

## A new wolf spider of the genus *Trabaea* (Araneae: Lycosidae) from southern Spain

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### Introduction

In September 1980, during a visit to the Sierra de Cazorla y Segura in Andalusia, southern Spain, a hitherto undescribed species of the genus *Trabaea* was taken. Of the eight described species of this genus only one, *T. paradoxa* Simon, 1876, is found in Europe, the other seven being southern afro-tropical in origin. The male and female of this new European species, which is close to *T. paradoxa*, are here described.

*Trabaea cazorla* sp. n. (Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7)

#### Male

*Total length:* 4.2-4.8 mm. *Carapace:* Length 2.3-2.4 mm, width 1.6-1.7 mm. Dark red-brown suffused with black and covered with fine black adpressed hairs. Head region moderately raised. *Eyes:* Anterior row strongly procurved. AM slightly more than 1 diam apart and 1.5 diam from AL. AL 1.5 x diam of AM. Posterior row strongly procurved. PM much enlarged, 6 x diam of AM. PL 0.8 x diam of PM. Surrounds of all eyes black. *Chelicerae:* Fairly short, 1.2 x depth of face. Dark brown suffused with black. Posterior margin with 3 subequal teeth. Anterior margin with 3 teeth, the middle being the largest. *Sternum:* Scutate. Mid brown with a sparse covering of short spine-like hairs. *Legs:* Pale yellow. Faintly suffused with black anteriorly at proximal end of femur I. Ventral spines on metatarsi (2-2-2), tibiae (2-2-2), and dorsal spines on femora, long, sharp and tapering. Some short, stout spines on all coxae. Metatarsi and tarsi I & II carrying postero- and antero-laterally many long fine curved hairs. Lacking the dense brush of erect, dark hairs on the ventral side of tibiae I & II present in *T. paradoxa* (cf. Figs. 3, 4). Trichobothria on metatarsi bent and very long. *Abdomen:* Dark red-brown. Covered with

fine black adpressed hairs. A slightly paler stripe on the anterior part of the dorsal surface in some specimens. Lacking the dark patch of short hairs on the ventral surface just anterior to the spinners, found in *T. paradoxa*. *Male palp* (Fig. 1): Apophysis (a) of *T. paradoxa* (Fig. 2) is reduced, in this species, to a sclerotised ridge. Projection (b) is much less acute than in *T. paradoxa*. There is a hair-free area on the cymbium running postero-ventrally from between the double row of flattened setae.

#### Female

*Total length:* 4.7-5.2 mm. *Carapace:* Length 2.5-2.8 mm, width 1.7-1.9 mm. Red-brown, rather paler than in male. Suffused with black and covered with fine black adpressed hairs. Head region moderately raised. *Eyes:* As in the male. *Chelicerae:* As in the male. *Sternum:* As in the male but lacking the short spine-like hairs. *Legs:* As in the male but suffused with brown, tibiae and metatarsi I & II being particularly darkened. Lacking the long, curved hairs on tarsi and metatarsi I & II found in the male. *Abdomen:* As in the male. *Epigyne* (Fig. 5): Close to *T. paradoxa* (Fig. 6) but posterior margin of median plate straight or slightly recurved, not rounded as in *T. paradoxa*. *Vulva:* Fig. 7.

#### Material examined

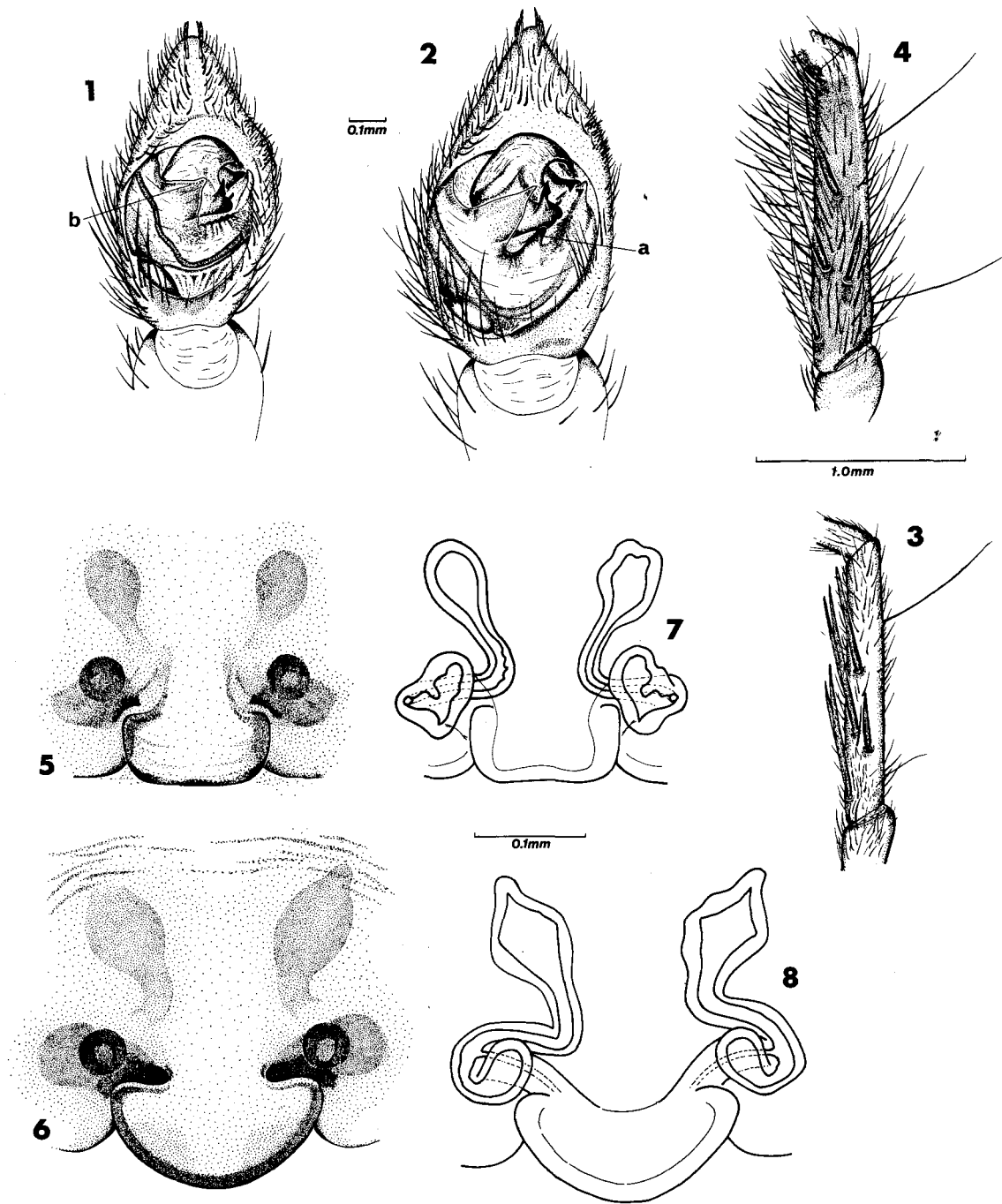
Holotype ♂, paratypes 3♂, 3♀. All from Sierra de Cazorla, Prov. Jaen, Spain, 37° 53'N., 3° 00'W., (Grid ref. VG 995936) in a pine grove near Cazorla. In vegetation and under stones, leg. R.S., 19 September 1980. Holotype ♂ and one paratype ♀ deposited in BMNH (reg. nos. 1982.9.23.1-2), remainder retained in author's collection.

#### Etymology

The specific epithet is a noun in apposition referring to the type locality.

#### Diagnosis

Males of *T. cazorla* may be distinguished from *T. paradoxa* by the lack of the brush of erect, dark hairs on tibiae I & II and by the structure of the palp. The female is characterised by the straight or slightly recurved posterior edge of the epigynal plate.



Figs. 1-8: *Trabaea cazorla* sp. n. 1 Male left palp (ventral view); 3 Male right tibia I (anterior view); 5 Epigyne, hairs omitted; 7 Vulva (ventral view).

*T. paradoxa* Simon. 2 Male left palp (ventral view); 4 Male right tibia I (anterior view); 6 Epigyne, hairs omitted; 8 Vulva (ventral view).

### *Taxonomic affinities*

*T. cazorla* is very close to *T. paradoxa*, the type species of the genus, and can probably be regarded as a sibling species. The other seven members of the genus are all southern afrotropical in origin (Russell-Smith, 1982) and are rather less closely related to *T. cazorla* and *T. paradoxa*.

### *Occurrence*

The spiders were taken in a small area of open pine wood situated adjacent to the new road from La Iruela to Quesada (Grid ref. VG 995936). The site comprised an open canopy of *Pinus pinaster* Ait. growing on a steep north-west facing slope at approximately 1300 m. Ground vegetation was restricted to extensive patches of parched fine grasses growing among the pine litter. The spiders were numerous, running both in the pine litter and among the grasses, and under large stones which were scattered through the wood as a result of the road construction.

This habitat would seem to be very similar to that recorded for *T. paradoxa* in Italy and Jugoslavia by Tongiorgi (1968), both species being from open pine groves on sandy soil with some herbaceous ground

cover. *T. paradoxa* has also been recorded from marshy places by Simon (1876), but all records of this species are from the Mediterranean coast of Europe from Spain to Jugoslavia, whereas the Sierra de Cazorla is approximately 130 km from the coast.

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### **References**

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