



Diplocentrus bicolor sp. n. (Scorpiones: Diplocentridae) from Jalisco, Mexico

GERARDO A. CONTRERAS-FÉLIX¹ & CARLOS E. SANTIBÁÑEZ-LÓPEZ²

Colección Nacional de Arácnidos. Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Apartado Postal 70-153, México D.F. 04510. MEXICO. E-mail: ¹contrerasfelixga@hotmail.com; ²ironc81@hotmail.com

Abstract

Diplocentrus bicolor sp. n. from Huejuquilla el Alto, in northern Jalisco and two nearby localities in Zacatecas is described. It is compared to its geographically closer species from Zacatecas, Aguascalientes and Nayarit. A map with its known distribution is provided.

Key words: scorpion, Diplocentridae, *Diplocentrus bicolor*, new species, Mexico, Jalisco

Introduction

The genus *Diplocentrus* Peters, 1861 holds the highest diversity within the family Diplocentridae with 51 species (Santibáñez-López & Francke, 2008; Santibáñez-López *et al.*, 2011). Its distribution ranges from the southern states of the USA to northern Honduras (Sissom & Fet, 2000; Francke & Ponce-Saavedra, 2005). It is, however, poorly sampled in the Mexican state of Jalisco where only one species had been reported previously near the border with Nayarit (*D. gertschi* Sissom & Walker, 1992). Despite the recent taxonomic work on the genus (Francke & Ponce-Saavedra, 2005; Francke, 2007; Santibáñez-López & Francke, 2008; Francke & Quijano-Ravell, 2009; Santibáñez-López *et al.*, 2011) the knowledge of the genus in Mexico is incomplete. The present contribution provides the description of the second species of the genus *Diplocentrus* known from Jalisco and adjacent southern Zacatecas.

Material and methods

Nomenclature and mensuration follows Stahnke (1970), except for trichobothrial terminology after Vachon (1974), metasomal and pedipalpal carinal terminology after Francke (1977). Surfaces of the pedipalp, carapace, mesosoma and metasoma were observed as in Santibáñez-López & Sissom (2010). Higher level taxonomy of scorpions follows Coddington *et al.* (2004) and Prendini & Wheeler (2005). Photography of the female and male carapace, pedipalp femur, patella and chela under black light follows Prendini (2003) and Volschenk (2005). Measurements were taken with an ocular micrometer calibrated at 10X and are given in millimeters. Abbreviations for depositories: AMNH—American Museum of Natural History, New York. CNAN—Colección Nacional de Arácnidos, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México D.F. México.