



## Proposal of *Kupiuka* and *Plesiopiuka*, two new genera of jumping spiders from Brazil (Araneae: Salticidae: Heliophaninae)

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### Abstract

Two new genera of jumping spiders are proposed to include new heliophanines from Brazil. *Kupiuka* **gen. nov.** is based on the type species *K. extratheca* **sp. nov.** and *Plesiopiuka* **gen. nov.** is based on *P. simplex* **sp. nov.**, both from the State of Amazonas. Besides its type species, *Kupiuka* includes *K. murici* **sp. nov.** from the State of Alagoas, *K. overalli* **sp. nov.** from the State of Pará, *K. taruman* **sp. nov.** and *K. adisi* **sp. nov.** from the State of Amazonas, *K. heteropicta* **sp. nov.** and *K. vochysiae* **sp. nov.** from the State of Mato Grosso and *K. paulista* **sp. nov.** from the State of São Paulo.

**Key words:** Neotropical Region, systematics, taxonomy

### Introduction

The subfamily Heliophaninae Petrunkevitch, 1928 (*sensu* Prószyński 1976) is composed by species with a bump on the tegulum about 90° clockwise from the base of the embolus in the left palp (Maddison & Hedin 2003). It includes a large, well delimited lineage with a stridulatory apparatus (Maddison & Hedin 2003), which generally consists of structures developed on femora I that are rubbed against granulose portions of the carapace (see Ruiz & Brescovit 2008, figs 1–3). All known heliophanines from the Neotropical Region belong to this group.

The subfamily has been considered to be poorly represented in the Neotropical Region (Maddison & Hedin 2003), including only the genera *Helvetia* Peckham & Peckham, 1894, *Yepoella* Galiano, 1970, *Theriella* Braul & Lise, 1995 and *Matagaia* Ruiz *et al.*, 2007. The discovery of new lineages from Brazil may tell a different story. In this paper, nine new species are described. These are similar to species of *Helvetia*, having flattened carapaces and elongate abdomens. However, they do not have the *Helvetia* trapezoid carapace (species of *Helvetia* have carapaces much wider at the thoracic region than at the anterior eye row; see Ruiz & Brescovit 2008, fig. 8). Conversely, they have rectangular carapaces, like the ones seen in other heliophanines. If the trapezoid carapace is indeed an autapomorphy for *Helvetia*, it is not present in the species herein described, which, on the other hand, seem to have as synapomorphy the extra spermathecae (Figs 7, 16, 22) and are included in *Kupiuka* **gen. nov.** One of the newly found species does not have either the trapezoid carapace or the *Kupiuka* modified epigyne and is, therefore, included in its own new genus, namely *Plesiopiuka* **gen. nov.**

### Material and methods

The material examined is deposited in the following institutions (abbreviation and curator in parentheses): Instituto Butantan, São Paulo (IBSP, I. Knysak); Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus (INPA, C. Magalhães). The measurements are given in millimeters. The abbreviations used throughout the