

## RESEARCH NOTE

### ON SOME *CAMILLINA* FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA (ARANEAE, GNAPHOSIDAE)

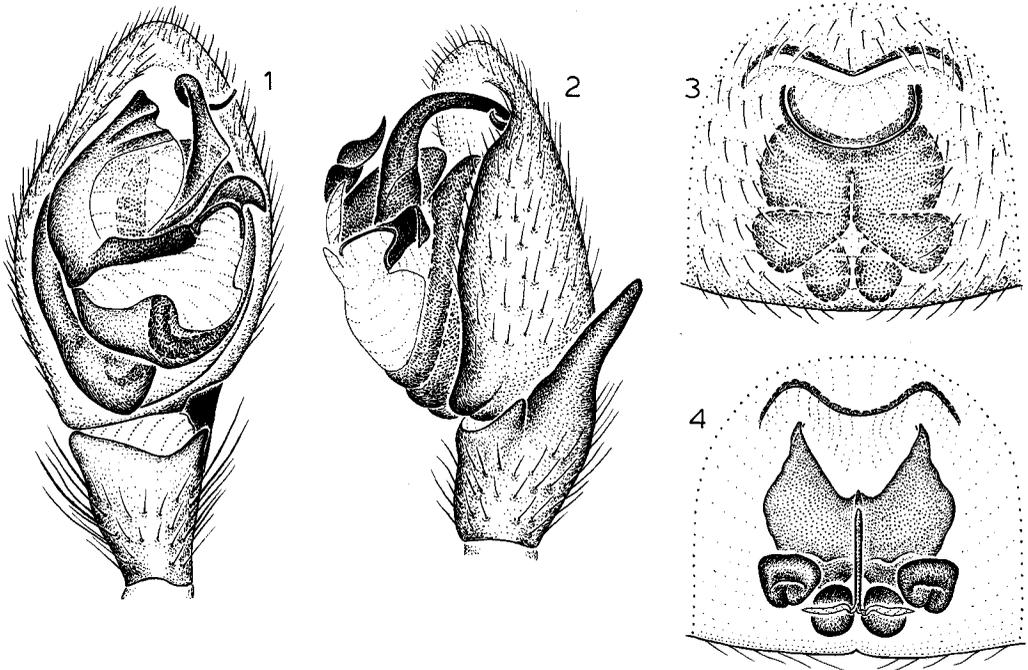
In Tucker's (1923) survey of the ground spider fauna of southern Africa, 12 species were assigned to the genus *Camillina* Berland 1919. Of those, four have already been transferred to other genera: *Camillina acanthognatha* (Purcell 1907) to *Trachyzelotes* Lohmander 1944 (by Platnick & Murphy 1984), *C. amnicola* Tucker 1923 to *Urozelotes* Mello-Leitão 1938 (by Platnick & Murphy 1984), and *C. browni* Tucker 1923 and *C. lutea* Tucker 1923 to *Setaphis* Simon 1893 (by Platnick & Murphy 1996). Of the others, *C. cordifera* (Tullgren 1910), *C. procurva* (Purcell 1908), and *C. biplagia* Tucker 1923 are currently considered valid species of *Camillina* (Platnick & Murphy 1987).

Thus, five of the 12 species have not yet

been treated in the modern literature. Through the courtesy of colleagues at the South African Museum in Cape Town, I've had the opportunity to examine the recently rediscovered types of three of those species.

One of these, *Camillina postrema* Tucker 1923, is represented by the male holotype from Diep River, Cape Flats, Cape Province, South Africa. It has the cheliceral bristles characteristic of *Trachyzelotes* and a palp characteristic of *T. jaxartensis* (Kroneberg 1875), a synanthropic and widespread species already recorded from South Africa. Like *C. acanthognatha*, *C. postrema* is here placed as a junior synonym of *T. jaxartensis* (NEW SYNONYMY).

A second species, *Camillina aestus* Tucker



Figures 1-4.—*Camillina setosus* Tucker. 1, Left male palp, ventral view; 2, Same, retrolateral view; 3, Epigynum, ventral view; 4, Same, dorsal view.

1923, is represented by the female holotype from Nomptsas, Namibia. The epigynum is not that of a *Camillina* species, but bears a series of transverse ridges. Similar ridges occur on the epigyna of two other species misplaced by Tucker in *Camillina*: *C. corrugata* (Purcell 1907) and *C. arida* (Purcell 1907). Accurate placement of these three species must await study of their males; they could represent an aberrant species group of *Zelotes* Gistel 1848, or perhaps even of *Urozelotes*. The latter possibility is an interesting one, as it would offer the first real clues about the relationships and geographic origin of the widespread, synanthropic species *U. rusticus* (L. Koch 1872). A revision of the African species of *Zelotes* will be required to clarify the relationships of this species group.

The third species, *Camillina setosus* Tucker 1923, is represented by one male and two female syntypes from Signal Hill, Cape Town, Cape Province, South Africa. Platnick & Murphy (1987) indicated that this species was probably a true member of *Camillina*, but the types could not then be located, and no other specimens could be assigned to the name on the basis only of Tucker's illustrations. Study of the now rediscovered syntypes indicates that this surmise was correct; *C. setosus* is a valid member of *Camillina*, known only from the type specimens. As was suggested by Tucker, *C. setosus* seems to be closest to *C. biplagia*; males share with that species a greatly elongated and sinuous embolus, but differ both in the shape of the embolus and of

the terminal apophysis (Figs. 1, 2; cf. Platnick & Murphy 1987, figs. 37, 38). Females of *C. setosus* can easily be distinguished from those of the other South African *Camillina* species by the widely separated posterolateral epigynal ducts (Figs. 3, 4).

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