

Griswold, C. E. 1990. A revision and phylogenetic analysis of the spider subfamily Phyxelidinae (Araneae, Amaurobiidae). Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist. 196: 128-130. [Courtesy The American Museum of Natural History].

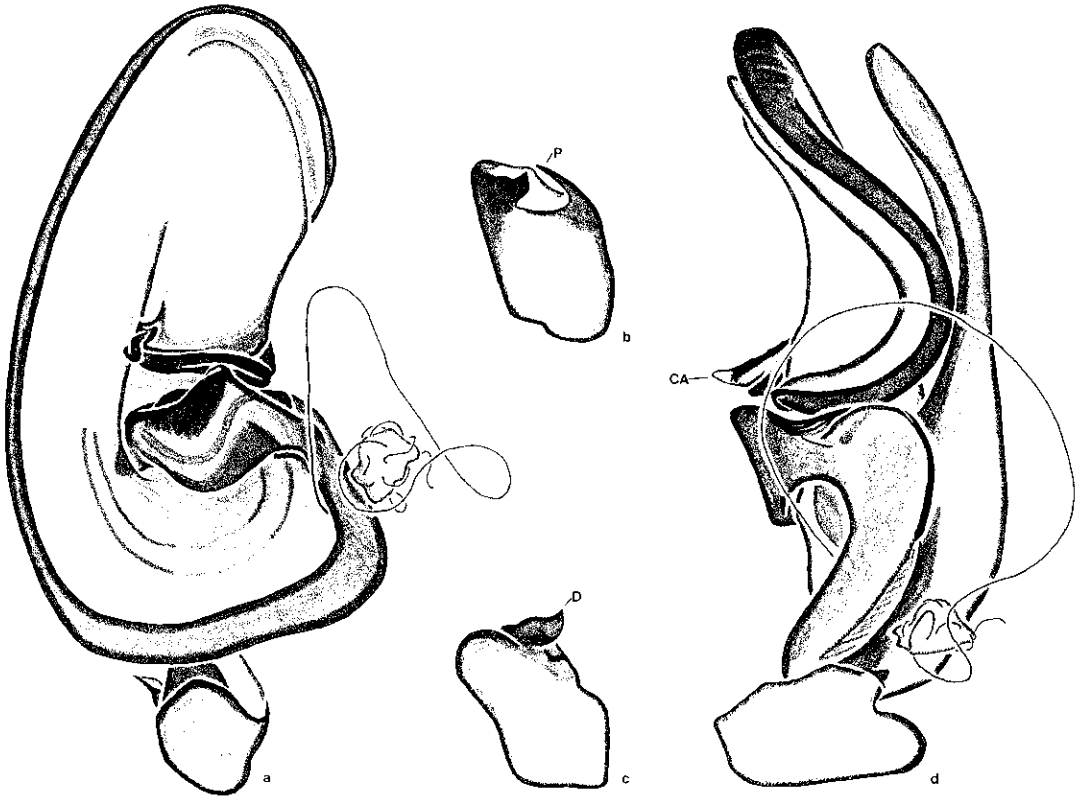


Fig. 65. *Ambohima sublima*, new species, holotype, male palpus. a. Tibia and tarsus, ventral. b. Tibia, prolateral. c. Tibia, dorsal. d. Tibia and tarsus, retrolateral. P = prolateral tibial process; D = dorsal tibial process; CA = conductor apex.

***Ambohima sublima*, new species**
 Figures 64a, d, 65a-d, 66a-d, 110

TYPES: Holotype male and paratype female from Ambohimanga Village (18°44'S; 47°34'E), Tananarive District, Madagascar (Dec. 1959; R. Legendre), deposited in MNHN.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is from the Latin *sublimis*, meaning exalted or distinguished.

DIAGNOSIS: Male metatarsi I and II with prolateral, spinule-lined concavity at mid-segment, at base of concavity a short, prolateral process surmounted by stout clasping spine (fig. 66a-d); palpus as in figure 65a-d,

conductor greatly hypertrophied, apex directed mesad, origin of embolus retrolateral, embolus concealed in conductor groove completely encircling bulb. Female with epigynum as in figure 64a, copulatory openings oblique, slitlike; spermathecae as in figure 64d, each with anterior spiraled duct making 8 turns to apical bulb.

MALE (holotype): Total length 5.94. Carapace orange-brown, margin of pars thoracica dusky, with broad, dusky, v-shaped mark anterior of thoracic fovea and dusky longitudinal band on each side extending anteriorly along pars cephalica, with dusky reticulations laterad of eyes; black pigment surrounding each eye and extending between

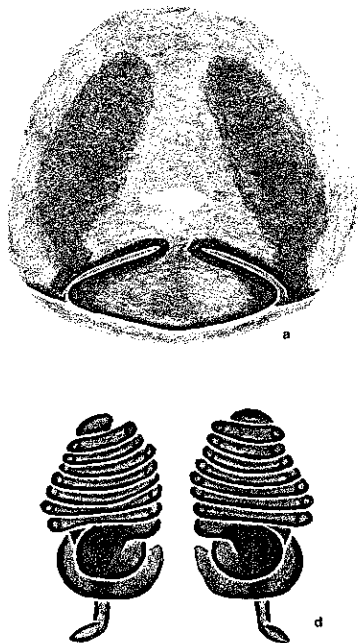


Fig. 64. Phyxelidinae, female genitalia.

a, d. *Ambohima sublima*, new species, paratype.
a-c. Epigyna, ventral. d-f. Spermathecae, dorsal.

AM and between lateral eyes; chelicerae, sternum, labium, coxae, legs and palpi yellow-brown, sternum dusky, labium and palpal coxa lighter near tips, legs unmarked; abdomen gray-brown, dorsum with anterior light longitudinal mark which is narrowed posteriorly with lateral extensions, venter with pair of bold, entire, longitudinal light bands. Carapace 2.81 long, 2.28 wide, margin entire; thoracic fovea broad, deep, narrowed posteriorly, length 0.20 carapace; clypeus 0.21 high; ocular area 0.38 long, 0.83 wide; ratio of eyes AM:AL:PM:PL, 1.00:1.27:1.33:1.47, diameter of PM 0.16; AM separated by $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter, separated from AL by $\frac{2}{3}$ AM; PM separated by $\frac{3}{4}$ their diameter, separated from PL by $\frac{4}{5}$ PM; lateral eyes separated by $\frac{1}{6}$ PL. Chelicerae 1.12 long, slender, smooth, promargin of fang furrow with 6, retromargin with 5 large teeth and 1 minute tooth. Sternum 1.53 long, 1.28 wide, apex pointed; labium 0.56 long, 0.50 wide; palpal coxa 0.94

long, 0.44 wide. Legs elongate, femur I length 2.66 times carapace width; metatarsi I and II with prolateral, spinule-lined concavity at midsegment, at base of concavity a short, prolateral process surmounted by stout clasping spine (fig. 66a-d); otherwise unmodified. Spination: palpus: femur d0-0-0-1; leg I: femur p0-1-1-1, r0-1-0-1, tibia p0-1-1-0, v1-0-1-0, r0-1-1-0, metatarsus p0-1-0-1, v1-1-1-1, r0-1-0-1; leg II: femur d1-0-1-0, p0-1-1-1, r0-1-0-1, tibia p0-1-1-0, v0-0-0-1, r0-1-1-0, metatarsus p0-1-0-1, v2-2-0-1, r0-; leg III: femur p0-0-0-1, tibia d1-0-0-0, p0-1-1-0, v0-0-0-2, r0-1-1-0, metatarsus p0-1-0-2, v2-2-0-1, r0-1-0-2; leg IV: femur d1-0-0-0, p0-0-0-1, r0-0-0-1, tibia d1-0-0-0, p0-1-1-0, v0-0-0-2, r0-1-1-0, metatarsus v2-1-1-2. Leg measurements:

	I	II	III	IV	Palp
Femur	3.03	2.59	2.19	2.81	0.94
Patella	0.66	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.31
Tibia	3.22	2.41	1.81	2.59	0.31
Metatarsus	3.16	2.28	1.97	2.81	—
Tarsus	<u>1.28</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>0.84</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.31</u>
Total	11.35	8.84	7.37	9.80	2.87

Palpal femur with row of 5 slender, antero-basal setae set in enlarged bases, distal 2 short, stout, thornlike; tibia with dorsal process (D) broad, bladeliike, apically pointed (fig. 65c), R a prominent, blunt lobe, and with a small, slender, curved, pointed, dorsad-directed P process at prolateral base of cymbium (fig. 65b); cymbium narrowed for apical half; palpal bulb (fig. 65a) with tegulum central, much smaller than conductor, reservoir visible through tegulum as a transverse meander; embolus threadlike, origin retromedian, making 1 complete turn around bulb, apex retromedian, lamellar pars pendula large, lightly sclerotized; conductor greatly hypertrophied, with embolic groove completely encircling bulb, apex (CA) twisted, directed mesad (fig. 65d).

FEMALE (paratype): Total length 6.94. Carapace orange-brown, shading to dusky laterally, pars cephalica shading anteriorly to red-brown; black pigment surrounding each eye and extending between lateral eyes; car-

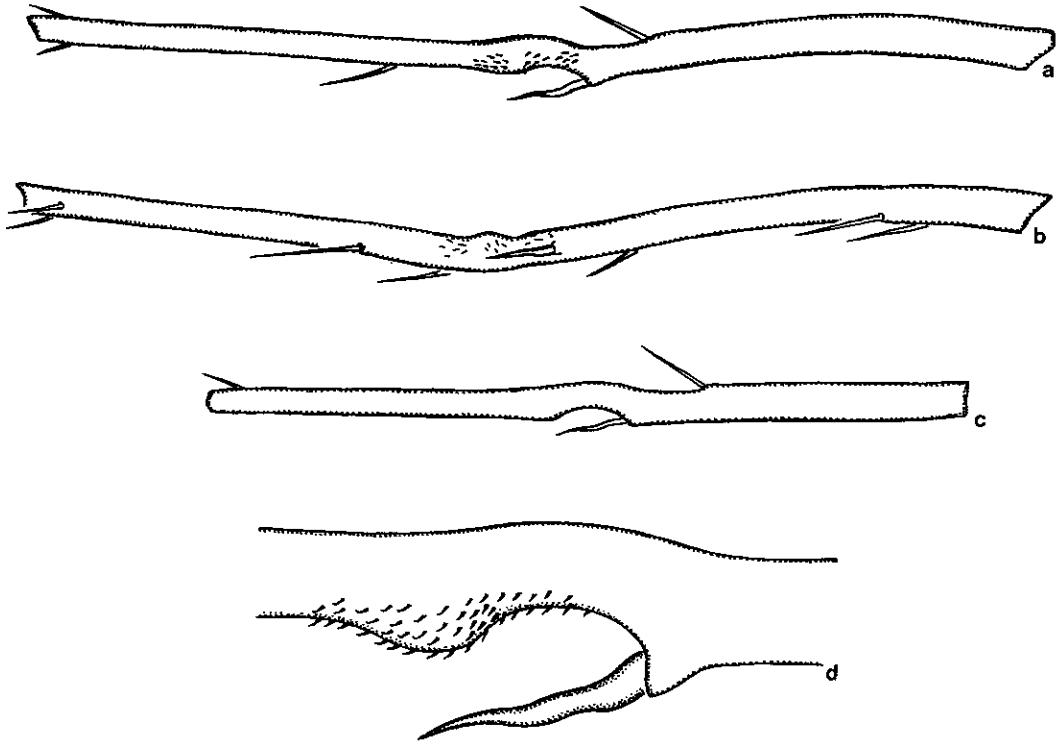


Fig. 66. *Ambohima sublima*, new species, holotype, right male metatarsi. a. I, dorsal. b. I, prolateral. c. II, dorsal. d. I, close-up of concavity, dorsal.

apace dark red-brown, boss yellow-brown; sternum, labium, and palpal coxa red-brown; legs and palpi orange-brown, palpal tarsus and distal half of tibia-tarsus I red-brown; abdomen gray, dorsum with median longitudinal light band crossed by posterodorsal chevrons, sides with oblique longitudinal light and dark mottling, venter with pair of faint longitudinal light bands. Carapace 3.38 long, 2.53 wide; thoracic fovea deep, narrowed posteriorly, length 0.19 carapace; clypeus 0.27 high; ocular area 0.22 long, 1.06 wide, PER weakly procurved; ratio of eyes AM:AL:PM:PL, 1.11:1.28:1.00:1.05, diameter of PM 0.14; AM separated by $\frac{2}{3}$ their diameter, separated from AL by $\frac{2}{3}$ AM; PM separated by $1\frac{1}{4}$ their diameter, separated from PL by $1\frac{1}{3}$ PM; lateral eyes separated by $\frac{1}{2}$ PL. Chelicerae 1.34 long, robust, smooth, promargin of fang furrow with 6, retromargin with 3 or 4 large and 1 or 2 minute teeth. Sternum 1.81 long, 1.53 wide, apex prolonged, blunt; labium 0.66 long, 0.59 wide; palpal coxa 1.03 long, 0.59 wide. Femur I length 2.22 times carapace width. Spination: palpus: femur d0-0-0-1, patella d0-

0-1, tibia d0-0-0-1, p0-1-1-0, tarsus p1-0-1-0, v0-0-1-2-1-2-3-2, r1-0-0-0-0; leg I: femur d1-0-0-0, p0-1-1-1, r0-0-1-1, tibia p0-1-1-0, v0-1-1-1, r0-1-1-0, metatarsus p0-1-0-1, v2-0-2-1, r0-1-0-1; leg II: femur d0-1-1-0, p0-1-1-1, r0-1-1-1-1, tibia p0-1-1-0, v0-1-0-2, r0-1-1-0, metatarsus p0-2-0-1, v2-2-0-1, r0-1-0-1; leg III: femur d1-0-1-0, p0-1-1-1, r0-1-0-1, tibia p0-1-1-0, v0-1-0-2, r0-1-1-0, metatarsus p0-1-0-2, v2-0-2-1, r0-1-0-2; leg IV: femur d1-1-0-0, p0-0-0-1, r0-0-0-1, tibia p0-1-1-0, v0-1-0-2, r0-1-1-0, metatarsus p0-1-0-1, v2-0-2-1, r0-0-0-1. Palpal femur with row of 4 short, slender anterobasal thorns. Calamistrum origin at 0.52 from metatarsus base, length 0.27 that of segment. Leg measurements:

	I	II	III	IV	Palp
Femur	2.81	2.25	1.88	2.44	0.72
Patella	0.66	0.59	0.53	0.59	0.28
Tibia	2.66	1.88	1.44	2.09	0.38
Metatarsus	2.37	1.72	1.44	1.93	—
Tarsus	1.13	0.84	0.75	0.84	0.97
Total	9.63	7.28	6.04	7.89	2.35

Epigynum as in figure 64a, copulatory openings oblique, slitlike, PML trapezoidal, sides angled, posterior margin procurved; spermathecae as in figure 64d, each with posterior copulatory duct leading to broad, twisted afferent chamber which leads to anterior spiraled duct making 8 turns to apical blind, ending bulb, efferent duct arising at base of

spiral and extending posteriad within curve of afferent chamber.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the highlands of central Madagascar (fig. 110).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MADAGASCAR: *Fianarantsoa*: 7 km W Ranomafana, elev. 1100 m, 1-7 Nov. 1988 (W. E. Steiner, NMNH), 1♂.

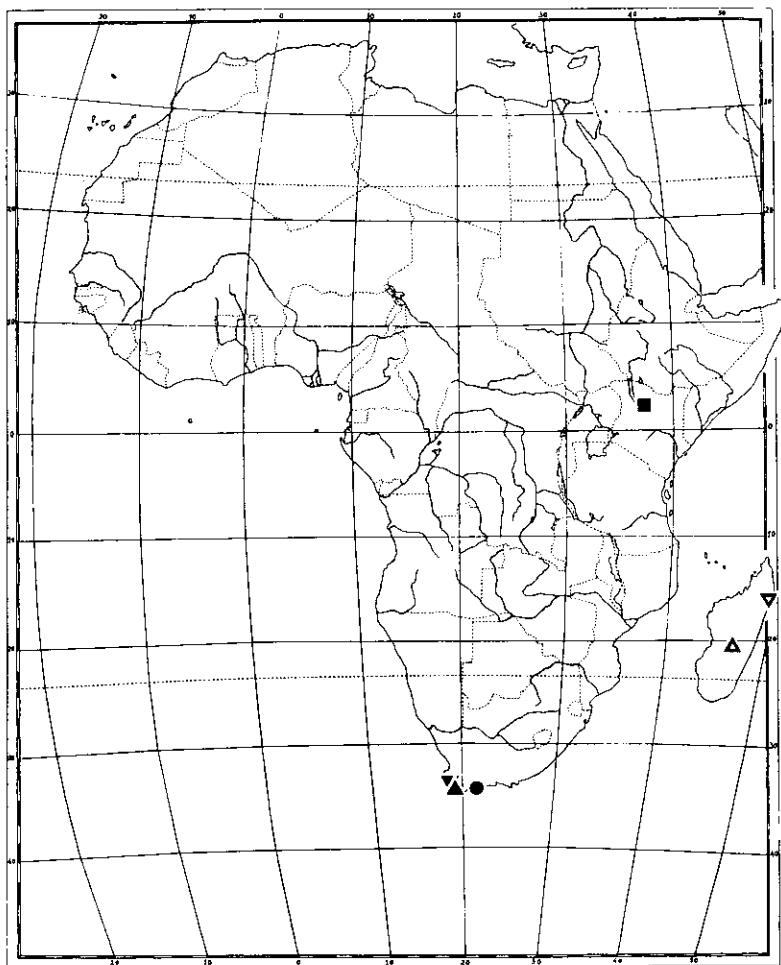


Fig. 110. Map of Africa, Madagascar, and the eastern Mediterranean showing distribution of Phyxelidini: ● = *Lamaika distincta*, n. sp.; ▲ = *Malaika delicatula*, n. sp.; ▼ = *M. longipes* (Purcell); ■ = *Kulalania antiqua*, n. sp.; ▽ = *Ambohima pauliani*, n. sp.; △ = *A. sublima*, n. sp.