



Three new species and new records in the wolf spider subfamily Sosippinae from Argentina (Araneae: Lycosidae)

LUIS N. PIACENTINI

División Aracnología, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, Av. Angel Gallardo 470, C1405DJR, Buenos Aires, Argentina. E-mail: piacentini@macn.gov.ar

Abstract

Three new species of Sosippinae from Argentina are described; one new species of *Hippasella* Mello-Leitão, 1944, *H. alhue* **sp. nov.**, from temperate Andean forests in the Argentinean provinces of Neuquén and Río Negro and two new species of *Aglaoctenus* Tullgren, 1905, *A. yacytata* **sp. nov.**, from the rainforests in Misiones province, and *A. puyen* **sp. nov.**, from temperate Andean forests in Río Negro province. *Aglaoctenus oblongus* (C. L. Koch, 1847) is recorded for first time in Entre Ríos province and new records for Buenos Aires province (Argentina) and Montevideo (Uruguay) are provided. The distribution of *A. lagotis* (Holmberg, 1876) is updated with first time records for the Argentinean provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Chaco, Formosa, La Rioja, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, San Luis and Entre Ríos, new localities in the provinces of Misiones, Corrientes, Santa Fé and Córdoba.

Key words: *Aglaoctenus*, *Hippasella*, natural history

Introduction

The subfamily Sosippinae Dondale, 1986 was erected by Dondale (1986) to include the genus *Sosippus* Simon, 1888 and *Porrimosa* Roewer, 1960 (a junior synonym of *Aglaoctenus* Tullgren, 1905), and it was proposed as the most basal subfamily of wolf spiders (Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833). Sierwald (2000) analysed the relationships of the sclerites in the male genital bulb, and concluded that the system of characters proposed by Dondale to define Sosippinae and its position relative to the other subfamilies should be re-assessed. Murphy *et al.* (2006) and Park *et al.* (2007) presented molecular phylogenetic analyses of the Lycosidae including two species of Sosippinae, *Aglaoctenus lagotis* (Holmberg, 1876) and *Sosippus placidus* Brady, 1972, which emerged as a monophyletic group, sister to a group that contains two *Arctosa* C.L. Koch, 1847 from Asia, although not in the same position as proposed by Dondale (1986) in relation to the other of the subfamilies. The genera *Hippasella* Mello-Leitão, 1944 and *Diapontia* Keyserling, 1877 were included in the Sosippinae by Álvares and Brescovit (2007), who proposed the retrolateral enlarged base of the pedipalpal cymbium as a new character for the subfamily.

The genus *Aglaoctenus* was revised by Santos and Brescovit (2001) who recognised two species, *A. lagotis* and *A. castaneus* Mello-Leitão, 1942. Later, Santos *et al.* (2003) included a third species in the genus, *A. oblongus* (C. L. Koch, 1847) and supported this generic transfer by the presence of plumose setae in the median septum of the epigyne and the curved male pedipalpal tibia.

The genus *Hippasella* Mello-Leitão, 1944 includes only one species, *H. guaquiensis* (Strand, 1908), recently revised by Álvares and Brescovit (2007). Males of *Hippasella* are distinguished from the rest of the Sosippinae genera by a small and pointed lateral apophysis of the conductor, a small and membranous median apophysis, and by a small lobe in the apical edge of the tegulum (figs 4 and 5 in Álvares and Brescovit 2007). The females can be distinguished from the rest of Sosippinae genera by the large and flattened median septum, and the spermathecae with a long, sigmoid curved stalk with a small and not bilobated base (fig. 8 in Álvares and Brescovit 2007).

After the study of four arachnological collections from Argentina and Chile, three new species of Sosippinae, and several new records of the previously described species *A. lagotis* and *A. oblongus* from Argentina were found.