

A NEW *ULOBORUS* LATREILLE SPECIES  
FROM ARGENTINA  
(ARACHNIDA: ARANEAE: ULOBORIDAE)

Brent D. Opell

*Abstract.*—The new species *Uloborus elongatus* is described and illustrated.

---

*Uloborus elongatus* is the eighth American uloborid species to be recognized (Muma and Gertsch 1964; Opell 1979, 1981). Like *U. glomosus* (Walckenaer), *U. trilineatus* Keyserling, and *U. metae* Opell, it has two stout tracheal trunks that enter the cephalothorax, a long male conductor and convoluted epigynal ducts. The remaining species, *U. campestratus* Simon, *U. divisus* Marx, *U. eberhardi* Opell, and *U. segregatus* Gertsch, form a group characterized by four tracheal trunks, a short conductor and simple epigynal ducts.

*Uloborus elongatus*, new species

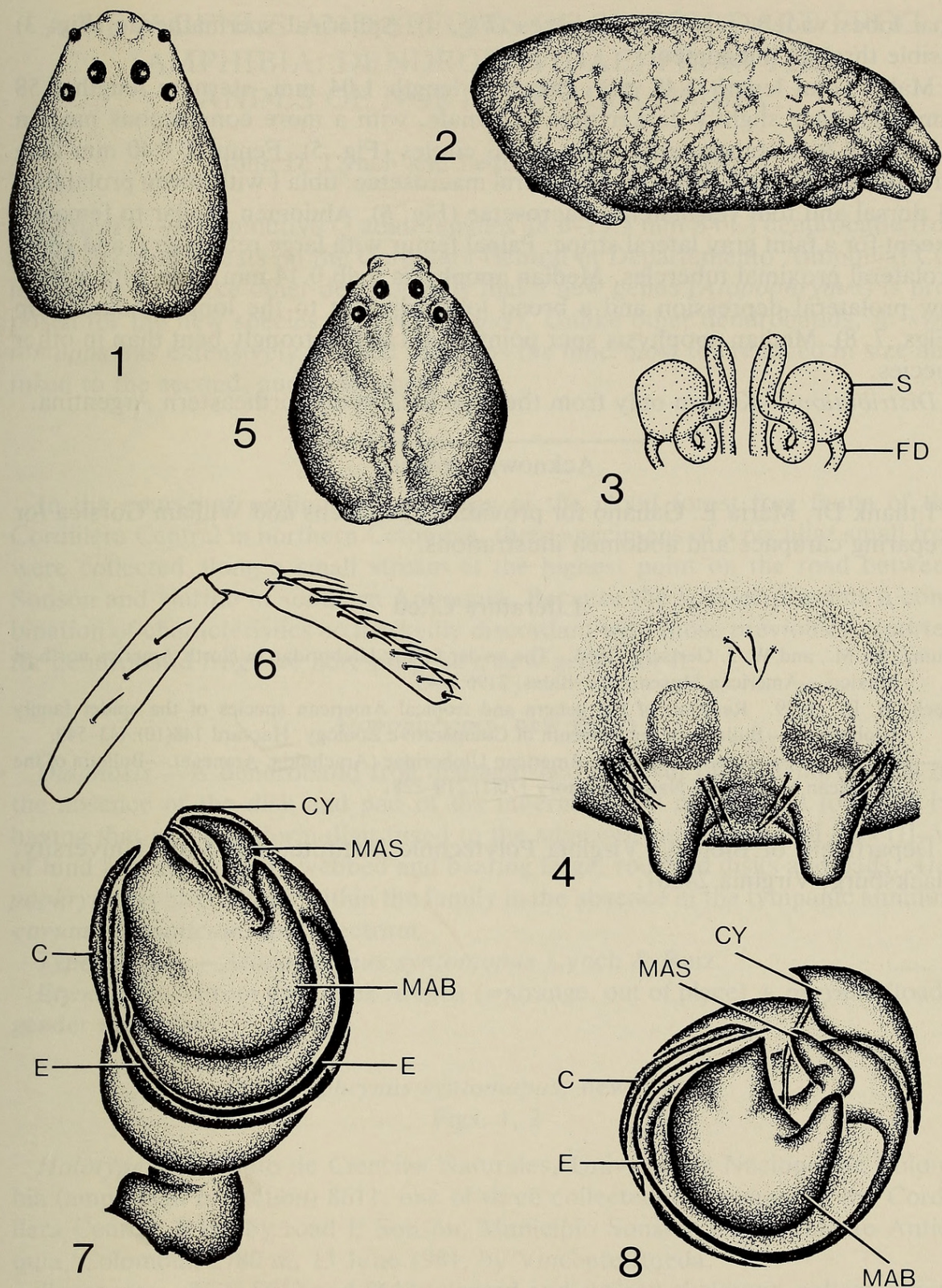
Figs. 1-8

*Types.*—Female holotype and male paratype from Cataratas del Iguazú (25.40S, 54.27W) in the Argentinian province of Misiones, collected November 1963 by Dr. Maria E. Galiano; deposited in Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires.

*Etymology.*—The specific epithet refers to the slender carapace of this species.

*Diagnosis.*—*Uloborus elongatus* males and females are distinguished from those of other species by white circles around anterior median eyes (AME's) and by a carapace which is 1.2 and 1.3, respectively (rather than 1.05), as long as wide (Figs. 1, 5). As in *U. eberhardi*, females have short epigynal lobes that are widely separated at their bases (Fig. 4), but *U. elongatus* lacks the abdominal tubercles, lateral spots, and club-shaped setae of this species. Males are distinguished by a median apophysis bulb which in apical view (Fig. 8) is more nearly circular than that of *U. metae* or *U. trilineatus*. Like the latter two species, *U. elongatus* has a conductor which is four or five times as long as wide, but is distinguished from both by a carapace length of only 1.05 mm and from the former by lacking lateral abdominal black spots.

*Description.*—Female: Total length 3.28 mm, carapace length 1.12 mm, sternum length 0.66 mm. Carapace light tan with circular guanine deposits around AME's (Fig. 1). Posterior eyes ringed in black. AME diameter half that of others. Sternum and legs tan without markings. First legs with evidence of worn tibial setal brushes; femur 1.65 mm long without macrosetae, tibia with one central dorsal and one distal retrolateral macroseta. Metatarsus IV 0.94 mm long; calamistrum 0.46 mm long, composed of 24 setae. Ventral comb of leg IV 0.64 mm long, composed of five metatarsal and 12 tarsal macrosetae. Abdomen without tubercles or markings, with dense guanine deposits except in tan cardiac, lung and spinneret regions (Fig. 2). Cribellum 0.34 mm wide. Weakly sclerotized epig-



Figs. 1-8. *Uloborus elongatus*: 1, Female carapace; 2, Lateral view of female abdomen; 3, Ventral view of cleared epigynum; 4, Ventral view of epigynum; 5, Male carapace; 6, Prolateral view of male first femur, patella, and tibia; 7, Retrolateral view of male left pedipalpus; 8, Apical view of male left pedipalpus. S = spermatheca, FD = fertilization duct, CY = cymbium, E = embolus, C = conductor, MAB = median apophysis bulb, MAS = median apophysis spur.

ynal lobes widely separated at bases (Fig. 4). Spherical spermathecae (Fig. 3) visible through integument.

Male: Total length 2.48 mm, carapace length 1.04 mm, sternum length 0.58 mm. Carapace slightly darker than in female, with a more conspicuous median stripe and less conspicuous white AME circles (Fig. 5). Femur I 1.40 mm long with three prolateral and one retrolateral macrosetae; tibia I with seven prolateral, 11 dorsal and four retrolateral macrosetae (Fig. 6). Abdomen similar to female's except for a faint gray lateral stripe. Palpal femur with large retrolateral and small prolateral proximal tubercles. Median apophysis bulb 0.14 mm wide with a shallow prolateral depression and a broad lobe adjacent to the long conductor tip (Figs. 7, 8). Median apophysis spur pointed and more strongly bent than in other species.

*Distribution*.—Known only from the type locality in northeastern Argentina.

#### Acknowledgments

I thank Dr. Maria E. Galiano for providing specimens and William Gorsica for preparing carapace and abdomen illustrations.

#### Literature Cited

- Muma, M. M., and W. J. Gertsch. 1964. The spider family Uloboridae in North America north of Mexico.—*American Museum Novitates*, 2196:1–43.
- Opell, B. D. 1979. Revision of the genera and tropical American species of the spider family Uloboridae.—*Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard* 148(10):443–549.
- . 1981. New Central and South American Uloboridae (Arachnida, Araneae).—*Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 170(1):219–228.

Department of Biology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061.



Opell, Brent D. 1982. "A new Uloborus Latreille species from Argentina (Arachnida: Araneae: Uloboridae)." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 95, 554–556.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/108716>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/48295>

**Holding Institution**

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

**Sponsored by**

Biodiversity Heritage Library

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Biological Society of Washington

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.