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A new species of *Hasarius* from Mount Cameroon (Araneae: Salticidae)

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ABSTRACT. A new jumping spider, *Hasarius cheliceroides* n. sp. is described from Mount Cameroon.

Key words: arachnology, taxonomy, Araneae, Salticidae, *Hasarius*, new species, Afrotropical Region.

Despite intensification of studies in the recent years, knowledge of the jumping spiders of tropical Africa is still very cursory. The salticids of Cameroon have not been studied so far. Description of *Hasarius cheliceroides*, a new species of jumping spider from Mount Cameroon is given below.

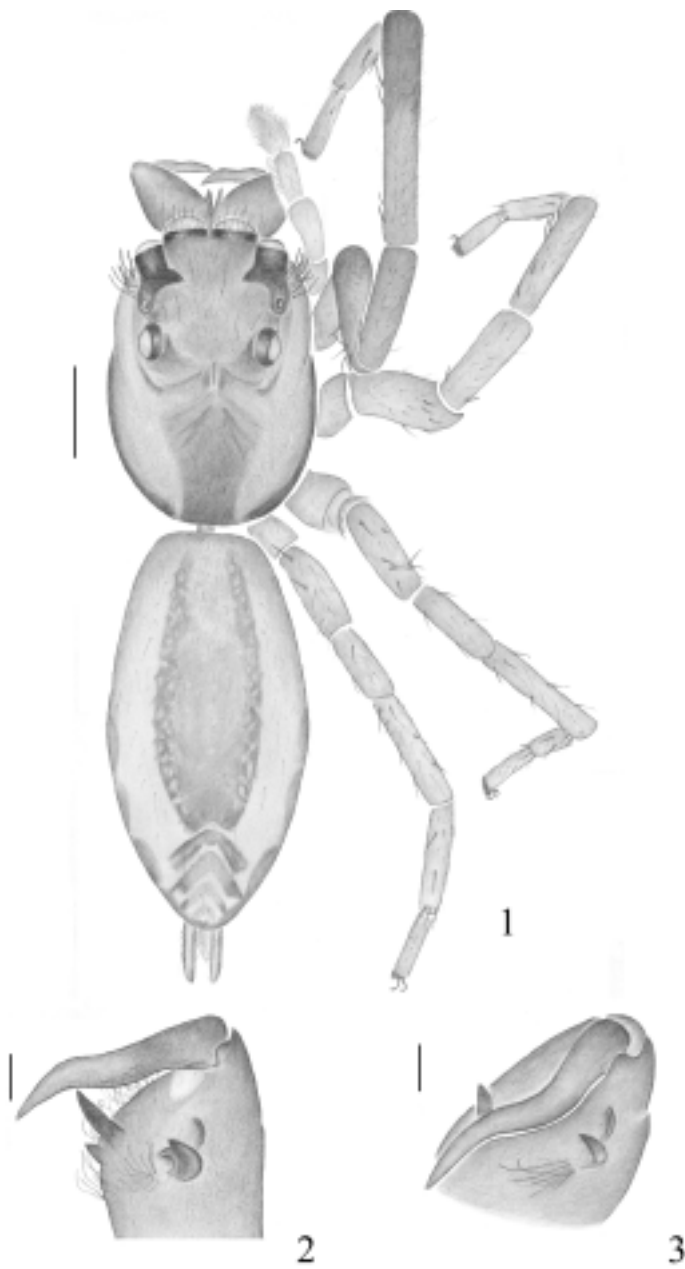
***Hasarius cheliceroides* n. sp.**

(Figs 1-7)

MATERIAL

Holotype: male, Cameroon, Southwest Prov., Fako Div., Mt. Cameroon, 04°06'N 09°07'E, south side, el. 1425 m, mist forest, 26-28.I.1992, leg. CODDINGTON, GRISWOLD, LARCHER & HORMIGA (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco).

Paratype: Cameroon, Mt. Cameroon, Buea, 1300 m, 1 male, 16.II.1956, leg. BYSTRÓM (Museum of Evolution, Uppsala University).



1-3. *Hasarius cheliceroideus*, holotype: 1 - general appearance, 2 - cheliceral dentition, 3 ditto, apical view (scale for 1 = 1.0 mm, for 2 and 3 = 0.25 mm)

DIAGNOSIS

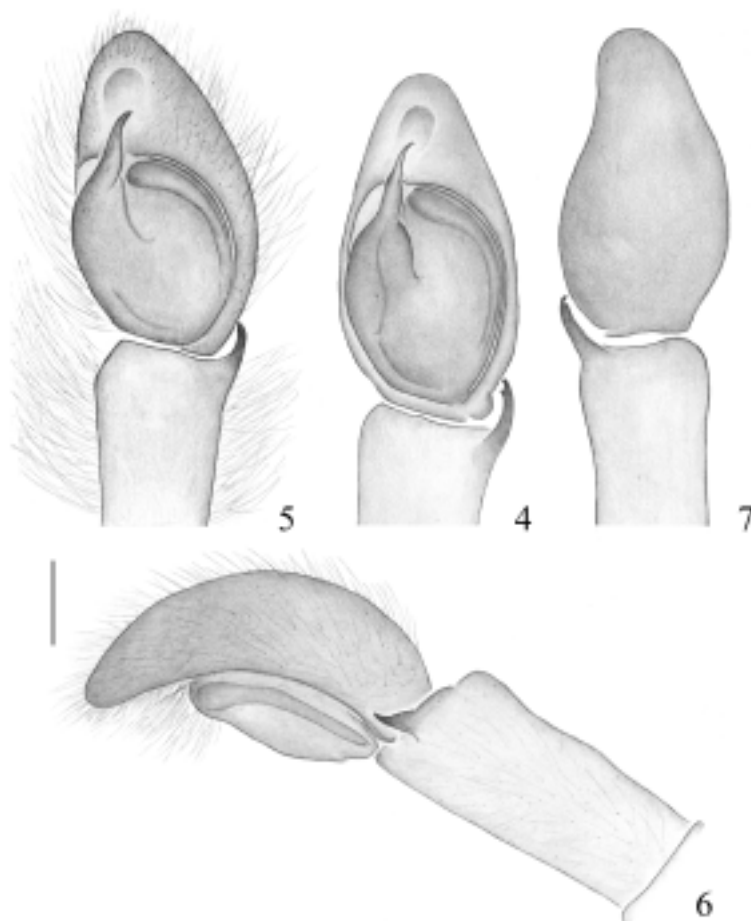
This species can be distinguished by the chelicerae with curved long fangs, and also by the characteristic lobes on the retrolateral cheliceral edges.

ETYMOLOGY

The specific name refers to the distinctive shape of the cheliceral fang of this species.

DESCRIPTION

Male. General appearance as in fig. 1. Cephalothorax oval, brown with the thoracic part darker. Slopes lighter covered with short white hairs. Lateral edges of cephalothorax dark brown. Eye field trapezoid, wider anteriorly. Vicinity of



4-7. *Hasarius cheliceroideus*, paratype: 4 - palpal organ ventral view, 5 - ditto, ventro-retrolateral view, 6 - ditto, retrolateral view, 7 - ditto, dorsal view (scale = 0.2 mm)

eyes black. Brown hairs cover carapace, long dark bristles on eye field laterally. Traces of lines radiating from clearly visible fovea. Clypeus narrow, covered with white setae. Chelicerae big, dark brown with two promarginal teeth; one of them very long (fig. 2). Retrolateral margin of chelicerae with 2 lobes, one of them tipped with small tooth (fig. 2). Fang long, distinctly curved (fig. 3). Sternum yellowish. Labium and maxillary plates brown, light tipped. Abdomen elongated, yellowish brown with wide brown longitudinal streak. Brown setae at anterior edge of abdomen. Lateral surfaces of abdomen yellowish, covered with white hair. Venter with large trapezoid dark patch. Spinnerets long, yellowish brown. Legs long, first pair longer than remaining. Coloration of legs brown, distal parts of first leg (tip of tibia, metatarsus, tarsus) distinctly darker. Legs clothed in long brown hair; spines long, dark brown. Palp light yellow. Tibia very long with white hairs (fig. 7). Tibial apophysis short, straight, tipped with a small tooth (figs 5 and 6). Cymbium brown, covered with brown setae, mainly on prolateral edge. Oval bulbus with short slightly bent embolus (figs 4 and 5).

Measurements in mm of holotype (in brackets of paratype). Length of cephalothorax 3.3 (3.5), width of cephalothorax 2.5 (2.8), height of cephalothorax 1.5 (1.8), length of abdomen 3.9 (4.2), width of abdomen 2.0 (2.0), length of eye field 1.5 (1.4), width of eye field I 2.1 (2.4), width of eye field III 1.9 (2.2). Spination of anterior legs (system adopted by ONO 1988): Fe d 0-1-1-1, pl 0-0-0-2; Ti v 2-0-2-2-2, pl 1-0-0-0-0; Me pl 1-1, rl 1-1.

Female unknown.

REMARKS

This species was included in the genus *Hasarius* SIMON, 1871 on account of the similarity of habitus and male palp structure to those of *H. adansonii* (SAVIGNY et AUDOUIN, 1825), the type species of the genus (cf. figs 125, 127, 128 in ŻABKA 1997). However, it should be noted, that *Hasarius* includes currently numerous and diversified species, probably not closely related; interpretation of their affinities is impossible without previous revision of the genus.

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