Taxonomic and faunistic notes on *Chinonurus* Simon, 1900 and *Lysomyssus* Hentz, 1845 from the Neotropical Region (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Summary

Five new species of *Lysomyssus* are diagnosed, figured and described, *L. espinosus* sp. n. (O. Ecuador), *L. jauniauxi* sp. n. (V. Brazil), *L. okonowii* sp. n. (V. Ecuador), *L. trinidadii* sp. n. (V. West Indies) and *L. vaureii* sp. n. (O. Ecuador). Females are described for the first time for *Lysomyssus* mandatorix F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, *L. romani Loganov* and *L. velos Peckham, Peckham & Wheeler*. *Lysomyssus pseudobenderi* Loganov, 2002 is synonymized with *L. benderi* Loganov, 2002, whereas the males of the latter species are shown to belong to a new species, *L. jauniauxi* sp. n. New faunistic records for 13 species are also provided.

Introduction

*Lysomyssus* Hentz, 1845 and *Chinonurus* Simon, 1900 are the only lysomyssid genera known from the Neotropical Region. The former is known to *comprim 77* de
described species (see Galiano, 1962, 1980, 1984, 1996, Brignoli, 1984; Prösszyky, 2000; Jiménez & Tejas, 1993; Loganov, 2000a, b, 2002); two of which are fossil species (Wunderlich, 1986, 1988). Compared with *Lysomyssus*, the genus *Chinonurus* is less diverse and includes only four species (see Galiano, 1998).

The aims of the present paper are (1) to describe five new *Lysomyssus* species from Ecuador, Costa Rica and Brazil, (2) to describe previously unknown sexes for three other species, and (3) to give new faunistic records for 13 others. A total of 181 newly collected specimens belonging to 18 species has been studied; the examined/ described material is deposited in the following institutions and personal collections: AMNH=American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA (Dr. N. Platnick); IMPC=personal collection of Mr John Murphy (Hampton, UK); LAIB=Laboratório de Artes/podos Peçonhentos, Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, Brazil (Dr A. D. Brevescu); NMNH=National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, USA (Dr J. Coddington); and MMUM=Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK (Dr D. V. Logunov).

Abbreviations used in the text and figures:

AME=anterior median eye, ALE=anterior lateral eye, PME=posterior median eye, PLE=posterior lateral eye; FM=femur, Pr=papilla, Th=thigh, Mt=metatarsus; d=dorsal, pr=prolateral, r=retrolateral, v=ventral.

For the leg spination the system adopted is that used by

Ono (1988). The sequence of leg segments in measure-
data is as follows: femur+patella+trochanter+metatarsus+tarsus. All measurements are in mm.

*Chinonurus maculipes* Crane, 1943 (Figs. I–10)

Type: Holotype δ (AMNH, 42,161), Venezuela, Monagas, Carpio, Paratype ♀ (AMNH, 241,000; Figs. 9–10), Guyana, Bartica, Kartabo.

Comments: *Hiberto* this species has been recorded from Venezuela, Monagas, Carpio, Paratype ♀ (AMNH, 241,000; Figs. 9–10), Guyana, Bartica, Kartabo.

Material examined: ECUADOR: 1♂ 1♀ (AMNH), 1♂ 1♀ (MUMM), Orellana, Reserve Etica Waorani, Transect Ext., c. 1 km S of Onkoke Game camp (0°29’25.7” S, 76°27’10.8” W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al.

*Lysomyssus ammonius* Peckham, Peckham & Wheeler, 1889

Comments: This is the first record of this rather well known species from Ecuador (cf., Brasil, 1962, 1966, and Guyana (Crane, 1943; Galiano, 1998). Thus, this is the first record of *C. maculipes* from Ecuador.

The studied males from Ecuador are identical with the δ holotype of *C. maculipes* (cf., Figs. 7–8 and 9–10); the latter has slightly shorter instamceus instamces and ovipositor rather than round receptacles. Owing to the scarcity of material, we cannot evaluate the variation of these characters and therefore the taxonomic significance of the observed differences remains unclear. If these differences are shown to be stable, the ♀ paratype of *C. maculipes* should be assigned to another species.

Material examined: ECUADOR: 1♂ 1♀ (MUMM), 1♂ (MUMM), Orellana, Reserve Etica Waorani, Transect Ext., c. 1 km S of Onkoke Game camp (0°29’25.7” S, 76°27’10.8” W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al.

*Lysomyssus benderi* Loganov, 2002

Comments: This is the first record of this species outside the type locality, Manaus in Brasil (see Loganov, 2002). This species was described by one of us (Logunov, 2002) from 2♂ (holotype and paratype) and 2♀ (paratypes), of which one ♀ and two ♂ were collected together and were kept in the same tube; this was the reason for matching them to each other. In the same paper (Logunov, 2002), another species, *L. pseudobenderi*, which was very similar to the females of *L. benderi*, was described from a single female. After examining a relatively large series of both males and females of *L. benderi*
from Ecuador, we have concluded that Logunov (2002) mismatched the sexes in the original description, so that the female of *L. pseudobenderi* should be treated as that of *L. benderi*. From our experience, we have found that males and females of different species of *Lyssomanes* are often collected and kept together. Therefore, *L. pseudobenderi* is here synonymised with *L. benderi*, and a new name, *Lyssomanes januari* sp. n., is proposed for the♀ paratypes of *L. benderi* (see below).

It is necessary to stress that the Ecuadorian males and females of *L. benderi* differ slightly from the type specimens. The males have shorter chelicerae, with less pronounced brownish anterior stripes, and shorter cymbia and palpal tibiae; however, we have been unable to detect any differences in the bulb structures. The females differ in having slightly bigger spermathecae, as compared with the holotype of *L. pseudobenderi*. Thus, it is possible that there might be a number of closely related species similar to *L. benderi*; the material available to us does not allow us to resolve this problem at present.

*Material examined.* Ecuador: 6♂ 9♀ (NMNH), 1♂ 1♀ (MMUM), Otavalo, Reserva Etnica Waiwai, [Image of figures 1-10]

Figs. 1–10: *Chioneocops maralijvs Crane*, 1945. 1 Male palp, mesal view; 2 Ditto, retrolateral view; 3 Ditto, ventro-lateral view; 4 Female genital appearance, lateral view (legs shown diagrammatically to draw attention to proportions only); 5 Male carapace, lateral view; 6 Male body, lateral view; 7, 9 Epigyne; 8, 10 Spermathecae. Specimens: 1–8 Ecuador; 9–10 Paratype from Guyana. Scale lines=0.1 mm.
Lyssomanes bimaculatus Peckham, Peckham & Wheeler, 1889

Comments: This is a relatively widespread Neotropical species, already reported from Costa Rica (see Galiano, 1980).


Lyssomanes convexus Banks, 1909 (Figs. 13–14)

Comments: This species was described from Costa Rica (Navarro) (Banks, 1909) and since then has remained known from the holotype only (Galiano, 1980); thus, this is only the second record from Costa Rica. The studied (Figs. 13–14) is virtually identical to the holotype redescribed and illustrated by Galiano (1989: figs. 125–126).


Lyssomanes ecuatoricus sp. n. (Figs. 20–21)

Type: Holotype 9 (NMNH, Ecuador, Orellana, Reserva Etnica Wacona, Transect Ent., c 1 km S of Onkone Game camp (00°39′25.7″S, 76°27′10.8″W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al.

Etymology: The species is named after the terrap tropicalica, Ecuador.

Diagnosis: This new species is most similar to L. portoricensis Petrunkevitch, 1933 known from Puerto Rico (see Galiano, 1989: figs. 25–26), but differs in the avoidance rather than rounded receptacles and the longer and more winding insemination ducts (Figs. 20–21).

Distribution: The type locality only.

Description: Female (holotype): Carapace 2.80 long, 2.20 wide, 1.55 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.18 long. Eye interdistances: AME-AME 1.13; ALE-ALE 1.35; PLE-PLE 1.11. Diameter of AME 0.55. Abdomen 3.63 long, 1.68 wide. Cheliceral length 1.38. Clypeal height 0.28. Length of leg segments: I 3.08+1.23+2.65+2.48+0.63; II 2.70+1.03+2.15+2.13+0.55; III 2.40+0.89+1.90+1.95+0.70; IV 2.30+0.80+1.96+2.50+0.60. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-1, Tp pr and rt 0-0-1, v 4 pairs; Mt pr and rt 1-0-0, v 3 pairs. II: Fm d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-1, Tp pr and rt 1-1, v 3 pairs; Mt pr and rt 1-0-0, v 3 pairs. III: Fm d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-1, Tp pr and rt 0-0-1, v 4 pairs; Mt pr and rt 1-0-0, v 3 pairs.
**Lyssomanes janaauri** sp. n.

*Lyssomanes benderi* Logunov, 2002 (in part, 9 only): 232, figs. 12–13 (♀ paratype, LAIB, examined; mismatched with ♀ holotype of *L. benderi*).

**Type:** Holotype ♀ (LAIB; IB-7277), Brazil, Lago Janauari, Manaus, AM, 29 July 1996, E. Viniciusque, Paratype ♀ (LAIB; IB-7277), together with holotype.

**Etymology:** The species is named after the type locality, Lago Janaauri near Manaus, Brazil.

**Diagnosis:** This species is known from females only and is closest to *L. benderi*, but can be easily distinguished from it by the arrangement of the seminative ducts and the shape (larger and more diagonal) of the receptacles (cf. Logunov, 2002: figs. 13 and 15).

**Comments:** This is a new name for the two females described earlier as the paratypes of *L. benderi* from Manaus in Brazil (see Logunov, 2002). Because these females were mismatched with the holotype of *L. benderi* and clearly differ from the true females of that species (see above), we think it is reasonable to give them a new name. The holotype and paratype of *L. janaauri* sp. n. have been designated and are deposited in LAIB.

**Description:** Female: See Logunov (2002: sub 9 of *L. benderi*).

**Male:** Unknown.

**Lyssomanes feminaeus** Peckham, Peckham & Wheeler, 1889

**Comments:** This is a further record from Costa Rica of this relatively widespread Neotropical species (cf. Galano, 1980).

**Material examined:** COSTA RICA: 1♀ (JMPC), 1♀ (MMUM), La Pacifica-Rio, 8 September 1983, J. Murphy.

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Figs. 17–21 17–19 Lyssomanes romanii Logunov, 2000 (from Ecuador); 20–21 *L. exaudivirus* sp. n., holotype. 17, 20 Epigyne: 18, 21 Spermadeca, frontal view; 19 Ditto, rear view. Scale lines=0.1 mm.
Lysommases mandibulatus F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1900 (Figs. 22-28)

Comments: Lysommases mandibulatus has hitherto been known from males only (Galiano, 1980; Prószyński, 2000), but we have strong evidence to match the reported males and female together. The type locality for *L. mandibulatus* is Mexico (Teapa) (Galiano, 1980: 59). Recently, Jiménez & Tejas (1993) described a new species, *L. pescadero*, from Mexico (Pescadero) on the basis of 11 specimens of both sexes collected together. The latter species (at least its males) is virtually indistinguishable from *L. mandibulatus* and seems likely to be a junior synonym thereof. As we have not re-examined the type series of *L. pescadero*, we cannot discuss this problem further; at this point it is important only to notice that both sexes of *L. pescadero* are reliably matched. As the males of *L. pescadero* are virtually indistinguishable from those of *L. mandibulatus* and the females have similar characteristic transverse receptacles (cf. Fig. 28 and Jiménez Tejas, 1993: fig. 14), it is safe to conclude that we have the female of *L. mandibulatus*, which is described below for the first time.

Distribution: This is the first record of this relatively widespread Neotropical species from Costa Rica (cf. Galiano, 1980).

Description: Male: See Galiano (1980); Figs. 22, 26. Female: Carapace 1.88 long, 1.38 wide, 1.28 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.03 long. Eye interdistances: AME:AME 0.88, ALE-ALE 0.91, PME-PME 0.58, PLE-PLE 0.70. Diameter of AME 0.45. Abdomen 2.63 long, 1.28 wide. Cheliceral length 0.88. Clypeal height 0.45. Length of leg segments: I 1.98+0.79+1.75+1.60+0.50; II 1.84+0.73+1.40+1.38+0.35; III 1.75+0.65+1.31+1.50+0.30; IV 1.75+0.60+1.43+1.78+0.53. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-1; Tb pr and rt 0-1, v 4 pairs; Mt v 3 pairs. II: Fm d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-1; Pr d 1ap; Tb pr and rt 0-1, v 4 pairs; Mt v 3 pairs. III Fm

Figs. 22-28. *Lysommases mandibulatus* F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1900 (from Ecuador). 22 Male palp, ventral view; 23 Epigyne, retrolateral view; 24 Bulbus, apical view; 25 Male palp, dorsal view; 26 Male abdomen, dorsal view; 27 Epigyne; 28 Spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale lines = 0.1 mm (22-25, 27-28), 1.0 mm (26).
Lysonymus nigripictus Peckham, Peckham & Wheeler. 1889

Comments: This is the first record of this species outside Brazil and Guyana (see Galano, 1962, 1980).

Material examined: Ecuador: 24 39.9 (MNH), USM 19 (MUMM), Orellana Province, Rupununi, Transact Ent., 1 km S of Onkote Gare camp (00°39.25°S, 76°27.10°W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al.

Lysonymus onkomnis sp. n. (Figs. 29-40)

Types: Holotype δ (MNNJ), Ecuador, Oriente, Reserva Etnica Waorani, Transact Ent., 1 km S of Onkote Gare camp (00°39.25°S, 76°27.10°W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al. Paratypes: 39 (MNNJ), 16 19 (MUMM), same data as holotype.

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the type locality, Onkote Gare camp in Ecuador.

Comments: This species is very similar to those of L. malinche Galano, 1980 from Mexico and L. braytiata Chickering, 1946 from Panama (see Galano, 1980: figs. 30-32, 119-120). The larva of L. onkomnis sp. n. cannot be distinguished from the unique asSize: with other described Lysonymus species.

Distribution: The type locality only.

Description: Male (holotype): Carapace 2.03 long, 1.35 wide, 0.91 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.05 long. Eye interdistances: AME-AME 0.86, ALE-ALE 0.85, PME-PME 0.40, PLE-PLE 0.73. Diameter of AME 0.45. Abdomen 2.40 long, 0.90 wide. Cheliceral length 0.78. Clypeal height 0.11. Length of leg segments: I 2.45 + 0.78 + 2.28 + 0.13 + 0.53; II 1.85 + 0.63 + 1.80 + 1.75 + 0.50; III 1.70 + 0.44 + 1.33 + 1.45 + 0.55; IV 1.95 + 0.48 + 1.83 + 2.38 + 0.55. Leg spination: I and II: Fm d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-1, Tp br and rt 0-0-1, v 4 pairs; Mt v 3 pairs; III: Fm d 1-1-1, pr 0-1-1, Pt d lap, Te d 0-1-1, and rt 1-1, Mt pr and rt 1-1; IV: Fm d 1-1-1, pr 0-1-1; Pt d lap; Te d 0-1-1, Mt and rt 1-1, Mt pr and rt 1-1, Mt d and rt 1-1, Mt d Coloration (in alcohol): carapace brown, with white eye field. Palp: Maxillae, labium and chelicerae brownish yellow. Abdomen brown (in paratype yellow, with brown pattern as in Fig. 33). Book-lung covers yellow. Spinnerets brownish. All legs light yellow. Palp structure as in Figs. 29-34.

Female (paratype): Carapace 1.90 long, 1.33 wide, 0.88 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.07 long. Eye interdistances: AME-AME 0.88, ALE-ALE 0.86, PME-PME 0.45, PLE-PLE 0.70. Diameter of AME 0.44. Abdomen 2.23 long, 1.08 wide. Cheliceral length 0.70. Clypeal height 0.10. Length of leg segments: I 2.32 + 0.73 + 2.10 + 0.20 + 0.53; II 1.95 + 0.63 + 1.70 + 1.65 + 0.50. III 1.80 + 0.53 + 1.15 + 1.75 + 0.51; IV 1.80 + 0.50 + 2.20 + 0.28 + 0.53. Leg spination: I: Fm d pr and rt 0-1-1, Tp br and rt 0-0-1, v 4 pairs; Mt pr and rt 0-1-0, v 3 pairs; Mt pr and rt 0-1-0, v 3 pairs; Mt d and rt 1-1, Pr d and rt 1-1, IV: Fm d 0-1-1, pr 0-1-0; Pt d lap, Tp d and rt 0-1-0, Mt d Coloration (in alcohol): carapace yellow, with wide medium brown band and brown marginal lines Fig. 36). cephs brown. Abdomen yellow, with brown colour pattern as in Fig. 36. Chelicerae yellow, with longitudinal brown bands anteriorly. Palp yellow, with brown longitudinal lines having nothing to do with and distinct sides of segments. Spinnerets brown. Remaining parts of body, including some legs, light yellow. Epigynum and spermaticae as in Figs. 38-40.

Lysonymus romani Lagunov, 2000 (Figs. 17-19)

Comments: This is the first record of this species after the original description (see Lagunov, 2000b), and its first record from Ecuador.

The male and female of the new material were matched provisionally reasoning from the fact that the male and one of the females were collected together, kept in the same sample and look similar. Unfortunately, sex matching remains a problem for many Lysonymus species. As it is known that males and females of many similar species can be collected together from the same habitats. Breeding experiments are required to solve the problem of sex matching in some cases like L. tacazonewski/romani or L. tacazonewski/antarcticum (see below).

The spormaemate of the female described here as L. romani (Fig. 18) are rather similar to those of L. tacazonewski as described by Galano (1980: figs. 44-45). This might mean that the sexes of one of these species have been mismatched, as the males of the two species have nothing to do with and definitely belonging to different species groups. In our opinion, the matching of the d and v in the original description of L. tacazonewski (Galano, 1980: 27-28) should also be considered provisionally. The latter author was able to examine only four specimens, of which only one sample contained both a single d and a single v apparently collected together, this
sample by Taczanowski was taken in the mid-19th century and can hardly serve as a reliable argument for matching the sexes. The other two specimens studied by Galano (1980) were a single d and 9 collected from different and distant localities. Thus, having studied a male and three females collected from the same locality and habitat, we probably have a stronger argument for considering our matching of the sexes in L. romani to be correct. See also below under "Comments" for L. taczanowski.

Description: Male: See Logunov (2000b).
Female: Carapace 2.53 long, 1.88 wide, 1.45 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.55 long. Eye interdistances: AME-AME 1.25, ALE-AME 1.33, PME-PME 0.66, PLE-PLE 1.00. Diameter of AME 0.61. Abdomen 3.58 long, 1.63 wide. Cheliceral length 1.08. Clypeal height 0.18. Length of leg segments: I 3.03+1.13+2.78+2.70+0.79; II 2.68+1.0+2.18+2.43+0.74; III 2.63+0.90+2.25+2.60+0.78; IV 2.53+0.78+2.33+3.05+0.75. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-1; Tb pr and rt 0-1-1.

Figs. 29-40. L. coromanus sp. nov. paratypes. 29 Male palp, mesal view; 30 Ditto, ventral-lateral view; 31-32 Ditto, retrolateral view; 33 Ditto, ventral view; 34 Ditto, dorsal view; 35 Male general appearance; 36 Female general appearance; 37 Male chelera and maxilla; 38-39 Epigynum; 40 Spermaticceae, dorsal view. Scale lines=0.1 mm (29-34, 37-40), 1.0 mm (35-36).
v 4 pairs; Mt v 3 pairs. II: Fm d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-1-1; Pt d 1ap; Tb d 1-1, pr and rt 0-1-1; Pt d 1ap; Tb d 1-1, pr and rt 0-1, v 2-2; Mt pr, rt and v 1-lap. IV: Fm d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-0-1; Pt d 1ap; Tb d 1-1, rt and pr 1-1, v 0-1; Mt pr 1-1, rt and v 0-1. Coloration (in alcohol): entire body, chelicerae and all legs light yellow; eye field sparsely covered with white appressed scales. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 17-19.

Material examined: ECADOR: 1'd 29 (NMNH), 1'd (MMUM), Orellana, Reserva Etnica Waorani, Transsect Ent., c. 1 km S of Onkone Gare camp (00°39'25.7"S, 76°27'10.8"W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al.

Lyssomanes taczanowskii Galloino, 1980 (Figs. 41-45)

Comments: This is only the second record of the species after its original description (Galloino, 1980), and its first record from Ecuador.

The studied female differs slightly from that described by Galloino (1980: fig. 44) in having longer insemination ducts (cf. Fig. 45) and this difference makes the studied female virtually indistinguishable from that of L. santarem Galloino, 1984 described from Brazil from a single female (Galloino, 1984: figs. 27-28). Therefore, if our identification of the female of L. taczanowskii is correct, L. santarem may be a junior synonym of L. taczanowskii. Alternatively, L. santarem could also belong to L. romani (originally described from a single d; see above) and, if this were correct, be its senior synonym. None of these assumptions can be proven or rejected at the present time; more material and breeding experiments seem to be required to resolve them. See also above under "Comments" for L. romani.

Material examined: ECUADOR: 6'19 (NMNH), 1'd (MMUM), Orellana, Reserva Etnica Waorani, Transsect Ent., c. 1 km S of Onkone Gare camp (00°39'25.7"S, 76°27'10.8"W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al.

Lyssomanes tenius Peckham, Peckham & Wheeler, 1889

Comments: Common species; this is the first record of this species outside Brazil (Galloino, 1980; Logunov, 2002) and Guyana (Galloino, 1962).

Material examined: ECUADOR: 1'd 14'9 (NMNH), 1'd 19' (MMUM), Orellana, Reserva Etnica Waorani, Transsect Ent., c. 1 km S of Onkone Gare camp (00°39'25.7"S, 76°27'10.8"W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al.

Lyssomanes trinitudinos sp. n. (Figs. 11-12)

Type: Holotype 9 (AMNH), West Indies, Trinidad, N.W. (no exact locality), November 1972, E. W. S. Elyman. The specific epithet is taken from the type locality, Trinidad, West Indies.
Diagnostic: By the structure of the epigyne and spermathecae, this species is closest to *L. brasiensis* Chikchikov, 1946 from Panama (see Galano, 1980: figs. 119-120), but can be distinguished from it by the shorter glandular ducts and larger receptacles, as well as in the different arrangements of the insemination ducts and receptacles (cf. Figs. 11-12). Another related species, *L. belgranoi* Galano, 1984 from Argentina (Galano, 1984: figs. 31-32), differs from *L. triptulidae* sp. n. in having smaller and more heavily sclerotised spermathecae.

Distribution: The type locality only.

Description: Female (holotype). Carapace 2.25 long, 1.89 wide, 1.15 high at PLE. Occular area 1.08 long. Eye interdistances: AME-AME 1.00, ALE-ALE 1.10, PME-PME 0.76, PLE-PLE 0.83. Diameter of AME 0.49. Abdomen 3.88 long, 1.63 wide. Cheliceral length 1.12. Clypeal height 0.15. Length of leg segments: I 2.68 + 1.05 + 2.28 + 2.28 + 0.48, II 2.30 + 0.85 + 1.93 + 1.89 + 0.45, III 2.32 + 0.75 + 1.75 + 1.93 + 0.65, IV 2.15 + 0.64 + 1.85 + 2.25 + 0.63. Leg spination: I: Fem d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-0-1, Tb pr and rt 0-0-1, v 4 pairs; Mt v 3 pairs. II: Fem d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-0-1, Tb pr and rt 0-0-1, v 4 pairs; Mt v 3 pairs. III: Fem d 1-1-1, pr 0-0-1, Pt d 1 lap, Tb d, pr and rt 1-1, v 0-2-0, Mt v 3 pairs; IV: Fem d 1-1-1, pr and rt 0-0-1, Pt d 1 lap, Tb d, pr and rt 1-1, Mt rt lap, rt 0-1-0. Coloration (in alcohol): entire body, legs and chelicerae light yellow, but carapace slightly darker (sandy). Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 11-12.

Male: Unknown.

**Lysosoma unicorne** (Taczanowski, 1872)

Comments: This is the first record of this rather widespread species from Ecuador (cf. Galano, 1980; Logunov, 2000a, 2002).

Material examined: ECUADOR: 95° 47′ (NMNH), Orellana, Reserve Etica Warani, Transect Ent., c. 1 km S of Onkone Gare camp (09°39′25.7″S, 76°27′10.8″W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al.

**Lysosoma velox** Peckham, Peckham & Wheeler, 1888

(1935-50)

Diagnostic: The male of *L. velox* is described and diagnosed for the first time. By the structure of the epigyne and spermathecae (Figs. 49-50), this species superficially resembles the female of *L. vincinacea* Galano, 1996 (Galano, 1996: figs. 5-6), but can be easily distinguished by the *vocal* rather than curved receptacles and by the opulatory openings being separated by the insemination ducts (joining in *L. vincinacea*). The male of *L. velox* was described and diagnosed by Galano (1980), but see also Figs. 46-48.

Distribution: This is the first record of this species outside Brazil and Peru (cf. Galano, 1980).

Description: Male: See Galano (1980: Figs. 46-48). Female: Carapace 2.63 long, 1.80 wide, 1.30 high at PLE. Occular area 1.48 long. Eye interdistances: AME-AME 1.18, ALE-ALE 1.23, PME-PME 0.60, PLE-PLE
Types: Holotype 9 (NMNH), Ecuador, Orellana, Reserva Etnica Waorani, Transect Ent., 0.1 km S of Oronke Gare camp (60°39'25.7"S, 76°27'10.8"W), 216.3 m a.s.l., 2 November 1991, T. L. Erwin et al.

Description: Female (paratype): Carapace 3.30 long, 2.38 wide, 1.80 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.35 long. Eye interdistances: AMDE-AME 1.28, ALE-ALF 1.43, PME-PMF 0.93, PLE-PLE 1.10. Diameter of AME 0.63. Abdomen 5.33 long, 1.23 wide. Chelicer length 1.68. Cephalic height 0.30. Length of leg segments: I 3.52+1.38+3.15+3.08+0.70; II 3.03+1.10+2.68+2.68+0.70; III 2.76+1.08+2.33+3.25+0.65; IV 2.77+0.88+2.48+2.83+0.70. Leg spination: I: Fmd 1-1-1, pr and rt 1-1, v 0-2, Pt pr and rt 1-0-4, v 2-2-0. IV: Fmd 1-1-1, pr and rt 1-0, Pt d 1-0-1, pr and rt 0-0-6, Mt pr and rt 1-0-1, pr d 1-0-1, pr and rt 0-0-6; Coloration (in alcohol): entire body, legs and chelicerae light yellow, with eye field covered with white and yellow appressed scales. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 15-16.

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References