

<b>LAPINSKI, Witold, Peter JÄGER &amp; Alberto-Hamer SALAZAR RODRÍGUEZ</b>	
<i>Anaptomecus longiventris</i> Simon, 1903 (Araneae: Sparassidae), a spider species for new Costa Rica. _____	<b>1</b>
<b>Ursula ECKSTEIN &amp; Robert SAMM</b>	
Berühmte Arachnologen: Hippolyte LUCAS 1814-1899 _____	<b>11</b>
<b>Kleinanzeigen</b> _____	<b>14</b>

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 Fachlicher Beirat: Dr. Günter Schmidt, Von-Kleist-Weg 4, 21407 Deutsch Evern, BRD  
 Wissenschaftlicher Beirat: Prof. Dr. Norman Platnick, Amer. Mus. of Nat. History, New York, USA  
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LAPINSKI, W., P. JÄGER & A.-H. SALAZAR RODRÍGUEZ

***Anaptomecus longiventris* Simon, 1903 (Araneae: Sparassidae), a spider species new for Costa Rica.**

**Abstract**

*Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903 (Araneae: Sparassidae), a spider species new for Costa Rica. In the present paper we report on the first record of *Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903 in Costa Rica, which was only known from Cayambe, Ecuador. Diagnostic drawings, and for the first time a color photograph of a living specimen are presented. Known distribution of this species is shown on a map.

**Resumen**

*Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903 (Araneae: Sparassidae), una nueva especie de arañas para Costa Rica. El presente artículo se refiere al primer descubrimiento del *Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903, en Costa Rica, cuya especie es conocida de Cayambe, Ecuador. Son publicados dibujos diagnósticos juntamente con una fotografía en color, como primicia, de un espécimen vivo de esta especie. Presentamos también un mapa de la distribución que por ahora conocemos de esta especie.

**Zusammenfassung**

*Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903 (Araneae: Sparassidae), eine neue Spinnenart für Costa Rica. In vorliegender Veröffentlichung berichten wir über den ersten Nachweis von *Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903 in Costa Rica, eine Art, die vorher nur aus

Cayambe in Ecuador bekannt war. Es werden diagnostische Merkmale, erstmalig eine Farbabbildung eines lebendigen Tieres sowie eine Verbreitungskarte dieser Spezies abgebildet.

### **Introduction**

In March 2001 LAPINSKI had the opportunity to spend a week (6.03.-12.03.) on the Reserva Biológica Alberto Manuel BRENES (RBAMB) to collect spiders for a spider inventory project (LAPINSKI 2001).

Among the various spider specimens was a sparassid specimen which could not be identified by using literature dealing with Central-American spiders (NENTWIG, 1993, PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1897-1905, 1889-1902). JÄGER offered to identify the sparassids collected at RBAMB.

Representatives of the spider family Sparassidae are fast running usually nocturnal hunting spiders and for these reasons rarely collected in large series. In South America sparassids are poorly known (compare JÄGER, 2000). The present record represents the first record of *Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903 for Costa Rica and generally the second record of this species.

SIMON (1903a) described the genus *Anaptomecus* from one juvenile specimen from Cayambe in Ecuador. Type species by monotypy is *A. longiventris* SIMON, 1903. In the same year he placed the genus within his 'Heteropodeae' (SIMON, 1903b). He distinguished it from the genus *Heteropoda* by the shape of prosoma and opisthosoma.

Although the species shows some similarities in eye arrangement and cheliceral dentition with *Heteropoda* spp., it is likely that it is closer related to other South American species with the same shared characters than to true heteropodines from Asia or Africa as diagnosed in JÄGER (1998).

MELLO-LEITÃO (1940) described a second species from Guyana, *Anaptomecus rufescens*. According to the syntypes, deposited in the Natural History Museum London and examined by JÄGER, the species belongs to the same subgroup, but likely not to the same genus. More material of conspecific males and females is necessary to make statements on systematical position of both species.

### **Material and methods**

The present specimen was collected using a knocking screen (BIOFORM). Vegetation up to a height of 2 m was beaten.

The spiders were killed by acetic acid ethyl ester and preserved in 70% ethanol.

For identification purposes there were used various stereomicroscopes with a magnification up to 96x.

The color photograph was taken by using a Minolta 600 si classic and a Soligor AF-Macro Objective 100 mm. Film: Fujichrome Sensia II Super, ISO 100.

### **Location**

The RBAMB is located in the Cordillera de Tilarán, about 45 km north-west of San Ramón, Province Alajuela in Costa Rica. The altitude of the reserve ranges between 550 m and 1650 m above the sea level.

### **Habitat and collecting data**

Vegetation growing along the road leading from the border of RBAMB to the station's building. The vegetation was exposed to the sun which resulted in high air temperature (about 40°C) and a relative low air humidity (about 60% relative humidity). The spider was collected in 10.03.2001 during collecting at this site between 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

The rainforest of RBAMB is classified as primary premontane rainforest. The spider was collected at an altitude about 900 m above the sea level.

## Results. Taxonomy

Sparassidae BERTKAU 1872

Genus *Anaptomecus* SIMON, 1903

*Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903 (Figs. 1-4)

*A. l.* SIMON, 1903a: 28 (1 juvenile holotype, PJ 1661, label: Clubionidae, *Anaptomecus longiventris* E.S., Ecuador: Cayambe, subadult female, type, det. PMC CROESER 1986) MNHN 1660-20318, examined. SIMON, 1903b: 1027. ROTH, 1997.

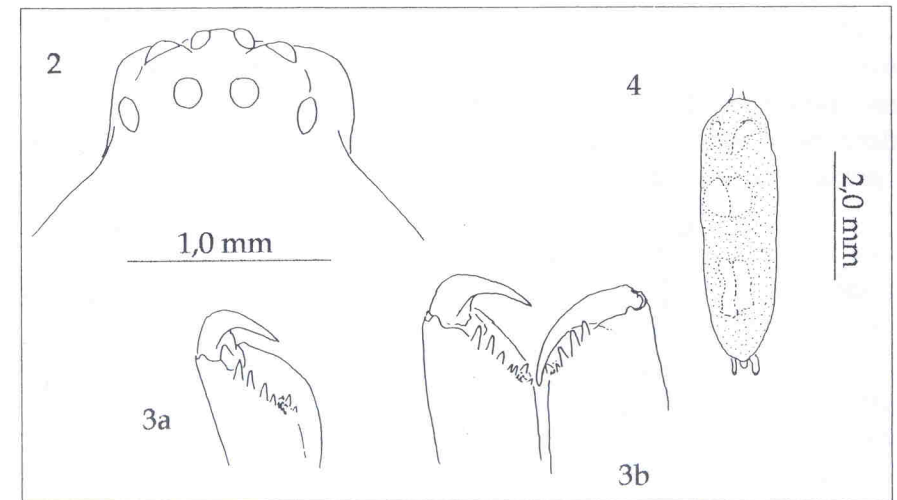
Further material examined. 1 subadult female, PJ 1644, label: female, subadult, Costa Rica (Fig. 1), primary, premontane rainforest, vegetation along the road on RBAMB, ca. 900m a.s.l., LAPINSKI leg. 10.03.2001. The specimen will be deposited in the collection of the Universidad de Costa Rica. S. RAMÓN.



**Fig. 1** *Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON 1903, juvenile holotype from Ecuador, MNHN 1660-20318, Costa Rica, PJ 1644. (Photo: W. LAPINSKI, 10.03.2001).

## Diagnosis

Diurnal sparassid species with denticles in cheliceral furrow and with 3 anterior and 6 to 8 posterior teeth (Figs. 3a-b). Head region of prosoma with parallel margins. Both eye rows recurved (Fig. 2). Distinctly elongated opisthosoma with distinct pattern (Figs. 4): bright yellow patches (white in alcohol), surrounded by a pale brown area. Other parts of opisthosoma, prosoma and legs greenish and slightly transparent. Margin of prosoma shaded. A small bright patch in front of fovea. Legs covered with white hairs. Prosoma length 3.3, opisthosoma length 5.8.



**Fig. 2-4**

*Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903. Juvenile holotype from Ecuador, MNHN 1660-20318. 2, Eye arrangement, dorsal view. 3a, Right chelicera, ventral view. 3b, Chelicerae, ventral view (slightly oblique). 4, Opisthosoma, dorsal view. Scales are in mm.

## Biology

Representatives of the Sparassidae are usually nocturnal. A few exceptions are known to hunt during daytime, e.g. *Micrommata virescens* (CLERCK, 1757), the palearctic type species of the family.

The latter species is also green coloured, which make the spider camouflaged on green leaves. Other green or greenish sparassids are known from tropical countries: *Clastes freycineti* WALCKENAER, 1837 from the Moluccas and New Guinea or *Palystes flavidus* SIMON, 1897 from India. It is assumed that these species are also diurnal and use their green colour to hide on green leaves. However, all these examples are only a few exceptions within the usually nocturnal Sparassidae. No ethological observations on the diurnal hunting behaviour of tropical Sparassidae are published.

### Distribution

Ecuador (Cayambe, type locality), Costa Rica (San Ramón) (Fig. 5).

*Note.* Although the type specimen of *A. longiventris* had only a length of 7.3mm instead of 10mm, it is considered the holotype, as the original description and type locality (SIMON, 1903a) match with the original specimen and the data on the label.



Fig. 5 Distribution of *Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903, the asterisks mark the sites where this species was recorded.

The list of the Sparassidae known from Costa Rica (ZÚÑIGA VEGA, 1980) is now extended as following:

- Anaptomecus longiventris* SIMON, 1903
- Heteropoda venatoria* (LINNÉ, 1767)
- Olios audax* (BANKS, 1909)
- Olios crassus* (BANKS, 1909)
- Olios manifestus* O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1890
- Olios obscurus* (KEYSERLING, 1880)
- Olios styliifer* (F.O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1900)
- Seramba pestai* REIMOSER, 1939

### Material examined for comparison

*Anaptomecus rufescens* MELLO-LEITÃO, 1940 (1 female, 1 juvenile syntypes, PJ 1662-1663, label: *Anaptomecus rufescens*, type, MELLO-LEITÃO det., Monkey jump, Essequibo River, Brit. Guiana, No 3491, A.W. RICHARDS coll., Oxford Univ. Exp. K.B.G., 3867, 1930.1164) 1930.12.14.149-152. (1 female, PJ 1664, label: Guest. Marabolli River, Essequibo River, 15 miles above Bartica, British Guiana, Bottle I, No 65, 1.10.29., R.W.G. Hingston, 65, *Anaptomecus rufescens* MELLO-LEITÃO, MELLO-LEITÃO det.) 1930.4.15.45. (1 male, PJ 1665, label: Guest. Morabolli River, Essequibo River, 15 miles above Bartica, British Guiana, Bottle I, No 68, 1.II.29., R.W.G. HINGSTON, *Anaptomecus rufescens* MELLO-LEITÃO, MELLO-LEITÃO det.) 1930.4.15.48; (1 juvenile, PJ 1666, label: British Guiana, Cattle Trail Survey, Yawakuri R[?], 3. July 1919, A.A. ABRAHAM Coll., *Anaptomecus rufescens* MELLO-LEITÃO, MELLO-LEITÃO det.) 1923.VII.23.9; all Natural History Museum London.

*Anaptomecus* sp. cf. *rufescens* (1 female, PJ 1667, label: Cayenne, Guyane française, leg. R. YELSKI, det. UT TACZANOWSKI, 23), Zoological Collection of the University Warsaw.

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## Authors

Witold LAPINSKI \* Mitteltal. 5 \* D-79252 Stegen-Escgbach

Dr. Peter JÄGER \* Institute for Zoology, Johannes Gutenberg University \* D-55099 Mainz

M. Sc. Alberto-Hamer SALAZAR RODRÍGUEZ \* Director, Universidad de Costa Rica, Sede de Occidente Reserva Biológica \* Alberto Ml. Brenes \* San Ramón /Alajuela \* Costa Rica

## Ergänzung zum Beitrag

"Was geschah vor 100 Jahren" in Arachnol. Mag. 1 (2002): 2/3

*Mnesitheus asper* TULLGREN wurde 1967 von LEHTINEN als Synonym von *Raecius* erkannt und von den Tengellidae zu den Miturgidae transferiert.

Dr. Günter SCHMIDT