



A new species of *Diplocentrus* (Arachnida: Scorpiones) from Oaxaca, Mexico

CARLOS E. SANTIBÁÑEZ-LÓPEZ & OSCAR F. FRANCKE

Colección Nacional de Arácnidos, Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado Postal 70-153, México D. F. 04510, MEXICO. E-mail: csantibanez@ibiologia.unam.mx, offb@ibiologia.unam.mx

Abstract

Diplocentrus tenango **sp. n.** from the community of San Miguel Tenango in Southern Oaxaca is described. This is the eleventh species of the genus reported for Oaxaca. The tarsomere II spine formula is 5-6/6:6/6:7/7:7/7. Pectinal tooth counts are 12–13 in males, and 10–11 in females. It is clearly distinguished from its closest relatives: *D. rectimanus* Pocock 1898, and *D. tehuano* Francke 1977.

Key words: Scorpion, Diplocentridae, diversity, species

Resumen

Se describe *Diplocentrus tenango* **sp. n.** de la comunidad de San Miguel Tenango en el sureste de Oaxaca. Esta es la undécima especie del género reportada para el estado de Oaxaca. La fórmula tarsal es 5-6/6:6/6:7/7:7/7, el conteo pectinal es de 12–13 en machos y 10–11 en hembras. Se diferencia claramente de *D. rectimanus* Pocock 1898 y de *D. tehuano* Francke 1977.

Palabras clave: Escorpión, Diplocentridae, diversidad, especies

Introduction

The Mexican state of Oaxaca is recognized with having the highest diversity of the genus *Diplocentrus* Peters, 1861 by many authors (Francke 1977; Lourenço & Sissom 2000; Armas & Martín-Frías 2000, 2003; Teruel 2005) with 10 species described to date, representing about one-fifth of the total number of species in the genus (50). Despite the many works about the scorpion fauna of the state (Armas & Martín-Frías 2000; Hoffmann 1931; Francke 1977, 1978; Sissom 1994 and Sissom & Francke 1998) it still remains poorly studied, especially in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec area (Stockwell 1988).

Diplocentrus tehuano from the city of Tehuantepec is the only species described from the Southeast of Oaxaca, because *D. formosus* Armas & Martín-Frías 2003 has been synonymized under *D. tehuano* by Armas 2006. This area is recognized as one of the most biodiverse zones in the country (García-Mendoza *et al.* 2004), so more species of this genus are expected there. The present contribution provides the description of a second species from southeastern Oaxaca, specifically from the community of San Miguel Tenango.

Material and methods

Nomenclature and mensuration follows Stahnke (1970), except for trichobotrial terminology after Vachon (1974) and metasomal carinal terminology after Francke (1977). Photography of the female and male chelae under black light follow Volschenk (2005). Measurements were taken with an ocular micrometer calibrated at