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New species of the spider genera *Aysenia* and *Aysenoides* from Chile and Argentina: description and phylogenetic relationships (Araneae: Anyphaenidae, Amaurobioidinae)

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Abstract

New spider species of the genera *Aysenia* Tullgren and *Aysenoides* Ramírez are described and their phylogenetic relationships discussed. The new species *Aysenia paposo*, from the coastal desert in northern Chile is sister to *Aysenia araucana* Ramírez. The diagnosis of *Aysenia araucana* is updated and new somatic variability is reported for the species. We present new records for other species of *Aysenia* and *Aysenoides*. The new species *Aysenoides simoi*, from temperate forests in Chile and adjacent Argentina is sister to *Aysenoides nahuel*. The phylogenetic analysis confirmed the monophyly of both genera. The support values of the genera are relatively high, but some internal branches show low support values. The genus *Aysenia* is supported by three synapomorphies, two of these from leg spination and one from the male genitalia. *Aysenoides* is supported by three synapomorphies from male and female genitalia.

Key words: spiders, new species, South America, systematics

Introduction

The spider family Anyphaenidae is considered a monophyletic group whose main diagnostic features are the presence of spatulated claw tuft setae and a well-developed tracheal system (Ramírez 1995; 2003). Currently the family comprises 519 species grouped in 56 genera, most of them endemic to the Neotropics (Brescovit 1997; Ramírez 2003; Platnick 2013). Recent phylogenetic studies (Ramírez 1995; 2003) established that the family Anyphaenidae is composed by three subfamilies: the monotypic Malenellinae, plus Anyphaeninae and Amaurobioidinae, all reviewed at generic level (Brescovit 1997; Ramírez 2003). Ramírez (2003) presented a cladistic analysis of Amaurobioidinae, and distinguished two tribes: Gayennini, with 11 genera distributed mainly in South America, and Amaurobioidini with 10 genera, among which *Aysenia* Tullgren, and *Aysenoides* Ramírez, are endemic to Chilean temperate forests and adjacent areas in Argentina. The distribution of the tribe is mainly in South America, with the exception of *Amaurobioides* O. P.-Cambridge, which occurs in the sea-shores of Chile, South Africa, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand (Forster 1970; Ramírez 2003; Opell *et al.* 2007). *Aysenia* and *Aysenoides* are sister groups, with a characteristically elongated body and third legs directed forward, as occurs in segestriids and some other tube-dwelling spiders. *Aysenoides* can be easily distinguished from *Aysenia* by their spherical spermathecae and a spine-shaped embolar process (Ramírez 2003). In the cladistic analysis presented by Ramírez (2003), the support values for the tribe Amaurobioidini and several internal clades were low, especially so for the intergeneric relationships. In a subsequent analysis Izquierdo & Ramírez (2008) added one species to each genus *Aysenia* and *Aysenoides*, in a recent revision of *Aysenia*, three species were added to that genus (González & Ramírez 2012). In both cases their phylogenetic analyses corroborated the monophyly of both genera upon the addition of those species. Little is known of the natural history of these two genera. They are relatively rare in