

## Correspondence

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### Description of the female of *Eutichurus ibiuna* Bonaldo, 1994 (Araneae: Eutichuridae) with notes on natural history and sexual behavior

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The genus *Eutichurus* was created by Simon (1897) on the basis of three species from Brazil and Ecuador originally placed in the family Clubionidae. Lehtinen (1967) transferred the genus to Miturgidae and created the subfamily Eutichurinae, although the limitation of this taxon was not clear. Bonaldo (1994) defined this subfamily based on the Neotropical genera *Eutichurus*, *Radulphius* Keyserling, 1891 and *Ericaella* Bonaldo, 1994. Ramírez (2014), based on an extensive phylogenetic analysis, elevated the rank of Eutichurinae to family, including 12 genera in the group. Ramírez (2014) indicated that the monophyly of Eutichuridae is considerably well supported, but the higher-level relationships are not totally clear and are still under discussion. The genus *Eutichurus* includes medium sized entelegynae ecribellate spiders distributed mostly in the Neotropics and comprising 26 valid species, from which only ten have both sexes described (World Spider Catalog 2015). One of those species is *Eutichurus ibiuna* Bonaldo, 1994 that was described based only on the male holotype. Recently, we examined specimens collected in Northeastern Uruguay and we found 2 females, one of which was collected with the egg sac. Some eggs were bred under laboratory conditions and we obtained six males and six females. We confirmed that the males belong to this species based on the description provided by Bonaldo (1994), and we described the female for the first time. The specimens represent the first records of the species for Uruguay, and a significant expansion of its known distribution. The new locations are situated approximately at 1200 kilometers south from the type locality.

The material was deposited in the arachnological collection of Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de la República (FCE-Ar), Montevideo, Miguel Simó. All measurements are provided in millimeters. The nomenclature of the copulatory organs follows Bonaldo (1994). The macrosetae notation follows Ramírez (2003). Abbreviations used in the text and plates are: A = atrium; AE = apical spermatheca; AL = anterior lobe; ALE = anterior lateral eyes; AME = anterior median eyes; BE = basal spermatheca; E = embolus; EP = embolar process; FD = fertilization duct; PL = prosoma length; PLE = posterior lateral eyes; PME = posterior median eyes; PP = posterior plate; PW = prosoma width; RTA = retrolateral tibial apophysis; TL = total length. The distribution map was constructed with SimpleMappr (Shorthouse 2010), and the previous record for this species is based in Bonaldo (1994). In the laboratory, the specimens were housed individually in petri dishes with cotton moistened with water. Room temperature during the breeding period averaged  $22.7 \pm 1.7^\circ\text{C}$  (mean  $\pm$  s.e.). The spiders were fed *ad libitum*, during early developmental stages with adults of *Drosophila* sp. (Diptera), and as larger juveniles and adults they were fed with adults of *Musca domestica* Linnaeus, 1758, *Lucilia sericata* (Meigen, 1826), *Calliphora vicina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Diptera) and Acrididae (Orthoptera). The description of the sexual behavior was based on the direct observation of three couples. These observations took place between October 30 to November 3, 2014.

### Taxonomy

#### *Eutichurus ibiuna* Bonaldo, 1994

Figs 1–4

*Eutichurus ibiuna* Bonaldo, 1994: 125, figs 62–64 (male holotype from Ibiúna, São Paulo, Brasil, IV.1975, J. Talarico leg., deposited in IBSP 2750/16268, not examined).

**Material examined.** URUGUAY. Cerro Largo: Rute 26, approximately 12 km from Arroyo Bañado de Medina, on a