

**Spiders from Corsica II. Redescription of *Tegenaria armigera* Simon, 1873 (Arachnida, Araneida, Agelenidae)**

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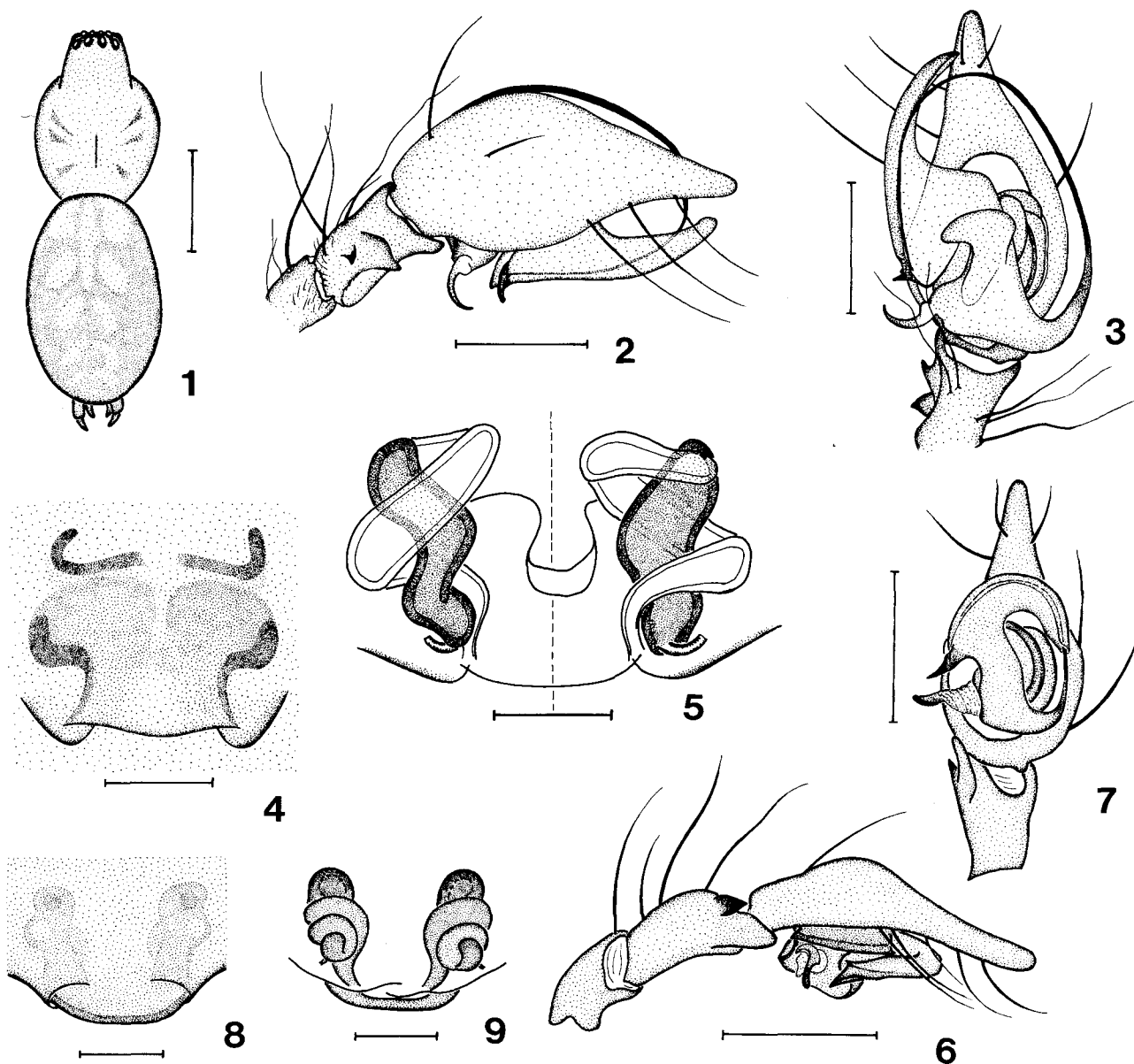
**Introduction**

Several specimens of *Tegenaria armigera* were collected by H.-G.M. from Corsica in 1982 and 1984. He also examined males and females of this species in the Simon collection, MNHN, Paris.

On the basis of these studies it is possible to make a comparison with supposed records of this species from Sardinia. In 1953 Roewer noted one juvenile and one male from Sardinia. These specimens, deposited under No. 10696 in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt (SMF), belong to *Tegenaria pagana* C. L. Koch, 1841.

Brignoli (1971) also noted one female of *T. armigera* from Sardinia, but this appears, from Brignoli's drawings, to belong to another species.

From these examinations it seems possible that *T. armigera* is endemic to Corsica.



Figs. 1-5: *Tegenaria armigera* Simon, 1873. **1** Female, dorsal view; **2** Male palp, retrolateral view; **3** Male palp, ventral view; **4** Epigynum; **5** Vulva, left side in dorsal view, right side in ventral view. Scale lines: Fig. 1 = 1.0 mm, Figs. 2-3 = 0.5 mm, Figs. 4-5 = 0.2 mm.

Figs. 6-9: *Tegenaria pagana* C. L. Koch, 1841. **6** Male palp, retrolateral view; **7** Male palp, ventral view; **8** Epigynum; **9** Vulva, dorsal view. Scale lines: Figs. 6-7 = 0.5 mm, Figs. 8-9 = 0.2 mm.

***Tegenaria armigera* Simon, 1873 (Figs. 1-5)**

*Tegenaria armigera* Simon, 1873: 140-141, Pl. 1, fig. 19 (♂ ♀).

**Material:** 1 ♀, Forêt de Tartagine, 800 m, under stones, Sept. 1982 (SMF No. 35070); 1 ♀, Gorges de l' Asco, 980 m, under stones in coniferous wood, July 1984 (SMF No. 35071); 1 ♀, Forêt de Tartagine, July 1984, pitfall trap (SMF No. 35072); 1 ♀, Forêt de Tartagine, from leaf litter, July 1984 (Coll. Müller); 5 ♂, 2 ♀, Forêt de Tartagine, under stones, July 1984 (2 ♂, 1 ♀ Coll. Heimer, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ Coll. Müller); 4 ♂, Forêt de Tartagine, pitfall traps, July 1984 (SMF No. 35073).

**Male:** Total length (mm) 4.23. Cephalothorax 2.05 long, 1.96 wide, yellowish brown, with an indistinct pattern of dark lines in some specimens. Labium and gnathocoxae light brown. Sternum yellowish brown, in some specimens with a lighter median longitudinal stripe and lateral light patches. Eye region black. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.06, ALE 0.09, PME 0.09, PLE 0.11; AME-AME 0.03, AME-ALE 0.01, PME-PME 0.09, PME-PLA 0.08, ALE-PLA 0.04; MOQ length 0.15, width 0.25. Abdomen in most specimens uniformly light grey, sometimes with a more or less distinct pattern of nearly white patches (Fig. 1). Legs I and II brown, III and IV yellowish. Legs with long spines, especially on dorsal side. Measurements:

	I	II	III	IV
Fe	2.19	2.12	1.99	2.43
Pa	0.70	0.73	0.75	0.70
Ti	2.02	1.78	1.71	2.20
Mt	2.04	1.87	1.98	2.69
Ta	1.29	1.17	1.02	1.20
Total	8.24	7.67	7.45	9.22

Leg formula IV-I-II-III. Palp: Tibia with a large lobe-like apophysis and a small tooth-like, strongly

sclerotized apophysis retrolaterally (Fig. 2). Bulbus with a long curved embolus and large conductor (Fig. 3).

**Female:** Total length (mm) 3.6-5.2. Cephalothorax 1.62 long, 1.24 wide. Coloration of cephalothorax and abdomen as in male. Eye sizes and interdistances as in male. All legs yellowish, shorter than in male. Measurements:

	I	II	III	IV
Fe	1.58	1.47	1.44	1.84
Pa	0.60	0.55	0.52	0.55
Ti	1.44	1.22	1.11	1.59
Mt	1.38	1.27	1.31	1.82
Ta	0.92	0.81	0.70	0.83
Total	5.92	5.32	5.08	6.63

Epigynum with slightly curved median plate (Fig. 4). Vulva Fig. 5.

**Discussion:** In size and coloration, and also in the shape of the copulatory organs, *T. armigera* is closely related to *T. pagana*. They differ in the shape and dimensions of the tibial apophyses of the male palp. In *T. armigera* these apophyses are shorter, and the small apophysis near the base of the larger one is curved more ventrally than in *T. pagana* (Figs. 6-7). There are also differences in the shape of the apophyses near the base of the conductor and in the shape of the embolic division. Females of *T. armigera* and *T. pagana* can be separated by the shape of the epigynum as well as by the form of the receptacula and ducts (Figs. 8-9).

**References**

- BRIGNOLI, P. M. 1971: Contributo alla conoscenza degli Agelenidae italiani. *Fragm.ent.* **8**: 57-142.  
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