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## A new species of *Langona* from South Africa (Araneae: Salticidae: Aelurillinae)

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ABSTRACT. *Langona warchalowskii* n. sp., a new jumping spider from South Africa is described.

Key words: arachnology, taxonomy, Salticidae, *Langona*, new species, Afrotropical Region

The genus *Langona* SIMON, 1901 contains 33 species (PLATNICK 2007), 17 of them (including the type) were described originally from Africa. Formerly described species are very poorly known. A few of African species were redescribed by HĘCIAK & PRÓSZYŃSKI 1983. Recently described African *Langona* species have good documentation (HĘCIAK & PRÓSZYŃSKI 1983, PRÓCHNIEWICZ & HĘCIAK 1994, WESOŁOWSKA & RUSSELL-SMITH 2000, WESOŁOWSKA 2006). The genus may be separated from other Aelurillinae by toothless inner cheliceral margin. Colouration is not diagnostic, as members of *Langona* share characteristic stripped pattern with the majority of other Aelurillinae. More reliable characters are visible in the structure of genital organs. The male pedipalp has only single apophysis accompanied by a bunch of very dense, long and thick setae. Embolus is coiled on tip of tegulum and partially or fully hidden in deep cymbial pocket (cavity between apical part of tegulum and cymbium – see LOGUNOV 1996). The epigyne has strongly sclerotized shields in posterior part. They cover copulatory openings. Internal structure of epigyne is rather complicated, but usually well visible accessory glands fall into seminal ducts.

Below description of a new species of the genus from Cape Province in South Africa is presented.

***Langona warchalowskii* n. sp.**

Figs 1-8

## TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: male, South Africa, Cape Province, Central Karoo, Tierberg, 25 km E from Prince Albert, 33°10'S 22°17'E, 25.VII.1989, leg. R. DEAN (Plant Protection Research Institute, 91/39, Pretoria).

Paratypes: South Africa, Cape Province, Middelburg, 31°30'S 25°00'E, associated with termites, 1 male, 1 female, 20.IX.1991, leg. M. DE JAGER (PPRI, 92/24); same locality, 1 male, 29.IX.1991 (PPRI, 92/43).

## DIAGNOSIS

The male palp of *L. warchalowskii* slightly resembles that in *L. improcera* WESOŁOWSKA et RUSSELL-SMITH, 2000 from Tanzania, but the bulb is wider, its posterior lobe smaller, the tibial apophysis shorter and with blunt tip (c.f. Figs 3-5 with figs 148-149 in WESOŁOWSKA & RUSSELL-SMITH 2000). The female may be distinguished from other species by the characteristic position of the accessory glands (see Fig. 8).

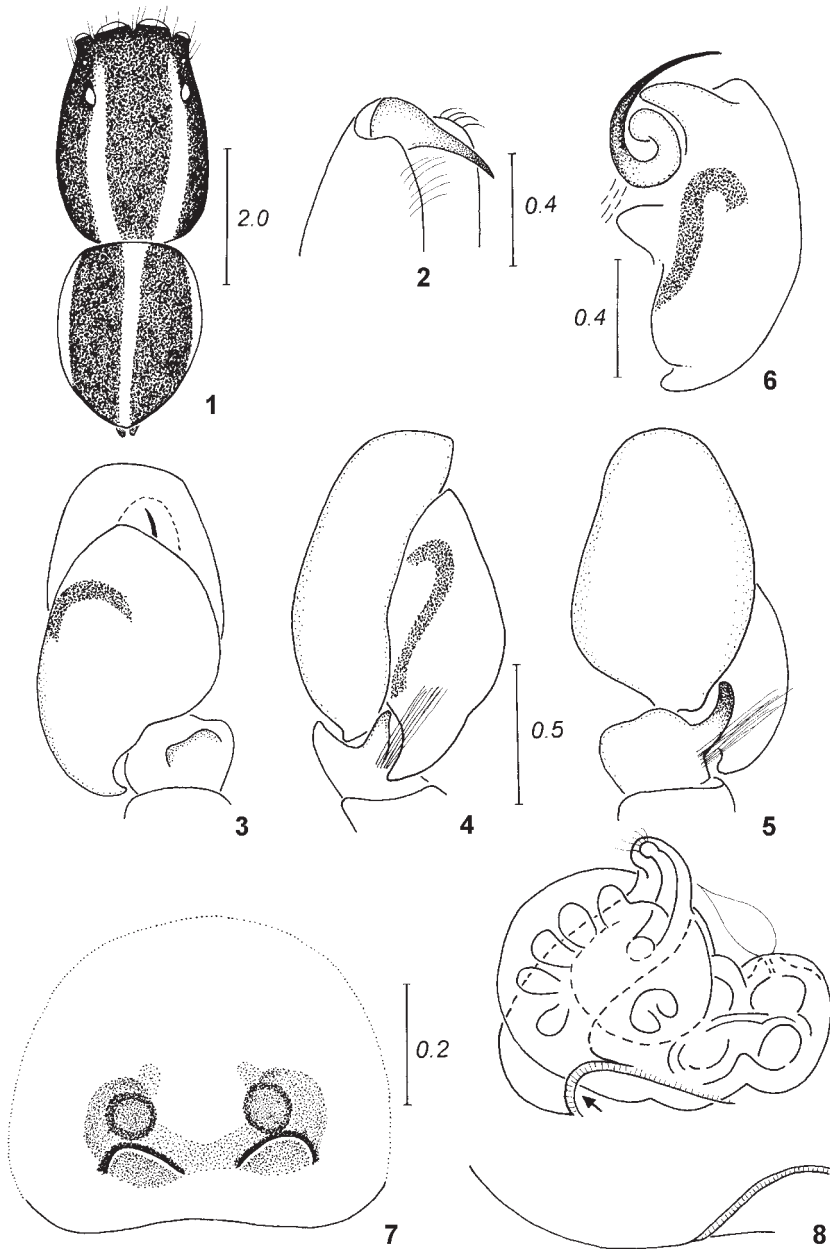
## ETYMOLOGY

This species is dedicated to prof. ANDRZEJ WARCHAŁOWSKI, eminent Polish entomologist, specialist in chrysomelid beetles.

## DESCRIPTION

Measurements [in mm] (male/female): Carapace length 3.0-3.4/3.9, width 2.1-2.3/2.8, height 1.0-1.1/1.4. Abdomen length 2.4-3.2/5.8, width 1.8-2.2/3.8. Eye field length 1.0-1.1/1.3, anterior width 1.4-1.5/1.9, posterior width 1.5-1.6/2.0.

Male. General appearance in Fig. 1. Medium sized, hairy spider. Carapace oval, low, with short eye field. Cephalic part black, thoracic dark brown. Whole carapace covered with greyish hairs clinging to dorsum, dense long brown bristles on eye field, some such bristles on thoracic area. Cephalothorax has two longitudinal, parallel lines of white setae running from posterior median eyes to posterior edge of carapace. Clypeus low, clothed in white hairs. Chelicerae brown, toothless, with some long bristles on both margins (Fig. 2). Labium and gnathocoxae brown basally, remaining parts yellowish. Sternum brownish, coxae and trochanters yellow. Abdomen brownish black with a longitudinal, median stripe of white setae. Sides of abdomen whitish. Dense, long, brown bristles on anterior edge of abdomen. Venter yellowish tinged with grey. Spinnerets brown. Legs rather short, thickset, brown, only femora yellowish with darker distal ends. Leg hairs long, dense, brown. Spines numerous, long, brown; tibia I with 3 pairs of ventral spines, metatarsus I with 2 pairs. Tarsi with scopulae. Pedipalps brown, femur without outgrowth, blunt process on tibia ventrally (Fig. 3). Tibial apophysis short (Figs 4, 5) with accompanying tuft of long, thick and hard setae. Bulb ovoid with long, triangular posterior lobe (Fig. 6). Embolus short, coiled on tip of bulb and hidden in cymbial pocket, only its tip visible.



1-8. *Langona warchalowskii*, paratypes. 1 – general appearance of male, 2 – chelicera, 3 – male palp, ventral view, 4 – male palp, lateral view, 5 – male palp, dorsal view, 6 – bulb, prolateral view (cymbium removed), 7 – epigyne, 8 – left spermatheca

Female. Slightly larger than male, similar coloured. Epigyne rounded with two depressions posteriorly (Fig. 7), their rims creating “wings” covering gonopores. Seminal ducts wide, weakly sclerotized; accessory glands well visible in a characteristic position; spermathecae multichambered, very strongly sclerotized (Fig. 8).

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