

A new species of *Phymaturus* of the *P. mallimaccii* Group from the Andes of central Chile (Iguania: Liolaemidae)

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Abstract

A new species of *Phymaturus* of the *P. mallimaccii* Group from the Andes of central Chile (Iguania: Liolaemidae). A new species of *Phymaturus* from the Provincia Mountain in the San Ramón Mountains in the Metropolitan Region of Chile is described. It is a member of the *P. palluma* Group and the *P. mallimaccii* subgroup. The new species can be distinguished from other members of the *P. mallimaccii* subgroup by having a highly fragmented subocular scale (4 or 5), a preocular scale that is smaller than the canthal, males having a olive dorsum with a diffuse pattern of light bands on the paravertebral fields and a light triangle between the shoulders, which has the apex of the triangle oriented toward the snout. The distribution of new species lies south of that of other members of the *P. mallimaccii* subgroup, from which it is completely isolated. The low abundance of the new species is noteworthy. Information about the natural history of the lizard is provided and some aspects of unnamed populations of Chilean *Phymaturus* are discussed.

Keywords: lizard, *Phymaturus aguedae* sp. nov., Provincia Mountain, species description.

Resumen

Una nueva especie de *Phymaturus* del Grupo de *P. mallimaccii* de los Andes de Chile central (Iguania: Liolaemidae). Se describe una nueva especie de *Phymaturus* para el Cerro Provincia de la Sierra de San Ramón en la Región Metropolitana de Chile. Esta pertenece al grupo de *P. palluma* y al subgrupo de *P. mallimaccii*. La nueva especie puede ser diferenciada de los otros miembros del subgrupo de *P. mallimaccii* por presentar una alta fragmentación de la escama subocular (4 o 5), la escama preocular más pequeña que la cantal, machos con color dorsal oliva y un patrón difuso de

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bandas claras en los campos paravertebrales con un triángulo claro entre los hombros, el cual tiene el ápice orientado hacia el hocico. Esta nueva especie se distribuye más al sur que las otras especies del subgrupo de *P. mallimaccii*, de las cuales está completamente aislada. La baja abundancia de esta nueva especie es destacable. Se provee información sobre la historia natural del lagarto y se discuten ciertos aspectos sobre las poblaciones chilenas de *Phymaturus* que no han sido denominadas.

Palabras Clave: Cerro Provincia, descripción de especie, lagarto, *Phymaturus aguedae* sp. nov.

Resumo

Uma nova espécie de *Phymaturus* do grupo *P. mallimaccii* dos Andes do Chile central (Iguania: Liolaemidae). Nós descrevemos uma nova espécie de *Phymaturus* da Província Mountain na Cordilheira San Ramón, Região Metropolitana, Chile. Essa nova espécie pertence ao grupo *palluma* e ao subgrupo de *P. mallimaccii*. No entanto, esse novo táxon possui características incomuns para o subgrupo de *P. mallimaccii*: grande fragmentação da escama subocular (4–5), escama pré-ocular sempre menor que a cantal, machos com coloração dorsal oliva e padrão difuso formado por faixas claras nas áreas paravertebrais e um triângulo claro entre os ombros, com a extremidade orientada em direção ao rosto. Além disso, essa nova espécie é completamente isolada e é a espécie do subgrupo de *P. mallimaccii* que se encontra distribuída mais ao sul. Também é notável sua baixa abundância. Adicionalmente, fornecemos informações sobre sua história natural e discutimos alguns aspectos de populações ainda não-classificadas de *Phymaturus* chilenos.

Palavras-chave: descrição de espécie, lagarto, *Phymaturus aguedae* sp. nov., Província Mountain.

Introduction

Lizards of the liolaemid genus *Phymaturus* are viviparous and herbivorous inhabitants of rocky places in the highlands of Chile and Argentina, and the Patagonian steppe in Argentina (Ceí 1986). This genus currently contains 40 species (Uetz 2014) and its diversity has been underestimated historically; as recently as 1995, only a total of 10 species was recognized (Etheridge 1995).

Etheridge (1995) subdivided *Phymaturus* into two groups—*palluma* and *patagonicus*. Based on the results of a phylogenetic analysis of morphological, skeletal and cytogenetic characters of *Phymaturus*, Lobo and Quinteros (2005) reported that the northern species of the *P. palluma* Group (that occur in northwestern San Juan, approximately north of 30°20' S), represent a monophyletic subgroup, which was named the Puna Clade (Lobo *et al.* 2010). This

northern clade was recovered again in an updated phylogeny by Lobo *et al.* (2012a), as well as in a phylogenetic analysis based on several nuclear and mitochondrial loci by which Morando *et al.* (2013), who named it the *mallimaccii* subgroup of the *P. palluma* Group. The males of members of this clade bear a “sprayed” dorsal pattern composed of small spots and lacking dorsal reticulation (Lobo *et al.* 2010, 2012a). To date, this clade contains 11 species: *Phymaturus bibronii* Guichenot, (1848); *P. mallimaccii* Ceí, 1980; *P. antofagastensis* Pereyra, 1985; *P. punae* Ceí, Etheridge & Videla, 1985; *P. alicahuense* Núñez, Veloso, Espejo, Veloso, Cortés & Araya, 2010; *P. darwini* Núñez, Veloso, Espejo, Veloso, Cortés & Araya, 2010; *P. laurenti* Lobo, Abdala & Valdecantos, 2010; *P. extrilidus* Lobo, Espinoza, Sanabria & Quiroga, 2012; *P. denotatus* Lobo, Nenda & Slodki, 2012; *P. aguanegra* Lobo, Laspiur & Acosta, 2013; and *P. williamsi* Lobo, Laspiur & Acosta, 2013.



Figure 1. Species of *Liolaemus* endemic and co-distributed with *Phymaturus* in the highlands of the Metropolitan Region, Chile. (A) *L. leopardinus*. (B) *L. ramonensis*.

Several species of lizards that inhabit the highlands of central Chile are endemic. For example, four species of “leopard lizards,” members of the *Liolaemus leopardinus* Group (Figure 1) occur on different, isolated mountains in the Metropolitan Region in Chile (Pincheira-Donoso and Núñez 2005). In fact, *L. leopardinus* Müller and Hellmich, 1932, and *Phymaturus darwini* are syntopic and endemic to the highlands north of the Mapocho River (Núñez *et al.* 2010). However, no populations of *Phymaturus* have been recorded from the highlands south of the Mapocho River in the Metropolitan Region of Chile.

A population representing an undescribed species of *Phymaturus* was found in the San Ramon Highlands at elevations greater than 2680 m, directly east of Santiago City during a fieldwork in 2009. Herein, we provide a diagnosis to distinguish it from all of the other species of the *P. mallimaccii* clade and discuss the status of other populations of Chilean *Phymaturus*.

Materials and Methods

The characters for description were taken from Etheridge (1995), Lobo and Quinteros (2005), and Lobo *et al.* (2010, 2012a). The description of colors in life is based on

photographs of recently collected specimens. Lizards were collected with a noose and euthanized with sodium thiopental. Specimens SSUC Re 592–96 were fixed in 10% formaldehyde (after extraction of the liver) and preserved in 70% ethanol. Specimens SSUC Re 588–89 were fixed in 96% ethanol and preserved in 70% ethanol. All specimens were deposited in Colección de Flora y Fauna, Profesor Patricio Sánchez Reyes of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (SSUC). In addition, we examined specimens of all Chilean species of *Phymaturus* (Appendix I). Body measurements were taken with digital Vernier callipers (± 0.02 mm precision). Scales were observed with different magnifying lenses, and scalation and measurements were recorded the right side of the specimen, unless otherwise indicated. Museum codes are as follow: LCUC (Laboratorio de Citogenética, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Chile); MNHN-CL (Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Chile); and UNSJ (Colección Herpetológica Universidad Nacional de San Juan). Data for the Argentinian species of *Phymaturus* were taken from the literature, and additional data not included in the description of *P. williamsi* (Lobo *et al.* 2013) were taken from digital photographs of topotypes supplied by A. Laspiur (UNSJ 285, 287, 289, 298, 299, 307, 311, 313, 318, 320).

Results

Phymaturus aguedae sp. nov.

(Figures 2 and 3)

Holotype.—SSUC Re 588. Adult male. Collected near the summit of the Provincia Mountain (33°25' S, 70°26' W), 2712 m, Metropolitan Region, Chile. Jaime Troncoso-Palacios and F. Meza colls. 22/11/2011.

Paratypes.—SSUC Re 592. One adult male. Near the summit of Provincia Mountain in the “Paso de Piedras”, 2707 m. Jaime Troncoso-Palacios and L. Negrete colls. November 2009. SSUC Re 595–96, two males and SSUC Re 593–94, two juveniles. Near the summit of Provincia Mountain, between 2683 and 2716 m. Jaime Troncoso-Palacios and F. Díaz colls. January 2011. SSUC Re 589. Adult female. Near the summit of the Provincia Mountain, 2707 m. Jaime Troncoso-Palacios and M. L. Carrevedo. 03/02/2012 (Figure 3).

Etymology.—The species is named after Agueda Palacios, the mother of JTP. The suggested English common name for this species is “Agueda’s Rocky Lizard” and in Spanish, “Matuasto de Agueda”.

Diagnosis.—*Phymaturus aguedae* sp. nov. belongs to the *P. palluma* Group because it has short, non-imbricate superciliary scales; 2 or 3 loreolabials between the posterior subocular and the supralabials; 4 or 5 subocular scales; and strongly spiny tail scales. Within the *P. palluma* Group, *P. aguedae* is a member of the *mallimaccii* clade, because it has a dorsal pattern formed by a homogeneous fine spotting (“spray”) and lacks dark reticulation. It is the southernmost distributed species of the *mallimaccii* lineage.

Phymaturus aguedae can be distinguished from the Argentinian species of the *mallimaccii* clade (species listed ordered by date of description) as follows. Male *P. mallimacci* have a yellow dorsal color with small dispersed dark

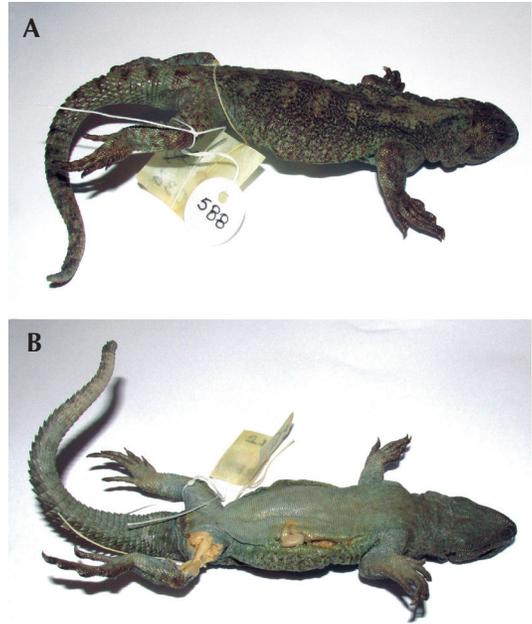


Figure 2. Holotype of *Phymaturus aguedae* sp. nov. (SVL = 94.2 mm) from Provincia Mountain. (A) Dorsal view. (B) Ventral view.

spots (Ceï 1980), whereas male *P. aguedae* has an olive dorsal coloration with light bands. Male *P. punae* have a yellow ground color with small, dispersed dark spots and melanism on the head and neckfolds (Ceï *et al.* 1985), whereas male *P. aguedae* have a different dorsal pattern lacking melanism on the head and neckfolds. Also, in *P. punae*, has the preocular scale larger than the canthal (Lobo *et al.* 2012b), whereas it is smaller than the canthal in the new species. Male *P. antofagastensis* have four or five brown markings on the head (“dice pattern”) and a partially aggregated, spotted dorsal pattern without reticulation (Lobo *et al.* 2010). Also, in *P. antofagastensis*, the preocular scale is larger than the canthal (Lobo *et al.* 2012b). In *P. laurenti*, the male has a yellow dorsal coloration with a partially aggregated spotted dorsal pattern and enlarged postcloacal scales (Lobo *et al.* 2010), whereas male *P. aguedae* lack enlarged

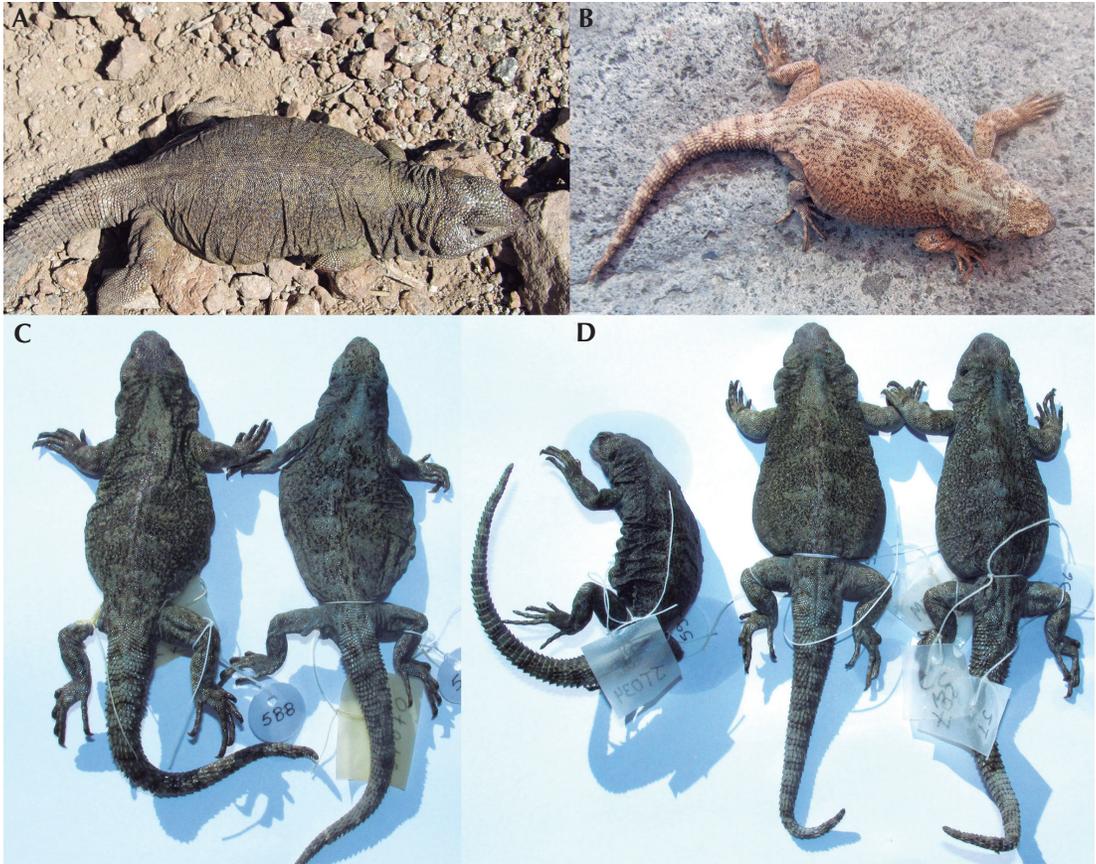


Figure 3. Variation in *Phymaturus aguedae* sp. nov. from Provincia Mountain. (A) Male. (B) Female. (C) Adults of the type series. Left: Holotype, male SSUC Re 588. Right: Female SSUC Re 589. (D) From left to right: Males SSUC RE 592, 595 and 596.

postcloacal scales. *Phymaturus extrilidus* differs in having a yellow scapular spot, gular melanism in both sexes, and the preocular scale larger than the canthal (Lobo *et al.* 2012c). In *P. denotatus*, females have small white dots dispersed on the dorsum and the sides of the neck, a unique condition among the *P. palluma* Group. Additionally, the ground color of male *P. denotatus* is yellow and the size of the preocular scale is about equal to that of the canthal (Lobo *et al.* 2012b). Male *P. aguanegra* and *P. williamsi* have head and gular melanism and lack light bands on the dorsum (Lobo *et al.* 2013).

The differences between *Phymaturus aguedae* and other Chilean species of the *mallimaccii* clade are as follow. The new species can be distinguished from *P. bibronii* that has posterior supralabials that project downwards; a larger preocular than canthal scale; only one subocular scale (right side); and a totally different dorsal pattern (Troncoso-Palacios *et al.* 2013); in contrast, *P. aguedae* lacks posterior supralabials that project downward, has a preocular scale that is smaller than the canthal, and has 4 or 5 subocular scales. *Phymaturus alicahuense* differs in having 1–3 suboculars, and a preocular scale

that either is larger than, or about equal, in size to the canthal. Moreover, male *P. alicahuense* males have almost no dorsal pattern, in contrast to *P. aguedae*.

Phymaturus aguedae resembles *P. darwini* (Figure 4); however, the latter has 2–4 subocular scales ($x = 3.0$; $SD = \pm 0.8$), whereas *P. aguedae* has 4 or 5 ($x = 4.8$; $SD = \pm 0.4$). In *P. darwini*, the preocular is similar in size to the canthal in 72.7% of specimens and smaller than canthal in 27.3%, whereas in *P. aguedae*, the preocular always is smaller than the canthal. Male and female *P. darwini* have well-defined ocelli in the paravertebral fields, whereas males and females of *P. aguedae* have diffuse light bands in the

paravertebral fields and lack ocelli. Also, female *P. darwini* have a dark brown ground color and males have a dark green background color, whereas females of *P. aguedae* have light brown background coloration and males have an olive brown background color. Scalation and morphological features of geographically nearby species to *P. aguedae* is summarized in Table 1.

Description of the holotype.— SSUC Re 588. Adult male. Measurements in mm: snout–vent length (SVL) 94.2; head length 21.4; head width 19.6; head height 11.3; interorbital distance 7.9; internasal distance 1.9; axilla–groin distance 45.7; forelimb length 32.6; hind-limb length

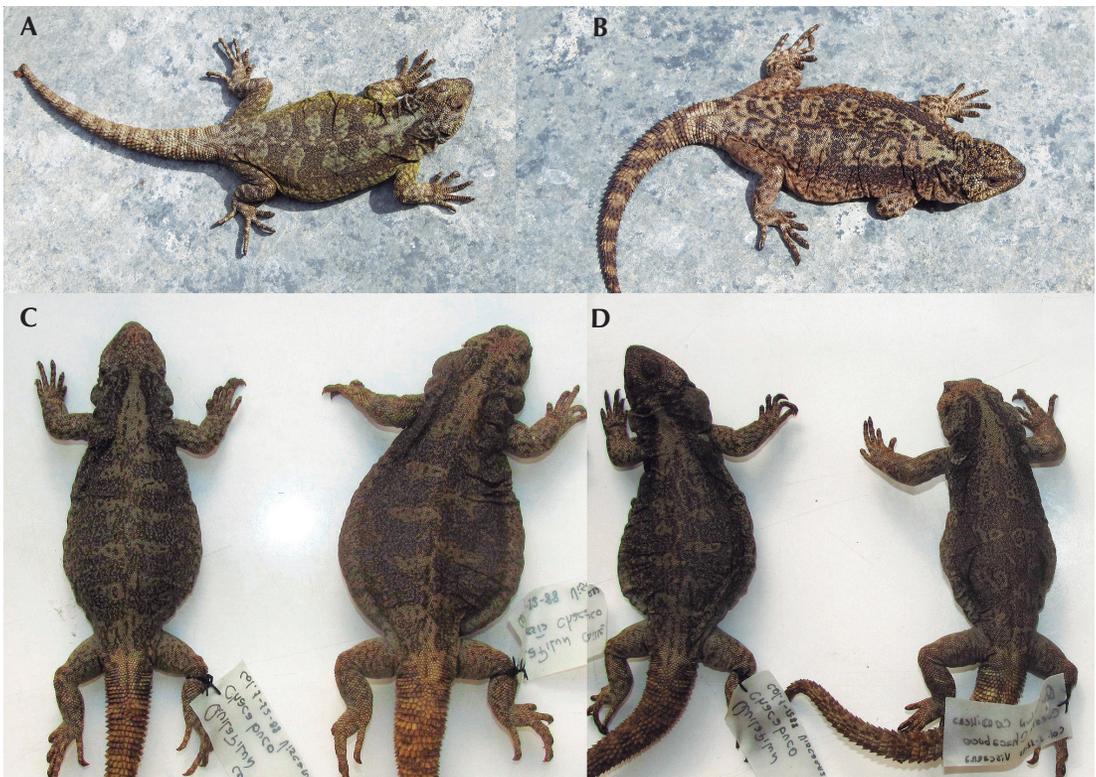


Figure 4. Variation in *Phymaturus darwini*. (A) Male from Carpa Mountain. (B) Female from Carpa Mountain. (C) Females from Cuesta Chacabuco (path to the Andes highlands from Cuesta Chacabuco according to M. Lamborot). (D) Female and male from Cuesta Chacabuco (path to the Andes highlands from Cuesta Chacabuco according to M. Lamborot).

Table 1. Scalation and morphological features of geographically nearby species to *Phymaturus aguedae* sp. nov. (examined juveniles are excluded). Data for *P. extrilidus* were taken from Lobo *et al.* (2012a). Data for *P. williamsi* were taken from Lobo *et al.* (2013). (*) Data taken from digital photographs of topotypes provided by A. Laspiur. M = males. F = females.

	<i>P. aguedae</i> sp. nov. (M = 4, F = 1)	<i>P. alicahuense</i> (M = 5, F = 2)	<i>P. bibronii</i> (M = 8, F = 9)	<i>P. darwini</i> (M = 4, F = 7)	<i>P. extrilidus</i>	<i>P. williamsi</i>
Preocular size in relation to canthal	Smaller	Bigger/ similar	Bigger	Smaller/ similar	Bigger	*Bigger/ similar
Subocular fragmentation (right side)	4/5 (5 in 80%)	1–3	1	2–4 (2/3 in 72.7%)	1–3	*1/2
Midbody scales	192–216	204–240	194–218	186–232	188–237	185–235
Head melanism on males	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present
Dorsal pattern in males (always over scattered spots)	Light triangle and series of light bands	Light vertebral line	Light vertebral line	Light triangle and marked ocelli	Semi aggregate dark reticulation	Semi aggregate dark reticulation
Dorsal background color in males	Olive	Brown or olive	Light brown	Dark green	Bright to pale yellow	Brown-orange to pale yellow
Ocellus in females	Absent	Absent	Absent / Present	Present	Absent	Absent

50.6; right foot length 22.8; and tail length (not autotomized) 96.2. Nine scales in contact with interparietal; 16 scales between interparietal and rostral (excluding both). Parietal eye inconspicuous, whitish. Supraorbital semicircles formed by 15/14 scales (left/right). Superciliary scales, 11/9 (left/right) juxtaposed and flat. Subocular scales, five on each side. Posterior subocular vertically separated from supralabials by three scales. Preocular scale smaller than canthal. Preocular and supralabials separated by six scales. Canthal separated from nasal by two scales. Nasal with nine scales in contact and separated from rostral by two scales. Rostral scale undivided. Temporal scales, 12 rhomboidal or pentagonal, slightly keeled. Three enlarged scales on the anterior border of auditory meatus.

Supralabial scales, 11; infralabial scales, 10. Pentagonal mental scale with nine scales in contact. Gular scales, 52 between the mouth's commissures (transverse count between the jaws). Well-developed antehumeral pocket. Gular fold well developed; posterior gular folds present. No enlarged scales on posterior margin of gular fold or on chest. Round, smooth, juxtaposed dorsal scales. Dorsal scales (counted between the occiput and the level of the anterior border of the hind limbs), 158. Ventral scales larger than dorsals. Hexagonal, smooth, and juxtaposed ventral scales. Ventral scales (counted from mental scale to the anterior margin of cloacal opening), 171. Scales around midbody, 206. Precloacal pores, 13. Supernumerary pores, 5 (three above and two below precloacal pores).

No enlarged postcloacal scales. Scales of the dorsal surface of the femoral area smooth, rounded to pentagonal and juxtaposed or sub-imbricated. Scales of the ventral surface of the femoral area smooth, pentagonal or hexagonal, and juxtaposed. Scales of the dorsal and ventral surfaces of forearm rounded, smooth, and juxtaposed. Lamellae on the fourth toe of the right foot, 27. Tarsal scales smooth or with 2/3 keels. Scales of the tail arranged in spiny annuli, slightly keeled with projected mucrons.

Color of the holotype in life.—Head light brown, with dark brown scales on snout, and supraorbital and occipital zones. Lacking melanism, head not darker than body. Dorsal ground color olive with scattered, dark brown dots. Pattern consisting of light brown triangle between the neck and shoulders (with the tip pointing toward the snout) and five series of light bands on the paravertebral fields (posterior ones fused); few dark brown dots inside lighter colored triangle and bands. Flanks with preponderance of olive scales bearing a few dark brown dots. Limbs light brown with dark brown spots. Tail light brown with 14 dark brown rings. Venter of throat gray; fore- and hind limbs light gray. Belly, cloaca, thighs, and base of the tail yellow. Venter of tail light gray, immaculate. Precloacal pores orange.

Variation.—Based on four adult males, one adult female, and two juveniles; measurements in mm. *Adult males:* SVL, 81.2–94.2; head length, 19.1–21.7; head width, 16.9–19.7; head height, 10.3–12.0; axilla–groin distance, 34.8–45.7; forelimb length, 29.7–32.8; hind-limb length, 46.0–50.8 right-foot length, 21.5–22.8; and tail length (not autotomized), 80.9–96.2. *Adult female:* SVL, 92.3; head length, 19.4; head width, 16.6; head height, 10.5; axilla–groin distance, 44.8; forelimb length, 31.5; hind-limb length, 45.6; right-foot length, 20.9; and tail length (not autotomized), 83.8.

Parietal eye inconspicuous, whitish. Superciliary scales 9–11 on right side, juxtaposed, and

flat. Subocular scales 4/5 on right side; posterior subocular separated from supralabials by 2/3 scales. Preocular scale smaller than canthal. Nasal separated from rostral by two scales. Rostral scale undivided, but partially divided in one specimen (SSUC Re 596). No enlarged scales on posterior margin of gular fold or on chest. Midbody scales, 192–216. In males, 10–13 precloacal pores with no enlarged postcloacal scales. Lamellae on the fourth toe of the right foot, 24–28. Tarsal scales smooth or bearing 2/3 keels. Males with same color pattern as holotype, with variation in color shades. Series of dorsal light bands varying from four to five. Female with same dorsal pattern; olive scales absent and replaced by oxide-colored scales; fewer dark brown dots. Venter of throat, belly, limbs, and tail uniform light gray; tail tip light brown.

Juveniles with same pattern as males and female, but lacking olive and oxide color; smaller individual noticeably darker than adults. Two embryos with darker adult pattern.

Distribution and natural history.—Only known from the Provincia Mountain in the San Ramón Highlands (Figure 5). This mountain range comprises four mountains (from north to south)—Provincia, El Tambor, San Ramón, and Punta Damas. According to Claudio Veloso (pers. comm.), there is one record of this species from San Ramón Mountain; however, fieldwork on this mountain by L. Negrete and J. Troncoso-Palacios did not yield any specimens. *Phymaturus aguedae* seems to be the least abundant of the Chilean congeners, given that only seven individuals were collected in four fieldtrips; two additional individuals were observed but not collected. We have visited all known populations of Chilean *Phymaturus*, except the type locality of *P. darwinii*, and found the other species to be more abundant. *P. aguedae* was found below the summit of Provincia Mountain in rocky habitats between 2683 and 2716 m elevation (Figure 6). The vegetation is composed mainly of *Chuquiraga oppositifolia* and *Mulinum spinosum*. A pair of lizards (male and female) was observed

near a juvenile; the female had four embryos, two of which seemed to be in the final stages of development (SVLs = 39.7 and 43.5 mm), whereas the other two were undeveloped. In the intestine of one individual (SSUC Re 596), plant remnants were found but no insects. A large number of nematodes of an unidentified species were found, probably of the genus *Spauligodon* or *Parapharyngodon* (C. Garín pers. comm.). *P. aguedae* occurs syntopically with *Liolaemus nigroviridis* and *L. ramonensis*, even basking with both species. At the summit of Provincia Mountain, *L. bellii* was found, but no specimens of *P. aguedae* were observed there.

Discussion

The northern species of the *Phymaturus palluma* Group form a well-supported clade (Lobo and Quinteros 2005, Morando *et al.*

2013). Traditionally, the groups within Liolaemidae have been named based on the first species described for the group. Lobo *et al.* (2010) named this northern lineage the “Puna clade,” because Puna refers to the northern highland region of Argentina and Chile. Morando *et al.* (2013) renamed it the *mallimaccii* group, because *P. mallimaccii* was thought to be the first species described for this clade (Ceï 1980). However, the first described species of this clade is *P. bibronii* (Guichenot 1848), which Troncoso-Palacios *et al.* (2013) resurrected. Nevertheless, in the interests of nomenclatural stability, we accept the name proposed by Morando *et al.* (2013).

Although *Phymaturus aguedae* was found only on the Provincia Mountain, it probably is distributed throughout the entire San Ramón Mountain range (i.e., Provincia, Tambor, San Ramón, and Punta Damas) because there are no geographical barriers (valleys) and the

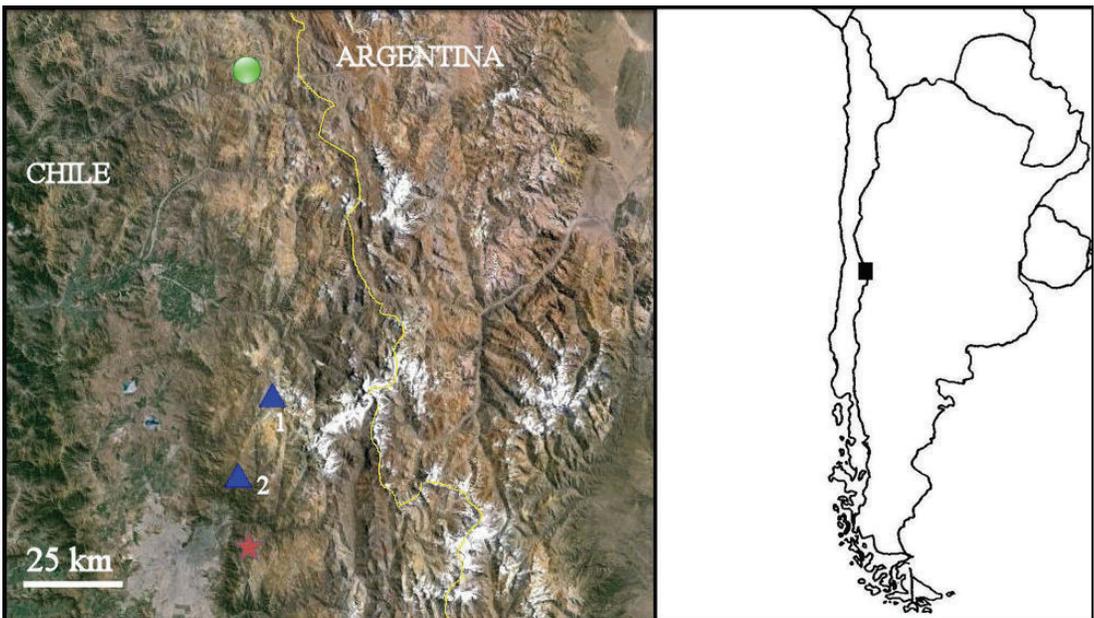


Figure 5. Distribution map for *Phymaturus aguedae* sp. nov. and nearby species of the *mallimaccii* clade. Red star: *P. aguedae* sp. nov. (Provincia Mountain, type locality). Blue triangles: *P. darwini* (1 = Riecillos, type locality; 2 = Carpa Mountain). Green circle: *P. alicahuense* (Quebrada de Los Piuquenes, type locality).



Figure 6. The habitat of *Phymaturus aguedae* sp. nov. in the Provincia Mountain, Metropolitan Region, Chile.

environment is homogeneous. However, given the difficulty of accessing these mountains and the low abundance of *P. aguedae*, we do not anticipate finding many more exemplars.

The similarity of the dorsal patterns of *Phymaturus aguedae* and *P. darwini* are remarkable, although the ocelli are larger in *P. darwini*. Likewise, the same trend is found in *Liolaemus ramonensis* and *L. leopardinus*, which also are endemic and co-distributed with the mentioned *Phymaturus*; *L. leopardinus* has larger ocelli than *L. ramonensis* (Pincheira-Donoso and Núñez 2005). The occurrence of larger ocelli in *P. darwini* and *L. leopardinus* may be convergent. Perhaps these endemic lizard

species from the northern highlands of the Mapocho River are subject to similar selective pressures that result in a more marked pattern than the endemic lizards that inhabit southern highlands of the Mapocho River (*P. aguedae* and *L. ramonensis*).

In the description of *Phymaturus darwini*, Núñez *et al.* (2010) reported that the male has “greenish brown dorsal background color, head without melanism, brown dorsum with diffuse pattern, a light occipital band, two diffuse dark dorsolateral bands” (our own translation). Some aspects of this description, such as “diffuse pattern” do not match our observations of the markings of *P. darwini*. We noted an obvious

pattern consisting of a distinct triangle between the neck and shoulders, and series of ocelli in the paravertebral fields. Unfortunately, the type specimens of *P. darwini* are poorly preserved and have darkened (Figure 7); thus, we could not discern their color pattern and Núñez *et al.* (2010) did not provide photographs of *P. darwini* in life.

Several systematic problems involving *Phymaturus* in Chile are unresolved. Lobo and Quinteros (2005) reported that several populations (from El Planchón, Laguna del Maule and Termas de Chillán) might represent undescribed species. Later, Troncoso-Palacios and Lobo (2012) assigned the population of Laguna del Maule to *P. maulense* Núñez, Veloso, Espejo, Veloso, Cortes & Araya, 2010. The population from El Planchón strongly resembles *P. damasense* Troncoso-Palacios & Lobo, 2012 (Troncoso-Palacios, unpubl. data) and the population at Termas de Chillán is being examined by F. Urra and J. Troncoso-Palacios (unpubl. data).

All taxonomic studies (descriptions, synonymies and resurrections) of the genus *Phymaturus* are recent and ongoing in Chile (Núñez *et al.* 2010, Pincheira-Donoso 2004, Troncoso-Palacios and Lobo 2012, Troncoso-Palacios *et al.* 2013). For example, *P. palluma* Molina, 1782, a species that was thought to be widely distributed in Chile, has been restricted to Argentina (Scolaro 2010, Lobo and Etheridge 2013). With the description of *Phymaturus aguedae*, the number of Chilean species increases to seven, and much remains to be learned about the ecology and behavior of these newly recognized species.

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Figure 7. Some type specimens of *Phymaturus darwini*. (A) Holotype, male MNHN-CL 4045. (B) Paratype, female MNHN-CL 4040.

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Appendix I: Specimens examined.

Phymaturus aguedae. SSUC Re 588. Collected near the summit of the Provincia Mountain (33°25'S – 70°26'W), 2712 masl, Región Metropolitana, Chile. J. Troncoso–Palacios and F. Meza colls. 22/11/2011. SSUC Re 592. Near the summit of the Provincia Mountain, in the “Paso de Piedras”, 2707 masl. J. Troncoso–Palacios and L. Negrete colls. November, 2009. SSUC Re 593–96. Near the summit of the Provincia Mountain, between 2683–2716 m asl. J. Troncoso–Palacios and F. Díaz colls. January, 2011. SSUC Re 589. Near to the summit of the Provincia Mountain, 2707 masl. J. Troncoso–Palacios and M.L. Carrevedo. 03/02/2012.

Phymaturus alicahuense: MNHN–CL 3820–22, 3827–28, 4104–05. Quebrada de los Piuquenes, Valparaíso Region (32°16'07"S; 70°28'19"W; 2948 m). A. Veloso, C. Veloso, P. Espejo and E. Soto colls. 18–19/03/2005.

Phymaturus bibronii: SSUC Re 0428–32. Near to Paso Los Patos, Los Molles, Ovalle, Coquimbo Region. J. Troncoso–Palacios, F. Lobo, J.C. Acosta & A. Laspiur colls. 12/02/2011. MNHN–CL 4051–54. Los Piuquenes, Paihuano, Claro River (30°23'S; 70°23'W; 3194 m). H. Núñez, A. Veloso, C. Veloso, P. Espejo and A. Cortés colls. 20/01/2006. SSUC Re 0412, 0421–27. Quebrada Los Piuquenes, Alcohuaz, Paihuano, Claro River, Coquimbo Region. Troncoso–Palacios, J., F. Lobo, A. Laspiur & J.C. Acosta Colls. 10/02/2011.

Phymaturus darwini: MNHN–CL 4040, 4042–43, 4045. Valle Riecillo, Los Bronces, Valparaíso Region, (33°03'S; 70°22'W; 3053 m). H. Núñez, A. Veloso, C. Veloso and P. Espejo colls. 26/01/2006. SSUC Re 125–27. Carpa Mountain, Metropolitan Region. J. Troncoso–Palacios and F. Meza colls. 15/11/2011. LCUC 1111a–f (six specimens). Cordillera, Quilapilun, Cuesta Chacabuco (path to the Andes highlands from Cuesta Chacabuco according to M. Lamborot). Viscarra coll. 01/12/1988.