

## ***Leptopholcus brazlandia* Huber, Pérez & Baptista, 2005**

**Huber, B. A., Pérez G., A., Baptista, R.L.C. 2005.** *Leptopholcus* (Araneae: Pholcidae) in continental America: rare relicts in low precipitation areas. *Bonner zool. Beitr.* 53(1/2): 99-107.

p. 100

### **2.1. *Leptopholcus brazlandia* Huber, Pérez & Baptista, new species** (Figures 2, 3, 8, 9, 14-18)

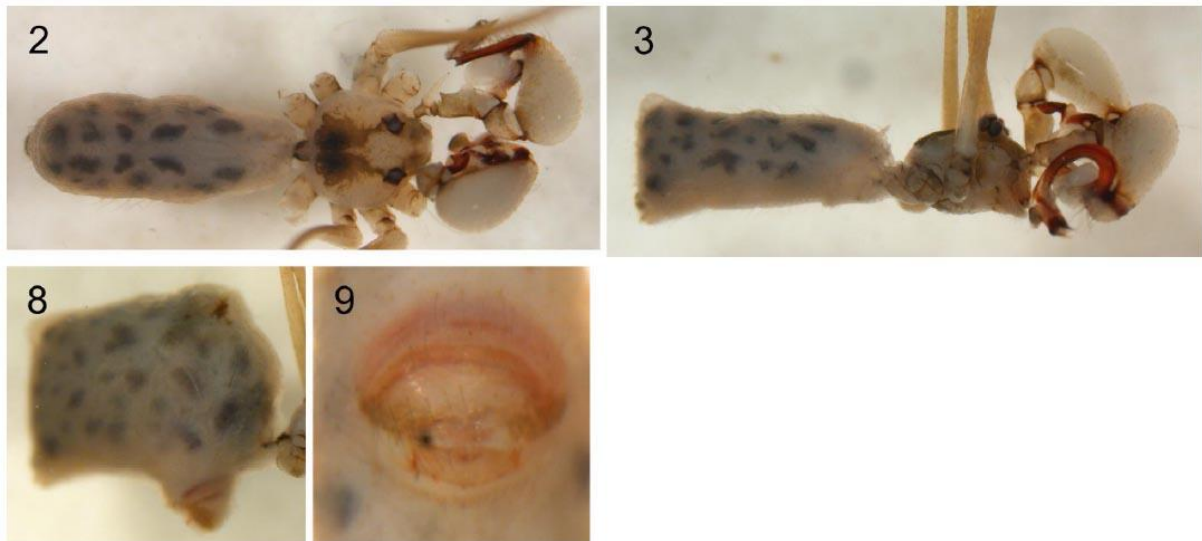
**Types.** Male holotype and two female paratypes from Brazlândia (15°41'S, 48°12'W), Nucleo Rural, Chacara 33, Distrito Federal, Brazil; Dec. 19, 2003 (A. Chagas, B. Segal), in MNRJ (04149-50).

**Etymology.** The species name is a noun in apposition, taken from the type locality.

**Diagnosis.** Easily distinguished from other New World species by the spotted abdomen (Figs. 2, 3); also by the shapes of procurus, bulbal apophyses, and the internal female genital sclerites (Figs. 14, 15, 17, 18).

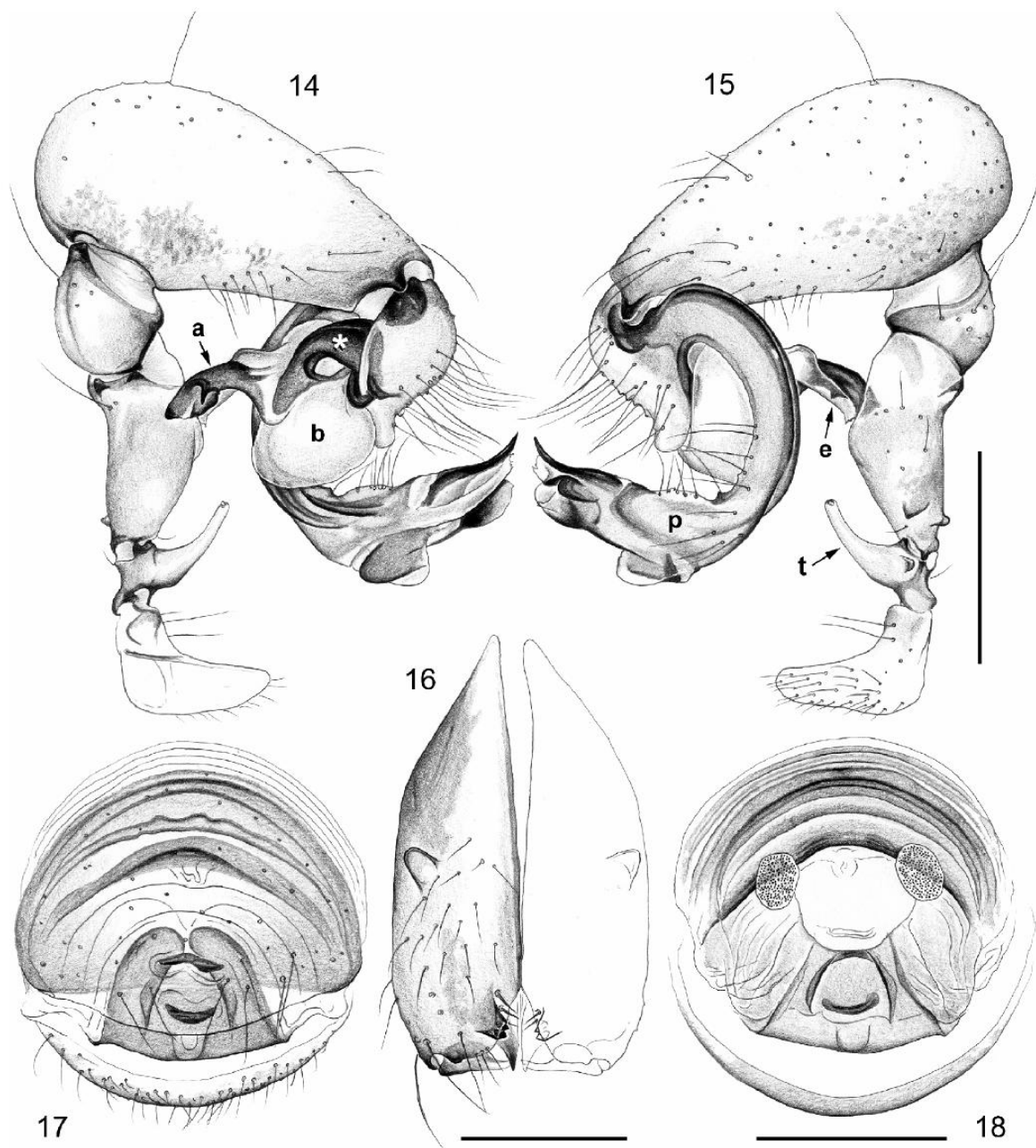
**Male (holotype).** Total length 2.8 (3.0 with clypeus), carapace width 0.97. Leg 1 missing, tibia 2: 3.8, tibia 3: 2.3, tibia 4 missing. Habitus as in Figures 2 and 3. Prosoma ochre-grey with blackish mark dorsally, clypeus barely darkened, posterior half of sternum darker, with light spots near coxae 3 and 4; legs ochre-yellow, patellae and tibia-metatarsus joints blackish; abdomen ochre-grey with many dark marks except ventrally. Ocular area slightly elevated (Fig. 3), apparently with brush of hairs between triads (most hairs missing), thoracic furrow absent; distance PME-PME 285 µm; diameter PME 90 µm; distance PME-ALE 20 µm; AME totally absent. Clypeus unmodified. Sternum wider than long (0.6/0.5), unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 16, with distal apophyses carrying two modified hairs each, with some macrosetae on each side near the apophyses, proximally with slightly sclerotized projections. Palps as in Figures 14 and 15; coxa unmodified, trochanter with unsclerotized retrolateral hump and long retrolatero-ventral apophysis with modified hair distally (small and cone-shaped rather than cylindrical as in fig. 105 in Huber

p. 101



**Figs. 2-13:** Habitus and female external genitalia photographs. 2-3. *L. brazlandia*. 8-9. *L. brazlandia*, female abdomen, lateral view, and external genitalia, ventral view.

8-9. *L.*



**Figs. 14-18:** *L. brazlandia*, left male palp in prolateral (14) and retrolateral (15) views, male chelicerae (16), and cleared female genitalia in ventral (17) and dorsal (18) views. **a:** appendix, **b:** bulb, **e:** embolus, **p:** procurus, **t:** trochanter-apophysis, asterisk: proximal sclerotized element of bulb. Scale lines: 0.5 mm (14, 15), 0.2 mm (16), 0.3 mm (17, 18).

2000); femur with indistinct ventral protrusion and two distinct retrolateral apophyses; procurus relatively simple except distally, with capsulate tarsal organ; bulb with proximal sclerotized element, apparently without uncus, with complex appendix(?) and slightly sclerotized embolus. Retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 2 at 15%; legs apparently without spines, curved hairs,

and vertical hairs (most hairs missing); tarsus 2 with about 10 fairly distinct pseudosegments. Abdomen posteriorly pointed dorsally (Fig. 3).

**Female (paratype).** In general similar to male. Tibia 1 missing in both specimens. Female external genitalia protruding but simple (Figs. 8, 9), consisting of frontal

plate and smaller median plate that carries a small indistinct knob-like structure. Internal genitalia with complex system of distinctive sclerites and folds (Figs. 17, 18).

**Distribution.** Known only from type locality.

**Remarks.** The collecting area is located near the borders of the Cupim river, at the northeast of the Federal District. The Cupim river flows down the Chapada da Contagem flanks, forming a series of rapids known locally as Mumunhas. The specimens were collected in gallery forest at the borders of one of the rapids. That spot is much more humid than the xeric 'cerrado' areas around it. The type locality is part of an area preserved by Brazilian Government, the Área de Proteção Ambiental de Cafuringa.