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***UBATUBESIA AMPLICOXAE*, A NEW SPECIES OF GONYLEPTINAE  
(OPILIONES: GONYLEPTIDAE)**

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*Ubatubesia amplicoxae*, a new species of Gonyleptinae (Opiliones: Gonyleptidae).

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*Ubatubesia amplicoxae*, *sp.n.* is described from Núcleo Santa Virgínia, São Luiz do Paraitinga, São Paulo State, Brazil. *U. amplicoxae* is most closely related to *U. rabelloi* due to long apophysis on coxa IV, large blunt apophysis on free tergite III, and femur IV of male sinuous and spiny. It differs from the other two species by the bifid spine on area III, dark brown color and, long and bifid apophysis on male coxa IV.

*Ubatubesia amplicoxae*, uma nova espécie de Gonyleptinae (Opiliones: Gonyleptidae).

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*Ubatubesia amplicoxae*, *sp.n.* é descrita do Núcleo Santa Virgínia, São Luiz do Paraitinga, São Paulo, Brasil. *U. amplicoxae* assemelha-se com *U. rabelloi* pela longa apófise na coxa IV, grande apófise romba no tergito III, e fêmur IV do macho, sinuoso e com espinhos. Difere das outras espécies pelo espinho bífido na área III, colorido marrom escuro e apófise longa e bífida na coxa IV do macho.

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The originally monotypic genus *Ubatubesia* has been described by B. Soares (1945) for *U. oliverioi* from Ubatuba, São Paulo State, Brazil. Soares & Soares (1947) described *U. travassosi* from Angra dos Reis, Rio de Janeiro State. Posteriorly, *Ubatubesia travassosi* has been considered as a junior synonym of

*Ubatubesia oliverioi* (Soares & Soares, 1986). The also originally monotypic genus *Ubatubesiops*, erected by Soares & Soares (1954) for *U. rabelloi* (from Estação Biológica de Boracéia, São Paulo, Brazil), was posteriorly synonymized under *Ubatubesia* (Soares & Soares, 1986), resulting in the combinaton *U. rabelloi*.

Here, a new species also from northeastern São Paulo State is described.

*Ubatubesia amplicoxae*, sp.n.  
(Figs. 1-6)

**Diagnosis.-** It differs from the other two species by the bifid spine on area III (simple in *U. rabelloi* and *U. oliverioi*), dark brown color, and a long and bifid apophysis on male coxa IV (shorter than apical coxa width in *U. oliverioi* and long and simple in *U. rabelloi*). It resembles *U. rabelloi*, but differs from *U. oliverioi* by a large blunt apophysis on free tergite III (short in *U. oliverioi*). However, the genitalic features are more close to *U. oliverioi* by the presence of 3 long apical setae on penis, instead of 4 in *U. rabelloi* (see Soares & Soares, 1986).

**Type-material.-** Holotype male and paratype female from Núcleo Santa Virginia, São Luiz do Paraitinga, São Paulo State, Brazil, collected by Lincoln Suesdek Rocha, 2.XI.1996 (Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, #15.819); one male and 3 females paratypes, same data as holotype (# 18,942).

**Etymology.-** In reference to the large coxa IV of the male.

**Male description (holotype).-** Measurements (mm): Dorsal scute length 5.1; cephalothorax length 1.7; dorsal scute width 5.4; cephalothorax width 2.4; pedipalpus 4.4; leg I 13.1; II 29.0; III 18.2; IV 5.8.

Dorsal (Fig. 1). Anterior margin smooth. Eye mound with one median tubercle. Posterior part of cephalothorax with 4 tubercles. Two scent glands openings on each

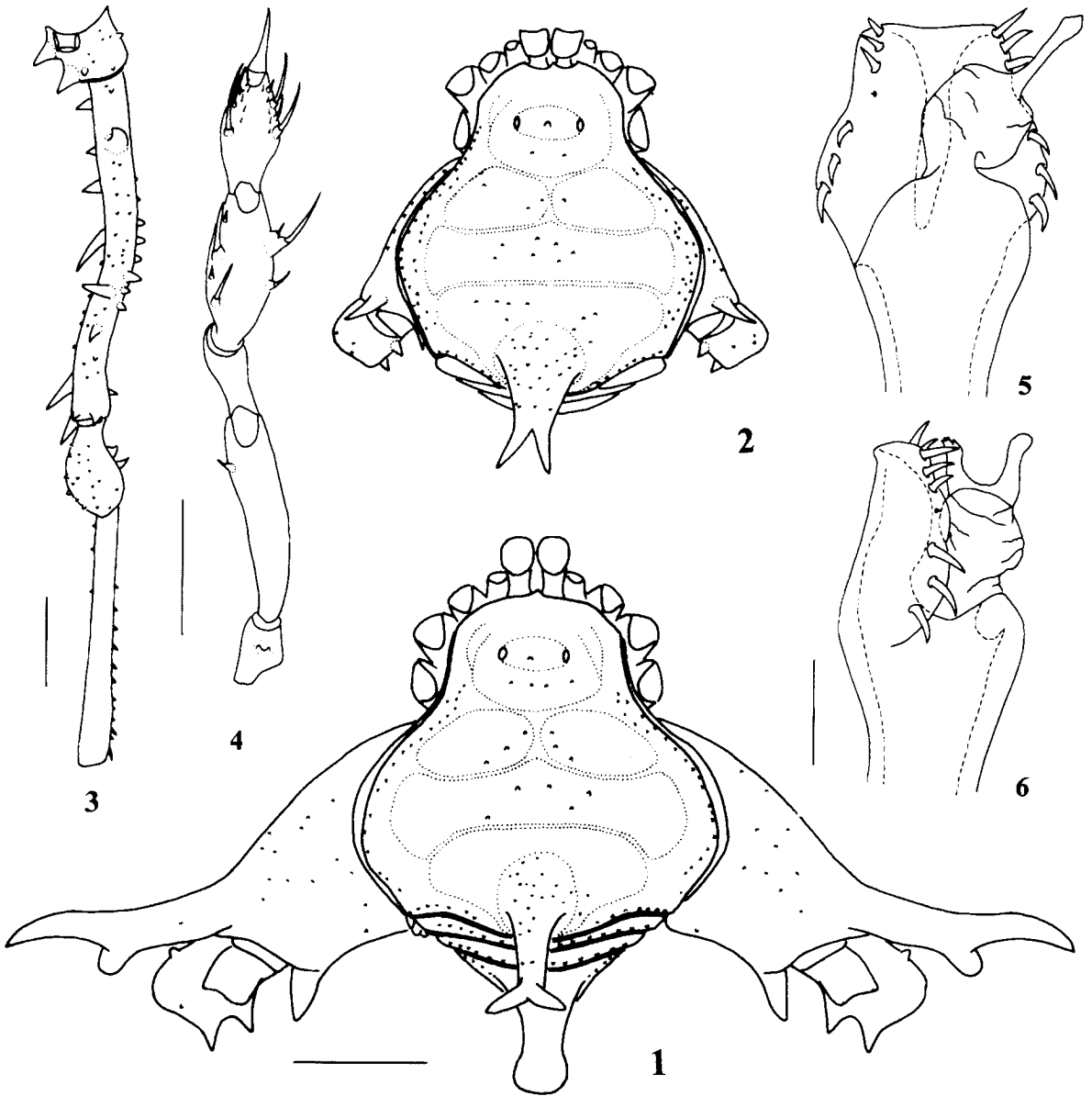
side. Area I divided, with 3 tubercles on each side; II with 5 tubercles; III with large bifid (on apical third) apophysis backwards. Lateral margin with 1 row of tubercles. Posterior margin with 13 tubercles. Free tergite I with 15 tubercles; II with 13; III with 9 tubercles and a large blunt apophysis. Anal opercle with minute tuberculate.

Ventral: Coxa I with a median row of 7 tubercles, 3 apical, 4 anterior, 5 posterior; II with median row of 9 tubercles, 2 apical, 5 posterior; III with 5 minute tubercles scattered; IV with several minute tubercles irregularly disposed. Posterior margin, free sternites and anal opercle minute tuberculate.

Chelicera: Segment I smooth; II with 8 teeth on finger; III with 7 (first 4 smaller).

Pedipalpus (Fig. 4): Coxa with 1 dorsal and 3 ventral tubercles. Trochanter with 1 ventral and 2 dorsal tubercles. Femur with one subapical tubercle. Patella smooth. Tibia mesal lili, ectal ili. Tarsus mesal lili, ectal lili.

Legs (Fig. 3): Coxa I with 2 tubercles, one towards II; II with 3 tubercles, larger in front of anterior scent gland opening, posterior reaching the single one of III; the single of IV very large, with several irregularly distributed tubercles, long and bifid external apophysis laterad, 1 internal spine. Trochanter I with 5 ventral tubercles; II with 7 ventral; III with 6; IV with 7 ventral; 3 retrolateral large, 1 prolateral and 1 dorsal blunt. Femora I-III with one dorsoapical large tubercle; IV with two dorsoapical large tubercles; IV sinuous with prolateral row of blunt tubercles, 1 dorsobasal apophysis, 3 stout dorsal tubercles, 5 retrolateral stout tubercles. Patella with 2 ventral large tubercles. Tibia with 2 ventral rows of tubercles on apical third. Tarsal segmentation: 5(3), 11(3), 6, 7. First two segment of tarsus I swollen.



**Figures. 1-6.** *Ubatubesia amplicoxae*, sp.n. 1, male dorsal view; 2, female, dorsal view; 3, male trochanter-tibia IV; 4, pedipalpal tarsus and tibia; 5, penis, dorsal view; 6, penis, lateral view. Scale bars: figs. 1-2 = 2 mm; 3 = 2 mm; 4 = 1 mm; 5-6 = 0.1 mm.

**Figuras. 1-6.** *Ubatubesia amplicoxae*, sp.n. 1, vista dorsal do macho; 2, vista dorsal da fêmea; 3, trochanter-tibia IV do macho; 4, tarso e tibia do pedipalpo; 5, vista dorsal do pênis; 6, vista lateral do pênis. Escala: figs. 1-2 = 2 mm; 3 = 2 mm; 4 = 1 mm; 5-6 = 0.1 mm.

Penis (Figs. 5-6): Ventral plate pyriform, with 3 pairs of basal setae and 3 pairs of dorsal. Without intermediate setae. Stylus short and thick, ventral process short and serrate apically.

Color: Dorsal scute, legs and armature dark brown, lateral margin with white band. Pedipalpus yellowish.

**Female description.-** Measurements: Dorsal scute length 4.05; cephalothorax length 1.4; dorsal scute width 4.05; cephalothorax width 2.05; pedipalpus 4.1; leg I 9.4; II 19.9; III 12.5; IV 17.3.

Cephalothorax (Fig. 2) with 2 tubercles behind eye mound. Area I with 1-3 tubercles each side; II with 7 tubercles; III with several tubercles irregularly disposed, bifid apophysis wider than male. Posterior margin with 20 tubercles. Free tergite I with 14; II with 13; III with 14, median larger (double) of others. Anal opercle with 10 tubercles. Coxa IV with simple external apophysis much smaller than male (less wide than apical diameter of coxa). Trochanter IV with 3 retrolateral tubercles smaller than male. Femur IV straight, with 2 dorsal large tubercles, 3 retrolateral large tubercles, without row of tubercles. Patella IV without large ventral tubercles. Tibia IV with two rows of tubercles on ventro-apical third. Tarsal segmentation: 5(3), 10-11(3), 6, 7.

**Notes on distribution.-** The three species of the genus occur close to each other, showing a parapatric distribution. *U. rabelloi* is found in high altitude (Estação Biológica de Boracéia, 900 m, Salesópolis and Serra da

Bocaina, 1650 m). *U. oliverioi* was recorded in low altitudes (Ubatuba and Angra dos Reis both near sea level). The new species has been recorded only from type-locality, Núcleo Santa Virgínia, São Luiz do Paraitinga (Soares, 1945; Soares & Soares, 1947; Soares & Bauab-Vianna, 1972).

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