

Re-description of the *lycosiformis* species group of *Anyphops* Benoit and description of two new species (Araneae, Selenopidae)

J. A. CORRONCA

CONICET-UNSa-Facultad de Ciencias Naturales, Salta, Argentina

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Abstract

Anyphops Benoit is a heterogeneous genus with 62 known species restricted to the Afrotropical region. It is split into four species groups using the number of ventral spine pairs on tibiae I–II. The *lycosiformis* species group (=B-B1 species group of Lawrence) is characterized by four ventral pairs of spines and includes *Anyphops lycosiformis* (Lawrence), *A. natalensis* (Lawrence) and *A. parvulus* (Pocock). In this paper, I revise this species group and include here *A. mumai* Corronca, *A. lawrencei* (Roewer) and two new species: *Anyphops ngome* n. sp. and *A. lucia* n. sp. from South Africa. Drawings of the female and male genitalia and some somatic characters are given, in some cases for the first time. A key for the *lycosiformis* species group and a map showing the distribution of each species are provided.

Keywords: *Anyphops*, *Araneae*, *distribution*, *lycosiformis species group*, *new species*, *Selenopidae*

Introduction

Benoit (1968) first described *Anyphops* and it now consists of 62 known species (Platnick 2003) endemic to the Afrotropical Region. This genus includes the original *Selenops* species described and considered by Lawrence (1940) in his B-B1, B-B2, B-B3 and B-B4 species groups plus many species described by Benoit (1968, 1972, 1975) and Corronca (1998a, 2000). These species groups were characterized by the presence of four, five, six, or seven pairs of ventral spines on the leg tibiae I–II.

The separation into species groups was arbitrary and did not imply any phylogenetic relationships between them. However, for taxonomic purposes, its use is a good framework until a complete revision of all *Anyphops* species can be finished. It may permit recognition of new characters to re-define species or to propose a new taxonomic outline.

At present, the B-B1 *Anyphops* species group includes three species: *A. lycosiformis* (Lawrence, 1937), *A. natalensis* (Lawrence, 1940) and *A. parvulus* (Pocock, 1900). In all the cases, the type material was the only specimen studied and *A. natalensis* is the only species known by both sexes. Pocock (1900) described *A. parvulus* and he did not give any

drawing of the female epigynum, in despite of it and the short original description it is clear enough and sufficient to identify this species. Lawrence (1937, 1940) gave drawings of the ventral view of the female epigynum of *A. lycosiformis* and *A. natalensis*, but he did not give any of the dorsal view, showing spermathecae and internal ducts. Lawrence (1940) drew only the tibial apophysis of the palp of the male of *A. natalensis* but he did not give any drawings of the bulb, important in recognizing species.

The aim of this paper is to review the here-named *lycosiformis* species group of *Anyphops* spiders (=B-B1 species group of Lawrence 1940); after a revision of the type material and a large number of species belonging to this genus deposited in different museums. It permits me to include other known species in this species group, to describe two new species and to provide a key for the identification of the species.

Material and methods

The specimens used in this study were made available by ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, National Collection of Arachnida, Pretoria, South Africa (NCA), National Collection Bloemfontein, Free State, South Africa (NMBA), Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa (NM), South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa (SAM) and California Academy of Science, San Francisco, USA (CAS).

The procedure to dissect and clear the genitalia, and the format of the abbreviations and the terminology of the genitalia follow Corronca (2002). Measurements are in millimetres. A Nikon Coolpix 990 digital camera was mounted on an Olympus binocular microscope to obtain pictures of the body and the genitalia. The final figures were prepared according to Piel (2001). A key for the species of the *lycosiformis* species group and a map showing the distribution records are provided.

Anyphops Benoit, 1968

Anyphops Benoit 1968, p 115. Type species: *Selenops atomarius* Simon, 1887.

Diagnosis. *Anyphops* differs from other selenopid genera in the arrangement of the eyes, the number of ventral spines on tibiae I–II, the shape of the median apophysis of the male palp, the general structure of the female epigynum and the leg formulae. The anterior median eyes (AME) and posterior median eyes (PME) are in a strongly recurved line, with PME larger than AME. The posterior lateral eyes (PLE) are the largest, behind the anterior lateral eyes (ALE), the smallest. Leg IV > leg II and leg formulae, normally 4321. Tibiae I–II with four to seven pairs of ventral spines. Male palp with a retrolateral tibial apophysis (RTA) with two branches similar in size or the dorsal (dRTA) longer than the ventral branch (vRTA), in few cases one or both branches bifurcated. Median apophysis (ma) well developed and with different grades of complexity from a simple S-shape to twisted with several ending points. Female epigynum with a middle field reduced or well developed, represented by a depression or a septum, the lateral lobes of the epigynum well distinguished or not and, in very few cases, with slight secondary epigyneal pockets.

Description. Prosoma brown to reddish brown, usually with lateral dark bands or spots. Chelicerae brown to orange, normally with black or grey bands. Labium and sternum usually paler in colour. Opisthosoma normally grey or yellowish with brown or black dorsal defined patterns. Venter of the opisthosoma yellowish, without markings; lateral-posterior

margins with dark spots, lines or bands. PLE largest, situated over a postero-lateral tubercle behind the ALE, the smallest. Prosoma wider than long or as wide as long. Chelicerae with distinct lateral condyles and cheliceral furrows, with three prolateral and two retrolateral teeth. Labium as wide as or wider than long. Sternum circular, sometimes slightly bifurcated in its posterior part. Palpi, usually with tibia longer than patella. Legs long, laterigrade, with the fourth pair longer than the second. Tarsi two-clawed; trichobothria on femora, tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi. Leg spination variable but femora I–IV with dorsal, prolateral and retrolateral spines, many whitish; tibiae I–II with $\sqrt{2.2.2.2.2}$, $\sqrt{2.2.2.2.2.2}$, $\sqrt{2.2.2.2.2.2.2}$, or $\sqrt{2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2}$ spines in B-B1, B-B2, B-B3, and B-B4 species groups, respectively (Lawrence 1940; Benoit 1968; Corronca 1996a). Males with more spines than females. Anterior portion of the opisthosoma truncated. Palp of male with a retrolateral tibial apophysis with two branches, and sometimes the dorsal branch or both bifurcated. Cymbium elongated or rounded with dorsal cymbial scopula well developed, and sometimes the paracymbium too. Embolus long and slender, and the conductor sclerotized or hyaline. Median apophysis simple or complex but always well developed. Epigynum with middle field as a septum or a depression; lateral lobes of the epigynum either united or not in the midline, or absent; slight secondary epigyneal pockets present in very few cases; spermathecae and internal epigynal ducts simple or complex.

Key to the species of *lycosiformis* species group of *Anyphops* spiders

(*A. lycosiformis*, *A. natalensis*, *A. parvulus*, *A. mumai*, *A. ngome* n. sp., and *A. lucia* n. sp.)

1. Males 2
– Females 5
2. Median apophysis (ma) slender, simple with a sharp point (Figure 2e); embolus slender and very long as in Figure 2d *A. mumai* (Corronca)
– Median apophysis large, wide, complex, or twisted as in Figures 1e, 2k, 3e; embolus shorter 3
3. Size of the ventral branch of RTA (vRTA) similar to dorsal branch of RTA (dRTA) as in Figure 1d; median apophysis twisted with many lobes as in Figure 1e; femora III–IV with two longitudinal dark lines limiting a narrow pale band (Figure 1a) *A. lawrencei* (Roewer)
– vRTA smaller than dRTA as in Figures 2j, 3d. 4
4. Median apophysis with a narrow stem and three points at the tip as in Figure 3e; prosoma and nearly all the dorsal portion of the opisthosoma with a pale band (Figure 3a) *A. ngome* n. sp.
– Median apophysis twisted, ending in two points (Figure 2k); dorsal portion of the opisthosoma dark brown with four pale yellow oval spots (Figure 2g) *A. natalensis* (Lawrence)
5. Epigynum with middle field as a septum 6
– Epigynum with middle field as a depression 8
6. Epigynum reduced to one sclerotized area around genital openings as in Figure 1b; spermathecae as in Figure 1c *A. lawrencei* (Roewer)
– Epigynum and spermathecae otherwise 7

7. Sub-pentagonal epigynum with a small, sub-triangular middle field (Figure 3b); spermathecae as in Figure 3c *Anyphops ngome* n. sp.
 – Sub-pyramidal epigynum with anterior, ovoid and narrow middle field (Figure 3g); spermathecae coiled as in Figure 3h *A. parvulus* (Pocock)
8. Epigynum with anterior genital openings (Figure 2h), long copulatory ducts and thick spermathecae (Figure 2i) *A. natalensis* (Lawrence)
 – Epigynum with genital openings on the middle line (Figures 1h, 2b) 9
9. Epigynum with a small depression, lateral lobes of the epigynum distinguished; short copulatory ducts and spermathecae as in Figure 2b
 *A. lycosiformis* (Lawrence)
 – Epigynum with a large depression, lateral lobes of the epigynum undistinguished; long copulatory ducts and spermathecae as in Figure 1i *A. lucia* n. sp.

***Anyphops lawrencei* (Roewer, 1951)**
 (Figure 1a–f; Map 1)

Selenops pusillus Lawrence 1949, p 30. Female holotype and male paratype from South Africa, Zululand, deposited in NM 3889, examined.

Selenops lawrencei Roewer 1951, p 448.

Anyphops lawrencei: Benoit 1968, p 116.

Diagnosis. The median apophysis of the palp of the male of *A. lawrencei* (Figure 1e) closely resembles that of *A. natalensis*, but it differs in complexity; the RTA of *A. lawrencei* is characteristic because the ventral branch is well developed and almost similar in size with the dorsal branch (Figure 1d). The female of *A. lawrencei* shares with *A. ngome* n. sp. and *A. parvulus* the presence of a middle field, but the general shape of the epigynum of *A. lawrencei* is unique because the sclerotized area is only around the genital openings (Figure 1b). *Anyphops lawrencei* shares with *A. lucia* n. sp. the presence of two prolateral dark grey parallel lines limiting a pale and narrow band on Fe IV, but *A. lawrencei* also has it on Fe III (Figure 1a). The colour pattern of the opisthosoma (Figure 1a, f) is also characteristic.

Female holotype. Total body length 5.78. Prosoma 2.40 length, 2.96 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.16, ALE 0.11, PME 0.19, PLE 0.25. Opisthosoma 3.23 length, 2.48 width. Leg formula 4321. Leg spination: Fe I–IV p1.1.1, d1.1.1, r1.1.1; Tib I–II v2.2.2.2, III v2.0.2.0; IV v2.0.2.0, r1.1.0; Mt I–III v2.2.2, IV v2.2.2, r1.1.0. Prosoma orange-brown with lateral dark grey markings as in Figure 1a. Chelicerae orange-brown; legs pale orange-brown with markings on femora I–II forming two incomplete rings and femora III–IV with two prolateral dark grey parallel lines limiting a pale and narrow band. Dorsum of opisthosoma dark brown with yellowish spots as in Figure 1a, and a typical posterior transversal light band. Venter of the opisthosoma light grey. Epigynum and internal structures as in Figure 1b, c.

Male paratype. Total body length 5.70. Prosoma 2.50 length, 2.75 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.15, ALE 0.10, PME 0.23, PLE 0.30. Opisthosoma 3.20 length, 2.50 width. Leg formula 4321. Leg spination: the same of the female except by the addition of the following spines: Fe III v1.0.1; IV v2.2.0; Pat I–IV p1.0, d1.1; Tib I–IV p1.1.0, r1.1.0, Tib II–III d1.1.0, Tib

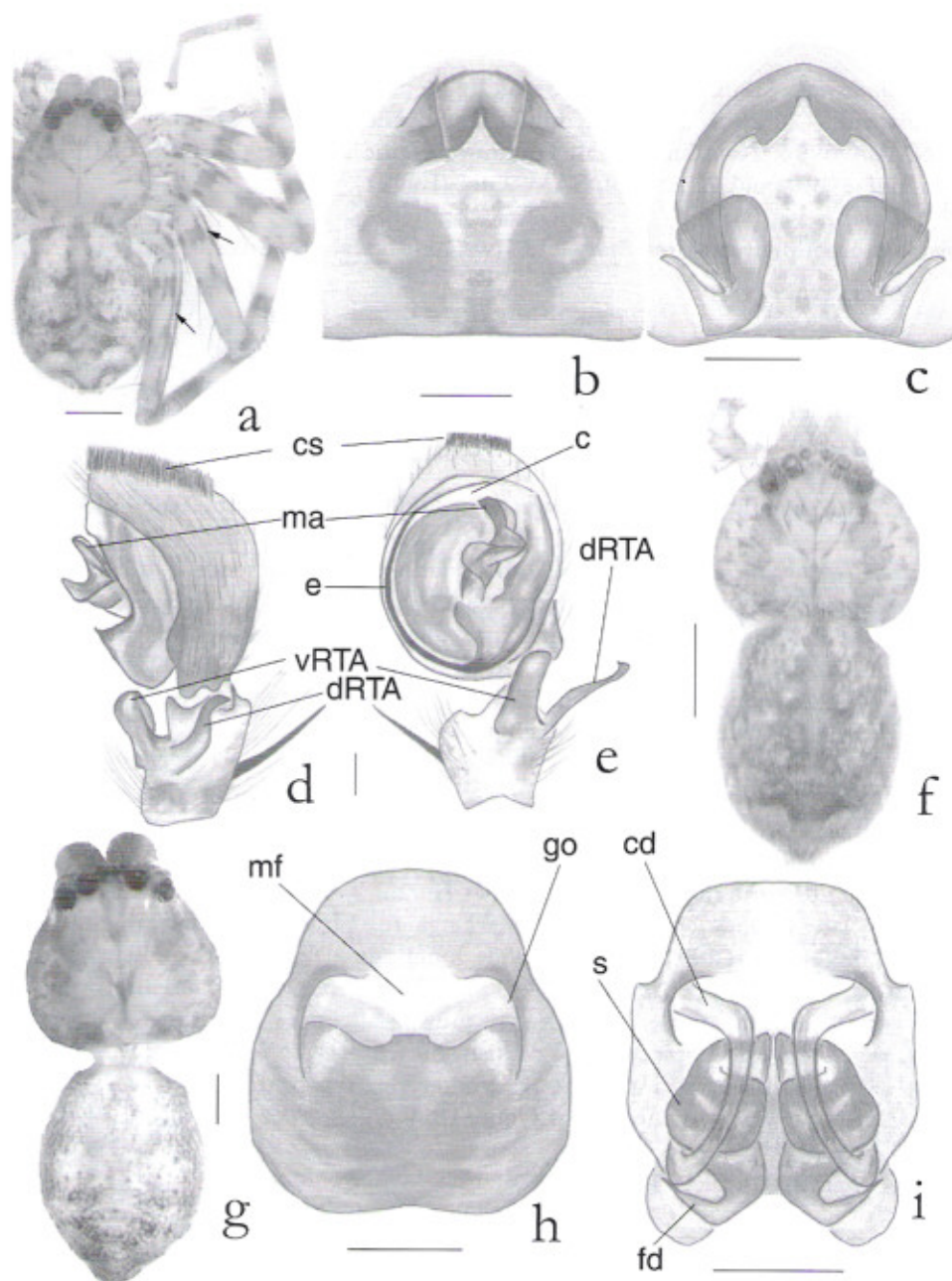


Figure 1. (a–f) *Anyphops lawrencei* (Roewer). (a–c) Female holotype: (a) dorsal body colour pattern, (b) epigynum, ventral view, (c) epigynum, dorsal view; (d–f) male paratype: (d) male palp, lateral view, (e) male palp, ventral view, (f) dorsal body colour pattern. (g–i) *Anyphops lucia* n. sp., female holotype. (g) Dorsal body colour pattern, (h) epigynum, ventral view, (i) epigynum, dorsal view. c, conductor; cd, copulatory duct; cs, cymbial scopula; e, embolus; fd, fertilization duct; go, genital opening; ma, median apophysis; mf, middle field; vRTA, ventral retrolateral tibial apophysis; dRTA, dorsal retrolateral tibial apophysis; s, spermathecae. Scale bars: genitalia=0.25 mm; other drawings=1 mm.

IV d2.1.1; Mt I-III p1.1.1, r1.1.1, Mt IV p1.1.0, r1.1.0. Colour of the body, legs and chelicerae similar to female (Figure 1f). Palp of male as in Figure 1d, e.

Additional material. South Africa: Free State, Bethlehem District, Qwa Qwa National Park, Avondrust-Suid (28°29'S, 28°42'E), under stone, one male, 25 October 1999, coll. L. Lotz, NMBA 6996. KwaZulu-Natal, Hluhluwe Game Reserve (28°02'S 32°17'E), one female, June 1939, coll. R. Attwell, SAM 2364 (B9991).

Distribution. South Africa: Free State and KwaZulu-Natal provinces.

***Anyphops lucia* n. sp.**

(Figure 1g-i; Map 1)

Type. Female holotype from South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, St Lucia National Park, Fannies Camp (28°S, 32°30'E), 24 January 1991, coll. V. D. and B. Roth, CAS.

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

Diagnosis. *Anyphops lucia* n. sp. shares with *A. lawrencei* the presence of a prolateral and longitudinal pale band limited by two grey parallel lines on Fe IV, but the rest of the colour pattern of the body is different (Figure 1g). The middle field of the epigynum as a depression is shared with *A. lycosiformis* and *A. natalensis*, but in *A. lucia* n. sp. it is larger and the lateral lobes of the epigynum are undistinguished (Figure 1h); the copulatory ducts are long and cross above the spermathecae length as in Figure 1i.

Female holotype. Total body length 7.73. Prosoma 3.21 length, 3.21 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.21, ALE 0.14, PME 0.26, PLE 0.28. Opisthosoma 4.05 length, 2.64 width. Leg formula 4321?. Leg spination: Fe II p1.1.1, d1.1.1, r0.1.1, IV p1.1.1, d1.1.1, r1.1.1; Tib II v2.2.2.2, IV p1.0.1, d0.1.0, v2.2.0, r1.0.1; Mt II v2.2.2, IV v2.2.2, r1.1.0. Prosoma red-brown with lateral dark grey irregular markings reaching to the lateral edges, as in Figure 1g. Chelicerae red-brown with a wide longitudinal inner dark brown band. Legs orange-brown, mottled dark grey. Patellae II and IV with dark basal band and Fe IV with a prolateral and longitudinal pale line limited by grey parallel lines. Metatarsus IV with a dark terminal spot. Dorsum of opisthosoma whitish, dotted by grey irregular spots, lateral and posterior portion darker, as in Figure 1g. Venter of the opisthosoma pale yellow-grey. Epigynum and internal structures as in Figure 1h, i.

Note. Specimen without legs I and III.

Male. Unknown.

Distribution. Only type locality.

***Anyphops lycosiformis* (Lawrence, 1937)**

(Figure 2a-c; Map 1)

Selenops lycosiformis Lawrence 1937, p 246. Female holotype from South Africa, Zululand, Nkandhla Forest (28°37'S, 31°04'E), NM 1371, examined.

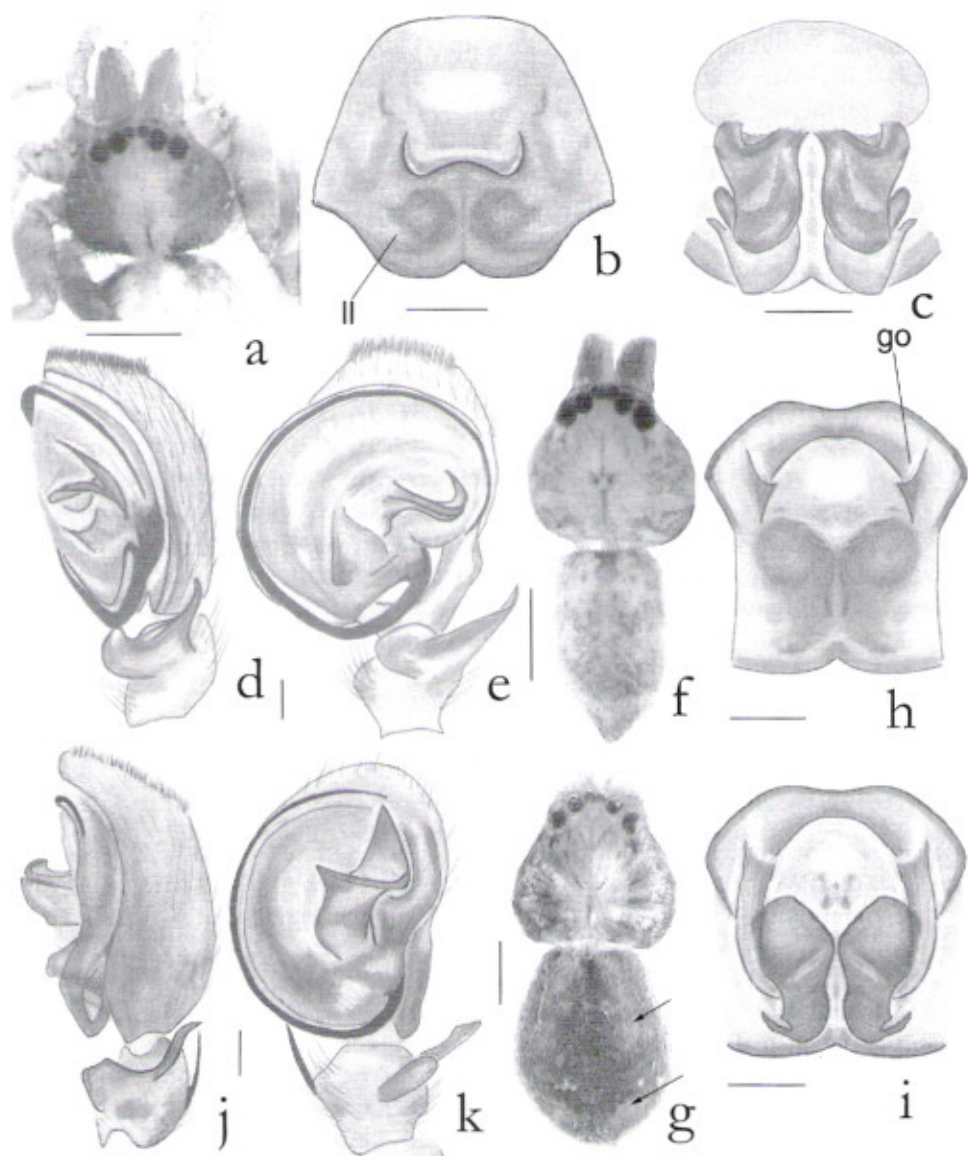


Figure 2. (a-c) *Anyphops lycosiformis* (Lawrence), female holotype. (a) Dorsal prosoma colour pattern, (b) epigynum, ventral view, (c) epigynum, dorsal view. (d-f) *Anyphops mumai* (Corronca), male holotype. (d) Male palp, lateral view, (e) male palp, ventral view, (f) dorsal body colour pattern. (g-k) *Anyphops natalensis* (Lawrence). (g-i) Female holotype: (g) dorsal body colour pattern, (h) epigynum, ventral view, (i) epigynum, dorsal view; (j, k) male paratype: (j) male palp, lateral view, (k) male palp, ventral view. go, genital opening; ll, lateral lobes. Scale bars: genitalia=0.25 mm; other drawings=1 mm.

Anyphops lycosiformis: Benoit 1968, p 116.

Diagnosis. The colour pattern of the opisthosoma of *A. lycosiformis* is different to that of *A. ngome* n. sp., but the colour pattern of the prosoma is similar, and it resembles that of many lycosid spiders. The shape of the epigynum and spermathecae (Figure 2b, c) of *A. lycosiformis* are characteristics.

Female holotype. Total body length 7.70. Prosoma 3.30 length, 3.40 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.18, ALE 0.15, PME 0.20, PLE 0.23. Opisthosoma 4.40 length, 3.40 width. Leg formula 4231. Leg spination: Fe I p0.1.0, d1.1.1, r1.0.0, II d1.1.1, r1.0.1, III d1.1.1, r1.0.0; IV d1.1.1, r0.0.1; Tib I–II v2.2.2.2, III–IV v2.2.0, Mt I–IV v2.2.2. Prosoma orange-brown with a light middle central area (Figure 2a). Chelicerae orange-brown with dark marking in distal portion. Legs pale orange-yellow with markings: three incomplete rings on femora and two on tibiae; metatarsi and tarsi pale yellowish. Dorsum of opisthosoma pale brown with light yellowish central area; venter light yellow. Epigynum and internal structures as in Figure 2b, c.

Male. Unknown.

Distribution. Only type locality.

***Anyphops mumai* (Corronca, 1996)**
(Figure 2d–f; Map 1)

Selenops minutus Lawrence 1940, p 585. Male holotype from South Africa, Grahamstown (33°18'S, 26°31'E), SAM B2409, examined.

Anyphops minutus: Benoit 1968, p 116.

Selenops mumai Corronca 1996b, p 395.

Diagnosis. The vRTA shorter than dorsal is shared by *A. mumai*, *A. ngome* and *A. natalensis*, but in the former species the median apophysis is simple and narrow (Figure 2e) and the embolus is longer than in the rest of the species of this *Anyphops* species group, and goes almost all the way around the bulb (Figure 2d, e).

Male holotype. Total body length 4.05. Prosoma 1.79 length, 1.98 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.12, ALE 0.09, PME 0.14, PLE 0.19. Opisthosoma 2.17 length, 1.32 width. Leg formula 4321. Leg spination: Fe I and III p1.1.1, d1.1.1, r1.1.1, Fe II and IV p1.0.1, d1.1.1, r1.1.1; Pat I–IV d0.1; Tib I–II d0.0.1, v2.2.2.2, III d0.0.1, v2.2.0, r1.0.0, IV p1.0.1, d0.0.1, v2.2.0, r1.0.1; Mt I–IV v2.2.2 and IV also d1.0.0. Prosoma pale orange-brown with reticulated lateral dark grey markings, darker at lateral edges as in Figure 2f. Chelicerae orange-brown with a dark longitudinal marking, darker at the tip. Legs yellow-brown without markings except for a pale grey dorsal line on the coxae. Dorsum of opisthosoma yellowish, dotted by pale grey; posterior portion of the opisthosoma dark behind a wide white transversal band, as in Figure 2f. Venter pale yellow-grey. Palp as in Figure 2d, e.

Variation. Total body length: 4.28 ± 0.25 ($n=3$).

Additional material. South Africa, Farm Hermanuskraal, near Fort Brown (33°07'S, 26°37'E), on soil, pit-trap, two males, 3 December 1993, coll. M. Burger, NCA 96/33.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. South Africa: Eastern Cape Province.

Anyphops natalensis (Lawrence, 1940)

(Figure 2g–k; Map 1)

Selenops natalensis Lawrence 1940, p 565. Female holotype and male and female paratypes from South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Estcourt (29°S, 29°53'E), NM 1717, examined.

Anyphops natalensis: Benoit 1968, p 116.

Anyphops natalensis: Corronca 1998b, p 179. Erroneous identification.

Diagnosis. The shape of the median apophysis of the palp of male *A. natalensis* (Figure 2k) resembles *A. lawrencei*, but the shape of the RTA is different with the ventral branch short and wide (Figure 2j), as in *A. mumai*. The epigynum of the females of *A. natalensis* are characterized by the presence of genital openings very widely spaced and near the anterior margin of the epigynum (Figure 2h), and by the shape of the copulatory ducts and spermathecae (Figure 2i).

Female holotype. Total body length 6.10. Prosoma 2.90 length, 3.10 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.18, ALE 0.13, PME 0.25, PLE 0.33. Opisthosoma 3.20 length, 1.90 width. Leg formula 4321. Leg spination: Fe I–III p1.1.1, d1.1.1, r1.1.1, IV p1.0.1, d1.1.1, r1.1.1; Tib I–II v2.2.2.2; III p1.0.0, v2.2.0, IV p1.0.1, d1.1.1, v2.2.0, r1.0.1; Mt I–II v2.2.2, III v2.2.0, IV v2.2.2, r1.1.0. Prosoma orange-brown with lateral dark grey markings. Chelicerae orange-brown with a dark longitudinal inner line. Legs brown without markings except for a prolateral, longitudinal black band on Fe I, and Fe IV with two incomplete black bands. Dorsum of opisthosoma dark brown, anterior portion with two oval, lateral and large yellowish spots, and two smaller on the posterior area. Venter yellowish with darker lateral margins. Epigynum and internal structures as in Figure 2h, i.

Male paratype. Total body length 4.50. Prosoma 2.50 length, 2.60 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.10, ALE 0.08, PME 0.20, PLE 0.28. Opisthosoma 1.90 length, 1.20 width. Leg formula 4321. Leg spination: similar to female except for the following spines: Fe IV p1.0.1, Tib I–II p1.1.0, d1.1.0, r1.1.0; III–IV p1.1.0, d1.1.0, r1.1.0; Mt I–II p0.1.0, r1.1.0, III–IV p1.1.0, v2.2.2, r1.1.1. Colour of body, legs and chelicerae similar to female. Palp of male as in Figures 2j, k.

Note. Corronca (1998b, p 179) identified a male from Kenya (NCA 81/620) as *A. natalensis*. After the revision of the type specimens, recently available, the conclusion is that it was an erroneous identification. In fact, that male is a new, undescribed species and belongs to B-B2 species group.

Distribution. Only type locality.

Anyphops ngome n. sp.

(Figure 3a–c; Map 1)

Type. Female holotype and two male paratypes from South Africa, Ngome State forest (27°49'S, 31°26'E), open forest, 8–19 September 1992, coll. M. van den Merwe, NCA 93/43.

Diagnosis. The colour pattern of the body (Figure 3a) is typical for this species and it is similar, in part, to that of *A. lycosiformis*. The shape of the median apophysis (Figure 3e),

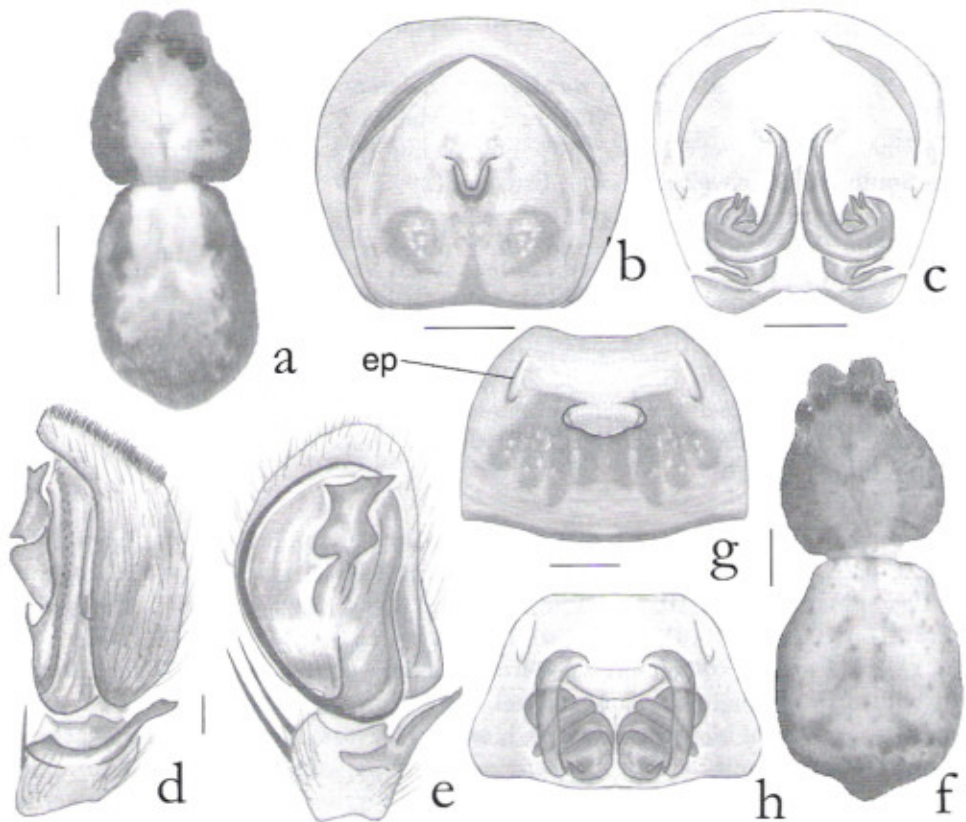


Figure 3. (a–e) *Anyphops ngome* n. sp. (a–c) Female holotype: (a) dorsal opisthosoma colour pattern, (b) epigynum, ventral view, (c) epigynum, dorsal view; (d, e) male paratype: (d) male palp, lateral view, (e) male palp, ventral view. (f–h) *Anyphops parvulus* (Pocock), female. (f) Dorsal opisthosoma colour pattern, (g) epigynum, ventral view, (h) epigynum, dorsal view. ep, secondary epigynal pocket. Scale bars: genitalia=0.25 mm; other drawings=1 mm.

and the narrow and short vRTA of the palp of the male (Figure 3d), are characteristic of this species. The shape of the epigynum with a sub-triangular and small middle field (Figure 3b), and the heavy copulatory ducts and spermathecae (Figure 3c) distinguish *A. ngome* from other species of *Anyphops*.

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

Female holotype. Total body length 5.56. Prosoma 2.33 length, 2.40 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.12, ALE 0.09, PME 0.16, PLE 0.21. Opisthosoma 3.13 length, 2.33 width. Leg formula 4321. Leg spination: Fe I p1.1.1, d1.1.1, r1.0.1, II–III p1.0.1, d1.1.1, r1.0.1, IV p1.0.1, d1.1.1, r0.0.1; Tib I–II v2.2.2.2, III p1.0.1, v2.2.0, r1.0.1, IV p0.0.1, d1.1.0, v1.2.0, r1.0.1; Mt I–II v2.2.2, III p0.1.1, v2.2.0, r0.1.0, IV p0.1.1, v2.2.0, r0.1.1. Prosoma light orange-brown with lateral dark grey markings, reaching lateral edges, as in Figure 3a. Chelicerae orange-brown with a slight light grey marking. Legs orange-brown without markings. Dorsum of opisthosoma with a whitish, large, sub-rectangular marking on anterior and middle portion of the opisthosoma, as in Figure 3a; laterals dark brown with yellowish spots. Venter light yellow-grey. Epigynum and internal structures as in Figure 3b, c.

Male paratype. Total body length 4.24. Prosoma 1.93 length, 1.98 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.09, ALE 0.07, PME 0.14, PLE 0.16. Opisthosoma 2.17 length, 1.50 width. Leg formula 4321. Leg spination: similar to the female with the exception of: Fe I-IV p1.0.1, II-IV r1.1.1; Pat I-IV d0.1; Tib I-II d1.0.0, r1.0.1, III p0.0.1, d1.0.0, r0.1.1, IV p1.0.1, d0.0.1, r1.1.1; Mt III p0.0.1, v2.2.2, r1.1.1, IV p0.1.0, v2.2.2, r1.1.1. Colour of the body, legs and chelicerae as the female. Palp as in Figure 3d, e.

Variation. Total body length: males 4.54 ± 0.33 ($n=10$), females 5.33 ± 0.27 ($n=12$).

Additional material. South Africa, Ngome State forest (27°49'S, 31°26'E), dense forest, 17-18 February 1992, one female, NCA 93/54, one female, NCA 93/69, one male, NCA 93/51; 17-18 March 1992, one female, NCA 93/65; 17-18 April 1992, one female, NCA 93/56; open forest, 17-18 February 1992, one female, NCA 93/70; 17-18 May 1992, one female, NCA 93/52, two females, one male, NCA 93/53; 17-18 June 1992, three males, NCA 93/66; 17-19 September 1992, one female, NCA 93/47, one male, NCA 93/45, one female, NCA 93/61; 17-18 November 1992, one female, NCA 93/59, one female, NCA 93/68, one female, NCA 93/55; 17-18 January 1993, one male, NCA 93/41. All the material collected by M. van den Merwe.

Distribution. South Africa: Ngome State Forest.

***Anyphops parvulus* (Pocock, 1900)**

(Figure 3f-h; Map 1)

Selenops parvulus Pocock 1900, p 332. Female holotype from South Africa, Port Elizabeth (33°49'S, 25°34'E), unknown depository, not examined.

Anyphops parvulus: Benoit 1968, p 116.

Diagnosis. The female of *A. parvulus* can be distinguished from other *Anyphops* species in the shape of the epigynum, which is wider than long with two slight anterior secondary epigyneal pockets (Figure 3g), and in the coiled spermathecae (Figure 3h).

Female CAS. Total body length 7.07. Prosoma 2.73 length, 2.83 width. Eye sizes: AME 0.16, ALE 0.12, PME 0.19, PLE 0.21. Opisthosoma 4.15 length, 3.11 width. Leg formula 4321. Leg spination: Fe I p1.1.0, d1.1.1, r1.1.1, II-III d1.1.1, r1.1.1, IV d1.1.1, r1.0.1; Tib I-II v2.2.2.2; Mt I-II v2.2.2, III v2.2.0, IV v2.1.0. Prosoma orange-brown with lateral dark grey markings reaching the lateral edges, with a black external line, as in Figure 3f. Chelicerae orange-brown with a slight dark grey marking on the inner edge and a transversal spot at its tip. Legs pale orange-brown with markings: Fe I-IV with two incomplete dark rings, Fe I with a prolateral longitudinal band and Fe II-IV with the same band but incomplete; Pat I-IV dark, Tib I-IV with two incomplete dark rings, the basal darker; metatarsi and tarsi brown. Dorsum of opisthosoma pale grey with dark grey spots; laterals dark grey and posterior portion of the opisthosoma with a whitish transversal band, as in Figure 3f. Venter yellowish. Epigynum and internal structures as in Figure 3g, h.

Material examined. South Africa: Western Cape Province, Kranshoek, 20 km E. Knysna (34°05'S, 23°14'E), forest, 180 m, one female, 13 December 1996, coll. C. E. Griswold, CAS.

Male. Unknown.



Map 1. Distribution of *Anyphops* species in South Africa.

Distribution. South Africa: Eastern Cape and Western Cape provinces.

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