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## **The nursery-web spider *Hygropoda tanganus* (Roewer, 1955) comb. nov. (Araneae: Lycosoidea: Pisauridae); generic transfer, first description of the female and redescription of the male**

ESTEVAM L. CRUZ DA SILVA

*Division of Insects, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL, 60605, USA.*

*E-mail: [estevamsilva@gmail.com](mailto:estevamsilva@gmail.com)*

The genus *Hygropoda* Thorell, 1894 comprises 27 known species, which are distributed in the Australasian, Afrotropical and Oriental zoogeographical regions (Platnick 2013), with the majority of species described from the latter region. Currently, no modern monographic revision reviewing all species assigned to the genus exists and putative apomorphies of the genus, except for the flexible tarsi, have not been assessed.

The genus *Cispius* Simon, 1898 comprises ten species and its distribution is restricted to Africa (Platnick 2013). Included in the genus is *Cispius tanganus* Roewer, 1955, which was described based on one male from East Africa (Roewer 1955).

While sorting material for a phylogenetic study of genera in the Pisauridae, the examination of the type specimen of *Cispius tanganus* Roewer, 1955 revealed characters more consistent with *Hygropoda*, such as the presence of a membranous tegular apophysis in the male palpus, long and slender legs and flexible tarsi.

In this work, *Cispius tanganus* Simon, 1898 is transferred to *Hygropoda* Thorell, 1894, the female is described and illustrated for the first time and new records are presented.

Specimens were examined using a Zeiss Stemi SV6 stereomicroscope equipped with a camera lucida. For scanning electron microscopy (SEM), structures were excised, air-dried and mounted on stubs with double-sided adhesive copper tape. Specimens were sputter-coated with gold and examined using a Philips XL 30 from "Centro de Microscopia e Microanálises (CEMM)" of "Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS)". The structures of the male palpi and female epigyna did not shrink or deform during the SEM process. To study the excised epigyna, the soft tissue was removed by a combination of dissection with a small surgical blade and immersion in the trypsin enzyme for at least 48 hours at 25°C (Silva & Carico 2012). All measurements are in millimeters. The nomenclature of the male palpus and epigynum structures follows Zhang *et al.* (2004) and Dankittipakul *et al.* (2008). Photographs were made using a Sony W560 camera attached to the stereomicroscope. Images were edited using Adobe Photoshop CS2 and Adobe Lightroom 4.4. Distributional maps were made with the programs Google Earth 7.0.2 and Croizat version 1.16b (Cavalcanti 2009).

Examined specimens are deposited in the following institutions (curators in parentheses): **AMNH**, American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA (N.I. Platnick); **CAS**, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA (C. E. Griswold); **MCTP**, Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia, da Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil (A. A. Lise); **NCA**, The National Collection of Arachnida, ARC-Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria, South Africa (A. S. Dippenaar-Schoeman); **SMF**, Senckenberg Research Institute, Frankfurt, Germany (P. Jäger) and **ZMUC**, Zoological Museum of the University, Copenhagen, Denmark (N. Scharff).

Abbreviations related to eye measurements: OQA = width of ocular quadrangle anteriorly, equivalent to the outer distance of anterior median eyes, OQP = width of ocular quadrangle posteriorly, equivalent to the outer distance of posterior median eyes, OQH = height of ocular quadrangle, equivalent to the outer distance of anterior median eyes and posterior median eyes, PLE = posterior lateral eye, PME = posterior median eye, ALE = anterior lateral eye, AME = anterior median eye, PLE-PME = distance between PLE and PME, PME-PME = distance between posterior median eyes, ALE-AME = distance between ALE and AME, AME-AME = distances between anterior median eyes.

### **Taxonomy**

#### **Pisauridae Simon, 1890**