

SHORT COMMUNICATION

FIRST RECORD OF *ZIMIRIS DORIAI* (ARANEAE, PRODIDOMIDAE) IN BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT. Spiders of the family Prodidomidae are widely distributed and at least three synanthropic species have been reported. In this work we present the first record of *Zimiris doriai* Simon 1882 from Brazil, apparently introduced accidentally, with specimens recorded in urban areas in the states of Amazonas, Bahia, and Sergipe.

RESUMO. As aranhas da família Prodidomidae apresentam ampla distribuição geográfica e possuem pelo menos três espécies sinantrópicas. Neste trabalho, apresentamos o primeiro registro de *Zimiris doriai* Simon 1882 para o Brasil, como um caso de introdução acidental, a partir de espécimes encontrados em áreas urbanas dos estados do Amazonas, Bahia, e Sergipe.

Keywords: Distribution, Neotropical, introduced species, spider

The spider family Prodidomidae is widespread, occurring on all continents except Antarctica but is more diverse in the southern hemisphere (Platnick et al. 2005; Platnick & Baehr 2006). Prodidomids resemble members of the Lamponidae and Gnaphosidae in having the anterior lateral spinnerets composed of a single article. They differ from lamponids in having enlarged piriform gland spigots, much larger than the major ampullate gland spigots, and from gnaphosids in having the piriform gland spigots greatly elongated (with elongated bases bearing short shafts) rather than widened (Platnick et al. 2005).

To date, the family Prodidomidae includes 30 genera, of which twelve are known to occur in Central and South America. Only *Lygromma* Simon 1893, *Tricongius* Simon 1893 and *Oltacloea* Mello-Leitão 1940 have been reported from Brazil (Platnick 2007).

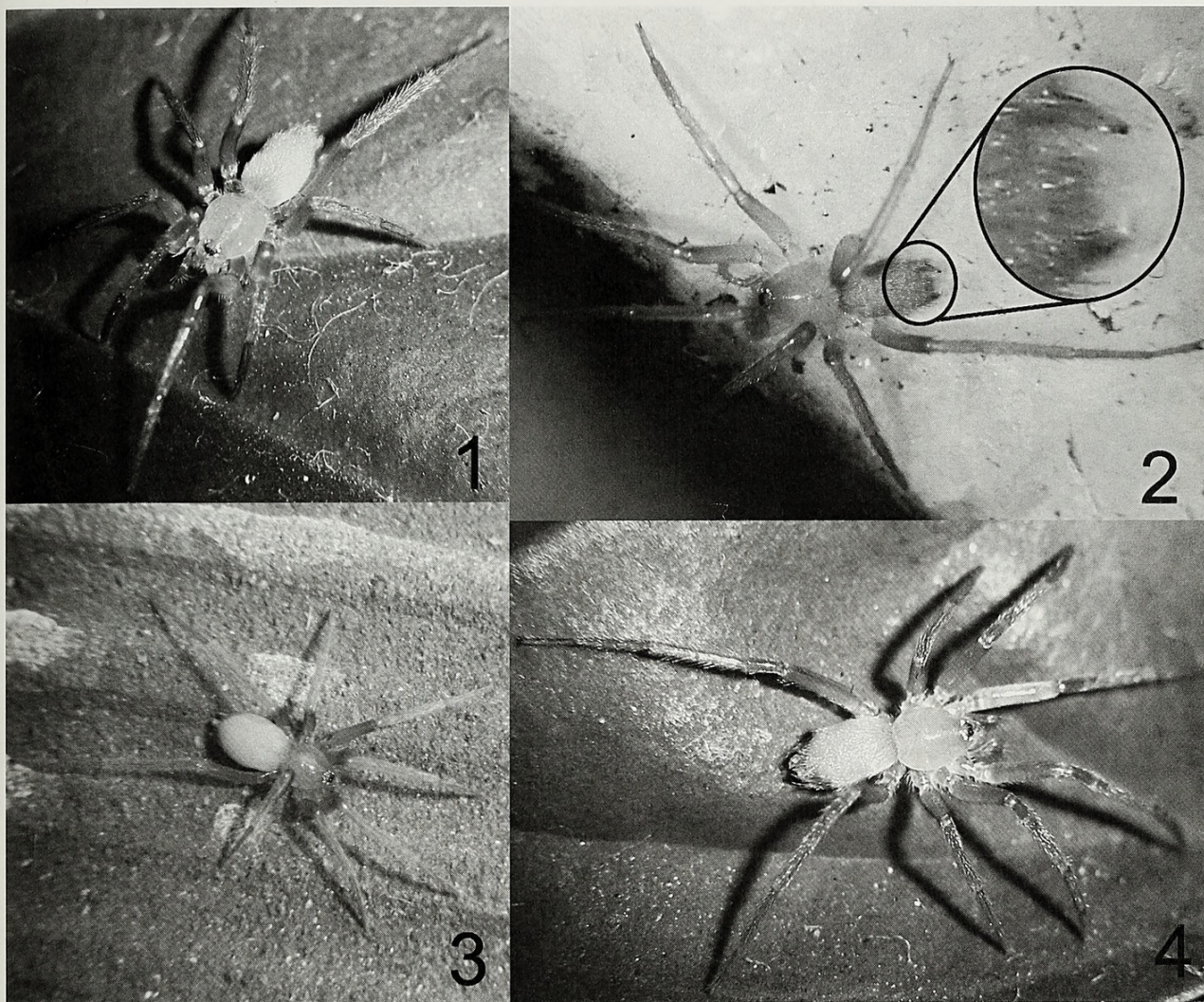
Recently, prodidomids identified as *Zimiris doriai* Simon 1882 were collected in Brazil. This species is a fast moving spider, synanthropic and active only at night (Platnick & Penney 2004), which explains its rarity in scientific collections despite its widespread distribution. According to this information and based on its occurrence in synanthropic environments, the first record of *Z. doriai* in Brazil is clearly a case of accidental introduction.

The genus *Zimiris* belongs to the subfamily Prodidominae and its main morphological features are the elongated and widely separated anterior

lateral spinnerets (Fig. 2) and also the posterior eyes arranged in a strongly procurved line (Platnick & Penney 2004; Jäger 2005). The genus was recently revised by Platnick & Penney (2004) and currently includes only two species *Z. doriai* and *Z. diffusa* Platnick & Penney 2004, both considered widespread. *Zimiris doriai* (Figs. 1–4) is easily distinguished from *Z. diffusa* by the presence of a bent, sinuous retrolateral tibial apophysis (Fig. 6) and the relatively narrow, retrolaterally excavated conductor (Fig. 5) in the male palp; an omega-shaped rather than triangular epigynal midpiece and longer, narrower paramedian epigynal ducts (Figs. 7, 8) in the female epigynum.

Four specimens of *Z. doriai* were collected in the city of Salvador, Bahia, Brazil and were deposited in the arachnological collections of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia (MZUFBA2066; 32) and Instituto Butantan, São Paulo (IBSP70242; 70243).

The first specimen, a female (Figs. 1, 2), was collected on 11 May 2004, during the day inside a house in the district of Garcia (12°59'29.92"S, 38°30'12.91"W). The second specimen, a male (Fig. 3), was caught on 17 November 2005 during the day inside a house, in the district of Federação (12°59'42.91"S, 38°30'12.91"W). Another male and an immature specimen (Fig. 4) were captured in September 2006 at night inside a house in the district of



Figures 1–4.—*Zimiris doriai*: 1. Female; 2. Details of spinnerets; 3. Male; 4. Immature. Photographs 1, 2, and 4 by Agustín Camacho.

Cabula (12°56'10.45"S, 38°27'54.98"W). Comparing these specimens with other prodidomids of the arachnological collection of IBSP, we detected another three females that were collected in urban environments. Two females were collected in Manaus (2°54'S, 59°58'W), Amazonas (IBSP13883; 23705) inside the lodgings of the Reserva Florestal Adolpho Ducke and the third was found in the city of Aracajú (1°27'21"S, 48°30'14"W), state of Sergipe (IBSP7516).

Zimiris doriai seems to be more widespread than *Z. diffusa*, which is restricted to the Old World. The latter must have been accidentally introduced in many countries of that region. *Zimiris doriai* has been previously reported from India, Cuba, Mexico, Yemen, Eritreia, Sudan, Dominican Republic, Ivory Coast, French Guiana, Malaysia, Java, Massawa (Platnick & Penny 2004), Germany (Jäger 2005), and now in Brazil.

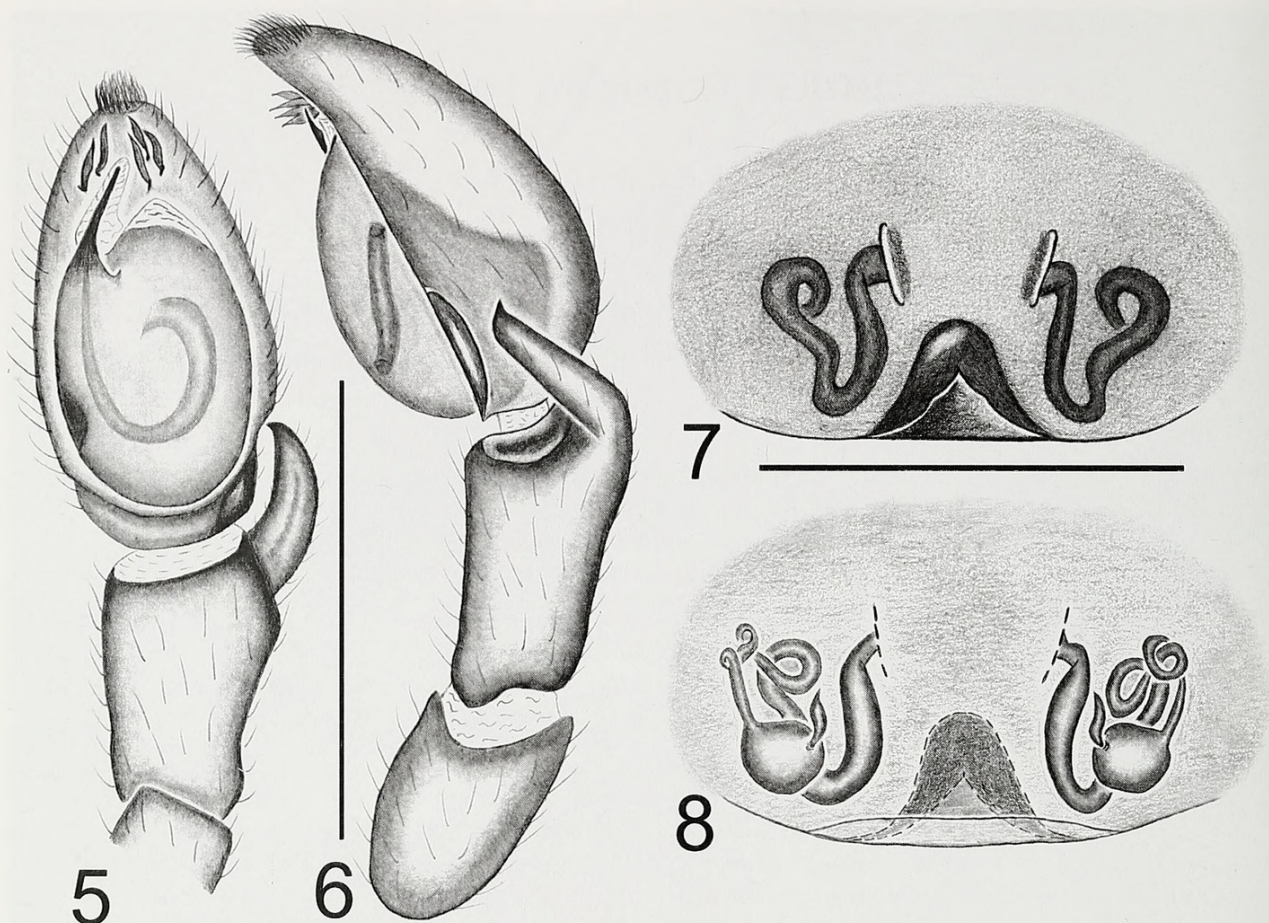
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Figures 5–8.—*Zimiris doriai*: 5. Left male palpus, ventral view; 6. Left male palpus, retrolateral view; 7. Epigynum, ventral view; 8. Epigynum dorsal view. Scale: 0.5 mm.

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