



Four new species of the Neotropical spider genus *Enna* (Araneae, Lycosoidea, Trechaleidae) from Brazil

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Abstract

Currently, 24 species are known for the spider genus *Enna* O. Pickard-Cambridge, from North, Central and South America, of which six are known from Brazil. In this study four new species are described and illustrated based on female specimens from the Southeastern and Southern Brazilian states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Paraná. *Enna trivittata* sp. n., *E. segredo* sp. n., *E. meridionalis* sp. n. and *E. caparao* sp. n. can be distinguished from all known species by the general shape of the epigynum. New records in Brazil are presented for *E. braslandia* Silva, Lise & Carico and *E. redundans* (Platnick).

Key words: taxonomy, new species, distribution, Brazil

Introduction

The spider genus *Enna* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1897 was recently revised by Silva *et al.* 2008 that described 18 new species, and Silva and Lise (2009) who described a new species from Peru. This genus can be considered the most diverse in the family Trechaleidae with 25 known species occurring in the Neotropical region (Platnick 2009).

In Brazil, only six species are known and most of them are restricted to the Amazonian region and only one species was described for central Brazil (*Enna braslandia* Silva, Lise & Carico, 2008).

Members of *Enna* resemble *Dossenius* Simon, 1898 by the shape of the dorsal division of the median apophysis (Silva *et al.* 2007, fig. 5), which is concave and ends in an acute guide, and by the tarsi and metatarsi short and straight compared to the long and flexible tarsi of *Trechalea* Thorell 1869 and *Trechaleoides* Carico 2005 (Carico, 1993; Carico, 2005). Species of *Enna* can be recognised by the middle field of the female epigynum conspicuous, hood-like, concave beneath, and comprising part of the dorsal rim of the epigastric furrow (Silva *et al.* 2008).

The four new species here described and illustrated, occur in the southern limits of the distribution range of the genus. Additionally, new records of *E. braslandia* Silva, Lise & Carico, 2008 and *E. redundans* (Platnick, 1993) in Brazil are presented.

Material and methods

The material examined is deposited in Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, Brazil (**IBSP**, A. D. Brescovit) and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil (**MZSP**, R. Pinto da Rocha). The nomenclature of the female epigynum structures follows Carico (1993) and Silva *et al.* (2008). To study the excised epigyna,