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The first species of the genus *Caponina* from Brazilian Amazonia (Araneae: Caponiidae)

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The genus *Caponina* Simon, 1891 comprises eleven species of medium-sized, soil-dwelling caponiids. Most members of *Caponina* have six eyes, but some have five, four, three or two eyes (Brignoli 1977, Platnick 1994). The genus is widespread in South and Central America (Platnick 2012). To date, only three species have been recorded from Brazil: *Caponina alegre* Platnick, 1994 from the state of Rio Grande do Sul, *C. notabilis* (Mello-Leitão, 1939) from the states of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul, and *C. tijuca* Platnick, 1994 from the state of Rio de Janeiro (Platnick 1994). In this paper we describe a new species from the state of Pará, in Brazilian Amazonia. *Caponina papamanga* **new species** was collected during the “Butantan na Amazonia” project, founded by the Instituto Butantan. The phylogenetic relationships of *C. papamanga* could not be studied, but the greatly elongated embolus, the dorsal tubercle on the palpal femur (Figs. 7, 9) and the massive epigynal sclerotizations (Fig. 10) suggest that this species belongs to the monophyletic Andean group proposed by Platnick (1994: 7).

All morphological observations and illustrations were made using a Leica MZ12 stereomicroscope with camera lucida. The epigynum was dissected and immersed in clove oil for visualization of internal structures following Levi (1965). Descriptions and measurements follow Platnick (1994). Measurements are given in millimeters. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) images were taken using a Jeol-JSM-5200 with attached SLR digital camera. The material examined was deposited in the collections of the Instituto Butantan, São Paulo (IBSP, curator: D.M. Barros Battesti) and the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém (MPEG, curator: A.B. Bonaldo).

Genus *Caponina* Simon, 1891

Type species by monotypy *Caponina testacea* Simon, 1891.

Caponina papamanga sp. nov.

Figures 1–10

Type material. Male holotype and female paratype from Mata do Butantan [2°37'32.14"S, 54°56'7.78"W], Belterra, Pará, Brazil, X.2010, pitfall trap, A.D. Brescovit, F.S. Paula & L.C. Chagas leg., deposited in IBSP 163256. Paratypes: 1 male and 1 female (IBSP 163257) and 1 male and 1 female (MPEG 020246) from APA Aramanaí [2°37'57.96"S, 54°57'44.16"W], Belterra, Pará, Brazil, X.2010, pitfall trap, same collectors.

Etymology. The specific name is a nickname for the natives of Belterra, Pará. In this city there are many plantations of mango trees.

Diagnosis. This species resembles *C. alegre* in having an elongated embolus (see Platnick 1994, figs. 26, 27), but can be distinguished by the globous bulb with distinct prolateral elevation (Fig. 8), and by the epigynal sclerotizations of the females, which have rounded anterior ends and distinct anterior cylindrical extensions at their anterolateral edges (Fig. 10).

Description. Male (holotype). Prosoma brownish except sternum cream with brown margins. AME on black ocular tubercle. Abdomen grayish. Legs brownish. Total length 3.10. Carapace 1.15 long, 1.05 wide. Femur I 0.95, II 0.9, III 0.8, IV 0.9 long. Four eyes, as in *C. testacea* (see Platnick 1994, fig. 21); AME dark, separated by their radius (0.06), about 0.03 from ALE; ALE pale, translucent, situated anteriorly, about half as large as AME. Carapace flat, without marginal elevations and ocular ridge. Stridulatory file on lateral surface of chelicerae (Figs. 2, 3). Cheliceral fangs long,