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Description of a new tracheline spider, *Trachelas mombachensis* sp. n., in the *T. bispinosus* species group from the Mombacho Volcano in Nicaragua (Araneae: Trachelidae)

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Trachelas L. Koch, 1872 is a large and diverse genus of sac spiders, originally placed in the family Drassidae Koch. Simon (1897) transferred *Trachelas* to the family Clubionidae Wagner, 1887 in the Tracheleae group Karsch, 1880, under the subfamily Corinninae Karsch, 1880. Corinninae was elevated to family rank by Lehtinen (1967). Lehtinen (1967) did not refer to the Trachelinae group in that publication; however, in a later publication he refers to the family Trachelidae, without justification for family elevation (Lehtinen 1996). Therefore, Trachelinae remained a subfamily of Corinnidae Karsch, 1880 until 2014 when it was elevated to family rank by Ramírez (2014).

The genus *Trachelas* contains eighty-two described species with a nearly worldwide distribution, except Australia and New Zealand. A majority, fifty-nine species, occur in the Americas and surrounding islands (World Spider Catalog, 2014). The North and Central American *Trachelas* were revised in two papers by Platnick and Shadab (1974a, b) separating them into four distinct species groups. In their classification, the *T. bispinosus* F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1899 species group comprises nine described species in North and Central America. The tenth species of the group, *T. mombachensis* sp. n., is described here from 12 specimens (6 ♂, 6 ♀).

Due to the diversity seen in the morphology and the extent of the distribution in the genus *Trachelas* it has been proposed that this genus is not monophyletic, and New World representatives are most likely not con-generic with the type species, *T. minor* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872 (Platnick & Ewing 1995; Grismado 2004; Bosselaers *et al.* 2009; Bosselaers & Bosmans 2010). Resolution of this problem is beyond the scope of this project.

Material and methods

Specimens were illustrated, examined and measured using a Zeiss Stereo Discovery V8 microscope equipped with ocular micrometer. The female epigynum was dissected using a #11 blade scalpel and cleared with lactic acid at room temperature until internal structures were visible. Abbreviations used in the text and figures are: AER = anterior eye row; ALE = anterior lateral eyes; AME = anterior median eyes; Ch = chilum; CO = copulatory opening; Con = conductor; DS = dorsal scutum; Em = embolus; LD = lateral duct expansion; MD = median duct expansion; PER = posterior eye row; PLE = posterior lateral eyes; PME = posterior median eyes; RTA = retrolateral tibial apophysis; Sp = anterolateral spurs; ST = spermathecae; VS = ventral scutum. All measurements are in millimeters (mm) and reported for the holotype first, followed by the range of other specimens examined in parentheses. All specimens are deposited in the Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico (MSBA, K.B. Miller, curator). Latitude and longitude for specimens examined were estimated using Google Maps (maps.google.com).

Trachelidae Simon, 1897

Trachelas Koch, 1872

Trachelas L. Koch, 1872; type species by monotypy: *Trachelas minor* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872: 256–257.

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