

Spiders of the genus *Scytodes* Latreille (Araneae, Scytodidae) from Brazilian Cerrado and Caatinga

Cristina A. Rheims^{1,2} and Antonio D. Brescovit¹

¹Laboratório de Artrópodes, Instituto Butantan, Av. Vital Brasil, 1500, CEP 05503-900, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

²Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Summary

In this paper *Scytodes insperata* Soares & Camargo is redescribed and twelve new species from Brazilian Cerrado and Caatinga are described, namely: *Scytodes akytaba* sp. n., *S. ybyrapesse* sp. n. and *S. xai* sp. n., from Mato Grosso; *S. tyaiapyssanga* sp. n. and *S. upia* sp. n., from Minas Gerais; *S. itacuruassu* sp. n. and *S. apuecatu* sp. n., from Goiás; *S. jyapara* sp. n., from Mato Grosso do Sul; *S. yssaiapari* sp. n., from Ceará, Paraíba, Sergipe, Bahia and Minas Gerais; *S. tyaiamiri* sp. n., from Pará, Maranhão, Tocantins, Mato Grosso and Bahia; *S. tacapepucu* sp. n., from Rondônia and Mato Grosso; and *S. nambiussu* sp. n., from Tocantins, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul and São Paulo. In addition, new records are presented for six other species that occur in these regions.

Introduction

This is the third in a series of papers dealing with the scytodid fauna of the different phytogeographical regions of Brazil, the first two having covered the Amazonian (Rheims & Brescovit, 2004) and Pantanal species (Brescovit *et al.*, 2004). In this paper, we deal with the scytodid fauna found in Brazilian “Cerrado” and “Caatinga”, both characterised by a semi-arid appearance.

Cerrado is found mainly in central Brazil, covering the states of Mato Grosso do Sul to Piauí, between the Amazonian forest and the north-eastern Caatinga (Fernandes, 1998). It is characterised by very old and deep soils and by a regular and moderate dry season. Temperatures range from 22° to 25°C, although extremes of 40° and 10°C have been recorded in summer and winter, respectively (Rizzini, 1997).

Caatinga is found exclusively in north-eastern Brazil and is characterised by very old and shallow soils with an irregular and intense dry season. It has hot, semi-arid climates with temperatures above 40°C and plants which show characteristics related to water deficiency (Fernandes, 1998; Joly *et al.*, 1999).

To date, no *Scytodes* species have been described from the Caatinga and only two species have been described exclusively from Cerrado: *Scytodes insperata* Soares & Camargo, from Xavantina, Mato Grosso, and *S. becki* Brescovit & Rheims, from Niquelândia, Goiás. However, *S. auricula* Rheims & Brescovit, *S. globula* Nicolet, *S. itapevi* Brescovit & Rheims, *S. longipes* Lucas, *S. strussmannae* Rheims & Brescovit, *S. eleonora* Rheims & Brescovit and *S. fusca* Walckenaer, originally described from other Brazilian regions, have all been recorded from Cerrado areas, and the last two also from

Caatinga (Rheims & Brescovit, 2001). In this paper, we describe twelve new species, ten from Cerrado and two from Caatinga. In addition, new records are presented for *S. eleonora*, *S. fusca*, *S. globula*, *S. itapevi*, *S. romitii* Caporiacco and *S. univittata* Simon, the last two recorded for the first time in this kind of habitat.

Material and methods

The material examined is deposited in the following institutions (abbreviation and curator in parentheses): American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH, N. I. Platnick); Instituto Butantan, São Paulo (IBSP, A. D. Brescovit); Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre (MCN, E. H. Buckup); Museu de Ciência e Tecnologia, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre (MCTP, A. A. Lise); Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ, A. B. Kury); Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts (MCZ, L. Leibensperger and G. Giribet); Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo (MZSP, R. Pinto da Rocha); Universidade de Brasília (UnB, P. Motta). Descriptions and terminology follow Brescovit & Rheims (2000). All measurements are in mm. The epigynes were dissected and submerged in clove oil in order to study internal structures. Micrographs were obtained with a JEOL (JSM 840A) scanning electron microscope from the Laboratório de Microscopia Eletrônica do Departamento de Física Geral do Instituto de Física da Universidade de São Paulo (USP).

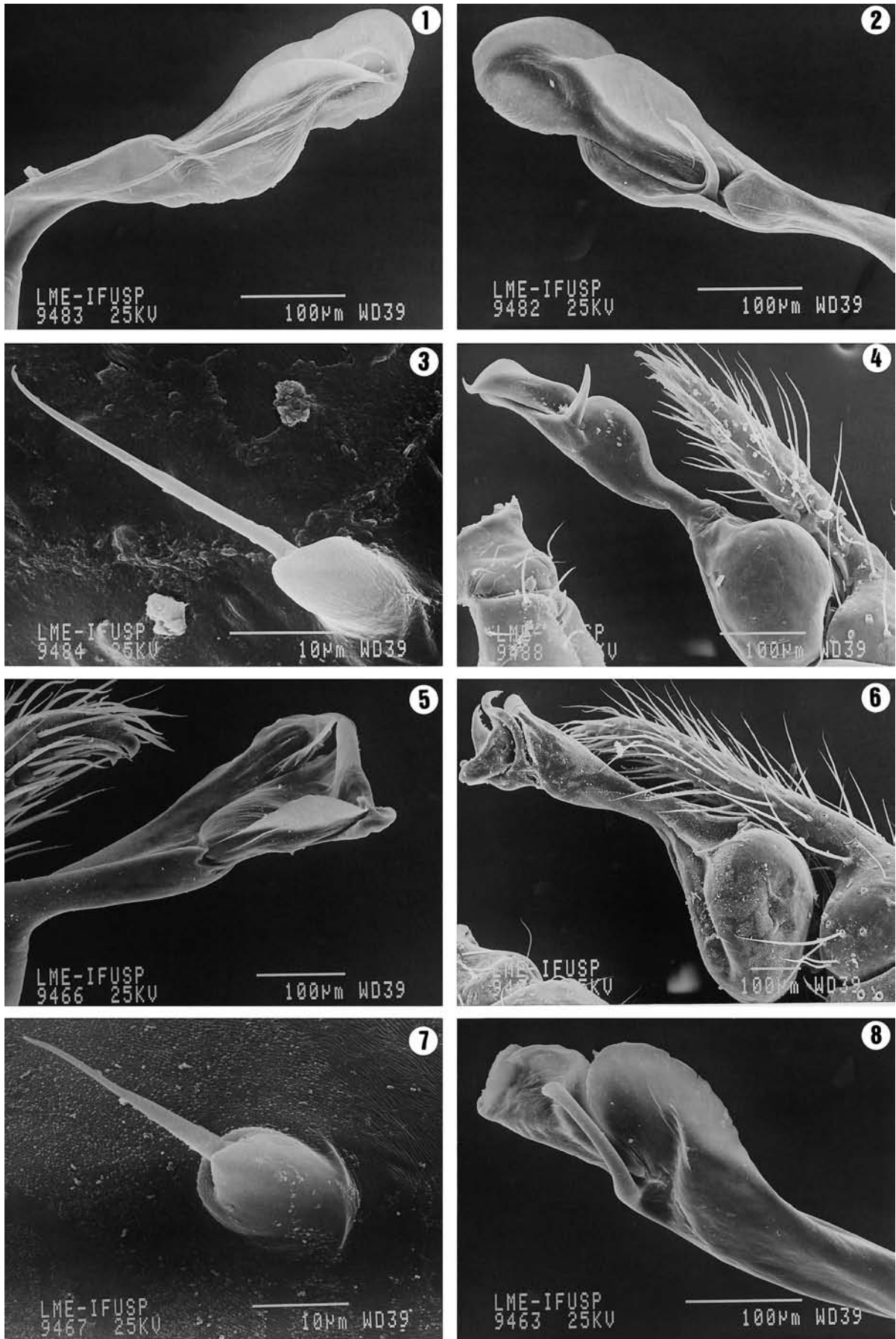
Scytodes insperata Soares & Camargo (Figs. 9–10)

Scytodes insperata Soares & Camargo, 1948: 355, figs. 1–2 (holotype ♂ from Xavantina, Mato Grosso, Brazil, October 1946, H. Sick coll., deposited in MZSP 1240, examined). Brignoli, 1983: 149; Platnick, 2005.

Diagnosis: The male of *Scytodes insperata* is distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by having the apex of the palpal bulb with a short anteriorly pointing slender hook (Fig. 9: h) and dorsally, an irregular shaped hyaline keel (Figs. 9: k, 10).

Note: The specimen is very discoloured and the abdomen has been detached and lost. No stridulatory pick can be seen on the only remaining palp, suggesting that it has been broken.

Description: *Male* (holotype): Carapace pale yellow with very faint brown pattern of one narrow median longitudinal stripe, two paramedian U-shaped stripes and four lateral triangles. Chelicerae pale yellow with a dorsal, median, longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps pale yellow. Labium and endites pale yellow. Sternum pale yellow with faint brown margins. Legs discoloured. Abdomen lost. Carapace slightly domed, 1.70 long, 1.40 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.10, ALE 0.12, PLE 0.12. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with sub-apical hyaline keel and inconspicuous stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.16 long, 0.20 wide. Sternum 0.86 long, 0.20 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 4.90/patella



Figs. 1-8: **1-3** *Scytodes yssaiapari* sp. n. **1** Male, distal part of left palpal bulb, prolateral view; **2** Ditto, retrolateral view; **3** Palpal femur, stridulatory pick, prolateral view. **4** *Scytodes tyaiamiri* sp. n., male, left palp, retrolateral view. **5-7** *Scytodes nambiussu* sp. n. **5** Male, distal part of left palpal bulb, prolateral view; **6** Left palp, retrolateral view; **7** Palpal femur, stridulatory pick, prolateral view. **8** *Scytodes tacapepucu* sp. n., male, distal part of right palpal bulb, retrolateral view.

0.40/tibia 5.10/metatarsus 6.60/tarsus absent; II: 3.30/0.40/3.30/3.40/0.60/total 11.00; III: 2.20/0.40/2.00/2.50/0.60/7.70; IV: 3.10/0.40/3.30/3.30/0.70/10.80. Cymbium with two strong distal spines (Figs. 9–10). Bulb 0.66 long, distally flattened (Fig. 9). Abdomen covered with slender hairs.

Female: Unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: None.

Scytodes akytaba sp. n. (Figs. 11–15)

Types: Male holotype from Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil, November 1963, M. Alvarenga leg., deposited in AMNH. Paratypes: 1♂, Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso, Brazil, November 1963, M. Alvarenga leg. (AMNH); 1♀, same locality, 15–26 July 1996, A. A. Lise & A. Braul leg. (MCTP 2388).

Etymology: The specific name is an adjective taken from the Tupi indian language that means “narrow in the middle and thicker at the extremities” and refers to the median constriction of the male palpal bulb.

Diagnosis: Males of *Scytodes akytaba* sp. n. are distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by the apex of the palpal bulb having a retrolateral keel that extends prolaterally under the ventral part of the bulb (Fig. 13: k) and by the distal horizontal hyaline keel (Fig. 11: k). The female is distinguished by having tube-like hyaline pockets extending laterally behind the rounded spermathecae (Fig. 15).

Description: *Male* (holotype): Carapace dark orange, lighter at centre, with three small longitudinal brown stripes on anterior half and three curved, slightly transverse brown stripes on posterior half. Chelicerae orange with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps orange with prolateral and dorsal brown stains. Labium and endites orange, slightly brownish at base. Sternum pale yellow with orange margins. Legs dark orange, femora I–IV with ventral V-shaped brown transverse stripes. Abdomen cream coloured with seven faint dark brown transverse stripes on posterior half and few scattered brown marks on anterior half. Total length 4.40. Carapace slightly domed, 2.10 long, 1.70 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.14, ALE 0.14, PLE 0.14. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and inconspicuous stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.16 long, 0.26 wide. Sternum 1.04 long, 0.96 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 7.30/patella 0.50/tibia 7.90/metatarsus 10.40/tarsus 0.80/total 26.90; II: 5.10/0.50/5.20/6.20/0.70/17.70; III: 3.00/0.50/2.60/3.00/0.50/9.60; IV: 4.70/0.50/4.40/5.10/0.70/15.40. Palpal femur with long and slender stridulatory pick on slightly projecting socket. Cymbium with one strong distal spine (Figs. 12–13). Bulb 0.66 long, medially constricted (Figs. 12–13) and with spoon-shaped apex (Fig. 11). Abdomen 2.30 long, 1.50 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Female (MCTP 2388): Coloration pattern as in male. Total length 5.00. Carapace domed, 2.50 long, 2.00 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.14, ALE 0.12, PLE 0.14. Lateral eyes and chelicerae as in male. Labium 0.20

long, 0.32 wide. Sternum 1.22 long, 1.00 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 4.50/patella 0.50/tibia 4.70/metatarsus 5.70/tarsus 0.80/total 16.20; II: 3.30/0.50/3.30/3.80/0.60/11.50; III: 1.90/0.50/1.80/2.20/0.60/7.00; IV: 3.40/0.50/3.00/3.40/0.60/10.90. Palpal femur as in male. Epigynum with pair of curved and narrow positioning ridges (Fig. 14). Internally with rounded spermathecae on slightly long stalks (Fig. 15). Abdomen 2.50 long, 1.80 wide, as in male.

Variation: 2♂: total length 3.90–4.40; carapace length 1.90–2.10; femur I length 5.60–7.30; bulb length 0.60–0.66.

Distribution: Central Brazil, state of Mato Grosso, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: None.

Scytodes tyaiapyssanga sp. n. (Figs. 16–20)

Types: Male holotype from Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Nacional da Serra do Caraça (20°05'S, 43°09'W), Catas Altas, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 24 April–1 May 2002, Equipe Biota leg., deposited in IBSP 36469. Paratypes: 3♀, same data as holotype (IBSP 36471, 36467, MZSP 24084); 1♂, Área de Preservação de Mananciais da COPASA, Juatuba, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 20 April 2002, Equipe Biota leg. (IBSP 47483); 1♀, Lavras, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 29 March 1979, W. Don Fronk leg. (MCZ 53261).

Etymology: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the Tupi indian language that means “thick and truncated hook” and refers to the retrolateral hook of the male palpal bulb (*tyãia*=hook; *apyssanga*=thick and truncated).

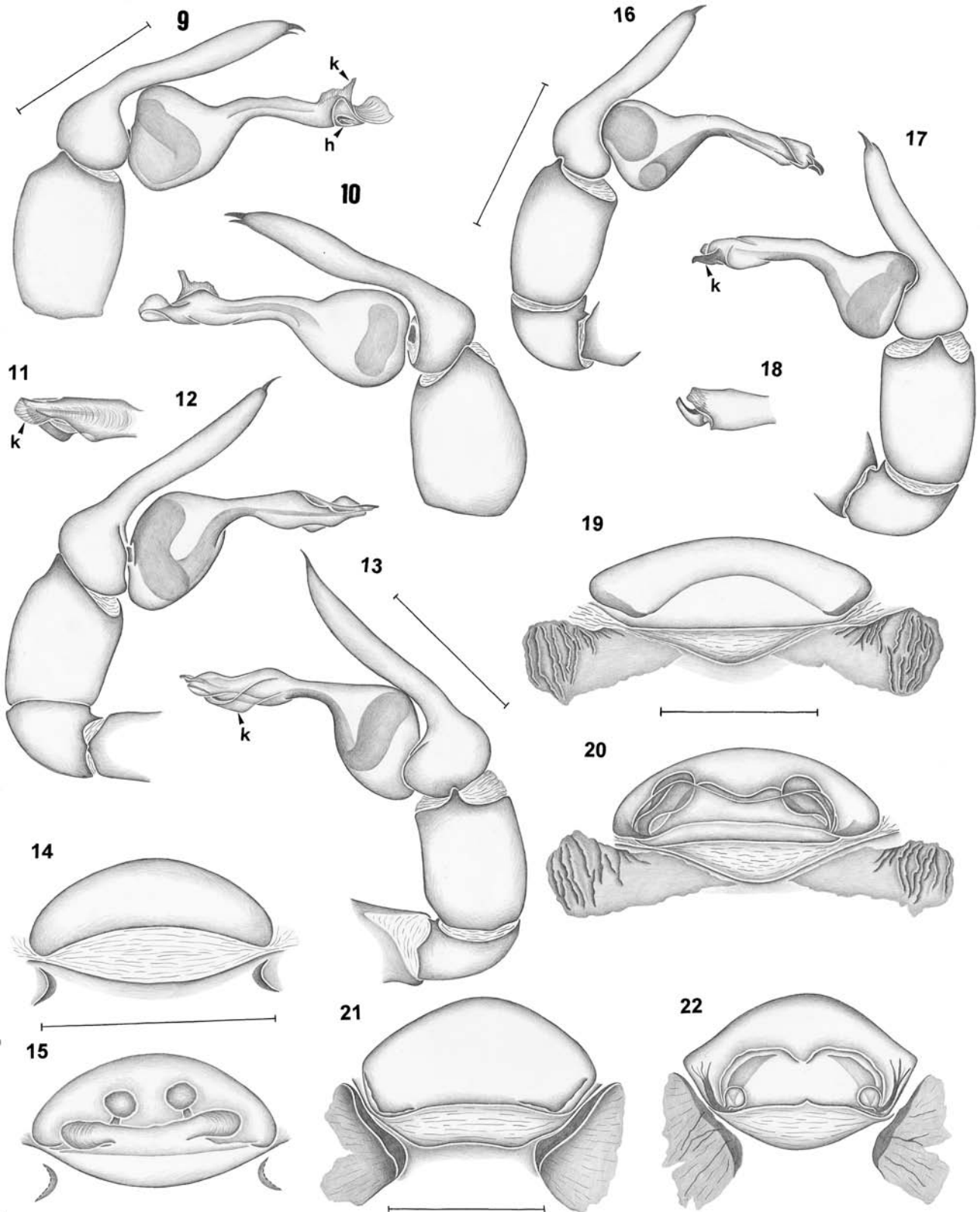
Diagnosis: Males of *Scytodes tyaiapyssanga* sp. n. are distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by the retrolateral hook on the apex of the male palpal bulb being very thick and distally truncated (Figs. 17: h, 18). Females resemble those of *S. apuecatu* sp. n. in the widely separated rugose positioning ridges, but differ in that they are longer and do not extend anteriorly beyond the epigastric furrow (Fig. 19 cf. Fig. 33).

Description: *Male* (holotype): Carapace orange with brown pattern of one median longitudinal stripe, two paramedian U-shaped stripes and four lateral triangles. Chelicerae yellow with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps yellow, femora and patellae with prolateral brown marks, and tibiae with prolateral and dorsal brown marks. Labium and endites pale yellow. Sternum cream coloured with brown stains anterior to each coxa, extending towards centre. Legs yellow, femora I–IV with ventral pair of longitudinal brown stripes, tibiae I–IV brown at extremities. Abdomen grey with transverse black stripes. Total length 3.70. Carapace slightly domed, 1.90 long, 1.60 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.12, ALE 0.12, PLE 0.12. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and five stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.14 long, 0.24 wide. Sternum 1.04 long, 0.84 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 3.50/patella 0.50/tibia 3.90/metatarsus 4.50/tarsus 0.70/total 13.10; II: 2.50/0.50/2.60/2.90/0.70/9.20; III:

1.60/0.50/1.40/1.70/0.50/5.70; IV: 2.60/0.50/2.30/2.50/0.70/8.60. Palpal femur with long and strong stridulatory pick on rounded socket. Cymbium with one strong distal spine (Figs. 16–17). Bulb 0.54 long, slightly bent

medially and with spoon-shaped apex (Fig. 16). Abdomen 1.80 long, 1.40 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Female (IBSP 36471): Coloration pattern as in male. Total length 4.70. Carapace domed, 2.40 long, 2.10



Figs. 9–22: **9–10** *Scytodes insperata* Soares & Camargo, 1948. **9** Male, left palp, prolateral view; **10** Ditto, retrolateral view. **11–15** *Scytodes akytaba* sp. n. **11** Male, distal part of left palpal bulb, dorsal view; **12** Left palp, prolateral view; **13** Ditto, retrolateral view; **14** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **15** Ditto, dorsal view. **16–20** *Scytodes tyaiapyssanga* sp. n. **16** Male, left palp, prolateral view; **17** Ditto, retrolateral view; **18** Distal part of left palpal bulb, dorsal view; **19** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **20** Ditto, dorsal view. **21–22** *Scytodes itacuruassu* sp. n. **21** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **22** Ditto, dorsal view. Abbreviations: h=hook, k=keel. Scale lines=0.5 mm.

wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.16, ALE 0.14, PLE 0.16. Lateral eyes and chelicerae as in male. Labium 0.16 long, 0.22 wide. Sternum 1.26 long, 1.00 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 2.70/patella 0.60/tibia 2.90/metatarsus 3.50/tarsus 0.80/total 10.50; II: 2.20/0.60/2.20/2.50/0.60/8.10; III: 1.70/0.60/1.20/1.70/0.50/5.70; IV: 2.20/0.60/1.90/2.20/0.60/7.50. Palpal femur as in male. Epigynum with elongated rugose positioning ridges separated from each other by half their width (Fig. 19). Internally with large, oval spermathecae in front of large hyaline plate with semicircular sclerotised lateral areas (Fig. 20). Abdomen 2.30 long, 1.90 wide, as in male.

Variation: 2♂: total length 3.70–5.20; carapace length 1.90–2.60; femur I length 3.50–6.70. 6♀: total length 4.50–5.40; carapace length 2.30–2.40; femur I length 2.70–3.30.

Distribution: South-eastern Brazil, state of Minas Gerais, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Additional material examined: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Sete Lagoas, Serra de Santa Helena, 1♀, 26 November 2001, E. S. S. Álvares leg. (IB 40262); 1♀, 5 August 2000, E. S. S. Álvares leg. (IB 37103).

Scytodes itacuruassu sp. n. (Figs. 21–22)

Type: Female holotype from Lapa de Terra Ronca I (cave), Parque Estadual de Terra Ronca, São Domingos, Goiás, Brazil, 9 September 1997, P. Gnaspini leg., deposited in IBSP 23737.

Etymology: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the Tupi indian language that means cave and refers to the type locality of the species (*ita*=stone; *curu*=fold; *assu*=large).

Diagnosis: The female of *Scytodes itacuruassu* sp. n. is distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by the oblique positioning ridges, extending anteriorly beyond the epigastric furrow by almost half their length (Fig. 21).

Description: Female (holotype): Carapace dark orange with dark brown pattern of a median longitudinal stripe, two paramedian brown bands each with a median yellow mark, and three lateral triangles. Chelicerae orange with dark brown dorsal stain. Pedipalps orange with dorsal and prolateral brown stains. Labium orange, brown at base. Endites pale yellow, brown at base. Sternum yellow with dark brown margins and stains that extend towards the centre anterior to each coxa. Legs orange with dark brown transverse bands, except tarsi and metatarsi uniformly orange. Abdomen grey with several black transverse stripes on posterior third. Total length 3.90. Carapace domed, 1.90 long, 1.70 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.10, ALE 0.14, PLE 0.14. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and inconspicuous stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.22 long, 0.24 wide. Sternum 0.90 long, 0.80 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 1.80/patella 0.50/tibia 2.00/metatarsus 2.30/tarsus 0.50/total 7.10; II: 1.60/0.50/1.70/1.90/0.50/6.20; III: 1.20/0.40/1.10/1.30/0.50/4.50; IV: 1.70/0.50/1.80/1.80/0.50/6.30. Palpal femur with stridulatory pick long and slender, on rounded and projecting socket. Epigyne with oblique positioning

ridges and large triangular foveae separated from each other by twice their width (Fig. 21). Internally with small rounded spermathecae with inconspicuous stalks at base of large hyaline pockets with anterior crescent-shaped sclerotised areas (Fig. 22). Abdomen 2.00 long, 2.00 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: None.

Scytodes yssaiapari sp. n. (Figs. 1–3, 23–26)

Types: Male holotype from São João do Cariri, Paraíba, Brazil, March 2004, S. C. Dias leg., deposited in IBSP 47501. *Paratypes*: BRAZIL: 1♂ 1♀, Serra das Almas, Crateús, Ceará, 2003, M. C. Carvalho leg. (IBSP 47496, 47498); 4♂ 3♀, Sítio São Miguel, São José da Mata, Paraíba, 10 April 1997, A. D. Brescovit leg. (IBSP 8897, MZSP 24085); 1♂ 1♀, Fazenda Currallinho, Usina Hidrelétrica de Xingó, Canindé do São Francisco, Sergipe, 15 April 2000, L. Ianuzzi leg. (IBSP 36495); 1♂ 1♀, Pratinha (12°21'09"S, 41°32'30"W), Iraquara, Bahia, 22 December 1998, L. S. Rocha leg. (IBSP 20750, 20742); 1♀, Fazenda Boa Esperança, Coaraci, Bahia, 17 October 1970, Equipe Cepec-Ceplac leg. (MNRJ 10358); 1♂, Taiobeiras, Minas Gerais, 11 April 2002, Equipe Biota leg. (IBSP 47487).

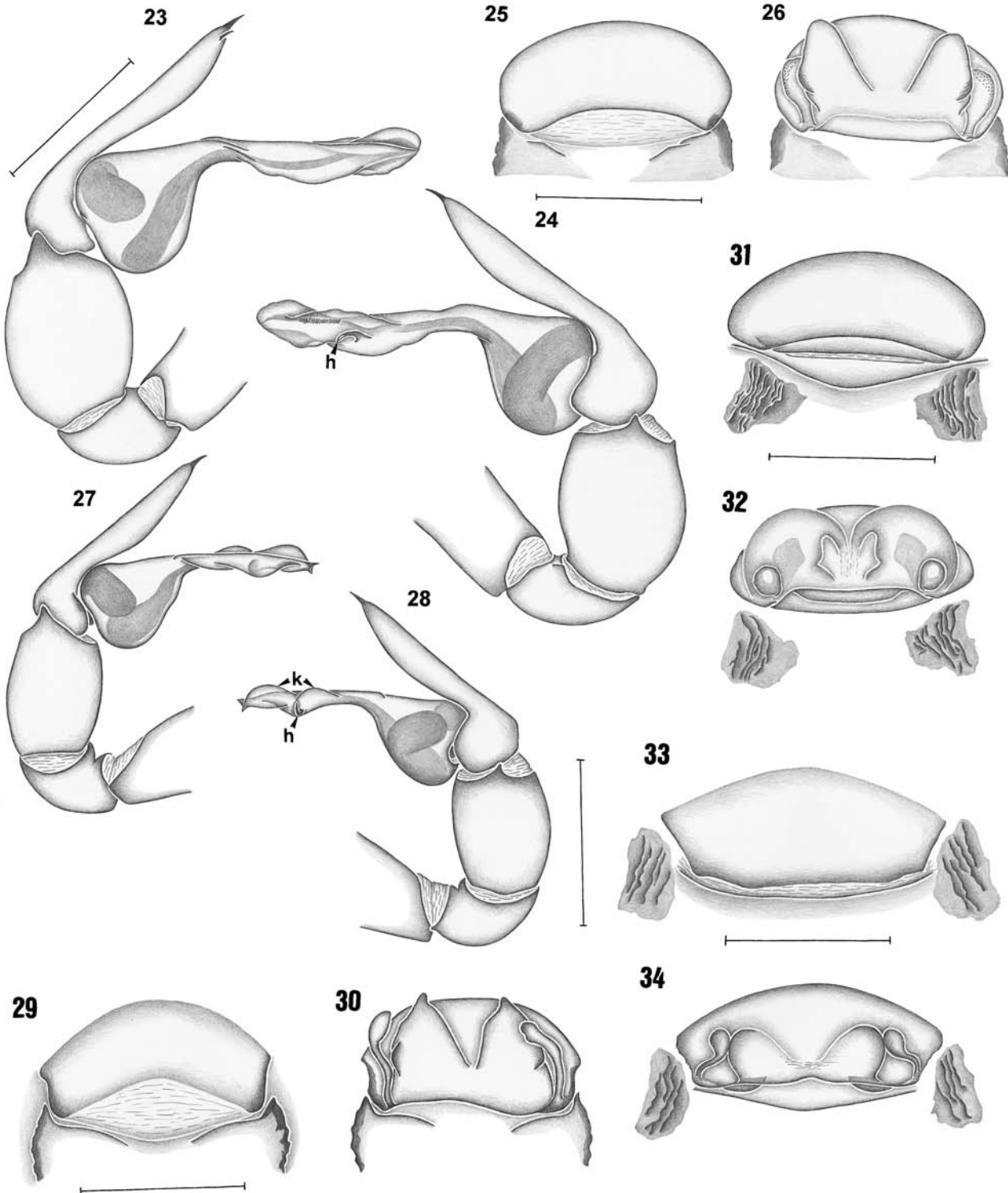
Etymology: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the Tupi indian language that means "slightly curved hook" and refers to the retrolateral sclerotised hook on the apex of the male palpal bulb (*yssãia*=hook; *apari*=slightly curved).

Diagnosis: Males of *Scytodes yssaiapari* sp. n. are distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by having a long retrolateral hyaline keel and a slightly curved, ventrally pointing, retrolateral sclerotised hook on the palpal bulb (Figs. 2, 24: h). Females resemble those of *S. tyaiamiri* sp. n. in the narrow and irregular positioning ridges and slightly triangular foveae, and internally in the large and rather conical hyaline pockets. They differ by the rounded epigynal pouch (Fig. 25 cf. Fig. 29), by the round-ended hyaline pockets with lateral sclerotised areas and by the larger spermathecae (Fig. 26 cf. Fig. 30).

Description: Male (holotype): Carapace pale yellow with brown pattern of a median longitudinal stripe, two paramedian bands each with an anterior yellow mark, and four lateral triangles. Chelicerae pale yellow with brown longitudinal stripe. Pedipalps pale yellow. Labium and endites cream coloured. Sternum cream coloured with faint brownish stains anterior to each coxa. Legs pale yellow, femora I–IV with pair of ventral longitudinal black stripes, tibiae I–IV with brown distal ends. Abdomen grey with black pattern. Total length 3.70. Carapace slightly domed, 1.80 long, 1.50 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.12, ALE 0.10, PLE 0.10. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and inconspicuous stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.14 long, 0.22 wide. Sternum 0.94 long, 0.78 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 4.80/patella 0.50/tibia 4.80/metatarsus

6.20/tarsus 0.70/total 17.00; II: 3.40/0.50/3.20/4.30/0.60/12.00; III: 2.10/0.50/1.80/2.40/0.50/7.30; IV: 3.20/0.50/3.00/3.50/0.60/10.80. Palpal femur with very long and slender stridulatory pick on rounded projecting socket (Fig. 3). Cymbium with two strong distal spines (Fig. 23). Bulb 0.80 long, medially constricted (Figs. 23–24), with small sickle-shaped prolateral keel (Fig. 1). Abdomen 1.80 long, 1.20 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Female (IBSP 8897): Coloration pattern as in male. Total length 4.60. Carapace domed, 2.10 long, 1.90 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.10, ALE 0.10, PLE 0.10. Lateral eyes and chelicerae as in male. Labium 0.28 long, 0.10 wide. Sternum 0.84 long, 0.94 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 2.60/patella 0.50/tibia 2.90/metatarsus 3.60/tarsus 0.60/total 10.20; II: 2.10/0.40/2.30/2.60/0.60/8.00; III: 1.40/0.40/1.40/1.60/0.40/5.20; IV: 2.10/0.40/2.20/2.30/0.50/7.50. Palpal femur as in male.



Figs. 23–34: **23–26** *Scytodes yssaiapari* sp. n. **23** Male, left palp, prolateral view; **24** Ditto, retrolateral view; **25** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **26** Ditto, dorsal view. **27–30** *Scytodes tyaiamiri* sp. n. **27** Male, left palp, prolateral view; **28** Ditto, retrolateral view (h=hook, k=keel); **29** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **30** Ditto, dorsal view. **31–32** *Scytodes xai* sp. n. **31** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **32** Ditto, dorsal view. **33–34** *Scytodes apuecatu* sp. n. **33** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **34** Ditto, dorsal view. Scale lines=0.5 mm.

Epigynum with rather triangular foveae separated from each other by their width (Fig. 25). Internally with large, oval spermathecae, adjacent to round-ended conical hyaline pockets (Fig. 26). Abdomen 2.50 long, 2.30 wide, as in male.

Variation: 15♂: total length 2.70–3.80; carapace length 1.30–2.50; femur I length 2.10–4.60. 6♀: total length 2.80–4.40; carapace length 1.70–2.10; femur I length 1.50–2.60.

Distribution: North, north-eastern and south-eastern Brazil, states of Ceará (Caatinga), Paraíba, Sergipe, Bahia and Minas Gerais (Cerrado).

Other material examined: BRAZIL: Ceará: Crateús, Serra das Almas, 3♂ 1♀, 2003, M. Carvalho leg. (IBSP 47495, 47497, 47499, 47500). Paraíba: Areia, Reserva da Mata do Pau Ferro (06°57'S, 35°44'W), 1♂, 23–29 September 1999, A. D. Brescovit *et al.* (IBSP 36485); São José da Mata, Sítio São Miguel, 1♂, 10 April 1997, A. D. Brescovit leg. (IBSP 36481). Sergipe: Canindé do São Francisco, Usina Hidrelétrica de Xingó, 1♂, 28 November 2000 (IBSP 39048); Fazenda Esplanada, 3♂, 28–30 November 2000 (IBSP 39050, 39049, 39051); Fazenda Curralinho, 4♂ 1♂, 18 March–17 July 2000 (IBSP 36492, 36493, 36491, 36494); Fazenda Vera Cruz, 3♂ 1♀, 4 March–14 November 2000 (IBSP 36496, 36497, 36498, 36499); all L. Ianuzzi leg. Bahia: Coaraci, Fazenda Boa Esperança, 1♀, 3 November 1970, Equipe Cepec-Ceplac leg. (MNRJ 10360).

Scytodes tyaiamiri sp. n. (Figs. 4, 27–30)

Types: Male holotype from Alto Santa Cruz, Angical, Bahia, Brazil, 8 August 2000, E. F. Ramos leg., deposited in IBSP 37100. Paratypes: BRAZIL: 1♂, Usina do Lixo (09°46'48.5"S, 48°21'66.9"W), Lajeado, Tocantins, April 2002, I. Knysak & R. Martins leg. (IBSP 36484); 1♀, Toca do Índio (cave), Central, Bahia, July 2000, E. F. Ramos leg. (IBSP 37101); 1♀, Fazenda Riacho do Uruçuí, Itaberaba, Bahia, December 1990, E. M. Cancellato & M. T. Ponte leg. (MZSP 18949); 1♂ 3♀, São Luiz, Maranhão, 7 February 1959, A. M. Nadler leg. (AMNH).

Etymology: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the Tupi indian language that means “small hook” and refers to the short, retrolateral hook near the apex of the male palpal bulb (*tyãia*=hook; *mirĩ*=small).

Diagnosis: Males of *Scytodes tyaiamiri* sp. n. are distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by having a dorsally-pointing, retrolateral sclerotised hook near the apex of the male palpal bulb (Figs. 4, 28: h). Females resemble those of *S. yssaiapari* sp. n. in the narrow and irregular positioning ridges and slightly triangular foveae, and internally by the large and rather conical hyaline pockets. They differ by the boomerang-shaped epigynal pouch (Fig. 29 cf. Fig. 25), by the anteriorly pointed hyaline pockets and by the smaller spermathecae (Fig. 30 cf. Fig. 26).

Description: Male (holotype): Carapace orange with brown pattern of three median longitudinal brown stripes and three lateral triangles. Chelicerae yellow with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps yellow. Labium yellow, brown at base. Endites pale yellow. Sternum yellow with light brown margin, darker anterior to coxae. Legs yellow, except patellae orange; femora I–IV with pair of ventral, longitudinal, parallel brown stripes, tibiae with dark brown ends. Abdomen

cream coloured with very faint black pattern. Total length 3.10. Carapace slightly domed, 1.80 long, 1.60 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.12, ALE 0.12, PLE 0.12. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and 6 stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.10 long, 0.20 wide. Sternum 0.96 long, 0.76 wide. Leg measurements: I: missing; II: femur 2.30/patella 0.40/tibia 2.40/metatarsus 2.60/tarsus 0.50/total 8.20; III: 1.50/0.40/1.30/0.80/0.50/4.50; IV: 2.00/0.40/2.10/2.20/0.50/7.20. Palpal femur with stridulatory pick long and slender, on rounded projecting socket. Cymbium with one strong distal spine (Figs. 27–28). Bulb 0.54 long, distally bifid and with a pair of lightly sclerotised retrolateral keels (Figs. 4, 28: k). Abdomen 1.30 long, 1.20 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Female (MZSP 18949): Coloration pattern as in male. Total length 3.90. Carapace domed, 1.70 long, 1.90 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.12, ALE 0.10, PLE 0.12. Lateral eyes and chelicerae as in male. Labium 0.18 long, 0.22 wide. Sternum 1.10 long, 0.84 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 2.40/patella 0.50/tibia 2.60/metatarsus 3.10/tarsus 0.50/total 9.10; II: 2.00/0.50/1.90/2.30/0.50/7.20; III: 1.50/0.50/1.10/1.40/0.40/4.90; IV: 2.00/0.50/1.90/2.10/0.50/7.00. Palpal femur as in male. Epigynum with irregular positioning ridges and rather conspicuous triangular foveae, separated from each other by their width (Fig. 29). Internally with small spermathecae on long, slightly sinuous stalks (Fig. 30). Abdomen 2.20 long, 1.90 wide, as in male.

Variation: 3♂: total length 2.80–3.10; carapace length 1.50–1.80; bulb length 0.50–0.54. 7♀: total length 3.30–3.90; carapace length 1.60–2.10; femur I length 1.60–2.40.

Distribution: Central, northern and north-eastern Brazil, states of Pará, Maranhão, Tocantins, Mato Grosso (Cerrado) and Bahia (Caatinga).

Other material examined: BRAZIL: Pará: 50 km E. Canindé, Rio Gurupí, Aldeia Aracú, 1♀, 2–30 May 1963, B. Malkin leg. (AMNH). Mato Grosso: Barra do Tapirapé, 1♀, 1–23 December 1961, B. Malkin leg. (AMNH).

Scytodes xai sp. n. (Figs. 31–32)

Type: Female holotype from Barra dos Bugres, Mato Grosso, Brazil, October 1983, A. Cerrutti leg., deposited in MNRJ 10359.

Etymology: The specific name is an adjective taken from the Tupi indian language that means rugose and refers to the positioning ridges on the female epigynum.

Diagnosis: The female of *Scytodes xai* sp. n. resembles those of *S. mapia* Rheims & Brescovit (2000: 727, fig. 4E) and *S. upia* sp. n. in having rugose positioning ridges directly behind the epigynal pouch, not extending beyond its lateral limits (Fig. 31). It differs by the small rounded spermathecae with inconspicuous stalks, at the base of large hyaline pockets, which are distally narrowed and curved inwards (Fig. 32).

Description: Female (holotype): Carapace orange with brown dorsal pattern of three median longitudinal brown stripes, outer ones distally U-shaped, and three

lateral triangles. Chelicerae orange with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps orange, femora with scattered brown stains and tibiae with dorsal and pro-lateral longitudinal brown stripes. Labium and endites pale yellow. Sternum pale yellow with brown stains anterior to each coxa. Legs pale yellow, femora I–IV with pair of longitudinal ventral brown stripes, tibiae I–IV with median transverse brown band. Abdomen grey with very faint black markings. Total length 4.50. Carapace domed, 2.20 long, 1.90 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.14, ALE 0.14, PLE 0.14. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and 4 stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.16 long, 0.26 wide. Sternum 1.20 long, 0.94 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 2.90/patella 0.50/tibia 3.30/metatarsus 3.80/tarsus 0.70/total 11.20; II: 2.40/0.50/2.50/2.80/0.60/8.80; III: 1.70/0.50/1.40/1.70/0.50/5.80; IV: 2.40/0.50/2.30/2.50/0.70/8.40. Palpal femur with stridulatory pick short and stout, on rather triangular projecting socket. Epigynum with rugose positioning ridges and foveae, separated from each other by twice their width (Fig. 31). Abdomen 2.30 long, 1.90 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: None.

Scytodes apuecatu sp. n. (Figs. 33–34)

Type: Female holotype from Usina Hidrelétrica de Serra da Mesa (14°01'S, 48°12'W), Colinas do Sul, Goiás, 2–15 December 1995, Silvestre, Dietz & Campaner leg., deposited in MZSP 15016.

Etymology: The specific name is an adjective taken from the Tupi indian language that means “distant” and refers to the positioning ridges of the female epigynum, which are separated from each other by about five times their width.

Diagnosis: The female of *Scytodes apuecatu* sp. n. resembles those of *S. tyaiapyssanga* sp. n. in the widely separated rugose positioning ridges of the epigynum (Fig. 33). It is distinguished by the position of these ridges, extending anteriorly beyond the epigastric furrow by almost half their length (Fig. 33 cf. Fig. 19).

Description: Female (holotype): Carapace orange with brown pattern of one narrow median longitudinal brown stripe, two wide longitudinal paramedian bands and three lateral triangles. Chelicerae yellow with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps yellow with pro-lateral brown stains, tibiae with dorsal brown stripe. Labium orange, brown at base. Endites yellow. Sternum yellow with orange margins and dark brown stains anterior to each coxa. Legs yellow, except patellae distally brown, and tibiae dark brown at extremities; femora I–IV with ventral pair of longitudinal brown stripes. Abdomen grey with posterior pattern of three transverse black stripes merging into large black lateral stains at margins. Total length 4.40. Carapace domed, 2.10 long, 1.80 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.12, ALE 0.12, PLE 0.12. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and inconspicuous

stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.16 long, 0.32 wide. Sternum 1.10 long, 0.86 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 2.50/patella 0.50/tibia 2.70/metatarsus 3.00/tarsus 0.60/total 9.30; II: 2.00/0.50/2.20/2.30/0.50/7.50; III: 1.60/0.50/1.30/1.50/0.40/5.30; IV: 2.10/0.50/2.10/2.20/0.50/7.40. Palpal femur with stridulatory pick long and slender, on rounded projecting socket. Epigynum with rugose positioning ridges separated from each other by approximately five times their width (Fig. 33). Internally with small rounded spermathecae on long curved stalks, adjacent to rounded hyaline pockets (Fig. 34). Abdomen 2.30 long, 2.00 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: None.

Scytodes ybyrapesse sp. n. (Figs. 35–37)

Type: Male holotype from Alto Xingú, Capitão Vasconcelos, Mato Grosso, Brazil, 3 August 1957, Malkin & Bunnell Jr. leg., deposited in AMNH.

Etymology: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the Tupi indian language that means “spoon” and refers to the concave apex of the male palpal bulb.

Diagnosis: The male of *Scytodes ybyrapesse* sp. n. is distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by the palpal bulb having a large prolateral hyaline keel (Fig. 35) and a very small triangular retrolateral keel (Fig. 36: k) adjacent to a small longitudinal fissure (Fig. 37: f).

Description: Male (holotype): Carapace pale yellow with dark brown pattern of three anterior median longitudinal stripes, two posterior U-shaped stripes and three lateral triangles. Chelicerae pale orange with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps yellow with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Labium and endites pale yellow. Sternum pale yellow with black margins anterior to each coxa. Legs yellow, femora I–IV with pair of ventral longitudinal brown stripes, tibiae and metatarsi with brown ends. Abdomen cream coloured, lightly mottled with minute brown spots. Total length 3.90. Carapace slightly domed, 2.10 long, 1.50 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.10, ALE 0.12, PLE 0.12. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and inconspicuous stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.20 long, 0.28 wide. Sternum 1.14 long, 0.88 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 4.30/patella 0.60/tibia 4.90/metatarsus 6.70/tarsus 0.70/total 17.20; II: 3.20/0.60/3.30/4.10/0.50/11.70; III: 2.20/0.60/1.90/1.90/0.50/7.10; IV: 3.20/0.60/3.00/3.50/0.60/10.90. Palpal femur with stridulatory pick long and slender, on slightly projecting socket. Cymbium with two strong distal spines (Fig. 35). Bulb 0.70 long, very slightly bent (Figs. 35–36). Abdomen 1.80 long, 1.40 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Female: Unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, in central Brazil, state of Mato Grosso, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: None.

***Scytodes upia* sp. n.** (Figs. 38–39)

Types: Female holotype from Taiobeiras, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 13 April 2002, Equipe Biota leg., deposited in IBSP 47490. Paratype: 1♀, Lavras, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 7 March 1979, W. Don Fronk leg. (MCZ 53258).

Etymology: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the Tupi indian language that means “egg” and refers to the shape of the hyaline pockets in the female epigynum.

Diagnosis: Females of *Scytodes upia* sp. n. resemble those of *S. mapia* Rheims & Brescovit (2000: 727, fig. 4E) and *S. xai* sp. n. in having rugose positioning ridges directly behind the epigynal pouch, not extending beyond its lateral limits (Fig. 38). They differ by having very large oval hyaline pockets with a rounded sclerotised area at the base, and small spermathecae with rather inconspicuous stalks (Fig. 39).

Description: Female (MCZ 53258): Carapace orange, lighter at centre, with dark brown pattern of a median longitudinal stripe, two paramedian longitudinal bands interconnected to a lateral stripe, and three lateral triangles. Chelicerae dark orange with dorsal longitudinal dark brown stripe. Pedipalps orange with prolateral longitudinal brown stripe. Labium pale orange, brown at base. Endites pale yellow. Sternum pale yellow with orange margins, slightly darker anterior to each coxa. Legs orange, except patellae distally brown; femora and tibiae with two ventral longitudinal parallel brown stripes, tibiae dark brown at extremities. Abdomen grey with faint black pattern of transverse black stripes. Total length 5.10. Carapace domed, 2.50 long, 1.90 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.14, ALE 0.14, PLE 0.14. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and seven poorly developed stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.16 long, 0.26 wide. Sternum 1.22 long, 0.98 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 2.90/patella 0.60/tibia 3.20/metatarsus 3.80/tarsus 0.70/total 11.20; II: 2.30/0.60/2.40/2.80/0.60/8.70; III: 1.80/0.50/1.50/1.80/0.50/6.10; IV: 2.40/0.60/2.50/2.60/0.60/8.70. Palpal femur with long slender stridulatory pick on triangular projecting socket. Epigynum with rugose positioning ridges separated from each other by their width (Fig. 38). Abdomen 2.60 long, 1.90 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Variation: 2♀: carapace length 2.40–2.50.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution: South-eastern Brazil, state of Minas Gerais, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: None.

***Scytodes jyapara* sp. n.** (Figs. 40–41)

Types: Female holotype from Piraputanga (20°27'S, 55°30'W), Dois Irmãos do Buriti, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 31 June–6 July 1999, A. D. Brescovit *et al.* leg., deposited in IBSP 36466. Paratype: 1♀, same data as holotype (IBSP 36465).

Etymology: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the Tupi indian language that means “sickle” and refers to the shape of the positioning ridges of the female epigynum.

Diagnosis: Females of *Scytodes jyapara* sp. n. resemble those of *S. strussmannae* Rheims & Brescovit (2001: 96, figs. 3b–c) in the large sickle-shaped positioning ridges (Fig. 40), but differ by the larger epigynal pouch (Fig. 40), and internally by the small rounded spermathecae and very large hyaline pockets (Fig. 41).

Description: Female (holotype): Carapace yellow with dark brown pattern of one median and two paramedian longitudinal stripes, outermost posteriorly U-shaped and innermost anteriorly forked. Chelicerae yellow with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps yellow with prolateral brown marks, tibiae with dorsal brown marks. Labium and endites pale yellow. Sternum pale yellow with dark brown margins and dark brown stains, extending towards centre, anterior to each coxa. Legs yellow, femora I–IV with ventral pair of longitudinal brown stripes, tibiae I–IV with dark brown ends. Abdomen cream coloured with faint posterior pattern of six black transverse stripes. Total length 4.10. Carapace domed, 2.30 long, 2.10 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.12, ALE 0.10, PLE 0.12. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and five rather inconspicuous stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.22 long, 0.24 wide. Sternum 1.30 long, 1.04 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 3.40/patella 0.50/tibia 3.60/metatarsus 4.40/tarsus 0.70/total 12.60; II: 2.70/0.50/2.60/3.10/0.60/9.50; III: 1.90/0.50/1.60/1.90/0.60/6.50; IV: 2.80/0.50/2.70/2.80/0.70/9.50. Palpal femur with stridulatory pick short and stout, on rounded projecting socket. Epigynum with semicircular foveae, separated from each other by twice their width (Fig. 40). Internally with small rounded spermathecae with inconspicuous stalks, behind very large and slightly rounded hyaline pockets (Fig. 41). Abdomen 1.80 long, 2.10 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Variation: 2♀: total length 4.10–5.20; carapace length 2.20–2.30; femur I length 3.10–3.40.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: None.

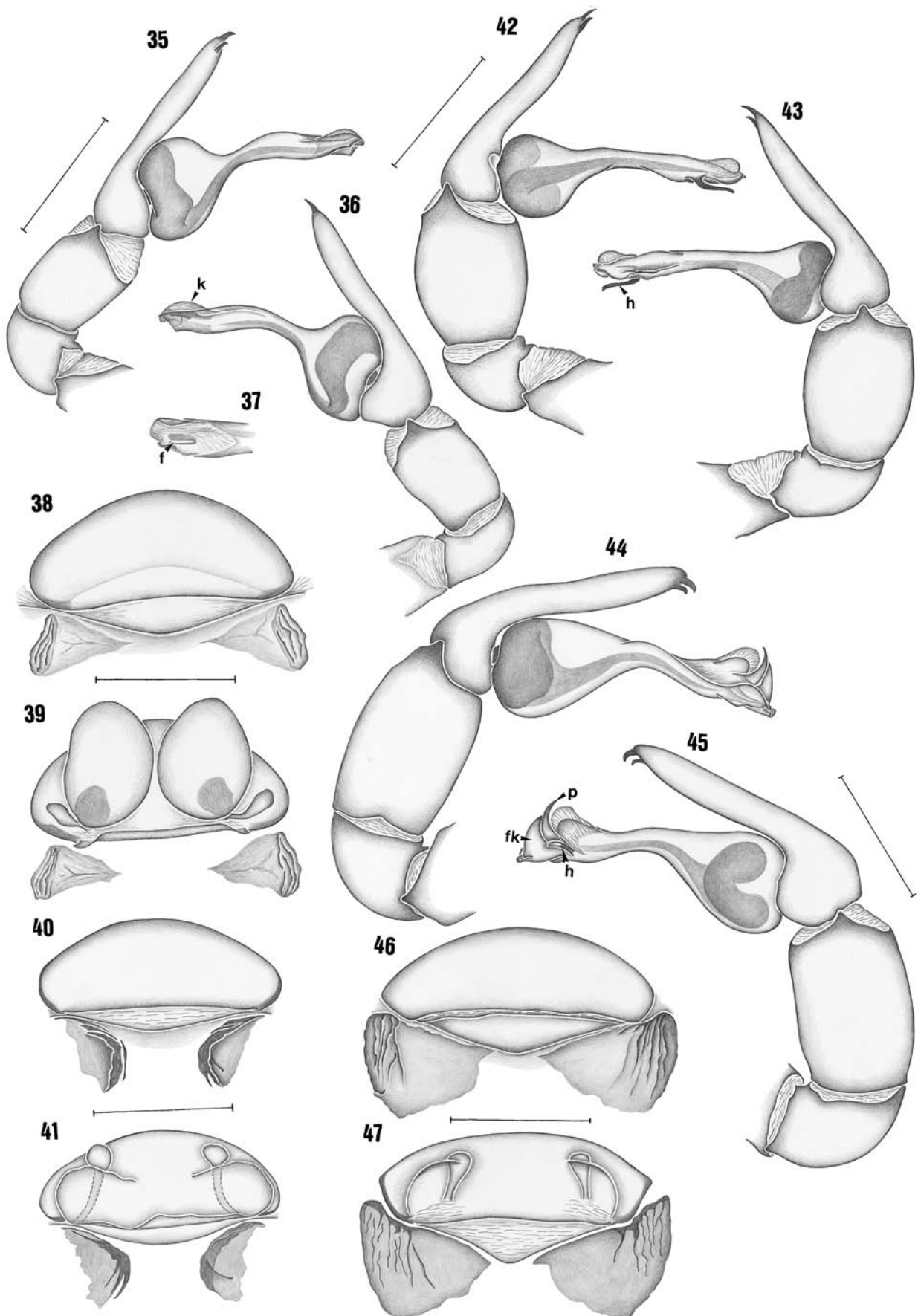
***Scytodes tacapepucu* sp. n.** (Figs. 8, 42–43)

Types: Male holotype from Vilhena, Rondônia, Brazil, July 2000, M. C. Carvalho leg., deposited in IBSP 4793. Paratypes: 2♂, Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso, Brazil, 25 November 1983, M. Hoffmann leg. (MCN 12040).

Etymology: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the Tupi indian language that means “long piece” and refers to the prolateral sclerotised hook near the apex of the male palpal bulb (*tacapé*=piece; *pucu*=long).

Diagnosis: The male of *Scytodes tacapepucu* sp. n. is distinguished from the remaining species of the genus by having a very long and slender prolateral sclerotised hook near the apex of the palpal bulb (Figs. 8, 42).

Description: Male (MCN 12040): Carapace orange with brown pattern of two pairs of paramedian longitudinal brown stripes and three lateral brown triangles.



Figs. 35–47: **35–37** *Scytodes ybyrapesse* sp. n. **35** Male, left palp, prolateral view; **36** Ditto, retrolateral view; **37** Distal part of left palpal bulb, dorsal view. **38–39** *Scytodes upia* sp. n. **38** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **39** Ditto, dorsal view. **40–41** *Scytodes jyapara* sp. n. **40** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **41** Ditto, dorsal view. **42–43** *Scytodes tambussu* sp. n. **42** Male, left palp, prolateral view; **43** Ditto, retrolateral view. **44–47** *Scytodes tambussu* sp. n. **44** Male, left palp, prolateral view; **45** Ditto, retrolateral view; **46** Female, epigynum, ventral view; **47** Ditto, dorsal view. Abbreviations: f=fissure, fk=fin-like keel, h=hook, k=keel, p=projection. Scale lines=0.5 mm.

Chelicerae orange with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps orange. Labium orange. Endites pale yellow. Sternum orange with brown margins. Legs orange, tibiae with dark brown extremities. Abdomen cream coloured with scattered faint black spots on anterior half. Total length 5.40. Carapace slightly domed, 2.80 long, 2.30 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.14, ALE 0.14, PLE 0.14. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and seven stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.22 long, 0.32 wide. Sternum 1.56 long, 1.20 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 6.00/patella 0.70/tibia 6.40/metatarsus 8.60/tarsus 0.80/total 22.50; II: 4.40/0.70/4.10/5.50/0.60/15.30; III: 2.80/0.70/2.40/3.40/0.60/9.90; IV: 4.40/0.70/3.90/4.90/0.60/14.50. Palpal femur with stridulatory pick long and slender, on rather triangular projecting socket. Cymbium with two strong distal spines. Bulb 0.86 long, distal part bearing a small prolateral keel and a larger dorsal hyaline keel (Figs. 42, 43: h). Abdomen 2.60 long, 2.30 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Female: Unknown.

Variation: 3♂: total length 4.00–5.40; carapace length 2.20–2.80.

Distribution: Northern and central Brazil, states of Rondônia and Mato Grosso, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: None.

Scytodes nambiussu sp. n. (Figs. 5–7, 44–47)

Types: Male holotype from Porto Nacional, Tocantins, Brazil, 2002, I. Knysak & R. Martins leg., deposited in IBSP 36479. Paratypes: BRAZIL: 3♂ 1♀, Serra do Lajeado, Palmas, Tocantins, November 2002 (IBSP 36454, 36455, MZSP 24083); 1♀, Palmas (10° 12' S, 48° 21' W), Tocantins, 2–9 June 2002 (IBSP 36478), all I. Knysak & R. Martins leg.; 1♂, Usina Hidrelétrica Engenheiro Sérgio Motta, Brasília, Mato Grosso do Sul, 2000, Equipe IBSP leg. (IBSP 31211); 1♀, Estação Ecológica de Vassununga, Santa Rita do Passa Quatro, São Paulo, 21 March 2002, Equipe Biota leg. (IBSP 47491); 1♀ 2juvs., Jaraguá, Goiás, 12 June 1942, F. Lane leg. (MZSP 21371).

Etymology: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the Tupi indian language that means “big ear” and refers to the shape of the positioning ridges of the female epigynum (*nambi*=ear; *ussú*=big).

Diagnosis: *Scytodes nambiussu* sp. n. resembles *S. auricula* Rheims & Brescovit (2000: 725, figs. 3A–E) in the conformation of the apex of the male palpal bulb (Figs. 44–45) and in the rugose and anteriorly extending positioning ridges of the female epigynum (Fig. 46). Males are distinguished by the narrow and pointed projection (thick and truncated in *S. auricula*), by the presence of a retrolateral anteriorly pointed sclerotised hook, and by the retrolateral dorsally pointed fin-like keel on the apex of the male palpal bulb (Figs. 44, 45: p, h, fk). Females are distinguished by the smaller spermathecae and by the presence of large hyaline pockets (Fig. 47).

Description: *Male* (holotype): Carapace pale yellow with dorsal dark brown pattern of three median longitudinal stripes inside a U-shaped posterior stripe, and three lateral triangles. Chelicerae pale yellow with dorsal longitudinal brown stripe. Pedipalps pale yellow. Labium and endites orange. Sternum cream coloured. Legs pale yellow, femora I–IV ventrally mottled with dark brown spots, tibiae I, II and IV with dark brown distal ends. Abdomen pale yellow with very faint black pattern of two posteriorly facing U-shaped stripes. Total length 4.30. Carapace slightly domed, 2.40 long, 2.10 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.14, ALE 0.12, PLE 0.14. Lateral eyes on a tubercle. Chelicerae with subapical hyaline keel and 6 stridulatory ridges. Labium 0.16 long, 0.24 wide. Sternum 1.26 long, 0.94 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 6.10/patella 0.70/tibia 6.50/metatarsus 8.90/tarsus 1.00/total 23.20; II: 4.50/0.70/4.40/5.60/0.70/15.90; III: 2.70/0.70/2.50/3.30/0.50/9.70; IV: 4.80/0.70/4.10/4.90/0.80/15.30. Palpal femur with stridulatory pick short and stout, on rounded projecting socket (Fig. 7). Cymbium with two strong distal spines (Fig. 44). Bulb 0.76 long, medially constricted (Fig. 45). Abdomen 1.90 long, 1.60 wide, covered with slender hairs.

Female (IBSP 36478): Coloration pattern as in male. Total length 5.40. Carapace domed, 2.50 long, 2.20 wide. Eye diameters: PME 0.12, ALE 0.14, PLE 0.14. Lateral eyes and chelicerae as in male. Labium 0.22 long, 0.32 wide. Sternum 1.34 long, 1.00 wide. Leg measurements: I: femur 4.00/patella 0.60/tibia 4.40/metatarsus 5.50/tarsus 0.80/total 15.30; II: 3.00/0.60/3.10/3.70/0.70/11.10; III: 2.10/0.50/1.80/2.30/0.60/7.30; IV: 3.10/0.60/3.00/3.20/0.70/10.60. Palpal femur as in male. Epigynum with rugose positioning ridges and rather triangular foveae separated from each other by half their width (Fig. 46). Internally with semicircular hyaline pockets (Fig. 47). Abdomen 2.90 long, 2.30 wide, as in male.

Variation: 7♂: total length 4.20–5.30; carapace length 2.20–2.70; femur I length 4.70–7.00; bulb length 0.76–0.84. 3♀: total length 4.90–5.40; carapace length 2.40–2.50; femur I length 4.00–4.30.

Distribution: Central and south-eastern Brazil, states of Tocantins, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul and São Paulo, in the Cerrado phytogeographical region.

Other material examined: BRAZIL: *Tocantins*: Porto Nacional, 1♀, 14–23 February 2003 (IBSP 47492); Palmas, Serra do Lajeado, 2♂ 1♀, November 2002 (IBSP 36456–36458), all I. Knysak & R. Martins leg.; Usina Hidrelétrica Luis Eduardo Magalhães, 6 January 2002, D. M. Candido & M. Costa leg. (IBSP 40310).

New records

Scytodes eleonorae Rheims & Brescovit, 2001: BRAZIL: *Mato Grosso do Sul*: Dois Irmãos do Buriti, Piraputanga (20° 27' S, 55° 30' W), 1♂ 5♀ 2juvs., 31 June–6 July 1999, A. D. Brescovit *et al.* leg. (IBSP 36460–36466).

Scytodes fusca Walckenaer, 1837: BRAZIL: *Mato Grosso*: Barra do Tapirapé, 1♀ 1juv., 1–23 December 1961 (AMNH), 1♀ 1juv., July–August 1962 (AMNH); Santa Isabel, 1♀, 27 October–4 December 1961

(AMNH), all B. Malkin leg.; Utiariti, 1♀, August 1961, K. Lenko leg. (MZSP 21362); Xavantina, 1♂, 1946, H. Sick leg. (MZSP 1238); Três Lagoas, Fazenda Canaã, 1♂, December 1967, F. Lane leg. (MZSP 7576). *Distrito Federal*: Brasília, Planaltina, 1♀ 2juvs. (UnB). *São Paulo*:

Pirassununga, Estação Experimental de Pirassununga, 1♂, January 1945, O. Schubart leg. (MZSP 8559).

Scytodes globula Nicolet, 1849: BRAZIL: *São Paulo*: Itirapina, Estação Ecológica de Itirapina, 32♂ 7♀ 5juvs., February 2000–January 2001, G. Machado leg. (IBSP 38395–38409).

Scytodes itapevi Brescovit & Rheims, 2000: BRAZIL: *Distrito Federal*: Brasília, 1♀, 1 June 2000, Curso Biologia de Aracnídeos leg. (UnB); 1♂ 3♀ 2juvs., 5 August 2002, Iubatan *et al.* leg. (UnB).

Scytodes romitii Caporiacco, 1947: BRAZIL: *Mato Grosso*: Chapada dos Guimarães, 1♂ 1juv., 1 December 1983, M. Hoffmann leg. (MCN 12041).

Scytodes univittata Simon, 1882: BRAZIL: *Distrito Federal*: Brasília, 1♀, 17 September 2001, P. H. G. Reys leg. (UnB).

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