



A revision of the Neotropical genus *Austrohahnia* Mello-Leitão (Araneae, Hahniidae)

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Abstract

The Neotropical genus *Austrohahnia* Mello-Leitão, 1942 is revised, comprising four species from Argentina. The genus is here transferred to the subfamily Hahniinae Bertkau, 1878 from Cybaeolinae Lehtinen, 1967. *Austrohahnia* is diagnosed by a single synapomorphy, short setae ventrally on the abdomen, in immature as well as adult stages. The type species *A. praestans* Mello-Leitão, 1942 is redescribed. *Austrohahnia catleyi* **new species** is described and illustrated based both sexes from the alder forests of northwestern Argentina. *Austrohahnia melloleitaoi* (Schiapelli & Gerschman, 1942) **new combination** was transferred from *Hahnia* C.L. Koch, 1841, the male is described and illustrated for the first time, and the female is redescribed. *Austrohahnia isophthalma* (Mello-Leitão, 1941) **new combination** is also transferred from *Hahnia* and considered a nomen dubium. New geographic records of studied species are provided.

Key words: Argentina, comb-tailed spider, Hahniinae, new species, spider taxonomy

Introduction

Hahniidae are small to very small spiders that traditionally have been characterised by three pairs of spinnerets oriented in a transverse arrangement, hence their name comb-tailed spiders. Hahniidae have a widespread distribution and comprises 27 genera and about 250 species (World Spider Catalog 2014). Opell & Beatty (1976) produced an important monograph on the Nearctic Hahniidae and since then, recent works have been mainly about the Palaearctic and the Oriental faunas (e.g. Chen *et al.* 2003; Zhang & Zhang 2003; Chen *et al.* 2009; Marusik 2011; Zhang *et al.* 2011; Zhang & Zhang 2013; Zhang *et al.* 2013). Another important work on Hahniidae was published by Forster (1970) for the Australian region.

As currently recognised, Hahniidae includes three subfamilies (*sensu* Lehtinen 1967): Cryphoecinae, Cybaeolinae and Hahniinae. These subfamilies differ conspicuously in the arrangement of their spinnerets; however, similarities in their copulatory structures were motive to unite them within the family Hahniidae (Lehtinen 1967). Cryphoecinae comprises genera distributed mainly in the Nearctic and Palaearctic regions; the median apophysis can be fully reduced or very small and almost hidden below the conductor. Cybaeolinae are endemic to the Neotropical region and share reproductive structures very similar to Hahniinae; genera have a disc-shaped tegulum surrounded by a circular embolus with a similar function to the conductor. Hahniinae are distributed around the world; genera share the same tibial and patellar apophyses of Cybaeolinae males, however, with a different shape and oriented in the opposite direction (Lehtinen 1967).

Hahniidae of the Neotropical region are known from only a few species (Simon 1884, 1897, 1902, 1904, 1905; Mello-Leitão 1941, 1942; Schiapelli & Gerschman 1942, 1958, 1959; Roth 1967). So far there are nine species and five genera of Hahniidae known in Argentina. *Amaloxenops* Schiapelli & Gerschman, 1958 (2 species), live in leaf litter or palm leaves in high humidity environments and are endemic to the Misiones province (Schiapelli &

Gerschman 1958). *Cybaeolus* Simon, 1884 (1 species) and *Intihuatana* Lehtinen, 1967 (1 species) inhabit litter in moist forests in the very South of Argentina (Birabén 1957; Roth 1967). There are 4 species of *Hahnia* C.L. Koch, 1841 reported in this country, but it is not known for certain if this genus really occurs in Argentina (authors' pers. obs.). *Austrohahnia* Mello-Leitão, 1942 (1 species) primarily inhabits litter where spiders build small horizontal sheet-webs (authors' pers. obs.).

Hahniidae from Argentina have not been conclusively diagnosed and their descriptions are not adequate to enable correct identification. *Austrohahnia* is a notable example of this. Specimens of hahniid species were repeatedly found in Argentina in recent samplings of 2013, but could not be identified using existing descriptions. As a result, both sexes of two species of *Austrohahnia* and females of *A. praestans* Mello-Leitão, 1942 are described in the present paper. One of them is new to science, and the male of the other species, *H. melloleitaoi* Schiapelli & Gerschman, 1942, is described and illustrated for the first time and transferred to the genus *Austrohahnia*, which is diagnosed herein. So far a male within this genus was unknown.

Material and methods

Morphological terms and description formats follow Zhang *et al.* (2011). Epigynes were examined after digestion in hot 10–20% KOH solution (details in Ramírez 2014). Temporary preparations were analysed using a compound microscope and a Leica M60 stereomicroscope. Photographs of the preserved specimens were taken with a Leica DFC295 digital camera attached to a Leica M205A stereomicroscope, and multi-focal images were composed with LAS v.3.7 software (Leica). Photographs in nature were taken with a Nikon D80 digital camera using a Micro-Nikkor 85 mm lens. All measurements were made with an ocular micrometer and are in millimetres. Eye sizes were measured as the maximum diameter dorsally. Legs measurements are shown as: total length (femur, patella and tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). The map was generated using published records and new records provided here. Specimens examined are deposited at the arachnological collection of Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia” (MACN-Ar, C. Scioscia & M. Ramírez), and Museo de La Plata (MLP, L. Pereira).

Abbreviations used in the text: ALE—anterior lateral eye; AME—anterior median eye; PLE—posterior lateral eye; PME—posterior median eye.

TAXONOMY

Fam. Hahniidae Bertkau, 1878

Subfam. Hahniinae Bertkau, 1878

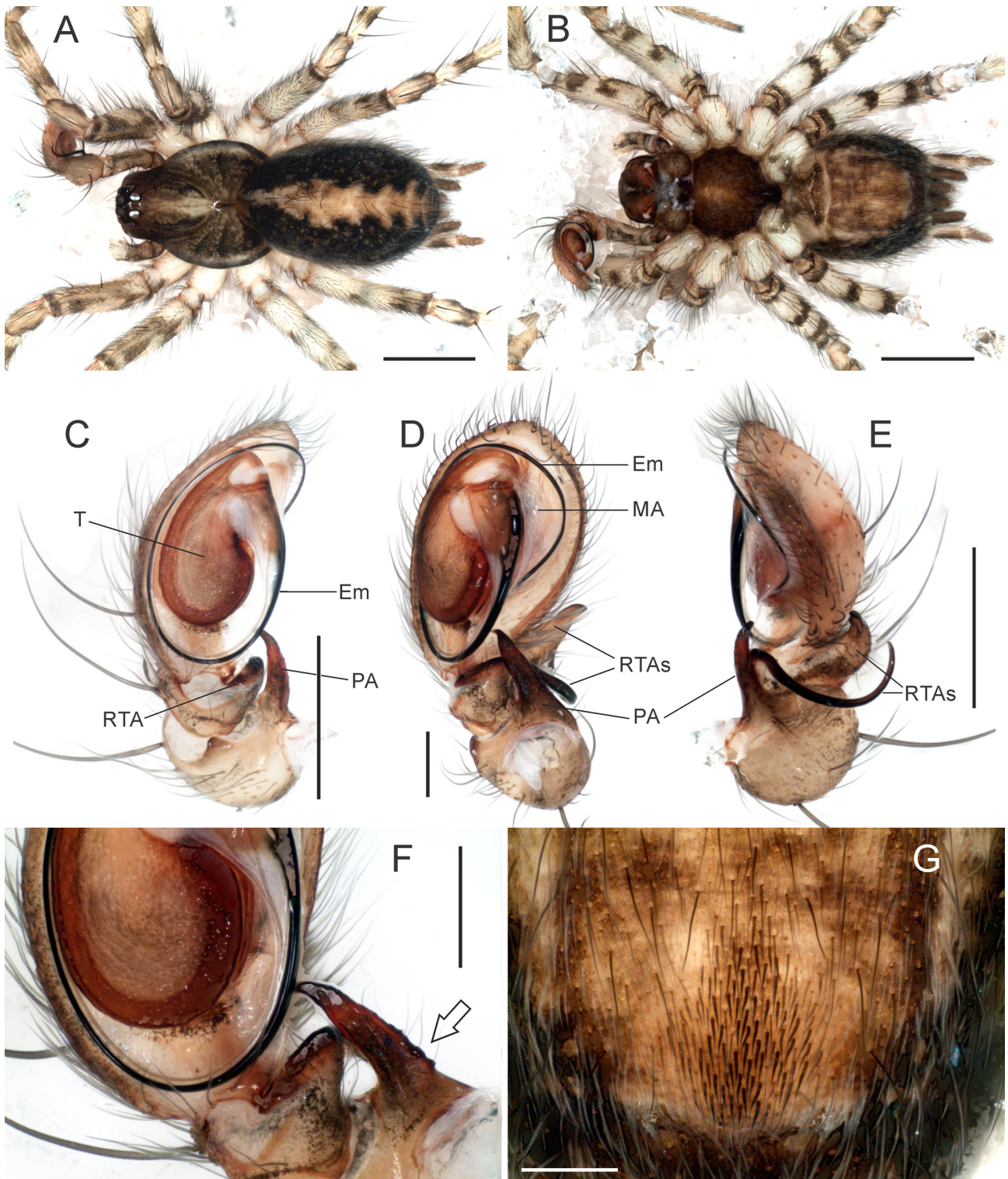
Gen. *Austrohahnia* Mello-Leitão, 1942

Austrohahnia Mello-Leitão, 1942: 424, fig. 56 (type species by monotypy *A. praestans* Mello-Leitão, 1942).

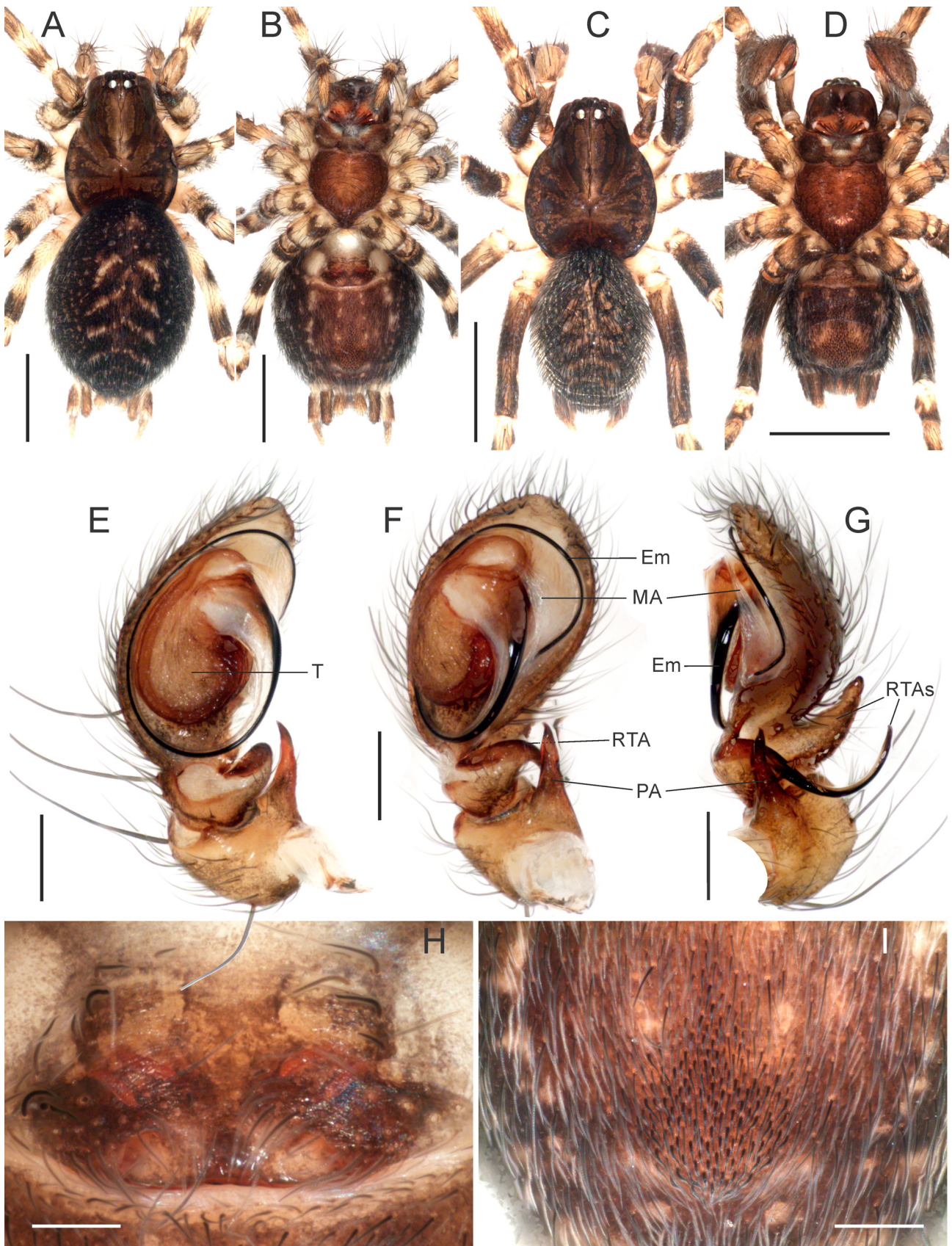
Note. Mello-Leitão did not provide a diagnosis for genus *Austrohahnia*. This genus is currently placed in Cybaeolinae (Lehtinen 1967): “seems to belong here, but the original description is poor, and its relation to *Cybaeolus* (type genus of this subfamily) remains obscure”; here *Austrohahnia* is transferred to the subfamily Hahniinae from Cybaeolinae Lehtinen, 1967. We examined specimens of *Cybaeolus pusillus* Simon, 1884 (type species of the genus), and we could see substantial differences: 1) *Austrohahnia* have transverse spinnerets, while in *Cybaeolus* they are arranged in “normal” double longitudinal row; 2) the male palp of *Cybaeolus* has an embolus that originates basally, in males of *Austrohahnia* (so far unknown) it originates retro-apically; 3) palpal tibial process (= apophysis) in Cybaeolinae is distally branched, whereas *Austrohahnia* have two retrolateral tibial apophyses but end in an apical spine as in Hahniinae; 4) the pigmentation pattern of abdomen is reversed in *Austrohahnia* regarding *Cybaeolus*, and *Cybaeolus* are smaller; and 5) Cybaeolinae lack the patch of thick setae on ventral abdomen found diagnostic in *Austrohahnia*.

Diagnosis. Males and females of *Austrohahnia* can be easily distinguished from other American Hahniidae by the patch of thick, short setae ventrally on the abdomen, including immature specimens (Figs 1B, G; 2B, D, I). Males can be distinguished from Holarctic Hahniinae by having two retrolateral tibial apophyses (one of them

homologous to the ventral tibial apophysis of other Hahniidae), which originate retro-laterally at an identical position on the palpal tibia (Figs 1C–E, 2E–G). Females can be distinguished from Palaearctic Hahniinae by having long copulatory openings (as furrows) instead of small openings (Figs 3A, D, G).



FIGURES 1A–G. *Austrohahnia melloleitai*, male; **A–B** habitus in dorsal (A) and ventral (B) view; **C–E** left palp in prolateral (C), ventral (D) and retrolateral (E) view; **F** palpal patellar apophysis in ventral view (arrow: granulated edge); **G** patch of thick, short abdominal setae in ventral view. Em—embolus; MA—median apophysis; PA—patellar apophysis; RTA—retrolateral tibial apophysis; T—tegulum. Scale bars: A–B 1 mm; C, E 0.5 mm; D, F, G 0.2 mm.



FIGURES 2A–I. *Austrohahnia catleyi* new species; **A–B** female habitus in dorsal (A) and ventral (B) view; **C–D** male habitus in dorsal (C) and ventral (D) view; **E–G** male left palp in prolateral (E), ventral (F) and retrolateral (G) view; **H** epigyne, ventral view; **I** patch of abdominal setae in female, ventral view. Em—embolus; MA—median apophysis; PA—patellar apophysis; RTA—retrolateral tibial apophysis; T—tegulum. Scale bars: A–D 1 mm; E–I 0.2 mm.

Description. Female. Total length 3.10–4.90 (n = 27). Chelicerae with distinct lateral condyle and stridulatory files laterally. Three promarginal and three to five retromarginal teeth. Sternum slightly wider than long or as long as wide. Venter of abdomen with a patch of thick, short setae posteriorly (Fig. 2I). Leg formula: 4123. Carapace brown; cephalic region elevated. Sternum brown, lighter in the middle. Abdomen blackish brown, dorsally with a pale yellow chevrons or a stripe along the abdomen; ventrally brown with irregular spots. Legs pale yellow with brown rings and/or spots. Tracheal spiracle located closer to the spinnerets than to the epigastrium. Epigyne (Fig. 3) with two large copulatory opening, spherical or flared, located in an atrium close to epigastric furrow. Copulatory duct well sclerotized, lead to spherical spermatheca; distinct middle stretch of copulatory duct. Small secondary receptacle located directly on copulatory duct.

Male. Total length 2.40–4.40 (n = 8). Chelicerae as in female; three promarginal and three to four retromarginal teeth. Sternum slightly wider than long. Abdomen as in female (Fig. 1G). Leg formula: 4123. Other characters as in female, except for the leg femora can be uniformly dark brown. Palp (Figs 1C–E, 2E–G): patella globose, with a strong patellar apophysis with apical tapering; tibia with two retrolateral tibial apophyses, one of them (most dorsal) strong and thick, similar shape to patellar apophysis, the other retrolateral tibial apophysis slender and strongly sclerotized, tip pointed, hook-shaped. Embolus originating retro-apically (at 1 o'clock), curved clockwise around the tegulum and ending near the membranous median apophysis.

Composition. Four species: *Austrohahnia praestans* Mello-Leitão, 1942, *Austrohahnia melloleitaoi* (Schiapelli & Gerschman, 1942) **new combination**, *Austrohahnia catleyi* **new species**, and *Austrohahnia isophthalma* (Mello-Leitão, 1941) **new combination, nomen dubium**.

Distribution (Fig. 5). Argentina (provinces of Salta, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Corrientes, Santa Fe, Córdoba, La Rioja, San Juan, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires and Río Negro).

***Austrohahnia melloleitaoi* (Schiapelli & Gerschman, 1942) new combination**

Figs 1; 3D–F; 4A–D; 5

Hahnia melloleitaoi Schiapelli & Gerschman, 1942: 331, figs 20–22 (holotype female from ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, Puerto San Blas, deposited in MACN-Ar 1012, examined); Roewer 1954: 105; Schiapelli & Gerschman 1958: 201, 214; World Spider Catalog 2014.

Material examined. ARGENTINA: **Córdoba:** 1 ♀, Road to Pan de Azúcar hill, S31.23707°, W64.384198°, 761 m asl, 05.IV.2001, A. Ceballos leg. (MACN-Ar 30191); **Entre Ríos:** 1 ♂, 20 km south of Victoria, S32.759444°, W59.93558°, 31 m asl, 28.II.1982, S. Roig, A. Roig Alsina & P. Goloboff leg. (MACN-Ar 30190); **Río Negro:** 4 ♂, 13 ♀, 2 immatures, Viedma, S40.859706°, W63.006858°, 4 m asl, 15.I.2013, H.A. Iuri leg. (MACN-Ar 30197–30203).

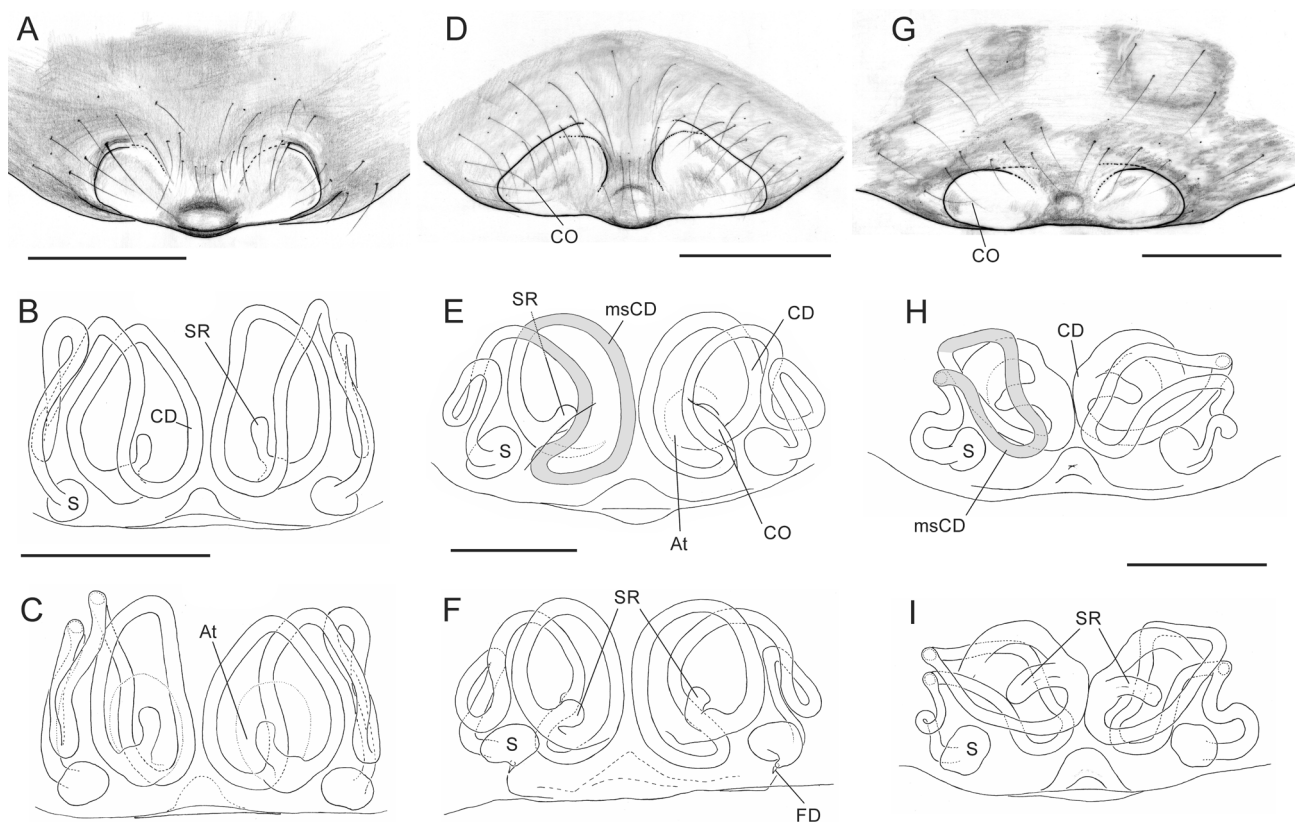
Diagnosis. Females of *A. melloleitaoi* resembles *A. praestans* in having a slightly similar arrangement of copulatory duct and relatively advanced secondary receptacle close to copulatory opening (Figs 3E, F), but can be distinguished from the latter by the flared copulatory opening (not spherical) (Fig. 3D). *Austrohahnia melloleitaoi* differs from *A. catleyi* **new species** in having a different arrangement of copulatory duct, middle stretch of copulatory duct first converge and then diverge (Figs 3E, F; compare with 3H, I), secondary receptacle close to copulatory opening (Figs 3E, F), a granulated edge on male patellar apophysis (Fig. 1F), and a pale dorsal stripe along the abdomen in both sexes (Figs 1A; 4A, C–D).

Description. Female (MACN-Ar 30201) (Figs 3D–F; 4A). Total length 4.20. Carapace 1.85 long, 1.44 wide; abdomen 2.55 long, 1.71 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.11, ALE 0.12, PME 0.11, PLE 0.11. AME–AME 0.04, ALE–ALE 0.24, PME–PME 0.10, PLE–PLE 0.36, AME–PME 0.08, ALE–PLE 0.02. Clypeus height 0.16, clypeus height at AME 0.26. Chelicerae with weak stridulatory files laterally; three promarginal and five retromarginal teeth. Sternum slightly wider than long. Leg measurements: I 4.69 (1.32, 1.52, 1.10, 0.75); II 4.65 (1.30, 1.55, 1.05, 0.75); III 4.47 (1.30, 1.37, 1.05, 0.75); IV 5.93 (1.66, 1.87, 1.50, 0.90). Carapace dark brown, slightly lighter anterior to thoracic fovea and near the margins, borders black. Sternum dark brown, somewhat lighter in the center. Abdomen with a pale yellow stripe of sinuous edges dorsally along the abdomen, without chevrons; ventrally light brown with dark irregular spots. Legs pale yellow with dark brown spots and rings. Epigyne (Figs 3D–F): with two flared copulatory opening, not spherical, located in large atrium close to epigastric furrow; middle stretch of copulatory duct first converge toward the middle and then diverge. The secondary receptacle close to copulatory opening. Variation (n = 17): total length 3.10–4.90, mean 3.76.

Male (MACN-Ar 30199) (Figs 1; 4C–D). Total length 3.62. Carapace 1.80 long, 1.39 wide; abdomen 2.12 long, 1.37 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.12, PME 0.10, PLE 0.10. AME–AME 0.02, ALE–ALE 0.22, PME–PME 0.09, PLE–PLE 0.36, AME–PME 0.07, ALE–PLE 0.01. Clypeus height 0.20, clypeus height at AME 0.29. Chelicerae as in female, except for three promarginal (middle largest) and four small retromarginal teeth. Sternum as in female. Leg measurements: I 5.56 (1.50, 1.75, 1.37, 0.94); II 5.23 (1.46, 1.65, 1.25, 0.87); III 5.11 (1.45, 1.50, 1.34, 0.82); IV 6.40 (1.75, 2.00, 1.70, 0.95). Other characters as in female. Palp (Figs 1C–F): patellar apophysis with a granulated edge; copulatory bulb and embolus with the configuration of the genus (Fig. 1D). Variation (n = 5): total length 3.10–4.40, mean 3.49.

Natural history (Figs 4A–D). *Austrohahnia melloleitai* primarily inhabits litter and builds a small horizontal sheet-web with a retreat in the centre (Fig. 4B), often close to areas with anthropogenic modifications, e.g. under bridges, along waysides. These spiders are very fast and hide rapidly at the slightest disturbance, so they are hard to find among the dry leaves on the ground.

Distribution (Fig. 5). Central and southeast Argentina: in Córdoba, southern Entre Ríos, southern Buenos Aires and eastern Río Negro.



FIGURES 3A–I. *Austrohahnia* spp., epigyne; **A–C**, *A. praestans* in ventral (A–B) and dorsal (C) view (B–C cleared); **D–F** *A. melloleitai* in ventral (D–E), and dorsal (F) view (E–F cleared); **G–I** *A. catleyi* **new species** in ventral (G–H), and dorsal (I) view (H–I cleared). At—atrium; CD—copulatory duct; CO—copulatory opening; FD—fertilization duct; msCD—middle stretch of CD; S—spermatheca (primary receptacle); SR—secondary receptacle. Scale bars: A–D 0.25 mm; E–I 0.2 mm.

Austrohahnia catleyi new species

Figs 2; 3G–I; 4E–H; 5

Type material. Holotype ♀ (MACN-Ar 30196) from Yunca Suma, S27.38565°, W65.982473°, 1745 m asl, Catamarca, Argentina, 19.II.2013, G.D. Rubio, H.A. Iuri, A. Ojanguren, A. Porta & R. Adilardi leg. Paratypes: 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 immature, with same data as for holotype (MACN-Ar 30192–30195).



FIGURES 4A–H. *Austrohahnia* spp., habitus of live spiders; **A–D** *A. melloleitai*; **E–H** *A. catleyi* new species females in the four upper photos, males in the lower four.

Other material examined. ARGENTINA: Salta: 1 ♀, Tala, S26.109433°, W65.286339°, 2000 m asl, 14.IX.1898, F. Silvestri leg. (MACN-Ar 3728).

Etymology. The specific name is a patronymic in honour of Kefyn M. Catley (Western Carolina University), who studied Hahniidae in our region and independently reached similar conclusions about *Austrohahnia*.

Diagnosis. Female of *A. catleyi* **new species** differs from other *Austrohahnia* by the differently arrangement of copulatory duct: middle stretch of copulatory duct only converge (first converge and then diverge in *A. melloleitaoi*, and parallel in *A. praestans*), and secondary receptacle further apart of copulatory opening (Figs 3H, I); males of *A. catleyi* **new species** can be easily distinguished by the AME half the size of ALE (those of other *Austrohahnia* spp. with equally sized anterior eyes). Moreover, this species differ by the presence of dorsal chevrons on the abdomen (Figs 2A, C; 4E–H).

Description. Female holotype (Figs 2A, B, H, I; 3G–I; 4E, F). Total length 3.84. Carapace 1.75 long, 1.26 wide; abdomen 2.34 long, 1.70 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.11, PME 0.10, PLE 0.10. AME–AME 0.04, ALE–ALE 0.19, PME–PME 0.07, PLE–PLE 0.32, AME–PME 0.08, ALE–PLE 0.02. Clypeus height 0.17, clypeus height at AME 0.25. Chelicerae with weak stridulatory files laterally; three promarginal and three retromarginal teeth. Sternum slightly wider than long. Leg measurements: I 4.51 (1.27, 1.47, 1.02, 0.75); II 4.38 (1.25, 1.42, 1.01, 0.70); III 4.36 (1.25, 1.34, 1.10, 0.67); IV 5.54 (1.55, 1.72, 1.47, 0.80). Carapace dark brown, slightly lighter near the edges, edges black. Sternum dark brown, somewhat lighter in the middle. Abdomen with pale yellow chevrons dorsally along the abdomen (Figs 2A, 4E, F); ventrally brown with lighter irregular spots (Fig. 2B). Legs pale yellow with dark brown rings. Epigyne with two somewhat spherical copulatory opening, located in medium atrium (Figs 2H; 3G); middle stretch of copulatory duct converging toward the middle (Fig. 3H). The secondary receptacle not close to copulatory opening (Fig. 3I). Variation (n = 5): total length 3.14–4.00, mean 3.62; one female from Salta has slightly shorter middle stretch of copulatory duct.

Male paratype (MACN-Ar 30194) (Figs 2C–G; 4G, H). Total length 2.75. Carapace 1.40 long, 1.10 wide; abdomen 1.45 long, 1.04 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.05, ALE 0.10, PME 0.09, PLE 0.08. AME–AME 0.04, ALE–ALE 0.16, PME–PME 0.07, PLE–PLE 0.27, AME–PME 0.07, ALE–PLE 0.02. Clypeus height 0.14, clypeus height at AME 0.22. Chelicerae, sternum and abdomen as in female. Leg measurements: I 4.27 (1.15, 1.35, 1.00, 0.77); II 4.17 (1.15, 1.30, 1.00, 0.72); III 4.04 (1.05, 1.25, 1.05, 0.69); IV 4.98 (1.25, 1.56, 1.35, 0.82). Femora uniformly dark brown (in nature looking metallic; figure 4G, H). Other characters as in female. Palp (Figs 2E–G): patellar apophysis without granulated edge; copulatory bulb and embolus with the configuration of the genus (Figs 2F, G). Variation (n = 3): total length 2.40–2.76, mean 2.64.

Natural history (Figs 4E–H). *Austrohahnia catleyi* **new species** inhabits litter of alder forests (*Alnus acuminata* Kunth) in Northwestern Argentina to over 1700 m altitude, where it builds small horizontal sheet-webs with a retreat. These spiders are very fast and hide rapidly at the slightest disturbance, so they are hard to find among the dry leaves on the ground. Some males were observed wandering on the female webs, approaching slowly towards the retreat.

Distribution (Fig. 5). Northwestern Argentina: Salta, Catamarca.

Austrohahnia praestans Mello-Leitão, 1942

Figs 3A–C; 5

Austrohahnia praestans Mello-Leitão, 1942: 424, fig. 56 (♀ holotype from ARGENTINA: Santiago del Estero, Colonia Dora, deposited in MLP 15590, examined); Roewer 1954: 100; Schiapelli & Gerschman 1958: 201; Brignoli 1983: 507; World Spider Catalog 2014.

Material examined. ARGENTINA: Santa Fe: 2 ♀, General Obligado, 3 km NE Berna, S29.26211°, W59.81745°, 43 m asl (GPS +100 m), 2.III.2014, M. Ramírez, C. Grismado, L. Piacentini & M. González Márquez leg. (MACN-Ar 30204); **Entre Ríos:** 2 ♀, 20 km south of Victoria, S32.759444°, W59.93558°, 31 m asl, 28.II.1982, S. Roig, A. Roig Alsina & P. Goloboff leg. (MACN-Ar 21139).

Diagnosis. Female of *A. praestans* resembles those of *A. melloleitaoi*, both have a slightly similar arrangement of copulatory duct and have relatively advanced secondary receptacle, close to copulatory opening (Figs 3B, C), but can be distinguished from *A. melloleitaoi* by the spherical copulatory opening (not flared as in *A. melloleitaoi*) (Fig. 3A). *Austrohahnia praestans* differs from *A. catleyi* **new species** in having a longer and differently

arrangement copulatory duct: middle stretch of copulatory duct parallel, while it converges in *A. catleyi* **new species** (Figs 3B, C; compare with 3H, I), secondary receptacle close to copulatory opening (Figs 3B, C) and a pale dorsal stripe along the abdomen.

Description. Female (MACN-Ar 21139) (Figs 3A–C). Total length 3.92. Carapace 1.80 long, 1.30 wide; abdomen 2.05 long, 1.60 wide. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.12, PME 0.11, PLE 0.11. AME–AME 0.04, ALE–ALE 0.24, PME–PME 0.11, PLE–PLE 0.37, AME–PME 0.08, ALE–PLE 0.02. Clypeus height 0.21, clypeus height at AME 0.31. Chelicerae with notable stridulatory files laterally; three promarginal and four retromarginal teeth. Sternum as long as wide. Leg measurements: I 4.70 (1.28, 1.48, 1.10, 0.84); II 4.56 (1.27, 1.44, 1.08, 0.77); III 4.49 (1.24, 1.40, 1.08, 0.77); IV 5.69 (1.53, 1.84, 1.45, 0.87). Carapace brown, slightly lighter in front of fovea and near the margins, margins dark brown. Sternum brown, lighter in the middle. Abdomen with a pale yellow stripe of sinuous edges dorsally along the abdomen, chevrons weakly marked; ventrally light brown with brown irregular spots. Legs pale yellow with brown rings. Epigyne (Figs 3A–C): with two spherical copulatory opening, not flared, located in large atrium; middle stretch of copulatory duct directly backwards. The secondary receptacle close to copulatory opening. Variation (n = 5): total length 3.44–4.00, mean 3.79.

Male unknown.

Natural history. Some specimens were collected by sieving leaf litter. Specimens from Santa Fe were found on their webs on sandy soil.

Distribution (Fig. 5). Northeastern Argentina: Corrientes, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos and southeast of Santiago del Estero.

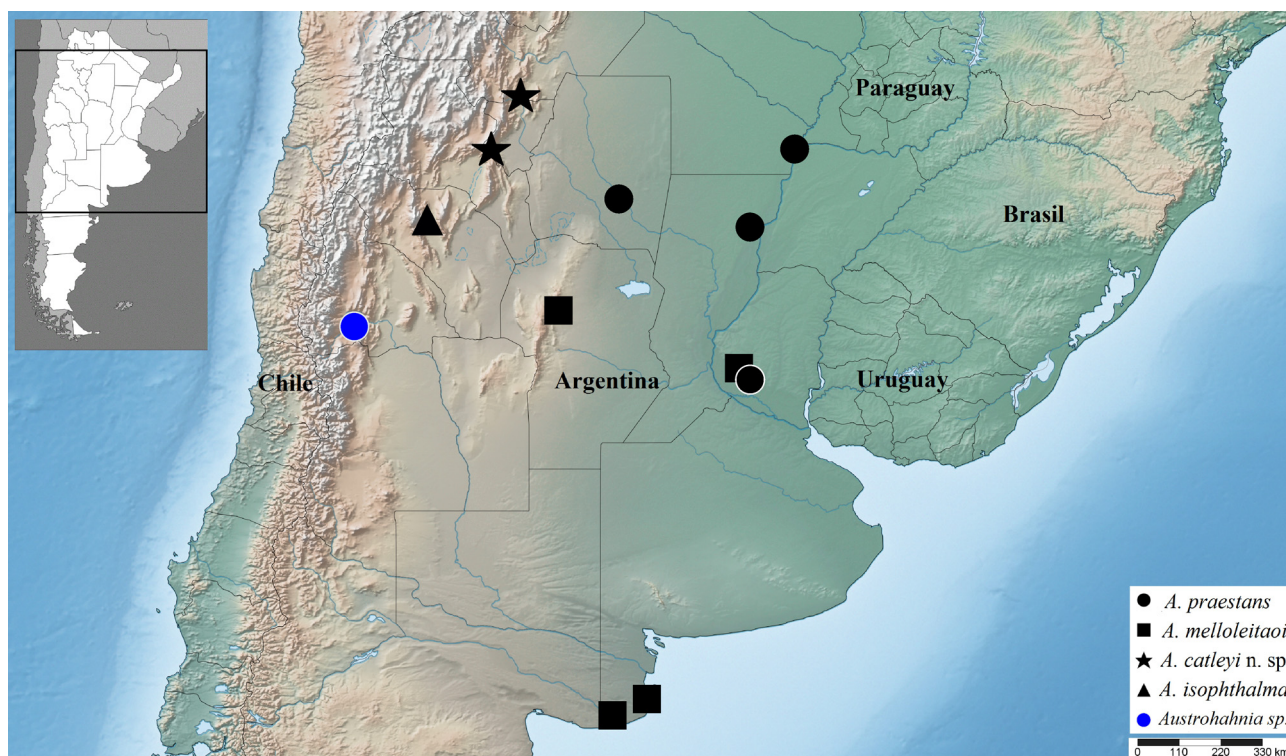


FIGURE 5. Records of *Austrohahnia* spp. in South America; *A. praestans* (circles), *A. melloleitai* (squares), *A. catleyi* **new species** (stars), *A. isophthalma* (triangle), and *Austrohahnia* sp. (blue dot [immature specimen]).

Austrohahnia isophthalma (Mello-Leitão, 1941) **new combination**

Hahnia isophthalma Mello-Leitão, 1941: 193, fig. 58 (two subadult syntypes [1 ♂, 1 ♀] from ARGENTINA: La Rioja: Chilecito, deposited in MLP 15015, examined). World Spider Catalog 2014.

Note: In the original publication, Mello-Leitão refers only to the female, but his figure 58 is of a subadult male (Pereira *et al.* 1999). The bigger body size and a patch of thick, short setae ventrally on the abdomen suggest that this species belongs to *Austrohahnia* and therefore the new combination is suggested here. Specimens are not

identifiable to species level; the original description is very ambiguous, and would apply similarly to any of species in the genus *Austrohahnia*. Hence, it is here considered a nomen dubium.

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