SHORT COMMUNICATION

A new species of *Tinus* (Araneae, Lycosoidea, Pisauridae) from Mexico

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Abstract. A single male from Oaxaca, Mexico is described as the new species, *Tinus oaxaca*, based on distinct features of the palpus including the shape of the retrolateral apophysis, the position of components of the palpal bulb, and the color pattern of the dorsum. Notes on the current taxonomic status of the genus *Tinus* are included.

Keywords: Taxonomy, morphology, spider

A male of the genus *Tinus* F.O. Pickard-Cambridge 1901 from Mexico was found among a collection of unidentified pisaurids borrowed from the California Academy of Science, San Francisco (CAS) that was clearly different from any of the currently known species in the western hemisphere based on the types of species included in a revision of the genus (Carico 1976) and *Tinus connexa* Bryant 1940. The objective of this paper is to describe this specimen and to include notes on the current status of the genus.

The genus *Tinus* is currently represented by 11 species (Platnick 2008). Seven species in the western hemisphere are found ranging from the southwestern USA to Panama (Carico 1976) and one is located in Cuba and Hispaniola (Bryant 1940, 1948). Types of the three Indian species (Tikader 1970; Reddy & Patel 1991; Biswas & Roy 2005) were not available at the time of this writing. The published descriptions of the latter, which are based only on females, are inconclusive regarding their generic affiliation with the species of the genus in the western hemisphere.

Gertsch (1940) implied that the Neotropical genus *Thaumasia* might be the closest relative to *Tinus* and could be a subgenus of the former. Sierwald (1989, 1990), who provided extensive analyses of the female (Sierwald 1989) and male (Sierwald 1990) genitalia of several pisaurid genera, detailed several similarities of these two genera and concluded that these "...features could be evidence for a closer relationship of both genera." The close affiliation of these two genera was recently confirmed by Santos (2007) who placed the two as sister taxa in his phylogeny of the Pisauridae.

In the western hemisphere the genus *Tinus* is distinguished by details of the male palpus: the large retrolateral tibial apophysis arises dorsally, may bifurcate and often curves ventrally; the conductor is conspicuous and projects distad as a distinct, spatulate apophysis; the embolus in its pars pendula occurs in a series of distinct, often overlapping loops which are visible ventrally; part of the tegulum is a conspicuous and projects distad as a distinct, spatulate apophysis; the embolus in its pars pendula occurs in a series of distinct, often overlapping loops which are visible ventrally; part of the tegulum is a conspicuous, membranous sac which occurs in various, species-specific shapes when viewed ventrally.

Measurements are in millimeters. Abbreviations: AE = anterior eye row; PE = posterior eye row; OQA = length of ocular quadrangle, anterior; OQP = length of ocular quadrangle, posterior; OQH = height of ocular quadrangle; PLE = lateral eye of posterior row, diameter; PME = median eye of posterior row, diameter; AME = median eye of anterior row, diameter; PLE–PME = length of row PLE and PME; PME–AME = length of row including both PME; ALE–AME = length of row including both ALE and AME; AME–AME = length of row including both AME. The names and abbreviations for structures of the male palpus used in this paper (Fig. 2) are based on the work of Sierwald (1990): bmt = basal membranous tube (= “tegulum” in Carico (1976), c = conductor, e = embolus, ma = median apophysis, pp = pars pendula, rta = retrolateral tibial apophysis, st = subtegulum t = tegulum.
conductor shaped as large, distally-projecting, blade-like and truncated apophysis; median apophysis distinct, white, and rounded distally, pars pendula, transparent along with dark, curved embolus inside presenting only two loops ventrally; ectal division of retrolateral tibial apophysis long, curved, arising dorsally; ental division large, flattened, curved, bent, acute; retrolateral surface of cymbium with a horseshoe-shaped indentation.

**Natural history.**—Unknown.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type locality. The locality for this specimen is apparently a ranch, presumably in the state of...

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Figures 1–3.—*Tinus oaxaca*: 1. Dorsum; 2. Right palpus, ventral view; 3. Right palpus, retrolateral view. Abbreviations: bmt = basal membranous tube, c = conductor, e = embolus, ma = median apophysis, pp = pars pendula, rta = retrolateral tibial apophysis, st = subtegulum t = tegulum.
Oaxaca. This specific locality was not found in standard databases or gazetteers.

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