

Three new species of *Selenops* Latreille, 1819 (Aranei: Selenopidae) from Afrotropical region

Три новых вида пауков рода *Selenops* Latreille, 1819 (Aranei: Selenopidae) из Афротропического региона

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Aranei, Selenopidae, *Selenops*, новые виды, Афротропический регион.

ABSTRACT. Three new species of the genus *Selenops* Latreille, 1819 (Aranei: Selenopidae) are described and illustrated from Afrotropical region: *S. lumbo* sp.n. (from male only), *Selenops camerun* sp.n. (from the female only) and *S. lobatse* sp.n. (from the female only).

РЕЗЮМЕ: Даны иллюстрированные описания трех новых видов пауков рода *Selenops* Latreille, 1819 (Aranei: Selenopidae) из Афротропического региона: *S. lumbo* sp.n. (самец), *Selenops camerun* sp.n. (самка) и *S. lobatse* sp.n. (самка).

Introduction

The family Selenopidae is represented with three genera in Afrotropical region: *Anyphops* Benoit, 1968, *Hovops* Benoit, 1968 and *Selenops* Latreille, 1819 [Corronca, 1996]. *Hovops* is endemic to Madagascar. *Anyphops* is restricted to southern Africa, north to 15°S, in Cape Town, Natal, Zululand and south of Transvaal [Benoit, 1968] and in the north of Madagascar [Corronca, 1998]. *Selenops* has holotropical distribution [Corronca, 1996], recorded between 15°N and 30°21'S, in the Afrotropical region [Corronca, 2000]. According to Lawrence [1940], Benoit [1968, 1975] and Corronca [1998, 2000] fourteen species of *Selenops* are known to the present time in the Afrotropical region. There are two species groups based on characters of the female epigynum: one with a central alveole and other with a defined middle field, but both have lateral lobes well-developed.

In a recent paper, Corronca [2000] extended the distribution of eleven species of this genus to Afrotropical region. Some species of *Selenops* are shown big disjunction in Afrotropical region, probably of the few systematic collections carried out there, and more than of the 46% of afrotropical species of *Selenops* is registered by any Republic of South Africa localities.

In this paper three new species of *Selenops* are described: *Selenops camerun* sp.n. from Cameroon,

Selenops lumbo sp.n. from Mozambique and *S. lobatse* sp.n. from south of Transvaal, Republic of South Africa.

Material and Methods

The material examined for this study is deposited in the following collections: MCZ — Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, USA; TM — Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa and USNM — National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, USA.

Palpi and epigyna were dissected and clarified in lactic acid (90 %), for 15 to 20 minutes in a double boiler. The format of abbreviations used follows Platnick & Shadab [1975]. The terminology used for the male palp parts follows Coddington [1990], and the structures of the female genitalia were named as in Sierwald [1989]. Measurements are in millimeters.

Selenops lumbo sp.n.

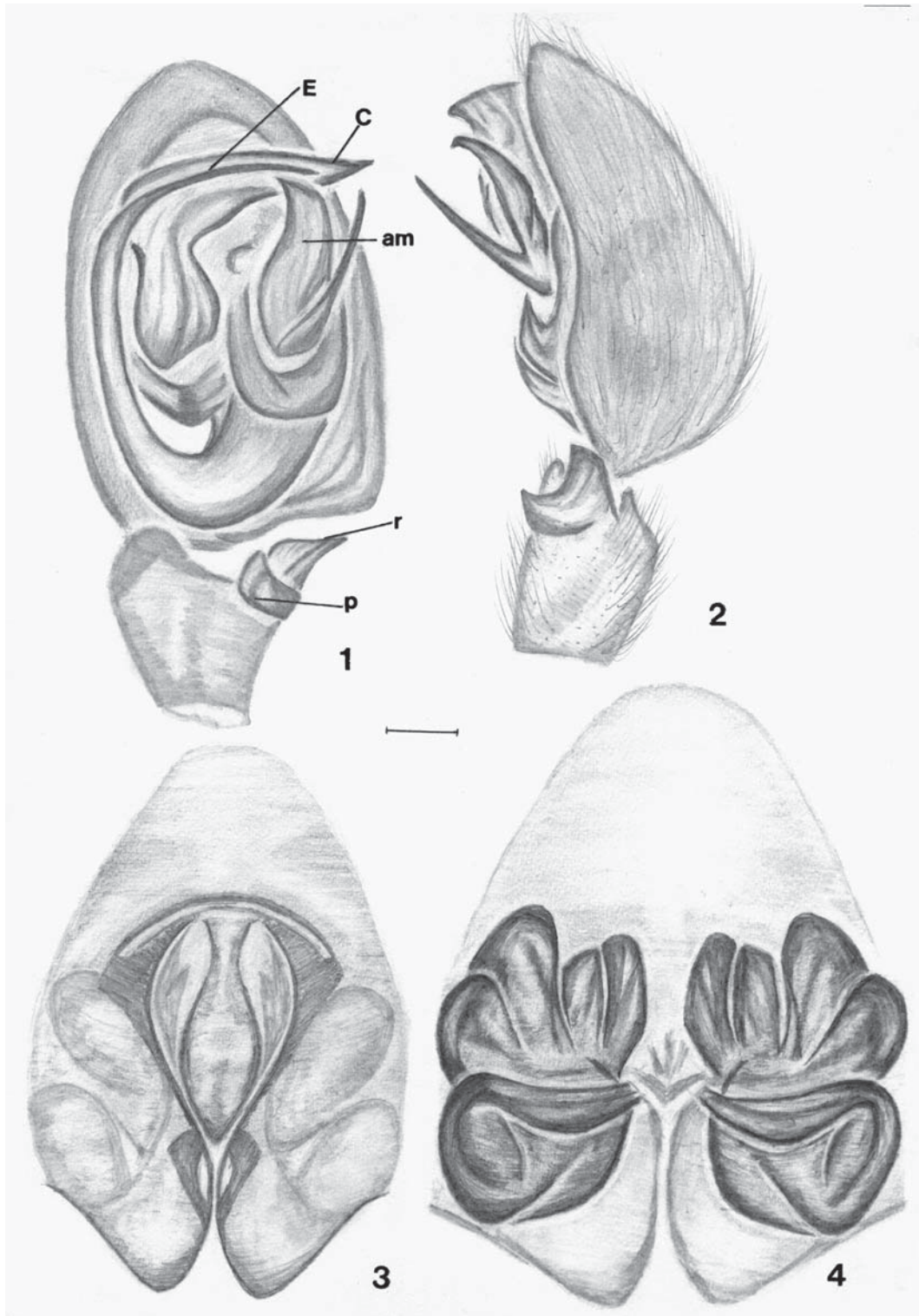
Figs 1–2.

Type. ♂ holotype from Mozambique, Lumbo (VII/1918, Loveridge col.), deposited in MCZ.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

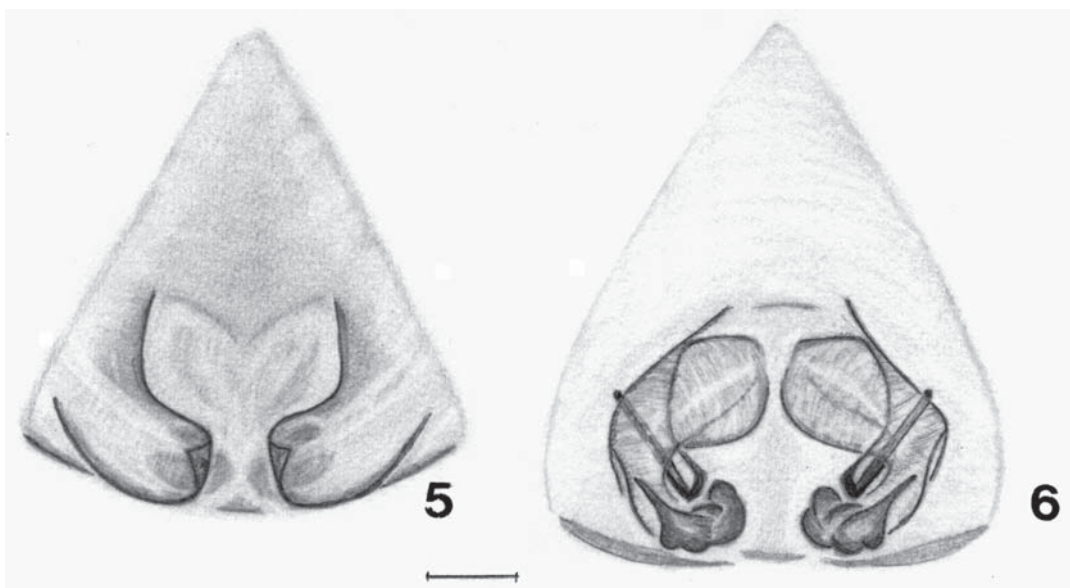
DIAGNOSIS. *Selenops lumbo* sp.n. shares with *S. radiatus* Latreille, 1819 (see in Benoit [1968] figs 19–20) the form of the conductor (Fig. 1) and with *S. annulatus* Simon, 1876 (see in Benoit [1968] figs 14–15), the form of the tibial apophysis, but differs from them by the form of the median apophysis. This apophysis is characterized by the great size of both branches; one of them is slender and well sclerotized (Figs 1–2).

MALE. Total length 4.25. Carapace 2.10 long, 2.35 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.25, ALE 0.18, PME 0.30, PLE 0.40, AME-AME 0.28, AME-ALE 0.48, AME-PME 0.03, PME-PME 0.83, PME-PLE 0.48, PLE-PLE 2.05, ALE-ALE 1.75. Abdomen 2.05 long, 1.45 wide. Note: holotype without leg II. Leg formula 2431?. Leg lengths: I — femora 5.00, patellae + tibiae 6.50, metatarsi 4.25, tarsi 1.90, total 17.65, III — 5.65, 6.85, 4.35, 1.40, total 18.25; IV — 5.75, 6.25, 4.75, 1.70, total 18.45. Leg



Figs 1-4. 1-2 — *Selenops lumbo* sp.n.: 1 — left palp, ventral view; 2 — left palp, detail of tibial and median apophysis. 3-4 — *S. camerun* sp.n.: 3 — epigyne, ventral view; 4 — vulva. Abbreviations: am — median apophysis; c — conductor; E — embolus; p — prolateral tibial apophysis; r — retrolateral tibial apophysis.

Рис. 1-4. 1-2 — *Selenops lumbo* sp.n.: 1 — левый палец, вентрально; 2 — левый палец, детали выроста голени и медианного выроста. 3-4 — *S. camerun* sp.n.: 3 — эпигина, вентрально; 4 — вульва. Сокращения: am — медианный вырост; c — кондуктор; E — эмболюс; p — пролатеральный вырост голени; r — ретролатеральный вырост голени.



Figs 5–6. *Selenops lobatse* sp.n.: 5 — epigyne, ventral view; 6 — vulva.
Рис. 5–6. *Selenops lobatse* sp.n.: 5 — эпигина, вентрально; 6 — вульва.

spination: femora I p1-1-1, d1-1-1, r0-2-1 III–IV p1-1-1, d1-1-1, r1-1-1; tibiae I p2-0-1, r1-0-1, v2-2-2, III — p1-0-1, v2-2-0, IV — p1-0-1, r0-0-1, v2-2-0; metatarsi I–IV v2-2-0. Carapace orange-brown. Chelicerae dark orange-brown with prolateral V-shaped gray band. Legs brown. Femora I with a dark gray spot and metatarsi I with distal dark band. Abdomen pale yellow, distal portion with dark gray small points. Palp of male as in Figs 1–2.

FEMALE. Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. KENYA: Kibwezi, ♂, ZMB 420/08.

DISTRIBUTION. Mozambique and Kenya.

Selenops camerun sp.n.

Figs 3–4.

Type. ♀ holotype from Cameroon, Southwesy Prov: Fako Div., Limbe Subdiv., 1.4 km NE of Etome, ca 400m, 04°02'58.58"N and 09°07'31.43"E (13–19/1/1992, Larcher, Hormiga, Coddington, Griswold and Wanzle), deposited in USNM.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS. *Selenops camerun* sp.n. seems closest to *S. vigilans* Pocock, 1889 (see in Benoit [1968] fig. 27), but females of this new species can be distinguished by the epigynal shape, with close lateral lobes in the middle line (Fig. 4), and by the form of the middle field and spermathecae (Figs 4–5).

FEMALE. Total length 10.80. Carapace 4.80 long, 4.70 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.25, ALE 0.13, PME 0.28, PLE 0.30, AME-AME 0.25, AME-ALE 0.55, AME-PME 0.13, PME-PME 0.94, PME-PLE 0.55, PLE-PLE 2.30, ALE-ALE 1.85. Abdomen 5.90 long, 4.20 wide. Leg formula 2314. Leg lengths: I — femora 4.90, patellae + tibiae 5.90, metatarsi 3.40, tarsi 1.40, total 15.40, II — 5.30, 6.30, 3.90, 1.50, total 17.00; III — 5.30, 6.10, 3.60, 1.40, total 16.40; IV — 5.20, 5.20, 3.40, 1.40, total 15.20. Leg spination: femora I p1-1-0, d1-1-1, II–IV d1-1-1; tibiae I–II v2-2-2, III–IV v1-1-0; metatarsi I–II v2-2-0, III–IV v2-0-0. Carapace

dark orange-brown. Chelicerae orange-brown with central U-shaped gray spot and yellowish distal portion. Legs brown. Femora I–IV with three gray incomplete bands, tibiae I–IV with two (central and distal) gray incomplete rings, metatarsi I–IV with two dark small retrolateral spots. Abdomen pale yellow with anterior, transversal and lateral V-shape gray spots. Posterior portion of the abdomen with small circular gray spots. Epigynum and spermathecae as in Figs 3–4.

MALE. Unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Only the type.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type locality.

Selenops lobatse sp.n.

Figs 5–6.

Type. ♀ holotype from Lobatse, 15 km to S., Transvaal (22/IV/1976, A. Harington), deposited in TM N°14818.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS. *Selenops lobatse* sp.n. seems closest with *S. tenebrosus* Lawrence, 1940 (Lawrence [1940] fig. 7), but can be distinguished by the form and wide of the central alveole of the epigynum and few complexity of the spermathecae (Figs 5–6).

FEMALE. Total length 9.70. Carapace 4.15 long, 3.80 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.11, ALE 0.09, PME 0.18, PLE 0.20, AME-AME 0.15, AME-ALE 0.28, AME-PME 0.05, PME-PME 0.48, PME-PLE 0.23, PLE-PLE 1.10, ALE-ALE 0.85. Abdomen 5.65 long, 4.35 wide. Leg formula 3241. Leg lengths: I — femora 4.20, patellae + tibiae 4.60, metatarsi 2.80, tarsi 1.30, total 12.90, II — 4.80, 4.80, 3.10, 1.30, total 14.00; III — 4.90, 4.90, 3.10, 1.30, total 14.20; IV — 5.20, 4.50, 2.90, 1.30, total 13.90. Leg spination: femora p1-1-0, d1-1-1, r1-0-1, II–III d1-1-1, r0-1-1. IV d1-1-1; tibiae d1-0-0, v2-2-2, II — d0-0-1, v2-2-2, III — v1-0-0, IV — v0-1-1; metatarsi I–II v2-2-2, IV v1-0-0. Carapace yellow-gray. Chelicerae pale brown-yellow with terminal gray band. Legs yellowish. Tibiae I with two small prolateral spots and

tibiae II–III with only one. Tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi IV with a dark gray longitudinal band, in dorsal and prolateral position. Abdomen yellowish with few gray dorsal and lateral diffuse points. Epigynum and spermathecae as in Figs 5–6.

MALE. Unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Only the type.

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type locality.

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