

## First record of the genus *Gypogyna* Simon, 1900 (Araneae: Salticidae: Scopocirini) from Colombia

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**Abstract.** The jumping spider genus *Gypogyna* Simon (Salticidae: Salticinae: Scopocirini) is recorded for first time from Colombia, with its only species, *G. forceps* Simon, 1900 from the Córdoba department. This is the first record of the genus from the northern hemisphere of South America. A distribution map is included with both new and previously published records.

**Keywords.** Córdoba, faunistics data, *Gypogyna forceps*, zoogeography

### Introduction

The Scopocirini Simon (sensu Maddison, 2015) is one of the lesser diverse tribes of New World jumping spiders, with only two genera and sixteen described species: *Gypogyna* Simon, 1900 (one species) and *Scopocira* Simon, 1900 (15 species) (Maddison, 2015; World Spider Catalog, 2018). This group is known only from South America, except for the widely distributed *S. dentichelis* Simon, 1900, known from Costa Rica and Panama to Brazil (World Spider Catalog, 2018).

The genus *Gypogyna* and its only known species, *G. forceps*, were described by Simon (1900, 1901), from males and females collected in “Paraguay.” Subsequently Galiano (1958, 1963) redescribed and illustrated this species, and reported it for the first time from Argentina, at Santa María (Misiones province). Here, we present a first record of this species from the Córdoba department in Colombia, the first record of this taxon in the northern hemisphere of South America.

### Materials and methods

The material examined was deposited in the Zoological Collections of the University of Córdoba (CZUC-OARA, E. Bedoya), Montería, Colombia. Multifocal photographs of the genitalia were taken in the Microscopy laboratory of the University of Córdoba, with a HD digital camera attached to the Carl Zeiss stereomicroscope, AxioStar, and then united by the image stacking software AxioVision Carl Zeiss (Rel.4.8.2. SP3). Measurements were taken using a micrometer attached to a Carl Zeiss stereomicroscope, AxioStar, in conjunction with software AxioVision Carl Zeiss (Rel.4.8.2. SP3).

## Taxonomy

### Salticidae Blackwall, 1841

#### Salticinae Blackwall, 1841

#### Scopocirini Simon, 1901

### *Gypogyna* Simon, 1900

Figures 1-4

*Gypogyna* Simon, 1900: 387, type species *G. forceps* Simon, 1900: 387.

**Diagnosis.** Males can be distinguished from those of its sister genus, *Scopocira*, by their rounded tegulum and presence of an embolus with more than one turn on it (Figures 2-3). The window of the female epigynum is smaller than that of *Scopocira*. The body and legs of *Gypogyna* are more robust, the chelicerae of males longer and less armed, and the thoracic decline is steeper (Figure 1; Galiano, 1958; Simon, 1900; pers. obs.). Reference photographs of a living male from Santa María, Misiones, Argentina were published recently by Rubio (2014: 19, fig. 44).

### *Gypogyna forceps* Simon, 1900

Figures 1-4

*Gypogyna forceps* Simon, 1900: 387 (description without illustrations of the male holotype from Paraguay", deposited in MNHN, not examined); Simon, 1901: figs. 500-501; Galiano, 1958: 20, figs. 3A-C; Galiano, 1963: 360, pl. XXI, figs. 1-3; Prószyński, 2017: 59, figs. 27J, 28J; World Spider Catalog, 2018.

**Material examined** (Figures 1-3). 1 ♂ from Colombia, Córdoba, Montería, 23 Nov 2017, E. Bedoya-Róqueme (CZUC-OARA-074). This locality can be associated with approximate coordinates of 8.789°N, 75.859°W, and an elevation of 45 m above sea level.



**Figures 1-3.** Male *Gypogyna forceps* Simon, 1900 (CZUC-OARA-074). **1**, Dorsal view. **2**, Prolateral view of left pedipalp. **3**, Retrolateral view of left pedipalp.

*Comments on morphological variation.* The male that we examined from Colombia is larger than previously described specimens, with a 2.1 mm long prosoma and a 2.7 mm long abdomen, but the coloration is the same as that described by Galiano (1958).

*Distribution* (Figure 4). *Gypogyna forceps* is known from Argentina (Misiones), Paraguay (unknown locality) and Colombia (Córdoba). This is the first record of this genus and species from Colombia, and from the northern hemisphere of South America. The specimen from Colombia was collected by hand during daylight hours in association with an introduced Mango tree (*Mangifera indica* L.) in an urban perimeter.



**Figure 4.** Known distribution of *Gypogyna forceps* Simon, 1900 in South America. Map by Mapswire.com (<https://mapswire.com>) used and modified under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) License.

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