

Description of *Aillutticus*, new genus (Araneae, Salticidae)

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Summary

The group Sitticeae is redefined to include those genera with the combined presence of the following characters: fourth leg much longer than third, chelicerae small in both sexes with three to six teeth on promargin and with neither distinct retromargin nor retromarginal tooth. As redelimited the group contains *Sitticus*, *Semiopyla*, *Jollas*, *Tomis*, *Pseudattulus* (whose taxonomic position will be discussed in a future paper) and *Aillutticus*, new genus. *Aillutticus* is close to *Sitticus* but can be distinguished by the very complex male palp. Three new species are described: *Aillutticus nitens* n.sp. (type species), *A. pinquidor* n.sp. and *A. rotundus* n.sp. The new combination *A. brutus* is established for *Sitticus brutus* Badcock, 1932 which is considered as *species inquirenda*.

Introduction

This paper is the first of an intended series about South American species of *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 and related genera. A study of the few described Neotropical species and of collections of undetermined material has shown that this group of species is much better represented than was previously thought.

As is generally known, several attempts have been made to classify the Salticidae into groups or subfamilies, but there is no agreement among arachnologists on the grouping of genera. Simon (1901: 577) grouped in Sitticeae three genera, *Sitticus*, *Attulus* Simon, 1889 (considered synonyms by Harm, 1973) and *Yllenus* Simon, 1868. Petrunkevitch (1928: 205) formed the subfamily Sitticinae with *Sitticus*, *Attulus*, *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, 1880, *Jollas* Simon, 1901, *Neon* Simon, 1876, *Yllenus* and *Semiopyla* Simon, 1901. Prószyński (1976: 17), studying the Palearctic and Nearctic species, listed in the subfamily Sitticinae only *Sitticus* and *Neon*, while *Chalcoscirtus* was considered to belong in the Evophryinae.

I consider that *Sitticus*, *Jollas*, *Semiopyla*, *Pseudattulus* Caporiacco, 1947, *Tomis* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1901 and *Aillutticus*, new genus, form the group Sitticeae supported by the combined presence of the following characters, which together separate this group from other salticid groups of genera: legs with strong and abundant spines; fourth leg much longer than third; chelicerae small, parallel, vertical in both sexes with three to six teeth on promargin, with no distinct retromargin and no retromarginal tooth. The form and dentition of the chelicerae seem to be unique among Salticidae and justify the grouping of the genera, though I do not think they merit subfamilial rank.

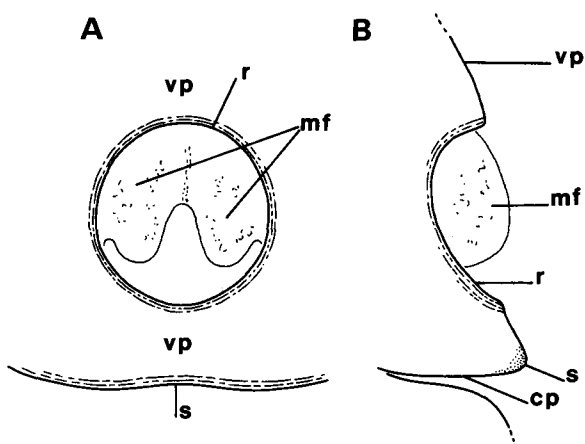
Neon is removed from the Sitticeae as redefined here because the cheliceral dentition and leg spination are different. This genus is more closely related to *Evophrys* C. L. Koch, 1834.

Species of *Aillutticus* are similar in their general appearance to species of *Sitticus* of the *helveolus* group (Harm, 1973: 389) but the complexity of the genitalia shows that they belong to a different genus.

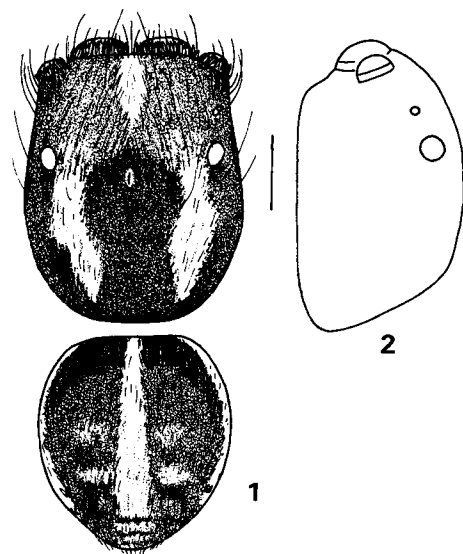
In the present paper three new species of *Aillutticus* are described, and *Aillutticus brutus* new combination is established for *Sitticus brutus* Badcock, 1932 whose type specimens are immature and must be considered as *species inquirenda*.

The format of the descriptions follows Galiano (1963); leg spination is described as in Platnick & Shadab (1975) with small changes. All measurements in Tables 1 and 2 are in millimetres.

Abbreviations used: AME = anterior median eyes, ALE = anterior lateral eyes, PME = posterior median eyes, PLE = posterior lateral eyes, v = ventral, p = prolateral, d = dorsal, r = retrolateral, ap = apical. MACN = Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, MNRJ = Museu Nacional de Rio de Janeiro, MCZ = Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, BMNH = British Museum (Natural History), MPM = Milwaukee Public Museum.



Figs. A, B: Epigyne of *Aillutticus* species, diagrammatic. **A** Ventral view; **B** Lateral view. vp = ventral plate, r = rim, s = seam, mf = membranous structures, cp = caudal plate.



Figs. 1-2: *Aillutticus nitens* n.gen., n.sp. **1** Male, dorsal view; **2** Prosoma, lateral view. Scale line = 0.5 mm.

Genus *Aillutticus*, new genus

Type species: *Aillutticus nitens*, new species.

Etymology

The generic name is an arbitrary combination of letters. The gender is masculine.

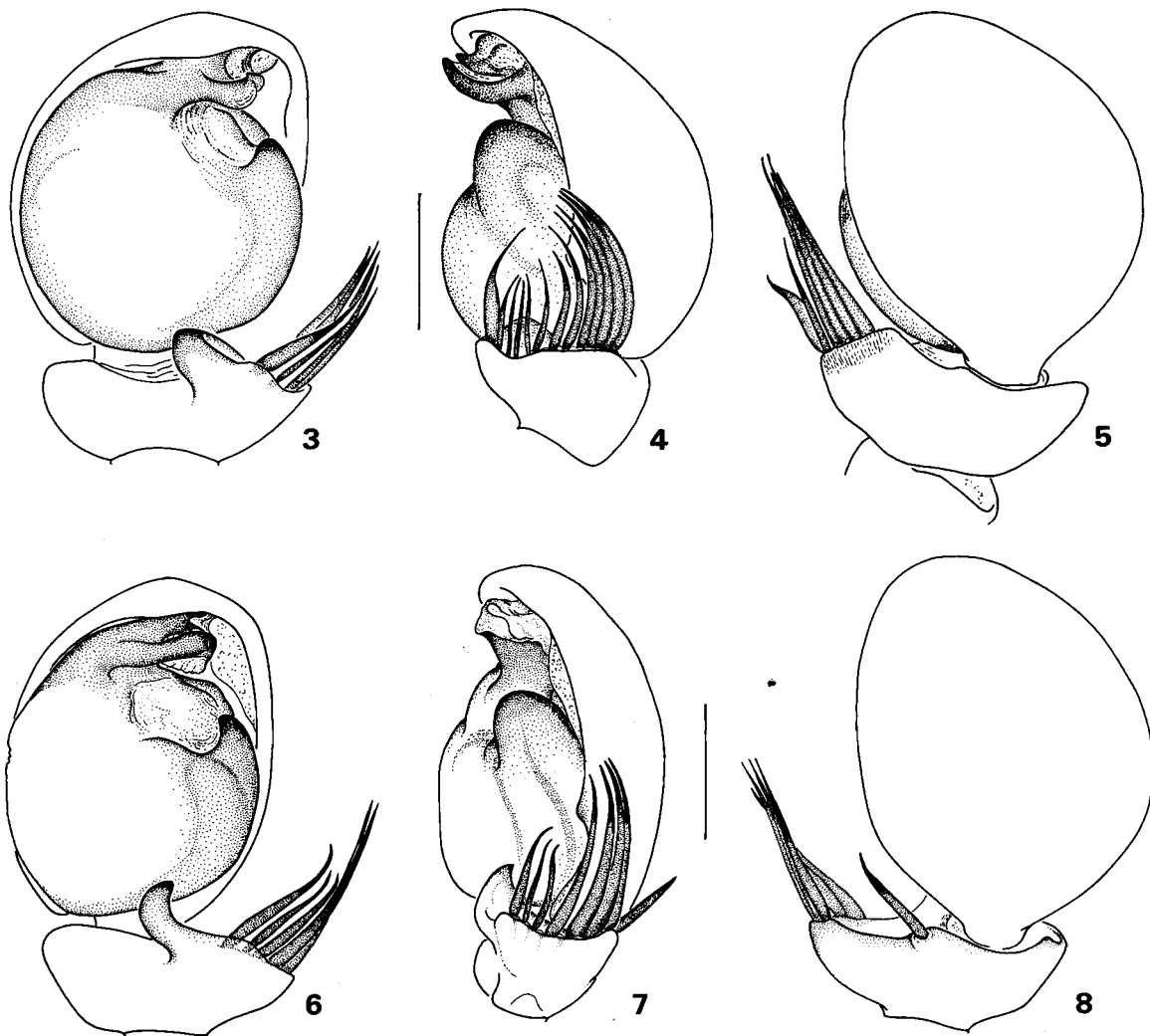
Diagnosis

Aillutticus resembles *Sitticus*, but it can be distinguished by the great complexity of the male palp (description below).

Description

Small size (2.5-4.8 mm). Carapace high, broad, lateral sides rounded behind PLE (width/length 0.75-0.95; height/length 0.50-0.60). Dorsal surface of cephalic region gently convex. Posterior declivity well behind PLE, nearly vertical (Fig. 2). Apex of thoracic groove at same level as or a little behind posterior margins of PLE. Ocular quadrangle wider than long (length/width 0.55) occupying 40-58% length of carapace in males, 37-43% in females. First row a little wider than third (exceptionally equal). PME closer to PLE than to ALE. Height clypeus/AME diameter 0.72-

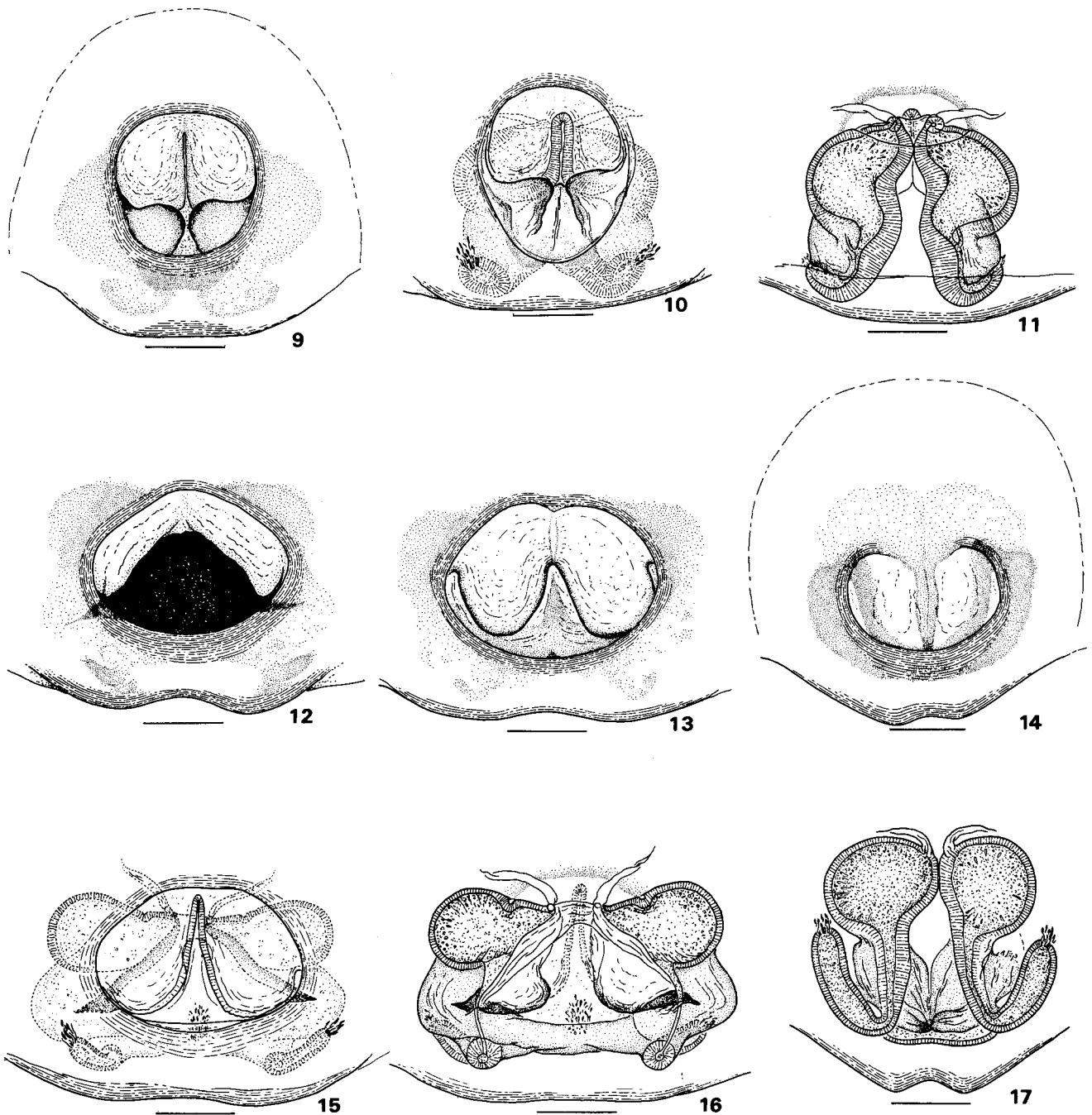
0.80 in males, 0.45-0.48 in females. Clypeus of male with scales and glistening glassy hairs (Figs. 24-28) orientated from lower margin of carapace towards eyes. Sternum wide, anterior border equal to base of labium. Maxillae unmodified. Chelicerae in both sexes small, parallel, vertical. Fang groove indistinct, without retromargin and retromarginal tooth; five teeth on promargin (exceptionally four or six). Abdomen short, wide, with a basal notch over pedicel in females (heart-shaped) and covered by a dorsal scutum in males. In both sexes base brought forward into oblique position to fit against posterior declivity of carapace. Legs IV-III-I-II or IV-I-III-II. Length of fourth leg three times length of carapace and considerably longer than third leg. Fourth tibia somewhat dilated at distal end. Leg spination, males: (variations in parentheses) Femora I d 1-1-1, p 1, r 1; II, III, IV d 1-1-1, p 2, r 2. Patellae I p 1 (r 1); II, III, IV p 1, r 1. Tibiae I d 1, v 1-2-2 (v 1-1-2), p 1-1-1, r 1 (r 0, r 1-1); II d 1, v 1-1-2, p 1-1-1, r 1-1; III, IV d 1, v 1p-2, p 1-1-1, r 1-1-1. Metatarsi I v 2-2, p 1-1, r 1 (r 0, r 1-1); II v 2-2, p 1-1, r 1-1; III v 1p-2, p 1-2, r 2-2; IV v ap 1, p 1-1-2, r 2-1-2. Females: Femora I d 1-1-1, p 1, r 1; II d 1-1-1, p 2, r 2 (p 1); III d 1-1-1, p 2, r 2 (r 1); IV d 1-1-1, p 2, r 2. Patellae III, IV p 1, r 1. Tibiae I v 1-1-2, (1-2-2), p 1-1-1 (p 1-1); II v 1-1-2,



Figs. 3-8: Palps. *Aillutticus pinquidor* n.gen., n.sp. 3 Ventral view; 4 Retrolateral view; 5 Dorsal view. *A. nitens* n.gen., n.sp. 6 Ventral view; 7 Retrolateral view; 8 Dorsal view. Scale lines = 0.25 mm.

p 1-1-1; III d 1, v 1p-2 (v 1-1), p 1-1-1, r 1-1-1; IV d 1, v 1p-2, p 1-1-1, r 1-1-1. Metatarsi I, II v 2-2, p 1-1; III v 1p-2, p 1-2, r 2-2; IV v ap 1, p 1-1-2, r 2-1-2. Tarsal claws with teeth (Fig. 23). Different, whorled, filamentous and thick, setae are present on tarsus. Foot-pads formed by fewer tenent hairs than in *Phidippus*, and no scopulae (for description see Hill, 1977, 1979). Male palp: Tibia with a retrolateral projection limited ventrally by a stout apophysis and externally by a row of strong, spine-like setae whose number and form are diagnostic for the species (Figs. 4, 7, 20, 21). Similar spine-like setae are found in some species of *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1838 (*M. penicillata* Mello-Leitão, 1933, *M. sumana* Galiano, 1974), but the size and form are different. Cymbium large relative to

size of body, with a large dorsal patch of snow-white scales. Bulb discoidal with a distal prolateral embolus which is short, stout and heavily sclerotised (Figs. 3, 6, 18, 19). Epigynum (Figs. A, B) formed by a ventral plate and a caudal or posterior plate whose junction is marked by a thickened seam. The epigynum is erected so that the caudal plate is vertical. The ventral plate has long hairs and a central field limited by an elliptical rim inside which there are two large membranous structures, soft, transparent, whitish. Between these structures there is frequently a dark and hard plug which is almost impossible to remove without damage (Fig. 12). Females that have recently moulted do not have this plug (Figs. 9, 13), which is probably a secretion of the female organs. Spermathecae large,



Figs. 9-17: Epigynes. *Ailluticus nitens* n.gen., n.sp. **9** Ventral view; **10** Ventral view after clearing; **11** Dorsal view. *A. pinquidor* n.gen., n.sp. **12** Ventral view, with plug; **13** Ventral view, without plug; **15** Ventral view after clearing; **16** Dorsal view. *A. rotundus* n.gen., n.sp. **14** Ventral view; **17** Dorsal view. Scale lines = 0.1 mm.

oval or pyriform, placed in deepest part. Ducts broad and heavily sclerotised, difficult to see. A tube with a glandular distal end runs from each spermatheca towards the ventral surface (Figs. 10, 15, 17).

Natural History

With only two exceptions, all the specimens of *Aillutticus nitens* n. sp. and *A. pinquidor* n. sp. have been found in the mountainous regions of Central Argentina. At the bottom of the slopes there are accumulations of detritus, mostly disintegrated granite and diorite. This gravel is formed by small grey, white, yellow and brown ochre fragments of rocks (0.5-1 cm). The specimens of *Aillutticus* sit on the pebbles with their legs flexed closed to the body, in which position the femora-patellae joints of the fourth legs are well above those of the other legs. Their cryptic pattern makes them almost invisible; they can be seen only when they move. When some object attracts their attention, turning may occur by small displacement of the legs, while the palps are waved up and down. Because of the patch of snow-white scales on the cymbium, males are readily distinguished. These spiders can make jumps of almost 30 cm but they rarely walk. They have difficulties on smooth surfaces like glass, but adhere better to rough surfaces.

I never saw a specimen in the field with prey; in the laboratory adults ate *Drosophila melanogaster*. Only once did I catch a couple while mating. On that occasion a second male was very near, almost touching the couple. Females construct silken retreats under the pebbles with transparent walls and two entrances which are closed when they lay eggs. The cocoon is on the floor of the nest and its walls are also transparent. The eggs are oval, yellow or orange. There are 10-13 eggs per batch. The spiderlings are exactly like the females but they are so tiny that it is impossible to find suitable food for them in the laboratory.

Aillutticus nitens and *A. pinquidor* share the same habitat. Specimens of both species have been found mixed at the same site, scarcely a few cm apart. The specimens from General Roca and Puerto Madryn came from places that are not mountainous, but where

the soil is covered with gravel. The male from Puerto Madryn was found on the sea shore, at the base of some plants only 50 cm above the high tide line. The beach has pebbles of different sizes, some of them rather large.

Distribution

In Argentina, the distribution of *Aillutticus* coincides with the "espinal" and "monte" biogeographical regions (Hauman, 1947; Cabrera & Willink, 1973). There are no details of the localities where the Brazilian specimens were collected by Moenkhaus. *Aillutticus rotundus* n. sp. was captured in Brazil, Amazonas (see note on page 15). Through the courtesy of Mr W. Maddison I saw a drawing of the palp of an undescribed male of *Aillutticus* from Mexico, which shows that the genus is widely distributed.

Aillutticus nitens, new species (Figs. 1, 2, 6-11, 18, 20, 24)

Etymology

The specific name is a Latin adjective meaning "bright, handsome".

Diagnosis

The male is distinguished from *A. pinquidor* by the shining black body, the clypeus with only glassy hairs, the palpal tibia with a dorsal spine and 6-8 retrolateral spine-like setae. The females can be distinguished by the central field of the epigynum, with the longest axis longitudinal.

Description

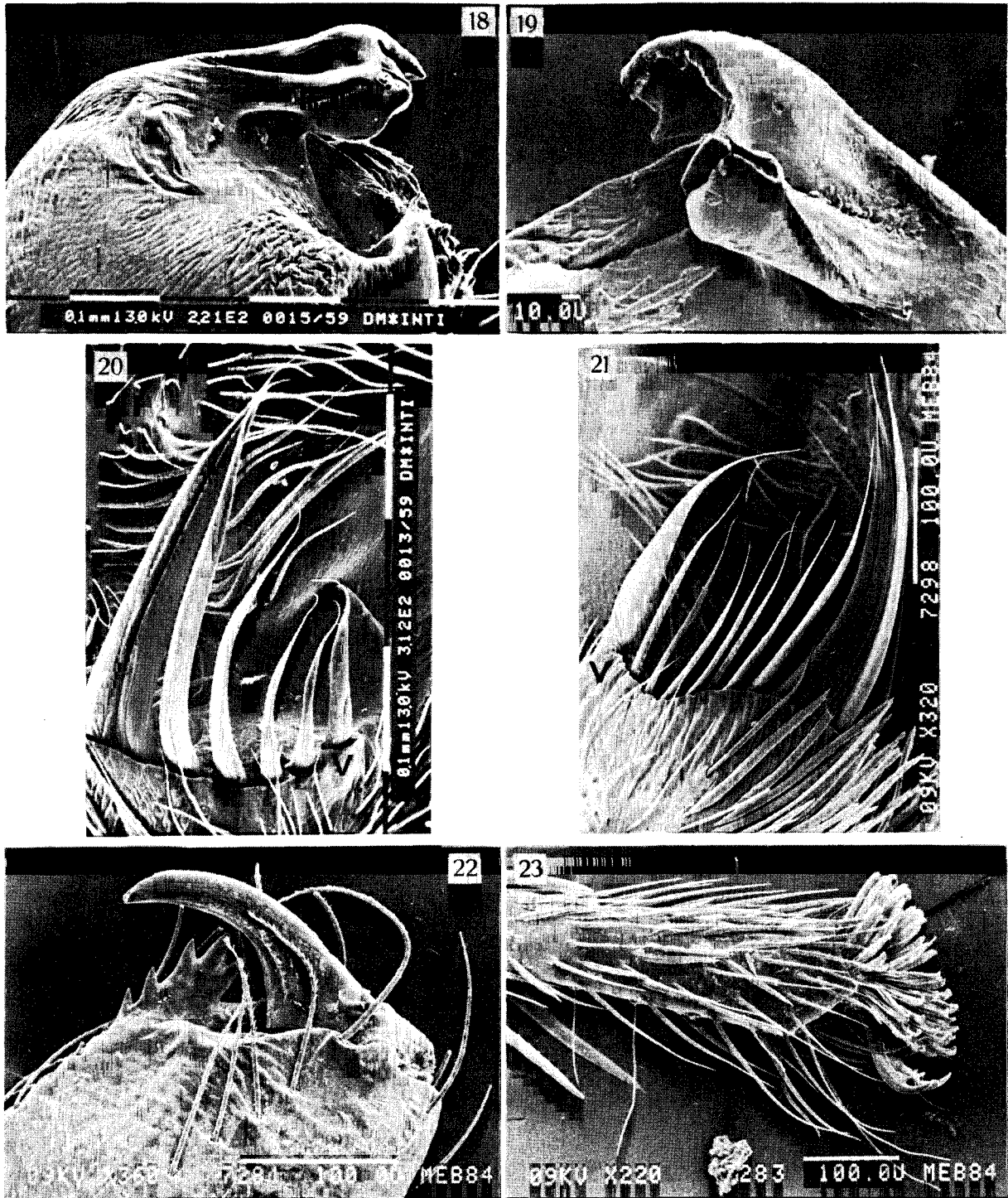
Male holotype: Measurements in Tables 1 and 2. Chelicerae with five promarginal teeth. Palp (Figs. 6-8, 20): Tibia with a dorsal distal spine; retrolateral projection with seven setae, only two of them relatively thin; ventral apophysis hooked. Bulb and embolus: Figs. 6, 18. Colour: Carapace shining black, with black, reddish and white scales disposed as follows: Cephalic region with black and reddish scales, a short band of white scales on anterior half; from each PLE to halfway

	<i>Aillutticus nitens</i>						<i>Aillutticus pinquidor</i>						A. <i>rotundus</i> Female holotype	A. <i>brutus</i> Female syntype
	Male holotype	Male paratypes (n = 10)		Female allotype	Female paratypes (n = 5)		Male holotype	Male paratypes (n = 8)		Female paratypes (n = 5)				
		mean	range		mean	range		mean	range	mean	range			
Body														
length	2.83	2.98	2.70-3.33	4.13	4.60	3.80-4.26	3.43	3.34	3.06-3.33	4.20	4.13	3.85-4.78	3.70	
Carapace														
length	1.47	1.60	1.47-1.73	1.90	1.92	1.77-2.07	1.77	1.60	1.52-1.73	2.10	2.00	1.90-2.07	1.78	1.53
width	1.23	1.28	1.18-1.32	1.57	1.55	1.47-1.62	1.55	1.40	1.30-1.43	1.73	1.72	1.70-1.73	1.47	1.27
height	0.97	0.91	0.83-1.03	1.07	0.99	0.88-1.10	1.07	0.97	0.90-1.08	1.20	1.13	1.03-1.20	0.97	0.80
Ocular quadrangle														
length	0.68	0.69	0.64-0.73	0.85	0.78	0.70-0.83	0.80	0.77	0.73-0.82	0.82	0.82	0.78-0.85	0.75	0.70
1st row width	1.10	1.14	1.07-1.18	1.35	1.26	1.20-1.35	1.23	1.19	1.12-1.25	1.33	1.30	1.28-1.33	1.27	1.08
3rd row width	1.05	1.09	1.00-1.13	1.28	1.27	1.20-1.35	1.20	1.14	1.07-1.18	1.28	1.29	1.23-1.32	1.27	1.05
distance ALE-PME	0.18	0.23	0.20-0.25	0.25	0.23	0.20-0.25	0.27	0.23	0.22-0.25	0.22	0.23	0.22-0.25	0.25	0.20
distance PME-PLE	0.13	0.14	0.12-0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13-0.15	0.17	0.14	0.12-0.15	0.18	0.17	0.16-0.17	0.15	0.12
AME diameter	0.32	0.32	0.30-0.33	0.38	0.37	0.33-0.40	0.35	0.33	0.32-0.35	0.38	0.38	0.38-0.40	0.37	0.32
Clypeus														
height	0.22	0.24	0.22-0.27	0.25	0.22	0.20-0.25	0.30	0.25	0.25-0.27	0.18	0.18	0.18-0.20	0.18	0.15

Table 1: Measurements in mm of *Aillutticus nitens*, *A. pinquidor*, *A. rotundus* and *A. brutus*.

down declivity a broad band of white scales, wider at beginning of slope (Fig. 1); sides of carapace with mixed black and reddish hairs; upper surface of thoracic region and declivity with black scales. Eyes of first row with strong, marginal scales, black and red at upper margin and white below. Surface of carapace and abdomen with long, erect, dark bristles, regularly distributed, denser in anterior half of cephalic region and inclined forwards over ocular hairs. Clypeus with long, glassy hairs under the four eyes, orientated from lower margin towards the eyes (Fig. 24). These hairs have the shaft with tiny, parallel striae and frequently have broken tips. Sternum and mouthparts blackish

brown; chelicerae brown, yellow at apex. Abdomen covered dorsally by a black, shiny scutum with black iridescent scales. From base to apex, a longitudinal band of white hairs and two pairs of white spots, one at the middle and the other in the apical third (the latter may fuse with the dorsal band). Sides of abdomen yellowish with brown spots and white hairs. Epigastric region sclerotized, orange. Venter yellow with white hairs. Legs light brown, femora blackish with two dorsal parallel bands of light brown; black rings at joints. Palp: Femur brown with a dorsal band of white hairs; patella with dorsal brown hairs and lateral, long, white hairs; tibia black with dorsal black hairs, orange



Figs. 18-23: *Aillutticus nitens* n.gen., n.sp. **18** Embolus; **20** Palpal tibia, retrolateral view (V = ventral seta). *A. pinquidor* n.gen., n.sp. **19** Embolus; **21** Palpal tibia, retrolateral view (V = ventral seta); **22** Male, chelicera, posterior view; **23** Male, tarsus IV.

distal hairs, lateral long, white hairs; cymbium black with a large dorsal patch of snow-white scales, from base to one third from apex; apical third with blackish hairs.

Female allotype: Chelicerae with five promarginal teeth. Epigynum: Central elliptical field with longitudinal axis the longest (Figs. 9-11). Colour: Carapace dark brown, cephalic region black, densely covered with black, yellowish-white and orange scales. Anterior margin predominantly with white hairs, and two white bands in thoracic region like male. Around thoracic groove, a patch of orange hairs. Sides of carapace light brown with brown and orange hairs. Clypeus with yellowish white scales orientated towards mid-line. Abdomen without scutum, dark brown with small, light brown spots, densely covered with orange and yellowish-white hairs, the latter forming three or four short transverse bands distally and two or three pairs of dorsal spots. Sides of abdomen and venter light brown with white hairs. Legs light brown with blackish rings at base of femora and at joints. Legs with abundant white and orange hairs. Palps light brown, femora blackish, and dorsal black spots on patellae and tibiae.

Note

In alcohol, white hairs become transparent and almost invisible. Some of the females have a darker colour because they have predominantly black hairs. Among the examined material of *Ailluticus nitens* there are two samples of specimens collected by Mr Moenkhaus, belonging to the Peckhams' collection

	<i>Ailluticus nitens</i>		<i>Ailluticus pinquidor</i>		<i>A. rotundus</i>
	Holotype ♂	Allotype ♀	Holotype ♂	Allotype ♀	Holotype ♀
Leg I					
Fe	0.75	0.90	1.07	1.00	0.88
Pa	0.42	0.57	0.45	0.63	0.50
Ti	0.47	0.53	0.60	0.58	0.48
Mt	0.42	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.45
Ta	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.35
Total	2.36	2.83	3.02	3.19	2.66
Leg II					
Fe	0.67	0.87	0.92	0.97	0.83
Pa	0.40	0.55	0.45	0.60	0.50
Ti	0.40	0.33	0.47	0.52	0.43
Mt	0.42	0.50	0.52	0.57	0.45
Ta	0.23	0.33	0.30	0.38	0.32
Total	2.12	2.58	2.66	3.04	2.53
Leg III					
Fe	0.70	0.92	0.83	1.03	0.83
Pa	0.35	0.52	0.47	0.53	0.45
Ti	0.42	0.48	0.45	0.58	0.43
Mt	0.50	0.60	0.55	0.70	0.55
Ta	0.30	0.37	0.30	0.37	0.33
Total	2.27	2.89	2.60	3.21	2.59
Leg IV					
Fe	1.58	1.90	1.55	1.00	1.62
Pa	0.47	0.63	0.53	0.78	0.58
Ti	0.95	1.25	1.07	1.33	1.10
Mt	0.73	1.03	0.88	1.08	0.88
Ta	0.42	0.47	0.45	0.50	0.45
Total	4.15	5.28	4.48	4.69	4.63

Table 2: Measurements in mm of legs of *A. nitens*, *A. pinquidor* and *A. rotundus*.

at MPM. One of the tubes labelled "Sao Paulo" contains several very poorly preserved specimens. The hairs have become rubbed off and the colour has vanished but the genitalia are not altered. I consider that these individuals are conspecific with the Argentinian ones. The other tube, labelled "Pará", contains a single male which poses a problem because, while the palps are similar to those of the type specimens, the first legs have dense fringes of stout, long hairs on ventral and lateral sides of patellae and tibiae. These fringes are not present in any of the other males examined and in themselves might justify the description of a new species. Nevertheless, as I have observed only one specimen and there is a certain amount of doubt about the place of capture (as often happens with spiders that came from Moenkhaus) I consider it reasonable to assign this male to *A. nitens* for the time being.

Material examined

R. ARGENTINA: *San Luis*: Merlo, November 1985 (Galiano & Miranda), male holotype No. 8308 (MACN), 26♂ 8♀ paratypes No. 8310 (MACN); November 1983 (Galiano & Miranda), 1♀ paratype No. 8311 (MACN); Merlo, Los Pasos Malos, November 1985 (Galiano & Miranda), 4♂ 5♀ paratypes No. 8312 (MACN). *Córdoba*: Alta Gracia, Tercer Paredón, November 1984 (Galiano & Miranda), 1♀ allotype 1♂ paratype No. 8309 (MACN); Cuesta Cura Brochero, November 1983 (Galiano & Miranda), 1♂ paratype No. 8313 (MACN); November 1984 (Galiano & Miranda), 1♂ paratype No. 8314 (MACN). BRAZIL: *São Paulo*, (Moenkhaus), 16♂ 6♀ (MPM); *Pará* (Moenkhaus), 1♂ (MPM).

Ailluticus pinquidor, new species (Figs. 3-5, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21-23, 25-29)

Etymology

The specific name means "one who jumps" in quechua language.

Diagnosis

Males of *A. pinquidor* can be distinguished from those of *A. nitens* by their light brown colour, the number and form of the palpal tibial setae, the stouter ventral tibial apophysis and the lack of a dorsal tibial spine. Females can be distinguished by the central elliptical field of the epigynum, with the transverse axis the longest.

Description

Male holotype: Measurements in Tables 1 and 2. Chelicerae with five promarginal teeth (Fig. 22). Palp (Figs. 3-5, 19, 21): Without dorsal spine; retrolateral projection with eleven setae on the left and thirteen on the right tibia, the most ventral the stoutest, the following up to the 6th or 7th very slender, the three or four dorsal large and long; ventral tibial apophysis blunt. Legs IV-I-II-III. Colour: Carapace brown with

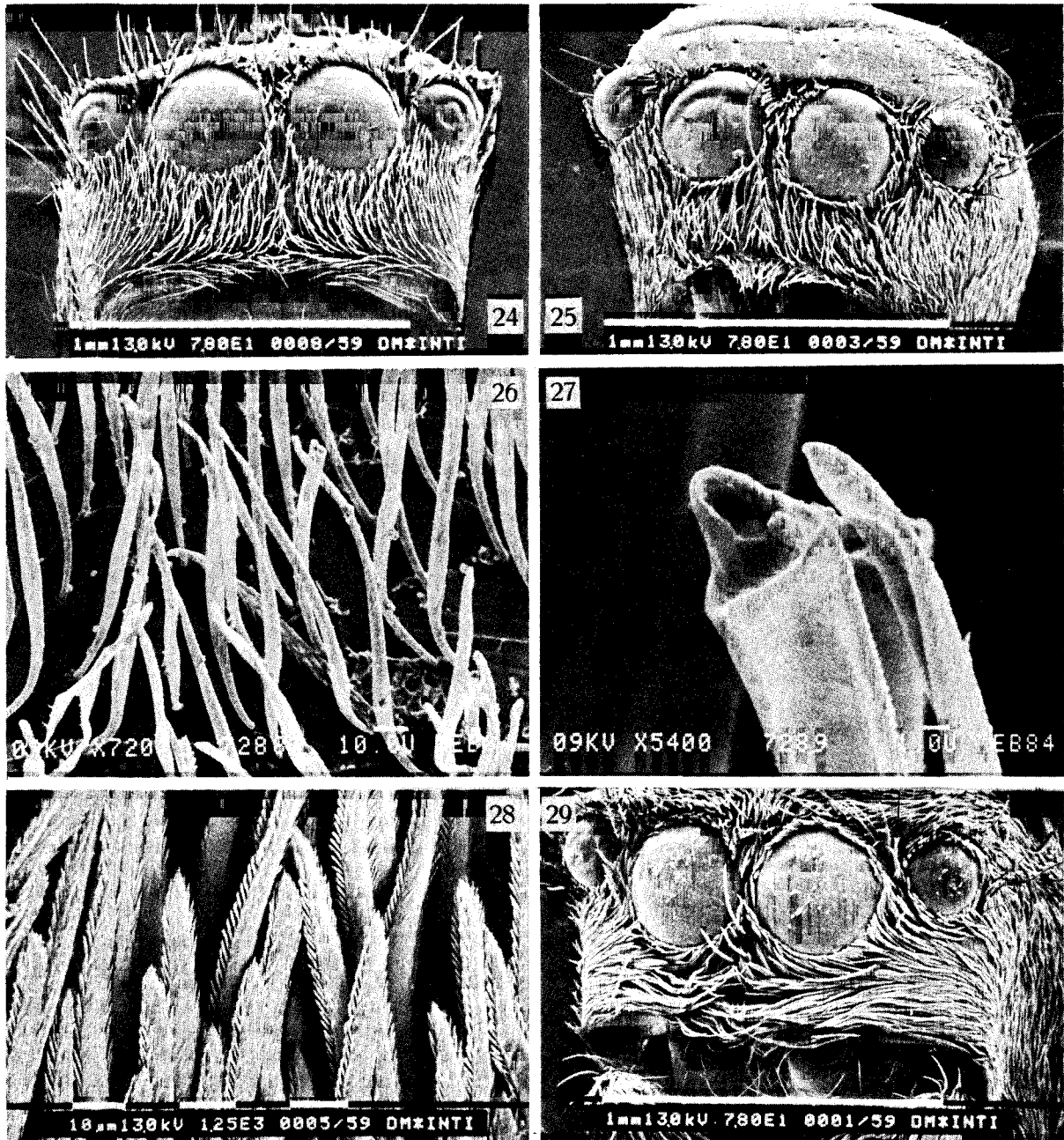
cephalic region black. Cuticle brilliant, shining, the gleam obscured by dense cover of white, orange and yellow scales. Sides of carapace with white and yellow hairs. Clypeus brown, with two kinds of hairs; a central triangular patch of glassy hairs from lower margin to AME (Figs. 25-27), and laterally scales that are white under ALE and yellow at lower margin of clypeus (Fig. 28). Both kinds of hairs are orientated from bottom towards the eyes. Dorsal surface of body with long bristles, as in *A. nitens*. Abdomen with an orange scutum, completely covered with yellow and orange hairs. Venter yellow with white hairs. Epigastric region sclerotized, orange. Legs light brown, a little darker at joints of tibiae and metatarsi I, and at distal end of tibiae IV. Legs with orange and yellowish hairs. Palp: Femur and patella light brown, with orange and white

dorsal hairs; tibia dark brown with some black dorsal hairs, prolateral and retrolateral hairs white. Cymbium blackish brown with patch of snow-white scales as in *A. nitens*.

Female allotype: Chelicerae with five promarginal teeth. Epigynum: Central field with elliptical rim orientated transversely (Figs. 12, 13, 15, 16). Colour: Generally very like male. Clypeal hairs orientated towards midline (Fig. 29), and of the scale type. Abdomen without scutum. Legs brown with dark brown rings at joints.

Note

The males of *A. pinquidor* are a little more spiny than those of *A. nitens*. There are always on the first leg, r 1 on patella, r 1-1 on tibia and frequently r 1-1 on



Figs. 24-29: *Aillutticus nitens* n.gen., n.sp. 24 Male, anterior view of prosoma, the entire clypeal region with glassy hairs. *A. pinquidor* n.gen., n.sp. 25 Male, anterior view of prosoma, central clypeal region with glassy hairs, lateral regions with scales; 26 Glassy hairs of central clypeal region; 27 Distal portion of glassy hairs, one with broken tip; 28 Scales of clypeus, lateral region; 29 Female, anterior view of prosoma, clypeal scales.

metatarsus. Old males have the cephalic region and the upper part of the abdomen with the hairs rubbed off, so that the shining cuticle is exposed. Some females have a transverse band of orange hairs at the anterior margin of the carapace and a longitudinal basal dorsal band of these hairs on the abdomen.

Live females of *A. nitens* and *A. pinquidor* are difficult to distinguish, the only diagnostic character being the epigynum.

Material examined

R. ARGENTINA: *San Luis*: Merlo, November 1985 (Galiano & Miranda), male holotype No. 8316, ♀ allotype No. 8317, 23♂ 2♀ paratypes No. 8325 (MACN); *Córdoba*: Cuesta Cura Brochero, November 1983 (Galiano & Miranda), 2♀ paratypes No. 8319 (MACN), November 1984 (Galiano & Miranda), 7♂ 1♀ paratypes No. 8320 (MACN), November 1985 (Galiano & Miranda), 6♂ 2♀ paratypes No. 8321 (MACN); *Alta Gracia*, Tercer Paredón, November 1984 (Galiano & Miranda), 1♂ 1♀ paratypes No. 8318 (MACN); *Ciénaga de Allende*, November 1984 (Galiano & Miranda), 1♂ 1♀ paratypes No. 8322 (MACN); *Panaholma*, November 1984 (Galiano & Miranda), 1♂ 2♀ paratypes No. 8323 (MACN); *Paraje Encantado*, November 1984 (Galiano & Miranda), 3♂ paratypes No. 8324 (MACN); *Chubut*: Puerto Madryn, October 1985 (C. L. Scioscia), 1♂ No. 8326 (MACN); *San Juan*: Las Tucumanas, April 1979 (A. Roig), 1♀ No. 8328 (MACN); *Astica*, April 1979 (A. Roig), 1♀ No. 8329 (MACN); *Catamarca*: Concepción de Capayán, February 1958 (Galiano), 1♀ No. 8327 (MACN); *Río Negro*: General Roca, October 1964 (A. Bachmann), 1♀ No. 8330 (MACN); *Buenos Aires*: Sierra de la Ventana, March 1939 (H. Gavio), 1♀ No. 8331 (MACN).

Aillutticus rotundus, new species (Figs. 14, 17)

Etymology

The specific name is a Latin adjective meaning "round".

Diagnosis

General appearance very similar to that of *A. pinquidor*, but the forms of the epigynum and spermathecae are diagnostic.

Description

Female holotype: Measurements in Tables 1 and 2. Chelicerae with five promarginal teeth. Epigynum (Fig. 14): Central field with a U-shaped rim. Spermathecae almost spherical (Fig. 17). Colour: Carapace dark brown with cephalic region black, covered with reddish brown and black hairs. A longitudinal white band in cephalic region; two large white bands from each PLE to halfway down the declivity. Between these bands, black hairs. Sides of carapace light brown with white hairs; clypeus yellow with white hairs orientated towards midline. Abdomen dark brown with yellow spots, densely covered as carapace. Venter yellow. Legs I and II light brown, tibiae and metatarsi darker; legs III and IV yellowish with black rings on femora

proximally and distally and on all joints. Palps yellow with dorsal black spots on patellae and tibiae.

Male

Unknown.

Type

Female holotype from Brazil, Amazonas, Reserva Ducke, August 1971, M. E. Galiano coll. (MNRJ).

Note

The only known specimen was collected in a preserved forest inside which there are some places where the land is almost barren and the sandy soil is exposed. I did not keep records about the exact site where I captured this specimen but possibly it was in one of these deforested places.

Aillutticus brutus (Badcock, 1932) new combination

Sitticus brutus Badcock, 1932: 40, figs. 31a-b [two immature syntypes from Paraguay, Nanahua (Departamento Presidente Hayes, Nanawa; current name: Fortín Ayala), March 1927, Dr G. S. Carter, in BMNH, examined]. Bonnet, 1958: 4069.

Note

The specimens are immature, probably female. They are in very bad condition, with carapaces, abdomens and all the legs detached. They can be assigned to the genus by their appearance and the proportions of the body but it is impossible to identify the species, so it is considered as *species inquirenda*. Measurements in Table 1.

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