

First record of the genus *Rudra* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 (Araneae: Salticidae: Dendryphantini) from Colombia

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Abstract. The jumping spider genus *Rudra* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 is reported for the first time from Colombia, with the species *R. geniculata* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 from the Montería City, Córdoba department. This is the first report of the species in South America. A distribution map is included with both new and previously published records.

Keywords. Córdoba, distribution, microhabitat, Montería, zoogeography

Introduction

The Dendryphantini Menge, 1879 is a subtribe of the family Salticidae (*sensu* Maddison, 2015; Maddison & Szüts, 2019; Maddison et al., 2020), currently represented by 57 genera and 798 species (Metzner 2020). The genus *Rudra* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 now includes ten recognized species and three *nomina dubia*, endemic to Central and South America (Table 1; Metzner, 2020; WSC, 2020).

Table 1. Species placed in the genus *Rudra* (*type species; **new record).

<i>R. baurensis</i> Badcock, 1932	Paraguay	♀	<i>nomen dubium</i>
<i>R. brescoviti</i> Braul & Lise, 1999	Brazil	♂♀	
<i>R. dagonstinae</i> Braul & Lise, 1999	Brazil	♂	
<i>R. geniculata</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1895*	Colombia**, Guatemala, Panama	♂♀	
<i>R. humilis</i> Mello-Leitão, 1945	Argentina, Brazil	♂♀	
<i>R. impatiens</i> Mello-Leitão, 1945	Brazil	♂	<i>nomen dubium</i>
<i>R. minensis</i> Galiano, 1984	Brazil	♀	
<i>R. multispina</i> Caporiacco, 1947	Brazil, Guyana	♀	
<i>R. oriximina</i> Galiano, 1984	Brazil	♂	
<i>R. polita</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1894	Brazil, Guatemala	♀	
<i>R. proxima</i> Mello-Leitão, 1922	Brazil	♀	<i>nomen dubium</i>
<i>R. tenera</i> Peckham & Peckham, 1894	Brazil	♀	
<i>R. waga</i> (Taczanowski, 1871)	French Guiana	♂	

Here we present a record of *R. geniculata* from the Córdoba department in Colombia, the first record of this species in the northern hemisphere of South America.

Materials and methods

The material examined was deposited in the collection of the Entomology Laboratory of the University of Córdoba (LEUC-OARA, E. Bedoya–Roqueme), 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.4.9.1. SP2). Measurements were taken using a micrometer attached to a Carl Zeiss stereomicroscope, Axiostar, in conjunction with software AxioVision Carl Zeiss (Rel.4.9.1. SP2). Morphological terms follow Galiano (1963).

Abbreviations used in the text are: AERW= anterior eye row width; AL= abdomen length; CD= Copulatory duct CH= caparace height (~maximum); CL= caparace length; CO = copulatory openings; CW= caparace width; DF= : Fertilization duct LOQ= length of ocular quadrangle (ALE-PLE inclusive); M= metatarsus; P= patella; PERW= posterior eye row width; PMEP= posterior median eye position (as ratio of ALE–PME distance to ALE–PLE distance); PS= Spermatheca T= tibia; TL= total length.

Taxonomy

Salticidae Blackwall, 1841

Salticinae Blackwall, 1841

Dendryphantini Menge, 1879

Dendryphantina Menge, 1879

***Rudra* Peckham & Peckham, 1885**

Rudra Peckham & Peckham, 1885. Type species *R. geniculata* Peckham & Peckham, 1885.

Diagnosis. According to Peckham & Peckham (1885; 1894) and Galiano (1984), the genus *Rudra* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 can be easily distinguished from the other Dendryphantini by these characters: first pair of legs dark, elongated and thickened; very low, flat and wide prosoma, two thirds longer than wide with the widest point behind the posterior eyes; eye quadrangle almost twice as wide as it is long, equal in width in front and behind, or very slightly wider behind, occupying approximately one-third of the prosoma; the AERW straight, or slightly curved down; the PME closer to the ALE; the posterior eyes as wide as the prosoma.

***Rudra geniculata* Peckham & Peckham, 1885**

Figures 1–5

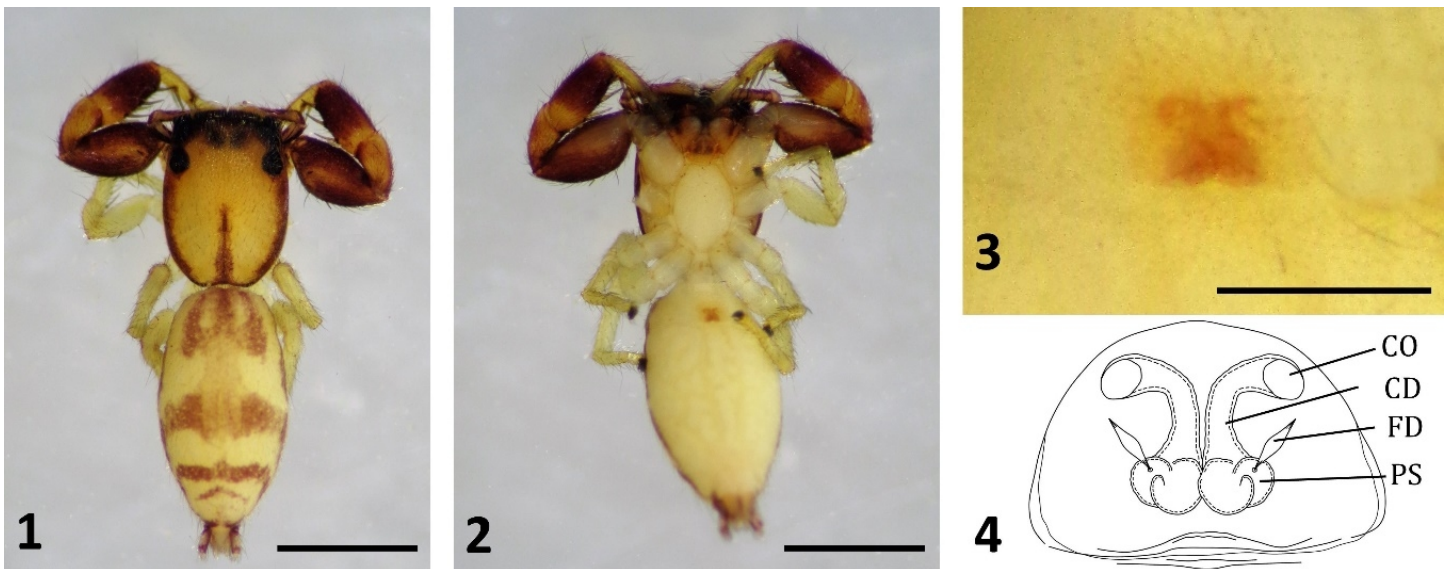
Rudra geniculata Peckham & Peckham, 1885: Peckham & Peckham, 1885; Peckham & Peckham 1894; F. O. Pickard-Cambridge 1901; Chickering 1946; Galiano 1984; Maddison 1996; World Spider Catalog, 2020. Type material deposited in the MCZ, BMNH, AMNH and Gainesville, not examined.

Material examined. 2♀ Colombia, Córdoba, Montería [8°47'25.6"N, 75°51'42.4"W], [2m] 22 Apr 2018, 3 Oct 2018, urban area, *Mangifera indica* L. tree, shaking foliage, E. Bedoya–Roqueme col. (LEUC; OARA–089).

Diagnosis. According to Peckham & Peckham (1885) and Galiano (1984), the female of *R. geniculata* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 is easily distinguishable from other *Rudra* species, by the appearance of the epigyne with two holes and spermatheca with spiral ducts, at least in part.

Short description. The females collected in the urban area of Montería (Colombia) are very similar to the description made by Galiano (1984): medium-sized or smaller spiders (Figures 1–2); slightly marked thoracic stria, located well behind the posterior lateral eyes (Figure 1); female chelicerae, short, vertical, retromargin with an obliquely cut or bi-indented hull; sternum truncated forward, equal to or wider than the base of the lip (Figure 1). Legs: first pair of legs much longer and thicker than the others; all femora with thin spines, sometimes replaced by setae; tibia I and metatarsus I with very thick and long spines, implanted on articular tubers (Figure 2). Legs II, III and IV thin, with few spines (Figure 2). CO with openings to the sides (Figure 3); with spiral ducts, at least in part (Figures 3–4). Spines (specimens from Colombia): Leg I: F= d 1-1-1; v r0-1-1; T= p 0-0-0; v 2-2-2; M= p 0-0-0; v 2-2; Leg II: F= d 1-1-1; v r 0-1-1; T= p 0-0-0; v 2-2-2; M= p 0-0-0; v 2-2; Leg III: F= d 1-1-1; v= 0-1-1; T= p 0-0-0; v ap 1-0-0; M= p 1ap-r1-0; v 0-0-0; Leg IV: F= d 1-1-1; v 0-0-0; T= 0; M=0.

Measurements (mm; specimens from Colombia). Two females: TL= 4.12-4.53; CH= 1.34; CL= 1.91-1.93; CW=1.29-1.31; AL= 2.52-2.58; AERW=1.17-1.19; PERW=1.18-1.19; LOQ= 0.62–0.64; PMEP= 0.22–0.25; eyes of the second row separated from the ALE by 0.14-0.16 mm and from the PLE by 0.15-0.16 mm.



Figures 1-4. Adult female *Rudra geniculata* from Montería, Colombia (LEUC; OARA-089). **1**, Dorsal view. **2**, Ventral view. **3**, Epigyne, ventral view. **4**, Spermatheca, aspects. Scale lines: Figures 1–2 = 1 mm; Figure 3= 0.5 mm.

Distribution. *Rudra geniculata* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 was previously known only from Guatemala and Panama in Central America (Metzner, 2020; WSC, 2020). This is the first record of this genus and species from Colombia, and from the northern hemisphere of South America (Figure 5). The specimen from Colombia was collected by shaking foliage of the introduced Mango tree, *Mangifera indica* L., in an urban perimeter during daylight hours.



Figure 5. Known distribution of *Rudra geniculata* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 in America.

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