

Description of the females of *Oxysoma itambezinho* Ramírez and *Monapia tandil* Ramírez, and their effects on the generic relationships of Gayennini (Araneae, Anyphaenidae, Amaurobioidinae)

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Abstract

The females of *Oxysoma itambezinho* Ramírez and *Monapia tandil* Ramírez are described for the first time, and new observations are added to a previous dataset for phylogenetic analysis. *Oxysoma itambezinho* differs from other *Oxysoma* species by the presence of unmodified copulatory ducts, not encircling the spermathecae. *Monapia tandil* resembles some *Monapia* species by the presence of a posteriorly directed pouch on the median epigynal field, unlike its sister species, *M. vittata*. The resulting phylogenetic trees are the same as previously obtained, but these instances of homoplasy decreased the support for some groups inside *Oxysoma* and *Monapia*.

Key words: Anyphaenidae, taxonomy, cladistics, South America

Introduction

Anyphaenidae is a family of cursorial spiders, most diversified in the New World, and especially in South America. In a recent contribution, Ramírez (2003) presented a revision and a phylogenetic analysis of the subfamily Amaurobioidinae at the generic level. In that study, the South American genera *Oxysoma* Nicolet, *Tasata* Simon, *Phidyle* Simon, and *Monapia* Simon, all belonging to the tribe Gayennini, are grouped in a monophyletic but weakly supported clade. Most characters in favor of such a grouping come from the females displaying spinose metatarsi, involving a series of strongly homoplastic characters representing e.g., the presense/absence of individual macrosetae (Ramírez 2003: 37, fig. 4, table 18). The relationships among these genera, and among the species of *Tasata* and *Oxysoma* are also weakly supported. The low values of indices such as Bremer support (Bremer 1994), and resampling measures derived from jackknifing (Goloboff et al. 2003),