



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3599.3.4>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:8570920B-EAC4-48A6-A831-6463682B36D1>

New species of the spider genus *Exocora* Millidge, 1991 (Araneae: Linyphiidae) from Brazil

YUJI LEMOS^{1,2} & ANTONIO D. BRESCOVIT¹

¹Laboratório Especial de Coleções Zoológicas, Instituto Butantan. Av. Vital Brazil 1500, 05503-900, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

²Programa de Pós-Graduação em Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

E-mail: yujilemos@gmail.com, adbresc@terra.com.br

Abstract

The genus *Exocora* Millidge, 1991 is recorded from Brazil for the first time. Six new species herein are described and illustrated, all presenting male and female, from Atlantic Forest area. *Exocora phoenix* n. sp. is recorded in the states of Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Paraná and Santa Catarina, *E. girotii* n. sp. in the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Paraná and Santa Catarina, *E. ribeiroi* n. sp. in São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, *E. medonho* n. sp. in Rio de Janeiro, *E. nogueirai* n. sp. in São Paulo and *E. una* n. sp. in Bahia.

Key words: Neotropical, Atlantic forest, spider, taxonomy

Introduction

The linyphiid genus *Exocora* was proposed by Millidge (1991) and has only two described species, the type-species *E. proba* Millidge, from Bolivian Andes, and *E. pallida* Millidge, from the Venezuelan Andes, both known only by male specimens. Millidge examined only the type material of each species and, unfortunately, he did not provide any data on morphological variation and natural history. The genus has not been included in any recent phylogenetic hypothesis (Miller & Hormiga, 2004; Arnedo *et al.*, 2009), although it was suggested that *Exocora* is close to *Exechopsis* and *Dubiaranea* by the shape of the male palp (Millidge, 1991).

Examination of extensive material collected in Atlantic Forest from eight states in Brazil has resulted in six new species of *Exocora* and they are described here based on male and female specimens, females being described for the first time for the genus. All sexes were matched according to the sample locality and the habitus of each species.

Material and Methods

All specimens examined are deposited in collections of the Instituto Butantan in São Paulo (IBSP, D. M. B. Battesti) and Museu de Ciências Naturais da Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre (MCN, E. H. Buckup).

All measures are in millimeters (mm). Descriptions and terminology were based in Hormiga (1994a, 2000), Miller & Hormiga (2004). The macroseta formula of the tibia, the presence of trichobothrium and its position on metatarsus I follows Millidge (1980). If available, we selected 10 males and 10 females of each species to measure variation of total body length, width and length of the carapace, and femur I length. The following abbreviations are used in the text and figures: A, atrium; ALE, anterior lateral eye; AME, anterior median eye; BH, basal haematodocha; CD, copulatory duct; CL, column; DP, dorsal plate; E, embolus; EM, embolic membrane; FD, fertilization duct; LC, lamella characteristic; PLE, posterior lateral eye; PME, posterior median eye; PT,