

Supplementary material

Cladistic analysis supports the monophyly of the Neotropical crab spider genus *Epicadus* and its senior synonymy over *Tobias* (Araneae : Thomisidae)

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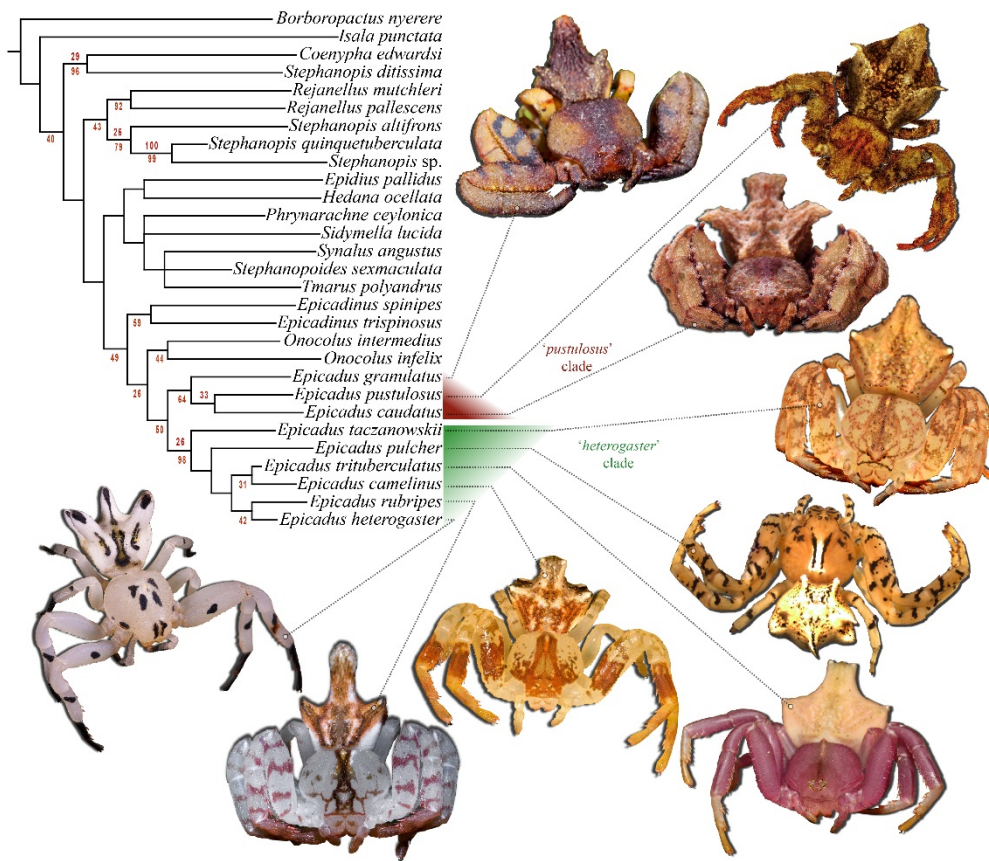


Fig. S1. Strict consensus of the two most parsimonious trees under equally weighted analysis (length: 286 steps; consistency index (CI) = 32; retention index (RI) = 64).

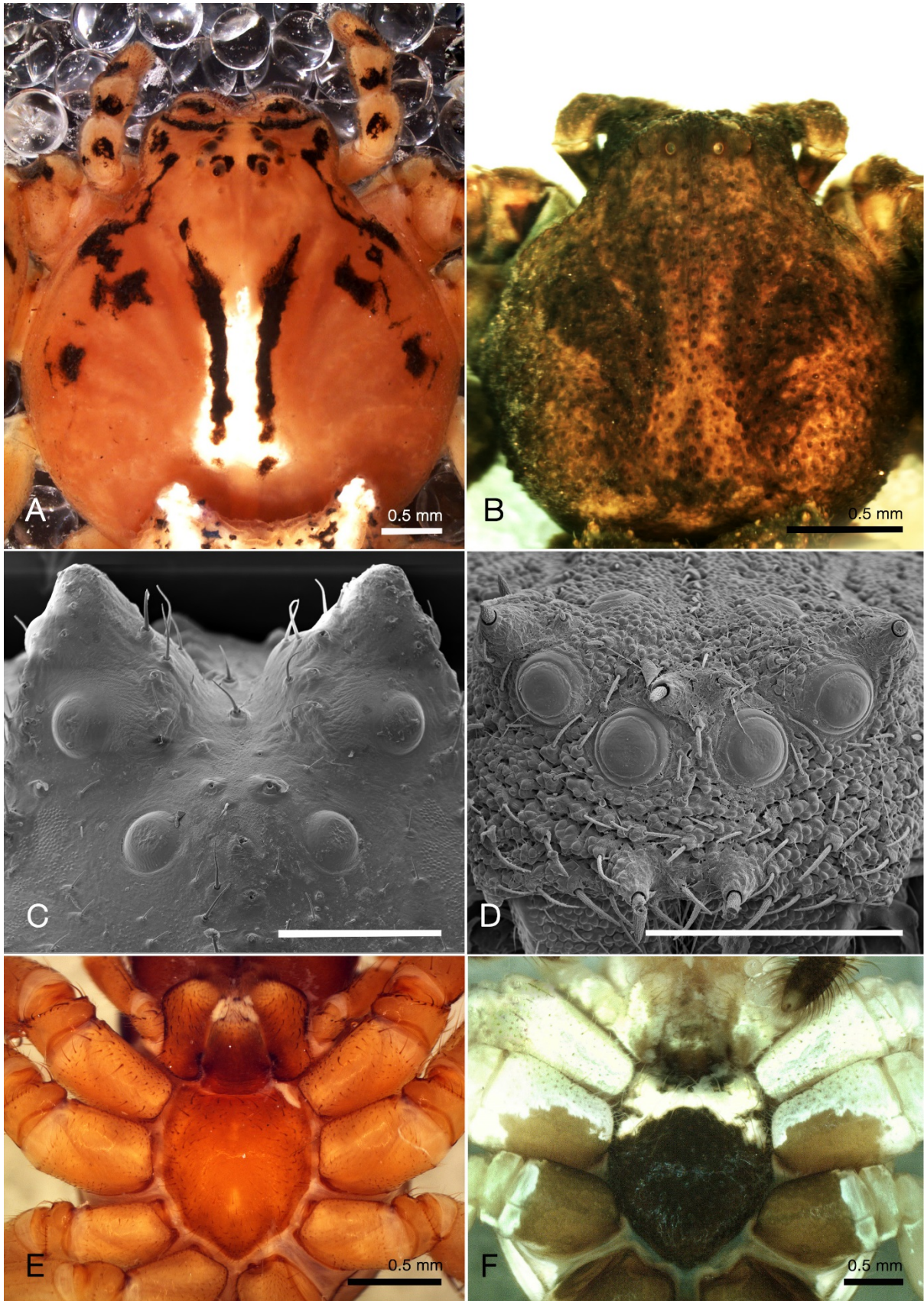


Fig. S2. Dorsal view of the prosoma of (A) *Epicadus pulcher* (Mello-Leitão, 1929) and (B) *E. caudatus*; frontal view of the prosoma of (C) *E. heterogaster* and (D) *Onocolus infelix* (Mello-Leitão, 1941); sternum of (E) *Stephanopoides sexmaculata* Mello-Leitão, 1929 and (F) *Phrynarachne ceylonica* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1884) Scale bars = 0.5 mm (C, D).

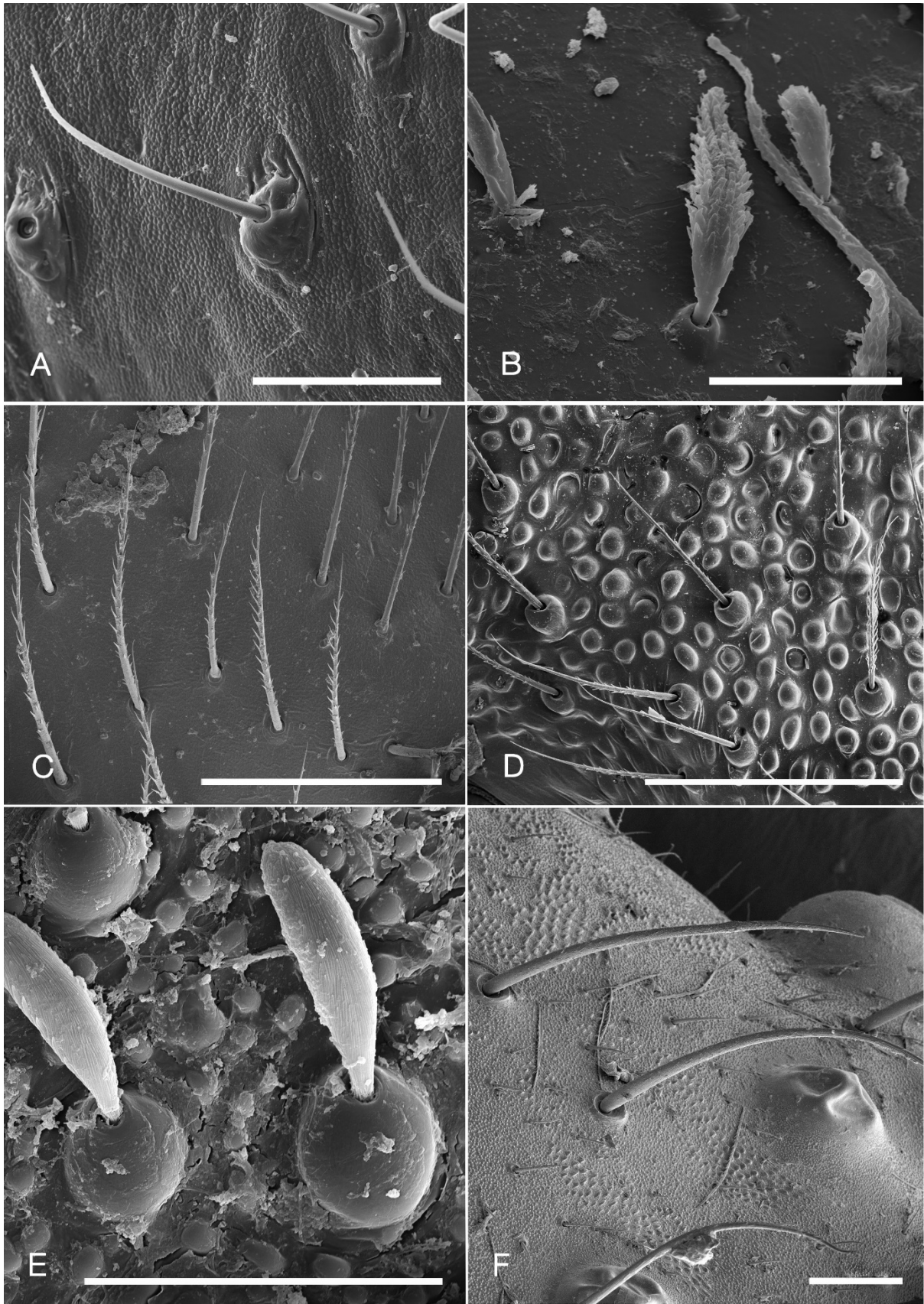


Fig. S3. Sternum setae of (A) *Epicadus trituberculatus*, (B) *Borboropactus nyerere* Benjamin, 2011 (C) *Tmarus polyandrus* Mello-Leitão, 1929 and (D) *Onocolus intermedius* (Mello-Leitão, 1929) prosoma setae of (E) *Isala punctata* L. Koch, 1876 and (F) *T. polyandrus*. Scale bars = 0.1 mm (A, C, D, F); 0.05 mm (B, E).

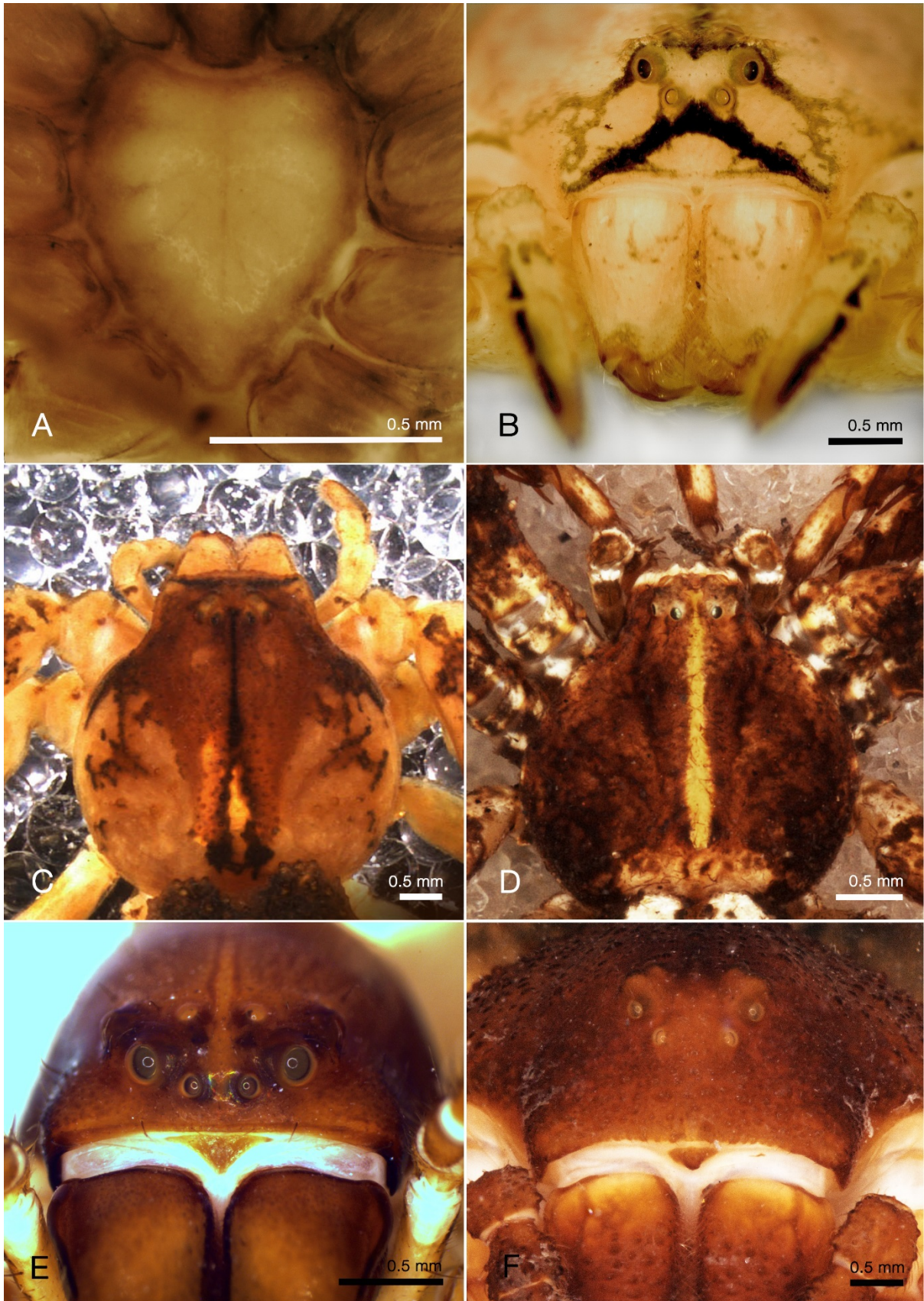


Fig. S4. Sternum of (A) *Hedana ocellata* Thorell, 1890; frontal view of the prosoma of (B) *Epicadus trituberculatus*; dorsal view of the prosoma of (C) *Epicadus camelinus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869) and (D) *Stephanopsis quinetuberculata* (Taczanowski, 1872) frontal view of the prosoma of (E) *Stephanopoides sexmaculata* and (F) *Epicadus granulatus* Banks, 1909.

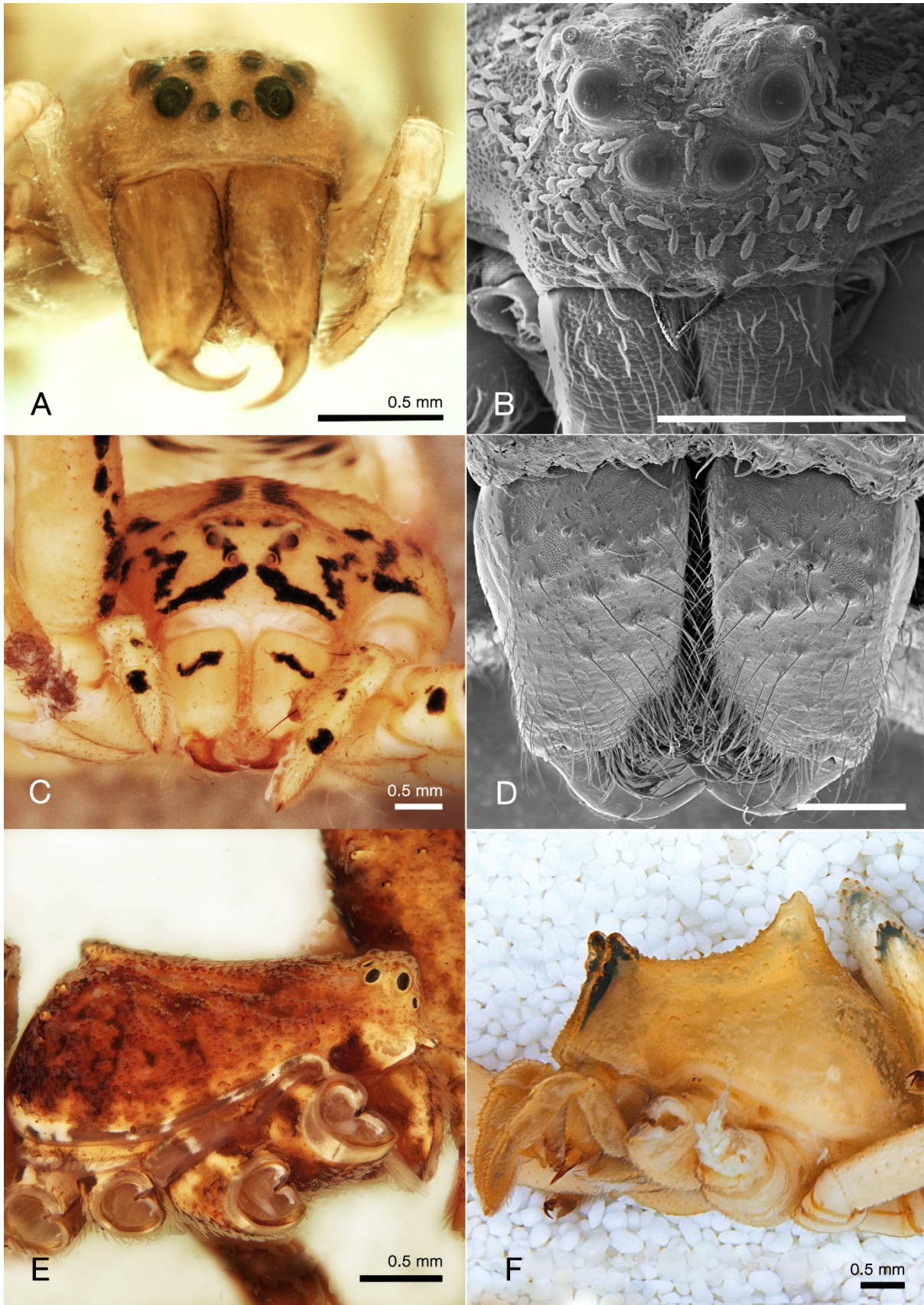


Fig. S5. Frontal view of the prosoma of (A) *Epidius pallidus* (Thorell, 1890), (B) *Stephanopsis quinquetuberculata* and (C) *Epicadus pulcher*; (D) frontal view of the chelicerae of *Epicadus caudatus*; lateral view of the prosoma of (E) *Stephanopsis* sp. and (F) *Epicadus heterogaster*. Scale bars = 0.5 mm (B, D).

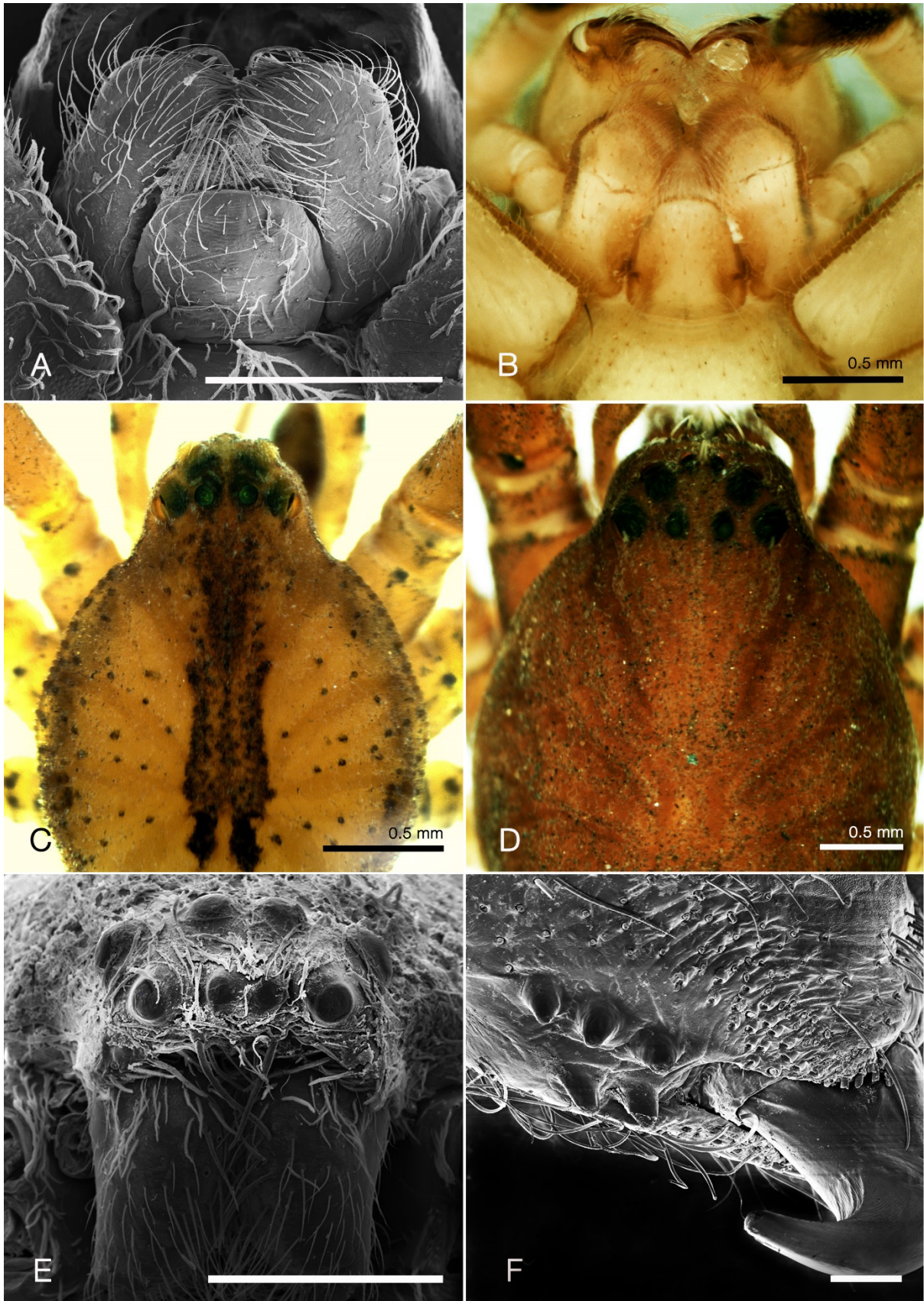


Fig. S6. Endites and labium of (A) *Stephanopsis* sp. and (B) *Epicadus camelinus*; dorsal view of the prosoma of (C) *Isala punctata* and (D) *Synalus angustus* (L. Koch, 1876); (E) frontal view of the prosoma of *Borboropactus nyerere*; (F) cheliceral teeth of *Epicadus caudatus*. Scale bars = 0.5 mm (A, E); 0.1 mm (F).

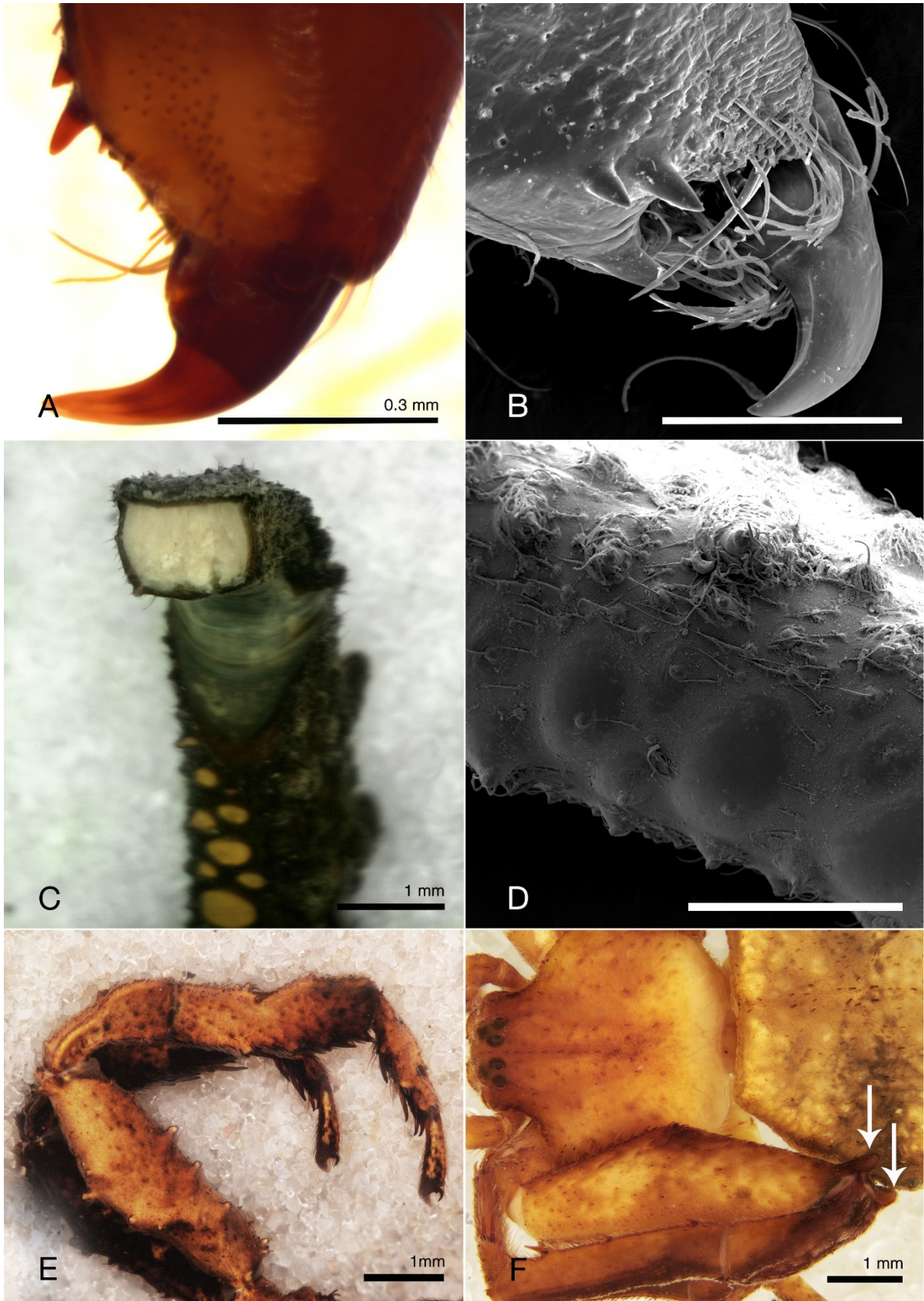


Fig. S7. Photographs of the cheliceral teeth of (A) *Stephanopoides sexmaculata* and (B) *Phrynarachne ceylonica*; (C) transversal section of the patellae I and (D) ventral view of setae sockets on femur I of *Epicadus pustulosus*; anterior legs of (E) *Stephanopsis quinquetuberculata* and (F) *Coenypha edwardsi* (Nicolet, 1849). Scale bars = 0.3 mm (B); 1 mm (D).

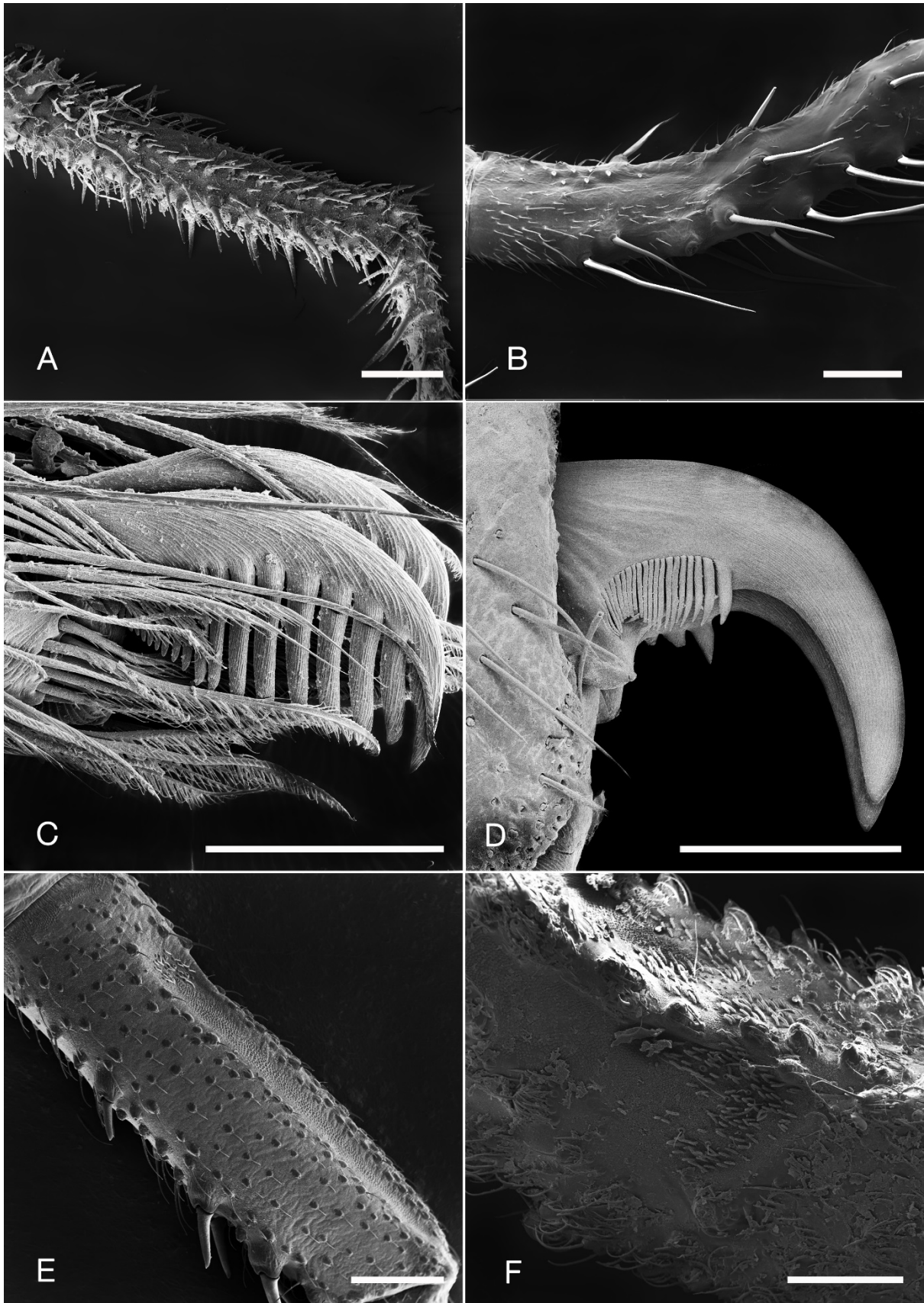


Fig. S8. Tibia I of (A) *Epicadinus trispinosus* (Taczanowski, 1872) and (B) *Phrynarachne ceylonica*; tarsal claws of (C) *Tmarus polyandrus* and (D) *Epicadus granulatus*; tibial gutters and sensory pits of (E) *Epicadus trituberculatus* and (F) *Epicadus pustulosus*. Scale bars = 0.5 mm (A, B, E); 0.1 mm (C, F); 0.2 mm (D).

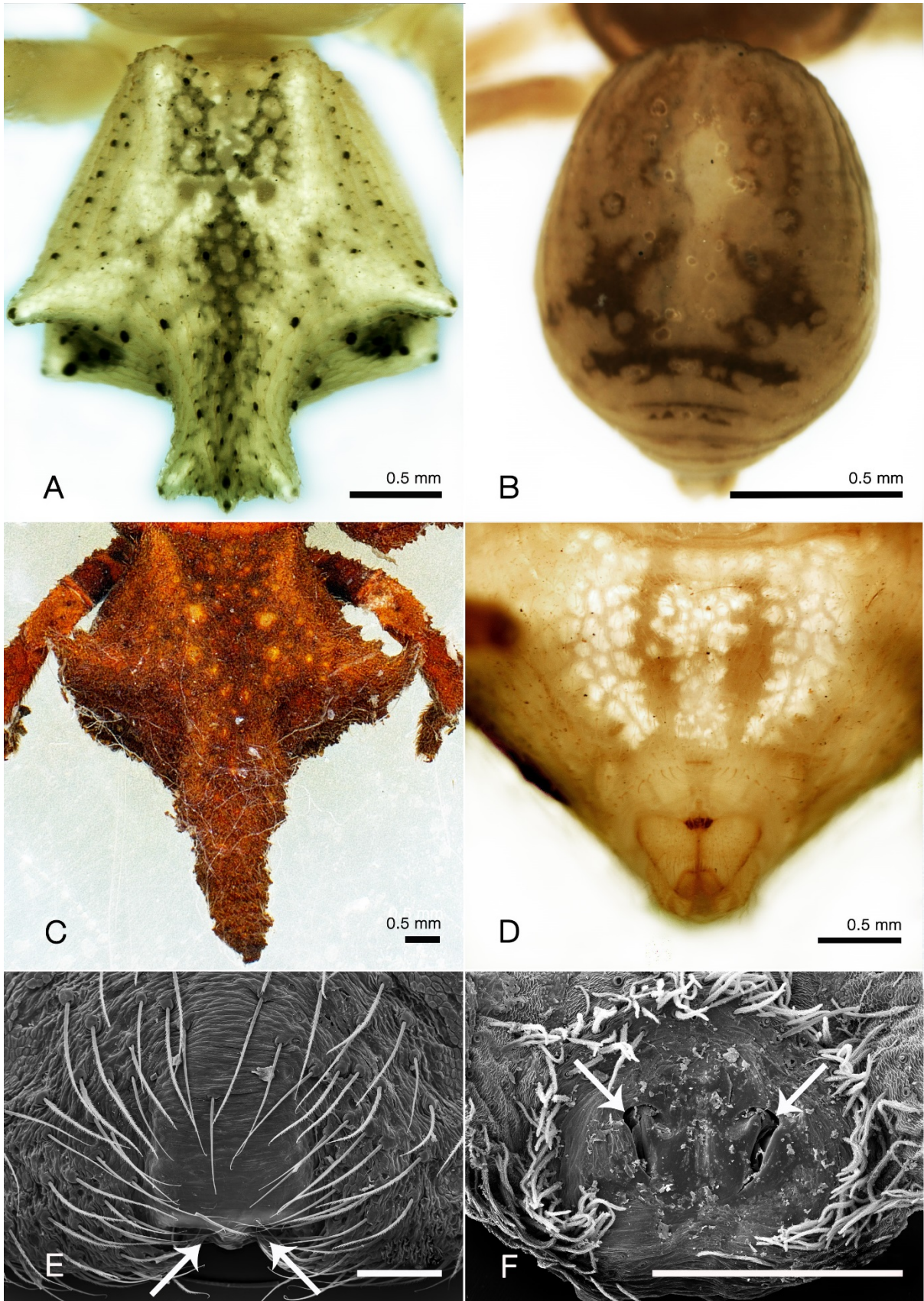


Fig. S9. Dorsal view of the opisthosoma of (A) *Epicadus trituberculatus*, (B) *Hedana ocellata* and (C) *Epicadus caudatus*; (D) guanine stain on ventral surface of the opisthosoma of *Epicadus trituberculatus*; ventral view of the epigynum of (E) *Onocolus infelix* and (F) *Stephanopis altifrons* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869 (arrows indicate the position of copulatory openings). Scale bars = 0.3 mm (E); 0.5 mm (F).

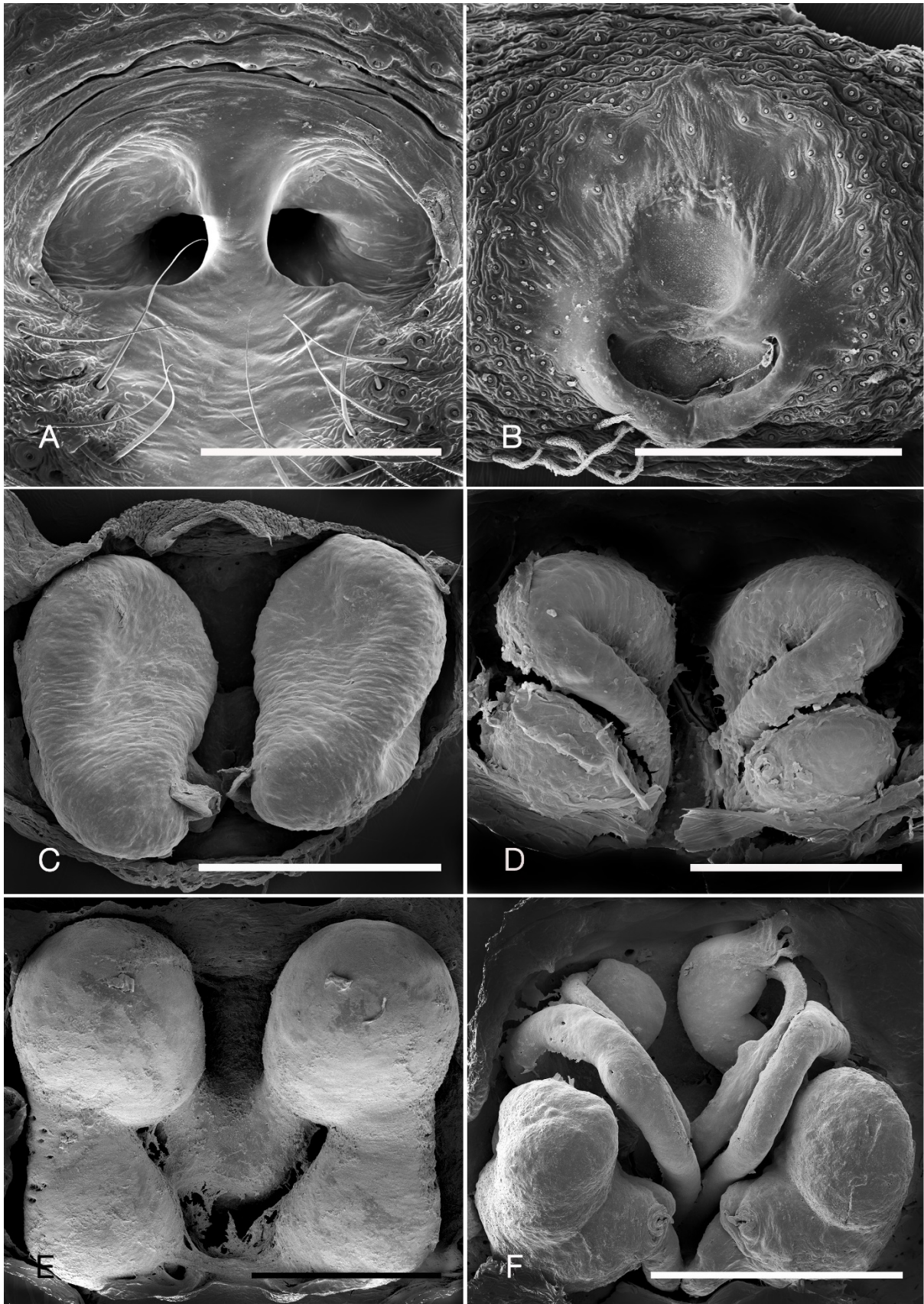


Fig. S10. (A) Epigynum of *Epicadus caudatus*; (B) ventral view of the epigynum of *Stephanopis* sp.; dorsal view of spermatechae of (C) *Stephanopis quinquetuberculata*, (D) *Epicadinus trispinosus*, (E) *Tmarus polyandrus* and (F) *E. caudatus*. Scale bars = 0.5 mm (A); 0.3 mm (B); 0.4 mm (C, F); 0.2 mm (D, E).

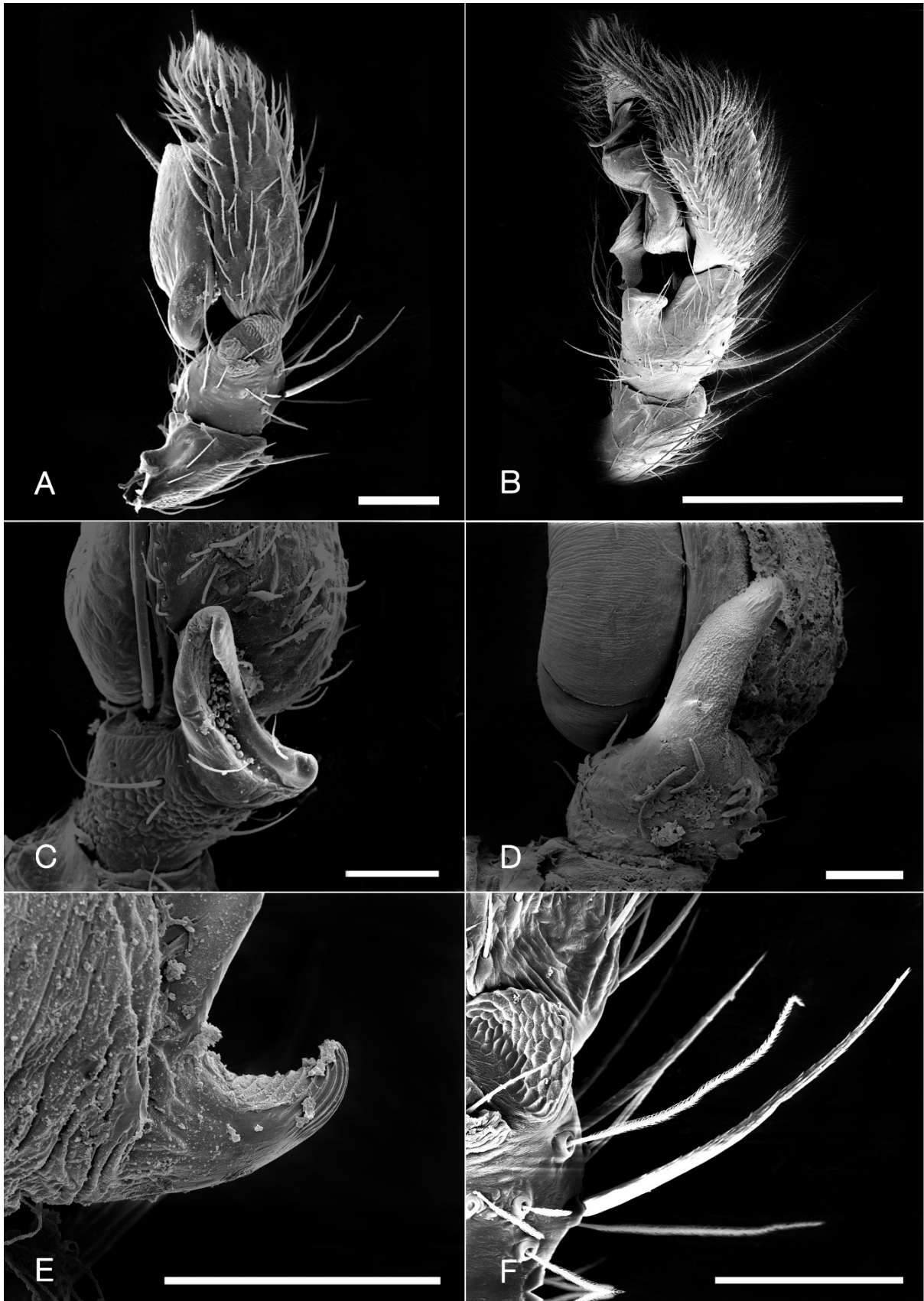


Fig. S11. Retrolateral view of the left palp of (A) *Sidymella lucida* (Keyserling, 1880) and (B) *Tmarus polyandrus*; detail of the retrolateral tibial apophysis (RTA) + distal tibial apophysis (DTA) of *Epicadus taczanowskii* (C) and (D) RTA of *Stephanopsis quinquetuberculata*; (E) grooved DTA of *Onocolus infelix*; (F) tibial macro-trichobothrium and macrosetae on male palp of *S. lucida*. Scale bars = 0.1 mm (A, C, D, F); 0.5 mm (B); 0.05 mm (E).

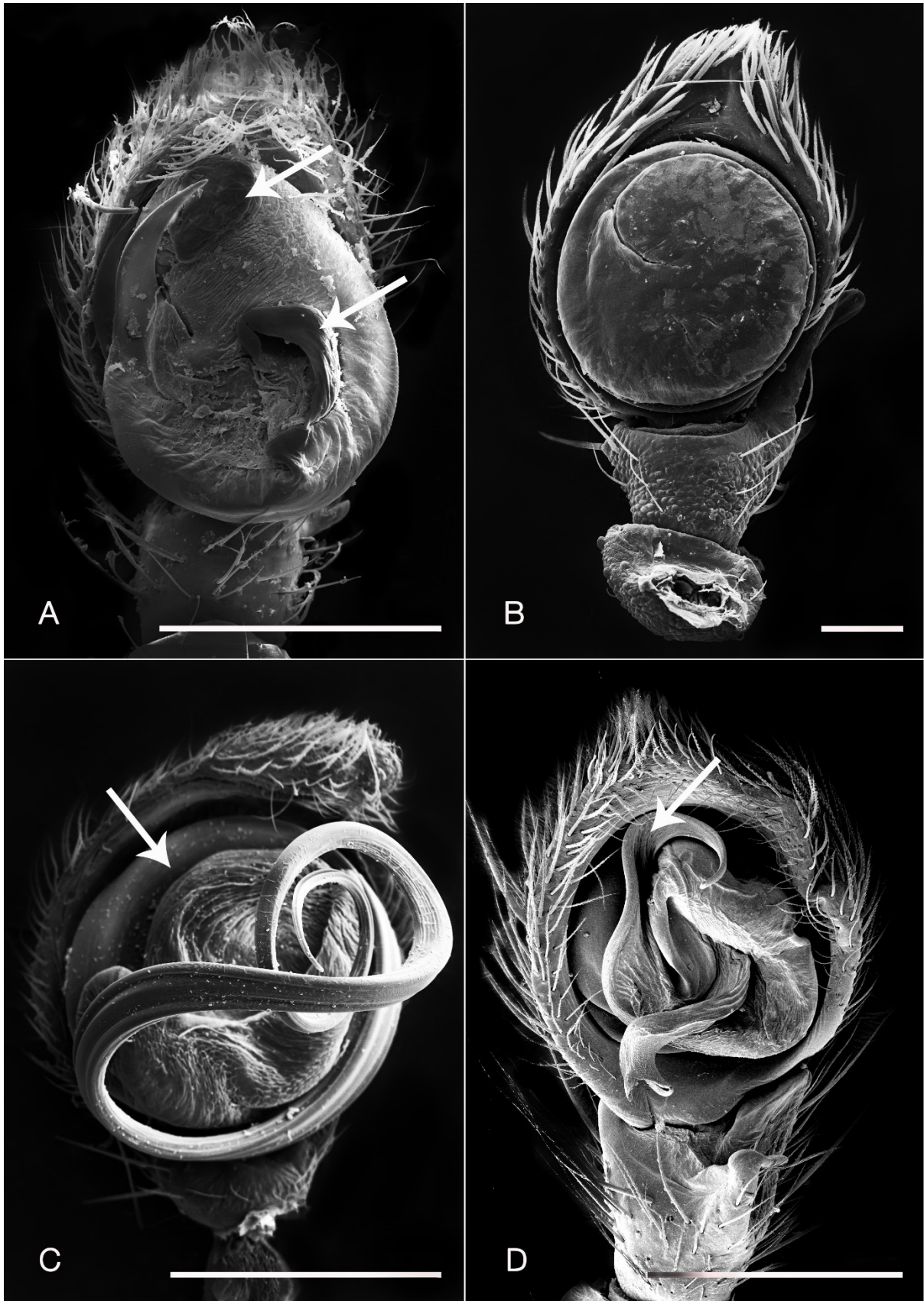


Fig. S12. Ventral view of male palp of (A) *Borboropactus nyerere* (upper arrow indicates the conductor and bottom arrow indicates the median apophysis), (B) *Epicadus camelinus*, (C) *Stephanopis ditissima* (Nicolet, 1849) (arrow indicates the tegular ridge) and (D) *Tmarus polyandrus* (arrow indicates the pars pendula). Scale bars = 0.5 mm (A, C, D); 0.1 mm (B).

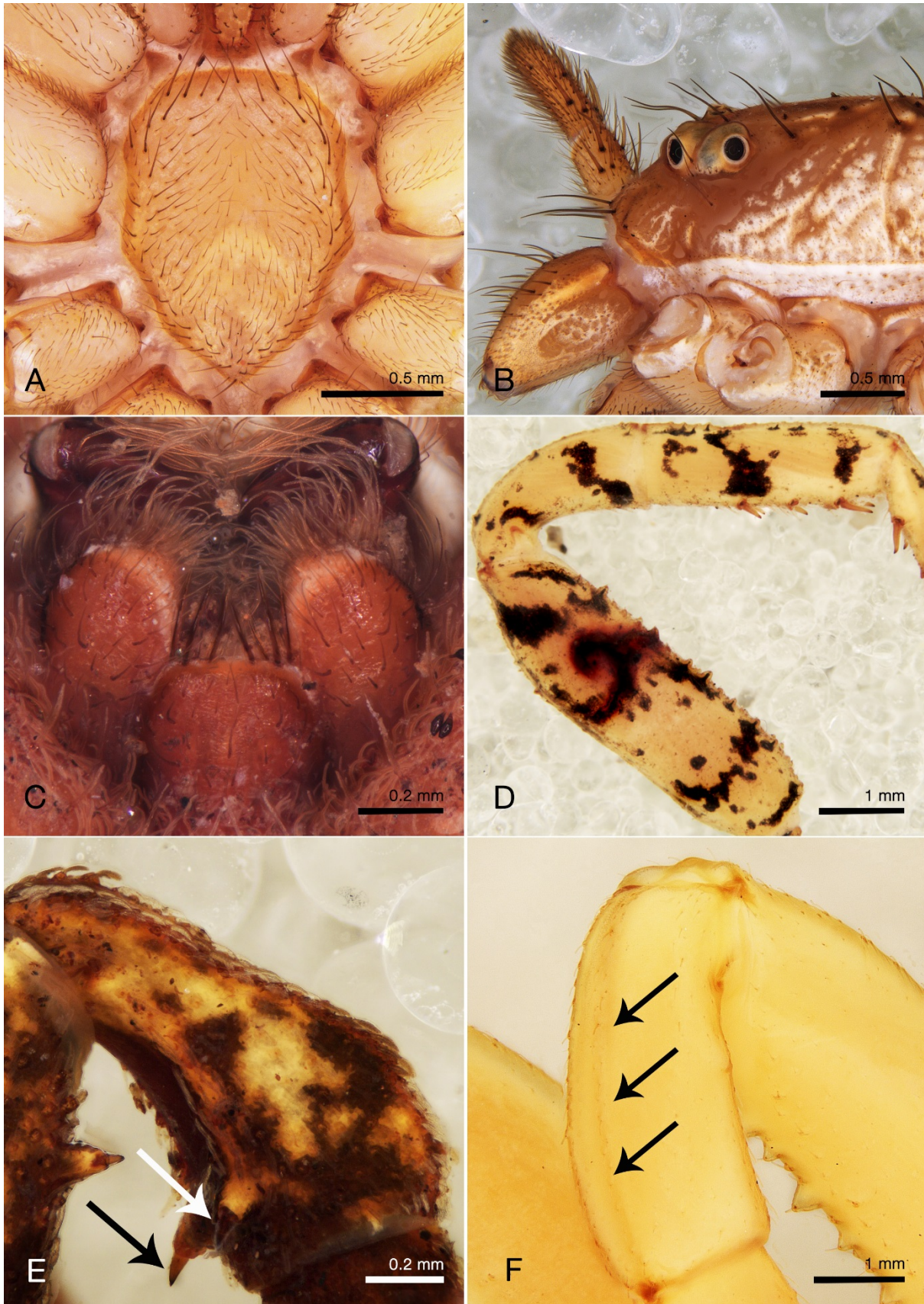


Fig. S13. (A) Sternum of *Tmarus polyandrus*; (B) lateral profile of the prosoma of *T. polyandrus* evidencing the proclive clypeus; (C) ventral view of the mouthparts of *Borboropactus nyerere* showing macrosetae on the apex of the labium; (D) striped femur I of *Epicadus pulcher*; (E) patella I of *Stephanopis quinquetuberculata* (arrows indicate the pair of ventral macrosetae); (F) patella I of *Epicadus rubripes* (arrows indicate the median keel in this leg segment).

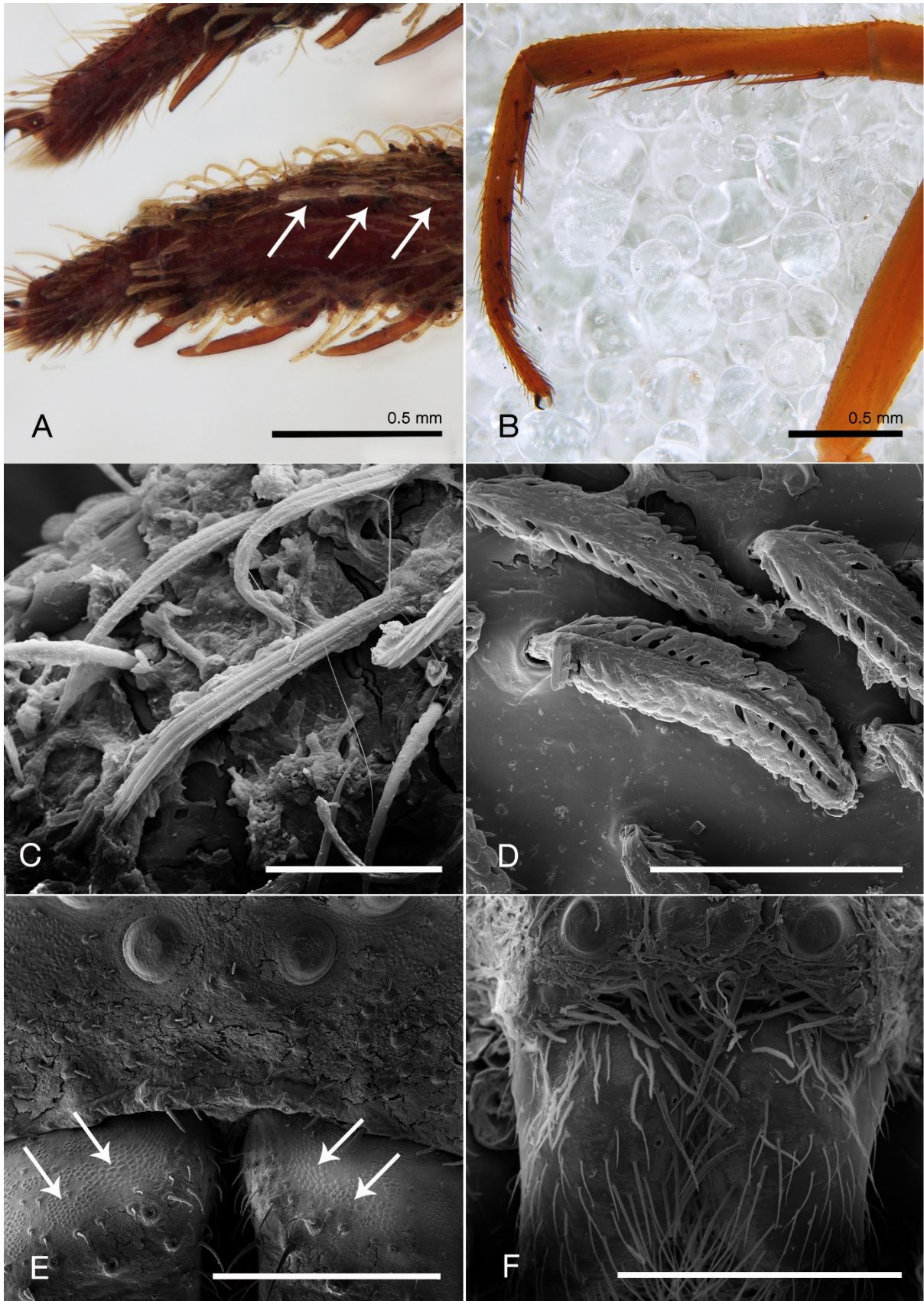


Fig. S14. Detail of (A) metatarsus I of *Borboropactus nyerere* (arrows indicate the median line of plumose setae); (B) leg I of *Sidymella lucida*; (C) setae of the prosoma of *B. nyerere*; (D) setae of the prosoma of *Stephanopis quinquetuberculata*; (E) frontal view of the chelicerae of *Epicadus taczanowskii* (arrows indicate the areas with concentration of papules); (F) frontal view of the chelicerae of *B. nyerere*. Scale bars = 0.05 mm (C); 0.5 mm (D, E, F).

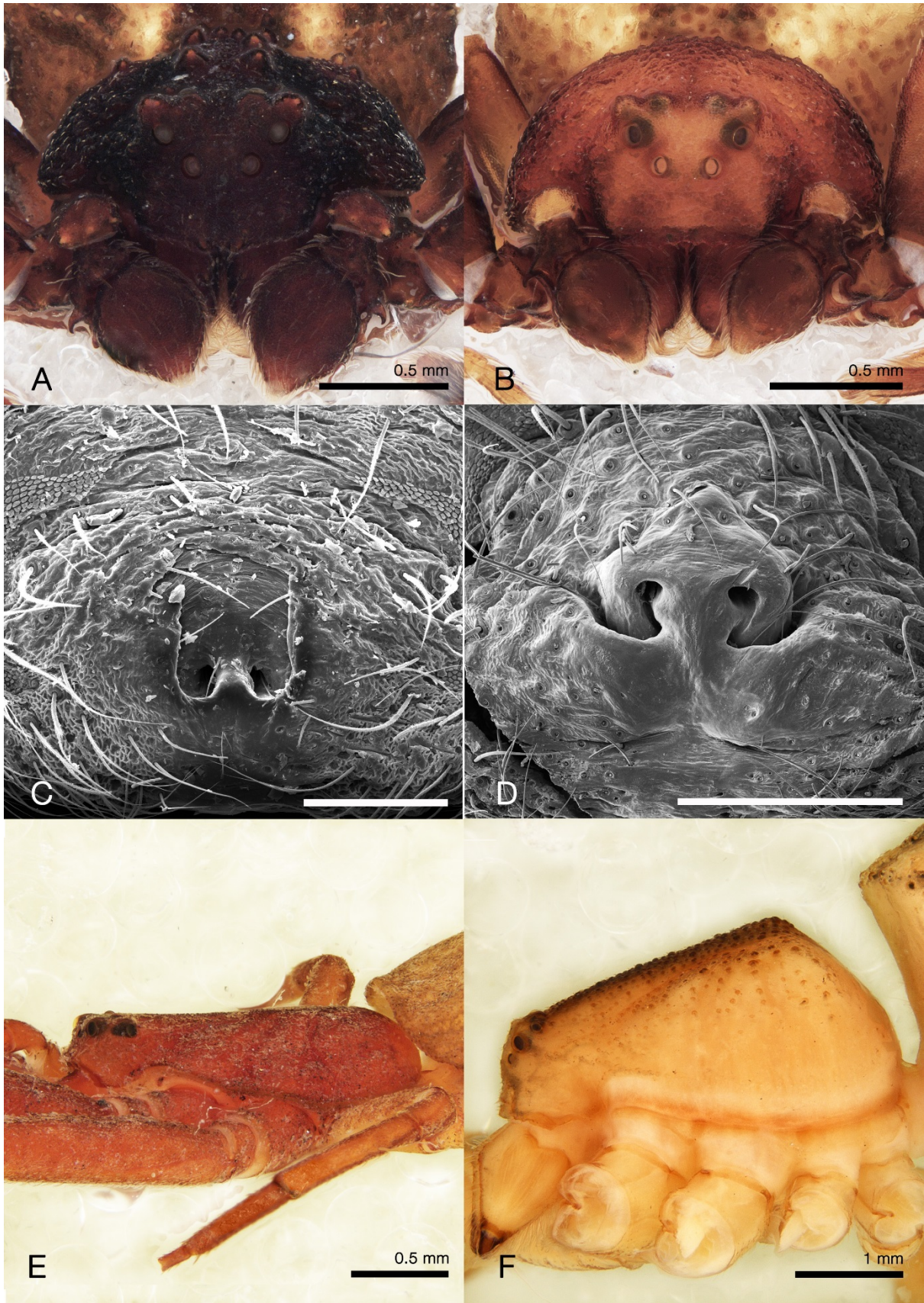


Fig. S15. (A) Thoracic granules on the carapace of a male of *Epicadus caudatus*; (B) glabrous carapace of male *Epicadus taczanowskii*; epigynal plate of (C) *Epicadus camelinus* and (D) *Epicadus granulatus*; lateral view of prosoma of the (E) *Synalus angustus* and (F) *Epicadus taczanowskii*. Scale bars = 0.2 mm (C); 0.3 mm (D).