

Platnick, N. I. & J. A. Murphy. 1984. A revision of the spider genera *Trachyzelotes* and *Urozelotes* (Araneae, Gnaphosidae). *Am. Mus. Novit.* 2792: 23-27.
[Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History].

UROZELOTES MELLO-LEITÃO

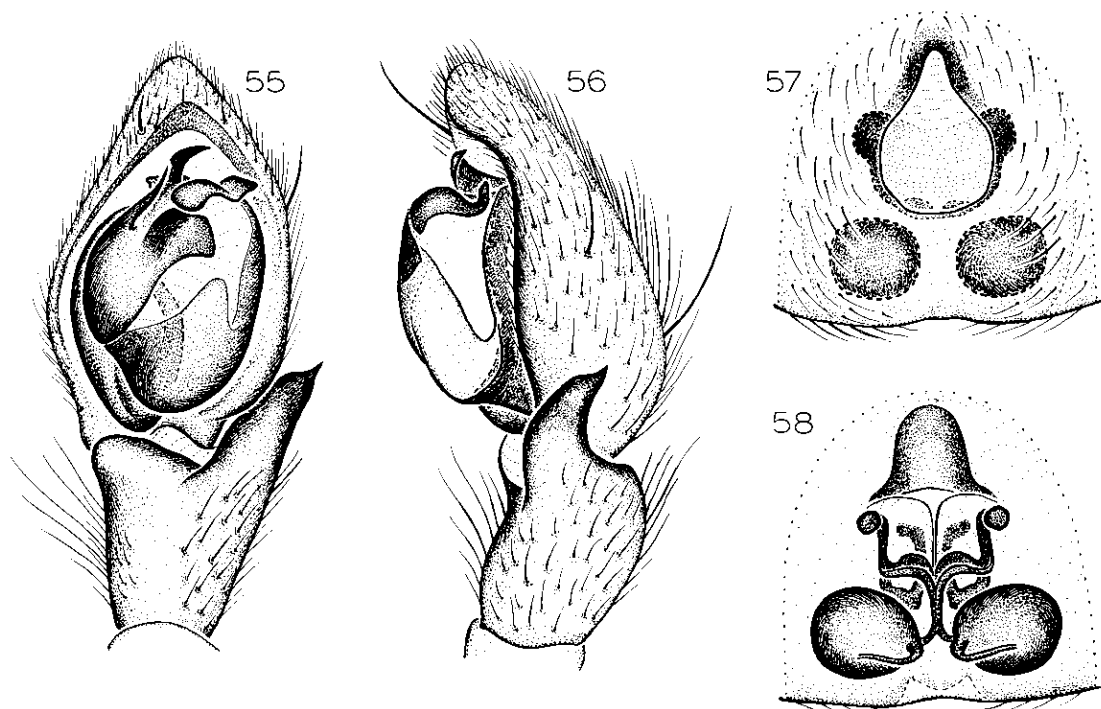
Urozelotes Mello-Leitão, 1938, p. 111 [type species by original designation *Urozelotes cardiogynus* Mello-Leitão, =*U. rusticus* (L. Koch)].

DIAGNOSIS: Specimens of *Urozelotes* can be distinguished from those of all other zelotine genera by genitalic characters: males have a pointed terminal apophysis closely appressed to the embolus (figs. 55, 59), and females have an epigynum bearing an elongate, triangular median plate (figs. 57, 61) and anterior epigynal ducts bearing bulbous anterolateral extensions (figs. 58, 62).

DESCRIPTION: Total length 4.0–7.6. Carapace oval in dorsal view, widest between coxae II and III, truncated anteriorly and posteriorly, abruptly narrowed opposite palpi, light orange, darkest anteriorly, with numerous long, thin, black setae along midline and edge of posterior declivity; lateral margins not reflexed; cephalic area flattened; thoracic groove long, longitudinal. From above, anterior eye row very slightly recurved, posterior row very slightly procurved; from front, both rows procurved; AME circular, dark, PME irregularly rectangular, light, ALE and PLE oval, light; PME usually largest, AME smallest, ALE and PLE subequal; AME separated by roughly their diameter, much closer to ALE, PME subcontiguous, much farther from PLE, lateral eyes of each side separated by roughly their radius; MOQ wider than long, widest in back. Clypeal height at AME greater than their diameter. Chelicerae typically with one retromarginal and three promarginal teeth, with only scattered setae anteriorly; boss present anterolaterally. Endites long, rectangular, obliquely depressed, anteriorly narrowed; labium narrowed at base; sternum rebordered, with small sclerotized extensions

to and between coxae, with scattered long setae. Leg formula 4123. Typical leg spination pattern (only surfaces bearing spines listed): femora: I, II d1-1-0, p0-0-1; III, IV d1-1-0, p0-1-1, r0-1-1; patella III r0-1-0; tibiae: III p1-1-1, v2-2-2, r1-1-1; IV p1-1-1, v2-2-2, r2-1-1; metatarsi: II v2-1p-0; III p1-2-2, v2-2-0, r1-2-2; IV p1-2-2, v2-2-0, r1-2-1. Legs uniformly light orange; all tarsi and anterior metatarsi lightly scopulate; tarsi with two dentate claws; clawtufts virtually obsolete; trochanters unnotched; metatarsi III and IV with distal preening combs; trichobothria in two rows on tarsi, one on metatarsi. Abdomen pale tan (males only with slight orange anterior scutum), dorsum with two pairs of darker muscle impressions, surface coated with long bristles and short setae; six spinnerets, anteriors typically gnaphosoid, with one short ventral and eight long dorsal spigots. Palp with basally thickened retrolateral tibial apophysis, pointed terminal apophysis overlapping embolus, and elongate, distally situated median apophysis. Epigynum with anteriorly narrowed median plate; anterior epigynal ducts with bulbous anterolateral extensions.

TAXONOMIC HISTORY: The type species, heretofore usually referred to as *Zelotes rusticus* (L. Koch), has been enigmatic for many years. Platnick and Shadab (1983, p. 100) indicated that "Because of its synanthropic habits, *Z. rusticus* occurs in scattered localities all over the world (and has therefore accumulated what is probably the longest list of synonyms of any gnaphosid species), but no close relatives of the species have been



FIGS. 55–58. *Urozelotes rusticus* (L. Koch). 55. Palp, ventral view. 56. Palp, retrolateral view. 57. Epigynum, ventral view. 58. Epigynum, dorsal view.

identified in the literature on any fauna.” Several workers have expressed dissatisfaction with the placement of the species in *Zelotes*, and Platnick and Shadab (1983) excluded it from that genus because (like the species here assigned to *Trachyzelotes*) it lacks the intercalary sclerite of the male palp that seems synapomorphic for true *Zelotes*. Luckily, the generic name *Urozelotes*, based on one of the numerous synonyms, is available for the species. We have found a second species that is clearly congeneric with *U. rusticus*. Unluckily, it does not answer the question of what part of the world the genus is native to, for the only known specimens of the second species are from the Simon collection (MNHN) and, like most of the unworked material accumulated by Simon, bear no locality data at all. Although we would not normally describe new taxa from unknown localities, in this case it seems necessary, to establish both the relationships of *U. rusticus* and the validity of the genus and thereby to

help counteract the unfortunate tendency of many European arachnologists to lump all European zelotines into the single genus *Zelotes* despite their diverse affinities with various other genera occurring outside of Europe.

Urozelotes rusticus (L. Koch),
new combination
Figures 55–58

Prothesima rustica L. Koch, 1872, p. 309 (female holotype from “Trient,” Trento, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy, in BMNH, examined).

Drassus razoumowskyi Pavesi, 1873, p. 123, fig. 3 (male holotype from Lugano, Ticino, Switzerland, depository unknown, not in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova [Dr. G. Arbocco, *in litt.*]). First synonymized with (and erroneously given priority over) *rusticus* by Simon, 1914, p. 218.

Melanophora rustica: Canestrini, 1875, p. 28.

Drassus cerdo Thorell, 1875a, p. 97 (male holotype from Liguria, Italy, depository unknown, not in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova [Dr.

- G. Arbocco, *in litt.*). First synonymized with *rusticus* by Simon, 1914, p. 218.
- Prothesima pallida* Keyserling, 1877, p. 602, pl. 14, fig. 22 (female holotype from Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay, in ZMH, examined). Preoccupied by *Prothesima pallida* O. P.-Cambridge (1874).
- Prothesima larifuga* Simon, 1878, p. 90, pl. 14, fig. 22 (male holotype from Campo di l'Oro, Corsica, Corse, France, in MNHN, examined). First synonymized with *rusticus* by Simon, 1914, p. 218.
- Drassus agelastus* Keyserling, 1891, p. 35, fig. 14 (two female syntypes from Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in BMNH, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.
- Prothesima blanda* Banks, 1892, p. 18, figs. 57, 57a (male holotype from Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, in MCZ, examined). First synonymized with *rusticus* by Ubick and Roth, 1973, p. 8.
- Prothesima minima* Banks, 1892, p. 19, fig. 69 (juvenile holotype from Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, in MCZ, examined). First synonymized with *blanda* by Banks, 1910, p. 8.
- Drassodes cerdo*: Simon, 1893, p. 359.
- Prothesima completa* Banks, 1898, p. 219, pl. 13, fig. 22 (male syntype from La Chuparosa, Baja California Sur, Mexico, in MCZ, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.
- Prothesima lutea* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1899, p. 57, pl. 4, figs. 16, 16a (female holotype from Guatemala, in BMNH, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.
- Melanophora pacifica* Simon, 1899, p. 412 (female holotype from Laysan Island, Hawaii, should be in MNHN, lost). NEW SYNONYMY.
- Melanophora porteri* Simon, 1904, p. 89 (female holotype from Los Perales, Valparaíso, Chile, in MNHN, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.
- Zelotes femoralis* Banks, 1904, p. 336, pl. 38, fig. 1 (female holotype from Claremont, Los Angeles County, California, in MCZ, examined). First synonymized with *rusticus* by Ubick and Roth, 1973, p. 8.
- Melanophora rustica orientalis* Simon, 1908, p. 77 (female holotype from Tonkin, Vietnam, in MNHN, examined). Roewer, 1954, p. 462. First synonymized with *rusticus* by Bonnet, 1959, p. 4948.
- Zelotes blanda*: Banks, 1910, p. 8.
- Drassodes agelastus*: Petrunkevitch, 1911, p. 137. Bonnet, 1956, p. 1560.
- Zelotes blandus*: Petrunkevitch, 1911, p. 148.
- Zelotes completus*: Petrunkevitch, 1911, p. 148. Roewer, 1954, p. 467. Bonnet, 1959, p. 4919.
- Zelotes luteus*: Petrunkevitch, 1911, p. 150. Roewer, 1954, p. 468. Bonnet, 1959, p. 4934.
- Zelotes pallidus*: Petrunkevitch, 1911, p. 150. Bonnet, 1959, p. 4938.
- Zelotes porteri*: Petrunkevitch, 1911, p. 151. Roewer, 1954, p. 469. Bonnet, 1959, p. 4942.
- Zelotes razoumowskyi*: Simon, 1914, p. 218.
- Zelotes rustica*: Reimoser, 1920, p. 231.
- Drassyllus blandus*: Chamberlin, 1922, p. 168. Roewer, 1954, p. 414. Bonnet, 1956, p. 1602.
- Drassyllus femoralis*: Chamberlin, 1922, p. 170. Roewer, 1954, p. 415. Bonnet, 1956, p. 1603.
- Drassyllus liopus* Chamberlin, 1922, p. 170 (male holotype from Austin, Travis County, Texas, in MCZ, examined). Roewer, 1954, p. 416. Bonnet, 1956, p. 1604. First synonymized with *rusticus* by Ubick and Roth, 1973, p. 8.
- Camillina arnicola* Tucker, 1923, p. 336, figs. 56A, B (female holotype from junction of Crocodile and Marico Rivers, Transvaal, South Africa, in SAM, examined). Roewer, 1954, p. 410. Bonnet, 1956, p. 943. NEW SYNONYMY.
- Zelotes rusticus*: Charitonow, 1932, p. 140. Roewer, 1954, p. 461. Bonnet, 1959, p. 4947.
- Zelotes razoumowskyi*: Roewer, 1932, p. 413 (*lapses*).
- Haplodrassus magister* Chamberlin, 1933, p. 6, figs. 11, 12 (male holotype from Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, in AMNH, examined). Roewer, 1954, p. 403. Bonnet, 1957, p. 2091. First synonymized with *rusticus* by Ubick and Roth, 1973, p. 8.
- Zelotes razoumowski*: Bristowe, 1935, p. 745 (*lapses*).
- Zelotes razoumowskii*: Caporiacco, 1936, p. 75 (*lapses*).
- Drassyllus abdalbus* Chamberlin, 1936b, p. 15, figs. 31, 32 (male holotype from Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, in AMNH, examined). Roewer, 1954, p. 413. Bonnet, 1956, p. 1602. First synonymized with *rusticus* by Ubick and Roth, 1973, p. 8.
- Urozelotes cardiogynus* Mello-Leitão, 1938, p. 111, fig. 30 (female holotype from Pehuajó, Buenos Aires, Argentina, in MLP, examined). Roewer, 1954, p. 441. Bonnet, 1959, p. 4781. NEW SYNONYMY.
- Zelotes scutatus* Mello-Leitão, 1939, p. 529, figs. 14, 15 (male holotype from São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, in Instituto Butantan, not examined). Bonnet, 1959, p. 4949. Preoccupied in *Zelotes* by *Z. scutatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872); not *Z. scutatus* Mello-Leitão (1941), = *Camillina chilensis* (Simon). NEW SYNONYMY.
- Zelotes keyserlingi* Roewer, 1951, p. 444 (*nomen novum* for *Prothesima pallida* Keyserling); 1954, p. 468. NEW SYNONYMY.
- Zelotes paulistus* Roewer, 1951, p. 444 (*nomen novum* for *Z. scutatus* Mello-Leitão).

Drassodes agelasius: Roewer, 1954, p. 396 (*lapsus*).

Zelotes pacificus: Roewer, 1954, p. 467. Bonnet, 1959, p. 4938.

Zelotes elytrogaster (misidentification): Roewer, 1954, p. 468 (references to *Z. scutatus* Mello-Leitão, 1939, and *Z. paulistus* Roewer only).

Zelotes (Drassyllus) rusticus: Gertsch, in Lindroth, 1957, p. 104.

Drassodes malodes Tikader, 1962, p. 572, figs. 2a-c (female holotype from Dhakuria, West Bengal, India, in ZSI, examined); 1982, p. 397, figs. 230-232. NEW SYNONYMY.

Camillina gigas Schmidt, 1973, p. 362, fig. 3 (female holotype from Playa del Ingles, Grand Canary, Canary Islands, in FIS, examined; not male). NEW SYNONYMY.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can easily be distinguished from those of *U. mysticus* by the smaller terminal apophysis (fig. 55), females by the wider median epigynal plate (fig. 57).

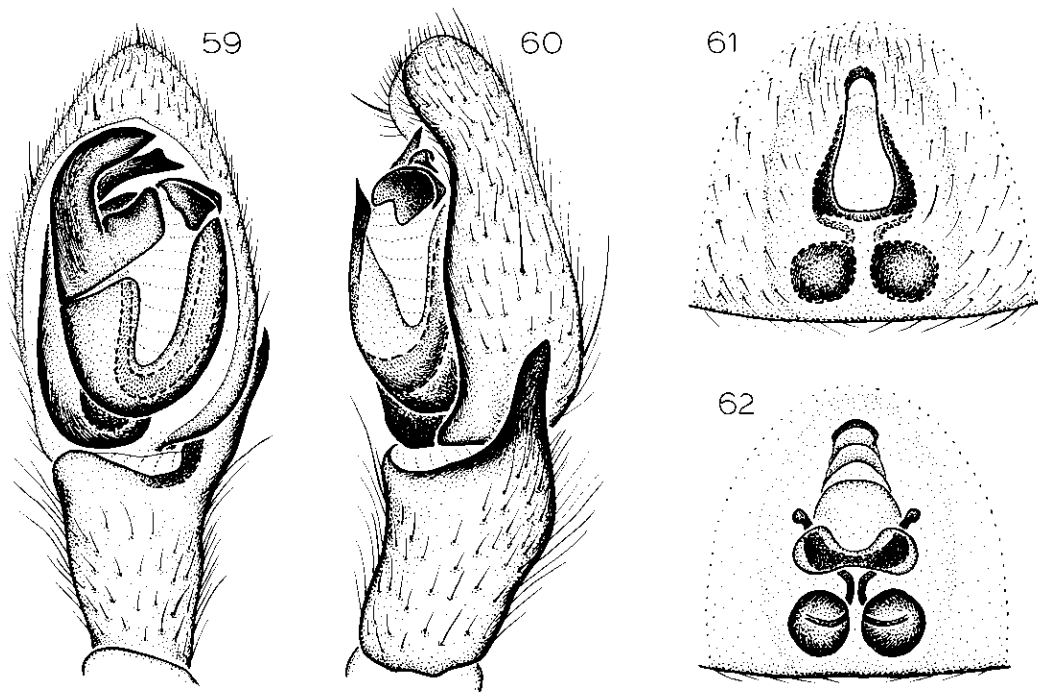
MALE: Total length 6.50 ± 0.77 . Carapace 3.15 ± 0.33 long, 2.33 ± 0.27 wide. Femur II 2.12 ± 0.19 long (143 specimens examined). Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.13, PME 0.15, PLE 0.11; AME-AME 0.08, AME-ALE 0.02, PME-PME 0.02, PME-PLE 0.06, ALE-PLE 0.04. MOQ length 0.27, front width 0.24, back width 0.32. Terminal apophysis narrow, not reaching as far distally as embolus, retrolateral tibial apophysis curved ventrally at about half its length (figs. 55, 56). Leg spination: metatarsus II v2-0-0.

FEMALE: Total length 6.66 ± 0.72 . Carapace 3.04 ± 0.26 long, 2.23 ± 0.20 wide. Femur II 2.01 ± 0.17 long (145 specimens examined). Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.14, PME 0.18, PLE 0.12; AME-AME 0.09, AME-ALE 0.03, PME-PME 0.02, PME-PLE 0.09, ALE-PLE 0.07. MOQ length 0.34, front width 0.29, back width 0.38. Median epigynal plate very wide posteriorly (figs. 57, 58). Leg spination: femora I, II 0-1-1.

RECORDS: **Canada:** ONTARIO: Toronto. **United States** (county records only): ALABAMA: Tuscaloosa. ARIZONA: Cochise, Gila, Pima, Yuma. ARKANSAS: Carroll, Washington. CALIFORNIA: Fresno, Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Shasta, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo. CONNECTICUT: Hartford. FLORIDA: Lake. GEORGIA: Thomas. ILLINOIS: Cook.

KANSAS: Bourbon, Cowley. LOUISIANA: Iberville, Vernon, West Baton Rouge. MARYLAND: Dorchester. MINNESOTA: Hennepin. MISSOURI: Johnson. NEVADA: Clark, Nye. NEW JERSEY: Hunterdon. NEW MEXICO: Bernalillo, Sandoval. NEW YORK: Kings, New York, Queens, Tompkins, Warren. NORTH DAKOTA: Divide, Grand Forks. OKLAHOMA: Comanche. OREGON: Jackson. PENNSYLVANIA: Bucks, Montgomery. SOUTH CAROLINA: Lexington. TEXAS: Dallas, Erath, Garza, Kleberg, Lubbock, Medina, Parker, Travis, Wichita. UTAH: Washington. VIRGINIA: Fairfax. WEST VIRGINIA: Greenbrier. WISCONSIN: Dane. **Mexico:** BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE: Ensenada. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: Bahía Magdalena, La Chuparosa, La Paz, San Ignacio. CHIHUAHUA: Santa Bárbara. COAHUILA: Cueva de León. COLIMA: Cueva de la Finca. SONORA: Desemboque, El Coyote. VERACRUZ: Huatusco. **Guatemala.** **Brazil:** MINAS GERAIS: Minas de Serinha Diamantina. RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Canela, Morro Santana, Taquara. **Uruguay:** MONTEVIDEO: Montevideo. **Argentina:** BUENOS AIRES: Pehuajó. **Chile:** ATACAMA: Copiapó. SANTIAGO: Las Condes, Pirque, Providencia, Santiago. VALPARAISO: Los Perales, Quilota, Viña del Mar. **England:** ESSEX: Tilbury Dock. GREATER LONDON: London. **France:** CORSE: Campo di l'Oro. HAUTE-VIENNE. YONNE: Champigny. YVELINES: Versailles. **Italy:** TARENTINO-ALTO ADIGE: Trento. **Egypt:** MATRÛH: Siwa. **Libya:** Ghiryan, Sabrata. **Algeria:** ORAN: Oran. **Canary Islands:** GRAND CANARY: Playa del Ingles. **Madeira Islands:** PORTO SANTO: near airport. **India:** TAMIL NADU: Coonoor. WEST BENGAL: Dhakuria. **Vietnam:** Tonkin. **Japan:** HONSHÛ: Higashitakaai-cho. **Borneo:** SABAH: Kinabalu National Park. **Dahomey:** Porto-Novo. **Zimbabwe:** Zimbabwe. **South Africa:** CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: Calvinia, Cedar Mountains, Hanover, Kalk Bay, Paarl, Palmierfontein, Queenstown, St. Helena Bay, Steenbergs Cove, Stompneus. TRANSVAAL: junction, Crocodile and Marico Rivers. **Hawaii:** HAWAII: Pohakuloa. OAHU: Koko Head Crater.

DISTRIBUTION: Synanthropic and thereby



FIGS. 59–62. *Urozelotes mysticus*, new species. 59. Palp, ventral view. 60. Palp, retrolateral view. 61. Epigynum, ventral view. 62. Epigynum, dorsal view.

virtually cosmopolitan, although no specimens have been recorded from Australia or New Zealand.

NATURAL HISTORY: Specimens have been most frequently taken in buildings, but are also known from gardens, pastures, citrus orchards, oak forests, and caves.

SYNONYMY: The numerous redescrptions are presumably due only to the unexpectedly wide distribution of the species.

***Urozelotes mysticus*, new species**

Figures 59–62

TYPES: Male holotype and female paratype from an unknown locality (no date or collector), deposited in MNHN.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name refers to the unknown type locality.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can easily be distinguished from those of *U. rusticus* by the larger terminal apophysis (fig. 59), females by the narrower median epigynal plate (fig. 61).

MALE: Total length 4.03–5.10. Carapace

1.80–2.27 long, 1.37–1.74 wide. Femur II 1.17–1.37 long. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.05, ALE 0.06, PME 0.08, PLE 0.08; AME–AME 0.05, AME–ALE 0.02, PME–PME 0.03, PME–PLE 0.05, ALE–PLE 0.05. MOQ length 0.20, front width 0.15, back width 0.19. Terminal apophysis wide, reaching farther distally than embolus, retrolateral tibial apophysis not curving ventrally (figs. 59, 60). Leg spination: femora: II p0-1-1; IV p0-0-1, r0-0-1; tibiae: III r0-1-1; IV p1-0-1.

FEMALE: Total length 4.79. Carapace 2.19 long, 1.65 wide. Femur II 1.33 long. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.07, ALE 0.08, PME 0.10, PLE 0.09; AME–AME 0.05, AME–ALE 0.02, PME–PME 0.04, PME–PLE 0.05, ALE–PLE 0.04. MOQ length 0.23, front width 0.19, back width 0.24. Median epigynal plate narrow posteriorly (figs. 61, 62). Leg spination: femur IV p0-0-1.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: Three males taken with the types (MNHN).

DISTRIBUTION: Unknown.