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Jumping spiders of the genus *Scopocira* Simon, 1900 (Araneae: Salticidae: Amycoidea) from Colombia, with the description of a new species

WILLIAM GALVIS

Laboratorio de Aracnología & Miriapodología (LAM-UN), Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Departamento de Biología, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Bogotá, Colombia. E-mail: wlgalvisj@unal.edu.co

The neotropical genus *Scopocira* was described by Simon (1900) to include the type species *S. dentichelis* Simon, 1900 from Venezuela, and *S. tenella* Simon, 1900 and *S. histrio* Simon, 1900 from Brazil. Subsequently, different authors, such as Mello-Leitão (1922, 1941), Chamberlin & Ivie (1936), Crane (1945), Galiano (1958, 1963, 1969, 1981, 1982), Vedel *et al.* (2013) and Rubio (2014), made additions, changes, transfers and new reports in the genus. Recently, Costa & Ruiz (2014) presented a taxonomic revision of *Scopocira*, validating six of the previously described species and describing eight new species from South America, increasing the known diversity of the genus up to 14 species. Species of *Scopocira* can be recognized by the presence of one apophysis on the prolateral face of the male chelicerae and embolus arising from the retrolateral side of the tegulum in the male palps (Galiano 1958; Costa & Ruiz 2014). While comparing material from Colombia to the illustrations of the revision (Costa & Ruiz 2014), it was possible to identify a new species and the undescribed female of one species described in that paper. The new species is described here, based on specimens collected in the Amazonian department of Vaupés, Colombia. Also, the female of *S. crotalica* Costa & Ruiz, 2014 is described and illustrated for the first time, based on material from the Amazonian state of Guainía, Colombia. Additionally, *S. dentichelis* Simon, 1900 and *S. tenella* Simon, 1900 are also newly recorded from this country.

The material examined is deposited in the Colección de Aracnología del Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia (ICN-Ar, Eduardo Flórez), Bogotá, Colombia. Species are listed in alphabetical order. The multifocal photographs of the male holotype palp of *Scopocira albertoi* sp. nov. were taken with a Leica MC-170 HD digital camera attached to a Leica M205A stereomicroscope, and then united by the image stacking software Leica Application Suite version 4.6.0; the multifocal photographs of the remaining material examined and measurements were taken with an AmScope digital camera, attached to an Advanced Optics JSZ-6 stereomicroscope, and then united by the free-code image stacking software CombineZP (Hadley 2010). Platnick & Shadab (1975) is used as model for describing leg spination (with minor changes). For visualization of female genitalia, the epigynal plate was dissected and cleared in 10% KOH. Abbreviations used in the text and figures are: CLL = cymbial locking lobe, DEA = dorsal embolic apophysis, IBSP = Instituto Butantan, ITA = intercalary tibial apophysis, MACN = Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, MCZ = Museum of Comparative Zoology, Invertebrate Zoology (Harvard University), MHNMC = Colección of the Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras “José Benito Vives de Andrés”, MNHN = Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle de Paris, OC = ocular quadrangle, RTA = retrolateral tibial apophysis of the male palp, RvTA = retroventral tibial apophysis, SD = sperm duct, TL = tegular lobe; d = dorsal, di = distal, e = embolus, m = meters above sea level, me = medial, p = prolateral, pr = proximal, r = retrolateral, v = ventral. The information in square brackets was added to complete label data. Records without coordinates in the label were approximated to municipalities via Google Earth[®]. The measurements are in millimeters.

Scopocira albertoi new species

Figs 1–8

Types. Holotype: male from Estación Biológica Mosiro Itájura (Caparú), Lago Taraira, Bajo Río Apaporis, Vaupés, Colombia, 200 m, 1.066667°N, 69.516667°W, II–IV.2004, J. Pinzón (ICN-Ar 7314). **Paratypes:** six females with the same information of the holotype (ICN-Ar 7310, 7910–7912).