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## First record of the jumping spider *Eustiromastix falcatus* (Araneae: Salticidae) in Brazil

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Jumping spiders (Salticidae), remarkable for their excellent vision, species-richness, and diversity of body forms and behaviors (Land 1969; Jackson 1986; Jackson *et al.* 1998, 2005, 2008, 2010; Bodner & Maddison 2012; Maddison *et al.* 2014) include more than 600 genera and over 5700 of the Earth's approximately 45,000 known species of spiders (Prószyński 2013; World Spider Catalog 2014).

The known Brazilian salticid fauna is the most speciose of all countries of the world, with more than 450 accepted species reported, including more than 50 species distributed in many genera of freyines such as: *Chira* (9 species), *Eustiromastix* (6 species), *Freya* (7 species), *Frigga* (4 species), *Kalcerrytus* (11 species), *Nycerella* (3 species), *Pachomius* (2 species), *Phiale* (7 species), *Romitia* (3 species) and *Sumampattus* (1 species) (Prószyński 2013; World Spider Catalog 2014; *pers. obs.*)

The genus *Eustiromastix* Simon 1902 is represented by 12 species described only for the Neotropics (Courtial *et al.* 2014; Galiano 1979, 1981; Santos & Romero 2004; World Spider Catalog 2014). Six of these are reported from Brazil: *E. major* Simon 1902, *E. moraballi* Mello-Leitão 1940, *E. bahiensis* Galiano 1979, *E. efferatus* Bauab-Vianna & Soares 1978, *E. macropalpus* Galiano 1979 and the last described for the country, *E. nativo* Santos & Romero 2004. Of these, the last four are Brazilian endemics.

*Eustiromastix falcatus* Galiano 1981, described with 7 males from Port of Spain (Trinidad, West Indies) and subsequently reported from French Guiana (National Natural Reserve La Trinité) by Courtial *et al.* (2014), is here reported for the first time from Brazil. This paper is based on one male deposited in the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG), that was collected from the Amazonian Region of northern Brazil.

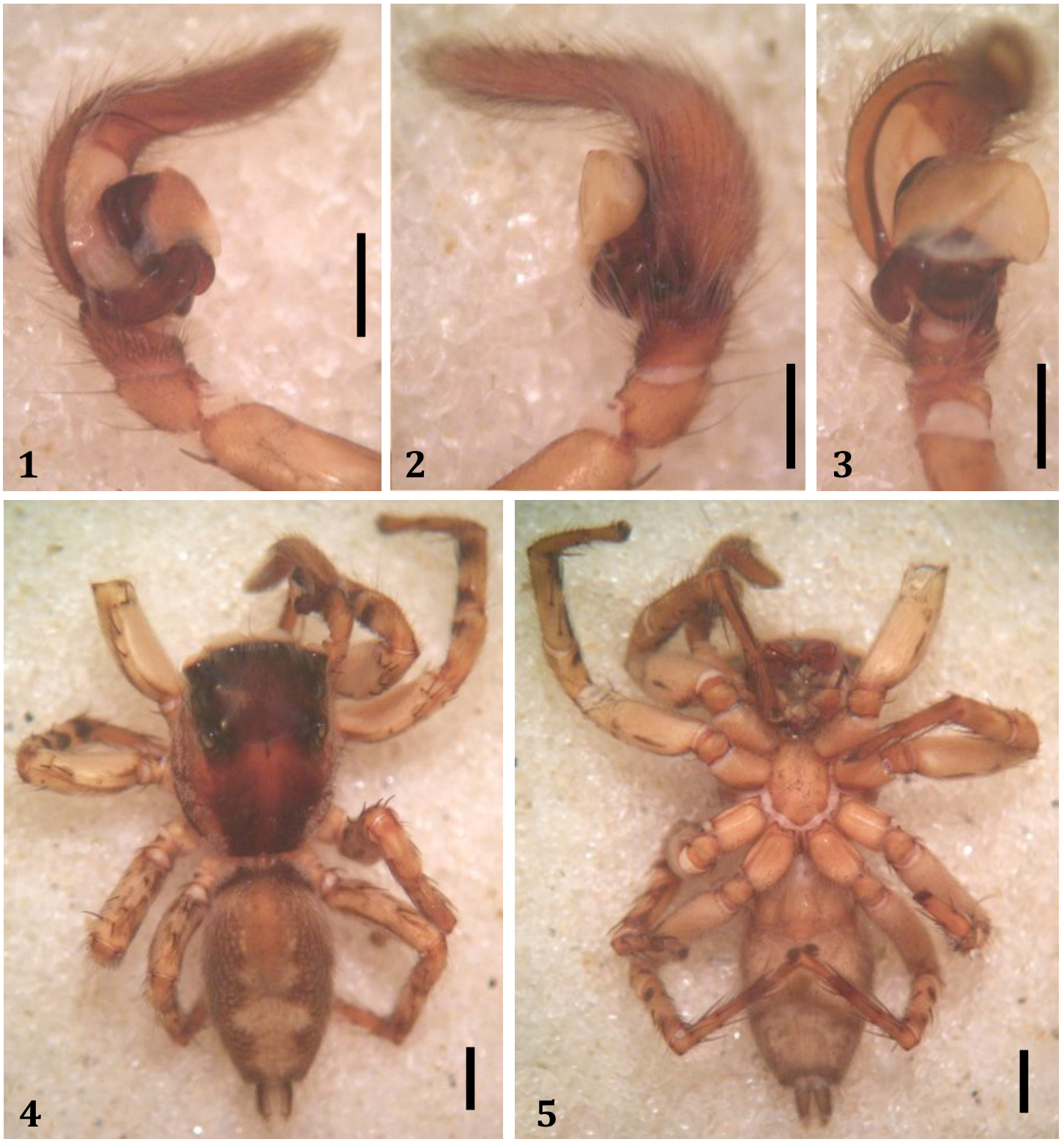
The spider was identified following the works of Galiano (1979, 1981), who gave a comprehensive revision of the genus. The female of the species remains unknown.

### *Eustiromastix falcatus* Galiano 1981

Figs. 1-5

**Material examined:** Brazil, Pará, Monte Alegre, 16 Jun 2001, 1♂ (no collector, MPEG 4944).

**Diagnosis:** *Male* (length 7.3 mm). The specimen has the characteristic coloration described for the species, with legs light brown with darker rings and patches (Figs. 4-5). Moreover, this resembles *E. bahiensis* and *E. macropalpus* but differs from them in having the palp with a shorter embolus and a flattened tibial apophysis, wider than long, and a long and curved cymbium (Figs. 1-3) (Galiano 1981).



**Figures 1–5.** *Eustiromastix falcatus* Galiano male from Monte Alegre, Pará, Brazil. **1,** Left palp proventral view. **2,** Left palp retrolateral view. **3,** Left palp ventral view. **4,** Habitus dorsal view. **5,** Habitus ventral view. Scale, figs. 1-3: 0.5 mm, figs. 4-5: 1.0 mm.

**Distribution:** Trinidad (Port of Spain), French Guiana (Saint-Élie, National Natural Reserve La Trinité) and Brazil (Pará). *Eustiromastix falcatus* to date has only been found in northern Brazil. However, this species might be present throughout other Amazonian locations of northern Brazil or may be in southern Venezuela, Guyana or Suriname.

**Comments:** This is the second published record of this species since the original description (see Galiano 1981), and the second location other than its type locality.

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