

THREE NEW SPECIES OF *SELENOPS* LATREILLE (ARANEAE, SELENOPIDAE) FROM NORTHERN BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT. Three new species of *Selenops* (Araneae, Selenopidae) are described and illustrated, *S. ducke* and *S. kikay* (from both sexes) and *S. para* (from the female only), from northern Brazil.

RESUMEN. Se describe e ilustra tres nuevas especies de *Selenops* (Araneae, Selenopidae), *S. ducke* y *S. kikay* (conocidas por ambos sexos) y *S. para* (sólo por la hembra), para el norte de Brasil.

The fauna of Brazilian selenopids has been very well studied, and numerous species of *Selenops* Latreille 1819 have been reported for that country (Mello-Leitão 1918; Lins Duarte 1978). From additional collecting carried out there (e. g., in whitewater inundation forest near Manaus) and after revising a great number of American selenopids, I found some species new to science. Three of them, from northern Brazil, are described here.

METHODS

The material examined is deposited in the following collections: MCN, Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil and MNRJ, Museu Nacional Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Palpi and epigyna were dissected and cleared in lactic acid (90%), for 15-20 minutes in a double boiler. The format of abbreviations used follows Platnick & Shadab (1975). The terminology used for the male palp parts follows Coddington (1990), and the structures of the female genitalia were named as in Sierwald (1989). Measurements are in millimeters.

Selenops ducke new species Figs. 1-5

Types.—Male holotype and female paratype from Reserva Ducke, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. (17-24/VIII/1991, A. Brescovit), deposited in MCN (N° 25527 and 21487).

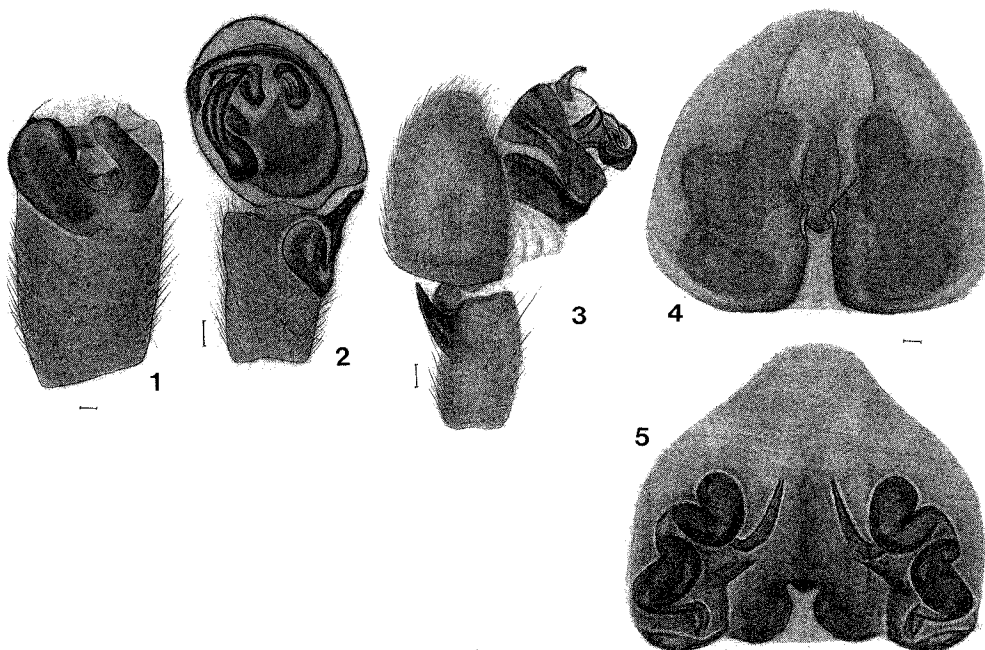
Etymology.—The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis.—Males can be distinguished from

those of *S. kikay* new species and *S. tomsici* Corronca (in press) by the form of the retrolateral tibial apophysis (Figs. 1, 2), fin-like conductor (Fig. 2) and short and flattened embolus (Fig. 3), females by an elongated middle field of the epigynum with a dark middle triangular area, and spermathecae with three curves (Figs. 4, 5).

Male.—Total length 6.50. Carapace 3.05 long, 3.10 wide. *Eye sizes and interdistances:* AME 0.23, ALE 0.15, PME 0.23, PLE 0.30, AME-AME 0.18, AME-ALE 0.40, AME-PME 0.08, PME-PME 0.78, PME-PLE 0.30, PME-ALE 0.28, PLE-PLE 1.50, ALE-ALE 1.33. Abdomen 3.45 long, 2.25 wide. Leg formula 2143. *Leg lengths:* I—femora 4.00, patellae + tibiae 5.50, metatarsi 3.40, tarsi 1.20, total 14.10, II—4.70, 5.70, 3.80, 1.40, total 15.60; III—4.40, 4.50, 2.90, 1.20, total 13.00; IV—4.30, 4.40, 3.30, 1.30, total 13.30. *Leg spination:* femora I-IV p1-1-1, d1-1-1, r1-1-1; tibiae I-II p1-1-0, d0-1-0, r1-1-0, v2-2-2, III-IV p1-1-0, r1-1-0, v2-2-0; metatarsi I-II p1-1-0, r1-1-0, v2-2-0, III-IV p1-1-0, d1-1-0, r1-1-0, v1-1-0. Carapace pale brown. Chelicerae and legs gray-brown. Femora I-II with gray prolateral band, tibiae I-IV with two gray incomplete rings, metatarsi orange-brown. Abdomen pale gray-brown with dark transverse band at distal part and three or four lateral dark lines. Palp of male as in Figs. 1-3.

Female.—Total length 9.00. Carapace 3.50 long, 3.75 wide. *Eye sizes and interdistances:* AME 0.23, ALE 0.13, PME 0.28, PLE 0.33, AME-AME 0.23, AME-ALE 0.53, AME-PME 0.10, PME-PME 0.85, PME-PLE 0.48, PME-ALE 0.33, PLE-PLE 1.98, ALE-ALE 1.63. Abdomen 5.50 long, 3.50 wide. Leg formula 2143. *Leg lengths:* I—femora 4.50, patellae + tibiae



Figures 1-5.—*Selenops ducke* new species. 1, Left palp, detail of tibial apophysis; 2, Left palp, prolateral view; 3, Left palp, ventral view; 4, Epigynum, ventral view; 5, Vulva. Scale = 0.20 mm.

5.40, metatarsi 2.90, tarsi 1.10, total 13.90, II—4.60, 5.50, 2.90, 1.10, total 14.10; III—4.70, 5.10, 2.80, 1.10, total 13.70; IV—4.30, 5.20, 3.20, 1.10, total 13.80. *Leg spination*: femora I p1-1-0, d1-1-1; II-IV d1-1-1; tibiae I-II v2-2-2, III-IV v1-0-0; metatarsi I-II v2-2-0, III-IV 1-1-0. Coloration as in male except metatarsi I-IV with two dark rings. Epigynum and spermathecae as in Figs. 4, 5.

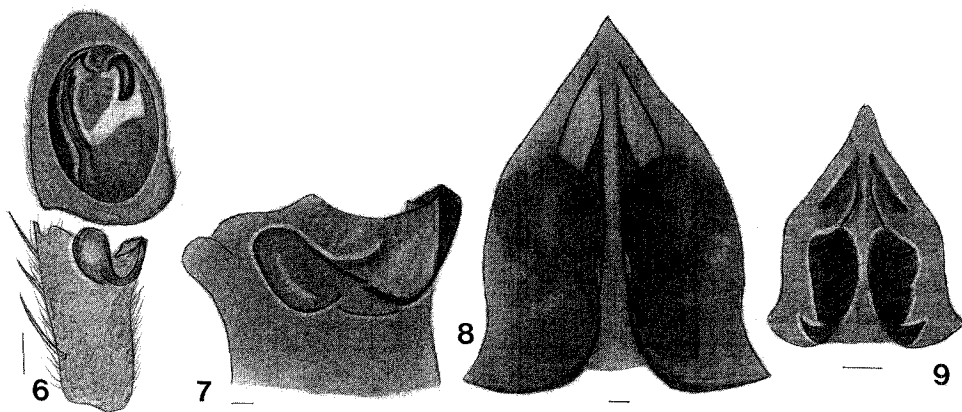
Material examined.—Only the types.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality.

Selenops kikay new species
Figs. 6-9

Types.—Male holotype and female paratype from Itabuna, Bahia, Brazil, deposited in MNRJ (no collector or date).

Etymology.—The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.



Figures 6-9.—*Selenops kikay* new species. 6, Left palp, ventral view; 7, Left palp, detail of tibial apophysis; 8, Epigynum, ventral view; 9, Vulva. Scale = 0.20 mm.

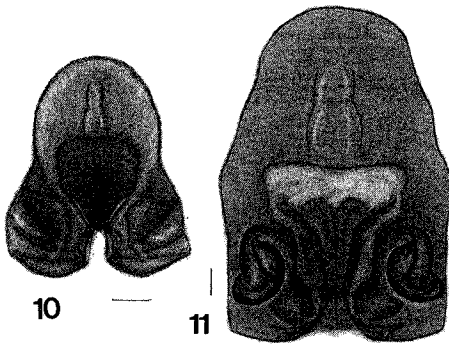


Figure 10, 11.—*Selenops para* new species. 10, Epigynum, ventral view; 11, Vulva. Scale = 0.20 mm.

Diagnosis.—Males can be distinguished from those of all other selenopids by the presence of grooves in the retrolateral tibial apophysis and a large keel ending in three teeth (Fig. 7), and by a spatulate prolateral tibial apophysis with rounded lateral projection (Fig. 6); females by having the epigynum twice as long as wide, a small, subtriangular middle field (Fig. 8), and elongated heavily sclerotized spermathecae (Fig. 9).

Male.—Total length 7.55. Carapace 3.65 long, 4.15 wide. *Eye sizes and interdistances:* AME 0.23, ALE 0.13, PME 0.18, PLE 0.25, AME-AME 0.28, AME-ALE 0.43, AME-PME 0.13, PME-PME 0.83, PME-PLP 0.40, PME-ALE 0.33, PLE-PLP 1.65, ALE-ALE 1.55. Abdomen 3.90 long, 2.95 wide. Leg formula 2314. *Leg lengths:* I—femora 5.70, patellae + tibiae 4.90, tarsi 2.30, total 20.20; II—6.70, 8.30, 5.30, 2.40, total 22.70; III—6.80, 8.30, 5.10, 2.00, total 22.20; IV—6.30, 6.60, 5.00, 2.10, total 20.00. *Leg spination:* femora I-IV p1-1-1, d1-1-1, r0-1-2; tibiae I-II p1-1-0, d1-1-0, r1-1-0, v2-2-2, III-IV p1-1-0, r1-0-0, v2-2-0; metatarsi I-IV p1-1-0, r1-1-0, v2-2-0. Carapace pale brown. Chelicerae pale brown with prolateral gray band. Legs brown. Femora I-II with ventral and longitudinal gray band, patellae I-IV with prolateral gray dark spots, tibiae I-IV with two incomplete pale gray rings, metatarsi IV dark brown. Abdomen pale gray-brown with central dark band at middle part, united with two diamond-shaped dark brown spots. Palp of male as in Figs. 6, 7.

Female.—Total length 10.25. Carapace 4.75 long, 5.20 wide. *Eye sizes and interdistances:* AME 0.30, ALE 0.15, PME 0.30, PLE 0.40, AME-AME 0.28, AME-ALE 0.55, AME-PME 0.08, PME-PME 0.90, PME-PLP 0.43, PME-

ALE 0.23, PLE-PLP 2.08, ALE-ALE 1.88. Abdomen 5.50 long, 4.40 wide. *Note:* legs of paratype loose in vial. Coloration as in male. Epigynum and vulva as in Figs. 8, 9.

Other material examined.—**BRAZIL:** Amazonas: Manaus, Reserva Ducke, 4 January 1993, A. Brescovit, 1♂ (MCN 25526).

Distribution.—Bahía and Amazonas, Brazil.

Selenops para new species

Figs. 10, 11

Types.—Female holotype and paratype from Fátima de Uricurituba, Santarém, Pará, Brazil (24 January 1994, A. Brescovit), deposited in MCN, N° 25027.

Etymology.—The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis.—*Selenops para* seems closest to *S. isopoda* Mello-Leitão, but females can be distinguished by the epigynal shape, with two longitudinal grooves in front of the subpentagonal middle field (Fig. 10), and by the form of the spermathecae (Fig. 11).

Female.—Total length 8.70. Carapace 3.00 long, 3.60 wide. *Eye sizes and interdistances:* AME 0.35, ALE 0.20, PME 0.40, PLE 0.45, AME-AME 0.18, AME-ALE 0.35, AME-PME 0.50, PME-PME 0.63, PME-PLP 0.28, PME-ALE 0.13, PLE-PLP 1.40, ALE-ALE 1.22. Abdomen 5.70 long, 4.30 wide. Leg formula 2341. *Leg lengths:* I—femora 3.50, patellae + tibiae 4.40, metatarsi 2.50, tarsi 1.20, total 11.60; II—4.20, 5.10, 2.70, 1.20, total 13.20; III—4.40, 4.80, 2.60, 1.20, total 13.00; IV—4.00, 4.10, 2.50, 1.20, total 11.80. *Leg spination:* femora I p1-1-0, d1-1-1; II-IV d1-1-1; tibiae I-II v2-2-2, III-IV v1-1-0; metatarsi I-II v2-2-0, III-IV 1-1-0. Carapace pale orange-brown. Chelicerae pale brown with terminal gray band. Legs yellowish with gray spots. Femora I with two prolateral and distal little spots, tibiae I-IV some spots except on ventral part, metatarsi I-IV brown with thin retrolateral band distally, tarsi I-IV with three retrolateral black spots. Abdomen pale yellow with central and longitudinal pale brown band. Posterior portion of abdomen with lateral tufts of white hairs. Epigynum and spermathecae as in Figs. 10-11.

Male.—Unknown.

Material examined.—Only the types.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality.

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