

- Sexual dimorphism. Male leg IV: Trochanter and/or femur IV may be incrassate or strongly curved, tibia IV enlarged and roughly tuberculate. Free sternites with lateral apophyses. Female smaller. In *Kimula cokendolpheri* the spines are reduced, and femur IV differs markedly and is not as enlarged. Trochanter IV has a ventrodistal spine rather than the blunt tubercle characteristic of the male. The free sternites lack the spiny median apophysis. Male dimorphism is present in species of *Kimula* and *Metakimula*, where some morphs have heavily swollen femur IV, while other morphs possess only rows of spines.

Distribution: Kimulidae has a disjunct distribution. The core of the species occurs in Venezuela, Colombia, and the West Indies. An isolated species *Tegipiolus pachypus* was found in northeastern Brazil, representing a group morphologically (as well as geographically) isolated.

Relationships: Kimulidae seems to be closely related to Escadabiidae, a family from Brazil, both belonging to the Samooidea group of families.

Main references:

- **Systematics:** Sørensen (1932), Mello-Leitão (1933a, 1938), Goodnight & Goodnight (1942c, 1943), González-Sponga (1987).
- **Natural history:** González-Sponga (1987), Pérez Gonzalez & de Armas (2000).

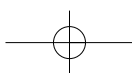
Manaosbiidae Roewer, 1943

Adriano B. Kury

Etymology: *Manaosbia*, from type locality Manaus (Manaus), Amazonas, Brazil, called Greek *bios* (living).

Characterization:

- Size: Body length 3.5–10 mm, leg IV 12–49 mm long.
- Dorsum (Figures 4.32a,f,g,h): Opisthosomal scutum with sides convex, only a little wider than prosomatic carapace, posterior border substraight. Ocularium narrow, low, without depression, with a pair of weak small spines. Ozo-pore like Figure 4.32d. Scutal area I armed with a pair of small spines; III with a pair of stouter spines. Free tergites II–III often with a pair of small spines.
- Chelicerae: Weakly developed in both sexes, with bulla variably armed.
- Pedipalps (Figures 4.32a,f): Smooth, without strong armature; femur cylindrical, neither flattened nor keeled.
- Legs (Figure 4.32b): Coxa IV barely visible under scutum, dorsally covered with pointed tubercles and armed with a spiniform apical apophysis; trochanters I–III may bear ectal spines; femur IV unarmed, straight or a little crooked; only proximal tarsomeres of basitarsus I swollen spindlelike in male; tarsi III–IV with a pair of smooth claws (pectinate in *Syncranaus cribrum*), occasionally sparse scopulae.



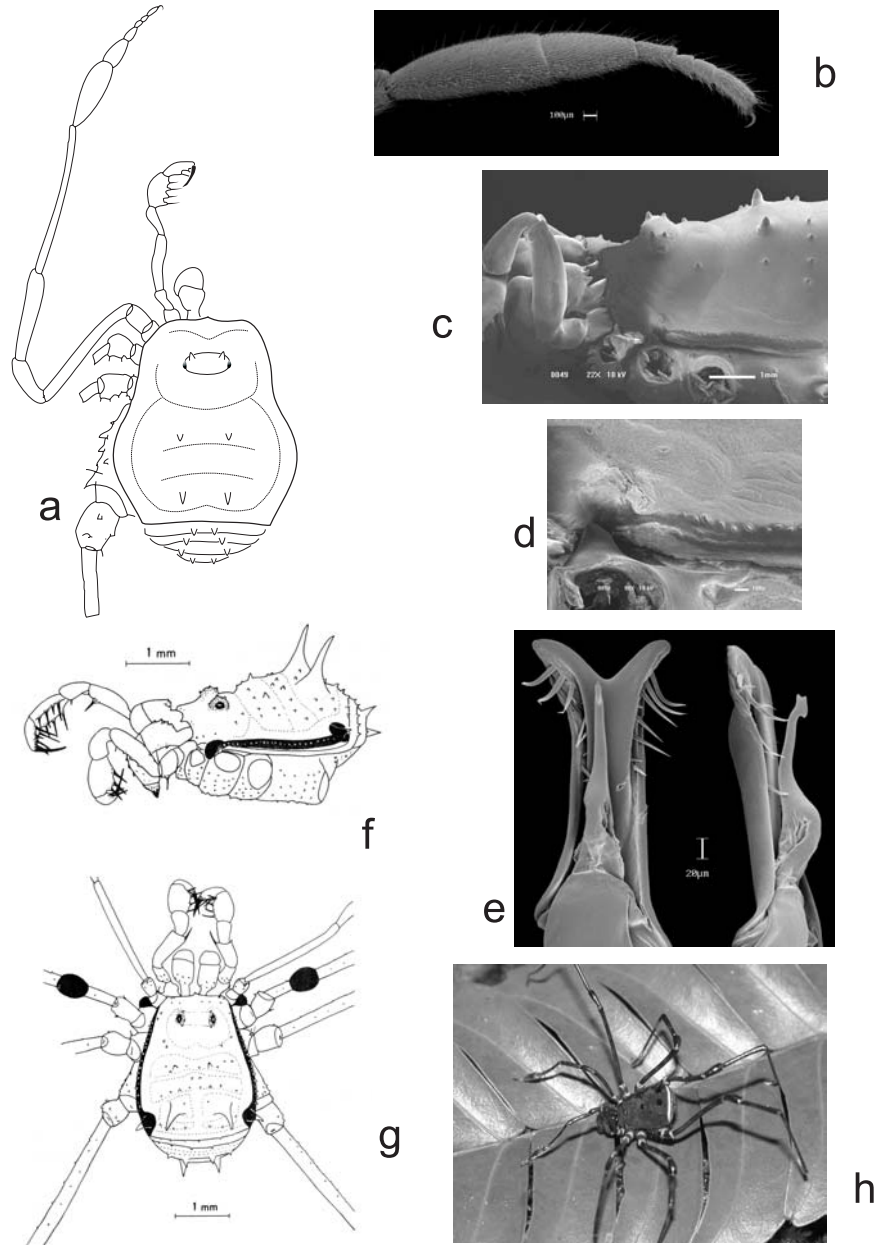
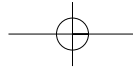
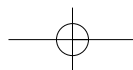
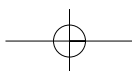


Figure 4.32. Manaosbiidae. (a) *Saramacia* schematic (redrawn from Kury, 1997a). (b) *Manaosbia*, tarsus of leg I (from Kury & Pinto-da-Rocha, 2002); (c) habitus lateral; (d) ozopore region; (e) penis, dorsal and lateral views. (f–g) *Zygopachylus*, displacement of fluid from scent gland along taenidium, lateral and dorsal views (from Cokendolpher, 1987b). (h) *Saramacia* sp. from Brazil. Photos: c–d, A. B. Kury; E, i, R. Pinto-da-Rocha.



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- Genitalia (Figure 4.32e): Ventral plate of penis rectangular and elongate, with distal border concave or entire, basal setae stout, slightly bent, median two pairs of setae of ventral plate dorsally located, distal setae strongly curved but not helicoidal; stylus straight, usually bent in apex; glans long and columnar, without dorsal or ventral processes.
- Color: Most species are uniformly dark brown with black mottling (Figure 4.32h). Appendages in general are much lighter, attaining yellow hues and often bearing dark rings. A few species possess large white tubercles on laterals of mesotergum.
- Sexual dimorphism: Basitarsus I of male with basal two joints swollen spindle-like (Figure 4.32b), sometimes fused in a single piece.

Distribution: Manaosbiidae has been recorded from Panama, the Lesser Antilles, Venezuela (plus Trinidad), the Guyanas, Colombia, Ecuador, northern and central Brazil, and Peru. The southern limit seems to be the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso do Sul. Habitats include lowland Amazonian rain forest up to submontane Andean forests, dry forests in Central America, and riparian forests in Brazil.

Relationships: On the basis of evidence from the genital structure, Manaosbiidae is a member of the superfamily Gonyleptoidea (Kury, 1993a), but its relationship to the other families is unclear.

Main references:

- **Systematics:** Roewer (1913, 1915a, 1943), Kury (1997a, 2003).
- **Natural history:** Rodríguez & Guerrero (1976), Mora (1990, 1991).

Oncopodidae Thorell, 1876

Peter Schwendinger

Etymology: *Oncopus*, from Greek *onkos* (mass, growth, swelling, tumor) and *podos* (leg). Thorell (1876a) translated *onkos* into the Latin *tumidus*, which means “swollen” or “inflated” and refers either to the stout legs of the type genus or, more likely, to its ovoid, uniarticulate tarsi.

Characterization:

- Size: 2.3 mm (male of *G. asli*) to 10.7 mm (male of *Oncopus truncatus*).
- Dorsum (Figures 4.33a,b): Somewhat pear shaped, with prosomal region narrower than opisthosomal region. Carapace and opisthosomal tergites I–VIII fused into a single plate (*scutum completum*) with a quite smooth surface and few or no projections. Ocularium low or a more or less elevated, rounded or pointed tubercle. Paired conical or unpaired lobelike projections from posterior margin of carapace region and from anterior margin of first opisthosomal area forming a more or less distinct “bridge” (oncopodid synapomorphy; Figure 4.33c). Dorsal scutal areas of opisthosoma distinctly bulged and smooth (*Palaeoncopus*) or low and carrying pairs of rounded paramedian tu-

