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On a second species of *Envia* Ott & Höfer, 2003 (Araneae, Microstigmatidae), with notes on the sympatric type species

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Abstract

A second species of the microstigmatid spider genus *Envia* Ott & Höfer, 2003 is described from Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. A new diagnosis, new records and notes on intra-specific variation in the tibial apophysis of the first leg of the male *Envia garciai* Ott & Höfer, 2003 are also provided. Males of *Envia moleque* **n. sp.** are readily recognizable by the copulatory bulb with a strong apical spine on weakly differentiated paraembolic apophysis and by tibia I lacking an apophysis, which is instead represented by a modified retroventral apical spine in the type species. Females can be recognized by the spermathecae with globose distal receptaculum. Both known species in the genus are sympatric at least at the UFAM Experimental Farm, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, the type locality of the new species.

Key words: Arachnida, Mygalomorphae, *Envia moleque* **n. sp.**, *Envia garciai*, Central Amazonia, taxonomy

Introduction

The Microstigmatidae are a small family of spiders with only 15 species described so far in seven genera from Central America, northern South America and South Africa (Raven & Platnick, 1981; Platnick & Forster, 1982; Platnick, 2010). The family can be easily confused with Nemesiidae, especially when dealing with larger specimens (e.g., *Xenonemesia platensis* Goloboff 1989). These groups are likely to be correlated but the phylogenetic knowledge of the large Bipectina group, as defined by Goloboff (1993), is still superficial. Goloboff (1993, 1995) suggested that the maintenance of familial status to Microstigmatidae (and several other non-nemesiid bipectinates) makes the Nemesiidae, as currently delimited, paraphyletic.

In the Microstigmatidae, Platnick & Forster (1982) included the subfamilies Micromygalinae and Microstigmatinae, the latter included two tribes, the nominate tribe and the monotypic Pseudonemesiini. The genus *Envia* was proposed by Ott & Höfer (2003) as a second genus of Pseudonemesiini, based on a single species from Brazilian Central Amazonia. *Envia* was placed in Pseudonemesiini based on two characters shared with *Pseudonemesia parva* Caporiacco 1955: the scaly cuticle without pustules and the corrugated trichobothrial bases, being distinguished from *Pseudonemesia* by the presence of four spinnerets instead of only two. Since the absence of posterior median spinnerets (PMS) was reported before in representatives of both Microstigmatinae tribes, the inclusion of *Envia* in Pseudonemesiini favored the hypothesis of parallel losses of the PMS instead that of regain, not only in one (*Microstigmata* Strand 1932), but then in at least two lineages (*Microstigmata* and *Envia*).

In this paper, a second species of *Envia*, *E. moleque* **n. sp.**, is described, allowing us to test (and in this case, to corroborate) the genus diagnosis provided by Ott & Höfer (2003). Both species share the presence of four spinnerets, with the posterior laterals longer than in *Microstigmata*. Additionally, a new diagnosis and new records for *E. garciai* are provided, highlighting sympatry with *E. moleque* **sp. n.**, at least at the UFAM Experimental Farm, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. The new species represents the sixth microstigmatid species recorded from Brazil.

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