2003. The Journal of Arachnology 31:145–147

SHORT COMMUNICATION

A NEW SPECIES OF THE SPIDER GENUS *ANYPHAENOIDES* FROM BRAZILIAN CAATINGA (ARANEAE, ANYPHAENIDAE, ANYPHAENINAE)

Antonio D. Brescovit: Laboratório Artrópodes Peçonhentos, Instituto Butantan, Av. Vital Brasil, 1500, Butantã, CEP 05503-900, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Elaine Folly Ramos: Museu de Ciências, Departamento de Museologia, UBM, Rua Vereador Pinto de Carvalho, 267, 27330-550, Barra Mansa, RJ, Brazil

ABSTRACT. *Anyphaenoides locksae*, a new species from Brazilian "caatinga", in Central, state of Bahia, is described.

Keywords: Araneae, Anyphaenidae, Anyphaeninae, *Anyphaenoides*, neotropical region

To date, 14 species of the genus *Anyphaenoides* have been described from the Neotropical region (Brescovit 1992, 1997, 1998; Baert 1995). During an expedition to the central region in the state of Bahia, Brazil, we collected specimens of a new species that might be endemic to the "caatinga" region (Ab'Saber 1977; Joly et al. 1999) in northeastern Brazil.

This is the second paper describing spiders collected in the Brazilian "caatinga" as a result of the Central project. This project was developed by the staff of the Archaeology Department of the Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro. Further details on the project and study area may be found in Brescovit & Ramos (in press).

The types and material examined are deposited in the collections of the Instituto Butantan, São Paulo (A.D. Brescovit, IBSP) and Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (A.B. Kury, MNRJ). Description follows Brescovit (1998). All measurements are in millimeters. The female epigynum was submerged in clove oil in order to study the internal structures.

Anyphaenoides locksae new species
Figs. 1–4

Types.—Male holotype and female paratype from Riacho Largo (11°13′55″S, 42°11′28″W), Central, Bahia, 19 September 2000, A.D. Brescovit, deposited in IBSP 26139; paratypes: 2 ♂ and 2 ♀ with same data as holotype, E.F. Ramos col., deposited in IBSP 26141 and MNRJ.

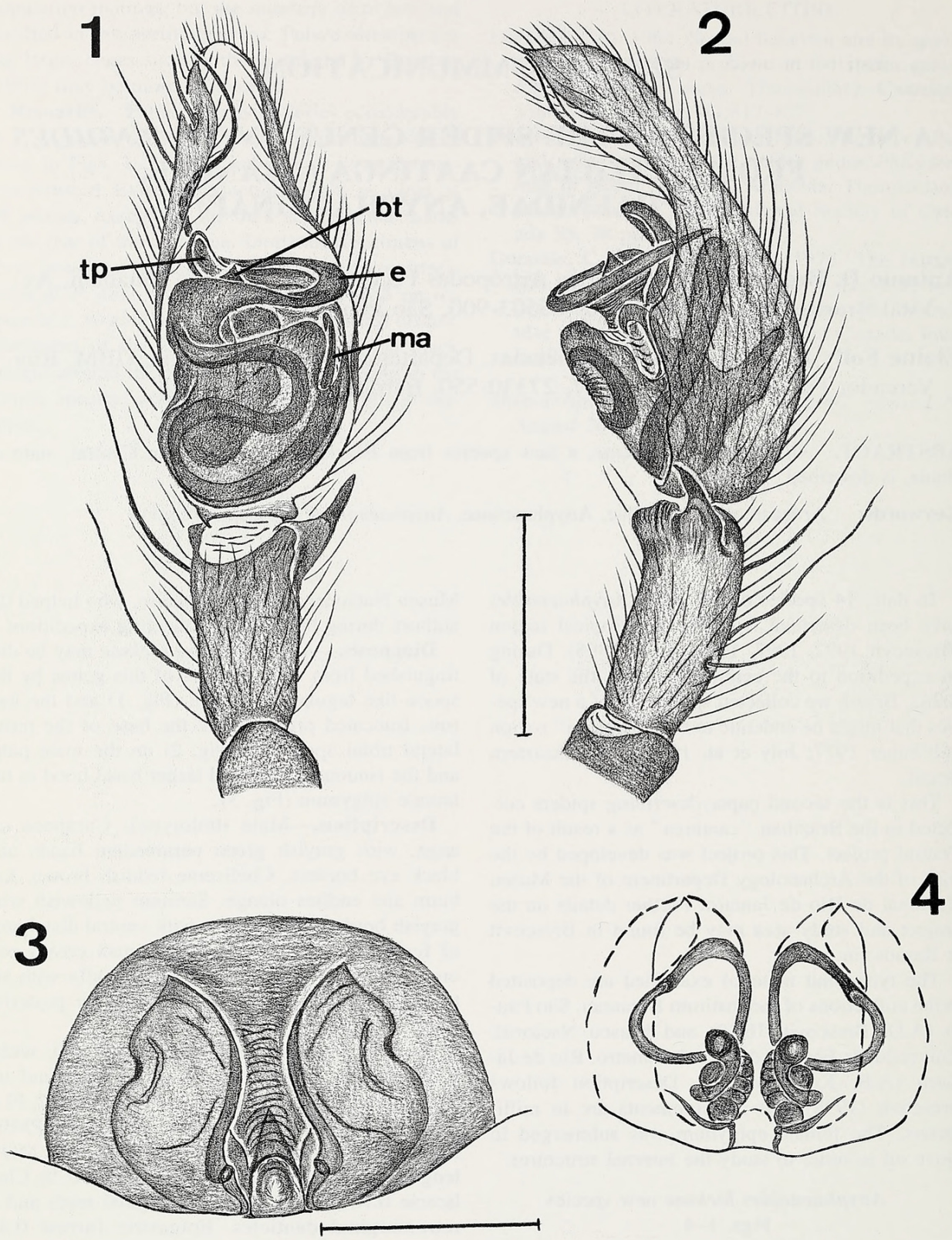
Etymology.—The specific name is a patronym in honour of Dr. Marta Locks, archaeologist of the Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, who helped the authors during the Central collecting expeditions.

Diagnosis.—*Anyphaenoides locksae* may be distinguished from other species of this genus by the spoon-like tegular projection (Fig. 1) and the narrow, truncated projection at the base of the retrolateral tibial apophysis (Fig. 2) on the male palp; and the sinuous atrium and larger basal hood in the female epigynum (Fig. 3).

Description.—Male (holotype): Carapace orange, with grayish green paramedian bands and black eye borders. Chelicerae reddish brown. Labium and endites orange. Sternum yellowish with grayish border. Legs yellow with ventral distal area of femora I and II grayish. Abdomen cream colored, with lateral border grayish, dorsally with six to eight pairs of grayish green spots on posterior third.

Total length 3.40, carapace length 1.40, width 1.10, clypeus height 0.06. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.10, PME 0.12, PLE 0.10; AME–AME 0.04, AME–ALE 0.04, PME–PME 0.10, PME–PLE 0.08, AME–PLE 0.04. MOQ length 0.28, front width 0.16, back width 0.28. Chelicerae 0.76 long, with 4 promarginal teeth and 6 retromarginal denticles. Epigastric furrow 0.45 from tracheal spiracle, spiracle 0.70 from base of spinnerets.

Leg measurements: Leg I; femur 1.32, patella 0.52, tibia 1.32, metatarsus 1.12, tarsus 0.52, total 4.80. Leg II; 1.12, 0.48, 0.96, 0.88, 0.44, 2.28. Leg III; 0.88, 0.40, 0.68, 0.84, 0.32, 3.12. Leg IV; 1.44, 0.44, 1.08, 1.24, 0.36, 4.56. Leg spination: tibia I v2–2–0, p0, r0; II v0–1r–0, p0–1–0, r0; III v0–1p–1r, p1–1–0; IV v0–2–2, p1–1–0; metatarsus II r0;



Figures 1–4.—*Anyphaenoides locksae* new species, male palp: 1. ventral view; 2. retrolateral view; female epigynum, 3. ventral view; 4. dorsal view. Abbreviations: bt, basal teeth of embolus; e, embolus; ma, median apophysis; tp, tegular projection. Scale bars = 0.25 mm.

III v2–0–2. Palpal tibial retrolateral apophysis narrow with acute tip (Figs. 1, 2); embolus very wide at base, distally narrowed, sinuous, with short, triangular basal tooth; tegulum with conspicuous apex (Fig. 1).

Female (allotype): Coloration as in male, except abdomen darker. Total length 3.75, carapace length 1.60, width 1.15, clypeus height 0.06. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.12, PME 0.06, PLE 0.12; AME–AME 0.06, AME–ALE 0.04, PME–PME 0.10, PME–PLE 0.08, ALE–PLE 0.04. MOQ length 0.28, front width 0.32, back width 0.44. Chelicerae 0.66 long, with four promarginal teeth and seven retromarginal denticles. Epigastric furrow 0.76 from tracheal spiracle, spiracle 1.40 from base of spinnerets.

Leg measurements: Leg I; femur 1.28, patella 0.56, tibiae 1.08, metatarsus 0.92, tarsus 0.52, total 4.36. Leg II; 1.08, 0.48, 0.92, 0.80, 0.40, 3.68. Leg III; 0.88, 0.36, 0.60, 0.80, 0.28, 2.92. Leg IV; 1.40, 0.56, 1.04, 1.36, 0.40, 4.76. Leg spination: tibia I v1p–2–0, p0, r0; II v0, p0, r0; III v0–1p–0, p0–1–0, r0–1–0; IV v0–1p–2, p1–1–0; metatarsus II p0, r0; III v1r–0–2; IV v1p–0–2. Epigynum with lateral border very large, presenting median sinuosity (Fig. 3). Spermathecae oval, very close to each other, with irregular border; copulatory ducts long, coiled apically and laterally; fertilization ducts elongated, very thin (Fig. 4).

Variation.—Six ♂: total length 3.35–4.10; carapace 1.40–1.75; femur I 1.28–1.60; chelicerae 0.62–1.05; retromarginal denticles of chelicerae 5–7. Seven ♀: total length 2.80–4.40; carapace 1.30–1.60; femur I 0.92–1.28; retromarginal denticles of chelicerae 6–7.

Natural history.—All material was collected with beating trays. The specimens from Central city were collected on the medium stratum of the riparian forest (called "mata ciliar" in Brazil). The other specimens were collected on the foliage in the dry margin of the Riacho Largo near Central, Bahia during the day.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality in Bahia, Brazil.

Additional material.—BRAZIL. *Bahia*: Central (11°13′55″S, 42°11′28″W), 1 female, 20 September 2000, A.D. Brescovit (IBSP 26142); (Riacho Largo), 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 19 September 2000, A.D. Brescovit & E.F. Ramos (IBSP 26144; 26143; 26140).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the staff of the Archeology Department of the Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro for the invitation and financial support in the collecting expeditions in Central area. Cristina A. Rheims and Adalberto J. dos Santos made helpful comments on the manuscript. This work was supported by FAPESP No. 99/05446-8 and CNPq (ADB) and FINEP (EFR).

LITERATURE CITED

Ab'Saber, A.N. 1977. Espaços ocupados pela expansão dos climas secos na América do Sul por ocasião dos períodos glaciais quaternários. Paleoclimas 3:1–15.

Baert, L. 1995. The Anyphaenidae of the Galápagos Archipelago and Cocos Island, with a redescription of *Anyphaenoides pluridentata* Berland, 1913. Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society 10:10–14.

Brescovit, A.D. 1992. Revisão das aranhas neotropicais do gênero *Anyphaenoides* Berland, 1913 (Araneae, Anyphaenidae). Revista Brasileira de Entomologia 36:741–757.

Brescovit, A.D. 1997. Revisão de Anyphaeninae Bertkau a nićel de gêneros na região Neotropical (Araneae, Anyphaenidae). Revista Brasileira de Zoologia 13,Supplement 1:1–187.

Brescovit, A.D. 1998. New species, synonymies and records of the neotropical spider genus *Anyphaenoides* Berland (Araneae, Anyphaenidae, Anyphaeninae). Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environments 33:149–156.

Brescovit A.D. & E.F. Ramos. (in press). Spiders from Brazilian caatinga I. A new species of the genus *Oltacloea* (Araneae, Prodidomidae). Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society

Joly, C.A., M.P.M. Aidar, C.A. Klink, D.G. McGrath, A.G. Moreira, P. Moutinho, D.C. Nepstad, A.A. Oliveira, A. Pott, M.J.N. Rodal, & E.V.S.B. Sampaio. 1999. Evolution of the Brazilian phytogeography classification systems: Implications for biodiversity conservation. Ciência e Cultura 51:331–348.

Manuscript received 8 October 2001, revised 5 April 2002.