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SPIDERS FROM COLOMBIA, REPORT X REDESCRIPTION OF *CORINNA MELLOI* (SCHENKEL, 1953) (=FALCONIA) (ARANEIDA: CLUBIONIDAE)

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SUMMARY

The male of *Corinna melloi* (Schenkel, 1953) is redescribed and the female is described for the first time. *Falconia* Schenkel, 1953 is considered to be a junior synonym of *Corinna* C.L. Koch, 1842. The species is new to Colombia.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Das Weibchen von *Corinna melloi* (Schenkel, 1953) wird erstmals beschrieben, das Männchen wiederbeschrieben. *Falconia* Schenkel, 1953 wird als jüngeres Synonym von *Corinna* C.L. Koch, 1842 angesehen. *C. melloi* ist neu für Kolumbien nachgewiesen.

INTRODUCTION

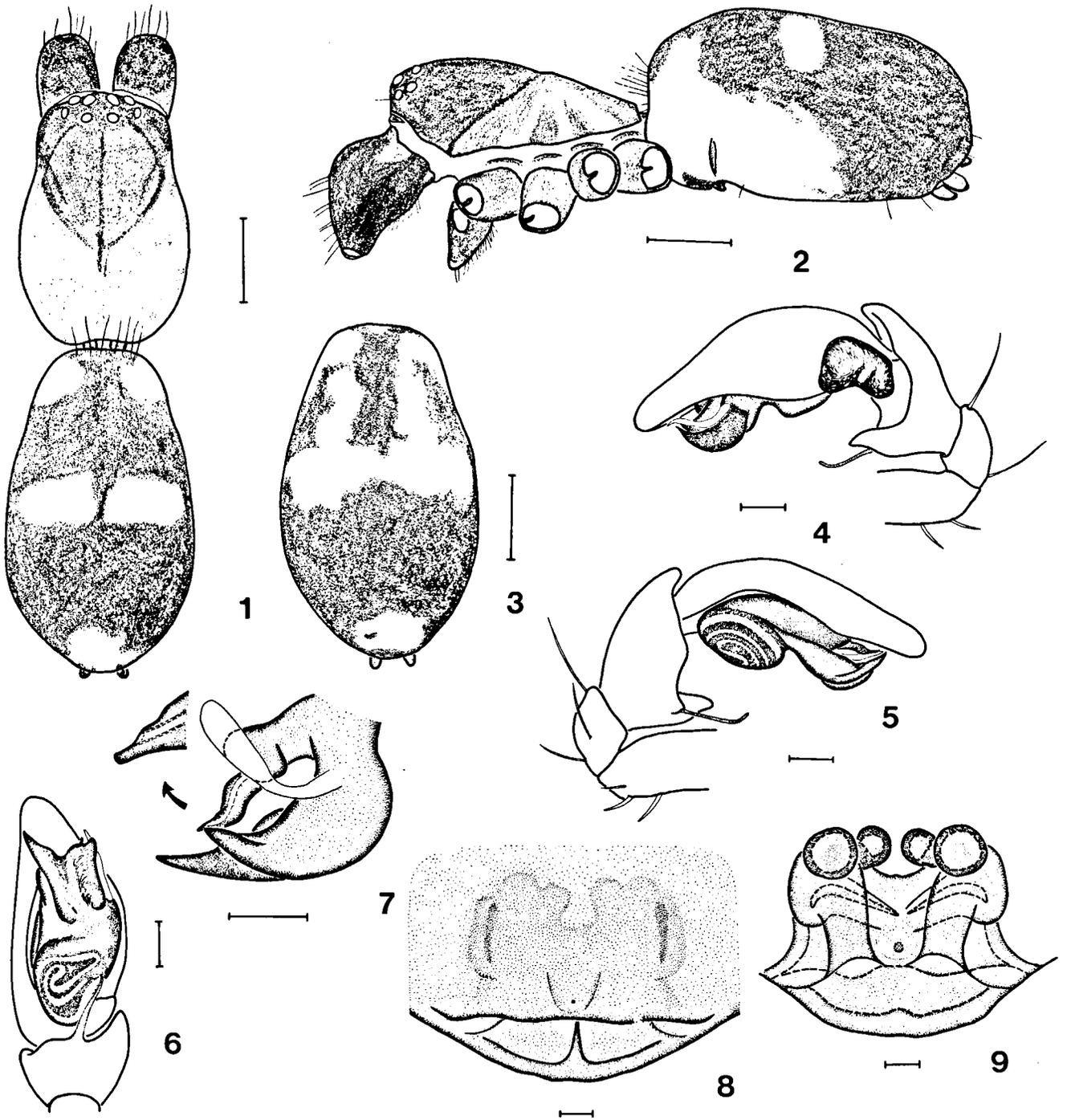
Schenkel (1953: 46-47, fig. 40) described the monotypic genus *Falconia* based on the male of *F. melloi* from Venezuela. During 13 months of field work carried out by the first author between April 1985 and May 1986 in the Santa Marta area, northern Colombia, several specimens of the same species were collected. The male is redescribed here, the female is described for the first time.

As can be seen from the general morphology and the copulatory organs this species belongs to *Corin-*

na C.L. Koch, 1842. *Falconia* Schenkel, 1953 therefore is considered to be a junior synonym of *Corinna*.

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Specimens are deposited in the Senckenberg-Museum Frankfurt, Germany (SMF), The Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas de Punta de Betin, Santa Marta, Colombia (INVEMAR), the Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam, the Netherlands (ZMA), and in the collection of the second author.



Figs. 1-9. *Corinna melloi* (Schenkel, 1953): 1, ♀, dorsal view; 2, ♀, lateral view; 3, other ♀, abdomen, dorsal view; 4, ♂, palp, retrolateral view; 5, ♂, palp, prolateral view; 6, ♂, palp, ventral view; 7, ♂, palp, distal part of bulbus, partly expanded, retrolateral view; 8, ♀, epigynum; 9, ♀, vulva, dorsal view. Scale lines: 1-3, 1 mm; 4-6, 8-9, 0.1 mm; 7, 0.05 mm.

Corinna C.L. Koch, 1842

The genus *Corinna* is in need of revision. More than a hundred species are described from the New World, nearly all are poorly known.

Corinna melloi (Schenkel, 1953)
(figs. 1-9)

Falconia melloi Schenkel, 1953: 46-47, fig. 40 (♂).

Material

♂, juv. ♀ (SMF 35640), Bahia de Gairaca, Tayrona-National-Park, about 20 km north-east of Santa Marta, from leaf litter in drought deciduous lowland forest, 12 July 1985. ♂, Coll. Heimer, "Villa Culebra" near Bonda, about 10 km east of Sta. Marta, xerothermic locality, pitfall-traps, July 1985, 2♀, 2 juv., Coll. Heimer, "Villa Culebra, pitfall-traps, October 1985. 2♂, 8♀ (♂, 2♀, ZMA; ♂, ♀, Coll. INVEMAR, 5♀ SMF 35641), "Villa Culebra", pitfall-traps, November-December 1985.

DESCRIPTION

♂: Total length 7.0 mm. Carapace 3.1 mm long, 2.4 mm wide. Anterior half of carapace brown with dark lines; posterior half yellowish brown (figs. 1, 2); anterior median eyes largest, separated by about their diameter; anterior and posterior eye rows pro-curved. Sternum yellowish with brown margin; gnathocoxae and labium dark brown, distal margins white; chelicerae dark brown with long bristles, especially at the anterior surface; fang furrow with three teeth at the anterior margin, median tooth largest. Abdomen reddish brown with white pattern, variable (cf. figs. 1, 2, 3). Spinnerets short, yellowish. Legs yellowish-brown. Leg-spination pattern: femora: I, II d1-1-0, p0-0-1; III d1-1-1, p0-1-1, r0-1-1; IV d1-1-1, p0-0-1, r0-0-1; tibiae: I, II ventrally with 6 spines in irregular arrangement; III, IV v2-2-2. Measurements (mm):

	Fe	Pt	Ti	Mt	T	Total
I	2.43	0.87	2.31	2.26	1.66	9.53
II	2.12	0.83	1.80	1.96	1.52	8.23
III	1.99	0.82	1.56	2.10	1.33	7.80
IV	2.70	0.90	2.29	3.04	1.63	10.56

Fe Pt Ti

Palp 1.12 0.90 1.01 Cymbium: 1.55

Leg formula 4-1-2-3.

♀: Size and colouration as in male; sternum, labium, gnathocoxae, chelicerae, eye sizes and interdistances not different from those of male. Leg spination pattern: femora: I, II d1-1-0, p0-0-1; III d1-1-1, p0-0-1, r0-0-1; IV d1-1-1, r0-0-1; tibiae: I v2-2-2-2; II, III, IV v2-2-2. Measurements (mm):

	Fe	Pt	Ti	Mt	T	Total
I	2.35	0.86	2.13	1.95	1.20	8.49
II	2.15	0.87	1.70	1.85	1.62	8.19
III	1.96	0.80	1.67	2.00	1.30	7.73
IV	2.67	0.91	2.26	2.96	1.60	10.04

Leg formula 4-1-2-3.

Genital morphology

Male palp with a conoid tibia which is wider than long; distal part divided into 2 large apophyses (fig. 4) at dorsal and retrolateral side; also a ventral tibial apophysis like a very fine spur with the tip curved against the bulbus; cymbium characterized by a retrolateral boss at its base which is concave medially (fig. 4). All parts of bulbus well-sclerotized; a large bipartite apophysis in terminal position at bulbus (fig. 6); near base of apophysis, thick sclerotized embolus as well as fine lamella are inserted (fig. 7); base of embolus with process, apically widened.

Epigynum with distinct posterior lobe showing 2 pocket-like grooves (fig. 8); anterior lobe with flat median depression; in middle near posterior edge of this depression a very small socket; vulva with large and wide ducts (fig. 9) from the apertures to the globular receptacula semines, 2 on either side.

The function of the copulatory organs seems to be as follows: The bulbus will turn retrolaterally and the retrolateral tibial apophysis comes to lie in the notch of the large bifurcate apophysis of the bulbus. In this position, the apically broadened process of the embolar base presses against the excavated boss at the base of the cymbium. It seems, that the longer pro-

cess of the bifurcate apophysis of the bulbus will arrest in the small socket of the median depression of the epigynum and the fine ventral tibial apophysis hooks in one of the pocket-like grooves at the posterior lobe of the epigynum. In this position the embolus reaches the apertures of the epigynum. Perhaps the fine lamella at the embolic division will conduct or arrest the embolus in the duct of the vulva.

Relationships

Colouration and shape of the epigynum are similar to *Corinna crassipalpis* Chickering, 1937, from Panamá. The males of both species are distinguished by the shape of the tibial apophyses and bulbus (cf. Chickering, 1937: 23, figs. 65, 66). The female of *C.*

melloi has the anterior margin of the epigynum slightly sinuous, whereas in *C. crassipalpis* "there are two lobes separated by a deep notch" (Chickering, 1937: 25). *C. melloi* also resembles *Corinna retusa* O.P.-Cambridge, 1899, from Guatemala. From this species only the female is known. *C. retusa* females have the anterior margin of the epigynum deeply notched, much broader than in *C. crassipalpis*.

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