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Six new species, complementary descriptions and new records from the Neotropical Region of the spider genus *Dipoena* (Araneae: Theridiidae)

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Abstract

The theridiid genus *Dipoena* Thorell, 1869 is distributed worldwide. *Dipoena* are recognized by male with carapace often high, cylindrical, with grooves or depression on dorsum; carapace of female rarely modified, sometimes high. In this paper six new species of *Dipoena* are described from Brazil, one from the state of Mato Grosso do Sul: *Dipoena bonitensis* new species, three from São Paulo: *Dipoena cidae* new species, *Dipoena ericae* new species and *Dipoena santaritadopassauquatrensis* new species and two from Paraná: *Dipoena guaraquecaba* new species and *Dipoena fozdoiguacuensis* new species, all based on males and females. The males of *Dipoena pusilla* (Keyserling, 1886); *D. peruvensis* Levi, 1963; *D. olivenca* Levi, 1963 and *D. esra* Levi, 1963 and the female of *Dipoena niteroi* Levi, 1963 are here described and illustrated for the first time. New records from Brazil include *Dipoena augara* Levi, 1963; *D. bryantae* Chickering, 1943; *D. duodecimpunctata* Chickering, 1943; *D. isthmia* Chickering, 1943; *D. kuyuwini* Levi, 1963; *D. mendoza* Levi, 1967; *D. puertoricensis* Levi, 1963; *D. tiro* Levi, 1963 and *D. trinidensis* Levi, 1963; and new records from Bolivia include *Dipoena atlantica* Chickering, 1943, *D. cornuta* Chickering, 1943 and *D. kuyuwini*. New distribution records within Brazil are presented for *Dipoena cordiformis* Keyserling, 1886; *D. hortoni* Chickering, 1943; *D. ira* Levi, 1963; *D. militaris* Chickering, 1943; *D. obscura* Keyserling, 1891; *D. pumicata* (Keyserling, 1886); *D. santacatarinae* Levi, 1963; *D. tingo* Levi, 1963 and *D. variabilis* (Keyserling, 1886).

Key words: Bolivia, Brazil, Hadrotarsinae, Neotropical Region, spider taxonomy

Introduction

The spider genus *Dipoena* Thorell, 1869 is worldwide distributed, including 155 species (Platnick, 2013). Neotropical *Dipoena* are represented by 64 species of which 23 are known by Brazil (Platnick, 2013). The type-species of the genus is *D. melanogaster* (C. L. Koch, 1837), proposed by Koch (1837) from Europe. Male *Dipoena* are recognized by often having the carapace high, cylindrical, with grooves or depression on dorsum. The female carapace is rarely modified, sometimes high; the eye region is often slightly projecting above clypeus, mainly in males, eyes are often subequal in size. The clypeus is concave or straight; the chelicerae are very small, without teeth on the promargin and with long and slender fangs. The abdomen is variable in shape, sometimes wider than long, heart-shaped or higher than long. The colulus is replaced by two setae. The female genitalia have two pairs of spermathecae, rarely one pair. The male palps of *D. melanogaster*, the type species of the genus, have a hammer-shaped embolus, a non-sclerotized conductor, a median apophysis that is broadly attached to the tegulum, a short theridioid tegular apophysis and well developed tegulum and subtegulum (Levi & Levi, 1962; Agnarsson, 2004).

In this paper six new species of *Dipoena* are described from Brazil, one from the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, three from São Paulo and two from Paraná, all based on males and female specimens. The males of *Dipoena pusilla* (Keyserling, 1886); *D. peruvensis* Levi, 1963; *D. olivenca* Levi, 1963 and *D. esra* Levi, 1963 and the female of *D. niteroi* Levi, 1963 are here described and illustrated for the first time. Additionally, new records from Brazil and Bolivia are provided for several *Dipoena* species.

***Dipoena tingo* Levi, 1963**

Dipoena tingo Levi, 1963: 180, figs. 285–287 (Holotype female from Tingo María, Huánuco, Peru, 20. Jan. 1947, J. C. Pallister col. deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, not examined); Buckup & Marques, 1996: 54, fig. 17; Platnick, 2013.

Dipoena inca Levi, 1963: 182, figs. 299–301 (Holotype male from Monzón Valley, Tingo María, Huánuco, Peru, 10. Oct. 1954, E.I. Schlinger and E. S. Ross col., deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, not examined).

New record. Amazonas: Coari, Base de Op. Geól. P. de Moura, P. Urucu ($04^{\circ}51'56''S$; $65^{\circ}20'02''W$), IX.2006, C. A. C. Santos Jr. col., one male (MCN 45002); D. F. Candiani col., one female (MCN 45003).

Distribution. Peru (Huánuco) and Brazil (Amazonas, Roraima).

***Dipoena variabilis* (Keyserling, 1886)**

Euryopis variabilis Keyserling, 1886: 262, pl. 21, fig. 310 (Holotype female from Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil, deposited in the Natural History Museum, London, not examined).

Dipoena variabilis, Levi, 1963: 167, figs. 185–186 (transferred female from *Euryopis*); Buckup & Marques, 1996: 54, fig. 18; Platnick, 2013.

Dipoena sicki Levi, 1963: 176, figs. 248–249 (Holotype male from Sumaré, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 200–300 m alt., Jan. 1946, H. Sick col., deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York).

Dipoenata sicki, Wunderlich, 1988: 156 (Transferred male from *Dipoena*).

New records. São Paulo: Guarulhos, Parque Estadual da Cantareira, Cabuçu ($23^{\circ}24'15.1''S$; $46^{\circ}31'59.7''W$), 16–22.VII.2001, Equipe Biota col., one male (MCN 41540); two females (MCN 41548); Mairiporã, Parque Estadual da Cantareira ($23^{\circ}19'08''S$; $46^{\circ}35'13''W$), 29.IV.2001, R. Pinto-da-Rocha et al. col., one male, one female (MCN 41756); Mogi das Cruzes, Parque Natural Municipal da Serra do Itapety ($23^{\circ}29'S$; $46^{\circ}12'W$), 13–19.X.2003, Equipe Biota col., one female (MCN 41246); São José do Barreiro, Parque Nacional da Serra da Bocaina ($22^{\circ}43'S$; $44^{\circ}36'W$), 28.IV–03.V.2002, Equipe Biota col., one female (MCN 41179); São Paulo, Parque Estadual do Jaraguá ($23^{\circ}27'33''S$; $46^{\circ}46'2''W$), 14–19.X.2002, Equipe Biota col., one male (MCN 41999); one female (MCN 42000).

Distribution. Brasil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul).

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