

NOTA CIENTÍFICA

Description of the male of *Rhoicinus andinus* (Araneae, Rhoicininae, Trechaleidae)

Descripción del macho de *Rhoicinus andinus* (Araneae, Rhoicininae, Trechaleidae)

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Resumen

Por primera vez, se describe el macho de *Rhoicinus andinus* Exline, 1960, en base a dos ejemplares procedentes de Cashiari, Río Camisea, Cusco, Perú. El género *Rhoicinus* tiene cuatro especies descritas para el Perú. *R. andinus* se distingue de las restantes por tener un más grande y esclerotizado anillo en las tibias del palpo. Una nueva distribución geográfica para la especie es reportada.

Palabras clave: arañas, taxonomía, Camisea, Perú.

Abstract

The male of *Rhoicinus andinus* Exline, 1960 is described for the first time, based on two specimens from Cashiari, Camisea River, Cusco, Peru. The genus *Rhoicinus* has four species recorded from Peru. *R. andinus* is recognized by having a larger and heavily sclerotized ring at the palpal tibiae. A new geographical distribution for the species is noted.

Keywords: spiders, taxonomy, Camisea, Peru.

Introduction

The genus *Rhoicinus* Simon, 1898 currently includes ten species, found in Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Venezuela and northern Brazil (Platnick, 2007). Simon (1898) established *Rhoicinus* to accommodate two new species, both of them known only from females: *R. gaujoni*, the type-species collected in Ecuador, and *R. wapleryi*, from Venezuela. Recently, Brescovit & Höfer (1994) have described the male of *R. gaujoni*, extending the geographical range of this species to Brazil.

Exline (1950) described *R. wallsi*, based on a female from Ecuador. Later (1960), she described four additional species from Peru: *R. rothi* (male and female), *R. schlingeri*, *R. andinus* and *R. weyrauchi* (the latter three known from females, only). Other species included in the genus are *R. fuscus* (Caporiacco, 1947) (juvenile, Guyana), *R. lugato* Brescovit & Höfer, 1994 (male, Brazil) and *R. urucu* Brescovit & Oliveira, 1994 (male and female, Brazil). Species included in *Rhoicinus* can be distinguished from the remaining trechaleid genera by having a recurved posterior eye row, eyes often similar in size (sometimes subequal); lower margin of cheliceral groove with three teeth; posterior spinnerets longer than anterior ones; clypeus robust, higher than the diameter of anterior median eyes; usually three spines or spine-like bristles beneath anterior tibia; epigynal middle field with conspicuous copulatory openings (Exline, 1960).

The male of *R. andinus* is herein described based on the examination of the types of *Rhoicinus* deposited in the California Academy of Sciences (CAS): *R. andinus* (CAS 8651), *R. schlingeri* (CAS 8652) and *R. weyrauchi* (CAS 8653), as well as the original descriptions made by Exline (1960) and the type of habitat where each species occurs. Measurements and color pattern between the holotype of *R. andinus* and the unknown male specimens showed a significant degree of similarity, especially in body length and color of carapace and abdomen (Figs. 3—4).

Material and methods

The material examined is deposited in the collection of the Museo de Historia Natural of Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (MUSM, G. Lamas, D. Silva Dávila). Description and

nomenclature of the male palpal structures follow Carico (1993) and Sierwald (1990). All the measurements are in millimeters.

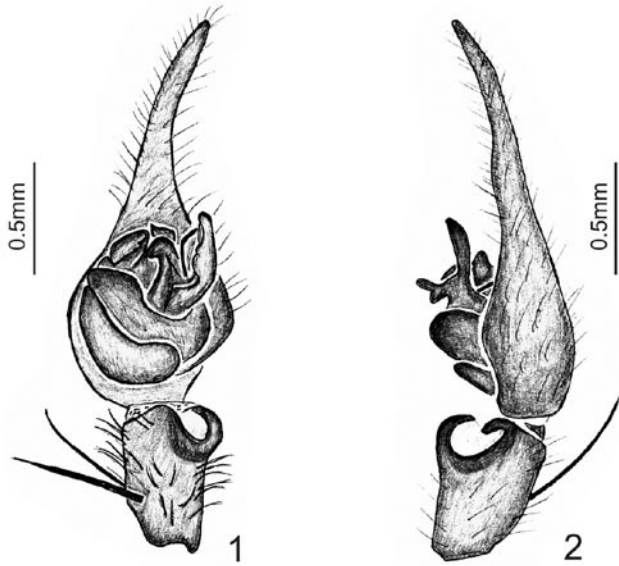
Rhoicinus andinus Exline, 1960

Figs. 1—5

Rhoicinus andinus Exline 1960:597, figs. 3, 7, 9, female holotype from Monson Valley, near Tingo Maria, Huánuco, Peru, December 2, 1954, E. I Schlinger and E. S. Ross leg., deposited in California Academy of Sciences (CAS 8651, examined). Platnick, 2007.

Diagnosis: Males of this species can be distinguished from those of *R. lugato* and *R. gaujoni* (Brescovit & Höfer, 1994, figs. 1—3, 5—7) by having a larger and heavily sclerotized ring at the palpal tibiae, a cymbium without dorsal spines (Fig. 2) and a longer median apophysis (Figs. 1, 2).

Description: (Male allotype). Total length 7,3. Carapace 3,34 long; 2,75 wide, pale yellow, pale brown at the lateral margins, with dark bristles; pale yellow at the ocular region (Fig. 3). Chelicerae pale brown, with small pale brown bristles, not enlarged at the base, three promarginal teeth, equal in size and three retromarginal teeth, equal in size. Labium 0,52 long; 0,58 wide, pale yellow, light brown at the distal margin, darker at the anterior margin. Clypeus 0,16 high, 1,36 long, pale yellow, with long bristles at the posterior margin, dark lateral projections. Sternum 1,70 long; 1,58 wide; pale yellow, with small pale brown bristles. Eye diameters, interdistances and median ocular quadrangle: anterior eye row 0,93 wide, recurved, posterior row 0,96 wide, recurved. AME 0,18; ALE 0,15; PME 0,18; PLE 0,12; AME-AME 0,09; AME-ALE 0,43; PME-PME 0,45; PME-PL 0,24; MOQ 0,45 long; dorsal view 0,53; frontal view 0;61. Abdomen 3,96; long, gray, longer than wide, moderately covered with setae, unmarked, venter light, unmarked. Legs, pale yellow ventrally, pale brown spots dorsally. Relative length of legs: IV-I-II-III. Measurements: I – femur 5,22/ tibia-patella 7,47/ metatarsus 6,30/ tarsus 3,07/ total 22,06; II – 4,89/ 6,47/ 5,97/ 2,98/ 20,31; III – 3,90/ 4,98/ 4,23/ 2,24/ 15,35; IV – 5,47/ 6,80/ 7,22/ 2,90/ 22,39. Ventral pairs of macrosetae



Figures. 1-2. *Rhoicinus andinus* Exline, 1960, male. **1.** Palp, ventral view. **2.** Palp, retrolateral view.

on tibiae: I-4, II-4, III-3, IV-3. Palpus elongated, cymbium 1,64 long, distally narrowed (Fig. 1), without spines dorsally (Fig. 2), ventral division of median apophysis large and elongate, embolus conspicuous (Fig. 1).

Material examined: PERU, Cashiari, Camisea River, Cusco, Peru, (11°52'S; 72°39'W, 690 m elevation), 2 ♂, 24.VII.1998, J. Duárez & S. Córdova leg. (MUSM).

Distribution: Cusco, Peru (Fig. 5).

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Figures. 3, 4. *Rhoicinus andinus* Exline, 1960. **3.** Male carapace. **4.** Female carapace.

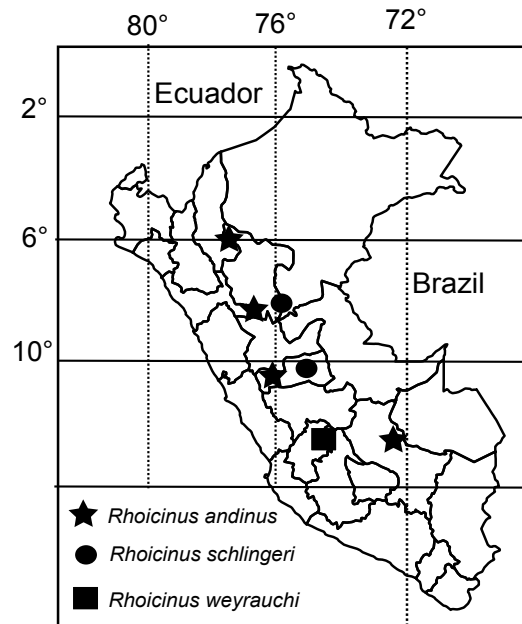


Figure. 5. Distribution of *Rhoicinus* in Peru

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