

REVISION OF THE NEOTROPICAL SPIDER GENUS *MACRINUS* (ARANEAE, SPARASSIDAE)

Cristina A. Rheims: Laboratório de Artrópodes, Instituto Butantan, Av. Vital Brazil, 1500, CEP 05503-900, São Paulo, SP, Brasil; Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brasil. E-mail: cris.rheims@butantan.gov.br.

ABSTRACT. The sparassid genus *Macrinus* Simon 1887 is revised, the type species, *M. succineus* Simon 1887, is redescribed and *Olios pollexensis* Schenkel 1953 is transferred to the genus. Females are described and illustrated for the first time. *Macrinus milleri* Caporiacco 1955 is placed as *incertae sedis* and a new species, *Macrinus jaegeri*, is described from the states of Pará and Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Keywords: Taxonomy, new species, South America

The taxonomic history of the genus *Macrinus* Simon 1887 is somewhat confusing. The genus was originally proposed by Simon (1887) to include three Brazilian species: the type species *Macrinus succineus* Simon 1887 from São Paulo de Olivença and *M. longipes* Simon 1887 from Fonte Boa, both in the state of Amazonas, and *M. atomarius* Simon 1887 from Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro.

Ten years later, Simon (1897) stated that although he placed *M. succineus* in a separate genus he could not be sure that this species is not congeneric with those of the genus *Sparassus* Walckenaer 1805. He transferred the species to *Sparassus* but said nothing whatsoever about the remaining *M. longipes* and *M. atomarius*. Later, in 1911, Petrunkevitch transferred *M. succineus* to *Olios* Walckenaer 1837 and formally synonymized both genera. In addition he proposed the new name *attractus* for *Olios atomarius*, preoccupied by Simon (1880). Years later, Roewer (1951) proposed the new name *longipedatus* for *M. longipes*, preoccupied by Walckenaer (1837).

In 1955, *Macrinus* was implicitly revalidated by Caporiacco, who described *Macrinus milleri* Caporiacco 1955, based on a male from Rancho Grande, Aragua, Venezuela. Once again, nothing was said about either *O. longipedatus* (*M. longipes*) or *O. attractus* (*M. atomarius*), which to date, remain in the genus *Olios*. Although these species are clearly not congeneric with the type species of *Olios*, *O. argelasius* (Walckenaer 1805), they cannot, at present, be placed in any other known genus

of Sparassidae. Thus, until the present study, the genus *Macrinus* was composed of only two species, *M. succineus* and *M. milleri*, both known only from males.

In this study, a revision of the genus *Macrinus* is presented. The type species, *M. succineus*, is redescribed and *Olios pollexensis* Schenkel 1953 is transferred to the genus. Their females are described and illustrated for the first time. In addition, a new species is described from Pará and Mato Grosso, Brazil. *Macrinus milleri* is found not to be congeneric with the type species, *M. succineus*, and, thus, is placed as *incertae sedis* until further knowledge on the Neotropical Sparassidae fauna is attained.

METHODS

The material examined belongs to the following institutions (Abbreviation and curator in parenthesis): American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH, N.I. Platnick); Instituto Butantan, São Paulo (IBSP, A.D. Brescovit), Museu de Ciências Naturais da Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre (MCN, E.H. Buckup), Museu de Ciência e Tecnologia da PUC/RS, Porto Alegre (MCTP, A.A. Lise), Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ, A.B. Kury), Museo de la Universidad Central de Caracas, Caracas (MUCV, R. Cândia); Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo (MZSP, R. Pinto da Rocha), Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe (SMNK, H. Höfer); Muséum Na-

tional d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN, C. Rollard); Naturhistorisches Museum Basel, Basel (NHMB, U. Wüest); Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC (USNM, J.A. Coddington).

Abbreviations used throughout the text are: ALE = anterior lateral eyes; ALS = anterior lateral spinnerets; AME = anterior median eyes; d = dorsal; p = prolateral; PLE = posterior lateral eyes; PLS = posterior lateral spinnerets; PME = posterior median eyes; PMS = posterior median spinnerets; r = retrolateral; v = ventral. Measurements are in mm. Epigyna were dissected and submerged in clove oil to study internal structures. Micrographs were obtained with a JEOL (JSM 840A) scanning electron microscope from the "Laboratório de Microscopia Eletrônica do Departamento de Física Geral do Instituto de Física da Universidade de São Paulo (USP)".

TAXONOMY

Family Sparassidae Bertkau 1872

Genus *Macrinus* Simon 1887

Macrinus Simon 1887:470; Caporiacco 1955:404; Platnick 2006.

Sparassus Walckenaer 1805; Simon 1897:37 (in part)

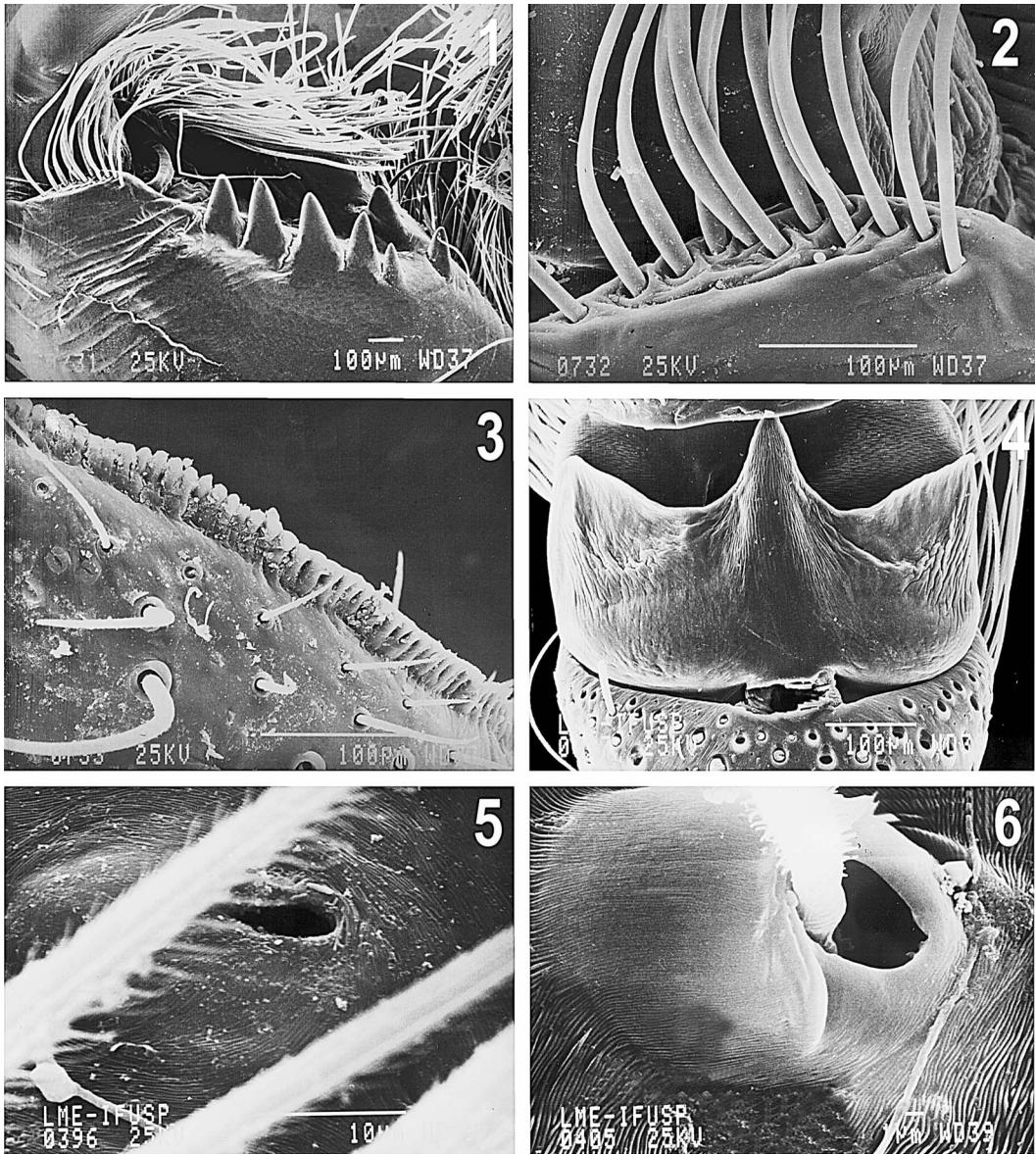
Olios Walckenaer 1837; Petrunkevitch 1911:503 (in part).

Type species.—*Macrinus succineus* Simon 1887 by original designation.

Diagnosis.—Species included in the genus *Macrinus* are distinguished from the remaining Sparassidae by the twisted tegulum (Figs. 22, 28, 34) with distal prolateral laminar projection (LP, Figs. 23, 29, 35) and a fulcrum (F) with a prolateral dorsal serrated projection (SP) (Figs. 17, 18, 21, 27, 33) on the male palp. Females are distinguished by the rounded lateral lobes (LL) that partially cover the median septum (MS) in the female epigynum (Figs. 24, 30, 36), by the spermathecae with a hyaline sac-like head (SH) and a small base (SB) (Figs. 25, 31, 37) and by the general course of the internal duct system (Figs. 26, 32, 38).

Description.—Total length (males and females) 10.1–22.3. Prosoma slightly longer than wide (Fig. 19); cephalic region slightly higher than thoracic region, gradually flattening posteriorly. Fovea conspicuous on poste-

rior third of prosoma. Eyes arranged in two rows, the anterior very slightly recurved or straight; AME larger than ALE and more distant from each other than from laterals. Posterior eye row straight; PME smaller than PLE and slightly more distant from each other than from laterals (Fig. 19). Clypeus low, less than AME diameter. Chelicerae longer than wide. Cheliceral groove with two promarginal teeth, the basal smaller, and five retromarginal teeth, four subequal and a smaller basal one. Intermarginal denticles absent (Fig. 1). Internal keel with 10–12 strong setae, arranged in an irregular row (Figs. 1, 2). Labium rebordered, slightly wider than long. Endites slightly convergent, longer than wide with a dense scopulae in internal margin. The outer margin slightly concave (Fig. 20). Serrula with a single row of denticles (Fig. 3). Sternum as long as wide, slightly projected between coxae IV (Fig. 20). Legs laterigrade (2143). Leg spination in males: femora I–III: d0-1-1; p1-1-1; r1-1-1; femur IV: d0-1-1; p1-1-1; r0-0-1; tibiae I–II: d1-0-1; p1-0-1; r1-0-1; v2-2-0; tibiae III–IV: d0-0-1; p1-0-1; r1-0-1; v2-2-0; metatarsi I–III: p1-1-0; r1-1-0; v2-2-0; metatarsi IV: p1-1-1; r1-1-1; v2-2-0. Leg spination in females as in males, except tibiae I–IV: d0. Metatarsi I–IV with trilobate membrane with median hook slightly more developed than laterals (Fig. 4). Tarsi and anterior half of metatarsi scopulate. Tarsal organ capsulate with oval opening, located dorsally at the distal end of tarsi (Fig. 5). Trichobothria present on dorsal tibiae metatarsi and tarsi, arranged in two parallel rows that converge to a single file on posterior half of tarsi and on metatarsi. Bothrium with crescent plate, with few transversal distal grooves, projected over a smooth basal plate (Fig. 6). Tarsi with pair of pectinate claws, with 25–30 teeth, and claw tufts (Fig. 7). Female pedipalp with a single pectinate claw (Fig. 8). Opisthosoma oval, longer than wide. Six spinnerets: ALS contiguous, conical and bi-segmented. Basal segment slightly elongate and cylindrical. Distal segment short and truncated with a pair of major ampullate gland spigots and several piriform gland spigots (Figs. 9, 10); AMS conical and short with pair of minor ampullate gland spigots, 2–4 cylindrical gland spigots and 20–25 aciniform gland spigots (Fig. 11); PLS conical and bi-segmented. Basal segment slightly elongate

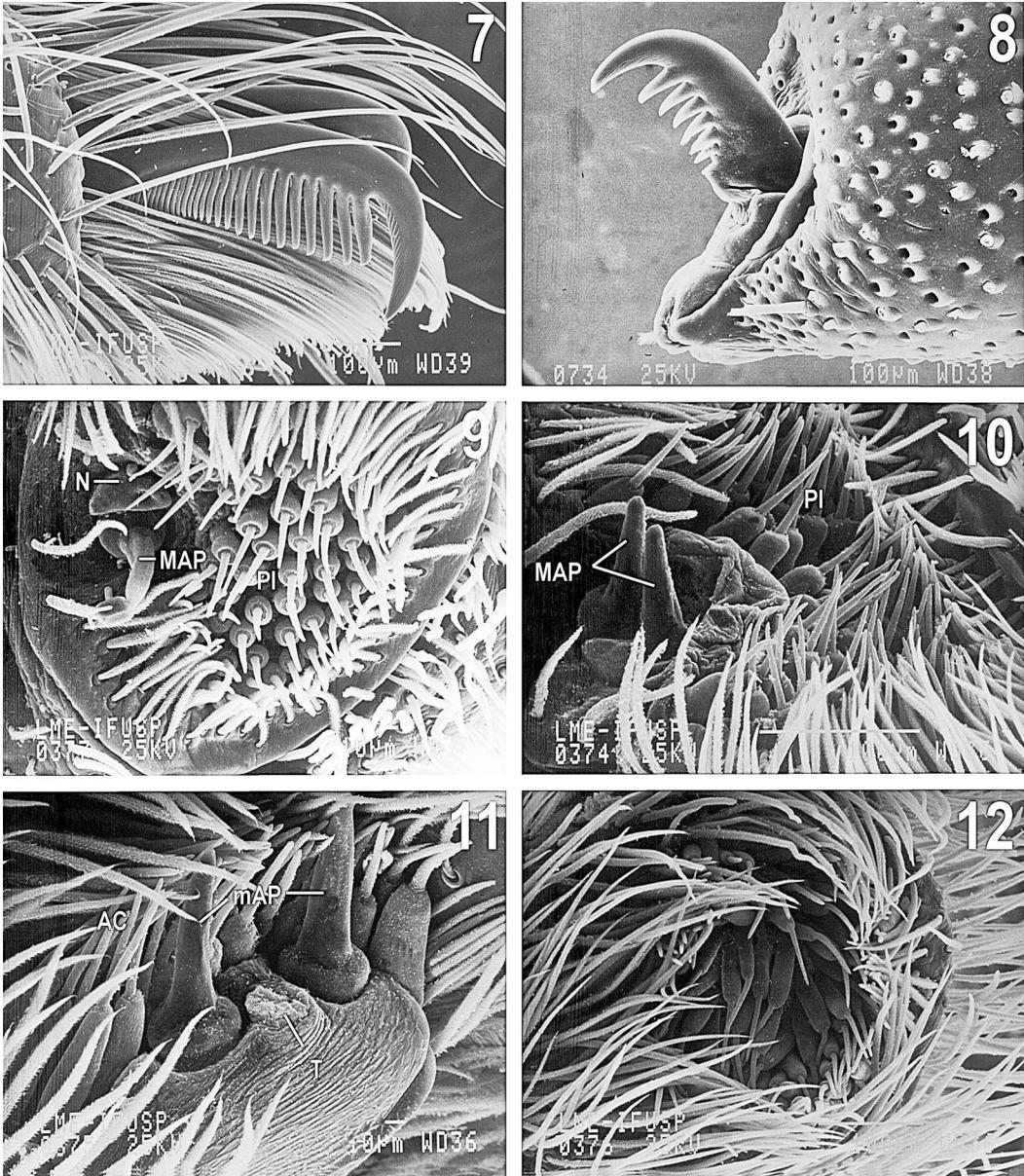


Figures 1–6.—*Macrinus succineus* Simon, male: 1. Right chelicerae, dentition; 2. Keel at base of fang, detail of setae; 3. Left endite, serrula; 4. Metatarsus I, trilobate membrane; 5. Tarsus I, tarsal organ; 6. Tarsus I, base of trichobothria.

and cylindrical. Distal segment short and truncated with many aciniform gland spigots (Fig. 12).

Palp: Tibia slightly elongate with one short retrolateral and one long prolateral spine at the base (Figs. 22, 28, 34). RTA short, distally curved and tapered with a slightly swollen area at the base (Figs. 13, 14, 22, 28, 34). Cymbium elongate, covered with short slen-

der hairs, with oval alveolus. Tegulum twisted (Figs. 22, 28, 34); retrolaterally with either a spiny field (Figs. 15, 23, 29) or a short projection (Figs. 16, 34); distally with a retrolateral laminal projection that partly supports the median section of the embolus (Figs. 23, 29, 35) and a prolateral fulcrum with a dorsal serrated projection (Figs. 21, 27, 33). Embolus long and filiform, anteriorly curved back-



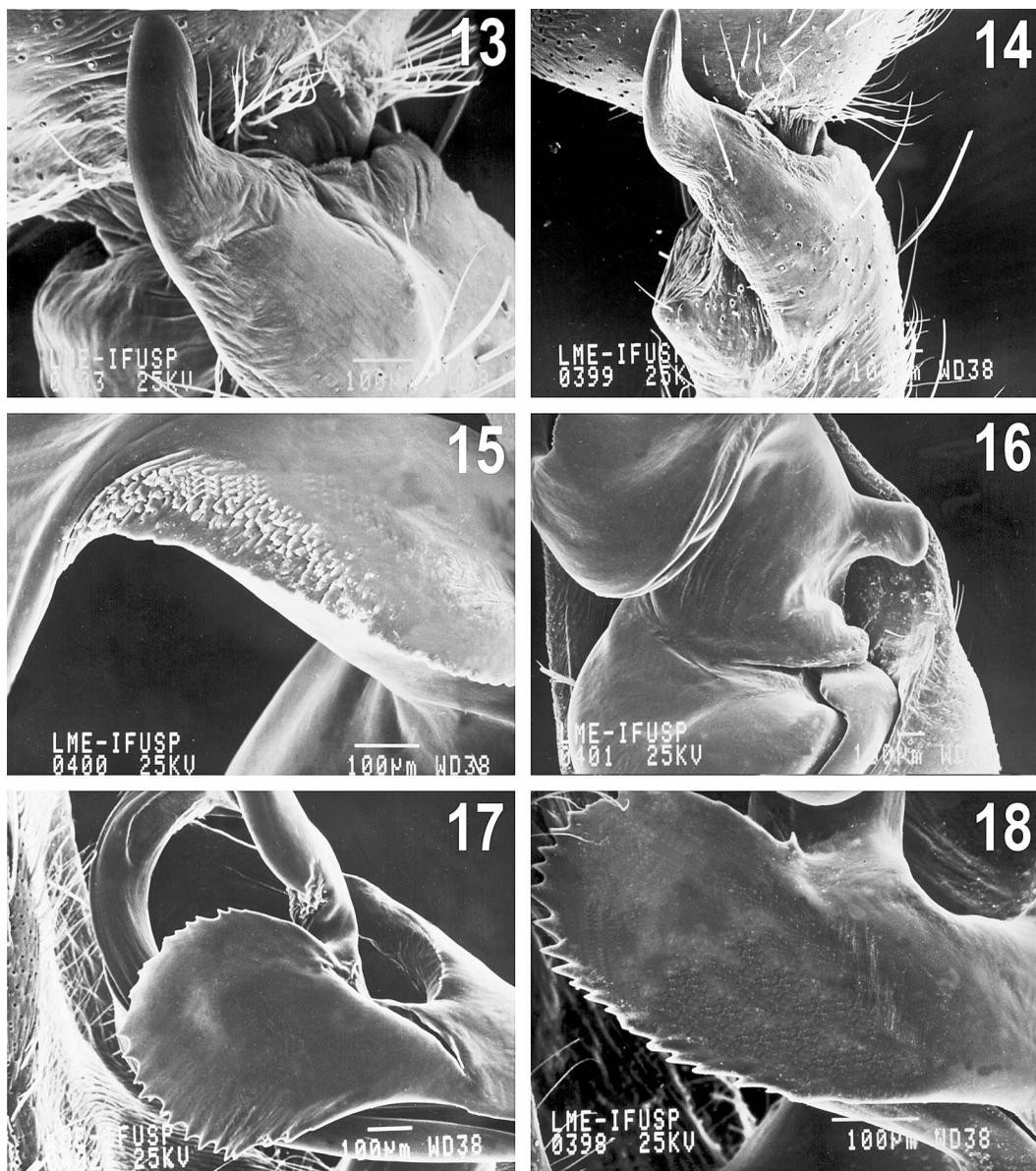
Figures 7–12.—*Macrinus succineus* Simon: 7. Male, tarsus I, claws; 8. Female, pedipalp, claw; 9. Male, ALS; 10. Female, ALS; 11. Male, PMS; 12. PLS (AC = aciniform gland spigots; MAP = major ampullate gland spigots; mAP = minor ampullate gland spigots; N = nubin; PI = piriform gland spigots; T = tartipore; TO = tarsal organ).

wards and resting, posteriorly, in the fulcrum (Figs. 17, 18, 22, 28, 34).

Epigynum: Epigynal field with pair of rounded lateral lobes slightly covering the median septum and a pair of copulatory openings (CO, Figs. 24, 30, 36). Vulva with copulatory duct (CD) long and U-shaped. Spermathecae

head (SH) hyaline and sac-like, connected to small, slightly elongate base (SB) by a long and narrow stalk. Fertilization ducts (FD) short and curved (Figs. 25, 26, 31, 32, 37, 38).

Distribution.—Neotropical. Known from South America, from southeastern Brazil to Venezuela.



Figures 13–18.—13. *Macrinus succineus* Simon, male, left palp, RTA; 14. *Macrinus pollexensis* (Schenkel), male, left palp, RTA; 15. *M. succineus*, left palp, tegulum, retrolateral spiny field; 16. *M. jaegeri* new species, left palp, tegulum, retrolateral projection; 17. *M. succineus*, left palp, serrated projection at base of the embolus; 18. *M. pollexensis*, left palp, serrated projection at base of the embolus.

Composition.—*Macrinus succineus* Simon, *Macrinus pollexensis* (Schenkel) new combination, *Macrinus jaegeri* new species.

Insertae sedis.—*Macrinus milleri* Caporiacco 1955:404, figs. 57a–b (Male holotype from Rancho Grande, Aragua, Venezuela, deposited in MUCV 810, examined); Platnick 2006.

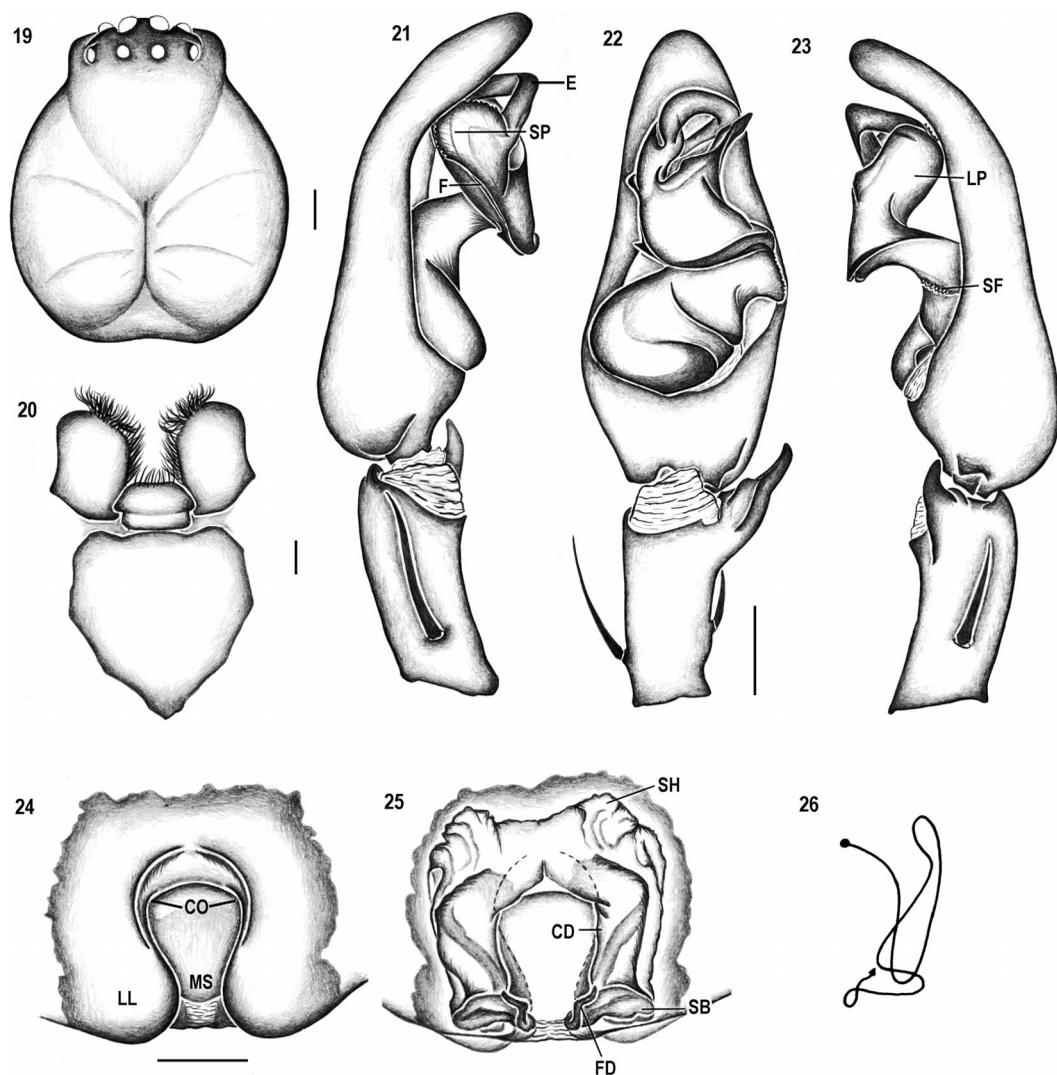
Macrinus succineus Simon 1887

Figs. 1–13, 17, 19–26

Macrinus succineus Simon 1887:470; Platnick 2006.

Sparassus succineus: Simon 1897:46.

Olios succineus: Petrunkevitch 1911:503; Roewer 1954:709; Bonnet 1958:3181.

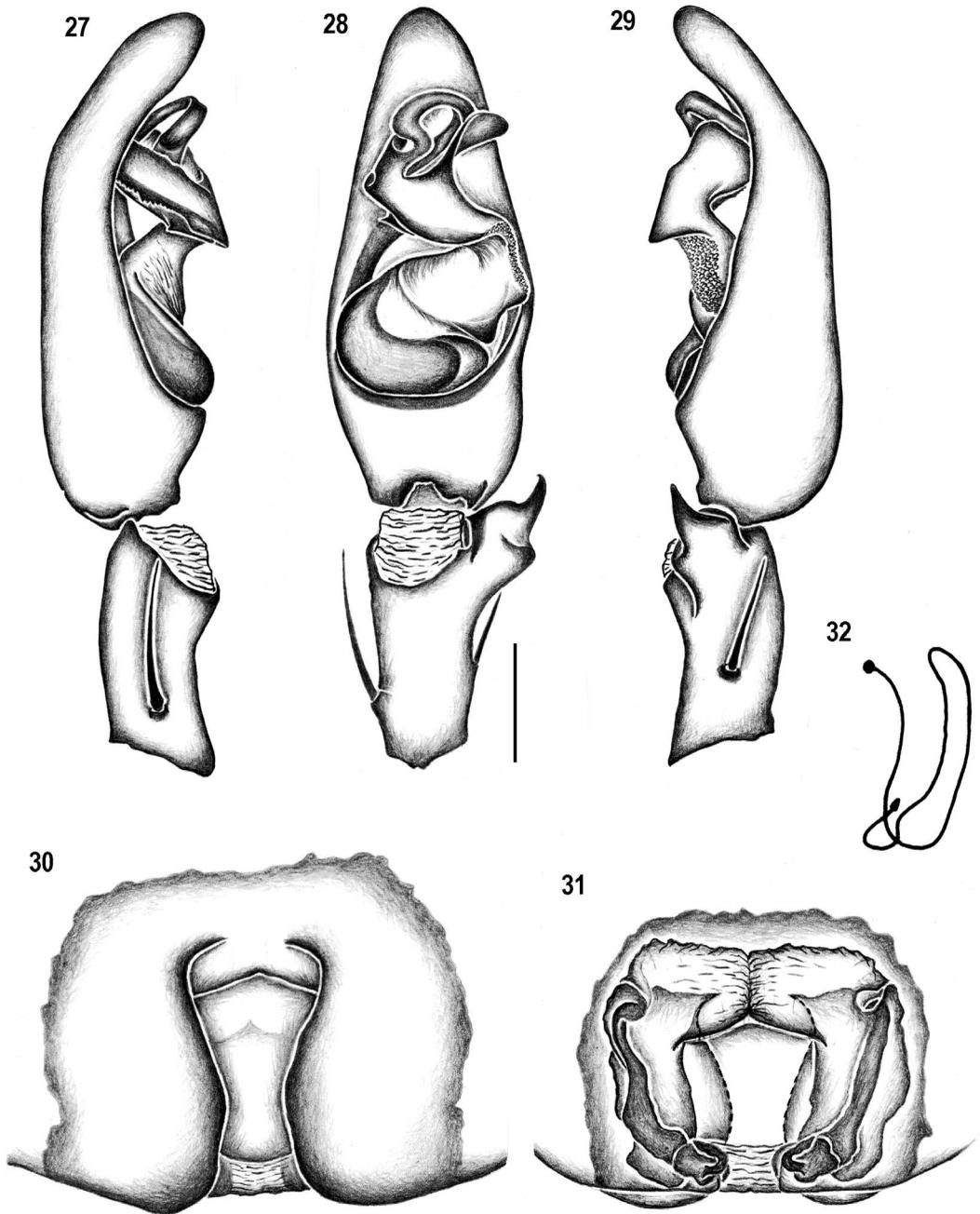


Figures 19–26.—*Macrinus succineus* Simon: 19. Male, prosoma, dorsal view; 20. Labium, endites and sternum, ventral view; 21. Left palp, prolateral view; 22. Ventral view; 23. Retrolateral view; 24. Female, epigynum, ventral view; 25. Vulva, dorsal view; 26. General course of internal duct system (CD = copulatory duct; CO = copulatory opening; E = embolus; F = fulcrum; FD = fertilization duct; LL = lateral lobes; LP = laminar projection; MS = median septum; SB = spermathecae base; SF = spiny field; SH = spermathecae head; SP = serrated projection). Scale lines = 1.00 mm.

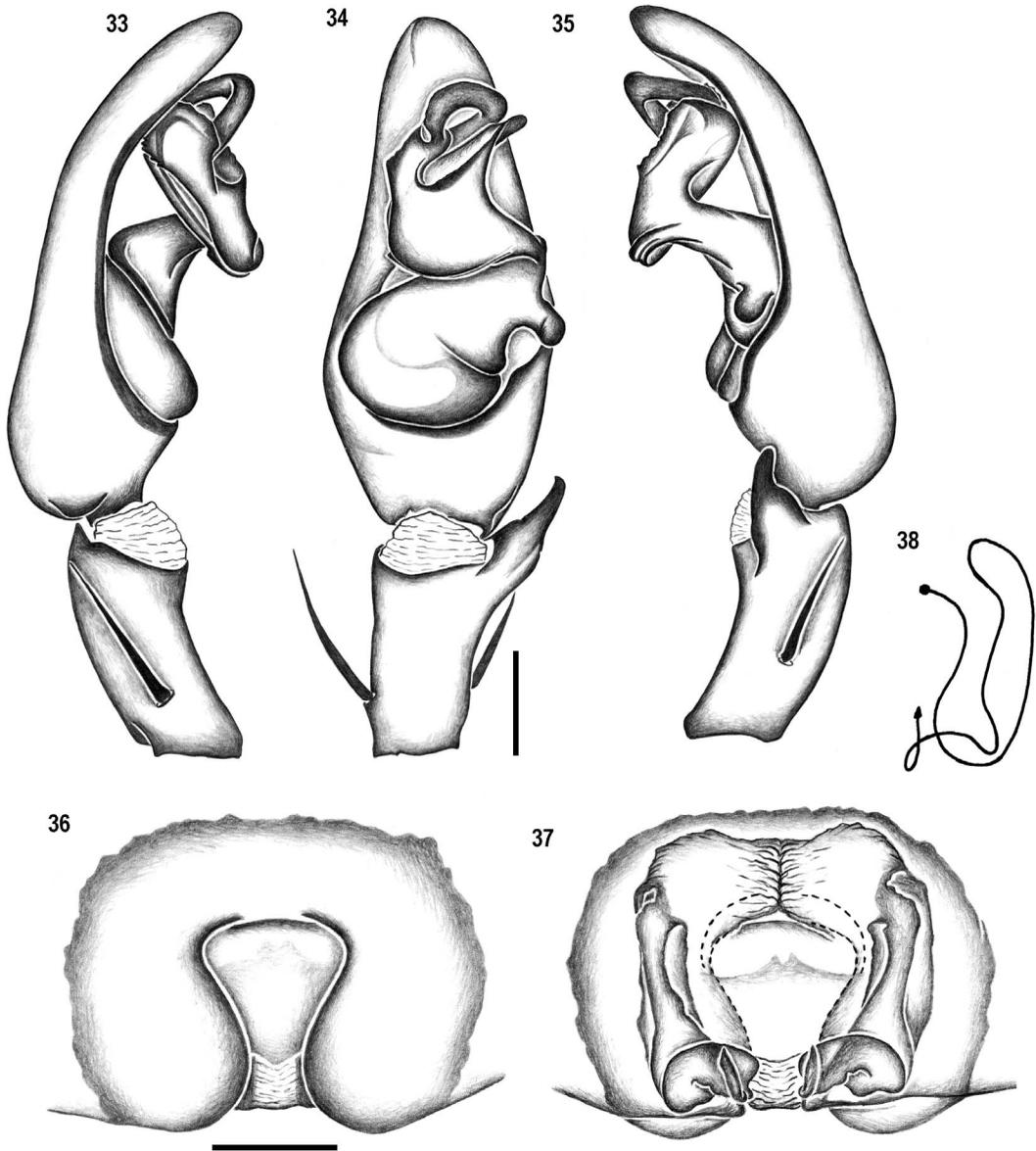
Type specimen.—Holotype male, São Paulo de Olivença, Amazonas, Brazil (03°27'S, 68°47'W) (MNHN 7316), examined

Other material examined.—SURINAME: *Marowijne*: 1 ♂, Anapaike Village, Lawa River (05°42'N, 54°00'W), 1 ♀, 8–29 November 1963, B. Malkin (AMNH). ECUADOR: *Francisco de Orellana*: Reserva Etnica de Waorani, 1 km S. Onkone Gare Camp (00°39'25.7"S, 76°27'10.8"W), 10 October

1994, T.L. Erwin et al. (USNM). BRAZIL: *Amazonas*: 2 ♂, Presidente Figueiredo, Usina Hidrelétrica de Balbina (02°02'S, 60°02'W), 1987–1988, Equipe IBSP (IBSP 7347; 7344); 1 ♂, Manaus, Igapó Tarumã-Mirim (03°06'S, 60°01'W), 8 December 1976, H. Höfer (SMNK); 1 ♀, same data except 10 November 1976 (SMNK); 1 ♀, same data except 14 February 1983 (SMNK); *Acre*: 1 ♀, Rio Branco (07°31'S, 73°01'W), 6 November 1995, E.P.



Figures 27–32.—*Macrinus pollexensis* (Schenkel): 27. Male, left palp, prolateral view; 28. Ventral view; 29. Retrolateral view; 30. Female, epigynum, ventral view; 31. Vulva, dorsal view; 32. General path of internal duct system. Scale lines = 1.00 mm.



Figures 33–38.—*Macrinus jaegeri* new species: 33. Male, left palp, prolateral view; 34. Ventral view; 35. Retrolateral view; 36. Female, epigynum, ventral view; 37. Vulva, dorsal view; 38. General course of internal duct system. Scale lines = 1.00 mm.

Ferreira (IBSP 7008); *São Paulo*: 1 ♂, 1 juvenile, Campinas, Fazenda Rio das Pedras (22°53'S, 47°04'W), 9 May 1974, C.R. Bertim et al. (IBSP 26794); 1 ♂, Primavera, Usina Hidrelétrica Engenheiro Sérgio Motta (21°58'S, 49°58'W), January–February 2000, Equipe IBSP (IBSP 29979); *Mato Grosso do Sul*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Anaurilândia, Usina Hidrelétrica Engenheiro Sérgio Motta (22°22'59"S,

52°48'42.4"W), 15 November–23 December 1998, Equipe IBSP (IBSP 23492, 23356). *BOLÍVIA*: 1 ♂, no further data (AMNH); *Beni*: 27 km SW of Yucumoca (15°23'S, 66°59'W), 15–19 November 1989, Coddington, Griswold, Silva, Larcher & Penaranda (USNM); *Santa Cruz*: San Ignacio (14°49'S, 61°28'W), 9 March 1961, L. Hammerschmidt (IBSP 3809).



Figure 39.—Map of South America showing known distributions of species of *Macrinus*.

Diagnosis.—Males of *Macrinus succineus* resemble those of *M. pollexensis* by the presence of a retrolateral spiny field (Fig. 15) in the tegulum of the palp. They are distinguished by the smoothly curved RTA (Figs. 13, 23), by the wider distal part of the tegulum (Fig. 22) and by the wider serrated projection at the base of the embolus of the male palp (Figs. 17, 21). Females are distinguished from the remaining *Macrinus* by the distally rounded median septum of the epigynum (Fig. 24) and by the small and rounded base of the spermathecae (Fig. 25).

Description.—*Male* (IBSP 7347): prosoma orange, slightly darker at eye area; fovea dark brown; clypeus brown; chelicerae dark orange with brown internal margins; legs and pedipalps orange; sternum orange with darker margins; labium dark orange, distally cream colored; endites orange, distally cream colored; opisthosoma yellow to pale orange. Total length 15.6. Prosoma: 7.1 long, 6.2 wide. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.5, ALE 0.34, PME 0.3, PLE 0.4, AME–AME 0.2, AME–ALE 0.04, PME–PME 0.54, PME–PLE 0.32, AME–PME 0.36, ALE–PLE 0.3. Leg measurements: leg I: femur 11.5, patella 4.0, tibia 11.8, metatarsus 13.0, tarsus 3.2, total 43.5; leg II: femur 12.2, patella 4.0, tibia 12.3, metatarsus 14.3, tarsus 3.2, total 46.0; leg III: femur 10.2, patella 3.5, tibia 9.3, metatarsus 9.7, tarsus 2.5, total 35.2; leg IV: femur 11.0, patella 3.5, tibia 9.6, metatarsus 11.4, tarsus 3.0, total 38.5. Leg spination follows generic pattern. Palp: tegulum twisted with a retrolateral spiny field (Fig. 23) and wide and rounded serrated laminar projection at the base of the embolus (Figs. 17, 21). Opisthosoma oval: 8.0 long, 6.0 wide.

Female (IBSP 7363): Coloration as in male. Total length 20.2. Prosoma: 7.5 long, 6.9 wide. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.44, ALE 0.4, PME 0.28, PLE 0.3, AME–AME 0.3, AME–ALE 0.14, PME–PME 0.56, PME–PLE 0.6, AME–PME 0.4, ALE–PLE 0.36. Leg measurements: leg I: femur 9.5, patella 3.7, tibia 8.7, metatarsus 9.2, tarsus 2.5, total 33.6; leg II: femur 10.0, patella 3.6, tibia 9.1, metatarsus 9.2, tarsus 2.5, total 34.4; leg III: femur 8.7, patella 3.2, tibia 6.7, metatarsus 6.6, tarsus 1.9, total 27.1; leg IV: femur 9.2, patella 3.1, tibia 7.5, metatarsus 8.1, tarsus 2.0, total 29.9. Leg spination follows generic pattern. Opisthosoma oval: 11.6 long, 7.6

wide. Epigynum with anteriorly rounded median septum (Figs. 24).

Variation.—Seven males: total length 13.6–15.6; prosoma length 5.6–7.2; femur I 9.5–12.0. Five females: total length 16.3–20.2; prosoma length 6.3–7.6; femur I 8.9–9.9.

Distribution.—Known from Bolívia, oriental Amazonia, southeastern and central Brazil

Macrinus pollexensis (Schenkel 1953)
new combination

Figs. 14–15, 18, 27–32

Olios pollexensis Schenkel 1953:41, fig. 35; Brignoli 1983:595; Platnick 2006.

Type specimen.—Holotype male, El Pozon, Fálcon, Venezuela (12°05'N, 69°59'W) (NHMB 2262-a), examined.

Other material examined.—VENEZUELA: *Distrito Federal*: 1 ♀, Caracas, El Valle (10°30'N, 66°55'W), 28 March 1939, G. Vivas Berthien (MNRJ 1738); *Bolívar*: 1 ♀, Salto Angel (Parque Nacional Canaima) (05°31'N, 61°56'W), 7 November 2001, M.O. Gonzaga (IBSP 34839); BRAZIL: *Amazonas*: 1 ♂, Manaus (Igapó Tarumã-Mirim) (03°06'S, 60°01'W), 25 November 1976, H. Höfer (SMNK); 1 ♂, (Reserva Florestal Adolpho Ducke) (03°06'S, 60°01'W), 23 September 1991, H. Höfer, T. Gasnier (SMNK 3636); 1 ♂, same location, 1 June 1992, T.R. Gasnier (MCN 22242); 1 ♀, 1 juvenile, (Rio Negro) (03°06'S, 60°01'W), no date, no collector (MNRJ 13099); *Pará*: 1 ♂, Belém (01°26'S, 48°28'W), 15 November 1951, P. Ledoux (IBSP 556); *Maranhão*: 1 ♂, Balsas, Gerais de Balsas (Tem Medo River margin) (07°31'S, 46°01'W), 8 November 1999, Dietz & Yamamoto (MZSP 20606); *Paraíba*: 1 ♂, João Pessoa (Campus II da Universidade Federal da Paraíba) (07°07'S, 34°52'W), 28 May 2003, S.C. Dias (IBSP 41001); *Pernambuco*: 1 ♀, Tapera (currently Bonança), Moreno (08°24'S, 38°04'W), B. Pickel (MNRJ 1739); *Sergipe*: 1 ♀, Santa Luzia do Itanhi (Mata do Crasto, 11°23'S, 37°24'W), 9–13 September 1999, A.D. Brescovit et al. (IBSP 43270); *Bahia*: 1 ♂, Itamarajú (17°04'S, 39°31'W), no date, no collector (MNRJ); 1 ♂, (Fazenda Pau Brasil) (17°04'S, 39°31'W), 26 October 1969, Equipe Cepec-Ceplac (MNRJ 13101); *Goiás*: 1 ♀, Minaçú (Usina Hidrelétrica de Serra da Mesa) (14°02' S, 48°13'W), 9–20 December

1996, A. Franceschini (MCN 28002); *Espírito Santo*: 1 ♀, Vitória (Parque Moscoso) (20°19'S, 40°21'W), no date, no collector (MNRJ 3921); 1 ♂, Linhares (Reserva Biológica de Sooretama) (19°25'S, 40°04'W) no date, no collector (MNRJ 3922); *Rio de Janeiro*: 1 ♀, no date, no collector (MNRJ 1740); 2 ♀, Tanguá, Ipitangas (22°43'S, 42°43'W), 2 September 2001, E. Dubauskas (MNRJ 1737); *São Paulo*: 1 ♀, Amparo (22°41'S, 46°46'W), 1933, no collector (IBSP 398).

Diagnosis.—Males of *Macrinus pollexensis* resemble those of *M. succineus* by the presence of a retrolateral spiny field in the tegulum of the palp (Fig. 15). They are distinguished by the anterior bump in the curve of RTA (Figs. 14, 28, 29), by the narrow distal part of the tegulum (Fig. 29) and by the narrow serrated projection at the base of the embolus of the male palp (Fig. 18). Females are distinguished from the remaining *Macrinus* by the median septum of the epigynum, anteriorly truncated and longer than wide (Fig. 30) and by the narrower stalk of the spermathecae in the vulva (Fig. 31).

Description.—*Male* (NHMB 2262-a): prosoma orange, slightly darker at eye area; eye borders brown; clypeus brown; chelicerae orange; legs and pedipalps pale orange; sternum pale yellow with orange margins; labium orange, distally cream colored; endites pale yellow; opisthosoma pale yellow. Total length 13.3. Prosoma: 6.2 long, 6.0 wide. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.44, ALE 0.34; PME 0.28, PLE, 0.3, AME–AME 0.2, AME–PLE 0.08, PME–PME 0.5, PME–PLE 0.4, AME–PME 0.36, ALE–PLE 0.24. Leg measurements: leg I: femur 10.6, patella 3.5, tibia 10.3, metatarsus 11.6, tarsus 3.2, total 39.2; leg II: femur 11.5, patella 3.6, tibia 11.3, metatarsus 12.0, tarsus 2.9, total 41.3; leg III: femur 9.4, patella 2.8, tibia 8.1, metatarsus 8.6, tarsus 2.3, total 31.2; leg IV: femur 10.4, patella 3.0, tibia 9.0, metatarsus 10.2, tarsus 2.4, total 35.0. Leg spination follows generic pattern, except femur IV: r0-1-1; tibia II: d0-0-1; tibia IV: d0-1-1. Palp: tegulum twisted with a retrolateral spiny field (Figs. 15, 29) and subrectangular serrated laminar projection at the base of the embolus (Fig. 18). Opisthosoma: 6.9 long, 4.5 wide.

Female (MNRJ 1739): coloration as in male. Total length 17.6. Prosoma: 8.1 long,

7.6 wide. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.54, ALE 0.4, PME 0.4, PLE 0.32, AME–AME 0.36, AME–ALE 0.22, PME–PME 0.72, PME–PLE 0.65, AME–PLE 0.4, ALE–PLE 0.32. Leg measurements: leg I: femur 9.5, patella 4.0, tibia 8.4, metatarsus 8.8, tarsus 2.7, total 33.4; leg II: femur 10.0, patella 4.0, tibia 8.5, metatarsus 8.7, tarsus 2.5, total 33.7; leg III: femur 8.4, patella 3.3, tibia 6.5, metatarsus 6.2, tarsus 2.2, total 26.6; leg IV: femur 9.3, patella 3.2, tibia 6.8, metatarsus 7.4, tarsus 2.3, total 29.0. Leg spination follows generic pattern, except femora I–II: p1-1-0; femur IV: p0-1-0. Opisthosoma oval: 9.3 long, 6.5 wide. Epigynum: median septum anteriorly truncated, longer than wide (Fig. 30).

Variation.—Nine males: total length 10.1–13.9, prosoma length 4.9–6.5, femur I 9.0–10.8. Nine females: total length 13.9–22.3, prosoma 6.1–8.1, femur I 8.0–10.1.

Distribution.—Known from Northern and Eastern South America.

Macrinus jaegeri new species

Figs. 16, 33–38

Types.—BRAZIL: *Mato Grosso*: Male holotype from Usina Hidrelétrica de Guaporé, Vale São Domingos, Pontes e Lacerda (15°11'S, 59°22'W), October 1999, Equipe IBSP (IBSP 41494). Paratypes: BRAZIL: *Pará*: 1 female, collected with holotype (IBSP 41395); 1 ♂, Rio Tocantins, 2 km S. Jacundá (04°32'S, 49°28'W), 13 May 1984, W.L. Overall (MPEG 1011); 1 ♂, Estação Científica Ferreira Penna, Flona Caxiuanã, Melgaço (01°46'S, 50°43'W), 30 May–10 June 2002, M.C. Santos Costa (MPEG 490); *Mato Grosso*: 1 ♀, June 1971, J.H. Botelho (IBSP 2363); 1 ♂, Usina Hidrelétrica de Guaporé (15°11'S, 59°22'W), 23 May 2002, Operação Coatá (MCTP 13565); *Mato Grosso do Sul*: 1 ♀, Passo do Lontra, Corumbá (19°01'S, 57°38'W), July 1999, A.D. Brescovit (IBSP 23916).

Etymology.—The specific name honors Dr. Peter Jäger, for his contribution towards our understanding of sparrasid systematics.

Diagnosis.—Males of *Macrinus jaegeri* are distinguished from those of the remaining *Macrinus* by the short, retrolateral projection on the tegulum of the male palp (Figs. 16, 34, 35). Females are distinguished by the median septum of the epigynum anteriorly truncated, as wide as long or slightly wider than long

(Fig. 36) and by the posteriorly widened spermathecal stalk (Fig. 31).

Description.—*Male (MPEG 1011)*: prosoma orange with median longitudinal brown stripe; chelicerae orange; legs and pedipalps orange; sternum pale orange with darker margins; labium dark orange, distally cream colored; endites pale orange, distally cream colored; opisthosoma pale yellow. Total length 15.9. Prosoma: 7.0 long, 6.4 wide. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.48, ALE 0.4, PME 0.3, PLE 0.32, AME–AME 0.28, AME–ALE 0.12, PME–PME 0.3, PME–PLE 0.5, AME–PME 0.32, ALE–PLE 0.2. Leg measurements: leg I: femur 11.0, patella 3.8, tibia 11.0, metatarsus 12.8, tarsus 3.2, total 41.8; leg II: femur 11.8, patella 3.8, tibia 11.6, metatarsus 13.1, tarsus 3.2, total 43.5; leg III: femur 9.8, patella 3.3, tibia 8.7, metatarsus 9.0, tarsus 2.1, total 32.9; leg IV: femur 10.6, patella 3.1, tibia 9.2, metatarsus 11.0, tarsus 2.7, total 36.6. Leg spination follows generic pattern, except femora I–II: p1-1-0; femur IV p0-1-1. Opisthosoma oval: 8.6 long, 5.1 wide.

Female (IBSP 23916): coloration as in male. Total length 15.1. Prosoma: 6.6 long, 6.5 wide. Eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.46, ALE 0.4, PME 0.26, PLE 0.34, AME–AME 0.32, AME–PLE 0.12, PME–PME 0.68, PME–PLE 0.54, AME–PME 0.4, ALE–PLE 0.34. Leg measurements: leg I: femur 8.7, patella 3.3, tibia 7.9, metatarsus 8.3, tarsus 2.4, total 30.6; leg II: femur 9.2, patella 3.6, tibia 8.0, metatarsus 8.5, tarsus 2.2, total 31.5; leg III: femur 7.5, patella 3.0, tibia 6.0, metatarsus 5.8, tarsus 1.6, total 23.9; leg IV: femur 8.0, patella 2.9, tibia 6.4, metatarsus 6.9, tarsus 1.9, total 26.1. Leg spination follows generic pattern. Opisthosoma oval: 8.2 long, 6.5 wide.

Variation.—Three males: total length 14.2–16.3; prosoma length 5.7–7.3; femur I 10.8–12.1. Three females: total length 14.3–15.1, prosoma length 6.6–8.8; femur I 8.6–11.6.

Distribution.—Known from central and northern Brazil.

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