



## Revalidation of *Pterinopelma* Pocock 1901 with description of a new species and the female of *Pterinopelma vitiosum* (Keyserling 1891) (Araneae: Theraphosidae: Theraphosinae)

ROGÉRIO BERTANI<sup>1</sup>, ROBERTO HIROAKI NAGAHAMA<sup>1,2</sup> & CAROLINE SAYURI FUKUSHIMA<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto Butantan, Av. Vital Brazil, 1500, CEP 05503–900, São Paulo – SP, Brazil. E-mail: rbert@butantan.gov.br

<sup>2</sup>Pós-graduação Interunidades em Biotecnologia, ICB IV, Universidade de São Paulo, Av. Prof. Lineu Prestes 1730, 05508-900, São Paulo-SP, Brazil. E-mail: rhiroakin@yahoo.com.br

<sup>3</sup>Pós-graduação do Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão, Travessa 14, 05422-970, São Paulo-SP, Brazil. E-mail: carolsayuri@usp.br

### Abstract

We revalidate the theraphosid genus *Pterinopelma* Pocock 1901, describe the female of *P. vitiosum* for first time and *Pterinopelma sazimai* **sp. nov.** from Brazil. These two species were included in a matrix with 35 characters and 32 taxa and were analyzed both with all characters having same weight and with implied weights. Searches considering all characters non-additive or some additive were also carried out. The preferred tree, obtained with implied weights, concavity 6 and all characters non-additive shows that *Pterinopelma* is a monophyletic genus sister to the clade *Lasiadora* (*Vitalius* + *Nhandu*). The presence of denticles on the prolateral inferior male palpal bulb keel is a synapomorphy of the genus.

**Key words:** Brazil, Cladistic analysis, *Eurypelma*, *Eupalaestrus*, taxonomy, Tarantula

### Introduction

The genus *Pterinopelma* Pocock 1901 was described for *Eurypelma vitiosa* Keyserling 1891 (based on male holotype) from Taquara, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Pocock 1901). Pocock (1901) diagnosed the genus and related it to *Brachypelma* Simon 1891 by the presence of "scopulae of fine or coarser delicately plumose hairs on the posterior side of the trochanter of the palp and the anterior side of that of the first leg"; absence of such scopula upon the anterior inner side of the femur I, and "inner side of the coxa of the leg I with simple hairs with slender not spini-form bases". Metatarsus I, when folded, closes outside the retrolateral branch of the tibial apophysis.

Two years later, Pocock (1903) included two more new species: *Pterinopelma saltator* Pocock 1903 and *Pterinopelma tigrinum* Pocock 1903, both from Uruguay.

In this same year, *Pterinopelma* was considered a synonym of *Eurypelma* Koch 1851 by Simon (1903). The synonymy was not followed by Mello-Leitão (1923) who considered the genus valid and included in it *Pterinopelma vitiosum* (Keyserling 1891) and three new species from Brazil: *Pterinopelma wacketi* Mello-Leitão 1923, *Pterinopelma dubium* Mello-Leitão 1923 and *Pterinopelma vellutinum* Mello-Leitão 1923. Mello-Leitão (1923) did not mention the status of *P. saltator* and *P. tigrinum*. Adding to this, Mello-Leitão transferred *Eurypelma rubropilosa* Ausserer 1871 to *Pterinopelma*. However, Mello-Leitão (1923:184) pointed out that the species *Eurypelma rubropilosa* which he was transferring to *Pterinopelma* was the species common on Northern Brazil and he did not know if it corresponded to *Eurypelma rubropilosa sensu* Ausserer (1871) or *sensu* Simon (1892). Even though this species was transferred to *Pterinopelma* by Mello-Leitão (1923), other authors considered it belonging to *Eurypelma* (Roewer 1942; Bonnet 1955). Despite its doubtful identity and the lost type (Raven 1985), this species was transferred to *Aphonopelma* by Schmidt (1993).

Gerschman & Schiapelli (1978) transferred *Lasiadora weijenberghi* Thorell 1894 (from Uruguay) to *Pterinopelma* making the new combination *Pterinopelma weijenberghi* (Thorell 1894) and considered it the senior-syn-