



Two new spider species of the genera *Aysenia* and *Aysenoides* from southern Chile and Argentina: description and phylogenetic relationships (Araneae: Anyphaenidae, Amaurobioidinae)

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Abstract

Two new spider species of the genera *Aysenia* Tullgren and *Aysenoides* Ramírez (Anyphaenidae) from Malleco province, southern Chile, are described and their phylogenetic relationships discussed. The phylogenetic analysis confirmed the monophyly of *Aysenia* and *Aysenoides*. Support values for both genera are relatively high, compared with other members of the tribe Amaurobioidini, but support values for some internal branches are low. The genus *Aysenia* is supported by two synapomorphies corresponding to the shape of the dorsal shield of prosoma and absence of a group of spines on the tibia III, while *Aysenoides* is supported by four synapomorphies from genitalia and posterior eye proportions. The length of the male embolus and of the female copulatory duct seem to be functionally correlated in *Aysenia*.

Key words: Spiders, Anyphaenidae, Neotropical Region, systematics, cladistics

Introduction

The spiders of the family Anyphaenidae compose a monophyletic group whose main diagnostic features are the presence of spatulated claw tuft setae and a well-developed tracheal system (Ramírez 1995, 2003). The family comprises 508 species grouped in 56 genera, most of them endemic to the Neotropics (Brescovit 1997, Ramírez 2003, Platnick 2008).

Recent phylogenetic studies (Ramírez 1995, 1997, 2003) included three subfamilies within Anyphaenidae: the monotypic Malenellinae, plus Anyphaeninae and Amaurobioidinae, both reviewed at the level of genera (Brescovit 1997, Ramírez 2003). Ramírez (2003) produced a cladistic analysis of Amaurobioidinae, and distinguished two tribes Gayennini, with 11 genera distributed mainly in South America, and Amaurobioidini with 10 genera, among them *Aysenia* Tullgren (four species), and *Aysenoides* Ramírez (three species), both endemic to Chilean temperate forests and adjacent areas in Argentina. The tribe is distributed mainly in South America, except *Amaurobioides* O. P.-Cambridge, which occur in the sea-shores of Chile, South Africa, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, and *Sanogasta maculatipes* (Keyserling), which has been seemingly introduced in Easter Island (Isla de Pascua) (Forster 1970, Ramírez 2003, Opell *et al.* 2007).

Aysenia and *Aysenoides* are sister groups united by having an elongated body, recurved posterior eye row and third legs directed forward. *Aysenoides* is further diagnosed by having spherical spermathecae and a spine-shaped embolar process (Ramírez 2003: 67, figs 28f, 26b). In that analysis, however, the support values for the tribe Amaurobioidini and several internal clades were low, especially so for the intergeneric relationships.