

## A NEW SOUTH-AMERICAN SOLPUGID

BY

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Are the *Solifugae* very uncommon arachnids in South-America, where are represented only by the family *Solpugidae*. Kraepelin reports eleven species of Venezuela (*Saronomus capensis*, *Ammotrecha hübneri* and *Ammotrecha geniculata*), Bolivia (*Pseudocleobis alticola*), Perú (*Mummucia variegata*), Equator (*Ammotrecha gervaisi*), Chile (*Mummucia variegata* and *Pseudocleobis moricans*), Colombia (*Ammotrecha martha*), Argentina (*Procleobis burmeisteri*, *Pseudocleobis andinus* and *Pseudocleobis patagonica*), and Brasil (the venezuelan species *Ammotrecha geniculata*). All south-american species but one are of the sub-family *Daesiinae*, of the genera *Procleobis*, *Pseudocleobis*, *Ammotrecha* and *Mummuncia*. At 1916 publishes Chamberlin a new species of Solpugid (sub-family *Daesiinae*) of a fifth genus of South-America, *Chinchippus peruvianus*, collected in Chincha islands (Perú). I have received from Porto-Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul), collected by Dr. Rudolf Gliesch, a very fine and interesting Solpugid, also of the sub-family *Daesiinae*, but of a new genus.

## GAÛCHA, gen. nov.

Anterior margin of carapace evidently bowed forward and with two little semicircular eminences at lateral corners. Margin of eye tubercle with several short setae. Mesal surface of chelicerae with strongly developed stridulating ridges which extend below the middle. Third tooth of dorsal finger of chelicerae (Fig. 24,a) greatly reduced, the fifth tooth as large as or only a little shorter than the fourth. Lateral plates of the rostrum shorter

than the dorsal. The flagellum of the male is long, tapering and reaches the top of the dorsal finger of chelicerae. Metatarsus of palpi with numerous long and short setae intermingled above and beneath. First legs without claws. Tarsi of legs I to III only one-jointed; tarsi IV two-jointed: all tarsi with long paired spines beneath which project out laterally. Metatarsus of legs II and III with a series of three long slender spines above in dorso-caudal position and two lateral (Fig. 24,c). Tarsus IV six or more

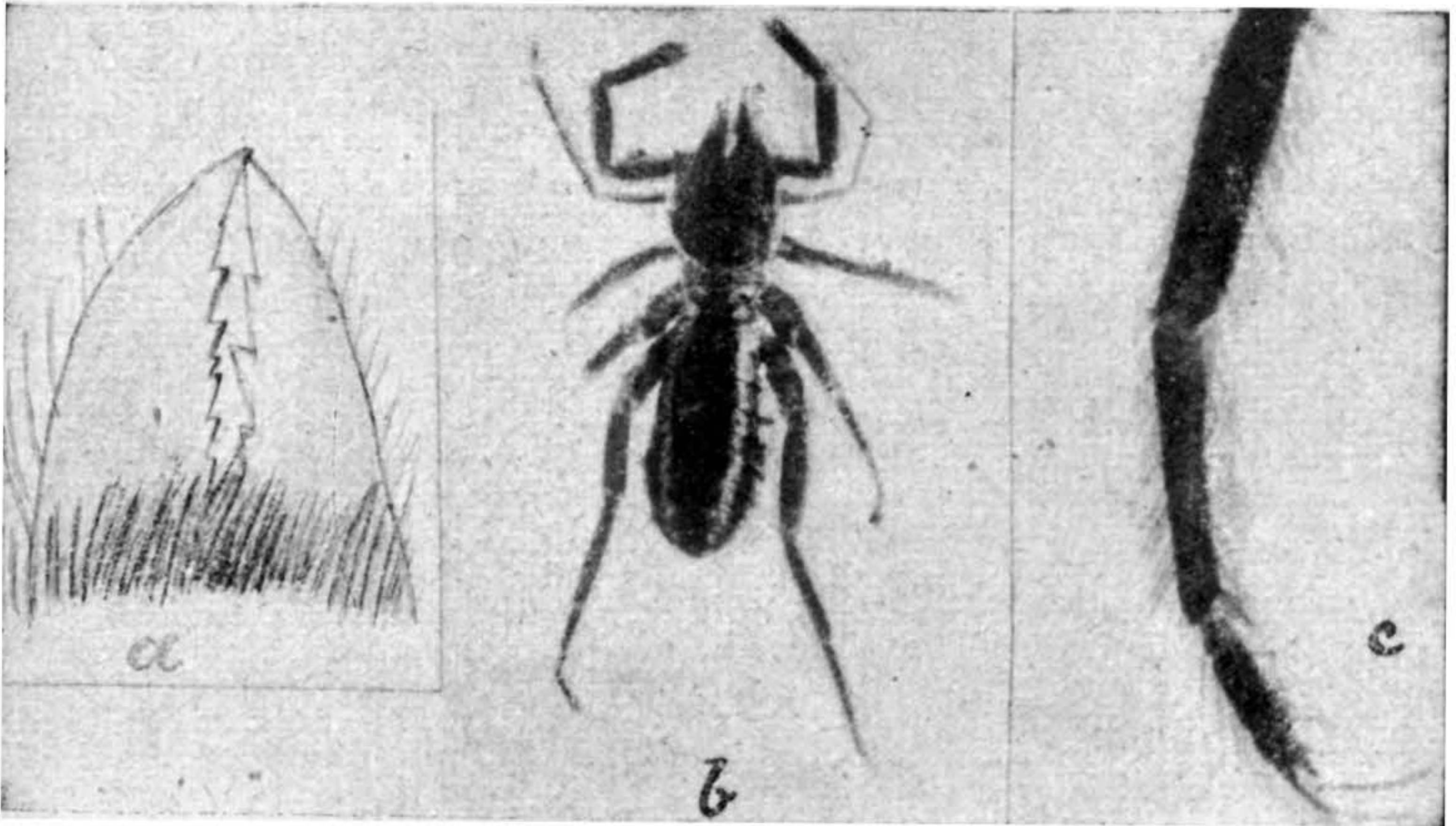


Fig. 24.—*Gaúcha fasciata*: a, Fingers of chelae showing the teeth. b, Animal in dorsal view  $\times 2$ .—c, Terminal joint of leg III.

times as long as thick and distal joint of femur IV more than five times longer than high. Plate of ectal malleoli almost two times as wide as high. Last abdominal segment semi-circular, the anus a symmetrical vertical slit.

Genotype:

***Gaúcha fasciata*, sp. nov.**

♂—15 mm.

Chelicerae and cephalic lobes of cephalothorax brown concolor. The free thoracic segments as the ab-

domen darke chestnut, with two large longitudinal stripes, moderately bowed, more remote at the middle segments of the abdomen and nearest at the cephalothorax and last abdominal segments. The free segments of cephalothorax present moreover two narrow marginal stripes. All stripes are pale yellow, and they are in the abdo-

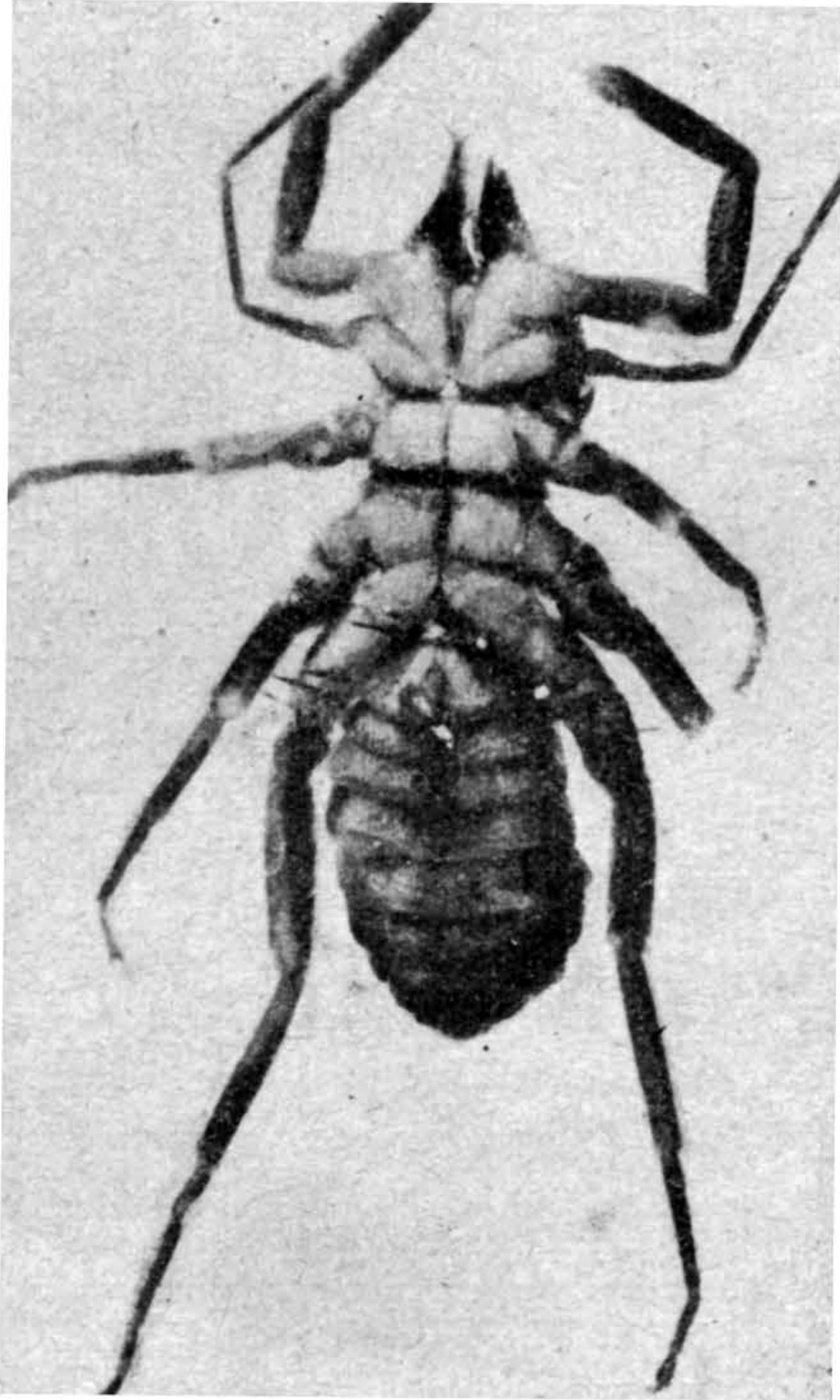


Fig. 25.—*Gaucha fasciata*. Ventral view  $\times 4$ .

minal ones abundant brown points. All the ventral face pale-brown, with violet tinge. Palpi with basal segment testaceous and the others chestnut brown, the tarsi pitch-brown. Legs I chestnut brown; legs II, III and IV light brown beneath and dark chestnut above; the tarsi I with a basal yellow ring. Racket—organs brown with

narrow marginal stripe pitchbrown. Palpi without spines, with long setae ant short cylindrical hairs intermingled above and beneath.

Hab.: Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul)

Coll.: Dr. Rudolf Gliesch

Type in my own collection; cotypes in the zoological Museum of the Institute Borges de Medeiros.

