Two new species of the orb-weaving spider genus *Alpaida* (Araneae, Araneidae) from Peru

MARIAJOSÉ DEZA¹ & JUAN MANUEL ANDÍA²

¹Museo de Entomología “Klaus Raven Büller”, Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, Av. La Molina s/n, Lima 12 – Perú. E-mail: majoarchi79@hotmail.com
²Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, Av. Ángel Gallardo 470 - C1405DJR - Buenos Aires – Argentina. E-mail: juanmanuel_a_n@yahoo.es

Abstract

Two new species of the orb-weaving spider genus *Alpaida* O. P.-Cambridge, 1889 are described and illustrated; *Alpaida losamigos* n. sp. based on females from Madre de Dios, and *Alpaida penca* n. sp. based on females and males from Cajamarca.

Key words: Araneidae, *Alpaida*, Neotropical region, new species, Peru, taxonomy

Introduction

The family Araneidae, despite being one of the most diverse spider families, is relatively well studied in the Neotropics thanks to the excellent taxonomic revisions of Herbert Levi which not only allowed species identification, but also to recognize new species. Nonetheless many Neotropical spider species, including araneids, remain to be described, and of those named so far, a large fraction are known after only one sex and one or very few individuals. The genus *Alpaida* O.P.-Cambridge, 1889 is known from the Neotropical region only; to date, 144 species of this genus have been described (Levi 1988, 1992, 1993, 1999, 2002; Buckup & Meyer 1993; Abrahim & Bonaldo 2008; Santos & Santos 2010; Rodrigues & Mendoça 2011 and Braga-Pereira & Santos 2013). Twenty species of *Alpaida* are registered from Peru (Levi, 1988; Platnick, 2014), but no new species have been described from this country since Levi’s revision in 1988.

The genus *Alpaida* can be recognized by the bright, glabrous body (see Figs. 1,4,10,12), the male palp with its radix, embolus and terminal apophysis fused into one sclerite, the stalk of the mushroom-shaped paramedian apophysis attached to the conductor, and the median apophysis (that never has sharp spines), is usually elongated, often with a blunt apical tooth pointing towards the cymbium. Females are recognized by the shape of the epigynum which is usually transverse and sclerotized, with posterior lips, the middle portion drawn out into a triangular lobe or scape, a median plate framed by a lip in posterior view, and the copulatory openings on each side between plate and lips (Levi, 1988).

Scharff & Coddington (1997) carried out the first cladistic analysis of the family Araneidae. In their preferred cladogram, *Alpaida* appears as the sister group of *Bertrana* plus *Enacrosoma*, and this clade is supported by a single synapomorphy (the loss of the distal haematodocha).

In the present study, we describe two new species of *Alpaida* from Peru; one was collected in the southern rainforests, and the other in the northern highlands.

Material and methods

The specimens examined are deposited at the arachnological collection of the Museo de Entomología “Klaus Raven Büller”, Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, Lima (MEKRB, curator Mariajose Deza) and Museo de...
FIGURES 34–38. Distribution and habitats of Alpaida losamigos n. sp. and Alpaida penca n. sp. 34, Map of species distribution, in yellow the limits of Departments of Madre de Dios and Cajamarca; 35–36, rainforests of Madre de Dios (35, panoramic view of Los Amigos River; 36, habitat of Alpaida losamigos n. sp.). 37–38, Highlands of Cajamarca (37, panoramic view of the Cajamarca valley; 38, Agaves where Alpaida penca n. sp. inhabit).

References
http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/s0073-47212008000300015

http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/s1984-46702013000300010


