



## Correspondence

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### Description of the male, redescription of the female and new records of *Odo patricius* Simon, 1900 (Araneae: Zoridae)

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The family Zoridae (F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1893) is currently represented by 14 genera and 79 species distributed worldwide (Platnick, 2012), of which only the genera *Xenoctenus* Mello-Leitão, 1938 and *Odo* Keyserling, 1887 are present in Americas. *Xenoctenus* is represented by four species, all endemic to Argentina, while *Odo* has, so far, a total of 27 species distributed in Central America, South America, West Indies and Australia (Platnick, 2012). The type species of *Odo* is *O. lenis* Keyserling, 1887, a specimen female described from Nicaragua. The genus *Odo* has never been revised and given its wide distribution and number of species, it is probably a polyphyletic genus and a complete revision is required. Also, no new material of *O. lenis* or *O. patricius* has been described since 1900.

As a result of a series of collections by the first author in recent years in the Tarapaca Region of northern Chile, several specimens from one species of the genus *Odo* were collected. To date, the only species described from Chile is *Odo patricius* Simon, 1900 and this species was easily identified by illustrations of the type and specimens provided by Dr. Diana Silva. *Odo patricius* was described by Simon (1900: 53) based on a brief description of shape the female epigynum: “Plaga genitalis ovato transversa, rufula, antice, in medio profunde et obtuse emarginata, utrinque rotunda et foveolata, in medio processu lato, arcuato, leviter canaliculato, apicem versus leviter ampliato et obtuso divisa”. There has not been any subsequent reference of this species in Chile.

Thus, the objective of this study is to characterize correctly this species, presenting the redescription of female, the first description of male and in addition to provide data on the natural history and new records of distribution.

Measurements, in millimeters, were made using a Leica S6E stereoscopic microscope with an ocular micrometer with a linear scale. The spination was described according to Petrunkevitch (1925). The nomenclature for female genitalia was proposed by Sierwald (1989) and that for structures of the male palp by Coddington (1990). Abbreviations used in the text are: ALE anterior lateral eyes; AME anterior median eyes; PLE posterior lateral eyes; PME; posterior median eyes, RTA, retrolateral apophysis of the tibia of the palp.

The material examined is deposited in the following collections with curators in parenthesis: IBSP, Instituto Butantan, São Paulo (D.M.Barros Battesti); AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York (N.I. Platnick); CAS, California Academy of Sciences, California (C. Griswold); MNHNC, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Chile, Santiago (M. Elgueta).

## Taxonomy

### Family Zoridae F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1893

### Genus *Odo* Keyserling, 1887

**Diagnosis.** Species of *Odo* can be separated from other Neotropical Zoridae by the distinctive tegular process, which almost extends to the embolic apex (Fig. 3, see also Silva 2003, fig. 18a) in the male palp. These processes appear to have at least two independent origins, as they are found in species of *Odo* (Silva 2003) and Zorocratidae (Griswold et al., 1999).