

# First record of *Latrodectus dahli* Levi, 1959 (Araneae: Theridiidae) from Iraq

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## Abstract

The widow spider *Latrodectus dahli* Levi, 1959 is recorded for the first time from Iraq, based on four female specimens collected in Basra Province. There are 32 valid species of the genus *Latrodectus* with a worldwide distribution. The female copulatory organ is illustrated. *Latrodectus dahli* is similar to *L. hystrix* Simon, 1890 in the female internal duct system but differs in the shape and coloration of the opisthosoma. Distribution records now include North Africa, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia (WSC, 2020), and now Iraq.

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## Introduction

The genus *Latrodectus* Walckenaer, 1805 (Theridiidae) includes species commonly known as widow spiders, infamous for their highly neurotoxic venom (Ushkaryov et al., 2004). Currently, there are 32 valid species of this group known from around the world (WSC, 2020).

The medical syndrome that be caused as a result of their bites is known as “Latrodectism” which can result in a variety of symptoms, including the rigidity of stomach muscles, sweating, aches, local pain and in some rare cases, death (Foelix, 2010). Although the females are responsible for almost all latrodectism cases and the smaller males are unable to cause human envenomation, some cases have been reported where the male’s bite has been able to cause such symptoms (Isbister and Gray, 2003).

Knoflach and van Harten (2002) provided an excellent revision of the taxonomy, distribution and the biology of the genus *Latrodectus* in the Arabian Peninsula. This genus has previously been recorded from Iran, by Mirshamsi Kakhki (2005) in the form of *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* (Rossi, 1790), *L. pallidus* Pickard-Cambridge, 1872 and *L. dahli* Levi, 1959. Also, Rafinejad et al. (2007) recorded these species as well as *L. geometricus* Koch, 1841 from Khorasan Province, Iran. Zamani et al. (2014) recorded five species from Iran, including *L. cinctus* Blackwall, 1865, *L. dahli*, *L. geometricus*, *L. pallidus*, and *L. tredecimguttatus*. The first species was a new country record and other species were new records for some Iranian provinces. Jäger and Gromov (2011) recorded *Latrodectus dahli* for the first time from Morocco, Turkey, Turkmenistan and the United Arab Emirates.

However, the araneological studies of Iraq are still poor, as the first checklist of Iraqi araneofauna was completed by Zamani and El-Hennawy (2016), and they recorded 32 species belonging to 29 genera and 16 families from Iraq. After that, Fomichev et al. (2018), based on new materials from northern Iraq added 20 new species for the country in 13 genera and six new families, as well as description of a new species. They therefore upgraded the Iraqi araneofauna to 54 species. In the same year, members of two additional families, namely Agelenidae and Pholcidae were added to the Iraqi spider fauna by Al-Khazali (2018) and Al-Khazali and Najim (2018), respectively.

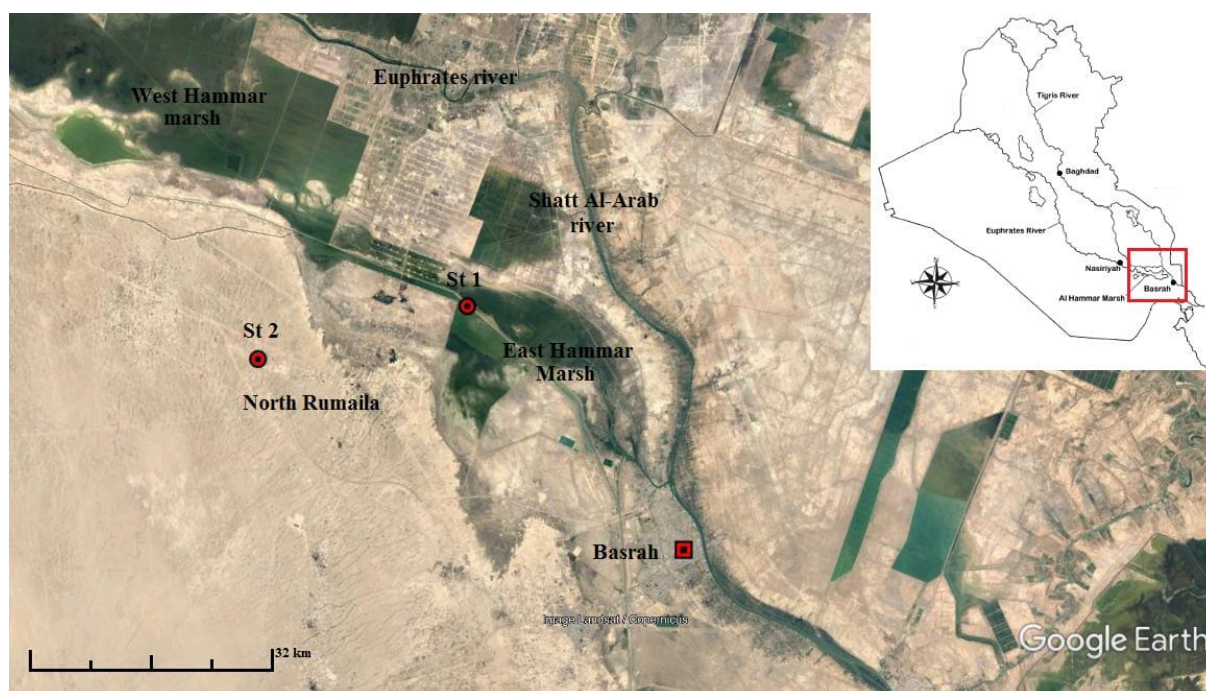
There are 32 valid species of the genus *Latrodectus* with a worldwide distribution (WSC, 2020). Thus, the aim of the present study is to increase the knowledge of the Iraqi spider fauna, by providing data on *L. dahli* as the first country record.

## Material and Methods

The specimens were collected by hand during January to December 2019.

Four female specimens were collected from Al-Rumaila, Al-Shamalia site (30°33.540`N, 047°10.259`E) (Fig. 1). The collection site is a desert region dominated by sand-dunes and annual desert plants such as *Stipa tortelis* and some perennial plants, *Haloxylon* spp., *Lycium barbarum* and *Prosopis farcta* (Fig. 2).

The collected specimens were preserved in 80% ethanol and deposited in the Natural History Museum of Basrah University (NHMBU), Iraq. The specimens were studied and examined by dissecting microscope (LEICA EZ 4HD), using the identification key provided by Knoflach and van Harten (2002).



**Figure 1:** Map of collecting locality area of *Latrodectus dahli*, Levi, 1959 from Al-Rumaila, Al-Shamalia site, Basra, Iraq.





**Figure 2:** The habitat of *Latrodectus dahli* Levi, 1959 in Al-Rumaila, Al-Shamalia, Basra, Iraq.

## Results and Discussion

The spiders build their scaffold webs between rocks, usually close to the ground, and most specimens had egg sacs in their webs (Fig. 3).

### *Latrodectus dahli* Levi, 1959

#### Morphology

Male: Not recorded.

Female: Total body length 11–13 mm, prosoma black and abdomen black, legs lighter than the body, spermathecal ducts with one coil, abdomen provided with many long and short setae (Fig. 4A–D).

*Latrodectus dahli* is similar to *L. hystrix* Simon, 1890 in the female internal duct system but differs in the shape and coloration of the opisthosoma (Knoflach and van Harten, 2002: pl. 49–52).



**Figure 3:** The habitat of *Latrodectus dahli* Levi, 1959 with its scaffold web, from Al-Rumaila, Al-Shamalia, Basrah, Iraq.



**Figure 4:** *Latrodectus dahli* Levi, 1959, from southern Iraq. Habitus of female, dorsal view (A), ventral view (B), vulva, dorsal view (C), and long and short setae on abdomen (D).

### Distribution

North Africa, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia (WSC, 2020), Iraq (first record).

### Comments

This genus can be differentiated from the other genera in the family Theridiidae, by a large colulus, chelicerae with no teeth, separated lateral eyes, characteristic genitalia, the carapace is pear shaped, abdomen is globular with shiny appearance, orange to red markings are usually visible on the abdomen, dorsally, ventrally or both, and the female internal genitalia with dumb-bell shaped seminal receptacles and coiled connecting duct (Lotz, 1994).

The females of *L. dahli* can be distinguished from other congeners by their completely black body coloration, with only the tibia and tarsi a little lighter, abdomen having many short and long setae (Knoflach and van Harten, 2002).



Females of *L. dahli* are similar to females of *L. hystrix* in their internal duct system, as in both species the copulatory ducts enter the receptacula after one coil, but they are wider than those of *L. hystrix*. They can also be distinguished by the coloration of the abdomen which is dark with many light spots in *L. hystrix* and the setation pattern having many short spines on the abdomen but no long setae (Levi, 1959).

*Latrodectus dahli* was previously recorded from many countries, with some of them sharing a common border with Iraq. It has been recorded from Turkey (Jäger and Gromov, 2011), as well as different provinces of Iran, including Bushehr (Levi, 1959), Khorasan (Mirshamsi Kakhki, 2005; Rafinejad et al., 2007), Hormozgan (Zamani et al., 2014), Fars (Jäger and Gromov, 2011) and East Azerbaijan (Rahmani et al., 2014); and so it may be widely distributed across Iraqi provinces and other neighboring countries.

Further, intensive, sampling efforts and research into the *Latrodectus* fauna of Iraq is needed to help develop a comprehensive study of this medically important genus.

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