



## Update to the zodariid spider fauna of the Iberian Peninsula and Madeira (Araneae: Zodariidae)

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### Abstract

This paper describes three new species of the genus *Zodarion* from the Iberian Peninsula: *Z. alentejanum*, *Z. cesari*, and *Z. costapratae*. One species, *Z. lusitanicum*, is newly recorded for Spain. In total 46 zodariid species are known from the Iberian Peninsula to date, of which 22 species are recorded from Portugal and 35 species from Spain. New faunistic records and distribution maps are given for another 18 zodariid taxa, either in the Iberian Peninsula or Madeira: *Amphiledorus balnearius*, *Selamia reticulata*, *Zodarion alacre*, *Z. algarvensis*, *Z. atlanticum*, *Z. costablancae*, *Z. duriense*, *Z. fuscum*, *Z. gregua*, *Z. jozefienae*, *Z. machadoi*, *Z. maculatum*, *Z. marginiceps*, *Z. merlijni*, *Z. pseudoelegans*, *Z. styliferum styliferum*, *Z. styliferum extraneum*, and *Z. viduum*.

**Key words:** *Amphiledorus*, *Selamia*, *Zodarion*, description, distribution, Madeira, Portugal, Spain

### Introduction

Currently, the Zodariids are the thirteenth most speciose spider family (Platnick 2011) with 942 species in 77 genera but only five genera are found in Europe. The majority of the zodariid spiders in Europe are distributed in the Mediterranean region. One of the hotspots are certainly the Iberian Peninsula with 46 species from the three genera *Amphiledorus*, *Selamia* and *Zodarion* including 22 species from Portugal and 35 species for Spain.

The Iberian Peninsula has experienced a recent dramatic increase in the number of species and records of spiders, particularly during the last decade (Cardoso & Morano 2010). Since the turn of the millennium, dozens of new species have been described, many of them rare and endangered Iberian endemics (e.g., Pekár *et al.* 2003; Cardoso & Scharff 2009; Bosmans *et al.* 2010). Many more have been mentioned for the first time in this region. This increase in our knowledge was in large part due to the widespread use of standardized protocols, able to capture large amounts of material for study (Cardoso 2009). Zodariids, the third largest family in terms of Iberian endemics (Cardoso & Morano 2010) constitute no exception to the general pattern.

During the last decade many new records of zodariid spiders have been added to the Iberian Peninsula, especially in Portugal (compare Cardoso 2000 with Cardoso & Morano 2010). Since our last revision of Portuguese zodariids (Pekár & Cardoso 2005), four species were reported for Parque Natural da Serra de São Mamede (Gouveia 2004), three species for Parque Natural da Serra da Estrela (Sousa 2006), two species for Parque Natural da Serra da Arrábida (Cardoso *et al.* 2008a), one species for Parque Nacional da Peneda-Gerês (Cardoso *et al.* 2008b), two species for Reserva Natural do Paúl de Arzila (Crespo *et al.* 2009), and three species for Parque Natural do Vale do Guadiana (Cardoso *et al.* 2009), all in Portugal. Similarly, in Spain and during the last decade, five species