



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4012.3.3>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:CA20EF27-6C23-4FCA-AD05-BE13D73734F1>

## New species and records of Otiiothopinae from the Southern Atlantic Rainforest, with notes on the claw tufts in *Fernandezina* Birabén (Araneae: Palpimanidae)

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### Abstract

Two new species of *Otiiothops* MacLeay, 1839 (*O. atalaia* sp. n. and *O. goytacaz* sp. n.), a new species of *Fernandezina* Birabén, 1951 (*F. jurubatiba* sp. n.) as well as the female of *F. tijuca* Ramírez & Grismado, 1996 are described from the Atlantic Rainforest of southeastern Brazil, in the state of Rio de Janeiro. Scanning electron microscope images of the tarsi of *F. jurubatiba* sp. n. and *F. dasilvai* Platnick, Grismado & Ramírez, 1999 show that this genus has claw tufts on the posterior legs, composed of setae of variable structure.

**Key words:** Arachnida, taxonomy, Neotropical, Brazil, tenent setae

### Introduction

The palpimanid spider subfamily Otiiothopinae Platnick, 1975 is a group of ground dwelling spiders whose members live mainly in leaf litter in the tropical and subtropical forests of Central and South America, with a few representatives, such as the genera *Anisaedus* Simon, 1893 and *Notiothops* Platnick, Grismado & Ramírez, 1999, known from xerophytic and cooler habitats (Platnick *et al.* 1999). The otiiothopines were first revised by Platnick (1975) and later by Platnick *et al.* (1999). The subfamily currently comprises four known genera and 67 described species (e.g. see Grismado 2002, 2008; Grismado and Ramírez 2002; Buckup and Ott 2004; Brescovit *et al.* 2007; Piacentini *et al.* 2013; Cala-Riquelme and Agnarsson 2014; Ott and Ott 2014; World Spider Catalog 2015). Their distribution ranges from the West Indies and Panama, to Argentina, Uruguay, and central Chile, including Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru (Piacentini *et al.* 2013). Brazil has the largest number of known species recorded inside its territories, 31 out of 67.

This paper describes two new species of *Otiiothops* MacLeay, 1839, a new species of *Fernandezina* Birabén, 1951, and the female of *Fernandezina tijuca* Ramírez & Grismado, 1996. We further comment on the morphology of the claw tufts of *Fernandezina*.

### Material and methods

Descriptions and terminology follow Platnick *et al.* (1999). The material examined is deposited at the arachnology collections of the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ), the Instituto de Biologia, Universidade do Brasil/ Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), and the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales (MACN-Ar). The female genitalia were dissolved in KOH following Platnick *et al.* (1999). Drawings were made with a camera lucida mounted on an Olympus BH-2 compound microscope or a Leica M165 C stereoscope microscope. Photographs of the preserved specimens were taken with a Leica DFC 290 digital camera mounted on a Leica