



The wolf spider species from Peru and Bolivia described by Embrik Strand in 1908 (Araneae: Lycosidae: Lycosinae, Sosippinae, Allocosinae)

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Abstract

Five Lycosidae species from Peru and Bolivia described by Embrik Strand in 1908 are redescribed based on type specimens deposited in the Museum Wiesbaden, Wiesbaden and the Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt. *Hogna subaustralis* (Strand) and *H. yauliensis* (Strand) remain in the genus *Hogna* and the male of *H. subaustralis* is described for the first time. *Hogna rufimanoides* (Strand) **comb. nov.**, *Hipasella arapensis* (Strand) **comb. nov.** and *Allocosa yurae* (Strand) **comb. nov.** have all been transferred to other genera. New records from Peru were provided for all species.

Key words: Neotropical, taxonomy, type-specimens; redescription, wolf-spiders

Introduction

There are about 210 wolf-spiders species known from South America (Platnick 2011). Most of these were proposed by early European and North and South American arachnologists in the second half of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. In most cases these species were not illustrated and the descriptions are not sufficient (e.g. Blackwall 1862; Strand 1908). Consequently, exact recognition of these species can only be achieved by examination of the type specimens.

Embrik Strand (1876–1947) was a Nordic arachnologist who worked mainly in Germany and later in his life in Latvia, studying and describing arachnids from several places around the world. Strand was one of the most prolific arachnologists that worked on South American wolf spiders. He described a total of 15 species (Strand 1927; Platnick 2011), 12 of them belonging to the subfamily Lycosinae Sundevall, 1833. In a single paper Strand (1908) described six species from Peru and Bolivia: *Hogna subaustralis* (Strand), *Hogna yauliensis* (Strand), *Lycosa arapensis* (Strand), *Schizocosa yurae* (Strand), *Lycosa rufimanoides* (Strand) and *Hippasella guaquiensis* (Strand). The later species was recently transferred to the genus *Hippasella* Mello-Leitão, 1944 (Álvares & Brescovit 2007). Recently the types of the remaining five species were kindly loaned to us for examination by Dr. Michael Apel (Museum Wiesbaden) and Dr. Peter Jäger (Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt). We also examined conspecific specimens from Peru deposited in the collection of the Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. The study of this material enabled the re-description of these species. All species are illustrated, as the original descriptions do not include illustrations. Three of the species have been transferred to other genera and we include recent material to update of the distribution records in Peru of the species.

Material and methods

Descriptions and terminology follow Dondale & Redner (1990) for somatic characters and external genitalia, and Sierwald (1989) for internal female genitalia. The terminology for leg spination follows Petrunkevitch (1925). Abbreviations used in the text are: ALE anterior lateral eyes; AME, anterior median eyes; PLE posterior lateral eyes; PME posterior median eyes. All measurements are in millimeters. The material examined was deposited in