

UMMIDIINAE, A NEW REPLACEMENT NAME FOR PACHYLOMERINAE SIMON 1889 (ARANEAE: CTENIZIDAE)

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Abstract: *Pachylomerus* Ausserer 1871 (Araneae: Ctenizidae: Pachylomerinae) constitutes a junior homonym of *Pachylomerus* Bertoloni 1849 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae). As a result, Pachylomerinae Simon 1889 constitutes an invalid name, according to article 39 of the current International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. A new replacement name, Ummidiinae nom. nov., is established to group *Conothele* Thorell 1878, *Hebestatis* Simon 1903 and *Ummidia* Thorell 1875, the genera formerly included in the Pachylomerinae. Ummidiinae acquires the former diagnosis of Pachylomerinae.

Key words: Ctenizidae, Pachylomerinae, Ummidiinae, *Ummidia*, taxonomy, new replacement name.

Ummidiinae, nuevo nombre de reemplazo para Pachylomerinae Simon 1889 (Araneae: Ctenizidae)

Resumen: *Pachylomerus* Ausserer 1871 (Araneae: Ctenizidae: Pachylomerinae) constituye un homónimo más moderno de *Pachylomerus* Bertoloni 1849 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae). Por lo tanto, Pachylomerinae Simon 1889 constituye un nombre inválido, de acuerdo con el Artículo 39 del Código Internacional de Nomenclatura Zoológica en vigencia. Se establece el nuevo nombre de reemplazo Ummidiinae nom. nov. para agrupar a *Conothele* Thorell 1878, *Hebestatis* Simon 1903 y *Ummidia* Thorell 1875, los géneros anteriormente ubicados en Pachylomerinae. Ummidiinae adquiere la anterior diagnosis de Pachylomerinae.

Palabras clave: Ctenizidae, Pachylomerinae, Ummidiinae, *Ummidia*, taxonomía, nuevo nombre de reemplazo.

The Ctenizidae are among the group of mygalomorph spiders scarcely represented in zoological collections and which have received little attention from arachnologists. The main problem that faces their study is that they are generally hard to locate in the field, as they live in burrows in the soil and leaf litter, which close with a cryptic lid made from silk and detritus.

Currently, 121 species in nine genera (Platnick, 2007) and two subfamilies (Raven, 1985) are recognized. The subfamily Ctenizinae contains six genera: *Bothriocyrtum* Simon 1891, *Cteniza* Latreille 1829, *Cyclocosmia* Ausserer 1871, *Cyrtocarenium* Ausserer 1871, *Latouchia* Pocock 1901 and *Stasimopus* Simon 1892.

The subfamily Pachylomerinae Simon 1889 contains three genera: *Conothele* Thorell 1878, *Hebestatis* Simon 1903 and *Ummidia* Thorell 1875. Nevertheless, the currently recognized name for this subfamily is addressed by neither an included genus nor a synonym of any, as is required by the article 29 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (I.C.Z.N., 1999).

The type genus of Pachylomerinae is *Pachylomerus* Ausserer 1871, a junior homonym of *Pachylomerus* Bertoloni 1849 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae). Strand (1934) perceived the homonymy and established *Pachylomerides* Strand 1934 as a replacement name for *Pachylomerus* Ausserer. Roewer (1955) transferred all the species of *Pachylomerides* to *Ummidia*, by considering both generic names as synonyms. Nevertheless, the subfamily continued preserving the name Pachylomerinae (Raven, 1985).

According to the article 39 of the Code, “the name of a family-group taxon is invalid if the name of its type genus

is a junior homonym or has been totally or partially suppressed by the Commission. If that family-group name is in use it must be replaced either by the next oldest available name from among its synonyms, including the names of its subordinate family-group taxa, or, if there is no such synonym, by a new name based on the valid name (whether a synonym or a new replacement name [*nomen novum*]) of the former type genus” (I.C.Z.N., 1999).

Pachylomerinae have no synonyms, but *Ummidia* constitutes a junior synonym of *Pachylomerus* Ausserer and a senior synonym of *Pachylomerides*. Therefore, the appropriate replacement name to substitute Pachylomerinae is Ummidiinae **nom. nov.**

This way, Ummidiinae acquires the former diagnosis of Pachylomerinae and *Ummidia* constitutes its type genus.

Taxonomy

Family Ctenizidae Thorell 1887

Subfamily Ummidiinae **nom. nov.**

Pachylomereae Simon 1889: 178

Pachylomerinae Raven 1985: 142

DIAGNOSIS. Eyes are disposed on a distinct tubercle and the dorsal region of tibiae III is excavated (Raven, 1985).

TYPE GENUS. *Ummidia* Thorell 1875

Pachylomerus Ausserer 1871: 145; type species: *Pachylomerus glabra* Doleschall 1871. Junior homonym of *Pachylomerus* Bertoloni 1849 (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Scarabaeinae) (Strand, 1934).

Ummidia Thorell 1875: 102; type species: *Ummidia picea* Thorell 1875 (= *Actinopus aedificatorius* Westwood 1840).

Pachylomerides Strand 1934: 272; type species: *Pachylomerus glabra* Doleschall 1871. Replacement name for *Pachylomerus* Ausserer 1871 (Strand 1934). First synonymised by Roewer (1955).

OTHER GENERA INCLUDED: *Conothele* Thorell 1878 and *Hebestatis* Simon 1903.

In a molecular phylogenetic analysis of the Mygalomorphae, Hedin & Bond (2006) have provided evidence for the polyphyletic status of Ummidiinae, since *Hebestatis* was shown to be not closely related to *Conothele* and *Ummidia*. However, this is just one of a series of contradictions reported between their molecular phylogenetic results and the current taxonomy of the infraorder. The own authors suggested that additional work using both morphological and molecular evidence should be conducted before mygalomorph classification can be formally reassessed with confidence. If future studies confirm their results, *Hebestatis* will have to be removed from the Ummidiinae.

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