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## The new Andean jumping spider genus *Uruguayu* and its placement within a revised classification of the Amycoidea (Araneae: Salticidae)

GUSTAVO R.S. RUIZ<sup>1</sup> & WAYNE P. MADDISON<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal do Pará, Rua Augusto Corrêa, 01, CEP 66075-110, Belém, PA, Brazil.

<sup>2</sup> Departments of Zoology and Botany, and Beaty Biodiversity Museum, University of British Columbia, 6270 University Boulevard, V6T 1Z4, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

E-mail: [gustavoruiz86@hotmail.com](mailto:gustavoruiz86@hotmail.com); [wayne.maddison@ubc.ca](mailto:wayne.maddison@ubc.ca)

### Abstract

*Uruguayu* gen. nov. is described for three new species of small black jumping spiders from the cloud forests of Ecuador: *Uruguayu antisana* sp. nov. (type species), *U. edwardsi* sp. nov., and *U. occidentale* sp. nov. Phylogenetic analyses with DNA sequences (28S, actin 5C, *wingless*, 16SND1 and CO1) indicate *Uruguayu* is closely related to the huriine amycooids *Hurius* and *Scoturius*, a placement also supported by morphological traits. Our phylogenetic analysis serves to clarify the relationships within the Amycoidea in general, leading to our proposing a revised classification for the group, with subfamilies Gophoinae, Sitticinae, Bredinae **subfam. nov.**, Scopocirinae, Thiodininae, Sarindinae, Huriinae, Simonellinae, and Amycinae. We confirm the marpissine-like *Breda* belongs within the Amycoidea. The phylogeny implies that ant mimicry has evolved at least twice (simonellines and sarindines) and probably a third time (*Atomosphyrus* in the thiodinines) within the Amycoidea. The following new synonymies are proposed for suprageneric names: Hyetusseae Simon, 1903 and Arachnomureae Mello-Leitão, 1917 = Thiodininae Simon, 1901; Zunigeae Simon, 1901 = Sarindinae Simon, 1901; Synemosynae Banks, 1892 = Simonellinae Peckham, Peckham & Wheeler, 1888; Magoninae Petrunkevitch, 1928 = Amycinae F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1900.

**Key words:** Araneae, Salticidae, *Uruguayu*, Canada

### Introduction

Within jumping spiders, the Amycoidea was not recognized as a clade until molecular data (Maddison & Hedin 2003) showed it to be one of the major subdivisions of the diversity of this family. Amycooids represent a great percentage of the fauna in the Neotropics, where the group has radiated since 32–39 Mya (Bodner & Maddison 2012). It includes spiders with diverse shapes and colours, from traditional bark dwellers with flattened bodies (*Breda* Peckham & Peckham, 1894) to translucent foliage species with high bodies and long ornamented chelicerae (e.g. *Amycus* C.L. Koch, 1846), as well as lineages with strikingly ant-like bodies and behaviour (e.g. *Synemosyna* Hentz, 1846). The absence of a clear morphological synapomorphy of amycooids, the simple male palps, and the great diversity in body forms have blurred relationships within the entire clade, rendering the suprageneric classification chaotic. Without a well supported theory of amycooid relationships, we have been unable to update Simon's (1901, 1903) antiquated classification, and find placements for newly discovered lineages.

A lineage of unusual amycooids recently found in the cloud forests of Ecuador, the new genus *Uruguayu*, illustrates the need for a new amycooid classification. Despite having morphological traits in common with some amycooids, its phylogenetic position was not clear. In this paper we propose *Uruguayu*, describe three species of this new lineage, and use DNA sequences to determine its placement. Our phylogenetic analyses clarify the positions of various other amycooids as well, and so we take the opportunity to revise the suprageneric classification of amycooids.