



Revision of the new wandering spider genus *Ohvida* and taxonomic remarks on *Celaetycheus* Simon, 1897 (Araneae: Ctenidae)

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Abstract

The new ctenid genus *Ohvida* is proposed to include eight species: *Ohvida fulvorufa* (Franganillo, 1931) **comb. nov.** (type species) (= *Celaetycheus cabriolatus* Franganillo, 1930 **syn. nov.**; = *C. cabriolatus pardosiformis* Franganillo, 1930 **syn. nov.**; = *C. fulvorufus afoliatus* Franganillo, 1931 **syn. nov.**), *O. isolata* (Bryant, 1940) **comb. nov.**, *O. vernalis* (Bryant, 1940) **comb. nov.**, *O. brevitarsus* (Bryant, 1940) **comb. nov.**, *O. coxanus* (Bryant, 1940), **comb. nov.**, and three new species, *O. turquino* **sp. nov.** (all species from Cuba), and *O. andros* **sp. nov.** and *O. bimini* **sp. nov.** (both species from The Bahamas). Species of *Ohvida* differ from all other ctenid spiders by the presence of a retrodorsal projection on the cymbium of the male pedipalp and by a basal position of the lateral spurs on the female epigyne. The genus *Celaetycheus* Simon, 1897 is reviewed to only include its type species, *C. flavostriatus* Simon, 1897 from Brazil. We propose the following synonyms and new combinations: *Ctenus ottleyi* (Petrunkevitch, 1930) (= *Celaetycheus strenuus* Bryant, 1942 **syn. nov.** and *C. modestus* Bryant, 1942 **syn. nov.**); *Ctenus delesserti* (Caporiacco, 1947) **comb. nov.**, and *Leptoctenus paradoxus* (F.O. P.-Cambridge, 1900) **comb. nov.** *Celaetycheus modestus* Bryant, 1942 is considered *incertae sedis*.

Key words: Arachnida, The Bahamas, Brazil, *Ctenus*, Cuba, *Leptoctenus*, systematics, taxonomy

Introduction

The family Ctenidae is composed of small to large spiders (between 4.0 to 40.0 millimetres total body length), with nocturnal and cursorial habits. To date the family includes more than 470 species in 39 genera and is abundant in tropical forests all over the world (Platnick 2009). Most ctenids live on the ground, but there are several arboreal species. They can be distinguished from the remaining spider families by the ocular arrangement 2-4-2, with the anterior median eyes in the first row, posterior median eyes and anterior lateral eyes in the second row and the posterior lateral eyes in the third row, resulting in two strongly recurved rows in anterior view (Silva 2003: fig. 26d).

Silva (2003) presented a cladistic analysis of a wide sample of Ctenidae species from a large set of genera. The results indicated that the limits of some genera are unclear and several genera were raised as polyphyletic, including *Ctenus* Walckenaer, 1805 and *Celaetycheus* Simon, 1897 (Silva 2003), two genera treated in the present paper.

The genus *Ctenus* Walckenaer, 1805 was proposed by Walckenaer (1805) to include the type species *C. dubius* Walckenaer, 1805 collected in French Guyana. The immature type specimen designated by the author was lost (F.O. Pickard-Cambridge 1897: 57) and the original description did not allow the identification of the species. Recently, *C. dubius* was redescribed and a neotype, collected at the type locality, was proposed (Brescovit & Simó 2007). However, due to the lack of knowledge of the type species, more than 100 species