

***Synageles albotrimaculatus* (Lucas, 1846)
(Araneae, Salticidae), a spider species new to Spain**

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Summary

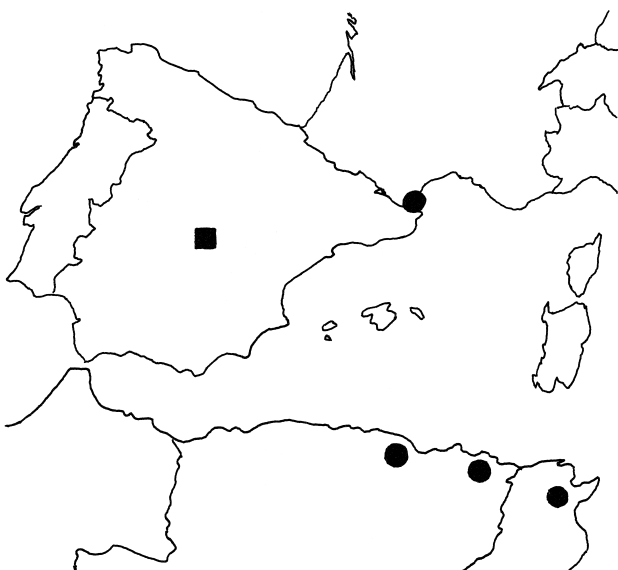
Synageles albotrimaculatus (Lucas, 1846) was found as new to Spain. A redescription of this little-known Mediterranean salticid is given.

Introduction

Synageles Simon, 1876 is a genus of ant-like salticids, characterised by a small body, robust legs I, flat carapace without constriction, and abdomen with shallow groove-like constriction (Prószyński, 2003).

The genus contains 18 species distributed in the Holarctic region. Only three of them are present in the Iberian Peninsula: *S. dalmaticus* (Keyserling, 1863) (in Simon, 1937), *S. hilarulus* (C. L. Koch, 1846) (in Telfer *et al.*, 2003) and *S. venator* (Lucas, 1836) (in Pérez de San Román, 1947; Carter, 1984; Cardoso, 2000; Melic, 2000). Two additional species described from the Iberian subregion — *S. ovatus* Franganillo, 1910 and *S. pulcher* Franganillo, 1913 — are considered as *nomina dubia* (see Melic, 2001) and, although listed in the World Spider Catalog (Platnick, 2004), will not be included in the catalogue of Iberian spiders, currently in review (E. Morano, pers. comm.).

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Map 1: Distribution of *Synageles albotrimaculatus* (circles, old records; square, new record).

S. albotrimaculatus was originally described by Lucas (1846) from a female collected in Algeria. The species was listed as occurring in France (Collioure) by Simon (1937). Simon's specimens were found in the eastern Pyrénées, near the border of France and Spain. Hitherto it was the only known locality of *S. albotrimaculatus* in Europe. The new record of the species from Madrid allows the inclusion of *S. albotrimaculatus* in the Iberian fauna. Moreover, this is the most westerly record for the species (Map 1).

A redescription of this little-known species is given in this paper, based on the newly recorded specimen and old material from Simon's collection. All measurements are in mm.

***Synageles albotrimaculatus* (Lucas, 1846) (Figs. 1–11)**

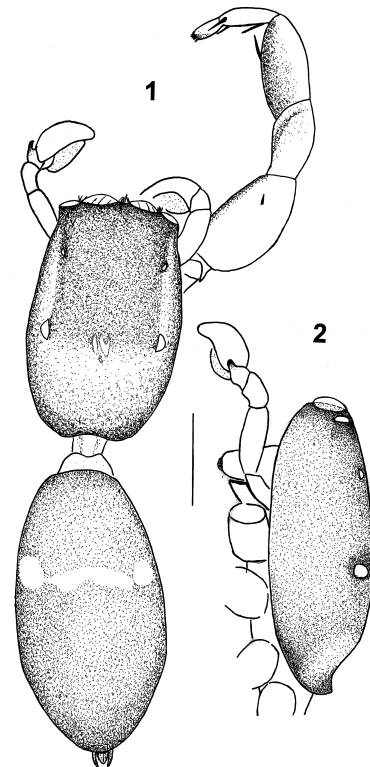
Salticus albotrimaculatus Lucas, 1846: 184, pl. 10, fig. 6 (descr. ♀).

Synageles albotrimaculatus: Simon, 1901: 530.

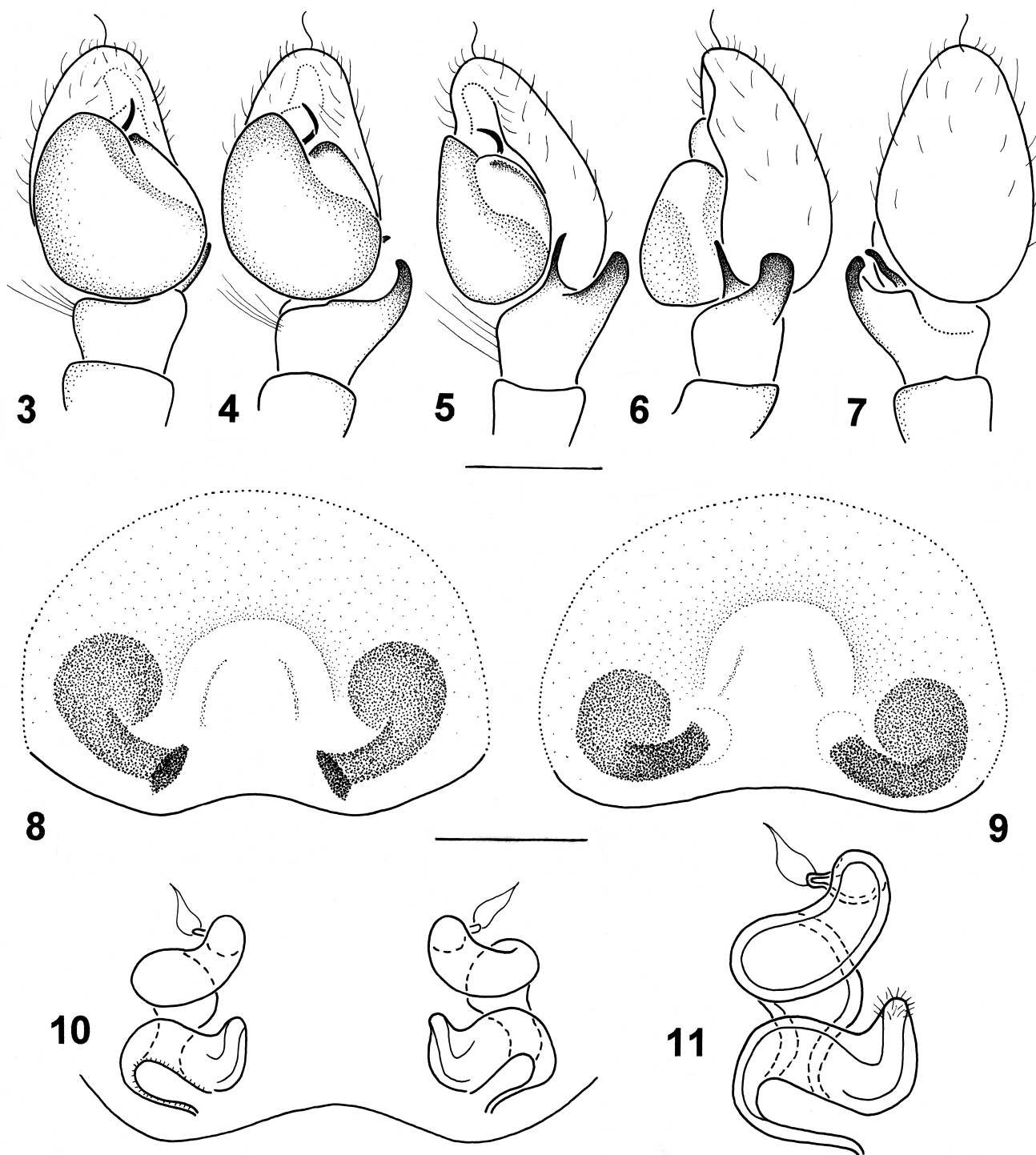
Synageles albotrimaculatus gallicus: Simon, 1937: 1155, 1247, figs. 1792–1793 (descr. ♂ ♀).

Material examined: SPAIN: Madrid, Chinchón, Barranco de la Purga (near Refugio de Fauna Laguna de San Juan), 40°7'30"N, 3°31'30"W (geographical co-ordinates in Universal Transversal Mercator projection system 30TVK5542), 1♂, 13 May 2003, leg. A. Jiménez-Valverde (Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales Collection, Madrid). FRANCE: Pyrénées-Orientales, Collioure, 1♂, 3 June 1917, leg. Fage (25178, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris); [locality illegible], 2♂ 5♀ 1 juv. (968, MNHN, Paris).

Diagnosis: The species resembles *Synageles scutiger* Prószyński, 1979, known from Ukraine and Azerbaijan.



Figs. 1–2: *Synageles albotrimaculatus*, male. **1** General appearance, dorsal view; **2** Cephalothorax, lateral view. Scale line=0.5 mm (1), 0.4 mm (2).



Figs. 3–11: *Synageles albotrimaculatus*. **3** Left male palp, ventral view; **4** Ditto, ventrolateral view (rather ventral); **5** Ditto, ventrolateral view (rather lateral); **6** Ditto, retrolateral view; **7** Ditto, dorsal view; **8–9** Epigynes; **10** Internal structure of epigyne, ventral view; **11** Left spermatheca, ventral view. Scale lines=0.2 mm (3–7), 0.1 mm (8–9).

The male can be distinguished by the structure of the tibial apophysis; *S. scutigera* has a single wide flat apophysis, whereas *S. albotrimaculatus* has an additional spike-shaped apophysis, placed between the first one and the bulb (cf. Fig. 6 with Prószyński, 1979: fig. 294). The female differs from *S. scutigera* by the presence of large accessory glands (cf. Fig. 11 with Logunov & Marusik, 2000: fig. 35).

Measurements (male/female): Carapace: length 1.3–1.6/1.4–1.5, width 0.9–1.0/0.9–1.0, height 0.4–0.5/0.5–0.6. Abdomen: length 1.6–1.9/1.8–2.5, width 0.9–1.0/

1.2–1.6. Eye field: length 0.8–1.0/0.8–0.9, anterior width 0.7–0.8/0.7–0.8, posterior width 0.8–0.9/0.8–0.9.

Description: Male: Diminutive spider with slender elongated body. General appearance as in Fig. 1. Cephalothorax flattened, gently sloping posteriorly (Fig. 2). Eye field large, occupying more than half carapace length. Carapace dark brown with lustre, surroundings of posterior median eyes black, eye field with punctate microsculpture. Some sparse brownish bristles in vicinity of anterior eyes, a few white scales in foveal area. Clypeus very low, clothed in delicate

colourless hairs. Chelicerae unidentate, light brown. Labium dark brown, maxillae lighter with yellowish tips. Sternum oval, dark brown. Coxae of all legs light. Pedicel clearly visible. Abdomen elongated, almost black, with very shallow constriction at third of its length. Dorsum covered with two intensely shiny scuta, between which in constriction furrow runs a light transverse line. Pair of lateral spots formed by white scale-like hairs (Fig. 1). Venter dark, book-lung covers strongly sclerotised. Delicate hairs cover abdomen. Spinnerets light, greyish brown. Leg I robust, with slightly swollen tibiae; tibiae and prolateral surfaces of femora dark brown, remaining segments yellowish. Legs II-III lighter, light brown with darker lines along prolateral surfaces, leg IV with dark lines along both lateral surfaces. Leg hairs sparse, brownish. Leg spination scanty, leg I with 1 prolateral spine on femur, 2 ventral on tibia, 2 ventral and 2 apical on metatarsus. Pedipalps brownish. Bulb convex, rounded; embolus short, thin, slightly curved (Figs. 3–5). Two tibial apophyses, one thin, needle-shaped; second wide, flat, truncate (Figs. 5–7).

Female: Like male. Epigyne oval with shallow central depression (Figs. 8–9). Internal structure of epigyne as in Fig. 10. Large accessory glands in initial part of seminal ducts (Fig. 11).

Habitat (specimen from Madrid): Site located at 530 m elevation. Miocene gypsum substratum. Mediterranean climate. Although the potential vegetation of the zone is holm-oak forest (*Quercus rotundifolia*; Rivas-Martínez, 1987), the present vegetation is dominated by tussock grass (*Stipa tenacissima*). The specimen was captured by beating the marsh vegetation in a small gully eroded by a temporal stream.

Distribution: Algeria, Tunisia, France (Pyrénées), Spain.

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