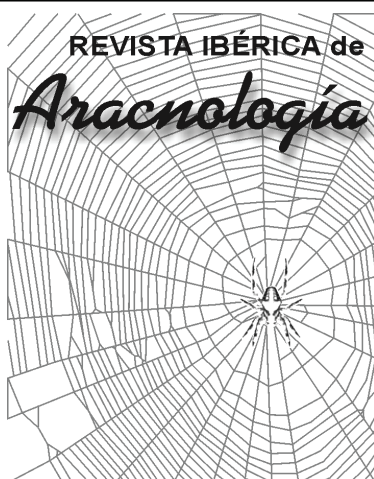




ARTÍCULO:

Updating the Checklist of the Iberian opiliofauna: corrections, suppressions and additions

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Abstract:

In order to remove spurious entries of the Iberian checklist, cited specimens of doubtful records or material gathered by new sampling in original localities have been studied. Several kinds of spurious entries have been detected: exotic species (*Amilenus aurantiacus*, *Anelasmacephalus crassipes*, *Anelasmacephalus lycosinus*, *Homalenotus graecus*, *Homalenotus oraniensis*, *Leiobunum biseriatum*, *Nelima nigromaculata*, *Opilio parietinus*, *Paranemastoma quadripunctatum*, *Paranemastoma sillii*, *Platybunus nigrovittatus*, *Trogulus aquaticus* and *Trogulus tricarinatus*), false type localities (*Paranemastoma brevipalpatum* and *Paranemastoma machadoi*), synonyms (*Eudasylobus rondaensis* and *Liobunum fuscifrons*) and overlooked exclusions (*Dasylobus argentatus*, *Homalenotus monoceros* and *Lacinius echinatus*). Two revalidated taxa (*Odiellus ruentalis* and *Leiobunum defectivum*) and three recently described species (*Leiobunum argentipalpe*, *Leiobunum granulosum* and *Leiobunum levantinum*) are the only additions, but a relation of several undescribed taxa is advanced as a schedule for next years. Moreover, new combinations for *Scotolemon catalanicus*, *Ptychosoma espanoli* and *Ptychosoma balearicum* have been argued, and some minor mistakes (dates, localities, gender) corrected.

Key words: Update, Checklist, Opiliones, Iberian Peninsula.

Taxonomy: *Liobunum fuscifrons* Simon, 1879 syn. nov. (= *Leiobunum blackwalli* Meade, 1861). *Scotolemon catalanicus* (Kraus, 1961) comb. nov. for *Ptychosoma catalanicum*. *Ptychosoma espanoli* (Rambla, 1975) comb. nov. for *Scotolemon espanoli*. *Ptychosoma balearicum* (Rambla, 1977) comb. nov. for *Scotolemon balearicus*. *Odiellus ruentalis* (Kraus, 1961) comb. nov. for *Lacinius ruentalis*. *Paranemastoma machadoi* (Roewer, 1951) comb. nov. for *Nemastoma machadoi*. *Paranemastoma brevipalpatum* (Roewer, 1951) comb. nov. for *Nemastoma brevipalpatum*.

Actualizando la Checklist de los opiliones ibéricos: correcciones, supresiones y adiciones

Resumen:

Con el objetivo de eliminar las entradas espurias, se han comprobado los registros dudosos en el listado de las especies ibéricas, mediante examen del material citado o por re-muestreo de la localidad señalada. Se han detectado varios casos de especies inexistentes, clasificables en diversas categorías: especies exóticas (*Amilenus aurantiacus*, *Anelasmacephalus crassipes*, *Anelasmacephalus lycosinus*, *Homalenotus graecus*, *Homalenotus oraniensis*, *Leiobunum biseriatum*, *Nelima nigromaculata*, *Opilio parietinus*, *Paranemastoma quadripunctatum*, *Paranemastoma sillii*, *Platybunus nigrovittatus*, *Trogulus aquaticus* y *Trogulus tricarinatus*), localidades típicas falsas (*Paranemastoma brevipalpatum* y *Paranemastoma machadoi*), sinónimos (*Eudasylobus rondaensis* y *Liobunum fuscifrons*) y exclusiones pasadas por alto (*Dasylobus argentatus*, *Homalenotus monoceros* y *Lacinius echinatus*). Las únicas adiciones son dos especies revalidadas (*Odiellus ruentalis* y *Leiobunum defectivum*) y tres recientemente descritas (*Leiobunum argentipalpe*, *Leiobunum granulosum* y *Leiobunum levantinum*), pero además hay numerosos taxones que esperan su descripción en museos y colecciones, adelantándose una relación de las mismas. Además, se justifican las nuevas combinaciones para *Scotolemon catalanicus*, *Ptychosoma espanoli* y *Ptychosoma balearicum* y se corrigen otros errores menores detectados (fechas, localidades, concordancia de género).

Palabras clave: Actualización. Listado de especies. Península Ibérica. Opiliones.

Taxonomía: *Liobunum fuscifrons* Simon, 1879 syn. nov. (= *Leiobunum blackwalli* Meade, 1861). *Scotolemon catalanicus* (Kraus, 1961) comb. nov. para *Ptychosoma catalanicum*. *Ptychosoma espanoli* (Rambla, 1975) comb. nov. para *Scotolemon espanoli*. *Ptychosoma balearicum* (Rambla, 1977) comb. nov. para *Scotolemon balearicus*. *Odiellus ruentalis* (Kraus, 1961) comb. nov. para *Lacinius ruentalis*. *Paranemastoma machadoi* (Roewer, 1951) comb. nov. para *Nemastoma machadoi*. *Paranemastoma brevipalpatum* (Roewer, 1951) comb. nov. para *Nemastoma brevipalpatum*.

Introduction

According to the last checklist (Prieto, 2003), the order Opiliones on Iberia, is represented by 127 species. In that paper, Iberia embraces the proper Iberian Peninsula plus the northern slope of the Pyrenees and Balearic isles. Therefore, that list includes six species restricted to Balearic isles, *Histicostoma argenteolunulatum* (Canestrini, 1875) and five endemisms: *Dasylobus ferrugineus* (Thorell, 1876), *Metaphalangium abstrusum* (L. Koch, 1882), *Anelasmacephalus balearicus* Martens & Chemini, 1988, *Scotolemon krausi* Rambla, 1973 and *Scotolemon balearicum* Rambla, 1977. It includes also five endemisms restricted to the French Pyrenees: *Sabaccon altomontanus* Martens, 1983, *Homalenotus remyi* (Roewer, 1957), *Scotolemon lucasi* (Simon, 1872), *Arbasus caecus* (Simon, 1911) and *Peltonychia sareia* (Roewer, 1935).

Nevertheless, the resultant number is not definitive as some entries of the checklist are forgotten or badly described species, or species based on doubtful or old records, or from imprecise or false localities, which was stated already in the checklist for nine species. These and other cases detected since then have been grouped into several categories according to their kind of uncertainty. To honour the confluence in Sitges of the “**Festival Internacional de Cine Fantástico**” and the “**23th European Colloquium of Arachnology**”, these categories were initially named as fantastic beings of terror and Sci-Fi films: mummies, zombies, aliens, ghosts, resurrects and, for undescribed harvestmen, (hopeful) monsters (however, referees considered inappropriate those ‘literary’ labels and no further allusion will be made to them). As we will see, Iberian fauna hides many novelties and the provided list of undescribed taxa must be understood as a schedule for next years. In strict sense, the mention of these ‘monsters’ herein does not constitute new records for the Iberian fauna because they are not described according to the ICZN.

After the checklist, a few papers with suppressions by synonymy, additions by descriptions or nomenclatural modifications of several Iberian taxa (Staręga, 2004; Prieto & Fernández, 2007; Kury & Mendes, 2007) have produced some changes, which have been incorporated to the paper.

Material and Methods

The starting point of this work was the list of doubtful entries in the current checklist of the Iberian fauna (Prieto, 2003). In order to update the checklist, those and other entries have been checked when only inadequate or unconvincing evidence is known to justify their status of Iberian taxa, i.e., old unconfirmed records or a never rediscovered taxon.

The following categories for modifications have been considered:

MODIFICATIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF ITS STATUS AS CURRENT SPECIES.

- A. Corrections of errata, mistakes and gender discordances.
- B. New combinations

SUPPRESSIONS OF PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED CURRENT IBERIAN SPECIES.

- C. Discarding exotic taxa based on wrong determinations
- D. Discarding taxa with false Iberian type localities
- E. Passing a species name to the synonymy of an Iberian taxon
- F. Detecting overlooked exclusions (by synonymy or record reassignment)

ADDITIONS OF PREVIOUSLY NOT INCLUDED SPECIES (IN THE CURRENT CHECKLIST).

- G. Detecting overlooked current Iberian species
- H. Revalidating species from the synonymy
- I. Adding the recently new described Iberian taxa
- J. Undescribed taxa

Some entries of the checklist are based on old, but never confirmed, Iberian records of foreign species. There are two categories, wrong determinations of exotic taxa (C category) or material from false type localities (D category). The refutation of wrong records (ascribing the incorrect determination to an already known Iberian taxon) is difficult when the material on which they were based is lost or the cited locality is so imprecise (e.g. Coimbra or Oviedo) that resampling at original site will be, surely, improbable. When resampling renders only similar congeneric species is stated that a wrong determination occurred. The checking of old records must be taken into account that determinations were based on older general works (i.e., Simon, 1879), when distribution ranges are mostly unknown, and some related species were described later. One such case is Mello-Leitão (1936), who recorded three new species for Catalonia in its unique paper dedicated to the European fauna.

The other category is for exotic species described or recorded as Iberian taxa by cause of a wrong labelling. One classic example is *Nemastoma navarrense* Roewer 1951, described from ‘Navarra’ and belonging to the Anatolian genus *Pyza* according to Gruber (1979), which was accordingly deleted from the Iberian fauna. Many samples of the Roewer collection have wrong labels, with spurious geographical information; as Helversen & Martens (1972) stated, a rich lot of samples from the Balkan, Greece and Turkey was labelled as recorded from the Iberian Peninsula and vice versa, the Iberian lot was catalogued as recorded from southeastern Europe. By example, *Ischyropsalis goodnighti* Roewer, 1950 from Vityna (Morea = Peloponnese, Greece) or *Ischyropsalis turki* Roewer, 1950 from Aegina Island (Greece) were synonymized by Martens (1969b) with, respectively, *Ischyropsalis dispar* Simon,

1872 and *Ischyropsalis magdalenae* Simon, 1881, two troglolithic endemic harvestmen of the Basque Country.

The synonymization causes species number decreasing also and two categories have been considered: new synonyms of Iberian or foreign species (E category, including recently proposed synonyms) and names discarded years ago but still included in the current checklist (F category) due to a bad nomenclatural practice or an incorrect interpretation of the literature by the compiler (Prieto, 2003).

For each case, the headline bears the current (new) combination, excepting for new synonyms (headed with the original, synonymized name) and the systematic placement (suborder and family). The synonymy is restricted to the original reference, the reference to the current combination, the first Iberian record, subsequent Iberian records (if necessary), comprehensive works (Roewer, 1923; Martens, 1978) and monographic publications. By convenience, to describe the sort of chorological information contained in references, the following abbreviations are considered: TL= type locality; FIR= first Iberian record(s); SIR= subsequent Iberian record(s); GD= geographical distribution; CR= compilation of records; QR= questioned record. As a taxon is included in categories C-F only when all Iberian records are considered wrong or false, the synonymic list will include also wrong Iberian references derived from misidentifications or spurious localities, which are included to follow the case.

When necessary, loaned material from collections has been examined, and the following institutions have provided specimens:

MNCN: Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid
SMF: Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main (Roewer collection)

ZIBR: Dept. of Invertebrate Zoology, University of Barcelona (Rambla collection)

Results

A. CORRECTIONS

Errata, mistakes and gender discordances detected in Prieto (2003) are: Both *Acromitostoma hispanum* (Roewer, 1919) and *Acromitostoma rhinoceros* (Roewer, 1919) were not described in 1917. *Mitostoma armatissimum* Roewer, 1962 was described from Coimbra (origin needing confirmation), and not from Spain. *Nemastomella bacillifera carbonaria* (Simon, 1907) was listed as *Nemastomella carbonaria* too (with data about type locality and main citations in the wrong entry). First Iberian record for *Homalenotus coriaceus* (Simon, 1879) was 'Espagne' (Simon, 1879) and not Saint-Jean-de-Luz.

J. Gruber (in litt.) adverted me about other mistakes in Prieto (2003): *Homalenotus oraniensis* (Lucas, 1846) is the right name for *Sclerosoma oraniense* (and not *Homalenotus oraniense*). The gender of the genus *Sabacon* Simon, 1879 is masculine, not neuter as considered by previous authors; therefore, Gruber (2003) changes their specific epithets to *altomontanus*, *para-*

doxus, *pasonianus*, *viscayanus* and *ramblaianus*. This change is not applied to *Sabacon picosantrum* Martens, 1983, described without explicit etymology, but probably derived from 'Picos de Europa' and its presence in caves; Gruber (2003) considers it a noun in apposition, thus conserving the original ending.

B. NEW COMBINATIONS

Starega (2004) combines *Dasylobus lusitanicus* Roewer, 1956 with the genus *Metaphalangium* Roewer, 1911, giving the current combination *Metaphalangium lusitanicum* (Roewer, 1956). Kury & Mendes (2007) combine *Abasola sarea* Roewer, 1935, *Kratochviliola navarica* (Simon, 1879), *Peltonychia clavigera* (Simon, 1879) and *Peltonychia piochardi* (Simon, 1872) with the genus *Hadziana* Roewer, 1935, giving the following current combinations: *Hadziana sarea* (Roewer, 1935), *Hadziana navarica* (Simon, 1879), *Hadziana clavigera* (Simon, 1879) and *Hadziana piochardi* (Simon, 1872). Apart of that, J. Gruber (in litt.) advised me on some new combinations:

***Scotolemon catalonicus* (Kraus, 1961) comb. nov.** (Laniatores: Phalangodidae)

1961 *Ptychosoma catalonicum* Kraus, *Senckenbergiana biol.*, 42: 336 (TL: Gavá & other localities, Barcelona)

1973 *Ptycosoma catalonicum* – Rambla, *Contr. conoc. Opil. fauna ibér.*: 10 (CR: Barcelona)

1998 *Ptycosoma catalonicum* – Rambla, *Catal. entom. aragon.*, 17: 4 (SIR: St. Just and La Garrocha sierras)

Ptychosoma catalonicum Kraus, 1961, described from Gavá and other localities from Barcelona (Spain), was placed in the genus *Ptychosoma* Sørensen, 1873 on the basis of the tarsal formula only (the penis was not studied, and still it is unknown). Nevertheless, the original description depicts a large, conical spur on the trochanter IV and another smaller spur on the base of the femur IV of males (Kraus, 1961: fig. 9), a proper characteristic of *Scotolemon* Lucas, 1860.

***Ptychosoma espanoli* (Rambla, 1977) comb. nov.** (Laniatores: Phalangodidae)

1973a *Scotolemon espanoli*, Rambla, *Contr. conoc. Opil. fauna ibér.*: 12 (nom. nudum)

1977a *Scotolemon espanoli* Rambla, *Graellsia*, 31 (1975): 272 (TL: Cova Oscura de Adzaneta, Castellón)

1987 *Scotolemon espanoli* – Bellés, *Fauna cav. interst. Pen. Ibér. i I. Balears*: 71 (CR: Atzeneta)

1994 *Scotolemon espanoli* – Rambla & Juberthie, *Encycl. Biospeol.*, 1: 219 (GD: Iberian peninsula)

The first mention of *Scotolemon espanoli* was in Rambla (1973a) but, including drawings only, it was a *nomen nudum*. Being aware of that, Rambla (1977a) described it correctly from a cave in Adzaneta (Castellón, Spain) as *Scotolemon espanoli* Rambla, 1973 (with *ñ* and dating the name with the previous paper). Later mentions employs both *S. espanoli* and *S. espanoli*, thus with

unjustified emendation of the specific epithet. In accordance to the ICZN, the letter ñ must be replaced by **gn** in the latinization of proper names and, thus, the right word is *espagnoli*.

This species was placed in the genus *Scotolemon* in spite of a penis showing a short, unarmed ventral lamina and two lateral pouches with laminar fringes (her fig. 2c) and the absence of trochanteral spurs on the fourth leg of males, both features of the genus *Ptychosoma*.

***Ptychosoma balearicum* (Rambla, 1977) comb. nov.**
(Laniatores: Phalangodidae)

- 1977 *Scotolemon balearicus* Rambla, *Speleon*, 23: 9 (TL: Caves from Pollença and Alcudia, Mallorca island)
1987 *Scotolemon balearicus* – Bellés, *Fauna cav. interst. Pen. Ibér. i I. Balears*: 71 (GD: Caves from Pollença)
1994 *Scotolemon balearicus* – Rambla & Juberthie, *Encycl. Biospeol.*, 1: 219 (GD: Iberian peninsula)
1996 *Scotolemon balearicus* – Pons & Palmer, *Catál. fauna endém. Bal.*: 56 (GD: Caves from Pollença and Alcudia)

Scotolemon balearicus Rambla, 1977, described from some caves from Pollensa and Alcudia (Mallorca Island, Spain), was placed in the genus *Scotolemon* Lucas, 1860 in spite of a penis with a short, unarmed ventral lamina and two lateral pouches provided with laminar fringes (Rambla, 1977b: fig. 3a-b), which is a typical feature of the genus *Ptychosoma*, together the absence of trochanteral spurs on the fourth leg of males.

C. WRONG DETERMINATIONS

***Amilenus aurantiacus* (Simon, 1881)**
(Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)

- 1881 *Leiobunum aurantiacus* Simon, *Bull. soc. Zool. France*, 6: 84 (TL: Digne, Alpes Maritimes)
1923 *Nelima aurantiaca* – Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 915 (GD: Alpes, Bosnia, Herzegowina)
1936 *Nelima aurantiaca* – Mello-Leitão, *Treb. Mus. Cienc. Nat. Barc.*, 11: 18 (FIR: Papiol)
1961 *Nelima aurantiaca* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42: 362 (CR: Prov. Barcelona)
1969 *Amilenus aurantiacus* – Martens, *Senck. biol.*, 50: 219 (GD: fig. 12; FIR questioned)
1974 *Nelima aurantica* (sic) – Rambla, *Miscellanea Alcobé*: 53 (GD: 'centroeuropa')
1978 *Amilenus aurantiacus* – Martens, *Weberknechte, Opiliones*: 372 (GD & DM: fig. 728; QR not cited)

Papiol (Barcelona, Spain) is the only Iberian record (Mello-Leitão, 1936) but that material was misplaced and lost [the tube is in coll. Rambla, but empty]. Martens (1969a) questioned that record but Rambla (1974) considered this species as belonging to the Iberian fauna, probably unaware of the existence of Martens' paper as she cited it as *Nelima*. By other hand, Martens (1978) postulates an Alpine-Dinaric chorology for it, ignoring the Spanish record in his map.

We have sampled two sites around Papiol but we find only *Nelima silvatica* (Simon, 1879), a species not

mentioned by Mello-Leitão (1936) in that locality. On other hand, none of Catalonian samples from coll. Rambla belongs to *Amilenus aurantiacus*. The finding of a similar species instead the cited one strongly suggests a misidentification and I postulate that record should be assigned to *Nelima silvatica*. In any case, that species is disclaimed from the Iberian Peninsula.

***Anelasmoecephalus crassipes* (Lucas, 1847)**
(Dyspnoi: Troglidae)

Fig. 1

- 1847 *Trogulus crassipes* Lucas, *Explor. Scient. Algérie*, 1: 305 (TL: Constantine)
1923 *Anelasmoecephalus crassipes* – Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 649 (GD: Argelia)
1950 *Anelasmoecephalus crassipes* – Roewer, *Senckenbergiana*, 21 (1/2): 56 (FIR: Tolosa, RII/5038: 1 ♂+1 ♀)
1961 *Anelasmoecephalus crassipes* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42: 339 (CR: Tolosa)
1988 *Anelasmoecephalus crassipes* – Martens & Chemini, *Zool. Jb. Syst.*, 115: 26 (GD: fig. 4c; QR not cited)

Tolosa (Guipúzcoa, Spain) is the only Iberian record (Roewer, 1950). The cited sample contains 1 juv. +1 ♀ (Fig. 1) and a second label saying “= *An. cambridgei* det. Chemini, 1980” but, nevertheless that record it was not explicitly discarded by Martens & Chemini (1988) for *A. crassipes* although they stated that this is a North-African species. On other hand, an *ex profeso* trip to Tolosa only provided *Anelasmoecephalus cambridgei* (Westwood, 1874). Therefore, that species is disclaimed from the Iberian fauna and its questioned record is assigned to *A. cambridgei* (Westwood, 1874).

***Anelasmoecephalus lycosinus* (Sørensen, 1873)**
(Dyspnoi: Troglidae)

Fig. 2

- 1873 *Anelasma lycosinus* Sørensen, *Naturhist. Tidskr.*, 8: 521 (TL: Gennazzano, Italia)
1879 *Anelasmoecephalus lycosinus* – Simon, *Arachn. France*, v. 7: 301 (Italie)
1959 *Anelasmoecephalus lycosinus* – Kraus, *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, 35 (2): 296 (FIR: Cazorla, Jaén & other)
1961 *Anelasmoecephalus lycosinus* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42: 339 (SIR: new records from several provinces)
1988 *Anelasmoecephalus lycosinus* – Martens & Chemini, *Zool. Jb. Syst.*, 115: 12 (DM: fig. 4a; QR not cited).

Cazorla (Jaén, Spain) is the unique surviving Iberian record of *A. lycosinus* among the twenty ones cited by Kraus (1959, 1961); the remainder were assigned to *Anelasmoecephalus pyrenaicus* Martens, 1978 or *Anelasmoecephalus balearicus* Martens & Chemini, 1988 (Martens, 1978; Martens & Chemini, 1988). That sample (SMF/11122) contains a small adult male of 2.0 mm length (Fig. 2), with tarsal formula = 2-3-3-3, and an additional label saying “= *An. cfr. hadzii* det. Chemini, 1980”. Martens & Chemini (1988) circumscribed *A. lycosinus* (tarsal formula = 2-2-3-3) to the centre of the Italic peninsula and *Anelasmoecephalus hadzii* Martens, 1978 (tarsal formula = 2-3-3-3) to the

Alpine-Dinaric region, but they do not mention the Iberian locality in any case. Accepting a right precedence (being the unique locality of *Anelasmacephalus* in the southern half of the Iberian peninsula), I am unable to state if the Iberian record belong to an unnamed species close to *A. hadzii* or a forgotten relict locality of *A. hadzii* but, in any case, *Anelasmacephalus lycosinus* is excluded from the Iberian fauna. A spurious origin seems unlikely because there are other Andalusian records of H. Franz for Iberian endemisms in same dates.

***Homalenotus graecus* Roewer, 1957**

(Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)

Fig. 3

- 1957 *Homalenotus graecus* Roewer, *Senck. biol.*, 38 (5/6): 335 (TL: Kephallenia, Greece)
 1959 *Homalenotus graecus* – Grasshoff, *Senck. Biol.*, 40 (5/6): 285 (SIR: Algeciras, Cádiz; Rasines, Santander; Sierra de Ascoy, Murcia; Spanien)
 1961 *Homalenotus graecus* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42: 351 (SIR: Santander, Murcia, Algeciras).

First Iberian records for this Grecian species were provided by Grasshoff (1959) for three quite separated localities, and from ‘Spanien’ in his revisión of the genus *Homalenotus*. The revision of the holotype (SMF RII/7645) proves it is a subadult (Fig. 3) with four protuberances on the first free tergite, an odd feature lacking in nearly all species of the genus. The revision of those Iberian samples has shown that all have an unarmed first free tergite; the specimens from Algeciras (SMF RI/912) are two undeterminable juveniles; the specimen from Rasines (SMF/11118) is a male of *Homalenotus quadridentatus*; and the specimen from Murcia (SMF/11105) is a male of an undescribed Iberian species. Therefore, *Homalenotus graecus* is disclaimed as belonging to the Iberian fauna.

***Homalenotus oraniensis* (Lucas, 1847)**

(Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)

Fig. 7

- 1847 *Phalangium oraniense* Lucas, *Expl. scient. Algerie, Arachn.*: 301, pl.21, fig.2 (Algérie)
 1879 *Sclerosoma oraniense* – Simon, *Arachn. France*, v.7: 163 (Algérie)
 1923 *Sclerosoma oraniense* – Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 702, f. 874 (FIR: Ponferrada, León)
 1936 *Sclerosoma oraniense* – Mello-Leitão, *Treb. Mus. Cienc. Nat. Barc.*, 11: 13 (CR)
 1957 *Sclerosoma oraniense* – Kraus, Roewer, *Senck. biol.*, 38 (5/6): 337 (CR: RI/1208)
 1961 *Sclerosoma oraniense* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42: 352 (CR)
 1967 *Sclerosoma oraniense* – Rambla, *Rev. Biol. (Lisboa)*, 6 (1-2): 15 (CR, León and Galicia)
 2003 *Homalenotus oraniense* – Prieto, *Rev. ibér. Aracnol.*, 8: 136 (new comb.)

The first Iberian record for this Algerian species was provided by Roewer (1923), who placed it in the genus *Sclerosoma* Lucas 1858, but dating it wrongly

from Simon (1879), an objective synonym of *Homalenotus* because both names share the type species (see Crawford, 1992). Later mentions were record compilations, including a wrong record for Galicia from Rambla (1967). Following statements of Crawford (1992) about *Sclerosoma*, Prieto (2003) gives the current combination which, as J. Gruber (in litt.) adverts, must be corrected to *Homalenotus oraniensis*.

The examination of the remanent specimen (Fig. 7), of the couple cited by Roewer, from Ponferrada (Prieto & Galarraga, in prep.) proves that it has a single frontal spine, spiny ocularium, spiny legs and armature of dorsal scutum. These features disagree with the description of *Homalenotus oraniensis* but agree with another species described 35 years later from León province, *Homalenotus laranderas* Grasshoff, 1959. Therefore, *Homalenotus oraniensis* is disclaimed as belonging to the Iberian fauna.

***Leiobunum biseriatum* Roewer, 1910**

(Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)

- 1910 *Leiobunum biseriatum* Roewer, *Abh. Ver. Hamburg.*, 19 (4): 204, pl.6, fig.1 (TL: Tanger, Morocco)
 1913 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Simon, *Arch. Zool. Expér. Gén.* 52 (5): 382 (FIR: C.de Rialp, Gerona)
 1923 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 890, fig. 1047 (SIR: Lisboa)
 1925 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Roewer, *Senckenbergiana*, 7 (5): 177 (SIR: Andorra la Vella; Esterri)
 1936 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Mello-Leitão, *Treb. Mus. Cienc. Nat. Barc.*, 11: 17 (SIR: Margalef; Moià; Valle de Arán)
 1946 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Rambla, *Pirineos (CSIC)*, 12: 63 (SIR: Sierra de Aralar)
 1953 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Roewer, *Abh. natur. Ver.*, 33 (2): 207 (SIR: Sierra de Ancares; Lozera; Peña Santa)
 1957 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Roewer, *Senck. biol.*, 38 (5/6): 340 (SIR: Sierra Nevada)
 1961 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42 (4): 361 (SIR: Sierra de Guadarrama; Manteigas; Monte Perdido)
 1963 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Lindberg & Kraus, *Bol. Soc. Port. Cienc. Nat.*, 10 (2): 9 (SIR: Alcobertas; Chaòs)
 1967 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Rambla, *Rev. Biol. (Lisboa)*, 6 (1-2): 30 (SIR: Lapas de Furadouro; Pombal; Covilha; Seia; S. Pedro de Cova; Valle de Salgueiro; Albergaria).

Iberian records for *Leiobunum biseriatum* began with Simon (1913: Rialp Cave, Gerona, Spain), which was followed by records from Lisboa (Roewer, 1923), Pyrenees (Roewer, 1925; Mello-Leitão, 1936), Cantabrian Mountains (Rambla, 1946; Roewer, 1953), Portugal (Lindberg & Kraus, 1963; Rambla, 1967) and Sierra de Guadarrama (Kraus, 1961, when he passed *Leiobunum biseriatum defectivum* Rambla, 1959 to the synonymy of *Leiobunum biseriatum*).

Spanish records of *Leiobunum biseriatum* were erroneous determinations and they have been ascribed to *Leiobunum rotundum* (Latreille, 1798), with the exception of records from Sierra de Guadarrama, which belong to *Leiobunum defectivum* (Rambla, 1959), a taxon revalidated and specific status conferred by Prieto &

Fernández (2007). In that paper, *Leiobunum biseriatum* was left as a Lusitanian species but material of some Portuguese records has been reviewed afterwards (Serra da Estrella: SMF/11680 and SMF/11699; Alcobertas: SMF/12533), providing *Leiobunum defectivum* only. Therefore, *Leiobunum biseriatum* is considered absent from the Iberian Peninsula.

***Nelima nigromaculata* (Lucas, 1846)**

(Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)

- 1846 *Phalangium nigromaculatum* Lucas, *Expl. Scient. Algérie*, 1: 238; pl. 20, fig. 8 (TL: Constantine)
 1923 *Nelima nigromaculata* - Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 914, fig. 1061 (CR: Constantine)
 1936 *Nelima nigromaculata* - Mello-Leitão, *Treb. Mus. Cienc. Nat. Barc.*, 11: 18 (FIR: Prat de Llobregat, Begués and Benifallet).

The first Iberian record for this Algerian species was provided by Mello-Leitão (1936) from three localities from Barcelona and Tarragona (Spain). The original material, housed now in coll. Rambla, is restricted to the Benifallet sample [ZIBR/211: a decolored and undeterminable female]. Being Prat de Llobregat occupied by the urban expansion of Barcelona, in December 2004 we sampled three sites around Begués to confirm that record, but we found only *Nelima silvatica* (Simon, 1879), a very common species not mentioned at that time by Mello-Leitão. Apart of the cited record, none of Catalanian samples in coll. Rambla belongs to *Nelima nigromaculata*, allowing to ascribe those Catalanian records to *Nelima silvatica* and to discard *Nelima nigromaculata* from the Iberian fauna.

***Opilio parietinus* (De Geer, 1778)**

(Eupnoi: Phalangidae)

- 1778 *Phalangium parietinum* De Geer, *Mém. Hist. Ins.*, v.7: 116, pl.10, f.35
 1893 *Phalangium parietinum* - Lopes-Vieira, *O Instituto*, 40 (12) 3.ser.: 925 (FIR : Portugal)
 1923 *Opilio parietinus* - Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 770, f.944 (GD; QR not cited)
 1925 *Phalangium parietinum* - Franganillo, *Bol. Soc. Entom. Esp.*, 8: 37 (SIR: Avilés)
 1928 *Opilio parietinus* - Bacelar, *Bull. Soc. Port. Sci. Nat.*, 10 (17): 192 (CR : Coimbra (sic!))
 1953 *Opilio parietinus* - Roewer, *Abh.natur.Ver.*, 33 (2): 204 (SIR: Andalusia)
 1967 *Opilio parietinus* - Rambla, *Rev. Biol. (Lisboa)*, 6 (1-2): 29 (SIR: Serra de Minde)
 1972 *Phalangium parietinum* - Criado, *Actas 1er Congr.Nac. Espel.*: 102 (SIR: Cueva La Victoria, Cartagena).

Iberian records are quite numerous: Portugal (Lopes-Vieira, 1893), but converted in Coimbra by Bacelar (1928), Avilés (Franganillo, 1925), Andalusia (Roewer, 1953), Serra de Minde (Rambla, 1967) and Cartagena (Criado, 1972). Leaving apart the last record, thoughtlessly determined with outdated works (see the obsolete combination!), which is ascribed to *Cosmobunus granarius* according to the diagnostic features

stated by Criado (1972), the record from Serra de Minde was based on juveniles, and the first three are not too concrete. On the other hand, there is not any Iberian sample of *Opilio parietinus* in Rambla's collection. This sinanthropic species, extended by a great part of the western Palaearctic region and introduced in N-America and Australia but not confirmed for the Iberian Peninsula (Martens, 1978), must be excluded from the Iberian fauna.

***Paranemastoma quadripunctatum* (Perty, 1833)**

(Dyspnoi: Nemastomatidae)

- 1833 *Phalangium quadripunctatum* Perty, *Delect. An. Art.*, v.3 : 204
 1923 *Nemastoma quadripunctatum quadripunctatum* - Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 663 (FIR: Escorial)
 1935 *Nemastoma quadripunctatum quadripunctatum* - Roewer, *Arch. Zool. Expér. Gén.*, 78(1): 73-75 (SIR: Martinchurito-1 cave; Mairuelegorreta cave; Ventalaperra cave)
 1951 *Nemastoma quadripunctatum* - Roewer, *Senckenbergiana*, 32(1/4): 111 (QR not cited)
 1961 *Nemastoma quadripunctatum quadripunctatum* - Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42 (4): 340 (CR: Navarra, Alava, Vizcaya, Escorial)
 1978 *Paranemastoma quadripunctatum* - Martens, *Weberknechte, Opiliones*: 117, f.154-161 (DM; QR not cited).

Escorial (=El Escorial, Segovia), the first Iberian record (Roewer, 1923), was implicitly discarded some years later when Roewer (1951) cited only *Nemastoma sillii* from El Escorial. Meanwhile, Roewer (1935) cited it again in the 'Biospeologica' series from three Basque caves. Roewer (1951) did not confirm these later records of *Paranemastoma quadripunctatum* but a reappraisal of those records was not done. Only Ventalaperra cave has been sampled by the author to check that record but only *Nemastoma sexmucronatum* Simon, 1911 was found there (Prieto, 2004). By other hand, and in conformity with the distribution map provided by Martens (1978), this epigeal species has not been recorded in any French, except in Lorraine, or Iberian locality. Accepting this biogeographical pattern, those 'Biospeologica' samples are considered misidentifications and, therefore, *Paranemastoma quadripunctatum* is discarded here for the Iberian fauna.

***Paranemastoma sillii* (Hermann, 1871)**

(Dyspnoi: Nemastomatidae)

Fig. 4

- 1871 *Nemastoma sillii* Hermann, *Abh. Siebensburg. Ver. Naturw. Hermannstadt*, 21: 28 (TL: Hermannstadt)
 1923 *Nemastoma quadripunctatum sillii* - Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 664 (FIR: Escorial)
 1951 *Nemastoma sillii* - Roewer, *Senckenbergiana*, 32(1/4): 112 (CR: RI/958, Escorial)
 1961 *Nemastoma sillii* - Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42 (4): 340 (CR: Escorial)
 1978 *Paranemastoma sillii* - Martens, *Weberknechte, Opiliones*: 126, f.176-182 (GD: Carpates; QR not cited)

Cited by Roewer (1923) from Escorial (=El Es-

corial, Segovia) together with other subspecies (in that time) of *Nemastoma quadripunctatum*, the unique species confirmed by Roewer (1951) was *Paranemastoma sillii*. The sample SMF RI/958 contains 1♂ (Fig. 4) + 4♀♀ of a *Paranemastoma* species but this genus is lacking from France and Iberia (Martens, 1978) and it is considered a spurious record. According to Gruber (pers. com.), “these early Roewerian misplacements should be deleted from the Iberian fauna”, which is clinched here.

***Platybunus nigrovittatus* Simon, 1879**
(Eupnoi: Phalangidae)

- 1879 *Platybunus nigrovittatus* Simon, *Arachn. France*, v.7: 222 (TL: Alpes Maritimes & Corse)
1923 *Platybunus nigrovittatus* – Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 847 (CR : Alpes Maritimes & Corse)
1936 *Platybunus nigrovittatus* – Mello-Leitão, *Treb. Mus. Cienc. Nat. Barc.*, 11: 16 (FIR: Mura)
1961 *Platybunus nigrovittatus* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42 (4): 360 (CR: Barcelona).

Cited by Mello-Leitão (1936) from Mura (Barcelona, Spain), the original material can be considered lost [the tube is in coll. Rambla, ZIBR/202, but it is empty]. This record is the only one published after the original description, which was based on females from Alpes Maritimes and Corse and diagnosed by an unarmed palp femur, thus lacking long spines as in remainder species of *Platybunus*. In December 2004, we sampled at Mura but no phalangids were found; fortunately, Rambla (1977) studied the harvestmen sampled in many cave entrances from Mura region but she does not determined any *Platybunus*. Surprisingly, Perera (1987) cites *Platybunus* sp. from the same area (Serra de l'Obac) upon a sample consisting of juveniles only, without any morphological or taxonomical consideration. Taking in account other circumstances as the inexperience of Mello-Leitão with the European fauna, the absence of recent records based on adults or the inexistence of specimens of this species in ZIBR collection, I conclude that *Platybunus nigrovittatus* does not live in Spain.

***Trogulus aquaticus* Simon, 1879**
(Dyspnoi: Trogulidae)

- 1879 *Trogulus aquaticus* Simon, *Arachn. France*, t.VII: 306 (TL: Corse; FIR: Jerez)
1923 *Trogulus aquaticus* – Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 637 (QR not cited)
1960 *Trogulus aquaticus* – Rambla, *Publ. Inst. Biol. Apl.*, 31 : 5 (SIR: Algeciras/Tarifa: Sierra de Luna)
1961 *Trogulus aquaticus* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42 (4): 339 (CR: Cádiz).

When Simon (1879) described *Trogulus aquaticus* from Corsica, he added Jerez as a second locality, which seemed indubitable by the author's authority. Rambla (1960) apparently confirmed it with a geographically close second Iberian record. Axel Schönhofer (pers. comm.) is reviewing the *Trogulus*-complex

and he states that *Trogulus aquaticus* is a valid species restricted to Corsica Island and that Andalusian records belong to an unnamed species. Thus, and based in the Schönhofer's authority, *Trogulus aquaticus* is discarded from the Iberian fauna.

***Trogulus tricarinatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
(Dyspnoi: Trogulidae)

- 1758 *Phalangium tricarinatum* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.*, 10th ed.: 1029
1879 *Trogulus tricarinatus* – Simon, *Arachn. France*, t.VII: 304 (GD: France, Allemagne)
1959 *Trogulus tricarinatus* – Kraus, *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, 35 (2): 294 (FIR: Str. zw. Saturnino und Vivero)
1961 *Trogulus tricarinatus* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42 (4): 339 (CR: Galicia)
1978 *Trogulus tricarinatus* – Martens, *Weberknechte, Opiliones*: 164, f.263-267, 273-274 (GD, f.267: Europa; QR not cited)

Cited from Lugo province by Kraus (1959), the record was cited by Martens (1978) as plausible, although he omitted it from the distribution map of *Trogulus tricarinatus*. According to Axel Schönhofer (pers. comm.), that record is a wrong determination of *Trogulus nepaeformis* (Scopoli, 1763). Thus, and based in the Schönhofer's authority, *Trogulus tricarinatus* is discarded from the Iberian fauna.

D. FALSE TYPE LOCALITIES

***Paranemastoma machadoi* (Roewer, 1951) comb. nov.** (Dyspnoi: Nemastomatidae)
Fig. 5

- 1951 *Nemastoma machadoi* Roewer, *Senckenbergiana*, 32(1/4): 123 (TL: Oviedo)
1961 *Nemastoma machadoi* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42 (4): 341 (CR: Asturias)

Described by Roewer (1951) from ‘Oviedo’ (=Asturias; 2F: RII/6497). Most remarkable features (Fig. 5) as larger size, abdomen unarmed except by a tubercle pair on area II of dorsal scutum or leg femora III-IV with basal pseudo-articulations, are unknown from Iberian nemastomatids. According to Gruber (in litt.), they agree with the genus *Paranemastoma*, which is distributed from the Alps to the Caucasus, and therefore, it should be deleted from the Iberian fauna. Consequently, with exposed statements, *Nemastoma machadoi* is combined with *Paranemastoma*, giving the new combination *Paranemastoma machadoi* (Roewer, 1951), and it is explicitly discarded from the Iberia fauna.

***Paranemastoma brevialpatum* (Roewer, 1951)**
comb. nov. (Dyspnoi: Nemastomatidae)
Fig. 6

- 1951 *Nemastoma brevialpatum* Roewer, *Senckenbergiana*, 32(1/4): 122 (TL: Navarra)
1961 *Nemastoma brevialpatum* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42 (4):

340 (CR: Navarra)

Described by Roewer (1951) from 'Navarra' (3M: RII/9512), it is similar to *N. machadoi* but there is (Fig. 6) a teeth pair on area II, pseudo-articulations placed in the central region of leg femora and legs are longer. According to Gruber (in litt.), it belongs to genus *Paranemastoma* and should be deleted from the Iberian fauna. Consequently, with exposed statements, *Nemastoma brevipalpatum* is combined with *Paranemastoma*, giving the new combination *Paranemastoma brevipalpatum* (Roewer, 1951), and it is explicitly discarded from the Iberia fauna.

E. NEW SYNONYMS

***Eudasylobus rondaensis* Kraus, 1959 = *Metaphalangium lusitanicum* (Roewer, 1956)** (Eupnoi: Phalangidae)

- 1959 *Eudasylobus rondaensis* Kraus, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 35 (2): 302 (TL: Sierra del Oreganal, Málaga)
1961 *Eudasylobus rondaensis* – Kraus, Senckenbergiana biol., 42: 360 (GD: Málaga and Murcia)
2003 *Dasylobus rondaensis* – Prieto, Rev. Ibér. Aracnol., 8: 136 (CR: Málaga, Tarragona & Murcia)
2004 *Metaphalangium lusitanicum* (Roewer 1956) – Starega, Rev. Ibér. Aracnol., 9: 236 (synonymization).

Described by Kraus (1959) from Sierra del Oreganal, 7 km south of Ronda (SMF/11182/1) and two other localities, Sierra Espuña (Murcia) and Sierra Montsant (Tarragona), Kraus (1961) apparently discarded the last cited locality. Prieto (2003) placed it in the genus *Dasylobus* Simon, 1879 once Chemini (1989) passed *Eudasylobus* Roewer, 1911 to its synonymy. Based solely on the original description, Starega (2004) places *Eudasylobus rondaensis* in the synonymy of *Metaphalangium lusitanicum* (Roewer, 1956), together with *Dentizacheus zuluetai* Rambla, 1959.

***Liobunum fuscifrons* Simon, 1879 syn. nov. of *Liobunum blackwalli* Meade, 1861** (Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae) Fig. 8

- 1879 *Liobunum fuscifrons* Simon, Arachn. France, v.7: 186 (TL: Forêt d'Arcachon)

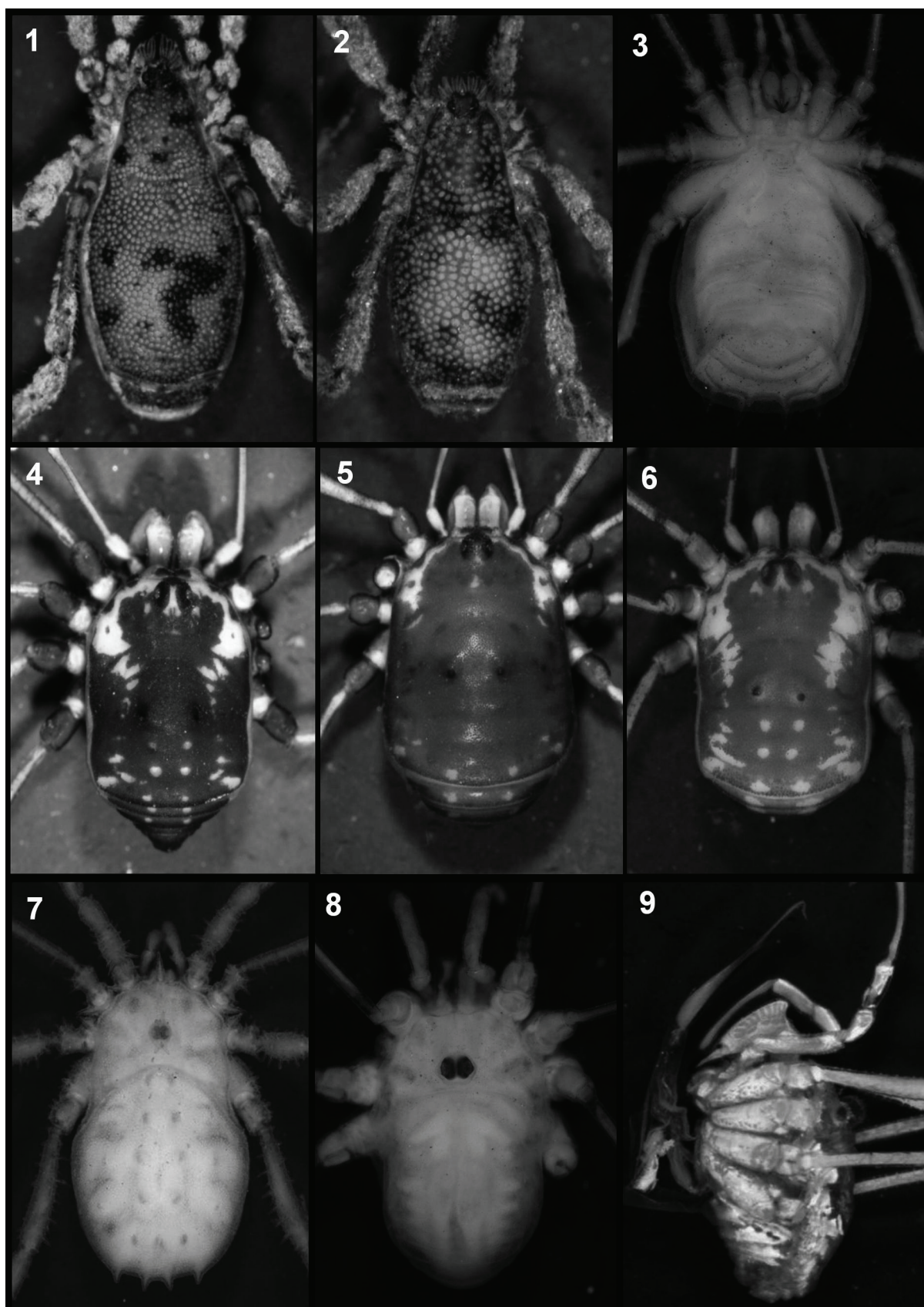
- 1910 *Liobunum fuscifrons* – Fernández Galiano, Mem. R. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., 6 (5): 364 (FIR: Cabañas)
1910 *Nelima fuscifrons* – Roewer, Abh. Ver. Hamburg, 19 (4): 243
1923 *Nelima fuscifrons* – Roewer, Weberknechte der Erde: 912 (CR: Gironde; QR not cited)
1935 *Nelima fuscifrons* – Roewer, Arch. Zool. Expér. Gén., 78(1): 90 (SIR: Coves de Carvathal, Alcobaça)
1957 *Nelima fuscifrons* – Roewer, Senck. biol., 38 (5/6): 347 (SIR: Biscay)
1961 *Nelima fuscifrons* – Kraus, Senck. biol., 42 (4): 362 (SIR: Isla de Onz, Pontevedra).

Described from 'Gironde: forêt d'Arcachon' (Simon, 1879), it has been recorded sometimes from the Iberian Peninsula (Becker, 1881, in Fernández Galiano, 1910, from Lugo province; Roewer, 1935 from Leiria province; Roewer, 1957 from Biscay province; Kraus, 1961 from Pontevedra province). The status of this species was obscured by the existence of a *Nelima fuscifrons* Sankey, 1953 (non Simon), which was synonymized with *Leiobunum rotundum* (Latreille, 1792) by Martens (1978).

The examination of two syntypes of *Liobunum fuscifrons* (SMF RI/10: Gironde, Sim. ded. ex type), both completely decolorated (Fig. 8), proves it belongs to *Leiobunum* by the presence of tubercle rows on, at least, some leg coxae (disagreeing with the statement "Hanches inermes" in the original description). Additionally, *Liobunum fuscifrons* is passed to the synonymy of *Leiobunum blackwalli* by the presence, according to the original description, of a "mamelon blanc nacré avec le tour des yeux et une ligne médiane noirâtres", which is inappreciable in decolorated syntypes.

On the other hand, the examination of two females (SMF RII/5050: 'Biscaya' and SMF/11820: Pontevedra) proves they belong to *Leiobunum blackwalli* Meade, 1861 also: they have a pale ocularium with a darker median strip, two trapeziums on two first areas of the dorsal scutum, weak coxal tubercle rows, best visible the rear of coxa IV, and a smooth palp femur. The material from Alcobaça consists in two pulli (Roewer, 1935) and is unhelpful. The oldest Iberian record (Fernández Galiano, 1910) has been not traced in MNCN but, in any case, *Nelima fuscifrons* is discarded from the Iberian fauna as *Liobunum fuscifrons* is synonymized with *Leiobunum blackwalli*.

Figures 1-9. Photographs of cited specimens for discarded Iberian species. Recorded measures are for body lengths (in dorsal view, except indication on the contrary). **1.** *Anelasmoecephalus cambridgei* (Westwood, 1874) from Tolosa, Guipúzcoa [SMF RII-5038/1♀, as *Anelasmoecephalus crassipes*], 3.6 mm. **2.** *Anelasmoecephalus* sp. from Cazorla, Jaén (SMF 11122/1♂, as *Anelasmoecephalus lycosinus*), 2.0 mm. **3.** *Homalenotus graecus* Roewer, 1957 from Kephallenia, Greece (holotype, SMF RII-7465), 4.2 mm (ventral view). **4.** *Paranemastoma brevipalpatum* (Roewer, 1951) from 'Navarra' (wrong precedence) (SMF RII-9512/Holotype ♂), erroneously described, 4.0 mm. **5.** *Paranemastoma machadoi* (Roewer, 1951) from 'Oviedo' (wrong precedence) (SMF RII-6497/Holotype ♀), 4.1 mm. **6.** *Paranemastoma sillii* (Hermann, 1871) from, supposedly, Escorial (=El Escorial), Madrid (SMF RI-958/1♂, 4♀), male, 3.1 mm. **7.** *Homalenotus laranderas* Grasshoff, 1959 from Ponferrada, León (SMF RI-1208/1♂, as *Sclerosoma oraniense*), 4.3 mm. **8.** *Leiobunum blackwalli* Meade, 1861 from Gironde (SMF RI-10/1♂, syntype of *Liobunum fuscifrons* Simon, 1879 syn. nov.), 2.9 mm. **9.** *Phalangium opilio* Linnaeus, 1761 from 'Guadarrama' (SMF 11114/1♂, 1♀ and 10 juvs, as *Dasylobus argentatus*). Lateral view, showing the profile of penis, chelicerae and palps.



F. OVERLOOKED EXCLUSIONS

***Dasylobus argentatus* (Canestrini, 1872) (Iberian record = *Phalangium opilio* Linnaeus, 1758)**
(Eupnoi: Phalangiidae)

Fig. 9

- 1872 *Opilio argentatus* Canestrini, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. (Genoa)*, 2: 43 (TL: Sardaigne)
- 1879 *Dasylobus argentatus* – Simon, *Arachn. France*, t.VII: 210 (GD: Corse & Sardaigne)
- 1953 *Dasylobus argentatus* – Roewer, *Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen*, 33 (2): 204 [FIR: Andalusien, Sierra Guadarrama, Linares, 10 (♂, ♀)]
- 1956 *Dasylobus argentatus* – Roewer, *Senckenbergiana biol.*, 37 (3/4): 250 [CR: Andalusien, Sierra Guadarrama, 15 (♂, ♀), RII/11114]
- 1961 *Dasylobus argentatus* – Kraus, *Senckenbergiana biol.*, 42: 359 (CR: Andalusien, Sierra de Guadarrama)
- 1989 *Dasylobus argentatus* – Chemini, *Studi Trent. Sc. Nat.*, 65: 97 (GD; QR: SMF RII/11114: Spagna).

Cited by Roewer (1953) from ‘Andalucía, Sierra de Guadarrama, Linares’, was mistakenly shortened in later citations [Sierra de Guadarrama is 300 km north from Linares and that name could be a corruption of Guarromán, a village 10 km NNW from Linares and on the opposite side of a low ‘sierra’]. Prieto (2003) overlooked the following statement of Chemini (1989: 97): “La citazione di Roewer (1956) relativa alla Spagna si riferisce a specie diversa”. This sample has been reviewed, and it contains (Fig. 9) a couple, 10 juveniles and a label saying “= *P. opilio* (Starega, rev. 1971)”, with which I agree. Therefore, this species is explicitly disclaimed from the Iberian fauna.

***Homalenotus monoceros* C.L.Koch, 1839 [= *Homalenotus quadridentatus* (Cuvier, 1791)]**
(Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)

- 1839 *Sclerosoma monoceros* C.L.Koch, *Übers. Arach.*, f.2: 23 (TL: Germany)
- 1886 *Sclerosoma monoceros* – Calderon *Act. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat.*, 15: 28 (FIR: Sevilla)
- 1910 *Sclerosoma monoceros* – Fdez.Galiano, *Mem. R. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat.*, 6 (5): 373 (SIR: Valencia; Sevilla)
- 1923 *Homalenotus monoceros* – Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 701 (CR: Spanien)
- 1936 *Homalenotus monoceros* – Mello-Leitão, *Treb. Mus. Cienc. Nat. Barc.*, 11: 12 (CR: España)
- 1957 *Homalenotus monoceros* – Roewer, *Senck. biol.*, 38 (5/6): 336 (CR: Spanien; Balearen)
- 1959 *Homalenotus monoceros* – Grasshoff, *Senck. Biol.*, 40 (5/6): 285 (SIR: Baleares; Montes de Málaga; Algeciras-Tarifa; Torremolinos)
- 1959 *Homalenotus monoceros* – Kraus, *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, 35 (2): 300 (SIR: Montes Málaga; Puerto León; Torremolinos; Algeciras-Tarifa)
- 1961 *Homalenotus monoceros* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42: 351 (SIR: Málaga; Baleares; Asturias: Río Teverga; Murcia: finca La Pinada)
- 1972 *Homalenotus monoceros* – Rambla, *Rapp. Comm. int. Mer Médit.*, 21(3): 90 (CR: España; Baleares).

Firstly cited by Calderón (1886) from ‘Sevilla’, it was repeatedly recorded from Mediterranean provinces (Fernández Galiano, 1910; Roewer, 1923, 1957; Mello-Leitão, 1936; Kraus, 1959, 1961; Grasshoff, 1959). Prieto (2003) included it among valid species, overlooking the following Crawford’ statement (1992): “*H. monoceros* was made a synonym of *H. quadridentatus* by Thorell (1876a: 466)”. Nevertheless, the automatic reassignment of all Iberian records to *Homalenotus quadridentatus* (Cuvier, 1791) is not possible because Martens (1978) restrains the Iberian distribution of *H. quadridentatus* to the Pyrenean-Cantabrian region and because oldest Iberian records were published before the description of the Mediterranean *Homalenotus buchneri* (Schenkel, 1936). In fact, Hansen & Soerensen (1904) included a ventral view of *H. monoceros* (copied in Roewer, 1923: fig. 870) resembling *H. buchneri* by the presence of four protuberances on the first free tergite. Records from Balearic isles (Rambla, 1972) and southern Iberian provinces belong to *H. buchneri* too (Prieto & Galarraga, in prep.); by example, Rambla (1972) cites several localities of *H. buchneri* from Mallorca and Minorca island but no one of *H. monoceros*. In any case, *Homalenotus monoceros* is explicitly disclaimed from the Iberian fauna.

***Lacinius echinatus* (Lucas, 1846) [= *Metaphalangium cirtanum* (C.L.Koch, 1839)]**
(Eupnoi: Phalangiidae)

- 1846 *Phalangium echinatum* Lucas, *Expl. Scient. Algerie, Arachn.*, t.I: 298, pl.XIX, f.2 (TL: Oran, Algeria)
- 1879 *Acantholophus echinatus* – Simon, *Arachn. France*, t.VII: 250 (SR: Agde, Hérault)
- 1923 *Lacinius echinatus* – Roewer, *Weberknechte der Erde*: 740, f.917 (GD: Algeria, S-France, Italy, Sicily)
- 1957 *Lacinius echinatus* – Roewer, *Senck. biol.*, 38 (5/6): 329 (FIR: Navarra)
- 1973b *Lacinius echinatus* – Rambla, *Publ. Inst. Biol. Apl.*, 54: 28 (synonymizing *Lacinius ruentalis*)
- 1984 *Metaphalangium cirtanum* – Starega, *Ann. Zool.*, 38(1): 38 (synonymizing *Phalangium echinatum*)

Cited by Roewer (1957) from Navarra as *Lacinius echinatus*, Prieto (2003) included it among valid species, agreeing with Rambla (1973b) in her synonymization of *Lacinius ruentalis* with *Lacinius echinatus*, but overlooking that Starega (1984) had already passed *Phalangium echinatum* to the synonymy of *Metaphalangium cirtanum* (C.L.Koch, 1839). The spurious fact was the inclusion by Simon (1879) of *Ph. echinatum* (a species without frontal trident or hairy apophyses on palpal patella and tibia, so a phalangiine) in the genus *Acantholophus*, which induced Roewer (1923) to place it in the oligolophine genus *Lacinius*.

Afterwards, Roewer (1957) cited two females from Navarra of a true spinose oligolophine as *Lacinius echinatus*. Rambla (1973b) reviewed the material from Navarra, but treating it as type material of *Lacinius echinatus*, stated erroneously (p.28) that “La revisión de los tipos de *echinatus* y *ruentalis* nos demuestra que son

la misma especie”, and *Lacinius ruentalis* was made a synonym of *Phalangium echinatum*. In conclusion, that synonymy is disclaimed and *Lacinius ruentalis* is revalidated (see H paragraph, below), while *Lacinius echinatus* is deleted explicitly from the Iberian checklist.

G. OVERLOOKED SPECIES

***Trogulus lusitanicus* Giltay, 1931** (Dyspnoi: Trogulidae)

- 1931 *Trogulus lusitanicus* Giltay, *Bull. Mus. R. Hist. nat. Belg.*, 7(27): 1 (TL: Cintra)
1967 *Trogulus lusitanicus* – Rambla, *Rev. Biol. (Lisboa)*, 6 (1-2): 5 (CR: Sintra).

This species was overlooked in the current checklist (Prieto, 2003): the record was probably removed unnoticedly from the data file during data treatment and this deletion was not discovered afterwards. Kraus (1961) forget this species too. According to A.Schönhofer (pers. comm.), it is a valid taxon and citations of *T. aquaticus* and *T. coriziformis* from the Iberian Peninsula should be referred to this taxon name till the species complex is revised.

H. REVALIDATED SPECIES

***Odiellus ruentalis* (Kraus, 1961) comb. nov. for *Lacinius ruentalis* Kraus, 1961 REVALID.** (Eupnoi: Phalangidae)

- 1961 *Lacinius ruentalis* Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42: 355, figs. 25-32 (TL: Monte Aa, Ruente, Santander)
1973b *Lacinius echinatus* – Rambla, *Publ. Inst. Biol. Apl.*, 54: 28 (synonymization of *Lacinius ruentalis*).

As *Lacinius ruentalis* Kraus, 1961 was passed to the synonymy of *Lacinius echinatus* (Lucas, 1846) by Rambla (1973b) and then *Phalangium echinatum* Lucas, 1846 was passed to the synonymy of *Metaphalangium cirtanum* (C.L.Koch, 1839) by Starega (1984), it would imply that *Lacinius ruentalis* is a synonym of *Metaphalangium cirtanum*. But it is as false as the synonymization of *Lacinius ruentalis*, which was based on non type material (and worse, wrongly determined) of *Phalangium echinatum* (see OVERLOOKED EXCLUSIONS).

Lacinius ruentalis was described by Kraus (1961) on a male from Ruente (Cantabria, Spain), and description and drawings refer without doubt to a member of the Oligolophinae subfamily. The study of topotypical samples [MNCN 20.02/14294 and ZUPV/3861] confirms description features and shows that *Lacinius ruentalis* is a oligolophine, has a spiny appearance but a penis with a dorso-distal excavation as other *Odiellus* species (but absent on *Lacinius* species). Therefore, *Lacinius ruentalis* is revalidated and renamed in the checklist as *Odiellus ruentalis* (Kraus 1961).

***Leiobunum defectivum* Rambla 1959 (Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)**

- 1959 *Leiobunum biseriatum defectivum* Rambla, *Publ. Inst. Biol. Apl.*, 29: 79, fig. 14-20 (TL: Sierra de Guadarrama: six sites, without designation of type locality)
1961 *Leiobunum biseriatum* – Kraus, *Senck. biol.*, 42 (4): 361 (synonymization with nominate subspecies)
1967 *Leiobunum biseriatum defectivum* – Marcellino, *Boll. Accad. Gioenia Sc. Nat. Catania* (s.4), 9(2): 100 (SIR: Sierra de Guadarrama: Lozoya)
2007 *Leiobunum defectivum* – Prieto & Fernández, *Rev. Ibér. Aracnol.*, 14: 152, f. 17-18, 21 (DM: fig. 22)

Described from six sites from Sierra de Guadarrama (Rambla, 1959), the original description of *Leiobunum biseriatum defectivum* was somewhat defective and equivocal: the absence of the back tubercle row of third coxa, considered as diagnostic, occurs also in *L. biseriatum biseriatum*, a mistake favoured by an erroneous description of *L. biseriatum* as Roewer (1923) mentioned a complete set of coxal tubercle rows. Kraus (1961) synonymized *L. biseriatum defectivum* with *L. biseriatum* but recently, Prieto & Fernández (2007) consider that *Leiobunum biseriatum* and *Leiobunum defectivum* are valid species, the first restricted to Morocco and the second to Portugal, Old Castille, Extremadura and northern Andalusia.

I. COMPILED SPECIES

***Leiobunum argentipalpe* Prieto & Fernández, 2007** (Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)

- 2007 *Leiobunum argentipalpe* – Prieto & Fernández, *Rev. Ibér. Aracnol.*, 14: 139, f. 2-5 (TL: Iznájar, Córdoba)

Described from Iznájar and three other Andalusia localities, it has been diagnosed by lacking the back tubercle row of the third coxa only, and having a silver line on the dorsum of palp femur and patella, genital operculum with lateral rows of granules, and both male and female reddish brown, without saddle.

***Leiobunum granulosum* Prieto & Fernández, 2007** (Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)

- 2007 *Leiobunum granulosum* – Prieto & Fernández, *Rev. Ibér. Aracnol.*, 14: 157, f. 19-20, 23-25 (TL: Aín, Castellón).

Described from caves from Aín and many other localities of northern Levantine region, it has been diagnosed by lacking back tubercle rows of first and third coxae, and having granules on the ocularium, denticles of the supracheliceral plates and palpal tarsus, and pale brown dorsum with discontinuous saddle.

***Leiobunum levantinum* Prieto & Fernández, 2007** (Eupnoi: Sclerosomatidae)

- 2007 *Leiobunum levantinum* – Prieto & Fernández, *Rev. Ibér. Aracnol.*, 14: 158, f. 26-29 (TL: Benidoleig, Alicante).

Described from a cave from Benidoleig and three other localities of Valencia and Granada provinces, it

has been diagnosed by lacking back tubercle rows of first and third coxae, and having a silvery bottom colour with a narrow and discontinuous saddle on both male and female.

J. UNDESCRIBED TAXA

There are many taxa remaining their baptism with a scientific name and a formal description. As a full description of those taxa is beyond the objectives of this paper, a relation of those taxa is shortly presented as a working plan for next years:

***Leiobunum* sp. nov. A**

Fig. 10

(ZUPV: 16 samples with 22 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀). A undescribed species with intermediate features between *Leiobunum* (penis shape, presence of coxal rows, with Cx I-III front rows and Cx IV back row) and *Nelima* (pale trochanters, hairy coxae, dorsal granulation, colour pattern), its geographical distribution is restricted to León, Zamora, Salamanca, Avila and Bragança.

***Leiobunum* sp. nov. B**

Fig. 11

(ZUPV: four samples with 5 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀ and 31 juveniles). A larger species (♂, 4.5; ♀, 6.0) lacking Cx I-III back rows (like *L. socialisimum*), with tridentate coxal tubercles, whitish ocularium, granulated denticles of supracheliceral laminae, smooth surface with pairs of whitish dots on saddle. It has been sampled recently in two localities from Cuenca.

***Leiobunum* sp. nov. C**

Fig. 12

(ZIBR+ZUPV: one sample with 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀) A smaller species (♂, 3.1; ♀, 3.8) lacking Cx II-III back rows, with enormous coxal tubercles, corrugated surface with whitish central areas between pairs of whitish dots on the saddle, spined legs and palps and three whitish rings on legs. It was gathered more than 20 years ago, and has been rediscovered in the coll. Rambla, from a single locality near Córdoba.

***Leiobunum* sp. nov. D**

Fig. 20

(ZUPV: 1♂) A species known from a locality from

Toledo, with the complete set of coxal rows, with tinted coxae, blackish carapace, red scutum. Since the penis was lost, and females are unknown, more material is need but two recent trips does not provided no more specimens.

***Phalangium?* sp. nov.**

Fig. 13

(ZUPV: 20 samples). *Dasylobus*-like specimens from Central Spain have *Phalangium*-like truncus penis: a dorsal keel (with a variable vertex between 40 and 70% of truncus length), distal alae and a spooned excavation 'under' the glans. According to Martens (1978) or Chemini (1989), the truncus penis of *Dasylobus* lacks a dorsal keel, as show *D. graniferus* (Canestrini, 1871) and *D. ibericus* (Rambla, 1968), but a drawing of a distorted penis of *D. echinifrons* (Simon, 1879) from Rambla (1959: sub *Dentizacheus zuluetai*) could be as the figured penis.

***Dasylobus* sp. nov.**

Fig. 14

(ZUPV: two samples with 10 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ and 2 juveniles). This species, recorded from Sierra Nevada (Granada) at 2800 m a.s.l., agrees rather well with *Dasylobus* diagnosis (accepting three Iberian genera of Phalanginae only). With very distinctive features as robust chelicerae with granulose dorsal swelling, palpal apophysis on patella (and tibia in females), robust leg I, penis shape and dorsal coloration, although a so small size (♂, 3.6; ♀, 4.2) and so shorter legs (BLI index=0.90) are unknown in *Dasylobus*.

Phalangiinae gen. & sp. nov.?

Fig. 15

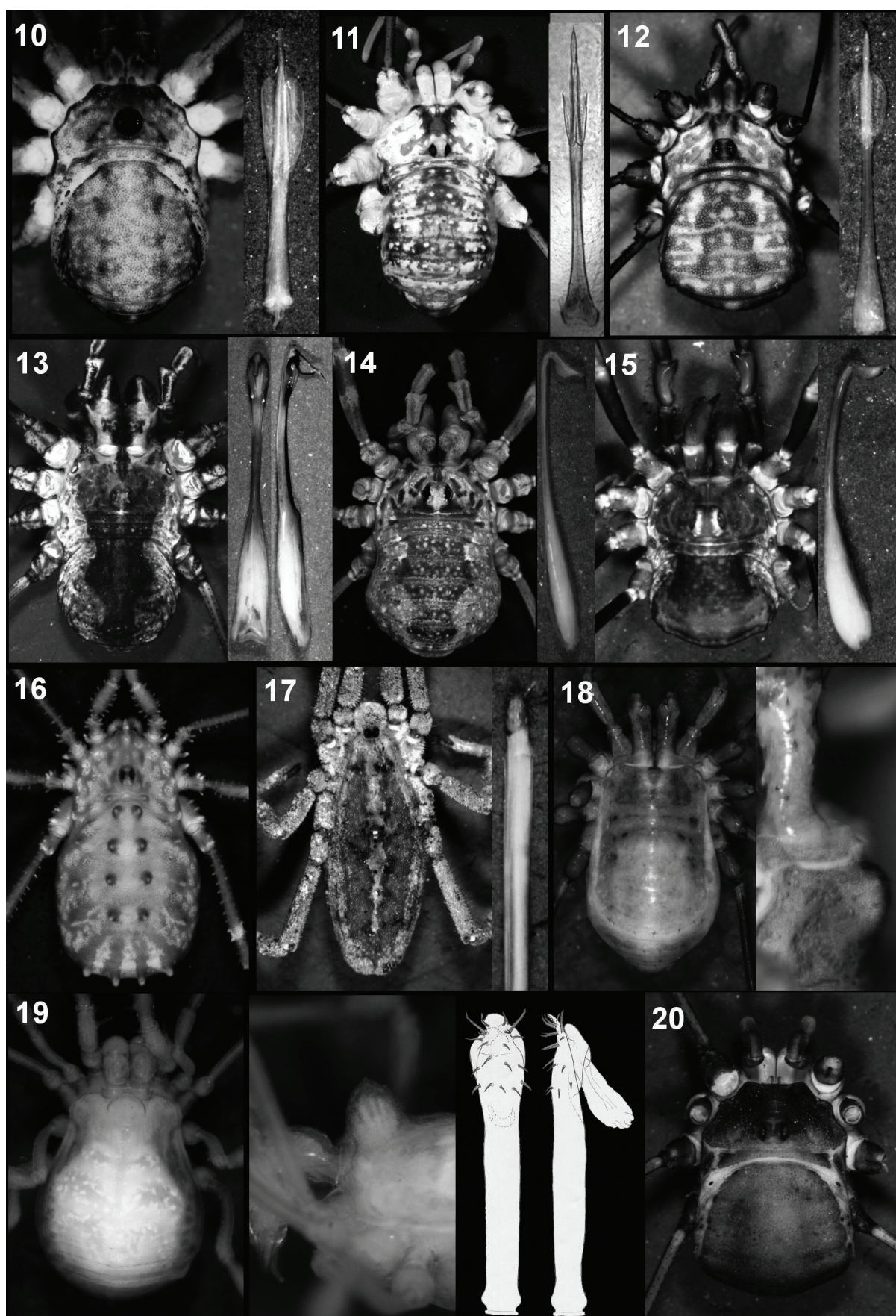
(ZUPV: 1 ♂). The Phalangiinae subfamily is represented on Iberia by *Phalangium*, *Dasylobus* and *Metaphalangium* (and there are not more genera in N Africa: Starega, 1984), but this species, represented by a single male from the far south of Cádiz seems to belong to another genus: very small size (♂, 2.4), large ocularium, short and smooth legs, conical apophysis on palpal patella.

***Homalenotus* sp. nov.**

Fig. 16

(SMF+ZUPV: several samples). The revision of many

Figures 10-20. Undescribed new taxa from the Iberian Peninsula. Recorded measures are for the body length of the male (in dorsal view). **10.** *Leiobunum* sp. nov. A from Bragança (ZUPV/3330), 3.4 mm and penis (ventral). **11.** *Leiobunum* sp. nov. B from Cuenca [ZUPV/1922], 4.5 mm and penis (ventral). **12.** *Leiobunum* sp. nov. C from Córdoba (ZIBR/2153), 3.0 mm and penis (ventral). **13.** *Phalangium?* sp. nov. from Ciudad Real (ZUPV/3512), 5.65 mm and penis (dorsal and lateral). **14.** *Dasylobus* sp. nov. from Sierra Nevada, Granada (ZUPV/0258), 2.3 mm and penis (dorsal). **15.** Phalangiinae gen. & sp. nov.? from Cádiz (ZUPV/3630), 2.4 mm and penis (dorsal). **16.** *Homalenotus* sp. nov. from Murcia (SMF/11105), 5.1 mm. **17.** *Trogulocratus* sp. nov.? from Valencia (ZUPV/3753), 5.2 mm and penis (lateral). **18.** Nematostomatidae gen. & sp. nov. from Biscay (ZUPV/3779), 1.60 mm, and ocularium and basichelicerite (lateral). **19.** *Scotolemon* sp. nov. from Valencia (ZUPV/1868), 1.13 mm, prosoma (lateral) and penis (ventral and lateral). **20.** *Leiobunum* sp. nov. D from Toledo (ZUPV/0462), 3.0 mm.



SMF samples with Iberian *Homalenotus* show wrong determinations for several species, allowing to discard *Homalenotus graecus* Roewer, 1957 and *Homalenotus oraniensis* (Lucas, 1848) from the Iberian Peninsula (see WRONG DETERMINATIONS). Some of the SMF unassigned specimens from Málaga, Murcia and Tarragona provinces, together with ZUPV specimens from Alicante belong to an unnamed species which can be diagnosed by its large size, broad frontal protuberance, second thoracic tergite with a pair of well separated protuberances and short back protuberances (Prieto & Galarraga, in prep.).

***Trogulocratus* sp. nov.?**

Fig. 17

(ZUPV: one sample with 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ and 4 juveniles). *Trogulocratus* Roewer, 1940 comprises *T. sinuosus* (Sørensen, 1873) and *T. intermedius* Roewer, 1940 from Italy and Crete, *T. tunetanus* Roewer, 1950 from Tunis and *T. rhodiensis* Gruber, 1963 from the Aegean regions (Roewer, 1950; Gruber, 1963; Brignoli & Raffaelli, 1978). The Iberian population (♂, 5.2; ♀, 5.8-6.2 mm) has tarsus II 2.5 times longer than wider (intermediate between *T. intermedius* and *T. tunetanus*).

Nemastomatidae gen. & sp. nov.

Fig. 18

(ZUPV). This unique species, the first blind Iberian nemastomatid, is known by a single male from a cavity from Encartaciones (Vizcaya); moreover it present many odd features: eyeless ocularium covered with very minute hairs, smooth scutum magnum, smooth supracheliceral plates, small basichelical protuberances, back border of fourth coxae with a triangular excavation, and long palps and legs. It was posterred in the XVII International Congress of Arachnology (Brazil, august 2007) and the paper is in preparation.

***Scotolemon* sp. nov.**

Fig. 19

(ZUPV: two samples with 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀). The genus *Scotolemon* Lucas, 1860 is represented on Iberia by six species, all epigeal except by *S. lucasi* (Simon, 1872) from caves of the northern slope of the Pyrenees. This species, from a cave from Valencia province, is a minute form with 1.1mm in length, a high ocularium with inconspicuous eyes and a penis with slender ventral lamina.

The list of already gathered undescribed Iberian taxa does not finish, as Axel Schönhofer (pers. comm.) is reviewing the genus *Trogulus* and, at least, three new species will be described in incoming papers. Another new taxon could be the specimen discarded for *Anelasmoecephalus lycosinus* (see section C).

Discussion

The list of questionable entries is not empty yet, and remain several taxa that could be discarded in next years. *Acantholophus seoanei* Simon 1878 from Ferrol (La Coruña, Spain), *Acantholophus duriusculus* Simon 1878 from Gibraltar or *Acantholophus simplicipes* Simon 1879 from Saint-Jean-de-Luz (Pyrénées-Atlantiques, France) were based on juveniles or females and described without figures (Simon, 1878, 1879) and never were redescribed nor confidently regathered. Taking in account the characteristics of the type material, only resampling in type localities to obtain adult specimens will permit to assess the validity of these species.

Other doubtful entries are two Nemastomatid species, *Mitostoma asturicum* Roewer, 1951 from an Asturian cave and *Mitostoma armatissimum* Roewer, 1962 from Coimbra. Admitting a right labelling, their type localities are too extensive, and thus unsearchable for new specimens. The later is known only from a bizarre female (RII/11156), and the systematic placement is doubtful (Roewer, 1962).

A resume of main changes is show in table 1. Prieto (2003) included 127 taxa in its checklist, where 76 are considered endemic, including *Homalenotus armatus* (Roewer, 1915), *Homalenotus remyi* Roewer, 1957 and *Ischyropsalis petiginosa* Simon, 1913 whose endemicity was overlooked. The update has some interesting consequences; by one hand, the Iberian fauna lost 11% of their species, 14 species (20 lost, six gained), but a great part of losses are exotic taxa, then increasing the singularity of Iberian fauna; by other hand, the Iberian fauna has three endemisms more than previous counting (six gained, three lost), then increasing the absolute singularity by a 5 %. Taking in account both figures, the percentaje of endemic Iberian taxa has been passed from 60 % (76/127) to 70 % (79/113). It is not hazardous to estimate than the endemicity rate of the Iberian Peninsula could a higher rate when the announced new taxa will be described.

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Table 1.

Summary of main changes in checklist. Right columns shows the result for each taxon (- for discarded taxa, + for added taxa) and for each category (summation of losses and gainances, with left column for all the Iberian taxa, and right column for Iberian endemisms

Previous number of	Iberian species (Prieto, 2003) [& Iberian endemisms]		127	[76]
C. WRONG DETERMINATIONS	<i>Amilenus aurantiacus</i> (Simon, 1881)	–	- 13	
	<i>Anelasmoecephalus crassipes</i> (Lucas, 1847)	–		
	<i>Anelasmoecephalus lycosinus</i> (Sørensen, 1873)	–		
	<i>Homalenotus graecus</i> Roewer, 1957	–		
	<i>Homalenotus oraniensis</i> (Lucas, 1847)	–		
	<i>Leiobunum biseriatum</i> Roewer, 1910	–		
	<i>Nelima nigromaculata</i> (Lucas, 1846)	–		
	<i>Opilio parietinus</i> (De Geer, 1778)	–		
	<i>Paranemastoma quadripunctatum</i> (Perty, 1833)	–		
	<i>Paranemastoma sillii</i> (Hermann, 1871)	–		
	<i>Platybunus nigrovittatus</i> Simon, 1879	–		
	<i>Trogulus aquaticus</i> Simon, 1879	–		
	<i>Trogulus tricarinatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	–		
D. FALSE TYPE LOCALITIES	<i>Paranemastoma brevipalpatum</i> (Roewer, 1951)	–	- 2	-2
	<i>Paranemastoma machadoi</i> (Roewer, 1951)	–		
E. NEW SYNONYMS	<i>Eudasylobus rondaensis</i> Kraus, 1959	–	- 2	-1
	<i>Liobunum fuscifrons</i> Simon, 1879	–		
F. OVERLOOKED EXCLUSIONS	<i>Dasylobus argentatus</i> (Canestrini, 1872)	–	- 3	
	<i>Homalenotus monoceros</i> C.L.Koch, 1839	–		
	<i>Lacinius echinatus</i> (Lucas, 1846)	–		
G. OVERLOOKED SPECIES	<i>Trogulus lusitanicus</i> Giltay 1931	+	+ 1	+1
H. REVALIDATED SPECIES	<i>Odiellus ruentalis</i> (Kraus, 1961)	+	+ 2	+2
	<i>Leiobunum defectivum</i> Rambla 1959	+		
I. COMPILED SPECIES	<i>Leiobunum argentipalpe</i> Prieto & Fernández, 2007	+	+ 3	+3
	<i>Leiobunum granulosum</i> Prieto & Fernández, 2007	+		
	<i>Leiobunum levantinum</i> Prieto & Fernández, 2007	+		
Updated number of Iberian species [& Iberian endemisms]			113	[79]

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