

A new species of *Phintella* from Angola
(Araneae: Salticidae)

WANDA WESOŁOWSKA

Institute of Zoology, Wrocław University, Sienkiewicza 21, 50-335 Wrocław, Poland,
e-mail: tomwes@biol.uni.wroc.pl

ABSTRACT. *Phintella lunda*, new species of jumping spider from Angola is described.

Key words: arachnology, taxonomy, Salticidae, *Phintella*, new species, Africa.

The genus *Phintella* BÖSENBERG et STRAND, 1906 is widely distributed in Oriental and Palaearctic Regions, but only a few members of this genus are known from the Afrotropics (PLATNICK 2009, PRÓSZYŃSKI 2009). Specimens of undescribed *Phintella* species from Angola were discovered in collection of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. The species is described of here.

***Phintella lunda* sp. n.**

Figs 1-9

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: male, Angola, prov. Lunda Sul, Nova Chavez, 10°40'S 21°20'E, 15.IX.1949, leg. B. MALKIN [California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco]

Paratypes: together with holotype, 4 ♀♀; Angola, prov. Lunda Sul, Saurimo, 9°40'S 21°40'E, 20.IX.1949, 1 ♂, leg. B. MALKIN [CAS].

DIAGNOSIS

The male of the species is easily separable from congeners by the shape of bulb, which has straight posterior edge, whereas in other species the bulb has triangular posterior lobe. The female has longer and thinner seminal ducts than other members

of the genus, also shape of receptacles has characteristic utricule shape (spherical in other species).

ETYMOLOGY

The specific name is noun in apposition, referring to the type locality.

DESCRIPTION

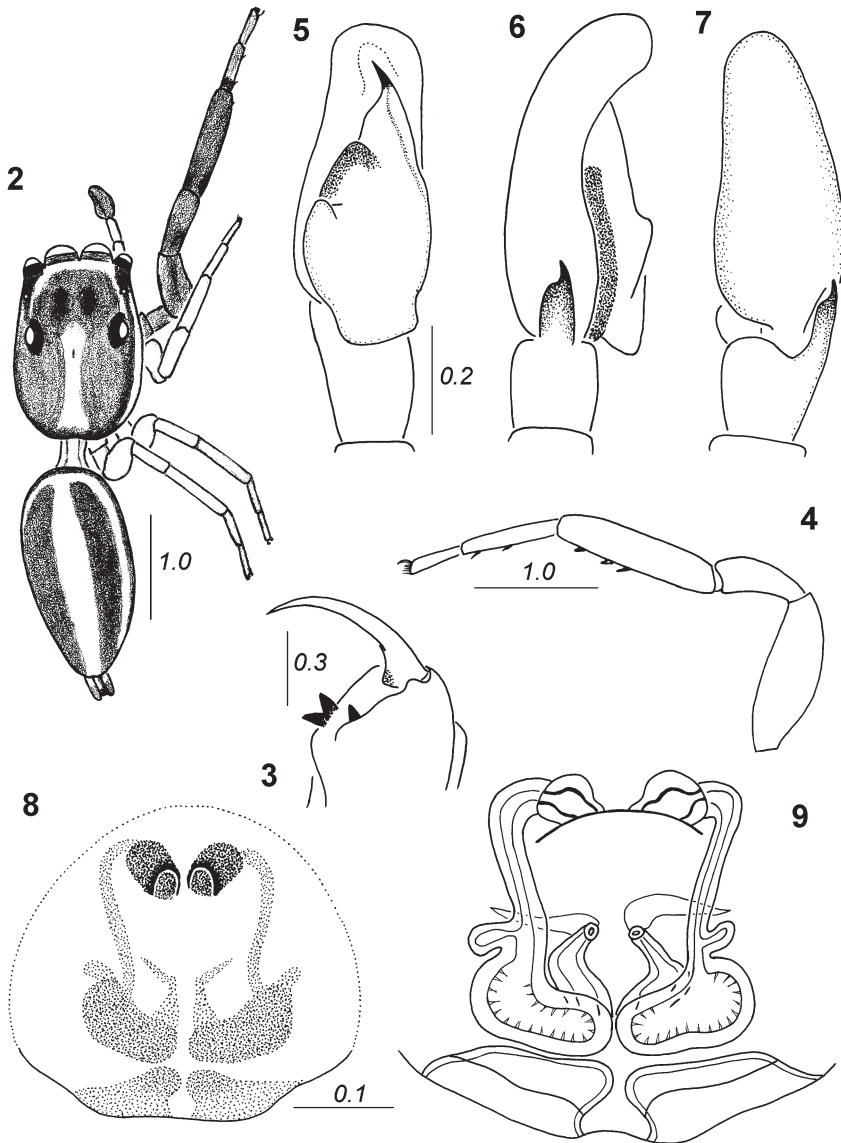
Measurements [male/female]. Cephalothorax: length 1.9/1.7-1.9, width 1.3/1.1-1.3, height 0.5/0.4-0.5. Abdomen: length 2.2/2.0-2.7, width 1.1/1.0-1.3. Eye field: length 0.9/0.8-0.9, anterior and posterior width 1.1/1.1.

Male. General appearance in Figs 1, 2. Medium sized, elongated and thin spider. Shape of body similar to the members of the genus *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885. Carapace oval, elongated, flattened, dark brown with black rings surrounding eyes. Two darker patches in centre of ocular area. Colourless hairs on carapace, long brown bristles near eyes, fawn scales fringe eyes of first row. White hairs form thin transverse stripe on eye field at base of anterior eyes, the stripe extends along sides of ocular area to eyes of last row (Fig. 2). Sides of carapace bordered by white, but thin black line along margins. Light median streak on streak on thoracic part. Clypeus very low, dark. Labium and maxillae brown, external margins of maxillae extended in triangular lobe. Sternum brown. Chelicerae large, long, with sclerotized keel on dorsum, cheliceral dentition as in Fig. 3. Abdomen elongated, ovoid, grayish brown with light median streak, two narrower streaks on sides, anterior edge also light (Fig. 2). Short hairs on abdomen, denser and longer at anterior margin. Venter yellowish gray, darker laterally, with two central lines formed by dark dots. Spinnerets long, brownish. First leg longer and thicker than remaining (Fig. 4), brown, its tibia long with three short prolateral spines and two



1. *Phintella lunda* sp. n.: 1 – habitus of male, dorsal view

pairs of ventral spines on metatarsus. Legs II-IV dark yellow. Leg hairs scarce, thin. Pedipalps yellow, only base of femur, cymbium and bulb brownish. Tibial apophysis single, wide, with pointed top (Figs 6, 7). Bulb triangular, embolus short (Fig. 5).



2-9. *Phintella lunda* sp. n.: 2 – habitus of male, 3 – cheliceral dentition, 4 – first leg, 5 – palpal organ, ventral view, 6 – palpal organ, lateral view, 7 – palpal organ, dorsal view, 8 – epigyne, 9 – internal structure of epigyne

Female. Similar to male, but first leg shorter than in male and lighter colored, on its patella short retrolateral spine, spination of tibia and metatarsus as in male. Coloration glaring, pattern more contrasted than in male. Epigyne with two wide pockets at epigastric furrow, two copulatory openings placed anteriorly, close to each other (Fig. 8), in strongly sclerotized “cups”. Seminal ducts thin, with accessory glands falling into in front of receptacles (Fig. 9).

REFERENCES

- PLATNICK, N.I., 2009. The World Spider Catalog, Version 10.0. <<http://research.amnh.org/entomology/spiders/catalog.html>>
- PRÓSZYŃSKI, J., 2009. Global Species Database of Salticidae (Araneae). <<http://www.miiz.waw.pl/salticidae/gsd-salt/salticidae.php>>