On a second species of *Envia* Ott & Höfer, 2003 (Araneae, Microstigmatidae), with notes on the sympatric type species

LAURA TAVARES MIGLIO¹ & ALEXANDRE BRAGIO BONALDO²
Laboratório de Aracnologia, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, CP 399, 66017-970, Belém, Pará, Brazil.
E-mail: ¹lauramiglio@gmail.com; ²bonaldo@museu-goeldi.br

Abstract

A second species of the microstigmatid spider genus *Envia* Ott & Höfer, 2003 is described from Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. A new diagnosis, new records and notes on intra-specific variation in the tibial apophysis of the first leg of the male *Envia garciai* Ott & Höfer, 2003 are also provided. Males of *Envia moleque n. sp.* are readily recognizable by the copulatory bulb with a strong apical spine on weakly differentiated paraembolic apophysis and by tibia I lacking an apophysis, which is instead represented by a modified retroventral apical spine in the type species. Females can be recognized by the spermathecae with globose distal receptaculum. Both known species in the genus are sympatric at least at the UFAM Experimental Farm, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, the type locality of the new species.

Key words: Arachnida, Mygalomorphae, *Envia moleque n. sp.*, *Envia garciai*, Central Amazonia, taxonomy

Introduction

The Microstigmatidae are a small family of spiders with only 15 species described so far in seven genera from Central America, northern South America and South Africa (Raven & Platnick, 1981; Platnick & Forster, 1982; Platnick, 2010). The family can be easily confused with Nemesiidae, especially when dealing with larger specimens (e.g., *Xenonemesia platensis* Goloboff 1989). These groups are likely to be correlated but the phylogenetic knowledge of the large Bipectina group, as defined by Goloboff (1993), is still superficial. Goloboff (1993, 1995) suggested that the maintenance of familial status to Microstigmatidae (and several other non-nemesiid bipectinates) makes the Nemesiidae, as currently delimited, paraphyletic.

In this paper, a second species of *Envia*, *E. moleque n. sp.*, is described, allowing us to test (and in this case, to corroborate) the genus diagnosis provided by Ott & Höfer (2003). Both species share the presence of four spinnerets, with the posterior laterals longer than in *Microstigmata*. Additionally, a new diagnosis and new records for *E. garciai* are provided, highlighting sympathy with *E. moleque sp. n.*, at least at the UFAM Experimental Farm, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. The new species represents the sixth microstigmatid species recorded from Brazil.