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A new species of *Enoplomischus* from Kenya (Araneae: Salticidae: Leptorchestinae)

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ABSTRACT. *Enoplomischus spinosus* n. sp. a new ant-like jumping spider from Kenya is described.

Key words: arachnology, taxonomy, Araneae, Salticidae, Leptorchestinae, *Enoplomischus*, new species, Afrotropical Region

The genus *Enoplomischus* was established by GILTAY (1931) for *E. ghesquieri* from Congo (Zaire). As the second species, *E. chattoni* described by BERLAND & MILLOT (1941) from Ivory Coast appeared to be conspecific with *E. ghesquieri* (WESOŁOWSKA & SZEREMETA 2001), the genus remains monotypic, known only from two males.

In the recently studied material I found a female from Kenya which doubtless belongs to *Enoplomischus*. The female, described below, might be therefore the missing sex of *E. ghesquieri*. This is most likely in the view of the similarities in body coloration (i.e. the arrangement of white patches on legs). However, the large distance from the known collecting localities justifies describing this specimen as a new, separate species.

The female possesses the unique feature of this genus, the large spike-like process on pedicel. This structure probably mimics a similar spike present in the anterior part of abdomen of its presumed model species – *Odontomachus* ants.



1-3. *Enoplomischus spinosus* n. sp., general appearance: 1 - dorsal view, 2 - lateral view, 3 - outgrowth on pedicel

***Enoplomischus spinosus* n. sp.**

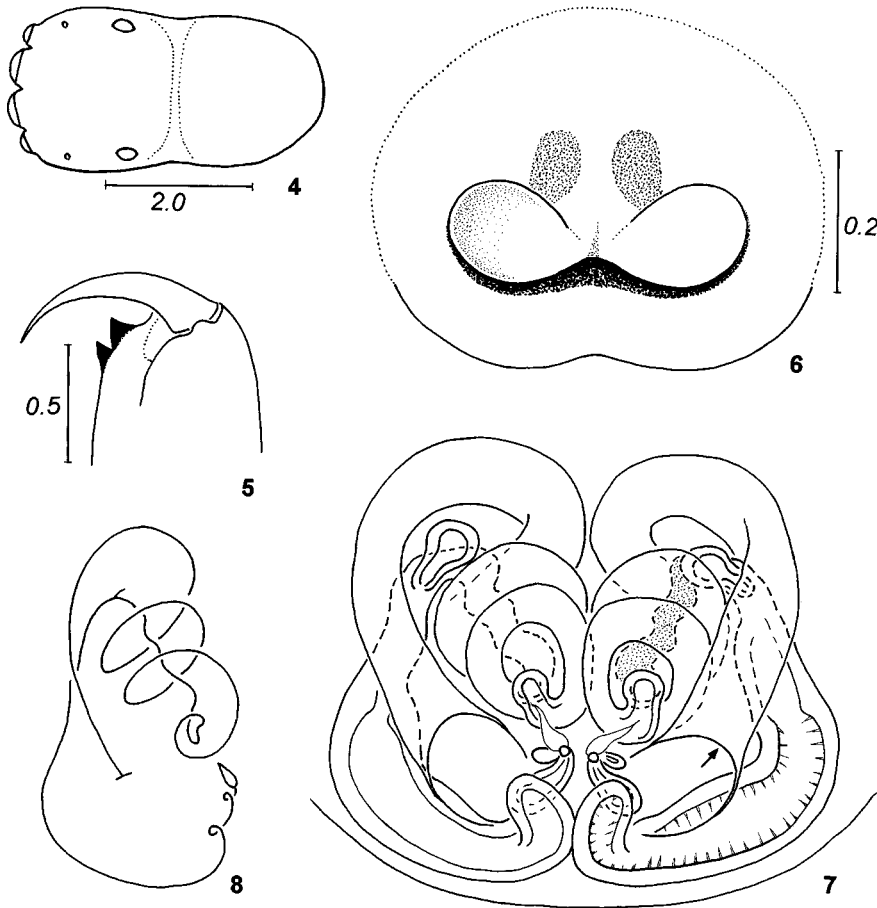
(Figs 1-8)

MATERIAL

Holotype, female, Kenya, Kakamega forest, 0°17'N 34°45'E, 1654 m a.s.l., in Malaise trap, 20-17.I.2002, leg. D. SHILABIRA SMITH, Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, 212732 (Tervuren).

DIAGNOSIS

An ant-like spider with a big conical process on pedicel. The species is distinguished by the form of the epigyne, with two large rounded depressions, by the very long, coiled seminal ducts and sac-like receptacles.



4-8. *Enoplomischus spinosus* n. sp.: 4 - carapace, dorsal view, 5 - cheliceral dentition, 6 - epigyne, 7 - internal structure of epigyne, 8 - diagrammatic course of seminal duct

DESCRIPTION

Measurements [in mm]: Carapace length 3.2, width 1.6, height 1.1. Pedicel length 1.0. Abdomen length 3.5, width 2.3. Eye field length 1.2, anterior width 1.3, posterior width 1.6.

Male unknown.

Female. Ant-like, almost black, rather big spider (about 8.0 mm in length). General appearance shown in Figs 1 and 2. Carapace elongated, flat. Thoracic part slightly lower (Fig. 2) and narrower (Fig. 4) than cephalic one. Eye field, separated from thorax by groove, occupies less than half of carapace length. Second row of eyes placed at short distance from first. Carapace black, covered with thin grey hairs, on eye field hairs longer. Eye field with delicate punctured microsculpture. Few small white scales sideways in carapace groove. Clypeus very low, with setae protruding, laterally denser. Chelicerae long, dark brown, with two teeth on promargin and toothless retromargin (Fig. 5). Labium blackish, maxillae dark brown with slightly paler tips. Sternum narrow, black. Pedicel long with big conical process, slightly curved forward (Figs 2 and 3). Long hairs cover process. Abdomen ovoid, slightly broadened posteriorly, broadest at two thirds of its length. General coloration of abdomen black, but whole surface covered with short, gold gleaming hairs, among them sparsely scattered longer brown hairs. Venter blackish with metallic shine. Book-lung covers big, strongly sclerotized. Spinnerets short, greyish brown. Legs rather long, thin, leg formula IV, III, I, II. Coxae black, only coxae of second pair of legs whitish (Fig. 2). Legs dark brown, tarsi slightly lighter than remaining segments. Orange streak along ventral surface of first patella, tibia and metatarsus, whitish ring on distal end of first femur (Figs 1 and 2). Leg hairs brown. Leg spination scanty; single spine on dorsal surface of femora of all legs, tibiae with prolateral spines (one on tibia I, two on tibia II, three on tibia III and IV), metatarsi I and II with pair of ventral spines and pair of apical ones, metatarsi III and IV with two ventral and four apical spines. Palps brown. Epigyne oval, with two large, rounded depressions, placed posteriorly (Fig. 6). Ventral structure of epigyne shown in Fig. 7. Seminal ducts weakly sclerotized, very long, coiled in distal parts. Receptacles large, one-chambered, sac-like. Bulbous accessory glands fall into seminal ducts at their mouths to receptacles.

ETYMOLOGY

The specific name is Latin for “thorny”, and refers to the process on pedicel.

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