

AMERICAN MUSEUM *Novitates*

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 79TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10024
Number 3128, 41 pp., 112 figures

April 6, 1995

A Revision of the Tracheline Spiders (Araneae, Corinnidae) of Southern South America

NORMAN I. PLATNICK¹ AND CURTIS EWING²

ABSTRACT

Trachelopachys Simon is represented in Chile by *T. sericeus* (Simon), previously known from Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil; *Trachelas nigronotatus* Mello-Leitão is transferred to *Trachelopachys* and newly synonymized with *T. sericeus*. The genus *Meriola* Banks is removed from the synonymy of *Trachelas* L. Koch and redefined to include those trachelines in which the ventral cusps on the anterior legs are elongated and sharply pointed, and the posterior eye row is neither strongly recurved nor widened. As delimited, *Meriola* occurs from the northern United States south to Chile and Argentina (although it is uncommon in tropical South America).

Twenty-two specific names are transferred to *Meriola*: from *Cetonana* Strand (a replacement name for the preoccupied *Ceto* Simon), *C. barrosi*

Mello-Leitão, *C. cinerea* Mello-Leitão, *C. costulata* (Mello-Leitão), *C. elongata* Mello-Leitão, *C. hyltonae* (Mello-Leitão), and *C. lissopalpus* Mello-Leitão, and from *Trachelas*, *T. arcifer* Simon, *T. arequipa* (Gertsch), *T. californicus* Banks, *T. carvalhoi* Mello-Leitão, *T. caxambuensis* Mello-Leitão, *T. cetiformis* Strand, *T. deceptus* (Banks), *T. distinctus* Mello-Leitão, *T. fasciatus* (Mello-Leitão), *T. foraminosus* Keyserling, *T. gulosus* (Mello-Leitão), *T. lineolatus* Mello-Leitão, *T. longitarsis* Simon, *T. quadripunctatus* Mello-Leitão, *T. segmentatus* (Mello-Leitão), and *T. virgatus* Simon.

Twelve of those names are newly synonymized: *M. lineolata*, *M. costulata*, and *M. carvalhoi*, all with *M. arcifera*; *M. gulosa*, *M. segmentata*, and *M. elongata*, all with *M. hyltonae*; and *M. quadripunctata*, *M. caxambuensis*, *M. distincta*, *M. ci-*

¹ Curator, Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History; Adjunct Professor, Department of Biology, City College, City University of New York; Adjunct Professor, Department of Entomology, Cornell University.

² Volunteer, Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History.

nera, *M. arequipa*, and *M. lissopalpa*, all with *M. cetiformis*, which occurs in Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina as well as the high Andes of northern Chile. A lectotype is designated for *Gayenna alticola* Simon.

Thirteen new species are described: *M. nague*, *gallina*, *manuel*, and *quilicura* from Chile, *penai*, *tablas*, and *puyehue* from Chile and Argentina, and *balcarce*, *teresita*, *rahue*, *mauryi*, *ramirezi*, and

goloboffi from Argentina. The males of *M. fasciata* and *M. foraminosa*, and the female of *M. longitarsis*, are described for the first time. The North American type species, *M. decepta*, is newly recorded from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil; *M. foraminosa* occurs widely from Venezuela south to Chile; *M. arcifera* has apparently been introduced into California.

INTRODUCTION

The current generic classification of the New World tracheline spiders is thoroughly unsatisfactory. Aside from the distinctive genus *Trachelopachys* Simon (revised by Platnick, 1975), most American trachelines have been treated as congeneric with one of two European type species, *Trachelas minor* L. Koch or *Cetonana laticeps* (Canestrini). Detailed study of genitalic characters, however, produces little evidence supporting hypotheses that any New World taxa are actually congeneric with either of those European species. The genus *Trachelas* L. Koch, in particular, currently serves simply as a dumping ground for the larger New World tracheline species, including four different species groups in North and Central America and the West Indies (Platnick and Shadab, 1974a, b) and at least two additional species groups in tropical South America.

The generic-level problems are not eased by any of the three other generic names for New World taxa listed by Roewer (1955) under the "Tracheleae." *Acanthoceto* Mello-Leitão (1944) was transferred to the Anyphaenidae by Ramírez (1991). The monotypic genus *Pseudoceto* Mello-Leitão (1929) has not been rediscovered since its original description. Its type species, *Pseudoceto pickeli* from termite mounds in Pernambuco, Brazil, is unlikely to be a tracheline, as the posterior tarsi and metatarsi are said to be heavily spined (the only trachelines known to have any normal leg spines, in addition to ventral leg cusps, are some of the southern South American taxa described below); the genus might belong to the Corinninae.

The third generic name listed by Roewer, *Cetonana*, was attributed by him (and subsequent catalogers) to Mello-Leitão (1941b),

based on the supposed type species *Cetonana cinerea* Mello-Leitão. However, examination of Mello-Leitão (1941b) reveals no description of a new genus, and it is clear that Mello-Leitão merely assigned *C. cinerea* to *Cetonana* Strand (1929), which had been provided simply as a replacement name for *Ceto* Simon. Bonnet (1956: 1029) treated Strand's replacement name as superfluous, on the grounds that the senior homonym *Ceto* Gistel, 1848, had never been used (having itself been proposed as a replacement name for an echinoderm genus that was subsequently regarded as a junior synonym). Under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, however, a generic name that is a junior homonym of another available generic name cannot be used, and as *Ceto* Gistel is clearly available, Strand's replacement name *Cetonana* must be used for the genus including as its type species the European *C. laticeps*.

Corinnids are not well represented in the Chilean fauna; no castianeirines or corinnines have been reported from the mainland, although the widespread, synanthropic species *Corinna cetrata* (Simon) has been reported from Easter Island (Berland, 1924: 422). The Chilean tracheline fauna is not large, but is remarkably diverse, especially in genitalic morphology. Despite that diversity, only two genera are recognized below. *Trachelopachys* is here recorded from Chile (on the basis of the first authenticated specimen); the genus is represented by *T. sericeus* (Simon), formerly known from Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil.

RELATIONSHIPS

The remaining Chilean (and most Argentine) trachelines are strikingly different from

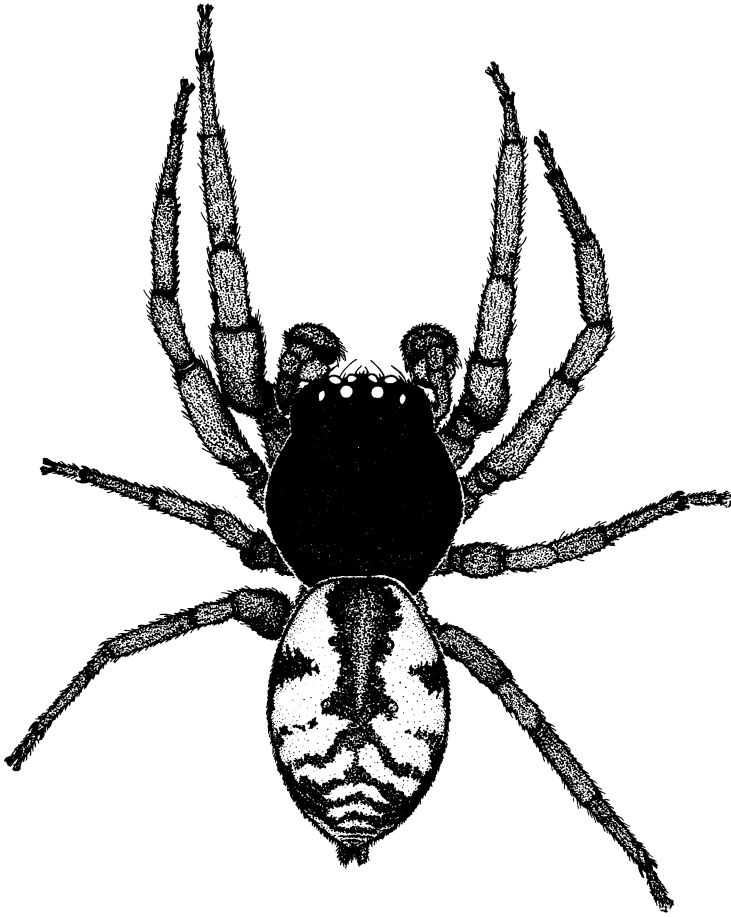


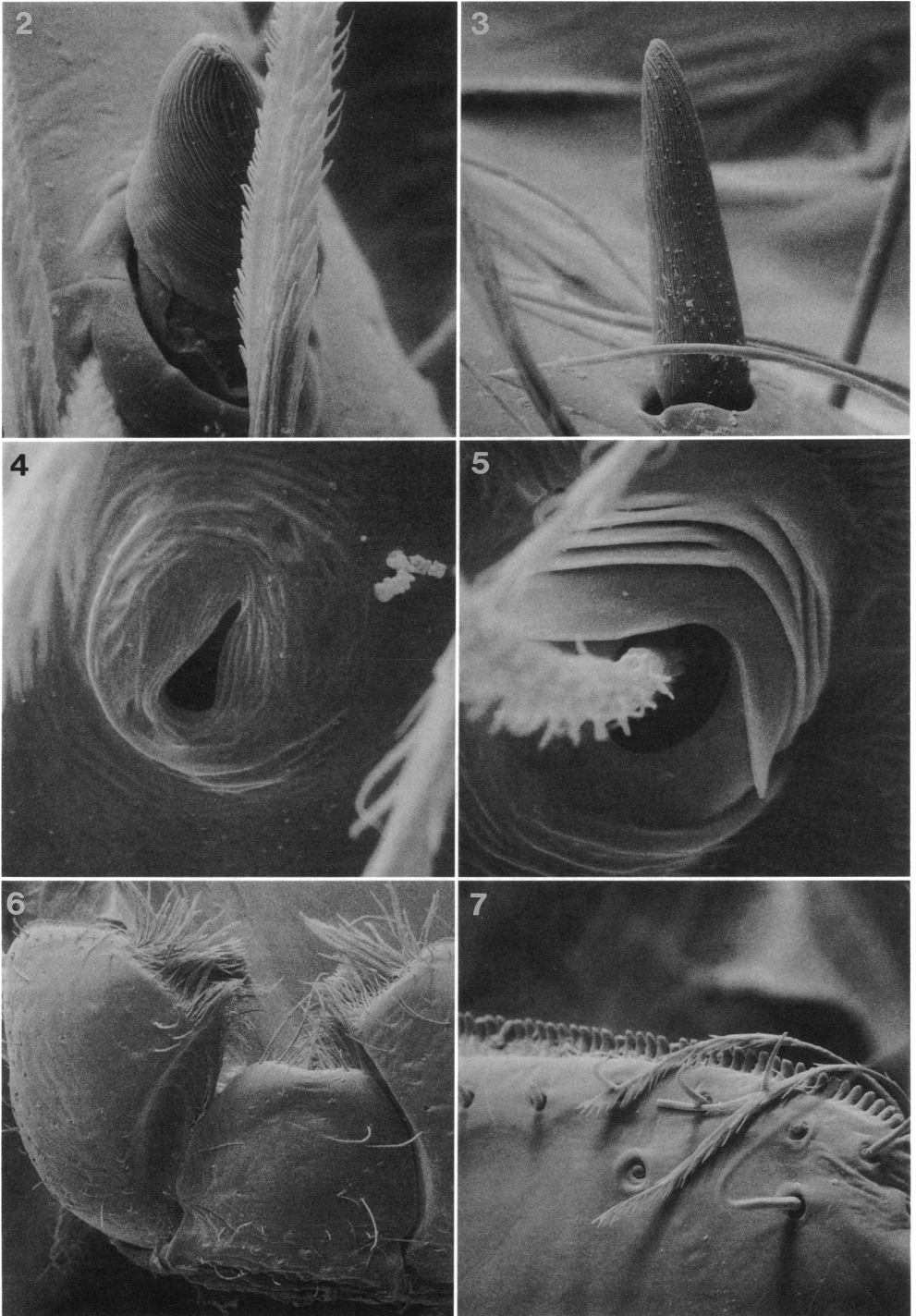
Fig. 1. *Meriola barrosi* (Mello-Leitão), male, dorsal view.

most of the other New World members of the subfamily. The great majority of the American species currently placed in *Trachelas* have a strongly recurved and widened posterior eye row, in which the posterior lateral eyes are situated behind a line connecting the posterior margins of the posterior median eyes (Platnick and Shadab, 1974a: fig. 1), and are close to the lateral edges of the pars cephalica (Platnick and Shadab, 1974a: fig. 2). In the Chilean trachelines, the posterior eye row is almost straight, and the posterior lateral eyes are much closer to the posterior medians (fig. 1).

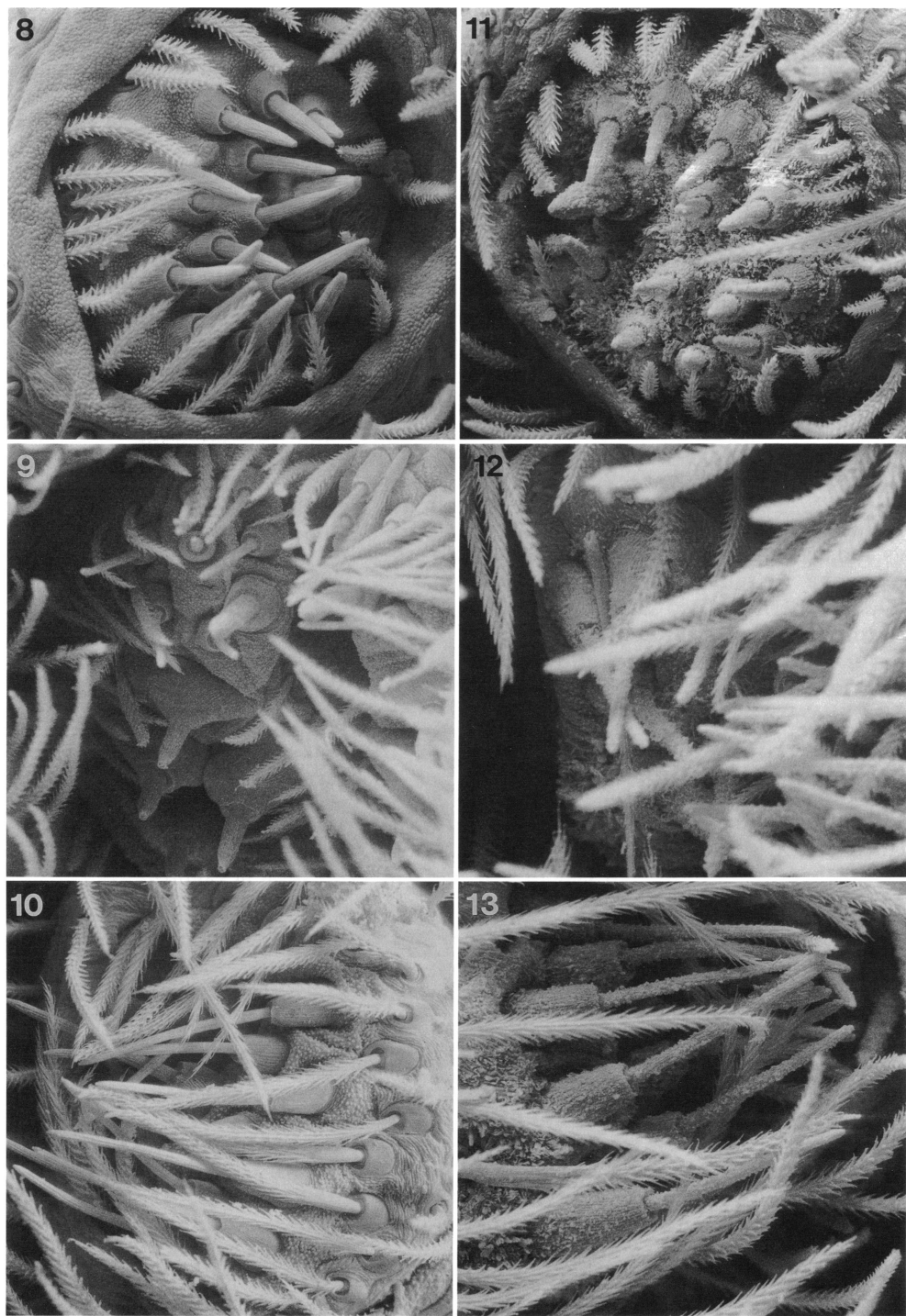
Similarly, most of the American species now placed in *Trachelas* have the ventral cusps (usually found on the anterior tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi, at least in males) rela-

tively short, with blunt tips (Platnick and Shadab, 1974a: figs. 5, 42, 43). In most Chilean and Argentine trachelines, however, these cusps are relatively much longer, and their tips are sharply pointed (figs. 2, 3).

Of the trachelines known from North and Central America and the West Indies, only two species differ from the others, and resemble the southern South American forms, in these eye and cusp characters: *Trachelas deceptus* (Banks) and *Trachelas californicus* Banks. The first of these is the type species of the genus *Meriola* Banks (1895), which was considered a junior synonym of *Trachelas* by Simon (1897) and most (but by no means all) subsequent authors. Platnick and Shadab (1974b) followed Simon's classification, noting that the posterior eye row arrangement



Figs. 2-7. 2, 4-7. *Meriola barrosi* (Mello-Leitão), male. 3. *M. virgata* (Simon), male. 2. Cusp from metatarsus I, oblique lateral view. 3. Cusp from tibia I, oblique lateral view. 4. Tarsal organ from leg I, dorsal view. 5. Trichobothrial base from tarsus I, dorsal view. 6. Labium and endites, oblique ventral view. 7. Serrula, dorsal view.



Figs. 8–13. *Meriola barrosi* (Mello-Leitão). 8–10. Female. 11–13. Male. 8, 11. Anterior lateral spinneret, distal view. 9, 12. Posterior median spinneret, distal view. 10, 13. Posterior lateral spinneret, distal view.

of *T. deceptus* is closer to that of the European type species of *Trachelas* than are those of the other American taxa.

However, neither the typical nor the two aberrant North American species can be considered, by genitalic characters, to be closely related to the European type species of either *Trachelas* or *Cetonana*. Interestingly, *T. deceptus* does have the elongated, and sharply tipped, ventral leg cusps found in the southern South American taxa, and agrees closely, in both its relatively small body size and its genitalic structure, with those Chilean species that have relatively unmodified palpi and epigyna, such as *M. arcifera* (Simon; compare figs. 64–68 with Platnick and Shadab, 1974b: figs. 103–106).

The genus *Meriola* is therefore here removed from synonymy and redefined to include those trachelines with the leg cusp morphology and eye pattern of the southern South American taxa. As delimited, *Meriola* occurs from the northern United States south to Chile. Although it is common only in North America and the cooler parts of South America (Peru, Bolivia, southern Brazil, Argentina, and Chile), specimens are known from more tropical areas (*M. decepta*, previously known from as far south as Guatemala, is recorded below from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil, and a male from Venezuela is assigned below to *M. foraminosa*).

It is clear that one or more new genera will have to be established, in the future, for the New World trachelines other than *Meriola* and *Trachelopachys*, but the number of genera required, and their composition, will remain uncertain until at least the species groups in the tropical South American fauna can be delineated (there are at least two species groups that are not represented among the more northern species considered by Platnick and Shadab, 1974a, b). Those tropical species groups have not been found in Chile but do extend into northern Argentina (Jujuy, Chaco, and Misiones). It is not yet known whether those records represent Argentine endemics or just the southern limits of more widespread tropical species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We're grateful to the curators and collectors listed below for making available types

and crucial material. Helpful comments on a draft of the manuscript were provided by Pablo Goloboff of the Instituto Miguel Lillo (Tucumán), Martín Ramírez of the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales (Buenos Aires), and Antonio Brescovit and Alexandre Bonaldo of the Museu de Ciências Naturais (Porto Alegre). The latter two colleagues also identified material of *Meriola* from four collections (CBF, IBSP, IRSN, and MCN), and the records from those collections are included below through their courtesy. At the American Museum, Peling Fong-Melville helped with scanning electron micrographs. Fieldwork for this project was supported by National Science Foundation grants BSR-8312611 and BSR-9024566.

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History
BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, P. Hillyard
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, C. Griswold, D. Ubick
CBF	Colecion Boliviana de Fauna, La Paz, R. Altamirano
IBSP	Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, V. R. D. von Eickstedt
IRSN	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, L. Baert
MACN	Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Buenos Aires, E. A. Maury, M. E. Galiano, M. J. Ramírez
MCN	Museu de Ciências Naturais, Porto Alegre, E. H. Buckup
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, H. W. Levi, L. Leiben- sperger
MLP	Museo de La Plata, Argentina, C. Sutton de Licitra
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, C. Rollard
MNRJ	Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, A. Tim- otheo da Costa, L. N. Garcia-Neto
MNS	Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago, A. Camousseight
MWG	Museum Wiesbaden, Germany, M. Geis- thardt
WCS	Walter C. Sedgwick, Menlo Park, Cali- fornia

SYSTEMATICS

NOTE: Trachelines have usually been recognized by the presence (at least in males) of ventral leg cusps and the absence (in both sexes) of normal leg spines. Platnick (1975) reported that some unidentified South Amer-

ican trachelines lack leg cusps in males as well as females. The second character also has exceptions: some Chilean species, such as *Meriola virgata* (Simon), have some normal leg spines in addition to the elongated and sharply pointed leg cusps that are here considered synapomorphic for *Meriola*. The only homoplasy noted in the leg cusp shape character is that a few large species from Peru and northern Argentina, belonging to what Platnick and Shadab (1974b) called the *bispinosus* group of *Trachelas*, do have elongated (although not also sharpened) leg cusps.

DESCRIPTIONS: Abbreviations of morphological terms follow those of Platnick (1975); all measurements are in millimeters.

TRACHELOPACHYS SIMON

Trachelopachys Simon, 1897: 185 (type species by original designation *Trachelas sericeus* Simon).

DIAGNOSIS: Members of the genus can be distinguished from other trachelines by their darkened carapace, the s-shaped tegular duct and retrolaterally directed embolus of the male palp (as in Platnick, 1975: fig. 12), and the presence of a basal spermathecal lobe in females (as in Platnick, 1975: fig. 14).

NOMINA DUBIA: The discovery of a modern specimen of *Trachelopachys* from Chile corroborates Simon's (1904) speculation that *Clubiona macrocephala* Nicolet (1849), along with its probable synonyms *Clubiona oblitterata* Nicolet (1849) and *Clubiona ultima* Nicolet (1849), may be conspecific with *T. sericeus* (Simon). As no type material of any of the three Nicolet names exists (Ramírez, 1989), it seems best to regard all three as nomina dubia.

SPECIES: Three species are known from southern South America; a key including all three can be found in Platnick (1975).

Trachelopachys sericeus (Simon)

Trachelas sericeus Simon, 1886a: 568, fig. 6 (male holotype from unknown locality somewhere between Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, Argentina, and Punta Arenas, Magallanes, Chile, should be in MNHN, lost).

Trachelopachys sericeus: Simon, 1897: 185, fig. 179.—Platnick, 1975: 11, figs. 12–17.

Trachelas nigronotata Mello-Leitão, 1938: 117, fig. 38 (female holotype from San Blas, Buenos

Aires, Argentina, in MLP, examined). **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Trachelas nigronotatus: Roewer, 1955: 588.

NEW RECORDS: ARGENTINA: **Buenos Aires:** Madariaga, Jan. 1962 (M. E. Galiano, MACN), 1♀; San Blas (E. MacDonagh, MLP), 1♀ (holotype). **Chubut:** Leleque, Feb. 12, 1965 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♂; 3 km N Puerto Lobos, Dec. 14, 1966, elev. 20 m, dunes (E. I. Schlinger, M. E. Irwin, CAS), 1♀. **Neuquén:** Aluminé, Jan. 6, 1962 (MACN), 1♀; Cataíne, 1972 (Gentili, MACN), 1♂, 1♀. **Santa Cruz:** 2.4 km S Fitzroy, Dec. 12, 1966, elev. 210 m (E. I. Schlinger, M. E. Irwin, CAS), 1♂, 1♀; Perito Moreno, Lago Buenos Aires, Dec. 1982 (Carreras, MACN), 1♀. **CHILE:** **Región de los Lagos (X):** *Valdivia:* Chile Chico, Oct. 1985 (AMNH), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil. The Chilean record might refer instead to the Chile Chico near Coihaique in Aisén (Región XI).

SYNONYMY: Mello-Leitão's redescription was presumably due to his misidentification of the specimen as a *Trachelas*.

Trachelopachys cingulipes (Simon)

Trachelas cingulipes Simon, 1886a: 569 (one male and two female syntypes from Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, in MNHN, examined).

Trachelopachys cingulipes: Simon, 1897: 181.—Platnick, 1975: 11, figs. 22–25.

NEW RECORD: ARGENTINA: **Misiones:** Santa María, Oct. 1944 (J. M. Viana, MACN), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Northeastern Argentina.

Trachelopachys keyserlingi (Roewer)

Trachelas flavipes Keyserling, 1891: 59, figs. 31, 31a (one male and two female syntypes from Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, examined by Platnick, 1975); preoccupied.

Trachelas keyserlingi Roewer, 1951: 446 (replacement name).

Trachelopachys keyserlingi: Platnick, 1975: 17, figs. 34–37.

NEW RECORD: ARGENTINA: **Córdoba:** Calamuchita, Mar.–Apr. 1958 (J. M. Viana, MACN), 2♂.

DISTRIBUTION: There is growing evidence that a few specimens (out of hundreds) in

AMNH collected by A. Kovács and labeled as coming from El Bolsón (in Río Negro, Argentina) are probably not from that locality. They may be from Eldorado in Misiones, another site where Kovács collected. Whether they are or not, distributions such as that shown for this species in Platnick (1975: fig. 11), with a large gap between El Bolsón and the other records, should be regarded as suspicious until additional specimens are found from southern Argentina. Aside from the possibly erroneous El Bolsón locality, the records of this species are from Córdoba and Misiones, Argentina, as well as southern Paraguay and Brazil.

MERIOLA BANKS

Meriola Banks, 1895: 81 (type species by monotypy *M. decepta* Banks, 1895).

DIAGNOSIS: Three characters separate the members of this genus from the other New World trachelines: the almost straight, rather than strongly recurved, posterior eye row (fig. 1); the more medial position of the posterior lateral eyes (fig. 1); and the elongated, sharply tipped ventral leg cusps (figs. 2, 3). At least the latter is an apparently synapomorphic character that supports the monophyly of the genus (and indicates that its members are not congeneric with the European type species of *Trachelas* or *Cetonana*).

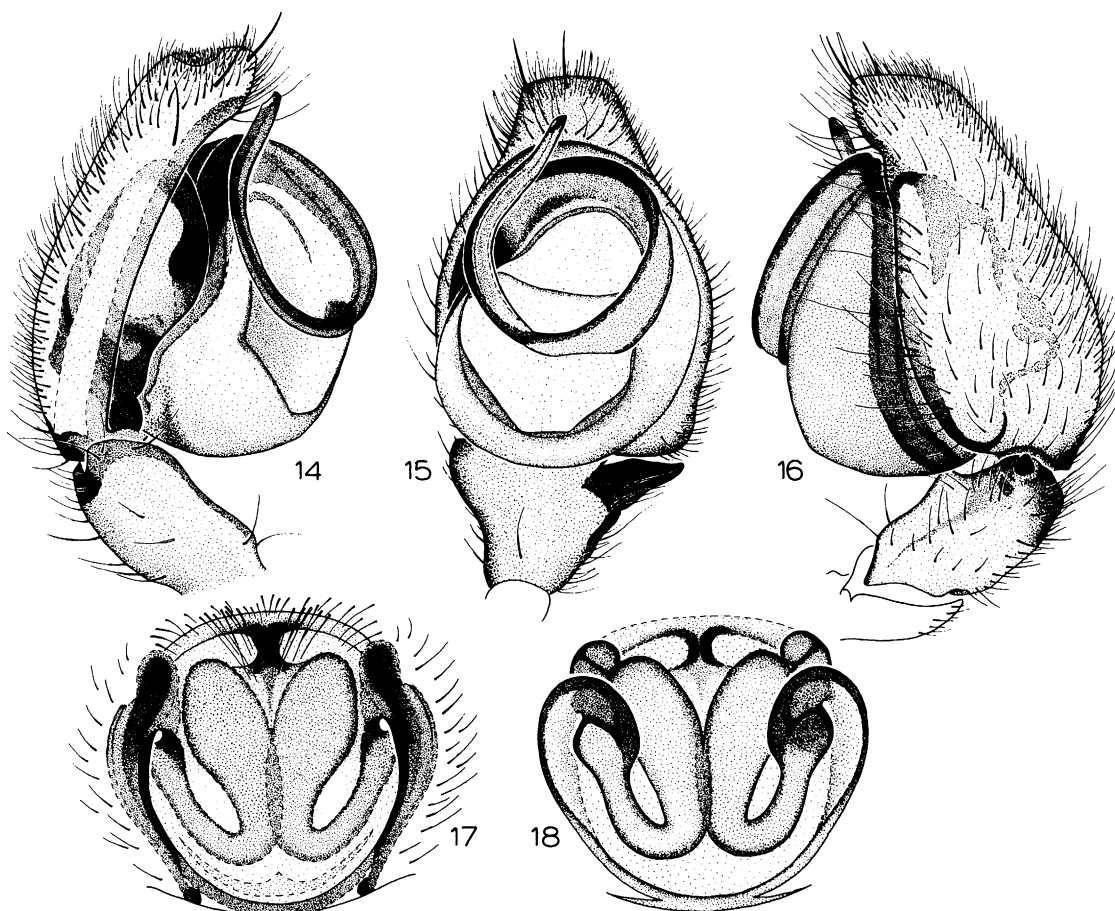
MORPHOLOGY: Unlike *Trachelopachys*, the endites bear a distinct longitudinal depression along their inner margins (fig. 6); the serrula is composed of a single row of teeth (fig. 7). The tarsal organ is capsulate, with an almost keyhole-shaped aperture (fig. 4), and the trichobothrial bases bear several parallel ridges (fig. 5). The anterior lateral spinnerets have a single major ampullate gland spigot and several piriform gland spigots (figs. 8, 11). The posterior median spinnerets of females have at least three large cylindrical gland spigots as well as a minor ampullate gland spigot and a few aciniform gland spigots (fig. 9); males apparently have only the aciniform gland spigots (fig. 12). The posterior lateral spinnerets bear at least one cylindrical gland spigot in females and several long-shafted aciniform gland spigots in both sexes (figs. 10, 13).

NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES: Both the type

species, *M. decepta* Banks (previously known from the United States south to Guatemala), and *M. californica* (Banks), found from Washington south to Baja California, are here transferred from *Trachelas* (NEW COMBINATIONS). Those two species differ, in the characters listed above, from the other (mostly Caribbean) species of the *bicolor* group with which they were mistakenly associated by Platnick and Shadab (1974b). The genitalic resemblances between *M. decepta* and such species as *Trachelas quadridens* Kraus are seemingly the result only of the extremely simple structure of the palpi and epigyna in these taxa, and are not indicative of close relationship.

NEW RECORDS: Surprisingly, *M. decepta* does seem to occur in South America (where it may be introduced). The new records are: **BRAZIL: Sergipe:** Campus Universitário, São Cristovão, Sept. 18, 1982 (H. M. P. Araujo, MCN), 1♂. **COLOMBIA: Valle:** Palmira, May–June 1964 (R. Hunter, CAS), 1♀. **ECUADOR: Azuay:** Cuenca, Mar. 3–14, 1965 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 2♀. **PERU: Lima:** Cañete Valley, Jan. 1969, cotton fields (P. Aguilar, AMNH), 1♂; 47 km E Lima, Feb. 8, 1965, elev. 1100 m, under stones in pasture (H. W. Levi, MCZ), 3♂, 4♀.

SPECIES RELATIONSHIPS: The species discussed below are assigned to three species groups, but those groups are purely for convenience in identification, as there is little compelling evidence that any of them are monophyletic. In the first six species treated, the *barrosi* group, the embolus is elongated, but only one pair of those species (*M. virgata* and *M. nague*) share a convincingly synapomorphic form of embolar elongation. In the following five species, the *fasciata* group, the embolus is short but the retrolateral tibial apophysis is elongated. Three of those five species (*M. penai*, *M. tablas*, and *M. manuel*) probably do form a monophyletic group, as their females share elongated epigyna with wide anterior hoods; the other two species (*M. fasciata* and *M. balcarce*) probably also form a monophyletic group, as they share an elongated and darkened tibia I, an elongated abdomen, and male leg spines restricted to the femora. In the remaining ten species, the *arcifera* group, both the embolus and retrolateral tibial apophysis are short.



Figs. 14–18. *Meriola barrosi* (Mello-Leitão). 14. Left male palp, prolateral view. 15. Same, ventral view. 16. Same, retrolateral view. 17. Epigynum, ventral view. 18. Same, dorsal view.

Meriola barrosi (Mello-Leitão),
new combination
Figures 1, 2, 4–18

Trachelas altiformis: Simon, 1904: 104, fig. 3 (male, misidentified).

Cetonana barrosi Mello-Leitão, 1951: 337, figs. 11, 12 (female holotype from Maullín, Llanquihue, Región de los Lagos, Chile, in MNRJ, examined).

NOTE: Simon's (1904) identification of this common species as *Clubiona altiformis* Nicolet (1849) is difficult to understand. Probable syntypes of that name are in MNHN, and those specimens were labeled (apparently by Simon) as belonging to the genus *Chuilius* Simon (later synonymized with *Philisca*

Simon) rather than to *Trachelas*; as indicated by Ramírez (1989), the specimens are anyphaenids rather than corinnids. Nicolet's description of the species as having a narrow, prolonged body makes it unlikely that any of the syntypes of *Clubiona altiformis* could have belonged to this species. As the existing syntypes are juveniles, Nicolet's name is here regarded as a nomen dubium.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can easily be recognized by the coiled embolus (figs. 14–16), females by the elongated spermathecal ducts (figs. 17, 18).

MALE (Alto Caledonia): Total length 4.76. Carapace 2.24 long, 1.88 wide, pars cephalica glabrous, pars thoracica covered with small, low tubercles. Abdomen with median cardiac

dark marking, lateral and posterior dark chevrons; venter unpatterned. Anterior legs orange, posterior legs yellow, without dark markings. Leg cusps: tibiae I 17–23, II 11–12; metatarsi I 9–11, II 7–8; tarsi I 9–10, II 4–5; leg spines absent. Palpal tibia flattened ventrally, with short, blunt retrolateral apophysis; embolus thick, forming single coil; cymbium with terminal setose pad (figs. 14–16).

FEMALE (Alto Caledonia): Total length 4.25. Carapace 2.26 long, 1.60 wide; sculpturing and coloration as in male. Leg cusps: tibiae I 10, II 3; metatarsi I 7–9, II 6–7; tarsi I 5, II 1–2; leg spines absent. Epigynum with pair of anteromedian depressions, elongate, w-shaped ducts opening at sides, where strong rims guide embolus (figs. 17, 18).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: **Chubut:** Lago Puelo, Oct. 5, 1961 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♀; Río Arrayanes, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Feb. 1986 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂, 1♀. **Neuquén:** Lago Lácar, Parque Nacional Lanín, Oct. 1955 (Giai, MACN), 5♀; Península de Quettrihué, Laguna Patagua, Bosque de Arrayanes, Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapi, Jan. 23, 1985 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 2♂, 1♀; Pucará, Parque Nacional Lanín, Feb. 1961 (M. E. Galiano, MACN), 1♂; Termas de Epulafquen, Parque Nacional Lanín, Jan. 9, 1985 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀. **Río Negro:** El Bolsón, Mar. 3, 1961 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 3♀, Sept. 15, 1966 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♀; Río Azul, Dec. 5, 1962 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀. **CHILE:** **Región de Coquimbo (IV):** **Choapa:** Caimanes, Illapel (G. Mann, MNS), 5♂, 1♀; El Bato, E Illapel, Oct. 10, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 5♂, 65♀; 22 mi N Los Vilos, Dec. 13, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 2♂, 2♀; Nague, 10 km N Los Vilos, km 236, Rt. 5, Sept. 26, 1980 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♀, Nov. 13, 1993, elev. 40 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀. **Limari:** 35 mi S Ovalle, Dec. 1, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀. **Región de Valparaíso (V):** **Petorca:** Cachagua, Oct. 23, 1973 (L. Cartagena, WCS), 1♀, Dec. 14, 1980 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; 10 mi E Papudo, Nov. 28, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀; Petorca, Oct. 8, 1986 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♂, 9♀; Zapallar, Nov. 27, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 2♂, 3♀.

Quillota: La Campana, Granizo, Oct.–Dec. 10, 1982–1983 (M. Pino, MNS), 3♀. **San Antonio:** Quebrada Córdoba, 5 km E El Tabo, Feb. 15–20, 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀, Nov. 1–4, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 1♀, Feb. 6, 1992, elev. 80 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 2♂. **San Felipe de Aconcagua:** Llay-Llay, Feb. 4, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♂, 1♀. **Valparaíso:** Concón, Dec. 16, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀; Cuesta El Melón, Oct. 10–Nov. 15, 1985–1986 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 4♂, 19♀; Lago Peñuelas, 30 km SE Valparaíso, Dec. 4, 1984, elev. 350 m, sweeping mesquite flowers, thorn forest (S., J. Peck, AMNH), 1♀; Quintero, June 25, 1968 (MACN), 1♀, Feb. 20, 1973 (L. Cartagena, WCS), 1♀, Dec. 12, 1980 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀; Tunquén, Oct. 14, 1982 (M. Pino, MNS), 1♂; Valparaíso, Feb. 1954 (E. Reed, AMNH), 2♀, Dec. 22, 1972 (WCS), 5♂, 5♀, Oct. 31, 1982 (AMNH), 1♂, 2♀. **Región Metropolitana:** **Colina:** Lampa, Aug. 19, 1984 (L. Irarrazaval, AMNH), 1♀. **Cordillera:** El Manzano, Oct. 13, 1982 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. **Melipilla:** La Viluma, May 13–14, 1980 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♂, 5♀, Dec. 15, 1987 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; San Manuel, May 13–14, 1980 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀, Dec. 6–8, 1980 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. **Santiago:** Cuesta La Dormida, N Tiltill, Nov. 13–18, 1982, elev. 800–1300 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 12♀; El Salto, Oct. 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂; Quilicura, May 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂. **Región del Maule (VII):** **Cauquenes:** 15 km E Curanipe, Jan. 24, 1967 (E. I. Schlinger, CAS), 1♂, 1♀; Reserva Nacional Los Ruiles, W Cauquenes, Feb. 25, 1992, elev. 160 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 3♂, 1♀, Nov. 16, 1993, elev. 135 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 1♂. **Curicó:** Cajón de Río Claro, SE Los Queñes, Oct. 9, 1966, elev. 1000–1200 m (E. I. Schlinger, CAS), 1♀; Las Tablas, E Curicó, Dec. 27–Feb., 1983–1985, elev. 1000 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 11♂, 63♀. **Linares:** Bullileo, Parral, Dec. 5–8, 1990 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 4♂, 2♀; Carrizalillo, E Constitución, near Forel railroad station, Feb. 2, 1981, elev. 250 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂; Fundo Malcho, Parral, Nov. 11–20, 1964 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 1♂, 1♀; Las Cruces, Parral, Oct.–Nov. 1958 (L. E.

- Peña, IRSN), 1♂, 3♀; Linares (L. E. Peña, IRSN), 2♀. *Talca*: Alto de Vilches, 70 km E Talca, Oct. 17–25, 1964 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 4♀, Feb. 8, 1992, elev. 1200 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 1♂, Nov. 14–15, 1993, elev. 1180 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 3♀. **Región del Bío-Bío (VIII)**: *Arauco*: 10 km N Curanilahue, Nov. 21, 1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 3♀; El Manzano, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, Dec. 15, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♀, Mar. 3–5, 1986 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 5♂, 9♀. *Bío-Bío*: Salto del Laja, Nov. 8, 1966, elev. 20 m (E. I. Schlinger, M. E. Irwin, CAS), 1♂; 3 km W Tucapel, Dec. 28, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀. *Concepción*: Bajada Chivilingo, Nov. 15, 1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀; Caleta Chome, Nov. 14–30, 1991–1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 3♂, 3♀; Cerro Caracol, Concepción, Dec. 1, 1991 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 2♀; Concepción (L. E. Peña, IRSN), 2♀, Sept. 11, 1988 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 4♀; Es cuadrón, Dec. 27, 1987–Apr. 16, 1976–1989 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 7♂, 11♀, Nov. 18, 1993, elev. 5 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 1♂; Estero Bellavista, Dichoco, Jan. 12–Mar. 9, 1985–1990 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂, 8♀; Estero Nonguén, Concepción, Dec. 11–Jan. 23, 1977–1987 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂, 1♀, Nov. 16, 1981, elev. 90 m, under rock, modified forest (N. I. Platnick, R. T. Schuh, AMNH), 1♂; road to Gualqui, Oct. 17, 1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂; Hualpén, Jan. 11, 1989 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂, 2♀; Lagunillas, Mar. 25, 1990 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂, 1♀; La Escalera, Sept. 24–Dec. 30, 1982–1989 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 10♂, 10♀; Loma Colorada, Oct. 15, 1961 (A. F. Archer, AMNH), 1♀, May 21, 1988 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂, 8♀; Periquillo, Nov. 22–26, 1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 2♀; road to Ramuntcho, June 27, 1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 2♀; Tomé, Oct. 8–Jan. 1, 1963–1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 3♀. *Nuble*: Las Cabras, Dec. 26–28, 1986 (L. Umaña, AMNH), 1♂; Cobquecura, Feb. 12–14, 1959 (L. E. Peña, IRSN), 3♀; Las Comadres, near Chillán, Feb. 5–9, 1983 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 5♂, 2♀; Punta El Zorro, Dec. 20, 1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 2♀; Recinto, SE Chillán, Oct. 1–3, 1983, elev. 1000 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀; 40 km E San Carlos, Dec. 24, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 2♂, 1♀; Las Trancas, Chillán, Mar. 18, 1983 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. **Región de la Araucanía (IX)**: *Cautín*: Cerro Nielol, Temuco, Jan. 15, 1989 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂; Chacamo, NW Nueva Imperial, W Temuco, Feb. 16–25, 1981, elev. 600–700 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 11♂, 9♀; 15–30 km S Cherquenco, Feb. 26, 1989 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂; Coipué Viejo, Oct. 31, 1992 (N. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂, 1♀; Pucón, Dec. 14, 1988 (V., B. Roth, CAS), 1♀; 10 mi NE Pucón, Jan. 12, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♂, 2♀; 30 km NE Villarrica, Jan. 1–30, 1965 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 8♂, 3♀. *Malleco*: Alto Caledonia, 42 km E Mulchén, Jan. 20–Feb. 20, 1981–1990, elev. 600–900 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 29♂, 13♀, Feb. 14, 1992, elev. 740 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 3♂, 1♀; 18 km W Angol, Feb. 13, 1992, elev. 520 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 2♂, 3♀; Curacautín, Dec. 16, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀; 16 km N Curacautín, Feb. 15, 1992, elev. 800 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 1♂; Laguna Malleco, Jan. 23–25, 1954 (L. E. Peña, IRSN), 1♀; crossroad to Los Copihues, Dec. 29, 1988 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♀; Malalcahuello, Dec. 9–15, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♀; Monumento Natural Contulmo, Dec. 11, 1984–Feb. 13, 1985, elev. 350 m, flight intercept trap, mixed evergreen forest (S. J. Peck, AMNH), 1♂, Feb. 11–12, 1992, elev. 300 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 1♀, Nov. 18, 1993, elev. 340 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 1♀; Tolhuaca, Mar. 15–23, 1986 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 5♂, 5♀; Vertiente de Adencul, Feb. 2, 1974 (L. Cartagena, WCS), 10♂, 4♀; Victoria (G. Mann, MNS), 1♀; 15 km W Victoria, Jan. 19, 1989 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂, 2♀. **Región de los Lagos (X)**: *Chiloé*: Chepu, Isla de Chiloé, Jan. 30, 1981 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♂; Chonchi, Isla de Chiloé, Feb. 16, 1989 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂; Dalcahue, NE Castro, Isla de Chiloé, Feb. 10–12, 1954 (L. E. Peña, IRSN), 1♀, Feb.–Apr. 3, 1967–1968 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 5♂, 3♀, Jan.–Feb. 1981 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 3♂, 4♀; Huequetrumao, Isla de Chiloé, Dec. 27, 1981 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; Hullar Alto,

Isla Quinchao, Feb. 19, 1989 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 5♂, 2♀; Lago Polu, Isla Quinchao, Feb. 6, 1989 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♀; Pío-Pío, Isla de Chiloé, Mar. 10–12, 1987 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; Piruquina, Isla de Chiloé, Feb. 16–22, 1989–1991 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 14♂, 18♀; Puente Trainel, Isla de Chiloé, Feb. 21, 1991 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀; Río Gamboa, Isla de Chiloé, Feb. 25, 1968 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♀; Quilquico, Isla de Chiloé, Feb. 12, 1989 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 2♀; Terao, S Chonchi, Isla de Chiloé, Jan. 18–Mar. 20, 1988–1990 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 17♂, 17♀. *Llanquihue*: Abtao, 5 km E Pargua, Feb. 7–24, 1988–1989 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 3♂, 2♀; Chamisa, Dec. 13, 1968 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 1♀; Correntoso, N El Chingue, Dec. 1968 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 1♂, 2♀, Jan. 20–25, 1980 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; Ensenada, Mar. 17, 1965, elev. 50 m, sweeping roadside (H. W. Levi, MCZ), 1♂, 2–3 km NW Ensenada, Mar. 18, 1965 (H. W. Levi, MCZ), 1♂, 2♀; Isla Calbuco, Mar. 21–27, 1962 (A. F. Archer, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀; Isla Puluqui, Feb. 27, 1962 (A. F. Archer, AMNH), 1♀; Isla Tenglo, Puerto Montt, Mar. 9, 1962 (A. F. Archer, AMNH), 1♀; Lago Chapo, Feb. 7–10, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀; NW shore, Lago Chapo, Nov. 13, 1966, elev. 250 m (E. I. Schlinger, M. E. Irwin, CAS), 1♀; Lepihué, Jan. 21, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♂; Los Muermos, Jan. 18–20, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 4♂, 1♀; Maullín (R. Barros, MNRJ), 1♀ (holotype), Feb. 16–18, 1957 (L. E. Peña, IRSN), 1♂; Petrohué, Feb. 19–20, 1962 (B. Malkin, AMNH), 1♀, Mar. 19–21, 1965, elev. 200 m (H. W. Levi, MCZ), 1♂, 2♀; Río Blanco, sector Chago, Jan. 24–Feb. 15, 1983 (G. Arriagada, MNS), 7♂, 2♀. *Osorno*: Anticura, Nov. 1982 (MNS), 1♀; El Refugio, 8 km W La Picada, Volcán Osorno, Feb. 6, 1967, elev. 350 m (E. I. Schlinger, CAS), 2♂; 36 km W La Unión, Mar. 25–28, 1987, elev. 600 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂; Los Derrumbes, 5 km S Termas de Puyehue, Jan. 15, 1989 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂; hills S Maicolpué, Feb. 19, 1992, elev. 50 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 2♂; Osorno, Oct.–Dec., 1977–1978 (A. Tobar, AMNH), 1♂, 1♀; Parque Nacional Puyehue, Nov. 15–Feb. 20, 1979–1990, elev. 600 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 3♀; Pucatrihue, Jan.–Apr. 12, 1967–1968 (L.

E. Peña, MCZ), 4♂, 5♀; Purranque, Jan.–Mar. 1955 (E. Reed, AMNH), 1♂; 10 km E Puyehue, Jan. 24, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♂; Río Golgol, Feb. 1957 (L. E. Peña, IRSN), 1♂, 3♀. *Palena*: Chaitén, Dec. 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; Puente Manihueico, Feb. 12, 1989 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 9♂, 9♀. *Valdivia*: Lago Calafquen, Feb. 18, 1977 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♀; Mashue, Feb. 11–15, 1974 (L. Cartagena, WCS), 4♂, 1♀; Mehuín, Jan. 16, 1989 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂; Neltume, Feb. 1987 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 6♂, 13♀; Riñico de Piedra, S Valdivia, Feb. 23–26, 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♀; 8 mi SE Río Bueno, Jan. 15, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀; Santo Domingo, Oct. 26, 1984 (D. Jackson, MNS), 1♀; Valdivia, Nov.–Dec. 1982 (E. Krahmer, MNS), 1♀; 30 km S Valdivia, Jan. 13, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀. **Región de Aisén (XI)**: *Aisén*: La Junta, Jan. 25, 1990 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀.

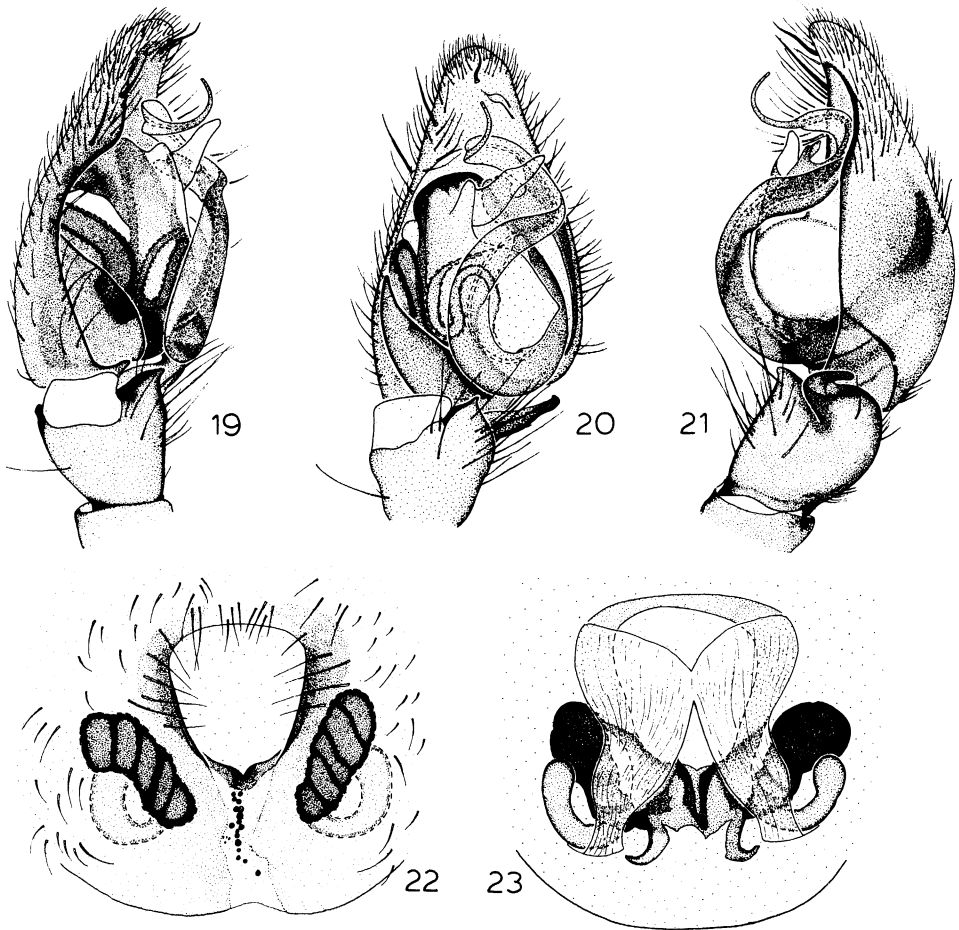
DISTRIBUTION: Central and southern Chile (regions IV through XI) and adjacent Argentina.

Meriola virgata (Simon),
new combination
Figures 3, 19–23

Trachelas virgatus Simon, 1904: 105, fig. 4 (one male and three female syntypes from La Herradura, Elqui, Región de Coquimbo, Chile, in MNHN, examined).

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the thick embolus bearing a subdistal, medially directed flange (figs. 19–21), females by the large, triangular anterior epigynal excavation (figs. 22, 23).

MALE (Pirque): Total length 4.23. Carapace 1.97 long, 1.60 wide, pars cephalica glabrous, pars thoracica with scattered low tubercles bearing white setae. Abdomen with median cardiac dark marking and posterior dark chevrons; venter with pair of paramedian longitudinal dark stripes. Legs orange, femora with median and distal, patellae with median, tibiae and metatarsi with subbasal and distal dark rings; rings weakest on leg I. Leg cusps: tibiae I 6–7, II 3–6; metatarsi I 5, II 4–5; tarsi I 2, II 1–2; leg spination: femora: I p0-0-1; II d0-1-0, p-0-01; III p0-0-1; IV d1-0-0; tibiae: III p0-1-0, v0-1p-1r, r0-0-1; IV



Figs. 19–23. *Meriola virgata* (Simon). 19. Left male palp, prolateral view. 20. Same, ventral view. 21. Same, retrolateral view. 22. Epigynum, ventral view. 23. Same, dorsal view.

v0-1p-2, r0-0-1; metatarsi: III p0-1-0, v0-1p-0, r0-1-0; IV p0-1-1, v1p-1p-0, r0-1-0. Palpal tibia not flattened ventrally, with elongate, blade-shaped retrolateral apophysis; embolus thick, twisting around retrolateral side of bulb, with large, medially directed subdistal flange; cymbium with terminal setose pad (figs. 19–21).

FEMALE (Pirque): Total length 5.36. Carapace 2.33 long, 1.91 wide; sculpturing and setation as in male, pars thoracica with three pairs of triangular dark markings. Abdomen as in male, with lateral dark stripes. Leg coloration as in male. Leg cusps absent, distal segments of anterior legs with strong ventral scopulae; leg spination: femora: I p0-0-1; II

d0-1-0, p0-0-1; III p0-0-1; IV d0-1-0; tibiae: III p0-1-0; IV v0-0-2, r0-1-0; metatarsi: III p0-1-0, v0-1p-0, r0-1-0; IV p0-1-1, v1p-1p-0, r0-1-0. Epigynum with large anteromedian triangular excavation; translucent ducts leading to lateral spermathecae (figs. 22, 23).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: CHILE: **Región de Coquimbo (IV):** *Choapa*: Fundo Quelén, Salamanca, May 1, 1961 (J. Aros, AMNH), 1♂. *Elqui*: La Herradura (Delfin, MNHN), 1♂, 3♀ (syntypes). **Región de Valparaíso (V):** *Petorca*: Petorca, Oct. 8, 1986 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 6♀. *Quillota*: Palmas de Ocoa, Parque Nacional La Campana, Nov. 30, 1984, pitfall trap, unburned site (R. Calderón, AMNH), 1♂, Mar. 14, 1985, pitfall trap, burned site

(R. Calderón, AMNH), 1♀. *Valparaíso*: Cuesta El Melón, Oct. 10–Nov. 3, 1981–1986 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♀; Sausalito, Viña del Mar, Oct. 20, 1986 (M. Pino, MNS), 1♂. **Región Metropolitana: Melipilla**: La Viluma, May 13–14, 1980 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♂, 2♀; Piche Alhué, Nov. 23, 1959 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 1♂, 2♀. **Santiago**: Cuesta La Dormida, N Tiltill, Nov. 13–18, 1982, elev. 800–1300 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 1♀, Nov. 16–18, 1984, elev. 2000 m (L. Irarrazaval, AMNH), 3♀; El Salto, Oct. 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂; La Africana, Oct. 24, 1984 (L. Irarrazaval, AMNH), 1♀; La Florida, Aug. 1983 (O. León, MNS), 1♀; Lo Cañas, Oct. 29, 1982 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 3♂; Lo Ruiz, E Quilicura, Oct. 5, 1983 (L. Irarrazaval, AMNH), 1♀; Pirque, Nov. 20–30, 1982 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 9♂, 7♀; Quilicura, Sept. 9, 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. **Talagante**: Aculeo, NW Laguna de Aculeo, Dec. 17–18, 1986 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂; Laguna de Aculeo, Nov. 26, 1993, elev. 360 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 6♂, 6♀; El Patagual, Aculeo, Dec. 5–8, 1983 (L. Irarrazaval, AMNH), 1♀. **Región del Maule (VII)**: *Curicó*: Las Tablas, E Curicó, Feb. 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♂. **Linares**: 16 km SE Linares, Feb. 8, 1992, elev. 200 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 1♂; Pte. Malcho, Jan. 13–16, 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. **Talca**: 22 mi N Talca, Dec. 22, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀. **Región del Bío-Bío (VIII)**: *Bío-Bío*: El Abanico, Dec. 30, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀; 5 km W Tucapel, Dec. 28, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 2♀. *Ñuble*: 69 km SE Chillán on road to Termas de Chillán, Nov. 16, 1993, elev. 1080 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 1♀; 40 km E San Carlos, Dec. 24, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀; 50 km E San Carlos, Dec. 26, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♂, 5♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Chile (regions IV through VIII).

Meriola nague, new species

Figures 24–28

TYPE: Male holotype taken at an elevation of 40 m at Nague, 10 km N Los Vilos (km

236, Rt. 5), Choapa, Región de Coquimbo (IV), Chile (Nov. 13, 1993; N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen), deposited in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

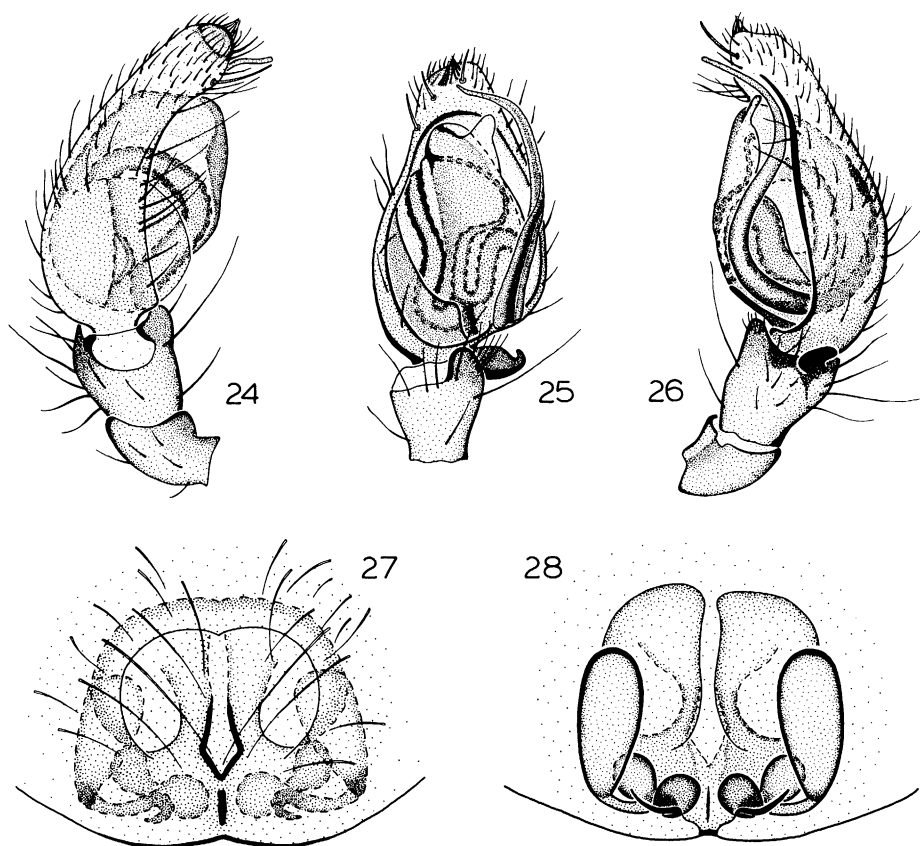
NOTE: Males and females have not been collected together but are matched here on the basis of similarities in their color pattern, and of the resemblances shown by their respective genitalic structures with those of *M. virgata*.

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *M. virgata* but lack the subterminal flange and terminal twist on the embolus (figs. 24–26); females have an epigynum with a distinctive median septum (figs. 27, 28).

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.90. Carapace 1.35 long, 1.05 wide, light brown with submarginal dark markings on pars thoracica. Abdomen with median dark cardiac marking and three longitudinal rows of rounded dark markings, sides each with dark stripe, strongest anteriorly, venter with pair of longitudinal dark stripes. Legs light brown, tibiae IV with weak subbasal and distal dark rings. Leg cusps: metatarsi I 1–2, II 1; tarsi I 0–1; leg spination: femora: I p0-0-1; II d1-0-0, p0-0-1; IV d1-0-0; tibiae: III p0-0-1, v0-1p-2; IV v0-0-2, r0-0-1; metatarsi: III p0-1-0, v0-1p-0, r0-1-1; IV p0-1-1, v0-1p-0, r0-1-0. Palpal tibia with blade-shaped retrolateral apophysis; embolus thick, stretching along retrolateral side of bulb, without distal flange; cymbium with weak terminal setose pad (figs. 24–26).

FEMALE (Zapallar): Total length 4.66. Carapace 1.91 long, 1.50 wide, body with all dark markings less pronounced than in male. Leg cusps absent, distal segments of anterior legs with strong ventral scopulae; leg spination: femora: I p0-0-1; II d1-0-0, p0-0-1; III p0-0-1; IV d1-0-0; tibiae III, IV p0-0-1, v0-1p-2, r0-0-1; metatarsi: III p0-1-0, v0-1p-0, r0-1-0; IV p0-1-1, v0-1p-0, r0-1-0. Epigynum squared, with median septum separating translucent internal pockets (figs. 27, 28).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: **CHILE: Región de Coquimbo (IV)**: *Limari*: Parque Nacional Fray Jorge, Nov. 10, pitfall trap in relict Valdivian forest (R. Calderón, AMNH), 1♀. **Región de Valparaíso (V)**: *Petorca*: Zapallar, Nov. 27, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michel-



Figs. 24–28. *Meriola nague*, new species. 24. Left male palp, prolateral view. 25. Same, ventral view. 26. Same, retrolateral view. 27. Epigynum, ventral view. 28. Same, dorsal view.

bacher, CAS), 1♀. *Quillota*: Palmas de Ocoa, Parque Nacional La Campana, Sept. 27–Nov. 30, 1984–1985, pitfall traps, unburned site (R. Calderón, AMNH), 2♀. **Región Metropolitana**: *Santiago*: Valle del Río Mapocho, between El Arrayán and Farellones, Oct. 15, 1958–June 8, 1960, pitfall traps (W. Noodt, MNS), 1♂. **Región de la Araucanía (IX)**: *Mallico*: 17 km E Curacautín, Nov. 22, 1981, elev. 760 m, Berlese, concentrated forest litter (N. I. Platnick, R. T. Schuh, AMNH), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Chile (regions IV through IX).

Meriola cetiformis (Strand),
new combination
Figures 29–33

Gayenna alticola: Simon, 1896: 400 (male paralectotype, misidentified; not female lectotype,

here designated, from La Paz, Bolivia, in MNHN, examined by J. Kochalka and M. Ramírez).—Simon, 1897: 94, fig. 87.

Trachelas cetiformis Strand, 1908: 241 (three female syntypes from Yauli, Junín, Peru, in MWG, examined).

Trachelas 4-punctatus Mello-Leitão, 1922: 49 (one male [lacking both palpi] and five female syntypes from Pinheiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in MNRJ, examined).—Camargo, 1953: 324, figs. 10–17. NEW SYNONYMY.

Trachelas caxambuensis Mello-Leitão, 1926: 13, figs. 14, 15 (one male and one female [lacking abdomen] syntypes from Caxambú, Minas Gerais, Brazil, in MNRJ, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

Trachelas distinctus Mello-Leitão, 1941a: 178, fig. 69 (female holotype from Yala, Jujuy, Argentina, in MLP, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

Cetonana cinerea Mello-Leitão, 1941b: 221, fig. 32 (male holotype from Reconquista, Santa Fe,

Argentina, in MLP, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

Meriola arequipa Gertsch, 1942: 11, fig. 34 (female holotype [lacking abdomen] from Arequipa, Arequipa, Peru, in AMNH, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

Cetonana lissopalpus Mello-Leitão, 1943a: 116, fig. 17 (male holotype from Los Molles, Río Atuel, Mendoza, Argentina, in MLP, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

Trachelas quadripunctatus: Roewer, 1955: 588.

Trachelas arequipa: Roewer, 1955: 587.

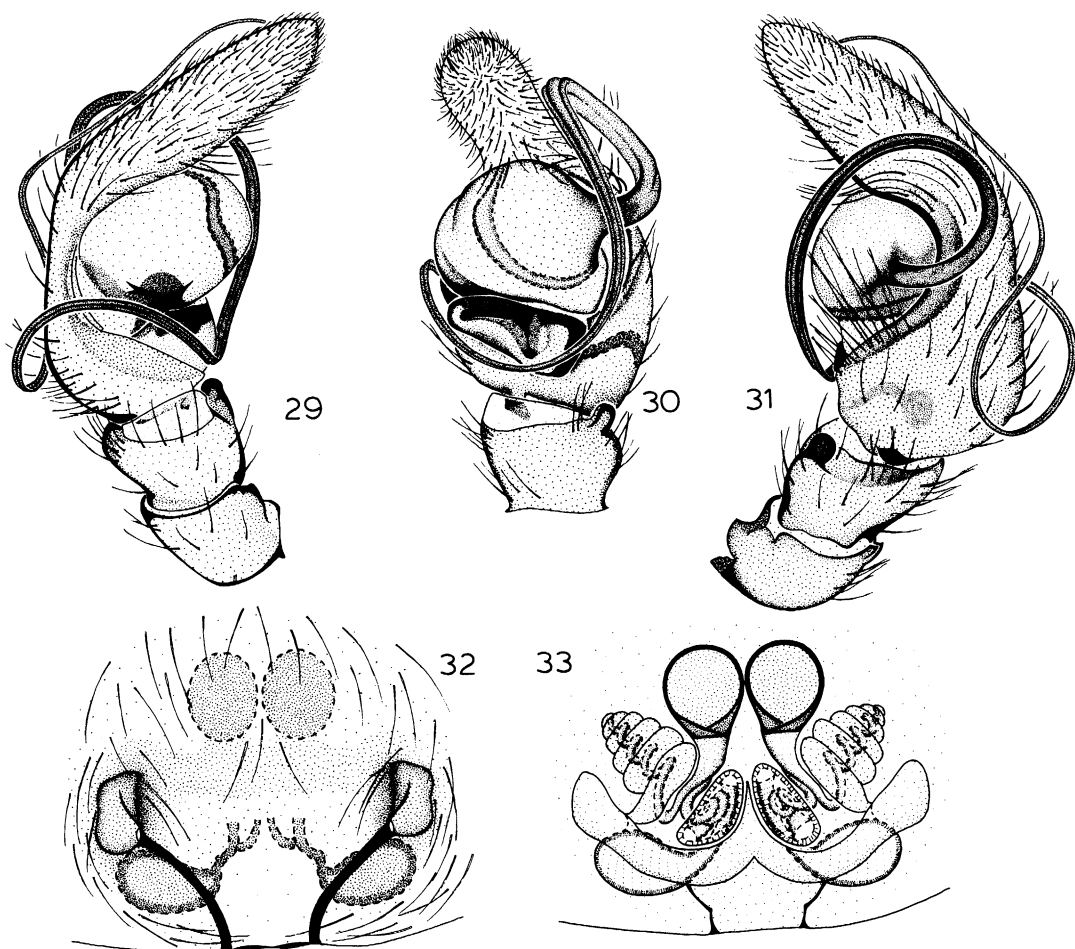
DIAGNOSIS: Males are easily recognized by the elongate embolus that loops around the palpal bulb (figs. 29–31), females by the highly coiled epigynal ducts (figs. 32, 33). The relative size of both the male and the female genitalia, and the degree of coiling shown by the embolus and epigynal ducts, are highly variable, even among specimens taken together.

MALE (San Pedro de Atacama): Total length 5.82. Carapace 2.52 long, 2.14 wide, pars cephalica glabrous, pars thoracica with scattered low tubercles. Abdomen elongate, with dark cardiac mark and posterior chevrons; venter with median and pair of paramedian longitudinal dark stripes. Legs orange, without dark markings. Leg cusps: tibiae I 4, II 4–6; metatarsi I 8, II 7–9; tarsi I 4, II 4–6; leg spination: femur IV d0-1-0; tibiae: III p0-0-1; IV p0-1-0; metatarsus IV v1p-1p-0. Retrolateral tibial apophysis shifted ventrally, lobe-shaped; embolus broad at base, basal half loosely looping around bulb, distal half looping around cymbium (figs. 29–31).

FEMALE (San Pedro de Atacama): Total length 5.64. Carapace 2.37 long, 1.97 wide; sculpturing as in male. Abdomen as in male, with additional lateral longitudinal dark stripes. Leg coloration as in male. Leg cusps absent, anterior metatarsi and tarsi with strong ventral scopulae. Leg spination: femur IV d0-1-0; metatarsus IV v1p-0-0. Epigynum with lateral openings; spermathecae anterior, originating from coiled ducts (figs. 32, 33).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: **Buenos Aires:** Atucha, May 10, 1987 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀; Balcarce, July 19–21, 1974 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♂; Carlos Casares, Apr. 4–5, 1981 (P. A. Goloboff, MACN), 1♀; Caseros, Dec. 4–15, 1945–1946 (MACN), 2♂, 4♀; Chascomús, Jan. 1962 (M. E. Galiano,

MACN), 4♀; Las Palmas, Apr. 26, 1981 (A. Zanetic, P. A. Goloboff, MACN), 1♂; Rt. 205, Buenos Aires, Jan. 1963 (M. E. Galiano, MACN), 1♀; Tandil, May 1967 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♂, 2♀. **Entre Ríos:** Paranacito, May 1939 (D. Castillo, MACN), 1♂, 1♀, Feb. 1963 (MACN), 5♂, 2♀; Talitas, 37 km NE Gualeguay, Sept. 24, 1989 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂. **Jujuy:** Abra Blanca, 47 km from Purmamarca, Nov. 22, 1981, elev. 4170 m (E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♂; Abra del Cóndor, Nov. 26, 1981 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 4♀; Abra Pampa, Feb. 1966 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♂, 1♀; Jujuy, Jan. 17, 1966 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 2♀; Lagunas de Yala, Apr. 13, 1949 (N. Kormilev, MACN), 1♀; Yala (MNRJ), 1♀, (M. Birabén, MLP), 1♀ (holotype); Tilcara (P. A. Goloboff, MACN), 1♂. **Mendoza:** Los Molles (per description), Río Atuel (per specimen label) (M. Birabén, MLP), 1♂ (holotype). **Río Negro:** Campana Mahuida (MACN), 1♂; General Roca, Jan. 1962 (A. Bachmann, MACN), 1♂. **Salta:** Abra del Cóndor, Sierra de Zenta, Nov. 1981 (A. Roig, MACN), 2♂, 7♀; El Alisal, 45 km W Salta, Dec. 1–29, 1987, elev. 1950 m, malaise flight intercept trap, moist ravine thicket (S., J. Peck, AMNH), 13♂, 17♀; Río Los Puertos, Parque Nacional El Rey, Dec. 6–16, 1987, elev. 880 m, malaise flight intercept trap, prosopis forest (S., J. Peck, AMNH), 2♂. **San Juan:** Paso de Agua Negra, Jan. 22, 1982, elev. 3500 m (A. Roig, MACN), 1♀. **Santa Fe:** Colina Marías, Nov. 1942 (MACN), 1♀; Reconquista (M. Birabén, MLP), 1♂ (holotype). **Tucumán:** Tafi del Valle, Parque de Los Menhires, Aug. 4, 1990 (A. D. Brescovit, A. B. Bonaldo, MCN), 1♂, 1♀. **BOLIVIA:** **Cochabamba:** Tunari, Oct. 10, 1953, elev. 4100–4200 m, under rock (Forster, Schindler, AMNH), 1♂. **Chuquisaca:** Campero, Feb. 13–19, 1954 (Forster, Schindler, AMNH), 1♀. **El Beni:** Yucuma, Espirito, Apr. 26, 1985 (W. Hanagarth, CBF), 1♀. **La Paz:** Achacachi, Sorata, Nov. 11, 1984, elev. 4400 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂; Apacheta, Cuyu-Cuyu, E Tiahuanacu, elev. 4100 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♂, 9♀; Chacaltaya, Valle de Zongo, Aug. 5, 1993, elev. 4500 m (A. D. Brescovit, H. Höfer, MCN), 1♀; road to Chulumana, Río Unduavi, June 15, 1990 (E. Penaranda, CBF), 1♀; Cuticucho, Songo valley, Jan. 29, 1954, elev. 3800 m (Forster, Schindler, AMNH), 1♂, 1♀; Chacaltaya, Apr. 24–



Figs. 29–33. *Meriola cetiformis* (Strand). 29. Left male palp, prolateral view. 30. Same, ventral view. 31. Same, retrolateral view. 32. Epigynum, ventral view. 33. Same, dorsal view.

25, 1954, elev. 4700 m, small field (Forster, Schindler, AMNH), 2♀; Huatajata, near Lago Titicaca, Jan. 6, 1954 (Forster, Schindler, AMNH), 1♀; road to Illimani, Dec. 25, 1975, elev. 3700–4000 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 4♀; Laguna Viscachani, Valle de Zongo, Aug. 5, 1993, elev. 3660 m (A. D. Brescovit, H. Höfer, MCN), 2♀; 65 km NE La Paz, near Cerro Juana de Potosí, Feb. 10, 1959, elev. 14,500 ft, under flat rock, altiplano (R. Walsh, AMNH), 1♀; Puma Puerto ruins, Tiahuanuco, Feb. 1, 1973 (A. Moreton, MCZ), 2♂, 3♀; Songo valley, Feb. 30, 1953, elev. 3800 m (Forster, Schindler, AMNH), 1♂, 1♀, Dec. 1, 1953, elev. 4000–4100 m, under rock (Forster, Schindler, AMNH), 1♀; Tiahuanuco,

June 10–13, 1960 (B. Malkin, AMNH), 1♀; Valle de Zongo, Aug. 5, 1993 (H. Höfer, MCZ), 1♀. **Potosí:** 45 km W Ravelo, Mar. 7, 1976 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. **BRAZIL: Minas Gerais:** Caxambú (MNRJ), 2♂ (including 1 syntype), 1♀; Minha Serrinha, Diamantina, Jan.–Mar. 1945 (E. Cohn, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀. **Rio de Janeiro:** Pinheiro (MNRJ), 5♀ (syntypes). **Rio Grande do Sul:** Aguas Belas, Vião, Jan. 14, 1977 (A. A. Lise, MCN), 1♂; Chico Lomã, Santo Antonio da Patrulha, Mar. 23, 1983 (H. A. Gastal, MCN), 1♀; Estação Ecológica do Taim, Santa Vitoria do Palmar, Apr. 8–9, 1986 (A. A. Lise, M. A. L. Marques, MCN), 1♂, 1♀; Estância São Roberto, Quarai, May 24–28, 1991 (A. D. Bres-

covit, MCN), 1♀; Pelotas, Mar. 1955 (C. Biezanko, AMNH), 1♀; Porto Alegre, July 13, 1962 (R. Crebs, MCN), 1♂; Quintão, Palmares do Sul, Dec. 10, 1988 (A. B. Bonaldo, MCN), 1♂; Xangrilá, Capão da Canoa, Nov. 9, 1986 (A. A. Lise, MCN), 2♂, 1♀, Feb. 20, 1990 (A. A. Lise, MCN), 1♂. **São Paulo:** Jaboticabal, Sept. 4, 1986 (H. F. da Cunha, MCN), 1♂, 4♀. **CHILE: Región de Tarapacá (I): Iquique:** Chapiquilta, June 6, 1968, elev. 2600 m (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 1♂; Quisama, June 5, 1968 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 1♂. **Parinacota:** 6 km S Zapahuira, Feb. 4, 1994, elev. 3420 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, R. Calderón, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 5♀. **Región de Antofagasta (II): El Loa:** Calama, June 28, 1984 (MNS), 1♀; San Pedro de Atacama, Aug. 23–Sept. 6, 1982 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 3♀; Toconao, Oct. 1, 1970, under rock (R. Calderón, AMNH), 1♂. **PERU: Ancash:** Monterrey, 5 km N Huaraz, Río Santa, Jan. 14, 1976, elev. 2810 m, seep area (R. T., J. C. Schuh, AMNH), 1♂. **Apurímac:** 37 km S Andahuaylas, Mar. 6, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀. **Arequipa:** Agua del Milagro, Characato, Oct. 12, 1983 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 3♀; Arequipa (AMNH), 1♀ (holotype, without abdomen); 100 km NE Arequipa, Oct. 14, 1983, elev. 4500 m (E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♂. **Cuzco:** Urubamba, Jan. 26, 1965, under rock (F. Carrasco, MCZ), 1♀. **Junín:** 6 mi S La Oroya, Mar. 10, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 3♂; Patcamayo, Jan. 22, 1972, elev. 3600 m (MACN), 1♀; Tarma, Feb. 11–15, 1965, elev. 3100–3200 m, on ground (H. W. Levi, MCZ), 3♂, 3♀, July 11, 1965, elev. 3000 m (P., B. Wygodzinsky, AMNH), 1♀; Yauli, July 13, 1907, elev. 4000 m (K. Seyd, MWG), 3♀ (syntypes). **Loreto:** Fundo Sinchone, Cordillera Azul, May 1947, elev. 1300 m (W. Weyrauch, AMNH), 1♀. **Pasco:** 5 mi NE Cerro de Pasco, Dec. 29, 1954 (E. I. Schlinger, E. S. Ross, CAS), 1♂, 1♀. **Puno:** 170 km NE Arequipa, Oct. 16, 1983, elev. 4300 m (E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♂; 20 mi N Desaguadero, Feb. 27, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 3♀; Puno, Nov. 1947, elev. 3900 m (W. Weyrauch, AMNH), 1♀; 20 mi S Puno, Feb. 28, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀; 60 km N Puno, Feb. 28, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Widespread in southern South America, including Peru, Bolivia, and

southern Brazil, reaching elevations as high as 4700 m; in Chile known only from the far north; at high elevations in the Andes of regions I and II.

SYNONYMY: Because Strand (1908) provided no illustrations of his species, it has remained unrecognized; because Mello-Leitão (1922) had both sexes of this species, his subsequent redescriptions are simply errors, perhaps enabled by a similar lack of illustrations in his first (1922) description. Gertsch (1942) correctly placed the species in *Meriola*, where it could easily be distinguished from the other species then placed in that genus. Although Gertsch's holotype currently lacks its abdomen, his excellent figure of the epigynum leaves no doubt of the identity of the specimen. The information on the mixed type series of *Gayenna alticola* Simon is provided courtesy of Martín Ramírez; Simon's female is here chosen as the lectotype because (unlike his male) it is an anyphaenid.

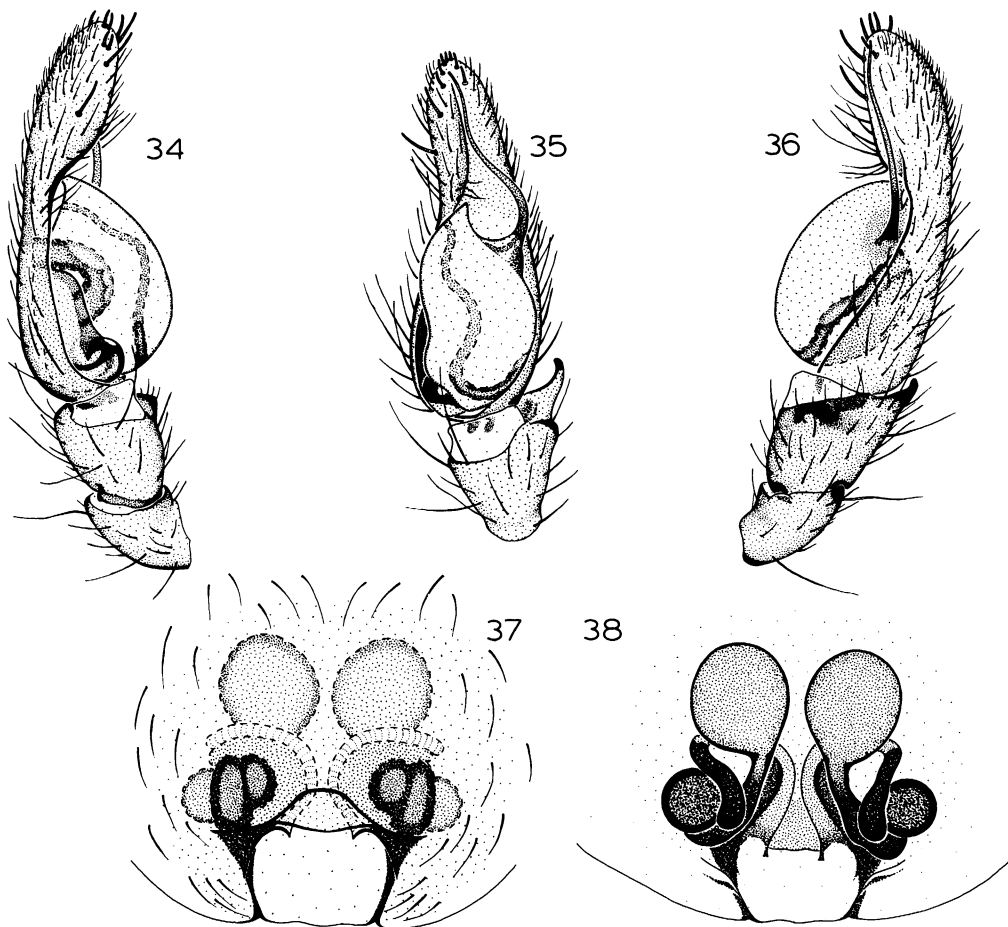
Meriola longitarsis (Simon),
new combination
Figures 34–38

Trachelas longitarsis Simon, 1904: 104, fig. 5 (male holotype from Punta Arenas, Magallanes, Región de Magallanes, Chile, in MNHN, examined).

NOTE: The indication in Simon (1904) that the holotype is female is just a typographical error, as the male palp is described and figured.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the distally pointed tegulum and elongated cymbium (figs. 34–36), females by the posteriorly situated epigynal hood (figs. 37, 38).

MALE (Los Hornos): Total length 5.51. Carapace 2.53 long, 2.06 wide, with scattered long, dark setae but without distinct tubercles. Abdomen with dark cardiac mark, lateral longitudinal stripes, and posterior chevrons; venter with pair of paramedian longitudinal dark stripes. Anterior legs light orange, unmarked; posterior legs yellow, tibiae with subbasal and subdistal, metatarsi with subbasal dark rings. Leg cusps: tibiae I 5–6, II 4–5; metatarsi I 5, II 5–7; tarsi I 2–4, II 2; leg spines absent. Retrolateral tibial apophysis bipartite, with ventrally situated low lobe and dorsally situated prong; embolus origi-



Figs. 34–38. *Meriola longitarsis* (Simon). 34. Left male palp, prolateral view. 35. Same, ventral view. 36. Same, retrolateral view. 37. Epigynum, ventral view. 38. Same, dorsal view.

nating retrolaterally, long, lying in cymbial groove, length of embolus and cymbium variable (figs. 34–36).

FEMALE (Viña del Mar): Total length 4.23. Carapace 1.80 long, 1.43 wide, as in male, with dark markings on pars cephalica. Abdomen as in male. Legs as in male, plus femora II–IV with medial and distal dark patches (at least ventrally). Leg cusps and spines absent, metatarsi and tarsi with strong ventral scopulae. Epigynum with hood at about half its length, overlying paired openings; spermathecal ducts folded anterior of openings, coiling around lateral receptacula (figs. 37, 38).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: Ne-

uquén: Lago Curilaufquén, Parque Nacional Lanín, Jan. 8, 1985 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂; Lolog, 4 km N San Martín de los Andes, Nov. 23–Dec. 1, 1989, elev. 950 m, flight intercept trap, beech forest (S. A. Marshall, AMNH), 1♂; Pucará, Lago Lácar, Dec. 2, 1971 (J. P. Duret, MACN), 1♂; San Martín de los Andes, Jan. 12, 1985 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀. **CHILE: Región de Valparaíso (V):** *Los Andes:* Piscicultura, Dec. 8, 1969, elev. 1300 m (J. Valencia, WCS), 1♀. *Petorca:* El Ingenio, La Ligua, Jan. 11, 1973 (W. C. Sedgwick, WCS), 1♂; Los Molles, Rt. 5, km 188, Jan. 27, 1994, elev. 10 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, R. Calderón, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 1♂. *Quillota:* La Cruz, Jan. 20, 1973

(W. C. Sedgwick, WCS), 1♂. *San Felipe de Aconcagua*: Los Hornos, 20 km E Huaquén, Dec. 2–4, 1986 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 1 penultimate ♀ (with fully formed epigynum). *Valparaíso*: Viña del Mar, Jan. 1979 (A. Tobar, AMNH), 1♀. **Región del Maule (VII)**: *Curicó*: Las Tablas, E Curicó, Feb. 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂. **Región del Bío-Bío (VIII)**: *Arauco*: El Manzano, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, Dec. 15, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂. *Concepción*: Concepción, Feb. 5, 1961, on natural vegetation (J. Artigas, AMNH), 1♀. *Ñuble*: Las Comadres, near Chillán, Feb. 5–8, 1983 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂; Las Trancas, Chillán, Feb. 1987 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. **Región de la Araucanía (IX)**: *Cautín*: Chacamo, NW Nueva Imperial, W Temuco, Feb. 17–23, 1981 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. *Malleco*: Alto Caledonia, 42 km E Mulchén, Feb. 14, 1992, elev. 740 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 1♂; 12 km E Malalcahuello, Dec. 13–31, 1982, elev. 1350 m, window trap, beech-araucaria forest (A. Newton, M. Thayer, AMNH), 1♂; Monumento Natural Contulmo, Dec. 11, 1984–Feb. 13, 1985, elev. 350 m, flight intercept trap, mixed evergreen forest (S., J. Peck, AMNH), 1♀. **Región de los Lagos (X)**: *Chiloé*: Piruquina, Isla de Chiloé, Feb. 22, 1991 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂; Terao, S Chonchi, Isla de Chiloé, Jan. 18–21, 1990 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. *Valdivia*: Las Lajas, W La Unión, Jan. 13–15, 1990 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; Riñico de Piedra, S Valdivia, Feb. 23–26, 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; Valdivia, 1983 (E. Krahmer, MNS), 1♀. **Región de Magallanes (XII)**: *Magallanes*: Punta Arenas (Delfin, Wilson, MNHN), 1♂ (holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Central and southern Chile (regions V through XII) and adjacent Argentina.

Meriola gallina, new species

Figures 39–43

TYPE: Male holotype taken at an elevation of 600–700 m at Chacamo (NW Nueva Imperial, W Temuco), Cautín, Región de la Araucanía (IX), Chile (Feb. 17–23, 1981; L. E. Peña), deposited in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun

in apposition taken from the locality where one of the females was discovered.

NOTE: Males and females have not been collected together but are matched here on the basis of similarities in their size, color pattern, and setation.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized easily by the long, protruding embolus (figs. 39–41), females by the protruding posterior epigynal lobe (figs. 40, 41).

MALE (holotype): Total length 4.62. Carapace 2.11 long, 1.84 wide, uniformly brownish red, pars thoracica with elevated setal bases. Dorsum of abdomen almost completely covered with dark maculations, with orange, almost scutumlike sclerotization around cardiac area, sides and venter less strongly maculated. Legs orange, posterior femora with median and distal, patellae with median, tibiae and metatarsi with subbasal and distal dark rings. Leg cusps (one leg II incompletely regenerated): tibiae: I 6, II 3; metatarsi: I 6, II 6; tarsi: I 3, II 2; leg spines absent. Palpal tibia with retrolateral apophysis curved proximally; embolus long, arising prolaterally, protruding nearly to tip of cymbium, dilated at tip (figs. 39–41).

FEMALE (El Coigo): Total length 5.87. Carapace 2.41 long, 1.98 wide, coloration similar to that of male but body slightly paler throughout. Abdominal scutumlike sclerotization less extensive than in male but still present. Leg cusps and spines lacking. Epigynum with tonguelike posterior protrusion, spermathecal ducts similar to those of *M. longitarsis* (figs. 42, 43).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: **CHILE: Región del Maule (VII)**: *Linares*: El Coigo, Mar. 2, 1968 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 1♀. **Región del Bío-Bío (VIII)**: *Arauco*: Pata de Gallina, Feb. 11, 1992, elev. 560 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 1♀.

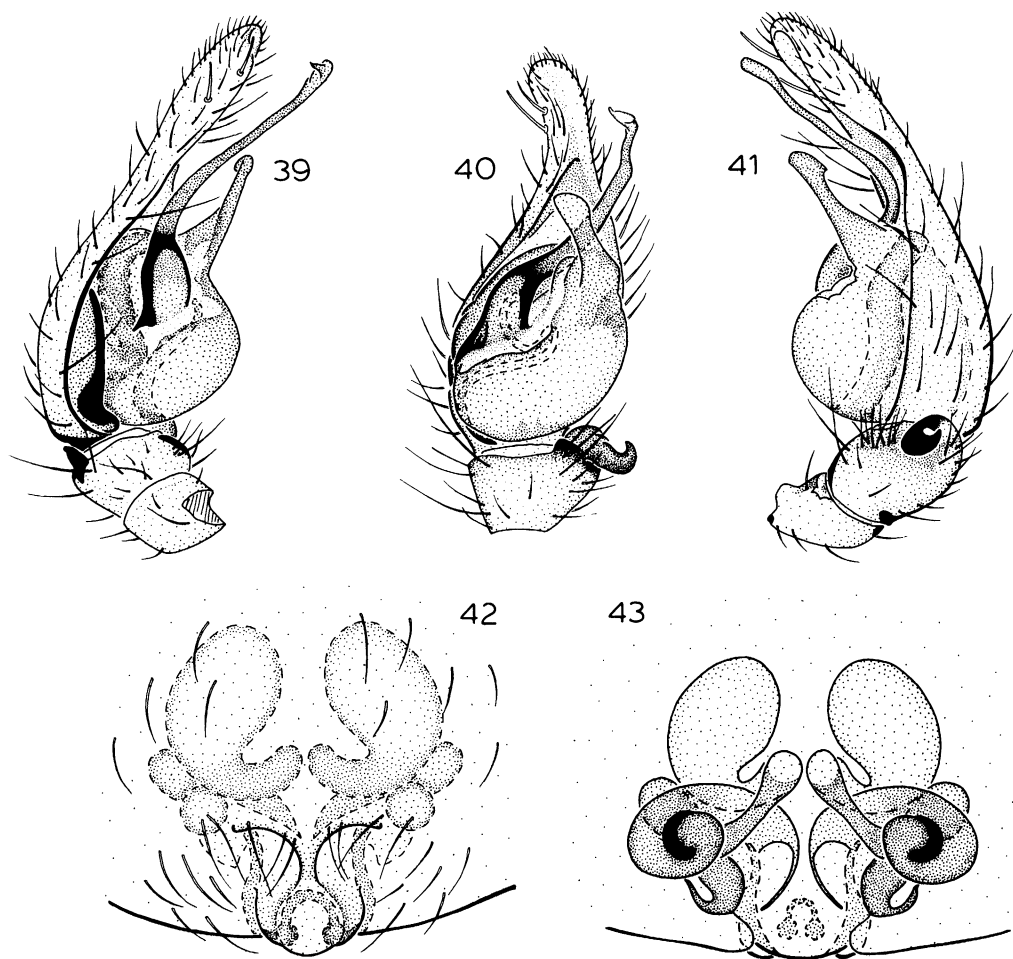
DISTRIBUTION: Central and southern Chile (regions VII through IX).

Meriola penai, new species

Figures 44–48

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype from Tolhuaca, Malleco, Región de la Araucanía (IX), Chile (Mar. 15–23, 1986; L. E. Peña), deposited in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a pa-



Figs. 39–43. *Meriola gallina*, new species. 39. Left male palp, prolateral view. 40. Same, ventral view. 41. Same, retrolateral view. 42. Epigynum, ventral view. 43. Same, dorsal view.

tronym in honor of the collector of the types and many other fascinating Chilean spiders.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the long retrolateral tibial apophysis and long sperm duct, reaching almost to the base of the tegulum (figs. 44–46), females by the oval spermathecae almost reaching the anterior epigynal hood (figs. 47, 48).

MALE (Tolhuaca): Total length 3.77. Carapace 1.85 long, 1.46 wide, pars cephalica with slight pits, pars thoracica coated with large tubercles, easily noticed protruding along lateral margins. Abdomen dark gray, unpatterned, venter lightest. Tibiae and metatarsi with subbasal and distal dark rings. Leg cusps: tibiae I, II 3, metatarsi I 10–12, II 12; tarsi I

2–4, II 4; leg spines absent. Retrolateral tibial apophysis long; embolus very short, arising dorsally, concealed by bulb in ventral view, bulb with slight retrolateral expansion distally, sperm duct reaching almost to posterior rim of bulb (figs. 44–46).

FEMALE (Tolhuaca): Total length 4.57. Carapace 1.85 long, 1.35 wide, sculpturing as in male. Abdomen and leg coloration as in male. Leg cusps and spines absent; anterior metatarsi and tarsi with weak scopula. Epigynum with anterior hood; spermathecae elongate, ducts posteriorly situated (figs. 47, 48).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: **Chubut:** Cholila, Dec. 12, 1965 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♂; El Maitén, Feb. 2, 1966

(A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♀; Epuyén, Oct. 17, 1966 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♀; Lago Futalaufquen, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Jan. 1990 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀; Lago Puelo, Oct. 20, 1965 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♀; Lago Verde, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Jan. 1990 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂; Los Cipreses, Nov. 1982 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀; Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Mar. 1974 (Bordón, MACN), 1♀; Río Arrayanes, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Feb. 1986 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 3♂, 8♀; Río Menéndez, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Jan. 1990 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂; Río Rivadavia, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Feb. 1986 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀; Villa Futalaufquen, Parque Nacional Los Alerces, Feb. 9, 1986 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀. **Neuquén:** Hua Hum, Parque Nacional Lanín, Jan. 1985 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 2♂, 1♀; Pucará, Lago Lácar, Parque Nacional Lanín, Dec. 15, 1965 (Giai, MACN), 1♀, Dec. 2, 1971 (J. P. Duret, MACN), 1♀, Dec. 1973 (Schajovskoy, MACN), 3♀; San Martín de los Andes, Nov. 20–21, 1988 (V., B. Roth, CAS), 1♀. **Río Negro:** El Bolsón, Oct. 12–28, 1961–1965 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 2♂, 4♀, Nov. 21, 1962 (M. Birabén, MACN), 1♀; 11.4 km E Llao Llao, Nov. 16, 1966, elev. 760 m (E. I. Schlinger, M. E. Irwin, CAS), 2♀; Norquinco, June 20, 1966 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 2♀; Río Azul, Nov. 23, 1961 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♀; 1 km N Villa Mascaradi, Lago Mascaradi, Parque Nacional Nahuel Huapí, Nov. 18, 1966 (E. I. Schlinger, M. E. Irwin, CAS), 1♀. **CHILE: Región del Maule (VII): Talca:** Alto de Vilches, Jan. 7, 1989 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀. **Región del Bio-Bio (VIII): Ñuble:** Las Trancas, 19.5 km ESE Recinto, Dec. 1–10, 1965 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 17♀, Dec. 10, 1982–Jan. 3, 1983, elev. 1250 m, window trap, beech forest (A. Newton, M. Thayer, AMNH), 1♀; Feb. 1987, elev. 1100 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 26♂, 18♀. **Región de la Araucanía (IX): Cautín:** Bellavista, N shore, Lago Villarrica, Nov. 20, 1993, elev. 240 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 1♀; Chacamo, NW Nueva Imperial, W Temuco, Feb. 16–22, 1981 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♀. **Malleco:** Curacautín, Dec. 16, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♀; Monumento Natural Contulmo, Feb. 11–12, 1992, elev. 300 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez,

AMNH), 1♀; Parque Nacional Conguillo, Feb. 23, 1992, elev. 1000 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, AMNH), 2♀; Parque Nacional Nahuelbuta, 40 km W Angol, Dec. 9, 1984–Feb. 17, 1985, elev. 1200–1500 m, flight intercept trap, beech-araucaria forest (S., J. Peck, AMNH), 2♀; Tolhuaca, Mar. 15–23, 1986 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♂, 11♀; 15 km W Victoria, Jan. 14, 1989 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀. **Región de los Lagos (X): Llanquihue:** NW shore, Lago Chapo, Nov. 13, 1966, elev. 250 m (E. I. Schlinger, M. E. Irwin, CAS), 1♀; Los Muermos, Jan. 20, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 2♀. **Osorno:** 36 km W La Unión, Mar. 25–28, 1987, elev. 600 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; 18 km W Purránque, Jan. 16, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 2♂; Río Golgol, Feb. 1957 (L. E. Peña, IRSN), 1♂, 1♀; Salto de Pilmaiquén, Jan. 27, 1951 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀; Termas de Puyehue, Mar. 14, 1965, elev. 240 m (H. W. Levi, MCZ), 1♀. **Valdivia:** Valdivia, 1983 (E. Krahmer, MNS), 1♀. **Región de Aisén (XI): Aisén:** Parque Nacional Río Simpson, Feb. 17, 1991 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀; Río Ibáñez, Jan. 27–28, 1990 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Central and southern Chile (regions VII through XI) and adjacent Argentina.

Meriola tablas, new species

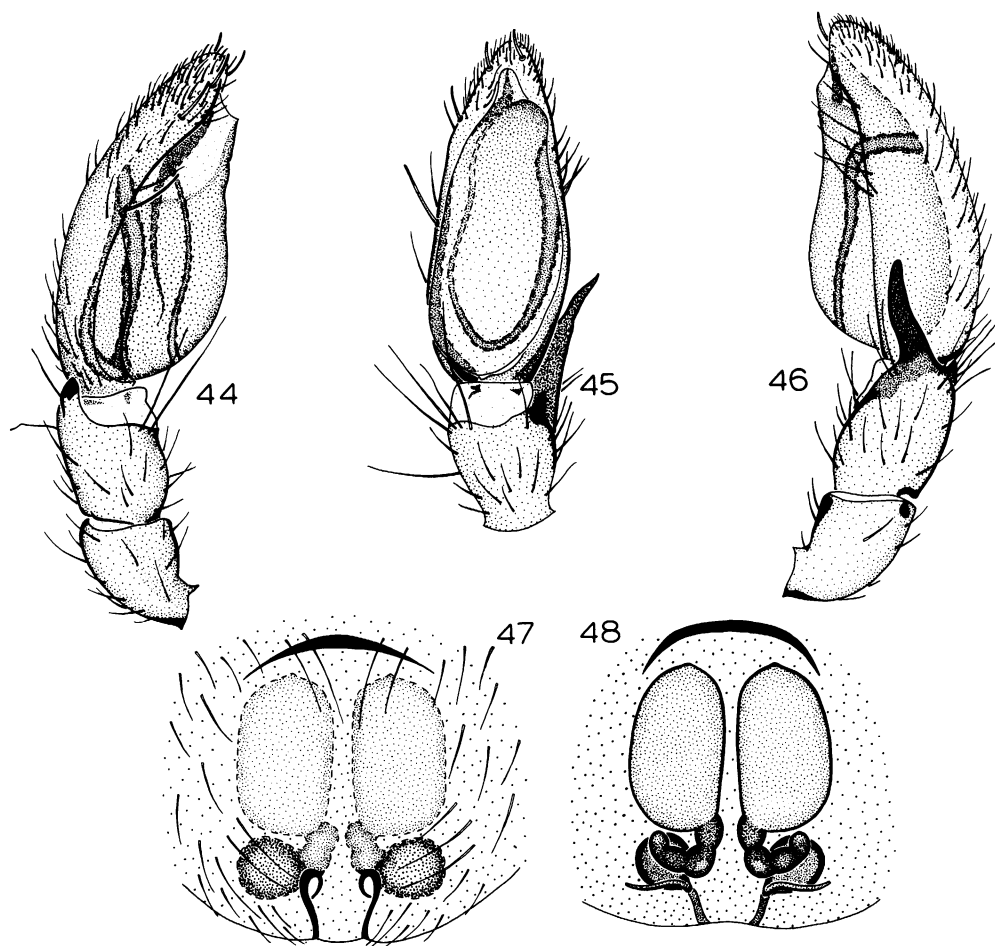
Figures 49–53

TYPE: Male holotype from Las Tablas, E Curicó, Curicó, Región del Maule (VII), Chile (Feb. 1985; L. E. Peña), deposited in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS: Males of this small species can be recognized by the long, dorsally situated retrolateral tibial apophysis (fig. 51), females by the rectangular spermathecae extending beyond the posterior edges of the anterior epigynal hood (figs. 52, 53). The creamy white abdomen bearing a posteromedian dark patch is also diagnostic.

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.63. Carapace 1.24 long, 1.05 wide, relatively flat, light orange brown, entire surface covered with tubercles. Abdomen creamy, with dark median patch occupying posterior one-fourth of length. Legs light yellow; patellae with



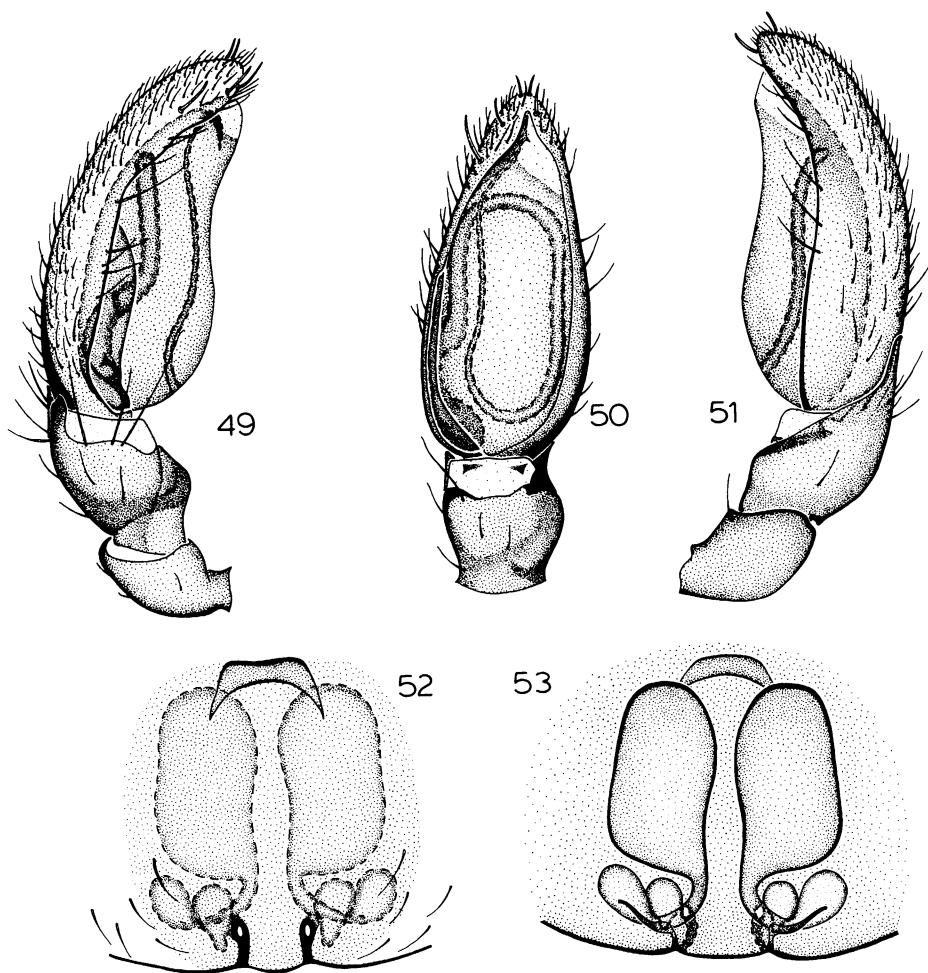
Figs. 44–48. *Meriola penai*, new species. 44. Left male palp, prolateral view. 45. Same, ventral view. 46. Same, retrolateral view. 47. Epigynum, ventral view. 48. Same, dorsal view.

proximal, tibiae with subbasal and distal, metatarsi with subbasal and distal dark rings. Leg cusps and spines absent. Retrolateral tibial apophysis long, straight, shifted to dorsal edge of segment; embolus similar to that of *M. penai*, bulb without retrolateral expansion, sperm duct reaching almost to base of tegulum (figs. 49–51).

FEMALE (Palmas de Ocoa): Total length 3.85. Carapace 1.58 long, 1.39 wide, coloration and tubercles as in male. Abdomen with posterior dark patch expanded, widened posteriorly, to level of spinnerets. Femora darkened, with lateral dark stripes. Leg cusps and spines absent. Epigynum with basal ducts twisted laterally; spermathecae rectangular,

extending beyond posterior edges of anterior epigynal hood (figs. 52, 53).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: Neuquén: San Martín de los Andes, Nov.–Dec. 1985, elev. 1000 m (Gentili, MACN), 1♀. CHILE: Región de Valparaíso (V): Quillota: Palmas de Ocoa, Parque Nacional La Campana, Oct. 26, 1984–Jan. 29, 1985, pitfall traps, unburned site (R. Calderón, AMNH), 9♀, Aug. 31, 1984–May 17, 1985, pitfall traps, unburned site (R. Calderón, AMNH), 4♂. Región Metropolitana: Santiago: Valle del Río Mapocho, between El Arrayán and Farellones, Oct. 15, 1958–June 8, 1960, pitfall trap (W. Noodt, MNS), 1♀. Región del Maule (VII): Curicó: Las Tab-



Figs. 49–53. *Meriola tablas*, new species. 49. Left male palp, prolateral view. 50. Same, ventral view. 51. Same, retrolateral view. 52. Epigynum, ventral view. 53. Same, dorsal view.

las, E Curicó, Feb. 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂. *Talca*: Alto de Vilches, 70 km E Talca, Oct. 18–25, 1964 (L. E. Peña, MCZ), 2♀, Dec. 5, 1984–Feb. 20, 1985, elev. 1300 m, flight intercept trap, beech forest (S., J. Peck, AMNH), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Chile (regions V through VII) and adjacent Argentina.

***Meriola manuel*, new species**

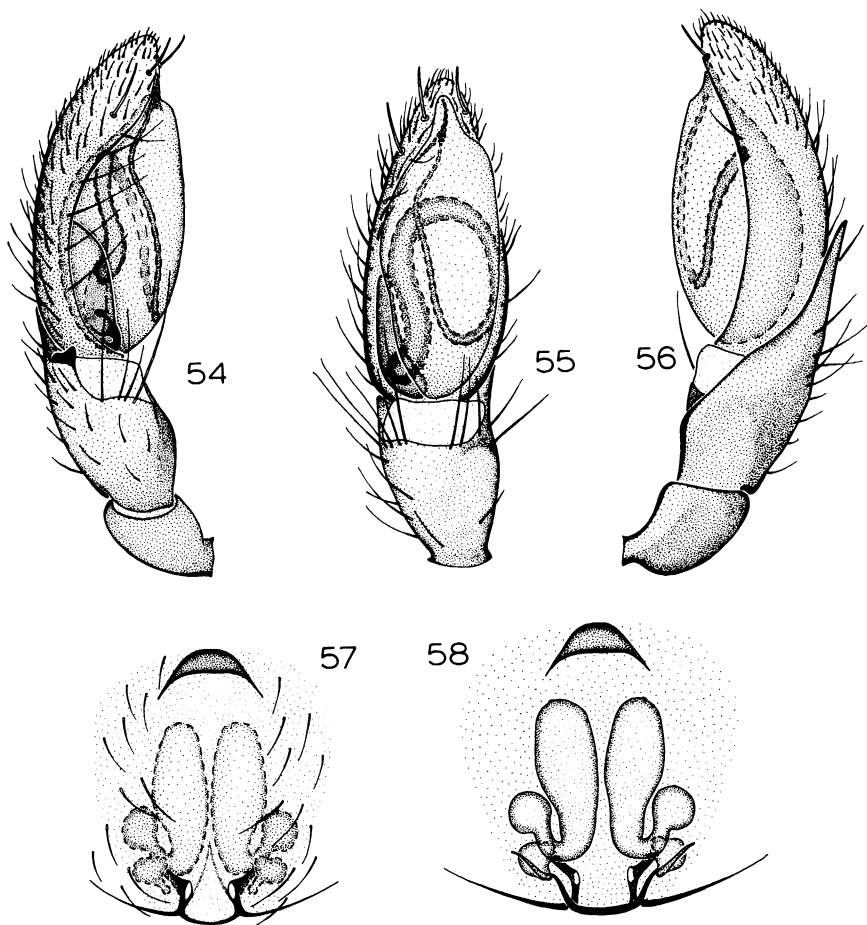
Figures 54–58

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype from San Manuel, Melipilla, Región Metropolitana, Chile (May 13–14, 1980; L. E. Peña), deposited in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS: Males of this small species can be recognized by the long, basally widened retrolateral tibial apophysis (fig. 56), females by the elongated, posteriorly narrowed spermathecae well separated from the anterior epigynal hood (figs. 57, 58). The mottled abdominal coloration is also diagnostic.

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.86. Carapace 1.43 long, 1.24 wide, relatively flat, light orange brown, entire surface covered with seta-bearing tubercles. Abdomen distinctively mottled, with rounded patches of white pigment showing through cuticle and dark cardiac mark accompanied by almost



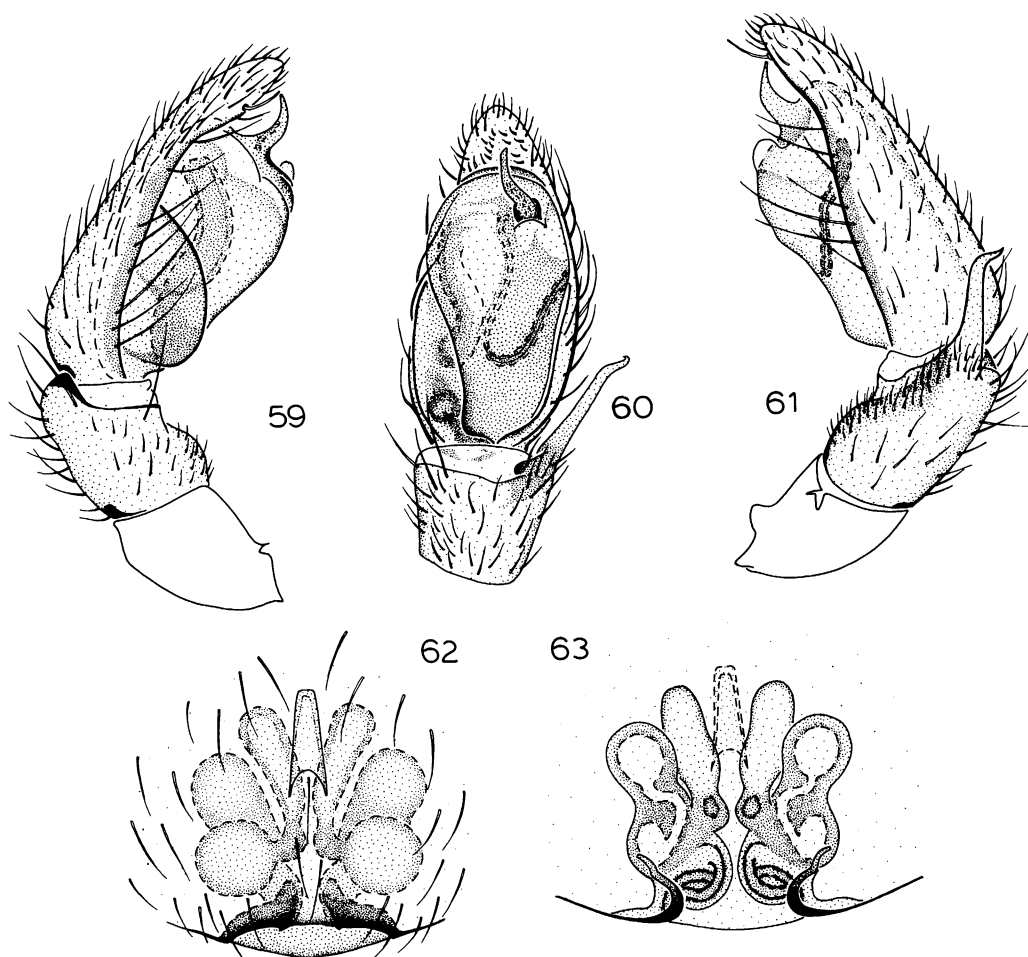
Figs. 54–58. *Meriola manuel*, new species. 54. Left male palp, prolateral view. 55. Same, ventral view. 56. Same, retrolateral view. 57. Epigynum, ventral view. 58. Same, dorsal view.

scutumlike sclerotization, venter mottled only at sides. Legs light yellow; anterior femora with lateral dark stripes, posterior femora with subbasal and subdistal, all patellae with proximal, all tibiae with subbasal and distal, all metatarsi with subbasal and distal dark rings. Leg cusps: metatarsi I 4–5, tarsi I 3–5; leg spines absent. Retrolateral tibial apophysis very long, straight, basally widened; embolus and bulb as in *M. tablas*, sperm duct reaching almost to base of tegulum (figs. 54–56).

FEMALE (allotype): Total length 3.38. Carapace 1.58 long, 1.25 wide. coloration and setation as in male except abdominal sclerotization barely detectable. Leg cusps and spines absent. Epigynum with basal ducts twisted anteriorly; spermathecae long, pos-

teriorly narrowed, not reaching anterior epigynal hood (figs. 57, 58).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: CHILE: **Región de Valparaíso (V):** *Petorca*: Los Molles, Rt. 5, km 188, Nov. 9, 1993, elev. 10 m (N. I. Platnick, K. M. Catley, M. J. Ramírez, R. T. Allen, AMNH), 1♀. *Valparaíso*: Valparaíso, Aug. 15, 1961 (J. Kothmann, AMNH), 1♂. **Región Metropolitana:** *Santiago*: Pirque, Oct. 5, 1982 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♀. **Región del Maule (VII):** *Curicó*: Las Tablas, E Curicó, Feb. 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 2♂. **Región del Bio-Bio (VIII):** *Arauco*: El Manzano, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, Dec. 15, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. *Concepción*: El Manzano, Nov. 7, 1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♀; road to Gualqui, Sept. 13, 1992 (T. Cek-



Figs. 59–63. *Meriola fasciata* (Mello-Leitão). 59. Left male palp, prolateral view. 60. Same, ventral view. 61. Same, retrolateral view. 62. Epigynum, ventral view. 63. Same, dorsal view.

alovic, AMNH), 1♀; Periquillo, Nov. 22, 1992 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Chile (regions V through VIII).

Meriola fasciata (Mello-Leitão),
new combination
Figures 59–63

Trachelopachys fasciatus Mello-Leitão, 1941a: 178, fig. 70, pl. X, fig. 48 (four female syntypes from Cabana, Córdoba, Argentina, in MLP, examined).

Trachelas fasciatus: Platnick, 1975: 10.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can easily be recognized by the long, distally bent retrolateral tibial

apophysis (fig. 61), females by the long, tubular anterior epigynal hood (fig. 62).

MALE (Valle Hermoso): Total length 4.04. Carapace 1.78 long, 1.35 wide, light brownish red, surface coated with tiny, seta-bearing tubercles, often in lines. Abdomen long, narrow, dusky gray, with lighter chevrons posteriorly, venter with three longitudinal dark stripes. Legs yellow, patellae and tibiae I elongated, darkened, posterior patellae and tibiae with vague traces of dark rings. Leg cusps: metatarsi: I 1, II 5–6; leg spination: femora II d1-0-0, p0-0-1. Retrolateral tibial apophysis long, bent at tip; embolus short, bulb expanded distally (figs. 59–61).

FEMALE (Valle Hermoso): Total length 4.23.

Carapace 1.54 long, 1.22 wide, body as in male. Leg cusps and spines absent. Epigynum with narrow, tubular anterior hood, spermathecae tubelike (figs. 62, 63).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: **Córdoba:** Cabana (MNRJ), 1♀, May 1940 (M. Birabén, MLP), 1♀ (stored, erroneously, as type of *Cabanadrassus bifasciatus* Mello-Leitão, vial 14.880), no date (M. Birabén, MLP), 4♀ (syntypes); Calamuchita, Mar.-Apr. 1958 (J. M. Viana, MACN), 4♂, 1♀; Valle Hermoso, Feb. 3, 1962 (O. de'Ferrariis, AMNH), 2♀, Apr. 25, 1962, elev. 800 m (O. de'Ferrariis, AMNH), 1♂. **San Juan:** Paso de Agua Negra, Jan. 22, 1983, elev. 3500 m (A. Roig, MACN), 2♀. **San Luis:** Merlo, Nov. 1949 (J. M. Viana, MACN), 1♀; Quebrada Merlo, Nov. 12, 1982 (A. Roig, MACN), 1♀; Villa Elena, Nov. 10, 1982 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 3♀. **BRAZIL:** **Rio Grande do Sul:** Estância São Roberto, Quarai, May 24-28, 1991 (A. D. Brescovit, MCN), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from southeastern Brazil and central Argentina.

Meriola balcarce, new species

Figures 107-109

TYPE: Male holotype from Sierra La Vigilancia, 20 km E Balcarce, Buenos Aires, Argentina (April 16, 1983; E. A. Maury), deposited in MACN.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS: Males resemble those of *M. fasciata* in having elongated, darkened tibiae I and an elongated abdomen, but can be distinguished from all other species by the combination of a long, straight retrolateral tibial apophysis and a short sperm duct (figs. 107-109).

MALE (holotype): Total length 4.06. Carapace 1.71 long, 1.31 wide, light brownish red, surface coated with tiny, seta-bearing tubercles, often in lines. Abdomen long, narrow, with dark cardiac mark and posterior chevrons; venter with two paramedian dark longitudinal stripes. Legs pale yellow except tibiae I darkened, elongated. Leg cusps: tibiae II 3-5; metatarsi: I 2, II 8; leg spination: femora: I p0-0-1, II p1-0-1. Retrolateral tibial apophysis long, straight except for slight distal bend; embolus short, concealed in ventral

view, sperm duct short, confined to distal half of retrolateral surface of bulb (figs. 107-109).

FEMALE: Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from eastern Argentina.

Meriola arcifera (Simon),

new combination

Figures 64-68

Trachelas arcifer Simon, 1886b: clxxi (female holotype from Cochabamba, Cochabamba, Bolivia, in MNHN, examined).

Trachelas lineolata Mello-Leitão, 1938: 118, fig. 39 (female holotype from Río Santiago, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina, in MLP, examined). **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Ceto costulata Mello-Leitão, 1940: 52, fig. 51 (male holotype from Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut, Argentina, in MLP, examined). **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Trachelas carvalhoi Mello-Leitão, 1943b: 405, fig. 3 (female holotype from Santiago, Santiago, Región Metropolitana, Chile, in MNRJ, examined). **NEW SYNONYMY.**

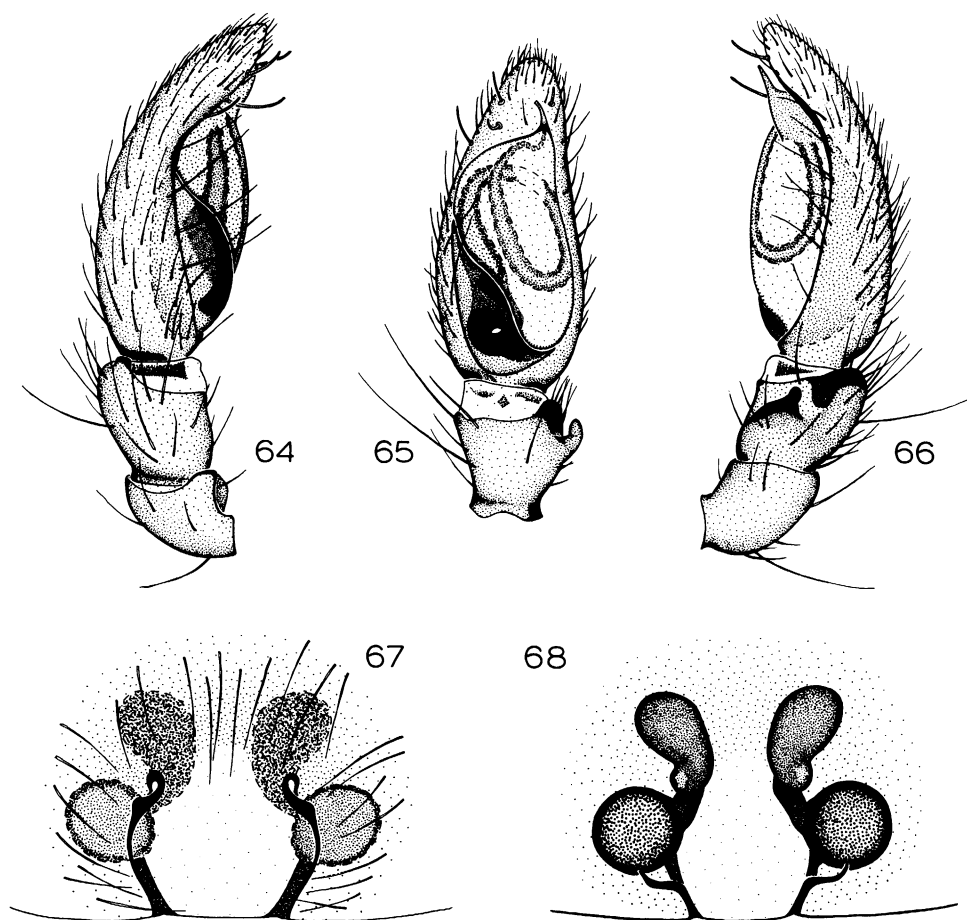
Cetonana costulata: Mello-Leitão, 1947: 288.

Trachelas lineolatus: Bonnet, 1959: 4668.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the short, hook-shaped, subdistal retrolateral tibial apophysis and short spermophor (figs. 64-66), females by the medially expanded median epigynal septum (figs. 67, 68).

MALE (El Salto): Total length 4.61. Carapace 2.03 long, 1.62 wide, pars cephalica glabrous, pars thoracica coated with low tubercles. Abdomen with dark cardiac mark, lateral longitudinal stripes, and posterior chevrons; venter with median and pair of paramedian longitudinal dark stripes. Anterior legs orange, posteriors yellow, legs II-IV with distal patellar, subbasal and distal tibial and metatarsal dark rings. Leg cusps: tibiae I 4, II 7; metatarsi I 8-10, II 10-12; tarsi I 4-6, II 2-3; leg spination: femur IV d0-1-0. Retrolateral tibial apophysis hook-shaped, situated at only half length of tibia; spermophor restricted to distal half of retrolateral bulb surface; embolus short, originating distally (figs. 64-66).

FEMALE (El Salto): Total length 4.68. Carapace 2.13 long, 1.74 wide, sculpturing as in male. Abdomen and leg coloration as in male except leg I also banded in same pattern. Leg



Figs. 64–68. *Meriola arcifera* (Simon). 64. Left male palp, prolateral view. 65. Same, ventral view. 66. Same, retrolateral view. 67. Epigynum, ventral view. 68. Same, dorsal view.

cusps absent, distal segments of anterior legs with strong scopulae; leg spination: femur IV d0-1-0. Epigynum with wide septum; spermathecae bipartite, receptaculae separated by septum (figs. 67, 68).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: **Buenos Aires:** La Petrona, Jan. 1975 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 2♂, 4♀; Pieres, Feb. 1973 (Bejarano, MACN), 1♂; Río Santiago, La Plata (M. Birabén, MLP), 1♀ (holotype); Sierra La Barrosa, Apr. 14, 1983 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♀; Tandil, May 1967 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 4♂, 8♀, Nov. 1989 (Silvestri, MACN), 1♂. **Catamarca:** Catamarca (MNRJ), 1♀. **Chubut:** Comodoro Rivadavia, Feb. 21, 1938 (M. Birabén, MLP), 1♂ (holotype). **Córdoba:** Agua de Oro, Apr. 1940 (J. A. De Car-

lo, MACN), 1♀; Anisacate, July 1975 (Carpintero, MACN), 1♀; Calamuchita, Dec. 1941 (J. M. Viana, MACN), 1♂, 1♀, Oct. 1970 (MACN), 1♀; Leones, Jan. 31, 1947 (MACN), 1♂. **Entre Ríos:** Rincón de Nogoyá, Feb. 29, 1982 (A. Roig, MACN), 1♀. **San Luis:** San Francisco, Nov. 1970 (Williner, MACN), 2♀. **Santa Cruz:** Puerto Bandera, Lago Argentino (Margharita, Rizzo, MACN), 2♂. **Tucumán:** Tafi del Valle, Jan. 11, 1985 (P. A. Goloboff, C. Szumik, MACN), 1♂, 3♀; Tafi del Valle, Parque de Los Menhires, Aug. 4, 1990 (A. D. Brescovit, A. B. Bonaldo, MCN), 1♀. **BOLIVIA:** **Cochabamba:** Cochabamba (Sacc, MNHN), 1♀ (holotype). **La Paz:** Valle de la Luna, 15 km S La Paz, Sept. 19, 1987 (J. Coddington, CBF), 1♀. **CHILE:** **Región de Co-**

quimbo (IV): *Choapa*: El Bato, E Illapel, Oct. 10, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; Hacienda Illapel, Oct. 19, 1966, elev. 600–900 m (E. I. Schlinger, M. E. Irwin, L. E. Peña, CAS), 1♀; Salamanca, July 11, 1961 (D. González, AMNH), 1♂, 5♀. *Elqui*: Pamipilla, Feb. 13, 1973 (L. Alvarez, WCS), 1♀. **Región de Valparaíso (V):** *Petorca*: Quebrada Huaquén, Pichicuy, Jan. 7, 1986 (P. A. Goloboff, E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♂, 2♀, Oct. 2, 1992, elev. 10 m (N. I. Platnick, P. A. Goloboff, K. M. Catley, AMNH), 1♀. *Quillota*: Quillota, Apr. 13, 1963 (MACN), 1♀, Jan. 1979 (A. Tobar, AMNH), 2♀. *Valparaíso*: Quintero, May 11–12, 1962 (A. F. Archer, Donoso, AMNH), 1♂, 3♀, Feb. 1979 (A. Tobar, AMNH), 1♀; Valparaíso, Oct. 31, 1982 (AMNH), 1♂; Viña del Mar, Jan. 1979 (A. Tobar, AMNH), 1♂. **Región Metropolitana:** *Chacabuco*: Lampa, May 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. *Santiago*: Antumapu, Jan. 22–23, 1973 (W. C. Sedgwick, WCS), 2♀; El Canelo, 1980, elev. 800–1000 m (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀; El Convento, Sept. 18, 1966 (L. E. Peña, CAS), 5♂, 18♀; El Salto, Oct. 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂, 2♀; Lo Ruiz, E Quilicura, Oct. 5, 1983 (L. Irarrazaval, AMNH), 1♀; Quilicura, May–Oct. 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 8♂, 4♀; Renca, Aug. 27, 1983 (L. Irarrazaval, AMNH), 2♀; Santiago (J. C. de Carvalho, MNRJ), 1♀ (holotype); Talagante, Jan. 1957 (M. Toro, MACN), 1♂. **Región de O'Higgins (VI):** *Cachapoal*: Embalse Rapel, May 1975–1977 (MNS), 2♀. *Colchagua*: Fundo Millohue, Cunaco, Mar. 25, 1961 (A. F. Archer, AMNH), 2♂. **Región del Bío-Bío (VIII):** *Bío-Bío*: 2.5 km E El Abanico, Nov. 20–21, 1981, elev. 760–975 m, under rocks, scrubby mountainside (N. I. Platnick, R. T. Schuh, AMNH), 2♀. *Concepción*: Escuadrón, July 29, 1990 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♀; Lenga, Apr. 6, 1980 (T. Cekalovic, AMNH), 1♂. **Región de la Araucanía (IX):** *Malleco*: 18 km W Angol, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, Feb. 10, 1967, elev. 610 m (E. I. Schlinger, CAS), 2♀; 3 km W Victoria, Dec. 13, 1984–Feb. 12, 1985, elev. 100 m, flight intercept trap, mixed beech forest (S., J. Peck, AMNH), 3♂, 1♀. **UNITED STATES: California:** *Alameda Co.*: Washington School, San Leandro, Mar. 15, 1975, indoors (B. Chaoman, MCZ), 1♂, 1♀. *Tulare Co.*: Dinuba, Aug. 21, 1990, peach orchard (R. F. Gill, AMNH), 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina; apparently introduced into California.

SYNONYMY: The first of Mello-Leitão's re-descriptions can be attributed to Simon's failure to provide an epigynal illustration, the second to failure to correctly match the sexes, and the third to simple error.

Meriola quilicura, new species

Figures 69–71

TYPE: Male holotype from Quilicura, Santiago, Región Metropolitana, Chile (May 1979; L. E. Peña), deposited in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS: The short, dorsally directed retrolateral tibial apophysis of males (fig. 71) is diagnostic.

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.99. Carapace 1.65 long, 1.25 wide, light brown with dark reticulations on pars thoracica, with few setae and tubercles. Abdomen elongate, pale gray, with dark reticulations anteriorly and dark chevrons posteriorly; venter with three longitudinal dark stripes. Legs pale orange with only vague traces of dark markings on tibiae and metatarsi. Leg cusps: tibia II 3–4; metatarsi: I 5, II 6–8; tarsi: I 1–2, II 0–1; leg spination: femora: I p0-0-1; II d1-0-0, p1-0-1; III, IV d1-0-0; tibiae: III p0-0-1, v1p-0-1p; IV v1p-1p-0, r0-0-1; metatarsi: III p0-1-0, v1p-1p-0, r0-1-0; IV p0-1-1, v1p-1p-0, r1-0-0. Retrolateral tibial apophysis short, directed dorsally; sperm duct restricted to distal two-thirds of tegulum; embolus arising retrolaterally, hump-shaped, directed prolaterally (figs. 69–71).

FEMALE: Unknown.

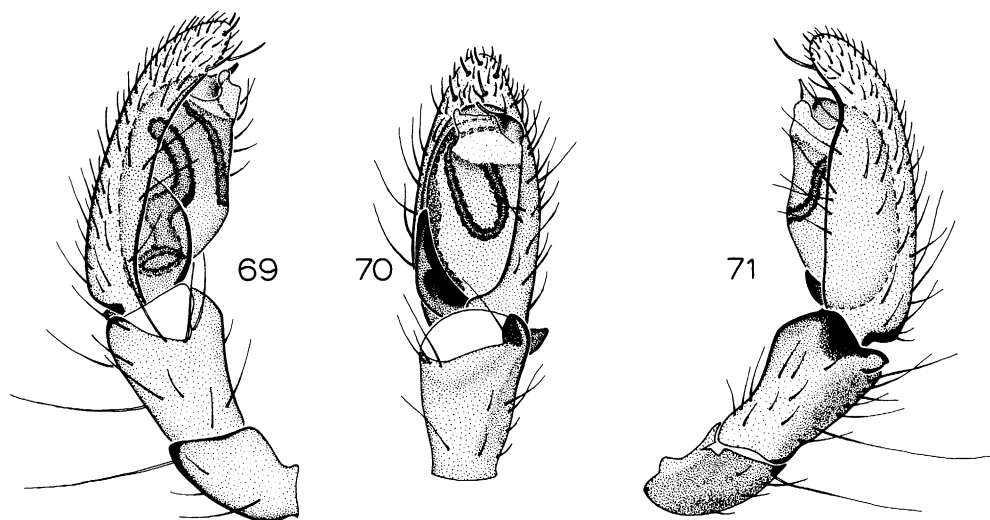
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: CHILE: **Región de Valparaíso (V):** *Quillota*: Palmas de Ocoa, Parque Nacional La Campana, Nov. 30, 1984, pitfall trap, burned site (R. Calderón, AMNH), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Central Chile.

Meriola foraminosa (Keyserling),
new combination

Figures 72–76

Trachelas foraminosus Keyserling, 1891: 60, fig. 32 (female holotype from Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in BMNH, examined).



Figs. 69–71. *Meriola quilicura*, new species, left male palp. 69. Prolateral view. 70. Ventral view. 71. Retrolateral view.

NOTE: Males and females have not been collected together but are matched here on the basis of similarities in their size, abdominal shape, color pattern, and setation.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the twisted embolus and arched retrolateral tibial apophysis (figs. 72–74), females by the narrow anterior epigynal hood and widely separated epigynal openings (figs. 75–76).

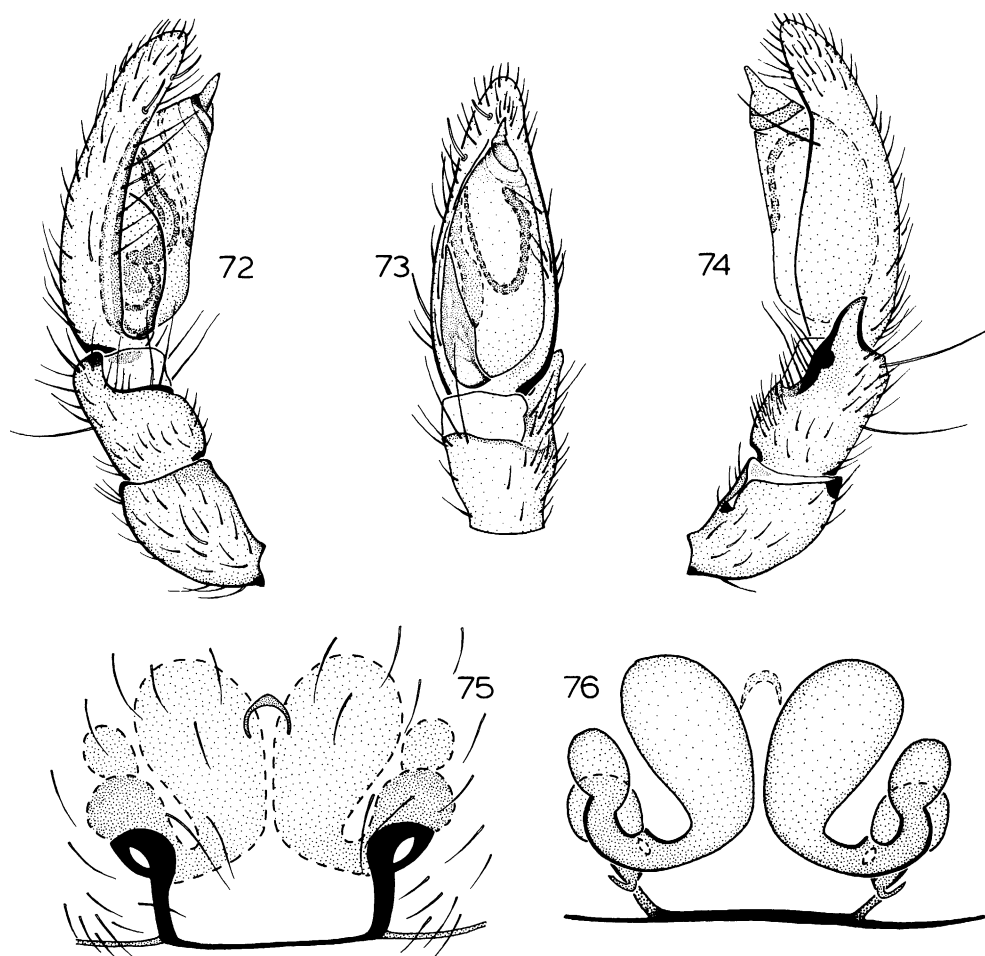
MALE (El Bato): Total length 6.28. Carapace 2.37 long, 1.86 wide, dark reddish brown, surface coated with setae originating from low tubercles situated in pits. Abdomen elongate, grayish brown dorsally, lighter ventrally. Legs pale orange, leg I darkest, elongated. Leg cusps absent; leg spination: femora: I p0-0-1; II d1-0-0, p1-0-1; III p1-0-0. Retrolateral tibial apophysis short, ventral edge arched; sperm duct short; embolar base twisted (figs. 72–74).

FEMALE (San Fabián de Alico): Total length 4.17. Carapace 1.69 long, 1.43 wide, coloration and setation of body as in male. Leg cusps absent; leg spination: femur I p0-0-1. Epigynum with small, almost circular anterior hood; openings widely separated (figs. 73, 74).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: **Catamarca**: Catamarca (MNRJ), 1♂. **Chubut**: Epuyén, Aug. 2, 1962 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♀. **Rio Negro**: El Bolsón, May 12–Sept. 6,

1962 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 5♀; Río Azul, May 1962 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♂. **BOLIVIA**: **La Paz**: Tiquiña Tal, Oct. 11, 1953 (Forster, Schindler, AMNH), 1♂. **BRAZIL**: **Rio Grande do Sul**: Rio Grande (von Ihering, BMNH), 1♀ (holotype). **CHILE**: **Región de Coquimbo (IV)**: **Choapa**: El Bato, E Illapel, Oct. 10, 1985 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♂. **Región de Valparaíso (V)**: **Petorca**: Quebrada Huaquén, Pichicuy, Oct. 30, 1988 (P. A. Goloboff, E. A. Maury, C. Szumik, MACN), 1♂; Zapallar, Nov. 27, 1950 (E. S. Ross, Michelbacher, CAS), 1♀. **Región Metropolitana**: **Santiago**: Quilicura, May 1979 (L. E. Peña, AMNH), 1♀. **Región del Bio-Bio (VIII)**: **Nuble**: San Fabián de Alico, Jan. 19, 1985, elev. 550 m, dry mountainside (N. I. Platnick, O. F. Francke, AMNH), 1♀. **Región de la Araucanía (IX)**: **Cautín**: Volcán Villarrica, Dec. 15–29, 1982, elev. 1250 m, window trap in beech forest (A. Newton, M. Thayer, AMNH), 2♂. **Malleco**: Angol, 1950 (D. S. Bullock, CAS), 1♂. **PERU**: **Lima**: Cañete Valley, Jan. 1969, cotton fields (P. Aguilar, AMNH), 2♀; Rimac Valley, 4 km W Surco, Aug. 17, 1965, elev. 1900 m (P., B. Wygodzinsky, AMNH), 2♀. **VENEZUELA**: **Bolívar**: Parupa, Gran Sabana, June 27–July 10, 1987, elev. 1500 m, malaise flight intercept trap, forest-grassland edge (S., J. Peck, AMNH), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Widespread in South



Figs. 72–76. *Meriola foraminosa* (Keyserling). 72. Left male palp, prolateral view. 73. Same, ventral view. 74. Same, retrolateral view. 75. Epigynum, ventral view. 76. Same, dorsal view.

America, from Venezuela south to Peru, Bolivia, southern Brazil, Argentina, and central Chile.

***Meriola puyehue*, new species**
 Figures 77–81

TYPE: Female holotype from Parque Nacional Puyehue, Osorno, Región de los Lagos (X), Chile (Feb. 12–20, 1979; L. E. Peña), deposited in AMNH.

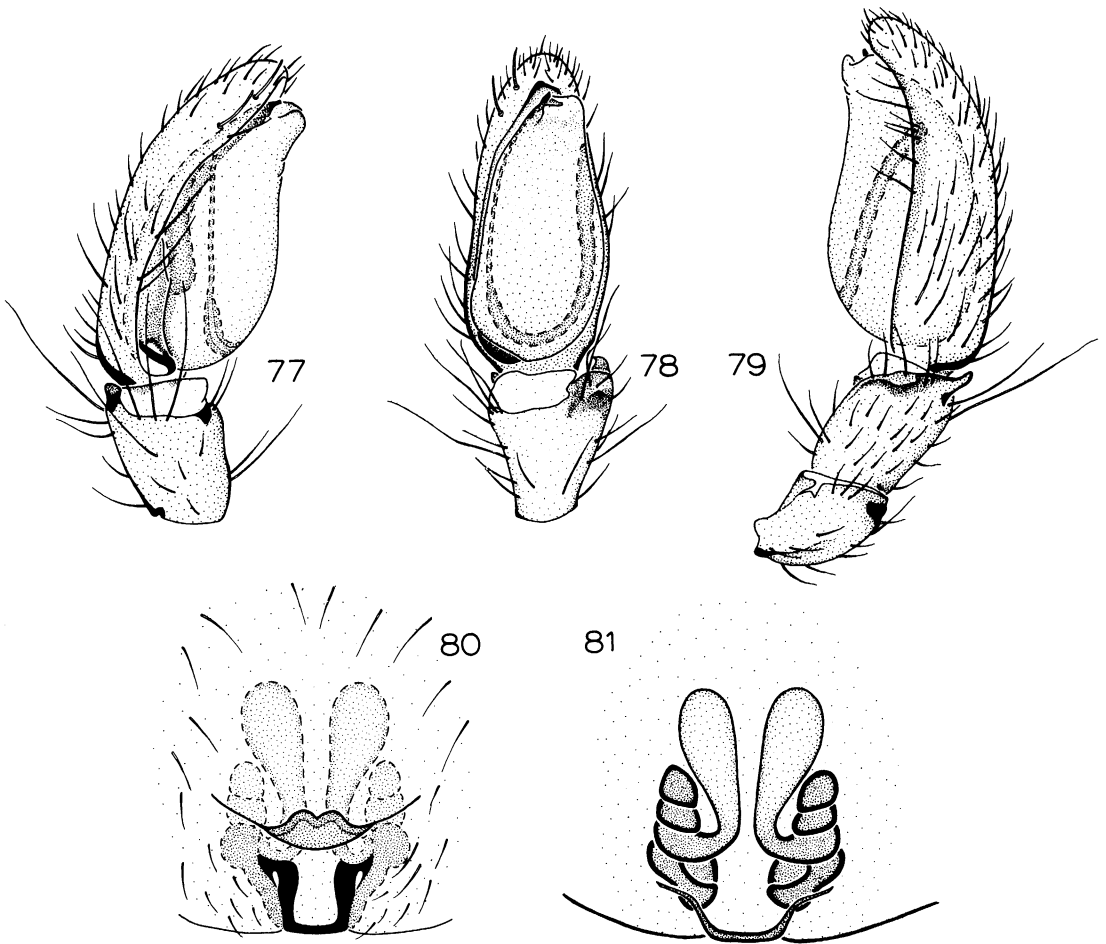
ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

NOTE: The male and female have not been collected together but are here matched on the basis of their close resemblance in size

and coloration, and of the similarities shown by their respective genitalic structures with those of *M. hyltonae*.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the short embolus and thumb-shaped retrolateral tibial apophysis (figs. 77–79), females by the elevated epigynal hood situated at only half the length of the epigynum and elongated spermathecae (figs. 80, 81).

MALE (Bariloche): Total length 6.20. Carapace 2.93 long, 2.56 wide, greatly widened, rounded, pars cephalica reddish, pars thoracica darker, with relatively few, low, seta-bearing tubercles. Abdomen wide, dark gray with lighter chevrons posteriorly, dorsum almost completely covered with orangish, light



Figs. 77–81. *Meriola puyehue*, new species. 77. Left male palp, prolateral view. 78. Same, ventral view. 79. Same, retrolateral view. 80. Epigynum, ventral view. 81. Same, dorsal view.

sclerotization. Leg I enlarged, light reddish orange, other legs lighter; posterior femora with median and distal, patellae with distal, tibiae and metatarsi with subbasal and distal dark rings. Leg cusps: tibiae: I 6, II 3–4; metatarsi: I 4–6, II 5; tarsi: I 7–8, II 6–7; leg spines absent. Retrolateral tibial apophysis thumb-shaped, directed dorsally; sperm duct long, following outline of tegulum; embolus short, arising prolaterally (figs. 77–79).

FEMALE (holotype): Total length 6.02. Carapace 2.35 long, 2.09 wide, coloration and setation of body as in male except dorsal abdominal sclerotization lacking and anterior legs with vague traces of dark rings arranged as on posterior legs. Leg cusps and spines

lacking. Epigynal hood elevated, situated at roughly half length of epigynum; spermathecal ducts twisted (figs. 80, 81).

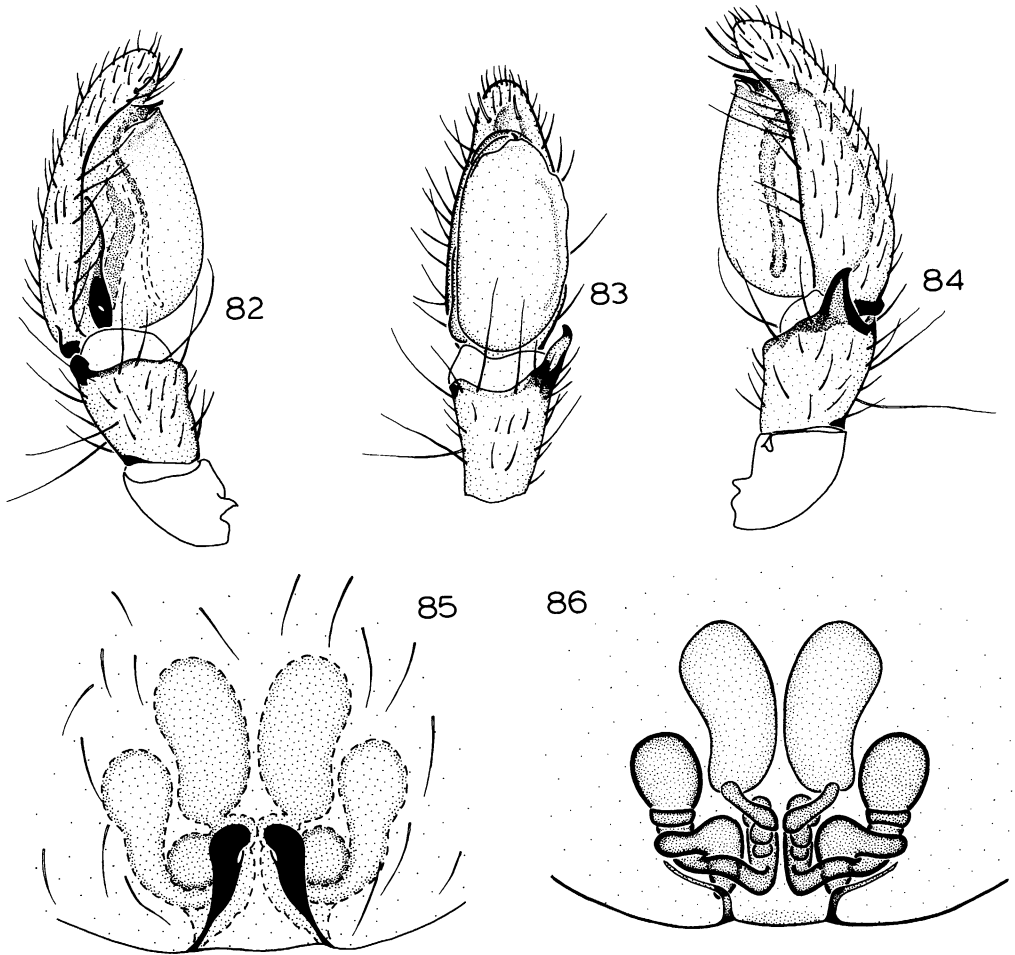
OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: Neuquén: near Bariloche, Feb. 1954 (M. E. Galiano, MACN), 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Chile (region X) and adjacent Argentina..PG/

Meriola hyltonae (Mello-Leitão),
new combination

Figures 82–86

Ceto hyltonae Mello-Leitão, 1940: 53, figs. 52, 53 (female holotype from Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut, Argentina, in MLP, examined).



Figs. 82–86. *Meriola hyltonae* (Mello-Leitão). 82. Left male palp, prolateral view. 83. Same, ventral view. 84. Same, retrolateral view. 85. Epigynum, ventral view. 86. Same, dorsal view.

Trachelopachys gulosus Mello-Leitão, 1940: 51, fig. 50 (female holotype from Alto Limay, Neuquén, Argentina, in MLP, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

Trachelopachys segmentatus Mello-Leitão, 1942: 418, figs. 43, 44 (male holotype from Charata, Chaco, Argentina, in MLP, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

Cetonana elongata Mello-Leitão, 1943a: 114, fig. 16 (female holotype from Rayo Cortado, Córdoba, Argentina, in MLP, examined). NEW SYNONYMY.

Trachelas gulosus: Platnick, 1975: 10.

Trachelas segmentatus: Platnick, 1975: 10.

NOTE: Although *Trachelopachys gulosus* has page priority over *Ceto hyltonae*, as first revisers we choose the latter name.

DIAGNOSIS: This species seems close to *M. puyehue* but can be distinguished by the longer, distally directed retrolateral tibial apophysis of males (fig. 84) and the wider epigynum of females (figs. 85, 86).

MALE (Esquel): Total length 6.88. Carapace 2.68 long, 2.16 wide, reddish brown, darkest anteriorly, without tubercles. Abdomen gray, dorsum with only slight indication of light posterior chevrons, venter pale. Legs yellow, leg I darker, elongated. Leg cusps: tibiae: I 3–6, II 2; metatarsi: I 15–17, II 10–13; tarsi: I 5–7, II 2–3; leg spines absent. Retrolateral tibial apophysis short, ventral edge arched; bulb globose, opaque; embolus short, arising retrolaterally, directed ventrally (figs. 82–84).

FEMALE (El Bolsón): Total length 6.47 long. Carapace 2.33 long, 1.79 wide, coloration and setation as in male. Leg cusps and spines absent. Epigynum with boxlike posterior openings; spermathecae anteriorly expanded, ducts twisted (figs. 85, 86).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: **Buenos Aires:** Sierra La China, 25 km W Olavarría, Mar. 20, 1983 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 2♂, 1♀; Tandil, May 1967 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♀, May 1973 (Cesari, MACN), 2♀. **Chaco:** Charata (M. Birabén, MLP), 1♂ (holotype) **Chubut:** Comodoro Rivadavia (M. Birabén, MLP), 1♀ (holotype); Corcovado, Mar. 23, 1990, under stone (MACN), 1♀; 17 km E Esquel, Jan. 22, 1986, elev. 800 m, muddy shore of pond (N. I. Platnick, R. T. Schuh, AMNH), 1♂. **Córdoba:** Calamuchita, Mar.-Apr. 1956-1958 (J. M. Viana, MACN), 16♂, 17♀; Rayo Cortado (R. M. Bruzzone, MLP), 1♀ (holotype). **Entre Ríos:** Isla de los Pájaros, Aug. 1975 (M. Rumboll, MACN), 1♀; Río Gualeguay, Aldea Asunción, Dec. 5-6, 1987 (P. A. Goloboff, C. Szumik, MACN), 1♀. **La Pampa:** Lihuel-Calel, Jan. 22, 1975 (E. A. Maury, MACN), 1♀. **Mendoza:** Alvarez Condarco, Mar. 24, 1979 (A. Roig, MACN), 3♀. **Neuquén:** Alto Limay (M. Birabén, MLP), 1♀ (holotype); Confluencia, Jan. 1975 (O. de' Ferraris, AMNH), 2♀. **Río Negro:** El Bolsón, Jan. 1-June 3, 1956-1962, under stones (A. Kovács, AMNH), 3♀; Los Repollos, May 5, 1962 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 1♀; Ternerero, July 8, 1962 (A. Kovács, AMNH), 2♀. **San Juan:** Sierra Pie de Palo, Jan. 1982, elev. 2500-2800 m (A. Roig, MACN), 2♂. **Tucumán:** Tafi del Valle, Jan. 16, 1981 (A. Roig, MACN), 2♂, 2♀. **BRAZIL:** **Rio Grande do Sul:** Calela, Oct. 23, 1977 (J. W. Thomé, MCN), 1♀; Estância São Roberto, Quaraí, May 24-28, 1991 (A. D. Brescovit, MCN), 1♀; Passo do Inferno, São Francisco de Paula, Apr. 20, 1979 (A. A. Lise, MCN), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Widespread in Argentina and southeastern Brazil.

SYNONYMY: Mello-Leitão (1943a) provided no characters to separate *elongata* from *hyltonae*, and there appear to be none; the description of *gulosus* is presumably due only to a generic misidentification; simultaneous collections of both sexes indicate that *segmentatus* is the male of *hyltonae*.PG/

Meriola teresita, new species

Figures 87-91

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype from Santa Teresita, Buenos Aires, Argentina (Feb. 1984; M. J. Ramírez), deposited in MACN.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

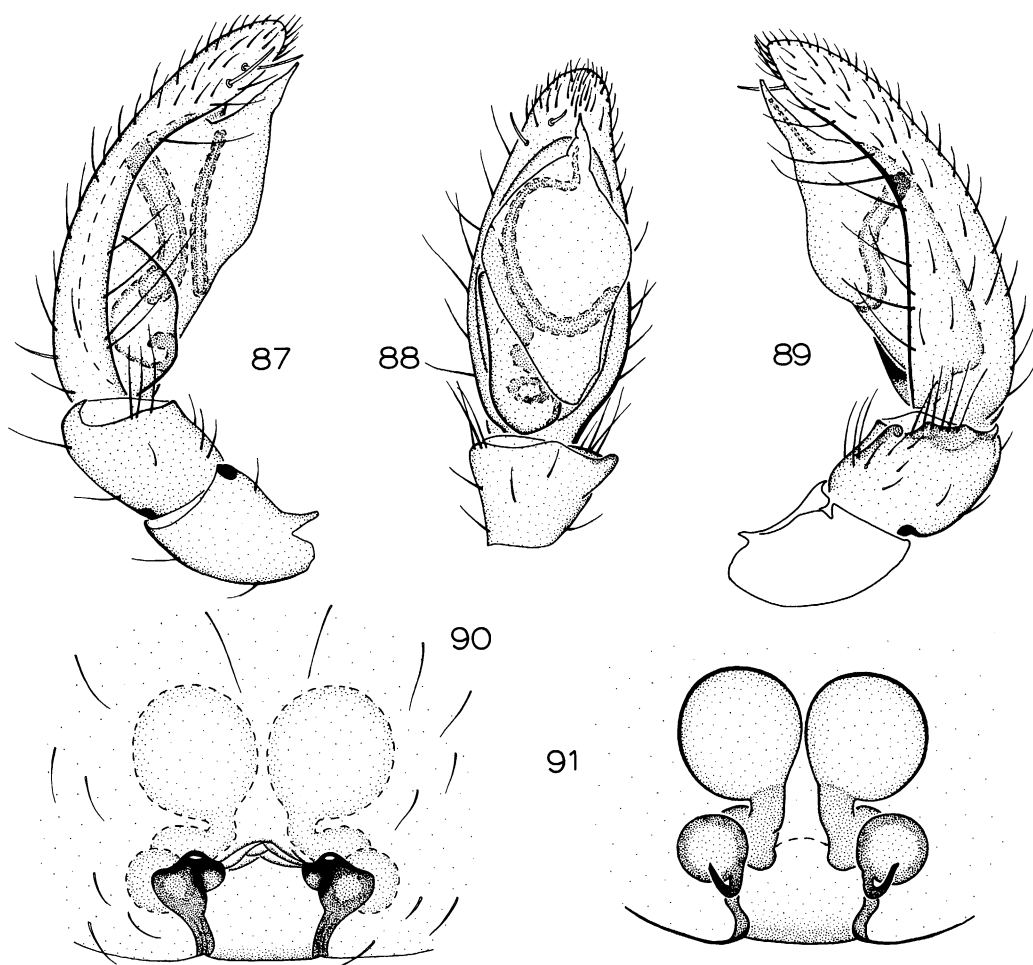
DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the two tiny retrolateral tibial apophyses (figs. 88, 89), females by the rounded, anteriorly situated spermathecae (figs. 90, 91).

MALE (holotype): Total length 4.21. Carapace 1.99 long, 1.57 wide, light reddish brown, darkest anteriorly, without tubercles, with fine, white setae. Abdomen light gray, dorsum darkest posteriorly, venter pale. Legs light orange, leg I darker, elongated. Leg cusps: metatarsi: I 10-12, II 3; tarsi I 3; leg spines: femora: I p0-0-1; II p0-1-1; III, IV d1-0-0. Palpal femur basally compressed; two retrolateral tibial apophyses, ventral one short hook near midlength, dorsal one sharp hook near distal tip; distal portion of palpal bulb protuberant, embolus with slight twists (figs. 87-89).

FEMALE (allotype): Total length 5.00. Carapace 2.37 long, 1.96 wide, coloration and setation as in male. Leg cusps absent; leg spination: femora: I p0-0-1; II d1-0-0, p0-1-1; III, IV d1-0-0. Epigynal septum short, with appearance similar to that of *Drassodes*; spermathecae rounded (figs. 90, 91).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: **Buenos Aires:** Dique Luján, Sept. 26, 1982 (P. A. Goloboff, M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀; Escobar, July 25, 1984 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂; General Madariaga, Dec. 1952 (Orfila, De Carlo, D'Amico, MACN), 1♂, 1♀; Mar del Plata, July 20-21, 1984 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♂; Paraná de Las Palmas, Apr. 1960 (M. E. Galiano, MACN), 1♀; 10 km N Punta Indio, Mar. 13, 1983 (E. A. Maury, P. A. Goloboff, MACN), 1♂; Punta Lara, Aug. 6, 1961 (MACN), 1♀, Mar. 1981 (P. A. Goloboff, MACN), 1♂; San Fernando, Dec. 6, 1932 (MACN), 1♂; Tandil (J. M. Viana, MACN), 2♀; Tigre (J. M. Viana, MACN), 2♀. **Misiones:** Santa María, Dec. 1947 (J. M. Viana, MACN), 1♂, 3♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from eastern Argentina.



Figs. 87–91. *Meriola teresita*, new species. 87. Left male palp, prolateral view. 88. Same, ventral view. 89. Same, retrolateral view. 90. Epigynum, ventral view. 91. Same, dorsal view.

***Meriola rahue*, new species**

Figures 92–96

TYPES: Male holotype and female allotype taken 16 km from Rahué on Rt. 46, Nuequén, Argentina (Feb. 1, 1972; L. H. Herman), deposited in AMNH.

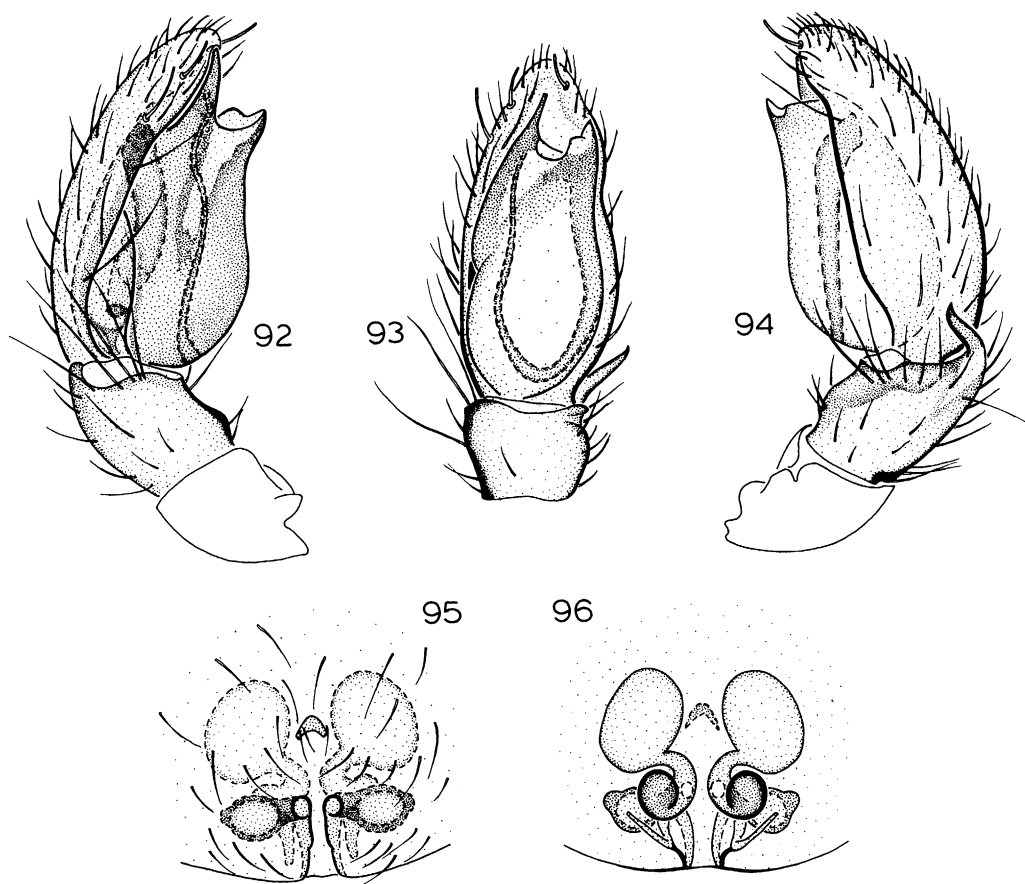
ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the dorsally situated, curved retrolateral tibial apophysis (fig. 94), females by the small, triangular anterior epigynal hood and small, oval spermathecae (figs. 95, 96).

MALE (holotype): Total length 3.05. Carapace 1.39 long, 1.15 wide, light orange,

darkest anteriorly, pars cephalica coated with seta-bearing tubercles. Abdomen dark gray, large lighter patches situated alongside cardiac mark, venter pale anteriorly. Legs light yellow, tibiae and metatarsi with subbasal and distal dark rings. Leg cusps: metatarsi: I 2–4, II 0–2; tarsi I 1; leg spines absent. Retrolateral tibial apophysis curved ventrally; embolus situated prolaterally, bulb with retrolateral protrusion (figs. 92–94).

FEMALE (allotype): Total length 3.57. Carapace 1.47 long, 1.28 wide, body darker than in male, abdominal light patches narrower than cardiac mark, anterior tibiae with vague traces of dark rings. Leg cusps and spines



Figs. 92–96. *Meriola rahue*, new species. 92. Left male palp, prolateral view. 93. Same, ventral view. 94. Same, retrolateral view. 95. Epigynum, ventral view. 96. Same, dorsal view.

absent. Epigynum with small, triangular, medially situated hood; spermathecal ducts transversely expanded, spermathecae small, oval (figs. 95, 96).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: **Neuquén:** Gentili cabin site, San Martín de los Andes, Nov. 18–21, 1989, pan and flight intercept traps along streambed (S. A. Marshall, AMNH), 1♂; Gentili cabin site above Lolog, Nov. 18–21, 1989, pan and flight intercept traps, forest and meadow (S. A. Marshall, AMNH), 1♀; Gentili property, San Martín de los Andes, Nov. 23–Dec. 1, 1989, elev. 900 m, flight intercept trap near pond (S. A. Marshall, AMNH), 1♂; Lolog, 4 km N San Martín de los Andes, Nov. 23–Dec. 1, 1989, elev. 950 m, flight intercept trap, beech forest (S. A. Marshall, AMNH), 1♀. **Rio Ne-**

gro: Cerro Otto, 11 km W San Carlos de Bariloche, Jan. 14, 1972 (L. H. Herman, AMNH), 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from southern Argentina.

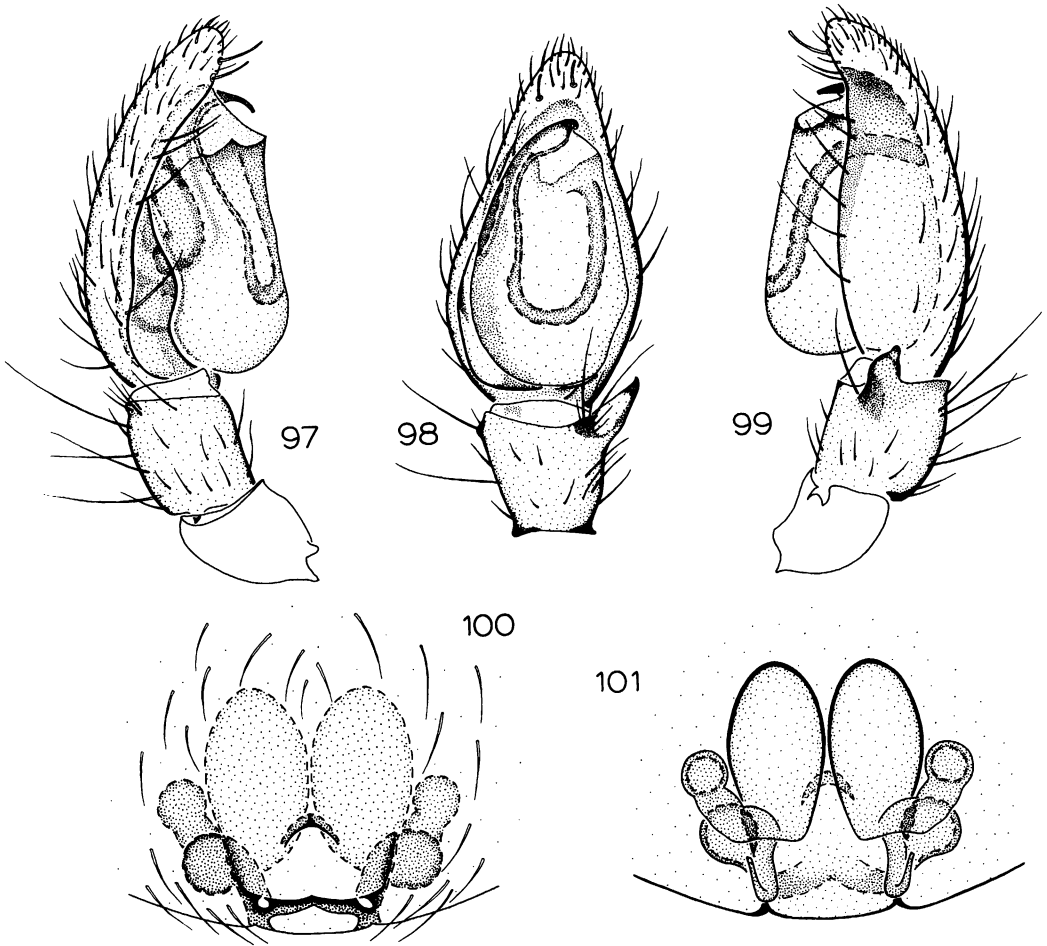
***Meriola mauryi*, new species**

Figures 97–101

TYPE: Male holotype from Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina (Apr. 1, 1983; E. A. Maury), deposited in MACN.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a patronym in honor of the collector of the holotype.

NOTE: The male and female were not collected together but are matched on the basis



Figs. 97–101. *Meriola mauryi*, new species. 97. Left male palp, prolateral view. 98. Same, ventral view. 99. Same, retrolateral view. 100. Epigynum, ventral view. 101. Same, dorsal view.

of their similar size, color pattern, and carapace sculpturing.

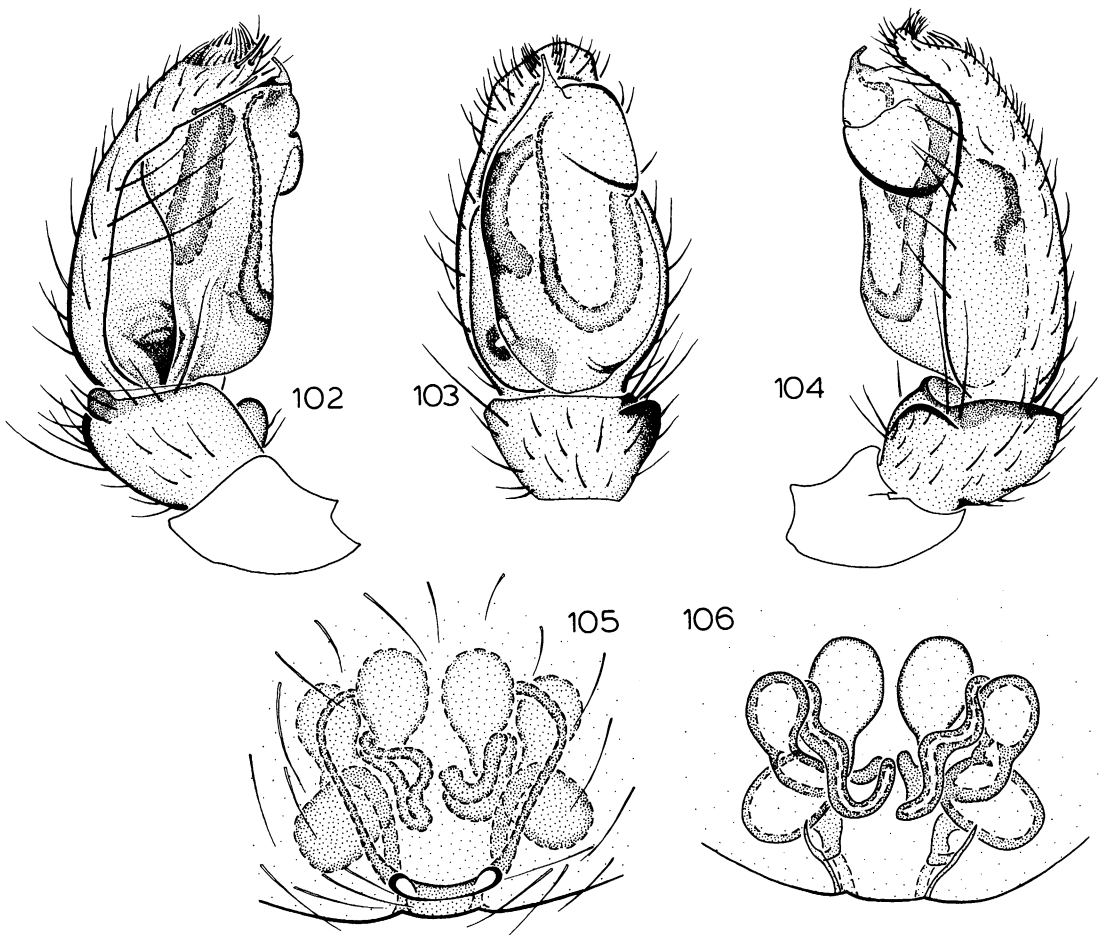
DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the ventrally directed embolus, basally protuberant tegulum, and short, triangular retrolateral tibial apophysis (figs. 97–99), females by the medially situated, triangular epigynal hood and large, oval spermathecae (figs. 100, 101).

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.52. Carapace 1.28 long, 0.98 wide, dark reddish brown, entire surface coated with seta-bearing tubercles. Abdomen gray with large light patches alongside cardiac mark merged with posterior series of light chevrons; venter pale.

Legs uniformly light orange. Leg cusps and spines absent. Retrolateral tibial apophysis short, triangular; tegulum basally protuberant; embolus directed ventrally (figs. 97–99).

FEMALE (Colonia Mascías): Total length 2.82. Carapace 1.39 long, 1.04 wide, coloration and setation of body as in male. Leg cusps and spines absent. Epigynum with medially situated hood; spermathecae large, oval, openings widely separated, situated posteriorly (figs. 100, 101).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: Santa Fe: Colonia Mascías, Depto. Garay, Nov. 1942 (J. M. Viana, MACN), 1♀.



Figs. 102–106. *Meriola ramirezi*, new species. 102. Left male palp, prolateral view. 103. Same, ventral view. 104. Same, retrolateral view. 105. Epigynum, ventral view. 106. Same, dorsal view.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from eastern Argentina.

***Meriola ramirezi*, new species**

Figures 102–106

TYPE: Male holotype from San Pedro, Buenos Aires, Argentina (Nov. 1991; M. J. Ramírez), deposited in MACN.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a patronym in honor of the collector of the holotype.

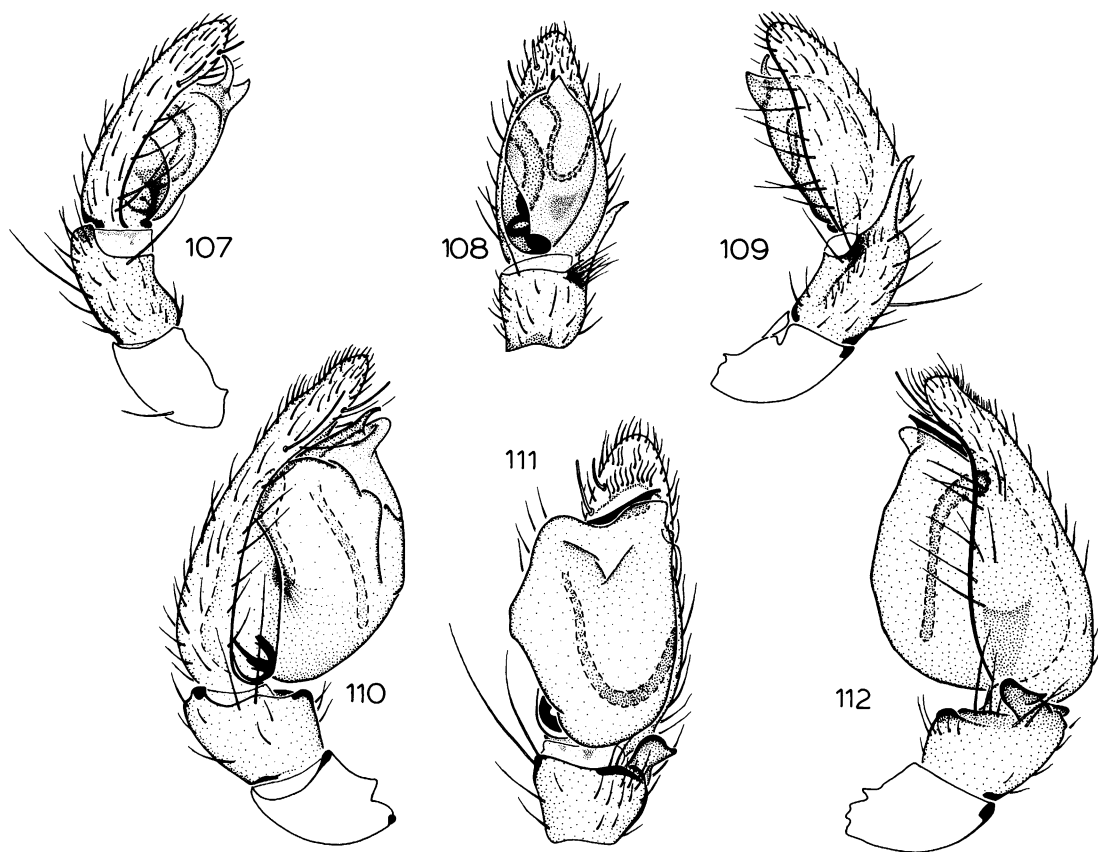
NOTE: The male and female were not collected together but are matched on the basis of their similar size, color pattern, and carapace sculpturing.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the retrodistal protrusion of the tegulum (figs.

102–104), females by the long spermathecal ducts (figs. 105, 106).

MALE (holotype): Total length 2.63. Carapace 1.39 long, 1.04 wide, orange, with few tiny seta-bearing tubercles. Abdomen light yellow, without dark markings. Legs light orange, without dark markings. Leg cusps absent; leg spination: femora: II d1-0-0, p0-0-1; III, IV d1-0-0. Palpal femur with large ventral expansion at roughly half its length; retrolateral tibial apophysis shifted proximally; tegulum greatly expanded retrodistally at embolar base (figs. 102–104).

FEMALE (Partido de Luján): Total length 4.02. Carapace 1.63 long, 1.27 wide, as in male but abdominal dorsum light gray, lighter medially than laterally. Leg cusps and spines absent. Epigynum with posterior



Figs. 107–112. 107–109. *Meriola balcarce*, new species, left male palp. 110–112. *Meriola goloboffi*, new species, left male palp. 107, 110. Prolateral views. 108, 111. Ventral views. 109, 112. Retrolateral views.

openings and long, asymmetrical lateral ducts (figs. 105, 106).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires: Partido de Luján, Sept. 14, 1991 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 1♀; San Pedro, Nov. 2, 1991 (M. J. Ramírez, MACN), 2♂.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from Buenos Aires province, Argentina.

***Meriola goloboffi*, new species**

Figures 110–112

TYPE: Male holotype from Calafate, Santa Cruz, Argentina (Jan. 23, 1980; P. A. Goloboff), deposited in MACN.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a patronym in honor of the collector of the holotype.

DIAGNOSIS: Males can be recognized by the prodistally expanded tegulum and the recurved retrolateral tibial apophysis (figs. 110–112).

MALE (holotype): Total length 4.15. Carapace 1.88 long, 1.47 wide, light orange, with few setae and no tubercles. Abdomen light gray with narrow, light posterior chevrons; venter light gray. Legs orange, leg I darkest, legs I and IV elongate. Leg cusps: tibiae: I 3–4, II 2–3; metatarsi: I, II 4–6; tarsi: I 6–7, II 3. Retrolateral tibial apophysis recurved, directed dorsally; palpal tegulum greatly inflated prolaterally; embolus originating on prolateral side of bulb (figs. 110–112).

FEMALE: Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED: None.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from southern Argentina.

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