

SHORT COMMUNICATION

A DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE WOLF SPIDER *CAMPTOCOSA TEXANA* (ARANEAE, LYCOSIDAE)

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ABSTRACT. The female of *Camptocosa texana* Dondale, Jiménez & Nieto 2005 is described from Arizona. Females of *C. texana* are compared to those of *C. parallela* (Banks 1898), which differ from *C. texana* females in the color morphology of the carapace and the shape of the median septum.

Keywords: *Camptocosa parallela*, species description

Dondale et al. (2005) created the genus *Camptocosa* and, in doing so, alleviated the problematic placement of the type species *Camptocosa parallela* (Banks 1898) that had been placed in both *Schizocosa* Chamberlin 1904 (Gertsch & Davis 1940) and *Allocosa* Banks 1900 (Roewer 1955). While the male of *C. texana* was described by Dondale et al. (2005), the female was unknown at the time. While examining specimens from Cochise County, Arizona, we discovered male *C. texana* with conspecific females. We present the first description of the female of *C. texana* and compare it with the female of *C. parallela*.

Specimens examined or mentioned in this paper are deposited at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA (AMNH) and the Denver Museum of Nature & Science, Denver, Colorado, USA (DMNS).

TAXONOMY

Family Lycosidae Sundevall 1833

Subfamily Lycosinae Sundevall 1833

Genus *Camptocosa* Dondale, Jiménez & Nieto 2005
Camptocosa texana Dondale, Jiménez & Nieto 2005:42, fig. 4.

Figs. 1–3, 5

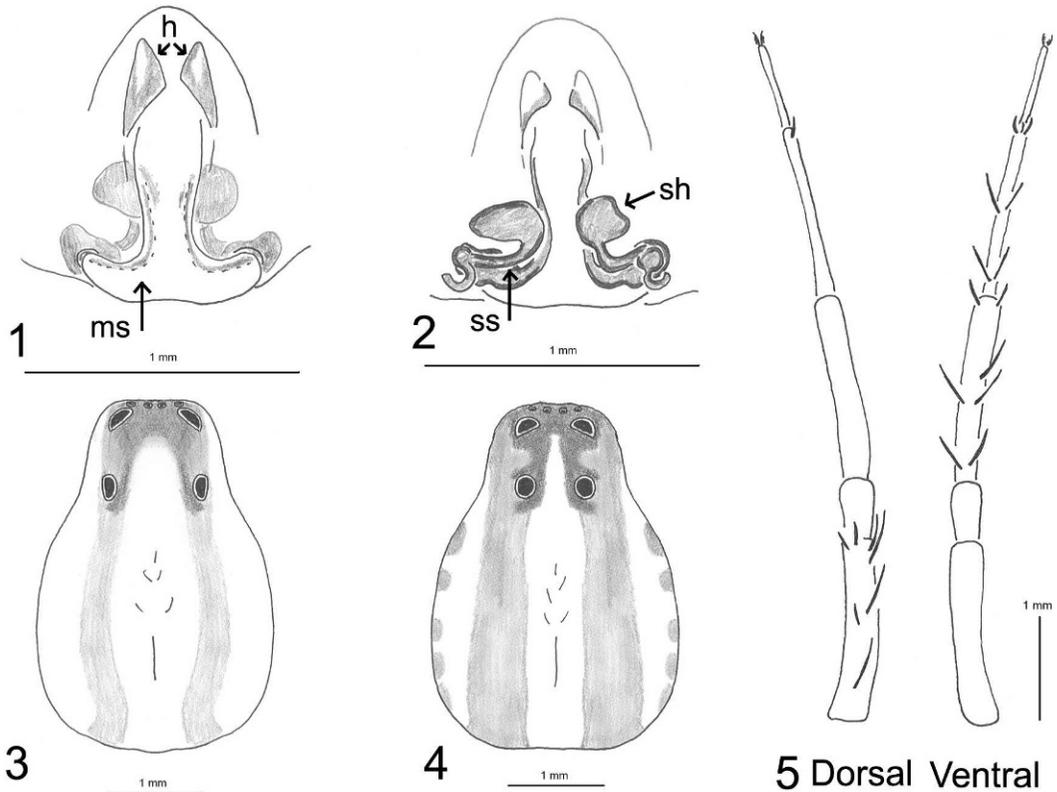
Type material.—USA: *Texas*: Holotype male, 2 miles S. of Riviera, Kleberg County (27.2833°N, 97.8000°W), 14 April 1963, W.J. Gertsch and W. Ivie (AMNH), not examined; 1 paratype male, Hully Gully Cave, Culberson County, 8 July 1970, J. Reddell (AMNH), not examined.

Material examined.—USA: *Arizona*: Cochise County: 1 ♂, Grey Hawk Nature Center (31.6123°N, 110.1654°W), May 2005 (DMNS); 1 ♂,

same locale, June 2005 (DMNS); 1 ♂, same locale, August 2005 (DMNS); 1 ♀, Grey Hawk Nature Center (31.6121°N, 110.1650°W), September 2005 (DMNS); 1 ♀, Hereford Bridge (31.5194°N, 110.1295°W), August 2005 (DMNS); 1 ♂, Hereford Bridge (31.5209°, 110.12932°W) (DMNS); 6 ♂, 2 ♀, San Pedro House (31.5547°N, 110.1384°W), May 2005 (DMNS); 4 ♂, 5 ♀, same locale, June 2005 (DMNS); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locale, July 2005 (DMNS); 1 ♀, same locale, September 2005 (DMNS); 1 ♀, same locale, October 2005 (DMNS); 10 ♂, 9 ♀, San Pedro House (31.5562°N, 110.1390°W), May 2005 (DMNS); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same locale, June 2005 (DMNS).

Diagnosis.—Female *C. texana* can be separated from *C. parallela* by the shape of the epigynum, with *C. texana* having a longer inverted T-shaped median septum with two hoods (Fig. 1), as well as small globular spermathecae (Fig. 2). *Camptocosa texana* has narrower longitudinal bands on the carapace (Fig. 3) and lacks the 5 spots present along the lateral edge of the carapace seen on *C. parallela* (Fig. 4). The legs of *C. texana* are concolorous whereas the legs of *C. parallela* are banded, with legs III and IV having the heaviest bands. The epigynum and spermathecae of *C. parallela* is illustrated in Dondale et al. (2005, figs. 2 & 3) as are the pedipalps of both species (Dondale et al. 2005, figs. 1 & 4); male differences are also outlined by Dondale et al. (2005).

Description.—*Females* ($n = 5$): Total length: 6.4 ± 0.51 mm, carapace length: 3.1 ± 0.27 mm, carapace width: 2.4 ± 0.17 mm. Carapace yellow to orange with paired darker longitudinal bands originating from the anterior eye row and extending through the posterior eye row to the posterior end of the carapace (Fig. 3). Bands covered with dark hairs, which may be shed in alcohol. Eye area dark with long white setae present, anterior eye row narrower than posterior median eye row. Chelicerae orange



Figures 1–5.—Female *Camptocosa*. 1–3. *C. texana*, from Hereford Bridge, Cochise County, Arizona: 1. Ventral view of epigynum; 2. Dorsal view of epigynum; 3. Dorsal view of carapace. 4. Dorsal view of carapace of *C. parallela* from Hereford Bridge; 5. Chaetotaxy of leg I of *C. texana* from same locale. Abbreviations: h, hood; ms, median septum; ss, spermathecal stalk; sh, spermathecal head.

with a dusky line longitudinally originating at the boss. Three promarginal teeth, usually represented by one small and one large tooth adjacent to one another and one small tooth separated. Three equally sized retromarginal teeth. Sternum yellow. Abdominal pattern variable, with indistinct heartmark and several dusky chevron-like marks. Venter yellow. Leg formula: 4-1-2-3. Carapace length/leg I length: 0.03. Legs concolorous, yellow to pale orange. Chaetotaxy of leg I: femur, seven (six) dorsal, occasionally macrosetae missing on the median dorsoprolateral position, four located on the distal end; tibia, seven ventral in two pairs, one single, and one distal pair; metatarsus, one dorsal on distal end, six ventral in three pairs (Fig. 5). Epigynum with double hood; prominent median septum in the shape of an inverted T, septum as long as width of base, ends of base end in pockets (Fig. 1). Spermathecal stalk extending mesially from the septal pocket, then turning anteriorly and connecting to a globular or oblong spermathecal head (Fig. 2). Fertilization tube originating from septal pocket area.

Natural history.—Adult specimens of *C. texana* were collected from Cochise County, Arizona throughout May–October using pitfall traps. The highest numbers of spiders were collected from May to June; all were collected in a cottonwood/willow habitat. Specimens of *C. texana* were collected in close proximity to specimens of *C. parallela*; however, no *C. parallela* were collected from the cottonwood/willow habitat.

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