The male of Argenna prominula Tullgren.

By

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Among the spiders collected by me in the summer of 1949 in the northernmost part of Finnish Lapland at the river Tana (Tenojoki) in Utsjoki, I found a strange Dictynid, which I could not determine. The spider was sent to Dr. Å. Holm (Uppsala), who identified it as the until now unknown male of Argenna prominula Tullgren. The determination was entirely confirmed, for I found in the material two female spiders undoubtly belonging to this species, one of them taken in the same sieve sample as the male.

Both the sexes resemble each other in the shape and colour of the cephalothorax, in the situation of the eyes, and in several other morphological respects. Argenna prominula was originally described from a single female from Karesuando (14.6 1935 leg. N. Bruce) in Swedish Lapland (Tullgren, A., 1948, Ent. Tidskr. 69 p. 159—160). My own specimens, the male and female from Pihtioja at the river Tana 14.7. 1949, and a female from Uulasuula (close to Karigasniemi) 15.6, were found by sieving moss and fallen leaves in a birch forest. The description of the male follows:

Argenna prominula Tullgren.

G—Cephalothorax yellow-brown with black pigment around the eyes. Behind the middle of the carapace a median suffuse greyish spot. The radial furrows are also slightly marked with grey. Mouth parts, pedipalp and legs yellow-brown. Sternum of the same ground colour, but sprinkled with greyish pigment and with a narrow dark margin. Underside of the coxae very pale yellow. Abdomen ash-grey on the upper side, but with numerous small yellow spots forming some suffuse more or less angulated transverse markings (fig. I a). Underside of the abdomen pale yellow, sprinkled only in the middle with grey. Region of the spinnerets pale yellowish. — Total length 2.1 mm. Cephalothorax 0.9 mm long, 0.8 mm broad, in the front 0.35 mm broad, of almost the same shape as in the female, but the median row of hairs lacking.

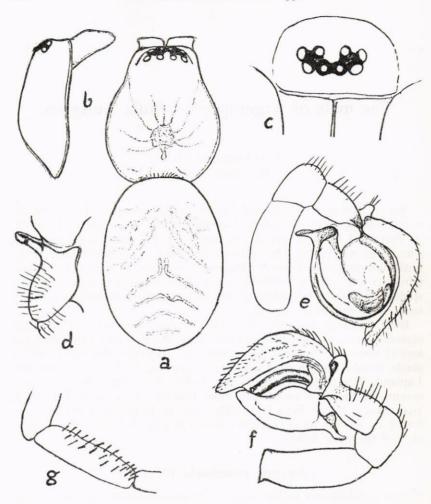


Fig. 1. Argenna prominula Tullgren &. a Upper side of cephalothorax and abdomen. b Cephalothorax, profile. c The face. d Tibia of the right pedipalp, lateral view. e Left pedipalp, inner side. f Ditto, utter side. g Metatarsus I, underside. a and b 40 × . c—g 80 × .

The anterior median eyes smaller than the other eyes (fig. 1 c). The position of the eyes nearly as in the female but the distance between the anterior median ones, and also between the posterior median eyes, slightly shorter. Chelicerae (fig. 1 b) more protracted than in the female. Scopula and teeth at the margin of the furrow as in the other sex. Maxillae, labium, sternum and coxae showing no difference from

these parts in the female. Metatarsus I has a sparse scopula on the underside (fig. 1 g). The spines of the legs of the same number and position as in the female. Length of the legs: 1, 4, 2, 3 (I: 0.6-0.3-0.5-0.4-0.3=2.1; II: 0.6-0.2-0.4-0.4-0.2=1.8; III: 0.5-0.2-0.3-0.3-0.2=1.5; IV: 0.7-0.2-0.5-0.4-0.2=2.0 mm).

The pedipalp (fig. I e and f) with a big patella, as in Argenna crassi-palpis Dahl. Tibia with a lateral apophysis of characteristic shape (fig. I d, f). Embolus hair fine, lying in a semicircular furrow. The conductor not pointed as in Argenna subnigra Cambr. (according to the figure given by ROEWER in "Tierwelt Mitteleuropas"), but with a transverse lobe at the apex. Type locality: Finland, Utsjoki: Pihtioja.