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A new species of *Jenynsia* (Cyprinodontiformes: Anablepidae) from northwestern Argentina and its phylogenetic relationships.

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Abstract

Jenynsia tucumana new species is described from the upper Río Salí basin, province of Tucumán, northwestern Argentina. The new species is diagnosed by the possession of a row of dark markings ranging from dots to small vertical stripes from the tip of adpressed pectoral fin to the posterior margin of the hypural. Also, the new species has a mandibular canal pore W and a symmetrical fifth anal-fin ray in adult males; whereas the females lack a urogenital swelling. According to a phylogenetic reanalysis of the genus, the new species is sister to most species of the subgenus *Jenynsia*, except for *J. onca* and possibly *J. sanctaecatarinae*.

Key words: Jenynsia, new species, Tucumán, Argentina, phylogeny

Introduction

The genus *Jenynsia* Günther is comprised of 11 species of small viviparous fishes, which are diagnosed by the possession of tricuspidate teeth in the outer mandibular series in adults, and an unscaled tubular gonopodium formed principally by anal-fin rays 3, 6, and 7 (Parenti, 1981). This genus is distributed in the Río de la Plata basin, coastal Atlantic drainages from Rio de Janeiro in Brazil to Río Negro Province in Argentina, and in the endorheic Río Salí–Dulce basin, in northwestern Argentina.

In his phylogenetic analysis of the family Anablepidae, Ghedotti (1998) recognized two clades within *Jenynsia*, which were formally recognized by him as the subgenera *Plesiojenynsia* and *Jenynsia*. Two new species have recently been described from southern Brazil, *Jenynsia weitzmani* Ghedotti, Downing–Meisner & Lucinda and *J. onca* Lucinda, Reis & Quevedo. According to the phylogenetic framework put forward by Ghedotti (1998); these species belong in the monophyletic subgenera *Plesiojenynsia* and *Jenynsia*, respectively.