

RESEARCH NOTE

A NEW SPECIES OF *ARCTOSA* FROM GUERRERO, MEXICO
(ARANEAE, LYCOSIDAE)

The genus *Arctosa* consists mainly of active wolf spiders that frequent sandy places such as banks of rivers and shores of lakes and seas. A few species occupy heath or lichen habitats in high mountains or arctic tundra.

Twelve species are known in North and Central America (Dondale and Redner, 1983, *J. Arachnol.*, 11:1-30). In this paper we describe a new species of *Arctosa* collected near Aguacachil cave in the State of Guerrero, México. Terminology follows that of Dondale and Redner (*Ibid.*).

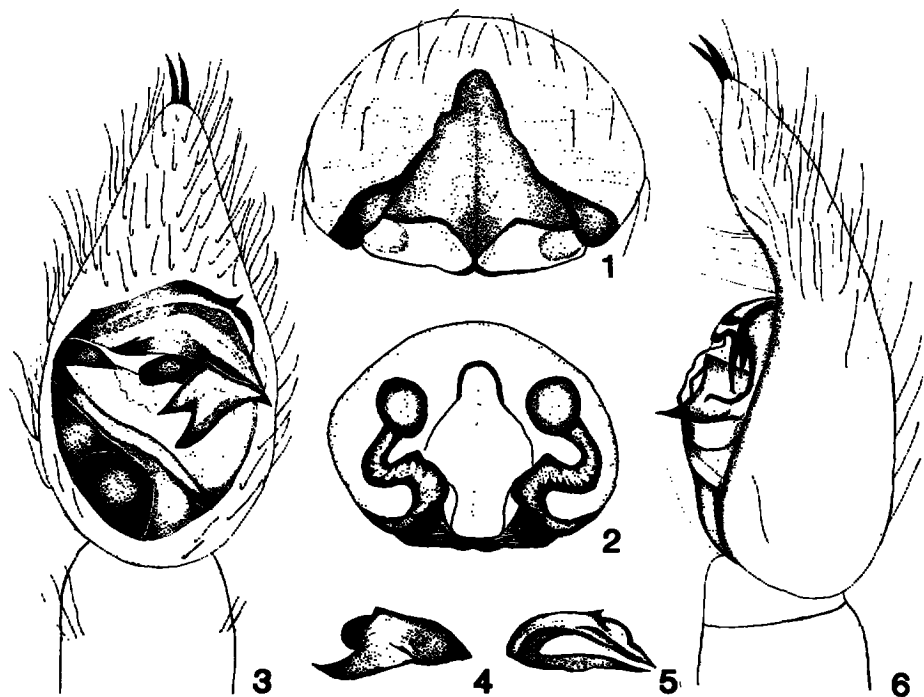
Arctosa denticulata, new species

Figs. 1-6

Type data.—Holotype male collected near Aguacachil cave, Taxco, Guerrero, México, 5 June 1981 (M. Ramirez), and the following paratypes from the type locality: male, 6 June 1981 (M. Ornelas); female, 16 November 1981 (L. Garcia); female, 17 December 1981 (V. Alvarez); female, 2 January 1982 (L. Garcia). Types are deposited in the collection of the Acarology Laboratory (Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autonomía de México), with the exception of one paratype which will be deposited in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa.

Male.—Total length 8.8-8.9 mm. Carapace 3.8-3.9 mm long, 2.9-3.2 mm wide (two specimens measured). Carapace dark brown, mottled with pale to dark brown. Anterior row of eyes almost straight, nearly as long as middle row, with median eyes larger than laterals. Chelicerae pale to dark brown; retromargin of fang furrow with two teeth, and promargin with three teeth. Sternum pale yellow. Legs yellow to yellow brown, with dark brown rings on most articles, and with sparse scopulae; femur I with 2 dorsal macrosetae, 2 prolaterals near tip; tibia I with 0 dorsal macrosetae, 2 prolaterals, 2 retrolaterals; basitarsus I with 3 prolateral macrosetae; tibia III with 2 dorsal macrosetae. Abdomen yellow to yellow brown, mottled with dark brown; heart mark pale; venter pale brown. Terminal apophysis of pedipalpus with distinctive tooth on distal margin (Figs. 3, 5); embolus short, curved; median apophysis prominent, sclerotized, elongate, conspicuously grooved on dorsal surface, with stout ventral spur and with small tooth on distal margin near base (Figs. 3, 4); tegulum large, occupying 3/4 length of genital bulb.

Female.—Total length 9.5-11.5 mm. Carapace 3.6-5.0 mm long, 3.1-3.8 mm wide (three specimens measured). General structure and color essentially as in male, but anterior row of eyes sometimes straight and equal in length to middle row. Epigynal plate



Figs. 1-6.—*Arctosa denticulata*, new species: 1, epigynum, ventral view; 2, epigynum, dorsal view; 3, male pedipalpus, ventral view; 4, median apophysis, lateral view; 5, terminal apophysis, ventral view; 6, male pedipalpus, lateral view.

large, approximately triangular, with wide atrium not divided by a median septum (Fig. 1); copulatory openings located at sides of atrium. Copulatory tubes short, stout, somewhat sinuous; spermathecae bulbous (Fig. 2).

Diagnosis.—Specimens of *Arctosa denticulata* most resemble those of the sympatric *A. minuta* F. Pickard-Cambridge, 1902, but can be distinguished by the stout spur and small tooth on the median apophysis, by the small tooth on the terminal apophysis, and by the large, triangular epigynal plate. Specimens of *A. denticulata* do not key to any of the twelve known species of *Arctosa* known to the present time from North and Central America.

Range.—Known only from the type locality.

Etymology.—The specific name refers to the distinctive teeth on the terminal and median apophyses.

We are grateful to Dr. Anita Hoffmann for providing research facilities to the senior author, and to Mr. James H. Redner for confirming our placement of the new species.

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Manuscript received April 1983, revised June 1983.