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New Spiders of the Mygalomorph Genus *Neocteniza* (Araneae, Idiopidae)

PABLO A. GOLOBOFF¹ AND NORMAN I. PLATNICK²

ABSTRACT

Males of *Neocteniza pococki* Platnick and Shadab and *N. toba* Goloboff are described for the first time. Two new species, *N. chancani* from Argentina (male) and *N. coylei* from Peru (female), are

described. New distributional records are provided for *N. australis* Goloboff and *N. minima* Goloboff.

RESUMEN

Se describe por primera vez a los machos de *Neocteniza pococki* Platnick y Shadab y *N. toba* Goloboff. Se describen dos nuevas especies, *N. chancani* (macho), de Argentina y *N. coylei* (hem-

bra), de Perú. Se amplía la distribución geográfica conocida de *N. australis* Goloboff y *N. minima* Goloboff.

INTRODUCTION

From the original description of *Neocteniza sclateri* Pocock (1895), the type species of the genus, and the subsequent description of a second species by O. P.-Cambridge

(1905), no contributions to our knowledge of the Neotropical mygalomorph spider genus *Neocteniza* were made until 1976, when Platnick and Shadab described five new species

¹ Cornell University/American Museum of Natural History Graduate Training Program in Arthropod Systematics.

² Chairman and Curator, Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History; Adjunct Professor, Department of Biology, City College, City University of New York; Adjunct Professor, Department of Entomology, Cornell University.

(including the first known male of the genus) and discussed the relationships of the genus. In more recent years, Platnick and Shadab (1981) described two additional species, Raven (1985) transferred the genus to the newly erected family Idiopidae, and Goloboff described five additional new species and presented some biological data (1987; Goloboff and Roig, 1989). The objective of the present paper is to describe two more new species from Argentina and Peru, as well as the previously unknown males of *N. toba* Goloboff (1987) and *N. pococki* Platnick and Shadab (1976).

Goloboff (1987) proposed that all the species of the genus then known, except for *N. australis* and *N. toba*, form the monophyletic *sclateri* species group. The new species *N. chancani* must clearly be excluded from that group. Although members of the *sclateri* group clearly form a natural taxon, their relationships to the three other species of the genus remain unresolved. Several male palpal characters might be useful in resolving this uncertainty, but unfortunately these structures are so highly modified (in both the *sclateri* group and *N. toba*, *N. australis*, and *N. chancani*) that it is difficult to decide whether the *sclateri* group exhibits characters representing additional or independent modifications of the states found in other species. If those characters represent independent modifications, the conditions found in all or some of the other species can be used to support hypotheses of monophyly. If they represent additional modifications, the conditions found in all or some of the other species are plesiomorphies, and thus useless for resolving the basal relationships within *Neocteniza*.

Palpal characters in *Neocteniza* are also frustrating in another respect. In some specimens, the bulb collapses or contracts during fixation, whereas in others it remains expanded, making the general shape of the bulb highly variable among different specimens of the same species. Because the membranes at the base of the embolus break when the bulb collapses, a bulb which has already collapsed probably cannot be expanded again. This makes it necessary to compare individual sclerites, rather than the general bulbal shape or the relative positions of sclerites.

The specimens examined are deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH), Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia," Buenos Aires (MACN), Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru (MHNSM), and Universidad de Santa Cruz, Bolivia (UNSC). The format of the descriptions follows that of Goloboff and Platnick (1987).

We thank Diana Silva (MHNSM) and Paolo Bettella (UNSC) for lending specimens and providing help to the first author during visits to their respective countries (that field trip to Bolivia and Peru was partially supported by the Graduate School and Griswold Fund of Cornell University). Fred Coyle of Western Carolina University kindly sent the specimen of *N. coylei*; he and Robert Raven of the Queensland Museum provided helpful comments on a draft of the manuscript.

SYSTEMATICS

Neocteniza chancani, new species

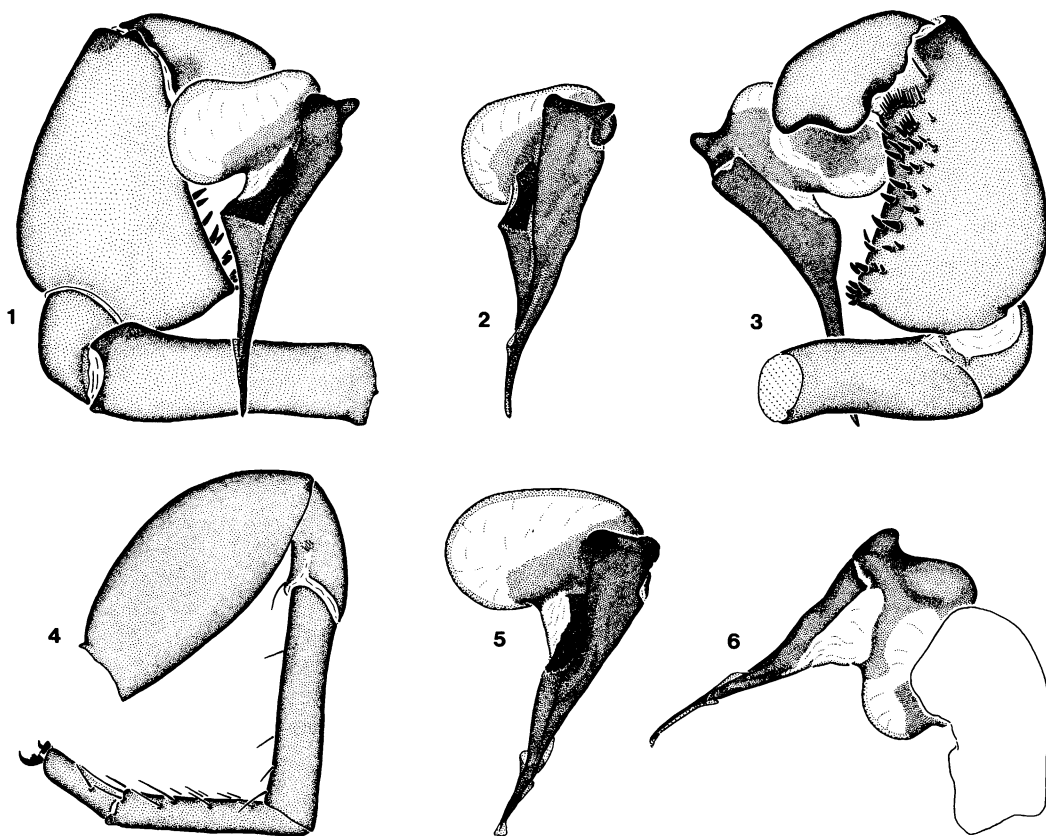
Figures 1–4

TYPE: Holotype male from Reserva Provincial Chancaní, Córdoba, Argentina (Jan. 20, 1987; M. Viñas), deposited in MACN.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS: This species seems closest to *N. australis* but can be distinguished by the male embolus, which in lateral view (fig. 1) is thicker in the middle (compare with fig. 6) and forms an acute angle with the bulb (compare figs. 2, 5); a sclerite bearing spinules is shorter and distally widened (in *N. australis* it is longer and of uniform width), and the distal haematodocha is less extensive. *N. toba* can be distinguished from *N. chancani* by the embolus being shorter and curved in the middle, with no basal protuberances.

MALE (holotype): Total length 10.68. Carapace blackish brown, abdomen shiny black. Leg femora and palpi olive brown, other articles orangish; sternum and coxae yellowish white. Carapace 3.90 long, 3.75 wide; pars cephalica convex, length 0.95 of width, occupying 0.61 of carapace length; fovea deep, sinuous, recurved, tripartite, occupying 0.29 of carapace length. Eyes occupying 0.43 of



Figs. 1-6. 1-4. *Neocteniza chancani*, male holotype. 1-3. Left palp, prolateral, distal, and retrolateral views. 4. Leg I, retrolateral view. 5, 6. *N. australis*, male paratype, left palpal bulb, distal and retrolateral views.

cephalic width, OQ 2.52 times wider than long. Chelicerae with rastellum formed by five thick and blunt cusps on edge of cheliceral prolongation, two smaller setae behind them, and two thick but gradually narrowing more externally situated setae. Intercheliceral tumescence absent. Inner cheliceral margin with 5 teeth, 16 teeth between margins, of which 7 larger teeth form clear row on outer margin. Labium without cuspules, length 0.63 of width. Palpal coxae without cuspules. Sternal width 0.86 of length, with sigilla barely discernible; postlabial sigillum as in *N. australis*. Legs: all articles unmodified; femur I fusiform (fig. 4). Trichobothria: tibiae: anterior row of I and II without trichobothria on basal fourth of article; I ant. 6 (apical 1:3 without trichobothria), post. 7 (1:2 B); II ant. 5 (apical 1:3 without trichobothria), post. 7 (1:2 B); III ant. 3 B, post. 6 (1:3 B); IV ant.

7 (3:4 B), post. 7 (4:5 B); palp ant. 4 (apical 1:5 and basal 1:2 without trichobothria), post. 3 (1:3 M); metatarsi: I-III 10-11 (2:3 A); IV 15 (3:4 A); tarsi I-IV 11-13 (forming band). Spines: femora: palp, I-III 0, IV 20 p d a; patellae: palp, I, II 0, III 4 (1-1-2) P plus comb of 10 P A; IV 7-10 p d b; tibiae: palp as in fig. 1; I 1-1-1 V POST (1:3 A) (very weak); II 0-1-1-1-1 V POST; III 1-1-2 D ANT, 1-1-1 D POST, 2 R SUP A, 2 v a; IV 3/4 v ant. (very weak); metatarsi: I 1-1-1-1-1 P V, 1-1-1-1-1-2 R V (apical ventral spine very long, see fig. 4), 1-1-2 v (1:3 a); II 1-1-2-2 P V, 6 R V, 2 v a; III 0-1-1-2-1 P D, 1-1-1-1-1 R D, 4/5 v (very weak), 2 v a (a little stronger), 1-1-2 V ANT, ventral anterior comb of 3 setae; IV 1-2-2-3 V ANT, 2 V B, 2 V A, ventral posterior comb of 6 setae; tarsi: palp 0; I, II 1-1 P, 1 R; III, IV 0. Paired tarsal claws: I, II, both claws, 7/8 teeth of same size;

III ant. claw 5 of similar size, post. tt-TT-tt; IV ant. claw 5 of similar size, post. with TTT-ttt; inferior claw present, bare, on all legs, well developed on tarsi III. Preening combs present on metatarsi III and IV; III with ventral anterior comb of three setae, IV with ventral posterior comb of six setae. All tarsi without scopula, ventral face of posterior tarsi with long thick curved bristles. Spinnerets short; ALS with ca. 12 spigots, basal article of PLS with ca. 25 (subequal in size, concentrated toward apex), medial article with ca. 27 (of which 12 grouped ones are larger), apical article with 25–30 (scattered). Palp with relatively short femur, tibia incrassate; embolus very large, flattened, thicker in middle, straight; distal haematodocha small. Embolus arising laterally to bulb, with conspicuous basal protuberances.

FEMALE: Unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Only the type.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from western Córdoba Province, Argentina.

REMARKS: *Neocteniza chancani*, like *N. toba* and *N. australis*, lacks the synapomorphies of the *sclateri* species group (see Goloboff, 1987, and below). In both *N. chancani* and *N. australis* the embolus is very large, basally flattened, arises perpendicularly to the bulb, has basal protuberances, and is not clearly separated from a sclerite bearing cuspules. However, in *N. toba* the embolus is smaller, has roughly the same direction as the bulb, lacks basal protuberances, and is separated from the cuspule-bearing sclerite by a membrane. The large and flattened embolus supports the monophyly of *N. toba* and *N. chancani*. The species in the *sclateri* group also have an embolus which arises perpendicularly to the bulb (and possible homologs of the basal protuberances are present). This might indicate that *N. chancani* and *N. australis* are more closely related to the *sclateri* group than to *N. toba*. However, in the *sclateri* group there exists a membrane separating the embolus and cuspule-bearing sclerite; because such a membrane is unknown in other mygalomorphs, its presence seems apomorphic, and suggests instead that *N. toba* is more closely related to the *sclateri* group.

The male palpal tibia has a distinct apical comb of spines in *N. toba*, *N. australis*, and *N. chancani*; the transverse rows of the *scla-*

teri group may well be additional modifications of this character, which would then be plesiomorphic for the genus.

NOTE: Goloboff (1987) identified females from hilly areas in central Córdoba as *N. australis*. Although no males from Córdoba had been studied by Goloboff (1987), and the females of *N. chancani* are unknown, it seems unlikely that those females considered as *N. australis* are misidentified, because one of them had male emboli—like those of *N. australis* males—in the spermathecae. Moreover, the two types of habitat are clearly different.

NATURAL HISTORY: The type locality is situated to the west of the Sierra Grande, in a dry flattened area, crossed by some temporary streams with small ravines. The area is covered by xerophytic woods on a clayish soil. The type specimen was found walking on the ground, during daytime. Goloboff revisited the site in April, 1987, and March, 1992, in unsuccessful attempts to find additional specimens of *N. chancani*. In the same place where the male holotype was collected, *Idiops hirsutipedis* Mello-Leitão and *Actinopus* sp. were also found.

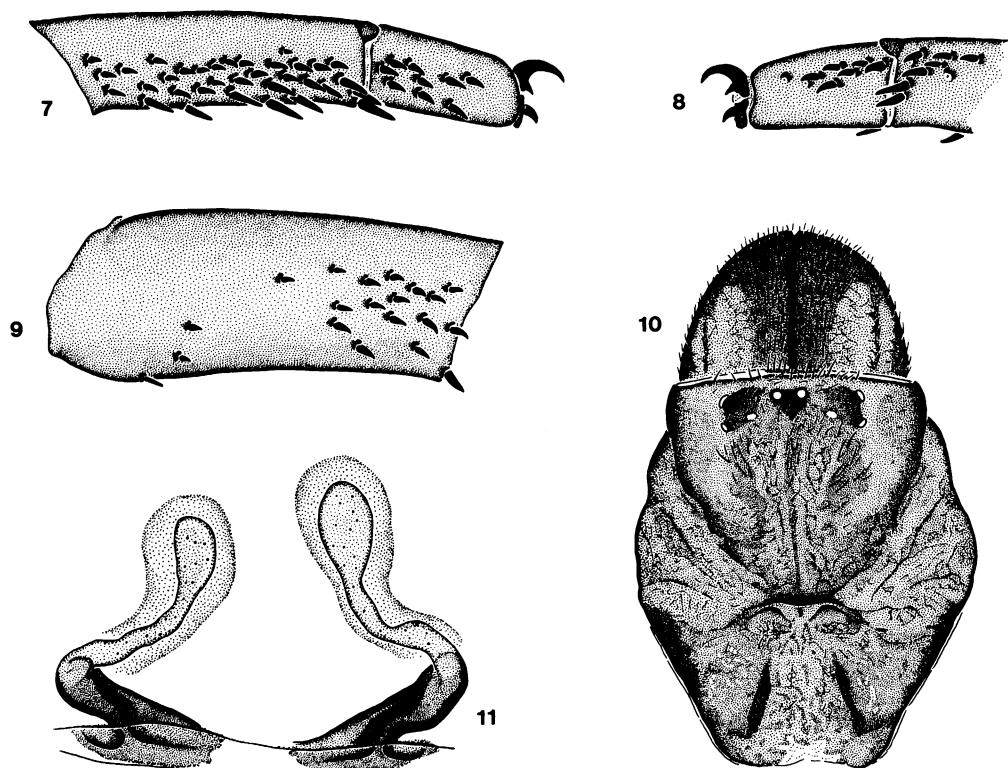
Neocteniza coylei, new species

Figures 7–11

TYPES: Female holotype taken at an elevation of 300 m at Río Tambopata, Madre de Dios, Peru (Apr. 1–2, 1988; F. Coyle, R. Bennett), deposited in MHNSM; female (juvenile) paratype from same locality, elevation 500 ft (Apr. 30, 1947; J. Pallister), deposited in AMNH; female (possibly juvenile) paratype taken at an elevation of 200 m at the Reserva “Cuzco Amazónico,” Río Madre de Dios, 15 km NE Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios, Peru (no date; S. Cover), deposited in MHNSM.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a patronym in honor of Dr. Frederick A. Coyle (who collected the type specimen and loaned it for study), in recognition of his outstanding contributions to mygalomorph spider systematics.

DIAGNOSIS: This species seems closest to *N. minima* and *N. platnicki*. It differs from *N. minima* by the much larger size, having the epigastric area much more sclerotized,



Figs. 7–11. *Neocteniza coylei*, female holotype. 7. Tarsus and metatarsus I, retrolateral view. 8. Tarsus I, prolateral view. 9. Tibia I, retrolateral view. 10. Cephalothorax, dorsal view. 11. Spermathecae, dorsal view.

and having shorter and stronger spines. It differs from *N. platnicki* by the less curved basal portion of the spermathecal ducts.

MALE: Unknown.

FEMALE (holotype): Total length 21.22. Carapace, legs, and chelicerae olive brown; abdomen darker. Carapace (fig. 10) 11.40 long, 10.04 wide; pars cephalica convex, length 0.88 of width, occupying 0.58 of carapace length; fovea deep, sinuous, occupying 0.47 of carapace width. Eyes occupying 0.54 of cephalic width, OQ 3.73 times wider than long. Setae: 12 on chilum, 40 in front of OQ, 35 behind, medial longitudinal row of 20, and two lateral rows of 25 thick setae. Rastellum formed by 10 blunt setae on apex of mound, 10 more on base, and three attenuated, outer setae on edge. Inner cheliceral margin with seven large teeth (increasing in size toward apex), outer margin with 25 smaller teeth (half as large as inner teeth), and 25 denticles in furrow (leaving bare only inner edge of furrow). Labium

without cuspules, length 0.80 of width. Palpal coxae without cuspules. Sternal width 0.76 of length. Trichobothria: tibiae: palp ant. 8 (3:4 B), post. 4 (1:2 B); I ant. 7/8 (1:2 B), post. 6 (1:2 B); II ant. 9 (1:2 B), post. 9 (1:2 B); III ant. 9 (1:3 B), post. 11 (1:3 B); IV ant. 9 (1:2 B), post. 4 (1:2 B); metatarsi: I 18 (3:4 A); II 22 (3:4 A); III 12 (2:3 A); IV 11 (2:3 A). tarsi: palp 24; I 20; II 24; III 17; IV 15. Spines: femora: palp, I–III 0; IV 35 d ant. a (very thick); patellae: palp, I–II 0; III 31 P plus comb of 13 P A or 36 P plus comb of 11 P A, 1-1/1-1-2 R; IV ca. 45 d ant. b (the apical 6 or 7 longer); tibiae: palp 16/20 (second one very long, attenuated, third quite long), 10/8 R (1:2 A); I 9/13 P, 21/24 R INF (1:2 A) (fig. 9), 1 V A; II 5 P (1:2 A or 1:1), 13/14 R INF; III 35/33 P SUP, 17/18 D, 16/14 R SUP (10 of which are in 1:4 A); IV 0; metatarsi: I 30/34 P, 33/36 R INF; II 30/28 P, 19/20 R INF; III 15/16 D ANT, 13 D POST, 1 V A; IV 1-1 R SUP (1:3 A), 7 R plus comb of 3 R A,

1-1 V POST (1:3 A); tarsi: palp 23/26 P, 13/16 R, 2 V A; I 13/7 P, 8/9 R (figs. 7, 8); II 10/11 P, 6/8 R; III, IV 0. Paired tarsal claws: I-III, ant. and post. claw with dT; IV, ant., dT or dTT, post. T; palpal claw with dT. Metatarsal preening combs absent from leg I; leg II with single v ant. comb of 2 bristles; III with v ant. comb of 3, v post. of 4; IV with ant. comb of 3, post. of 6. Spinnerets short (poorly preserved, spigots not visible). Spermathecae (fig. 11): basal portion of ducts strongly curved, but not as strongly as in *N. platnicki* (view in fig. 11 shows maximum curvature).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Only the types.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

REMARKS: The long and very attenuated prolateral spine on the palpal tibia is also found in some other species of the *sclateri* group. The holotype was excavated from a 23 cm deep, trapdoor-covered burrow in a stream bank in the rain forest.

Neocteniza minima Goloboff

Neocteniza minima Goloboff, 1987: 37, figs. 6-7, 13-16, 20-24, 32-36 (male, female).

NEW RECORDS: BOLIVIA: **La Paz:** 5 km from Sapecho (Río Beni and road), Jan. 5, 1991 (Goloboff, Santisteban, McHugh, MACN), 2 juveniles that may belong to this species. **Santa Cruz:** Buena Vista, Jan. 8-10, 1991 (Goloboff, Santisteban, McHugh, MACN), 1 juvenile; Buena Vista, Parque Nacional Amboró, Río Saguayo, flight intercept trap, near stream, Dec. 25-28, 1990 (P. Bettella, UNSC), 1♂ (only one palp).

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina (provinces of Salta and Jujuy) and Bolivia (departments of Santa Cruz and possibly La Paz).

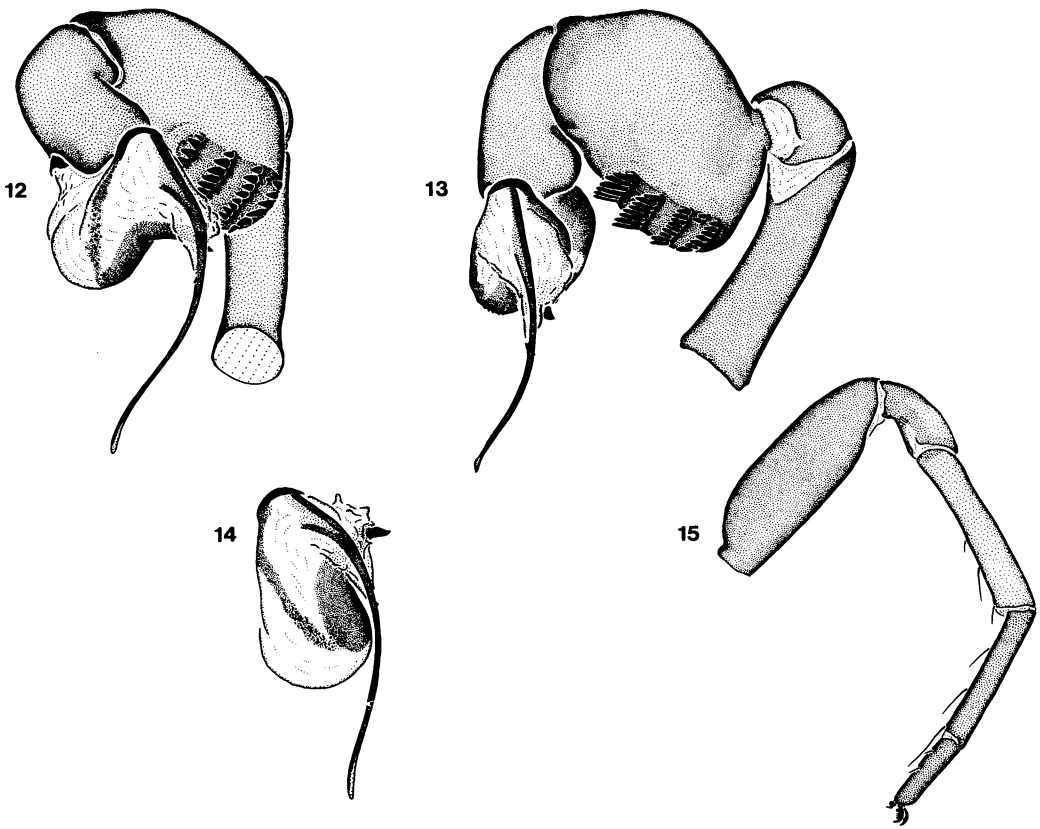
Neocteniza pococki
Platnick and Shadab
Figures 12-15

Neocteniza pococki Platnick and Shadab, 1976: 9, figs. 2, 4, 7, 9, 13-14, 19-20 (female).

DIAGNOSIS: Males, newly described here, can be distinguished from those of *N. minima* by having the spines of the palpal tibia arranged in more widely separated rows, occupying a larger and less elevated area (figs. 12, 13; compare with Goloboff, 1987: figs.

33, 34), and from the males of *N. fantastica* by the four or five (rather than six or seven) rows of palpal tibia spines and a heavily sclerotized protrusion below the origin of the embolus. The males treated here were not collected together with females, but are assigned to *N. pococki* on the basis of geographic proximity.

MALE: (28 km N Alta Gracia). Total length 4.70. Carapace reddish brown, legs reddish brown with paler yellowish areas on patellae and apex of tibiae II-IV; tibia I pale. Carapace 2.33 long, 1.89 wide; pars cephalica flattened, length 1.15 of width, occupying 0.60 of carapace length; fovea deep, sinuous, recurved, tripartite, occupying 0.30 of carapace width. Eyes very large, occupying 0.66 of cephalic width, OQ 2.20 times wider than long; clypeus absent. Postocular setae: medial row of four small bristles (difficult to see), lateral rows of six or seven smaller bristles. Chelicerae with rastellum formed by three blunt, strong cusps on mound, three long, attenuated outer setae on edge, and four weaker attenuated setae on base of mound. Intercheliceral tumescence absent. Inner cheliceral margin with five small teeth (widely separated), outer with nine, increasing in size and separation toward apex (largest ones about half size of teeth on inner margin). Labium without cuspules, length 1.14 of width. Palpal coxae without cuspules. Sternal width 0.76 of length, with sigilla barely discernible. Legs with all articles unmodified; femur I slightly fusiform (fig. 15). Trichobothria: tibiae: palp ant. 3 (1:2 A), post. 2 (1:3 M); I, II ant. 4 (2:3 B), post. 4 (1:2 B); III ant., post. 3 (1:2 B); IV ant., post. 5/6 (2:3 B); metatarsi: I, II 6/7 (3:4 A); III 5 (2:3 A); IV 7 (2:3 B); tarsi: palp 4 (grouped in middle); I, II, IV 5/6 (2:3 B, in relatively wide band); III 6 (3:4 B, in narrow band, almost zig-zag). Spines: femora: palp, I-III 0; IV 9/10 d ant. a; patellae: palp, I, II 0; III 8 P, comb of 6 P A; IV 3 d ant. b; tibiae: palp with pronounced mound bearing cusps in transversal rows (figs. 12, 13); right palp with 2-6-8-7-5, left with 6-2-9-9-6 cusps; I 0-1-0-1-1 v post., 1 v ant. a (all very thin, attenuated); II 3-4 v (also very thin); III 1-1/1-1-1 P D (1:3 A), 1 D A or 2-1 D, 2 v a; IV 1-1 v (extremely thin), 2 v a; metatarsi: I 1 v r (1:3 a), 1 v r a (very long), 1-1 v ant. (1:3 a); II 1 v r (1:3 a), 2/3 v a (r one almost as long as v r a on metatarsus I);



Figs. 12–15. *Neocteniza pococki*, male. 12, 13. Left palp of male from Miranda (uncontracted bulb), distal and retrolateral views. 14. Right bulb of male from Bolívar, partially contracted, distal view. 15. Leg I, male from Bolívar, retrolateral view.

III 5/6 P D, 4 R D, 1 V A; IV 3/4 v (arranged serially, almost bristles), 2 V A; tarsi: palp 0; I, II 1-1-1 P, 1-1 R; III, IV 0. Paired tarsal claws: anterior and posterior claws of tarsi I–IV with five or six teeth; on tarsi II–IV most basal and apical teeth smaller. Inferior claw well developed, bare on all tarsi. Metatarsi I, II with single comb, almost inconspicuous, formed by two bristles; III, IV with two combs, separated by apical ventral spine, formed by three bristles each. Scopula absent from tarsi I–IV. Spinnerets with numerous spigots (difficult to see, not too well preserved); PMS, basal article of PLS, and basal portion of medial article of PLS with small spigots; apical article and apex of medial article of PLS with larger spigots. Palp (figs. 12, 13) typical for *sclateri* group.

FEMALE: Described by Platnick and Shadab (1976).

NEW RECORDS: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: 10 km N Corocito, R. Caura, June 18–Aug. 3,

1987, flight intercept trap in rain forest (S., J. Peck; AMNH), 1♂. **Miranda:** 28 km N Alta Gracia, Parque Nacional Guatopo, El Lucero, elev. 700 m, malaise trap in forest ravine, May 14–Aug. 5, 1987 (S., J. Peck; AMNH), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Venezuela.

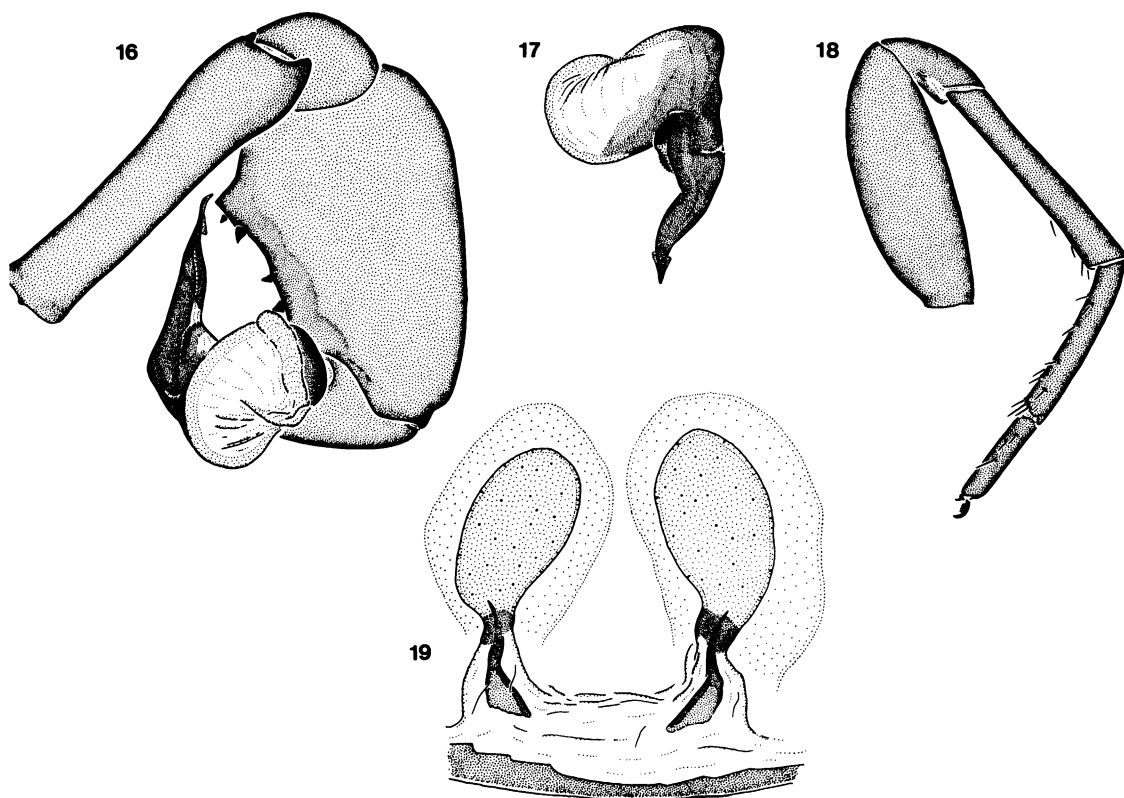
REMARKS: The absence of teeth between the cheliceral margins in the males of the *sclateri* group (Platnick and Shadab, 1976; Goloboff, 1987) seems to be an additional synapomorphy for the species group.

Neocteniza toba Goloboff

Figures 16–19

Neocteniza toba Goloboff, 1987: 41, figs. 8, 25–26 (female).

DIAGNOSIS: Males, newly described here, can be distinguished from those of *N. chancani* and *N. australis* by the smaller, curved



Figs. 16–19. *Neecteniza toba*. 16–18. Male from Parque Nacional Defensores del Chaco. 16, 17. Left palp, prolateral and distal views. 18. Leg I, retrolateral view. 19. Female from Chaco, spermathecae, dorsal view.

embolus, arising from the tip of the bulb (fig. 16), and by the longer legs (fig. 18) with tarsal trichobothria forming a narrower band. Females can be distinguished from those of *N. australis* (females of *N. chancani* are unknown) by the parallel spermathecae with outwardly curved ducts, and the anterior tarsi with more prolateral than retrolateral spines (Goloboff, 1987).

MALE: (Cerro León). Total length 7.41. Carapace olive brown, abdomen brown; leg femora olive brown, other articles orangish brown. Carapace 3.36 long, 2.80 mm wide; pars cephalica convex, length 1.05 of width, occupying 0.62 of carapace length; fovea deep, sinuous, recurved, tripartite, occupying 0.36 of carapace length. Eyes occupying 0.52 of cephalic width, OQ 2.59 times wider than long; clypeus almost absent, ALE set over cephalothorax edge. Setae: five thick setae in

front of AME, four behind PME, four smaller toward sides; median line of 10, and lateral lines of six setae. Chelicerae with rastellum formed by four thick, blunt cusps on edge of cheliceral prolongation, five smaller setae behind them, and two thick but attenuated, more externally situated setae. Intercheliceral tumescence absent. Inner cheliceral margin with t-T-T-T-T, 13 teeth between margins, of which 8 larger teeth (about one-third size of those on inner margin) form clear row on outer margin. Labium without cuspules, length 1.50 of width. Palpal coxae without cuspules. Sternal width 0.79 of length, with sigilla barely discernible; postlabial sigillum as in *N. australis*. Legs with all articles unmodified; femur I elongated (fig. 18). Trichobothria: tibiae: I, II ant. 5/6 (2:3 B), post. 5 (1:2 or 1:3 B); III ant. 4 (1:3 B), post. 4 (1:2 B); IV ant. 6 (2:3 B), post. 5 (1:3 B); palp ant.

6, post. 4; metatarsi: I 9 (1:2 A); II 10 (2:3 A); III 8 (1:2 A); IV 12 (3:4 A); tarsi with trichobothria forming zig-zag row; I-III 8; IV 7, palp 5 (grouped in middle). Spines: femora: palp, I-III 0; IV 18 d ant. a; patellae: palp, I, II 0; III 7/8 P, comb of 5 P A; IV 5/6 d ant. b; tibiae: palp 1-1-0-2-3-4-1-1-8 very short, blunt; I 1-2 v ant. a, 1-2 v post. (1:2 a); II 1-2 v ant. a, 0-1-2-1 v post.; III 1-1 P SUP (1:3 A), 1 R SUP A, 2 v a; IV 1-2 v ant. a; metatarsi: I, II with numerous ensiform setae, some larger; I 1-1 p inf (1:4 a), 5 r inf; II 2 p inf (1:4 a); 6 r inf; III 1-1-2-1 P SUP, 6/7 R Sup, 6 v; IV 6 V ANT (1:2 A), 1 V POST A; tarsi: palp 0; I 1-1-1 P, 1 R; II 1 P, 1 R; III, IV 0. Paired tarsal claws: I, II both claws with five teeth; III ant. claw 5, post. T-T-T-t-t-t; IV ant. claw T-T-T-t-t-t, post. 6. Inferior claw broken on some tarsi (in Calilegua male inferior claw well developed, bare on all legs). Metatarsal preening combs: I, II with no visible comb; III with two combs of 3-4 setae; IV with comb of 5 setae. All tarsi without scopula, with thick ensiform bristles on ventral face. Spinnerets short; spigots: PMS basal article with 15 small spigots, medial article with 15 small, 4 or 5 larger ones in one apical group, apical article with 15 large spigots; PLS with 10 small spigots. Palp (figs. 16, 17) with relatively long femur; tibia incrassate; embolus short, curved; distal haematodocha small. Embolus arising in same direction as bulb, without basal protuberances.

FEMALE: Described by Goloboff (1987); a female (with the diagnostic characters of the species) from Chaco Prov., Argentina, has male emboli in the spermathecae (fig. 19) that confirm the identification of the males described here.

NEW RECORDS: ARGENTINA: Chaco: Saenz Peña. **Jujuy:** Parque Nacional Calilegua, Aguas Negras, elev. 550 m, Dec. 18-28, 1987, malaise trap in forest campground (S., J. Peck; AMNH), 1♂. **Tucumán:** Río Loro, Apr. 1987 (P. Goloboff, C. Szumik; MACN), 1♀. **PARAGUAY: Chaco:** Parque Nacional Defensores del Chaco, Cerro León, Nov. 19-27, 1984, at light on ground at night (J. Kochalka; AMNH), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Previously recorded from four localities in the provinces of Salta, Jujuy, and Tucumán, in northwestern Argentina (Goloboff, 1987), it is also found in Chaco Prov. and in Paraguay (Dept. of Chaco).

REMARKS: See remarks on *N. chancani*.

Neocteniza australis Goloboff

Figures 5, 6

Neocteniza australis Goloboff, 1987: 44, figs. 1-4, 9-10, 27-31, 37-41 (male, female).

NEW RECORDS: ARGENTINA: Entre Ríos: Paraná, Jan. 1988 (P. Goloboff, C. Szumik; MACN), 1♀. **Misiones:** Parque Prov. Uruguá-í, Arroyo Uruzú y Ruta Prov. 19, Feb. 1988 (P. Goloboff, C. Szumik; MACN) 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Argentina; mentioned by Goloboff (1987) for provinces of Córdoba, Buenos Aires, here recorded for the first time also from Entre Ríos and Misiones.

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