

A new species of *Eburneana* WESOŁOWSKA & SZŰTS with notes on
the biogeography and morphology of the genus
(Araneae: Salticidae)

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ABSTRACT. New data on the genus *Eburneana* WESOŁOWSKA & SZŰTS, 2001 from south Cameroon are presented. A new species, *Eburneana wandae*, the second known male of the genus is described, and a comparative table for the males of the genus is given.

Key words: arachnology, taxonomy, *Eburneana*, new species, Afrotropical, Cameroon, Araneae

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Eburneana* was described by WESOŁOWSKA & SZŰTS in 2001. It includes *E. magna* from the Ivory Coast and *E. scharffi* from Tanzania. *E. magna* is only known from a single female and *E. scharffi* only from 2 males and one female. The definition of the genus is currently based on very few specimens and the finding of a new male from Cameroon is therefore important since it allows a better evaluation of the characters used to define the genus. WESOŁOWSKA & SZŰTS (2002) defined the genus on the basis of a combination of the following characters: constricted carapace, short eye field, chelicerae located posteriorly. A potential synapomorphy for the genus could be the unique shape of the clypeus, which is long, almost horizontal, visible only from the ventral side.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The new material described here was found while sorting through unsorted material in the salticid collection of the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen. The description format and drawings style follows WESOŁOWSKA & SZÜTS (2001). Specimens were examined and illustrated using Leica MZAPO stereomicroscope with an attached camera lucida.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ap – apical; AW – anterior width of eye field; d – dorsal; Fm – femur; Mt – metatarsus; PW – posterior width of eye field; Tb – tibia; v – ventral; ZMUC – Zoological Museum and University of Copenhagen;

***Eburneana wandae* n. sp.**

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED

MALE HOLOTYPE from Cameroon, Reservé Forestier Makak, 5. I.1950; forest, along river, from vegetation; leg.: J. Birket-Smith. (ZMUC).

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL

Eburneana scharffi WESOŁOWSKA & SZÜTS, 2001 MALE HOLOTYPE from Tanzania, Tanga, E Usambara Mts. Kihuhiwi-Zigi Forest Reserve, 5°06'S 38°41'E, 400-500 m a.s.l., 2-4. XI. 1995; leg.: C. Griswold, N. Scharff & D. Ubick. (ZMUC).

NOTE

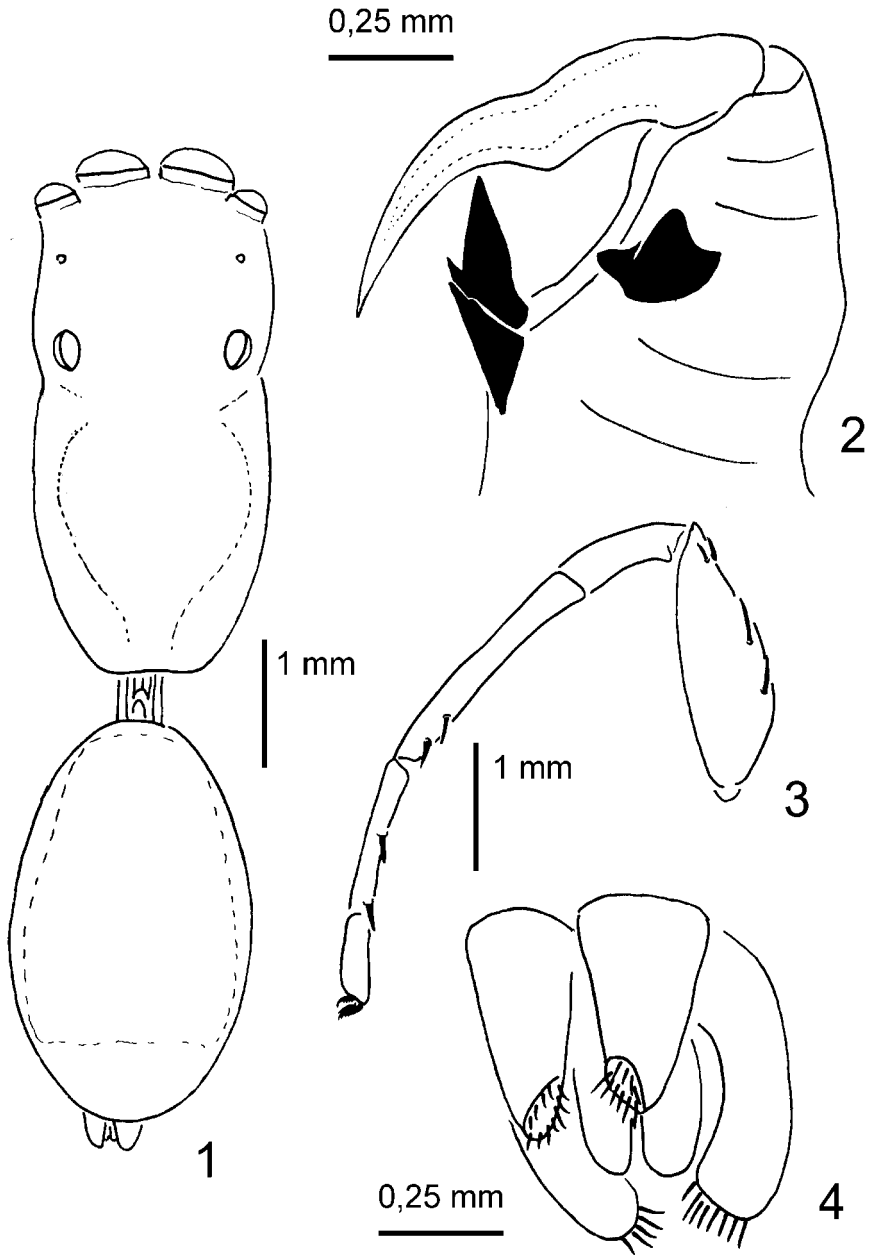
E. magna is only known from a single female. The male, described here, could therefore be the missing male of *E. magna*. This is considered highly unlikely due to differences in the somatic characters (i.e. the elevation of the ocular area) as well as the geographical distance between the localities where these specimens have been found (Fig. 9).

ETYMOLOGY

The species is named after Wanda WESOŁOWSKA as a tribute to her work on African salticids.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

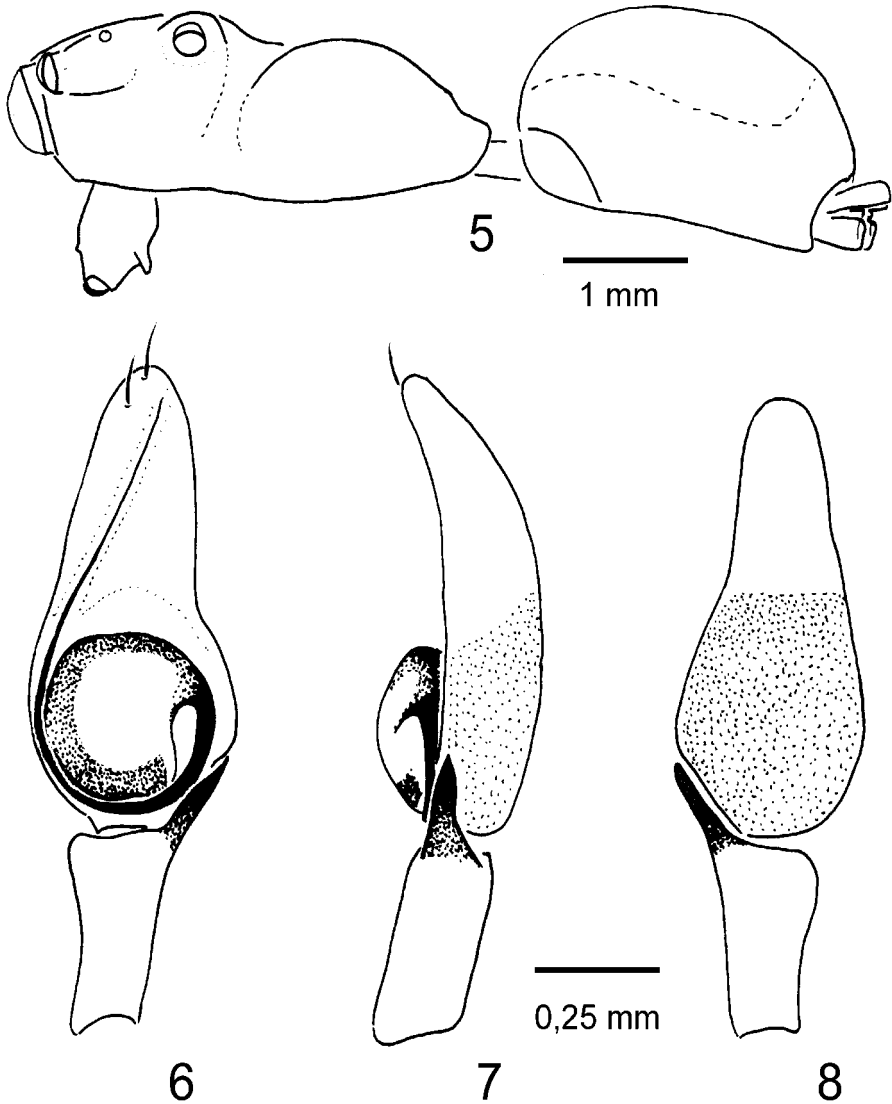
Eburneana wandae can be separated from *E. scharffi*, by the shape of the first legs (Fig. 3), the different conformation of the male palpus (Figs 6-8), especially the shape of the palpal tibial apophysis, the position of the embolus base, the cheliceral dentition (Fig. 2), and the general habitus, in lateral view (Fig. 5). See also Table 1.



1-4. *Eburneana wandae* n. sp., holotype: 1 – general appearance, dorsal view; 2 – cheliceral dentation; 3 – first leg, prolateral view; 4 – spinnerets, ventral view

DESCRIPTION

Male holotype. General appearance, as in Figs 1. and 5. Big, ant-like spider. Carapace elongate and flat, with distinct constriction between cephalic and thoracic area, cephalic area higher (Fig. 5). Tegument reticulated, covered by sparse greyish hairs. Eye field short, occupying about one-third of carapace length.



5-8. *Eburneana wandae* n. sp., holotype: 5 – carapace, lateral view; 6 – palp, ventral view; 7 – palp, lateral view; 8 – palp, dorsal view

Chelicerae short, placed far from carapace front (Fig. 5). Cheliceral promargin with two large teeth: one single, and one bifid. Retromargin with single big bifid tooth, near to the base of the fang (Fig. 2). Abdomen with dorsal scutum.

Carapace dark brown, covered with short, thin, greyish hairs. Abdomen dark brown, without any colour pattern. Legs light brown, with darker line along lateral surfaces of femora, patellae and tibiae. Coxae I., II. and IV. Pale yellow; coxa III. dark brown.

Measurements. Total length 8.2. Carapace 4.4 long, 2.2 wide, 1.5 high. Abdomen 3.0 long, 2.0 wide. Eye field 1.7 long, AW 2.0, PW 1.7.

Leg spination (only spination of leg I. differs from *E. scharffi*): Fig. 3. Leg I. – Fm d 1-1-1, 3 ap; Tb v 0-1-2-2; Mt v 2-2.

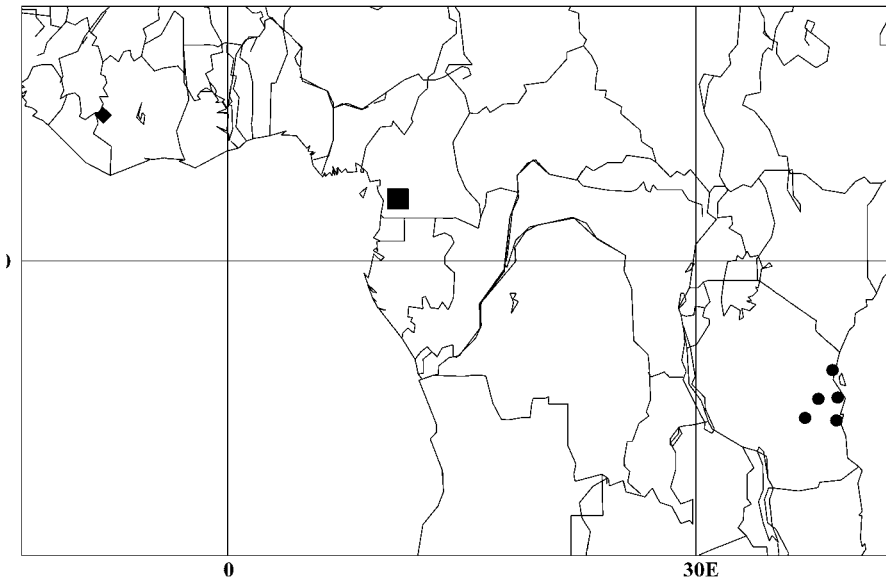
Palp (Figs 6-8) pale yellow, long and slender. Tibia with a long apophysis. Cymbium bicoloured: basal part brown, apical part yellowish (Fig. 8). Bulbus rounded, embolus long and thin, originating at 60° of bulbus.

HABITAT

The specimen was collected in a forest.

DISTRIBUTION

Only known from the type locality (Fig. 9).



9. Distribution map of the *Eburneana* species: square - *E. wandae* sp. n.; diamond - *E. magna*; circles - *E. scharffi* (juvenile data also included)

DISCUSSION

The genus definition presented by WESOŁOWSKA & SZŰTS (2001) with the above-mentioned additions remains valid.

Table 1. Comparison the males of *Eburneana*

Characters	<i>E. scharffi</i>	<i>E. wandae</i>
Carapace	Eye- and thoracic region almost at the same level	Eye region is higher, than thoracic part
First leg	Tibia swollen, with black, scale-like hairs	Without any modifications
Chelicerae	Swollen and robust	Less robust, than <i>E. scharffi</i>
Cheliceral dentation	Promargin with two small teeth	Promargin with two large teeth, one of which are bifid
Retromarginal tooth	Far from fang's base	Near to fang's base
Palpal tibial apophysis	Short	Long
Origin of embolus on bulbus	At 120°	At 60°
Apical spines on cymbium	Absent	Present

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was supported by a grant from the European Commission's programme "Transnational Access to Major Research Infrastructures" to COBICE (Copenhagen Biosystematics Center). Work was conducted at the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen. I express my warmest thanks to Nikolaj SCHARFF for sharing his laboratory equipment and for his critical remarks to earlier versions of this manuscript.

REFERENCES

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