



Description of a new species of the genus *Zimiromus* from Argentina (Araneae: Gnaphosidae)

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The Neotropical genus *Zimiromus* Banks, 1914 was first revised by Platnick & Shadab (1976) and comprised at that time 21 species distributed from Mexico to Brazil. It was diagnosed by the combined presence of a strongly procurved posterior eye row (Figs. 5, 6), dentate tarsal claws, tarsi without false articulations, three promarginal cheliceral teeth, the male palp with a hook-like median apophysis, and the female epigynum usually with a scape (Platnick & Shadab 1976: 4). Subsequent contributions (Platnick & Shadab 1979, 1981, Platnick & Höfer 1990, Buckup & Brescovit 1993, Brescovit & Höfer 1994, Brescovit & Buckup 1998, Brescovit et al 2008) showed that the genus is more diverse; the current number of recognized species is 40 (Platnick 2012). This genus was traditionally assigned to the subfamily Echeminae (Platnick 1990) or, at least, considered related to the genus *Echemus* Simon (Murphy, 2007).

Platnick & Shadab (1976) divided the genus in three informal groups, although these authors pointed out that there are still no evidences of monophyly of these preliminary groupings. One of these, the *tropicalis* group, share an apparently autapomorphic character, a striated epigynal scape, while all of the known males assigned to that group have a bifid retrolateral tibial apophysis with a long dorsal prong (Platnick & Shadab 1976, figs. 6, 7), and all except *Z. medius* (Keyserling) have a distinct ledgelike distal dilation of the palpal femur.

To date, no *Zimiromus* species have been reported from Argentina. In a recent survey of the spider fauna from Costanera Sur Ecological Reserve, in Buenos Aires city, several specimens of this genus were collected under dead leaves of pampas grasses (*Cortaderia selloana*), near the margin of a coastal lagoon. The examination of the specimens shows that they do not belong to any of the previously described species, and share all the above mentioned characters of the *tropicalis* group. In this contribution we describe and illustrate this new species, the first one known from the Argentine fauna.

Descriptions and terminology follow mostly Platnick & Shadab (1975) except as follows: the species descriptions are based on only one specimen of each sex; if variations were observed in other specimens, they are pointed out separately; we also provide the range of body measurements for all the specimens. The description of female internal genital structures follows Brescovit & Buckup (1998), and macrosetae notation follows Ono (1988). The descriptions mention only the relevant features of this species, without repeating the common characters for the genus. The material examined is deposited at the Arachnological Collection of the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia” (MACN-Ar, Cristina L. Scioscia). Female internal genitalia were observed in clove oil. Drawings were made with a camera lucida mounted on an Olympus BH-2 compound microscope or a Leica M165 C stereoscopic microscope. Photographs of the preserved specimens were taken with a Leica DFC 290 digital camera mounted on a Leica M165 C stereoscopic microscope, and the focal planes were composed with Helicon Focus 4.62.2. All measurements are in millimeters.

Gnaphosidae Pocock, 1898

Zimiromus Banks, 1914

Zimiromus recs, new species

Figs 1–14

Type material. Male holotype (MACN-Ar 28376), two males (MACN-Ar 28374, 28373) and two female paratypes (MACN-Ar 28375) from Argentina: Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires: Reserva Ecológica Costanera Sur. Camino de