



Two new species of *Cydrela* (Araneae, Zodariidae) extending the distribution of the genus into Central Africa

B. NZIGIDAHERA¹ & R. JOCQUÉ²

¹Institut National pour l'Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature (INECN), Bujumbura, Burundi.

E-mail: nzigidaherabenoit@yahoo.fr

²Royal Museum for Central Africa (MRAC), B-3080 Tervuren, Belgium. E-mail: rudy.jocque@africamuseum.be

Abstract

Two new species of *Cydrela* Thorell (Zodariidae) are described from Burundi: *C. neptuna* (♂♀) from miombo woodland and circumguinean forest and *C. kreagra* (♂) from a seminatural area, both at medium altitude. Both species of *Cydrela* mentioned from Central Africa previously belong to other genera resulting in the new combinations *Systemoplacis biunguis* (Strand, 1913) and *Capheris brunnea* (Marx, 1893). The find of *Cydrela* in Burundi expands the known distribution of the genus considerably.

Key words: *Brachystegia* woodland, circumguinean forest, miombo

Introduction

According to Platnick (2010), the genus *Cydrela* Thorell is known from Central, East and southern Africa, the island of Sokotra and Asia (Dippenaar-Schoeman & Jocqué, 1997; Dankittipakul & Jocqué, 2006). However, the species mentioned from Central Africa, *Cydrela biunguis* Strand, 1913 and *Cydrela brunnea* Marx, 1893 belong elsewhere. According to the description in Strand (1913), the arrangement of the eyes in *C. biunguis* is as described for *Systemoplacis* Simon, 1907 in Jocqué (2009) and this species thus most probably belongs in that genus. According to the drawings in Marx (1893), *Cydrela brunnea*, clearly belongs in *Capheris*. As the types of both species are unavailable or destroyed, they were not treated in Jocqué (2009).

This brings the number of *Cydrela* species presently known to 17 (Platnick, 2010). Ten of these are known to occur in the Afrotropical region but restricted to eastern and southern Africa. For the first time, we here describe two species of *Cydrela* from Central Africa (Burundi), which are the northernmost records of the genus on the African continent.

Material and methods

The specimens were collected by the first author in *Brachystegia* woodlands (miombo) at Rumonge and circumguinean forest of Kigwena. The second species was collected in a seminatural area with a park landscape in Bujumbura town. Primary types and some paratypes are deposited in MRAC and some paratypes at INECN.

The epigyne and male palps were examined and drawn with a Zeiss Stemi 2000 stereomicroscope. Specimens were examined and measured with a WILD M 10 stereomicroscope.

The female epigyne was detached from the abdomen, cleared with methylsalicylate and temporarily mounted for examination. It was photographed with a Leica M12 stereomicroscope and subject to automontage with the Syncrosopy software. All measurements are in mm. Coordinates are decimal.