

Discussion

Le but de cet article étant de contribuer à l'étude des Curculionoidea de Corse, nous avons pensé qu'il était nécessaire de préciser avec exactitude la présence des taxons repris ci-dessus. Nous séparons la liste des espèces nouvelles pour la Corse de celle des espèces déjà connues de Corse alors que ce n'est pas précisé dans la littérature. En effet, pour une bonne moitié d'entre eux, dans la littérature actuelle, seules les mentions d'occurrence "presque toute la France ou toute la France" ainsi que "sur le pourtour méditerranéen" ou encore "France méridionale" sont données (TRONQUET *et al.*, 2014). Dans le "Cooperative Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera Curculionoidea" (ALONSO-ZARAZAGA *et al.*, 2017), seules les espèces endémiques sont reprises sinon la mention est "France". De même dans la littérature plus ancienne, ces taxons ne sont pas signalés dans le Catalogue critique des coléoptères de la Corse, ni dans le supplément de ce catalogue (SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, 1914 ; SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, 1921).

Conclusion

Faut-il encore démontrer que la faune entomologique de Corse est encore loin d'être inventoriée ? Bien que bon nombre d'entomologistes aient prospecté l'île de temps à autre et qu'ils aient fait état de leurs découvertes sous forme de diverses communications, il n'empêche que le caractère insulaire ainsi que la difficulté d'accès à de nombreux sites constituent certainement un autre obstacle à des études plus régulières.

Remerciements

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Description of a new *Erigonoplus* species from the Iberian Peninsula (Araneae: Linyphiidae: Erigoninae)

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Abstract

A new Erigonid spider, *Erigonoplus ibericus* sp. nov., is described from Portugal and South West Spain. It was formerly misidentified as *Erigonoplus depressifrons* (Simon, 1884), whose distribution is limited to northeast Spain and southwest France.

Keywords: Distribution, Portugal, Spain, France

Samenvatting

Een nieuwe Erigonide spin, *Erigonoplus ibericus* sp. n., wordt beschreven van Portugal en Zuid West Spanje. In het verleden werd deze soort verkeerd gedetermineerd als *Erigonoplus depressifrons* (Simon, 1884), waarvan de verspreiding beperkt is tot noordoost Spanje en zuidwest Frankrijk.

Résumé

Une nouvelle espèce d'Erigonides, *Erigonoplus ibericus* sp. nov., est décrite du Portugal et du Sud-Ouest de l'Espagne. Dans le passé, cette espèce a été déterminée par erreur comme *Erigonoplus depressifrons* (Simon, 1884), dont la distribution est limitée au nord-ouest de l'Espagne et au sud-ouest de la France.

Introduction

The genus *Erigonoplus* actually counts 23 species, all from the Palaearctic region, and the majority from the Mediterranean (WORLD SPIDER CATALOGUE, 2021). In the Iberian Peninsula, four species have been found: *Erigonoplus castellanus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1875), *E. depressifrons* (Simon, 1884), *E. nasutus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879) and *E. turriger* (Simon, 1881).

The recent discovery of a pair of *Erigonoplus* specimens in the Pyrénées, raised identification problems. Similarities, but also many differences with the elements given in the redescription of *Erigonoplus depressifrons* (Simon, 1884) by BOSMANS *et al.* (2010), led us to check the type of the species at the MNHN. After examination of the male specimen, we propose a redescription of the species and the description of a new species from Spain with which it was confused in the past: *Erigonoplus ibericus* sp. nov. In consequence, new French data of *Erigonoplus depressifrons* could be assigned, for which we present the current distribution.

Material and methods

Spider specimens were examined using a Nikon SMZ1270 stereomicroscope. Photographs were taken with a Moticam 5MP camera attached to a Realux stereoscopic microscope. Structures of left palps are depicted. Male palps were detached and transferred to glycerol for examination under the microscope. Female genitalia were excised using sharpened needles. These were then transferred to clove oil for examination under the microscope. Later, palps and epigynes were returned to 70% ethanol.

ABBREVIATIONS

Eyes: a, b, c, d: distance between anterior median, anterior lateral, posterior median and posterior lateral eyes, as a fraction of the diameter of the anterior median eyes.

ACRONYMS USED FOR THE COLLECTIONS

CPC:	Collection Pedro Cardoso
CRB:	Collection Robert Bosmans
CSDa:	Collection Samuel Danflous
CSDe:	Collection Sylvain Déjean
CKG:	Collection Karim Guerbaa
IMAR:	Institute of Maritime Research, Coimbra
MNHNP:	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris
RBINS:	Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences, Brussels

Taxonomy

Family Linyphiidae

Genus *Erigonoplus* Simon, 1884

Type species: *Erigone inclara* Simon, 1881

Erigonoplus ibericus sp. nov.

(Figs 1 A-F, 2 A-E, 5)

Erigonoplus depressifrons; BOSMANS, CARDOSO & CRESPO, 2010: 19, figs 37-42 (descr. ♂♀; transfer from *Acartauchenius*); CÁRDENAS & BARRIENTOS, 2011: 109, figs 24-28 (descr. ♂); SÁNCHEZ & BOSMANS 2017: 37 (all misidentifications).

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype ♂, paratype ♀ from Portugal, Parque Nacional de Vale do Guadiana, Mértola, Braciais, in pitfalls, 26.II-V.2003, P. Cardoso leg.; deposited in RBINS.

DIAGNOSIS

The species is closely related to *E. depressifrons* and was confused with it in the past. Males differ by the higher cephalic lobe (Fig. 2 A versus Fig. 2 F) and by the dorsal tooth of the palpal tibia pointing in anterior direction, antero-ventrally in *E. depressifrons* (Fig. 2 B versus Fig. 2 E). Females are separated by the touching spermathecae in the new species, separated by their diameter in *E. depressifrons* (Fig. 2 G versus Fig. 2 I).

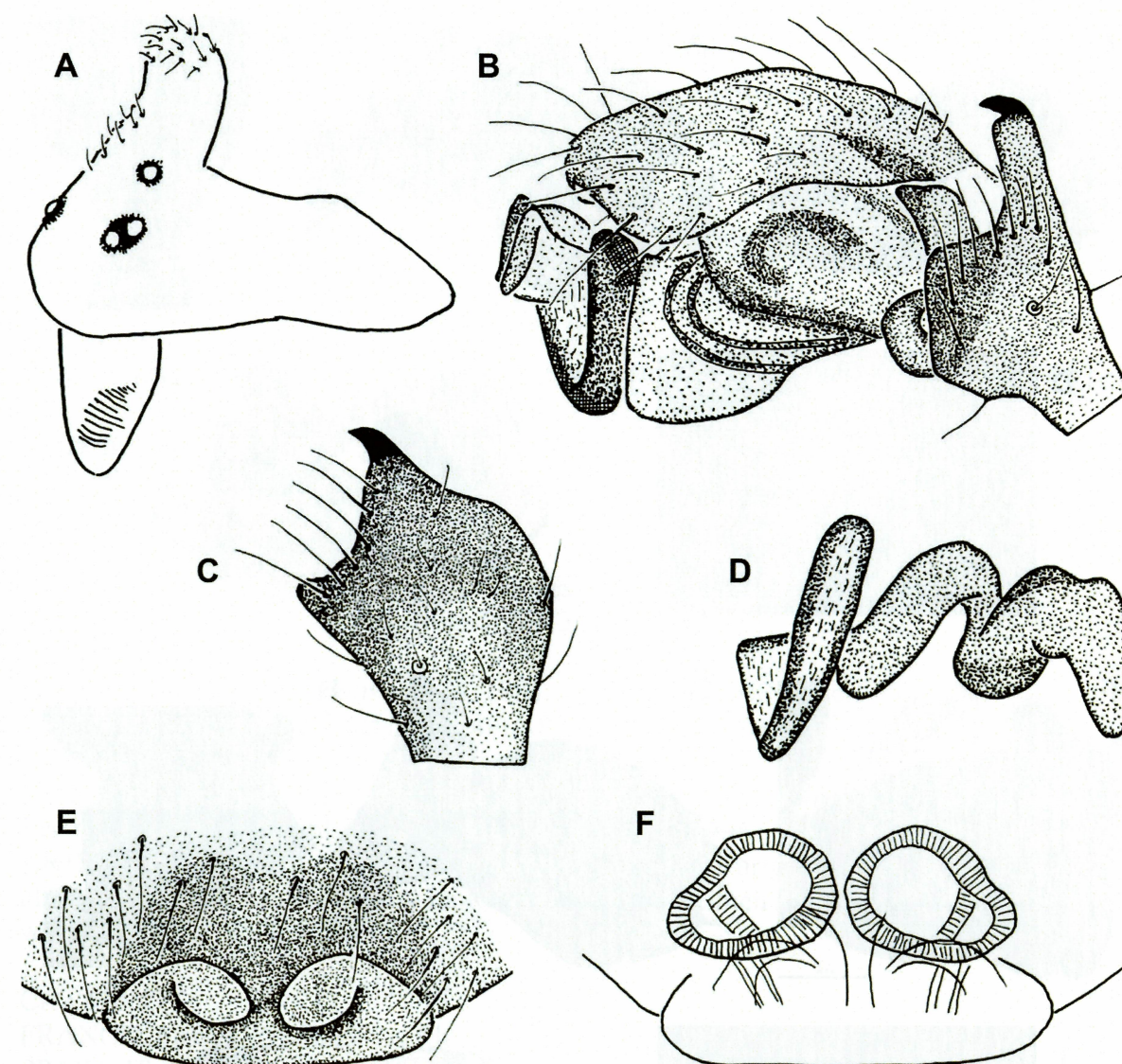


Fig. 1. *Erigonoplus ibericus* sp. nov. A-B, male. A, prosoma, lateral view. B, palp, retrolateral view. C, palpal tibia, dorsal view. D, Embolic division, prolateral view. E-F, female. E, Epigyne. F, Vulva.

DESCRIPTION.

Measurements (mm): Male: Total length 1.6–1.7; prosoma 0.68–0.72 long, 0.53–0.57 wide. Female: Total length 1.6–1.9; prosoma 0.62–0.72 long, 0.44–0.54 wide.

Colour: Prosoma reddish brown, thoracic part yellowish orange, cephalic tubercle suffused with grey, margin grey; legs yellowish to orange brown; abdomen dark grey to black.

Prosoma (Fig. 1 A): Male prosoma with recurved tubercle, densely covered with long, oblique hairs, posterior median eyes at base of tubercle. Eyes: Male: a = 0.75, b = 3, c = 6, d = 2; female: a = 0.75, b = 2, c = 1.75, d = 1.5.

Chelicerae: With 13–14 well-developed, oblique stridulating ridges.

Legs: Spine formula in male 1111, in female 2211, position of spine on tibia I = 0.8, on tibia IV = 1.4; position of trichobothrium on metatarsus I = 0.38, trichobothrium on metatarsus IV absent.

Palp (Fig. 1 B-D): Tibia with pointed, retrolateral apophysis and large lateral lobe; tailpiece elongated, twisted twice; embolus ribbonlike, terminally truncate.

Epigyne (Fig. 1 E): With large, transverse depression with median septum.

Vulva (Fig. 1 F): Spermathecae oblique and oval, touching in the middle.

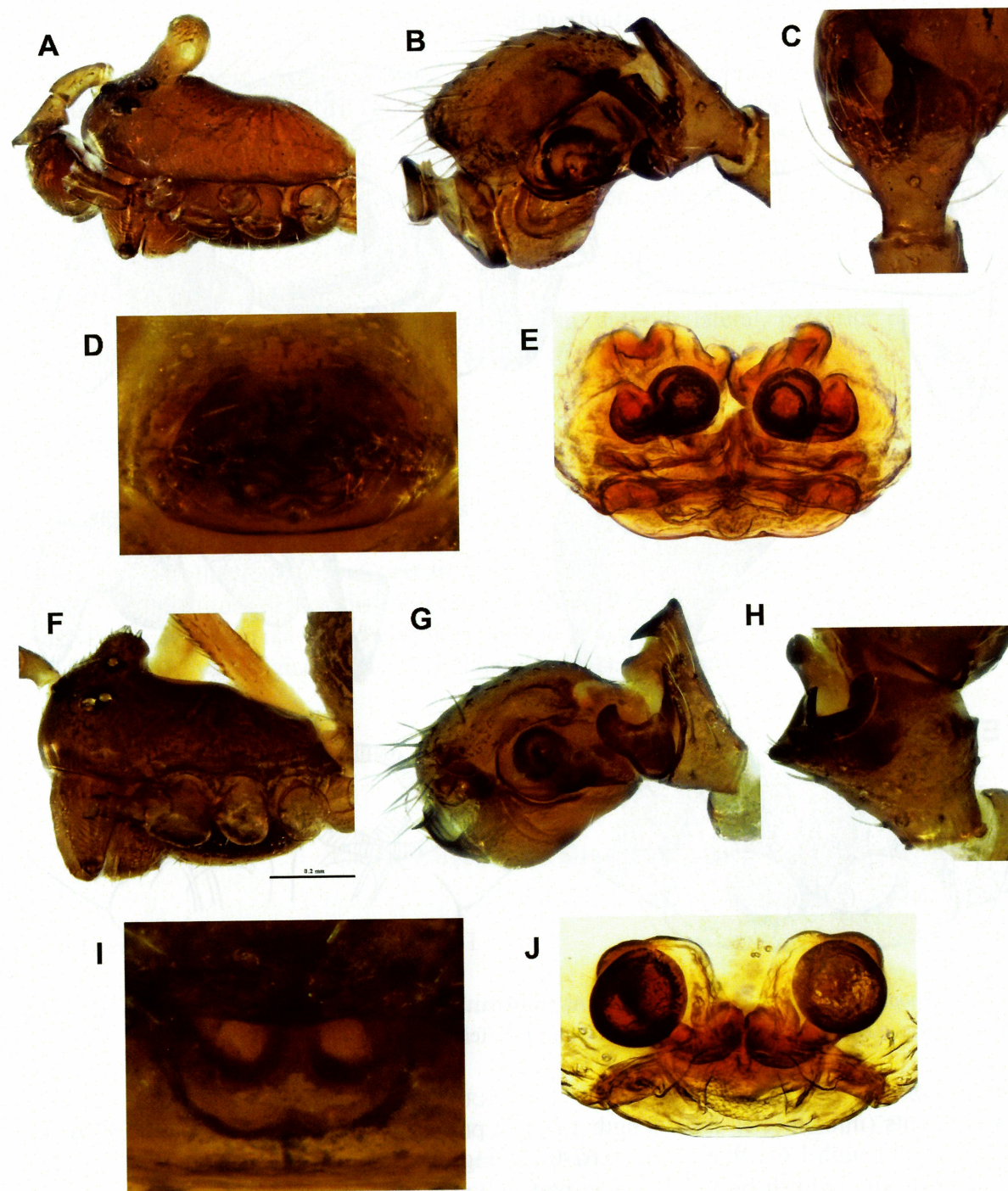


Fig. 2. *Erigonoplus ibericus* sp. nov. A-C, male. A, prosoma, lateral view. B, palp, retrolateral view. C, palpal tibia, dorsal view. D-E, female. D, Epigyne, ventral view. E, Vulva, dorsal view. *Erigonoplus depressifrons* (Simon, 1884) from France, Noailles. F-H, male. F, prosoma, lateral view. G, palp, retrolateral view. H, palpal tibia, dorsal view. I-J, female. I, Epigyne, ventral view. J, Vulva, dorsal view.

PREVIOUS RECORDS.

PORTUGAL:

Beja: Vale do Guadiana NP, Mértola, Braciais (N 37°39'33" W 7°39'52"), 1 ♂, 26.II.2003, 1 ♂, 23.IV.2003, 3 ♀♀, 21.V.2003, cereal fallow steppe (CPC) (BOSMANS *et al.*, 2010, sub *Erigonoplus depressifrons*, misidentification).

Leiria: Parque Natural das Serras de Aire e Candeeiros, São Mamede (N39°36'35" W8°42'34"), 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 25.VIII.2002, P. Cardoso leg (CPC).

Portalegre: Nisa (N 39°30'54" W 7°38'57") (BOSMANS *et al.*, 2010, sub *Erigonoplus depressifrons*, misidentification).

Porto: Valongo, São Pedro da Cova (N 41°11'20" W 8°29'55"), river bank of Rio Ferreira (MACHADO, 1949, sub *Erigonoplus depressifrons*, misidentification).

SPAIN: **Cádiz:** Puerto Royal, pinar de las Yeguas (N 36°31'41" W 6°11'24") (SÁNCHEZ & BOSMANS 2017).

Córdoba: Pozoblanco (N38°22'45" W4°50'54") (CÁRDENAS & BARRIENTOS, 2011, sub *Erigonoplus depressifrons*).

NEW MATERIAL EXAMINED.

SPAIN: **Alicante:** Font Roja (N38°39'30" W0°32'19"), 1 ♀, V. 1993, M. Perez leg. (CRB).

DISTRIBUTION.

Portugal, Spain.

Erigonoplus depressifrons (Simon, 1884)

(Figs 2 F-J, 3 A-B, 4 A-B, 5)

Acartauchenius depressifrons SIMON, 1884: 743, figs 631-633 (descr. ♂).

Acartauchenius depressifrons MILLIDGE, 1977: 17, fig. 55 (descr. ♂).

TYPE MATERIAL.

Lectotype ♂, by present designation, from Spain, Orduña, coll. Simon, bocal 935, tube AR12862 (selected by S. Déjean on 11 April 2019). In the original description, Simon (1884) also mentions the French locality La Rhûne and this specimen should become a paralectotype, when it is found in the collection.

CITATIONS.

FRANCE: **Basses-Pyrénées:** La Rhûne (N43°18'32" W1°38'06") (SIMON, 1884).

SPAIN: **Vizcaya:** Orduña (N42°59'40" W3°00'35") (SIMON, 1884).

NEW MATERIAL EXAMINED

Hautes-Pyrénées: Beaucens, Lac d'Isaby (N42°58'36" W0°03'38"), 1550m, rocky outcrops in *Calluna* heathland, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, on sight, 14.IX.2018, S. Déjean leg. (CSDa).

Corrèze: Noailles, Cotaux de la Chaume (N 44°00'37" E 1°59'03"), 250m, dry grassland on limestone hillside, 2 ♀♀, with thermal aspirator, 18.VI.2019, K. Guerbaa leg. (CKG);

Puy Larborie, 20m, calcareous grassland, 2 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀, with thermal aspirator, 19.VI.2019, K. Guerbaa leg. (CKG).

Tarn-et-Garonne: Bouloc-en-Quercy, Pech de Mary (N44°17'58" E1°07'35"), 250m, stony xerophilous grassland, 2 ♀♀ with thermal aspirator, 10.VIII.2018, S. Danflous and O. Conforti leg. (CSDa).

Lot: Séniergues, Pech de la Coulière (N44°43'13.9" E1°33'42.5), 270m, grazed xerophilous grassland, 1 ♀, with thermal aspirator, 24.V.2018, S. Danflous leg. (CSDa).

DIAGNOSIS.

See *Erigonoplus ibericus* sp. nov.

COMMENTS.

The description of *Erigonoplus depressifrons* was based on males from the Pyrénées-Atlantiques (France) and Viscaya (Spain). The species was originally placed in the genus

Acartauchenius, created by Simon on the same occasion (SIMON, 1884), classifying it alongside *A. scurrilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873).

The drawing of the cephalic part (Fig. 3 A) seems quite typical and original and similar to that of the male found in the Hautes-Pyrénées in 2018 (compare Figs 3 A and 3 B). As for the tibial apophysis, the drawing is more sketchy (SIMON, 1884).

MILLIDGE (1977), in his comparative study of the male palpal bulbs of Linyphiidae, draws *Acartauchenius depressifrons* on the type of SIMON (1884), showing a prolateral view (Fig. 4 A). The male captured at Beaucens shows exactly the same organisation, at the level of the embolic division and the embolus (Fig. 4 B); in the picture, the tegular process is translucent, so it is shown in fig. 4b as a blue dotted line.

It should be noted that MILLIDGE (1977) did not dwell on the tibial apophysis which seems to be quite different here, or even absent, but only the different parts of the bulb have been specified in all his drawings, the other parts being presented more schematically (compare to in Figs 4 A and 4 B).

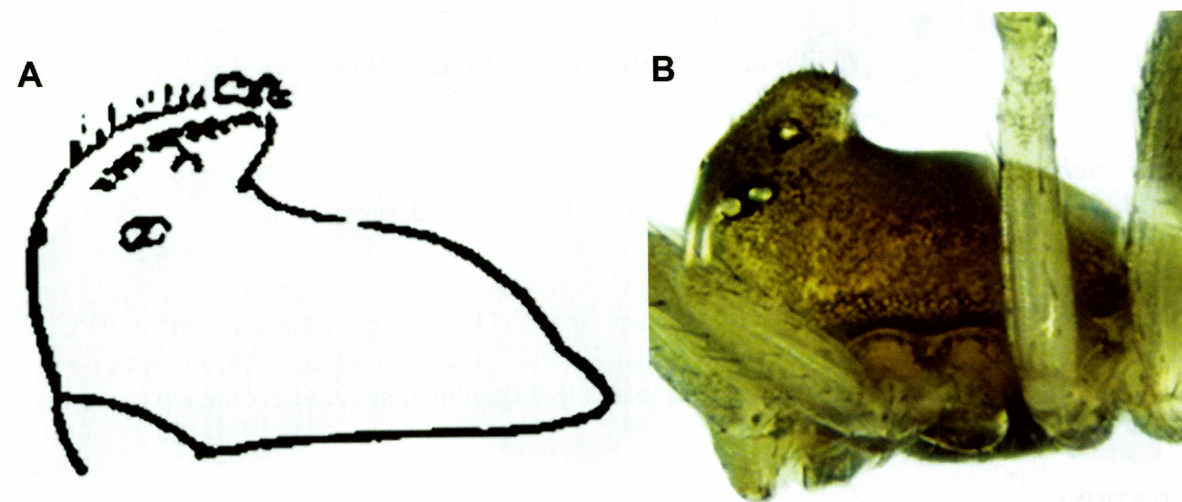


Fig. 3. *Erigone depressifrons*, profile of prosoma. A, type of the species, drawing by Simon, 1884. B, Male from Beaucens (Hautes-Pyrénées).

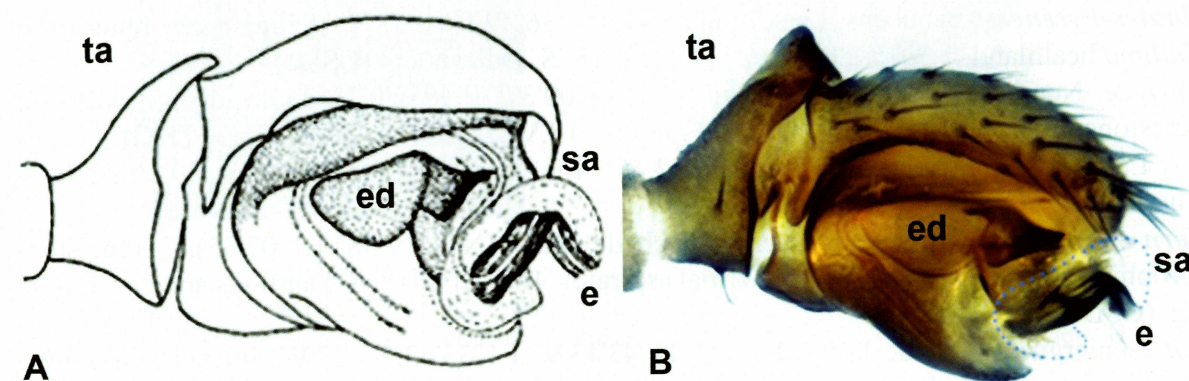


Fig. 4. *Erigonoplus depressifrons*, bulb in prolateral view. A, Drawing by Millidge (1977) of the type of the species (sub *Acartauchenius*). B, Male from Beaucens (Hautes-Pyrénées). e: embolus; ed: embolic division; sa: suprategular apophysis; ta: tibial apophysis.

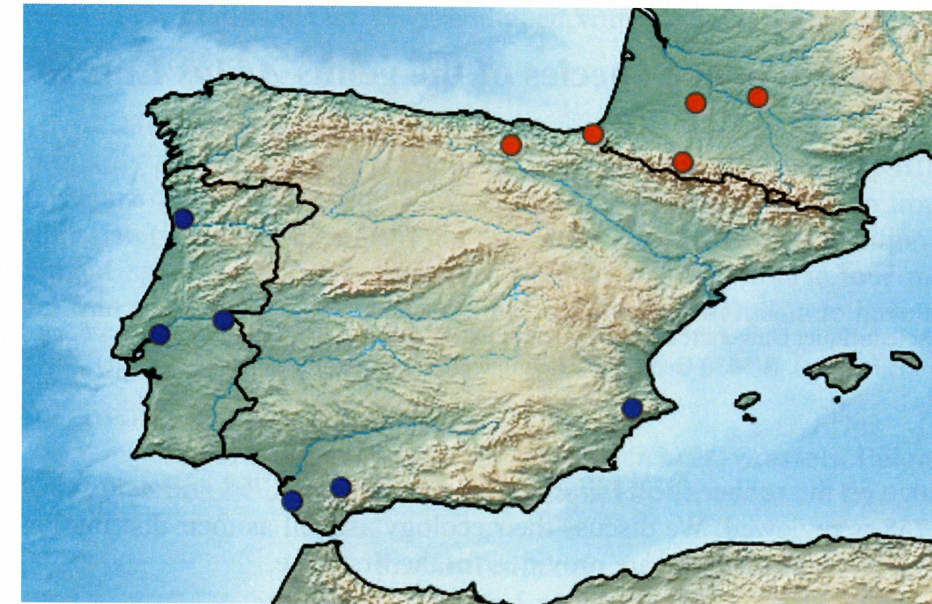


Fig. 5. Distribution of *Erigonoplus ibericus* sp. nov. (blue dots) and *E. depressifrons* (red dots) in France and the Iberian Peninsula.

DISTRIBUTION.

Erigonoplus depressifrons is actually known from South France and North East Spain (Fig. 5).

Acknowledgements

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