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A review of the linyphiid spiders of Portugal, with the description of six new species (Araneae: Linyphiidae)

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Abstract

The following new species are described from Portugal: *Diplocephalus machadoi* Bosmans & Cardoso new species, *Diplocephalus marijae* Bosmans new species, *Maso douro* Bosmans & Cardoso new species, *Parapelecopsis conimbricensis* Bosmans & Crespo new species, *Pelecopsis monsantensis* Bosmans & Crespo new species and *Sintula iberica* Bosmans new species. The unknown males of *Leptphyphantes berlandi* Fage, 1931 and *Leptphyphantes bacelarae* Schenkel, 1938 are described and the species are transferred to the genera *Bordea* and *Obscuriphantes* respectively. The following new synonyms are proposed: *Leptphyphantes ollivieri* Denis, 1957 = *Obscuriphantes bacelarae* Fage, 1931 and *Trichopterna alticeps* Denis, 1952 = *Trichopterna cucurbitina* Simon, 1884. *Acartauchenius depressifrons* Simon and *A. nasutus* O. P.-Cambridge are redescribed and both transferred to the genus *Erigonoplus*. *Pelecopsis lunaris* Bosmans & Abrous is transferred to the genus *Parapelecopsis*. The following poorly known species are redescribed: *Erigonoplus castellanus* (O.P.-Cambridge), *Mecopisthes crassirostris* (Simon), *Palliduphantes boliviari* (Simon), *Palliduphantes stygius* (Simon), *Pelecopsis susanna* (Simon), *Trichoncus trifidus* Denis and *Walckenaeria dalmasi* (Simon).

In addition to the six new species described, the following 18 species are new to Portugal: *Alioranus pauper* (Simon), *Araeoncus toubkal* Bosmans, *Centromerus phoceorum* Simon, *Centromerus succinus* Simon, *Ceratinella brevis* Wider, *Drapetisca socialis* (Sundevall), *Entelecara acuminata* (Wider), *Meioneta mollis* (O.P.-Cambridge), *Micrargus herbigradus* (Blackwall), *Ouedia rufithorax* (Simon), *Palliduphantes cadiziensis* (Wunderlich), *Porrhomma pygmaeum* Blackwall, *Sintula furcifer* (Simon), *Tallusia experta* (O.P.-Cambridge), *Tapinocyba algirica* Bosmans, *Tapinopa disjugata* Simon, *Walckenaeria nudipalpis* (Westring) and *Walckenaeria obtusa* Blackwall. *Centromerus cinctus* (Simon), *Erigonoplus globipes* (L. Koch), *Mansuphantes mansuetus* (Thorell, 1875), *Meioneta rurestris* (C.L. Koch), *Oedothorax retusus* (Westring), *Palliduphantes cernuus* (Simon), *Parapelecopsis mediocris* (Kulczyn'ski), *Tenuiphantes tenebricola* (Wider), *Walckenaeria atrotibialis* (O.P.-Cambridge), *Walckenaeria dysderoides* (Wider) and *Walckenaeria erythrina* (Simon) all have been cited from Portugal in the past but are deleted from its list. The Portuguese linyphiid fauna presently counts 111 species.

Key words: Iberian Peninsula, linyphiid spiders, Portugal, Spain, taxonomy

Introduction

Linyphiidae are among the smallest spiders and in mainland Portugal they have been poorly studied in the past. In the 19th century we can report only some small contributions by authors from other European countries. The first to contribute to the linyphiid spiders in Portugal was the British O.P.-Cambridge (1879) in describing *Erigone nasutus* as new species from Lisboa. The second author was the German Philip Bertkau (1893) with a paper on Portuguese spiders which included seven Linyphiidae. Finally, the French Eugène Simon (1898) added six Linyphiidae to the fauna of Portugal in a study of spiders found in the region of Porto. In the beginning of the 20th century, two contributions dealt with Portuguese Linyphiidae, both by non-Portuguese. The Polish Vladislav Kulczyn'ski (1911) described a new species from Portugal (*Linyphia lusitanica*), which later proved to be a junior synonym of *Linyphia maura* Thorell, 1875. The Spanish Franganillo Balboa (1920) published a paper including data on 3 species of Linyphiidae, one of them new to science but now a *nomen nudum*: *Linyphia ulicicolens* and further not taken into account.