Two New Species of Harpactea from Bulgaria
(Araneae: Dysderidae)

von

Dragomir Dimitrov & Stoian Lazarov *)

Synopsis: Two new Dysderidae species recently discovered in S. Bulgaria are described and illustrated: Harpactea srednagora n. sp. from Sredna Gora Mountain (♂ only), H. deltshiev n. sp. from Kopriwhitsa (♂♂). 

1. Introduction:

Only a few species of the spider family Dysderidae are present in mid-Europe (Wiese 1953). In SE Europe this family is rich in species, as generally in the countries adjoining to the Mediterranean. This diversity still must be regarded as poorly investigated. We are glad to present here descriptions of two new species of Harpactea, which we recently discovered in S. Bulgaria and which are probably endemic to this region.

All measurements in mm. Authors are grateful to Doc. Dr. C. Deltshev for supervision and kind check of this manuscript.

2. Descriptions:

Harpactea srednagora n. sp. (Figs. 1 - 2)

Material: S. Bulgaria, near to Panagjurishte town; 1 ♂ holotype, 1 ♂ paratype, 5 June 1998, leg. Lazarov. Type specimens were deposited at the Institute of Zoology BAS, Sofia.

Diagnosis: Resembling H. cressa BRIGNOLI, 1984; but embolus basally bifurcate.

Etymology: Specific name refers to type locality.

♂: Total length 5.9, length (width) of prosoma 2.9 (2.2), of sternum 1.8 (1.3), length of abdomen 3.0. Carapace and chelicerae red-brown, sternum red-orange, abdomen whitish. Legs red-orange, measurements:

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<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.4</td>
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<td>0.65</td>
<td>6.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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Leg spines: coxae I, II without spines, III 1 dorsal, IV 4 - 5 dorsal. Femora I 3 - 5 prolateral, II 5 - 6 prolateral, III 5 dorsal pairs, IV c. 10 dorsal. Patellae I, II without spines, III - IV 1 dorsal. Tibiae: I, II without spines, III - IV 2 - 3 whorls of spines. Spines on metatarsi as on tibiae; tarsi without spines.

♂♂: Palp Figs. 1, 2. Bulbus globular, conductor lamellate, embolus apical, bifurcate. Proximal branch of embolus straight, pointed, distal branch curved, extending beyond conductor.

♂♂: Palp: Figs. 1, 2. Bulbus globular, conductor lamellate, embolus apical, bifurcate. Proximal branch of embolus straight, pointed, distal branch curved, extending beyond conductor.

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♂♂: Palp: Figs. 1, 2. Bulbus globular, conductor lamellate, embolus apical, bifurcate. Proximal branch of embolus straight, pointed, distal branch curved, extending beyond conductor.

Diagnosis: The species can be recognised easily from its ♂♂ palp organ.

Etymology: Named in honour of Dr. Christo Deltshev, Sofia; who did contribute substantially to present knowledge of the spider fauna of the Balkans.

♂♂: Total length 4.6/6.2, length (width) of prosoma 1.95/2.15 (1.6/1.6), of sternum 1.4 (1.0), length of abdomen 2.65/1.3. Carapace red-brown, chelicerae brown, sternum red-orange, abdomen whitish, posterior margin of genital opening sclerotised. Legs red-orange, coxae and patellae I - IV without spines. Measurements (♂♂):

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<tr>
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<th>Fe</th>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
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<td>1.6</td>
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Authors' addresses: D. Dimitrov, Opatitschenska Str. 25, BG-7500 Siliistra, Bulgaria; S. Lazarov, Institute of Zoology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, bd. Tsar Osvoboditel 1, BG-1000 Sofia, Bulgaria.

*) Authors' addresses: D. Dimitrov, Opatitschenska Str. 25, BG-7500 Siliistra, Bulgaria; S. Lazarov, Institute of Zoology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, bd. Tsar Osvoboditel 1, BG-1000 Sofia, Bulgaria.
c' palp: Figs. 3, 4. Bulbus globular, conductor wide, lamellate, distally gradually narrowing, ending as a short and curved process. Embolus short, strong.

9: Fig. 5. Posterior diverticulum wider than long.

Discussion: H. deltshevii n. sp. probably stands in the group of H. lepida (C.L. Koch, 1838) (group C of DRAEGER-GROHOLD 1993), as the posterior border of the genital slit is sclerotised. Also this species is known only from the type locality in S. Bulgaria.

3. Literature:

