



Article

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New euophryine jumping spiders from the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico (Araneae: Salticidae: Euophryinae)

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Abstract

Twenty four new species and three new genera of euophryine jumping spiders from two Caribbean Islands, Hispaniola and Puerto Rico, are described. The new genera are *Corticattus* (*C. guajataca* sp. nov. and the type species *C. latus* sp. nov.), *Popcornella* (*P. furcata* sp. nov., *P. nigromaculata* sp. nov., *P. yunque* sp. nov. and the type species *P. spiniformis* sp. nov.) and *Truncattus* (*T. cachotensis* sp. nov., *T. dominicanus* sp. nov. and the type species *T. flavus* sp. nov.). The other new species belong to the genera *Agobardus* (*A. bahoruco* sp. nov., *A. cordiformis* sp. nov., *A. gramineus* sp. nov., *A. oviedo* sp. nov., *A. phylladiphilus* sp. nov.), *Anasaitis* (*A. adorabilis* sp. nov., *A. brunnea* sp. nov., *A. hebetata* sp. nov., *A. laxa* sp. nov.), *Antillattus* (*A. applanatus* sp. nov.), *Bythocrotus* (*B. crypticus* sp. nov.) and *Corythalia* (*C. broccai* sp. nov., *C. bromelicola* sp. nov., *C. coronai* sp. nov., *C. peblique* sp. nov.). Photographs of living spiders and diagnostic illustrations are provided for all of the new species.

Key words: Araneae, Salticidae, Euophryinae, new genera, new species, jumping spider, Caribbean Islands

Introduction

As one of the most diverse groups in the Salticidae, the subfamily Euophryinae has about 900 described species, with the majority found in the tropics of both the Old and the New World (Prószyński 1976; Maddison & Hedin 2003; Platnick 2011). Euophryine jumping spiders are abundant and diverse in the Caribbean Islands (e.g. Bryant 1940, 1943, 1947a, b, 1950; Galiano 1988; Peckham & Peckham 1901; Petrunkevitch 1930), with a total of 84 species in 27 genera reported (Platnick 2011). However, much of the euophryine jumping spider fauna in the Caribbean Islands remains undiscovered.

In expeditions to two of the larger islands, Hispaniola and Puerto Rico in 2009, we collected about 66 euophryine jumping spider species, many of which are undescribed. Of these, 24 species were chosen for description here in order to give names for the taxa included in a forthcoming molecular phylogenetic study on the subfamily Euophryinae. These molecular data also provide evidence for the generic placement of species described below. Thus, we report here three new genera, *Corticattus* (two species), *Popcornella* (four species) and *Truncattus* (three species). An additional 15 new euophryine species are described and included in the genera *Agobardus* (five species), *Anasaitis* (four species), *Antillattus* (one species), *Bythocrotus* (one species) and *Corythalia* (four species).

Although we do not describe all 66 species, this expedition revealed how much Caribbean euophryine diversity remains to be explored. The collected species in total belong to the described genera *Agobardus* (ca. 16 species), *Anasaitis* (ca. 15 species), *Antillattus* (ca. seven species), *Bythocrotus* (one species), *Compsodecta* (two species), *Corythalia* (six species), *Dinattus* (one species), Caribbean “*Emathis*” (three species), *Wallaba* (one species), and the newly described genera *Corticattus* gen. nov. (two species), *Popcornella* gen. nov. (five species) and *Truncattus* gen. nov. (ca. seven species). The *Agobardus* species have radiated into various habitats ranging from the rain