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A New Linyphiid Spider from Vietnam

(Arachnida, Araneae)

With 8 Figures

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Upon returning from a trip to Vietnam T. NADLER, Dresden, gave a very interesting collection of spiders to the author. The spider-collection includes some "dwarf-spiders" of the family Linyphiidae, as *Erigone bifurca* LOCKET and *Oedothorax insecticeps* BÖS. & STRAND. Since it has not been possible to identify four of the specimens to a known species. They will be described here as a new genus and species.

Paranasoona gen. n.

Type species *Paranasoona cirrifrons* sp. n.

Male carapace with a cephalic lobe which supports the posterior median eyes. It has lateral depressions, and is frontally dissected by long setae. The eyes are large. Sternum separating coxae IV by the diameter of a coxa. Chelicerae with five teeth in the outer row and four in the inner. Tibiae of legs with no lateral spines but with 2.2.1.1 dorsal spines. All metatarsi with a trichobothrium (0,7–0,8). Patterned abdomen.

Male palp tibiae with apophyses. The short and complex embolus originates towards the posterior end of the radical part. The radical part bears a large hinged and membranous lamella. Female palp without a claw.

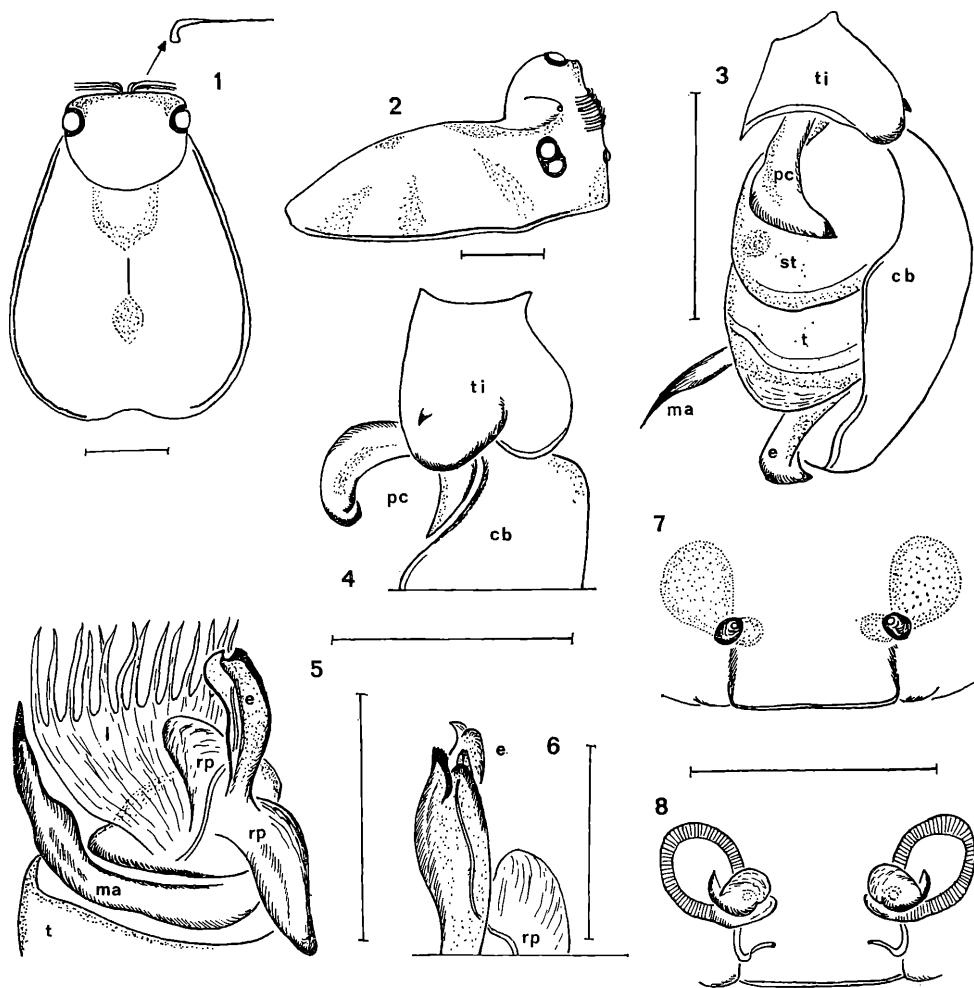
Paranasoona resembles *Nasoona* LOCKET, 1982. However, it differs from this genus in the form of embolus and lamella, in the placement of metatarsal trichobothrium as well as in the form of the cephalic part in the male.

Paranasoona cirrifrons sp. n.

Material examined: Holotype ♂ and paratypes 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ from Vietnam, Hanoi, Sông Chay (Red River), 28. 2. 1982. In grass mats near the riverside. All material is deposited preliminarily in the author's collection.

Description of the male Carapace length, 0,8 mm, width, 0,6 mm. Total length, 1,8 mm. Colour of carapace, yellow with a small black margin. Light grey patterns, median, and radiating striae of the same colour. Eyes large. The posterior median eyes on a pronounced cephalic lobe. Downwards from the PME a lateral depression. At the anterior side of the cephalic lobe long setae make a parting between the median eyes. These setae seem to be simple with only a coiled basic part (figs. 1, 2).

Sternum as long as wide, darker than the carapace, yellow to light grey. It separates coxae IV by the diameter of a coxa. Gnathocoxae and labium yellow. Chelicerae with five teeth in the outer, four in the inner row. Yellow in colour, no stridulation files.



Figs. 1–8. *Paranasoona cirrifrons* sp. n.

1: Male carapace, dorsal view. — 2: Male carapace, lateral view. — 3: Male right palp, retrolateral view. — 4: Male right palp, tibia and paracymbium, dorsal view. — 5: Male right palp (expanded), distal parts of the bulb, distal-ventral view. — 6: Male right palp, embolus, seen from lamella. — 7: Female, epigynum, ventral view. — 8: Female, vulva, dorsal view.

Scale lines: For figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 = 0.2 mm; for fig. 5 = 0.1 mm; for fig. 6 = 0.05 mm. Abbreviations: cb = cymbium; e = embolus; l = lamella; ma = median apophysis; pc = paracymbium; rp = radical part; st = subtegulum; t = tegulum; ti = tibia.

Abdomen yellow to light grey. Dorsal with two rows of grey spots beside the median. This pattern is rather variable. In one male the spots partially fused into two grey stripes. Besides the spinnerets there is also a grey spot. Ventral region uniformly yellow.

Legs yellow, only coxae light grey. Measurements: I = 1.9 mm; II = 1.6 mm; III = 1.5 mm; IV = 2.2 mm. Tarsus 0.5–0.7 of the length of metatarsus. Patellae with one dorsal spine 0.5 diameter in length. Position of tibial spines: I = 0.3 and 0.7; II = 0.2 and 0.7; III = 0.3; IV = 0.4. Length of tibial spines: I and II = 0.2 diameter of the tibia; III =

0.3 diameter; IV = 0.9 diameter. All metatarsi with a dorsal trichobothrium ($Tm = 0.7-0.8$). Tibiae and metatarsi with two rows of strong ventral setae.

Palps with short tibiae. Tibial apophyses, two rounded lobes at the dorsal side. Retro-lateral apophysis with a dorsal, short, sclerotised tooth (fig. 4). Paracymbium simple, the inner side excavated to a shallow groove (figs. 3, 4). Both distal and proximal parts of the paracymbium with long setae (not drawn in the figures). Bulbus, especially in its distal part, of interesting conformation (figs. 3, 5). At the distal end of the well developed median apophysis, there is the radical part in which the embolus originates near towards the posterior end. The anterior end of the radical part is blunt and of membranous consistency. There is also a large hinged membrane regarded as lamella, which is distally split into many fine parts. The embolus (fig. 6) is short, partially sclerotized and very complex. The opening of the duct is formed as a short tip in a groove at the distal end of the embolus. Besides, there are two lobes. One short and heavily sclerotized and serrated distally, the other longer and with a hooked membranous tip.

Description of the female Like the male in size and colouration. Eyes large. Posterior row straight, eyes of equal size. Distance between PME = d, to the PLE = 1.2 d. Diameter of the anterior median eyes 0.7 d of the PME. Distance between AME and ALE = d of the AME.

Sternum, gnathocoxae, labium and chelicerae as in the male. Abdominal pattern lighter than in the male. The spots are smaller and not fused.

Legs length: I = 1.7 mm; II = 1.6 mm, III = 1.4 mm; IV = 2.1 mm. Position of spines as in the male, but the spines are much longer (1-1.3 diameter of the tibiae).

Palpi light yellow. Tarsus longer than metatarsus (1.2 mt). Tarsus without a claw.

Epigynum simple with a broad median plate. Openings of the ducts, each in a well sclerotized pit. Vulva shows a large and complex atrium at each receptaculum (figs. 7, 8).

Relations The two genera *Nasoota* LOCKET and *Paranasoota* gen. n. are relatives because of the conformation of the male palps. In both there is a large hinged lamella and the embolus originates towards the posterior end of the radical part. According to MERRETT (1963), this might suggest a linyphiine affinity; but the cephalic part in the *Paranasoota* male and the tibial apophyses do not support this.

Paranasoota gen. n. resembles the *Gongylidium* group (MILLIDGE, 1977), which is fairly close to the *Hilaira* group. There might be a close relationship to *Oedothorax*. However, in *Oedothorax* the cephalic lobe - if it is developed - is behind the posterior median eyes as well as in the bulb of the male palp, lamella, embolus and radical part are of different conformations to those of *Paranasoota* gen. n.

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