Ant-eating spiders (Araneae: Zodariidae) of Portugal: additions to the current knowledge

STANO PEKÁR1* & PEDRO CARDOSO2

1 Department of Zoology and Ecology, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, 611 37 Brno, Czech Republic; pekar@sci.muni.cz
2 Centro de Biologia Ambiental, Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Praceta dos Metalúrgicos, 2, 1º Dto., 2835-043 Baixa da Banheira, Portugal. Present address: Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 15, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark
* Corresponding author

Abstract

Three new species of zodariid spiders are described in this paper: *Amphiledorus ungoliantae* sp. n. and *Zodarion bosmansi* sp. n. from southern Portugal, and *Zodarion atlanticum* sp. n. from central Portugal and the Azores. Additional records on another eight taxa from central and southern Portugal are given: *Amphiledorus adonis, Zodarion alacre, Z. jozefienae, Z. lusitanicum, Z. maculatum, Z. merlijni, Z. styliferum, and Z. styliferum forma extraneum*. To date, there are 19 species (plus one form) of zodariid spiders known from Portugal.

Key words: *Amphiledorus*, *Zodarion*, description, faunistics, distribution, Azores, Iberian

Introduction

With more than 750 species described so far, the family Zodariidae Thorell 1881 is one of the fifteen most species rich spider families. Representatives of this family are distributed over all continents, except Antarctica. Only four genera, *Amphiledorus* Jocqué & Bosmans 2001, *Palaestina* O. P.-Cambridge 1872, *Selamia* Simon 1873 and *Zodarion* Walckenaer 1826, with about 80 species occur in Europe. One third of these species is restricted to the Iberian Peninsula (Platnick 2005).

The Portuguese (and Iberian) zodariid spider fauna was almost unknown until the revisions of Bosmans (1994), Alderweireldt & Bosmans (2001), Jocqué & Bosmans (2001) and Pekár et al. (2003), which revealed 17 species (plus one form) for Portugal. This paper adds three new species. The occurrence of *Z. segurense* Bosmans, issued in Pekár et al. (2003), is not supported.