



## A new spider species *Harpactea complicata* Deltshev sp. nov. from caves of Serbia (Araneae: Dysderidae)

CHRISTO DELTSHEV<sup>1</sup> & BOŽIDAR P. M. ČURČIĆ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 1 Tsar Osvoboditel blvd, 1000-Sofia, Bulgaria. E-mail: deltshev@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Studentski Trg 16, 11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia. E-mail: bcurcic@bf.bio.bg.ac.yu

Dysderid spiders are common in ground habitats, especially leaf litter, and are often found in caves (Chatzaki & Arnedo 2006). The genus *Harpactea* Bristowe currently includes 5 species in Serbia, i.e. *Harpactea hombergi* (Scopoli), *Harpactea lepida* (C.L. Koch), *Harpactea* pr. *incerta* Brignoli, *Harpactea rubicunda* (C.L. Koch), *Harpactea saeva* (Herman) (Deltshev *et al.* 2003). They are known from the territory of Europe, widespread mainly in central, southern and eastern parts (Platnick 2011). *Harpactea complicata* sp. nov. (male/female) is here described and illustrated. The new species was collected in South Western Serbia, Javor Mountain, also in caves. To clear the situation with *Harpactea* pr. *incerta* needs additional investigations.

The spider material was collected by hand. Coloration is described from alcohol-preserved specimens. Measurements of the legs were taken from the dorsal side. Total length of the body includes the chelicerae. All measurements are in mm. The material is deposited in the Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (ZMB) and the Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Faculty of Science, Belgrade (IZB).

The following abbreviations are used in the text and figures: Eyes: AME, anterior median eyes; PLE, posterior lateral eyes; PME, posterior median eyes. Legs: Fe, femur; Pt, patella; Ti, tibia; Mt, metatarsus; Ta, tarsus. d, dorsal; p, prolateral; r, retrolateral; v, ventral.

### Dysderidae C. L. Koch

#### *Harpactea* Bristowe

#### *Harpactea complicata* Deltshev sp. nov.

Figs. 1–15

*Harpactea* n. sp.: Čurčić *et al.* 2007: 19P.

**Type material.** SW Serbia, Đurđeva pećina Cave, Erčege, Ivanjica, 1 ♂ holotype and 1 ♀ paratype, 30.04.2004; Pećina Potkapilijama Cave, Trudovo, Ivanjica, 1.05.2003, 1 ♂ and 3 ♀ paratypes 14.06.1988 (leg. B. P. M. Čurčić, V. Tomić, S. B. Čurčić).

Material used for comparison. *Harpactea lepida* (C. L. Koch): SW Germany, Schwarzwald, Posthalde, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 29.08.1904 (leg. F. Dahl) (N 928 ZMB); Serbia, Lovačka česma, Mt. Javor, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 29.5.2003; Near Ršumova pećina Cave (leaf litter), Ljubiš, Mt. Zlatibor, 2.5.2004, (leg. B. P. M. Čurčić, V. Tomić, S. B. Čurčić); *Harpactea srednagora* Dimitrov & Lazarov: Bulgaria, Sredna Gora Mountain, Panagjuriste, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 29.05.2006 (leg. S. Lazarov).

**Etymology.** The specific name refers to the complicated structure of the bulb (latin *complicatus* means *complicate*).

**Diagnosis.** Somatic characters of the new species corresponding to those of the genus. The new species fits well to the *lepida* species group, but the genitalia differ markedly from all other known species of the genus. Morphologically it resembles most to the species *H. apollinea* Brignoli, *H. grisea* (Canestrini), *H. lepida* (C. L. Koch) and *H. thaleri* Alicata, but it is easily distinguished from them by the long and slender embolus, the broader lamellar part of the conductor with a lanceolate projection, and an accessory apophysis with a characteristic triangular shape. The female differs mainly in the shape of the spermatheca that is globular at its upper part.