

First record of the genus *Descanso* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 (Araneae: Salticidae) from Colombia, with a complementary description of *D. peregrinus* Chickering, 1946

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Abstract: An ant-like jumping spider species of the genus *Descanso* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 is reported for the first time from Colombia. *D. peregrinus* Chickering, 1946 was found in a disturbed low and dry Andean forest in the Cundinamarca department. A complementary description is given for both sexes of the species, and a distributional map is included, with both new and previously published records.

Key words: Salticinae, Dendryphantini, Synagelina, ant-like jumping spider

Introduction

The Dendryphantini Menge is the most diverse tribe of jumping spiders of the New World with some groups secondarily distributed in the Old World, with about 72 genera and more than 740 species, most found in tropical regions and possibly originated in South America in Middle Miocene (Bodner & Maddison, 2012; Hill & Edwards, 2013; Maddison, 2015; WSC, 2016). The group includes four subtribes, of which the less diverse Synagelina F.O. Pickard-Cambridge includes the Neotropical and rare ant-like genus *Descanso* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 (Maddison, 2015). This genus includes ten accepted species described from Panama to Peru and Brazil, and the Greater Antilles (WSC, 2016). It is important to note that the species *D. formosus* Bryant, 1943, *D. magnus* Bryant, 1943 and *D. montanus* Bryant, 1943, all from Hispaniola, may not belong to the genus because they share more affinities, in sexual characters, with the genus *Peckhamia* Simon, 1900. *D. insolitus* Chickering, 1946 presents a different set of sexual characters and its systematic inclusion in *Descanso* must also be revisited in future research. Of the six remaining species in this genus, only two are known for both sexes: *D. ventrosus* Galiano, 1986 from the Amazonas and Pará states, Brazil, and *D. peregrinus* Chickering, 1946 from the Canal Zone Biological Area, Panama (Chickering 1946; Galiano 1986). Here, we present a complementary description of both sexes of the last species, and a new record of the genus from Colombia. A distributional map shows both previously published and new records.

Materials and methods

The material examined was preserved in 96% alcohol, and was deposited in the Invertebrate Collection of the Universidad de Los Andes (ANDESIN, Emilio Realpe), Bogotá, Colombia. The multifocal photographs of the genitalia were taken with a Leica MC-170 HD digital camera attached to a Leica M205A

stereomicroscope, combined with the image stacking software Leica Application Suite version 4.6.0. Measurements were taken using a Leica EZ4 HD digital stereomicroscope in conjunction with LAS EZ software. Platnick & Shadab (1975) is used as model for describing leg macrosetae (with minor changes). For visualization of female genitalia, the epigynal plate was dissected and cleared in 10% KOH.

Abbreviations used in the text and figures are: OQ=ocular quadrangle, Pc=paracymbium, RTA=retrolateral tibial apophysis, SD=sperm duct; cd=copulatory duct, co=copulatory opening, e=embolus, fd=fertilization duct, m=meters above mean sea level, me=medial, pr=proximal, sp=spermatheca, v=ventral. The information in square brackets was added to complement the label data. The map was prepared in the Geographic Information System QGIS "Lyon" (version 2.12.2, Sherman et al. 2012), with raster files from NaturalEarth©. All measurements are in millimeters.

Taxonomy

family **Salticidae** Blackwall, 1841
 subfamily **Salticinae** Blackwall, 1841
 tribe **Dendryphantini** Menge, 1879
 subtribe **Synagelina** F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1900

***Descanso* Peckham & Peckham, 1892**

Descanso Peckham & Peckham, 1892: 72, type species: *Descanso vagus* Peckham & Peckham, 1892: 72, pl. 5, figs. 9a-c.

Diagnosis. Males can be recognized by their spiral embolus, distinctive disposition of the bulb with its spermatic duct, and the presence of a well-developed paracymbium. Females can be recognized by their corresponding long copulatory ducts and anterior copulatory openings (Chickering, 1946; Galiano, 1986; Peckham & Peckham, 1892).

***Descanso peregrinus* Chickering, 1946**

Figs. 1-14

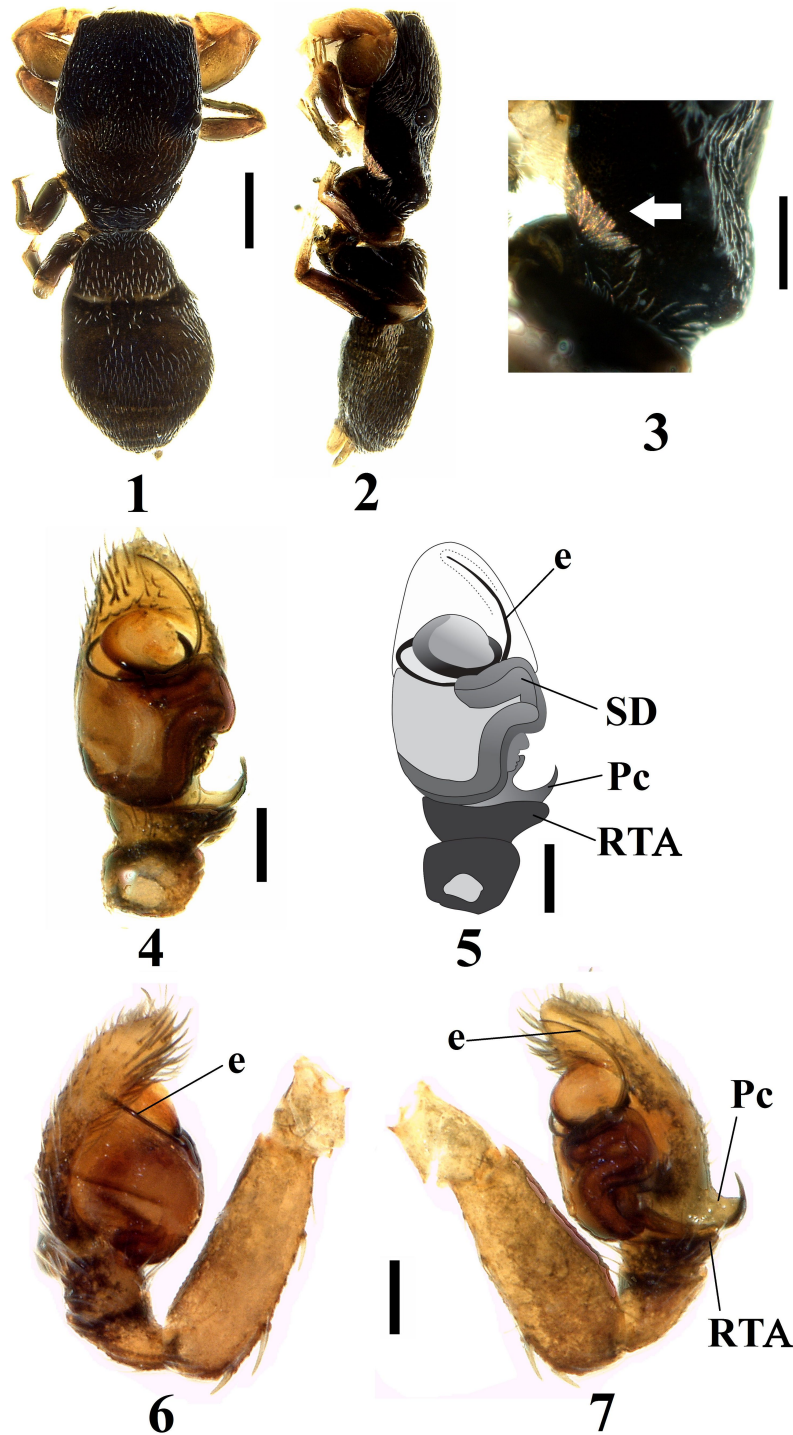
Descanso peregrinus Chickering, 1946: 435, figs. 399-403 (male holotype from Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, Panama, deposited in the MCZ 22607; female allotype from Biological Area, Canal Zone, Panama, deposited in the MCZ 25799; and female paratype from Forest Reserve, Canal Zone, Panama, deposited in the MCZ 25872, all not examined); WSC 2016.

Material examined. Colombia, Cundinamarca, La Mesa, Agroparque Mutis, [4.6309227°N, 74.4630146°W], [950 m], 21 Nov 2015, 1♂, 1♀ (V. Muñoz & F. Cala-Riquelme, ANDESIN 2969).

Diagnosis. Males of the species can be diagnosed by their hook-shaped retrolateral paracymbium with a retrolateral tibial apophysis, and long embolus (Figs. 4-7). Females can be recognized by their wider and longer copulatory openings and the different conformation of their copulatory ducts (Figs. 11-13).

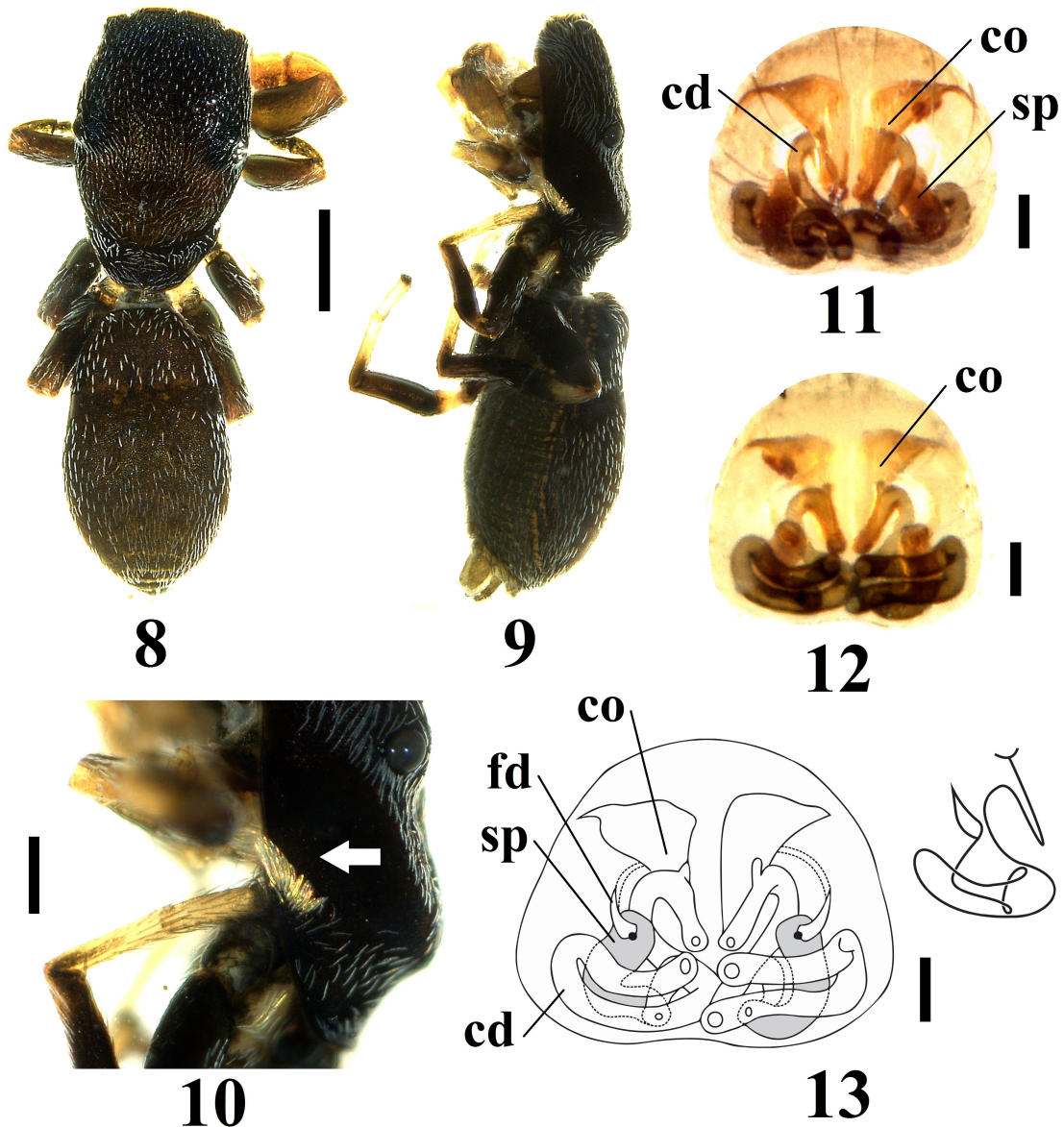
Description of male. Total length: 2.80. Carapace black with whitish hairs and a patch of metallic-white scales between legs II-III, 1.36 long, 0.89 wide, 0.40 high (Figs. 1-3). OQ black, 0.61 long. Anterior eye row 0.74 wide and posterior 0.89 wide. Sternum black, 0.49 long, 0.26 wide. Labium black, 0.73 long, 0.13 wide. Chelicerae dark brown with a fissidentated retromarginal teeth and two tiny promarginal

teeth. Palp black with patellae to metatarsus white, with a hook-shaped paracymbium, retrolateral tibial apophysis, curved and long embolus (Figs. 4-7). Legs 4132, all black to dark brown with coxae II and IV white, metatarsus-tarsus I, III-IV white, and tibia-metatarsus II white. Leg macrosetae: tibia, I v 2-2-2; II v 1 pr; III-IV v 0-0-1; metatarsus, I v 2-2; II v 1 me; III-IV v 0-0-1. Abdomen black with whitish hairs (Figs. 1-2).



Figures 1-7. *Descanso peregrinus* male. **1**, Habitus, dorsal view. **2**, Same, lateral view. **3**, Prosoma, lateral view, showing detail of the patch of white metalized scales. **4-5**, Left palp, ventral view. **6**, Same, prolateral view. **7**, Same, retroventral view. Scale, Figs. 1-2: 0.50 mm, Fig. 3: 0.25 mm, Figs. 4-7: 0.10 mm.

Description of female. Total length: 3.08. Carapace black with whitish hairs and a patch of metallic-white scales between legs II-III, 1.49 long, 1.00 wide, 0.64 high (Figs. 8-10). OQ black, 0.72 long. Anterior eye row 0.79 wide and posterior 1.00 wide. Sternum black, 0.55 long, 0.32 wide. Labium black, 0.82 long, 0.18 wide. Chelicerae dark brown with a fissidentate retromarginal tooth and two tiny promarginal teeth. Palp black with patella to metatarsus white. Legs 4132, all black to dark brown with coxae II and IV white, metatarsus-tarsus I, III-IV white, and tibia-metatarsus II white. Leg macrosetae: tibia, I v 2-2-2; II v 1 pr; metatarsus, I v 2-2; II v 1 me. Abdomen black with whitish hairs (Figs. 8-9). Epigyne (Figs. 11-13) with anterior, wide and anterior copulation openings, long copulatory ducts, slender and curved spermathecae, and anterior fertilization ducts.



Figures 8-13. *Descanso peregrinus* female. **8**, Habitus, dorsal view. **9**, Same, lateral view. **10**, Prosoma, lateral view, showing detail of the patch of white metalized scales. **11**, Epigyne, cleared, dorsal view. **12-13**, Same, cleared, ventral view. Scale, Figs. 8-9: 0.50 mm, Fig. 10: 0.20 mm, Figs. 11-13: 0.05 mm.

Distribution. Colombia (Cundinamarca) and Panama (Canal Zone Biological Area) (Fig. 14). Specimens of both sexes were collected together beating low scrubs at a low-dry Andean disturbed forest. This is a new record from Colombia, and a new altitudinal record, from 25-30 m to 950 m.

Comment. This is the first record of the species since its original description (see Chickering 1946).



Figure 14. Known distribution of *Descanso peregrinus*, with a new record from Colombia.

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