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# *TEEATTA*, A NEW SPIDER GENUS FROM TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA (AMAUROBIOIDEA: AMPHINECTIDAE: TASMARUBRIINAE)

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Three species of *Teeatta* gen. nov. from Tasmania are described. They are *T. driesseni* (type species), *T. magna* and *T. platnicki.* They are placed with *Tasmarubrius, Tasmabrochus* and *Tanganoides* gen. nov. in the subfamily Tasmarubriinae. *Tanganoides* nov. nom., replacement name is provided here for *Tangana* Davies, 2003 preoccupied in the Orthoptera by Ramme, 1929:309. ❑ *Amphinectidae, Tasmarubriinae, Teeatta, gen. nov., Tanganoides, nov. nom*.

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*Teatta* is the fourth genus of the Tasmarubriinae Davies (2002) to be described from Tasmania. There is sexual dimorphism shown in the colour and shape of the carapace and chelicerae. In males the carapace is longer than wide (1:07), the highest part is the foveal region; the chelicerae are geniculate (Fig. 1A). In females the carapace is darker in colour and noticeably longer than wide (1:0.6), the highest part is mid-carapace; chelicerae are strongly geniculate (Fig. 1B).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Almost all the material for the type species was collected by Michael Driessen from pitfall traps (PF). The material for the second species, *T. magna* was hand-collected and contains no males. Further collecting may yield males and at the same time confirm that the paratype from Scotts Peak Dam Rd, south of the type locality, belongs here. Notation of spines follows Platnick & Shadab (1975). The left male palp is described and illustrated. Measurements are in millimetres.

ABBREVIATIONS. *Museums*: AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York; QM, Queensland Museum, Brisbane; TM, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart.

*Morphology*: The usual abbreviations are used for body measurements and eyes. Others in the text: MA, median apophysis; RTA, retrolateral tibial apophysis.

## SYSTEMATICS

### KEY TO GENERA OF TASMARUBRIINAE

1. ♂ palp with long fixed prolateral tegular apophysis pointing forwards . . . . . 2

   ♂ palp with tegular apophysis arising in the membraneous area just prolateral toMA or occasionally absent. . . . 3
2. ♂ tegular apophysis about same length as MA. Large retrobasal paracymbium. ♀ lateral epigynal protuberances . . . . . *Tasmarubrius*

   ♂ tegular apophysis very long, extending beyond tegulum, about 1.5× MA. Small paracymbium. ♀ without lateral epigynal protuberances . *Tasmabrochus*
3. ♂ MA short, stout; terminally bifurcate or trifurcate. Tegular apophysis small or absent. ♀ spermathecae anterior to gonopores. Spines on tarsi III, IV . . . . . *Tanganoides*

   ♂ MA slender, unbranched. Tegular apophysis curving across tegulum to embolic base. ♀ spermathecae dorsal to gonopores. Without spines on tarsi III, IV . . *Teeatta*

### **Teeatta** gen. nov.

TYPE SPECIES. *T .driesseni* sp. nov.

ETYMOLOGY. ~~Tasmanian Aboriginal *teeatta*, forest. Gender is masculine~~.

mistranslated- see 'etymology'

DIAGNOSIS. Large (6.0-9.0) to very large (17.0-18.0) ground living spiders. Male palp with a very broad grooved embolus and long slender median apophysis. A long sclerotised tegular apophysis, arising in the membranous area prolateral to the median apophysis, is crook-shaped distally and curves across the tegulum to the embolic region (Fig. 1C). This differs in origin and direction from the fixed prolateral tegular apophysis in *Tasmarubrius* and *Tasmabrochus,* which arises on the prolateral tegulum and runs forwards. MA is unbranched differing from that of *Tanganoides*. Like the other genera it also lacks the small tarsal spines found in *Tanganoides*. A prolateral protrusion on the subtegulum locks with the embolic base (Fig. 1E). RTA with low dorsoretrolateral apophysis and large pointed dorsal apophysis. Spermathecae small, situated behind (dorsal to)

gonopores; differing from *Tanganoides* where they are anterior to the gonopores.

DESCRIPTION. Three-clawed ecribellates with an almost glabrous carapace, geniculate chelicerae, 2 retromarginal and 2 promarginal cheliceral teeth with an intermediate row of tiny denticles, see Davies (2003, fig. 2A,B). Preening combs on metatarsi II-IV. Short thick embolus, small membranous conductor, long movable MA and long sclerotised tegular apophysis. Small rounded paracymbium. Palpal tibia with distal retroventral apophysis and excavated RTA with 2 apophyses. Epigynum with 'lateral' teeth, emerging posteriorly rather than laterally (Fig. 1H). Gonopores often blocked with acellular material; small spermathecae.

**Teeatta driesseni** sp. nov.
(Fig. 1).

ETYMOLOGY. For Michael Driessen who collected many spiders from the moorlands of central and western Tasmania.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE: ♂, Lake St. Clair, 42°07'S, 146°11'E, PF, 25 Aug. 1999, M. Driessen (QM S55299). PARATYPES: ♀, same locality and collector as holotype, PF, 26 Mar. 1997 (QM S55305); 25♂,14♀, 26 June 2000 (QM S55293); ♂, 17♀, 26 Apr. 2000 (QM S55296); ♀, 6 Mar. 1997 (QM S55297); ♂, 25 Aug. 1999 (QM S55298); ♀, 29 Mar. 2000 (QM S55300); ♂, 30 Sept. 1999 (QM 55301); 3♂, Aug. 1999 (QM S55302); 2♀, 25 Aug. 1999 (QM S55303); ♀, 26 Mar. 1997 (QM S55304); 2♂, ♀, Aug. 1999 (QM S53306); ♂, Aug. 1997 (QM S55307); ♂, Aug. 1999 (QM S55308); 2♂, Aug. 1999 (QM S55309); ♂, Aug. 1999, (QM S55315); ♀, penult. ♂, King William Creek, 42°14'S, 146°15'E, 25 Feb. 1999 (QM S55310); ♀, 2 penult. ♂, same locality, 25 Feb. 1999 (QM S55311); 2♀, 25 Feb. 1999 (QM S55312); ♀, Mar. 1999 (QM S55313); 2♀, ♂, July 1999 (QM S55314).

DIAGNOSIS. Tegular apophysis long, sclerotised (Fig. 1C), arising from membraneous area prolateral to the median apophysis, curving across the tegulum to the embolus.

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. CL 3.9, CW 2.8, AL 3.6, AW 2.3. Light brown carapace, highest at fovea. Dorsal abdomen dark brown with pattern of 6 pairs of pale spots diminishing in size posteriorly. From above PRE slightly procurved, ARE straight; from the front both rows procurved. AME smallest. All eyes ringed in black. Ratio of AME: ALE: PME: PLE is 8:11:10:11. Chelicerae geniculate; 2 retromarginal and 2 promarginal teeth with an intermediate row of small thin denticles between them. Labium slightly wider than long; sternum slightly longer than wide, 1:0.9. Legs 4123 (Table 1).

TABLE 1. *T. driesseni* ♂(♀) Leg lengths.

| | Leg I | Leg II | Leg III | Leg IV |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Femur | 3.0 (3.2) | 2.5 (2.8) | 2.3 (2.7) | 3.0 (3.3) |
| Patella &Tibia | 3.8 (4.2) | 3.0 (3.3) | 2.7 (2.9) | 3.7 (4.2) |
| Metatarsus | 2.5 (2.5) | 2.1 (2.1) | 2.3 (2.2) | 3.3 (3.3) |
| Tarsus | 1.7 (1.6) | 1.3 (1.3) | 1.0 (1.1) | 1.3 (1.4) |
| Total | 11.0 (11.5) | 8.9 (9.5) | 8.3 (8.9) | 11.3 (12.2) |

Notation of spines. Femora: I, D110, P001; II, D110, P001; III, D110, P001, R001; IV, D110, P001, R001. Tibiae: I, P101, V222; II, P111, V112; III, D010, P111, V212, R001; IV, D001, P111, V212, R111. Metatarsi: I, P012,V221, R002; II, P012, V221, R012; III, D010, P101, V221, R112; IV, D010, P112, V221, R112. Spines on metatarsi III and IV very long and robust. No tarsal spines. Preening combs on metatarsi II-IV.

Male palp (Fig. 1C-F). Cymbium with slight bulge on retrolateral edge, small rounded posterior protrusion and flanged paracymbium; trichobothria in dorsal row. Thick grooved embolus, small membranous conductor, long tapered MA and very long sclerotised tegular apophysis that curves across the tegulum to the embolic region. A prolateral protrusion on the subtegulum locks the embolic base in place. Tibia with ridge-like retroventral apophysis; RTA with low dorso-retrolateral apophysis and large pointed dorsal apophysis (Fig. 1D,E).

Males range in length from 6.7-8.4.

*Female* (QM S55305). CL 4.7, CW 3.0, AL 4.4, AW 2.8. Carapace dark brown, much longer than wide, 1:0.6, highest at midcarapace. From above eye rows slightly procurved, from front both rows procurved. AME:ALE:PME:ALE 7:11:10:11. helicerae strongly geniculate. Labium and sternum both slightly longer than wide. Legs 4123 (Table 1).

Notation of spines. Differs from male in the following leg segments. Femora: IV, D110, R001. Tibiae: I, V222; II, P111, V122; III, D010, P111, V212, R101. Metatarsi: I, P001, V221, R001; III, D010, P112, V221, R112. Two preening combs on metatarsi II-IV on either side of distal spine. Epigynum (Fig. 1G-J) about 1/6 length of the venter. Lateral gonopores with irregular shaped plugs. Lateral teeth. Small spermathecae dorsal to gonopores.Females 8.1-9.4 long.

DISTRIBUTION. Central Plateau of Tasmania.

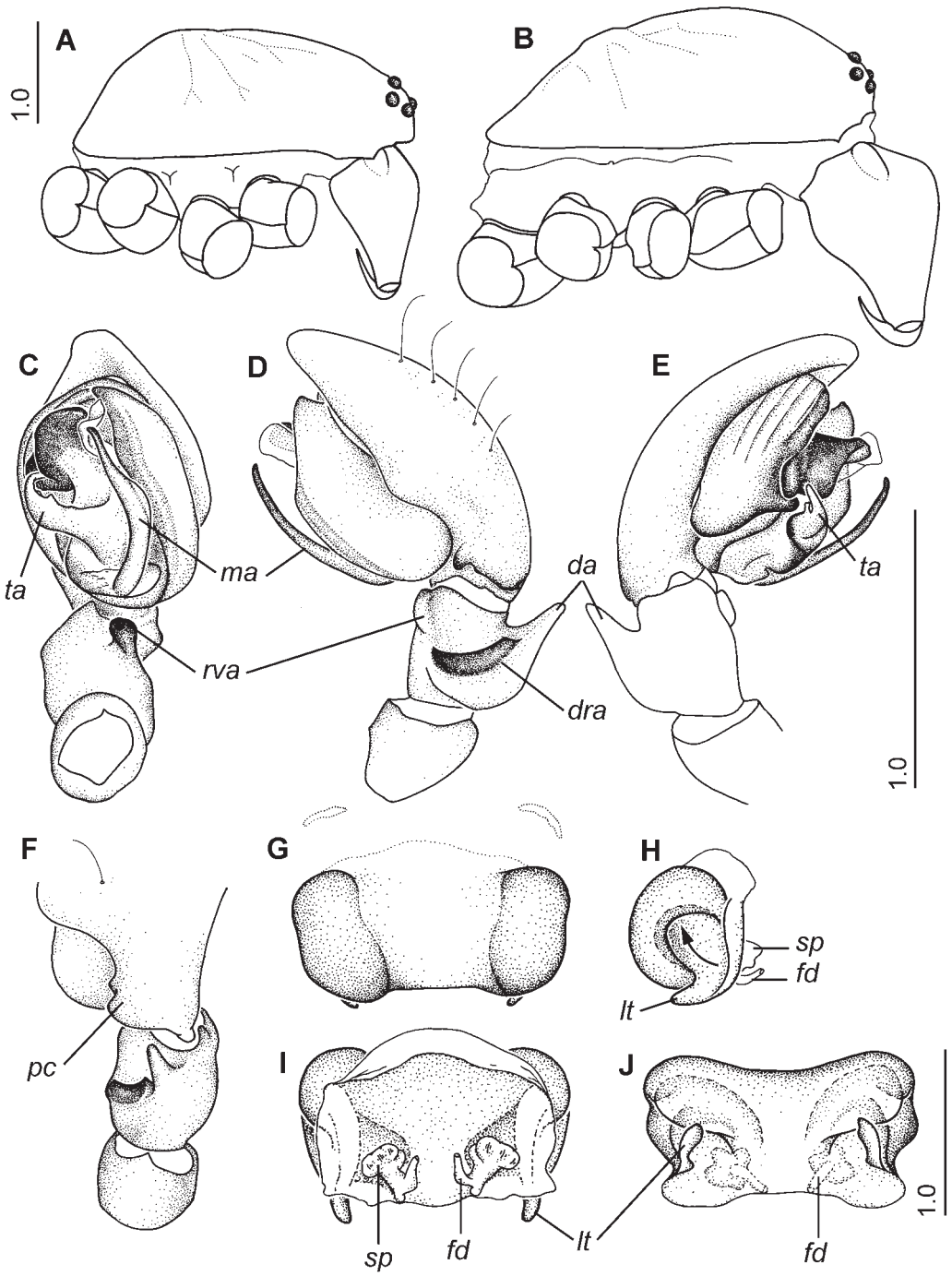


FIG. 1. A-J, *Teeatta driesseni* sp. nov. A,B, lateral carapace (♂ ♀); C-F, ♂ palp (ventral, retrolateral, prolateral, dorsal); G-J, epigynum (ventral, lateral, dorsal, posterior). da = dorsal apophysis of RTA; dra = dorso-retrolateral apophysis of RTA; fd = fertilisation duct; lt = lateral tooth; ma = median apophysis; pc = paracymbium; rva = retroventral tibial apophysis; sp = spermatheca; ta = tegular apophysis.

**Teeatta magna** sp. nov.
(Fig. 2A-C)

ETYMOLOGY. Latin *magnus*, large.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE: ♀, Fern Tree, Mt Wellington, SE Tasmania, 42°55'S, 147°16'E, 22 Apr. 1952, R.Cunningham (TM J151). PARATYPES: ♀, Mt Wellington near Springs, 42°54'S, 147°14'E, unknown collector (TM J152); ♀, Scotts Peak Dam Rd, SW Tasmania, 43°00S, 146°22E, 26 Apr. 1987, R.J.Raven (QM S55295).

DIAGNOSIS. Much larger (16.0-18.0) than *T. driesseni*. Epigynum about 1/10 length of venter. Ventral spines on tibia III and IV V202, differing from *T. driesseni* which has V212.

DESCRIPTION. *Female.* CL 8.1, CW 5.7, AL 10.1, AW 6.5. Carapace dark brown, highest at midlength. Abdominal pattern similar to *T. driesseni.* From above and in front eye-rows procurved. AME:ALE:PME:PLE 9:14:11:12. Chelicerae strongly geniculate; 2 retromarginal and 2 promarginal teeth with intermediate row of small denticles between them. Labium longer than wide 1:0.9. Sternum longer than wide 1:0.8. Legs 4123. I, 17.5; II, 14.3; III, 13.9; IV, 17.8.

Notation of spines. Femora: I, D110, P001; II, D110, P001; III, D100, P001, R011; IV, D210, P001, R001. Tibiae: I, V222; II, V222; III, D001, P111, V202, R011; IV, P111, V202, R011. Metatarsi: I, P001, V222, R001; II, P011, V221, R001; III, D100, P112, V221, R112; IV, D110, P112, V221, R112. Two preening combs on ventral metatarsi II-IV on either side of distal spine. Epigynum (Fig. 2A-C) about 1/10 length of venter. The male is unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern Tasmania.

**Teeatta platnicki** sp. nov.
(Fig. 2D-I)

ETYMOLOGY. For Norman Platnick , co-collector of the paratype and author of many Australian spiders.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE: ♂, W of Strathgordon, just N of Mt Sprent, SW Tasmania, 42°65'S, 146°04'E, 290m, 26Apr.1987, N.Platnick, R.J.Raven, T.Churchill (QM S64277). PARATYPES: ♀, juv, Scotts Peak Dam Rd, 43°00'S, 146°22'E, 26Apr.1987, R.J.Raven (QM S55294); ♂, Olga Valley, SW Tasmania, 42°43'S, 145°47'E, litter, 31 Jan.1977, L.Hill et al. (TM J1454).

DIAGNOSIS. Much smaller than *T. magna*. Tegular apophysis with much longer distal branch (Fig. 2E) than *T. driesseni*. Continuous sclerotisation of RTA from retrolateral to pointed dorsal branch unlike *T. driesseni* where these are separate entities.

DESCRIPTION. *Male.* CL 3.6, CW 2.8, AL 3.1, AW 1.8. Carapace light brown, abdominal pattern similar to other species. Eyes and chelicerae similar to *T. driesseni*. Legs 4123. I, 9.8; II, 8.3; III, 7.6; IV, 10.3.

Notation of spines. Femora: I, D110, P002; II, D111, P011; III, D111, P001; IV, D110, P001, R001. Tibiae: I, P111, V222; II, P111, V122; III, D010, P201, V212, R101; IV, D001, P111, V212, R111. Metatarsi: I, P011, V221, R012; II, D010, P012, V221, R012; III, D010, P112, V221, R112; IV, D010, P112, V221, R112. Preening combs on metatarsi II-IV. No tarsal spines on legs.

Male palp (Fig. 2D-F). Short widely grooved embolus; membraneous conductor; long sinuous MA.

Tegular apophysis crook-shaped, with digitiform branch arising midway. Tibia with retroventral ridge; RTA with continuous sclerotisation between low dorsoretrolateral and long pointed dorsal apophysis.

Paratype male from Olga Valley is 5.8 long, colour and pattern faded.

*Female*. CL 3.5 CW 2.6 AL 3.8 AW 2.5. Coloration, pattern and eyes similar to that of males. Chelicerae strongly geniculate. Legs 4123. I, 8.8; II, 7.3; III, 6.8; IV, 9.4.

Notation of spines. Fewer spines than in male. Femora: II, D110, P001. Tibiae: I, P000; II, P001, V222; III, P201; IV, R001. Metatarsi: I, P001, R001; II, D000, R001. Preening combs as in male. No tarsal spines. Epigynum (Fig. 2G-I) similar to *T. driesseni*. Lateral teeth not obvious.

DISTRIBUTION. SW Tasmania.

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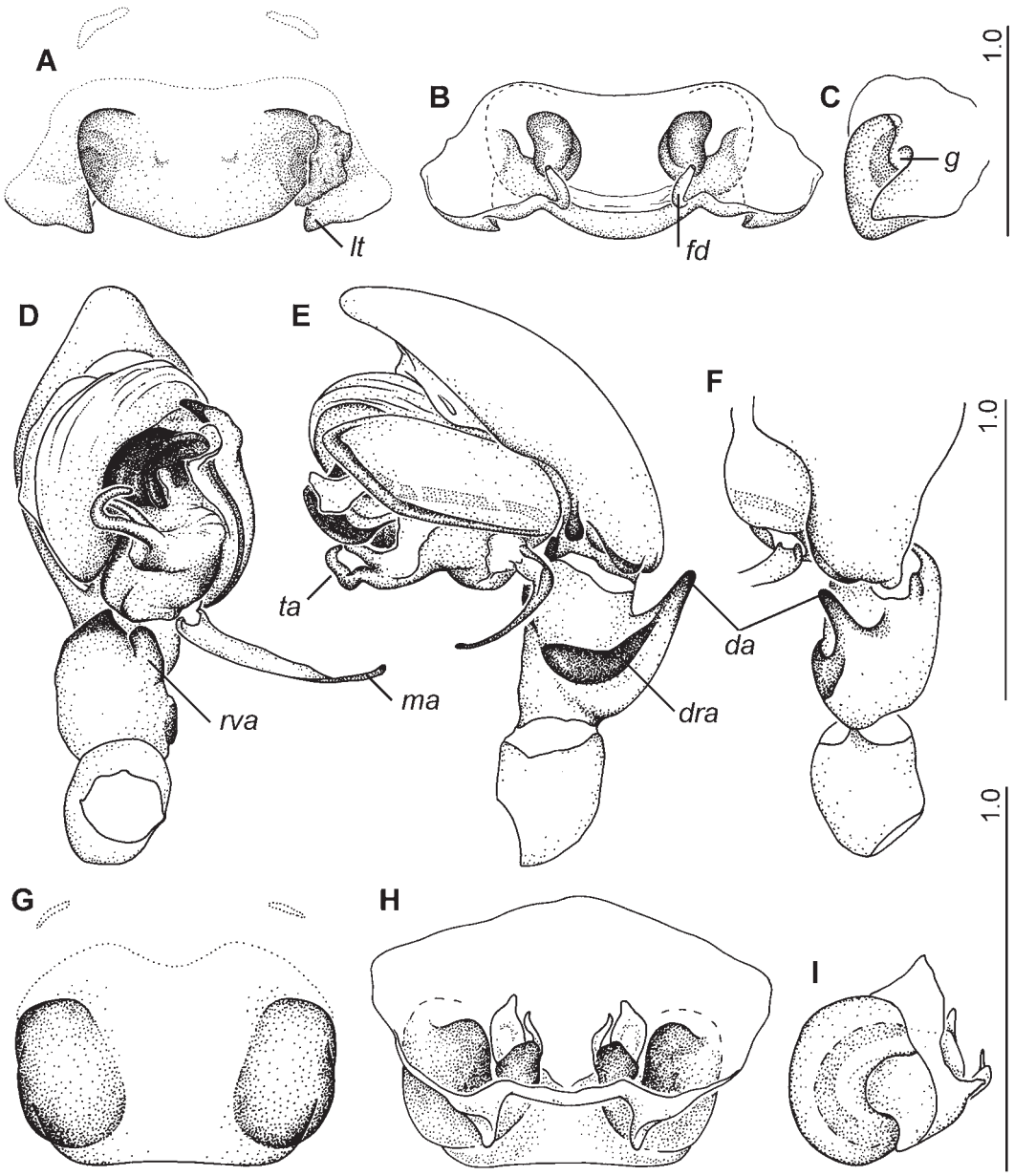


FIG. 2. A-I, *Teeatta* spp. nov. A-C, *T. magna* epigynum (ventral, dorsal lateral); D-I, *T. platnicki*; D-F, ♂ palp (ventral, retrolateral, dorsal); G-I, epigynum (ventral, dorsal, lateral). g = gonopore. Other abbreviations as in Fig.1.

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