Linyphiidae of the Maghreb, all the remaining genera are reviewed. A total of 169 species of Linyphiidae has currently been recorded in the Maghreb.

Keywords: Erigonid spiders, systematics, zoogeography, Maghreb.

Résumé

Les espèces inédites suivantes sont décrites du Maghreb: *Tapinocyba algirica* n. sp. et *Walckenaeria heimbergi* n. sp. Le mâle inconnu de *Minicia elegans* et les femelles inconnues d'*Alioranus pauper*, *Cherserigone gracilipes*, *Entelecara truncatifrons* et *Hybocoptus ericicola* sont décrits. *Tmeticus hipponense* est transféré au genre *Gongylidiellum* et *Hybocoptus ericicola* est enlevé de la synonymie de *H. corrugis* et revalidé. Les espèces du Maghreb des genres *Alioranus*, *Brachycerasphora*, *Cherserigone*, *Didectoprocnemis*, *Entelecara*, *Eperigone*, *Erigone*, *Gnathonarium*, *Gonatium*, *Gongylidiellum*, *Hybocoptus*, *Lessertia*, *Maso*, *Micrargus*, *Microctenonyx*, *Minicia*, *Monocephalus*, *Nematogmus*, *Ostearius*, *Prinerigone*, *Styloctetor*, *Tapinocyba*, *Trichoncoides* et *Trichoncus* sont toutes revues. Dans le cadre d'une contribution finale aux connaissances des Linyphiidae du Maghreb, tous les genres du Maghreb sont reconsidérés. Un total de 169 espèces de Linyphiidae a été observé dans le Maghreb.

Introduction

The author continues here the revision of North African Erigoninae. After treating the genera *Oedothorax* (BOSMANS, 1985), *Typhochrestus* (BOSMANS & ABROUS, 1990; BOSMANS, in press), *Pelecopsis*, *Trichopterna* and *Ouedia* (BOSMANS & ABROUS 1992), *Mecopisthes* (BOSMANS & CHERGUI, 1993), *Walckenaeria* (BOSMANS & DE SMET, 1993), *Araeoncus*, *Delorrhipis* and *Diplocephalus* (BOSMANS, 1996) and *Acartauchenius* and *Thaumatoncus* (BOSMANS, 2001) a final contribution to the Erigoninae is presented here. The paper covers various genera with few species and also some new records of species treated in the past.

All material was collected by the author and deposited in his collection unless indicated otherwise.

Abbreviations

AE, PE, AM, AL, PM, PL = Anterior, posterior, anterior median, anterior lateral, posterior median and posterior lateral eyes;
CJVK: Collection Johan Van Keer;
CRB: Collection R. Bosmans;

Fe, Pa, Ti, Mt, Ta = femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus; Fe I, Fe II ... femora of leg I, II ... ; TiI Ti II: tibiae of leg I, II ...; etc;
G: Gouvernorat (Libya, Tunisia);
KBIN: Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen (L. Baert);
MNHNP: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris (C. Rollard);
I = first leg, II = second leg, etc.
Tb Mt I, Tb Mt IV = relative position of trichobothrium on metatarsus I, IV;
P Sp Ti I, P Sp Ti IV: relative position of basal spine on tibia I, IV;
L Sp Ti I, L Sp Ti IV: relative length of basal spine on tibia I, IV.
Pr.: Province (Morocco);
Spine formula: numbers of spines on Ti I-IV;
Wil.: Wilaya (administrative division in Algeria).

Systematics

All drawned male palps are the right ones. All measurements are in mm.

All genera of Erigoninae occuring in the Maghreb are discussed. For genera treated in former papers, references to these papers are given. For genera not yet covered, all species are discussed and their previous records from the Maghreb and eventual new records are presented. For most species, descriptions or redescriptions are presented and figured. For well-known palearctic species, no descriptions are given but figures of all species are presented.

Genus *Acartauchenius* SIMON, 1884

The genus *Acartauchenius* includes 8 North African species. For detailed descriptions and diagnoses, see BOSMANS, 2001. Some new records are given below.

Acartauchenius insigniceps (SIMON, 1894)

Araeoncus insigniceps; BOSMANS 2001: 7.

New record

MOROCCO: Pr. Fes: Fes W, Douyet, 1♀, pitfalls in wheat field, 8.XII.1997, S. Boksch leg.

Distribution

The Maghreb. Second citation in Morocco.

Genus *Alioranus* SIMON, 1926

Type species: *Erigone paupera* SIMON, 1881.

Diagnosis: Small to medium-sized (some females) erigonid spiders, placed in the *Savignya* group by MILLIDGE (1977); sternum very rugose; spine formula 2211; Tb Mt I 0.43-47, Tb Mt IV absent; in males cephalothorax slightly protruding over chelicerae, without sulci or tubercles and abdomen with scutum.

A genus with currently 6 poorly known species, occurring in the Mediterranean region and Asia.

Remarks on generic position

In 1980, WUNDERLICH, created the genus *Hubertinus* for a species from Crete. Without giving any evidence, TANASEVITCH (1989) synonymised the genus *Hubertinus* with *Alioxanus* SIMON, 1926. WUNDERLICH (1995) disputed this and revalidated the genus *Hubertinus*. In his catalogue, PLATNICK (2006) follows TANASEVITCH, because WUNDERLICH "provided no evidence that the type species of the two names have different sister groups". I was able to compare male palps of *Alioranus* and *Hubertinus* and they are completely different and cannot belong in the same genus. I consider the genus *Hubertinus* as valid, allthough there is no evidence of different sister groups at the moment.

Alioranus pauper (SIMON, 1881)

(Figs 1-5)

Erigone paupera SIMON, 1881: 326 (descr. ♂).
Dactylopisthes pauper SIMON, 1884: 593, figs 410-411 (descr. ♂, not ♀, = *Microcytenonyx subitanea*).
Alioranus pauper SIMON, 1926: 371, 493 (descr. ♂, not ♀, = *Microcytenonyx subitanea*, fig. 662).

Remarks

This species has been frequently cited, but there are few figures available of the male palp, and apparently none of the epigyne. The female and epigyne described (SIMON, 1884) and figured by SIMON (1926, fig. 662) evidently belongs to *Microcytenonyx subitanea*, and so the epigyne is figured here for the first time.

Diagnosis

Males of *Alioranus pauper* are recognised by the oblique, blunt terminal tubercle in the male palpal tibia, the two terminal teeth in the embolic division, females by the large, rounded postero-median depression in the epigyne, and both sexes by the rugose sternum.

Description

Measurements: Total length 1.4-1.6; cephalo-

thorax 0.66-0.81 long, 0.50-0.57 wide. Female: Total length 1.7-2.1; cephalothorax 0.69-0.81 long, 0.52-0.64 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax dark red brown, darker around fovea, striae and margin; legs yellowish orange, patellae yellowish white; abdomen dark grey, dorsally coriaceous in males.

Cephalothorax protruding over clypeus, narrowing anteriorly, in lateral view with distinct concavity; PM separated by slightly less than their diameter, from the PL by 1.5 their diameter, in females, PM separated by their diameter, from the PL by 1.2 their diameter.

Sternum very rugose.

Legs: Spine formula 2211, in males very short or absent (1/3 the diameter of the segment), in females slightly longer than the diameter; Tb Mt I 0.50-0.53, Tb Mt IV absent.

Palp (figs 1-3): Tibia with large, triangular antero-dorsal apophysis, the tip curved in antero-lateral direction and rounded; suprategular apophysis a large hook, curving in ventrolateral direction and visible in lateral view at base of tegulum; embolic division with rounded tail-piece, two membraneous anterior apophyses, both pointed, and wide, laterally directed embolus.

Epigyne (fig. 4): With large, pale postero-median depression, incised anteriorly and posteriorly, anteriorly limited by a hardly chitinised, curved ridge.

Vulva (fig. 5): Spermathecae relatively small, separated by 1.5 x their diameter, copulation ducts oblique and short.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Wil. Alger: El Harrach (SIMON, 1926).
TUNISIA: G. Gafsa: Gafsa (SIMON, 1926).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Boumerdes: Cap Djinet, 150m, 1♂ in litter bordering a lake, 4.XII.1987; Reghaia, 7m, 1♂ in pitfalls along Oued Reghaia, 13.VI.1988; Zemmouri, 10m, 1♀ along a pool in dunes, 27.IV.1984. Wil. El Tarf: El Kala, Kef Oum Teboul, 200m, 1♀ along temporary rain pool, 5.IV.1982; El Kala, lake Oubeira N, 3m, 1♀ in litter bordering the lake, 3.IV.1982; El Kala, lake Oubeira N, 10m, 27♂♂ 6♀♀ in pitfalls in maquis bordering the lake, 1.III.1990; El Kala, N Lac Tonga, 4♂♂ in pitfalls in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 2.III.1990; El Kala, lake Tonga, 1♂ in marshy vegetation along the lake, 23.XII.1989. Wil. Touggourt: Merdjeda, 1♀ in *Salicornia* vegetation along permanent lake in dunes, 5.V.1990.
MOROCCO: Pr. Casablanca: Casablanca, 2♂♂ 1♀, 1964, J. Mertens leg.
TUNISIA: G. Gafsa: Gafsa, 1♂ 2♀♀ (MNHNP 12548). G. Nabeul: El Haouaria, 2♂♂, 19.IV.1993, K. De Smet leg.; Korba, 1♀, stones bordering salt marsh, 31.I.2003. G. Sousse: Monastir, 5♀♀ in litter on the beach, 11.VIII.1979; Oued Essouk, 2♀♀ in dry river bed, 12.VIII.1979.

Distribution

Central Mediterranean region. In France widely distributed in all the Mediterranean provinces and Corsica (SIMON, 1926), and once collected more to the north in Bretagne (DENIS, 1939). It is also widely distributed in Italy. In North Africa, already cited from El Harrach (=Maison Carré) in Algeria and from Gafsa in Tunisia (SIMON, 1926). Several new records from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are added here.

Ecology

The species is mostly collected in freshwater marshes as well as in saltmarshes along the coast. It also inhabits inland salt marshes in the desert (chots). Males were collected from December to April, females from January to August.

Genus *Araeoncus* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Walckenaera humilis* BLACKWALL, 1841

The genus *Araeoncus* includes 4 North African species. For detailed descriptions and diagnoses, see BOSMANS, 1996. Two new records are given below.

Araeoncus humilis (BLACKWALL, 1841)

Araeoncus humilis; BOSMANS 1996: 125.

New records

MOROCCO: Pr. Fes: Fes W, Douyet, 1♂, pitfalls in wheat field, 8.XII.1997, S. Boksch leg.
TUNISIA: G. Tozeur: Nefta oasis, 2♀♀, litter in oasis gardens, 11.V.2006.

Distribution

Europe, North Africa. Second citation in Tunisia.

Genus *Brachycerasphora* DENIS, 1962

Type species: *Brachycerasphora monocerotum* DENIS, 1962.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, not placed in any group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalic part of cephalothorax with small, interocular tubercle; spine formula 1111, in some males no dorsal spines; Tb Mt I 0.3-0.4, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus actually includes 5 species, 3 from the Maghreb, 1 from Egypt and 1 from Israël.

Brachycerasphora connectens DENIS, 1964

Brachycerasphora connectens DENIS, 1964: 386, figs 10-13 (descr. ♂).

Type material

Holotype male from Libya, Tripoli 40 km W, Misratah, 8.II.1960; not examined, unavailable.

Diagnosis

See *B. convexa*.

Previous records in the Maghreb

LIBYA: G. Sawfajjin: Misratah (DENIS, 1964).

New records

None

Distribution

Only known from the type locality in Libya.

Brachycerasphora convexa (SIMON, 1884)

(Figs 6-11)

Typhochrestus convexus SIMON, 1884: 589 (descr. ♂)

Brachycerasphora convexa; DENIS, 1962: 242, figs 5-9 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Type material

Type series composed by 2♂♂, 1♀ from Algeria, Bordj Medjez, between Bordj Bou Arreridj and M'sila, and from Setif (MNHNP 5552; examined).

Remarks

Brachycerasphora convexa is closely related to *B. connectens* Denis and *B. parvicornis* (Simon); Denis (1962) even called *convexa* 'an intermediate species between the two'. As the type material of *B. connectens* and *B. parvicornis* is not available, Denis' arguments and figures have to be considered for a valid diagnosis. He points out that there are small differences in the small interocular tubercle on the cephalothorax and in the development and position of the small tibial tooth. Looking at my specimens, I cannot attribute them with certainty to any of the species, depending on the angle of viewing. In Denis' drawings, there seem to be hardly any differences in the bulbi. The validity of these species is thus questioned. Of the three species, only the female of *B. convexa* is known. Our female specimens agree well with Denis' drawings of this species, and they are thus indentified as *B. convexa*, which is also the oldest available name. Examination of the type material of *B. connectens* and *B. parvicornis* is necessary to establish any eventual synonymy.

Diagnosis

Differences between *Brachycerasphora convexa*, *B. connectens* and *B. parvicornis* are unclear at the moment (see above). *B. monocerotum* from Libya clearly differs in the larger, curved cephalic tubercle and different terminal parts of the bulb in males, and in the much shorter and wider epigynal aperture in the female. In *B. femoralis* from Israël, the epigynal plate and aperture is as long as wide.

Description

Measurements: Total length 2.0-2.4; cephalothorax 0.84-0.98 long, 0.64-0.76 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax brown to chestnut brown, fovea region and radiating stripes darkened, margin nearly black; chelicerae yellowish brown; sternum chestnut brown; femora, tibiae and metatarsi yellowish orange, patellae and metatarsi yellowish brown, all segments often suffused with grey at apices; abdomen dark grey to black.

Cephalothorax (fig. 6): In males somewhat granulated, with very small excrescence in front PM followed by a strong, curved bristle; clypeus somewhat convex, with many small hairs; eyes small, PM separated by 3 times their diameter, from the PL by 4 times their diameter; in females, PM separated by their diameter, from the PL by 1.5 times their diameater.

Chelicerae

Legs: Spine formula 1111, spines absent in males; Tb Mt I 0.34-0.36; L Sp Ti I 1, L Sp IV 1.5; P SpTi I 0.19, P Sp Ti IV 0.38.

Palp (figs 7-9): Tibia rounded anteriorly, with small retro-lateral tooth.

Epigyne (fig.10): With median trapezoid plate longer than wide, preceeded by a deep aperture, with antero-median septum, the whole flanked laterally by a rounded ridge; antero-lateral anchoring holes present.

Vulva (fig. 11): Spermathecae simple, separated by their diameter; copulation ducts gently curving to the spermathecae.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Bordj Medjez, between Bordj Bou Arreridj and M'sila (SIMON, 1884). Wil. Setif : Setif (SIMON, 1884).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Bordj-Bou-Arreridj: El Mehir, 900m, 1♂ 3♀♀ in pitfalls in recent *Pinus* plantation, 15.IV.1990. Wil. M'sila: Aïn-el-Hadjel S, Mergueb reserve, 1♀♀ in pitfall in steppe, 11.V.1988; M'sila, 10 km E, 475m, 1♀ among stones in dry oued, 1.III.1989; Kalaa Beni-Hammad, 980m, among stones in grassland, 28.IV.1988. Wil. Setif: Aïn Oulmene NE, 725m, 1♂ 1♀ among stones in overgrazed grassland, 15.IV.1990; Magra N, Rasfa, 995m, 1♀ among herbs along oued, 15.IV.1990.

TUNISIA: G. Jendouba: Chemtou ruins, 250m, 2♂♂ 2♀♀, stones in ruins, 6.III.2005 (CJVK, CRB). G. Kasserine: Aïn Nouba, Hassi el Frid N, 70m, 1♀, stones in grassland near spring, 3.III.2005; Feriana 10 km S, 750m, 1♀, stones in alfa steppe, 3.III.2005 (CJVK); Thelepte, 750m, 2♀♀, stones in Roman ruins, 1.III.2005 (CJVK). G. Medenine: Djerba: Aghir, 4♀♀ in litter on upper beach below palm trees, 15.XII.1999; El May, 6♂♂ 2♀♀ among herbs in olive orchard, 27.VI.1978, J. Mertens leg.; Houmt Souk E, 1♂ 3♀♀ in *Eucalyptus* litter near the beach, 15.XII.1999; Mellita W, 2♂♂ 1♀, between low herbs on coastal plain, 9.VIII.1979. G. Zaghouan: El Fahs, ruins of Tuburbo Maius, 175m, 2♀♀ under stones, 24.I.1995; Oued-ez-Zit, 1 subadult ♂ (palp recognizable in transparency), 1♀, 28.I.2003; Saouaf E, 750m, 1♂ under stones in *Juniperus* maquis, 24.I.1995.

Distribution

Previously only known from the type locality in Algeria. It was re-collected in the same region, and also for the first time in different localities in Tunisia. It is especially common on the island of Djerba in the south-east, where it was collected in 1978, 1979 and 1999.

Brachycerasphora monocerotum DENIS, 1962

Brachycerasphora monocerotum DENIS, 1962: 244, figs 10-16 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Type material

LIBYA: Holotype ♂, paratype ♀ from Libya, Bakur, escarpment of Tocra (Museum Oxford 2057; not examined, unavailable).

Diagnosis

See *B. convexa*.

Previous records in the Maghreb

LIBYA: G. Benghazi: Tocra (DENIS, 1962).

New records

None.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality in Libya (DENIS, 1962).

Genus *Cherserigone* DENIS, 1954

Type species: *Cherserigone gracilipes* DENIS, 1954.

Diagnosis: Small erigonid spiders, not placed in any group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males unmodified; spine formula 1111, Tb Mt I 0.41, Tb Mt IV absent.

A monotypic genus with its type species described from Algeria.

Cherserigone gracilipes DENIS, 1954
(Figs 69-70)

Cherserigone gracilipes DENIS, 1954: 321, figs 14-16 (descr. ♂).

Type material

Holotype male from Algeria, wil. In Salah, Sahela Fouqania (unavailable, depositon unknown).

Remark

The taxonomic position of this species is uncertain (DENIS, 1954). Since the holotype male is not available, the species cannot be redescribed and no new information can be added at this point. The type locality is an oasis at the border of the Grand Erg. Some unidentified females collected in other oases in the Saharian desert correspond in size, colour and chaetotaxy with *C. gracilipes* and are here tentatively described as the female.

Description

Female: Total length 2.0-2.2; cephalothorax 0.76-0.82 long, 0.60-0.66 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax yellowish orange, fovea, margin and striae greyish; legs pale yellowish; abdomen pale grey.

Cephalothorax: PM separated by their diameter, from PL by ¾ their diameter.

Legs: Spine formula 1111, P Sp Ti I 0.18, L Sp Ti 1 1.1; Tb Mt I 0.34, Tb Mt IV absent.

Epigyne (fig. 69): With small trapezoid plate, as wide as high, anterior corners with prolonged antero-lateral chitinisation.

Vulva (fig. 70): Spermathecae oval, separated by slightly more than their minimal diameter.

New records

Wil. Bechar: Igli, 550m, 1♀, sandy shore of Oued Saourah, 3.IV.1988. Wil. El Oued: El Oued, 1♀, litter in palm yard, 11.IV.1990. Wil. Touggourt:

Merdjeda, 65m, 1♀ in *Salicornia* bordering permanent lake in desert, 5.V.1990.

Distribution

Oasis in the Grand Erg Sahara.

Genus *Didectoprocnemis* DENIS, 1949

Type species: *Plaesiocraerus cirtensis* SIMON, 1884.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, not placed in any group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalic part of cephalothorax of males slightly raised, with sulci; spine formula 2211; Tb Mt I 0.5, Tb Mt IV absent.

A monotypic genus, with its type species described from Algeria.

Didectoprocnemis cirtensis (SIMON, 1884)

(Figs 12-18)

Plaesiocraerus cirtensis SIMON, 1884: 777 (descr. ♂).

Evansia cirtensis; SIMON, 1926: 396, 501, figs 705-707 (descr. ♀).

Didectoprocnemis cirtensis; DENIS, 1949c: 248 (transfer from *Evansia*).

Type material

Holotype male from Algeria, Constantine (MNHNP 5665); examined.

Diagnosis

The species is easily recognised by the shape of the male cephalothorax, the palpal tibia and the epigynal plate.

Description

Measurements: Male: Total length 1.4-1.90; cephalothorax 0.66-0.80 long, 0.56-0.62 wide. Female: Total length 1.8-2.4; cephalothorax 0.74-0.92 long, 0.54-0.72 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax yellowish to reddish brown, fovea and striae suffused with grey; legs yellowish to orange brown; abdomen grey to dark grey.

Cephalothorax (fig. 12): PM on small tubercles, with some hairs; sulci and postocular grooves well-developed.

Legs: Spine formula 2211, L Sp Ti I-IV 1.2; Tb Mt I 0.52, Tb Mt IV present

Palp (figs 13-16): Tibia with truncate distal part, with large, curved, prolateral apophysis subterminally; paracymbium with 4 basal spines in one row; embolic division bulging mesally, with elongated tail-piece, anteriorly with two, pointed teeth, laterally with short pointed embolus.

Epigyne (fig. 17): Postero-median plate rectangular, two times as long as wide, with two pits at anterior side.

Vulva (fig. 18): Spermathecae oval, relatively small, separated by 2.5 times their diameter.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Wil. Blida: Oued Chiffa (SIMON, 1926). Wil. Constantine: Constantine (SIMON, 1884).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Bejaia: Tichi S, 50m, 1♂ 1♀ along Oued Djemaa, 20.V.1988. Wil. Biskra: Baniane, gorge de l'Oued Abiodh, 350m, 1♂ 3♀♀, stones along the river, 3.XI.1987. Wil. Blida: Atlas de Blida, lake Mouzaia, 1200m, 1♀ among stones around the lake, 14.V.1988; Chiffa gorge, 250m, 5♀♀ in litter along oued, 23.IV.1982; la Chiffa, 2♂♂ 3♀♀ (MNHNP 14260). Wil. Bordj-Bou-Arreridj: between Ras-el-Oued and El Tetla, 1400m, 1♀ along oued, 20.IV.1989; Portes de Fer, 550m, 1♀ along river, 13.V.1988. Wil. Bouira: Sour-el-Gozlane S, Col de Dirah, 900m, 1♀, in *Juncus* tussocks, 11.IV.1982. Wil. Boumerdes: Khemis el Khechna S, Djebel Bou Zegza, 700m, 1♀ along small pool, 16.IV.1982; Lakhdaria, 150m, 2♂♂ 8♀♀, along Oued Bou Hamoud, 20.IV.1990; Sidi Daoud, 35m, 1♂ along Oued Sebaou, 4.XII.1987; Zemmouri, 5m, 1♀, litter in flood line in coastal dunes, 20.V.1983. Wil. Chleff: Damous W, 5m, 1♂ 3♀♀ along dry oued, 17.IV.1987; Tenes, 250m, 3♀♀ along rivulet, 7.V. 1989. Wil. Guelma: Bouchegouf E, 600m, 1♀ along Oued Seybouse, 22.XI.1989. Wil. Jijel: Ziama Mansourah, 15m, 1♀, in flooded orchard, 4.XI.1989. Wil. M'sila: Hammam Delaa 10 km S, 800m, along permanent river, 13.V.1988. Wil. Setif: Magra N, 850m, 3♀♀ along Oued Nakhar, 2.XI.1988. Wil. Souk Ahras: Bou Hadjar N, barrage de l'Oued Cheffia, 250m, 3♀♀ along the lake, 22.XI.1989; idem, 14♀♀, in pitfalls, 2.III.1990. Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Azeffoun E, 10m, 2♂♂ 1♀ along Oued Azeffoun, 22.V.1988; Boghni N, 1♀ along Oued Boghni, 15.IV.1982; El Tetla, 180m, 2♀♀ along Oued Boghni, 10.IV.1988; Massif du Djurdjura, Tala Guilef, 1420m, 1♂, pitfall in grassland, 16.V.1994; Ouadhia S, 5♂♂ 6♀♀, litter along Oued Assi, 15.IV.1982; Oued Youcef, 1♂ 1♀, stones along river, 22.V.1988; between Tizi Ghenif and Chabet-el-Ameur, 125m, 1♂ 5♀♀, along Oued Djemaa, 1.V.1984. Wil. Tlemcen: Honaine, 50m, 5♀♀, along river, 24.V.1990; Monts de Traras, Bordj Arima, 300m, 1♀ along rivulet, 23.V.1990; Sebdou N, spring of Oued Tafna, 1100m, 1♀, stones near the spring, 18.I.1990.

MOROCCO: P. Chefchaouen: between Bab Taza and Chefchaouen, 4♀♀, litter in *Quercus suber* forest, 5.V.1984; Ichtal, Oued Laou, wet slopes of rivulet, 2♀♀, 10.IV.1984.

TUNISIA: G. Jendouba: Ras Rajel, 200m, 1♂ 8♀♀, stones along rivulet in *Quercus suber* forest, 8.V.2006.

Ecology

The species lives in vegetation and litter along permanent or temporary rivers and rivulets, also along lakes, rarely in other wet habitats. Males and females are adult from November to May.

Distribution

The south of France, Algeria and recorded for the first time in Morocco and Tunisia. In Algeria, the species is common all over the north of the country.

Genus *Diplocephalus* BERTKAU, 1883

Type species: *Erigone foraminifera* O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875.

Diagnosis: Small (some males) to medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in the *Savignya* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalic part of cephalothorax of males elevated in a variety of forms, often with sulci; spine formula 2211, rarely 1111; Tb Mt I 0.31-0.54; Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus *Diplocephalus* includes four North African species: *D. graecus*, *D. sabulicolus*, *D. algericus* and *Diplocephalus* sp. *D. cristatus* was cited from Algeria (SIMON, 1884) but this is considered erroneous. For detailed descriptions and diagnoses, see BOSMANS, 1996.

Diplocephalus graecus (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1872)

Diplocephalus graecus; BOSMANS 1996: 137, figs 43-50.

Description and previous citations in the Maghreb

See BOSMANS 1996.

New records

MOROCCO: Pr. Fes: SW Fes, Aïn Taoujdate, pitfalls in wheat fields, 2♂♂, 8.XII.1997, 3♀♀, 10.II.1998, S. Boksch leg.; Fes W, Douet, 1♂, pitfalls in wheat field, 8.XII.1997, S. Boksch leg.

TUNISIA: G. Bizerte: between Aïn Ghellal and Fejja, 1♀, stones bordering fields, 29.I.2003; Lac Ichkeul E side, 2♂♂ 1♀, stones in *Olea* plantation, 29.I.2003. G. Jendouba: Hammam Bourguiba, 1♀, stones in clearing in *Quercus suber* forest, 9.V.2006; Ras Rajel, 200m, 2♀♀, stones along rivulet in *Quercus suber* forest, 8.V.2006. G. Nabeul: Kerkouana S, 2♂♂ 2♀♀, litter in Eucalyptus forest, 26.I.2003; Zaouiet el Mgaiez N, 1♀, stones in *Pinus* forest, 26.I.2003. G. Sousse: Sousse, 1♀ in hotel garden, 22.IV.2004, K. De Smet leg. G. Tunis: La Goulette, 3♀♀, stones in *Pinus* plantation, 30.I.2003. G. Zaghouan: Djebel Es-Zit, 1♀, stones in *Juniperus* forest, 28.I.2003.

Distribution

One of the commonest Mediterranean erigonids (BOSMANS, 1996), recently expanding to temperate Europe along the Atlantic coast and reaching Belgium (BONTE & al. 2002).

Diplocephalus mystacinus (SIMON, 1884)

Thaumatoncus mystacinus SIMON, 1884: 582 (descr. ♂).

Diplocephalus sabulicolus BOSMANS 1996: 137, figs 51-58 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Diplocephalus mystacinus; BOSMANS 2001: 22 (synonymy).

Description and previous records in the Maghreb

See BOSMANS, 1996.

New records

TUNISIA: G. Nabeul: Aïn Tebournok, SW Grombalia, 1♀, stones bordering fields, 28.I.2003; El Haouaria, 1♂, stones in maquis, 19.IV.1993, K. De Smet leg.

Distribution

Algeria, Tunisia.

Genus *Entelecara* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Theridion acuminatum* WIDER, 1834.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in the *Entelecara* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalic part of cephalothorax of males with well-developed lobe, excavated at sides; spine formula 2211, rarely 1111, spines reduced in males;Tb Mt I 0.50-0.55, Tb Mt IV present, *E. flavipes* (BLACKWALL), *E. omissa* O.P.-CAMBRIDGE and *E. truncatifrons* (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE) excepted.

A well-known genus with about 25 species, all occurring in the Palearctic region. In North Africa only represented by one species, previously classified in the monotypic genus *Stajus* SIMON, 1884, considered a junior synonym of *Entelecara* by MILLIDGE (1977).

Entelecara truncatifrons (O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875)
(Figs 19-24)

Erigone truncatifrons O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875: 193, pl. 27 fig. 4 (descr. ♂).
Stajus truncatifrons; SIMON, 1884: 511, figs 297-300 (descr. ♂, ♀); 1894: 652, figs 632-634, 641 (descr. ♂).
Entelecara truncatifrons; MILLIDGE, 1977: 37.

Type material
Holotype male from France, Corsica, probably in University Museum, Oxford; not examined.

Description
The description is based on the material present in the MNHNP from Algeria, El Harrach. The specimens are completely bleached and therefore the description of the colour is taken from the original description of O.P.-CAMBRIDGE.

Measurements: Male: Total length 1.8-1.9; cephalothorax 0.84-0.88 long, 0.64-0.68 wide. Female: Total length 1.5-1.6; cephalothorax 0.60-0.68 long, 0.46-0.52 wide.

Colour (according to CAMBRIDGE, 1875): Cephalic part of cephalothorax bright yellow, thoracic part yellowish orange, fovea and striae suffused with grey; legs yellowish orange, femora reddish, tibiae somewhat darkened; abdomen dull black, anteriorly suffused with yellowish to dark grey.

Cephalothorax (figs19-20): Strongly convex anteriorly, spreading out laterally into a strong, tuberculiform elevation, with the lateral eyes at the summit of the elevation, the elevation clothed with recurved hairs, with narrow sulcus behind the lateral eyes; eyes small, PM separated by 1.5 their diameter, from PL by 4 times their diameter.

Legs: Spines and trichobothria not observed due to the condition of the material; according to MILLIDGE (1977), the tibiae have one dorsal spine, Tb Mt I is 0.5, and Tb on MtIV is absent.

Palp (figs 21-23): Tibia with two antero-lateral apophyses, the anterior with a transverse groove and terminally truncated, the posterior conical with obtuse tip; embolic division with large, transverse suprategular apophysis; embolus whip-like, describing 2.5 circles.

Epigyne/vulva (fig. 24): Spermathecae relatively small, separated by twice their diameter.

Material examined and previous records in the Maghreb
ALGERIA: Wil. Alger: El Harrach, in *Phragmites* along the mouth of the Oued Harrach, 13♂♂ 11♀♀ (MNHNP 6369; SIMON, 1926).
FRANCE: Corsica: Without precise locality (O.P-CAMBRIDGE, 1875). Gard: Cardo near Villeneuve (SIMON, 1926).

New records
None.

Distribution
Originally described from Corsica (O.P-CAMBRIDGE, 1875), later cited from the Gard department in France and from near Alger in Algeria (SIMON, 1926). Allthough I collected intensively during six years in the neighbourhood of Alger, it is one of the only previously described species that is not present in my material. According to SIMON (1926), it was collected in *Phragmites* in the mouth of the Oued Harrach. Nowadays, this river is very polluted and without any vegetation.

Genus *Eperigone* CROSBY & BISHOP, 1928

Type species: *Tmeticus trilobatus* EMERTON, 1882.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in the *Erigone* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalic part of cephalothorax of males not elevated, lateral margin of chelicerae with a row of 5 teeth and with one larger anterior tooth; spine formula 2221; Tb Mt I 0.5, Tb Mt IV present.

Eperigone is a nearctic genus with more than 75 species, of which some have been introduced to Europe. One of them appears to have colonised North Africa as well.

Eperigone eschatologica (CROSBY, 1924)
(Figs 25-31)

Erigone eschatologica CROSBY, in CHAMBERLIN, 1924: 643, figs 85-88 (descr. ♂, ♀).
Eperigone eschatologica; MILLIDGE, 1987: 37, figs 132-136 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis
See MILLIDGE (1987) and figs 25-31.

New records
TUNISIA: G. Medenine: Zarzis, 2♂♂ 2♀♀, in grass fields bordering swimming pool, 22.XII.2000.

Distribution
USA to Colombia, introduced to Europe and here

mentioned for the first time from North Africa, around a swimming pool in an urbanised area in the south of Tunisia.

Genus *Erigone* AUDOUIN, 1826

Type species: *Erigone longipalpis* SUNDEVALL, 1830.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized to large (some females) erigonid spiders belonging to the *Erigone* group of MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax margin and chelicerae of both sexes distinctly toothed, in males cepahlic part slightly raised but no distinct tubercle; spine formula 2221; Tb Mt I 0.35-0.57, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus occurs all over the world and includes a large number of species, among which belong the commonest erigonids.

Erigone dentipalpis (WIDER, 1834)
(Figs 38-43)

Theridion dentipalpe WIDER, 1834: 242, pl. 17, fig. 1 (descr. ♂).

Erigone dentipalpis; SIMON, 1885: 27 (cit.); ROBERTS, 1987: 94, figs 43a, 45b (descr. ♂, ♀); HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 154, fig. 423 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987, and figs 38-43.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Without precise locality (SIMON, 1885).
TUNISIA: Jendouba: Aïn Draham (SIMON, 1885).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Alger: Kouba, 50m, 1♀ in garden around house, 25.IV.1987. Wil. Bejaia: mouth of Oued Daas, 5m, 3♀♀, stones near the beach, 22.V.1988. Wil. Blida: Atlas de Blida, Djebel Mouzaia, 1♀, stones around lake Mouzaia, 27.I.1990. Wil. Boumerdes: Lakhdaria, Oued Bou-Hamoud, 150m, 1♀, herbs along the oued, 20.IV.1990; Reghaia, 5m, marsh along Oued Reghaia, 2♂♂ ♀♀, 4.IV.1982, 2♂♂ 2♀♀, 25.IV. 1985; Zemmouri, 5m, along small dune pond, 1♀, 13.IV.1982, 1♂ 2♀♀, 27.IV.1987. Wil. Chleff: Damous, Oued Hamlil, 5m, 1♀ along the oued, 18.IV.1987. Wil. El Tarf: Berrihane, 30m, 1♂ 2♀♀ in marshy area, 1.III.1990; El Kala, Cap Rosa, 10m, 2♂♂ 8♀♀ along small rivulet, 4.IV.1982; El Kala, Lake Tonga, 5m, litter and short vegetation along the lake, 1♂ 2♀♀, 4.IV.1982, 1♂ 1♀ 27.III.1989, 1♀ 23.XI.1989; El Kala, Lac Melah, 5m, 1♂ 1♀ 5.IV.1982, 3♀♀, 27.XI.1989, 1♀ 1.III.1990, along the lake; lake Oubeira, 10m, 1♀ 28.XII.1984, 1♂ 1.III.1990, litter along the lake. Wil. Guelma: Bouchegouf E, Oued Seybouse, 600m, 1♀, stones along the oued, 22.XI.1989. Wil. Jijel: Ziamah Manzourah, 15m, 1♂ 1♀ herbs along an oued, 24.XI.1989. Wil. M'sila: Bou Saada, 560m, 1♀ in garden of hotel, 12.V.1988. Wil. Oran: Forêt de M'sila, 400m, 1♂ in *Quercus suber* litter, 5.V.1984. Wil. Saida: Tifrit, 1♀ herbs near waterfalls of Tifrit, 4.V.1984. Wil. Setif: Debel Babor, 1650m, 3♀♀, stones in montane grassland near spring, 29.V.1984; Magra N, Oued Nakhar, 850m, 1♂, litter along the oued, 2.XI.1988. Wil. Skikda: Collo, Tamanart, 25m, 7♂♂ 5♀♀, pitfalls in *Alnus* forest, 6.VI.1987. Wil. Tebessa: Tebessa E, Bekkaria spring, 1100m, 2♂♂ in marshy area, 2.III.1989. Wil. Tlemcen: road Tal Terny-Beni Hadiel, 1175m, 1♀ in *Juncus* along an oued, 12.V.1988. Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Massif du Djurdjura, Tala Guilef, 1550m, 5♂♂ 9♀♀ along rivulet in montane grassland, 17.IV.1984, 2♂ 2♀, 22.X.1989; El Tetla, Oued Boghni, 180m, 1♀ along the oued, 10.IV.1988; Forêt d'Akfadou, lake Agoulmin Abernane, 1250m, 1♂ 4♀♀, along the lake, 22.IV.1982; Oued Youcef, 10m, 2♂♂ 2♀♀ along oued, 22.V.1988.

MOROCCO: Pr. Ketama: Bab Bered W, 1525m, 1♀ near spring in *Quercus faginea* forest, 15.V.1985. Pr. Tetouan: Mdicq, 5m, 1♀ in *Juncus* tussocks near the sea, 15.V.1994.

TUNISIA: G. Kebili: Douz, 1♂, in hotel yard, 20.XII. 2000.

Distribution

Holarctic. It appears to be one of the commonest North African erigonids, although previously it was only cited from Aïn Draham in Tunisia and from an unknown locality in Algeria (SIMON, 1885).

Ecology

Erigone dentipalpis lives in all kinds of humid habitats, both permanent as well as temporary ones. Adults were collected from October to June.

Erigone promiscua (O.P-CAMBRIDGE, 1872)
(Figs 44-48)

Neriene promiscua O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1873: 449, pl. 34, fig. 25 (descr. ♂).

Erigone promiscua; FAGE, 1938: 120; DENIS, 1968: 160; ROBERTS, 1987: 94, figs 43b, 45c (descr. ♂, ♀); HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 156, fig. 426 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS,

1987, and figs 44-48

Previous records in the Maghreb

MOROCCO: Pr. Ouarzazate : Massif du Toubkal (FAGE, 1938).

New records

None.

Distribution

Europe, Russia, Morocco. There is only one record from the literature, not confirmed by new ones.

Genus *Erigonoplus* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Erigone inclara* SIMON, 1881.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in a group with the same name by MILLIDGE (1977); males with large cephalic lobe, rarely absent; spine formula 1111; Tb Mt I 0.45-0.46, Tb Mt IV absent; femora I ventrally with two rows of long hairs.

The genus currently contains 16 species, most of them with small distribution areas and known from very few localities.

Erigonoplus latefissus (DENIS, 1968)

Erigonopterna latefissa DENIS 1968: 153, figs 16-18 (descr. ♀).

Erigonoplus latefissa; BRIGNOLI, 1983: 338 (transfer).

Type material

The type series contains, according to DENIS (1968), one female from Morocco, province of Beni Slimane, Ben Nabet, 20.V.1956, and one female from the province of Casablanca, Aïn-es-Sebaa, 31.III.1951, not examined; the material could not be traced in the MNHNP.

Description (According to Denis, 1968)

Measurements: Total length 2.0-2.2; cephalothorax 0.70-0.85 long.

Colour: Cephalothorax brown to red brown, legs yellowish, abdomen dark grey to black.

Eyes: PE separated by their diameter, or by somewhat more.

Legs: Spine formula 1111, Tb Mt I 0.42-0.45, Tb Mt IV absent.

Epigyne: With median fissure, as in the genera *Araeoncus*, *Diplocephalus* and *Savignya*.

Remarks

DENIS (1968) placed the species in the genus *Erigonoplus* because of its chaetotaxy, although the epigyne is very atypical for the genus. Only the discovery of the unknown male will allow definitive classification.

Genus *Gnathonarium* KARSCH, 1881

Type species: *Theridion dentatum* WIDER, 1834.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in no group by MILLIDGE (1977); males with slightly elevated cephalic part; spine formula 2211; Tb Mt I 0.58-0.68, Tb Mt IV present.

A palearctic genus with 8 species, one of them occuring in Europe as well as in the Maghreb.

Gnathonarium dentatum (WIDER, 1834)

(Figs 32-37)

Theridion dentatum WIDER, 1834: 223, pl. 15, fig. 8 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Gnathonarium rohlfsianum KARSCH, 1881: 10 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Gongylidium dentatum; SIMON, 1885: 27 (cit.).

Gnathonarium dentatum; DENIS, 1956: 204 (cit.); DENIS, 1968: 150 (cit.); ROBERTS, 1987: 42, fig. 12c (descr. ♂, ♀); HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 162, fig. 440 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987, and figs 32-37.

Previous records in the Maghreb

LIBYA: G. Ajdabiya: Awjilah (KARSCH, 1881). G. Al Khufrah: Soknah (KARSCH, 1881). G. Sawfajjin: Aïn Scherschara; Oued Mader; Oued M'bellem (KARSCH, 1881).

MOROCCO: Pr. Casablanca: Bouskoura (DENIS, 1956).

TUNISIA: G. Gabes: Gabes (SIMON, 1885). G. Tozeur: Tozeur (SIMON, 1885).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Biskra: Ouled Djellal, 195m, 1♂ among stones along an oued, 10.IV.1990. Wil. Boumerdes: Reghaia, 5m, 3♂♂ 5♀♀ in marshy vegetation, 24.IV.1985. Wil. El Oued: El Oued, 80m, 4♂♂ 9♀♀, in moist depression in sand dunes, 11.IV.1990. Wil. El Tarf: Berrihane, 30m, 1♂ 10♀♀ in marshy area, 1.III.1990; El Kala, Lac Tonga, Oued Messina, 2m, 7♂♂ 21♀♀, ballooning on marshy vegetation, 4.IV.1982; El Kala, Lac Tonga, 20m, 1♀ along the lake, 23.XI.1989; El Kala, Lac Oubeira, 5m, 4♂♂ along the lake, 28.XII.1984; El Kala E, Kef Oum Teboul, 200m, 1♂ along temporary water, 5.IV.1982. Wil. Saida:

Saida W, maison forestière de Merdja, 725m, 1♂ 2♀, along a rivulet, 4.V.1984. Wil. Touggourt: Temacine, 65m, 2♀♀, between *Salicornia* along a lake, 5.V.1990.

LIBYA: Mandara, 1♂ near a lake, 6.VI.1978, J. Mertens leg.

TUNISIA: G. Gabes: Oued Zigzaou, 1♀ in *Phragmites* litter, 20.VI.1978, J. Mertens leg. G. Kebili: Douz W, 1♀, in orchard of hotel, 20.XII.2000. G. Medenine: Zarzis, 2♀ in *Juncus* tussocks, 20.VI. 1978, J. Mertens leg. G. Nabeul: El Haouaria, 2♂♂, 19.IV.1993, K. De Smet leg.

Ecology

The species lives in all kinds of marshy areas, including rivers and marshes at sea level, lakes in mountains and small oasis in the desert. Adults were collected from December to June.

Distribution

Palearctic. Widely distributed in Europe, from the Maghreb allready cited from Libya (KARSCH, 1881), Morocco (DENIS, 1956, 1968) and Tunisia (SIMON, 1885).

Genus *Gonatium* MENGE, 1868

Type species: *Neriene rubens* BLACKWALL, 1833.

Diagnosis: Medium sized (males) to large (females) erigonid spiders, placed in the *Pelecopsis* group by MILLIDGE (1977); male cephalothorax with cephalic part somewhat elevated, but no distinct tubercle; male tibiae I-II with distal part distinctly curved, ventrally with a row of longer hairs; spine formula 1111, in males spines on Ti I-II absent; Tb Mt I 0.73-0.88, Tb Mt IV present.

The genus *Gonatium* currently contains 22 species which are mainly palearctiic. There is one nearctic species and one, probably misplaced, afrotropical species. Two species occur in the Maghreb, a third one is considered a *nomen dubium*.

Gonatium dayense SIMON, 1884
(Figs 49-54)

Gonatium dayense SIMON, 1884: 553 (descr. ♂); DENIS, 1968: 321, figs 8e-h (descr. ♂, ♀); MILLIDGE, 1981: 272, figs 46, 48, 57, 64, 71 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Type material

Algeria, Wil. Sidi Bel Abbes, Daya, type series containing 6♂♂ and 37♀♀ (MNHNP 3883); examined.

Description and diagnosis

See MILLIDGE, 1981 and figs 49-54.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Wil. Sidi Bel Abbes: Daya (SIMON, 1884).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Djelfa: Djelfa, 3♀, Vibert leg. (MNHNP 20760); Djebel Senalba, 1400m, 18♂♂ 8♀, pitfalls in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 30.XI.1990-9.IV.1991; Debel Djellal, Moudjbara, 1350m, 6♂♂ 3♀, in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 30.XI.1990-9.IV.1991. Wil. M'sila: Bou Saada S, Aïn Oghrab, 650m, 1♀ in pitfall in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 10.IV.1988. Wil. Souk Ahras: Hadjar NE, barrage de la Cheffia, 250m, 1♀ in pitfall in maquis along the lake, 20.II.1990. Wil. Tiaret: Aïn Halouf, 1050m, 1♀ in pitfall in degraded *Quercus suber* forest, 22.V.1990.

Ecology

Gonatium dayense occurs mainly in *Pinus halepensis* forest, but also in degraded *Quercus suber* forest and maquis. It was found from 250 to 1400m between November and May.

Distribution

The species was hitherto only known from the type locality. It appears to occur on the Hauts Plateaux, from Tiaret in the west to Soukh Ahras near the Tunisian border in the east.

Gonatium occidentale SIMON, 1918
(Figs 55-59)

Gonatium occidentale SIMON, 1918: 155 (descr. ♂); SIMON, 1926: 432, 515, figs 763, 765 (descr. ♂, ♀); MILLIDGE, 1981: 268, figs. 40, 47, 54, 60, 67 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Type material

Type series containing 1♂ 3♀♀ from Algeria, Daya (MNHNP 5259); examined.

Description and diagnosis

See MILLIDGE, 1981 and figs 55-59.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Wil. Sidi Bel Abbes: Daya (SIMON, 1918).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Batna: Aures Massif, Forêt de S'gag, 1800m, 2♀♀, beating *Cedrus* branches, 16.X.1987. Wil. Blida: Atlas de Blida: Chrea, 1450m, 1♀, seeving litter in *Cedrus* forest, 9.IV.1978; Meurdja, 950m, beating *Cedrus* branches, 2♀♀, 3.X.1987. Wil. Setif: Djebel Babor, 1650m, 1♀

among stones in montane grassland, 21.IV.1982; idem, 1550m, 1♂ 5♀♀, beating branches in *Cedrus atlantica* forest, 24.X.1988. Wil. Tebessa: Tebessa, Forêt de Bekkaria, 1300m, 1♀ in pitfall in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 1.V.1989. Wil. Tissemsilt: Theniet-el-Had, Djebel Ouarsenis, 1550m, 3♂♂ 8♀♀, beating branches of *Cedrus atlantica*, 23.X.1988.

MOROCCO: Pr. Tetouan: between Bab Bered and Seffiane, 1550m, 1♀ in litter of *Quercus faginea* forest, 15.V.1984.

Ecology

In North Africa, *Gonatium occidentale* is a species of high altitude, from 1300m upwards in *Cedrus* forests. This is in contrast to *G. dayense* and the two species were never collected together. Males were collected only on branches in October, females on branches in October and in the litter layer in April and May. Apparently, the females hibernate and deposit their cocoons in the litter layer.

Distribution

The species is known from the French Pyrénées Orientales, Spain and Algeria (SIMON, 1918; MILLIDGE, 1981). It is new to Morocco.

Gonatium rufum CAPORIACCO, 1934

Gonatium rufum CAPORIACCO 1934: 132, fig. 6 (descr. ♀) ; MILLIDGE, 1981: 260 (nomen dubium).

Type material

Holotype ♀ from Libya, near Merg' (CAPORIACCO, 1934); not available.

Remark

According to MILLIDGE (1981), this is a *nomen dubium*.

Genus *Gongylidiellum* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Neriene latebricola* O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1871.

Diagnosis: Small erigonid spiders, placed in a separate group by MILLIDGE (1977); male cephalothorax not modified; spine formula 2211; Tb Mt I 0.3-0.4, Tb Mt IV absent. Male chelicerae with large anterior tooth.

The genus *Gongylidiellum* includes 18 species from different geographical regions, but probably several species were misplaced. Only one species was formerly known from the Maghreb, and a second species, formerly placed in the genus *Tmeticus*, is added here.

Gongylidiellum hipponense (SIMON, 1926) N. Comb.

(Figs 60-63)

Tmeticus hipponensis SIMON, 1926: 450 (descr. ♂).

Diagnosis

Tmeticus hipponense was described in four lines without figures by SIMON (1926) and has never been reviewed since. Examination of the type material clearly shows it belongs in *Gongylidiellum*, by the chaetotaxy, the presence of a large frontal tooth on the chelicerae and the configuration of the male palp. It differs from related species by the relative simple tibial apophysis and the elongated embolic division. The female is unkown.

Type material

Type series containing 3♂♂ from Algeria, Annaba (MNHNP 139807); examined.

Description

Measurements: Male: Total length 2.6; cephalothorax 1.08 long, 0.88 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax, legs, chelicerae and sternum uniformly yellowish brown, abdomen grey.

Eyes: PE separated by their diameter, AM separated by half their diameter, from the AL by ¾ their diameter.

Chelicerae (fig. 60): With strong anterior teeth and small granulations, laterally with 9-10 well-developed stridulation ridges.

Legs: Spine formula 2211; Tb Mt I 0.27; L Sp Ti I 1.6, L Sp Ti IV 2.25.

Palp (figs 61-63): Tibia elongated, with small, rounded antero-median apophysis; paracymbium simple, basal branch with 3 hairs; suprategular apophysis a large, black tooth; embolic division with strongly elongated radix with antero-median rounded lobe and slender, pointed embolus.

Female: Unknown.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Wil. Annaba: Annaba (SIMON, 1926).

New record

ALGERIA: Wil. Annaba: Seraidi, 700m, 1♂ in pitfall in *Quercus suber* forest, 2.III.1990.

Distribution

Gongylidiellum hipponense was until now only known from its type locality in the North East of Algeria. The species was re-collected only once and in the same region.

Gongylidiellum vivum (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875)
(Figs 64-68)

Erigone viva O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875: 330, pl. 44, fig. 5 (descr. ♂).
Gongylidiellum arctatum SIMON, 1884: 611 (descr. ♂).
Gongylidiellum vivum; SIMON, 1926: 524 (synonymy of *G. arctatum*); ROBERTS, 1987: 80, fig. 34a (descr. ♂, ♀); HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 164, fig. 448 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987, and figs 64-68.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Wil. Blida: ravin de l'Oued El Kebir (SIMON, 1884). Wil. Constantine: Constantine (SIMON, 1884).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Boumerdes: Reghaia, 2♂♂ 2♀♀, pitfalls in marshy area, 3.V-13.VI.1988. Wil. El Tarf: El Kala, lake Tonga, 10m, 10♂♂ 5♀♀, pitfalls in *Alnus* forest, 28.III.1988; idem, 1♂, stones in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 23.XI.1989; idem, 1♂, pitfalls in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 1.III.1990. Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Massif du Djurdjura, Tala Guilef, 1500m, pitfalls in montane grassland along rivulet, 2♂♂ 3♀♀, 19.IV.1984, 2♂♂ 3♀♀ 8.IX.1987.

Ecology

In Algeria, the species lives in all kinds of wet habitats, from the coast to high in the mountains. Adults were found in winter and spring.

Distribution

Palearctic, in the Maghreb only recorded in Algeria.

Genus *Hybocoptus* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Erigone corrugis* O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875

Diagnosis: Small erigonid spiders, placed in the *Entelecara* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males with large tubercle carrying the PM and with sulci; spine formula 1111; Tb Mt I 0.7, Tb Mt IV present.

The genus *Hybocoptus* was created by SIMON (1884) who distinguished two species: *Hybocoptus decollatus* and *H. ericicola*. The two were distinguished by differences in the tubercle and the sulci of the male cephalothorax. In a later paper, SIMON (1926) considered them subspecies. *Erigone corrugis*, described earlier by O.P.-CAMBRIDGE (1875) was not known to SIMON and this species appeared to be a senior synonym of *H. decollatus* (WUNDERLICH, 1995). In the same paper, WUNDERLICH placed *H. ericicola* in the synonymy of *H. corrugis* as well.

It appears however that our material from Algeria is composed of two species, differing in the male cephalic tubercle and sulci. One of them corresponds with SIMON's figures 577-579 of *H. decollatus* (= *H. corrugis*), the other with figures 580-581 of *H. ericicola*. I therefore revalidate the species *H. ericicola* and the synonymy proposed by WUNDERLICH (1995) is rejected.

Hybocoptus corrugis (O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875)
(Figs 71-77)

Erigone corrugis O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875: 214, pl. 29, figs 21a-f (descr. ♂).
Erigone decollata SIMON, 1881: 237 (descr. ♂).
Hybocoptus corrugis; SIMON, 1884: 709, figs 574-576 (descr. ♂); SIMON, 1926: 387, 498, fig. 689 (descr. ♂, ♀); WUNDERLICH, 1995: 370 (Synonymy with *H. ericicola*, rejected).
Hybocoptus decollatus; SIMON, 1884: 711, figs 577-579 (descr. ♂, ♀); SIMON, 1926: 387, 498, fig. 689 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Diagnosis

Males differ from the closely related *Hybocoptus ericicola* by the longer cephalic grooves, the angularity above the AM and the presence on the palpal tibia of a large membraneous retrolateral lobe. Females have the receptacula in a more anterior position and the copulation ducts have a supplementary loop.

Description

Measurements: Male: Total length 1.5-1.9; cephalothorax 0.66-0.74 long, 0.56-0.62 wide. Female: Total length 1.8-1.9; cephalothorax 0.68-0.73 long, 0.58-0.60 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax reddish brown, fovea, striae and margin suffused with grey; cephalic tubercle of male yellowish brown; legs orange brown; abdomen grey.

Cephalothorax (figs 71-72): Males with large, rounded cephalic tubercle, strongly indented anteriorly, posteriorly to PM with rounded sulci, dorsally accompanied by an elongate ridge; eye region clothed with abundant hairs; PM on top of lobe, separated by slightly less than their diameter; in females, PE separated by slightly less than their diameter.

Palp (figs 73-75): Tibia with elongate apophysis, constricted in the middle, terminally pointed in retrolateral direction, with large retrolateral membraneous lobe subterminally; embolus linear, describing a wide, almost complete circle.

Epigyne (fig. 76): With non-chitinised postero-median incision of variable depth; transverse, somewhat oblique spermathecae visible in transparency.

Vulva (fig. 77): Copulation ducts with three loops; spermathecae closely set.

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. El Tarf: El Kala, Lac Tonga, 50m, 3♂♂ 4♀♀, beating *Pinus halepensis*, 28.III.1988.

MOROCCO: Pr. Kenitra: Forêt de Mamora, 1♀, beating *Erica arborea* trees, 15.IV.1998.

Ecology

The species lives on all kind of shrubs. In Algeria it was collected by beating pine trees. Adult specimens occur in spring.

Distribution

H. corrugis is a south-western European species. In France, it was cited from the departments Vendée, Var, Gironde, Landes and Corsica (SIMON, 1926), in Portugal from Porto (BACELAR, 1928) and from southern England and the Isle of Wight (ROBERTS, 1987). It is cited here for the first time in North Africa.

Hybocoptus ericicola (SIMON, 1881)
(Figs 78-84)

Erigone ericicola SIMON, 1881: 712 (descr. ♂).

Hybocoptus ericicola SIMON, 1884: 712, figs 580-581 (descr. ♂).

Hybocoptus decollatus ericicola; SIMON, 1926: 386, 498; DENIS, 1945: 37, figs a-b (descr. ♀).

Type material

Described from France, Var, Porquerolles; type material not examined.

Diagnosis

Closely related to *Hybocoptus corrugis*. Males differ from *H. corrugis* by the cephalothorax having shorter cephalic grooves and a rounded indentation above the AM, and by the absence of the membraneous lobe on the palpal tibia. In females, the copulatory ducts lack the lateral loop.

Description

Measurements: Male: Total length 1.4-1.5; cephalothorax 0.60-0.62 long, 0.51-0.53 wide. Females: Total length 1.6-1.8; cephalothorax 0.63-0.68 wide, 0.53-0.55 wide.

Colour as in *H. corrugis*.

Cephalothorax (figs 78-79): As in *H. corrugis* but differing in the following aspects: anterior indention of cephalic part rounded; ridge above sulcus short, 2-3 times as long as the diameter of the sulcus; cephalic tubercle in dorsal view longer than wide, PM separated by their diameter.

Palp (figs 80-82): Tibia with elongated apophysis, constricted in the middle, with smaller prolateral and larger retrolateral triangular teeth terminally; embolus describing a relatively narrow circle.

Epigyne (fig. 83): As in *H. corrugis*, but spermathecae closer to the posterior margin of the epigyne.

Vulva (fig. 84): Copulation ducts connecting spermathecae with posterior margin by only one loop.

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. El Tarf: El Kala, Lac Tonga, 10m, 2♂♂ 3♀♀, beating *Alnus* branches, 28.III.1988.

Ecology

Living on shrubs and bushes, as does the preceding species. The species name refers to its occurrence on the common Mediterranean shrub *Erica arborea*.

Distribution

Due to confusion with *Hybocoptus corrugis*, the distribution of *H. ericicola* is unclear at the moment. Certain localities are therefore only the type locality in the Var in France (SIMON, 1881; DENIS, 1945) and the recent record in the northeast of Algeria.

Genus *Lessertia* SMITH, 1908

Type species: *Tmeticus dentichelis* SIMON, 1884.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized to large erigonid spiders, placed in the *Pelecopsis* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males unmodified, chelicerae with strong anterior tooth; spine formula 2221; Tb Mt I 0.25-0.4, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus *Lessertia* includes only two species, the well-known European species *Lessertia dentichelis* (SIMON), and the western Mediterranean *L. barbara* SIMON.

Lessertia barbara (SIMON, 1884)
(Figs 85-90)

Gongylidium barbarum SIMON, 1884: 500 (descr. ♂).
Scotoneta barbara SIMON, 1910: 54 (descr. ♂, ♀).
Scotoneta barbara; MACHADO 1941: 8 (cit.); DENIS & DRESCO 1957: 49 (cit.); DENIS, 1968: 157 (cit.); BRIGNOLI 1978: 107 (cit.); RIBERA 1983: 73 (cit.); BOSMANS, 1989: 65 (synonymy).

Description and diagnosis
See WUNDERLICH, 1995 and figs 85-90.

Previous records in the Maghreb
ALGERIA: Wil. Blida: ravin de l'Oued el Kebir (SIMON, 1884). Wil. Guelma: Hammam Meskoutine (SIMON, 1910).
MOROCCO: Pr. Chefchaouen: El Ajmas, Xerafats, Caf Muley Abdelkader (MACHADO, 1941). Pr. Ouarzazate: Haut Atlas: Caves near Aït M'hammed (RIBERA, 1983); M'goun region, Bou Gomez valley (DENIS & DRESCO, 1957); caves near Tazentout (RIBERA, 1983). Pr. Taza: cave near Ras-el-Oued (DENIS & DRESCO, 1957); Taza, cave Aïn el Aoudad (BRIGNOLI 1978).

New records
ALGERIA: Wil. Aïn Defla: Derrag, Aghbal forest, 1020m, 1♂ 4♀♀ in cave, 23.IV.1989; Miliana, Djebel Zaccar, 1200m, 3♂♂ 2♀♀ in cave, 23.IV.1989. Wil. Constantine: 'Grotte du lac souterrain', 1♂ 1♀ (MNHNP 13005). Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Massif du Djurdjura, Tala Guilef, 1500m, 1♀, along rivulet in montane grassland, 23.IV.1984; idem, 1420m, 1♀ in pitfalls along rivulet in montane grassland, 22.III.1989.

Distribution and ecology
Spain, Morocco and Algeria. Mostly collected in caves, but also in moist areas in the open air.

Genus *Maso* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Erigone sundevalli* WESTRING, 1851.
Diagnosis: Small erigonid spiders, placed in the *Pelecopsis* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males unmodified; spine formula 1111; Tb Mt I 0.9, Tb Mt IV absent or present; Ti I-II and Mt I-II with two rows of stout spines ventrally.
The well-known genus *Maso* includes six species of which one appears to occur in North Africa.

Maso gallicus SIMON, 1894
(Figs 91-95)

Maso gallica SIMON, 1894: 641 (descr. ♂); SIMON, 1926: 330, 478 (descr. ♂, ♀).
Maso gallicus; ROBERTS, 1987: 54, fig. 20b (descr. ♂, ♀); HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 208, fig. 558 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis
See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987, and figs 91-95.

Previous records in the Maghreb
None.

New records
ALGERIA: Wil. El Tarf: El Kala, Lake Oubeira, Bou Merchen N, 55m, 6♂♂ 2♀♀ in marshy area, 5.IV.1998.

Distribution
Europe to Azerbaijan. The species is cited here for the first time in North Africa, where it was collected in the humid north-east part of Algeria.

Genus *Mecopisthes* SIMON, 1926

Type species: *Erigone sila* O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1872.
Diagnosis: See BOSMANS & CHERGUI (1993).
The genus *Mecopisthes* includes four species in North Africa: *M. daiarum* BOSMANS, *M. jaquelinae* BOSMANS, *M. monticola* BOSMANS and *M. paludicola* BOSMANS. For descriptions and diagnoses, see BOSMANS & CHERGUI (1993).

Mecopisthes jaquelinae BOSMANS, 1993
(Figs 96-102)

Mecopisthes jaquelinae BOSMANS, 1993: 353 (descr. ♀).

Diagnosis
Males of *Mecopisthes jaquelinae* differ clearly from *M. daiarum* and *M. paludicola* by the less pronounced snout, and from *M. monticola* by the stronger retro-lateral apophysis of the palpal tibia and the posterior projection of the supra-tegular apophysis. Females are also closest to *M. monticola* and differ by the rectangular, completely hidden, dorsal plate, which is rounded and partly visible in *M. monticola*.

Previous records in the Maghreb
MOROCCO: Pr. Taza: Taza S (BOSMANS & CHERGUI, 1993).

New records

MOROCCO: Pr. Meknes: Azrou N, 1400m, 1♂ 1♀, stones in grassland, 7.II.1996.

Description

Male: Measurements: Total length 1.44; cephalothorax 0.72 long, 0.57 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax reddish brown, projection on clypeus and eye region yellowish brown; legs yellowish brown; abdomen dark grey, for two third of its length covered by a dark, purplish brown scutum.

Cephalothorax (figs 96-97): Clypeus with strongly protruding rounded lobe, densely covered with hairs, without concavity below the eyes.

Legs: No dorsal spines on tibiae; Tb Mt I 0.62.

Palp (figs 98-100): Tibia with broad antero-dorsal apophysis, suddenly narrowing and pointed terminally and with larger blunt retro-lateral apophysis; suprategular apophysis composed anteriorly of a slender black tooth accompanied by a membraneous part, posteriorly of a grey, U-shaped sclerite, gradually narrowing, for a while following the course of the embolus; tail-piece straight, terminally pointed; embolus whip-like, describing one and a half circles.

Female: See BOSMANS & CHERGUI, 1993 and figures 101-102.

Distribution

Described from the Rif Atlas in Morocco, and re-collected in the Middle Atlas.

Mecopisthes sp.

Mecopisthes silus; DENIS, 1964: 381 (misidentification).

New record

TUNISIA: G. Sousse: Hergla S, 10m, 1♀, pitfalls in coastal salt marsh, 8.III.2005, J. Van Keer leg. (CJVK).

Comments

DENIS (1964) cites a female of *Mecopisthes silus* (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE) collected on the shore of Gammart near Tunis. Recently another female was collected nearby in the same conditions. It does not belong to any of the currently known species from the Maghreb. Probably it represents another endemic species of the Maghreb, but in absence of males, the description is postponed.

Genus *Micrargus* DAHL, 1886

Type species: *Neriene herbigradus* BLACKWALL, 1854.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in the *Pelecopsis* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males slightly elevated, with post-ocular sulci; spine formula 2211; Tb Mt I 0.35-0.40, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus *Micrargus* includes 16 species, all from the palearctic region. One species occurs in North Africa.

Micrargus herbigradus (BLACKWALL, 1854)

(Figs 103-108)

Neriene herbigrada BLACKWALL, 1854: 179 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Micrargus herbigradus; ROBERTS, 1987: 80, figs 34d, 38g (descr. ♂, ♀); HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 214, fig. 578 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987, and figs 103-108.

Previous records in the Maghreb

None.

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Setif: Djebel Babor, 1600m, 4♂♂, pitfalls in mixed forest, 5.V.1982; idem, 1850m, 1♂, 11.VI.1989 and 1♂, 22.X.1989.

Distribution

Palearctic.

Ecology

The species is common in temperate Europe but rare in the Mediterranean region. In Algeria, it was only found in the humid forests at high altitude of the Djebel Babor.

Genus *Microctenonyx* DAHL, 1886

Type species: *Erigone subitanea* O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875.

Diagnosis: Small erigonid spiders, placed in the *Savignya* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males with post-ocular sulci; spine formula 1111; Tb Mt I 0.45-0.50, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus *Microctenonyx* currently includes four species, of which one commonly occurs in North Africa.

Microctenonyx subitanea (O.P-CAMBRIDGE, 1875)

(Figs 109-115)

Tapinocyba alexandrina; SIMON, 1885: 28 (cit.).
Aulacocyba subitanea; DENIS, 1956: 204 (cit.); DENIS, 1964: 388 (cit.).
Microctenonyx subitanea; ROBERTS, 1987: 75, figs 31h, 32b (descr. ♂, ♀); HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 216, fig. 583 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987, and figs 109-115.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Without precise locality (SIMON, 1885).
MOROCCO: Pr. Casablanca: Aïn-es-Sebaa (DENIS, 1956); Oued Nefifik (DENIS, 1968). Pr. Rabat: Rabat (DENIS, 1968).
TUNISIA: G. Jendouba: Aïn Draham (SIMON, 1885); Tabarka (DENIS, 1964).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Aïn Temouchent: road El Mellah-El Gellah, 80m, 1♀ between *Salicornia* along Rio Salado, 24.IV.1984. Wil. Alger: El Harrach ("Masion Carré"), 2♂♂ 1♀ (MNHNP 5350); Kouba, 50m, 1♂ in garden, 25.IV.1987 and 2♀♀, 30.VI.1987. Wil. Annaba: Chetaibi, 810m, 810m, 1♂, stones in grassland, 1.III.1990; Hippone, 820m, 1♀, litter in *Quercus faginea* forest, 23.XI.1989. Wil. Bechar: Beni Abbes, 1♂ 1♀, 11.V.1974, J. Mertens leg. Wil. Biskra: Biskra, 8♂♂ 1♀ (MNHNP 16713). Wil. Blida: Djebel Mouzaia, 1250m, 1♀, stones around the lake, 10.IV.1987. Wil. Bordj-Bou-Arreridj: Sidi Embarek, 900m, 1♂ 11♀♀, stones in cultivated land, 27.III.1990. Wil. Bouira: Col de Dirah, 900m, 13♂♂ 16♀♀, pitfalls in *Juncus* marsh, 10.IV-1.VIII.1986. Wil. Boumerdes: Bordj Menaïel N, 30m, 1♂ ♀, stones along Oued Menaïel, 4.IV.1988; Lakhdaria, 115m, 2♂♂, litter along Oued Olla, 20.IV.1990; Reghaia, 5m, 11♂♂ 7♀♀, pitfalls in tamarisk marsh, 12.IV-13.VI.1988. Wil. Chleff: Damous, 5m, 2♀♀, stones near the beach, 17.IV.1987. Wil. El Kala: El Kala E, Cap Rosa, 50m, pitfall in marsh in dunes, 29.III.1988. Wil. Ghardaia: Beni Isguen, 525m, 1♀, stone in palm orchard, 24.XII.1987. Wil. Khenchela: Zoui E, 900m, 1♀, in *Populus* forest along an oued, 11.II.1988. Wil. Oran: Aïn-el-Turck, 100m, 1♀, stones in maquis, 8.VI.1987. Wil. Saida: Merdja maison forestière, 750m, 1♂ 2♀♀, in cattle hoof-prints along oued, 27.XI.1984. Wil. Setif: Djebel Babor, 1650m, 1♀, litter in forest, 19.IV.1982; Setif, 1075m, 2♀♀ in garden of hotel, 3.XI.1988. Wil. Skikda: Bouchata, 400m, 1♂ 2♀♀, stones in grassland, 22.III.1990; Collo, Tamanart, 25m, 2♂♂ 2♀♀ in *Alnus* forest, 6.VI.1987. Wil. Tamanrasset: In Outer, 2♀♀, 10.V.1988; Mertoutek, 1350m, 1♀, 15.II.1990. Wil. Tipasa: Bou Haroun, 30m, 1♀, stones along an oued, 26.I.1987; Djebel Chenoua, 50m, 1♀ in rock crevices, 2.II.1987; Sidi Fredj, 10m, 1♂ 10♀♀, garden around hotel, 18.XII.1986; idem, 1♂, herbs in dunes, 13.II.1987; Staoueli, 100m, 1♀, litter in maquis, 27.II.1988. Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Tamda S, 160m, 1♀, litter in olive orchard, 27.IV.1990. Wil. Tlemcen: Tlemcen E, Cascades d'El Ourit, 750m, 1♀, stones near dry waterfall, 24.IV.1984. Wil. In Salah: Amguid, 60 km S, 3♂♂ 9♀♀, litter along a guelta, 8.V.1990.
TUNISIA: G. Beja: Beja, 1♂, beating *Olea* trees, 12.IX.1985. G. Gafsa: Gafsa, 1♀, Sédilot leg. (MNHNP 12548); Gafsa oasis, 300m, 2♀♀, litter in oasis, 2.III.2005 (CJVK). G. Jendouba: Bulla Regia, 1♀, stones in ruins, 9.V.2006; Tabarka, 1♂ 1♀, in grassland around the castle, 7.III.2005. G. Kebili: Douz W, 1♀, in hotel yard, 20.XII.2000. G. Nabeul: Aïn Tebournok, SW Grombalia, 1♀, stones bordering fields, 28.I.2003; El Haouaria, 6♂♂ 1♀, 13.IV.1993, K. De Smet leg.; Hammamet, 1♂ (MNHNP 846). G. Sousse: Oued Essouk, 2♂♂ in dry river bed, 12.VIII.1979. G. Tunis: La Goulette, 1♂, stones in *Pinus* plantation, 30.I.2003.

Ecology

M. subitanea occurs in all kinds of habitats with reasonable vegation. Adults were mostly collected from November to June, but one record in August and one in September indicate that, in suitable conditions, it can reproduce throughout the year.

Distribution

Holarctic. The species is very common all over the Maghreb.

Genus *Minicia* THORELL, 1875

Type species: *Theridion marginellum* WIDER, 1834.

Diagnosis: Small (males) to medium-sized (some females) erigonid spiders, placed in the *Pelecopsis* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males with cephalic tubercle; spine formula 1111 or none in males; Tb Mt I 0.9, Tb Mt IV present; Fe I-II and Ti I-II with two rows of very distinctive stout spines ventrally, especially in females.

The genus *Minicia* contains 13 species, of which one occurs in North Africa. Until now, only the female was known and the male is described here for the first time.

Minicia elegans SIMON, 1894
(Figs 116-121)

Minicia elegans SIMON, 1894: 640 (descr. ♀); SIMON, 1899: 83 (cit.); DENIS, 1965: 202, figs 37 (descr. ♀).

Diagnosis

Males are easily distinguished from other *Minicia* species by the small cephalic tubercle and by the shape of the cymbial spur, females by the strong posterior development of the epigynal plate.

Type material

Holotype ♀ from Algeria, Alger, ravin des Consuls (MNHNP 14359); examined.

Description

Measurements: Male: Total length 1.5; cephalothorax 0.60-0.64 long, 0.52-0.54 wide. Female: Total length 1.6-1.8; cephalothorax 0.69-0.78 long, 0.56-0.64 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax orange to yellowish brown, posterior part of cephalic tubercle and region of fovea grey, margin dark grey; legs yellowish to orange brown, patellae paler; abdomen greyish white, with median and lateral dark grey stripes, the latter sometimes interrupted, and two posterior transverse stripes.

Cephalothorax (fig. 116) with small cephalic tubercle carrying the PM.

Legs: No tibial spines observed in males, 1111 spines in female; L Sp Ti I 0.6, P Sp Ti I 0.37, Ti I-II with 4-5 pairs of large ventral spines; Tb Mt I 0.93, Tb Mt IV with trichobothrium.

Palp (figs 117-119): Tibia with blunt retrolateral and dorsal teeth, strongly prolonged prolaterally; cymbium with strong retrolateral concavity, basally with strong, curved spur, carrying a retrolateral denticle; paracymbium with one strong spine at the beginning of the distal part; terminal apophysis in lateral view large and triangular, directed to the tip of the embolus; conductor wide and curved, with basal denticle; embolus ribbon-like, describing almost a complete circle.

Epigyne (fig. 120): Epigynal plate strongly protruding over the epigastric furrow, without exterior chitinisations.

Vulva (fig. 121): Spermathecae situated anteriorly, rounded, separated by 1.5 x their diameter; copulation ducts leading straight to the base of the epigyne.

Previous records in the Maghreb

Wil. Alger: Alger, Frais Vallon (SIMON, 1899); Ravins des Consuls (SIMON, 1894).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Blida: Atlas de Blida, Chrea, 700m, 1♀ on herbs in *Cedrus atlantica* forest, 23.IV.1982.

Wil. Chleff: 5 km west of Damous, 2♀♀ on *Pinus halepensis* branches, 17.IV.1987. Wil. Tipasa, Sidi Fredj, 1♂ in pitfalls in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 8.I.1987 and 1♂ on *Pinus halepensis* branches, 12.VI.1987.

Distribution

Only known from Portugal (TELFER *et al.*, 2003) and from the Algerian coastal region.

Minicia sp.

Remark

A single specimen of an unknown female belonging in the genus *Minicia* was collected in Algeria. The epigyne is illustrated in fig. 122.

Record

ALGERIA: Wil. Blida: Atlas of Blida, Chrea, 700m, 1♀, 23.IV.1982.

Monocephalus SMITH, 1906

Type species: *Walckenaera fuscipes* BLACKWALL, 1836.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in no group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males with cephalic part slightly elevated and with sulci; spine formula 1111, in males TiI-II spineless; Tb Mt I 0.60-0.70, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus includes two palearctic species, of which one has been observed in the Maghreb.

Monocephalus fuscipes (BLACKWALL, 1836)
(Figs 123-129)

Walckenaera fuscipes BLACKWALL, 1836: 481 (descr. ♂).

Monocephalus fuscipes; DENIS, 1968: 155 (cit.); ROBERTS, 1987: 78, figs 33a, c, 38c (descr. ♂, ♀); HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 220, fig. 592 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987, and figs 123-129.

Previous records in the Maghreb
MOROCCO: Pr. Ouarzazate: Bou Goumez valley in the region of M'Goun (DENIS, 1968).

New records
None.

Distribution
Palearctic.

Nematogmus SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Theridion sanguinolentum* WALCKENAER, 1842.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in the *Pelecopsis* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males unmodified; spine formula 1111; Tb Mt I 0.9, Tb Mt IV present; Ti I-II and Mt I-II with two longitudinal rows of stout spines ventrally.

The genus includes 6 species, 1 palearctic, the five others from the Far East.

Nematogmus sanguinolentus (WALCKENAER, 1842)
(Figs 130-135)

Theridion sanguinolentum WALCKENAER, 1842: 326 (descr. ♀).
Nematogmus sanguinolentus; SIMON, 1884: 615, figs 431-432 (descr. ♂, ♀); SIMON, 1926: 428, 513, fig. 761 (redescr.).
Cnephalocotes sanguinolentus; HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 138, fig. 388 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis
See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991 and figs 130-135.

Comments
Nematogmus sanguinolentus was only cited once from the Maghreb, without precise locality in Algeria (SIMON, 1884). It is not present in our material. By its colour, the species can hardly be mistaken for another erigonid, and SIMON's citation is accepted.

Previous records in the Maghreb
ALGERIA: Without precise locality (SIMON, 1884, 1926).

Distribution
Europe, except the North, Algeria.

Genus *Oedothorax* BERTKAU, in FÖRSTER & BERTKAU, 1883

Type species: *Neriene gibbosa* BLACKWALL, 1841.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized to large (females) erigonid spiders, placed in the *Gongylidium* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males in most species with elevations behind the eye region; spine formula 2211; Tb Mt I 0.58-0.75, Tb Mt IV present.

More than 70 *Oedothorax* species have been described, almost from all over the world, but many of them are probably not correctly assigned to this genus. Three *Oedothorax* species are known from the Maghreb: *Oe. fuscus* (BLACKWALL), *Oe. tingitanus* (SIMON) and *Oe. aliena* BOSMANS. *Oe. aliena* occurs in the Tassili n'Ajjer in the South of Algeria and is remarkable because it is the only afrotropical Linyphiid having a trans-saharian distribution. For detailed description and diagnoses of all species, see BOSMANS, 1985.

Oedothorax fuscus (BLACKWALL, 1883)

Oedothorax fuscus; BOSMANS, 1985: 59, figs 13, 23, 30 (descr. ♂); ROBERTS 1987: 57, figs 22c, 23a; HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 225, figs 605 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis
See BOSMANS, 1985, HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987.

New record
ALGERIA: Wil. Tipasa: Damous, 100m, 1♂, along dry rivulet near the sea, 17.IV.1987.

Distribution
A common European species, until now only known in the Maghreb from one coastal locality near Rabat, Morocco (BOSMANS, 1985). It is here cited for the first time in Algeria.

Oedothorax tingitanus (SIMON, 1884)

Oedothorax tingitanus; BOSMANS, 1985: 59, figs 1-3, 22, 36 (descr. ♂).

Description, diagnosis and previous records in the Maghreb
See BOSMANS, 1985.

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Batna: Ras el Aioun, 700m, 3♂♂ in grasses around fountain in in small *Populus* plantation, 16.X.1987. Wil. Boumerdes: Cap Djinet, Oued Arbaa reservoir, 150m, 1♂ 1♀ in grassland around the lake, 4.III.1988; Reghaia, 5m, 1♂ 3♀♀, litter in marsh, 25.IV.1985 and 7♀♀, 3.V.1988. Wil. El Bayadh: El Abiodh Sidi Sjeikh E, Noukhaila, 900m, 3♂♂ 8♀♀ herbs around pool in small palm oasis, 19.I.1988. Wil. El Tarf: El Kala, Lake Tonga E, 1♂ 2♀♀ in herbs along the shore, 27.III.1988. Wil. Guelma: Aïn Regada, 600m, 1♂, herbs along Oued Zenati, 22.XI.1989. Wil. Tebessa: Tebessa E, Bekkaria spring, 1100m, 1♂ 2♀♀ in marshy area, 2.III.1989. Wil. Tipasa: Zeralda, 5m, 3♂♂, grasses in dunes, 25.IV.1987.

TUNISIA: Kasserine: Thala S, 950m, 1♀, stony steppe near water reservoir, 4.III.2005 (CJVK).

Distribution

Previously only recorded in coastal regions, now also much more to the south, along springs and ponds with abundant herbs in small oases.

Genus *Ostearius* HULL, 1911

Type species: *Linyphia melanopygia* O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1879.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in the *Tmeticus* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males unmodified; spine formula 2222; Tb Mt I 0.42-0.50, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus includes only two species, of which one occurs in North Africa.

Ostearius melanopygius (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1879)

(Figs 136-140)

Linyphia melanopygia O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1879: 696, pl. 53, fig. 13 (Descr. ♂).

Ostearius melanopygius; DENIS, 1968: 161; ROBERTS, 1987: 113, fig. 55a; HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 228, fig. 610 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987, and figs 136-140.

Previous records in the Maghreb

MOROCCO: Pr. Casablanca: Aïn-es-Sebaa (DENIS, 1968); Zenata (DENIS, 1968).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Alger: El Harrach, 25m, 1♀ in pitfall in park, 26.I.1986; les Eucalyptus, 35m, 1♂ 1 subadult ♀ in pitfalls in park, 12.III.1989. Wil. Boumerdes: Reghaia, 5m, 1♂ 1 subadult ♀ in litter on the shore, 30.V.1989. Wil. Djelfa: Djebel Senalba, 1400m, 1♀ in pitfall in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 1990. Wil. Tipasa: Zemmouri, 5m, 1♂ 2♀♀, in litter on the shore, 31.V.1985.

MOROCCO: Pr. Fes: Fes SW, Aïn Taoujdate, 1♂ 4♀♀, pitfalls in wheat fields, 7.V.1997, S. Boksch leg.; Fes W, Douyet, 1♂, pitfalls in wheat fields, 2.V.1999, S. Boksch leg.

TUNISIA: G. Medenine: Djerba, Midoun, 6♀♀, 17.XII.1999. G. Monastir: Monastir airport, airport park, 1♀, 13.V.2006.

Distribution

Cosmopolitan, cited for the first time in Algeria and Tunisia. The records are mainly coastal, but there is also one record far in the interior.

Genus *Ouedia* BOSMANS & ABROUS, 1992

Type species: *Erigone rufithorax* SIMON, 1881.

Diagnosis: Small erigonid spiders, placed in the *Pelecopsis* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males unmodified; spine formula 1111, absent in males; Tb Mt I 0.32-0.38, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus includes only one species, described and diagnosed in BOSMANS & ABROUS (1992).

Ouedia rufithorax (SIMON, 1881)

Ouedia rufithorax; BOSMANS & ABROUS, 1992: 84, figs 147-153 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description, diagnosis and previous records in the Maghreb

See BOSMANS & ABROUS, 1992.

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Blida: Gorges de Chiffa, 200m, 2♂♂ in pitfall in maquis, 27.I.1990.

TUNISIA: G. Beja: Beja 15 km N, 1♀, stones in grassland, 27.II.2005. G. Jendouba: Tabarka, 1♂ 9♀♀, grassland around the castle, 7.III.2005.

Distribution

Southern France, Italy, Algeria and newly recorded in Tunisia. PAVESI's record of 1884 from Tunisia, doubted by SIMON (1926), is hereby confirmed.

Genus *Pelecopsis* SIMON, 1865

Type species: *Theridion elongatum* WIDER, 1834.

Diagnosis: See BOSMANS & ABROUS (1992).

The genus *Pelecopsis* includes 18 representatives in North Africa, all described and diagnosed in BOSMANS & ABROUS (1992).

Pelecopsis coccinea (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875)

Pelecopsis coccinea; BOSMANS & ABROUS, 1992: 81, figs 119-126.

Diagnosis, description and previous records in the Maghreb

See BOSMANS & ABROUS (1992).

New record

MOROCCO: Pr. Fes: Fes W, Douyet, pitfalls in wheat fields, 1♂, 2.V.1997, 1♀, 2.VII.1997, S. Boksch leg.

Distribution

Morocco, South of Spain.

Pelecopsis hipporegia (DENIS, 1968)

Pelecopsis hipporegia; BOSMANS & ABROUS, 1992: 70, figs 26-33.

Diagnosis, description and previous records in the Maghreb

See BOSMANS & ABROUS (1992).

New records

TUNISIA: G. Nabeul: Tazerka, 1♀, stones bordering salt marsh and low dunes, 26.I.2003.

Distribution

Previously only known from the north east of Algeria and cited here for the first time in Tunisia.

Pelecopsis inedita (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1875)

Pelecopsis inedita; BOSMANS & ABROUS, 1992: 71, figs 34-41.

Diagnosis, description and previous records in the Maghreb

See BOSMANS & ABROUS (1992).

New records

TUNISIA: G. Zaghouan: Djebel Es-Zit, 1♂, stones in *Juniperus* forest, 28.I.2003.

Distribution

Circum-mediterranean.

Genus *Prinerigone* MILLIDGE, 1988

Type species: *Erigone vagans* AUDOUIN, 1826.

Diagnosis: Small to medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in the *Erigone* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax unmodified, margin and chelicerae distinctly toothed; spine formula 2221; Tb Mt I 0.26-0.3, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus includes only three species of which one occurs in North Africa.

Prinerigone vagans (AUDOUIN, 1826)

(Figs 141-147)

Erigone spinosa; PAVESI 1884: 459 (cit.).

Erigone vagans; SIMON, 1885: 28 (cit.); SIMON, 1909: 40 (cit.); DENIS, 1937: 1043 (cit.); DENIS, 1954: 320 (cit.); DENIS, 1956: 28 (cit.); DENIS, 1964: 320 (cit.); DENIS, 1968: 159 (cit.); THALER, 1977: 559 (cit.); ROBERTS, 1987: 113, fig. 55a (descr. ♂, ♀).; HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 228, fig. 610 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987, and figs 141-147.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Wil. Batna: Djebel Arres (DENIS, 1937). Wil. Tamanrasset: Tarhaouhaout (DENIS, 1954).

LIBYA: G. Murzuq: Serdeles (DENIS, 1964); Traghen (DENIS, 1964).

MOROCCO: Between Tanger and Fez (SIMON, 1909). Pr. Casablanca: Bouskoura (DENIS, 1968). Pr. Marrakech: Oued Tessaout, near Khelbab (DENIS, 1956). Pr. Tiznit: Oued Massa (DENIS, 1966).

TUNISIA: G. Kairouan: Kairouan (THALER, 1977). G. Tunis: Tunis (PAVESI, 1884; SIMON, 1885).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Aïn Temouchent: between El Mellah and El Ghella, 80m, 3♀♀ in *Salicornia* along Rio Salado, 24.IV.1984. Wil. Alger: Bab Ezzouar, 25m, 1♀, grassland on university campus, 1.XII.1986; El Harrach, 25m, 1♂ in pitfalls in park, 25.V.1985. Wil. Annaba: Djebel Edough, Seraidi, 810m, 1♀ in *Quercus faginea* forest, 24.XI.1989. Wil. Bechar: Taghit, 630m, 2♂♂ 2♀♀ in palm oasis, 3.IV.1989. Wil. Bejaia: 40 km W Bejaia, mouth of Oued Daas, 2♂♂ 3♀♀, 13.V.1988; Tichi S, 1♂ 1♀ along Oued Djemaa, 20.V.1988. Wil. Biskra: Baniane, gorge de l'Oued El Abiodh, 350m, 1♀, stones along the river bed, 3.XI.1987; Ouled Djellal, 195m, 5♂♂ 8♀♀ in nearly dry river bed, 10.IV.1990. Wil. Blida: Hammam Melouane, 200m, 3♀♀, stones along river, 19.V.1986; Meftah, Djebel Zerouela, 450m, 2♀♀, stones in mixed forest, 11.IV.1985; Djebel

Mouzaia, 1450m, 2♀♀ in montane grassland, 21.VI.1985, 1♂, 6.VI.1986; idem, 1250m, grassland bordering the lake, 7♂♂ 8♀♀, 14.V. 1988, 12♂♂, 22.IV.1990. Wil. Bouira: Massif du Djurdjura, Tikjda, 1400m, 2♀♀ in grassland, 11.VI.1984, K. DE SMET leg. Wil. Boumerdes: Cap Djenet, barrage de l'Oued Arbaa, 150m, 2♀♀, grassland along the lake, 4.XII.1987; Reghaia, 15m, 1♂, pitfalls in *Populus albus* forest, 4.IV.1988; Reghaia, 5m, 1♂ in pitfall in tamarisk marsh, 13.VI.1988; Sidi Daoud, 35m, 2♀♀ along Oued Sebaou, 4.XII.1986. Wil. Constantine: Aïn Sissaoui, 550m, 1♀ along Oued Boumerzouk, 22.XI.1989. Wil. Djelfa: Aïn Moobed, Rocher de sel, 900m, 2♀♀ along Oued El Melah, 14.IV.1988; Djelfa, Djebel Senalba, 1350m, 1♂, pitfall in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 15.V.1990. Wil. Ech Chleff: Damous, 5m, 2♀♀ along Oued Hamlil, 18.IV.1987. Wil. El Bayad: Benoud N, Hassi el Bachir, 900m, 1♂ 1♀ along Oued, 21.I.1988. Wil. El Tarf: Berrihane, 30m, 2♀♀ in marshy area, 1.III.1990; El Kala, 20m, 1♂ 7♀♀ at borders of lake Tonga, 23.XI.1989; El Kala, 4m, 3♀♀ at border of lake Melah, 23.XI.1989. Wil. Guelma: Bouchegouf E, 1♀ along Oued Seybousse, 22.XI.1989. Wil. Illizi: Bordj-Omar-Driss, 375m, 1♂ 6♀♀, in irrigated gardens, 6.V.1990; Effeni, 4♂♂ 6♀♀ in *Typha* marsh, 7.II.1986, K. DE SMET leg.; Hassi-ben-Guebbour, 325m, 5♀♀ in *Phragmites* litter, 6.V.1990; Iherir, 2♀♀ in pitfalls in palm orchard, 12.II.1986, K. DE SMET leg.; Oukdada, 1♂ 2♀♀ along Oued Oured, 5.II.1986, K. DE SMET leg. Wil. In Salah: 60 km N Amguid, 750m, 1♀ in litter around guelta, 8.V.1990. Wil. Jijel: Ziama Mansourah, 15m, 1♂ along oued, 24.XI.1989. Wil. Laghouat: Laghouat, Oued Mzi, 2♂♂ 7♀♀, *Phragmites* litter along the river, 22.XII.1987. Wil. Medea: Lake Bougzoul, 600m, 1♀ along the lake, 21.XII.1987. Wil. M'sila: Baniou N, chott el Hodna, 400m, salt marsh, 1♂ 1♀ 13.V.1988, 3♂♂ 3♀♀, 30.IV.1988; Hammam Delaa S, 800m, 1♂ along river, 13.V.1988; Aïn-el-Hadjel, Mergueb reserve, 550m, 3♂♂ 3♀♀, pitfalls in grassland, 14.V.1990. Wil. Saida: Saida W, maison forestière de Merdja, 725m, 1♂ 3♀, along a rivulet, 4.V.1984 ; Tifrit, 825m, 1♀, herbs near cascade de Tifrit, 4.V.1984. Wil. Setif: Aïn Arnat, 950m, *Juncus* litter along storage reservoir, 3.XI.1988; Magra N, 850m, 1♂ in litter along Oued Nakhar, 2.XI.1988. Wil. Skikda: Collo E, Tamanart, 30m, 1♂ 1♀ in litter on the beach shore, 26.VI.1985 and 5♀♀ in *Alnus* forest, 6.VI.1987. Wil. Souk Ahras: Bou Hadjar N, barrage de l'Oued Cheffia, 250m, 1♀ along the lake, 22.XI. 1989. Wil. Tamanrasset: In Outer, 3♂♂ 7♀♀, 10.II. 1988, K. DE SMET leg.; Issag, 1♂ 6♀♀, II.1988, K. DE SMET leg.; Guelta Ilamene, 4♂♂ 9♀♀, 9.II.1988, K. DE SMET leg. Wil. Tiaret: Frenda E, 1075m, 1♀ near fountain, 26.IV.1984. Wil. Tissemsilt: Theniet-el-Had, Rond Point des Cèdres, 1550m, stones in grassland, 1♀, 3.V.1984, 1♀ 5.V.1989. Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Aïn-el-Hammam, 240m, 1♂ along Oued Boubekir, 10.X.1987; Aïn-el-Hammam, 125m, 6♂♂ 17♀♀ along Oued Bou Maan, 23.V.1989; Azeffoun E, 10m, 3♂♂ 8♀♀ along Oued Youssef, 22.V.1988; El Tleta, 180m, 3♂♂ along Oued Boghni, 10.IV.1988; between Tizi Ghenif and Chabet el Ameur, 125m, 1♀ along Oued Djemaa, 1.V.1984. Wil. Tlemcen: Honaine, 50m, 1♂ along oued, 24.V.1990; Maghnia W, 350m, 3♀♀ along Oued Tafna, 23.IV.1994; Tlemcen W, Col d'Hafir, 900m, 2♀♀ along Oued Fafna, 5.V.1984; plain between Tal Terny and Beni Hadiel, 1175m, 1♂ 12♀♀ in *Juncus* tussocks along dry oued, 8.V.1984.

MOROCCO: Pr. Fes: Fes SW, Aïn Taoujdate, 2♂♂, pitfalls in wheat fields, 10.II.1998, S. Boksch leg. Pr. Khenifra: Khenifra N, source de l'Oum el Rbia, 1450m, 1♀ near the spring, 13.V.1984; Khenifra S, lake Azigza, 1575m, 2♂♂ 17♀♀, stones at lake shore, 13.V.1984. Pr. Taza: Bab Bou Ider N, 1475m, 2♀♀ along water pool, 22.IV.1984, R. BOSMANS leg. Pr. Tetouan: Mdiq, 5m, 2♀♀ in salt marsh, 16.V.1984.

TUNISIA: G. Jendouba: Tabarka, 30m, 1♀, stones around the citadel, 8.V.2006. G. Medenine: Djerba, La Seguia, 2♀♀, 19.IV.1993, K. De Smet leg. G. Nabeul: El Haouaria, 1♂ 1♀, 19.IV.1993, K. De Smet leg.; Tazerka, 1♀, stones in salt marsh, 26.I.2003.

Distribution

Old world. The commonest erigonid in the Maghreb, occurring in all kinds of habitats with permanent or temporary water.

Genus *Savignya* BLACKWALL, 1833

Type species: *Savignya frontata* BLACKWALL, 1833.

Diagnosis: Small to medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in the *Savignya* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males modified, with snout-like projection; spine formula 2211, spines weak in males; Tb Mt I 0.47-0.53; Tb Mt IV absent.

This genus includes only one North-African species: *Savignya fronticornis* (SIMON, 1884). For detailed description and diagnosis see BOSMANS, 1996, as *Delorrhipis fronticornis.*

Genus *Styloctetor* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Erigone romana* O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1872.

Diagnosis: Small erigonid spiders, placed in the *Pelecopsis* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males unmodified; spine formula 1111; Tb Mt I 0.36-0.42, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus includes 8 species, 7 palaearctic and one holarctic. One species occurs in the Maghreb.

Styloctetor romanus (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1872)
(Figs 148-152)

Erigone romana O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1872b: 752, pl. 65, fig. 6 (Descr. ♂, ♀).
Styloctetor romanus; SIMON, 1926: 488 cit.); DENIS, 1956: 204 (cit.).
Ceratinopsis romana ROBERTS, 1987: 70, fig. 29a (descr. ♂, ♀); HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991: 136, fig. 384 (descr. ♂, ♀).

Description and diagnosis

See HEIMER & NENTWIG, 1991, ROBERTS, 1987 and figs 148-152.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Without precise locality (SIMON, 1926).
MOROCCO: Pr. Taounate: Versant nord du Rif, Rafsai, au-dessus de l'Ouerha (DENIS, 1956).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Blida: Chrea, 900m, 1♀ in litter of *Quercus faginea* forest, 28.IV.1985. Wil. M'sila: Bou Saada, 2♀♀ in garden of hotel, 12.V.1988. Wil. Saida: between Saida and Merdja, 850m, 1♀, stone in cultivated land, 18.I.1990.
TUNISIA: Tunis: La Goulette, 2♀♀, stones in *Pinus* plantation, 30.I.2003; Tunis, 1♂ (MNHNP 6910, in a tube labeled *Thaumatoncus indicator*, but only the male is correctly identified).

Distribution

Palearctic. Already cited from the Maghreb, in Algeria by SIMON (1926), and in Morocco by DENIS (1956). There are relatively few new records in the Maghreb and they come from a variety of habitats.

Genus *Tapinocyba* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Walckenaera praecox* O. P. CAMBRIDGE, 1873.

Diagnosis: Small erigonid spiders, placed in the *Tapinocyba* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males with post-ocular sulci; spine formula 1111; Tb Mt I 0.45-0.55, Tb Mt IV absent.

This genus contains almost 40 species from the Paleaearctic and Nearctic region. In Southern Europe, several species are known, most of them with very small distribution areas. A new species from the Maghreb is described below.

Tapinocyba algirica sp. n.
(Figs 153-158)

Type material

Holotype ♂, 2 paratype ♂♂ from Algeria, wil. Setif, Djebel Babor, 1900m, pitfalls in mixed forest, 22.X.1989; paratype ♀ from wil. Setif, Djebel Bouthaleb, 1450m, 1♀, stones in degraded *Cedrus atlantica* forest, 20.IV.1989 (holotype ♂, 1 paratype ♂, paratype ♀ deposited in KBIN; one ♂ paratype deposited in MNHNP).

Diagnosis

Males are characterised by the simple shape of the palpal tibia and embolus, females by the conformation of the ducts and the spermathecae.

Etymology

The name is derived from the country of the type locality.

Description

Measurements: Male: Total length 1.2-1.6; prosoma 0.60-0.72 long, 0.44-0.58 wide. Female: Total length 1.4-1.6; prosoma 0.64-0.67 long, 0.50-0.51 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax orange brown with narrow grey margin; legs yellow-brown; abdomen grey to pale grey.

Cephalothorax (fig. 153): With small, rounded sulcus behind the PL, situated in a groove; PM in males separated by 1.5 times their diameter, from the PL by 1.75 their diameter, PM in females separated by their diameter, from the PL by slightly more than their diameter.

Legs: L Ti Sp 1.1, P Sp Ti I 0.1, Tb Mt I 0.54.

Palp (figs 154-156): Tibia dorsally elongated, truncate at retrolateral side; paracymbium with 2 basal hairs; embolic division a large, bean-shaped sclerite, anteriorly pointed, with smaller, pointed embolar tooth situated at its prolateral side.

Epigyne (fig. 157): With trapezoid median plate, anteriorly depressed; spermathecae and ducts clearly visible in transparency.

Vulva (fig. 158): Spermathecae transverse oval, separated by their smallest diameter; copulatory ducts connecting with two loops to the lateral sides of the depression.

Other records

ALGERIA: Wil. Batna: Massif de l'Aures, forêt de

S'gag, 1650m, pitfalls in *Cedrus atlanticus* forest, 1♂, 5.XI.1987, 3♂♂, 26.II.1988; idem, Monts de Belezma, Col Telmet, 1800m, 1♂ in litter of *Cedrus atlantica* forest, 8.IV.1982. Wil. Bouira: Massif du Djurdjura, Tigounatine, 1460m, 1♂ in pitfalls in *Cedrus atlantica* forest, 11.V.1988; idem, Tikjda, 1475m, 2♂♂ in pitfalls in *Cedrus atlantica* forest, 24.IV.1982. Wil. Boumerdes: Arbatache, Djebel Bou Zegza, 900m, 1♂ in litter of *Quercus suber* forest, 9.XI.1984. Wil. Medea: Col des deux Bassins, 920m, 1♂ in pitfalls in small *Cedrus* plantation, 18.V.1989. Wil. Setif: Adekar, 850m, 1♂ 1♀, pitfalls in *Quercus faginea* forest, 22.IV.1982; Djebel Babor, 1350m, 1♂ 2♀♀ in pitfalls in *Quercus ilex* forest, 17.IV.1982; idem, 1900m, 3♂♂ in pitfalls in mixed forest, 22.X.1989. Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Massif du Djurdjura, Aït Ouabane, 1410m, 1♂, pitfall in *Cedrus atlantica* forest, 12.IV.1988; Tizi Boussouil, 1750m, 1♂, pitfalls in montane grassland, 12.II.1990; forêt de Yakouren, 850m, 1♂, pitfalls in *Quercus faginea* forest, 22.IV.1982.

Distribution

The species is restricted to certain mountain chains in the north of Algeria: the Blida Atlas, the Djurdjura Massif, the Djebel Babor and the Aures massif.

Genus *Thaumatoncus* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Thaumatoncus indicator* SIMON, 1884.

The genus *Thaumatoncus* is endemic to the Mediterranean region. There are two species known: *Thaumatoncus indicator* SIMON and *Th. secundus* BOSMANS. For descriptions and diagnoses, see BOSMANS (2001).

Thaumatoncus indicator SIMON, 1884

Thaumatoncus indicator SIMON, 1884: 581 (descr. ♂); BOSMANS, 2001: 19, figs 57-61 (redescr. ♂).

Diagnosis, description male and previous records in the Maghreb

See BOSMANS (2001).

Additional description

The spination of this species has not been observed before. In a freshly caught male, it is recognisable and it is as follows: Spine formula 2211, L Sp Ti I 0,75, P Sp Ti I 0.18; Tb Mt I 0.34.

New record

TUNISIA: G. Sousse: Hergla S., 10m, 1♂, pitfalls in coastal salt marsh, 8.III.2005, J. Van Keer leg. (CJVK).

Distribution

France, Algeria and Tunisia, in coastal and inland salt marshes.

Genus *Trichoncoides* DENIS, 1950

Type species: *Trichoncoides pilosus* DENIS, 1950.

Diagnosis: Medium-sized erigonid spiders, placed in the *Mioxena* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males unmodified; spine formula 2211; Tb Mt I 0.4-0.55, Tb Mt IV absent.

The genus *Trichoncoides* includes only two species, *T. piscator*, a well known Mediterranean species, and the poorly known *T. pilosus* from France with only the female known.

Trichoncoides piscator (SIMON, 1884)
(Figs 159-163)

Gongylidium piscator SIMON, 1884a: 484, figs 261-262 (descr. ♂).

Gongylidium pirata SIMON, 1884: 501 (descr. ♂).

Trichoncoides conjunctus DENIS, 1966: 237, figs 3-9 (descr. ♂, ♀); DENIS, 1968: 152.

Spaniophrys piscator; DENIS, 1966: 118.

Diagnosis

In males, the tibial apophysis resembles that of some *Oedothorax* species, but the long, whip-like embolus is completely different; females are recognised by the elongate, postero-median depression with median keel.

Type material

Type locality in France, Bouches du Rhone, Marignane; material not examined.

Description

Measurements: Male: Total length 1.7-2.0; cephalothorax 0.70-0.95 long, 0.630.75 wide. Female: Total length 1.9-2.0; cephalothorax 0.82-0.84 long, 0.66-0.69 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax brown, margin, striae and fovea region darkened; sternum dark brown; chelicerae and legs yellowish brown; abdomen grey to dark grey.

Cephalothorax unmodified. PE separated by their diameter in males, by slightly more than their diameter in females. Chelicerae with 14-15 distinct, oblique stridulating files.

Legs: Spine formula 2211; male: L Sp Ti 0.8, P Sp Ti I 0.21, L Sp Ti IV 1.7, P Sp Ti IV 0.30; Tb Mt I 0.49; female L Sp Ti I 1.5, P Sp Ti 0.21,

L Sp Ti IV 2.8, P Sp Ti IV 0.27; Tb Mt I= 0.5.

Palp (figs 159-161): Tibia with broad, triangular prolateral tooth and slender, hooked retrolateral apophysis; basal part of paracybium with three hairs, distal part with median concavity; tegulum strongly protruding, conical; tegular apophysis rectangular, terminally obliquely truncate; embolus linear, describing an almost complete oval, terminally bifid.

Epigyne (fig. 162): With rectangular postero-median plate, anteriorly with a deep depression with median keel, anterior part of depression covered by a hood with anchoring hole.

Vulva (fig. 163): Spermathecae rounded, separated by their diameter; copulation ducts describing one loop.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Wil. M'sila: Hodna, Aïn Baniou (SIMON, 1884).

MOROCCO: Pr. Casablanca: Aïn-es-Sebaa, Daya la Continentale (DENIS, 1966); Zenata (DENIS, 1966).

New records

MOROCCO: Pr. Casablanca: Aïn-es-Sebaa, 1♂ 1♀ (MNHP E 1585); Zenata, 1♀ (MNHP 1586). Pr. Ifrane: Azrou, 5 km N, 1♂ 1♀, stones in grassland, 7.II.1996.

TUNISIA: G. Bizerte: Lake Ichkeul, 15m, 1♀, stones in grassland around the lake, 25.I.1995, J. Van Keer leg. (CJVK). G. Kairouan: Oglet Tarfa, 1♀, stones in dry river bed, 23.I.1995. G. Kasserine: Haidra S., 950m, 1♀, stones in *Pinus* forest, 4.III.2005, J. Van Keer leg. (CJVK). G. El Kef: Hammam Mellègue, 800m, 1♀, stones in small *Pinus* forest, 4.III.2005, J. Van Keer leg. (CJVK); Kalaat es Senaam, 1♂, beating *Olea* trees, 10.V.2006.

Distribution

Mediterranean region, Austria, Balkans, Kaukasus to Turkmenistan. In North Africa, previously cited from Morocco in Aïn-es-Sebaa and Zenata (DENIS, 1966) and from Algeria in Baniou in the chott el Hodna (SIMON, 1884).

Genus *Trichoncus* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Trichoncus scrofa* SIMON, 1884.

Diagnosis: Medium-size to large erigonid spiders, placed in the *Pelecopsis* group by MILLIDGE (1977); cephalothorax of males unmodified; spine formula 1111; Tb Mt I 0.35-0.45, Tb Mt IV absent.

A genus with 27 known species, many of them with small distribution areas and few records. Two species are known from the Maghreb.

Trichoncus aurantiipes SIMON, 1884
(Figs 164-168)

Trichoncus aurantiipes SIMON, 1884: 469 (descr. ♂); SIMON, 1885: 27 (cit.);

Trichoncus aurantiipes; DENIS, 1937: 1043 (descr. ♂).

Trichoncus aurantiipes; DENIS, 1965: 432, figs 1-7 (description ♂,♀); DENIS, 1968: 153 (cit.).

Type material

Holotype ♂ from Algeria, Alger; not examined (probably in MNHNP, but not traced).

Diagnosis

A species of Denis' (1965) first group, with long hairs on the abdomen. Males differ from related species by reduction of the antero-dorsal apophysis to a small tooth, females by the low epigynal tubercle, and the epigynal plate wider than long.

Description

Male:

Measurements: Male: Total length 1.9-2.2; cephalothorax 0.74-0.92 long, 0.68-0.78 wide. Female: Total length 2.1-2.6; cephalothorax 0.86-0.90 long, 0.74-0.80 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax reddish brown, fovea, striae and margin darkened; legs yellowish to orange brown; abdomen grey to dark grey.

Cephalothorax, sternum and abdomen with long, erect hairs. PM separated by their diameter, from the PL by slightly more than their diameter.

Legs: Spine formula 1111. Tb Mt I 0.30-0.35, Tb Mt IV absent; tibial spines long, 2-3 times as long as its diameter.

Palp (figs 164-166): Tibia with long, semi-circular anterolateral, and shorter, obtuse prolateral apophysis, with two small teeth in between, one pointed, one truncate; embolic division with rounded tail-piece, a somewhat twisted anterior apophysis and a gradually narrowing embolus, describing a complete circle.

Epigyne (fig. 167): With median, triangular plate, twice as wide as high, fitting into an anterior triangular incision.

Vulva (fig. 168): Copulation ducts with several coils. Spermathecae small and rounded, separated by three times their diemater.

Previous records in the Maghreb

ALGERIA: Wil. Mila: Oued Endja (DENIS, 1937).

MOROCCO: Pr. Casablanca: Aïn-es-Sebaa (DENIS, 1965). Pr. Kenitra: Sidi Yahia du Rharb (DENIS, 1965). Pr. Marrakech: Marrakech (DENIS, 1965).

TUNISIA: G. Jendouba: Aïn Draham (SIMON 1885).

New records

ALGERIA: Wil. Alger: Houssein Dey, Jardin d'Essaie, 50, 1♀ in litter in park, 29.XII.1987. Wil. Blida: Meftah, Djebel Zerouela, 480m, 1♀ in pitfall in *Quercus suber* forest, 28.VI.1988. Wil. Guelma: Hammam Meskoutine, 410m, 1♀ in grass tussocks, 28.III.1990. Wil. Oran: Misserghin, 700m, 1♂ 1♀ in flooded Citrus orchard, 25.IV.1984. Wil. Tizi Ouzou: Sebaou-el-Kedim, 70m, 1♂, stones in dry grassland, 10.V.1988; Massif du Djurdjura, Tala Guilef, 1400m, 1♂, stones in montane grassland, 23.IV.1984. Wil. Tlemcen: Tlemcen (MNHNP 13299, together with *Lepthyphantes* sp.).

MOROCCO: "Maroc", without further locality (MNHNP, together with *Pelecopsis heterogaster*).

TUNISIA: G. Jendouba: Tabarka, 4♀♀, grassland around castle, 7.III.2005, 1♀, 8.V.2006.

Distribution

Majorca (ORGHIDAN & al., 1975), Portugal (TELFER & al., 2004) and the Maghreb. In Morocco it was cited from Aïn-es-Sebaa, Marrakech and Sidi Yahia du Rharb (DENIS, 1965), in Algeria from Alger (SIMON, 1884) and in Tunisia from Aïn Draham (SIMON, 1885). Several new records are presented here from Algeria and Tunisia.

Trichoncus cfr. uncinatus DENIS, 1965
(Figs 169-171)

Trichoncus uncinatus DENIS, 1965: 441 (Descr. ♂, ♀).

Type material

Holotype ♂, 1♂ 5♀♀ paratypes from Algeria, Blida, Gorges de l'Oued Chiffa; not examined, unavailable.

Remark

In the specimens collected by us, the mesal apophysis of the palpal tibia seems much wider terminally than in the description of DENIS (1965); in absence of the type material, they are provisionally identied as *T. uncinatus*.

Previous records in the Maghreb

Only the type series.

Description

Male:

Measurements: Male: Total length 2.6; cephalothorax 1.21 long, 1.02 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax orange brown, fovea, striae and margin darkened; legs yellowish brown; abdomen grey to dark grey.

Cephalothorax, sternum and abdomen with long, erect hairs. PM separated by slightly less than their diameter, from the PL by slightly more than their diameter.

Legs: Spines 1111; Tb Mt I 0.35-0.4, Tb Mt IV absent; tibial spines 2.5-3 times as long as the diameter of tibia.

Palp (figs 169-171): Tibia with long, terminally widened prolateral apophysis, and two short antero-median and retrolateral teeth; embolic division with rounded tail-piece, a strong, arched anterior apophysis and a long embolus describing a complete circle.

Female: No material available, see DENIS, 1965.

New records

Wil. Djelfa: Djebel Jellal, 1450m, 1♂, pitfalls in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 28.II.1991. Wil. Batna: Massif de l'Aures, S'gag, 1650m, 1♂, pitfall in *Cedrus atlantica* forest, 9.IV.1988.

Distribution

Algeria. Previously only known from the type locality in the Atlas Blidéen, here also reported much more to the south.

Genus *Typhochrestus* SIMON, 1884

Type species: *Erigone digitata* O. P.-CAMBRIDGE, 1872.

Diagnosis: See BOSMANS & ABROUS (1990).

The genus *Typhochrestus* includes 10 species in North Africa, described and diagnosed in BOSMANS & ABROUS (1990), BOSMANS & BOURAGBA (1992) and BOSMANS (in press).

Genus *Walckenaeria* BLACKWALL, 1833

Type species: *Walckenaeria acuminata* BLACKWALL, 1833.

Diagnosis: See BOSMANS & DE SMET (1993).

The genus *Walckenaeria* includes 11 species in North Africa, all described and diagnosed in BOSMANS & DE SMET (1993). A new species is described below.

Walckenaeria (Prosopotheca) heimbergi n. sp.
(Figs 172-178)

Type material

Holotype ♂ (of the morph with protruding cephalothorax), 4 paratype ♂♂ 3 paratype ♀♀ from Morocco, pr. Fes, plaine du Saïss, Douyet, pitfalls in wheat field, 15.XII.1997, S. Boksch leg.; holotype male, 2 paratypes ♂♂ and 1 paratype ♀ deposited in KBIN, 2 paratypes ♂♂, 1 paratype ♀ deposited in MNHNP.

Diagnosis

Walckenaeria heimbergi n. sp. is the smallest species of the subgenus and the male apparently occurs in two morphs. The male morph with the cephalic tubercle is easily distinguished by its shape while that without a lobe is distinguished by the peculiar, strongly pointed retrolateral apophysis of the palpal tibia; females are separated by the shape of the epigyne.

Etymology

The species is dedicated to my good friend Harry Heimberg.

Remarks

The material has been desiccated and is in a very poor condition. Nevertheless, the species is described as new, because it can be clearly diagnosed. A total of 11 males is present (many fragmented), 5 belonging to the morph with a raised cephalothorax, 6 to the other morph.

Description

Measurements: Male: Total length 1.4-1.8; prosoma 0.74-0.84 long, 0.44-0.58 wide. Female: Total length 1.6-2.1; prosoma 0.70-0.91 long, 0.52-0.68 wide.

Colour: Cephalothorax yellowish orange, fovea and margin somewhat greyish; legs yellowish orange; abdomen grey to dark grey.

Cephalothorax (fig. 172-173): Occuring in two morphs: a morph with cephalic part with dorsal lobe, carrying PM, and a morph with a small angularity between AM and PM; both morphs with some serrate hairs.

Legs: Spine formula 2211; L Ti Sp 1.1, P Sp Ti I 0.19; Tb Mt I 0.47.

Palp (figs 174-176): Tibia with the three typical apophysis of the subgenus; anterior apophysis narrow and rounded, median retrolateral apophysis an obtuse tooth, retrolateral apohysis a strong tooth; embolus describing a half circle.

Epigyne (fig. 177): Median plate of epigyne trapezoid, poorly delimited.

Vulva (fig. 178): Spermathecae oblique, closely set, separated by half their minimal diameter.

Other records

None.

Distribution

The species is only known from the type locality in Morocco.

Discussion

Together with papers on miscellaneous Linyphiid genera (BOSMANS, 2005) and a paper on the genus *Lepthyphantes* sensu largo (BOSMANS, 2006), the present paper completes the revision of the Linyphiidae of the Maghreb. A complete list of all Linyphiidae, with their distribution, is presented now in table 1. Table 2 summarizes the distribution areas of all species.

Table 1. List of the Linyphiidae of the Maghreb and their distribution (Afr.: Africa; Alg.: Algeria; Cos.: Cosmopolitan; Eu.: Europe; Fr.: France; Hol.: Holarctic; Lib.: Libya; Mag.: Maghreb; Med.: Mediterranean; Pal.: Palearctic; Por.: Portugal; Sp.: Spain; Tun.: Tunisia.

Species	Mor.	Alg.	Tun.	Lib.	General distribution
Acartauchenius bedeli (Simon, 1884)		x			Alg.
Acartauchenius hamulifer (Denis, 1937)		x			Alg.
Acartauchenius insigniceps (Simon, 1894)	X	x	x		Mag.
Acartauchenius leprieuri (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)		x			Alg.
Acartauchenius mutabilis (Denis, 1967)	X	x	x		Mag.
Acartauchenius planiceps Bosmans, 2001		x			Alg.
Acartauchenius praeceps Bosmans, 2002		x			Alg.
Acartauchenius simoni Bosmans, 2001		x			Alg.
Alioranus pauper (Simon, 1881)	x	x	x		W Med.
Araeoncus hanno Simon, 1884		x			Alg.
Araeoncus humilis (Blackwall, 1841)	x	x	x		Eu., Mag.
Araeoncus martinae Bosmans, 1996	x	x			Alg., Mor.
Araeoncus toubkal Bosmans, 1996	x				Mor., Por.
Bathyphantes gracilis (Blackwall, 1841)		x	x		Eu., Mag.
Bolyphantes nigropictus Simon, 1884		x			W Med.
Brachycerasphora connectens Denis, 1964				x	Lib.

Brachycerasphora convexa (Simon, 1884)		x	x		Alg., Tun.
Brachycerasphora monocerotum Denis, 1962				x	Lib.
Canariphantes atlassahariensis (Bosmans, 1991)		x			Alg.
Canariphantes homonymus (Denis, 1934)	x	x			Alg., Mor., Sp., SW Fr.
Canariphantes naili (Bosmans, 1992)		x			Alg.
Canariphantes zonatus (Simon, 1884)	x	x	x		Med.
Centromerus cinctus (Simon, 1884)		x	x		Alg., Tun.
Centromerus desmeti Bosmans, 1986		x			Alg., Tun.
Centromerus paradoxus (Simon, 1884)		x			W Med.
Centromerus phoceorum Simon, 1929		x	x		W Med.
Centromerus prudens (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)		x	x		W Med, Centr. W. Eu
Centromerus sinuatus Bosmans, 1986	x	x	x		Mag.
Centromerus succcinus Simon, 1884		x			W Med.
Cherserigone gracilipes Denis, 1954		x			Alg.
Didectoprocnemis cirtensis (Blackwall, 1836)	x	x	x		W Med.
Diplocephalus algericus Bosmans, 1996		x			Alg.
Diplocephalus graecus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)	x	x	x		Med.
Diplocephalus lancearius (Simon, 1884)		x			Alg.
Diplocephalus mystacinus (Simon, 1884)	x	x			Alg., Tun.
Entelecara truncatiformis (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)		x			Alg., SW Eu.
Eperigone eschatologica (Crosby, 1924)			x		Cos.
Erigone dentipalpis (Wider, 1834)	x	x	x		Hol.
Erigone promiscua (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)	x				Eu., Mor.
Erigonoplus latefissus (Denis, 1968)	x				Mor.
Frontinellina frutetorum (C. L. Koch, 1834)	x	x	x		Med.
Gnathonarium dentatum (Wider, 1834)	x	x	x	x	Pal.
Gonatium dayense Simon, 1884		x			Alg.
Gonatium occidentale Simon, 1918	x	x			Alg., Mor., Sp.
Gonatium rufum Caporiacco, 1934				x	Lib.
Gongylidiellum hipponense (Simon, 1926)		x			Alg., Mor., Sp.
Gongylidiellum vivum (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)		x			Pal.
Hybocoptus corrugis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	x				W Med.
Hybocoptus ericicola Simon, 1882	x	x			Alg., S. Fr.
Improphantes decolor (Westring, 1861)		x			Eu., Mag.
Improphantes djazairi (Bosmans, 1985)		x			Alg.
Lepthyphantes aelleni Denis, 1957	x				Mor.
Lepthyphantes afer (Simon, 1913)		x			Alg.
Lepthyphantes ajoti Bosmans, 1981		x			Alg.
Lepthyphantes brevihamatus (Bosmans, 1985)	x				Mor.
Lepthyphantes emarginatus (Fage, 1931)		x			Alg.
Lepthyphantes exvaginatus Deeleman, 1984		x			Alg.
Lepthyphantes lagunculus Denis, 1937		x			Alg.
Lepthyphantes longihamatus Bosmans, 1985	x				Mor.
Lepthyphantes maurusius Brignoli, 1978	x				Mor.
Lepthyphantes minutus (Blackwall, 1833)		x			Eu., Mag.
Lepthyphantes pieltaini Machado, 1940	x				Mor.
Lepthyphantes ritae Bosmans, 1985		x	x		Alg., Tun., Sp.
Lepthyphantes strinatii Hubert, 1970			x		Tun.
Lepthyphantes venereus Simon, 1913		x			Alg.
Lessertia barbara (Simon, 1884)	x	x			Alg., Mor., Sp.
Linyphia maura Thorell, 1875	x	x			W Med.
Linyphia tenuipalpis Simon, 1884		x			Alg., Eu.
Maso gallicus Simon, 1894		x			Alg., Eu.
Mecopisthes daiarum Bosmans, 1993		x			Alg.
Mecopisthes jaquelinae Bosmans, 1993	x				Mor.
Mecopisthes monticola Bosmans, 1993		x			Alg.
Mecopisthes paludicola Bosmans, 1993		x			Alg.

Megalepthyphantes auresensis Bosmans, 2006		x			Alg.
Megalepthyphantes bkheitae (Bosmans, 1992)		x			Alg.
Megalepthyphantes hellinckxorum Bosmans, 2006		x			Alg.
Meioneta fuscipalpa (C. L. Koch, 1836)	x	x	x		Eu., Mag.
Meioneta pseudorurestris Wunderlich, 1980		x	x		Med.
Micrargus herbigradus (Blackwall, 1854)		x			Pal.
Microctenonyx subitanea (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)	x	x	x		Hol.
Microlinyphia pusilla (Sundevall, 1830)		x	x		Pal.
Microneta viaria (Blackwall, 1841)		x			Pal.
Minicia elegans Simon, 1894	x	x			Alg., Por.
Monocephalus fuscipes (Blcakwall, 1836)	x				Pal.
Nematogmus sanguinolentus (Walckenaer, 1842)		x			Alg., Eu.
Neriene clathrata (Sundevall, 1830)		x			Pal.
Neriene furtiva (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)	x	x			Pal.
Oedothorax aliena (Holm, 1962)		x			Alg., trop. Afr.
Oedothorax fuscus (Bertkau, 1834)	x	x			Alg., Mor., Eu.
Oedothorax tingitanus (Simon, 1884)	x	x	x		W Med.
Ostearius melanopygius (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)	x	x	x		Cos.
Ouedia rufithorax (Simon, 1881)		x	x		W Med.
Palliduphantes cadiziensis (Wunderlich, 1980)	x				Mor., Sp.
Palliduphantes chenini Bosmans, 2002			x		Tun.
Palliduphantes kalaensis (Bosmans, 1985)		x			Alg.
Palliduphantes labilis (Simon, 1913)		x	x		Alg., Tun.
Palliduphantes tricuspis Bosmans, 2006		x			Alg.
Palliduphantes yakourensis Bosmans, 2006		x			Alg.
Pecado impudica (Denis, 1945)	x	x			Alg., Mor., Sp.
Pelecopsis amabilis (Simon)		x			Alg.
Pelecopsis aureipes Denis, 1962	x				Mor.
Pelecopsis bicornuta Hillyard, 1980	x				Mor., Sp.
Pelecopsis bucephala (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)	x	x			W Med.
Pelecopsis cedricola Bosmans, 1992		x			Alg.
Pelecopsis coccinea (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)	x				Mor., Sp.
Pelecopsis digitulus Bosmans, 1992		x			Alg.
Pelecopsis hipporegia (Denis, 1968)		x	x		Alg., Tun.
Pelecopsis inedita (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)	x	x	x		Med.
Pelecopsis kabyliana Bosmans, 1992		x			Alg.
Pelecopsis kalaensis Bosmans, 1992		x			Alg.
Pelecopsis leonina (Simon, 1884)	x				Mor., Sp.
Pelecopsis lunaris Bosmans, 1992		x			Alg.
Pelecopsis majus (Denis, 1945)		x			Alg.
Pelecopsis modica Hillyard, 1980	x				Mor., Sp.
Pelecopsis oranensis (Simon, 1884)	x	x			Alg., Mor.
Pelecopsis oujda Bosmans, 1992	x				Mor.
Pelecopsis riffensis Bosmans, 1992	x				Mor.
Pelecopsis suilla (Simon, 1884)		x			Alg.
Porrhomma indecorum Simon, 1910		x			Alg.
Prinerigone vagans (Audouin, 1826)	x	x	x	x	Hol.
Savignia fronticornis (Simon, 1884)		x	x		Med.
Scotargus numidicus Bosmans, 2005		x			Alg.
Scotargus pilosus Simon, 1913		x			Pal. mountains
Sintula furcifer (Simon, 1911)	x	x			Alg., Mor., Sp.
Sintula orientalis Bosmans, 1991		x			Alg.
Sintula peniciliger (Simon, 1884)		x			Alg.
Sintula pseudocorniger Bosmans, 1991		x	x		Alg., Tun.
Sintula subterminalis Bosmans, 1991		x			Alg.
Styloctetor romanus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	x	x	x		Pal.
Tapinocyba algirica Bosmans **n. sp.**		x			Alg.

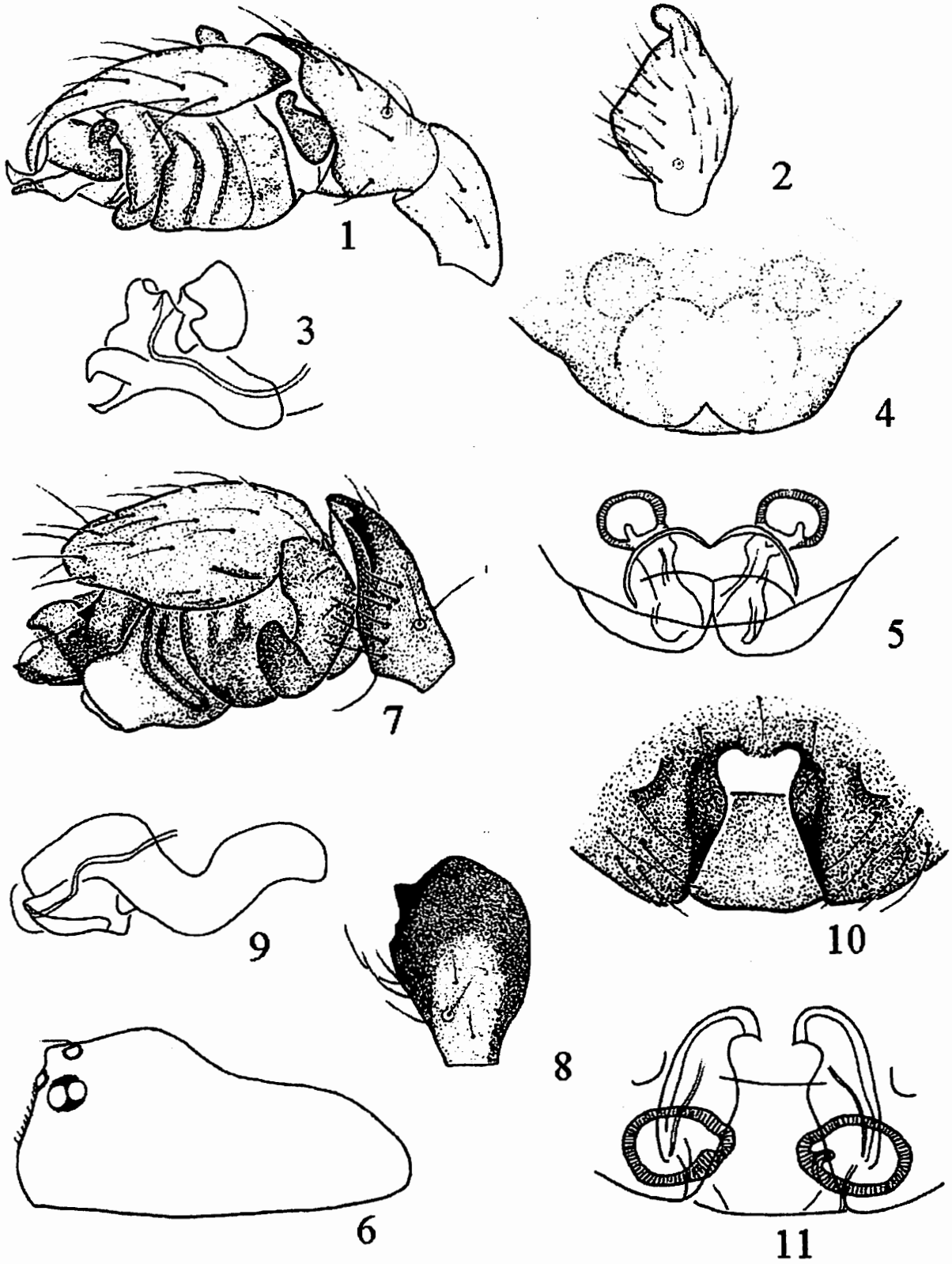
Tapinopa disjugata Simon, 1884		x			W Med.
Tenuiphantes herbicola (Simon, 1884)		x			Med.
Tenuiphantes tenuis (Blackwall, 1852)	x	x	x		Cos.
Thaumatoncus indicator (Simon, 1884)		x	x		Alg., Tun., Fr.
Thaumatoncus secundus Bosmans, 2001		x			Alg.
Theonina cornix (Simon, 1881)	x	x	x		W Centr Eu., Mag.
Theonina linyphioides Bosmans, 2005		x			Alg.
Trichoncoides piscator (Simon, 1884)	x	x	x		Med.
Trichoncus aurantiipes(Simon, 1884)	x	x	x		Mag., Sp., Port.
Trichoncus uncinatus Denis, 1965		x			Alg.
Trichopterna lucasi (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)		x			Alg.
Troglohyphantes albicaudata Bosmans, 2005		x			Alg.
Troglohyphantes cirtensis (Simon, 1910)		x			Alg.
Troglohyphantes numidus (Simon, 1911)		x	x		Alg., Tun.
Troglohyphantes saouaf Bosmans, 2005		x	x		Alg., Tun.
Typhochrestus bifurcatus Simon, 1884	x	x			Alg., Mor., Sp.
Typhochrestus bogarti Bosmans, 1990	x	x			Alg., Mor., Sp., Port.
Typhochrestus curvicervix (Denis, 1964)				x	Lib.
Typhochrestus cyrenanius (Denis, 1964)				x	Lib.
Typhochrestus digitatus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)	x	x			Eu., Mag.
Typhochrestus djellalensis Bosmans, 1992		x			Alg.
Typhochrestus mauretanicus Bosmans, 1990	x	x			Alg., Mor.
Typhochrestus numidicus Bosmans, 1990		x			Alg.
Typhochrestus spatulatus Bosmans, 1990	x	x			Alg., Mor.
Typhochrestus splendidus Bosmans, 1990		x			Alg.
Typhochrestus ultimus Bosmans, 1990		x			Alg.
Typhochrestus virilis Bosmans, 1990		x			Alg.
Walckenaeria baborensis Bosmans, 1993		x			Alg.
Walckenaeria crocata (Simon, 1884)		x			Alg.
Walckenaeria erythrina (Simon, 1884)		x	x		Alg., Tun., Corse
Walckenaeria extraterrestris Bosmans, 1993		x			Alg., Greece
Walckenaeria heimbergi Bosmans **n. sp.**	x				Mor.
Walckenaeria kabyliana Bosmans, 1994		x			Alg.
Walckenaeria languida (Simon, 1914)		x			Alg., Fr., It.
Walckenaeria mariannae Bosmans, 1994		x			Alg.
Walckenaeria neglecta Bosmans, 1994		x			Alg.
Walckenaeria tenuitibialis Bosmans, 1994		x			Alg.
Walckenaeria torta Bosmans, 1994		x			Alg.
Walckenaeria turbulenta Bosmans, 1994		x			Alg.

Table 2. Number of species per geographical region.

Number of species	Distribution
62	Algeria
11	Morocco
2	Tunisia
5	Libya
16	Maghreb
17	Maghreb-Iberia
5	Maghreb-France, Italy
1	Algeria-Greece
1	Algeria-tropical Africa
12	West Mediterranean
8	Mediterranean
23	Palearctic
3	Holarctic
3	Cospolitan
169	**TOTAL**

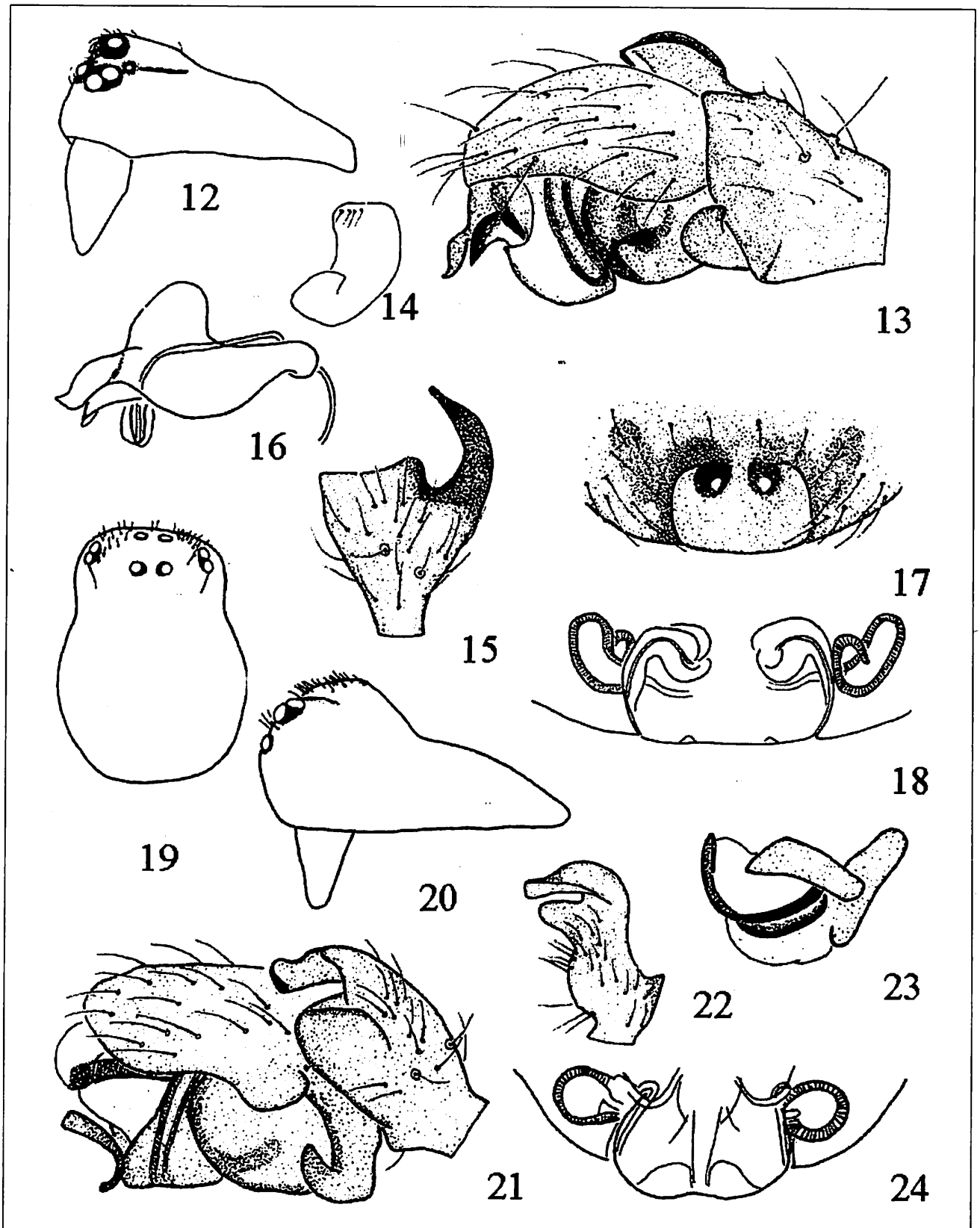
More than half of the species (57 %) are endemic to the Maghreb, and the largest number of endemic species occurs in Algeria. This is partly because it is the largest country but also the best studied one. More endemic species are to be expected in Morocco and Libya, which are also large countries and less well explored.

The Linyphiid fauna of the Maghreb shows some connection with that of Spain, with 17 species in common but there are very few species shared with the fauna of Mediterranean France and Italy, with only 5 species in common. Twelve species have a Western Mediterranean distribution, and 8 are circum-mediterranean. Only 29 species have larger distribution areas, and are Palearctic, Holarctic or Cosmopolitan.



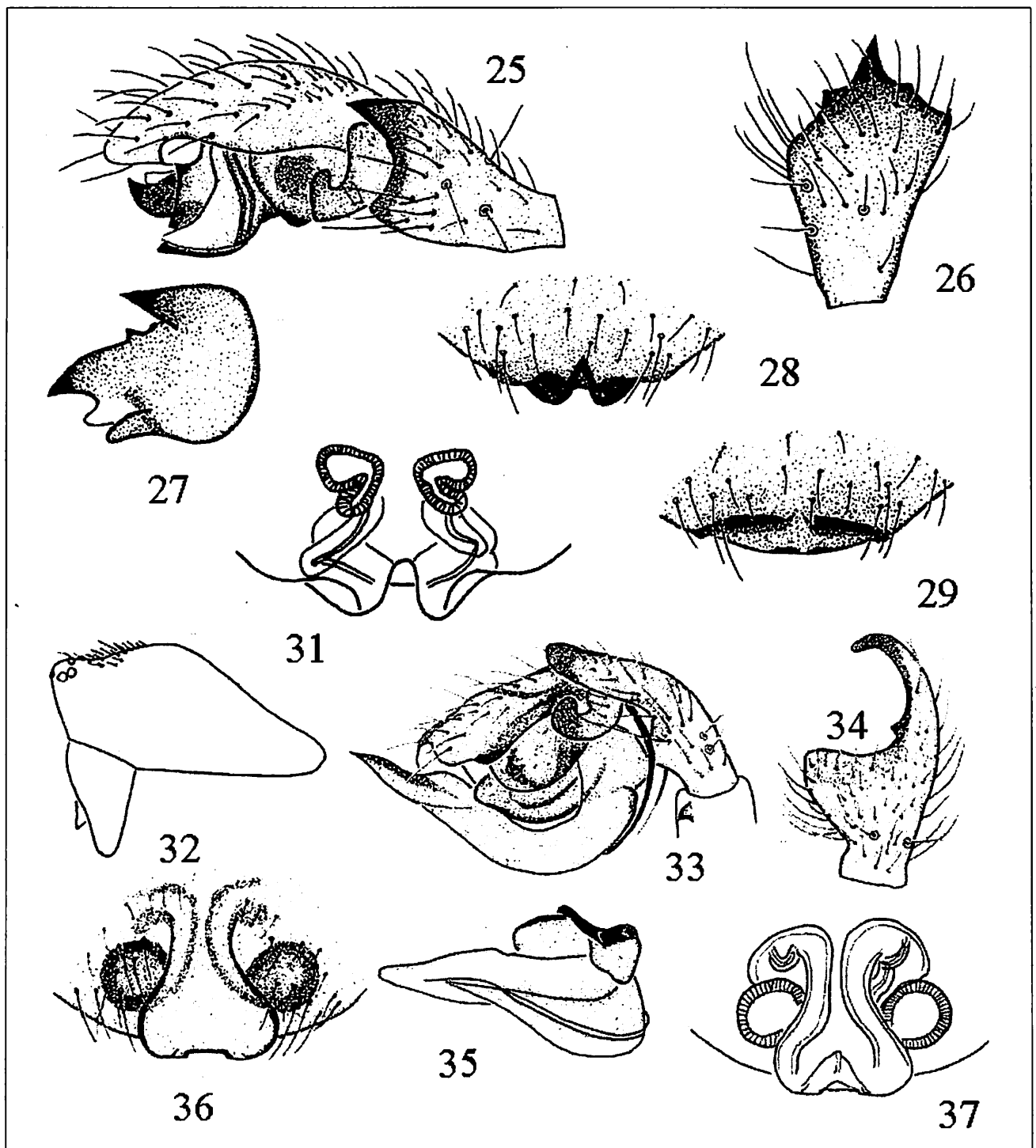
Figs 1-5. *Alioranus pauper* (SIMON, 1881). 1. Male palp, lateral view; 2. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 3. Embolic division and suprategular apophysis, mesal view; 4. Epigyne, ventral view; 5. Vulva, ventral view.

Figs 6-11. *Brachycerasphora convexa* (SIMON). 6. Male cephalothorax, lateral view; 7. Male palp, lateral view; 8. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 9. Embolic division, mesal view; 10. Epigyne, ventral view; 11. Vulva, ventral view.

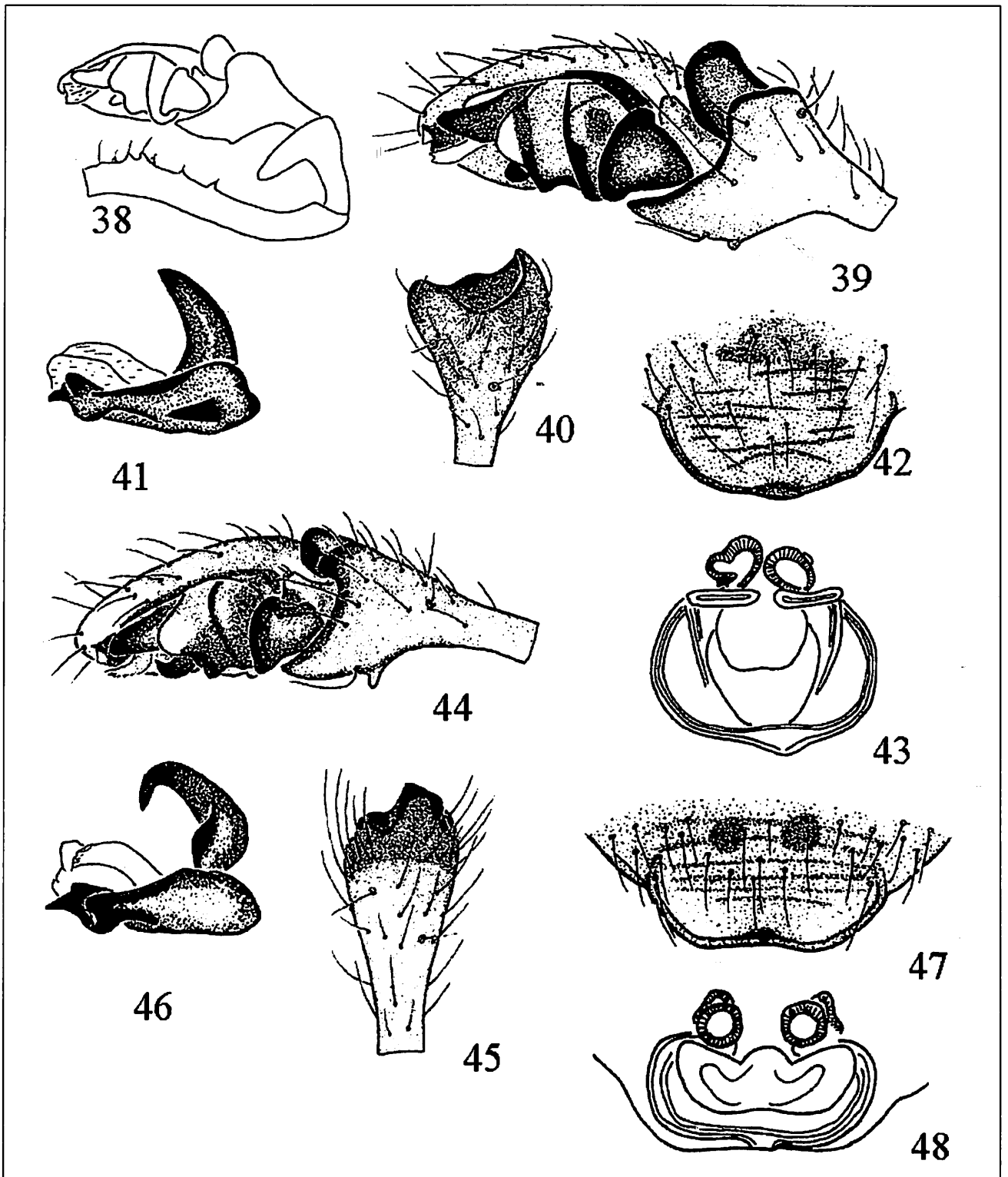


Figs 12-18. *Didectoprocnemis cirtensis* (SIMON). 12. Male cephalothorax, lateral view; 13. Male palp, lateral view; 14. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 15. Paracymbium, prolateral view; 16. Embolic division, mesal view; 17. Epigyne, ventral view; 18. Vulva, ventral view.

Figs 19-24. *Entelecara truncatifrons* (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE). 19. Male cephalothorax, dorsal view; 20. Idem, lateral view; 21. Male palp, lateral view; 22. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 23. Embolic division, mesal view; 24. Vulva, ventral view.

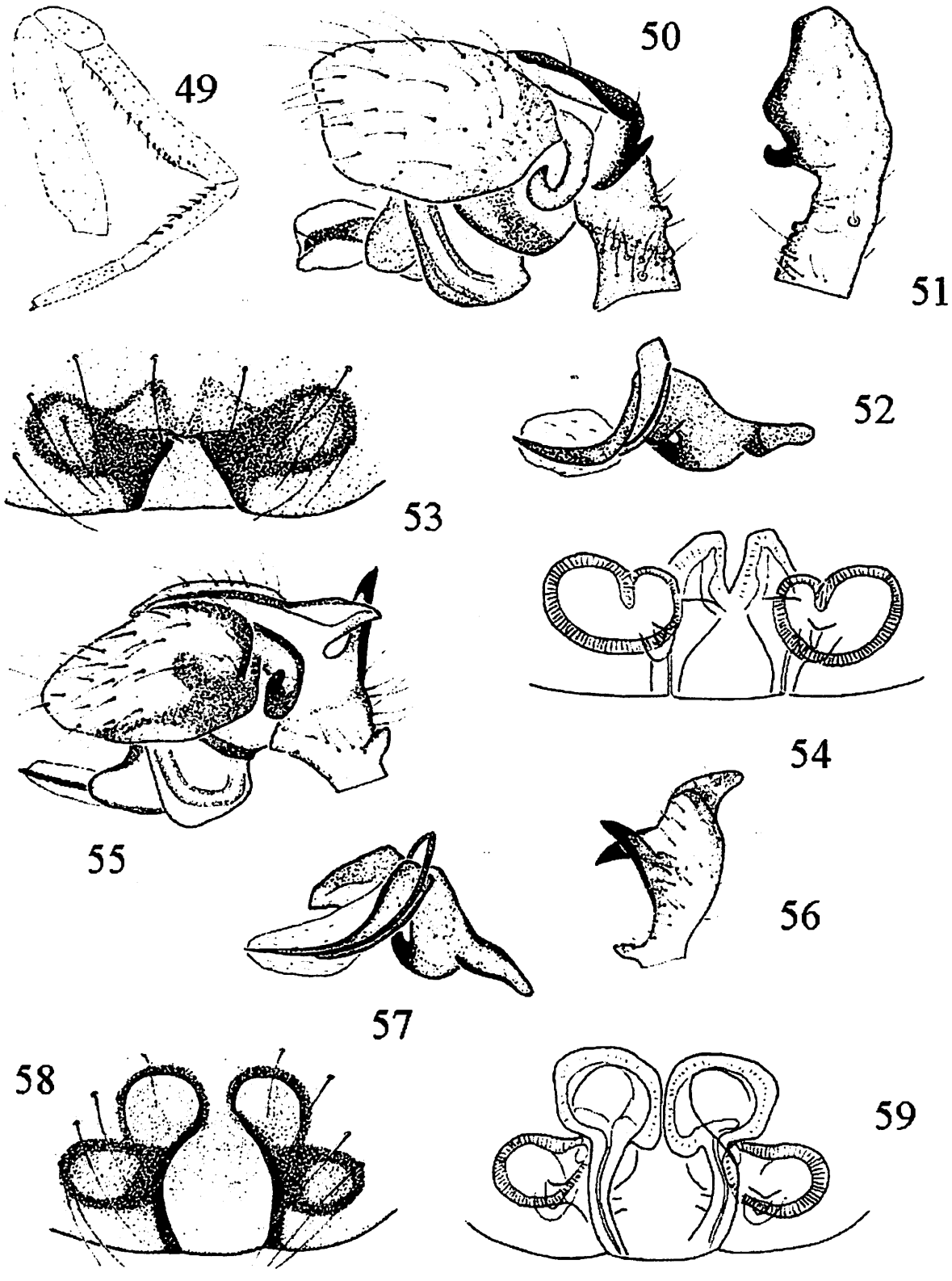


Figs 25-31. *Eperigone eschatologica* (CROSBY). 25. Male palp, lateral view; 26. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 27. Embolic division, mesal view; 28. Epigyne, ventral view; 29. Idem, postero-ventral view; 31. Vulva.
Figs 32-37. *Gnathonarium dentatum* (WIDER). 32. Male cephalothorax, lateral view; 33. Male palp, lateral view; 34. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 35. Embolic division, mesal view; 36. Epigyne, ventral view; 37. Vulva, ventral view.

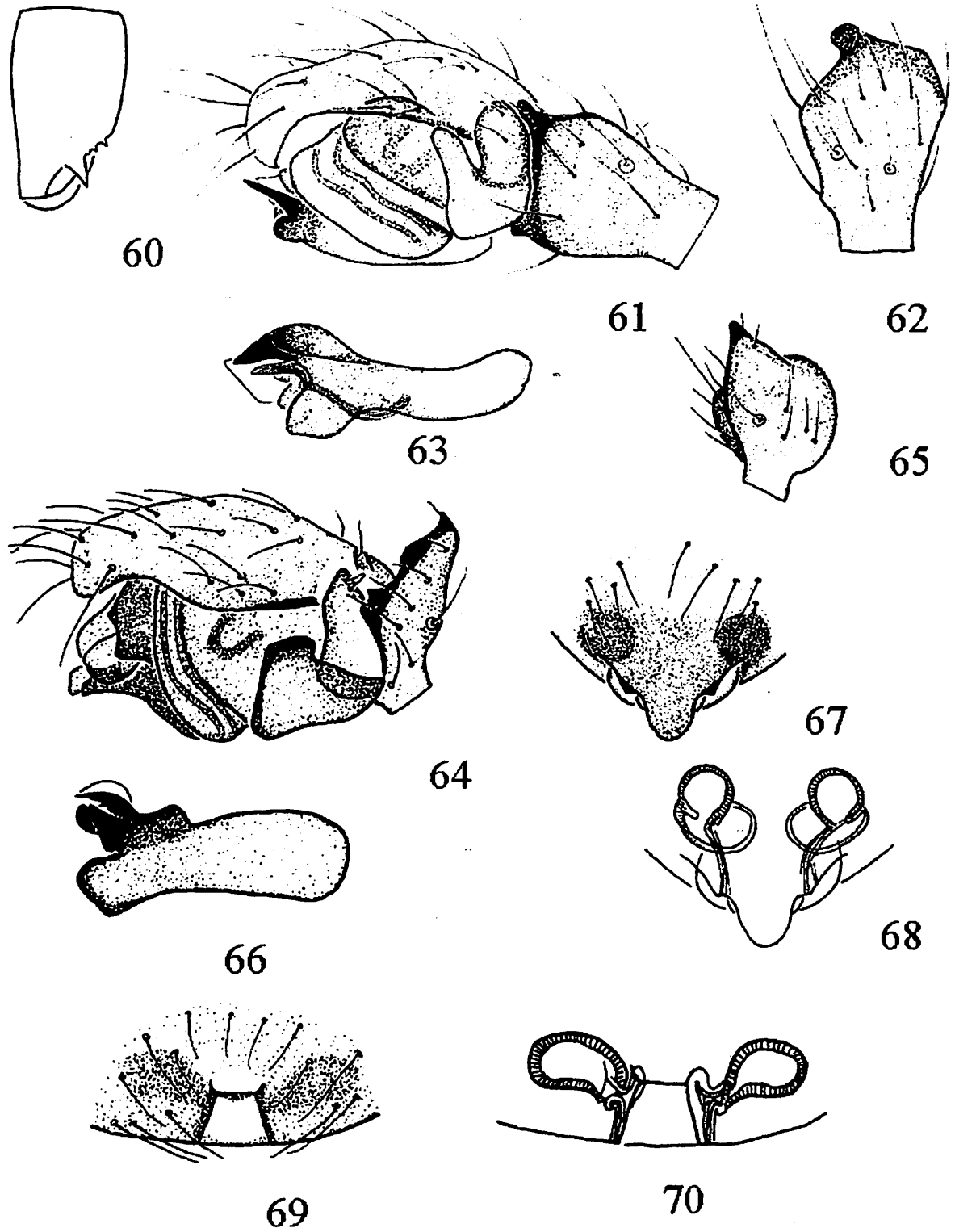


Figs 38-43. *Erigone dentipalpis* (WIDER). 38-39. Male palp, lateral views; 40. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 41. Embolic division, mesal view; 42. Epigyne, ventral view; 43. Vulva, ventral view.

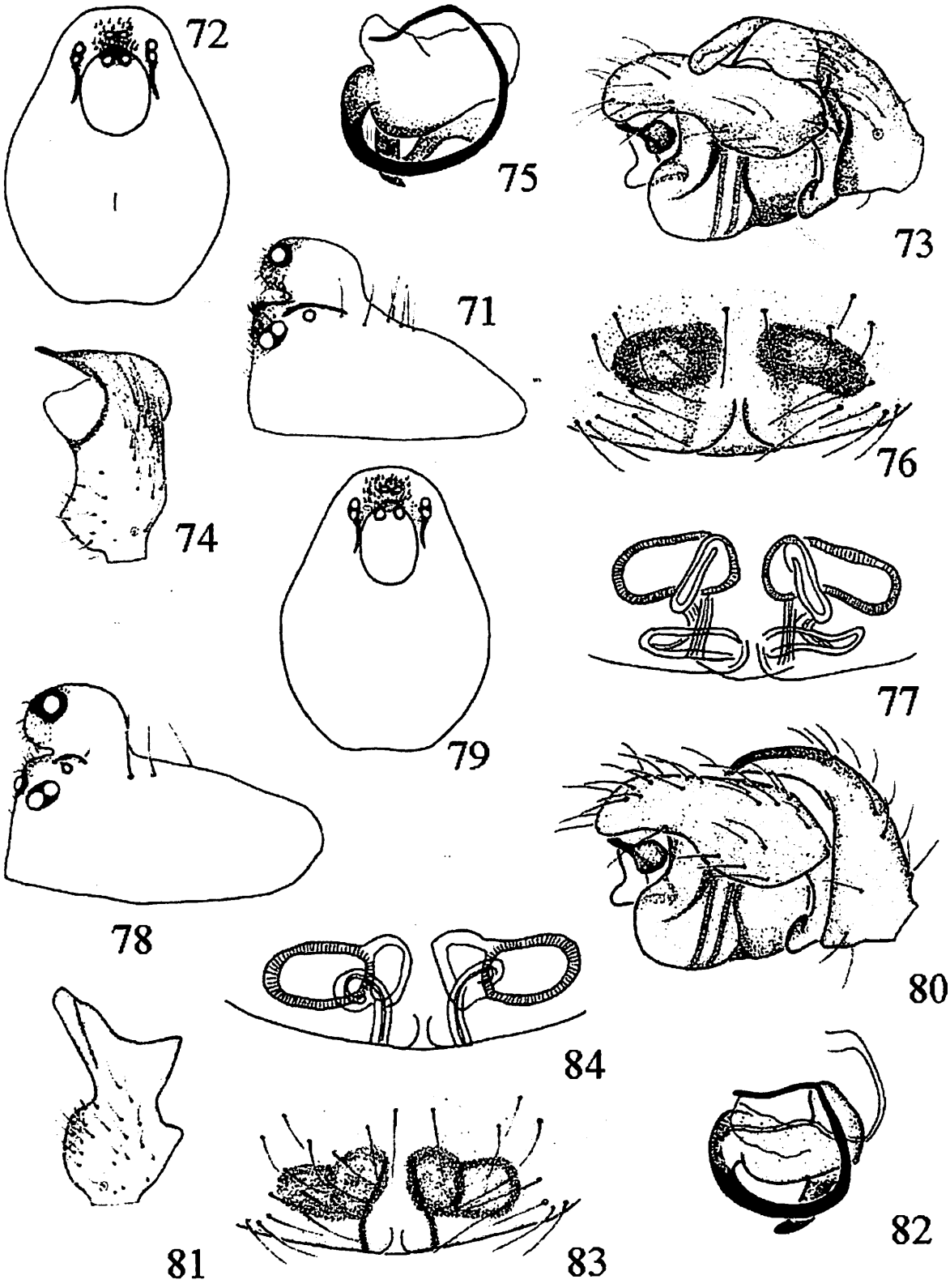
Figs 44-48. *Erigone promiscua* (O. P-CAMBRIDGE). 44. Male palp, lateral view; 45. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 46. Embolic division, mesal view; 47. Epigyne, ventral view; 48. Vulva, ventral view.



Figs 49-54. *Gonatium dayense* SIMON. 49. Male leg I, lateral view; 50. Male palp, lateral view; 51. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 52. Embolic division, mesal view; 53. Epigyne, ventral view; 54. Vulva, ventral view.
Figs 55-59. *Gonatium occidentale* SIMON. 55. Male palp, lateral view; 56. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 57. Embolic division, mesal view; 58. Epigyne, ventral view; 59. Vulva, ventral view.

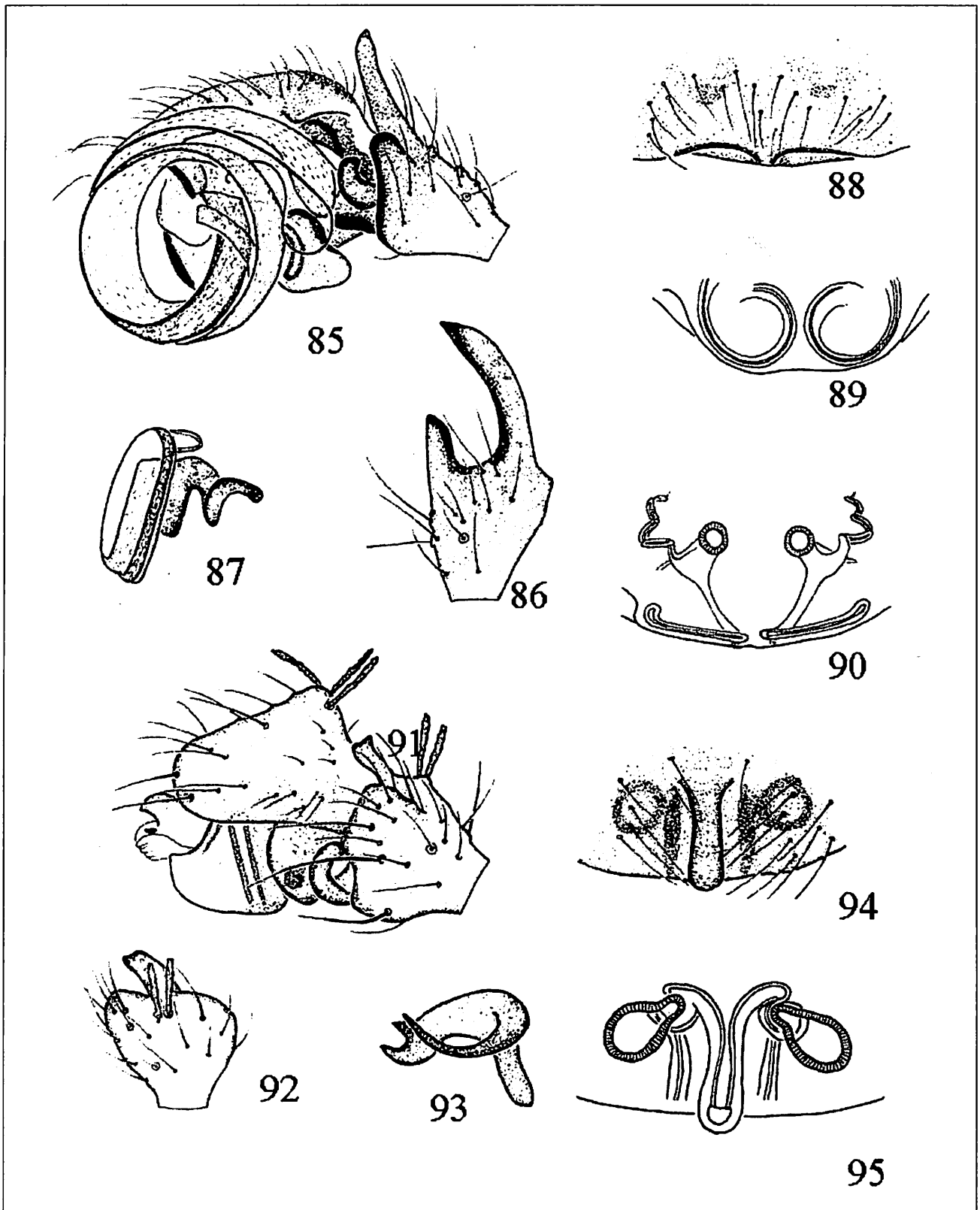


Figs 60-63. *Gongylidiellum hipponense* (SIMON). 60. Male chelicerae, lateral view; 61. Male palp, lateral view; 62. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 63. Embolic division, mesal view.
Figs 64-68. *Gongylidiellum vivum* (O. P.-CAMBRIDGE). 64. Male palp, lateral view; 65. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 66. Embolic division, mesal view; 67. Epigyne, ventral view; 68. Vulva, ventral view.
Figs 69-70. *Cherserigone gracilipes* SIMON. 69. Epigyne, ventral view. 70. Vulva, ventral view.

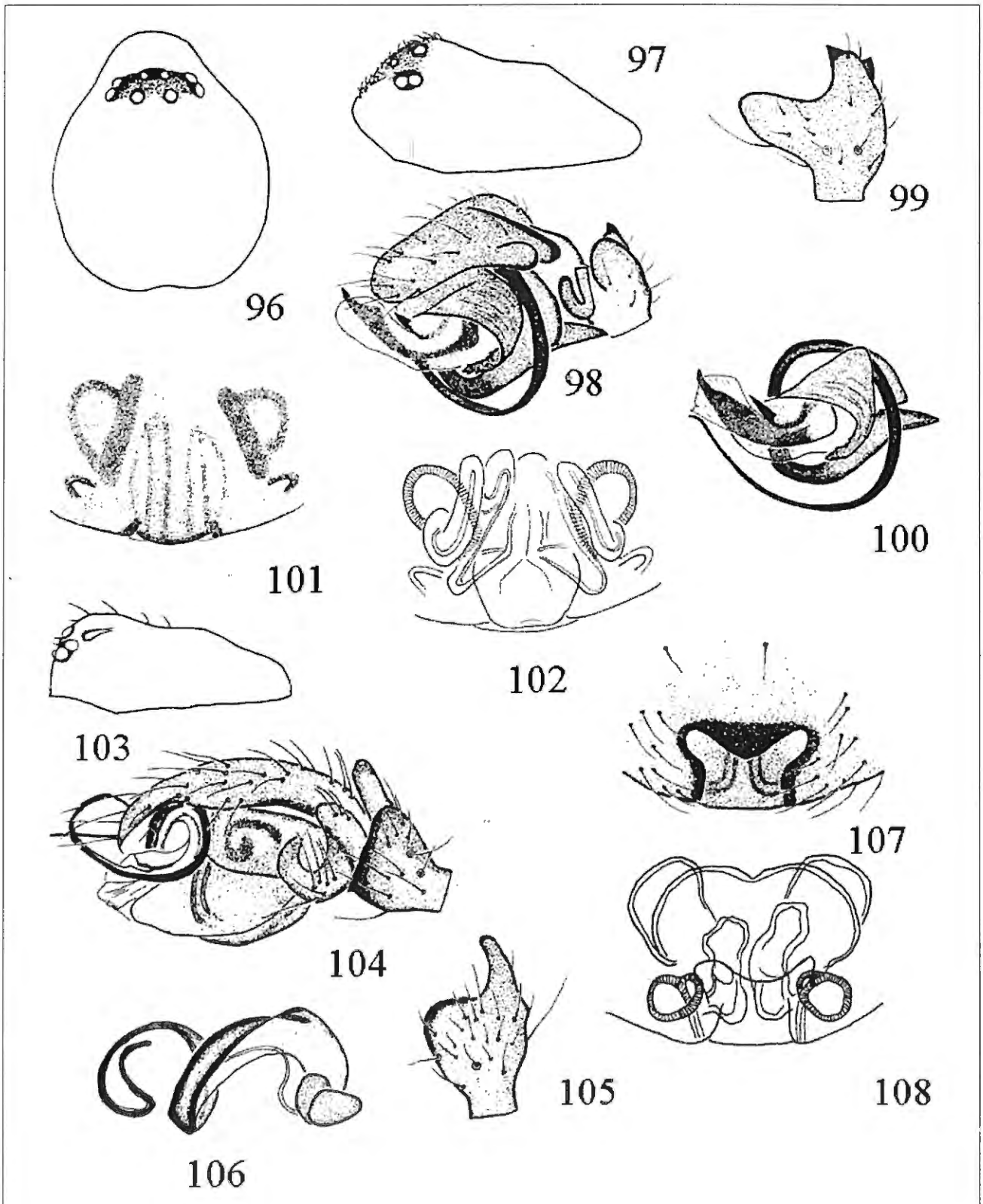


Figs 71-77. *Hybocoptus corrugis* (O. P.-CAMBRIDGE). 71. Male cephalothorax, lateral view; 72. Idem, dorsal view; 73. Male palp, lateral view; 74. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 75. Embolic division, mesal view. 76. Epigyne, ventral view; 77. Vulva, ventral view.

Figs 78-84. *Hybocoptus ericicola* (SIMON). 78. Male cephalothorax, lateral view; 79. Idem, dorsal view; 80. Male palp, lateral view; 81. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 82. Embolic division, mesal view. 83. Epigyne, ventral view; 84. Vulva, ventral view.

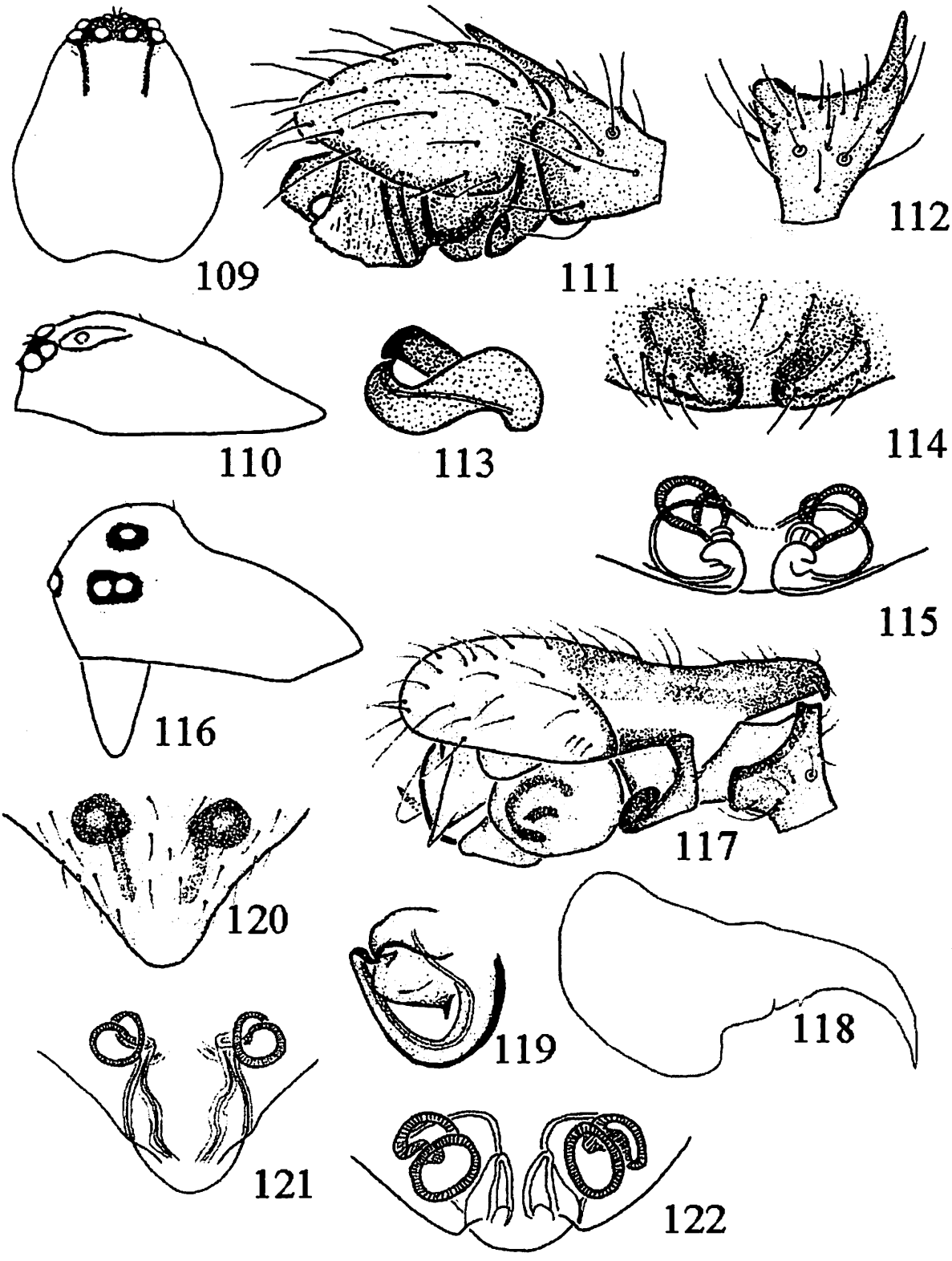


Figs 85-90. *Lessertia barbara* (SIMON, 1884). 85. Male palp, lateral view; 86. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 87. Embolic division, mesal view. 88. Epigyne, ventral view; 89. Vulva, posterior view; 90. Idem, ventral view.
Figs 91-95. *Maso gallicus* SIMON (O. P.-CAMBRIDGE). 91. Male palp, lateral view; 92. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 93. Embolic division, mesal view. 94. Epigyne, ventral view; 95. Vulva, ventral view.



Figs 96-102. *Mecopisthes jaquelinae* BOSMANS. 96. Male cephalothorax, dorsal view; 97. Idem, lateral view; 98. Male palp, lateral view; 99. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 100. Embolic division and suprategular apophysis, mesal view. 101. Epigyne, ventral view; 102. Vulva, ventral view.

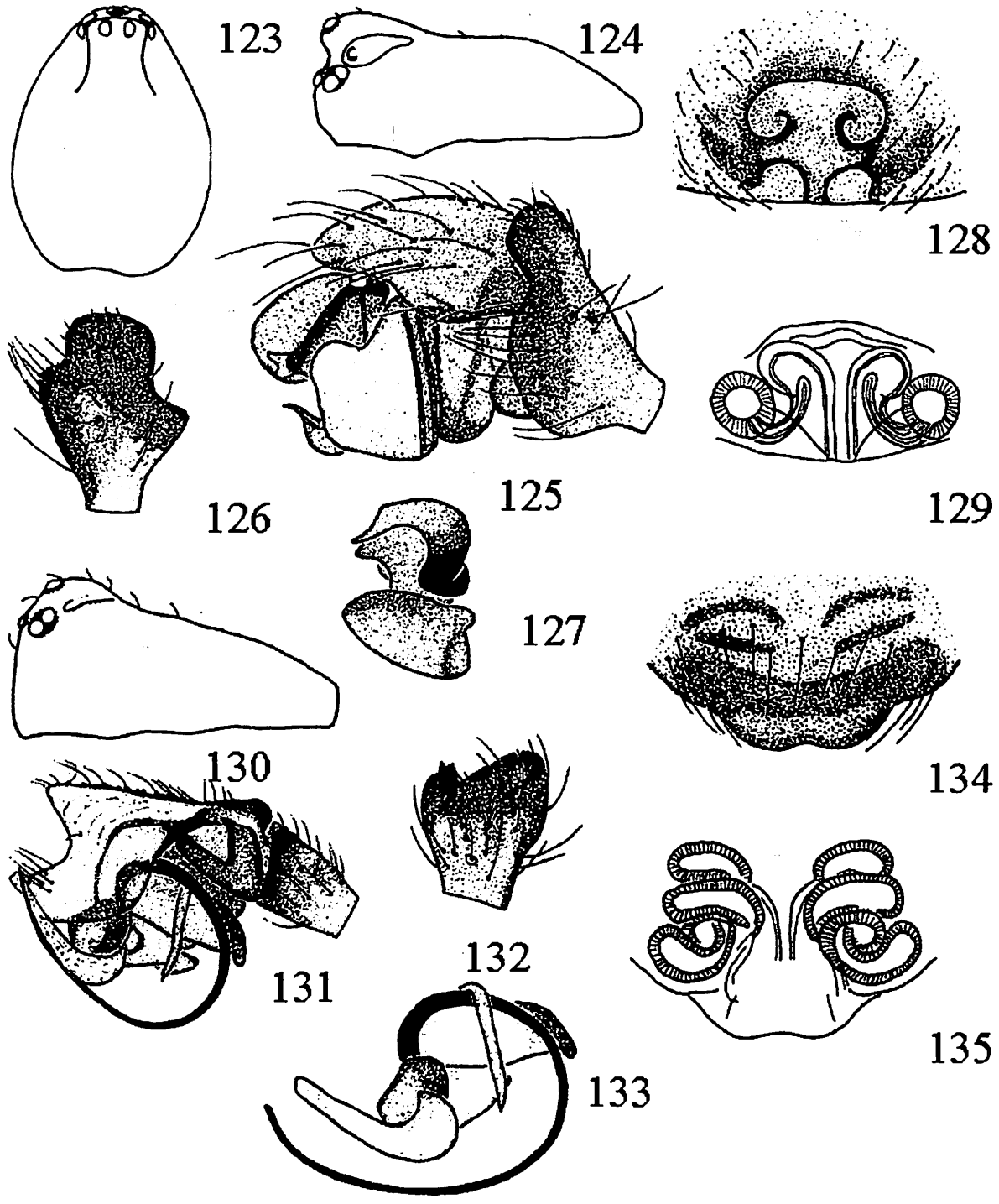
Figs 103-108. *Micrargus herbigradus* (BLACKWALL). 103. Male cephalothorax, lateral view; 104. Male palp, lateral view; 105. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 106. Embolic division, mesal view. 107. Epigyne, ventral view; 108. Vulva, ventral view.



Figs 109-115. *Microctenonyx subitanea* (O.P-CAMBRIDGE). 109. Cephalothorax, dorsal view; 110. Idem, lateral view; 111. Male palp, lateral view; 112. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 113. Embolic division, mesal view. 114. Epigyne, ventral view; 115. Vulva, ventral view.

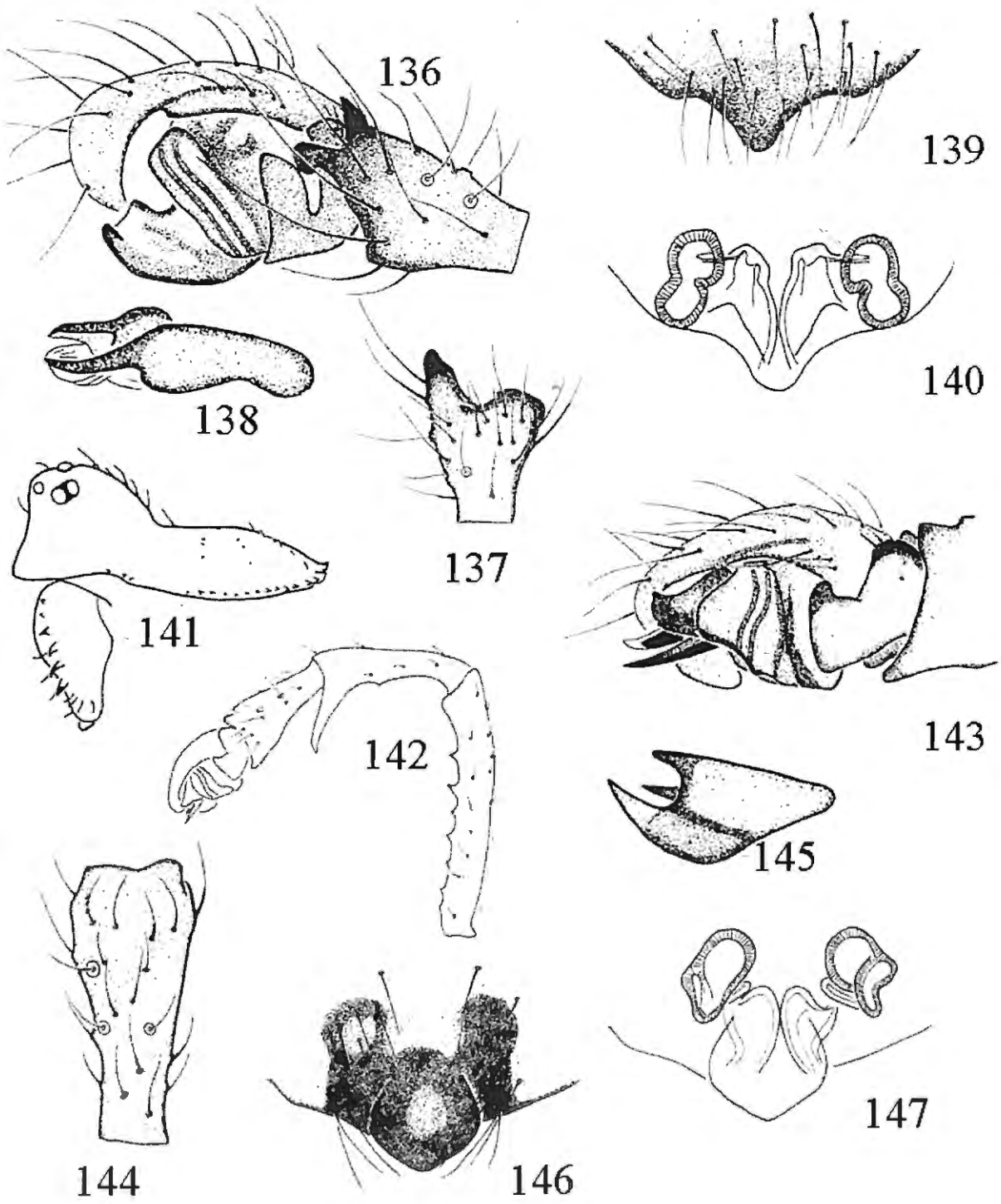
Figs 116-121. *Minicia elegans* SIMON. 116. Cephalothorax; lateral view; 117. Male palp, lateral view; 118. Male cymbium, dorsal view; 119. Embolic division and suprategular apophysis, mesal view; 120. Epigyne, ventral view; 121. Vulva, ventral view.

Fig. 122. *Minicia* sp. Vulva, ventral view.

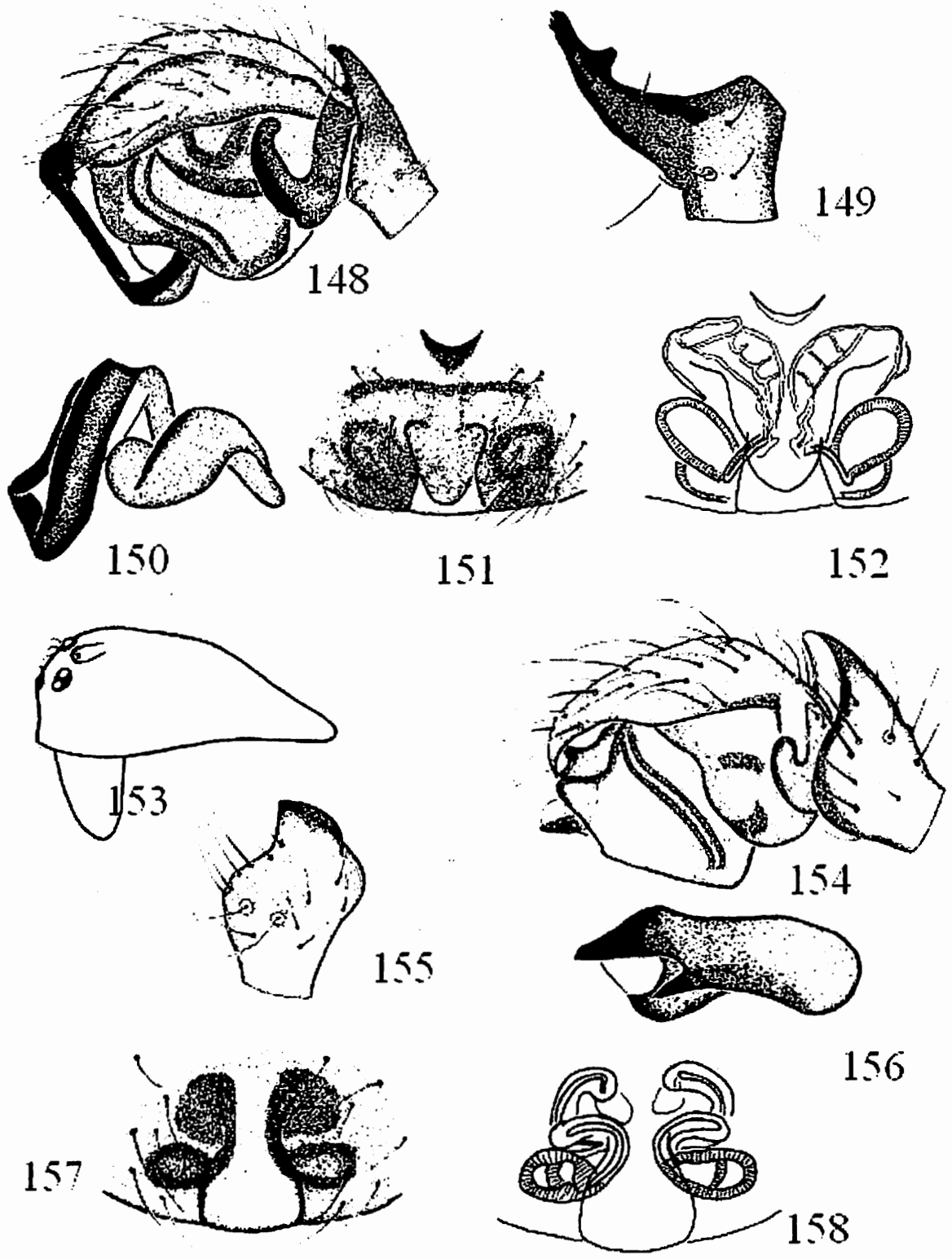


Figs 123-128. *Monocephalus fuscipes* (BLACKWALL). 123. Cephalothorax, dorsal view; 124. Idem, lateral view; 125. Male palp, lateral view; 126. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 127. Embolic division, mesal view; 128. Epigyne, ventral view; 129. Vulva, ventral view.

Figs 130-135. *Nematogmus sanguinolentus* (WALCKENAER) 130. Cephalothorax; lateral view; 131. Male palp, lateral view; 132. Male tibia, dorsal view; 133. Embolic division, mesal view; 134. Epigyne, ventral view; 135. Vulva, ventral view.

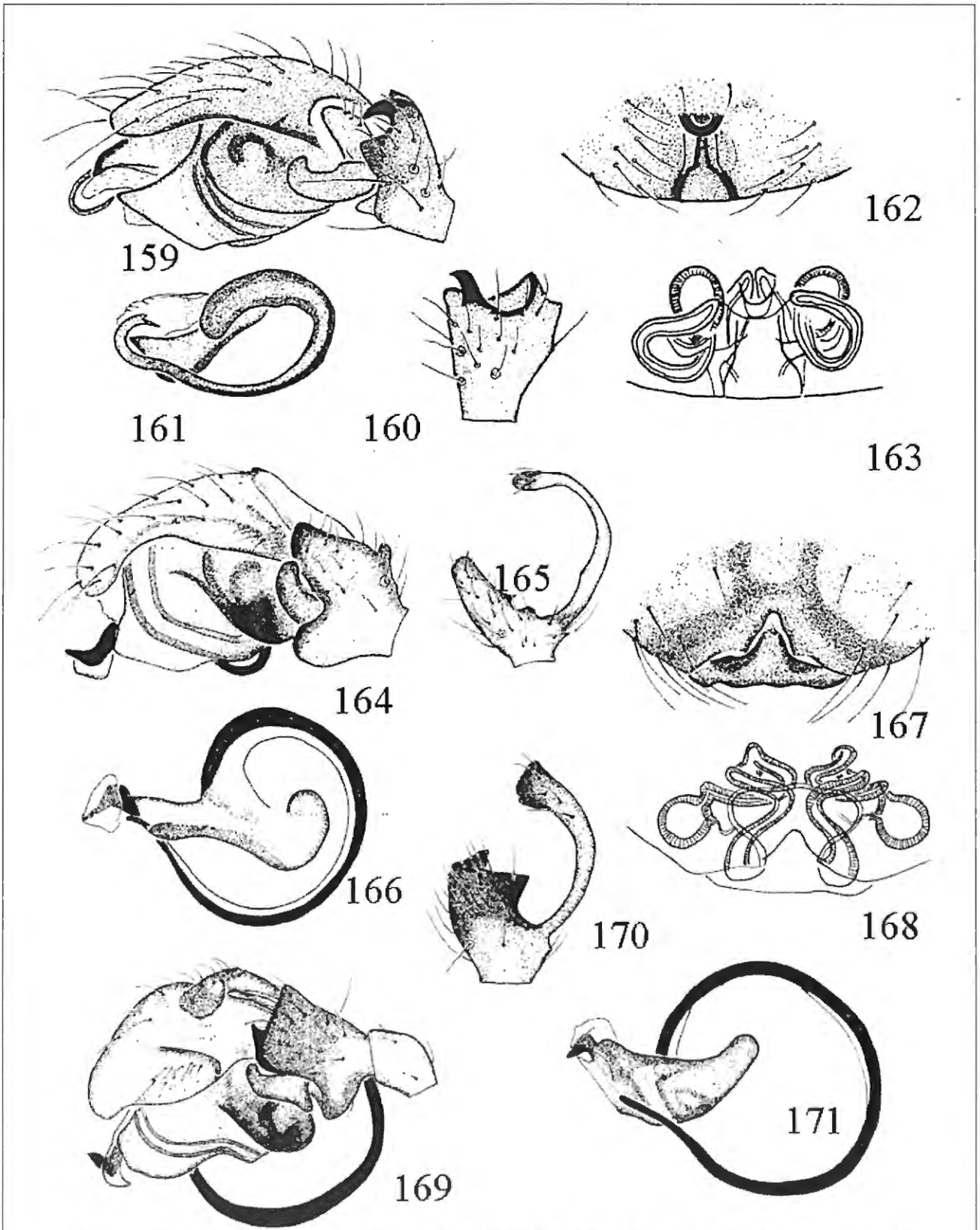


Figs 136-140. *Ostearius melanopygius* (O.P-CAMBRIDGE).136. Male palp, lateral view; 137. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 138. Embolic division, mesal view; 139. Epigyne, ventral view; 140. Vulva, ventral view.
Figs. 141-147. *Prinerigone vagans* (AUDOUIN). 141. Male prosoma, lateral view; 142-143. Male palp, lateral view; 144. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 145. Embolic division, mesal view; 146. Epigyne, ventral view; 147. Vulva, ventral view.

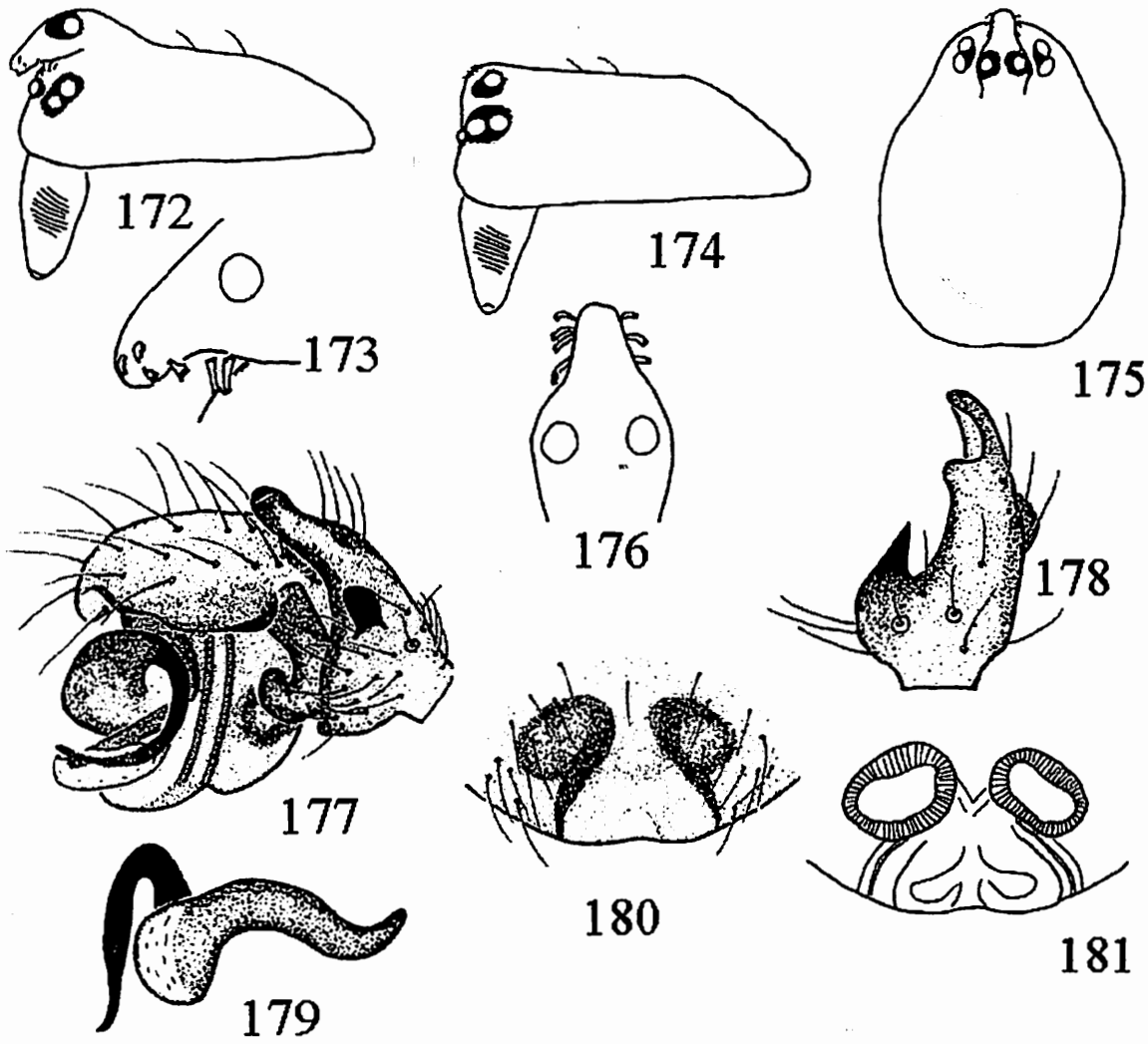


Figs 148-152. *Styloctetor romanus* (O. P.-CAMBRIDGE). 148. Male palp, lateral view; 149. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 150. Embolic division, mesal view; 151. Epigyne, ventral view; 152. Vulva, ventral view.

Figs 153-158. *Tapinocyba algirica* n. sp. 153. Cephalothorax, lateral view; 154. Male palp, lateral view; 155. Male palpal tibia, dorsal view; 156. Embolic division, mesal view; 157. Epigyne, ventral view; 158. Vulva, ventral view.



Figs 159-163. *Trichoncoides piscator* (SIMON). 159. Male palp, lateral view; 160. Male tibia, dorsal view; 161. Embolic division and suprategular apophysis, mesal view; 162. Epigyne, ventral view; 163. Vulva, ventral view.
Figs 164-168. *Trichoncus aurantipes* SIMON. 164. Male palp, lateral view ; 165. Palpal tibia, dorsal view; 166. Embolic division, ventral view; 167. Epigyne, ventral view; 168. Vulva, ventral view.
Figs 169-171. *Trichoncus uncinatus* DENIS. 169. Male palp, lateral view; 170. Palpal tibia, dorsal view; 171. Embolic division, ventral view.



Figs 172- 181. *Walckenaeria heimbergi* n. sp. 172. Male cephalothorax, morph with cephalic tubercle, lateral view; 173. Idem, detail; 174. Male cephalothorax, morph without cephalic tubercle, lateral view; 175. Male cephalothorax, morph with cephalic tubercle, dorsal view; 176. Idem, detail; 177. Male palp, lateral view; 178. Male palpal tibia, dorsal viex; 179. Embolic division, antero-mesal view; 180. Epgiyne; 181. Vulva.

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