

Platnick, N. I. 1984. Studies on Malagasy spiders, 1. The family Gallieniellidae (Araneae, Gnaphosoidea). Am. Mus. Novit. 2801: 10. [Courtesy The American Museum of Natural History].

Gallieniella betroka, new species

Figures 25–27

TYPE: Male holotype taken under a rock at Betroka, Tuléar, Madagascar (August 1948; J. Millot), deposited in MNHN.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *G. jocquei* in having a bifid retrolateral tibial apophysis, lacking a dorsal tibial apophysis, having a greatly reduced terminal embolar coil, and having a distally divaricated embolus, but can be distinguished by the presence of a basal embolar apophysis (fig. 26) and by the differently shaped retrolateral tibial apophysis (fig. 27).

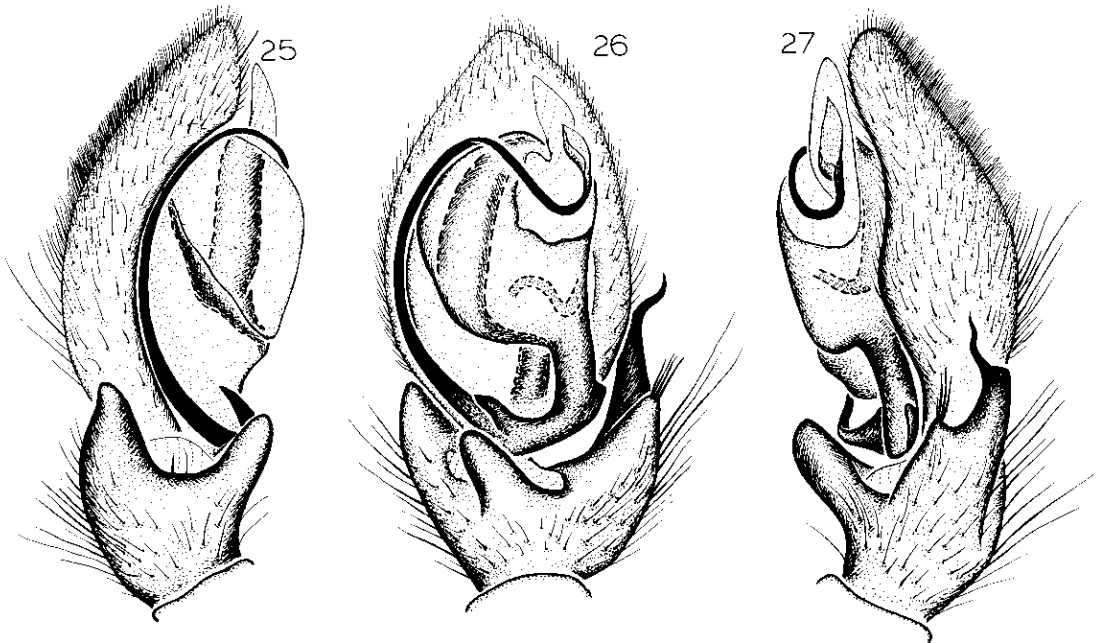
MALE: As in *G. mygaloides*, except for the following. Total length, not including chelicerae, 4.95. Carapace 2.05 long, 1.87 wide, pars thoracica with scattered white scales. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.06, ALE 0.08, PME 0.06, PLE 0.08; AME–AME 0.16, AME–ALE 0.02, PME–PME 0.18, PME–PLE 0.08, ALE–PLE 0.09; MOQ length 0.21, front

width 0.28, back width 0.30. Clypeal height at AME 1.5 times their diameter. Chelicerae extending forward distance about seventeenth-twentieths of carapace length, with white scales anterolaterally; ventral tubercle of fang larger than in *G. mygaloides*; retromarginal teeth subequal. Leg spination: femora II–IV d1-0-0; tibiae as in *G. mygaloides*. Femur II with distal prolateral and retrolateral yellowish stripes. Abdomen light gray, dorsum with three narrow, vaguely indicated lighter chevrons posteriorly. Retrolateral tibial apophysis bifid, short ventral lobe surmounted by stiff setae, dorsal apophysis absent, prolateral apophysis large, triangular, ventral apophysis near small hook-shaped apophysis originating from base of embolus; terminal embolar coil and functional conductor very small, embolus divaricated distally (figs. 25–27).

FEMALE: Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: One male taken with the holotype (AMNH).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from southern Madagascar.



FIGS. 25–27. 27. *G. betroka*, new species. 25. Palp, prolateral view. 26. Palp, ventral view. 27. Palp, retrolateral view.