

A description of the male of *Lyssomanes euriensis* Logunov, 2000 (Araneae: Salticidae) from Peru

Dmitri V. Logunov¹ and Mariajosé Deza²

¹ The Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, UK
E-mail: dmitri.v.logunov@manchester.ac.uk

² Museo de Entomología, Universidad Nacional Agraria la Molina, Casilla Postal 456, Lima, 100-Perú.
E-mail: majoarchi79@hotmail.com

Abstract — The male of *Lyssomanes euriensis* Logunov, 2000 from Peru is first described, diagnosed and illustrated. A new record for *Lyssomanes taczanowskii* Galiano, 1980 from Peru is provided.

Key words — Spiders, description, Peru.

Introduction

Lyssomanes Hentz, 1845 is a large Neotropical genus, with 81 valid species described to date (Platnick, 2010). To date, only seven species of *Lyssomanes* have been recorded or described from Peru (Galiano, 1980; Logunov, 2000): viz., *L. euriensis* Logunov, 2000; *L. lehtineni* Logunov, 2000; *L. peruensis* Logunov, 2000; *L. robustus* (Taczanowski, 1878); *L. taczanowskii* Galiano, 1980; *L. tarmae* Galiano, 1980; *L. unicolor* (Taczanowski, 1871), which hardly constitutes a comprehensive number. The aim of this short note is to describe the male of *L. euriensis* Logunov, 2000 known to date from two females, and to provide an additional faunistic record from Peru for *L. taczanowskii* Galiano, 1980.

The material is shared between the Museum of Entomology “Klaus Raven Büller” of the National Agrarian University La Molina (MEKRB; curator: Prof C. Vergara) and the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMUM; curator: Dr K. G. Mikhailov). The terminology and the format of description follow Logunov (2000).

Survey of species

Lyssomanes euriensis Logunov, 2000
(Figs. 1–3)

Material: PERU: 2♂1♀ (MEKRB, UA-Ar 599/05) and 1♂1♀ (ZMUM), Madre de Dios, Cuenca río Los Amigos, CICRA (Centro de Investigación y Capacitación río Los Amigos), September 2005, M. Deza.

Diagnosis: Both sexes of *L. euriensis* are very similar to *L. longipes* (Taczanowski, 1872) from Brazil and Guyana by the conformation of their copulatory organs (cf. Galiano, 1980: figs 1–7), as both species possess the bi-ramous median apophyses and the V-shaped receptacles with long and

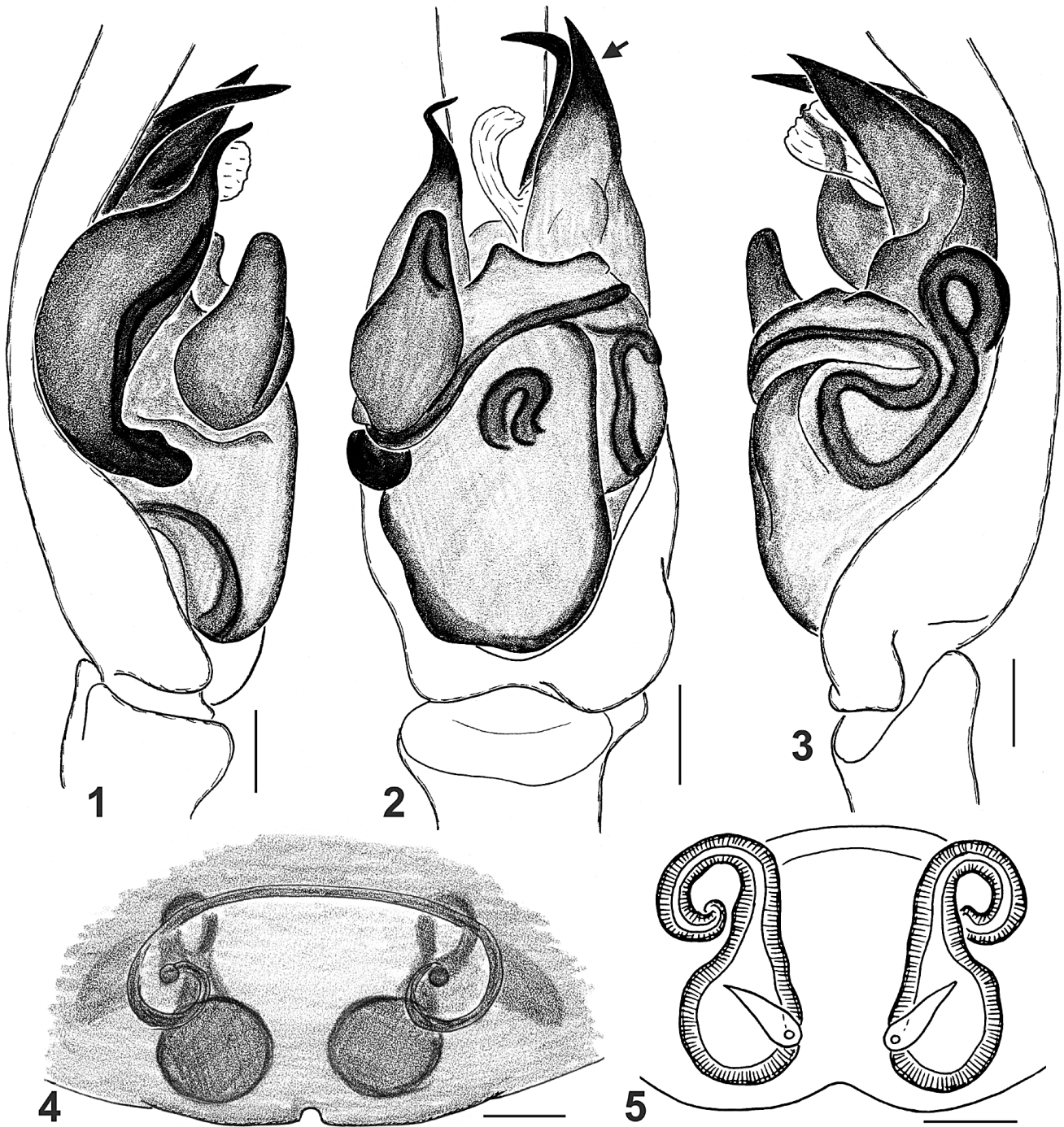
narrow insemination ducts. The males of *L. euriensis* can be distinguished from those of *L. longipes* by the shape of the wider branch of median apophysis (arrowed in Fig. 2), the length and shape of embolus (Figs 1–2) and in average by the much narrower bulbus. The females of *L. euriensis*, as showed earlier by Logunov (2000: figs 3–4), differ from those of *L. longipes* in having the much wider separated receptacles and the well-developed, deep epigynal pocket.

Habitat: This species was collected from the leaves of *Geonoma* palm in the low forest (or Bajío).

Distribution: Peru: Madre de Dios (Logunov, 2000; present data).

Description: Male (the illustrated ♂). Measurements. Carapace 2.53 long, 1.75 wide, 1.15 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.40 long; width of eye rows: AME-AME-row 1.18, ALE-ALE-row 1.08, PME-PME-row 0.48, PLE-PLE-row 0.88. Diameter of AME 0.58. Abdomen 3.33 long, 1.93 wide. Cheliceral length 1.13. Clypeal height 0.13. Length of leg segments: I 5.60 + 1.20 + 5.40 + 5.50 + 1.05; II 3.45 + 0.90 + 3.25 + 3.40 + 0.90; III 3.05 + 0.73 + 2.95 + 3.70 + 0.90; IV 3.25 + 0.65 + 3.05 + 4.45 + 0.85. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-0-1-0-3ap, v 0-2-2; Tb v 5 pairs; Mt v 5 pairs. II: Fm d 0-1-1-0-3ap; Tb d 0-0-1, v 5 pairs; Mt v 3 pairs. III: Fm d 0-1-1-0-3ap, pr 0-1-1, rt 0-0-1; Pt d 1ap; Tb d and rt 0-0-1, pr 1-1; Mt pr 1-1, rt 1-0, v 2-1. IV: Fm d 1-1-1; Tb d, pr and rt 1-0-0-1, Mt v 1ap. Coloration (in alcohol). Carapace light brownish yellow, with black around ALEs, PMEs and PLEs. Maxillae, labium and chelicerae yellow. Abdomen yellow, with dorsal dark grey pattern as in the female (see Logunov, 2000: fig. 5); venter yellow, but areas behind the epigastric furrow and in front of spinnerets grey. Book-lung covers yellow, tinged with grey. Spinnerets yellow. Palps yellow, their structure as in Figs 1–3.

Female. For description see Logunov (2000: figs 3–5).



Figs. 1–5. Copulatory organs of the male of *Lyssomanes euriensis* Logunov, 2000 (1–3) and the female of *L. taczanowskii* Galiano, 1980 (4–5). — 1, male palp, median view; 2, ditto, ventral view; 3, ditto, retrolateral view; 4, epigyne, ventral view; 5, spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Lyssomanes taczanowskii Galiano, 1980
(Figs. 4–5)

Material: PERU: 1♂1♀ (MEKRB, UA-Ar 580/05) and 1♂1♀ (ZMUM), Madre de Dios, Cuenca río Los Amigos, CICRA (Centro de Investigación y Capacitación río Los

Amigos), September 2005, M. Deza.

Comments: To date, *L. taczanowskii* has been reported from a few localities in Trinidad, Peru and Ecuador (Galiano, 1980; Logunov & Marusik, 2003), with the present finding being only the second record of this species from Peru. However, sex matching in *L. taczanowskii* remains provisional (see Logunov & Marusik, 2003: pp. 420

& 422, for a discussion). The sample studied here contains 2♂ and 2♀ collected together, looking very similar and most probably belonging to the same species. Yet, the female copulatory organs (Figs 4–5) differ from those illustrated both by Galiano (1980: figs 44–45) and by Logunov & Marusik (2003: figs 44–45); in all three females the insemination ducts vary in length and conformation. Moreover, the Peruvian female looks almost identical to that provisionally assigned to *Lyssomanes romani* Logunov, 2000 by Logunov & Marusik (2003: figs 17–18). The matter is further complicated by two matters. First, there are other *Lyssomanes* species related to *L. taczanowskii* and known from single sexes: e.g., *L. tapirapensis* Galiano, 1996 (♂) or *L. santarem* Galiano, 1984 (♀), both from Brazil (Galiano, 1984, 1996). Second, usually several morphologically similar species occur in the same habitat and therefore may be collected together in the same sample. The problem of sex matching in *L. taczanowskii* and in a group of closely related species (at least, 5 species) requires attention in the future, when longer series of both sexes have been collected for all of them from a number of localities.

Acknowledgments

We wish to express our warmest thanks to the Amazon

Conservation Association and Dr Nigel Pitman, the Scientific Director of CICRA at the time when one of us (MD) carried out his research there, and Ricardo Gutierrez and Nemesio Carrillo (Cusco, Peru) for their assistance to the second author with the fieldworks. John Janovec of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas (USA) is thanked for the identification of leaves of *Geonoma* palm.

References

- Galiano, M. E. 1980: Revisión del género *Lyssomanes* Hentz, 1845 (Araneae, Salticidae). Op. Lilloana 30: 1–104.
- Galiano, M. E. 1984: New species of *Lyssomanes* Hentz, 1845 (Araneae, Salticidae). Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 6(6): 268–276.
- Galiano, M. E. 1996: Descripción de tres nuevas especies de *Lyssomanes* de Brasil (Araneae, Salticidae). Inheringia, Sér. Zool., Porto Alegre 81: 23–30.
- Logunov, DV. 2000. Three new species of *Lyssomanes* Hentz, 1845 from Peru (Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae). Reichenbachia 33: 267–270.
- Logunov, DV. & Marusik Yu.M. 2003. Taxonomic and faunistic notes on *Chinoscopus* Simon, 1900 and *Lyssomanes* Hentz, 1845 from the Neotropical Region (Araneae: Salticidae). Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 12(9): 415–424.
- Platnick, N. 2010. The World Spider Catalog, Version 10.5, (Salticidae pages last updated December 16th, 2009), American Museum of Natural History. Online at: <<http://research.amnh.org/entomology/spiders/catalog/INTRO1.html>>

Received February 10, 2010 / Accepted April 5, 2010