

Redescription of *Cryptothele alluaudi* Simon, 1893 (Aranei: Cryptothelidae)

Переописание *Cryptothele alluaudi* Simon, 1893 (Aranei: Cryptothelidae)

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KEYWORDS: Seychelles, Zodariidae, Cryptothelidae.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Seychelles, Zodariidae, Cryptothelidae.

ABSTRACT. Endemic of Seychelles Islands and westernmost species of *Cryptothele* L. Koch, 1872, *C. alluaudi* Simon, 1893, is redescribed on the basis of both sexes.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Эндемик Сейшельских островов и самый западный вид рода *Cryptothele* L. Koch, 1872, *C. alluaudi* Simon, 1893 переописан по самцу и самке.

Introduction

Cryptothele was established by L. Koch for the new species *Cryptothele verrucosa* L. Koch, 1872, occurring on Samoa and Fiji [L. Koch, 1872]. Since the original description in 1872, this species was never redescribed. For a long time the genus was considered part of the Zodariidae [Simon, 1893]. Family status was given to it by Davies [1985], but Wunderlich [2004] reduced its status back to subfamily. We consider this group as separate family.

Up to now only 10 species (counting two subspecies) belonging to *Cryptothele* are known [Platnick, 2012]. All species are known from the Indian Ocean and the western part of the Pacific Ocean (Fig. 10). All species, except for *C. sundaica amplior* Kulczyński, 1911, and *C. sundaica javana* Kulczyński, 1911, were described at the end of 19th century. Five of ten species and subspecies are known by females only. One species, *C. cristata* Simon, 1884, with an unknown type locality is known by a juvenile, and the description of *C. collina* Pocock, 1901, is based on specimens for which there is no indication of sex or stage [Platnick, 2012]. Only three species are known by both sexes. In the 20th century only two species were the subjects of redescrptions *C. alluaudi* Simon, 1893 [Benoit, 1978]

and *C. sundaica javana* (Roewer, 1938). It seems that it is one of worst studied spider groups at the family level.

Although *C. alluaudi* is described from the remote Seychelles, it is the best studied species of the whole group. Nevertheless, many features of the palp, epigyne, somatic morphology, and even habitus of the male, were never illustrated for this and other species. The purpose of this paper is to provide an illustrated description of *C. alluaudi* and to present a map showing the distribution of all *Cryptothele* species.

Material and methods

Specimens were photographed using an Olympus Camedia E-520 camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope. The images were montaged using “CombineZP” image stacking software. Photographs were taken in dishes of different sizes with paraffin in the bottom. Different sized holes were made in the paraffin to keep the specimens in the correct position. All material studied are from the Zoological Museum, University of Turku.

Cryptothele alluaudi Simon, 1893 Figs 1–9.

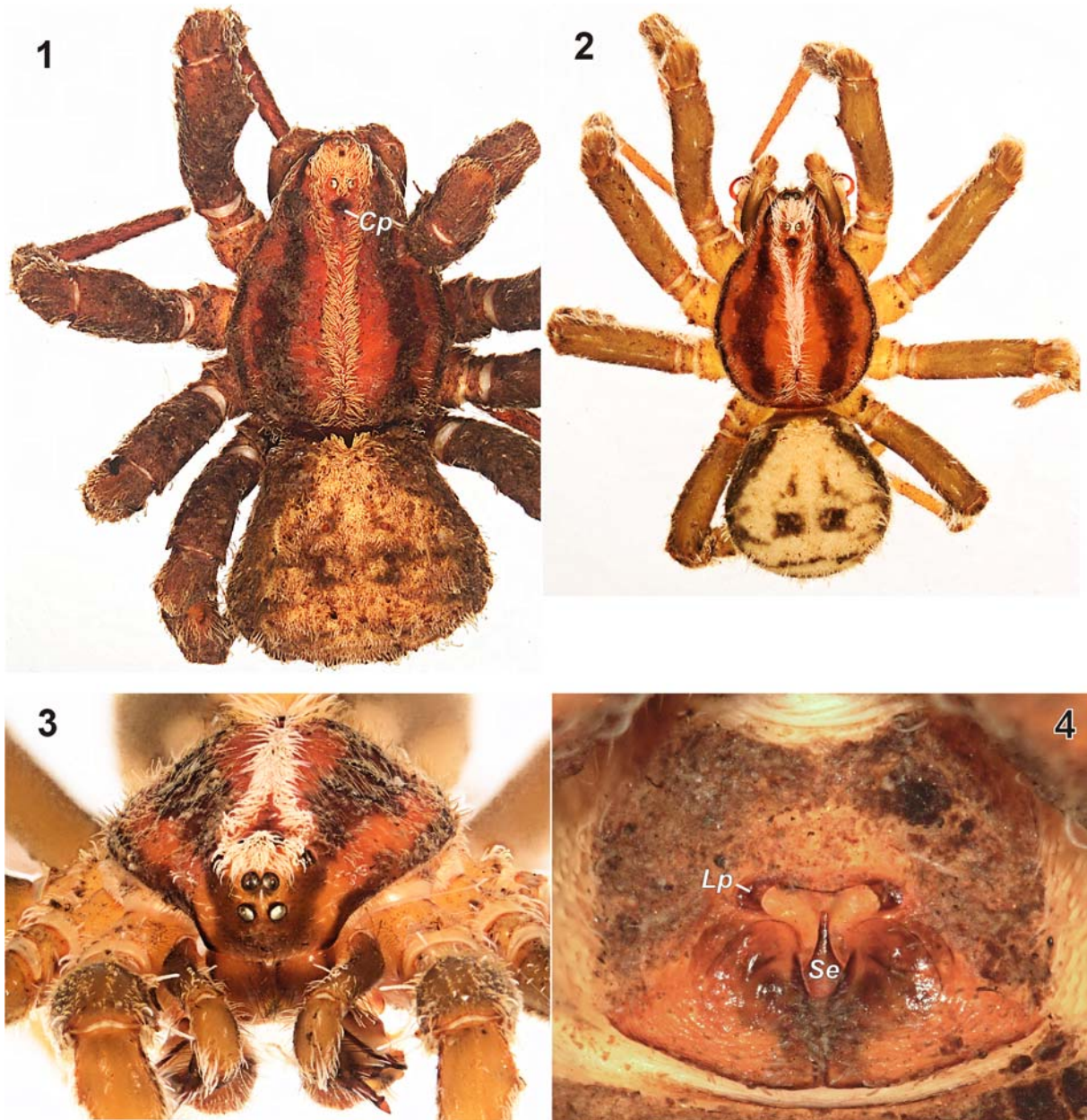
C. a. Simon, 1893: 205 (D♀).

C. a.: Benoit, 1978: 694, f. 2, 3A–D (♂♀).

C. a.: Wunderlich, 2004: f. 3–4 (♂, copy of the Benoit’s figures).

C. a.: Saaristo, 2010: 64. f. 7.1–4 (♂).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: SEYCHELLES: *Conception*, pitfall, 1 juv. (MZT AA 1.543), 27.02.2000. *Cousine*, 1 juv. (MZT AA 0.471), 25.01.1999 (M. Saaristo). *Felicite*, 2 juv. (MZT AA 2.279 and 2.293), 23–24.03.2002 (J. Gerlach). *Mahé*, 1 juv. (MZT



Figs 1–4. General appearance and epigyne of *Cryptothele alluaudi*. 1 — female, dorsal; 2–3 — male, dorsal and frontal; 4 — epigyne, ventral.

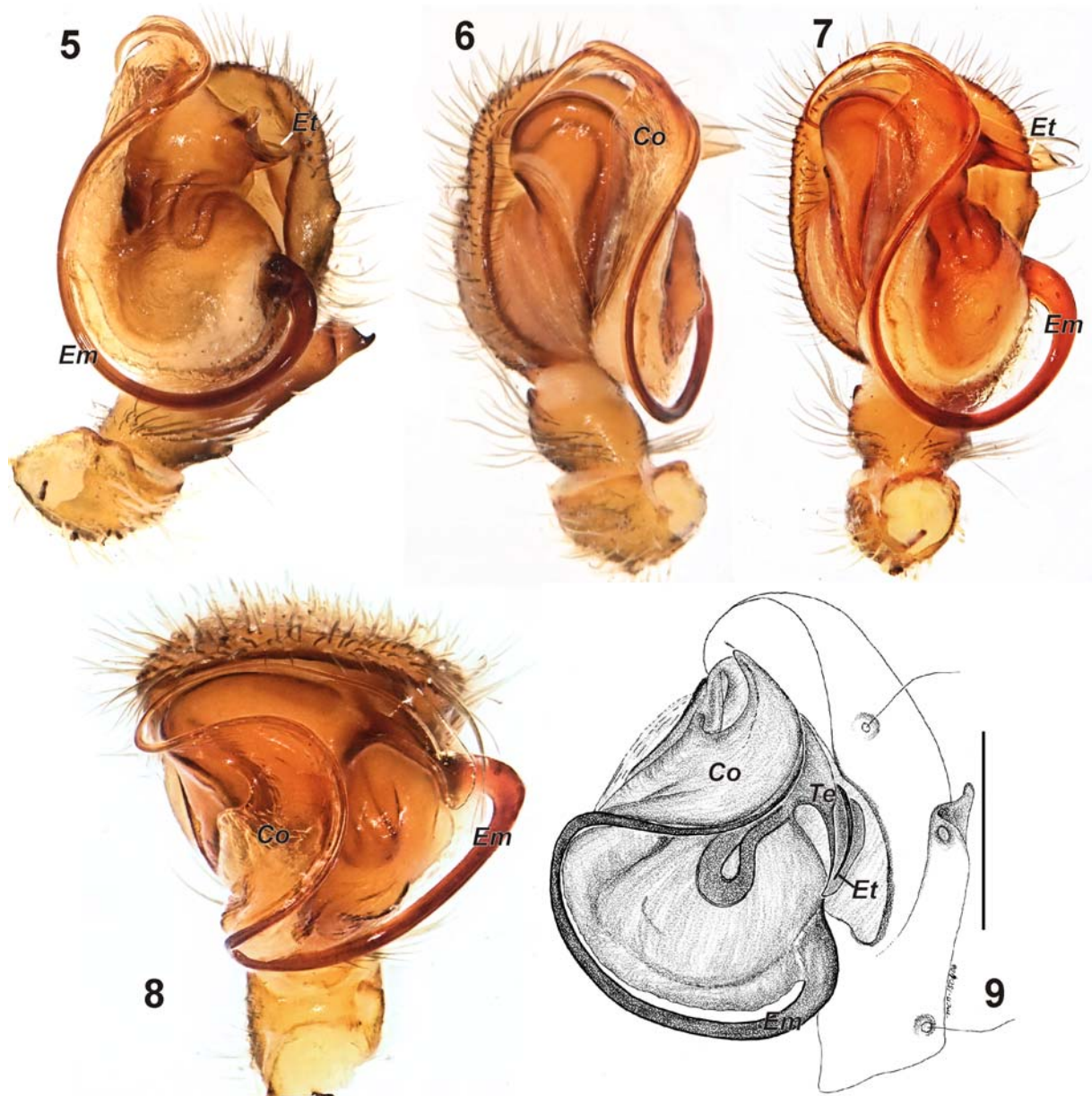
Abbreviations: *Cp* — cephalic pit, *Lp* — lateral pocket, *Se* — septum.

Рис. 1–4. Внешний вид и эпигина *Cryptothele alluaudi*. 1 — самка, дорсально; 2–3 — самец, дорсально и фронтально; 4 — эпигина, вентрально.

Сокращения: *Cp* — ямка головогруды, *Lp* — латеральные карманы, *Se* — септум.

AA 0.472), Jan. 1999 (M. Saaristo, P. Matyot & M. Kirkpatrick); 1 ♀, 1 juv. (MZT AA 0.473) (J. Gerlach); 1 ♀ (MZT AA 0.923), Jan. 1999 (M. Saaristo, P. Matyot & M. Kirkpatrick). **North**, 2 ♀♀ (MZT AA 1.338), 30.07.2000 (J. Gerlach). **Silhouette**, La Passe, 1 ♂, 1 juv. (MZT AA 0.465), 17.01.1999 (M. Saaristo & J. Gerlach); 1 ♂ (MZT AA 0.466), 13.01.1999 (M. Saaristo); 1 ♀, 3 juv. (MZT AA 0.467), 24.01.1999 (M. Saaristo & J. Gerlach); Anse Lascars, 1 juv. (MZT AA 0.468), 12.01.1999 (M. Saaristo); Belle Vue, 1 juv. (MZT AA 0.469), 18.01.1999 (M. Saaristo & J. Gerlach); Anse Cimitaire, 1 ♂ (MZT AA 0.470), 18.01.1999 (M. Saaristo); Mon

Plaisir-Mt. Dauban, *Pandanus seychellarum* crown, 1 ♀ (MZT AA 1.334), 11.08.2000 (J. Gerlach); Jardin Marron, 1 ♂ (MZT AA 1.335), 11.08.2000 (J. Gerlach); Jardin Marron (Coco de Mer), litter, 1 ♂, 9 juv. (MZT AA 1.336), 5.07.2000 (J. Gerlach); Mon Plaisir, Litter, 2 juv. (MZT AA 1.337), 8.07.2000 (J. Gerlach); Jardin Marron, Malaise trap, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MZT AA 2.256), Sept. 2000 – Aug. 2001 (R. & J. Gerlach); La Passe, leaf litter, 1 ♂ (MZT AA 2.319), 12.07.2001 (J. Gerlach). **St. Anne**, 7 juv. (MZT AA 2.210), 10.12.2001 (J. Gerlach).



Figs 5–9. Male palp *Cryptothele alluaudi*. 5 — retrolateral; 6 — prolateral; 7 — ventral; 8 — from above; 9 — retrolateral — from above; 9 — after Saaristo [2010].

Abbreviations: *Co* — conductor, *Em* — embolus, *Et* — embolic tip, *Te* — tegular extension.

Рис. 5–9. Пальпа самца *Cryptothele alluaudi*. 5 — ретролатерально; 6 — пролатерально; 7 — вентрально; 8 — сверху; 9 — ретролатерально — сверху; 9 — по Saaristo [2010].

Сокращения: *Co* — кондуктор, *Em* — эмболос, *Et* — кончик эмболоса, *Te* — вырост тегулома.

DESCRIPTION. Males 6.5–7.2 mm long; females 10.0–11.5 mm long. General colouration brown. Male brighter in colouration with darker bands. Carapace with white median band formed by white hairs; median part brown; lateral band dark brown, they starts on clypeus; dark band wider than sublateral brown stripes; margins with dark brown stripes. Cephalic part with

distinct pit (*Cp*) behind eyes. Female carapace covered with soil particles. Abdomen lighter than carapace, without distinct pattern in female and with distinct pattern in male. Sides of abdomen darker than dorsum. Cephalic area with pit behind posterior median eyes. Male palp as in Figs 5–9, with two trichobothria on tibia and cymbium arising from protruding bases; tibia

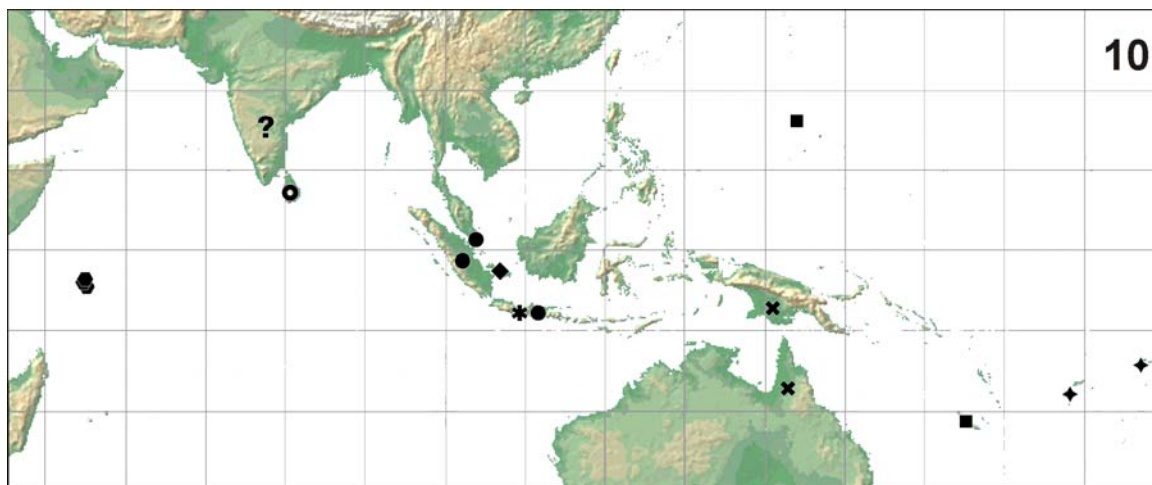


Fig 10. Distribution of *Cryptothele* species.

● — *alluaudi*; ? — *collina*; ○ — *ceylonica*; ● — *sundaica*; ◆ — *sundaica amplior*; * — *sundaica javana*; x — *doreyana*; ■ — *marchei*; ◆ — *verrucosa*. Type locality of *C. cristata* is unknown.

Рис. 10. Распространение видов рода *Cryptothele*.

● — *alluaudi*; ? — *collina*; ○ — *ceylonica*; ● — *sundaica*; ◆ — *sundaica amplior*; * — *sundaica javana*; x — *doreyana*; ■ — *marchei*; ◆ — *verrucosa*. Типовое местообитание *C. cristata* неизвестно.

with long retrolateral apophysis; cymbium oval; median (tegular) apophysis absent, tegulum with retrolateral extension (*Te*) serving as conductor for the tip of embolus (*Et*); conductor (*Co*) distinct; embolus (*Em*) long, starts on the retrolateral side, made several turns (loops) in three dimensions. Epigyne as in Fig. 4, fovea triangle, with septum (*Se*) and two lateral pockets (*Lp*).

DISTRIBUTION. It is a species endemic to Seychelles. So far it is recorded from nine large islands: Conception, Cousine, Felicite, Fregate, La Digue, Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette and St. Anne and several smaller [Simon, 1893, 1898; Hirst, 1911; Benoit, 1978; Saaristo, 1999; Saaristo & Hill, 2002].

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