

Jocqué, R. 1994. Halidae, a new spider family from Madagascar (Araneae).

Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 9: 287-289.

Tolma, new genus [pages 287-288].

Diagnosis: Males of this genus have a large apophysis on the palpal patella; females are recognised by the epigyne which is plate-like and stands free off the abdomen. ALS without huge seta near major ampullate gland spigot.

Etymology: *Tolma* (Greek *τολμα*) means courage and refers to the character of these spiders, emerging in an effervescent epoch in spider taxonomy. The gender is feminine.

Description: Medium size (4.0–5.5) spiders with smooth tegument. Carapace broad; widest at level of coxae II, narrowed at level of clypeus to half maximum width in females, to about 0.45 maximum width in males. Male profile domed with highest point behind fovea, then falling sharply towards posterior margin; female profile somewhat flatter. Colour: carapace, chelicerae, legs and sternum yellowish brown, with faint darker pattern; abdomen variable; dorsal pattern faint, consisting of few faint chevrons behind pale median stripe.

Eyes in three groups; anterior one almost straight or slightly procurved as seen from in front, second row in two well-separated groups far apart. AME, PLE and PME subequal; ALE smaller. Direction of eyes strongly pronounced: AME upwards, ALE forwards; PME upwards, PLE sideways. All eyes circular and pale except ALE dark. Chilum composed of two small triangles, poorly sclerotised. Chelicerae slender with long hairs along margin; 2 teeth on anterior margin, 3 on posterior margin. Labium as wide as long. Endites roughly rectangular, slightly constricted in middle; with well-developed serrula and anteromesal scopula. Sternum triangular with sinuous sides, and long posterior tip extending between posterior coxae. No inter- or precoxal sclerites.

Legs: formula 4123 (♀) or 1423 (♂), long and slender, T and Mt up to 20 times as long as their diameter in middle. Spination: spines numerous and long, t with pseudo-annulation. Tarsal claws with 7–9 teeth. With modified setae. Single claw on well-developed onychium. Trichobothria in three rows on tibiae, forming proximal group on T III and T IV, in one row on Mt, in two rows on t. No claw tufts or scopulae.

Abdomen oval. Tracheal system absent or poorly developed. Spinnerets six: ALS without huge seta. PMS and PLS apparently with aciniform gland spigots only. Colulus (Fig. 11) well developed, with few setae.

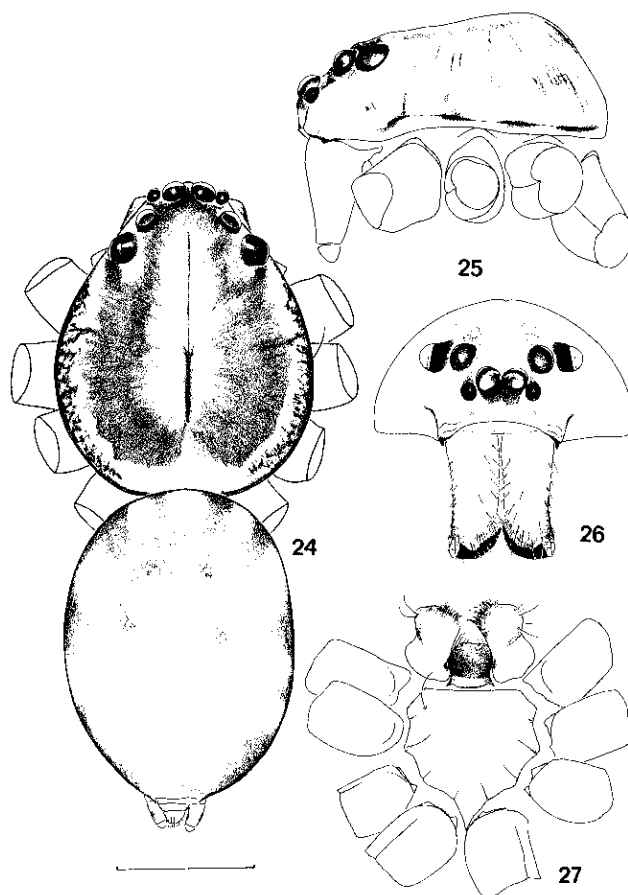
Male palp: patella with apophysis and strong spine. Tibia with dorsolateral apophysis and two strong setae. Cymbium slender, with lateral fold and pointed tip; no paracymbium; subtegulum well developed, occupying basal part of bulbus. Tegulum with strongly sclerotised mesal part and membranous lateral part; basal apophysis small and triangular; lateral apophysis not split but folded; embolus short and curved, arising from central concavity delimited by tegular apophyses, resting against strongly sclerotised lateral tegular apophysis.

Female palp with toothed tarsal claw; several long spines. Epigyne: plate-like; standing free from abdomen. Thick-walled spermathecae far apart.

Type species: *Tolma toreuta*, new species.

Other species included: None.

Distribution: Central Madagascar.



Figs. 24–27: *Tolma toreuta*. 24 Male habitus; 25 Male carapace, lateral view; 26 Male carapace, frontal view; 27 Mouthparts and sternum. Scale line = 1 mm.

***Tolma toreuta*, new species** (Figs. 1–6, 8, 10, 11, 24–31)

Type material: Male holotype: Madagascar, Tamatave, Manakambahiny Est, 17°45'S, 48°43'E, forest, 1–15 April 1991, yellow plate, A. Pauly (MRAC 174.644). Paratypes: 8 ♂, together with Ht (MRAC 174.390); 11 ♂, 1–7 February 1991, other data as Ht (MRAC 174.463); ♀, as previous (MRAC 174.643).

Diagnosis: So far the only known species in the genus and thus recognisable by the generic diagnosis.

Etymology: *toreuta* (L.) means “engraver” and refers to the pointed cymbium, like the tool of a chiseller.

Description: Note: most specimens have lost the hair cover and many spines and setae.

Male (range of paratypes in brackets): Total length 4.30 (4.05–4.47); carapace 2.17 (2.00–2.68) long, 1.87 (1.62–2.00) wide. Colour: carapace pale yellowish brown, with faint darker bands with sinuous sides on either side of centre and near margin; latter bands separated by pale one from narrow dark margin; eyes on small dark spots. Chelicerae pale yellow with faint darker stripes. Sternum uniform pale yellow with thin slightly brownish margin. Legs pale yellow annulated with dark on F. Abdomen pale grey with faint paler pattern consisting of median stripe in front and faint chevrons at back; sides dark, mottled with pale, venter pale.

Carapace (Figs. 1, 24–26) higher at back than in front, falling sharply behind fovea. With sparse cover of short dark hairs. AME on slight bulge. Eyes: a=0.16, b=0.09, c=0.18, d=0.16; e=0.04, f=0.05, g=0.45, h=0.16. Clypeus 0.18 high or 2.0 times diameter of ALE; strongly incurved between pivoting points of cheliceral condyles. Chelicerae slender; with two teeth on promargin, three teeth on retromargin. Labium 0.35 wide, 0.36 long. Sternum 1.05 long, 1.03 wide.

Legs: Spination:

	F	P	T	Mt
I	pl3*d3*rl4*	d1	pl2*d1rl2*v2-2-2-2	pl3*d1rl3*1v2-2-2-2
II	pl3*d3*rl4*	d1	pl2*d2*rl2*v2-2-2-2	pl3*d1rl3*v2-2-2-2
III	pl3*d3*rl3*	d1	pl2*d2*rl2*v2-2-2	pl2*rl3*v2-2-2
IV	pl3*d3*rl2*	d1	pl2*d2*rl2*v2-2-2	pl3*rl3*v5

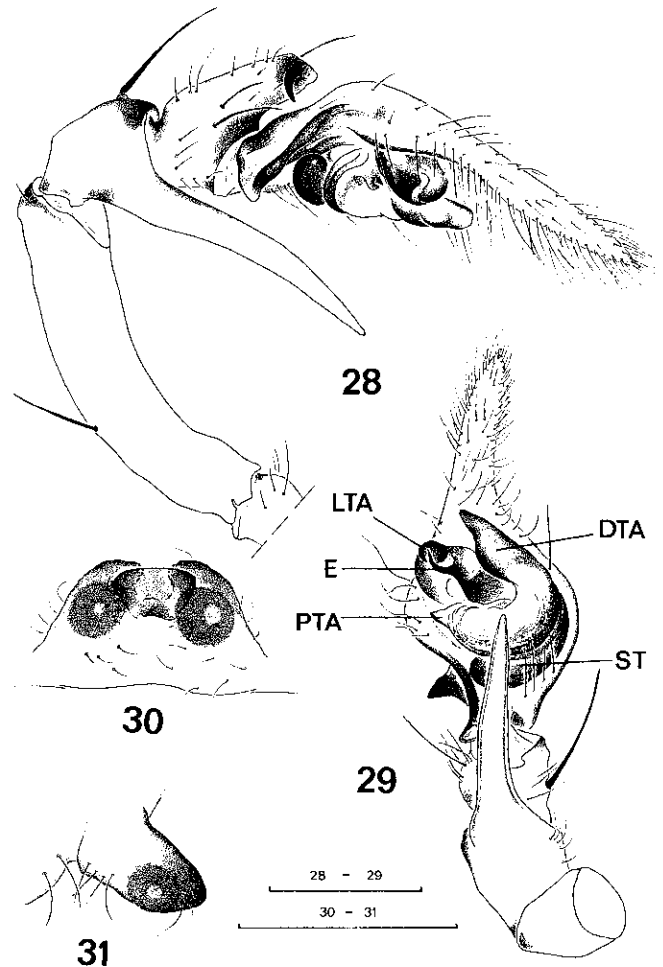
Spines long, longest on Mt III: 5.0 times as long as diameter of segment. F, P and part of T sparsely covered with short dark hairs as on carapace. Trichobothria long and numerous; in three rows on T III and IV, forming proximal group on T III and IV; in one row on Mt, in two rows on tarsi. Measurements:

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Total
I	3.19	0.85	3.45	3.19	1.24	11.92
II	2.98	0.81	2.81	2.77	1.06	10.43
III	2.38	0.72	2.09	2.04	0.85	8.08
IV	3.32	0.77	2.77	2.98	1.19	11.03

Abdomen oval, with a few isolated setae.

Palp (Figs. 28–29): patella with long dorsal seta and with very long ventral apophysis pointing forwards; tibia with dorsolateral apophysis, curved out and forwards; cymbium elongate, slender with pointed tip; with short but deep, proximal lateral fold with thickened inferior margin; tegulum with sclerotised distal apophysis and strongly sclerotised lateral apophysis; embolus originating between them; subtegulum well exposed on unexpanded palp.

Female: Total length 5.45; carapace 2.47 long, 2.04 wide. Colour: carapace more brownish than in male, pale band between margin and centre less well defined;



Figs. 28–31: *Tolma toreuta*. **28** Male palp, lateral view; **29** Male palp, ventral view (E=embolus, DTA=distal tegular apophysis, LTA=lateral tegular apophysis, PTA=proximal tegular apophysis, ST=subtegulum); **30** Epigyne, caudal view; **31** Epigyne, lateral view. Scale lines=0.5 mm.

dark lateral band with network pattern; legs more brownish than in male, F annulated, T with proximal dark ring. Abdomen darker than in male. Carapace flatter than in male, with slight dip between fovea and eyes. AME tubercle very weak. Eyes: $a=0.15$, $b=0.09$, $c=0.16$, $d=0.16$; $e=0.06$, $f=0.07$, $g=0.50$, $h=0.14$. Clypeus 0.20 high or 2.2 times diameter of ALE. Chelicerae as in male. Chilum composed of two small sclerites. Labium as wide as long: 0.42. Sternum 1.15 long, 1.11 wide.

Legs: Spines slightly longer than in male; up to 5.8 times diameter of segment on Mt I. Chaetotaxy other-

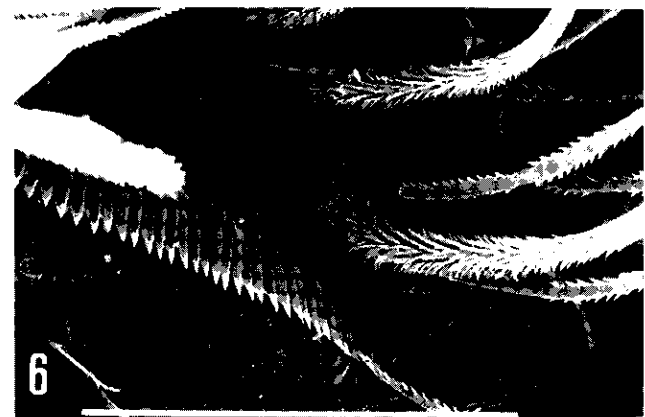
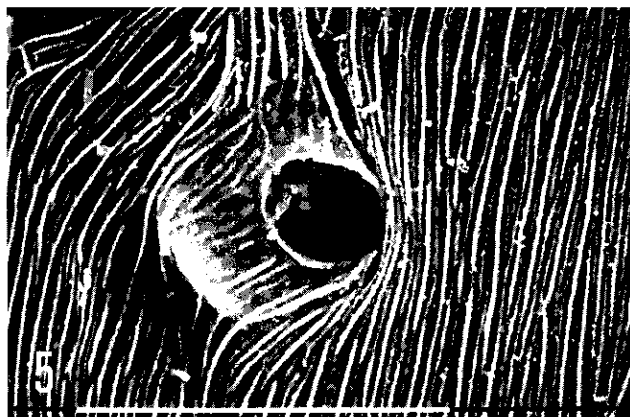
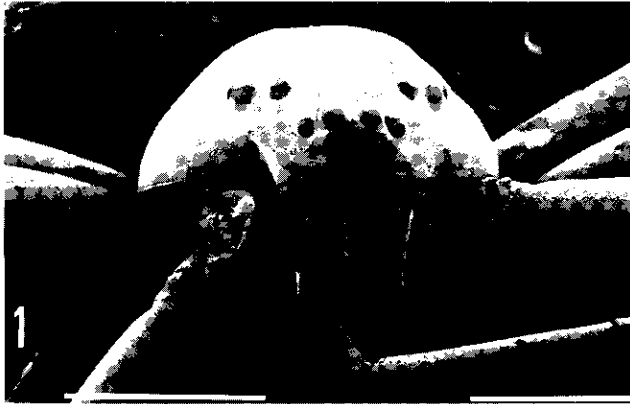
wise as in male. Measurements:

	F	P	T	Mt	t	Total
I	2.81	0.89	2.94	2.68	1.02	10.34
II	2.68	0.89	2.77	2.51	0.98	9.83
III	2.30	0.68	2.04	2.04	0.85	7.91
IV	3.07	0.85	2.68	2.98	1.11	10.69

Female palp with numerous spines: F6 P2 T4 t4; length up to 3 times diameter on t; tarsal claw with 4 teeth.

Epigyne (Figs. 30-31): plate-shaped with form of parallelogram; standing free off abdomen; spermathecae far apart, large. Abdomen as in male.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.



Figs. 1-6: *Tolma toreuta*, male. **1** Frontal view of prosoma, palps and right first leg removed; **2** Mouthparts; **3** Bothrium Mt III; **4** Tip of t IV showing pseudo-annulation; **5** Tarsal organ t IV; **6** Serrula. Scale lines=1 mm (Fig. 1), 0.1 mm (Figs. 2, 4, 6), 0.01 mm (Figs. 3, 5). [From page 282].