



Taxonomic review of the Andean crab spiders genus *Coenypha* Simon, 1895 (Thomisidae: Stephanopinae)

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Abstract

The genus *Coenypha* Simon, 1895 is composed of species distributed on the Southern Andean Region and Patagonia, and presents remarkable somatic morphologies, such as the flattened habitus, enlarged femora I, and a wide opisthosoma. Molecular and morphology-based phylogenies have revealed the close relationship of this genus with sympatric species previously assigned to *Stephanopsis* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869. Our recent cladistic analysis extended such preliminary results in recovering numerous morphological characters as synapomorphies of a well-supported clade, thus justifying the transfer of all species of ‘Andean *Stephanopsis*’ to *Coenypha*. In the present work, we provide a taxonomic review of these species, update their diagnoses, descriptions and illustrate them through detailed photographs. New distribution records are presented, the male of *C. antennata* (Tullgren, 1902) is described for the first time, and two new species are described based on both sexes (*Coenypha trapezium* sp. nov. and *Coenypha foliacea* sp. nov.). *Stephanopsis exigua* (Nicolet, 1849) is considered a *nomen dubium*. *Stephanopsis verrucosa* (Nicolet, 1849), *Thomisus spectrum* Nicolet, 1849, and *T. pubescens* Nicolet, 1849 are synonymized with *Coenypha nodosa* (Nicolet, 1849). The synonymy of *Thomisus nicoleti* Roewer, 1951 (a replaced name for *T. cinereus* Nicolet, 1849 due to a homonymy) with *Misumenops temibilis* (Holmberg, 1876) is rejected, and considered together with *Stephanopsis spissa* (Nicolet, 1849), *Thomisus variabilis* Nicolet, 1849 and *Stephanopsis maulliniana* Mello-Leitão, 1951, synonyms of *Coenypha ditissima* (Nicolet, 1849); *Stephanopsis badia* Keyserling, 1880 is transferred to *Sidymella* Strand, 1942.

Key words: New species, revision, taxonomy, morphology

Introduction

The subfamily Stephanopinae O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871 includes distinctive crab spiders that - despite being extensively studied in the past few years (Silva-Moreira & Machado 2016; Machado *et al.* 2017; Machado *et al.* 2018; Prado *et al.* 2018; Machado *et al.* 2019a; Machado *et al.* 2019b; Machado & Teixeira 2021) - comprise a challenging and widely heterogeneous group that has been weakly supported or recovered as paraphyletic in recent phylogenies (Benjamin *et al.* 2008; Benjamin 2011; Ramírez 2014; Wheeler *et al.* 2016). According to Benjamin (2011), the lack of revisions and the considerable number of species yet to be described could be the main reasons for the instability and weak support for this group.

Unclear systematic relationships were observed in clades comprising the Andean species of *Stephanopsis* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869 (Wheeler *et al.* 2016; Machado *et al.* 2017). These species have copulatory structures and somatic features similar to those observed in *Coenypha* Simon, 1895 (Machado & Teixeira 2021), which has been represented by the close and highly supported phylogenetic relationship between these taxa. The phylogenetic and morphological corroboration, allied to the coincident geographical distribution of its component species, resulted in the transfer of the “Andean *Stephanopsis*” to *Coenypha* (Machado & Teixeira 2021).

The genus *Coenypha*, hitherto composed by seven endemic species from Chile (World Spider Catalog 2022), is a genus of Stephanopinae. These spiders are characterized by flattened prosoma (wider than long), anterior eyes disposed in a strongly recurved row, anterior pairs of legs (I and II) long, with dilated femora, opisthosoma wider than long, bearing small posterior projections and a truncate anterior border (Machado & Teixeira 2021). Despite the updated diagnosis provided by Machado & Teixeira (2021), the species that currently comprise *Coenypha* remain solely known by their original descriptions, lacking clear diagnostic characters and illustrations to allow their easy recognition. In this paper we provide a taxonomic review of the genus. The species *Coenypha fasciata* Mello-Leitão, 1926, *Coenypha fuliginosa* (Nicolet, 1849) and *Coenypha lucasi* (Nicolet, 1849) are synonymized with *Coenypha edwardsi* (Nicolet, 1849). *Stephanopsis spissa* Simon, 1895, *Stephanopsis maulliniana* Mello-Leitão, 1951, *Thomisus variabilis* Nicolet, 1849 and *Misumenoides nicoleti* Roewer, 1951 are junior synonyms of *Coenypha ditissima* (Nicolet, 1849). Finally, *Coenypha nodosa* (Nicolet, 1849) is recognized as senior synonym of *Thomisus pubescens* Nicolet, 1849, *Thomisus spectrum* Nicolet, 1849, *Stephanopsis verrucosa* (Nicolet, 1849) and *Stephanopsis hystrix* Mello-Leitão, 1951. New distribution records are presented, and two new species are described.

Methods

The epigyna were dissected and submerged in proteolytic enzyme (pancreatin) in order to dissolve residual soft tissues and clear the copulatory ducts for clear observation of both their ventral and dorsal view. Male left palps were detached and photographed in ventral and retrolateral view (dehydration or expansion in KOH solution was not necessary). Photographs were taken by a Multipurpose Zoom Microscope Leica M205A at the Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia of Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS).

After multifocal images were obtained, male and female genitalia were mounted on pin stubs covered by copper adhesive tape and covered by a thin coat of gold-palladium alloy to prevent charging of their surfaces. They were subjected to scanning electronical microscopy by emission field (FEI Inspect F50). Finally, the copulatory structures were bathed in *renu*® solution inside an ultrasonic cleaner (Yaxun 3060) set to work at 42KHz and 30W of potency during one minute. This procedure helped to remove the coat of gold-palladium alloy from the structures before return them to the original vials. All measurements are presented in millimeters.

The examined specimens are deposited at: American Museum of Natural History, New York, United States of America (AMNH, L. Prendini), California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, United States of America (CAS, L. Esposito), Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, United States of America (FMHN, P. Sierwald), Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, Brasil (IBSP, A. D. Brescovit), Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá, Colombia (ICN, A. Florez), Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MACN-Ar, M. Ramírez), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, United States of America (MCZ, G. Giribet), Museo de Historia Natural de Chile, Santiago, Chile (MHNS, M. Elgueta), Muséum National D' Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN, C. Rollard) and Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (NHRS, K.A. Johanson).

The abbreviations related to the eyes diameter, interdistances, and median ocular quadrangle, as the name of the structures of body and genitalia of the specimens, follows Machado *et al.* (2019b) and Machado & Teixeira (2021): ALE—anterior lateral eyes, AME—anterior median eyes, MOQ—median ocular quadrangle, PLE—posterior lateral eyes, PME—posterior median eyes, CD—Copulatory duct, CO—Copulatory openings, MSept—epigynal median septum, RTA—retrolateral tibial apophysis, RTAvbr—retrolateral tibial apophysis' ventral branch, PG—Porous gland, Tg—Tegulum, TR—Tegular ridge.

The map was produced using the software QGIS 3.2 (available online at <https://www.qgis.org/en/site/about/index.html>) based on geographic coordinates obtained directly from the labels. When just the name of a locality was given and no exact coordinate was available on the original label, the closest reference was estimated on Google Earth Pro 7.3 (available at <https://www.google.com/earth/versions/>).

Taxonomy

Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833

Stephanopinae O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871

Coenypha Simon, 1895

Thomisus Nicolet, 1849: 391, pl. 3, fig. 7; 392, pl. 3, figs 8, 11 (in part).

Stephanopsis Keyserling, 1880: 187, pl 4, fig 103 (in part).

Coenypha Simon, 1895: 1051; 1053, fig. 1090. Mello-Leitão 1926: 322, fig. 43; Machado & Teixeira 2021: 296.

Type species: *Coenypha edwardsi* (Nicolet, 1849)

Diagnosis. See Machado and Teixeira (2021: 296).

Description. Medium-sized spiders with marked sexual size dimorphism (total length 3.75–4.44 in males, 6.55–8.60 in females) and cryptic coloration, varying from yellow to dark brown (Figs 1A–E). Prosoma wider than long, presenting rough texture, many hyaline setae, and sparse clavated ones. Opisthosoma trapezoidal with anterior border varying from straight to deeply excavated (Figs 1A–E). Tibiae I bear four pairs of ventral macrosetae, while tibiae II present only three pairs equally distant; posterior legs (III and IV) very reduced, with dense tarsal scopula. Epigynum with membranous and coiled copulatory ducts (Fig. 2F); spermathecae subdivided in small chambers (Figs 2D, 2F); male palp with discoid tegulum, pointed RTA and RTAvbr short, truncated or acute; embolus long, flattened, ribbon-shaped and presenting hyaline pars pendula (Figs 3C–F).

Composition. Six species distributed along the southern Andes and Patagonia regions: *Coenypha edwardsi* (Nicolet, 1849), *Coenypha antennata* (Tullgren, 1902), *Coenypha ditissima* (Nicolet, 1849), *Coenypha trapezium* **sp. nov.**, *Coenypha foliacea* **sp. nov.** and *Coenypha nodosa* (Nicolet, 1849).

Note. The new species *Coenypha trapezium* **sp. nov.** and *Coenypha foliacea* **sp. nov.** are described based on males and females. However, for these two species there are still no records of both sexes collected together or in the same/near locality. Therefore, they were tentatively matched based on color patterns, shape and number of abdominal projections and disposition of tibial macrosetae.

We believe that proposing here what can be seen as doubtful associations is yet preferable than create unnecessary new names. Moreover, we take the opportunity to include them in this broader approach on *Coenypha*, avoiding isolated taxonomic notes or smaller papers on new species that would likely have less appeal and impact as a research publication.

Coenypha edwardsi (Nicolet, 1849)

Figs 1A–E, 2A–F, 3A–F, 14A

Thomisus edwardsii Nicolet, 1849: 392, pl. 3, figs 8, 11 (syntypes, female and male from Chile, Valdivia, not found in MNHN, probably lost, not examined).

Thomisus lucasi Nicolet, 1849: 391 (syntypes, 2 females from Chile, Valdivia [MNHN 3392], examined). **New Synonymy.**

Thomisus fuliginosus Nicolet, 1849: 392 (syntypes, 1 male and 8 juveniles from Chile [MNHN 6967], examined). **New**

Synonymy.

Stephanopsis edwardsi Keyserling, 1880: 187, pl. 4, fig. 103.

Coenypha edwardsi: Simon, 1895: 1053, fig. 1090.

Coenypha lucasi: Simon, 1895: 1051.

Coenypha edwardsi: Simon, 1895: 1051.

Coenypha fasciata Mello-Leitão, 1926: 322, fig. 43 (holotype female from Chile, Valdivia [MNHN 18242a], examined). **New Synonymy.**

Note: Although Nicolet (1849) did not designate any type specimen, most species of *Thomisus* described by him from Chile were found at MNHN. However, this is not the case with *C. edwardsi*. Thus, we identify the species by the comparison of several specimens from Valdivia, Chile, with the original description and illustrations provided by Nicolet (1849). The description shows a female with an abdomen in light colors, trapezoid-shaped, with an arched

posterior margin; while the male shows a dark spot in the posterior part of the abdomen and with a sinuous posterior margin [in the original: "...ondulaciones del borde posterior..."]. Spiders with these features were examined and showed no relevant differences regarding their genital features in comparison to other specimens recognized as *T. lucasi* and *T. fuliginosus* (species also described by Nicolet 1849 and deposited at MNHN, examined here). We settle the priority of *T. edwardsi* over *T. lucasi*, and *T. fuliginosus* (ICZN 2.4.2.1 and 2.4.2.2.) because the first name was the most used in the literature. Additionally, the synonymy of *C. fasciata* is also proposed by the absence of significative differences with the Nicolet species.

Other material examined. CHILE: Valparaíso: 1♀, Petorca, La Ligua, 32°27'9.72"S, 71°13'31.45"W, 27 September 1980 (AMNH); 1j, Viña del Mar, 32°59'40.93"S, 71°32'33.68"W, 04 December 1982, M. Pino (MHNS 862); 1♀, Granizo, 32°58'58.96"S, 71°10'45.12"W, October 1982, M. Pino (MHNS 632); 1♂, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 18 December 1983 (MHNS 919); 1♀, Quintero, 33°2'49.45"S, 71°35'23.18"W, 12 December 1980, L. Peña (AMNH). **Coquimbo:** 1♂, Ovalle, 30°36'15.66"S, 71°11'49.19"W, 01 December 1950, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9072303). **Santiago:** 1j, Cajón del Rio Maipo, 33°47'53.86"S, 70°51'52.50"W, November 1984, G. Arriagada (MHNS 892); 1♀, Pudahuel (Parque Laguna Carén), 33°25'51.39"S, 70°50'24.79"W, same collector and date of the previous vial (MHNS 881); 1♀ and 2j, Quilicura, 33°21'27.63"S, 70°43'45.38"W, May 1979, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♂ and 2j, Cerro Manquehue, 33°21'3.00"S, 70°34'56.01"W, August 1979, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Cordoba Coast, 33°26'56.00"S, 70°40'9.35"W, 15–20 February 1979, L. Peña (AMNH); 6♂, 2♀ and 7j, Cuesta La Dormida, 33°31'16.74"S, 70°47'42.40"W, 13–18 November 1982, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀ and 1j, Pirque, 33°41'14.91"S, 70°35'18.17"W, 30 November 1982 (AMNH). **Talca:** 1♂, Maule, 35°25'23.68"S, 71°38'54.53"W, 22 December 1950, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9046659). **Bio-Bío:** 1♀, Ñuble (40 Km from Coihueco), 36°37'45.12"S, 71°49'57.81"W, 15 February 2005, M. Ramírez & F. Labarque (MACN-Ar 27638); 1♂, Concepción (Palo Grande), 36°48'46.51"S, 73°1'4.14"W, 29 December 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 2j, Concepción (Camino Chome Ramuntcho), 36°49'8.18"S, 73°3'1.15"W, 08 November 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♂, Ñuble (Recinto), 36°41'59.98"S, 71°53'38.73"W, 01–03 October 1983, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♂, Concepción (Periquillo), 36°55'53.72"S, 73°0'33.94"W, 16 March 1997, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♂, Concepción (Estero Nonquen), 36°49'14.35"S, 73°0'55.31"W, 11 November 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♂, 1# and 4j, Concepción (Lomas Colorada), 36°50'54.14"S, 73°7'59.64"W, 24 November 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH). **Araucanía:** 1j, Malleco, 38°9'48.82"S, 72°31'13.74"W, February 1965, Fritz (MACN-Ar 18678); 4♀, same locality of the previous vial, November 1979, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Angol, 37°48'21.87"S, 72°42'13.70"W, 1950, S. Bullock (CAS 9046660); 1♀, same locality of the previous vial, 29 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9072302); 2j, Cautín (Chacamo), 38°34'56.21"S, 73°3'11.75"W, 17–23 February 1981, L. Peña (AMNH). **Los Rios:** 2j, Valdivia, 39°49'2.59"S, 73°14'33.12"W, no collection date (MHNS 18242); 1♀, Valdivia, 39°49'2.65"S, 73°14'33.07"W, 12 October 1976, E. Krahmer (MCZ 133392); 2♂, 2♀ 1j; 1983 (MHNS 802); 1#, 2♀ and 1j; 1984 (MHNS 840); 1♂ and 6j; 15 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9072304); 1j, 10 January 1989, M. Ramírez (MACN 18680); 1♂ and 1j, Enco River Region, 39°54'39.75"S, 72°8'53.29"W, 3 March 1955, L. Peña (MACN-Ar 9539). **Los Lagos:** 1♂ and 2j, Lepihue, 39°50'38.25"S, 73°13'53.43"W, 21 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9072300); 1♂ and 1j, Osorno (Salto Pilmaiquén), 40°38'50.88"S, 72°39'26.90"W, 27 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9072301); 3j, Osorno (Puyehue), 40°43'43.88"S, 72°18'43.16"W, 13–17 December 1998, M. Ramírez, L. Compagnucci, C. Grismado & L. Lopardo (MACN-Ar 18676); 1j, Llanquihue, 41°2'44.04"S, 72°55'22.32"W, 12 November 1994, R. Leschen & C. Carlton (AMNH); 4♂, Petrohue, 41°8'27.52"S, 72°24'28.23"W, 29 March 1968, L. Peña (MCZ 133669); 1j, 26 February 1972, Bondon (MACN-Ar 18679); 1♀, 29 March 1968, L. Peña (MCZ 133408); 1♂ and 4j, Puerto Montt, 41°28'8.10"S, 72°56'28.09"W, 24–29 January 1983, G. Arriagada (MHNS 728); 3j, 30 January to 15 February 1983 (MHNS 717); 1♀, (MHNS 710); 1♂, Isla Chiloé (Butalcura), 42°13'59.88"S, 73°44'60.00"W, 21 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀, Isla Chiloé (Dalcahue), 42°22'29.25"S, 73°39'6.35"W, 01 February 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 2♂, Chiloé Province, 42°22'39.47"S, 73°39'6.78"W, 01–04 April 1968, L. Peña (MCZ 133665); 1♂, same locality and collector of the previous vial, February 1967 (MCZ 133409); 1j, Cole Cole, 42°25'22.39"S, 74°4'58.62"W, 08–11 February 1991, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18681); 1j, Chepu, 42°31'24.34"S, 73°52'47.36"W, 30 January 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 1j, Isla Quinchao, 42°32'4.24"S, 73°25'16.10"W, 19 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀, Isla Chiloé, 42°37'25.31"S, 73°55'35.34"W, 19 February 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♂ and 3j, same locality of the previous vial, 01 February 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 4j, same locality of the previous vial, 22 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀, Huequetrumao, 42°37'26.29"S, 73°55'35.66"W, 27 December 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♂, Isla Lemuy (Puerto Haro), 42°38'19.00"S, 73°38'32.36"W, 20 February 1996, T. Cekalovic

(AMNH); 1♀, Santo Antonio de Chadmo, 42°55'5.71"S, 73°39'41.42"W, 08 February 2001, T. Cekalovic (FMNH 61793); 1♀, Puerto Carmen, 43°7'49.25"S, 73°45'21.85"W, 15–19 March 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 4j, Gicao, 43°9'0.20"S, 73°41'57.38"W, February 1981, L. Peña (AMNH). **Magallanes y Antártica Chilena:** 1♀, Puntarenas, no collection date (MHNS 3406). **ARGENTINA: Chubut:** Parque Nacional Lago Puelo: Puerto, S 42.097946 ° W 71.620299 ° (Google Earth), elev. 210m (Google Earth), 15 November 2022, leg. technical personnel of P. N. Lago Puelo (MACN-Ar 43771).

Diagnosis. Females of *C. edwardsi* resemble those of *C. trapezium* **sp. nov.**, both are the species with the most extreme cases of dorsoventrally compressed habitus of the genus (Figs 2B, 8B). Moreover, these two species have robust femora of legs I and II with a pair of apical projections (Figs 2A, 8A). However, *C. edwardsi* can be distinguished from *C. trapezium* **sp. nov.** by the epigynal plate with oblique slits (feature that is more similar to what can be observed in *C. ditissima*) leading to the copulatory openings, and a flattened MSept (Fig. 2C). The copulatory ducts run in two twists before getting to the spermathecae, which present an apical PG (Fig. 2D). Males can be easily recognized and distinguished from its congeneric species by the shape of their opisthosoma (with eight tiny posterior projections) (Fig. 3A). Their well-developed TRin apical position and long embolus (Fig. 3C), are similar to those of the males of *C. trapezium* **sp. nov.** (Fig. 9C), however, the male palp of *C. edwardsi* is unique by its conical RTA bearing a short and acute RTAvbr on its basis (Fig. 3D).

Description. Female (MHNS 840): Anterior eye row recurved and posterior row straight; ALE almost twice as large as the AME (Figs 2A, B). Prosoma granulated, with many setiferous tubercles and hyaline setae; light brown, cephalic area and center of the thoracic portion dark brown (Fig. 2B). Clypeus bears a pair of central macrosetae on its margin. Sternum brown, scutiform and slightly wider than long. Femora I brown, robust and presenting few setiferous tubercles on its dorsal and prolateral surface; anterior patellae, tibiae, and metatarsi (I and II) predominantly brown, dark brown on their dorsal surface; posterior legs entirely brown. Opisthosoma light brown with a transversal darker line; anterior border slightly concave and posteriorly beveled (Fig. 2A). Epigynal plate with copulatory openings preceded by obliquely convergent slits and divided by a wide and flattened MSept (Fig. 2C); copulatory ducts wrinkled, membranous and coiled (two twists); spermathecae kidney-shaped bearing a PG (Fig. 2D). Measurements: eyes diameters and inter distances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.15, PME 0.12, PLE 0.12, AME-AME 0.18, AME-ALE 0.12, PME-PME 0.24, PME-PL 0.14. MOQ length 0.44, MOQ posterior width 0.26, MOQ anterior width 0.20; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 5.60/ patella 2.35/ tibia 3.90/ metatarsus 2.25/ tarsus 1.50/ total 15.60; II—3.20/ 1.50/ 2.20/ 1.25/ 1.10/ 9.25; III—1.25/ 0.95/ 0.90/ 0.60/ 0.55/ 4.25; IV—1.55/ 0.95/ 1.10/ 0.60/ 0.55/ 4.75; total length 8.60, prosoma length 3.60, width 3.90, opisthosoma length 5.00, clypeus height 0.30, sternum length 1.46, width 1.59, endites length 0.82, width 0.46, labium length 0.52, width 0.70.

Male (CAS 9046659): Anterior eye row recurved and posterior slightly recurved (Figs 3A, B). Prosoma and other ocular characteristics as in female. Sternum brown, scutiform and slightly wider than long. Legs I, II and IV predominantly brown, with randomly darker spots; legs III entirely yellow with few brown stains. Opisthosoma as in female, but less widened. Palp with oval cymbium, tegulum with an apical tegular ridge and no apophyses (Figs 3C, E); palpal tibia bears three prolateral macrosetae, a short and conical RTAvbr and an acute RTA (Fig. 3D). Measurements: eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.06, ALE 0.12, PME 0.10, PLE 0.09, AME-AME 0.12, AME-ALE 0.08, PME-PME 0.16, PME-PL 0.12. MOQ length 0.34, MOQ posterior width 0.24, MOQ anterior width 0.16; leg formula: 1234: leg I—femur 3.05/ patella 1.15/ tibia 2.25/ metatarsus 1.30/ tarsus 0.80/ total 8.55; II—1.48/ 0.64/ 1.12/ 0.70/ 0.58/ 4.52; III—0.76/ 0.48/ 0.62/ 0.39/ 0.36/ 2.61; IV—0.88/ 0.46/ 0.58/ 0.28/ 0.36/ 2.56; total length 4.44, prosoma length 1.94, width 2.00, opisthosoma length 2.50, clypeus height 0.22, sternum length 0.80, width 0.94, endites length 0.46, width 0.24, labium length 0.26, width 0.38.

Distribution. CHILE: Coquimbo, Valparaíso, Santiago, Talca, Bío-Bío, Araucanía, Los Ríos, and Los Lagos, ARGENTINA: Chubut (Fig. 14A).

Variation. *C. edwardsi* present a wide range of body coloration, varying from the most common morphotype, which was described above (Figs 1A, D, 2A), to specimens fully dark-brown and covered by light-colored setae (Fig. 1C). Yellow individuals were also found (Fig. 1B) as well as those that are predominantly whitish with sets of brown spots and stripes on their femora, median cephalic area, and opisthosoma (Fig. 1E).

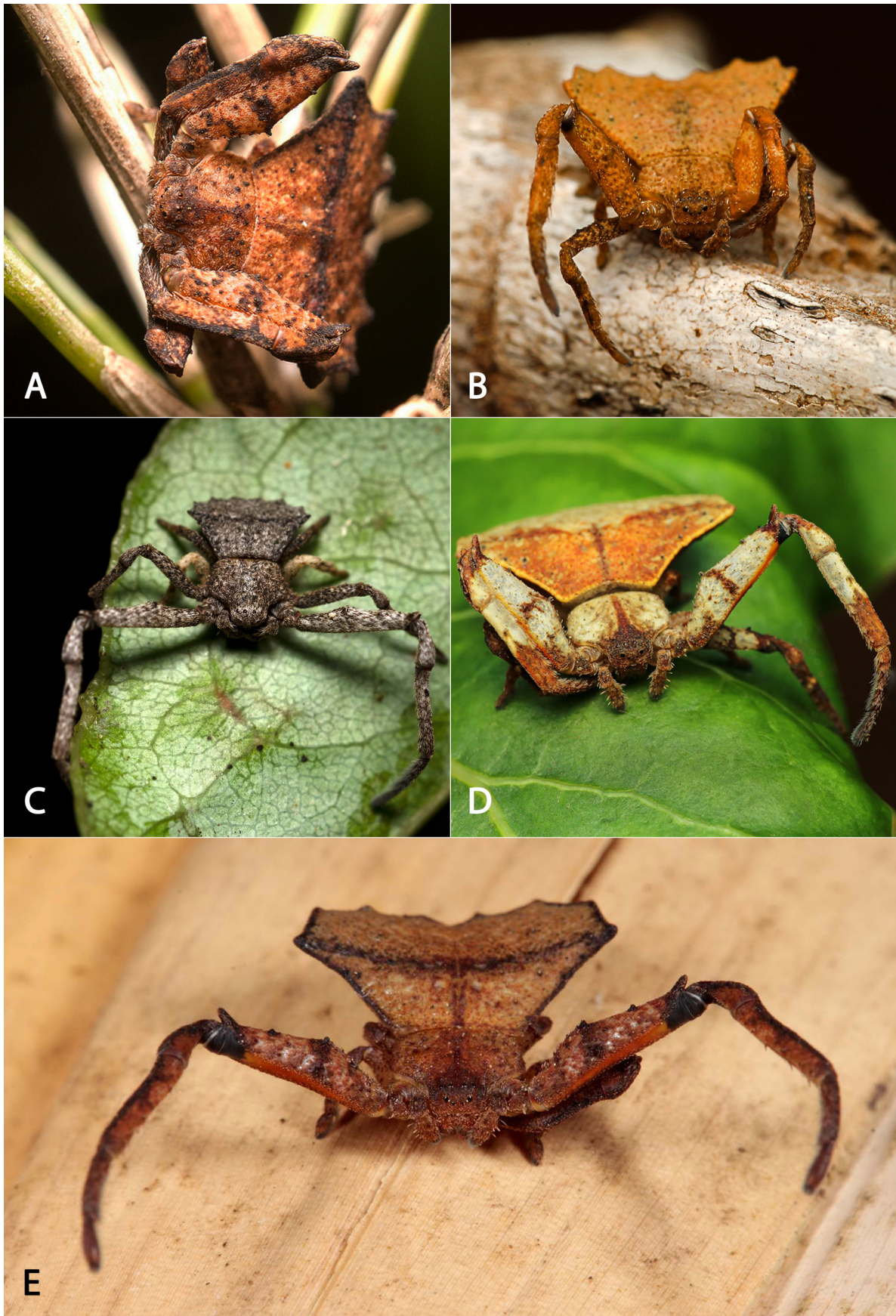


FIGURE 1. Color variations of live specimens of *Coenypha edwardsi* (Nicolet, 1849). Photo credits: Fernando Escobar Barraza (A); Pablo Núñez (B, D); Gerald Andrés Poblete Reinoso (C); Martín Ramírez (E).

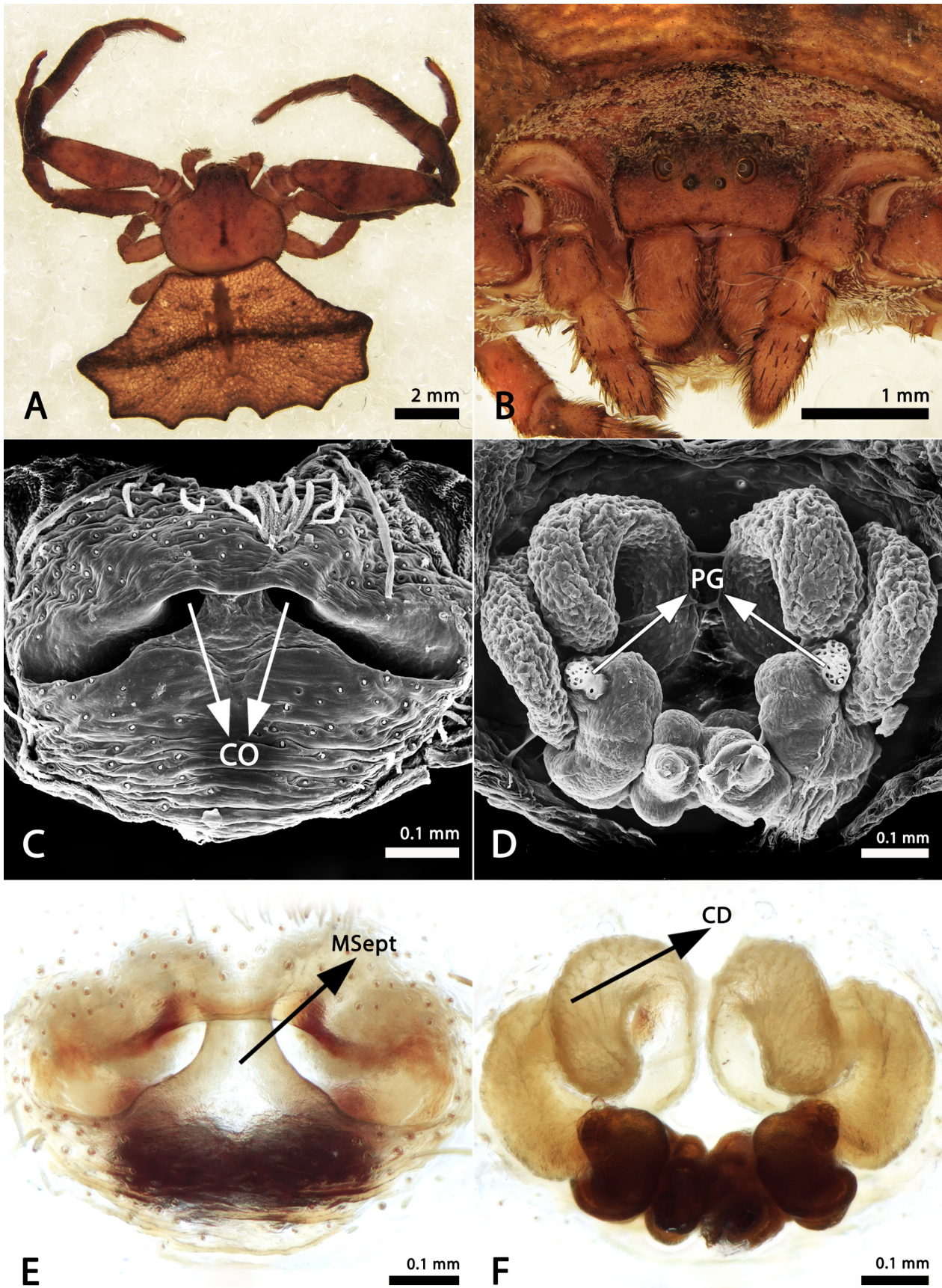


FIGURE 2. *Coenypha edwardsi* (Nicolet, 1849), female (MHNS 840). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C, E epigyne ventral; D, F vulva dorsal.

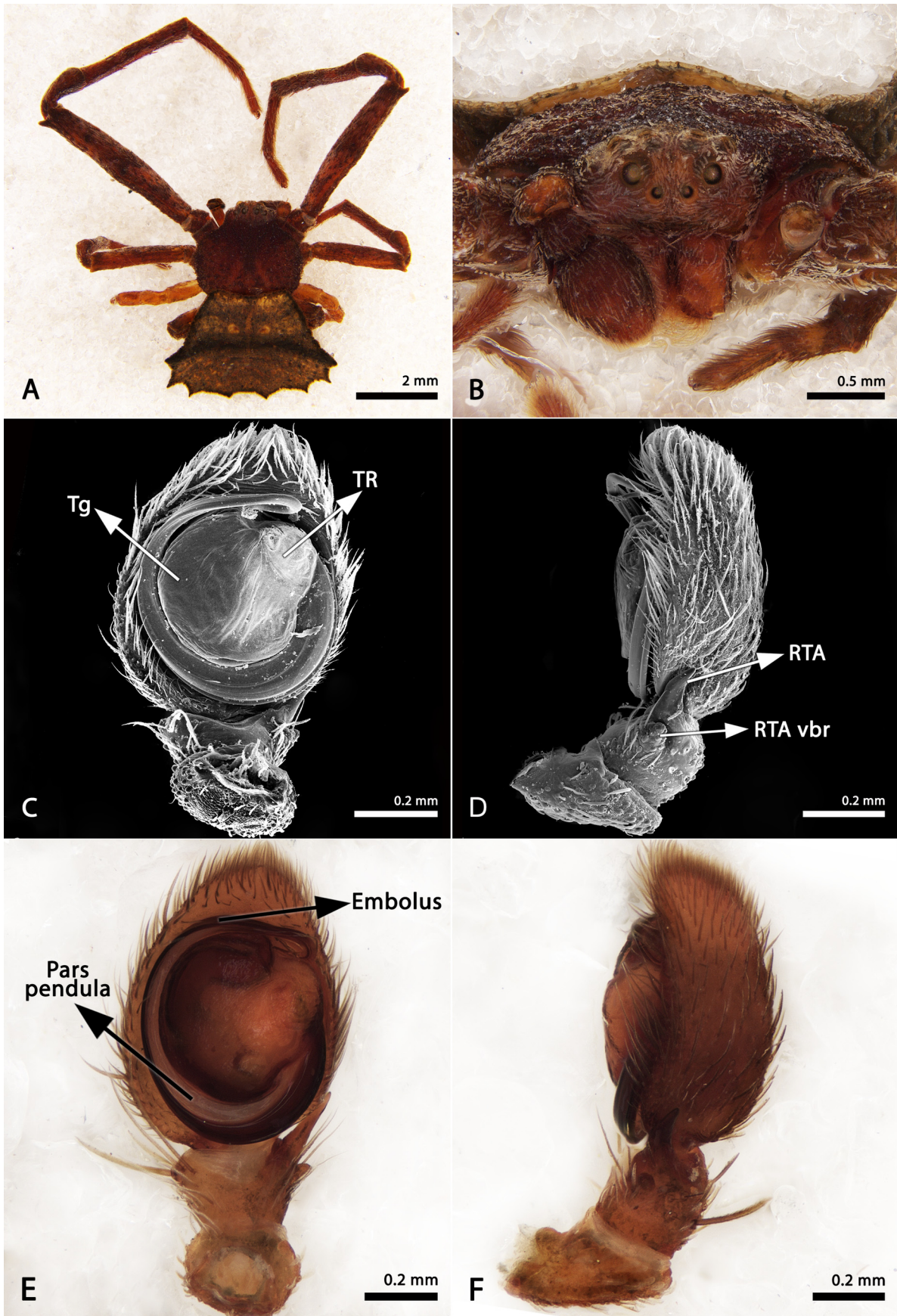


FIGURE 3. *Coenypha edwardsi* (Nicolet, 1849), male (CAS 9046659). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C–F left palp (C, E ventral, D, F retrolateral).

Coenypha antennata (Tullgren, 1902)

Figs 4A–F, 5A–F, 14A

Stephanopis antennata Tullgren, 1902: 52, pl. 5, fig. 4. Holotype female from Aysén, Chile (deposited in the NHRS, examined). Machado and Teixeira 2021: 296 (transferred to *Coenypha*).

Other material examined. CHILE: Bío-Bío: 1j, Concepción (Estero Nonguén), 36°49'12.49"S, 73°2'39.80"W, 05 October 1996, T. Cekalovic (MHNS); 1♀, Concepción (Periquillo), 36°49'12.49"S, 73°2'39.80"W, 16 March 1997, T. Cekalovic (MHNS). **Los Ríos:** 3j, Valdivia (Huachocopihue), 39°50'2.23"S, 73°14'17.32"W, 07 March 1965, H. Levi (MCZ). **Los Lagos:** 1♂ and 1♀, Osorno (Termas de Puyehue), 40°43'16.58"S, 72°19'3.85"W, 19–25 December 1982, A. Newton & M. Thayer (MHNS); 2♀, Osorno (Aguas Calientes), 40°43'43.88"S, 72°18'43.17"W, 13–17 December 1998, M. Ramírez, L. Compagnucci, C. Grismado & L. Lopardo (MACN-Ar, MACN-Ar 10423); 1♀, Llanquihue (Puerto Montt), 41°28'8.10"S, 72°56'28.09"W, February 1983, G. Arriagada (MHNS 715); 1♀, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 24–29 January 1983 (MHNS 725); 1♀, Llanquihue, 41°34'60.00"S, 72°40'60.00"W, 23 November 1993, N. Platnick & M. Ramírez (MHNS); 1♀, same locality of the previous vial, April 1989, L. Peña (MHNS); 1♀ and 1♂, Chamisa, 41°15'38.27"S, 73°0'28.23"W, 13 December 1981, L. Peña (MCZ); 1♂, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Huequetrumao), 42°27'22.52"S, 73°52'47.36"W, 27 December 1981, L. Peña (MHNS); 1♀, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Puente La Caldera), 42°37'26.28"S, 73°55'35.66"W, 18 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (MHNS); 1♂, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Lago Huillínco), 42°41'45.02"S, 73°55'52.42"W, 12–22 December 2002, M. Thayer & A. Newton (MHNS 2857855); 1♀ and 1j, Isla Quinchao, 42°28'9.00"S, 73°30'53.00"W, 19 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (MHNS); 1♀, La Junta [43°58'20.78"S, 72°24'12.63"W, Aysén (MHNS).

Diagnosis. Females of *C. antennata* are similar to those of *C. nodosa* by the presence of a pair of stout and conical projections on the posterior portion of the opisthosoma (Figs 4A, 12A), caudal region well-developed and a strong spiniform macrosetae on the mesial prolateral surface of femora I. Nevertheless, they can be distinguished from this and other species of the genus by their narrow and longer cephalic portion and by the epigynum that looks like a “diving mask”, having a short and incomplete septum between the copulatory openings (Figs 4C, 4E). Males of *C. antennata* are distinguished from those of *C. nodosa* by their stronger legs (Fig. 5A), shorter embolus (Fig. 5C) and RTAvbr close to the tip of the RTA, curving towards the axis of the latter (Figs 5E, 5F). Both males and females present a diagnostic feature that apparently inspired the name of the species: a pair of strong macrosetae in the middle of the MOQ area that makes look that these spiders have antennas (Fig. 4B).

Description. Female (from Concepción, MHNS): Anterior eye row recurved and posterior row slightly recurved; ALE are twice the size of the AME (Figs 4A, B). Prosoma and anterior legs (I and II) predominantly orange-brown with few darker spots (or stripes, in the case of the carapace); legs III and IV brown, except for the tarsi and the proximal region of the femora, that are lighter (Fig. 4A). Opisthosoma yellowish with a median brown taint on the dorsum, splitting posteriorly along the abdominal projections (Fig. 4A). Copulatory ducts wide, short and sclerotized; spermathecae irregularly globose, with a median narrowing and apical PG (Fig. 4D). Measurements: eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.17, PME 0.17, PLE 0.17, AME-AME 0.13, AME-ALE 0.11, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.13. MOQ length 0.44, MOQ posterior width 0.49, MOQ anterior width 0.28; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 2.63/ patella 1.25/ tibia 1.99/ metatarsus 1.63/ tarsus 0.79/ total 8.29; II—2.12/ 1.13/ 1.63/ 1.44/ 0.66/ 6.98; III—1.38/ 0.76/ 1.08/ 0.83/ 0.59/ 4.64; IV—1.78/ 0.77/ 1.31/ 1.05/ 0.61/ 5.52. Prosoma length 2.76, width 2.39, opisthosoma length 3.55, total body length 6.31; clypeus height 0.29, sternum length 1.24, width 1.17, endites length 0.65, width 0.32, labium length 0.34, width 0.48.

Male (FMNH 2857855): Eyes as in the female. Prosoma dark-brown, anterior legs (I and II) brown and posterior ones (III and IV) brown with darker spots on tibiae and on the distal portion of femora (Figs 5A, B). Opisthosoma greyish-brown on the median portion of the dorsum, from its anterior margin until the spinnerets, and yellow on the sides (Fig. 5A). Palp with many tibial setae; embolus rests behind the tegulum and it is relatively short when compared to those of the males of other congeneric species (Figs 5C, E). Measurements: eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.19, PME 0.17, PLE 0.17, AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.13, PME-PME 0.19, PME-PLE 0.12. MOQ length 0.48, MOQ posterior width 0.56, MOQ anterior width 0.34; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 2.72/ patella 1.25/ tibia 2.19/ metatarsus 1.87/ tarsus 1.05/ total 9.08; II—2.32/ 1.09/ 1.78/ 1.55/ 0.82/ 7.56; III—1.52/ 0.74/ 1.14/ 0.94/ 0.65/ 4.99; IV—1.97/ 0.88/ 1.34/ 1.04/ 0.75/ 5.98. Prosoma length 2.71, width 2.51, opisthosoma length 2.82, total body length 5.53; clypeus height 0.35, sternum length 1.16, width 1.14, endites length 0.67, width 0.34, labium length 0.35, width 0.50.

Distribution. CHILE: Bío-Bío, Los Ríos, Los Lagos and Aysén (Fig. 14).

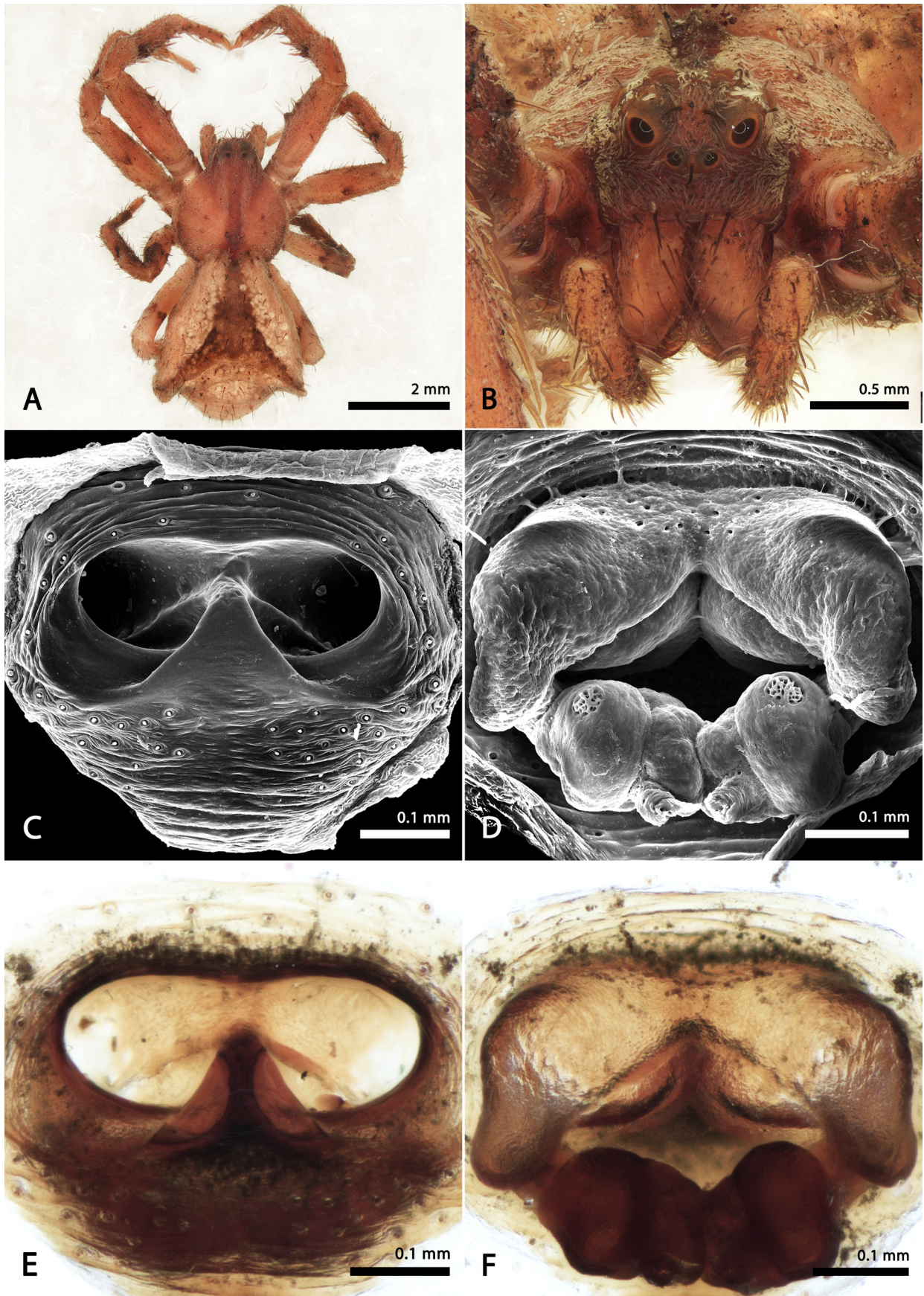


FIGURE 4. *Coenypha antennata* (Tullgren, 1902), female (MHNS). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C, E epigyne ventral; D, F vulva dorsal.

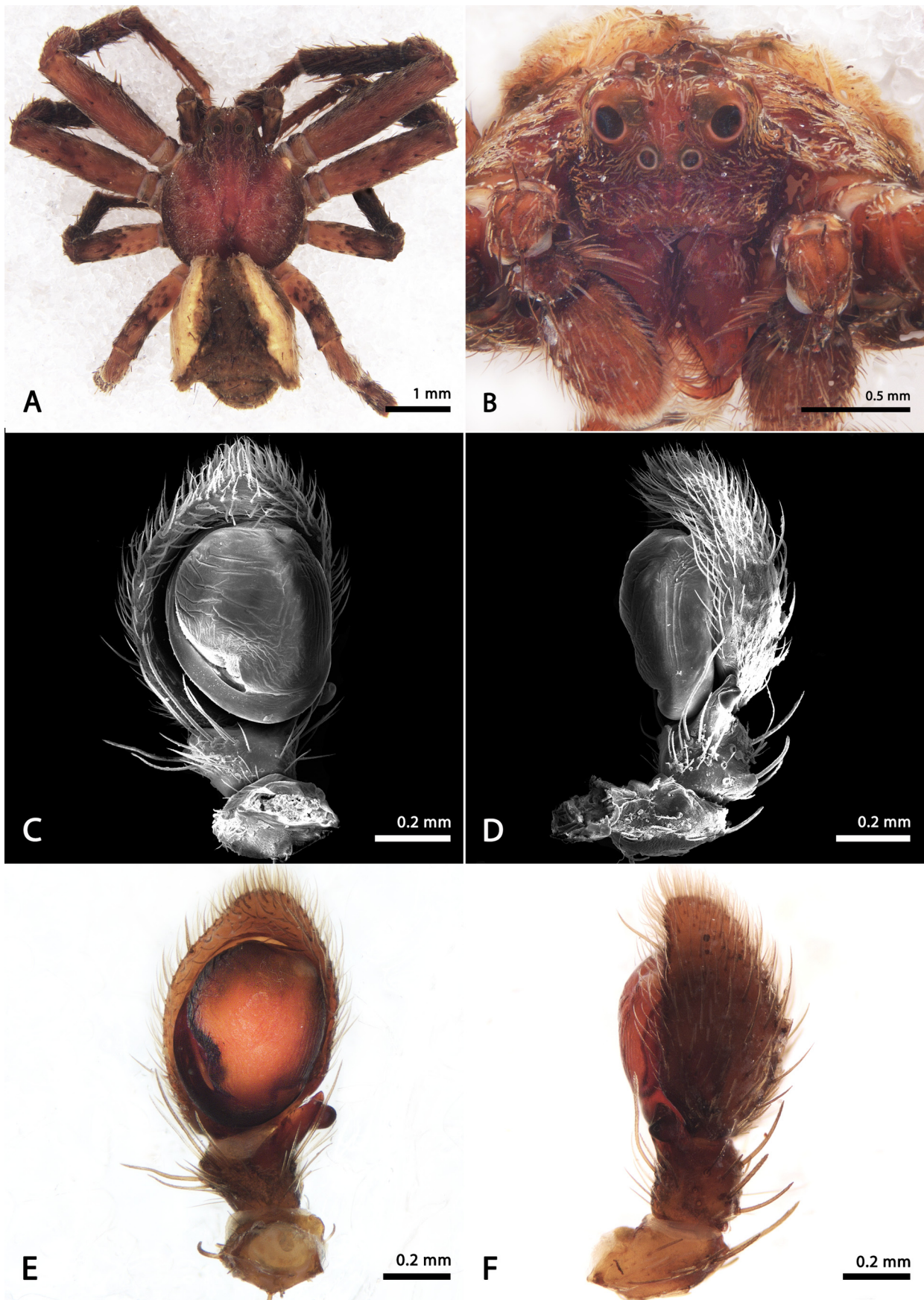


FIGURE 5. *Coenypha antennata* (Tullgren, 1902), male (FMNH 2857855). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C–F left palp (C, E ventral, D, F retrolateral).

Coenypha ditissima (Nicolet, 1849)

Figs 6A–F, 7A–F, 14B

Thomisus ditissimus Nicolet, 1849: 394, pl. 3, fig. 9. Holotype female from Valdivia, Chile, deposited in MNHN (4176), examined. Ramírez 1989: 11.

Thomisus spissus Nicolet, 1849: 395. Holotype female from Chile, deposited in MNHN (4178), examined. Ramírez 1989: 11.

New Synonymy.

Thomisus variabilis Nicolet, 1849: 396. Holotype male (together two immatures) from Chile, deposited in MNHN (4180), examined. Roewer 1955 (declared *nomen dubium*, rejected here); Ramírez 1989: 11. **New Synonymy.**

Stephanopsis ditissima (Nicolet): Keyserling 1880: 175, pl. 3, fig. 96; Simon 1887: E8, pl. 2, fig. 1; Mello-Leitão 1951: 332, fig. 7; Ramírez 2014: 223, figs 151E–F, 172E; Machado *et al.* 2017: 454, fig. S12C; Machado and Teixeira 2021: 296 (transferred to *Coenypha*).

Stephanopsis spissa (Nicolet): Simon 1895: 1054.

Stephanopsis maulliniana Mello-Leitão, 1951: 334. Holotype female from Maullín, Llanquihue, Chile, deposited in MNRJ, examined. **New Synonymy.**

Misumenoides nicoleti Roewer, 1951: 448. Replacement name for *Thomisus cinereus* Nicolet, 1849 due to homonymy with *Thomisus cinereus* C. L. Koch, 1837. Synonymized by Lehtinen & Marusik (2008: 186) with *Misumenops temibilis* (Holmberg, 1876), here rejected. **New Synonymy.**

Note: In the case of *T. ditissimus*, there was a single spider in the vial MNHN 4176, therefore we can consider this specimen the type by monotypy as stated in article 73.1.2 of the ICZN (2022). Two species described by Nicolet in 1849 (*T. cinereus* and *T. variabilis*) have been part of a confusing taxonomic history that involved several species of the distantly related genera *Misumenoides* F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1900 and *Misumenops* F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1900, originated from taxonomic decisions made without the examination of the type specimens (see Mello-Leitão 1939; Roewer 1955 and especially, the discussion of Lehtinen & Marusik 2008). As a result of this, the Stephanopine *Thomisus cinereus* Nicolet, 1849 appeared listed among the synonyms of *Misumenops temibilis* (Holmberg, 1876), a species belonging in the tribe Misumenini. Although the type specimens of these species have been found (the vial MNHN 4182 is *T. cinereus* Nicolet, 1849, and MNHN 4180 is *T. variabilis*), as reported by Ramírez (1989), those were unfortunately overlooked by Lehtinen and Marusik (2008). Considering the abovementioned and according to article 75.8 of the ICZN (2022), we do not recognize the neotype of *T. cinereus* (= *T. nicoleti*) proposed by Lehtinen & Marusik (2008) and therefore, their synonymy with *Misumenoides temibilis*. Moreover, we examined all Nicolet's types listed above in synonymy of *Coenypha ditissima* and conclude that there are no significant differences between them, hence they should be considered synonyms. Finally, the priority of *T. ditissimus* over *T. cinereus* (= *T. nicoleti*), *T. spissus*, and *T. variabilis* (ICZN 2.4.2.1 and 2.4.2.2.) is given once Nicolet (1849) mention this species prior the other three in the literature.

Other material examined. ARGENTINA: Neuquén: 1♂ and 1♀, Lanín, 40°6'19.00"S, 71°40'11.00"W, January 1985, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18651); 1j, Lago Lácar, 40°10'37.79"S, 71°29'38.80"W, January 1954, N. Kormilev (MACN-Ar 4164); 1j, Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi, 40°53'27.87"S, 71°34'34.11"W, 30 January 1985, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18663); 1♂, Nahuel Huapi, 40°55'36.13"S, 71°29'34.65"W, 1945, D. Hiebertmann (MACN-Ar 18669); 1♀, Nahuel Huapi (Puerto Blest), 41°1'59.98"S, 71°49'0.05"W, 07–20 January 2000, L. Lopardo & A. Quaglino (MACN-Ar 18650). **Río Negro:** 2j, Bariloche, 41°8'44.93"S, 71°17'56.85"W, February 1954, M.E. Galliano (MACN-Ar 5404). **Chubut:** 1♀, Lago Puelo, 42°5'49.20"S, 71°36'44.20"W, 10–11 December 2021, M. Pacheco, L. Piacentini & E. Soto (MACN-Ar 42752); 1♀, same locality, date and collectors of the previous vial (MACN-Ar 42751); 1j, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, 42°58'26.85"S, 71°38'37.90"W, February 1985, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18657). **Tierra del Fuego:** 1♀, Isla de los Estados, 54°47'59.46"S, 64°25'36.47"W, April 1935, J.B. Daguerre-Cancelles (MACN-Ar 18652); 2♀ and 7j, Ushuaia, 54°48'19.44"S, 68°19'27.14"W, 16 February 1949, B. Aguirre (MACN-Ar 2796); 1♀, same locality of the previous vial, 23 January 1960, A. Bachmann (MACN-Ar 18658); 1♀, Parque Nacional Tierra del Fuego, margen E del Lago Roca, 15 km W de Ushuaia, 54°49'32.92"S, 68°33'46.80"W, 04 December 2012, M. Ramírez, C. Grismado, A. Ojanguren & E.M. Soto (MACN 29783); 1j, same locality of the previous vial, February 1963, Maury (MACN-Ar 18666). **CHILE: Coquimbo:** 3j, Choapa, 31°48'14.70"S, 71°0'8.03"W, 13 November 1987, Maurj (MACN-Ar 18668). **Valparaíso:** 1♀ and 2j, Zapallar, 32°33'13.70"S, 71°27'29.29"W, 27 November, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9071265); 2♂ and 2j, same locality, date and collectors of the previous vial (CAS 9071264); 2j, Quintero, 32°46'20.32"S, 71°31'59.88"W, 12 December 1980, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Caracoles, 32°47'30.18"S, 70° 3'38.57"W, August 1943, Rosa (CAS 9072308); 1♀, Quillota (Parque Nacional La Campana), 32°57'40.40"S, 71° 3'34.00"W, 18 February 2005, M.

Ramírez & F. Labarque (MACN-Ar 10848); 6j, El Melón, 33° 3'55.11"S, 71°35'25.08"W, 03 November 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 1j, Tunquén, 33°16'25.45"S, 71°38'49.10"W, 14 October 1982, M. Pino (MHNS 630). **Santiago:** 6♀ and 4j, Quilicura, 33°21'27.63"S, 70°43'45.38"W, May 1979, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Las Condes, 33°23'56.33"S, 70°33'26.32"W, January 1983, no collector given (MHNS 739); 5♀ and 3j, Cordoba Coast, 33°26'56.00"S, 70°40'9.35"W, 15–20 February 1979, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Malleco, 33°30'37.01"S, 70°40'16.68"W, November 1979, L. Peña (AMNH); 15j, Cuesta La Dormida, 33°31'16.74"S, 70°47'42.40"W, 13–18 November 1982, L. Peña (AMNH); 2♀, 15j, El Canelo, 33°34'34.36"S, 70°27'0.00"W, 1980, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Guayacán, 33°35'60.00"S, 70°22'0.12"W, January 1984, P. Goloboff (MACN-Ar 18704); 1♀, Pirque, 33°40'45.64"S, 70°34'59.19"W, 05 October 1982, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀ and 1j, Rio Maipo Región, 33°42'6.78"S, 70°20'8.44"W, November 1984, G. Arriagada (MHNS 892); 3♀, Melipilla (La Viluma), 33°46'54.04"S, 71°4'44.55"W, 14 May 1980, L. Peña (AMNH). **Maule:** 1♂, Talca (Provincia de Linares), 35°50'47.07"S, 71°35'58.61"W, 11–20 November 1964, L. Peña (MCZ). **Bio-Bío:** 1♂, Ñuble (Las Trancas), 36°37'9.12"S, 72° 4'55.24"W, 17 February 1983, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Ñuble (Fundo Los Robles), 36°42'16.20"S, 71°36'9.60"W, 15 February 2005, M. Ramírez & F. Labarque (MACN-Ar 10847); 1♀, Concepción (Chome), 36°42'52.73"S, 73° 8'21.39"W, 07 December 1995, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀ and 1j, 50 Km east of San Carlos, 36°43'21.27"S, 71°45'44.09"W, 26 December 1950, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9072307); 1j, Concepción (Bosque Ramuntcho), 36°45'10.41"S, 73°11'8.79"W, 14–16 October 1961, A.F. Archer (AMNH); 1♀, Concepción (Hualpén), 36°47'12.03"S, 73°6'35.83"W, 11 January 1989, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18655); 2♂, Concepción (Periquillo), 36°49'12.49"S, 73°2'39.80"W, 21 December 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀ and 1♂, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 16 March 1997 (AMNH); 1♀, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 20 January 1996 (AMNH); 1♀, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 22 March 1997 (AMNH); 4♂ and 2j, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 29 December 1996 (AMNH) 2j, Camino Chome Ramuntcho, 36°49'8.18"S, 73°3'1.15"W, 08 November 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀, Ñuble (Las Comadres), 36°53'14.22"S, 71°34'12.75"W, 05–09 February 1983, L. Peña (AMNH); 1j, El Manzano, 36°54'58.31"S, 72°54'49.50"W, 23 December 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀, El Abanico, 37°20'27.52"S, 71°31'57.53"W, 30 December 1950, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9072309); 1♂ and 1j, Ancon, 37°48'21.86"S, 72°42'13.70"W, 28 November 1950, E. Zapudo (CAS 9071267). **Araucanía:** 1♀, Parque Nacional Nahuelbuta, 37°49'24.60"S, 72°58'57.00"W, 07–25 December 2002, M. Thayer & A. Newton (FMNH 2857856); 2j, Parquenco, 38°9'48.82"S, 72°31'13.74"W, 06 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9071271); 11j, Malalcahuello, 38°28'19.37"S, 71°36'21.67"W, 13–31 December 1982, A. Newton & M. Thayer (AMNH); 9♂, 9♀ and 6j, Cautín (Chacamo), 38°34'56.21"S, 73°3'11.75"W, 17–23 February 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♂, Cautín (Temuco), 38°44'9.25"S, 72°35'25.35"W, January 1989, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18656); 1♀, Villarica, 39°16'55.24"S, 72°13'50.81"W, 03 March 1965, H. Levi (MCZ 133890); 2♂, 1♀ and 1j, same locality, date and collector of the previous vial (MCZ 133891); 1♀, Northeast of Villarica, 39°16'55.25"S, 72°13'50.81"W, 16–31 December 1964, L. Peña (MCZ). **Los Ríos:** 2♂ and 3♀, Valdivia (Sender Los Tapuales as Renoval Canelos), 39°49'10.51"S, 73°14'42.76"W, 09 January 2002, T. Cekalovic (FMNH 71617); 4♂ and 3j, Las Lajas, 39°49'10.51"S, 73°14'42.76"W, 09–13 January 1990, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀ and 1j, Valdivia, 39°49'6.53"S, 73°14'37.94"W, 13 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9071266); 4♀ and 11j, same locality of the previous vial, December 1982, E. Krahmer (MHNS 695); 1♂, 3♀ and 3j, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 1984 (MHNS 841); 1♂, 11♀ and 1j, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 1983 (MHNS 804); 1♂ and 1♀, Corral, 39°53'18.87"S, 73°25'53.76"W, 16 January 1989, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18654). **Los Lagos:** 1♀, Osorno (Pucatrihue), 40°32'6.87"S, 73°42'31.82"W, February 1967, L. Peña (MCZ 133410); 1♀, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 25–31 January 1978 (AMNH); 3♂, 1♀ and 9j, Osorno (Puyehue), 40°34'34.28"S, 73°6'53.81"W, 24 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9072306); 3♂, 3♀ and 4j, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 25 January 1951 (CAS 9071270); 2♀ and 2j, Osorno (La Picada), 40°34'48.75"S, 73°10'34.90"W, 15–20 January 1980, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♂ and 1♀, Osorno (Petrohue), 40°34'52.18"S, 73°9'19.58"W, 13 January 1980 L. Peña (AMNH); 1♂, 2♀ and 2j, Osorno (Salto Pilmaiquén), 40°39'11.36"S, 72°39'36.24"W, 26 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9071268); 1j, Osorno (Anticura), 40°39'12.71"S, 72°15'44.90"W, November 1982, no collector (MHNS 709); 6j, Aguas Calientes (Parque Nacional Puyehue), 40°43'16.56"S, 72°19'3.87"W, 19–26 December 1982, A. Newton & M. Thayer (AMNH); 4j, Aguas Calientes (Parque Nacional Puyehue), 40°43'43.88"S, 72°18'43.16"W, 13–17 December 1998, M. Ramírez, L. Compagnucci, C. Grismado & L. Lopardo (MACN-Ar 18662); 1♀, Aguas Calientes (Parque Nacional Puyehue), 40°43'43.88"S, 72°18'43.17"W, 02–05 January 1982, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Llanquihue (Entre Lagos), 40°58'36.61"S, 72°52'55.06"W, 20 January 1969, L. Peña (MCZ

133667); 1♀, Llanquihue (Ensenada), 41°12'25.50"S, 72°32'19.60"W, 18 March 1965, H. Levi (MCZ 133893); 1♂, Llanquihue (Correntoso), 41°15'38.27"S, 73°0'28.23"W, January 1969 L. Peña (MCZ); 1♂, 1♀ and 3j, Puerto Varas, 41°19'0.12"S, 72°58'59.88"W, 16 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9072305); 1♂, Llanquihue (Chamisa), 41°21'38.30"S, 72°31'13.74"W, 13 December 1968, L. Peña (MCZ 133413); 2♂, 3♀ and 6j, Llanquihue (Los Muermos), 41°23'57.87"S, 73°27'53.96"W, 19 January 1951, E.I. Schlinger & E.S. Ross (CAS 9071269); 5♂, 13♀ and 10j, same locality and date of the previous vial, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9071272–9071273); 3♂ and 1j, Llanquihue (Correntoso), 41°25'13.82"S, 72°40'11.31"W, December 1968, L. Peña (MCZ 133407); 1♂ and 2j, same locality ad collector of the previous vial, 20–25 January 1980 (AMNH); 1♂, Llanquihue (Puerto Montt), 41°28'8.10"S, 72°56'28.09"W, February 1983, G. Arriagada (MHNS 715); 1♂, Llanquihue (X Región), 41°34'59.99"S, 72°40'60.00"W, 13–15 January 1990, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♂, Lepihué, 41°35'17.85"S, 73°33'52.64"W, 21 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9071263); 1♂ and 1♀, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Guabún), 41°49'34.75"S, 74° 1'57.21"W, 13–15 January 1980, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Isla Grande do Chiloé (Puente Rio Pudeto), 41°52'40.12"S, 73°50'9.60"W, 17 February 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Duhatao), 41°58'50.74"S, 74° 2'25.97"W, 16–21 January 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♂, Puntra, 42°7'7.39"S, 73°48'39.88"W, 21–23 December 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♂, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Butalcura), 42°13'59.88"S, 73°44'60.00"W, 21 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 14♂, 15♀ and 10j, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Dalcahue), 42°22'29.25"S, 73°39'6.35"W, 01 February 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 2♀, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Dalcahue), 42°22'39.47"S, 73°39'6.78"W, same collector of the previous vial, 01–04 April 1941 (MCZ 133412); 1♀, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Cole Cole), 42°25'22.39"S, 74°4'58.62"W, 08–11 February 1991, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18648); 2♀ and 3j, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Gicao), 42°27'22.52"S, 73°52'47.37"W, February 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀ and 1j, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Cerros de Cucao), 42°28'60.00"S, 74°3'46.00"W, 01 March 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 2♀, Isla Quinchao (Hullar Alto), 42°28'9.00"S, 73°30'53.00"W, 15 January 2002, T. Cekalovic (FMNH 71620); 4♂, 3♀ and 1j, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 19 February 1997 (AMNH); 2♀, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 16 February 1996 (AMNH); 2♂, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Chepu), 42°31'24.34"S, 73°52'47.36"W, 30 January 1981, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀ and 1j, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Puente La Caldera), 42°37'26.28"S, 73°55'35.66"W, 18 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 2♀, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 15 February 1996 (AMNH); 1♂ and 1♀, Isla Grande de Chiloé, 42°37'26.29"S, 73°55'35.66"W, 04 February 2001, T. Cekalovic (FMNH 71619), 1♀, 10 January 2002 (FMNH 71630); 11♀, 19 February 1996 (AMNH), 1♂ and 2♀, 14 February 1996 (AMNH), 2♂ and 4♀, 17 February 1997 (AMNH), 1♀, 19 February 1997 (AMNH), 1♂ and 1♀, 22 February 1997 (AMNH), 2♀, 15–19 March 1981, L. Peña (AMNH), 1♀ and 2j, 22 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♂, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Piriquihue), 42°37'26.29"S, 73°55'35.65"W, 10 February 1993, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Cucao), 42°37'59.88"S, 74°7'0.12"W, 01 February 1991, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18649); 1♀ and 1j, Isla Lemuy (Puerto Haro), 42°37'9.00"S, 73°38'57.00"W, 20 February 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1♀, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Puente Trainel), 42°40'30.57"S, 73°47'57.64"W, 18 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 3♂ and 3j, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Terao), 42°42'40.07"S, 73°39'16.15"W, 18–21 February 1990, L. Peña (AMNH); 4♀, Isla Grande de Chiloé (San Antonio de Chadmo), 42°54'15.73"S, 73°38'17.02"W, 08 February 2001, T. Cekalovic (FMNH 61793); 2j, Palena (Chaitén), 42°54'41.51"S, 72°42'56.30"W, 04 December 1981, N. Platnick & R.T. Schuh (AMNH). **Aysén:** 2♀, 46°23'54.41"S, 72° 0'1.76"W, 17 February 1991, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18647); 2♀ and 10j, Aisén del General Carlos Ibanez del Campo, 46°24'43.55"S, 72°14'33.98"W, 27 January 1990, L. Peña (AMNH); 1♀, Parque Nacional Los Glaciares, 50°19'50.00"S, 73°14'3.00"W, 17 January 1972, E. Hernandez (MACN-Ar 18665); 2♀, Magallanes (Puerto Natales, Torres del Paine), 51°43'40.76"S, 72°30'5.84"W, 12 December 2009, L. Almeida, H. Wood & C. Griswold (IBSP 155000).

Diagnosis. Females of *C. ditissima* resemble those of *C. foliacea* **sp. nov.** by the short prosoma covered by hyaline setae (Fig. 6B) and opisthosoma posteriorly enlarged, bearing two pairs of blunt and short projections disposed dorsolaterally, almost like dorsal bumps on the opisthosoma (Fig. 6A) (discrete and flattened in *C. foliacea* **sp. nov.**, Fig. 10A). Moreover, *C. ditissima* can be distinguished from *C. foliacea* **sp. nov.** by the presence of stout femoral apophysis on legs I and II (like in *C. edwardsi*), epigynal plate with anteriorly narrow MSept and long copulatory duct (Figs 6C, 6D) coiling on itself before reaching the spermatecha (Figs 6C, D, E, F) (instead of going straight except for a short anterior curve in *C. foliacea* **sp. nov.**, Figs 10C, D, E, F). Males can be distinguished from its congeneric species by the presence of a guanine white-spot on the thoracic portion of prosoma (Fig. 7A) and by the palp presenting a long ribbon-shaped embolus that rests coiled on the tegular ridge instead of encircling the tegulum (Fig. 7C).

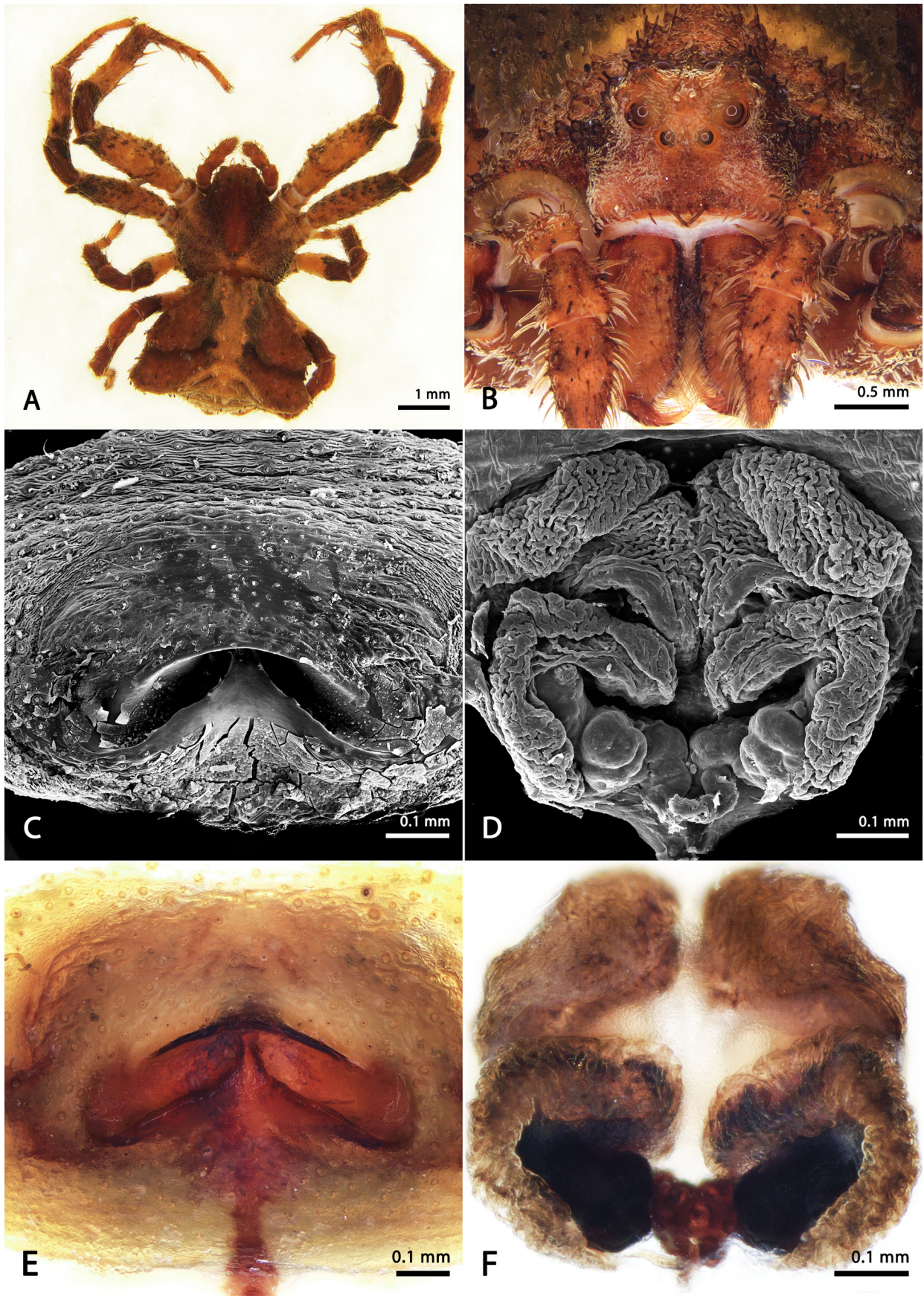


FIGURE 6. *Coenypha ditissima* (Nicolet, 1849), female (AMNH). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C, E epigyne ventral; D, F vulva dorsal.

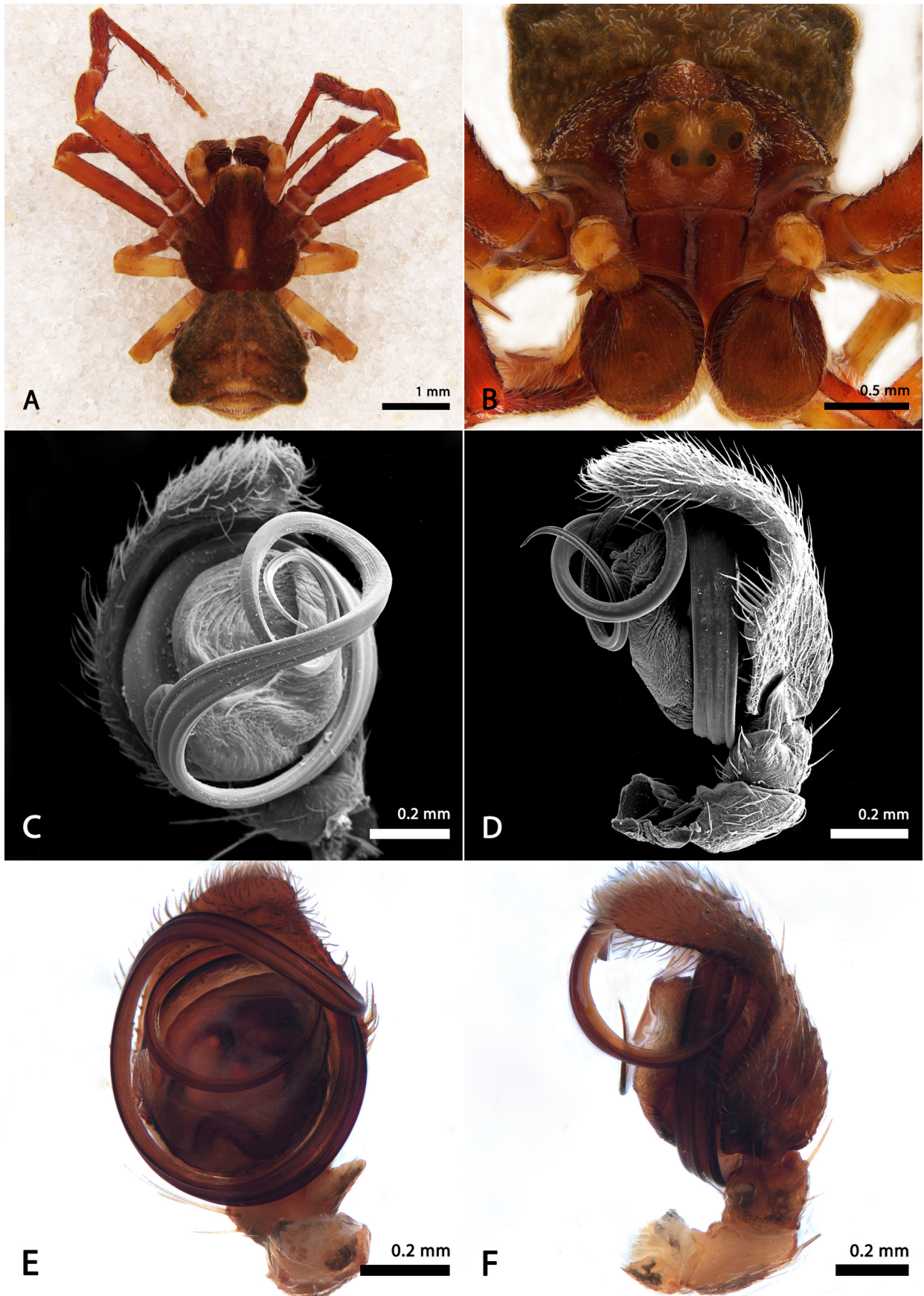


FIGURE 7. *Coenypha ditissima* (Nicolet, 1849), male (FMNH 71619). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C–F left palp (C, E ventral, D, F retrolateral).

Description. Female (from Los Lagos, AMNH): Anterior eye row recurved and posterior row slightly recurved; ALE have almost twice the diameter of the AME (Figs 6A, B). Prosoma reddish-brown on the cephalic portion and yellowish-brown on the thoracic area, being entirely covered by needle-shaped and filiform setae (Figs 6A, B). Legs I and II predominantly yellowish-brown, with darker patellae; legs III and IV predominantly reddish-brown with metatarsi, tarsi and the proximal portion of the femora lighter. Opisthosoma with an accentuated concavity on the anterior margin, yellowish-brown on the dorsum and median-posterior area; reddish-brown on the sides and projections (Fig. 6A). Copulatory openings are long and narrowed (Figs 6C, E), leading to long and membranous copulatory ducts; spermathecae black, walnut-shaped and sclerotized (Fig. 6D, F). Measurements: eyes diameters and eyes interdistances: AME 0.09, ALE 0.15, PME 0.15, PLE 0.17, AME-AME 0.19, AME-ALE 0.09, PME-PME 0.17, PME-PLE 0.15. MOQ length 0.41, MOQ posterior width 0.51, MOQ anterior width 0.38; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 2.52/ patella 1.23/ tibia 1.69/ metatarsus 1.56/ tarsus 0.93/ total 7.93; II—2.28/ 1.06/ 1.47/ 1.29/ 0.80/ 6.90; III—1.28/ 0.81/ 0.79/ 0.63/ 0.52/ 4.03; IV—1.72/ 0.80/ 1.11/ 0.75/ 0.55/ 4.93. Prosoma length 2.50, width 2.62, opisthosoma length 3.56, total body length 6.06; clypeus height 0.35, sternum length 1.27, width 1.14, endites length 0.68, width 0.34, labium length 0.39, width 0.46.

Male (FMNH 71619): Eyes as in the female. Prosoma reddish-brown, lighter in the median portion and presenting a triangular guanine spot on the thoracic area (Fig. 7A). Anterior legs (I and II) light-brown and posterior (III and IV) predominantly yellow, darker on patellae. Cymbium presents a retrolateral concavity/arching to accommodate the embolus (Figs 7D, F). Tegulum discoid, rough-surfaced (Figs 7C, E); RTA short and acute. Measurements: eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.12, PME 0.13, PLE 0.11, AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.09, PME-PME 0.16, PME-PLE 0.15. MOQ length 0.32, MOQ posterior width 0.41, MOQ anterior width 0.30; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 2.36/ patella 0.94/ tibia 1.86/ metatarsus 1.64/ tarsus 1.01/ total 7.81; II—1.96/ 0.80/ 1.40/ 1.27/ 0.78/ 6.21; III—1.02/ 0.57/ 0.70/ 0.55/ 0.46/ 3.30; IV—1.28/ 0.56/ 0.90/ 0.74/ 0.49/ 3.97. Prosoma length 2.07, width 1.90, opisthosoma length 2.02, total body length 4.09; clypeus height 0.30, sternum length 0.89, width 0.95, endites length 0.51, width 0.27, labium length 0.30, width 0.37.

Distribution. ARGENTINA: Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut and Tierra del Fuego; CHILE: Coquimbo, Valparaíso, Santiago, Maule, Bío-Bío, Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos and Aysén (Fig. 14B).

***Coenypha trapezium* Machado & Grismado sp. nov.**

Figs 8 A–F, 9 A–F, 14C

Type material: Holotype: female, Pucará, Lago Lácar, Parque Nacional Lanín, Neuquén, Argentina [ca. 40° 9'50 S, 71°38' W], 15 December 1965, A. Gaii (MACN-Ar 18675).

Paratypes: 1 male, Parque Nacional La Campana [32°57'15.69"S, 71°4'38.13"W, Quillota, Valparaíso, Chile], 29 December 2002, A. Newton & A. Solodovnikov (FMNH 2857851); 1 male, Cuesta La Dormida [33°31'16.74"S, 70°47'42.40"W, Santiago, Chile], 18 November 1982, L. Peña (AMNH).

Etymology. The specific name derives from latin noun *trapezium*, as a reference to the shape of the opisthosoma of this species. Noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. Females of *C. trapezium* sp. nov. resemble those of *C. edwardsi* by their body size (being the two biggest species in the genus), wide and flattened opisthosoma, and by the enlarged anterior femora bearing apical projections (Figs 2A, 8A). However, *C. trapezium* sp. nov. differs from this species by the yellowish body coloration, prosoma as long as wide (instead of wider than long in *C. edwardsi*), and opisthosoma bearing only two pairs of posterior-lateral projections (Figs 8A, B) (instead of eight in *C. edwardsi*, Fig. 2A). They can also be distinguished from *C. edwardsi* and other species of the genus by the triple twisted copulatory ducts (Fig. 8D); the slits leading to the copulatory openings, unlike those of *C. edwardsi*, are not oblique but arranged horizontally and bearing a thin and excavated MSept (Fig. 8C). Males can be recognized by their long ventral macrosetae on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi (I and II), well-developed caudal region (Fig. 9A) and RTAvbr truncated with a terminal concavity, (Fig. 9D), instead of a conical apophysis observed in *C. edwardsi* (Fig. 3D).

Description. Female (Holotype, MACN-Ar 18675): Anterior eye row recurved and posterior row straight; ALE almost twice as large as the AME (Figs 8A, B). Prosoma uniformly orange, with few clavate setae on conical sockets; sternum orange, scutiform and as wide as long. Legs are predominantly orange with few sparse dark punctuations. Opisthosoma yellow with small black spots symmetrically arranged; anterior border straight and

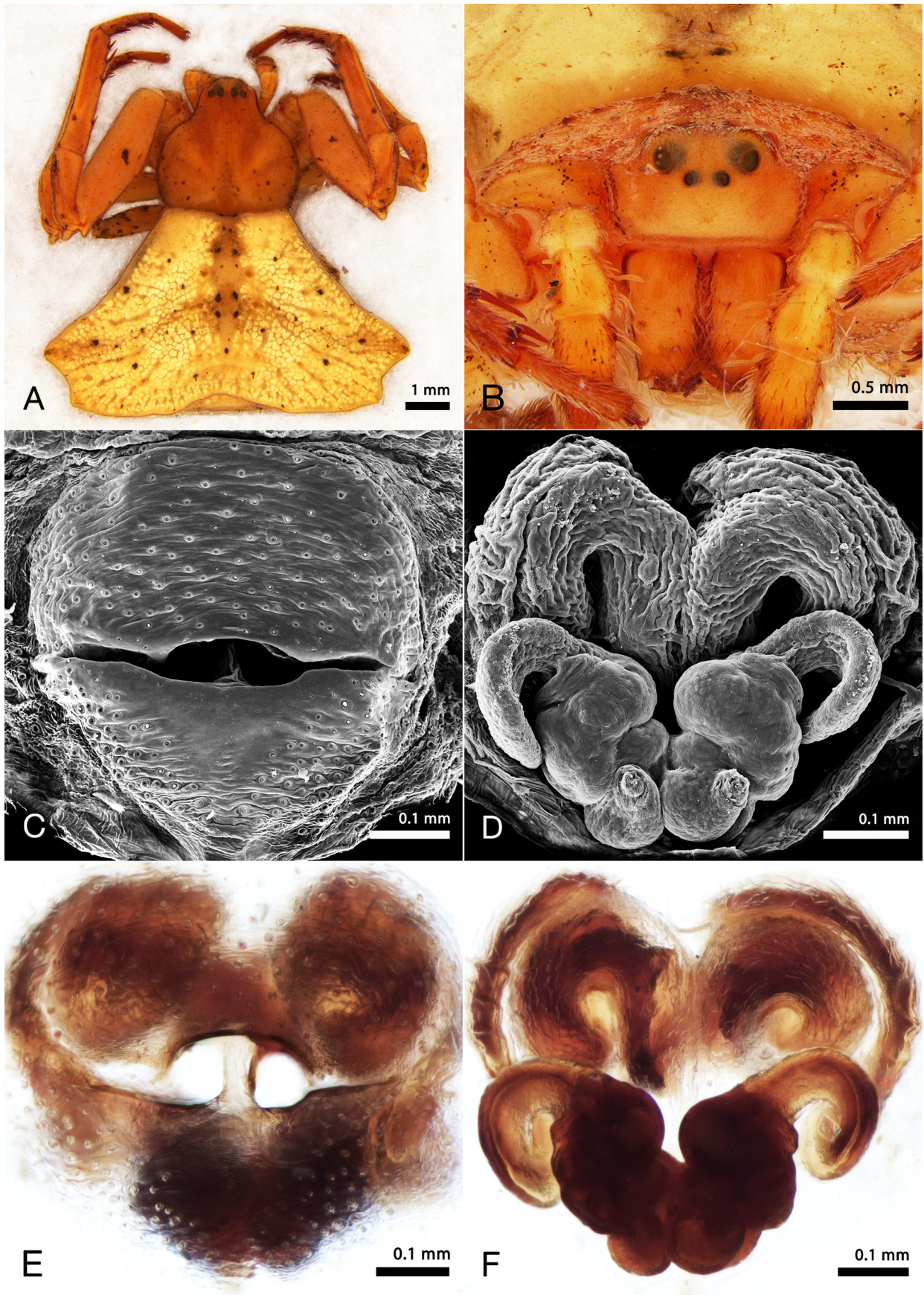


FIGURE 8. *Coenypha trapezium* sp. nov., female (MACN-Ar 18675).). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C, E epigyne ventral; D, F vulva dorsal.

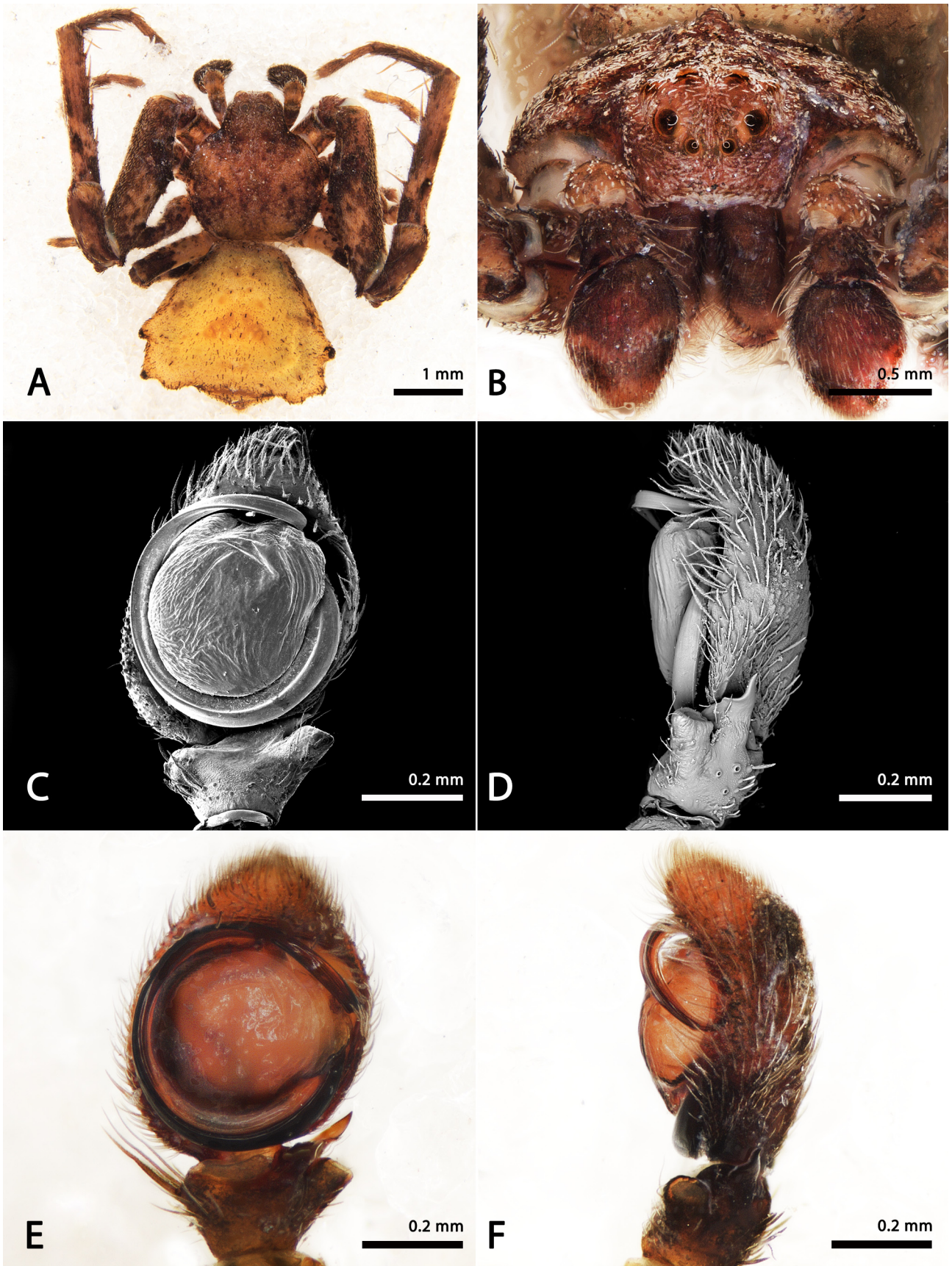


FIGURE 9. *Coenypha trapezium* sp. nov., male (FMNH 2857851). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C–F left palp (C, E ventral, D, F retrolateral).

posterior with a median concavity and two posterior lateral projections (Fig. 8A). Copulatory ducts membranous, spermathecae subdivided in two chambers and with no visible pore region (Fig. 8D). Measurements: eye diameters eyes inter distances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.14, PME 0.14, PLE 0.14, AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.22, PME-PLE 0.14. MOQ length 0.44, MOQ posterior width 0.32, MOQ anterior width 0.24; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 4.20/ patella 1.78/ tibia 2.75/ metatarsus 1.68/ tarsus 1.00/ total 11.41; II—3.40/ 1.45/ 2.20/ 1.22/ 0.80/ 4.75; III—1.42/ 0.90/ 1.02/ 0.56/ 0.54/ 4.44; IV—1.74/ 0.92/ 1.22/ 0.62/ 0.54/ 5.04; total length 7.54, prosoma length 3.09, width 3.10, opisthosoma length 4.45, clypeus height 0.38, sternum length 1.36, width 1.33, endites length 0.72, width 0.34, labium length 0.46, width 0.52.

Male (Paratype, FMNH-ISN 2857851): Anterior eye row recurved and posterior straight (Figs 9A, B). Prosoma brown with darker stains randomly distributed, sternum brown, scutiform and slightly wider than long. Legs with the same coloration pattern as the prosoma, except for the femora IV, which are yellow on their proximal half (Fig. 9A). Opisthosoma yellow with many dark clavate setae, differing from those of the female by having an additional round lobe right after the posterior abdominal projections (Fig. 9A). Palp bears a discoid tegulum (Fig. 9C), a sinuous, grooved and pointed RTA and a truncated RTAvbr with bulged tip (Fig. 9D). Measurements: eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.08, ALE 0.18, PME 0.12, PLE 0.06, AME-AME 0.10, AME-ALE 0.06, PME-PME 0.18, PME-PLE 0.12. MOQ length 0.40, MOQ posterior width 0.24, MOQ anterior width 0.20; leg formula: 1234: leg I—femur 3.04/ patella 1.20/ tibia 2.44/ metatarsus 1.46/ tarsus 0.84/ total 8.98; II—2.00/ 0.81/ 1.44/ 1.00/ 0.44/ 5.69; III—0.88/ 0.56/ 0.62/ 0.42/ 0.40/ 2.88; IV—1.16/ 0.60/ 0.81/ 0.50/ 0.44/ 3.51; total length 4.58, prosoma length 2.15, width 2.00, opisthosoma length 2.43, clypeus height 0.22, sternum length 0.90, width 0.98, endites length 0.50, width 0.28, labium length 0.26, width 0.40.

Distribution. ARGENTINA: Neuquén; CHILE: Valparaíso and Santiago (Fig. 14C).

Coenypha foliacea Machado & Grismado sp. nov.

Figs 10 A–F, 11 A–D, 14C

Type material: Holotype: female, Cautín: Temuco: Cerro Ñielol [38°56'56.12"S, 72°19'52.01"W, Araucanía, Chile], January 1989, M. Ramírez (MHNS 8375).

Paratypes: 1 male, Monumento Natural Contulmo [38°0'51.55"S, 73°10'48.24"W, Purén, Malleco, Araucanía, Chile], 19 December 1998, Ramírez, M. J.; Compagnucci, L. A.; Grismado, C. J. & Lopardo, L. (MACN-Ar 18705); 1 female, Cerro Ñielol [38°43'27.08"S, 72°35'18.33"W, Temuco, Cautín, Araucanía, Chile], 21 January 1991, E. Maury (MACN-Ar 18706).

Other material examined. Two immatures collected with the holotype, presumably belong to the same species (MHNS).

Etymology. The specific name derives from the latin word *foliacea*, which means “leaf-shaped”, referring to the shape of the opisthosoma of this species that, combined with the cryptic coloration of the individuals, resembles a dry leaf, adjective.

Diagnosis. The females of *C. foliacea* sp. nov. resemble those of *C. ditissima* by their relative body size and shape of opisthosoma, however, they can be easily recognized by their enlarged femora I bearing a pair of sockets each, accommodating two hyaline and plumose macrosetae (Fig. 10A). The prosoma of *C. foliacea* sp. nov. also differs from *C. ditissima* by its more flattened profile, while the epigynum has a wider septum, copulatory openings with narrower entrances, shorter copulatory ducts and larger spermathecae (Figs 10C–D). Males of *C. foliacea* sp. nov. are recognized by the presence of a single prolateral macroseta on cymbium (Fig. 11C), which also presents a retrolateral concavity/arching to accommodate the terminal portion of the embolus (Fig. 11D), similar to what is observed in *C. ditissima*. However, in *C. foliacea* sp. nov. the embolus is shorter and less coiled.

Description. Female (Holotype MHNS 8375): Anterior eye row recurved and posterior row slightly recurved; MOQ area covered by many whitish setae (Figs 10A, B). Prosoma light brown on the sides and darker on the median thoracic area and cephalic region (Fig. 10A). Anterior legs (I and II) predominantly light-brown and posterior ones (III and IV) dark-brown from the distal portion of femora until the tarsi; proximal portion of femora yellowish (Fig. 10A). Opisthosoma brown, flattened, with rounded anterior margin and two pairs of posterior projections (Fig. 10A). Epigynal plate with wide posterior folds converging in the middle to form an intromittent MSept (Figs 10C, E); copulatory ducts hyaline and membranous, leading to a pair of spermathecae with porous distributed on

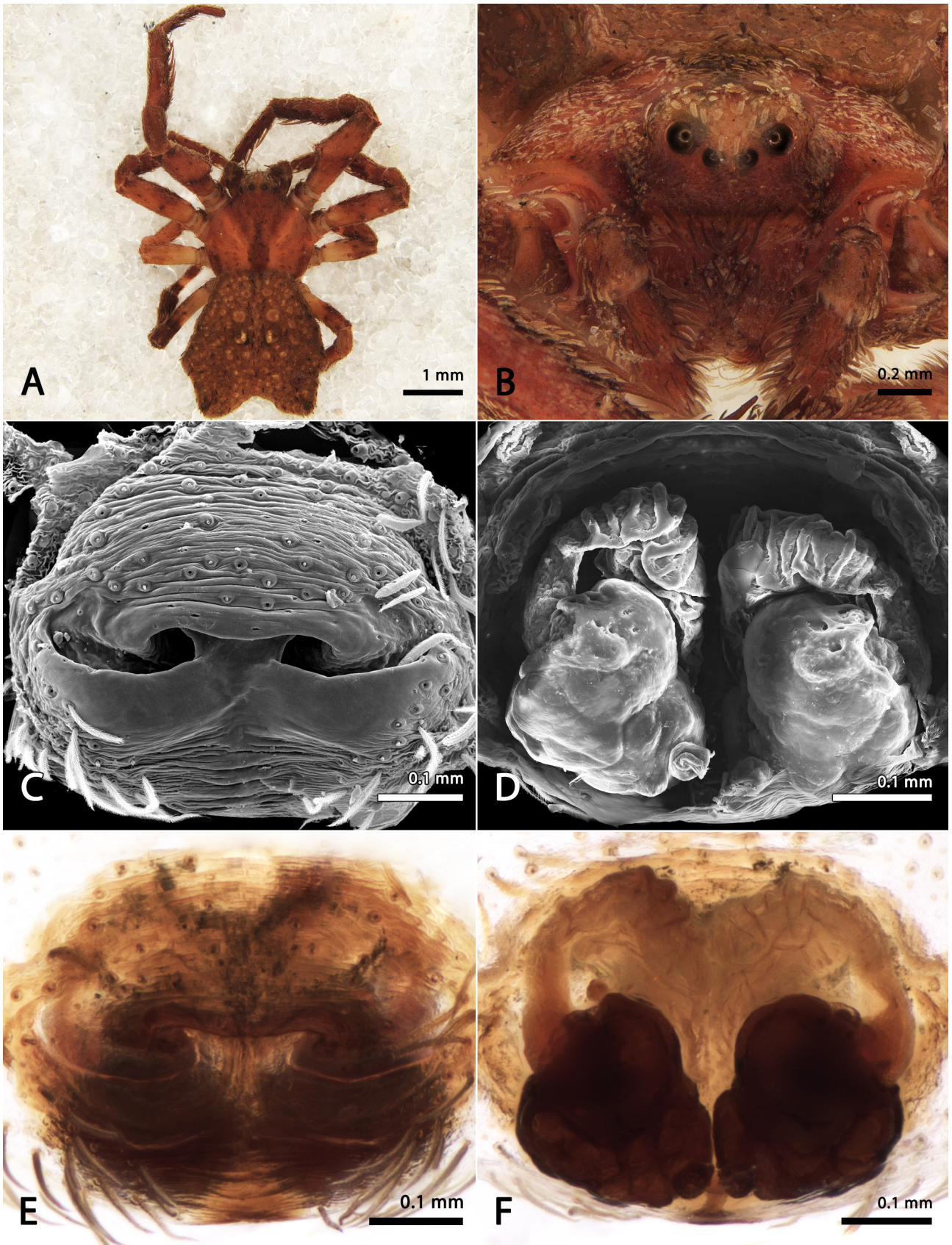


FIGURE 10. *Coenypha foliacea* sp. nov., female (MHNS 8375). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C, E epigyne ventral; D, F vulva dorsal.

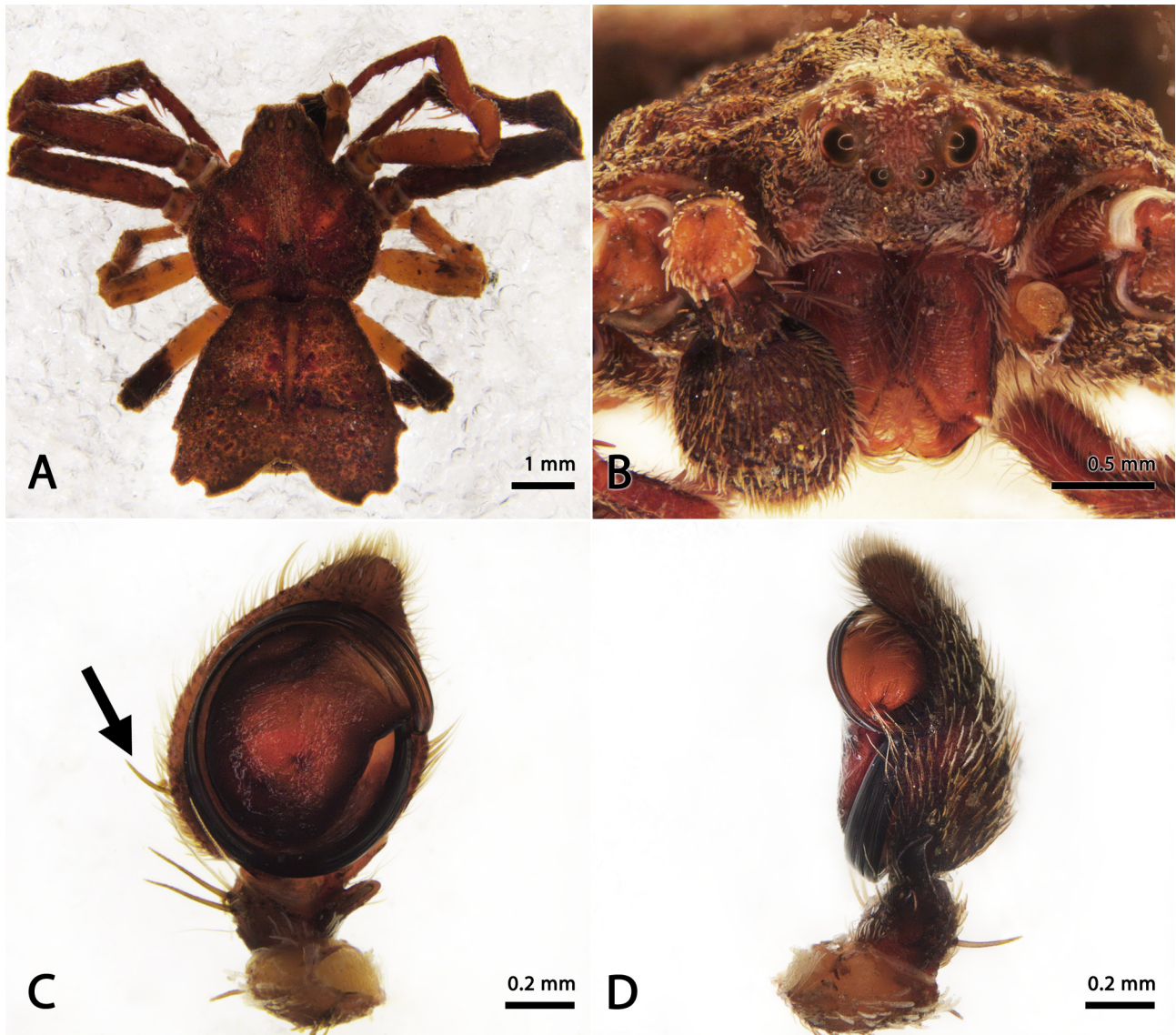


FIGURE 11. *Coenypha foliacea* sp. nov., male (MACN-Ar 18705). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C–D left palp (C ventral, D retrolateral).

its anterior surface, not grouped on a specific region forming a PG (Figs 10D, F). Measurements: eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.07, ALE 0.12, PME 0.13, PLE 0.14, AME-AME 0.09, AME-ALE 0.05, PME-PME 0.10, PME-PLE 0.08. MOQ length 0.30, MOQ posterior width 0.33, MOQ anterior width 0.20; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 2.81/ patella 0.93/ tibia 1.45/ metatarsus 1.18/ tarsus 0.67/ total 7.04; II—2.64/ 0.74/ 1.14/ 0.95/ 0.65/ 6.12; III—1.06/ 0.62/ 0.71/ 0.53/ 0.50/ 3.42; IV—1.41/ 0.63/ 0.98/ 0.78/ 0.57/ 4.37. Prosoma length 2.11, width 2.08, opisthosoma length 2.63, total body length 4.74; clypeus height 0.25, sternum length 0.92, width 0.98, endites length 0.50, width 0.27, labium length 0.23, width 0.42.

Male (Paratype MACN-Ar 18705): Eyes as in the female. Prosoma and opisthosoma entirely dark-brown, anterior legs (I and II) brown, with tibiae slightly curved; leg III entirely yellow and leg IV yellow only on the proximal half of the femora, being the other podomeres dark-brown (Fig. 11A). Opisthosoma similar to that of females (Fig. 11A). Palp has a cymbium with projected apical portion and oval tegulum (Fig. 11C); RTA is thin and acute, while the RTAvbr is conical and almost as long as the RTA (Fig. 11D). Measurements: eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.18, PME 0.15, PLE 0.19, AME-AME 0.13, AME-ALE 0.11, PME-PME 0.18, PME-PLE 0.13. MOQ length 0.41, MOQ posterior width 0.51, MOQ anterior width 0.33; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 3.15/ patella 1.27/ tibia 2.36/ metatarsus 1.77/ tarsus 0.91/ total 9.46; II—2.63/ 1.09/ 2.00/ 1.40/ 0.84/ 7.96; III—1.69/ 0.99/ 1.10/ 0.90/ 0.78/ 5.46; IV—2.01/ 0.90/ 1.33/ 0.96/ 0.74/ 5.94. Prosoma length 3.35, width

3.15, opisthosoma length 3.37, total body length 6.72; clypeus height 0.29, sternum length 1.33, width 1.30, endites length 0.78, width 0.40, labium length 0.44, width 0.57.

Distribution. CHILE: Araucanía (Fig. 14C).

Coenypha nodosa (Nicolet, 1849)

Figs 12 A–F, 13 A–F, 14B

Thomisus nodosus Nicolet, 1849: 397. Lectotype female, here designated, together with an immature paralectotype from Chile, deposited in MNHN (4194) and other two immatures from Chile, deposited in MNHN (4191), examined. Ramírez 1989: 11.

Thomisus pubescens Nicolet, 1849: 398. Holotype female from Chile, deposited in MNHN (4179), examined. Roewer 1955 (declared *nomen dubium*, rejected here); Ramírez, 1989: 11. **New Synonymy.**

Thomisus spectrum Nicolet, 1849: 400. Holotype female (together two immatures) from Chile, deposited in MNHN (4177), examined. Roewer 1955 (declared *nomen dubium*, rejected here); Ramírez 1989: 11. **New Synonymy.**

Thomisus verrucosus Nicolet, 1849: 398 (female lectotype here designated, and one female paralectotype from Valdivia, Chile, deposited in MNHN 4174, examined; two males found in the vial are misidentified *Ozyptila*, see below). Ramírez 1989: 11. **New Synonymy.**

Stephanopis nodosa (Nicolet): Simon 1895: 1054; Machado and Teixeira 2021: 296 (transfer to *Coenypha*).

Stephanopis verrucosa (Nicolet): Simon 1895: 1054.

Stephanopis hystrix Mello-Leitão, 1951: 333, fig. 8. Holotype female from Maullín, Llanquihue, Chile, deposited in MNRJ, examined (lost in the fire). **New Synonymy.**

Note. In the case of *T. nodosus*, the material was found in two vials: MNHN 4191 with two immatures, and MNHN 4194 with a female and an immature. The female in the vial MNHN 4194 was treated as a holotype by Machado & Teixeira (2021), which was a clear mistake once it was ignoring recommendation 73F (ICZN 2022). The individuals should be treated as syntypes followed by designation of lectotype, what we now do here. Nicolet described *Thomisus nosodus* based on a female and a male. The adult female examined in the type series fits with the description, but the other specimen is actually a juvenile. It is not clear if the juvenile was interpreted as a male by the author, so we chose to designate only the adult female as lectotype. The type series of *T. verrucosus* comprises four individuals of two different species. The females are conspecific with the holotype of *C. nodosa*, but the males belong possibly to the genus *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864. Nicolet did not mention the sex of the specimen described, but the original text suggests that the author's concept and diagnostic features of this species was based on a female: “*abdomen (...) terminado en punta*” (“pointed abdomen”), and also mentioned its similarity with *T. nodosus*. Here we settle the priority of *T. nodosus* over *T. pubescens*, *T. spectrum*, and *T. verrucosus* (ICZN 24.2.1 and 24.2.2.).

Concerning the two males stored together with the lectotype female of *T. verrucosus* in MNHN 4174, their somatic and genital features correspond with those of the subfamily Thomisinae. The ocular arrangement with the MOQ area wider on its anterior portion, legs I and II short and robust, and tibiae I and II bearing two pairs of ventral macrosetae, match with the updated diagnosis of *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864, provided by Almquist (2006). The palpal tibiae bearing two apophyses (VTA and RTA) and a tegular apophysis, as well as the prosoma with a whitish dorsal median band and the opisthosoma narrowed anteriorly and wide on its posterior portion, are also similar to those of males of *Ozyptila*. We are unable to determine their specific identification or even if the material came from Chile since none native *Ozyptila* was recorded in South America until now. Once the name *Thomisus verrucosus* has been kept valid for the female, we chose to consider the male specimens wrongly assigned.

Other material examined. ARGENTINA: *Chubut*: 2 ♀ and 9j, Lago Puelo, 42° 5'50.9"S, 71°36'14.09"W, 11–12 December 2021, M. Pacheco, L. Piacentini & E. Soto (MACN-Ar 42756–427558); 4 ♀ and 29j, 42°5'49.2"S, 71°36'44.2"W, same collector and date of the previous vial (MACN-Ar 42753–42755). CHILE: *Bío-Bío*: 1j, Ñuble, 36°42'16.20"S, 71°36'9.60"W, 15 February 2005, M. Ramírez & F. Labarque (MACN-Ar 10865); 2 ♀, Concepción (Chome), 36°42'52.73"S, 73°8'21.39"W, 07 December 1995, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Concepción (Hualpén), 36°47'12.03"S, 73°6'35.83"W, 11 January 1989, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18702–18703); 1 ♀, Concepción, 36°49'12.49"S, 73°2'39.80"W, 14 January 1977, T. Cekalovic (MCZ 133404); 1 ♀ and 1j, Concepción (Estero Nonguén), 36°49'41.25"S, 73°0'19.52"W, 02 November 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Concepción, 36°50'37.1"S, 73°02'17.6"W, 15 February 2005, M. Ramírez & F. Labarque (MACN-Ar 37308); 1 ♀, Escuadrón, 36°58'55.02"S, 73°9'12.86"W, 15 November 1996, T. Cekalovic (AMNH). *Araucanía*: 1 ♂, Malleco

(Monumento Natural Contulmo), 38°00'46.8"S, 73°11'15.4"W, 10–11 February 2005, M. Ramírez & F. Labarque (MACN-Ar 39685); 7j, Malleco (Monumento Natural Contulmo), 38°0'51.55"S, 73°10'48.24"W, 19–21 December 1998, M. Ramírez, L. Compagnucci, C. Grismado & L. Lopardo (MACN-Ar 18709). **Los Ríos:** 4♀ and 8j, Valdivia, 39°49'6.53"S, 73°14'37.94"W, 1984, E. Krahmer (MHNS); 1♂ and 1♀, same locality and collector of the previous vial, December 1982 (MHNS 841); 1♀ and 2j, same locality and collector of the previous vial, 1983 (MHNS 800); 1j, Valdivia (Huachocopihue), 39°50'2.23"S, 73°14'17.32"W, 07 March 1965, H. Levi (MCZ 133400). **Los Lagos:** 1♀ and 1j, Osorno (Pucatrihue), 40°32'6.87"S, 73°42'31.82"W, March 1968, L. Peña (MCZ 133406); 1♀ and 4j, Osorno (20 Km East of Puyehue), 40°34'34.28"S, 73°6'53.81"W, 25 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9071270); 3j, Osorno (Termas de Puyehue), 40°40'0.00"S, 71°13'60.00"W, 30 November 1994, R. Leschen & C. Carlton (AMNH); 2j, Osorno (Parque Nacional Puyehue), 40°43'16.56"S, 72°19'3.87"W, 19–26 December 1982, A. Newton & M. Thayer (AMNH); 7j, Osorno (Aguas Calientes), 40°43'43.88"S, 72°18'43.16"W, 13–17 December 1998, M. Ramírez, L. Compagnucci, C. Grismado & L. Lopardo (MACN-Ar 18662); 4j, Llanquihue (Los Muermos), 41°23'57.87"S, 73°27'53.97"W, 19 January 1951, Ross & Michelbacher (CAS 9071273); 1j, Isla Grande de Chiloé (Cole Cole), 42°25'22.39"S, 74°4'58.62"W, 08–11 February 1991, M. Ramírez (MACN-Ar 18648); 2♀ and 2j, Isla Grande de Chiloé, 42°37'26.29"S, 73°55'35.66"W, 22 February 1997, T. Cekalovic (AMNH); 1j, Palena (Chaitén), 42°54'41.51"S, 72°42'56.30"W, 04 December 1981, N. Platnick and R.T. Schuh (AMNH).

Diagnosis. *C. nodosa* resembles *C. antennata* in the shape of the opisthosoma, with a posterior pair of projections and protruding caudal region (Fig. 12A), but *C. nodosa* differs from its closest related species in lacking the long pair of macrosetae between the ALE (Fig. 12B); further, the prosoma is as wide as long, with cephalic portion shorter, while the epigynal plate presents a stout and complete MSept that separate the copulatory openings completely (Figs 12C, E). If we can compare the shape of the epigynal plate of *C. antennata* with a diving mask (Figs 4C, E), the epigynum of *C. nodosa* resembles a bear snout (Figs 12C, E). Males can be distinguished by their long and thin legs with many needle-shaped setae (Fig. 13A), flattened cymbium in retrolateral view (Fig. 13F) and wide and hyaline pars pendula (Fig. 13E). Unlike in *C. antennata* males, in which the embolus emerges from the tegulum in a basal position close to the tibia, in *C. nodosa* the embolus starts apically, and encircles the tegulum clockwise, its first ¼ can be observed in retrolateral view (Figs 13D, F).

Description. Female (MCZ 133404): Anterior eye row strongly recurved and posterior row slightly recurved; ALE have twice the diameter of the AME (Figs 12A, B). Prosoma brown with a median longitudinal darker stain; all legs are predominantly brownish-yellow with dark-brown spots randomly distributed, except for the tibiae and metatarsi I and II, which are almost entirely dark-brown (Fig. 12A). Opisthosoma brownish-yellow with darker spots on the median portion of the dorsum and on the sides of the caudal region (Fig. 12A). Epigynal plate in ventral view resembles a “bear snout” (Figs 12C, E); copulatory ducts are long, coiled and hyaline, leading to a pair of spermathecae with nodose exterior surface (Figs 12D, F). Measurements: eye diameters and interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.20, PME 0.20, PLE 0.22, AME-AME 0.18, AME-ALE 0.14, PME-PME 0.24, PME-PLE 0.16. MOQ length 0.58, MOQ posterior width 0.65, MOQ anterior width 0.40; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 3.78/ patella 1.76/ tibia 3.01/ metatarsus 2.17/ tarsus 1.14/ total 11.86; II—3.32/ 1.50/ 2.42/ 2.19/ 0.95/ 10.38; III—1.98/ 1.00/ 1.54/ 1.39/ 0.80/ 6.71; IV—2.57/ 1.10/ 1.88/ 1.66/ 0.83/ 8.04. Prosoma length 3.53, width 3.23, opisthosoma length 3.84, total body length 7.37; clypeus height 0.43, sternum length 1.55, width 1.43, endites length 0.88, width 0.44, labium length 0.53, width 0.63.

Male (MHNS 691): Eyes as in the female; prosoma entirely brown and legs predominantly dark-yellow, with few darker spots randomly distributed (Figs 13A, B). Opisthosoma greyish-brown with a median darker taint on the median area of the dorsum (Fig. 13A). Palpi have a short and obtuse RTA and a strongly sclerotized squared RTAvbr (Fig. 13D); tegulum relatively small, oval-shaped and embolus with well-developed pars pendula (Fig. 13C). Measurements: eye diameters interdistances: AME 0.10, ALE 0.21, PME 0.18, PLE 0.19, AME-AME 0.14, AME-ALE 0.11, PME-PME 0.19, PME-PLE 0.11. MOQ length 0.49, MOQ posterior width 0.45, MOQ anterior width 0.31; leg formula: 1243: leg I—femur 3.81/ patella 1.43/ tibia 3.53/ metatarsus 3.43/ tarsus 1.46/ total 13.66; II—3.38/ 1.25/ 2.90/ 2.71/ 1.35/ 11.59; III—1.76/ 0.80/ 1.49/ 1.28/ 0.81/ 6.14; IV—2.25/ 0.90/ 1.73/ 1.49/ 0.82/ 7.19. Prosoma length 2.61, width 2.41, opisthosoma length 2.73, total body length 5.34; clypeus height 0.27, sternum length 1.20, width 1.15, endites length 0.68, width 0.35, labium length 0.33, width 0.51.

Distribution. ARGENTINA: Chubut; CHILE: Bío-Bío, Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos (Fig. 14B).

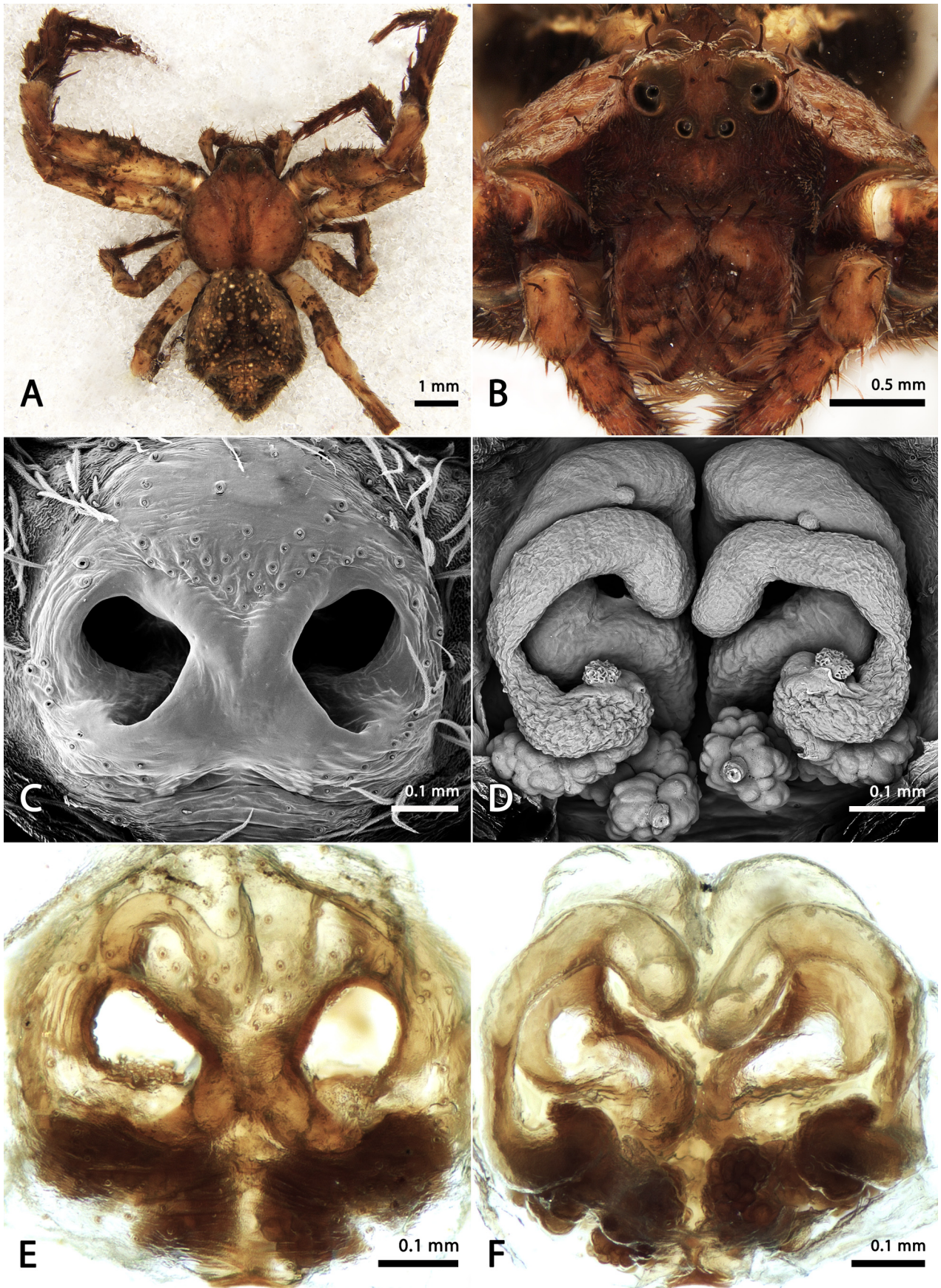


FIGURE 12. *Coenypha nodosa* (Nicolet, 1849), female (MCZ 133404). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C, E epigyne ventral; D, F vulva dorsal.

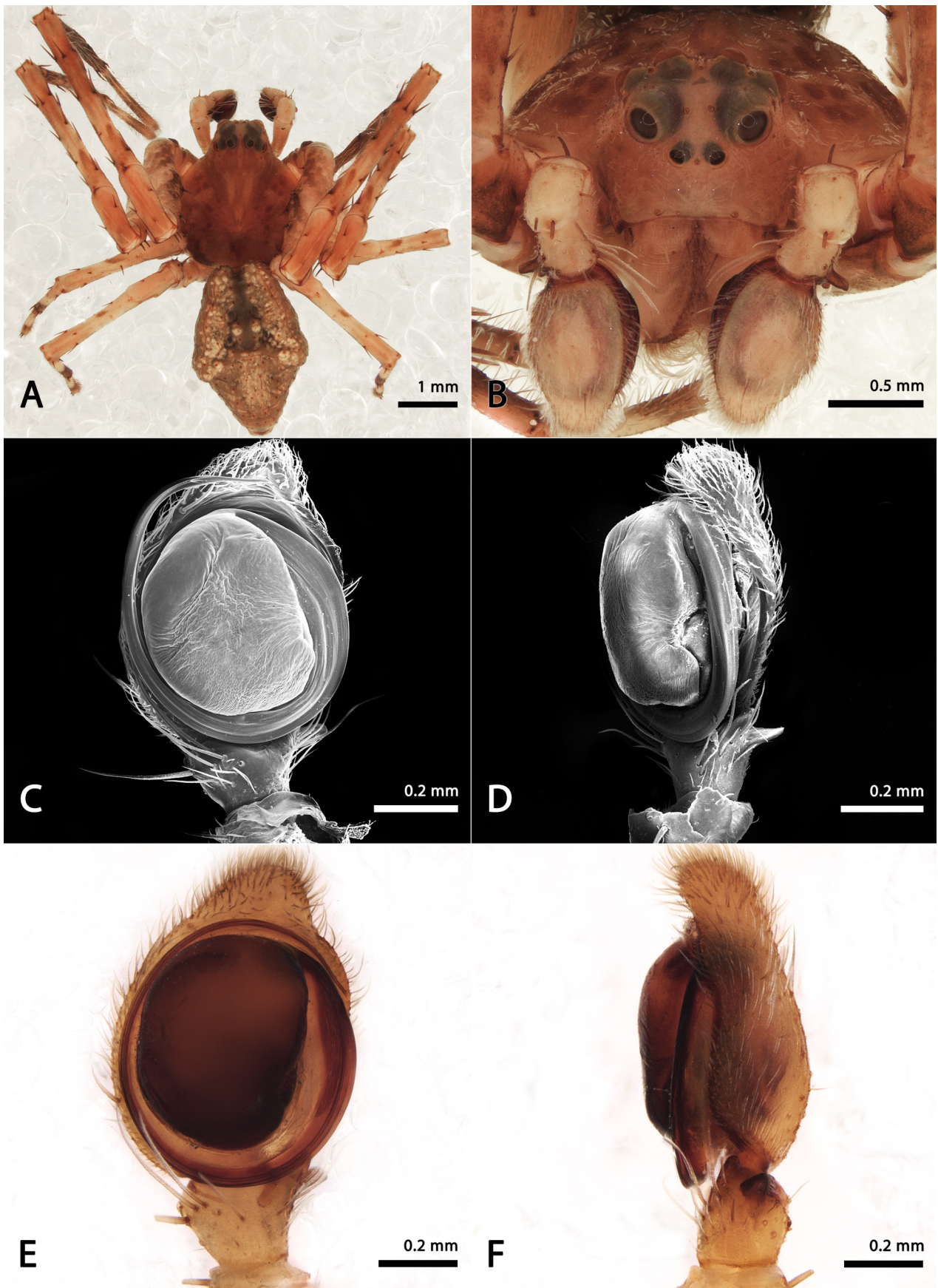


FIGURE 13. *Coenypha nodosa* (Nicolet, 1849), male (MHNS 691). A–B habitus (A dorsal, B frontal); C–F left palp (C, E ventral, D, F retrolateral).



South America with country borders

Area framing the maps A and B

Area framing the map C

Ocurrence records

▲ *Coenypha antennata*

● *Coenypha edwardsi*

■ *Coenypha ditissima*

◆ *Coenypha nodosa*

▲ *Coenypha trapezium sp. nov.*

▴ *Coenypha foliacea sp. nov.*

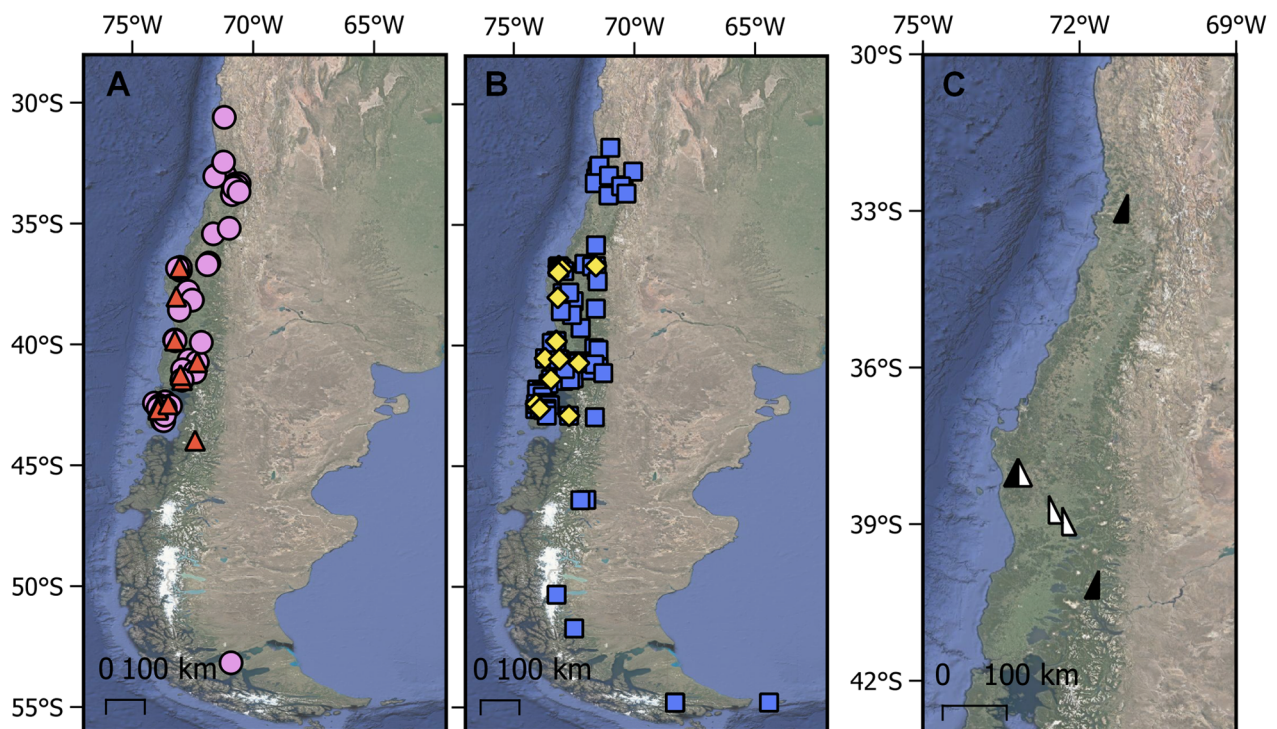


FIGURE 14. Distribution records of *Coenypha* species. A *C. antennata* (triangles), *C. edwardsi* (circles); B *C. ditissima* (squares), *C. nodosa* (diamonds); C black triangles are *C. trapezium sp. nov.* (black triangles), *C. foliacea sp. nov.* (white triangles).

Additional taxonomic acts

Sidymella badia (Keyserling, 1880) comb. nov.

Figs 15A–B

Stephanopis badia Keyserling, 1880: 181, fig. 99 (Female syntype from Bogotá, Colombia, deposited in BMNH 3481, examined)

Note. The presence of spiniform macrosetae on the mesial surface of femora I and the remarkable bifid opisthosoma (Fig. 15A) allow us to propose the transfer of *S. badia* to the genus *Sidymella* Strand, 1942.

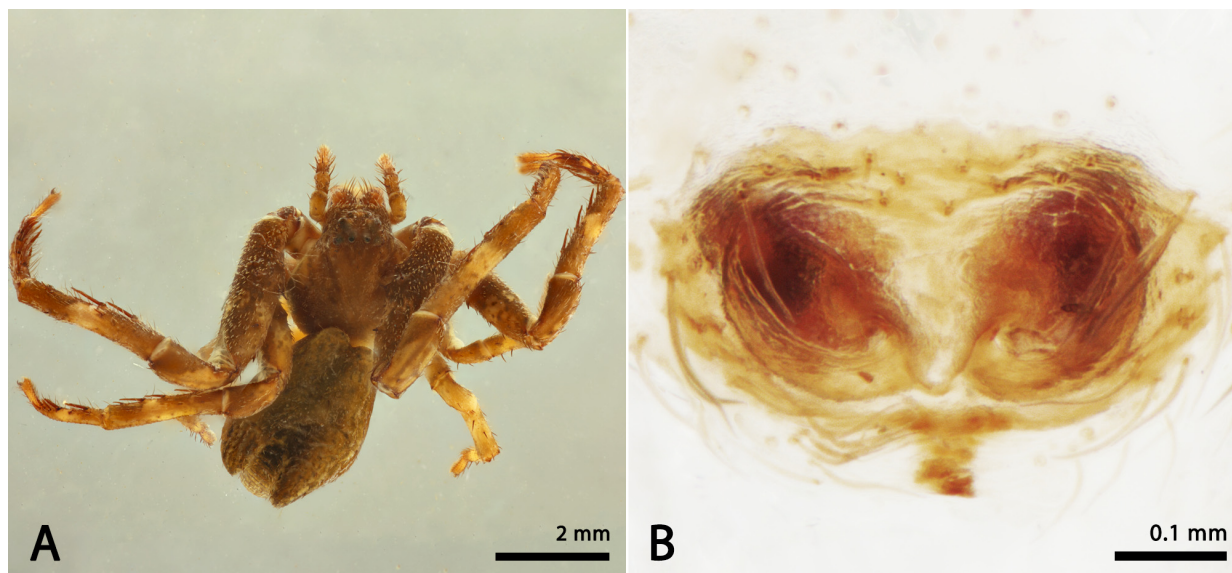


FIGURE 15. Holotype female of *Stephanopis badia* Keyserling, 1880 (now *Sidymella badia*) (BMNH 3481). A dorsal habitus; B ventral view of epigynal plate.

Stephanopis exigua (Nicolet, 1849) *nomen dubium*

Thomisus exiguus Nicolet, 1849: 401. Syntypes from Chile, deposited in MNHN (4173), examined. Ramírez 1989: 11.
Stephanopis exigua (Nicolet): Simon 1895: 1054.

Note. The syntypes series is composed of 20 poorly preserved juveniles. As their conditions and the immatures state do not allow a reliable identification, we proposed this species as *nomen dubium*.

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