

THREE INTERESTING NEW BRASILIAN SPIDERS

BY

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I have recently received some interesting arachnids and I will now give the description of two species of handsome *Argiopidae* and a new species of a genus of *Pholcidae* not yet found in America.

Fam. PHOLCIDAE

Gen. *Crossopriza* Simon, 1893***Crossopriza brasiliensis*, sp. n.** (Fig. 13)

♂—5mm. Femura 14-10,50-9-10 mm.

♀—5 mm. Femura 11,5-8,5-6,5-8 mm.

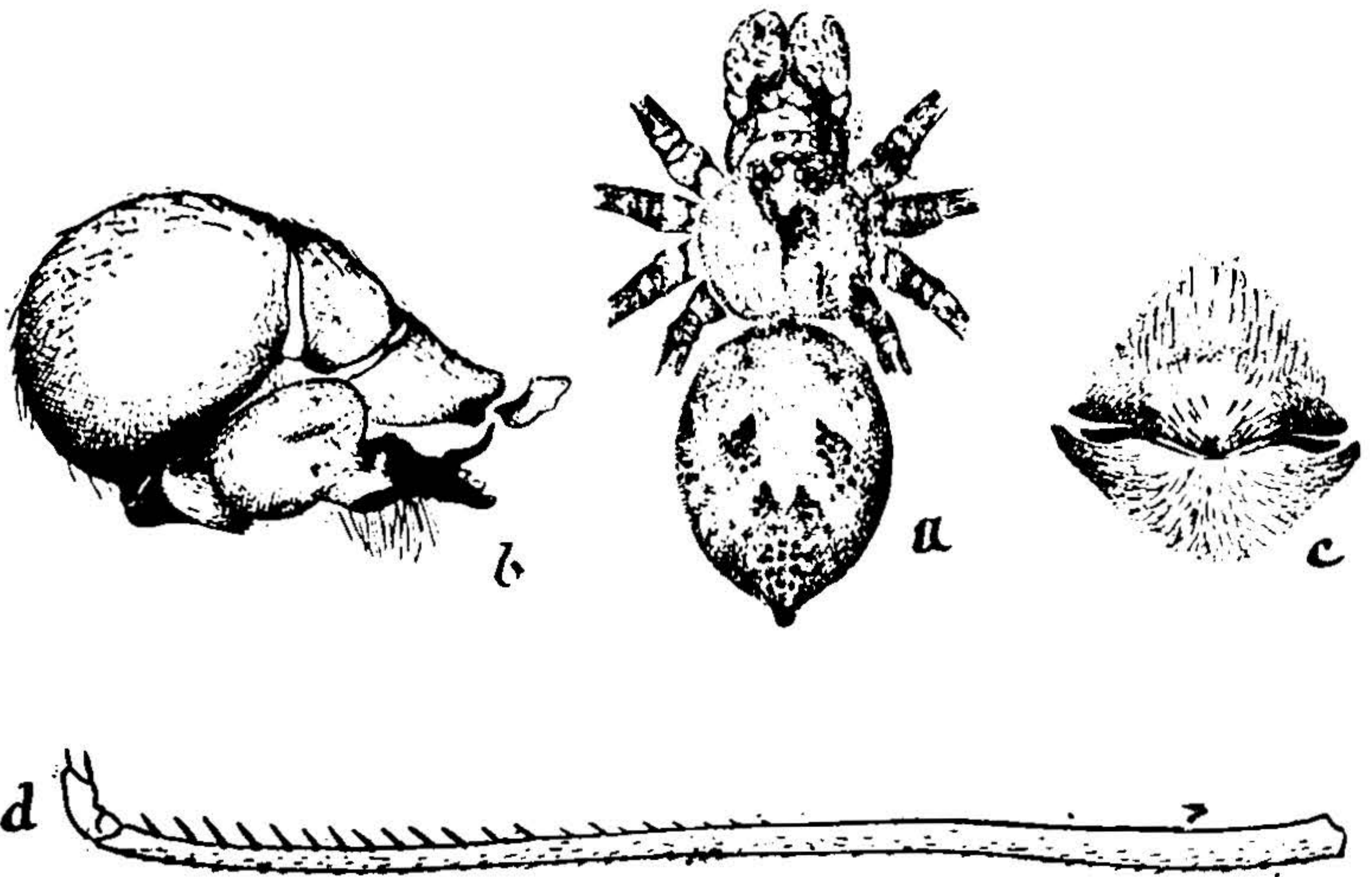
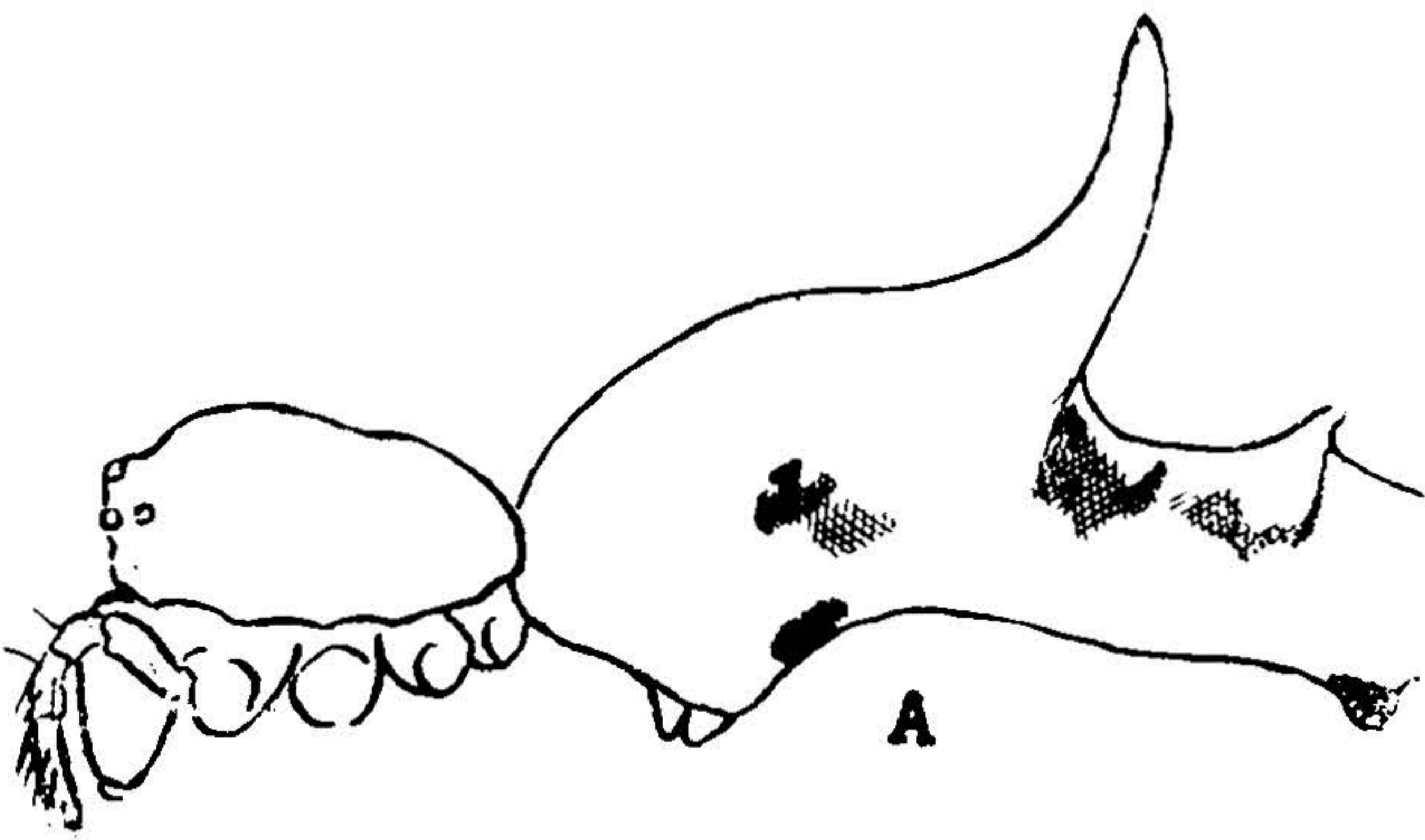
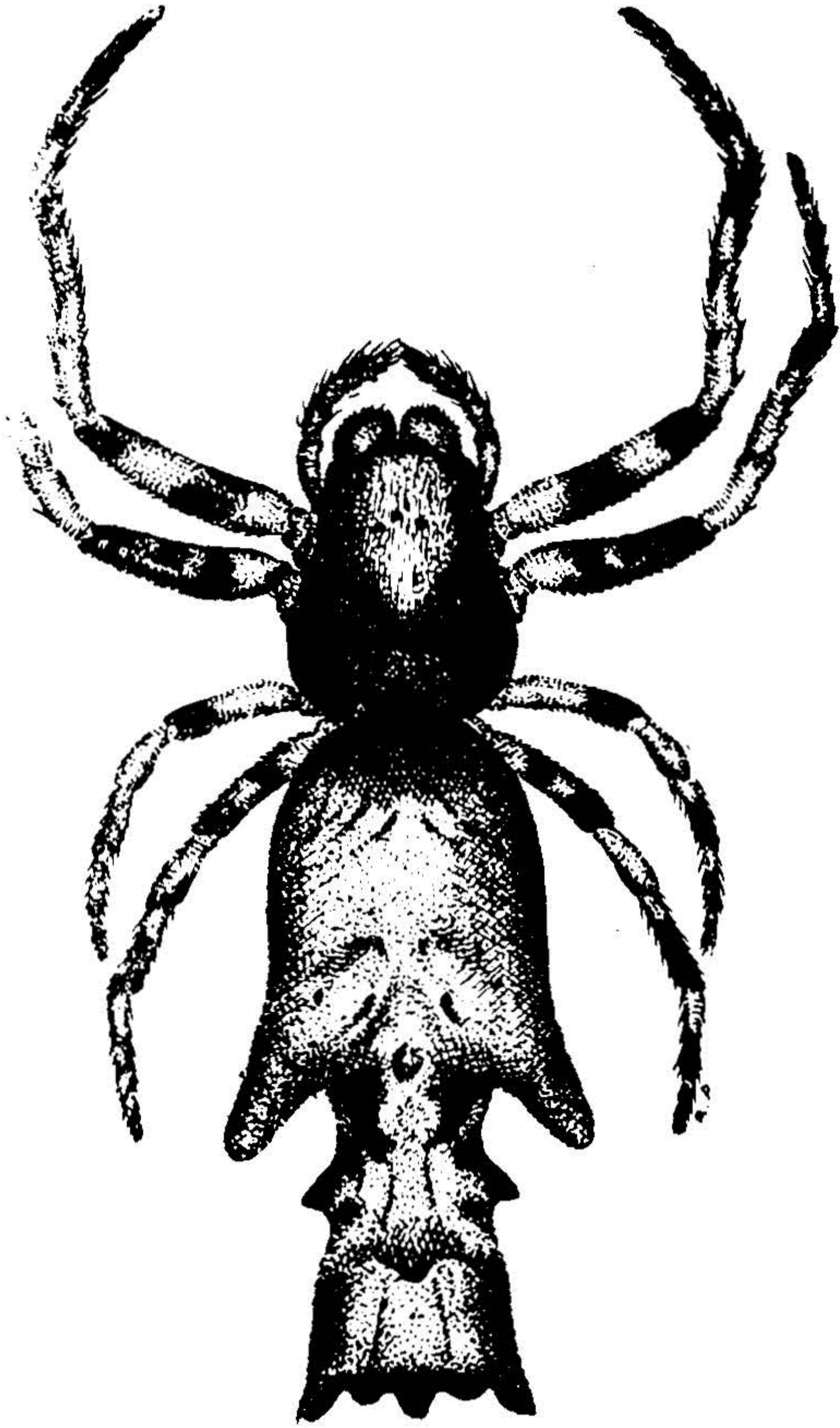


Fig. 13.—*Crossopriza brasiliensis*, M. L.: a) dorsal view; b) palp of male; c) epigyne; d) femur of male.

Carapace deeply depressed, as wide as long, the cephalic region elevated. Eyes: posterior row recurved, central smaller, contiguous to lateral and a diameter apart; anterior row also slightly curved backwards; central larger than a half diameter of lateral, almost contiguous and about a diameter apart from latter. Central quadrangle higher than wide. Clypeus very high, rounded forwards, larger than ocular area. Chelicers



Wagneriana grandicornis M. L.--In A, profile view.

vertical, with a conspicuous tooth at under margin of claw furrow, forming almost a chela. In male it is an anterior tooth directed inwards and an outer serrated stout process. Maxillae very oblique, slightly narrowed at palpus insertion. Lip continuous with sternum, twice wider than long. Sternum very wide, the posterior coxae widely apart. All tarsi curved. Femura I of male with a row of stout short erected spines. Abdomen with a blunt tubercle behind, sloping backwards. Palpi of female: femur cylindrical, tarsus larger than patella plus tibia, and without claw. Palpi of male: see figure. 13.

Carapace testaceous with a rufous spot. Chelicers chestnut brown. Legs brown, marbled in pitch. Sternum and lip chestnut almost black. Maxilar plates dark brown. Abdomen whitish grey mottled with black; the tubercle black, with a dark line behind. Ventral area with a brown band. Spinnerets almost black.

Hab.: Paraguassú (Bahía).

Coll. Prof. O. Leonardos.

Type: N.º 42313 (National Museum of Rio de Janeiro).

Simon writes about his genus *Crossopriza*: «Des trois espèces du genre *Crossopriza*, l'une se trouve en Egypte, une dans l'Arabie méridionale et la troisième dans l'Asie tropicale, de Ceylan a l'Indo-Chine». *Crossopriza brasiliensis* is the fourth species, not rare at Bahía, and is very interesting to be found so far from the geographical area of other known species.

Fam. ARGIOPIDAE

Gen. *Wagneriana* F. Cambr., 1903

***Wagneriana grandicornis*, sp. n.** (Lám. VI).

♀ — 8 mm. Abdomen: 5,5 mm. long. 1,5 mm. wide and 5 mm. high.

Carapace with cephalic region elevated, separated from the thoracic by two deep grooves, forming a V. Eyes: posterior row slightly recurved and anterior row procurved. Central quadrangle as wide as long; anterior eyes smaller, less separated. Sternum longer than wide. Legs short: patellae I with 1-1 short spines: tibiae with few slender spines. Abdomen with two high stout processes at anterior third, curved forwards, with a short apical spine (se fig.) and presenting two lateral tubercles; behind the processes the abdomen presents two lateral and a median dorsal spines and posterior margin with two rounded and three sharp tubercles; the ventral area very elongated behind the spinners, has a mammilar tuber-

cle and two conical cusps one behind the other. Spinners at anterior fifth.

Carapace with cephalic region brown, clothed with pale pubescence, the thoracic region dark chesnut. Clypeus black. Chelicers with anterior face pale, claw, outer and posterior sides dark chestnut. Sternum almost black; lip and maxillae blackish, with pale tips. Legs brown with black annulations. Abdomen testaceous with dorsal longitudinal stripes, a large anterior and two little blotches, behind stout processes, black; sides with two black ocellar blotches at anterior fourth; ventral area with a central band; central tubercle black.

Hab.: Pesqueira (Pernambuco).

Col. Rud. von Ihering.

Type N.º 41850 of National Museum (Río de Janeiro).

GENUS *Micrathena* Sund.

***Micrathena Reimoseri*, sp. n.** (Fig. 14, *a*, *b*).

♀ — 8 mm.

Abdomen: 6,5 mm. long (with anterior spines): 22,5 mm. wide (at posterior spines).

LEGS	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Protarsus	Tarsus	
I	3,5	1	2	1,7	0,8	= 9 mm.
II	3,5	1	2	1,7	0,8	= 9 mm.
III	2,5	0,6	1,4	1,2	0,6	= 6,3 mm.
IV	4	1	2,3	2	1	10,3 mm.

Cephalic region smooth; carapace deeply, broadly and transversely excavate between the cephalic and thoracic areas; thoracic area convex, raised. Eyes: central posterior twice larger than anterior. Central quadrangle as long as broad, wider behind. Sternum much longer than wide, produced posteriorly between coxae IV into a stout, conical, blunt point, its apex lying between the coxae, with some erect bristles. Femora of legs studded with numerous granules but without spines; I with a ventral row of four trichobothriae. Abdomen much wider behind (3:22,5 mm), with a pair of long, sharp, stout anterior marginal spines, projecting forwards; these are followed by a short spine; the posterior margin is occupied by two long, stout, sharp-pointed spines, one at each angle, directed straight forwards; and a short, stout, conical, cusp-like spine at the base of these behind and beneath, slightly divergent.

Vulval scapus consisting basally of a broad, convex, shining boss, covering a cavity, which is divided centrally by a narrow carina, forming a H, the anterior bar recurved, posterior procurved and wider.

Carapace testaceous, with sides dark brown (sometimes with a central fuscous band). Legs olive-brown, dorsally darker, with protarsi and tarsi almost black. Chelicers testaceous. Sternum, lip and maxillae olive-brown. Abdomen with three

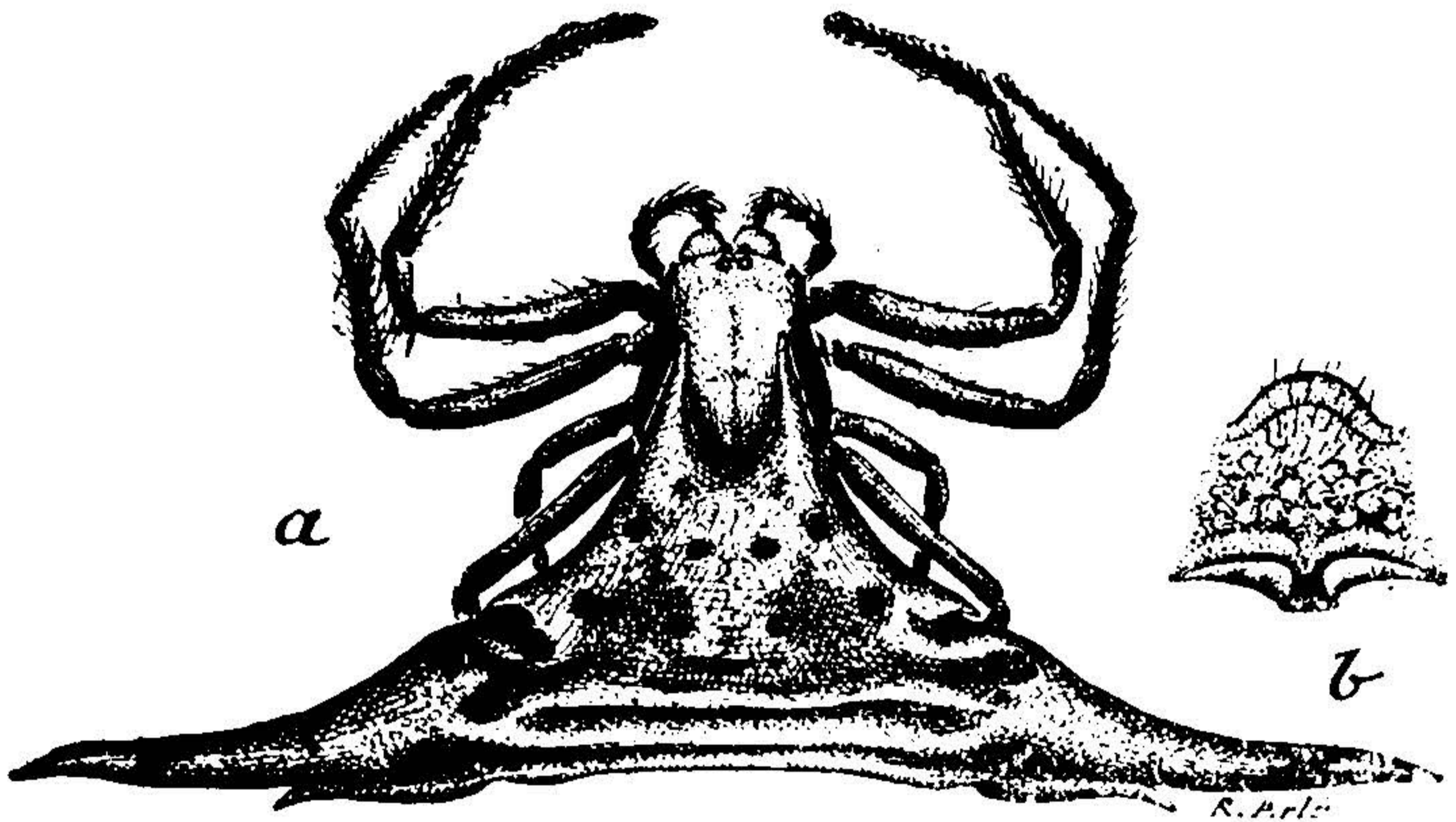


Fig. 14.—*Micrathena Reimoseri*, M. L.—a) dorsal view; b) epigyne.

transverse furrows between posterior spines; upper area testaceous, deeply mottled pinkish white. Posterior spines with a wide black or dark fulvous ring, at distal third. Ventral area marbled in fuscous and lungs plates red.

Hab.: Petropolis (Rio de Janeiro).

Coll.: R. Arlé.

Type: N.º 41999 of National Museum (Rio de Janeiro).

