

Prószyński, J. 1992. Salticidae (Araneae) of the Old World and Pacific Islands in several US collections. *Annls zool.*, Warsz. 44: 90-91.

***Carrhotus harringtoni* sp. n.**

(Figs 4-6)

Material: ♀ holotype, Madagascar Ouest. 57 km NE Morondava, Amboroimpotsy Forest, ca. 200 m., (trop. decid.), 15-20 I 1985. Leg. M. HARRINGTON. Coll. Smithsonian Inst., Washington, DC.

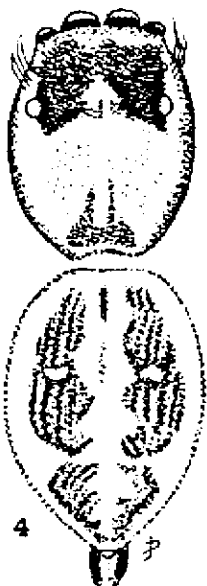
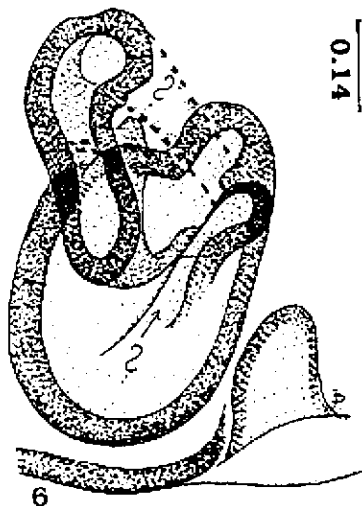
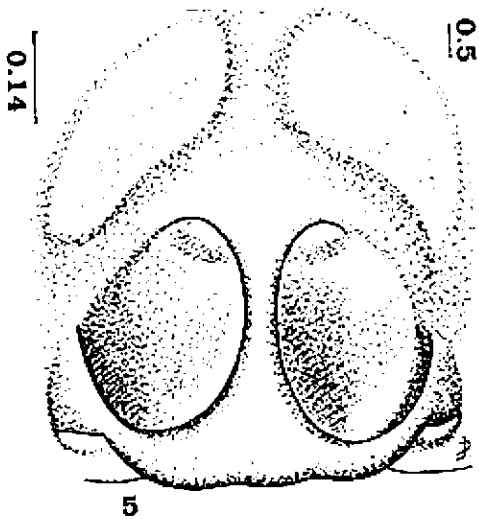
R e m a r k: Species named for the collector M. HARRINGTON. Resembles *Carrhotus viduus* (cf. ANDREEVA et al. 1981: 103, ff. 41-42 as *Mogrus ornatus* - ♀ nec ♂) from which it differs in details of internal structure of epigyne: shape of spermatheca, location of its distal part and fertilization channel; on the other hand it resembles it in uncertain course of soft walled part of the copulatory channel and location of the opening. The differences in internal structure of epigyne in *Carrhotus sannio* (THORELL, 1877) (cf. PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984c: 16) are more striking. Relationship of this species to the recently described *Carrhotus bellus* WANLESS, 1983 from nearby Seychelles Islands cannot be stated because the epigyne of the latter and its internal structure are not illustrated sufficiently on otherwise excellent drawings 21e-f of WANLESS (1983: 61-63) (as a result of an unfortunate printer's error, for which Mr. F.R. WANLESS is not responsible, captions and contents of tables 20 and 21 are mixed up).

M e a s u r e m e n t s: L. cphth.: 3.75; L. abd.: 4.87; L. e-f.: 1.50; H. cphth.: 2.06; W. e-f. I: 2.25; W. e-f. III 2.50; W. cphth.: 3.00.

R e m a r k: Specimen has got a hairy appearance, which is so characteristic of *Carrhotus*; its peculiar property is whitish coloration of abdomen and light coloration of cephalothorax, it can be distinguished from other related species by internal structure of epigyne (Fig. 6)

FEMALE. Cephalothorax light brown with darker brown eye field, the latter covered with adpressed colorless light reflecting setae, there is a spot of white

setae posteriorly on the eye field. Thorax with narrow lighter median line from fovea posteriorwards and short lighter lines beyond posterior angles of the eye field; covered with darker brown adpressed setae, with some addition of white ones on lighter spots and irregularly throughout. Sides brown with denser whitish setae near eye field, there are "horns" of long and stouter bent blackish setae below eyes II, with three similar but softer whitish setae arising in front of eyes III. **Abdomen:** dorsal surface creamy white with two longitudinal dark brown streaks dividing it into three white bands: median one, which in posterior half is divided into chain of 5 diminishing triangles, anteriorly divided by thin indistinct darker line; and two marginal white streaks, connected anteriorly and bordering with blackish brown lower sides of abdomen. Two dark brown streaks are indistinctly light mottled and spotted with irregular dots of different shades, with a pair of small but contrasting white spots on the anterior half, posteriorly narrowed in two places (Fig. 4). Surface of abdomen with upright sparse bristles, colorless, less frequently dark. **Frontal aspect** fawn (which is presumably close to WANLESS "orange") with two horizontal brown lines below ALE which divides sides of clypeus into three fawn belts, covered with adpressed colorless setae and sparse long upright white setae along ventral edge of clypeus. Diameter of AME twice that of ALE. Chelicerae brown covered with long white setae, some of which arise from dark sclerotized bases. **Pedipalps:** tarsus and tibia blackish brown, patella brown, femur fawn with nearly apical darker annulus; there are spots of white scales along dorsal apical edges of femur and patella, all segments covered with sparse long whitish setae and a few whitish scales. **Legs** light brown to fawn, with darker spots and annuli, legs I darker than remaining. **Ventral aspect:** abdomen dark grey with four lines of yellowish dots; sternum light brown with darker margin, coxae III-IV mosaic yellow and greyish brown, coxae I dark brown, II intermediate; mouth parts dark brown. **Epigyne:** two oval depressions, separated by a thin ridge, thin posterior ridge with two indistinct posterior pockets (Fig. 6). It is only internal structure, when studied after maceration of soft tissues, that displays structures permitting to classify this species into *Carrhotus*; spermathecae are larger and more spherical than in related species, copulatory channels show general plan of the genus but are different in details; there is poorly visible, transparent membranous (?) part running postero-medially from the sclerotized end of the channel (Fig. 3).



Figs 4–6. *Carrhotus harringtoni* sp. n. General appearance (4), epigyne (5) and spermatheca (6).