



A new species of *Philodromus* (*Artanes*) from Macedonia, Greece (Araneae: Philodromidae)

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Artanes Thorell, 1870 constitutes a well-defined distal clade within the collective genus *Philodromus* Walckenaer, 1826 and was assigned to subgeneric rank by Muster (2009). Thereupon Logunov and Kunt (2010) suggested re-elevation of *Artanes* to genus level, but this proposal is not followed here with reference to the phylogenetic reconstructions presented in Muster (2009). In particular, delineation and synapomorphies of closely related genera and species groups remain to be defined. The west-Palearctic species of the taxon have recently been revised to comprise seven Mediterranean endemics and five more widespread species (Muster 2009). A further species from Turkey was described by Logunov and Kunt (2010) which we had previously considered a geographic variant of *P. poecilus* (Thorell, 1872) (see remarks on intraspecific variation in this species in Muster 2009). Shortly after publication of the 2009 study, a series of specimens from pine trees in Macedonia, Greece was sampled by a group of Belgian arachnologists that could not be allocated to any of the known species. Due to similarities in the shape of the receptacula, we originally assumed to have found more females and the unknown male of *P. pentheri* Muster, 2009. However, a close examination revealed important structural differences in the vulvae, most importantly, the newly collected females show a voluminous, sclerotised bursa copulatrix. In this paper we therefore describe a further species, belonging to the *P. poecilus* group of the *Philodromus* subgenus *Artanes*. This is a nice example in illustrating how the availability of a modern revision may trigger new findings.

The determination key proposed by Muster (2009) needs to be complemented as follows to include the new species:

Males

- 7 DTA strongly elongated (figs. 18c, 19c)..... 8
- DTA of similar length as other tibial apophyses..... 9
- 8 RTA with a broad edge (figs 19a–c); embolus originating at 7:30 o'clock position *Philodromus parietalis*
- RTA tapering (figs 18a–c); embolus originating at > 8 o'clock position 8a
- 8a tip of DTA rounded, not bent; embolus originating at 9 o'clock position..... *Philodromus blanckei*
- tip of DTA bent to retroventral side (Figs 2, 3); embolus originating at 8:30 o'clock position *Philodromus monitae* **sp. nov.**

Females

- 12 Receptacula kidney-shaped (figs 30b, 31b)..... 13
- Receptacula ovoid..... 14
- 13 Vulva without sclerotised bursa copulatrix (fig. 30b)..... *Philodromus pentheri*
- Vulva with sclerotised bursa copulatrix anterior to the receptacula (fig. 31b)..... 13a
- 13a Width of vulva similar in anterior and posterior half (fig. 31b) *Philodromus parietalis*
- Receptacula diverging anteriorly, thus vulva much wider in anterior than in posterior half (Fig. 5)..... *Philodromus monitae* **sp. nov.**

Terminology and style of the description follows Muster (2009) to make the supplement readily comparable. Abbreviations used in text and figures: AE—anterior eyes; ALE—anterior lateral eyes; AME—anterior median eyes; BC—bursa copulatrix; CJVK—Collection Johan van Keer; CL—cephalothorax length; ClyH—clypeus height; CM—