

A new species of *Drymusa* Simon, 1891 (Araneae, Drymusidae) from Brazil

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Abstract

Drymusa canhemabae n. sp. from Juruti, state of Pará, Brazil is described and illustrated and details of the internal female genitalia are presented for the first time. This is the second species of *Drymusa* described from South America and the first one from Brazil.

Key words: Araneae, Drymusidae, *Drymusa*, taxonomy, Brazil

Introduction

The family Drymusidae is represented solely by the genus *Drymusa* proposed by Simon (1891) to include *D. nubila* from the Island of Saint Vincent. To date, the genus includes only nine species (Platnick 2004). Of these, three occur in South Africa and the remaining six in the Neotropical region, mainly in Central American countries such as Cuba, with two species (Alayón 1981), Costa Rica (Valerio 1971), Saint Vincent (Simon 1891) and Hispaniola (Bryant 1948) with one species each. Only one species is known to occur in South America, *D. serrana* described from Argentina by Goloboff & Ramírez (1992). There is also a record of an unidentified female from Peru (Lehtinen 1986). However, the conformation of its female genitalia is more similar to that of species of the genus *Scytodes* Latreille than *Drymusa*, suggesting that this might be a misidentification.

The family's relationships were recently studied by Platnick (1991), who placed Drymusidae close to Scytodidae due to the presence of a field of spicules on the median sur-