

The third South American species of the genus *Pectenobunus* Roewer, with a new synonymy for the genus (Opiliones, Eupnoi, Sclerosomatidae, Gagrellinae)

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Abstract

Caiza Roewer, 1925, is considered a junior subjective synonym of *Pectenobunus* Roewer, 1910, and its type species *Caiza colliculosa* Roewer, 1925 is newly combined as *Pectenobunus colliculosus*. The genus *Pectenobunus* should now include three species distributed in the “Southern Cone” of South America and Bolivia. Emended diagnoses are given for *Pectenobunus* and its three species. The diagnostic combination of characters of the genus is discussed, and compared with species with similar morphology found in the southern South American cone. A key for identification of the species included in *Pectenobunus* is provided. Characters most valuable to systematics—penis, abdominal scute, and color pattern—are illustrated and described for *Pectenobunus colliculosus* for the first time.

Key words: Neotropics, South America, Bolivia, Opiliones, endemism, morphology, systematics, synonymy

Introduction

The traditional systematic scheme of the subfamily Gagrellinae in the Neotropics was significantly changed in recent years. New studies on South American species (Tourinho 2000; Tourinho & Kury 2001; Tourinho-Davis 2003; Tourinho-Davis & Kury 2003) are revealing its large diversity (especially in the Atlantic forest, where the species are more intensively studied) and endemism, in opposition to the previous concept (Roewer 1910, 1923, 1953; Mello-Leitão 1931, 1938; Ringuelet 1954, 1959) of widespread distribution for species and species-group of this subfamily (Tourinho & Kury, 2001). Some monotypic genera (and others with a low numbers of species) have recently undergone the inclusion of substantial numbers of species; for example, *Jussara* Mello-Leitão, 1935 (Tourinho-Davis & Kury 2003) now includes 15 species, *Paratamboicus* Mello-Leitão,