22
DIPLOPODA

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Resumen. A pesar de su gran riqueza específica en el Neotrópico, los artrópodos de la clase Diplopoda han sido poco estudiados en México y en otros países de esta región. Asimismo, se conoce muy poco acerca del papel que juegan las especies de este grupo en los diferentes procesos de degradación de material vegetal en los distintos ecosistemas y en la formación del suelo, aunque esporádicamente se han realizado algunos estudios para responder esta pregunta. A pesar que los primeros registros de especies mexicanas de diplópodos provienen de la primera mitad del siglo XVIII, muy pocos taxónomos han estado involucrados en esta tarea y prácticamente ninguno de ellos ha sido de origen latinoamericano. Entre las décadas de 1940 a 1980, se describió el mayor número de especies de milpiés para México y se conoció gran parte de la distribución de la mayoría de las familias y géneros que se conocen para este país. Actualmente se conocen 498 especies para México, pertenecientes a 14 órdenes (de los 15 conocidos a nivel mundial), 39 familias y 117 géneros. Los estados con el mayor número de especies son Veracruz, Chiapas y Nuevo León. Aguascalientes y Nayarit son los únicos estados del país de donde no hay registros hasta la fecha. Con 273 especies, Polydesmida es el orden mejor representado en el país, además de ser del que se conoce la más amplia distribución. El orden más raro es Siphoniulida, con una sola especie citada de tres localidades de selva alta perennifolia. En este capítulo se proporciona la lista de las especies conocidas para el país, incluyendo datos de las localidades donde han sido registradas y la literatura relevante al respecto. Por primera vez se publica en español una clave ilustrada para los 15 órdenes de milpiés conocidos en el mundo.

INTRODUCTION

Diplopoda are terrestrial arthropods, commonly known as millipedes. Millipedes are a diverse group of well over 12 000 described species distributed on all continents (except Antarctica). The group is particularly species-rich in tropical and temperate forest ecosystems, but certain species are also adapted to desert ecosystems (Crawford *et al*., 1987; Crawford, 1989). A significant number of millipede species are known from caves, either as troglophiles or troglobites (Shear, 1973; Reddell, 1981, 1982). Millipedes occur in a wide altitudinal range; in Mexico we can find specimens living from sea level (*e.g.* deciduous forest in La Mancha Station at La Mancha, Veracruz) up to 3000 m of elevation (*e.g.* pine forest and *Müllenbergia* grasslands in Cofre de Perote, Veracruz).

Millipedes constitute a major component of the soil-litter macrofauna, but some species (*e.g. Dendrostreptus macracanthus, Cleidogona scandens*) occur in the forest canopy and have been found in epiphytes such as bromeliads (Picado, 1913; Hoffman, 1975a; Hoffman & Howell, 1983). In tropical rain forest environments, some species can be found as deep as 20 cm in the soil (Bueno-Villegas, in press). Millipedes are often collected in rotting logs and under stones, as well as in ant nests as potential commensals (Loomis, 1959; Ishii & Yamaoka, 1982; Wojcik & Naves, 1992).

The 144 currently recognized families of millipedes (Shelley, 2003) are classified in 15 orders, which are arranged in three subclasses: Penicillata,

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Pentazonia, and Helminthomorpha. The Penicillata, or bristle millipedes, are very small soil dwellers with uncalcified cuticle. The group contains about 80 nominal species (Table 22.1). The Pentazonia (comprising three orders, Glomeridesmida, Glomerida, and Sphaerotheriida) and the Helminthomorpha possess a strongly calcified cuticle. The vast majority of millipede species belongs to the Helminthomorpha.

MORPHOLOGY

The millipede body consists of a variable number of diplosegments and can range in length from 2 mm to 300 mm. Each diplosegment consists of the prozona and metazona**,** formed by the fusion of two segments. This feature is unique to millipedes and constitutes the main synapomorphy for all members of the class separating them from the other myriapod groups, Symphyla, Pauropoda, and Chilopoda (=centipedes) (Enghoff, 1984).

Millipede bodies comprise a head, followed by four trunk segments and the posterior body, consisting of diplosegments, each of them carrying two pairs of legs. The trunk is formed by the legless collum segment (immediately following the head), and three segments with one pair of legs each. The collum may be enlarged in various ways, covering the head partially or completely. Currently, the nature of the trunk segments, being single or double segments, is unresolved (Demange, 1967; Kraus, 1990, 1998; Enghoff *et al*., 1993; Shear, 2000). Millipede legs are composed of six podomeres, the coxa (including a small distal trochanter), prefemur, femur, postfemur, tibia, and tarsus. The tarsus bears one or two claws.

Millipedes possess several other unique sensory and feeding features. The antennae are composed of eight antennomeres; this feature constitutes another apomorphy for the group. In most millipedes, the last antennomere carries four sense cones but the number can be highly variable in some groups. Another noteworthy structure with putative sensorial function (Bedini & Mirolli, 1967) is the Tömösvary organ, which is located behind the base of the antennae in the millipede groups in which it occurs (absent in the three Colobognathan orders [Platydesmida, Siphonophorida, Polyzoniida], the three juliform orders [Julida, Spirobolida and Spirostreptida], the Stemmiulida [Verhoeff, 1932a], and the Siphoniulida [Sierwald *et al*., 2003]). Its homology with similarly located organs in other myriapods and some primitive Hexapoda (Diplura, Protura) requires further study (Edgecombe *et al*., 2000). Many millipedes have prominent and numerous ocelli, however, all members of the orders Polydesmida, Platydesmida, Siphonophorida, Siphoniulida, and the family Typhlobolellidae (Spirobolida) are blind. In other groups the number of ocelli may vary between one to about 90. Blind forms occur in most orders, especially in cave-living species. The principal mouth structures are the mandibles and the gnathochilarium, both potentially with a high degree of taxonomically relevant variations at various systematic levels. Morphological features of the mandibles are poorly studied (Enghoff, 1979; Köhler & Alberti, 1990; Ishii & Tamura, 1996). Likewise, the features of the gnathochilarium (setae, sense cones, gland pores) have not been studied for many species in detail. It is composed of several distinct sclerites and the arrangement of these sclerites defines several orders and suborders of millipedes (Hoffman, 1990a).

Alpha-taxonomic characters are mainly complex male copulatory devices that are modified appendages. Latzel (1884), in a faunistic treatment of the Austrian-Hungarian millipede fauna, was the first to utilize these structures as diagnostic features at the species and genus level. In the subclass Pentazonia, the last two or three pairs of legs at the posterior body end are transformed into telopods, which are used by the males during copula to clasp the female vulva. In millipede males of the subclass Helminthomorpha, the copulatory organs are situated at the 7th and 8th body rings, replacing one or two pairs of walking appendages.

CURRENT STATE OF MILLIPEDE SYSTEMATICS

An excellent and detailed account of the historical development of millipede classification can be found in Hoffman (1980). Existing classifications of many organism groups, traditionally based on morphological characters, are presently being re-

Table 22.1. Systematic overview of the known Mexican milliped fauna. The total number of nominal genera is given (based on Sierwald, 2001). The species number was estimated based on data given in Hoffman (1980) and species count added from the *Zoological Record* between 1981 and 2003. * = introduced.

Orders represented in Mexico	Families represented in Mexico	Total number of nominal genera	Number of genera recorded from Mexico	Total estimated number of species	Number of species recorded from Mexico
Polyxenida	Lophoproctidae	8	1	29	3
	Polyxenidae	19	1	56	1
Glomerida	Glomeridae	48	1	56	12
Glomeridesmida	Glomeridesmidae	5	1	27	1
Stemmiulida	Stemmiulidae	9	1	101	3
Polizonida	Hirudisomatidae	11	1	16	1
	Siphonotidae	18	1	28	1
Spirobolida	Atopetholidae	20	8	51	19
	Messicobolidae	3	1	25	13
	Allopocockiidae	4	2	7	2
	Spirobolidae	13	3	26	11
	Typhlobolellidae	4	4	5	6
	Hoffmanobolidae	1	1	1	1
	Rhinocricidae	39	5	59	28
	Uncertain family position		1		1
Spirostreptida	Cambalidae	26	2	55	4
	Spirostreptidae	154	1	192	37
Julida	Parajulidae	35	3	122	6
	Uncertain family and genera position		4		11
Siphoniulida	Siphoniulidae	1	1	2	1
Platydesmida	Platydesmidae	5	1	29	10
	Andrognathidae	26	1	31	1
Siphonophorida	Siphonophoridae	21	2	18	3
Callipodida	Abacionidae	3	1	9	1
	Schizopetalidae	42	4	74	6
Chordeumatida	Cleidogonidae	22	3	120	45
	Trichopetalidae	9	1	20	7
	Conotylidae	20	1	52	1
Polydesmida	Chelodesmidae	215	3	491	5
	Xystodesmidae	103	2	319	68
	Aphelidesmidae	14	3	75	19
	Sphaeriodesmidae	19	8	91	38
	Holistophallidae	7	4	11	6
	Rhachodesmidae	23	14	62	48
	Paradoxosomatidae	273	2	558	2*
	Polydesmidae	82	1	140	1*
	Cryptodesmidae	51	4	83	12
	Nearctodesmidae	7	1	21	1
	Fuhrmannodesmidae	60	7	77	14
	Pyrgodesmidae	177	9	246	47
	Oniscodesmidae	15	1	27	1
Total 14 of 15	39 of 144 worldwide	1610 of 2950 worldwide	117	3411	498

evaluated using molecular-based phylogenies (Regier & Shultz, 2001). In some groups, morphology-based classifications have been subjected to testing using phylogenetics analysis, however, for many invertebrate groups traditional classifications from pre-cladistic times are the only systematic framework currently available. Presently, millipede phylogenetics comprises two proposed systems (Figs. 22.1-2). An early phylogenetic treatment by Enghoff (1984) and Enghoff *et al*. (1993) employing traditional, mostly morphological and developmental characters resulted in a cladistic classification of the Diplopoda, with all supra-ordinal and ordinal taxa defined as character-based monophyletic groups. This work produced a classification essentially unaltered from those proposed early in the previous century (Fig. 22.1). In contrast, Hoffman's (1980) 'Classification of the Diplopoda,' translated into a cladogram (Fig. 22.2), collapses the majority of millipede orders, the Helminthomorpha, in an unresolved bush. Both systems agree with respect to the definition of the putative monophyletic nature of the 15 traditional millipede orders.

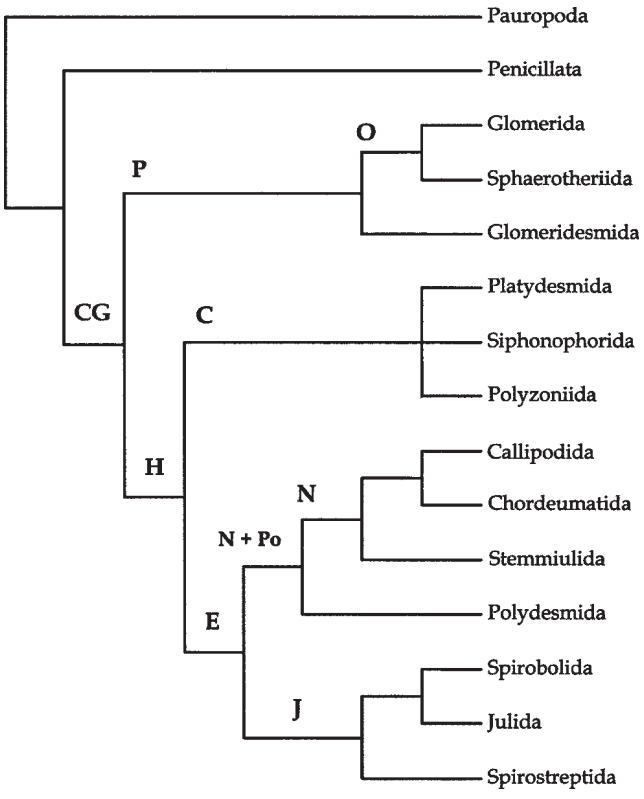

Fig. 22.1. Millipede phylogeny, reflecting traditional classification (see Sierwald *et al*., 2003; Enghoff, 1984). Abbreviations: CG = Chilognatha, P = Pentazonia, O = Oniscomorpha, H = Helminthomorpha, C= Colobognatha, E = Eugnatha, N = Nematophora, Po = Polydesmida, J= Juliformia. Note that the order Siphoniulida was excluded.

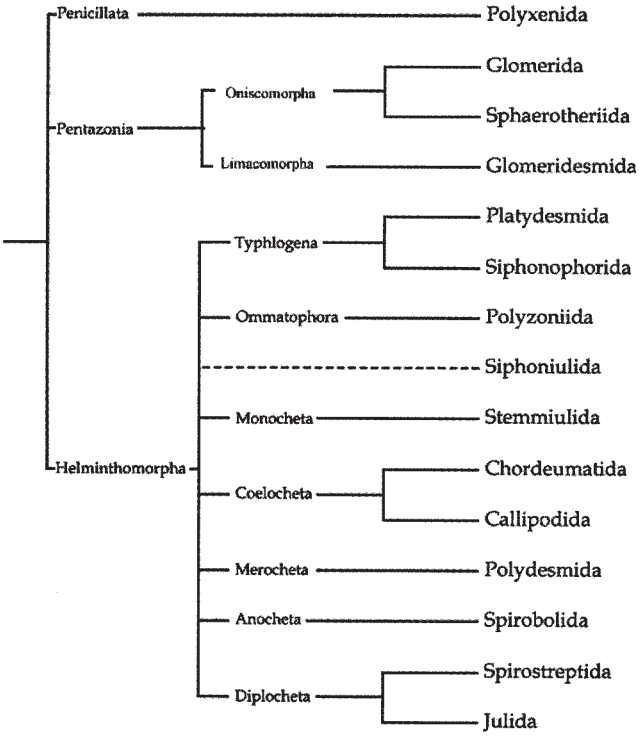

Fig. 22.2. Hoffman's (1980) classification, following Cook (1895), translated into a cladogram.

Recently, Sierwald *et al*. (2003) converted the traditional, morphology-based phylogeny of the Diplopoda into a data matrix, using a revised set of characters based on Enghoff (1984) and Enghoff *et al*. (1993). The phylogenetic analysis (using PAUP; Swofford, 1998) resulted in a mostly resolved tree (Fig. 22.1), consistent with Enghoff's classification and the traditional view of millipede phylogeny. However, a cladistic analysis that included new data scored for the enigmatic order Siphoniulida resulted in numerous equally parsimonious trees, of which the strict consensus tree strongly resembles Hoffman's 1980 classification with distinctly lower resolution (Fig. 22.2). Regier & Shultz's tree (2001; Fig. 22.3), based on the pro-

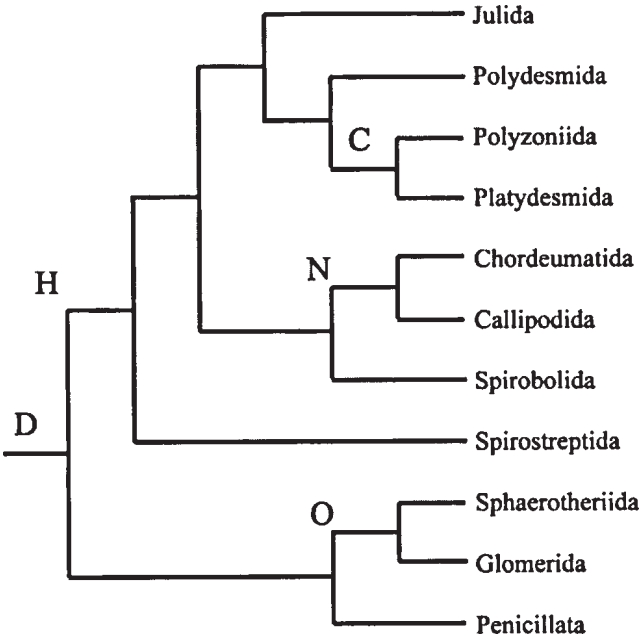

Fig. 22.3. Regier & Shultz's (2001) tree, based on 1-EF-1α and Pol II. Abbreviations as above, D = Diplopoda. Note that Juliformia (Julida, Spirobolida, and Spirostreptida) are not recovered.

tein-coding gene EF-1α and protein amino acid sequences (Pol II), provides another hypothesis of relationship. Regier & Shultz (2001) stressed that their study focused on recovering test clades rather than attempting to provide a new phylogeny of the class Diplopoda. They acknowledged that the basal nodes lacked bootstrap support. Similarly, Sierwald *et al.* (2003) noted weak support in their morphological tree due to the paucity of well documented and thoroughly examined morphological characters, a common reason of apparent conflict between trees generated from different data partitions (Hillis & Wiens, 2000). Inclusion of sequence data, as in a very recent arthropod phylogeny analysis by Giribet *et al*. (2001) "perturbs [even] the monophyly of Diplopoda (millipedes)".

None of these millipede phylogenies inspire much confidence, as acknowledged by most authors. Moreover, there is reason for serious concern about the 'assumed' monophyly of some traditional millipede orders. For instance, the monophyly of the Spirostreptida is in dispute. According to Hoffman (1980, 1982), the Spirostreptida consist of three suborders, Cambalidea, Epinannolenidea, and Spirostreptidea, whereas Mauriès (1970) includes the cambalids in the Julida. Groupings of higher (*e. g*., Juliformia, Colobognatha) and lower inclusivity (*e. g*., certain nominal suborders) are questionable as well. Hoffman (1980), and before him Cook (1895), did not recognize the Juliformia as Verhoeff (1910; calling them Opisthospermophora) and Attems (1914, naming them Juliformia) did. The monophyly of the Colobognatha remains in dispute (Hoffman, 1980; Enghoff, 1984; Regier & Shultz, 2001). Similarly, lower level groupings appear unstable. Recently, Shear (2000) rearranged the large order Chordeumatida, from two (Striariidea and Chordeumatidea) to four suborders (Chordeumatidea, Heterochordeumatidea, Craspedosomatidea, and Striariidea). Ongoing studies by the two first authors demonstrate that the suborders of the Polydesmida (Chelodesmidea, Paradoxosomatidea, Dalodesmidea, and Polydesmidea, see Hoffman, 1980, 1982) require serious reconsideration: in preliminary phylogenetic analyses of the Sphaeriodesmidae (Fig. 22.4), members of the Cyrtodesmidae (suborder Polydesmidea) fall within the family Sphaeriodesmidae (suborder Chelodesmidea) (Bueno-Villegas *et al*., 2002).

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF TAXONOMY OF MEXICAN DIPLOPODES

Brandt (1839) described the first two species of millipedes from Mexico: *Polydesmus klugii* and *P. erichsonii;* both were later transferred to the genus *Amplinus* by Pocock (1903-1910). At the end of that century, Humbert & DeSaussure (1872) published 'Etudes sur les Myriapodes' in the *Mission Scientifique au Mexique*, which listed 54 species from Mexico. In the following years a few authors sporadically described several new species and revised the already known Mexican species (Karsch, 1881; Bollman, 1893; Attems, 1901, 1902; Cook, 1901; Carl, 1903).

At the beginning of the 20th century, in the monumental series *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, Pocock (1903-1910) described 49 new species, listed a total of 121 for Mexico, and for the first time included keys to various millipede groups. In the following 50 years, Chamberlin was the most prominent taxonomist in the New World and

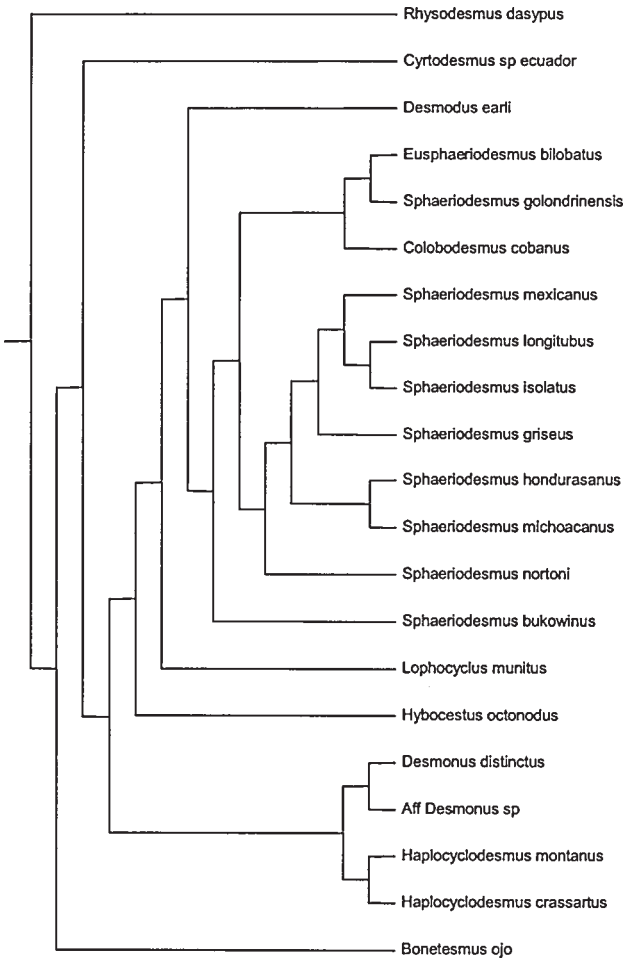

Fig. 22.4. Bueno-Villegas *et al*. (2002) tree, based on morphological characters to Polydesmoidea and Chelodesmoidea genera, preliminary results. Note the position of the genus *Cyrtodesmus*.

in 1943 published 'On Mexican Millipeds', in which he described some 95 new species and listed 131 Mexican nominal millipede species. Cándido Bolivar and Federico Bonet, two of the prominent arthropod collectors and researchers in Mexico during the first 50 years of the 20th century, provided most of this material. Chamberlin described the majority of the species between 1930-1950 (Fig. 22.5), but as Hoffman (1999) stated '*the work by Chamberlin introduced far more problems than progress, a pattern which was to persist for many decades to come in dozens of short papers describing a plethora of Mesoamerican taxa*'. Numerous Chamberlin species are based on females and juvenile specimens and his descriptions frequently lack illustrations, hampering the comparison of species described by him with newly collected material.

Loomis' (1968b) 'Checklist of the Millipeds of Mexico and Central America' listed 750 species recorded from Central America, with 356 species reported from Mexico. Loomis performed an extensive revision of the literature, incorporating all publications that had dealt with Mexican millipedes to that date.

The next period (1960-present) of diplopod taxonomy in tropical America is represented by the works of Hoffman, Causey, Shear, and Shelley. Collectively, their work represents several major taxonomic revisions and newly proposed classifications, with a large number of descriptions of new genera and species. Following Chamberlin's paper on cave millipedes from Yucatan (1938), Causey (1971a, b, 1973) and Shear (1973, 1977, 1982a, 1986) worked up material collected by the Association of Mexican Caves Studies (AMCS) and the Acaddemia Nazionale dei Lincei in Mexico, adding numerous species to our knowledge about the cavernicolous diplopod fauna, classifying them as troglophilies and troglobites. Shear (1972) wrote also the first monograph of the family Cleidogonidae, describing some 21 species from Mexico.

Between 1940-2002, Hoffman published about one hundred papers on millipedes from the New World. In 1980, his 'Classification of the Diplopods' provided a worldwide list of the orders, families, and genera with an estimated number of species for each genus known until then. His 'Checklist of the Millipedes of North and Middle America' published in 1999 is a complete list of the diplopod species in this area and a very careful compilation of the knowledge on Mexican millipedes to date.

Together with Hoffman and Shear, Shelley (*e.g.*, Shelley, 1996a, b, 1997a, b, 2001) described several Mexican species from material deposited in museums of the United States (National Museum of Natural History in Smithsonian Institution, American Museum of Natural History, California Academy of Sciences, The Field Museum, Texas Memorial Museum, Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the Florida State Collection of Arthropods in Gainesville, Florida). In 2001, he published his most recent paper on Mexican mil-

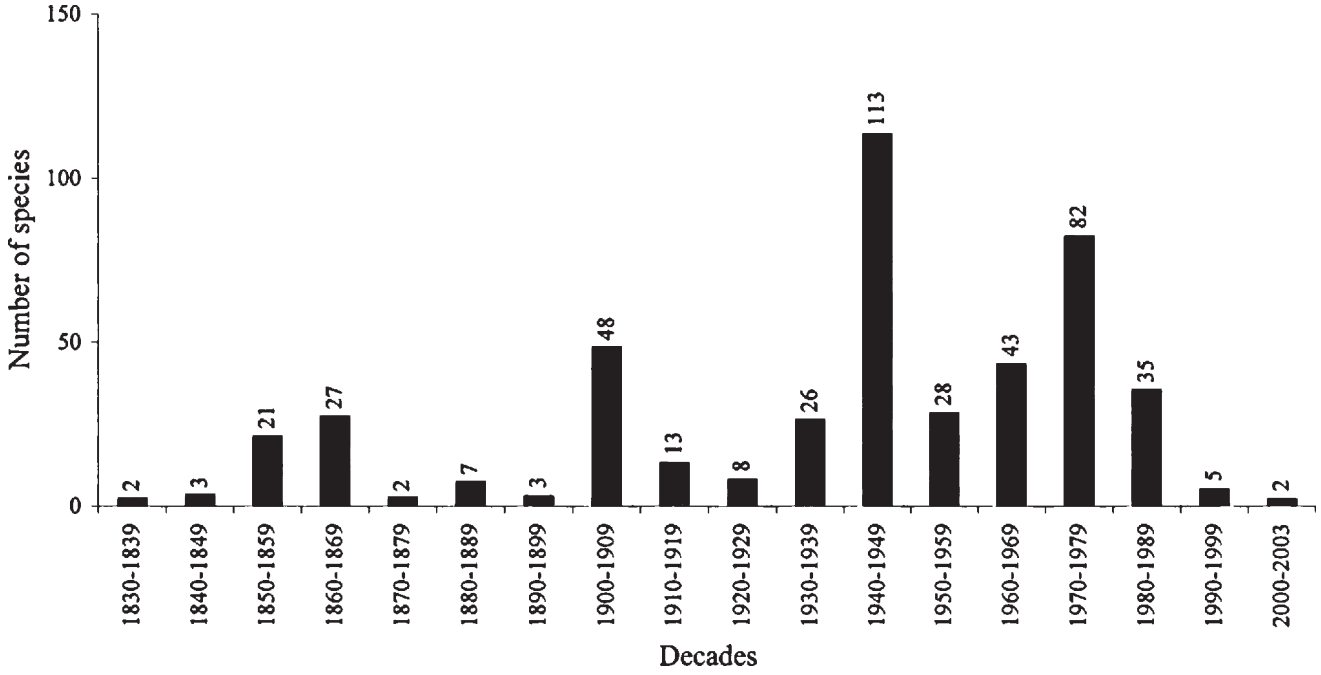

Fig. 22.5. Number of Mexican millipede species described by decade, from 1830 to 2003.

lipedes, describing a new family (Hoffmanobolidae) and new genera and species from Mexico.

Loomis (1968b) wrote '*A major reason for the backward state of our knowledge of the millipeds of this region, or most of its parts, probably is that none of the eight countries* [Mexico and Central America] *ever has produced a recognized diplopod taxonomist…*'. As for many other arthropod groups, there are few taxon-oriented systematists focusing on particular clades; the first author of this chapter is currently the only native person working with the millipede fauna of Mexico.

Two societies that include diplopodologists exist around the world: The British Myriapod and Isopod Society and the Centre International of Myriapodology (CIM) in Paris (http://www.mnhn.fr/assoc/myriapoda/INDEX.HTM). The CIM is supported by about 192 members, which include around 92 diplopodologist. The other members are specialists in the other myriapod groups, centipedes, symphylans, and pauropods. The few Onychophora specialists join the CIM as well. Fifty-eight CIM members focus on millipede systematics, and of these just four are Latin Americans (one Brazilian, one Colombian, one Cuban and one Mexican). In addition, González Esponga from Venezuela is another active diplopodologist in South America (Table 22.2). The National Science Foundation of the United States recently recognized the alarming decline of taxonomic expertise for particular non-vertebrate groups. In 1995, the NSF-funded PEET program (Partnership for Enhancing Expertise in Taxonomy) was established with the goal to promote taxon-focused systematics for neglected groups, the Diplopoda being one of these receiving funding.

FAUNAL COMPOSITION

With about 12,000 species, the class Diplopoda is the fourth largest class of arthropods, following Hexapoda, Chelicerata, and Crustacea. In spite of its diversity, millipedes from the Neotropical region have received little attention as compared to both the European and United States faunas (Hoffman, 1996), certainly due to the lack of millipede taxonomists in Central and South America. The known fauna of Neotropical millipedes (Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean islands) comprises between 1200 species (Hoffman, 1996) to 1800 species (Hoffman 1980). Spe-

Table 22.2. Neotropical millipede fauna researchers in the last 50 years. (*) retired, (**) ecological topics.

Name	Residence country	Work area
Joachim Adis (**)	Germany	Amazonia (ecological focus)
Nguyen Duy-Jacquemin	France	French Guyana
Jean-Paul Mauries (*)	France	Martinic, French Guyana
Jean-Jacques Geoffroy	France	Brazil
Jean-Marie Demange (*)	France	Neotropics
Otto Kraus (*)	Germany	Peru
Ionel Tabacaru	Romania	Cuba, Venezuela
Sergei Golovatch	Russia	Brazil and worldwide
Jeekel C. W. A.(*)	Netherland	West Indias, Guyana
Zoltan Korsos	Hungary	Central America
Helen J. Read	United Kingdom	Brazil
Petra Sierwald	USA	worldwide
Richard L. Hoffman	USA	worldwide
Jason Bond	USA	Caribbean and Central America
Rowland Shelley	USA	North America to Mexico
William Shear	USA	worldwide
Antonio Pérez-Asso	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico, Cuba, Dominican Rep.
Carlos Penteado (**)	Brazil	Brazil
Carmen Fontanetti	Brazil	Brazil
Eduardo Florez	Colombia	Colombia
Manuel Gonzalez Sponga	Venezuela	Venezuela
Julián Bueno-Villegas	Mexico	Neotropics

cifically for Mexico, 498 species (40% of the fauna in the Neotropical region), representing 14 orders, 39 families and 117 genera, have been recorded (Table 22.1 and Appendix 22.2) to date. Approximately 75% of these species records are restricted to seven states: San Luis Potosi, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, Chiapas, Guerrero, Nuevo Leon, and Veracruz (385 species). For the states of Aguascalientes and Nayarit no records of millipedes have been published to date (Figs. 22.6, 7).

Polydesmida are the most diverse and species-rich order of millipedes around the world and the Mexican fauna reflects this with 273 recorded species in 59 genera and 13 families. Siphoniulida are the rarest order, with just one known species recorded (Fig. 22.8, Appendix 22.2).

Estimates of the potential number of valid species for a given region are derived from the known number of nominal species (Gaston, 1991) already described for that region and largely on the estimate by taxon-specialists how many of these nominal species constitute valid species. Taxon-specialists also consider the percentage of new species they encounter during alpha-taxonomic work on particular groups as a possible yardstick to estimate the true species richness of a region. Fortunately, due to Hoffman's (1999) efforts the number of nominal species for Mexico is known with relative accuracy, however, millipede alpha-taxonomy is still in a 'pioneer-phase', during which new species continue to be described by the few workers, but comprehensive revisions of many groups are still lacking. As a consequence, estimates regarding synonymies cannot be generated with reasonable accuracy. This pioneer-status is best illustrated by the fact that 68% of all millipede genera worldwide are known from a single or two species only (*e.g.*, the 421 nominal species of the polydesmid family Pyrgodesmidae are currently placed in 177 nominal genera).

Estimation of the actual number of valid species is very difficult due to the paucity of taxonomic work and revisions. In addition, most invertebrate collections are not computerized at the lot or specimen level, hampering efforts to locate

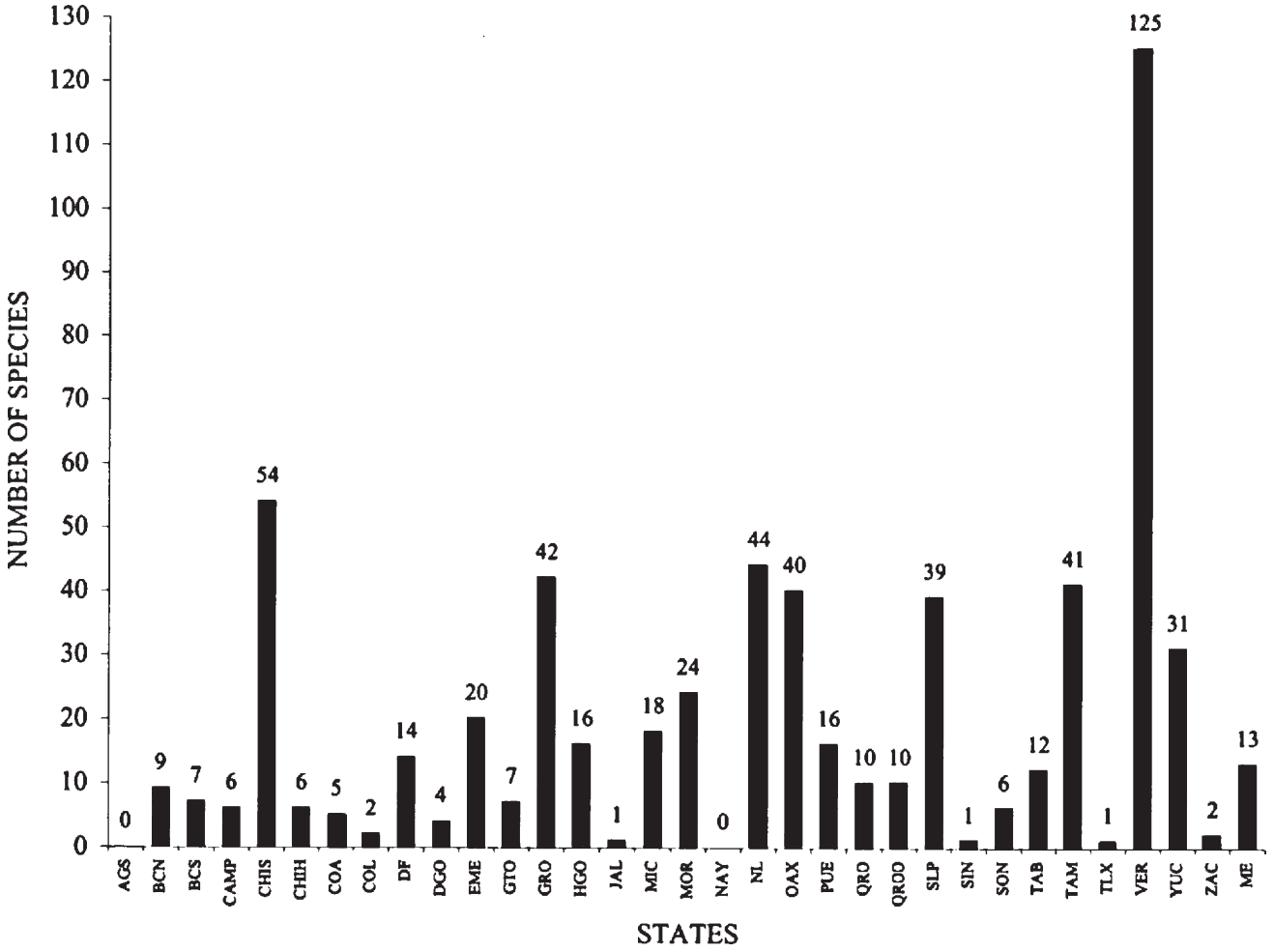

Fig. 22.6. Total number of millipede species recorded for each Mexican state. Note that no millipedes are recorded for the states of Aguascalientes and Nayarit.

and study voucher material for the Neotropical millipede fauna.

STATE AND NUMBER OF COLLECTIONS

As far as we were able to ascertain, there are only two collections in Mexico harboring significant millipede holdings, which are accessible. Although many arthropod collections around the world house millipede specimens, many of those are largely unidentified backlog (Sierwald, unpubl. data). Since millipede systematists are rare, most millipede collections are not actively curated and thus largely inaccessible. The two significant collections in Mexico are: Colección Nacional de Arácnidos (CNAN) of the Acarology laboratory in the Instituto de Biología (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM), which houses 1015 specimens and eight topotypes of Mexican species (Montiel, G., *pers. com.*). The other Mexican millipede repository is in the entomological collection of the Instituto de Ecología, A.C. (Xalapa, Veracruz). Up to year 2001, this collection housed around 3500 specimens, representing 13 orders, 28 families, 77 genera, 32 identified species, and 79 morphospecies. Thirteen states of Mexico are here represented, as well as some taxa from Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Venezuela, and Africa.

Unfortunately, most holotypes of Mexican species are not deposited in Mexican collections, but in foreign institutions, mainly in the United States,

Fig. 22.7. Distribution of millipede collection records. Map shows localitites from which millipedes are recorded in the published literature. Note that no millipedes are recorded for the states of Nayarit (12) and Aguascalientes (13).

Fig. 22.8. Map of Mexico, showing all localities from which members of the orders Polydesmida (squares) and Siphoniulida (circles) have been recorded.

from which the expeditions originated (*e. g.*, some 180 holotypes of Mexican species are housed in the Smithsonian Institution; approximately 122 holotypes of these Mexican species were described by Chamberlin (Table 22.3). It is important to note that extensive collections of Mexican material and from other Neotropical countries exist in foreign institutions, albeit there mostly as 'unidentified material'. Such collections often harbor new species as recently demonstrated by Shelley (2001), who described a new family, genera, and species from specimens collected around 40 years ago in Oaxaca. We are aware of several new species in the order Polydesmida (Bueno-Villegas, unpublished). The specimens in question were collected in Chiapas in 1972. This is another consequence of the low number of taxonomists focusing on the Neotropical fauna and on millipede's systematics in general.

ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Soil formation is a complex process involving the participation of the edaphic macrofauna. Millipedes are one of the major components of soil fauna and they have a considerable ecological importance for litter breakdown within the decomposition cycle (Schäfer, 1990; Crawford, 1992; Curry, 1994; Wolters & Ekschmitt, 1997).

In the past twenty years, the ecological role of the group has been studied mainly in temperate ecosystems but not in tropical forests, despite the fact that millipedes reach their maximum diversity and biomass in this ecosystem and are probably the biggest arthropods that occur in the soil and litter of this environment (Swiff *et al*., 1979). Categorized as predominantly saprophagous (Curry, 1994), millipedes contribute to improvement of the humic part of the soil and they help to

Table 22.3. Institutions that house types of Mexican millipede species. (*) Any of these holotypes are in the Mexican institution.

Institution	Country	Number of types
National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian)	USA	179
Museum of Natural History, Geneve	Swizerland	48
The Natural History Museum (British Museum), London	England	19
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago	USA	10
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia	USA	7
Zoologisches Museum, Berlin	Germany	7
American Museum of Natural History, New York	USA	56
California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco	USA	8
University of California at Davis	USA	1
Virginia Museum of Natural History, Martinsville	USA	2
Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville	USA	4
Zoologische Staatssammlung, München	Germany	6
Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana	USA	5
Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien	Austria	5
Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard	USA	39
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris	France	1
Torino Museum	Italy	1
Museum of University of Göttingen	Germany	1
Laboratory Zoology Portici	Italy	11
Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels	Belgium	1
Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg	Germany	1
Snow Museum, University of Kansas, Lawrence	USA	17
Escuela Nacional de Biología, I. P. N., Mexico city	Mexico	7*
Unknown location or lost		67

increase the microflora through their faecal pellets (Bano, 1996).

Knowledge of the millipedes' ecology for the Mexican tropics is poor; just a few studies address density and biomass of millipedes in this region. Bueno-Villegas (1996), in a study on edaphic millipedes in a Mexican rain forest, found 455.6 individuals/m^2 in rainy season and 202.4 individuals / m^2 in the dry season. Other publications focus on abundance and biomass of millipedes in tropical forests of particular regions, as well as details on ingestion and egestion rates and role of millipedes in the decomposition process of vegetal matter, *e.g*. García-Aldrete (1986) on the rain forest and Lavelle *et al*. (1981) on the lowland forest of the state of Veracruz, Lavelle & Kohlmann (1984) on the rain forest in Bonampak (Chiapas), and Rodríguez & Carvajal (1996) on the flood plain forest of the state of Quintana Roo.

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APPENDIX 22.1.
List of Mexican states, with abbreviations used and numbers assigned to each state in the maps.

State	Abbreviation	Number
Baja California Norte	BC	1
Sonora	SON	2
Chihuahua	CHIH	3
Coahuila	COAH	4
Nuevo León	NL	5
Tamaulipas	TAMPS	6
Baja California Sur	BCS	7
Sinaloa	SIN	8
Durango	DGO	9
Zacatecas	ZAC	10
San Luis Potosí	SLP	11
Nayarit	NAY	12
Aguascalientes	AGS	13
Jalisco	JAL	14
Guanajuato	GTO	15
Querétaro	QRO	16
Hidalgo	HGO	17
Tlaxcala	TLAX	18
Veracruz	VER	19
Colima	COL	20
Michoacán	MICH	21
Estado de México	MEX	22
Guerrero	GRO	23
Puebla	PUE	24
Oaxaca	OAX	25
Tabasco	TAB	26
Chiapas	CHIS	27
Morelos	MOR	28
Campeche	CAMP	29
Quintana Roo	QROO	30
Yucatán	YUC	31
Distrito Federal	DF	32

APPENDIX 22.2.
List of nominal species recorded from Mexico. Mexican states abbreviations as listed in Appendix 22.1. Mexico= Original citation as Mexico, without more information about locality. Individual records within the same state are separated from each other by semicolon.

Order Polyxenida
Lophoproctidae
Lophoproctinus diversunguis. VER: Orizaba; Gruta de Atoyac. Silvestri (1949); Reddell (1971).
L. mexicanus. VER: Xalapa. Silvestri (1949).
L. notandus. VER: San Francisco; NL: Chipinque Mesa, Monterrey. Silvestri (1949); Loomis (1966a).
Lophoproctinus sp. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
Polyxenidae
Macroxenodes poecilus. BCS: Puerto Balandra; Isla Santa Inéz; Isla Moserrat; Isla El Carmen. Chamberlin (1923); Condè & Duy-Jacquemin (1987).
Order Glomerida
Glomeridae
Glomeroides addititus. VER: Cueva de Ungurría, 20 km WSW Tezonapa. Causey (1973).
G. boneti. MEX: Parque Nacional Lagunas de Zempoala. Chamberlin (1943b).
G. caecus. SLP: Sótano de Huitzmolotitla, 2 km SW Tlamaya and 10 km NE Xilitla; Sótano de Tlamaya; Cueva de los Ladrones, 500 m SW La Silleta. Reddell (1981); Shear (1982a, 1986).
G. chiapensis. CHIS: Yochib. Shear (1986).
G. comitan. CHIS: Cueva de las Florecillas, San Francisco, Comitán. Shear (1986).
G. cooki. CHIS: Hoyas de Santa María (Shear, 1986).
G. grubbsi. PUE: Cueva de Tasalolpan, 5 km SW Cuetzalan; Sumidero de Cohuatichan 2 km S Cuetzalan; Sumidero de Atepolihuit de San Andrés. Shear (1982a).
G. patei. TAMPS: Sótano de las Calenturas, Yerbabuena; Cueva del Brinco; Sistema Purificación, Cueva de los Cuarteles 10 km SW Aldama; Cueva de Las Papitas, 800 m SE Revilla; Cueva de Guadalupe. NL: Sótano de las Tres Ventanas, Cuauhtémoc. Shear (1982a, 1986).
G. pecki. OAX: 32 mi S Valle Nacional. Shear (1986).
G. pellucidus. VER: Cueva del Ojo de Agua Grande, Paraje Nuevo; Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Shear (1973); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
G. promiscus. TAMPS: Sótano de Gómez Farías, 5 km E Gómez Farías; Sótano de la Mina; Sótano del Naranjo; Cueva del Ojo de Agua Grande de Manantiales; Cuevas no. 3 and 7, Rancho El Cielo. Reddell (1981).
G. sabinus. CHIS: Cueva del Sabín, Rancho El Sabín, Ocozocoautla. Shear (1986).
Order Glomeridesmida

Glomeridesmidae
Glomeridesmus sbordoni. TAB: Grutas de Coconá, Teapa. CHIS: Cueva de la Golondrina, Finca Santo Domingo, Bochil. Shear (1973).
Glomeridesmus sp. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
Order Stemmiulida
Stemmiulidae
Prostemmiulus leucus. VER: Atoyac. Chamberlin (1943b); Loomis (1968b).
P. mexicanus. VER: La Buena Ventura, Santa Rosa; Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla; Xalapa. Silvestri (1915); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
P. modicus modicus. VER: Xalapa. Silvestri (1915).
P. modicus cordovanus. VER: Córdoba. Silvestri (1915).
Prostemmiulus sp. CAMP: Grutas de Xtacumbilxunam. QROO: Reserva de la Biosfera Sian Ka'an. Reddell (1981); Bueno-Villegas (2001).
Order Polyzoniida
Hirudisomatidae
Mexiconium absidatum. VER: N side of Cofre de Perote, 21. 8 km S Las Vigas, Tembladeras. Shelley (1995).
Siphonotidae
Rhinotus purpureus. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. YUC: Cueva Luchil, 3 km S Mérida; TAB: Surface at Grutas de Coconá, 3 km E Teapa. Introduced. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999); Causey (1977).
?Siphonotus sp. TAMPS: Cueva de la Mina. Reddell (1981).
Order Spirobolida
Spirobolidae
Aztecolus nigrior. NL: Cola de Caballo Falls, Hacienda Vista Hermosa near Villa Santiago; Ojo de Agua, Sabinas Hidalgo; Cañón de Las Anahuas, Linares; Pablillo; Chevy Sink, 7 km SW Galeana. ZAC: 13 mi W Milpillas. Chamberlin (1941c, 1943b, 1947b); Keeton (1960); Reddell (1981).
A. pablillo. NL: Salinas Hidalgo; Pablillo. TAMPS: 5 mi W Gómez Farías. Chamberlin (1947b); Keeton (1960).
A. productus. NL: 16 km E San Roberto on Hwy. 60. Loomis (1968a).
Hiltonius carpinus carpinus. TAMPS: 2 mi S El Limón. MEX: Ixtapan del Oro. MOR: Tepoztlán. GRO: Grutas de El Mogote; Cueva Chica, El Mogote. Chamberlin (1943b); Keeton (1960); Reddell (1971).
H. erythrotypus. DF: Santa Rosa. MEX: Río Frío. Chamberlin (1943b).
H. flavocinctus. NL: 16 km E San Roberto on Rt. 60. Loomis (1968a).
H. fossulifer. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1908).
H. hebes. BCN: Cañón Coregus, Ensenada. Keeton (1960).
H. mexicanus. MEX: Parque Nacional Lagunas de Zempoala. MOR: Cuernavaca; Cuautla; Hacienda de Atlihuayan near Yautepec. MICH: Tancítaro, 16 km N Zamora. VER: 18 mi W Perote; 10 mi N Perote. DF: Salazar; Tres Cumbres. DeSaussure (1859); Chamberlin (1941c, 1943b).
H. reptans. GTO: Guanajuato. Bollman (1893); Keeton (1960); Loomis (1968b); Hoffman (1998).
Tylobolus claremontus. BCN: San Vicente. Bollman (1887).
Messicobolidae
Messicobolus amulensis. GRO: Amula. Pocock (1908); Loomis (1968b).
M. godmani. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1908); Brolemann (1913); Loomis (1968b).
M. hoogstraali. NL: Ojo de Agua, Sabinas Hidalgo. Chamberlin (1941b, c); Loomis (1968b).
M. magnificus. CHIS: 3 miles NW Rancho Monserrate; Reserva El Ocote. Causey (1954); Loomis (1968b).
M. monticola. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1908); Loomis (1968b).
M. mystecus. OAX: without more information about locality. DeSaussure (1860); Pocock (1908); Carl (1919).
M. pilsbryi. NL: Pablillo. Chamberlin (1947b).
M. raui. SLP: Tamazunchale. Chamberlin (1941b).
M. semiserratus. NL: Cola de Caballo Falls. Loomis (1966a).
M. tardus. CHIS: 17 mi SW Simojovel. Causey (1954).
M. tepanecus. VER: Córdoba. DeSaussure (1859, 1860).
M. totonacus. VER: Cumbres. Chamberlin (1943b).
M. tzendalus. OAX: without more information about locality. DeSaussure (1860); Loomis (1968b).
Hoffmanobolidae
Hoffmanobolus mexicanus. OAX: Cofradia, 12. 8 km SW San Vicente Lachixo. Endemic. Shelley (2001).
Allopocockiidae
Anelus richardsoni. TAMPS: Tampico. NL: Monument along Hwy. 60 between Iturbide and Linares. Pocock (1908); Cook (1911a); Loomis (1968b); Shelley & Hoffman (1995).
Chelogonobolus nahuus. VER: Cerro de Moyoapan. Humbert & DeSaussure (1872); Pocock (1908).
Typhlobolellidae
Ergene setosa. TAMPS: 19 mi S Ciudad Victoria on Hwy. 1 and Tropic of Cancer; Hwy. 85, km 627-628, about 35 mi S Tropic of Cancer; El Venadito, Hwy. 85, 8 mi S Antiguo Morelos; Cueva X, 300 m N Conrado Castillo; Cueva de la Boca, 500 m N Conrado Castillo. SLP: Hwy. 85, 8 mi N Cd. Valles. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943a); Causey (1971a); Hoffman (1973a); Shear (1986).
Morelene munda. MOR: Oaxtepec. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b).
Reddellobus troglobius. PUE: Grutas de Jonotla (=Xonotla), 7 km SW Cuetzalan; Cueva de Oxtimaxal Sur no. 1 and 2, 3 km SSW Cuetzalan; Sima de la Cruz Verde, 1 km W Cuetzalan; Cueva de la Providencia, Cuetzalan; Sumidero Atepolihuit de San Andrés, N Cuetzalan; Sistema Cuetzalan, Sumidero de Tzitzicazapan; Cueva Tecolo, Jonotla; Cueva de la Barranca, 8 km SW Cuetzalan; Cueva de Xochitl, 3 km SE Xochitl. Endemic. Causey (1975b); Reddell (1981); Shear (1986).
Typhlobolellus fortinus. VER: Fortín de las Flores. Endemic. Shear (1973).
T. aff. fortinus. VER: Estación Biológica La Mancha, Actopan. Bueno-Villegas, unpublished.
T. whiteheadi. VER: 8 mi W Sontecomapan, Catemaco. Endemic. Hoffman (1969).
Atopetholidae
Watichelus cooki. BCN: Descanso. Loomis (1949).
W. emarginatus. BCN: 8 mi S Tijuana. Loomis (1949).
Centrelus boreus. NL: Cañón Huasteca, near Monterrey. Endemic. Loomis (1966a); Hoffman (1998).
C. falcatus. GTO: without more information about locality. Endemic. Cook (1911a); Hoffman & Orcutt (1960).
C. heteropygus. MOR: Cuernavaca. Endemic. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869); Pocock (1908); Hoffman (1998).
C. neglectus. MOR: Cuernavaca. Endemic. Humbert & De-

Saussure (1872); Carl (1919); Hoffman (1998).
C. nietanus. MOR: Cuernavaca. Endemic. DeSaussure (1860); Pocock (1908); Hoffman (1998)
C. nigrescens. BCS: Isla Coronado, Golfo de California, NE Loreto. Endemic. Chamberlin (1923); Hoffman & Orcutt (1960); Hoffman (1998).
C. spinosus. NL: López Mateos monument on Hwy. 60, E Iturbide. Endemic. Loomis (1968a); Hoffman (1998).
C. vulvanus. PUE: no more information about locality. Endemic. Karsch (1881); Pocock (1908); Loomis (1968b); Hoffman (1998).
C. zacatecus. ZAC: Sierra Temperoso del Oro. Endemic. Chamberlin (1947b); Hoffman & Orcutt (1960); Hoffman (1998).
Comanchelus chihuanus. CHIH: Chihuahua. Chamberlin (1947a); Hoffman & Orcutt (1960).
Mannobolus peninsularis. BCS: Comondú. Endemic. Loomis (1968c).
Toltecolus kerrensis. NL: García. Chamberlin (1943b); Hoffman & Orcutt (1960); Hoffman (1998).
Scobinomus serratus. BCN: 14 mi N Ensenada; Cañón Ceregas, 8-10 mi from Ensenada. Endemic. Loomis (1953); Hoffman & Orcutt (1960).
Tarascolus bolivari. MICH: Zitácuaro. Chamberlin (1943b).
T. clarus. DF: Santa Rosa. Chamberlin (1943b).
T. reflexus. MEX: La Marquesa, 21 km NE México city. Loomis (1976a)
Cyclothyrophorus salvini. GRO: Amula. COL: 19 mi NE Colima city. Endemic. Pocock (1908); Loomis (1968b); Hoffman (1998).

Rhinocricidae

Anadenobolus angusticollis. PUE: Puebla. Karsch (1881); Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. atoyacus. VER: Atoyac. Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. aurocinctus. DGO: Milpas. Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. aztecus. VER: Córdoba; Orizaba; Veracruz. DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. brevicollis. GRO: Mazatlán. Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. chichen. YUC: Ruinas de Chichen Itza. Chamberlin (1953); Hoffman (1999).
A. chichimecus. VER: Córdoba. DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. dugesi. GTO: without more information about locality. Bollman (1893); Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. ixtapanus. MEX: Ixtapan del Oro. Chamberlin (1943b); Hoffman (1999).
A. lamprus. SLP: Xilitla. Chamberlin (1943b); Hoffman (1999).
A. mayanus. YUC: without more information about locality. Chamberlin (1947b); Hoffman (1999).
A. morelus. MOR: Chapultepec, Cuernavaca. Chamberlin (1943b); Hoffman (1999).
A. motulensis. YUC: Cenote de Sambulá, Motul; Hacienda Teya, 7 km E Mérida. Causey (1977); Chamberlin (1938); Hoffman (1999).
A. olivaceus. OAX: no more information about locality. Newport (1844); Gervais (1847); Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. potosianus. SLP: Xilitla; Valles, 7 mi S El Bonito; Tamazunchale; Sótano del Tigre. TAMPS: 19 mi N El Limón; 2 mi N El Limón; 3 mi S Ciudad Victoria; 15 mi W El Forlón (along Federal Hwy 85). VER: Xalapa. Chamberlin (1941c, 1943b, 1947b, 1953); Causey (1954); Reddell & Mitchell (1971); Hoffman (1999).
A. putealis. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Loomis (1969); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999); Hoffman (1999).
A. salleanus. VER: Córdoba. Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. smithi. GRO: Omilteme; Amojileca. OAX: La Soledad. Pocock (1907); Causey (1954); Hoffman (1999).
A. tejerianus. VER: Tejería. Chamberlin (1953); Hoffman (1999).
A. toltecus. VER: Córdoba. DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Humbert & DeSaussure (1872); Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. totonacus. VER: Orizaba. DeSaussure (1860); Pocock (1907); Hoffman (1999).
A. zapotecus. VER: Córdoba; Orizaba. DeSaussure (1860).
Eurhinocricus fissus. BCS: Sierra de la Victoria, Laguna bay; Todos Santos; Miraflores (occurrs in California, USA, as well). Verhoeff (1937); Chamberlin (1947b); Hoffman (1953, 1999).
E. omiltemae. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1908); Hoffman (1953, 1999).
E. parvissimus. CHIS: Finca Guatemoc, Volcán Tacaná above Cacahuatán. Hoffman (1953).
E. storkani. COL: Manzanillo. Verhoeff (1937).
Oxypygides sp. QROO: Reserva de la Biosfera Sian Ka'an. Bueno-Villegas (2001).
Rhinocricus torosus. VER: 22 mi SE Xalapa. OAX: Hwy. 185, 16 mi N Matías Romero. Loomis (1966b).
Yucatobolus spukilensis. YUC: Cueva Spukil, Calcehtok; 7 km SW Oxkutzcab; Cueva Sabacá, 6 km S Tekax. Endemic. Chamberlin (1938).

Family and genus uncertain

Spirobolus or *Messicobolus platyops*. GRO: Mezcala. Pocock (1908); Loomis (1968b).

Order Spirostreptida

Cambalidae

Cambala speobia. COAH: Cueva de los Lagos (now inundated by water of La Amistad Reservoir), 15 mi W Acuña; cave 2 km S Río Grande. Causey (1971a); Reddell (1981).
Mexicambala fishi. OAX: Localities and distance from Huautla de Jiménez: Cueva de Río Iglesia, 4 mi E; Cueva del Cienpiés, Río Iglesia Dolina, 5 km SE; Cueva near bridge on Río Huautla; Cueva de los Pájaros, 5 km SE; Cueva del Molino de Carne, 5 km ESE; Sistema Huautla (La Grieta Section), 5 km E. Causey (1971a); Shear (1986).
M. inopis. TAMPS: Sótano de Joya de Salas, about 6 mi W Rancho El Cielo, Gómez Farías; Cueva de Cristal, Rancho El Cielo; Grutas de El Puente; Cueva del Remolino; Cueva de La Abeja; Harrison Sinkhole, Rancho El Cielo; Localities and distance from Gómez Farías, Rancho El Cielo, 5 km NW; Cueva de la Mina, 6 mi NW; Cueva Capilla de la Perra, 13. 5 km NW; Cueva de Ojo de Agua, El Ojo de Agua, 2. 5 km E; Cueva de Las Peñitas, 12 km S; Sumidero del Jineo, 1 km NW; Cueva de Los Leones, 1 km S; Cueva de La Paloma, 1 km NE; Sótano del Molino, 1 km NW; Sótano Tres Cerritos, 20 km NNW; Cueva del Nacimiento del Río Frío, Gómez Farías; Cuevecita El Cerro Partido (lava cave), 13 km SW Ocampo; Sótano de Vázquez, 7 km SE Ocampo; Cueva del Ojo de Agua de Manantiales, 13. 5 km NE Ocampo. Causey (1971a, 1973); Reddell (1981); Shear (1973, 1986).
M. russelli. SLP: Cueva de la Porra, Tlamaya, 5 km N Xilitla; Cueva de Oxtalja, Tamapaz; Cueva de los Caracoles no. 1, Aquismón; Cueva del Agua, 8 mi NW Aquismón; Cueva del Ahuate no. 2, 1. 5 mi SW Xilitla; Cueva de La Laja, 2 km N Ahuacatlán; Cueva de Los Potrerillos, 1 mi W Ahuacatlán;

Cueva Salitre; Cueva San Miguel; Cave near Hoya de Quital. TAMPS: Cueva de Revilla, Revilla; Cueva del Borrego, 0. 5 km S Conrado Castillo; Cueva del Moro, 2 km SE Yerbabuena; Cueva de Abril, 3 km SE Revilla; Entrada de Viento Alto, Conrado Castillo; Cueva X, 300 m N Conrado Castillo. Causey (1964b, 1971a, 1973); Reddell (1981); Shear (1973).

Spirostreptidae

Orthoporus ampussis. PUE: no more information about locality. Karsch (1881); Pocock (1909).

O. asper. TAMPS: Tampico. Attems (1950); Causey (1975a).

O. bisulcatus. VER: Tejería. Chamberlin (1952b).

O. capucinus. Mexico: without more information about locality. Attems (1950).

O. chihuanus. CHIH: Chihuahua (suspected by both Causey and Loomis to be another junior synonym of *O. ornatus*). Chamberlin (1947a).

O. cienegonus. NL: Ciénega de Flores. Chamberlin (1952b).

O. comminutus. Mexico: without more information about locality. Attems (1950); Loomis (1968b).

O. cordovanus. VER: Córdoba. Pocock (1909).

O. dybasi. VER: Fortín de las Flores; Hwy. Veracruz-Xalapa near Conejos. Chamberlin (1952b); Causey (1964a).

O. esperanzae. GTO: Esperanza. Chamberlin (1943b).

O. extensus. OAX: site on Hwy 185, 16 mi N Matías Romero; Hwy. 190, 14 mi NW Tehuantepec. Loomis (1966b).

O. flavior. NL: Vicinity of Monterrey; Cuesta Los Muertos, halfway between Monterrey and Saltillo. Causey (1975a).

O. fraternus. MOR: Tepoztlán; Yautepec; 8 mi E Yautepec; near Amacuzac. GRO: Amula. CHIS: Grutas de Zapaluta; Sumidero del Camino. VER: Hwy. Xalapa-Banderilla, km 327; Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. OAX: Oaxaca. PUE: Hwy. 190, km 275, near Tehuitzingo. DeSaussure (1860); Chamberlin (1943b); Pocock (1909); Causey (1964a); Reddell (1971); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).

O. guerreronus. GRO: Cueva de Juxtlahuaca, Colotlipa. Chamberlin (1942b, 1943b).

O. hoctunicolens. YUC: Hoctun Cave, Hoctun. Chamberlin (1938, 1947b).

O. kiemi. YUC: Cave on Hacienda San Bernardo, 5 mi from San Bernardo on the railroad Mérida-Maxcanu (most likely correct name of the cave: Xpukil). Causey (1977). Loomis (1962).

O. leius. GTO: Esperanza. Chamberlin (1943b).

O. leonicus. NL: Ojo de Agua, Sabinas Hidalgo; García. SLP: Xilitla. Chamberlin (1941c).

O. luchilicolens. YUC: Luchil Cave, Tixcancal. Chamberlin (1938).

O. mimus. TAMPS: 2 mi N El Limón; 19 mi N El Limón; Cueva de la Virgen de Guadalupe, Sierra de Tamaulipas; 15-20 km NNW Gómez Farías, Sierra de Guatemala; Sótano de Santa Elena, 25 km S Cd. Mante; 13-20 mi SW Cd. Victoria; Cueva de la Florida. NL: Linares. SLP: Sótano del Tigre and Sótano de la Tinaja, 10 mi NE Cd. Valles; Sótano de Yerbaniz, 8 mi N Cd. Valles. Chamberlin (1943b); Causey (1975a); Reddell (1981); Reddell & Mitchell (1971).

O. montezumae. VER: Orizaba. DeSaussure (1859); Pocock (1909).

O. mundus. MICH: Apatzingan, La Majada. Chamberlin (1942a).

O. nesiotes. SON: Tiburón Island. Chamberlin (1923).

O. ornatus. CHIH: 5 mi W and 15 mi N Jiménez; 8 mi W Villa Ahumada; near Samalyuca; 8 mi E Los Lamentos; Cd. Camargo. SON: San Pedro Bay; San Carlos Bay. COAH: 20 and 15 mi SW Torreón. SLP: Near Huizache. VER: Orizaba. TAMPS: 5 mi W Palmillas; 5 mi N Jaumave; Tula. NL: 35 mi N Sabinas Hidalgo; Candela Peak, Coahuila-Nuevo León boundary. DGO: Durango. QRO: San Juan del Río; 10 mi N Vizarrón, Jalpan. Bollman (1888); Chamberlin (1923, 1943b); Causey (1964a, 1975a).

O. otomitus. VER: Córdoba; San Andrés Tuxtla. DeSaussure (1859); Pocock (1909).

O. rugiceps. Mexico: without more data about locality. Attems (1950).

O. solicolens. YUC: Cueva Hoctun; Cueva Chen, 3 km W Kiuick; Cenote Kabahchen, Maní; Cueva Kiuick, Kiuick, Cueva Okobichen, 8 km SW Santa Elena; Cenote del Pochote, 10 km NE Muna; Cenote Calchuntunil, 3 km E San Bernardo; Cenote Chen Mul, Mayapan Ruins; Cenote de Hoctun, Hoctun; Cenote Poxil, 7 km SE Chemax; Cenote de San José, Merida; Cueva Tecoh, Merida; Cenote de Telchaquillo, Telchaquillo; Cenote de Aka Chen, 1 km NE Tixcancal; Grutas Tzab-Nah, 2 km S Tecoh; Cenote de Sambula, Motul; Cueva de San Isidro, Merida; Cueva Tucil, 2 km S Muna; Cenote G, Ruinas de Ake; Cenote de los Pinos, 7 km SSE Buenaventura; Cueva de Orizaba, Orizaba; Cenote Hunto Chac (Cenote del Pozo); Cueva de Santa Elena, 5 km S Telchac Puerto; 10 mi W Muna; Piramide Izamal; Cenote Zaci; Cenote de Catzin, near Valladolid, on dome near entrance; Cueva Kaua; Chichen Itza; Uxmal; Mérida airport; 3 km S Tecoh. CAMP: Cueva Chen, Cumpich; Cueva Halmensura, 5 km E Cumpich; Cenote de Cantemo, 1 km N Cantemo; Grutas de Monte Bravo, NW Cantemo; Grutas de San Antonio, 10 km ENE Bolonchenticul; 5 km SSW Ich-Ek; Toh Laguna; Grutas de Xtacumbilxunam; Cueva Quarried N Champoton. QROO: Balneario Bacalar, Laguna de Bacalar; 17. 1 km S Puerto Juárez; 27. 5 km NE Xcan. Chamberlin (1938); Causey (1977); Reddell (1981).

O. spelaeus. YUC: Cenote de Catzin, Catzin, E Valladolid. Causey (1977).

O. striatulus. CHIS: Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 31 mi NW Tuxtla Gutiérrez; Huixtla; San Jerónimo, near Tapachula. OAX: Pan-American Hwy. near Oaxaca-Chiapas boundary; Tehuantepec. TAB: Jalapa, west bank of Río de Sierra. Pocock (1909); Chamberlin (1943b); Causey (1964a).

O. teapensis. TAB: Teapa. CHIS: Tuxtla Gutiérrez; San Jerónimo, near Tapachula. OAX: Pan-American Hwy. Near Oaxaca-Chiapas boundary; Tehuantepec. Pocock (1909); Causey (1964a).

O. tehuacanus. PUE: Tehuacán. Chamberlin (1952b).

O. texicolens. TAMPS: 3 and 15. 3 mi S Cd. Victoria; San Francisco; 5 mi W El Forlón; km 7, Hwy. to Gómez Farías. DGO: 5 and 21 mi SW Torreón. HGO: Jacala. MOR: Near Amacuzac, Hwy 95, km 134. NL: Monterrey. SLP: 30 km S Valles. SON: Hermosillo. VER: 2 mi E Catemaco. Chamberlin (1943b); Causey (1964a, 1975a).

O. tizamensis. YUC: Muruztum Cave, Tizimin. Chamberlin (1938).

O. torreonus. COAH: 20 mi SW Torreón. Several localities W and SW of Torreón. Chamberlin (1943).

O. zizicolens. YUC: Ziz Cave, Oxkutzcab; Grutas de Loltun, near Oxkutzcab; Xpukil Cave, 3 km S Calcehtok; Xkyc Cave, 1 km S Calcehtok; Cueva de Sabre; Chukum Cave, 2 km S Maxcanú. Chamberlin (1938); Causey (1977).

O. spelaeus. YUC: Cenote de Catzin near Valladolid. Causey (1977); Reddell (1981).

O. yucatanensis. YUC: Hacienda Teya, 7. 1 km E Mérida; Oxkintok; 3 km S Calcehtok; 1 km S Muna; 7 km SW Oxkutzcab; Oxkutzcab; Sucila; Tixcocob; ruins 4 km E Kantunil on Hwy. 180; 3 km Tecoh; Valladolid; Sabacá Cave, 6 km S Tekax. CAMP: Cueva de Cantera, N Champotón; 37 mi W Xpujil; 1 km N Cantemo; Aquiles Cerdán; Grutas de San Antonio, 10 km ENE Bolonchenticul. QROO: 17. 1 km S Puerto Juárez; Balneario Bacalar, Bacalar. Causey (1977).
Orthoporus sp. QROO: Reserva de la Biosfera Sian Ka'an. Bueno-Villegas (2001).

Order Julida

Parajulidae

Mexicoiulus dampfi. DF: Desierto de Los Leones. Verhoeff (1926).
Paraiulus olmecus. VER: Moyoapan, near Fortín de las Flores. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869); Mauriès (1972).
P. amulensis. GRO: Amula. Pocock (1903).
P. aztecus. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1903).
Pheniulus mimeticus. MEX: Ixtapan del Oro. Chamberlin (1943b).
P. phenotypus. MOR: Oaxtepec. Chamberlin (1943b).
Of uncertain generic position or validity
Julus filicornis. VER: without further information. DeSaussure (1860).
Paraiulus gyratus. DF: Pedregal de San Angel. Loomis (1969).
P. lateralis. CHIS: 6 km from Bochil. Loomis (1969).
P. pueblanus. MEX: Río Frío. Chamberlin (1943b).
P. phlobius. MIC: Cerro Tancítaro. Chamberlin (1942a).
P. rosanus. DF: Santa Rosa. Chamberlin (1943b).
P. zempoalus. MEX: Parque Nacional Lagunas de Zempoala. Chamberlin (1943b).
Paraiulus sp. SLP: From three caves at Valle de Los Fantasmas. Reddell (1981).
Julus rasilis. PUE: without further information. Karsch (1881).
Thriniulus schachti. MICH: Tancítaro. Chamberlin (1941b)
Julus tarascus. MICH: Angangueo. DeSaussure (1860).
Diploiulus latistriatus. SLP: Cueva de Las Cuatas. Introduced. Reddell & Elliot (1973).

Order Siphoniulida

Siphoniulidae

Siphoniulus neotropicus. CHIS: 71 km S Palenque on road 199, Palenque to Ocosingo; 100 km SE Palenque on road 307 to Bonampak. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla (also occurs in Guatemala and Sumatra, Indonesia, Hoffman, 1979b). Sierwald *et al*. (2003).

Order Platydesmida

Platydesmidae

Platydesmus calus. VER: Peñuela; Fortín de las Flores. Chamberlin (1952b).
P. cerrobius. MICH: Cerro Tancítaro. Chamberlin (1942a).
P. corozoi. MEX: Río Frío. DF: Desierto de los Leones. Chamberlin (1943b).
P. crucis. VER: Las Vigas. Chamberlin (1952b).
P. hirudo. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1903).
P. lineatus. Mexico: Volcán de Orizaba, without further information. Pocock (1903).
P. melleus. NL: Mesa de Chipinque, Monterey; Cola de Caballo Falls. Loomis (1968a).
P. mesomelas. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1903).
P. mexicanus. VER: Sierra de Agua, near Orizaba; Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869, 1872); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
P. moreleti. TAB: Teapa. Lucas (1849); Humbert & DeSaussure (1872).

Andrognathidae

Brachycybe producta. BCN: "Lower California", without more information on locality (occurs in California, USA). Loomis (1936).

Order Siphonophorida

Siphonophoridae

Siphonacme pseustes. SON: San Pedro Bay, 35 km NW Guaymas. Chamberlin (1923); Verhoeff (1941); Shelley (1996a).
Siphonophora sabachana. YUC: Sabacá Cave, Tekax; Luchil Cave. Chamberlin (1938); Reddell (1981).
S. vera. VER: La Vigas. Chamberlin (1952b).
Siphonophora sp. NL: Mesa de Chipinque, Monterrey. TAMPS: Rancho El Cielo; Antiguo Morelos. BCS: Sierra Laguna, 27. 2 km ENE Todos Santos. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Shelley (1996a); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).

Order Callipodida

Abacionidae

Abacion texensis. NL: Mesa de Chipinque, Monterrey. Chamberlin (1943b); Shelley (1984).

Schizopetalidae

Colactis protenta. BCN: 22. 4; 23. 2; and 24 km N Ensenada along Hwy. 1; 6. 4 km between international border and Rosarito; 8. 3 km N Sandemodo; 3. 2 km W Puerto Santo Tomás; Sierra de Juárez, 40 km S La Rumorosa, Cañón Cantil-Tajo; Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Cañón Cabine (range: Northern half of Baja California Norte and adjacent parts of San Diego Co., California.). Loomis (1937); Shelley (1996b).
C. tiburona. SON: Tiburón Island; Sierra de las Aves (exact location unknown). CHIH: 4. 8 km N Creel. DGO: Providencia, S Ojito in northern tip of state (range: southwestern Arizona and the adjacent fringe of southeastern California to northwestern Durango). Chamberlin (1923); Hoffman (1954b); Shelley (1996b).
C. quadrata. SON: Rancho Los Banos. Shelley (1996b).
Colactis sp. BCS: Cerro de Rastro, La Paz. Shelley (1996b).
Colactoides grandis. CHIH: Río Urique, 8 km SW Tejaban. Shelley (1997b).
Diactis triangula. BCN: Sierra de Juárez, 3. 2 km S Rancho El Topo. Shelley (1996b).
Aspidiophon divisum. SIN: 3. 2 km N Piaxtla de Abajo; Copala, Hwy. 40 E Mazatlán. Shelley (2000b).

Order Chordeumatida

Cleidogonidae

Cabraca unigon. TAMPS: Ejido Yerbabuena. Endemic. Shear (1982b).
Cleidogona arco. VER: Sótano del Arco, Cotlaixco, Zongolica. Shear (1986).
C. atoyaca. VER: Atoyac. Chamberlin (1943b).
C. bacillipus. NL: Mesa de Chipinque, Monterrey. COAH: 8. 6 mi E San Antonio de las Alazanas. Shear (1972).
C. baroqua. OAX: Localities and distances from Huautla de Jiménez: Sótano de San Agustín; Cueva del Molino de Carne, 5 km ESE; Cueva de los Pájaros 5 km SE; Sótano de Li Nita. Shear (1972, 1982a).
C. camazotz. GRO: Hwy. 200, 3 mi W state border with Oaxaca state. OAX: 22. 2 mi S San Pedro Juchatengo, near Pinotepa Nacional. Shear (1972).
C. chac. OAX: 25-30 km from Huautla de Jiménez on the trail

to Cerro Rabón. Shear (1986).
C. chacmool. OAX: 60. 6 mi S Valle Nacional; Llano de las Flores, Sierra de Oaxaca. Shear (1972).
C. chiapas. CHIS: Cueva II de la Cañada La Quinta, San Cristóbal de las Casas. Shear (1982a).
C. chontala. OAX: 27. 5 mi S Valle Nacional. Shear (1972).
C. coatlicue. TAMPS: Pozo del Arrecife, 800 m NE Rancho Nuevo; Rancho Nuevo. Shear (1986).
C. conotyloides. CHIS: 8. 6 mi E San Cristóbal de las Casas; 5 mi W San Cristóbal de las Casas. Shear (1972).
C. crucis. VER: Cueva de Atoyac; Cueva de Corral de Piedra, 3 km S Corral de Piedra; Cueva de Ojo de Agua Grande near Córdoba 4. 5 mi N Potrero Viejo and 6 mi NW Paraje Nuevo. Chamberlin (1942b); Shear (1972, 1982a).
C. crystallina. TAMPS: Cueva Chica de la Perra, 6 mi NW Gómez Farías; Cueva Capilla de la Perra, 8 NW Gómez Farías; Cueva de Cristal, Rancho El Cielo; Cueva de la Salamandra, 6 mi NW Gómez Farías. Shear (1972); Reddell (1981).
C. decurva. CHIS: Sumidero del Camino, 10 mi NW Comitán; Pine forest along road 190, 8. 5 km mi SE San Cristóbal de las Casas. Shear (1972).
C. felipiana. CHIS: Cueva del Rayo de San Felipe, San Cristóbal de las Casas. Shear (1973).
C. forficula. CHIS: San Cristóbal de las Casas. Shear (1972).
C. gucumatz. OAX: 1. 5 mi N El Punto on road to Ixtlán de Juárez. Shear (1972).
C. godmani. GRO: Omilteme, N Zimpango. Pocock (1903).
C. hauatla. OAX: 20 mi W Huautla. Shear (1972).
C. hunapu. CHIS: Cueva del Burro, Lago de Malpaso, Río Encajonado. Shear (1977).
C. jamesoni. VER: Cueva del Volcancillo, 5 km SE Las Vigas. Shear (1982a).
C. laquinta. CHIS: 3 mi E San Cristóbal de las Casas, on road to La Quinta. Shear (1972).
C. maculata. DF: Desierto de los Leones. MIC: Puerto las Peras, Hwy. 15; Puerto Garnica, 30 mi E Morelia (range: Several localities in the Distrito Federal and Michoacán). Verhoeff (1926); Chamberlin (1943b); Causey (1957); Shear (1972).
C. mayapec. QRO: 1 mi S Río Blanco; Cueva del Judío, 1 mi S Pinal de Amoles. Shear (1972).
C. mexicana. Mexico: Cordillere orientale. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869); Cook & Collins (1895); Pocock (1903); Shear (1972).
C. mixteca. OAX: 54. 1 mi S Valle Nacional; 30. 2 mi S Valle Nacional; 88. 5 mi S Valle Nacional. Shear (1972).
C. moderata. SLP: 18 mi S Tamazunchale. Causey (1957).
C. nueva nueva. NL: Ojo de Agua, Sabinas Hidalgo. Chamberlin (1941c).
C. nueva michoacana. MICH: Tancítaro. Chamberlin (1941c); Shear (1972).
C. pecki. TAMPS: Cueva de la Mina, 6 mi NW Gómez Farías; Cueva C-5, 13 km NW Gómez Farías; Cueva de la Perra. Shear (1972, 1973, 1982a).
C. pochteca. TAMPS: Sótano de la Torre, 4 km SE Rancho Nuevo firetower. Shear (1986).
C. rafaela. MEX: San Rafael. Chamberlin (1943b); Shear (1972).
C. revilla. TAMPS: 3 km SE Revilla. Shear (1986).
C. scandens. CHIS: 17 km SE of San Cristóbal de las Casas. Hoffman (1975a).
C. secreta. OAX: Oaxaca. Causey (1957).
C. tequila. VER: Tequila. Shear (1972).
C. tizoc. QRO: Dolina; Pinal de Amoles; 17. 8 mi E Landa de Matamoros. Shear (1972).
C. totonaca. HGO: 17. 8 mi E Landa de Matamoros. QRO: Sótano del Gobernador 1 mi S Pinal de Amoles. TAMPS: Sótano de las Calenturas, Yerbabuena. Shear (1972, 1982a).
C. treacyae. SLP: Cueva de los Viet Cong, Xilitla. Shear (1982a).
C. xolotl. HGO: 23. 8 miles NE Jacala. Shear (1972).
C. yerbabuena. TAMPS: Sótano de las Calenturas, Yerbabuena; Pozo de Lagartijo, 0. 5 mi SW fire tower, Rancho Nuevo; Cueva del Esquélito, Conrado Castillo; Cueva de las Bandanas, Purificación Area; Cueva del Tecolote, San Pedro; Pozo del Peso, 5 km N Rancho Nuevo; Pozo de las Rudistas, 800 m NE Rancho Nuevo. NL: Sótano de las Tres Ventanas, Cuauhtémoc, Purificación Area. Shear (1982a, 1986).
C. zapoteca. OAX: San Pedro Juchatengo near Pinotepa National Park. Shear (1972).
C. zempoala. MEX: Parque Nacional Lagunas de Zempoala. Chamberlin (1943b).
C. zimapaniensis. HGO: 14 mi N Zimapán on Pan-American Hwy. Causey (1957); Shear (1972).
Cleidogona sp. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
Solaenogona chiapas. CHIS: 33. 7 mi N Huixtla. Shear (1972).

Trichopetalidae

Mexiterpes calenturas. TAMPS: Sótano de las Calenturas, Entrada del Blazer Section, Yerbabuena; Sistema Purificación, Entrada de los Franceses, Conrado Castillo; Sumidero de Oyamel Section, World Beyond, Valhalla Section; Cueva del Brinco; Cueva del Vandalismo, 0.5 km SE Rancho Nuevo. Endemic. Shear (1982a, 1986).
M. egeo. SLP: Cueva de El Puente, 13 mi S San Francisco; Sótano de Puerto, Los Lobos. Endemic. Hoffman (1999).
M. fishi. SLP: Cueva de la Luz, 20 mi W Aquismón; Sótano de Trinidad, 7 km WNW Xilitla. QRO: Cueva del Campamento (=Sumidero del Llano Conejo), 2 km E Cerro de la Luz. Endemic. Shear (1982a, 1986).
M. metallicus. QRO: Iron mine 1. 2 mi E Pinal de Amoles; Cueva del Rincón, Lagunita, El Doctor Platform. Endemic. Shear (1972, 1982a).
M. nogal. QRO: Sótano de Nogal. Endemic. Shear (1982a).
M. sabinus. SLP: Sótano del Arroyo near Los Sabinos, 8 mi N Valles; Cueva de Los Sabinos. Endemic. Causey (1963); Shear (1972, 1973); Reddell (1981).
M. sangregario. GRO: Resumidero de la Joya, San Gregario; Sumidero del Isote, Acuitlapan. Endemic. Shear (1986).

Conotylidae

Austrotyla chihuahua. CHIH: 100 m above Río Urique, 84 km S Creel. Shear (1971).

Order Polydesmida

Chelodesmidae

Chondrodesmus ensiger. GRO: Omilteme, 18 mi W Chilpancingo; Xautipa. Pocock (1909); Attems (1938).
C. nannus. GRO: Chilpancingo. Chamberlin (1943b).
C. sabachanus. YUC: Sabacá Cave, Tekax; 7 km SW Oxkutzcab QROO: Reserva de la Biosfera Sian Ka'an. Chamberlin (1938); Causey (1977); Reddell (1981); Nicholas (1962); Bueno-Villegas (2001).
C. spatulatus. GRO: Omilteme, 18 mi W Chilpancingo. Pocock (1909).

Rhaphandra brunnea. OAX: 6 mi W Zanatepec. Endemic. Loomis (1966b).
Eutyporhachis sp nov. CHIS: Lagos de Monte Bello, Comitán (the genus occurs in Guatemala as well). Unpublished.

Xystodesmidae

Rhysodesmus acolhuus. VER: Moyoapan and Sierra de Agua; Santa Cruz. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869, 1872); Pocock (1909); Hoffman (1970).
R. alpuyecus. MOR: Alpuyeca. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. angelus. PUE: without further information. Karsch (1881), Pocock (1910).
R. angustus. MICH: 25 mi W Ciudad Hidalgo. Loomis (1966b).
R. arcuatus. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1910).
R. attemsi. GRO: Amula; Omilteme. Pocock (1909).
R. bolivari. NL: García. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. byersi. HGO: Hwy. 85, 10 mi NE Jacala. (Loomis, 1966b).
R. consobrinus. Mexico: dans l'Anahuac, au pic d'Orizaba. DeSaussure (1859); Pocock (1910); Loomis (1968b).
R. constrictus. HGO: 4 mi W Pachuca. Loomis (1966b).
R. coriaceus. NL: Cola de Caballo Falls. Loomis (1968a).
R. cuernavacae. MOR: Cuernavaca. Chamberlin (1942c).
R. cumbers. VER: Cumbres. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. dampfi. DF: Desierto de los Leones; Los Berros (range: central part of the Transverse Volcanic province, in MOR and DF, Hoffman, 1999). Verhoeff (1932); Chamberlin (1943b).
R. dasypus. VER: San Andrés Tuxtla; Córdoba; Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas and Volcán San Martín, San Andrés Tuxtla; Coyame, Catemaco (range: aparently confined to a limited area in the vicinity of San Andrés Tuxtla, VER, Hoffman, 1999). Gervais, 1847; DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Cook (1895); Pocock (1910); Hoffman (1966); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
R. depressus. Mexico: No more information about localities. Loomis (1966b).
R. elestribus. MICH: El Estribo. MOR: Tepoztlán. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. esperanzae. GTO: Esperanza. Chamberlin (1943b)
R. eunis. PUE: Volcán Orizaba. Chamberlin (1943b)
R. eusculptus. MICH: Tancítaro. Chamberlin (1941a).
R. flavocinctus. GRO: Amula. Pocock (1909).
R. fraternus. Mexico: les valles du versant oriental de la Cordillere. VER: Córdoba. DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Pocock (1910); Hoffman (1970).
R. frionus. MEX: Río Frío; San Rafael. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. garcianus. NL: Garcia. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. godmani. GRO: Omilteme; Amula. Pocock (1909); Loomis (1968b).
R. guardanus. DF: El Guarda. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. hamatilis. OAX: Rancho San Felipe. Loomis (1966b).
R. intermedius. GRO: Chilpancingo. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. inustus. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1910).
R. jugosus. MOR: 4 mi W Yautepec. Loomis (1966b).
R. knighti. NL: Cola de Caballo Falls, Hacienda Vista Hermosa, Villa Santiago. Chamberlin (1941a).
R. latus. NL: Hy. 40 between Reynosa and General Bravo. Loomis (1968a).
R. leonensis. NL: Sabinas Hidalgo, Ojo de Agua. Chamberlin (1941a).
R. malinche. TLAX: La Cañada, Volcán La Malinche. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. mayanus. YUC: without more information about locality. Chamberlin (1925).
R. minor. GRO: Chilpancingo. Chamberlin (1943b); Hoffman (1966).
R. morelus. MOR: Tepoztlán. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. montezumae. VER: Mirador et dans les environs de Cordoba, sur le versant oriental de la Cordillere …aussi sur le plateau d'Anahuac, autour; Moyoapan. PUE: et de Cholchicomula (=Cd. Mendoza); Volcán de Orizaba. DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Pocock (1909); Hoffman (1999).
R. murallensis. COAH: 2 mi S and 3 mi E Muralla. Loomis (1966b).
R. mystecus. Mexico: temperate. le Mexique, Cordillere orientale, region moyenne. VER: Santa Cruz, Moyoapan. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869, 1872); Pocock (1910); Hoffman (1999).
R. nahuus. Mexico: temperata le Mexique, Cordillere orientale. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869, 1872); Pocock (1910).
R. notostictus. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1910).
R. obliquus. MEX: 7. 5 mi SE Amecameca. Loomis (1966b).
R. otomitus. VER: Córdoba [Le plateau Mexique et les terres temperes (Cordova)]. DeSaussure (1860); Pocock (1910).
R. perotenus. VER: 18 mi N Perote; Perote. Chamberlin (1943b)
R. potosianus. SLP: Tamazunchale. Chamberlin (1942c)
R. punctatus. SLP: Xilitla. Loomis (1966b).
R. pusillus. Mexico: No more data about localities. Pocock (1909).
R. rubrimarginis. DF: Tacubaya. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. sandersi. SLP: Tamazunchale, 10 mi W Xilitla. Causey (1954).
R. semiovatus. MICH: 25 mi W Ciudad Hidalgo. Loomis (1966b).
R. seriatus. NL: Cieneguillas; Pablillo; Sierra de Penetente, Saltillo to Diamante (Coahuila?). Chamberlin (1947b).
R. simplex. Mexico: No more data about localities. Loomis (1966b).
R. smithi. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1910).
R. tabascensis. TAB: Teapa. CHIS: Palenque and a number of localities in the central valley of that state. Pocock (1909); Hoffman (1970).
R. tacubayae. DF: Tacubaya. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. tepanecus. VER: Les terres chaudes du Mexique. Cordova Moyoapan, near Orizaba, near Fortín de las Flores. Upper valley of the Río Cotaxtla. DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Pocock (1910); Chamberlin (1943b); Hoffman (1970).
R. tepoztlanus. MOR: Tepoztlán. Chamberlin (1943b).
R. texicolens. NL: Ojo de Agua, Sabinas Hidalgo. TAMPS: 5 mi W El Forlón; 3 and 5 mi S Cd. Victoria; 1 mi N Llera. Chamberlin (1941a, 1943b); Loomis (1966b); Hoffman (1970).
R. toltecus. VER: Córdoba; Fortín de las Flores. DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Chamberlin (1952a).
R. totonacus. Mexico: le plateau de l'Anahuac et les montagnes qui s l vent sur le plateau. Pic d'Orizaba. DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Pocock (1909); Loomis (1968b).
R. vicinus. OAX: Monte Albán. DeSaussure (1859, 1860); Pocock (1910); Loomis (1966b).
R. zapotecus. VER: San Andrés Tuxtla. DeSaussure (1860); Pocock (1910).
R. zendalus. VER: Moyoapan. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869, 1872); Pocock (1910).
Stenodesmus acuarius. VER: Orizaba; near Fortin de las Flores; San Juan, 20 mi E Orizaba. Attems (1931); Chamberlin (1943b); Hoffman (1966).
S. mexicanus. VER: Córdoba; Fortín de las Flores; Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. DeSaussure (1859); Carl (1903); Pocock (1909); Hoffman (1966); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).

S. simillimus. VER: Santa Cruz, near Orizaba; Paraje Nuevo; 10 mi E Córdoba; Fortín de las Flores. Humbert & De Saussure (1869, 1872); Pocock (1910); Chamberlin (1943b); Hoffman (1966).
S. serratus. SLP: 1 mi E Xilitla. Loomis (1966b); Hoffman (1980).

Aphelidesmidae

Amplinus armatus. OAX: Valle Nacional. Pocock (1909); Hoffman (1999).
A. bitumidus. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Loomis (1969); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
A. erichsonii. Mexico: No more data about localities. Brandt (1839); Pocock (1909).
A. flavicornis. CHIS: Palenque. Pocock (1909); Hoffman (1999).
A. intermittens. CHIS: 15 mi S Pichucalco. Causey (1954); Hoffman (1976a).
A. klugii. VER: Alvarado; La Ruina de Ventura, near Santa Rosa, Istmo de Tehuantepec; Córdoba; Orizaba, Pánuco; Xalapa (known definitely only from southern Veracruz, records for other parts of Mexico require confirmation, Hoffman, 1999). HGO: Chapulhuacan. GTO: Guanajuato. Brandt (1839); Pocock (1909); Attems (1938); Chamberlin (1943b, 1947b); Hoffman (1983).
A. leon. NL: Monterrey. Chamberlin (1952a).
A. palicaudatus. CHIS: La Joya, Soconusco (known from Guatemala as well). Attems (1901); Pocock (1909); Hoffman (1976a).
A. pococki. VER: Jalapa; Fortín de las Flores; Paraje. Southern lowlands of Veracruz. Cook (1911b); Chamberlin (1943b, 1952a); Hoffman (1983).
A. tapachulae. CHIS: Tapachula. Chamberlin (1943b).
A. triramus. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1909).
A. vergelanus. CHIS: El Vergel. Chamberlin (1943b).
A. xilitlus. SLP: Xilitla. Chamberlin (1943b).
Exallostethus thrinax. CHIS: Hwy. 195, 11. 6 mi N Pueblo Nuevo. Endemic. Hoffman (1975b).
Polylepiscus burgeri. CHIS: 17 mi S Simojovel; 15 mi S Pichucalco. Causey (1954).
P. campanulae. CHIS: Hwy. 190, 7 mi E San Cristóbal de las Casas. Hoffman (1962).
P. heterosculptus pococki. CHIS: Tumbalá. Hoffman (1954a).
P. hirmerae. CHIS: 54 km N Huixtla. Vohland (1998).
P. vomeroi. CHIS: Gruta II, Finca Santa Anita, Simojovel de Allende. Shear (1977).

Sphaeriodesmidae

Bonetesmus ojo. VER: Cueva del Ojo de Agua, Tlilapan, near Orizaba. Endemic. Shear (1973).
B. soileauae. OAX: Cueva de Las Maravillas, 6 km S Acatlán; Cueva de la Finca, 10 km S Acatlán. Endemic. Shear (1982a).
B. verus. VER: Gruta de Atoyac; Cueva del Ojo de Agua Grande, 12 km NE Córdoba; Cueva de Sala Seca; Cueva de Corral de Piedra, 3 km SE Corral de Piedra; Cueva de Sala de Agua Grande, 10 km E Yanga. Endemic. Chamberlin (1942b); Causey (1971b); Shear (1973, 1982a).
Cyphodesmus bifidus. VER: Xalapa. Endemic. Silvestri (1910); Hoffman (1979a); Shelley (2000a).
C. hidalgonus. HGO: Chapulhuacán. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b).
C. mexicanus. VER: Córdoba; Fortín de las Flores. Endemic. DeSaussure (1859); Peters (1864); Hoffman (1979a).
C. trifidus. MOR: Cuernavaca. VER: 3. 4 km S Huatusco. Endemic. Silvestri (1910); Loomis (1968b); Hoffman (1979a); Shelley (2000a).
Desmonus pudicus. NL: Mesa de Chipinque, Monterrey; Cola de Caballo Falls. Endemic. Loomis (1966a, 1968b); Shelley (2000a).
Cyclodesmus aztecus. Mexico: no closer locality than Cordillere orientale. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Endemic. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869); Carl (1902); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
Cylionus gracilis. Mexico: Cordillere orientale du Mexique. VER: Moyoapan. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869); Cook (1898); Pocock (1909).
C. kauanus. YUC: Kaua Cave, Kaua. Chamberlin (1938).
Eusphaeriodesmus prehensor. GRO: Omilteme. MOR: Oaxtepec; Tepoztlán. Pocock (1909); Chamberlin (1943b).
E. robustus. VER: San Andrés Tuxtla; Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Endemic. Pocock (1909); Bueno & Rojas (1999).
Proeilodesmus mecistonyx. OAX: Nita Diplodocus Cave on Cerro Rabón, NE Huautla de Jiménez. Hoffman (1990b).
Sphaeriodesmus bukowinus. QROO: Ruinas de Cobá; Reserva de la Biosfera Sian Ka'an (Shear, 1986 wrote *'described from Honduras'* but the original description gives "*from British Honduras*" (Belize). Shear (1986); Bueno-Villegas (2001).
S. coriaceus. QROO: Ruinas de Cobá (recorded from Alta Verapaz, Guatemala as well). Pocock (1909); Shear (1986).
S. cotzalostoc. VER: Sumidero de Cotzalostoc, 3 km E Totolacatla, Zongolica. Shear (1986).
S. cruzbelem. CHIS: Cueva de Cruz Belén, Comitán; Cueva Chica de San Agustín, Comitán; Cueva de las Florecillas, Comitán; Caves and localities around San Cristóbal de las Casas: Cueva Oscura, Finca San Nicolás; Cueva Clara, Finca San Nicolás; Sótano de Casa Clara; Cueva Encantada; Las Piedrecitas, II Resorgenza de la Planta. Shear (1973, 1986).
S. golondrinensis. CHIS: Cueva de la Golondrina, Bochil. Shear (1973).
S. griseus. PUE: Volcán Orizaba. Chamberlin (1943b).
S. grubbsi. OAX: Sótano del Río Iglesia, 5 km SE Huautla de Jiménez. Shear (1986).
S. iglesia. OAX: Sótano del Río Iglesia, 5 km SE Huautla de Jiménez. Shear (1986).
S. longitubus. NL: road to Mesa de Chipinque, 5 mi SW Monterrey. Loomis (1963).
S. mexicanus. VER: Córdoba. DeSaussure (1860); Peters (1864); Carl (1902).
S. michoacanus. MICH: Cerro San Miguel near Tancítaro. Chamberlin (1942a).
S. neglectus. VER: Córdoba. OAX: Cueva del Cienpiés, Río Iglesia Dolina, 5 km SE Huautla de Jiménez. Carl (1902); Pocock (1909); Shear (1986).
S. nortoni. TAMPS: Cueva Chica de la Perra, 8 mi NW Gómez Farías; 3 km S Gómez Farías. Shear (1973, 1986).
S. oniscus. VER: San Andrés Tuxtla. Pocock (1909).
S. rabonus. OAX: trail to Cerro Rabón, 25-30 km E Huautla Jiménez. Shear (1986).
S. redondo. CHIS: Cueva de Puente Redondo, Yitotl. Shear (1977).
S. robertsoni. VER: Sumidero de Cotzalostoc, 3 km E Totolacatla, Zongolica. Shear (1986).
S. salto. SLP: El Salto. Shear (1973).
S. sanjose. HGO: Cueva de San José, San José. Shear (1986).
S. saussurei. VER: Cordillere orientale (Cerro de Escamela); Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Attems (1940); Carl (1902); Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
S. sprousei. TAMPS: Cueva de Galindo, 500 m S Galindo; Cueva de los Allarines, 0. 8 km N Conrado Castillo; Sistema

Purificación (Cueva de Oyamel Section), Conrado Castillo; Sótano de las Calenturas, 0. 7 km S Yerbabuena. Shear (1986).
S. tortus. YUC: Actún Loltún, 7 km SW Oxkutzcab (known also from Cayo District, Belize). Shear (1986).
S. trullatus. CHIS: Grutas de Llano Grande, Llano Grande, Huixtla. Shear (1977).
S. zontehuitz. CHIS: Cueva de Arcotete, 6 km E San Cristóbal de las Casas. Shear (1973).

Holistophallidae

Duoporus barretti. MOR: Cuernavaca. Endemic. Cook (1901).
Holistophallus peregrinus. TAB: without more information about locality. Silvestri (1909).
Pammicrophallus ornatus. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1909).
P. pictus. GRO: Omilteme. Pocock (1909).
Zeuctodesmus caeruleus. GRO: Amula. Endemic. Pocock (1909).
Z. ferrugineus. MICH: Zitácuaro. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b).

Rhachodesmidae

Aceratophallus calcehtokanus. YUC: Xkye Cave, Calcehtok. Chamberlin (1938).
A. hoctunanus. YUC: Hoctun Cave at Hoctun. Chamberlin (1938).
A. maya. QROO: Reserva de la Biosfera Sian Ka'an. Bueno-Villegas (2001). CAMP: Calakmul (not published).
A. oxkutzcabus. YUC: Cueva Góngora, Oxkutzcab; Cueva Xmahit, Tekax. Chamberlin (1938); Nicholas (1962).
A. scutigeroides. CHIS: Cueva del Sumidero de San Juan del Arco, near Lagos de Montebello, Comitán. Shear (1973).
Acutangulus alius. VER: Cueva del Ojo de Agua, Tlilapan. Endemic. Causey (1973).
A. coccineus. VER: Orizaba. Endemic. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869, 1872); Carl (1903).
A. neglectus. VER: Orizaba. Endemic. Humbert & DeSaussure (1872); Carl (1903).
A. pictus. VER: Sótano de Botella Chica, 3 km NW Tequila; Tequila; 8 km SE Tequila on road Tequila-Zongolica. Endemic. Causey (1973).
A. sororius. VER: Coscomatepec. Endemic. Causey (1973).
Acutangulus sp. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. QROO: Reserva de la Biosfera Sian Ka'an. OAX: 17 km N and 3 km W Oaxaca; 12 km NNW Ixtlán de Juárez. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999); Bueno-Villegas (2001); Causey (1973).
Ceuthauxus constans. GRO: Grutas de El Mogote, El Mogote, 15 km NNE Taxco. Endemic. Causey (1973).
C. galeanae. NL: Laguna de Labradores, Galeana; Puente de Dios, 7 km N Galeana; Cueva Yeso Blanco, 10 km W Galeana; Pozo de Gavilán, 10 km W Galeana. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b); Causey (1973).
C. mediator. NL: Pablillo; Cuesta de Chipinque. Endemic. Chamberlin (1947b); Shear (1973); Reddell (1981).
C. morelus. MOR: Tepoztlán. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b).
C. nuevus. NL: Ojo de Agua, Sabinas Hidalgo; Cola de Caballo Falls; Cieneguillas. Endemic. Chamberlin (1941a, 1942b, 1947b); Loomis (1968b).
C. palmitonus. NL: Gruta del Palmito, Bustamante. Endemic. Chamberlin (1942b).
Chromodesmus granulatus. HGO: 18 mi SW Tamazunchale on Hwy. 85, near Jacala (the original description states the locality as in SLP, but the locality is located in HGO). Endemic. Loomis (1966b).
C. planus. HGO: San Vicente, Hwy. 85, N Ixmiquilpan. Endemic. Loomis (1976b).
C. potosianus. SLP: Alvarez; 17 km W Santa Catarina; Sumidero de Fantasmas; Sótano de Pichijumo; Sótano de la Tinaja. Endemic. Chamberlin (1947b); Causey (1973); Loomis (1968b), Reddell & Mitchell (1971); Hoffman (1999).
C. viridis. TAMPS: Km. 165 Hwy. 101. Endemic. Loomis (1976b).
C. woodruffi. HGO: 29 km S Jacala Hwy. 85. Endemic. Loomis (1976b).
Diuncustoma cylindricum. VER: 3. 2 km W Córdoba; Presidio. OAX: Temaxcal. Endemic. Shelley (1997a).
Mexidesmus harrisoni. TAMPS: Caves and distance from Gómez Farías: Cueva del Rancho del Cielo no. 7, 5 km NW; Cueva de la Mina, 6 mi NW; Cueva Cristal, 6 mi NW; Cueva Capilla de la Perra, 8 mi NW; Cueva del Infiernillo, 8 km W; Sumidero del Jineo, 1 km NW; Sótano Joya de Salas; Sótano del León, 2 km S; Resumidero de Los Mangos; Sótano del Molino; Cueva de Las Perlas, 13. 5 km NW; Cueva del Remolino, 8. 5 km W; Sótano de Tres Cerritos, 20 km NNW; Cueva Tres Manantiales, 17 km SW; Sótano de Vazquez; Cueva del Metro, 19 km NW. Endemic. Causey (1971b, 1973); Shear (1973); Loomis (1976b); Reddell (1981).
Neoleptodesmus aztecus. Mexico: le plateau de Mexique. VER: Paraje Nuevo; Fortín de las Flores; Volcán San Martín, San Andrés Tuxtla. PUE: Volcán Pico de Orizaba. DeSaussure (1859); Carl (1903); Pocock (1909); Chamberlin (1943b, 1952a); Hoffman (1999).
N. intermedius. Mexico: Cordiliera orientalis mexicana. VER: Orizaba. Endemic. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869, 1872).
N. orizabae. VER: Orizaba. Endemic. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869).
N. sumichrasti. VER: Orizaba. Endemic. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869); Carl (1903).
N. vermiformis. Mexico: versant oriental de la Cordillere du Mexique (in VER?). DeSaussure (1859).
Neoleptodesmus sp nov. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
Pararhachistes amblus. GRO: Cueva de Juxtlahuaca, Colotipla. Endemic. Chamberlin (1942b).
P. elevatus. GRO: Omilteme. Endemic. Pocock (1909).
P. vertebratus. GRO: Amula. Endemic. Pocock (1909).
Rhachidomorpha adunca. Mexico: Cordiliera orientalis. VER: Monte Azul; Cerro de Escamela, Sierra de Agua dans la Cordillere orientale; Sótano del Relicario, 3 km N Tequila. Endemic. Humbert & DeSaussure (1869, 1872); Pocock (1909); Causey (1973).
R. tarasca. VER: Córdoba. Endemic. DeSaussure (1860).
Rhachodesmus digitatus. OAX: Localities and distance from Huautla de Jiménez: Milliped Cave, 8 km N; Cueva Bonita del Presidente, 2 km N; Cueva del Puente de Fierro, 8 km N; Cave no. 3; Cueva on Río Iglesia, 6 km E. Endemic. Causey (1973).
R. viridis. VER: San Andrés Tuxtla; Orizaba; Cueva del Ojo de Agua Grande, 8 km NW Paraje Nuevo. Endemic. DeSaussure (1859); Causey (1973); Loomis (1968b).
Rhachodesmus sp. OAX: Cave no. 3, Huautla. Causey (1973).
Strongylodesmus conspicuus. TAMPS: Cueva no. 7 del Rancho

El Cielo; 18 km NW Chamal; Sótano de El Venadito, 17 km SE Antiguo Morelos; Localities and distances from Gómez Farías: Rancho El Cielo, 7 km NW; San José, 8 km W; La Gloria, 9 km W; Sierra de Guatemala, 15-20 km NW; Sótano de El Refugio, 21 km SW. SLP: El Salto, 11 km N El Naranjo; Cueva under El Salto, 11 km N El Naranjo; Sótano La Tinaja, 11 km NE Cd. Valles; Sótano El Tigre, 17 km NE Cd. Valles; Sótano de Yerbaniz, 22 km NNE Cd. Valles; Miramar, near Xilitla; Cueva de Poca Ventana, 1 km W Xilitla; Sótano de Tlamaya, 5 km N Xilitla; Los Sabinos, 12 km NNE Cd. Valles. Endemic. Causey (1973).

S. cruzanus. VER: Fortín de las Flores. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b).

S. cyaneus. VER: Orizaba. Endemic. DeSaussure (1859); Carl (1903).

S. geddesi. HGO: About 48 km N Jacala. VER: Tuxpan. SLP: Tamazunchale. Endemic. Pocock (1909); Causey (1973).

Tancitares michoacanus. MICH: Pedregal, Tancítaro. Endemic. Chamberlin (1942a).

Tiphallus frivolus. SLP: Cuevecita de Nopales, 7 km S San Francisco, 17 km W Santa Catarina. Causey (1973).

T. aberrans. SLP: Tamazunchale. Chamberlin (1952a).

T. alberti. TAMPS: 26 km SW Cd. Victoria. NL: 4 km N Zaragoza. Causey (1973).

Unculabes arganoi. QRO: Cueva del Madroño, El Lobo. Endemic. Shear (1973).

U. causeyae. TAMPS: Cueva Chica de la Perra, 8 km NW Gómez Farías; Cueva de la Mina, 6 mi NW Gómez Farías. Endemic. Shear (1973).

U. columbinus. SLP: Sótano de la Golondrinas, 10. 5 km SW Aquismón; Cueva de La Silleta, 600 m S La Silleta; Cueva de Los Ladrones, La Silleta. Endemic. Causey (1973); Shear (1986).

U. crispus. SLP: Sótano de Huitzmolotitla, 2 km SW Tlamaya (10 km NE Xilitla); Cueva de Potrerillos, 2 km WSW Ahuacatlán; Cueva de La Reina, 3 km SE Tampaxal; Cueva del Llano Chiquito, 10 km W Xilitla; Cueva de Cerro Pelón, 6 km NW Xilitla; Sótano de El Ranchito, 1 km N Ejido La Silleta; Sótano de La Silleta, La Silleta; Sótano de Guadalupe, 10. 5 km SW Aquismón; Sótano de Tlamaya; Cueva del Llano del Conejo. QRO: Sótano del Rincón, La Lagunita, 11 km SSW San Joaquín. TAMPS: Cave 1 km S Manantiales. Endemic. Causey (1971b, 1973); Shear (1986).

U. porrensis. SLP: Cueva de la Porra, 3 mi N Xilitla. Endemic. Shear (1973).

Genus undet species undet. MOR: Ticumán area, Cueva La Chaguera (records found at archaeological funeral site). Muñiz-Vélez (2001).

Paradoxosomatidae

Oxidus gracilis. MEX: Cueva de Coatepec, Coatepec-Harinas. VER: Cueva de Tlilapan, Tlilapan; Ojo Zarco, 3 km SSW Cd. Mendoza. CHIS: Río Huistán, Huistán. CAMP: N Champotón. Wide distribution. Causey (1977); Reddell (1981); Loomis (1968b); Shear (1973).

Orthomorpha coarctata. TAB: Near Grutas de Coconá. YUC: Oxkintok; Uxmal; Chichen Itza; Luchil Cave, 3 km S Mérida (occur in caves frequented by man or near towns). Causey (1977).

Polydesmidae

Polydesmus angustus. DF: Chapultepec Park. MOR: Llano de Salazar. Wide distribution. Chamberlin (1943b); Loomis (1968b).

Cryptodesmidae

Maderesmus hoogstraali. MICH: Cerro Tancítaro. Endemic. Chamberlin (1942a).

M. tepoztlanus. MOR: Tepoztlán. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b).

Peridontodesmus cordobanus. VER: Córdoba. Verhoeff (1932); Hoffman (1980).

P. eutropis. VER: Fortin de los Flores. Chamberlin (1943b).

P. hirsutus. TAB: Teapa. Pocock (1909).

P. medius. MEX: Ixtapan del Oro. Chamberlin (1943b).

P. morelus. MOR: Chapultepec, Cuernavaca. Chamberlin (1943b).

P. parvus. PUE: Villa Juárez, La Junta. Chamberlin (1943b).

P. phanus. MEX: Parque Nacional Lagunas de Zempoala. Chamberlin (1943b).

P. punctatus. SLP: El Salto; Sótano de Las Golondrinas, 10 km W Aquismón. Loomis (1966b); Shear (1986).

P. sp. nov. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).

Pinesmus setosus. DF: Desierto de los Leones. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b).

Sierresmus hidalgonus. HGO: Chapulhuacán. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b)

Nearctodesmidae

Sakophallus simplex. MICH: Cerro Tancítaro. JAL: East slope Volcán de Colima, near tree line. Endemic. Chamberlin (1942a); Shelley (1994).

Fuhrmannodesmidae

Caramba delburro. CHIS: Cueva del Burro, Río Escondido, Lago de Malpaso, Ocozocoautla. Shear (1977).

C. enbecausius. OAX: Cueva de Las Miravillas, 6 mi S Acatlán. VER: Cueva Macinga, Tlilapan. PUE: Orizontal Cave, Zoquitlán. Shear (1982a).

C. grandeza. CHIS: Grutas de Llano Grande, Llano Grande, La Grandeza, Huixtla. Shear (1977).

Caramba sp. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).

Harpagonopus confluentus. BCN: 14 to 20 mi N Ensenada. Loomis (1960).

Phreatodesmus torreyanus. BCN: 14. 5 mi N Ensenada. Loomis (1960).

Pozodesmus poco. HGO: Sótano del Tres Pozos, Ejido El Sótano. Endemic. Shear (1986).

Pozodesmus sp. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).

Salvadoria mexicana. CHIS: Sótano de Cancuc. Shear (1982a).

Sumidero pecki. TAMPS: Cueva del Pachón, 12 mi S Ciudad Mante; Cuevecita de El Cerro Partido (lava cave), 13 km SW Ocampo. Endemic. Shear (1973, 1982a, 1986).

S. sprousei. SLP: Sótano de La Silleta, La Silleta. Endemic. Shear (1982a).

S. sumidero. PUE: Sumidero de Cohuatichán, 2 km S Cuetzalan. Endemic. Shear (1982a).

Sumidero sp. TAMPS: Purificación área, Cueva de Galindo. Shear (1986).

Tylogoneus delnegro. CHIS: Cueva del Negro, Bochil. Endemic. Shear (1977, 1982a).

T. minus. TAMPS: Cueva de Tres Manantiales (=Cueva del Ojo de Agua de Manantiales), 17 km SW Gómez Farías. Endemic. Causey (1973).

T. oyamel. TAMPS: Sumidero de Oyamel, Sistema Purificación, Conrado Castillo. Endemic. Shear (1982a).

T. rainesi. SLP: Cueva de Poca Ventana (=Cueva del Ahuete no. 2), 1 km W Xilitla. HGO: Cueva San José, San José. Endemic. Causey (1973); Shear (1986).
Tylogoneus sp. CHIS: El Porvenir, Suidero de Cañada, La Cañada. Endemic. Shear (1977).

Pyrgodesmidae

Calymmodesmus alienus. YUC: Hoctun Cave, Hoctun. Chamberlin (1938).
C. biensifer. OAX: Loma Bonita, 20 km S Tuxtepec. Loomis (1959).
C. dampfi. VER: Hacienda Sayula, W Veracruz. Chamberlin (1947c).
C. hoctunanus. YUC: Hoctun Cave, Hoctun. Causey (1971b).
C. isidricus. YUC: San Isidro cave, Mérida. Chamberlin (1938).
C. mexicanus. OAX: Loma Bonita, 20 km S Tuxtepec. Loomis (1959).
C. muruztunicus. YUC: Murutzun Cave, Tizamin. Chamberlin (1938).
C. viabilis. YUC: Luchil Cave, Tixcacal. Chamberlin (1938).
Cryptyma cocona. TAB: Grutas de Coconá, Teapa. Shear (1973).
C. lobata. VER: Fortín de las Flores. Chamberlin (1943b).
Decaporodesmus motzoranginis. VER: Motzorongo. Endemic. Kenyon (1899).
Kapyrodesmus mulegensis. BCS: Mulegé. Chamberlin (1923).
Lophodesmus italolegatus. CHIS: Cueva de la Golondrina, Bochil; Cave Finca Santa Anita, Finca de Santa Anita, Simojovel de Allende; Hoyo de Don Nicho, 6 km W Ocozocoautla. YUC: Cenote de Zambulá, Motul; Cenote Amil, 6 km S Abalá; Cenote de Sihunchén; Grutas de Tzab-Nah, 2 km S Tecoh (range: caves in western Guatemala, central Chiapas and eastern Yucatán). Causey (1977); Shear (1973, 1977).
L. rodriquezi. CHIS: Sima I del Tempisque (= Hoyo de Don Nicho), Ocozocoautla. Shear (1977).
L. tioticho. CHIS: Cueva de Tío Ticho, 1 mi S Comitán; Grutas de Zapaluta, 4 mi SE Zapaluta; Sumidero del Camino, 10 mi NE Comitán. Shear (1973); Causey (1977).
L. zullinii. CHIS: Grutas de Llano Grande, La Grandeza, Huixtla. Shear (1977).
Myrmecodesmus aconus. MEX: Cueva de Coatepec, Coatepec-Harinas. GRO: Gruta de la Estrella, 10 mi W Mogote, near Guerrero border (21 km N Taxco, Mpio. de Pilcaya). Endemic. Shear (1973, 1977); Reddell (1981).
M. amaurus. SLP: Sótano de Tlamaya, 5 km N Xilitla. Endemic. Causey (1971b); Shear (1977).
M. amplus. OAX: Caves and distance fron Valle Nacional, Cueva del Guano, 10 km NE; Grutas de Monteflor, 6 km NE; Cueva del Guayabo, 12 km NE. Endemic. Causey (1973); Shear (1977).
M. analogous. QRO: Pinal de Amoles. Endemic. Causey (1971b); Shear (1977).
M. atopus. MEX: San Rafael. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b); Shear (1977).
M. chamberlini. VER: Fortín de las Flores. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b); Shear (1977).
M. chipinqueus. NL: Mesa de Chipinque, Monterey. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b); Loomis (1966a); Shear (1973, 1977).
M. clarus. VER: Gruta de Atoyac, 2 km E Atoyac; Las Tres Cuevas, Cuitlahuac. Endemic. Chamberlin (1942b); Shear (1977).
M. colotlipa. GRO: Cueva de Juxtlahuaca, Colotlipa. Endemic. Chamberlin (1942b); Shear (1977).
M. cornutus. TAMPS: Cueva del Nacimiento del Río Frío, Gómez Farías. Endemic. Shear (1973, 1977).
M. egenus. TAMPS: Cueva de la Mina, 7 km NW of Gómez Farías; Cueva de Cristal, Rancho El Cielo 5 km NW of Gómez Farías. Endemic. Causey (1971b); Shear (1977).
M. errabundus. TAMPS: Cueva Nacimiento del Río Frío, 7 km NW Gómez Farías; Grutas de Quintero, Ciudad Mante. Endemic. Shear (1973, 1977).
M. gelidus. TAMPS: Cueva Nacimiento del Río Frío, 7 km NW Gómez Farías; Sótano de Gómez Farías, 2. 5 km S Gómez Farías. Endemic. Causey (1971b).
M. formicarius. VER: Xalapa. Endemic. Silvestri (1910); Hoffman (1973b).
M. fractus. VER: Fortín de las Flores. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b); Shear (1977).
M. ilymoides. NL: Gruta de San Bartolo, 10 mi SW Monterrey. Endemic. Shear (1973, 1977).
M. inornatus. CHIS: Grutas de Llano Grande, La Grandeza, Huixtla. Endemic. Shear (1977).
M. margo. VER: Catemaco; Dos Amates, Catemaco. Endemic. Causey (1977).
M. monasticus. SLP: Cueva de Llanura, 3 km W Los Micos (28 km NW Cd. Valles). Endemic. Causey (1971b); Shear (1977).
M. modestus. VER: Xalapa. Endemic. Silvestri (1911).
M. morelus. MEX: Parque Nacional Lagunas de Zempoala. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b); Shear (1977).
M. mundus. VER: Cuidad Veracruz, Atoyac. Endemic. Chamberlin (1943b).
M. obscurus. SLP: San Miguel, 16 km W Aquismón. Endemic. Causey (1971b); Shear (1977).
M. orizaba. VER: Orizaba. Endemic. Chamberlin (1941b); Shear (1977).
M. potosinus. SLP: Cueva de la Perra, 3 mi N Xilitla. Endemic. Shear (1973, 1977).
M. sabinus. SLP: Localities and distances from Cd. Valles: Cueva de los Sabinos, 12. 5 km NE; Sótano de Pichijumo, 8 km NE; Sótano del Arroyo, 12 NE; Sótano del Tigre, 14 km NE; Sótano de La Tinaja, 10. 5 km NE; Cueva de Valdosa, 10. 5 km; Sótano de Yerbaniz, 21 km N; Cueva Chica, 2. 5 km NE El Pujal. Endemic. Chamberlin (1942b); Shear (1973, 1977); Causey (1971b).
M. fissus. CHIS: Sumidero del Camino, 10 mi NE Comitán. Endemic. Causey (1977); Reddell (1981).
M. fuscus. VER: Gruta de Atoyac, 2 km E Atoyac; Cueva de Sala Grande, 6 mi E Yanga. Endemic. Causey (1977); Reddell (1981).
Myrmecodesmus sp. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).
Poratioides disparatus. YUC: Cueva Luchil, 3 km S Mérida. Introduced. Causey (1977).
Prosopodesmus jacobsoni. YUC: Xpukil Cave, 3 km S Calcehtok; Cenote de Hoctun, Hoctun; Cenote de Sihunchén, Sihunchén; Grutas de Tzag-Nah, 2 km S Tecoh; Oxkutzcab; Cenote de Kabahchén, Maní. CAMP: Grutas de Xtacumbilxunam; Chen Cave, Cumpich. Introduced. Causey (1977).
Synoptura laminata. TAB: Teapa. CHIS: Palenque Ruins. Endemic. Pocock (1909); Hoffman (1976b).

Oniscodesmidae

Ligiodesmus pusillus. TAB: Teapa. Endemic. Pocock (1909).

L. sp nov. VER: Estación de Biología Tropical Los Tuxtlas, San Andrés Tuxtla. Endemic. Bueno-Villegas & Rojas (1999).

APPENDIX 22.3.
The orders of Millipedes. Identification key in Spanish. Los números entre corchetes refieren al número del dilema anterior. Las figuras citadas en este apéndice refieren a las ilustradas en el mismo.

1(a) Pared del cuerpo blanda; tergitos presentan mechones de sedas plumosas; un par de estos mechones en el extremo posterior del cuerpo formados por sedas largas y abundantes (Fig. 22.9); ejemplares muy pequeños (menos de 4 mm de longitud), con 11 a 13 diplosegmentos y con no más de 17 pares de patas; distribución mundial, en ambientes cálidos y templados.....Polyxenida

1(b) Pared del cuerpo dura y rígida; si presentan sedas en los tergitos, éstas nunca arregladas en mechones; adultos con más de 11 diplosegmentos y con más de 17 pares de patas (excepto algunas hembras de Glomerida); adultos de la mayoría de las especies mayores a 4 mm de longitud....2

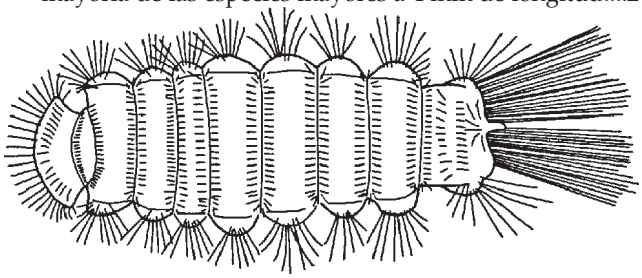


Fig. 22. 9. Vista dorsal de un ejemplar del orden Polyxenida.

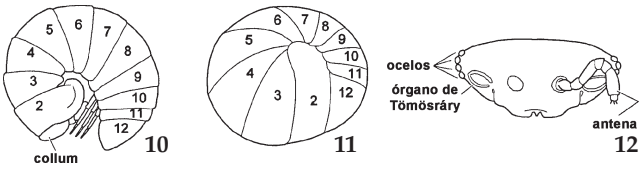
2(a) [1b] Cuerpo hasta con 22 diplosegmentos.....3

2(b) Cuerpo con más de 22 diplosegmentos.....4

3 [2a]: Milpiés hasta con 22 diplosegmentos

3(a) Cuerpo de los adultos con 12 diplosegmentos; *collum* angosto y tergito del 2do.diplosegmento muy ancho (Fig. 22.10); cuerpo capaz de enrollarse formando una esfera (Fig. 22.11); órgano de Tömösváry grande y en forma de herradura; si presenta ocelos, éstos están dispuestos en una hilera (Fig. 22.12); se distribuyen en el Hemisferio Norte y SE de Asia.....Glomerida

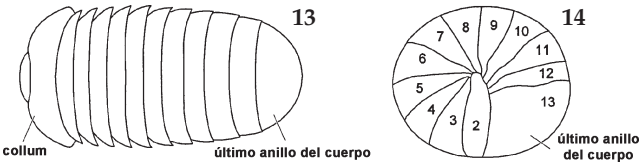
Nota: En Glomerida y Sphaerotheriida, el *collum* es muy pequeño. Éste puede ser difícil de observar si el ejemplar está enrollado. El 2do. tergito es grande, por lo que siempre es fácil de notar. Encuentre el 2do. tergito y cuéntelo como dos, continúe contando hasta el final del cuerpo; Glomerida tiene solo 12 diplosegmentos; el 11ero. puede ser muy *angosto* y puede no ser observado. El último par de patas de los machos está marcadamente modificado.



Figs. 22.10-12. Glomerida. 10, Aspecto lateral del cuerpo (tomado de Hoffman *et al*., 1996); 11, enrollado y formando una esfera; 12, cabeza mostrando la hilera de ocelos (tomado de Hoffman *et al*., 1996).

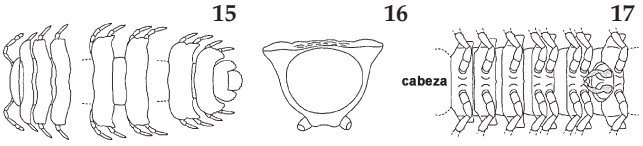
3(b) Cuerpo de los adultos con 13 diplosegmentos; *collum* pequeño y oval, 2º tergito muy ancho (Figs. 22.13-14); 13er. diplosegmento es el más ancho; no presenta ozoporos; distribución restringida a la India, SE de Asia, Australia, Nueva Zelanda, este y sur de África, Madagascar y las islas Seychelles.....Sphaerotheriida

Nota: En Glomerida y Sphaerotheriida, el *collum* es muy pequeño. Éste puede ser difícil de observar si el ejemplar está enrollado. El 2do. tergito es grande, por lo que siempre es fácil de notar. Encuentre el 2do. tergito y cuéntelo como dos, continúe contando hasta el final del cuerpo; Sphaerotheriida tiene 13 diplosegmentos; en contraste con Glomerida, los Sphaerotheriida siempre tienen ojos grandes en forma de riñón con numerosos ocelos. El último par de patas de los machos está marcadamente modificado.



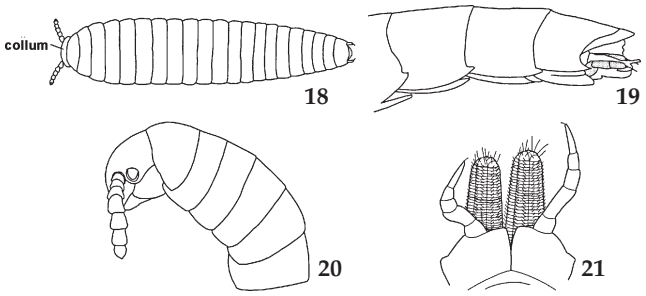
Figs. 22.13-14. Sphaerotheriida, 13, Aspecto dorsal del cuerpo; 14, enrollado y formando una esfera.

3(c) Cuerpo de los adultos con 19 a 21 diplosegmentos; sin ojos u ocelos; puede o no presentar paranotas (Figs. 22.15-16); en los machos adultos el primer par de patas del 7mo. diplosegmento está modificado en gonopodos (Fig. 22.17), el par posterior de patas del 7mo. diplosegmento son extremidades caminadoras normales; distribución mundial... .....Polydesmida



Figs. 22.15-17. Polydesmida. 15, Aspecto dorsal de parte anterior, media y posterior del cuerpo; 16, sección transversal del cuerpo de *Polydesmus* (tomado de Blower, 1985); 17, macho de Polydesmida, vista ventral mostrando el par de gonopodos (en gris).

3(d) Cuerpo de los adultos con 22 diplosegmentos (pueden ser difíciles de contar), cuerpo con un decrecimiento gradual hacia el extremo posterior; último par de patas delgado, extendiéndose más allá del final del cuerpo y semejando *cerci* (Figs. 22.18-19); aun los ejemplares subadultos tienen patas en todos los diplosegmentos; órgano de Tömösváry grande y ovalado detrás de cada base de las antenas (Fig. 22.18-20); no presentan ocelos; hembras adultas con estructuras ovipositoras largas y tubulares detrás de cada coxa del 2do. par de patas (Fig. 22.21); se distribuyen en el SE de Asia, Indias Occidentales, México y norte de América del Sur.....Glomeridesmida



Figs. 22.18-21. Glomeridesmida, 18, Vista dorsal del cuerpo; 19, vista lateral del extremo posterior del cuerpo, aumentado (tomado de Mauriès, 1980), último par de patas sombreado; 20, aspecto lateral de la cabeza mostrando el órgano de Tömösváry (tomado de Mauriès, 1980); 21, aparato ovipositor de la hembra en el segundo par de patas (tomado de Chamberlin, 1922).

4 [2b]: Milpiés con más de 22 diplosegmentos

4(a) Tergitos dorsalmente divididos a lo largo del eje longitudinal del cuerpo por un surco o ranura, ésta puede aparecer como dos líneas longitudinales a menudo sin pigmento (Figs. 22.22, 27, 28).....5

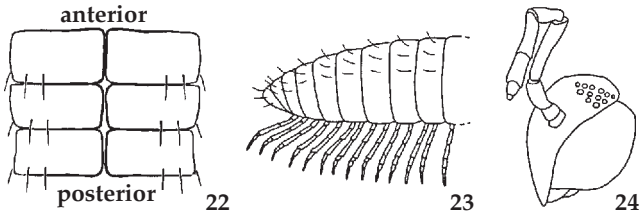
4(b) Animales sin ranura dorsal longitudinal, aunque puede ser visible una sola línea media pigmentada o una pálida y fina sutura.....10

Advertencia: Este dilema puede ser difícil para los principiantes. Si tiene dudas acerca de la línea media dorsal de su espécimen en particular y no alcanza una identificación satisfactoria, tome el paso alternativo a este punto y continúe.

5 [4a]: Animales con una ranura dorsal

5(a) Cuerpo de los adultos con 26 a 32 diplosegmentos, cada tergito con una hilera transversal de sedas con un arreglo de 3+3 (Fig. 22.22); ocelos en un grupo poco compacto (Fig. 22.24); cuerpo decreciendo gradualmente hacia el extremo posterior (Fig. 22.23); con o sin paranota; en machos adultos los gonopodos comprenden los pares anterior y posterior de patas del 7mo. diplosegmento; distribución mundial, excepto en la región del sub-Sahara (presente en Madagascar) y América del Sur tropical (presente en Chile).....Chordeumatida

5(b) Cuerpo de los adultos con más de 32 diplosegmentos..6

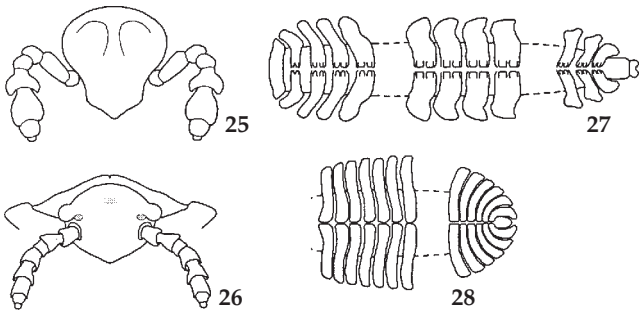


Figs. 22.22-24. Chordeumatida. 22, Vista dorsal mostrando la formación 3+3 de las sedas; 23, vista lateral de la parte posterior del cuerpo; 24, vista lateral de la cabeza.

Nota: Las sedas son largas y por lo tanto más fáciles de ver hacia el extremo terminal del cuerpo. En una vista dorsal, viendo sobre la delgada pero distinguible ranura dorsal, solo dos sedas pueden ser claramente visibles desde arriba. La tercera seda de cualquier hilera, generalmente se inserta sobre el lado lateral del animal, y solo la punta de ésta es visible desde arriba.

6(a) Ocelos u ojos presentes.....7

6(b) Ocelos u ojos ausentes; cabeza marcadamente más pequeña que el diámetro de los segmentos del tronco y con protuberancias sobre la base de las antenas (Figs. 22.25-26); con paranota laterales distinguibles; más de 35 diplosegmentos (Figs.22. 27-28); machos adultos con ocho pares de patas caminadoras entre la cabeza y los gonopodos (Fig. 22.37); se distribuyen en América del Norte y Central, Europa, Japón y SE de Asia.....Platydesmida



Figs. 22.25-28. Platydesmida. 25, Vista facial de la cabeza, mostrando las protuberancias sobre la base de las antenas; género *Gosodesmus,* familia Andrognathidae; 26, vista facial de la cabeza, mostrando las protuberancias sobre la base de las antenas, familia Platydesmidae; 27, aspecto parcial y dorsal del cuerpo, género *Gosodesmus*, familia Andrognathidae; 28, aspecto parcial y dorsal del cuerpo, familia Platydesmidae.

7(a) [6a] Numerosos ocelos a ambos lados de la cabeza.....8

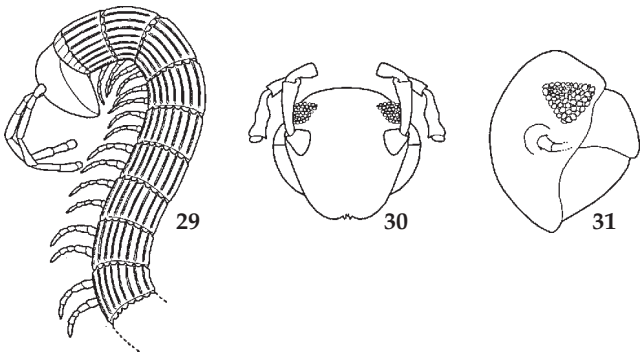
7(b) Uno o dos ocelos a ambos lados de la cabeza.....9

8(a) [7a] Cuerpo normalmente con crestas y lomos (Fig. 22.29) (ausentes solo en especies del género *Callipodella* de Italia, la ex Yugoslavia y Bulgaria); *labrum* sin sutura media visible; 40-60 diplosegmentos en adultos; ojos con muchos ocelos y estos estrechamente empaquetados en grupos

triangulares con bordes marcados (Figs. 22.30-31); en machos adultos los gonopodos están formados por el par anterior de patas del 7mo. diplosegmento, parcialmente retraídos en la cavidad del cuerpo; patas posteriores del 7mo. diplosegmento normales; se distribuyen en América del Norte, Europa y Oeste de Asia.....Callipodida

8(b) Cuerpo liso, normalmente sin crestas ni lomos longitudinales; a lo sumo, una pálida línea media longitudinal en el dorso del cuerpo; *labrum* con una notable línea media frontal como en la figura 42; de 40 a 60 diplosegmentos en adultos; ojos con muchos ocelos; gonopodos de los machos en el 7º diplosegmento y retraídos dentro del cuerpo; se distribuyen en el Hemisferio Oeste, la región del sub-Sahara, SE de Asia y Australia.....Spirobolida

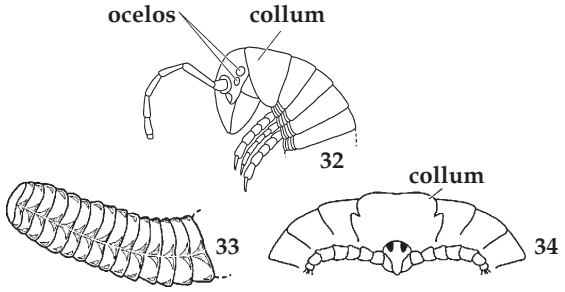
Nota: Spirobolida no poseen un surco longitudinal en el dorso de los tergitos. Sin embargo, algunos especímenes pueden tener una línea dorsal que puede confundirse con un surco. Posiblemente este paso lo haga caer en una identificación errónea. Note que *Acanthiulus* Gervais, 1844 de Nueva Guinea, tiene crestas bien marcadas. Éste puede ser reconocido como un miembro de Spirobolida por el *labrum* con una notable sutura media.



Figs. 22.29-31. Callipodida. 29, Vista lateral de la parte anterior del cuerpo; 30, vista frontal de la cabeza; 31, vista lateral de la cabeza.

9(a) [7b] Cabeza grande, con uno o dos ocelos, si se presentan dos, uno es notablemente mayor que el otro (Fig. 22.32); 39 a 60 diplosegmentos; en machos adultos el 1er. par de patas más desarrollado; gonopodos formados por el par anterior de patas del 7mo. diplosegmento y están presentes los remanentes del par posterior de patas del 7mo. diplosegmento; se distribuyen en México, América Central, Indias Occidentales y América del Sur, África Central, sur de la India, Sri Lanka y Nueva Guinea.....Stemmiulida

9(b) Cabeza pequeña y triangular, con dos pares de ocelos en dos fosos negros arriba y entre las bases de las antenas (Fig. 22.34); machos adultos con ocho pares de patas caminadoras antes de los gonopodos (Fig. 22.33); también en los machos, las patas posteriores del 7mo. diplosegmento y las anteriores del 8vo. diplosegmento están modificadas; se distribuyen en Sumatra, islas Molucas, islas Canarias y Madeira.....Polyzoniida: Siphonocryptidea



Figs. 22.32-34. 32,Stemmulida, aspecto lateral de la cabeza y primeros segmentos del cuerpo; 33, *Hirudicryptus*, parte anterior del cuerpo (tomado de Enghoff & Golovatch, 1995); 34, Siphonocryptidea, cabeza en aspecto frontal (tomado de Enghoff & Golovatch, 1995).

10 [4b]: Milpiés sin surco longitudinal dorsal

10(a) Frente de la cabeza reducido y triangular en forma de pico (Figs. 22.38-40); machos adultos con ocho pares de 11 patas caminadoras antes de los gonopodos (Fig. 22.35)...11

10(b) Vista frontal de la cabeza no tiene aspecto de pico (Figs. 22.42-43).....13

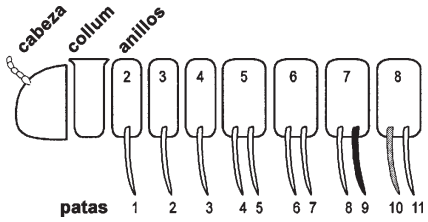
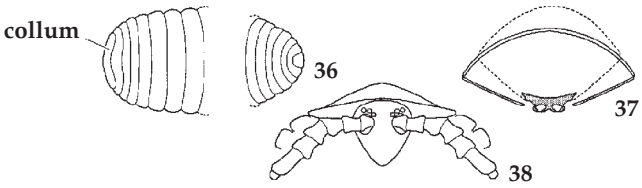


Fig. 22.35. Ocho patas caminadoras antes de los gonopodos (estructuras sombreadas).

11(a) [10a] Ojos u ocelos ausentes; animales delgados y con forma de gusano; *collum* pequeño; patas cortas.....12

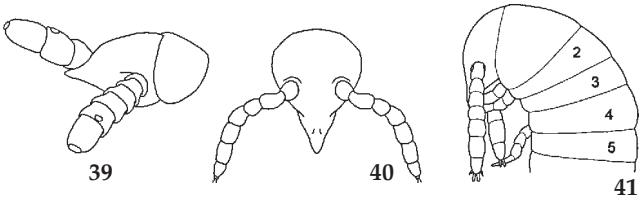
11(b) 2 a 3 ocelos presentes a cada lado de la cabeza; animales mucho más anchos que gruesos (Figs. 22.36-37), parte dorsal convexa, el lado ventral plano o como en la figura 22.36; cabeza como en la figura 22.37; machos adultos con penes pareados sobre o detrás de las coxas del 2do. par de patas del 7mo. diplosegmento; se distribuyen en América del Norte, el Caribe, Europa, islas del océano Índico, este y sur de Asia.....Polyzoniida: Polyzoniidea



Figs. 22.36-38. Polyzoniida. 36, Vista parcial del cuerpo; 37, sección transversal del cuerpo (tomado de Hoffman *et al*., 1995); 38, vista frontal de la cabeza.

12(a) [11a] Sección transversal del animal con forma de un medio círculo, el lado ventral del cuerpo es plano; cuerpo densamente cubierto con sedas finas; segmentos distales de las antenas alargados y engrosados, cabeza como en la figura 22.39; se distribuyen en América del Norte, Central y del Sur, Caribe, Sur de África y sureste de Asia, Australia y Nueva Zelanda.....Siphonophorida

12(b) Sección transversal del animal en forma de un círculo perfecto; superficie del cuerpo muy lisa y glabrosa; notablemente más pequeños que Siphonophorida; segmento distal de las antenas más angostos (Fig. 22.42); las patas del 3er. diplosegmento parecen perderse (Fig. 22.43); actualmente se conocen solo de Sumatra, Guatemala y México.....Siphoniulida



Figs. 22.39-41. 39, Siphonophorida, vista lateral de la cabeza con las sedas omitidas (tomado de Hoffman, 1990a); 40, Siphoniulida, aspecto frontal de la cabeza (tomado de Hoffman, 1979); 41, Siphoniulida, vista lateral del extremo frontal del cuerpo (tomado de Hoffman, 1979a).

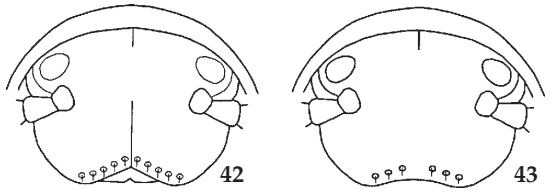
13(a) [10b] Adultos nunca con más de 32 diplosegmentos; animales muy pequeños; sedas en un arreglo de 3+3 en posición dorsal sobre los tergitos (Fig. 22.22); con surco longitudinal y dorsal, que puede ser difícil de observar en ejemplares pequeños.....Chordeumatida

13(b) Adultos con más de 32 diplosegmentos.....14

Nota: Todos los ejemplares de Chordeumatida poseen un surco dorsal longitudinal. En algunos ejemplares pequeños, el surco puede ser difícil de observar bajo un microscopio de disección. Este paso posiblemente lo lleve a una identificación errónea.

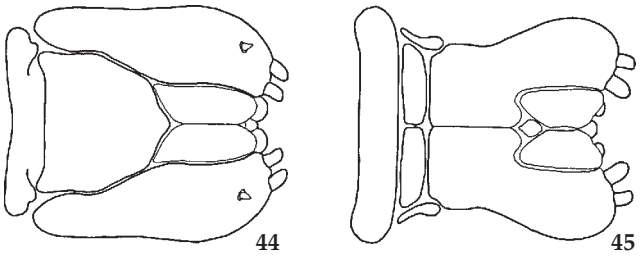
14(a)[13b] Línea media frontal extendiéndose hasta el *labrum* (Fig. 17.42), 5to. diplosegmento con un par de patas, en los machos adultos el 7mo. diplosegmento puede ser más grande que el resto, los gonopodos son llevados dentro del cuerpo; se distribuyen en el Hemisferio Occidental, la región del sub-Sahara, SE de Asia y Australia..Spirobolida

14(b) Línea media frontal no llega hasta el *labrum*.....15



Figs. 22.42-43. 42, Spirobolida, vista frontal de la cabeza (tomado de Keeton, 1960); 43, Julida, vista frontal de la cabeza.

15(a) [14b] Estructuras laterales (*stipes*) del *gnathochilarium* separadas por el *mentum* (Fig. 22.44); en los machos adultos el primer par de patas no tiene forma de gancho o garfio; gonopodos en el 7mo. diplosegmento y dentro del cuerpo; se distribuyen en el Hemisferio Occidental, región del sub-Sahara, al sur de los Himalayas en Asia y Australia.....Spirostreptida



Figs. 22.44-45. 44, Spirostreptida, aspecto del *gnatochilarium* (tomado de Attems, 1930); 45, Julida, aspecto del *gnathochilarium* (tomado de Attems, 1930).

15(b) Estructuras laterales (*stipes*) del *gnathochilarium* separadas por una línea media (Fig. 22.45); para observar esto puede ser necesario separar la cabeza del tronco; primer par de patas de los machos corto, grueso y en forma de gancho (Fig. 22.46), o enormemente agrandado como *claspers*; gonopodos internos en el 7mo. diplosegmento; ejemplares recientemente capturados con sedas en el margen posterior de los diplosegmentos (Fig. 22.46); se distribuyen desde América del Norte hasta Guatemala, Europa, la Costa Mediterránea de África, el SE de Asia y al norte de los Himalayas.....Julida

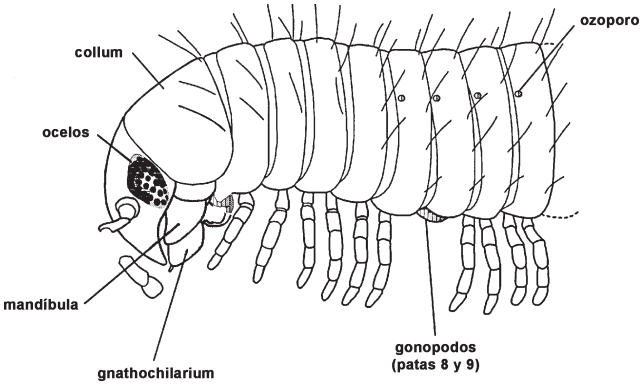


Fig. 22.46. Cabeza y primeros nueve segmentos del cuerpo de un macho del orden Julida, mostrando algunas estructuras generales.

ZOOTAXA

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Rhinocricidae Systematics II: A species catalog of the Rhinocricidae (Diplopoda: Spirobolida) with synonymies

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Abstract

This paper summarizes the distribution, provides a taxonomic bibliography from 1758 to 2002, and lists all available species, generic names, and synonymies of the family Rhinocricidae (Diplopoda: Spirobolida). At present, there are 528 nominal species and 23 subspecies of Rhinocricidae placed in 27 genera and 3 subgenera. One new combination is proposed: *Rhinocricus obesus rubicundus* is transferred to *Anadenobolus* [*Anadenobolus obesus rubicundus* (Brölemann, 1905)].

Key words: Diplopoda, millipedes, specieslist, catalog, checklist

Introduction

The family Rhinocricidae comprises 530 nominal species divided into 27 genera. Like many myriapod taxa, this family of millipedes is poorly known and is probably much more diverse than what is reflected by its current taxonomy. The species diversity of this family is likely underestimated due to a paucity of trained millipede taxonomists who are familiar with the group and the simple, conservative somatic morphology of the animals. Most species are diagnosed and consequently identified on the basis of male gonopod morphology and the occasional spine or projection. The very combination of a slightly different gonopod shape and presence of a miscellaneous spine or projection have traditionally called for the establishment of new, often monotypic, genera.

Most helmithomorph millipede genera and species are defined almost exclusively on the basis of male genitalic characters (Hoffman 1998); members of the family Rhinocricidae are not an exception because they are easily recognized by their simple gonopods on the seventh body ring. Anterior and posterior gonopods are separate; however, the posterior gonopods (phallopods) are usually nestled within the gonocoel of the anterior gonopod, or coleopod (Hoffman 1960). The distinct morphology of the anterior gonopod (Fig. 1) comprises a sternite that is usually triangular-shaped, transverse proximally and narrow distally. The coxal aspect of the posterior gonopod is typically narrow and flattened, whereas the telopodite is either flagellate or spatulate. Other features used to distinguish rhinocricids from other spirobolidan millipedes include a wide collum with a broad, rounded ventrolateral aspect (all species) and presence of scobinae (most species). As pointed out by Hoffman (1998), there is some variability in other "basic peripheral struc-

tures," for example, apical antennal sensory cones, body rings, coxal pads, and modifications of the terminal segments.

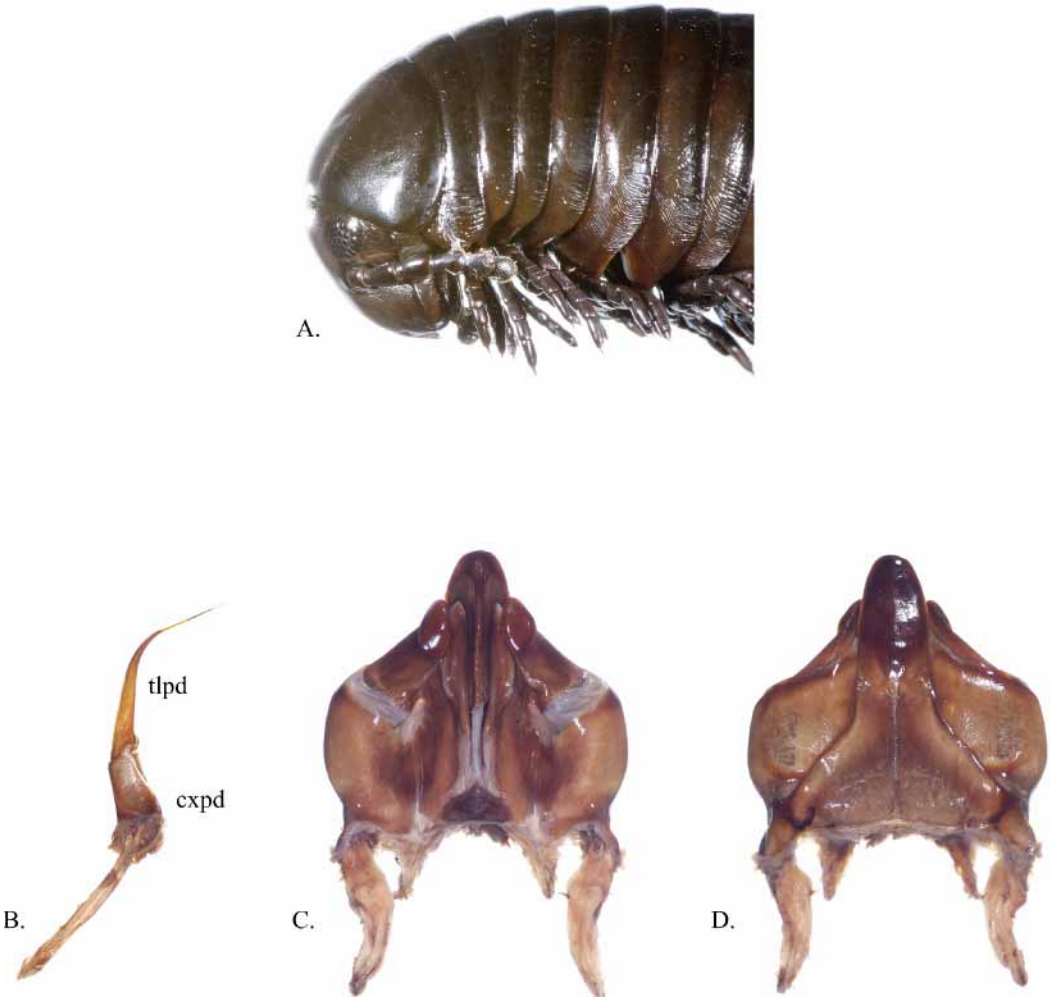

FIGURE 1. *Acladocricus* sp. Philippines: Negro, Negros Oriental, Danao Lake, Barangay Danay, Mt. Mahilum N 9° 21' 34" E 123° 10' 47" (Gerdeman & Garcia, coll, 1 Jul 2000) deposited in the FMNH collection. A, Lateral view of head, segment 1 (collum), and segments 2–8; B, Posterior view of posterior gonopod (cxpd, coxopodite; tlpd, telopodite); C, Posterior view of anterior gonopod; D, Anterior view of anterior gonopod.

The Rhinocricidae have a disjunct distribution, occurring throughout the Neotropics, northern South America, and the South Pacific (Fig 2). There are four anomalous species accounts: *Polyconoceras oceanicus* Verhoeff, 1944, *Rhinocricus collaris* DeSaussure & Zehntner, 1902, *Rhinocricus vancouveri* Chamberlin, 1951 and *Rhinocricus vagans* Chamberlin, 1947b, which have type localities in Taiwan, Madagascar, Vancouver Island, Canada, and Fort Tejon, California, respectively. The type locality of *R. vancouveri* is

especially dubious. Hoffman (1999) synonymized *Rhinocricus tidius* Chamberlin, 1947b with *Eurhinocricus fissus* Verhoeff, 1937 upon comparison of drawings by Chamberlin and Verhoeff; he suggests that the specimen could have been mislabeled or perhaps dispatched from Fort Tejon, California instead of the Baja California where *E. fissus* was collected. This is also likely the case for *R. vagans*, for it is also from Fort Tejon, California (the describing author was notorious for such oversights).

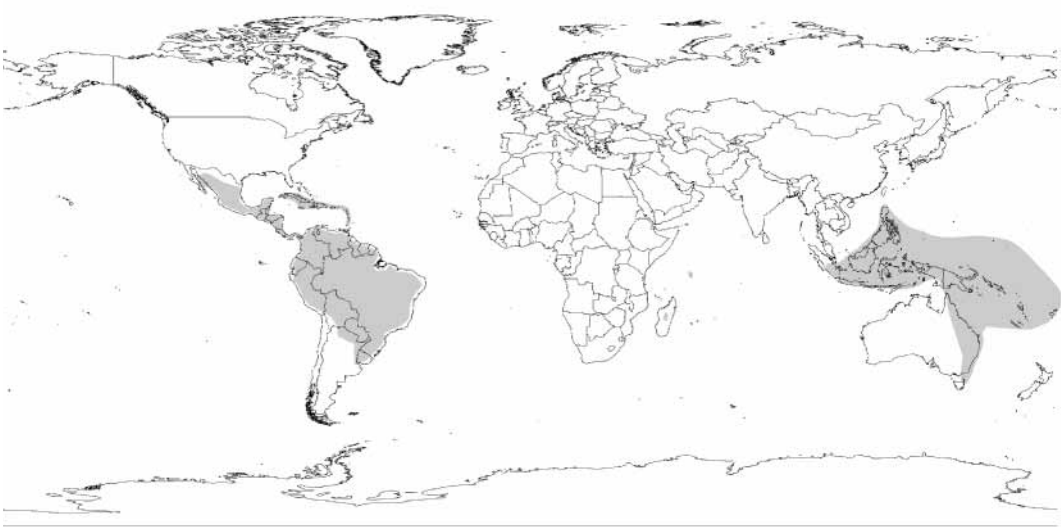

FIGURE 2. Generalized worldwide distribution map for the family Rhinocricidae.

The family Rhinocricidae has a "murky" taxonomic history. In 1881, Karsch described several *Spirobolus* species from the East and West Indies under the subgenus *Rhinocricus* based on the presence of scobinae (tergal pit-like depressions) on diplosegments 8–12; he gave no type species for the subgenus. In 1894, R.I. Pocock designated a type species for the subgenus, *Spirobolus (Rhinocricus) parcus* Karsch, 1881 from Puerto Rico, and elevated it to generic status—one of the four genera of the family Spirobolidae in the West Indies. Pocock neglected to look at the type specimen of *R. parcus*, but assumed its membership in West Indian *Rhinocricus* based purely on the description. Brölemann (1913a) erected the family Rhinocricidae based on a vague description of gonopod characteristics; he, likewise, did not mention anything about examining type material. It was not until 1938, when P.J. Darlington collected a single female in Puerto Rico for H. Loomis (1941), that anyone examined specimens; however, no one had yet confirmed male gonopod characters for the genus. In 1960, R. Hoffman (1960b), while examining the myriapod collection in the Smithsonian Institution, discovered a slide mount of the posterior gonopods of the male cotype and a jar with specimens of *R. parcus*. Finally, since Hoffman believed that the holotype of *R. parcus* had been destroyed or lost, someone could conclusively attach male characters with the genus *Rhinocricus*.

Between 1881 and 1960, despite the uncertain status of *Rhinocricus*, diplopodologists described many new species and genera. Based on specimens collected during expeditions to the Pacific, Australasia, and Indonesia, Attems, Brölemann, Carl, Silvestri, Verhoeff and Chamberlin, described numerous rhinocricid species and genera. Pocock's 1894a and 1910 papers on West Indian arthropods and his contribution to Biologia Centrali- Americana, respectively, greatly increased the knowledge of the meso-American millipede fauna. These were fantastic papers that contained many novel species descriptions and detailed redescriptions. Although some rhinocricid workers were concerned with producing redescriptions and synthetic manuscripts, like Pocock 1894a and 1910 and Attems 1914a, others were generally more concerned with describing large numbers of new species. For example, in 1920b and 1918, Chamberlin published large alpha-taxonomic works on millipedes from the West Indies and the Australian region. These papers usually contained very brief descriptions of numerous species, but also occasionally useful faunal lists.

Most millipede species were never re-collected or re-identified from additional faunistic (or modern survey) work subsequent to their first description. Pocock's Centrali-Americana work contains illustrations of species for which he had specimens in the British Museum. Many of these specimens were dry and not preserved in alcohol like contemporary preservation. Pocock (1910) listed a total of 28 species, which were all assigned to the genus *Rhinocricus*. Loomis (1968), in his checklist of Mexican and Central American millipede species, covered 67 rhinocricid species in 6 genera, provided detailed type locality information, and noted the deposition of the type specimens. In addition, he listed established synonyms for the species. Hoffman (1999) listed 143 rhinocricid species, assigned to 15 genera in his checklist of millipede species known from North and Central America. His work does not contain new species descriptions nor illustrations. It does not give complete citation lists for all species, but it lists all synonyms. Furthermore, Hoffman makes numerous nomenclatorial changes for many species and genera in the checklist, and proposes 2 species synonymies and 2 generic synonymies, as well as 70 new combinations for the Rhinocricidae alone. These decisions are based on the extensive taxonomic knowledge the author acquired through his decades-long research. With these nomenclatorial actions, Hoffman's work clarifies many difficult taxonomic issues and thus facilitates future research. The checklist also lists the repository for the types of all species, an extremely useful feature.

We present here a detailed summary of Rhinocricidae taxonomy. Our species catalog of the Rhinocricidae is worldwide in coverage and incorporates a complete citation list for all rhinocricid species. Whereas Hoffman listed 15 genera with 143 species for North and Middle America, this catalog contains 530 species assigned to 26 genera. An important source of our species list is the 'Iconographie' [http://www.mnhn.fr/assoc/myriapoda/ICONOHWB.HTM], an index card catalog of most likely the vast majority of descibed millipede species. The original is housed at the Museum National d'Historie Naturelle in

Paris and a duplicate set is available at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Nearly all of the cited literature was located in Field Museum's extensive library. Type specimen localities were translated into their native language and referenced using GEOnet names server (http://gnswww.nima.mil/geonames/GNS/index.jsp); e.g., “Neu-Holland” = Australia.

We feel that this species catalog is a useful endeavor for a number of reasons. First, there are few, if any complete, worldwide taxonomic catalogs for any of the larger millipede families. Second, a bibliographic account is a first step in understanding the diversity of the group, thus providing an important foundation for future taxonomic revisions. Third, it is our hope that by summarizing the remarkable diversity and distribution of this family, we make this interesting group of spirobolidan millipedes more accessible and known to a greater number of future diplopod systematists.

Abbreviations

List of type specimen depositories:

AMNH: American Museum of Natural History, New York.
AMS: Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia.
ANSP: Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
ARPA: Antonio R. Pérez-Asso Collection, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
BCPM: Royal British Colombia Museum, Victoria, British Columbia.
BMNH: British Museum of Natural History.
CCUU: Chamberlin Collection University of Utah (see USNM).
FMNH: Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
FSCA: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville.
HNHM: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.
INHS: Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois.
ISNB: Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels, Belgium.
MCSN: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale ‘Giacomo Doria’, Genova.
MCZ: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.
MG: Museum Godeffroy, Hamburg (see ZMUH).
NHMB: Musée d'Histoire Naturelle de Bâle, Bâle (= Basel), Switzerland.
MHNG: Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève.
MHNJP: Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado" (see MUSM).
MNHC: Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, La Habana, Cuba.
MNHN: Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris.
MNRJ: Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.
MP: Museu Paulista, Universidade de São Paulo (see MZSP).
MPEG: Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém, Brazil.

MRSN: Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali in Torino (formerly MZUT: Museo di Zoologia. Instituto di Zoologia e Anatomia Comparata Universitá di Torino).
MUSM: Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru (formerly MHNJP: Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado").
MZSP: Universidade de São Paulo, Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brazil (including MP: Museu Paulista, Universidade de São Paulo).
MZUF: Università di Firenze, Museo Zoologico, Firenze, Italia.
MZUT: Museo di Zoologia. Instituto di Zoologia e Anatomia Comparata Universitá di Torino (see MRSN).
NHRS: Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, Sweden.
NMW: Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.
RMNH: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Holland.
SEMC: Snow Museum of Entomology, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
SMFD: Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main.
SMTD: Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany.
USNM: United States National Museum, Washington D.C. (including CCUU: Chamberlin Collection University of Utah).
ZIUG: Zoologisches Institut, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.
ZMHB: Universität Humboldt, Zoologisches Museum, Berlin, Germany.
ZMUC: Zoologisk Museum, Universitets Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark.
ZMUH: Zoologisches Museum für Hamburg, Germany (including MG: Museum Godeffroy).
ZMUHe: Zoologisches Museum der Universität Heidelberg, Germany.
ZMUZ: Zoologischen Museum der Universität Zürich.
ZSMC: Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, Munich.

Certain standard works appear in abbreviated form in the genus and species listings:

'Hoffman 1999. Checklist' designates: Hoffman 1999. Checklist of the Millipeds of North and Middle America.

'Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana' designates Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Chilopoda and Diplopoda.

* before a species name indicates type species status

Family **Rhinocricidae** Brölemann, 1913

Genus ***Acladocricus*** Brölemann, 1913

Dinematocricus (*Acladocricus*) Brölemann, 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 123. Type species: *Rhinocricus pyrrholoma* Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 23: 527, by original designation.

Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 316.
Acladocricus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 177.
Adelobolus Verhoeff, 1924. Arkiv för Zoologi 16(5): 109. Type species: *A. simplex* Verhoeff, 1924. By subsequent designation. Synonymized by Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 199.

carli (Attems, 1914)

Rhinocricus montivagus [nomen praeoccupatum] Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 174. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: Celebes, "South Fall of Matinangkette".
Rhinocricus carli Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 317. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus montivagus* Carl, 1912 [nec *Rhinocricus montivagus* Silvestri, 1895].
Acladocricus montivagus [sic] — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 179. Chamberlin transferred *Rhinocricus montivagus* to *Acladocricus*, apparently unaware of the new name for this species introduced by Attems 1914a.
Acladocricus carli — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 20.

cognatus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus cognatus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 6, pl. 1, figs. 23–24. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Celebes, Minahassa.
Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) *cognatus* — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 317.
Acladocricus cognatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 178. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 21.

cupulifer (Voges, 1878)

Spirobolus cupulifer Voges, 1878. Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie, 31: 188, fig. 40. MALE HT (ZUIG). Philippines: Bohol. Pocock 1893. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, (6)11: 139.
Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) *cupulifer* — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 317.
Acladocricus cupulifer — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 177. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 21.

filosus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus filosus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 9, pl. 2, figs. 52–53. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Celebes, Bantimurung.
Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) *filosus* — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 317.
Acladocricus filosus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 178. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 21.

macassarensis (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus macassarensis Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 198, fig. 35. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: Celebes, Makassar.
Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) *macassarensis* — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 317.
Acladocricus macassarensis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 179. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 21.

major Wang, 1951

Acladocricus major Wang, 1951. Serica, 1: 27, figs. 93, 94. MALE HT (CCUU). Philippines: Lequilocou, Samar. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 21.

mediostriatus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus mediostriatus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 9, figs. 10,11. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Celebes, Sangi Islands. Carl 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 201.
Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) *mediostriatus* — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 318.
Acladocricus mediostriatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 178. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 21.

neglectus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus neglectus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 6, pl. 1, figs. 25, 26. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Celebes, Minahassa.
Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) *neglectus* — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 318.
Acladocricus neglectus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 178. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22.

philippinus Wang, 1951

Acladocricus philippinus Wang, 1951. Serica, 1: 26, figs. 87–92. MALE HT (CCUU). Philippines: Mindanao. Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 201. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22.

porus Wang, 1951

Acladocricus porus Wang, 1951. Serica, 1: 27, figs. 95–97. MALE HT (CCUU). Philippines: Negros, Victorias. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22.

***pyrrholoma** (Attems, 1897)

Rhinocricus pyrrholoma Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 23: 527, figs. 24, 25. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Celebes, Minahassa. Carl 1912. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 199.

Dinematocricus (*Acladocricus*) *pyrrholoma* — Brölemann 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 123.

Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) *pyrrholoma* — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 318.

Acladocricus pyrrholoma — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 178. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22.

Rhinocricus Haasei Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen zu Dresden, 6(9): 10, figs. 12, 13. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Celebes, Minahassa. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 318. Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 184. Synonymized by Carl 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 200.

setigerus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus setigerus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 9, figs. 8, 9. MALE HT (SMTD). Federated States of Micronesia: Caroline Islands.

Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) *setigerus*— Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 318.

Acladocricus setigerus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 178. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22.

simplex (Verhoeff, 1924)

Adelobolus simplex Verhoeff, 1924. Arkiv för Zoologi, 16(5): 110. MALE HT (ZSMC). Australia: Queensland, Tambourine Mountain. Type species of *Adelobolus*.

Acladocricus simplex — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 199. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22 (listed under *Adelobolus*— transfer not substantiated).

solomonus Chamberlin, 1920

Acladocricus solomonus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 177. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Fulakora. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22.

styliferus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus styliferus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 5, pl. 1, figs. 11–13. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Celebes, Minahassa.

Polyconoceras (*Acladocricus*) *styliferus* — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 318.

Acladocricus styliferus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 178. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22.

transversesulcatus (Verhoeff, 1924)

Adelobolus transversesulcatus Verhoeff, 1924. Arkiv för Zoologi 16(5): 111. FEMALE HT (ZSMC Guess of depository location, not noted in original description) Australia: Queensland, Glen Lamington. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22 (listed under *Adelobolus*— transfer not substantiated).

Acladocricus transversesulcatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 199.

wolffi Chamberlin, 1958

Acladocricus wolffi Chamberlin, 1958. The Natural History of Rennell Island, British Solomon Islands; Scientific Results of the Danish Rennell Expedition, 1951 and The British Museum (Natural History) Expedition, 1953, 2: 208, figs. 1–3. MALE HT (Copenhagen Zoological Museum-ZMUC). Solomon Islands: Guadalcanal. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 22.

Genus ***Alcimobolus*** Loomis, 1936

Alcimobolus Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 56. Type species: *Alcimobolus angustipes* Loomis, 1936 [currently considered a junior subjective synonym of *Alcimobolus domingensis*]. By original designation. Synonymized with *Cubocricus* by Chamberlin 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 44. *Alcimobolus* revalidated by Mauriès & Hoffman 1998. Myriapodologica, 5(9): 99. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 74. *Cubocricus* is currently synonymous with *Rhinocricus* Karsch 1881 (see below).

domingensis (Humbert & DeSaussure, 1859)

Julus haitensis DeSaussure, 1859b [nec *Julus haitensis* Gervais, 1847]. DeSaussure 1859b. Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 15: 363. Synonymized by Mauriès & Hoffman 1998. Myriapodologica, 5(9): 99. [misidentification of specimens from "L'île de St-Dominique"]

Spirobolus domingensis Humbert & DeSaussure, 1872. Mission scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amerique Centrale, recherches zoologique, 6(2): 176. MALE HT (MHNG). Haiti. [Nom. nov. pro *Julus haitensis* DeSaussure, 1859b based on MALE from Haiti].

Rhinocricus domingensis — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 495.

Nesobolus domingensis — Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 61.

**Alcimobolus angustipes* Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 57, figs. 23a, b. MALE HT (MCZ). Dominican Republic: San Lorenzo, Samana Bay. Synonymized by Mauriès & Hoffman 1998. Myriapodologica 5: 100.

Cubocricus angustipes — Chamberlin 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 44.

Alcimobolus domingensis — Mauriès & Hoffman 1998. Myriapodologica 5: 99, figs. 3, 4.

Genus ***Anadenobolus*** Silvestri 1897

Anadenobolus Silvestri, 1897a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, 2a 18(38): 651. Type species: *Spirobolus politus* von Porat, 1888. Annales de la Société Ento-

mologique de Belgique, 32: 243, by original designation. Mauriès 1980. Bulletin du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Ser. 4, Section A, 4: 1088. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 75.

Orthocricus Velez, 1963. Caribbean Journal of Science 3(4): 209. Type species: *Julus arboreus* DeSaussure, 1859a. Linnea Entomologica, 13: 331, by original designation. Synonymized by Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 75.

anguinus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus anguinus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 502. MALE HT (BMNH). St. Lucia.

Anadenobolus anguinus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 76.

angusticollis (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *angusticollis* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 70. MALE FEMALE ST (ZMHB). Mexico: Puebla.

Rhinocricus angusticollis — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 70. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87.

Anadenobolus angusticollis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 76.

aposematus (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus aposematus Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 63, Pl.6, figs. 4a–e. MALE HT (BMNH). Costa Rica: Sta. Clara. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87.

Anadenobolus aposematus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 76.

approximans (Hoffman, 1950)

Rhinocricus simulans [nomen praeoccupatum] Chamberlin, 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 39, figs. 33–35. MALE HT (ANSP, No 9963). Nicaragua.

Rhinocricus approximans Hoffman, 1950 (5 May). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 63: 69. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus simulans* Chamberlin, 1947b [nec *Rhinocricus simulans* Chamberlin, 1922a].

Rhinocricus approximatus [sic] — Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87.

Rhinocricus simulatus Chamberlin, 1950 (25 October). Chicago Academy of Sciences Natural History Miscellanea, 68: 6. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus simulans* Chamberlin, 1947 [nec *Rhinocricus simulans* Chamberlin, 1922]

Anadenobolus approximans — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 76.

arboreus arboreus (DeSaussure, 1859)

Julus arboreus DeSaussure, 1859a. Linnea Entomologica, 13: 331. DeSaussure 1859b. Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, 15: 356 (356 mispaginated as "556"). MALE FEMALE ST (MHNG). United States: Virgin Islands, St. Thomas.

Rhinocricus arboreus — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 493, pl. 38, fig.4. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2):

239.

Orthocricus arboreus arboreus — Vèlez 1963. Caribbean Journal of Science, 3(4): 209.

Rhinocricus gisléni Verhoeff, 1941b. Lunds Universitets Årsskrift. N.F. Avd, 2, 36(17): 20, fig. 14–16. MALE HT (ZSMC). United States: Virgin Islands, St. Thomas. Synonymized by Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 76.

Anadenobolus arboreus arboreus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 76.

arboreus gundlachi (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus arboreus var. *Gundlachi* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 9. MALE FEMALE ST (ZMHB). Puerto Rico ["Karsch quoted "Aracibo" and "Vega Baja" from a letter written by Dr. J. Gundlach, the collector (Hoffman 1999)].

Rhinocricus arboreus gundlachi — Chamberlin 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 197.

Anadenobolus arboreus gundlachi — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 77.

arboreus krugi (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus arboreus var. *Krugii* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 9. MALE FEMALE ST (ZMHB). Puerto Rico, Mayaguez.

Rhinocricus arboreus krugii — Chamberlin 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 197

Anadenobolus arboreus krugi — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 77.

atoyacus (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus atoyacus Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 65, pl. 6, figs. 8a–c. MALE HT (BMNH). Mexico: Vera Cruz, Atoyac. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87.

Anadenobolus atoyacus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 77.

aurocinctus (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus aurocinctus Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 62, pl. 6, figs. 1a–h. MALE HT (BMNH). Mexico: Milpas in Durango. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87.

Anadenobolus aurocinctus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 77.

aztecus (DeSaussure, 1859)

Julus aztecus DeSaussure, 1859a. Linnea Entomologica 13: 331. DeSaussure 1859b. Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 15: 358 (358 mispaginated as "558"), figs. 29a–d. MALE FEMALE ST. (MHNG British Museum, according to Loomis 1968). Mexico: Vera Cruz, Cordova, Orizaba.

Rhinocricus aztecus — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 68. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87. Loomis states that the type specimen is housed in the British Museum.

Anadenobolus aztecus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 77.

brevicollis (Voges, 1878)

Spirobolus brevicollis Voges, 1878. Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie, 31: 191. MALE FEMALE ST (ZUIG). Mexico, "Misantlan", prob. Mazatlan or Misantla (Pocock 1910).
Rhinocricus brevicollis — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 69. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87.
Anadenobolus brevicollis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 77.

bruesi (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus bruesi Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 203 FEMALE HT (MCZ). Jamaica.
Anadenobolus bruesi — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 78.

chamberlini (Schubart, 1951)

Rhinocricus centralis [nomen praeoccupatum] Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 21, pl. 10, figs. 4–6. MALE HT (USNM, No 830). Costa Rica. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87.
Rhinocricus chamberlini, Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências 23(2): 273. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus centralis* Chamberlin, 1922 [nec *Rhinocricus centralis* (=*Salpidobolus centralis*) Carl, 1912. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 176].
Anadenobolus chamberlini — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 78.

chazaliei (Brölemann, 1900)

Rhinocricus chazaliei Brölemann, 1900. Mémoires de la Société Zoologique de France 13: 93, pl. 6, figs. 8–13. MALE HT (MNHN). Martinique.
Anadenobolus chazaliei — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 78.

chichen (Chamberlin, 1953)

Rhinocricus chichen Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50: 145, figs. 13,14. MALE HT (FMNH). Mexico: Yucatan, Chichen Itza. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87.
Anadenobolus chichen — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 78.

chichimecus (DeSaussure, 1859)

Julus chichimecus DeSaussure, 1859a. Linnea Entomologica 13: 331. DeSaussure 1859b. Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève 15: 562 (362 mispaginated as "562"), fig. 32. MALE FEMALE ST (MHNG). Mexico: Cordova.
Spirobolus chicimecus — Humbert & DeSaussure 1872. Mission scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amerique Centrale, recherches zoologique, 6(2): 82.
Rhinocricus chichimecus — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 69. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus chichimecus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 78.

chitarianus (Chamberlin, 1933)

Rhinocricus chitarianus Chamberlin, 1933. Pan-Pacific Entomologist, 9: 23, pl. 2, fig. 9, pl. 3, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM). Costa Rica: Chitaria. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus chitarianus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 78.

cinchonanus (Chamberlin, 1922)

Cubobolus cinchonanus Chamberlin, 1922b. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 61(10): 10, pl. 3, figs. 10, 11. MALE HT (MCZ). Jamaica: Cinchona.
Anadenobolus cinchonanus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 78.

consociatus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus consociatus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 500, pl. 38, fig. 7. MALE HT (BMNH). St Vincent and the Grenadines: Union Island. Loomis 1934. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 89(14): 18.

Rhinocricus consociatus ecuadatus Loomis 1934. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 89(14): 18. MALE HT (USNM). Grenada: Grand Anse. Synonymized by Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 79.
Anadenobolus consociatus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 78.

consutus (Loomis, 1936)

Cubobolus consutus Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 53, fig. 22a,b. FEMALE HT (USNM). Haiti: Le Brande.
Anadenobolus consutus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 79.

costaricensis (Brölemann, 1905)

Rhinocricus costaricensis Brölemann, 1905. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 74: 375, figs. 26–28. MALE HT (MNHN). Costa Rica: Cariblanco. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus costaricensis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 79.

curtior (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus curtior Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 194. MALE HT (MCZ). Haiti: Grand Riviere. Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 64, fig. 26.
Anadenobolus curtior — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 79.

dugesi (Bollman, 1893)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *dugesi* Bollman, 1893. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 46: 194. MALE HT (USNM). Mexico: Guanajuato.

Rhinocricus dugesi — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 71. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus dugesi — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 79.

edenus (Chamberlin, 1947)

Rhinocricus edenus Chamberlin, 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 39, figs. 29–32. MALE HT (ANSP, No 9962). Nicaragua: Eden. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus edenus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 79.

excisus (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *excisus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 73. FEMALE HT (ZMHB). Jamaica.
Rhinocricus excisus — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 491. Loomis 1975. Florida Entomologist, 58(3): 182.
Anadenobolus excisus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 79.

ferrugineus (Daday, 1889)

Spirobolus ferrugineus Daday, 1889. Természetrajzi Füzetek, 12: 130. ST (HNHM). Panama.
Rhinocricus ferrugineus — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 70. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus ferrugineus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 79.

gracilipes (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *gracilipes* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 71. MALE HT (ZMHB). Cuba.
Rhinocricus gracilipes — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 497.
Anadenobolus gracilipes — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 80.

grammostictus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus grammostictus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 501. ST (BMNH). St. Lucia. Loomis 1934. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 89(14): 18, fig. 8.
Anadenobolus grammostictus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 80.

grenadensis (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus granadensis Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 498, pl. 38, fig. 11. MALE HT (BMNH). Grenada.
Anadenobolus grenadensis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 80.

hegedussi (Daday, 1889)

Spirobolus Hegedüssii Daday, 1889. Természetrajzi Füzetek, 12: 131. ST (HNHM). Panama.
Rhinocricus hagedussii [sic] — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 70.
Rhinocricus hagedussi [sic] Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus hegedussi — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 80.

heteroscopus (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus heteroscopus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 194. MALE HT (MCZ). Jamaica: Linguanea Plain.
Eurhinocricus heteroscopus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 89. [lapsus calami], this species is listed twice, assigned to two different genera by Hoffman, 1999.
Anadenobolus heteroscopus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 80.

holomelanus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus holomelanus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology, 24(157): 492. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Jamaica. Chamberlin 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, 62(5): 190.
Anadenobolus holomelanus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 80.

ixtapanus (Chamberlin, 1943)

Rhinocricus ixtapanus Chamberlin, 1943. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 34(7): 18, pl. 3, fig. 23. FEMALE HT (USNM). Mexico: Ixtapan del Oro. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus ixtapanus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 80.

juxtus (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus juxtus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 200. MALE HT (MCZ). Grenada: Grand Etang.
Anadenobolus juxtus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 80.

lamprus (Chamberlin, 1943)

Rhinocricus lamprus Chamberlin, 1943. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 34(7): 19. FEMALE HT (USNM). Mexico: Xilita, San Luis Potosi. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus lamprus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 81.

laticollis (Loomis, 1934)

Rhinocricus laticollis Loomis, 1934. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 89(14): 17, fig. 7. MALE HT (USNM). Martinique: between Fort-de-France and St. Pierre.
Anadenobolus laticollis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 81.

leptopus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus leptopus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 503. FEMALE HT (BMNH). St. Lucia.
Anadenobolus leptopus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 81.

leucostigma leucostigma (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus leucostigma Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 500, pl. 38, fig. 8. MALE HT (BMNH). "Dominica". Loomis 1934. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 89(14): 16. Hoffman 1960a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 111: 38.
Anadenobolus leucostigma leucostigma — Mauriès 1980. Bulletin du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Ser. 4, Section A, 4: 1093. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 81.

leucostigma martiniquensis (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus martiquensis Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62: 199. MALE HT (MCZ). Martinique: Mont Rouge. Loomis 1934. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 89(14): 16, fig. 6.
Anadenobolus leucostigma martinicensis [sic] — Mauriès 1980. Bulletin du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Ser. 4, Section A, 4: 1092, figs. 49–51.
Anadenobolus leucostigma martiniquensis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 81.

liparus (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus liparus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 190. MALE HT (MCZ). Martinique: Mont Rouge.
Anadenobolus liparus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 81.

macropus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus macropus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 493, pl. 38, figs. 3–3d. MALE HT (BMNH). St. Vincent and the Grenadines: St. Vincent Island.
Anadenobolus macropus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 81.

malkini (Chamberlin, 1956)

Rhinocricus malkini Chamberlin, 1956. Entomological News, 67: 157, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM). Nicaragua: Musawas. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus malkini — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 82.

marci (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus marci Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 66, pl. 6, fig. 11. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Nicaragua: San Marcos. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National

Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus marci — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 82.

mayanus (Chamberlin, 1947)

Rhinocricus mayanus Chamberlin, 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 43, figs. 40, 41. MALE HT (ANSP, No 9966). Mexico: Yucatan. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus mayanus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 82.

mediator (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus mediator Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62: 189. MALE HT (MCZ). Haiti: Furcy. Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 66, fig. 27. Loomis 1941b. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 31(5): 190.
Anadenobolus mediator — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 82.

mertensi (Kraus, 1954)

Rhinocricus mertensi Kraus, 1954b. Senckenbergiana biologica, 35(5/6): 334, pl. 31, figs. 89–82. MALE HT (SMFD). El Salvador: Sonsonate. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 88.
Anadenobolus mertensi — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 82.

modestior (Silvestri, 1908)

Rhinocricus modestior Silvestri, 1908. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 24: 570, fig. 5, 1–3. MALE HT (AMNH). Puerto Rico: Coamo Springs.
Anadenobolus modestior — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 82.

monilicornis (von Porat, 1876)

Spirobolus monilicornis von Porat, 1876. Bihang till Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar, Stockholm, 4(7): 31. MALE HT (NHRS). Brazil.
Spirobolus heilprini Bollman, 1889. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 127. MALE HT (ANSP). Bermuda Islands. Synonymized by Pocock 1893. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, (6)11: 138.
Spirobolus virescens Daday, 1889. Természetrajzi Füzetek, 14: 140, pl. 7, figs. 8–10. ST (HNHM). Synonymized by Pocock 1893. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, (6)11: 138.
Rhinocricus monilicornis — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 499. Chamberlin 1950. Zoologica, New York, 35(10): 140. Loomis 1936. Bulletin of Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 62.
Anadenobolus monilicornis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 82.

morelus (Chamberlin, 1943)

Rhinocricus morelus Chamberlin, 1943. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 34(7):

20, pl. 3, figs. 24, 25. MALE HT (USNM). Mexico: Morelos, Cuernavaca, "Chapultepec." Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.
Anadenobolus morelus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 83.

motulensis (Chamberlin, 1938)

Rhinocricus motulensis Chamberlin, 1938. Publication of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 491: 172, figs. 19–24. MALE HT (USNM). Mexico: San Bulha cenote at Motul, Yucatan. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.
Anadenobolus motulensis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 83.

newtonianus (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus newtonianus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 187. MALE HT (MCZ). Jamaica: Newton.
Anadenobolus newtonianus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 83.

nicaraguanus (Chamberlin, 1922)

Rhinocricus nicaraguanus Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 20. FEMALE HT (MCZ, No 5017). Nicaragua: Chontales Camoapa. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.
Anadenobolus nicaraguanus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 83.

nodosicollis (Brölemann, 1905)

Rhinocricus nodosicollis Brölemann, 1905. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France, 74: 372, in text figs. 8, 9, pl. 10, figs. 23–25. MALE HT (MNHN). Costa Rica: Cariblanco. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.
Anadenobolus nodosicollis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 83.

obesus obesus (Bröleman, 1900)

Rhinocricus obesus Brölemann, 1900. Mémoires de la Société Zoologique de France, 13: 107, pl. 7, figs. 59–65. MALE HT (MNHN). Guatemala. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.
Anadenobolus obesus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 83.

obesus rubicundus (Brölemann, 1905) **comb. nov.**

Rhinocricus obesus rubicundus Brölemann, 1905. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France, 74: 376. MALE HT (MNHN). Costa Rica: Cariblanco. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.

ocraceus (Brölemann, 1900)

Rhinocricus ocraceus Brölemann, 1900. Mémoires Société Zoologique de France, 13: 124, pl. 8, figs. 115–119. MALE HT (MNHN). Panama: Panama Isthmus, "Bas-Obispo." Loomis 1961.

Proceedings of the United States National Museum, 113(3454): 111, figs. 6k, l; 7a, b. Loomis 1964. Fieldiana: Zoology, 47: 114. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.

Rhinocricus insulatus Chamberlin, 1925. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 38: 39. MALE HT (MCZ). Panama: Barro Colorado Island. Synonymized by Loomis 1964. Fieldiana: Zoology, 47: 114.

Eurhinocricus insulatus — Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 34.

Rhinocricus williamsi Chamberlin, 1940. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 30(9): 15. MALE HT (USNM). Panama: Barro Colorado Island. Synonymized by Loomis 1964. Fieldiana: Zoology, 47: 114.

Eurhinocricus williamsi — Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 35. Synonymized by Loomis 1964. Fieldiana: Zoology, 47: 114.

Anadenobolus ocraceus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 83.

olivaceus (Newport, 1844)

Spirobolus olivaceus Newport, 1844. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 13(84): 268. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Mexico: Oaxaca.

Julus olivaceus — Gervais 1847. Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères, 4: 184. Gervais 1859. *in* Castelnau: Animaux nouveaux et rares de l'Amerique du Sud, 20.

Rhinocricus olivaceus — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 66, pl. 6, fig. 10. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.

Anadenobolus olivaceus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 84.

pedrocola (Chamberlin, 1947)

Rhinocricus pedrocola Chamberlin, 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 41, figs. 38, 39. MALE HT (ANSP). Panama: Canal Zone at Pedro Miguel. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.

Anadenobolus pedrocola — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 84.

plesius (Chamberlin, 1914)

Rhinocricus plesius Chamberlin, 1914. Transactions of the American Entomological Society, 40: 187, pl. 2, fig. 2. MALE HT (ANSP). Costa Rica: Rio Oro near Cachí. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.

Anadenobolus plesius — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 84.

***politus** (von Porat, 1888)

Spirobolus politus von Porat, 1888. Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique, 32: 243. FEMALE HT (ISNB). "Antigua".

Rhinocricus politus — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 488. Chamberlin 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 186.

Anadenobolus politus — Silvestri 1897a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, 18(38): 651. Mauriés 1980. Bulletin du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, (4)2(A4): 1088, figs. 39–48.

Rhinocricus guadeloupensis Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 190. FEMALE HT (MCZ) Guadeloupe: Soufríere. Synonymized by Mauriès 1980. Bulletin du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Ser. 4, Section A, 4:1088.

Rhinocricus limatulus Loomis, 1934. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 89(14): 14, figs. 5a, b. MALE HT (USNM). Guadeloupe: St. Claude above Basse Terre. Synonymized by Mauriès 1980. Bulletin du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Ser. 4, Section A, 4: 1088.

potosianus (Chamberlin, 1941)

Rhinocricus potosianus Chamberlin, 1941d. Entomological News, 52: 252, fig. 9. FEMALE HT (USNM). Mexico: Valles, near El Banito, San Luis Potosi. Chamberlin 1943. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 34(7): 20, pl. 3, figs. 26, 27. Chamberlin 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 147. Causey 1954. Proceeding of the Biological Society of Washington, 67: 60. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.

Anadenobolus potosianus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 84.

putealis (Loomis, 1969)

Rhinocricus putealis Loomis, 1969. Anales del Instituto de Biologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Serie Zoologia**,** 40: 52, figs. 9–13. MALE HT (USNM). Mexico: Vera Cruz, San Andres Tuxtla.

Anadenobolus putealis — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 84.

ramagei (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus Ramagei Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 489. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Saint Lucia.

Cubobolus ramagei — Loomis 1934. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 89(14): 19, fig. 9a–c.

Anadenobolus ramagei — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

rarior (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus rarior Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 187. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Haiti: Grand Riviere.

Cubobolus rarior — Chamberlin 1922b. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 61(10): 10. Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 53.

Anadenobolus rarior — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

rixi (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus rixi Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 64, pl. 6, figs. 6a–e. MALE HT (BMNH). Nicaragua: Chontales copper mine. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.

Anadenobolus rixi — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

rogersi (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus rogersi Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 61, pl. 5, figs. 12a, b. MALE HT (BMNH). Costa Rica. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.
Anadenobolus rogersi — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

salleanus (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus salleanus Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 64, pl. 6, fig. 7. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Mexico: Cordoba. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.
Anadenobolus salleanus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

scobinatus (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus scobinatus Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 65, pl. 6, figs. 9a–e. MALE HT (BMNH) Guatemala: Retalhuleu. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.
Anadenobolus scobinatus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

simulans (Chamberlin, 1922)

Rhinocricus simulans Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 22, pl. 10, fig. 7–10. MALE HT (USNM, No 831). Costa Rica. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.
Anadenobolus simulans — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

smithi (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus smithi Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 62, pl. 6, figs. 3a–f. MALE HT (BMNH). Mexico: Guerrero, Omilteme and Amoquileca. Causey 1954. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 67: 60. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.
Anadenobolus smithi — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

socius (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus socius Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 196. MALE HT (MCZ). Grenada: Grand Etang.
Anadenobolus socius — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

stolli (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus stolli Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 62, pl. 6, fig. 2. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Guatemala: Cholhuitz. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.
Anadenobolus stolli — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 85.

tejerianus (Chamberlin, 1953)

Rhinocricus tejerianus Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50: 147, figs. 19,20. MALE HT (FMNH). Mexico: Vera Cruz, Tejeria. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.
Anadenobolus tejerianus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 86.

toltecus (DeSaussure, 1859)

Julus toltecus DeSaussure, 1859a. Linnea Entomologica, 13: 331. DeSaussure 1859b. Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, 15: 354 (354 mispaginated as "554"), fig. 27. ST (MHNG). Mexico: Cordoba.
Spirobolus toltecus — Humbert & DeSaussure 1872. Mission scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amerique Centrale, recherches zoologique, 6(2): 75.
Rhinocricus toltecus — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 68. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 90.
Anadenobolus toltecus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 86.

totonacus (DeSaussure, 1859)

Julus totonacus DeSaussure, 1859b. Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, 15: 361 (361 mispaginated as "561"), fig. 31. MALE HT (MHNG). Mexico: Orizaba.
Rhinocricus totonacus — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 69. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 91.
Anadenobolus totonacus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 86.

translocatus (Loomis, 1975)

Rhinocricus translocatus Loomis, 1975. Florida Entomologist, 58(3): 182. MALE HT (FSCA). Jamaica: St. Thomas Parish, Portland Gap.
Anadenobolus translocatus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 86.

vincentii (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus vincentii Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 503, pl. 38, fig. 10. FEMALE HT (BMNH). St. Vincent and the Grenadines: St. Vincent Island.
Anadenobolus vincenti — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 86.

zapotecus (DeSaussure, 1859)

Julus zapotecus DeSaussure, 1859b. Mémoires de la Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, 15: 559 (359 mispaginated as "559"), fig. 30. MALE HT (MHNG). Mexico: Vera Cruz, Cordova, Orizaba.
Spirobolus zapotecus — von Porat 1876. Bihang till Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar, Stockholm, 4(7): 35.
Rhinocricus zapotecus — Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 69. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 91.
Anadenobolus zapotecus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 86.

Genus ***Andocricus*** Chamberlin 1955

Andocricus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 9. Type species: *Andocricus harae* Chamberlin, 1955b, by monotypy.

***harae** Chamberlin, 1955

Andocricus harae Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 9, figs. 5–5a,6. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: San Martin, Hara.

Genus ***Auracricus*** Pérez-Asso, 1998

Auracricus Pérez-Asso, 1998a. Caribbean Journal of Science, 34: 85. Type species: *Rhinocricus clypeatus* Loomis, 1938, by original designation. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 86.

***clypeatus** (Loomis, 1938)

Rhinocricus clypeatus Loomis, 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6): 440, fig. 7. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Cueva del Aura, Pico Turquino, Oriente Province.
Anadenobolus clypeatus — Torre 1974. Ciencas Biologicas, 4(42): 12. González and Golovatch 1990. Catálogo de los diplópodos de Cuba: 9.
Nesobolus clypeatus — Hoffman 1998b. Myriapodologica, 5(10): 104.
Auracricus clypeatus — Pérez-Asso 1998a. Caribbean Journal of Science, 34: 85, figs. 1A–C, 4, 5A. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 86.

Genus ***Australocricus*** Jeekel, 2001

Australocricus Jeekel, 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:89. Type species: *Rhinocricus sennae* Silvestri, 1898b, by original designation.

diastatus (Chamberlin, 1947)

Rhinocricus diastatus Chamberlin, 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 43, figs. 44,45. MALE HT (ANSP). Australia: Palm Island.
Australocricus diastatus ñ Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:23.

glabratus (Verhoeff, 1924)

Dinematocricus glabratus Verhoeff, 1924. Arkiv för Zoologi, 16(5): 106, pl. 4, figs. 80, 81. MALE HT (NHRS). Australia: Queensland, Colosseum.
Australocricus glabratus — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:23.

opulentus (Silvestri, 1895)

Rhinocricus opulentus Silvestri, 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. “D. Doria,” Genova, (2)14(34): 650. MALE HT (MCSN). Australia: Somerset.
Dinematocricus opulentus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology

at Harvard University, 64(1): 179.
Australocricus opulentus — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:23.

perditus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Rhinocricus perditus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 174. MALE HT (MCZ). Australia: Queensland, Enoggera, near Brisbane.
Australocricus perditus — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:24.

rotundatus (Verhoeff, 1924)

Dinematocricus rotundatus Verhoeff, 1924. Arkiv för Zoologi, 16(5): 108, pl.4, fig. 80. MALE HT (ZSMC). Australia: Queensland, Bellenden Ker, Mai.
Australocricus rotundatus — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:24.

sennae (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus Sennae Silvestri, 1897b. Bollettino della Societa Entomologica Italiana, 30: 230, figs. 10–11. MALE HT (MZUF). Australia: Queensland, Cairns. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 308.
Proporobolus sennae — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 176.
Australocricus sennae — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:24.

sinuatulus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus sinuatulus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 189. MALE HT (MCZ). Australia: Queensland, Cooktown.
Australocricus sinuatulus — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:24.

Genus ***Carlocricus*** Jeekel, 2001

Carlocricus Jeekel, 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:89. Type species: *Rhinocricus elberti* Carl, 1912, by original designation.

elberti (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus elberti Carl, 1912b. Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere, 32: 170, fig. D, E, pl. 1, figs. 3,4. MALE HT (MHNG). Lombok: Sadjang.
Eurhinocricus elberti — Attems 1930. Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin, 16: 138, figs. 26–28.
Carlocricus elberti — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:24.

Genus ***Cubobolus*** Chamberlin, 1918

Cubobolus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard Univer-

sity, 62(5): 206. Type species: *Cubobolus beliganus* Chamberlin, 1918, by original designation.
Synonymized with *Rhinocricus* by Loomis 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6): 436.
Cubobolus revalidated by Pérez-Asso 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 297.

***beliganus** (Chamberlin, 1918)

Cubobolus beliganus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 206. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Oriente Province, Belig, near Cape Cruz.

cuba Pérez-Asso, 1998

Cubobolus cuba Pérez-Asso, 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 308, figs. 10A–C, 11I, 11L, 12. MALE HT (MNHC). Cuba: Santiago de Cuba, Macizo de la Sierra Maestra.

dentatus Pérez-Asso, 1998

Cubobolus dentatus Pérez-Asso, 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 305, figs. 8A–C, 11C, 12. MALE HT (ARPA). Cuba: Cienfuegos, Sierra del Escambray, El Naranjo.

escambray Pérez-Asso, 1998

Cubobolus escambray Pérez-Asso, 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 304, figs. 6A–C, 11B, 12. MALE HT (ARPA). Cuba: Cienfuegos, Sierra del Escambray, Cuatro Vientos and Charco Azul Abajo road.

jibacoa Pérez-Asso, 1998

Cubobolus jibacoa Pérez-Asso, 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 306, figs. 8A–C, 11D, 11K, 12. MALE HT (MNHC). Cuba: Villa Clara, Sierra del Escambray, Jibacoa.

monitongo Pérez-Asso, 1998

Cubobolus monitongo Pérez-Asso, 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 307, figs. 9A–C, 11F, 12. MALE HT (MNHC). Cuba: Guantanamo, Caimanera, Los Monitongos.

perplicatus (Loomis, 1938)

Rhinocricus perplicatus Loomis, 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6): 444, fig. 9a–c. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Cueva del Aura, Pico Turquino. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.
Anadenobolus perplicatus — Torre 1974. Ciencias Biologicas, 4(42): 12. González & Golovatch 1990. Catálogo de los Diplópodos de Cuba: 10.
Cubobolus perplicatus — Pérez-Asso 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 309, fig. 12.

pertenuis (Loomis, 1938)

Rhinocricus pertenuis Loomis, 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6): 448, fig. 11a–d. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Cueva del Aura, Pico Turquino. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.
Anadenobolus pertenuis — Torre 1974. Ciencas Biologicas, 4(42): 13. Gonzalez & Golovatch 1990 Catálogo de los Diplópodos de Cuba: 10.
Cubobolus pertenuis — Pérez-Asso 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 300, figs. 3A–C, 11G, 12.

potrerillo Pérez-Asso, 1998

Cubobolus potrerillo Pérez-Asso, 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 302, 5A–C, 11A, 11J, 12. MALE HT (MNHC). Cuba: Sancti Spiritus, Sierra del Escambray, Pico Potrerillo.

sagittatus (Loomis, 1938)

Rhinocricus sagittatus Loomis, 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6): 442, MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Buenos Aires, Trinidad Mts., Santa Clara Province. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.
Anadenobolus sagittatus — Torre 1974. Ciencas Biologicas, 4(42): 13. Gonzalez & Golovatch 1990. Catálogo de los Diplópodos de Cuba: 10.
Cubobolus sagittatus — Pérez-Asso 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 299, figs. 2A–C, 11E, 12.

sinuosus (Loomis, 1938)

Rhinocricus sinuosus Loomis, 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6): 446, fig. 10a–c. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: in mountains n.of Imias. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.
Anadenobolus sinuosus — Torre 1974 Ciencas Biologicas, 4(42): 13. Gonzalez & Golovatch 1990 Catálogo de los Diplópodos de Cuba: 10.
Cubobolus sinuosus — Pérez-Asso 1998b. Insecta Mundi, 12(3–4): 301, figs. 4A–C, 11H, 12.

Genus ***Desmocricus*** Carl, 1918

Desmocricus Carl 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 445. Type species: *Desmocricus conjunctus* Carl 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 445, by monotypy. Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 202.

***conjunctus** Carl, 1918

Desmocricus conjunctus Carl, 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 445, figs. 22–26. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: Molucca Islands. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:25.

Genus ***Eurhinocricus*** Brölemann, 1903

Rhinocricus (*Eurhinocricus*) Brölemann, 1903b. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France, 72: 131. Type species: *Rhinocricus* (*Eurhinocricus*) *Biolleyi* Brölemann, 1903b. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France, 72: 132, figs. 1, 2, by monotypy. Pocock 1910. Biologia

Centrali-Americana: 73.

Eurhinocricus Brölemann, 1903, Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 331. Verhoeff 1937. Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipzig, 118: 90. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 227. Hoffman 1953. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 66: 181. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 87.

aequaliramus Loomis, 1975

Eurhinocricus aequaliramus Loomis, 1975. Florida Entomologist, 58(3): 177, figs. 9–10. MALE HT (FSCA). Jamaica: Saint Andrew Parish, Hardwar Gap. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 87.

aphanes Chamberlin, 1955

Eurhinocricus aphanes Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 10, fig. 7. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Peru: Ecuador, Prov. Tungurahua, Rio Blanco, Baños.

barrios Chamberlin, 1953

Eurhinocricus barrios Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 138, figs. 11,12. MALE HT (MCZ, Loomis gives FMNH as the type specimen repository). Guatemala: Escobas, "opposite Point Barrio." Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 87.

***biolleyi** (Brölemann, 1903)

Rhinocricus (*Eurhinocricus*) *Biolleyi* Brölemann, 1903b. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France, 72: 132, pl. 1, figs. 1–6. MALE HT (MNHN). Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Pocock 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 72. Hoffman 1953. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 66: 182. Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 33. Loomis 1964. Fieldiana: Zoology, 47: 112.

Eurhinocricus biolleyi — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 331. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 87.

Rhinocricus wheeleri Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the United States National Museum, 60(8): 21, pl. 10, figs. 1–3. MALE HT (USNM). Costa Rica: Port Limon. Synonymized by Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 33.

Rhinocricus pygmoides Chamberlin, 1933. Pan-Pacific Entomologist, 9(1): 22, figs. 6–8. MALE HT (USNM). Costa Rica: Parismina. Synonymized by Loomis 1972. The Florida Entomologist, 55(3): 201.

Eurhinocricus pygmoides — Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85.

Rhinocricus cocos Chamberlin, 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 38, figs. 27,28. MALE HT (ANSP). Cocos (Keeling) Islands: Chatham Bay. Chamberlin 1950. Zoologica, New York, 35(2): 140. Synonymized by Hoffman 1953. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 66: 182.

bisinuatus Loomis, 1975

Eurhinocricus bisinuatus Loomis, 1975. Florida Entomologist, 58(3): 178, figs. 11–13. MALE HT

(FSCA). Jamaica: Saint Andrew Parish, Hardwar Gap. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 88.

chichivacus Chamberlin, 1953

Eurhinocricus chichivacus Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 139, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (FMNH). Guatemala: Chichivac, near Tecpan. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 88.

cingendus (Loomis, 1937)

Rhinocricus cingendus Loomis, 1937. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(3): 218, MALE HT (MCZ). Jamaica: Blue Mts., Main Ridge.
Eurhinocricus cingendus — Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 33. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 88.

cockerelli (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus Cockerellii Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 505. MALE HT (BMNH). Jamaica: Mandeville.
Eurhinocricus cockerelli — Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 33. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 88.

collitrus Chamberlin, 1955

Eurhinocricus collitrus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 11, figs. 8, 9. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Peru: Hacienda Cochambul, near Cajamarca.

cooki Loomis, 1961

Eurhinocricus cooki Loomis, 1961. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 113(3454): 110, figs. 6g–h. MALE HT (USNM, No 2648). Panama: Canal Zone, Pina area. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 88.

elattus Chamberlin, 1955

Eurhinocricus elattus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 12, figs. 10–12. MALE HT (MCZ). Ecuador: Prov. Tungurahua, Baños.

eutypus Chamberlin, 1953

Eurhinocricus eutypus Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 139, figs. 21,22. MALE HT (FMNH). Guatemala: Volcan Tajumulco. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 88.

fissus Verhoeff, 1937

Eurhinocricus fissus Verhoeff, 1937. Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipzig, 118(1/2): 97, figs. 1–5. MALE HT (ZSMC). Mexico: southernmost Baja California. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85.

Rhinocricus tidius Chamberlin, 1947b. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 99: 37, figs. 25,26. MALE HT (ANSP). United States: California, Fort Tejon. Synonymized by Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 88.

Eurhinocricus tidus [sic] — Hoffman 1953. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 66: 183. Chamberlin & Hoffman 1958. Bulletin of the United-.States National Museum, 212: 152. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 88.

goeldii (Brölemann, 1903)

Rhinocricus Goeldii Brölemann, 1903a. Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipzig, 26(691): 187, figs. 15–18. MALE HT (MPEG). Brazil: Pará. Brölemann 1909 Catálogo da Fauna Brasileira, 2: 36. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 331. Verhoeff 1937. Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipzig, 118(1/2): 90. Attems 1943. Senckenbergiana biologica, 26(5): 447.

Rhinocricus insulsus Brölemann, 1903a. Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipzig, 26(691): 189, figs. 19,20. FEMALE HT (MPEG). Brazil: Pará, Mosgueiro. Brölemann 1909. Cat. Fn. Brasileira, 2: 36. Schubart 1947. Boletim do Museu Nacional. Rio de Janeiro. Zoologia, 82: 51. Synonymized by Schubart 1958b. Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi. Serie Zoologica, 16: 9.

Eurhinocricus goeldii — Schubart 1947. Boletim do Museu Nacional. Rio de Janeiro. Zoologia, 82: 50.

gossei (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus Gossei Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 490, pl. 38, fig. 2. MALE FEMALE ST (BMNH). Jamaica. Chamberlin 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 186.

Cubobolus gossei — Chamberlin 1922b. Proceedings of the United States National Museum, 61(10): 10.

Eurhinocricus gossei — Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 34. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 89.

granulatus Loomis, 1975

Eurhinocricus granulatus Loomis, 1975. Florida Entomologist, 58(3): 178, figs. 14,15. MALE HT (FSCA). Jamaica: Saint Andrew Parish, Hardwar Gap. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 89.

huadus Chamberlin, 1955

Eurhinocricus huadus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 13, fig. 14. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Bolivia: Huadu.

lissior Chamberlin, 1955

Eurhinocricus lissior Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 13, fig. 15.

FEMALE (MCZ). Ecuador: Prov. Tungurahua, Rio Blanco.

mandevillei (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus mandevillei Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 489. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Jamaica: Manchester Parish, Mandeville. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 89.
Eurhinocricus mandevillei — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 89.

manni Chamberlin, 1955

Eurhinocricus manni Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 14, fig. 13. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Bolivia: Covendo.

naufragus Carl, 1918

Eurhinocricus naufragus Carl, 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 441, figs. 19–21. MALE HT (SMFD). Federated States of Micronesia: Ulithi Atoll. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 31.

omiltemae (Pocock, 1910)

Rhinocricus omiltemae Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 67, pl. 6, figs. 12a–c. MALE HT (BMNH). Mexico: Omilteme in Guerrero.
Eurhinocricus omiltemae — Hoffman 1953. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 66: 182. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 89.

parvior (Chamberlin, 1918)

Rhinocricus parvior Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 191. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Jamaica: Saint Andrew Parish, Linguanea Plain.
Eurhinocricus parvior — Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 34. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 89.

parvissimus Hoffman, 1953

Eurhinocricus parvissimus Hoffman, 1953. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 66: 182, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM, No. 2062). Mexico: Chiapas, Finca Guatemoc, Volcan de Tacana. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 90.

peruvianus Kraus, 1954

Eurhinocricus peruvianus Kraus, 1954a. Senckenbergiana biologica. 35(1/2): 48, pl. 7, figs. 82–76. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Jaen, Olmos, 1400m.

rosenbergi Bond & Sierwald, 2002

Eurhinocricus rosenbergi Bond & Sierwald, 2002. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington. 115(3): 671. MALE HT (FMNH). Jamaica: Trewlany Parish, Cockpit Country, South of Caledonia, Pantrepant to Quickstep Trail, 18°20.51'N 77°41.02'W, 360m.

sabulosus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus sabulosus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 504, pl. 38, fig. 12. MALE FEMALE ST (BMNH). Jamaica: Manchester Parish, Mandeville, 594m.
Eurhinocricus sabulosus — Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 35. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 90.

solitarius (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus solitarius Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 496, pl. 38, fig. 6. MALE HT (BMNH). Jamaica.
Eurhinocricus solitarius — Hoffman 1955. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 68: 35. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 90.

storkani Verhoeff, 1937

Eurhinocricus storkani Verhoeff, 1937. Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipzig, 118(1/2): 98. MALE HT (ZSMC). Mexico: Manzanillo. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 90. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 85.

townsendi townsendi (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus townsendi Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 505. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Jamaica.
Eurhinocricus townsendi townsendi — Loomis 1975. Florida Entomologist, 58(3): 179. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 90.

townsendi marginandus Loomis, 1975

Eurhinocricus townsendi marginandus Loomis, 1975. Florida Entomologist, 58(3): 179, figs. 16,17. MALE HT (FSCA). Jamaica: Saint Thomas Parish, Whitfield Hall, 1280m. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 90.

tungurus Chamberlin, 1955

Eurhinocricus tungurus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 15, figs. 16–18. MALE HT (MCZ). Ecuador: Mt. Tungurahua, 2500m.

valvatus Loomis, 1975

Eurhinocricus valvatus Loomis, 1975. Florida Entomologist, 58(3): 181, figs. 18,19. MALE HT (FSCA). Jamaica: Saint Thomas Parish, Blue Mt. Peak. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 90.

Genus ***Fomentocricus*** Perez-Asso, 1998

Fomentocricus Pérez-Asso, 1998a. Caribbean Journal of Science, 34(1–2): 88. Type species: *Fomentocricus benignoi* Pérez-Asso, 1998a. Caribbean Journal of Science, 34(1–2): 88, by monotypy. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 90.

***benignoi** Pérez-Asso, 1998

Fomentocricus benignoi Pérez-Asso, 1998a. Caribbean Journal of Science. 34(1–2): 88, figs. 3A–C, 4, 5C–D. MALE HT (ARPA). Cuba: Jíquima, Fomento, Sancti Spiritus. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 91.

Genus ***Haitobolus*** Mauriès & Hoffman, 1998

Haitobolus Mauriès & Hoffman, 1998. Myriapodologica, 5: 98. Type species: *Julus haitensis* Gervais, 1847. Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères, 4: 191, by original designation. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 91.

***haitensis** (Gervais, 1847)

Julus haitensis Gervais, 1847 [nec *Julus haitensis* DeSaussure, 1860]. Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères, 4: 191. MALE LT (MNHN). Haiti: Santo Domingo. Gervais 1859. *in* Castelnau: Animaux nouveaux et rares de l'Amerique du Sud, 23, pl. 3, fig. 1a–c.

Rhinocricus haitensis — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 494.

Cubocricus haitensis — Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 56.

Rhinocricus latespargor Loomis, 1941. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 31(5): 190, figs. 8,9. MALE HT (USNM). Haiti: between Petit Grove and Miragoane. Synonymized by Mauriès & Hoffman 1998. Myriapodologica, 5(9): 99.

Haitobolus haitensis — Mauriès & Hoffman 1998. Myriapodogica, 5: 98, figs. 1, 2. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 91.

lethifer (Loomis, 1936)

Rhinocricus lethifer Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 67, pl. 1, figs. 2,3. MALE HT (USNM). Haiti: between Petit Goave and Miragoane.

Haitobolus lethifer — Mauriès & Hoffman 1998. Myriapodogica, 5: 99. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 91.

Genus ***Jobocricus*** Pérez-Asso, 1998

Jobocricus Pérez-Asso, 1998a. Caribbean Journal of Science, 34: 85. Type species: *Jobocricus centralis* Pérez-Asso, 1998a. Caribbean Journal of Science, 34(1–2): 88, by monotypy.
Dibothrocricus Hoffman, 1998b. Myriapodologica, 5(10): 105. Type species: *Rhinocricus maltzani* Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 495, by original designation. Synonymized by Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 91.

***centralis** Pérez-Asso, 1998

Jobocricus centralis Pérez-Asso, 1998a. Caribbean Journal of Science, 34(1–2): 88, figs. 2A–C, 4, 5B. MALE HT (ARPA). Cuba: Jobo Rosado, Yaguajay, Sancti Spiritus. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 92.

maltzani (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus Maltzani Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 495, pl. 38, figs. 5–5b. MALE HT (BMNH). Haiti: Cape Haiti in St. Domingo.
Nesobolus maltzani — Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 61.
Eurhinocricus incursor Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 139. FEMALE HT (FMNH). Haiti: Cape Haitien. Synonymized with *Dibothrocricus maltzani* by Hoffman 1998b. Myriapodologica, 5(10): 108. Transferred to *Jobocricus* by Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 92.

Dibothrocricus maltzani — Hoffman 1998b. Myriapodologica, 5(10): 108, figs. 1–4.
Jobocricus maltzani — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 91.

Genus ***Leiocricus*** Loomis, 1936

Leiocricus Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 50. Type species: *Leiocricus diversipes* Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 51, by monotypy. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 92.

***diversipes** Loomis, 1936

Leiocricus diversipes Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 51, figs. 21a–c. MALE HT (USNM). Haiti: top of Morne Pilboreau, between Ennery and Plaisance, near Cancoque. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 92.

Genus ***Lissocricus*** Chamberlin, 1953

Lissocricus Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist 50(1): 141. Type species: *Lissocricus howlandi* Chamberlin 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 141, by monotypy.

ecuadorae Chamberlin, 1955

Lissocricus ecuadorae Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 17, figs. 22,23. MALE HT (AMNH). Ecuador: Tungurahua Province, Baños.

holostrius Chamberlin, 1955

Lissocricus holostrius Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 17, figs. 24,25. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Hacienda Cochumbul, near Cajamarca.

***howlandi** Chamberlin, 1953

Lissocricus howlandi Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50: 141. FEMALE HT (FMNH). Columbia: near Santa Marta and Margarita.

oblitus Chamberlin, 1955

Lissocricus oblitus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 19, figs. 26,27. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Hacienda Cochumbul, near Cajamarca.

Genus ***Metacricus*** Chamberlin, 1953

Metacricus Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 141. Type species: *Metacricus modestus* Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 141, by monotypy.

***modestus** Chamberlin, 1953

Metacricus modestus Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 141. MALE HT (FMNH). Venezuela: probably near Caracas.

Genus ***Neocricus*** Chamberlin, 1941

Neocricus Chamberlin, 1941b. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 31(11): 14. Type species: *Neocricus foederatus* Chamberlin, 1941b. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 31(11): 15.

caudatus caudatus (Newport, 1844)

Spribolus caudatus Newport, 1844. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 13(84): 269. MALE HT (BMNH). Guyana: Demerara.
Julus caudatus — Gervais 1847. Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères, 4: 190.
Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *laetus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 70. MALE HT (ZMHB). Columbia, Caracas, Puerto Cabello, Guyana, Ternate. von Porat 1888. Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique, 32: 234. Synonymized by Brölemann 1898. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 67: 298. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 44.
Spirobolus caudatus — Bollman 1893b. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 46: 193.
Rhinocricus caudatus — Brölemann 1898. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 67: 298, pl. 27, figs. 142–145.
Dinematocricus caudatus — Brölemann 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 123.
Neocricus caudatus — Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 240.

caudatus montanus Brölemann, 1898

Rhinocricus caudatus montana Bröleman, 1898. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France, 67: 299, pl. 27, figs. 146–149. MALE HT (MNHN). Venezuela: Colonia Tovar.
Neocricus caudatus montana —Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 240.

chacaitus Chamberlin, 1941

Neocricus chacaitus Chamberlin, 1941b. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 31(11): 16. MALE HT (MCZ). Venezuela: Rio Chacaito, Edo.

conclusus Chamberlin, 1950

Neocricus conclusus Chamberlin, 1950. Zoologica, New York, 35(2): 138, figs. 22,23. MALE HT (AMNH). Venezuela: Rancho Grande.

encantus Chamberlin, 1941

Neocricus encantus Chamberlin, 1941b. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 31(11): 15. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Venezuela: El Encantado, near Petare, Edo.

***foederatus** Chamberlin, 1941

Neocricus foederatus Chamberlin, 1941b. Bulletin of the University of Utah Biological Series, 31(11): 15. MALE HT (MCZ). Venezuela: Distrito Federal, El Valle, near Car[a]cas.

ireneei Chamberlin, 1953

Neocricus ireneei Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50: 143, figs. 5,6. MALE (FMNH). Venezuela: probably near Caracas.

permundus Chamberlin, 1950

Neocricus permundus Chamberlin, 1950. Zoologica, New York, 35(2): 136, figs. 3,4. MALE HT (AMNH). Venezuela: Rancho Grande.

ruberculinus (Silvestri, 1898)

Rhinocricus ruberculinus Silvestri, 1898a. Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires, 4: 77. FEMALE HT (ZMUC). Venezuela: Caracas.
Neocricus ruberculinus — Chamberlin 1950. Zoologica, New York, 35(2): 138.

tivior Chamberlin, 1950

Neocricus tivior Chamberlin, 1950. Zoologica, New York, 35(2): 138, figs. 5,6. MALE HT (AMNH). Venezuela: banks of the Ocumare River.

Genus *Nesobolus* Chamberlin, 1918

Nesobolus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 203. Type species: *Nesobolus toroanus* Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 204, by monotypy. Pérez-Asso 1996. Insecta Mundi, 10(4): 1. Hoffman 1998b. Myriapodologica, 5(10): 103. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 94.

beauvoisi (Gervais, 1847)

Iulus Beauvoisii Gervais, 1847. Annales des sciences naturelles. Zoologie. Paris. Series 2, 4: 47. Nom. nov. pro *Iulus Indus* Beauvois, 1805 [nec *Iulus Indus* Linneaus, 1758]. Gervais 1847. Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères, 4: 191. MALE HT (MNHN). Martinique. Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 507.

Nesobolus beauvoisi — Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 59.

Gervais (1847) proposed *Julus beauvoisii* as a new name for *Julus indus* Beauvois, 1805 from Santo Domingo (nec *Julus indus* Linneaus, 1758) upon examination of a specimen from Martinique. Pocock (1894a) writes that the specimen Gervais described from Martinique as *Julus beauvoisii* is not co-specific with Beauvois's specimen of *Julus indus* from Santo Domingo. Loomis (1936) agrees with Pocock that *Julus beauvoisii* (=*Nesobolus beauvoisi*) Gervais from Martinique is distinct from *Julus indus* Beauvois (=*Nesobolus loomisi*) and suggests considering *Julus beauvoisi* (=*Nesobolus beauvoisii*) as a distinct species not based on Gervais's assertions of its conspecificity with *Julus indus* (=*Nesobolus loomisi* Hoffman, see below), but "purely on geographic grounds." Loomis provides a description of *Iulus Indus* (=*Nesobolus loomisi*) to "allow the identity of the confused Martinique form to be more easily determined when specimens are found." Nonetheless, no specimens have been found since 1847, so the legitimacy of *Nesobolus beauvoisi* still, unfortunately, remains uncertain.

cuba Pérez-Asso, 1996

Nesobolus cuba Pérez-Asso, 1996. Insecta Mundi, 10(4): 4, figs. 4A–C, 5, 6D. MALE HT (MNHC). Cuba: Pico Cuba, Sierra Maestra, Santiago de Cuba. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 93.

etymophallus (Loomis, 1938)

Rhinocricus etymophallus Loomis, 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6): 436, figs. 5a–c. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Rio Frio, Boniato Range, Oriente Province.

Nesobolus etymophallus — Hoffman 1998b. Myriapodologica, 5(10): 105. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 93.

gonolepis (Loomis, 1938)

Rhinocricus gonolepsis Loomis, 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6): 438, figs. 6a–c. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Oriente Province, mountains n. of Imias.

Nesobolus gonolepsis — Hoffman 1998b. Myriapodologica, 5(10): 105. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 93.

loomisi Hoffman, 1998

Iulus Indus Beauvois, 1817. Insects recuellis en Afrique et an Amerique. p. 154, pl. 6, fig. 2. (According to Hoffman (1999) Palisot de Beauvois misidentified a specimen from Santo Domingo as *Julus indus* Linneaus, 1758. Systema Naturae, ed, 10, p. 639.)

Spirostreptus indus — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 506.

Orthoporus indus — Chamberlin 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 184.

Nesobolus indus — Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 59.

Nesobolus loomisi Hoffman, 1998b. Myriapodologica, 5(10): 105. Nom. nov. pro *Nesobolus indus* Beauvois, 1817 [nec *Julus indus* Linnaeus, 1785]. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 93.

piedra Pérez-Asso, 1996

Nesobolus piedra Pérez-Asso 1996. Insecta Mundi, 10(4): 4, figs. 3A–C, 5, 6E–F. MALE HT (MNHC). Cuba: Isabelica, Gran Piedra, Santiago de Cuba. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 94.

ramulus (Loomis, 1936)

Rhinocricus ramulus Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 76, figs. 33a, b. MALE HT (MCZ). Haiti: Roche Croix on Morne La Hotte. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.

Nesobolus ramulus — Hoffman 1998b. Myriapodologica, 5(10): 106. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 94.

Hoffman (1999) supposedly placed *Rhinocricus ramulus* Loomis, 1936 in *Nesobolus* based on a previous reference made by himself (1998b). We cannot find an indication for a genus transfer by Hoffman in 1998b on p. 106. Hoffman (1999) listed *Rhinocricus ramulus* in both *Nesobolus* (p. 94) and incertae sedis (p. 99).

similis Pérez-Asso, 1996

Nesobolus similis Pérez-Asso, 1996. Insecta Mundi, 10(4): 3, figs. 2A–C, 5, 6B–C. MALE HT (MNHC). Cuba: La Ermita, Yunque de Baracoa, Guantánamo. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 94.

***toroanus** Chamberlin, 1918

Nesobolus toroanus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 204. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Guantánamo. Chamberlin 1922b. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 61(10): 3, pl. 2, figs. 1, 2. Torre 1974. Ciencas Biologicas, 4(42): 4. González and Golovatch 1990. Catálogo de los diplópodos de Cuba: 10. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 94.

Nesobolus yaterus Chamberlin, 1922b. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 61(10): 4, pl. 2, figs. 5–10. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Oriente Province, Yateras, Bella Vinta. Synonymized by Pérez-Asso 1996. Insecta Mundi, 10(4): 1.

Nesobolus libanonus Chamberlin, 1922b. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 61(10): 4, pl. 2, fig. 11, pl. 3, figs. 1–5. MALE HT (USNM) Cuba: Alto de la Union, Monte Líbano. González and Golovatch 1990. Catálogo de los diplópodos de Cuba. p. 10. Synonymized by Pérez-Asso 1996. Insecta Mundi, 10(4): 2. [*Nesobolus fibanonus* [sic] Chamberlin, 1922).

Genus ***Oxypyge*** Silvestri, 1896

Oxypyge Silvestri, 1896. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 11(254): 4. Type species: *Oxypyge varicolor* Silvestri, 1896, by monotypy. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 94.

Oxypygides Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 24. Type species: *Oxypygides mesites* Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 25, by original designation. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 95. Synonymized by Bond & Marek 2003. Zootaxa, 292:3.

Zipyge Chamberlin, 1925. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 38: 40. Type species: *Oxypyge ferruginipes* Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 27, by original designation. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 98. Synonymized by Bond & Marek 2003. Zootaxa, 292:3.

benedicta Chamberlin, 1925

Oxypyge benedictus Chamberlin, 1925. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 38: 40. MALE HT (MCZ). Panama: Barro Colorado Island. Loomis 1961. Proceedings of the United States National Museum, 113(3454): 111, figs. 6i–j. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 86.

Oxypyge benedicta — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 94.

confusa Chamberlin, 1922

Oxypyge confusa Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 28, pl. 12, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM, No 835). Guatemala: Cacao. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 86. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 95.

curticauda Chamberlin, 1953

Oxypyge curticaudus Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 143, figs. 8,8. MALE HT (FMNH). Guatemala: Izabal, Bobos River. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 86.

Oxypyge curticauda — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 95.

equalis Chamberlin, 1922

Oxypyge equalis Chamberlin, 1922 Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 29, pl. 12, figs. 8–10, pl. 15, fig. 3. MALE HT (USNM, No. 837). Guatemala: Trece Aguas. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 86. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 95.

ferruginipes Chamberlin, 1922

Oxypyge ferruginipes Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 27, pl. 11, figs. 8–12. MALE HT (USNM, No 834). Guatemala: Cacao.

Zipyge ferruginipes — Chamberlin 1925. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 38: 40. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 91.

Oxypyge ferruginipes — Bond & Marek 2003. Zootaxa, 292:5.

isolata Chamberlin, 1925

Oxypyge isolatus Chamberlin, 1925. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 38: 40. MALE HT (MCZ). Panama: Barro Colorado Island. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 86.
Oxypyge isolata — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 95.

lapidicina (Chamberlin, 1922)

Oxypygides lapidicina Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 26, pl. 11, figs. 3–7. MALE HT (USNM, No. 833). Guatemala: Dept. Alta Verapaz, Candelaria Rocks, Scamay Estuary. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 86. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 96.
Oxypyge lapidicina — Bond & Marek 2003. Zootaxa, 292:7.

mesites (Chamberlin, 1922)

Oxypygides mesites Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 25, pl. 10, figs. 11,12; pl. 11, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM, No 832). Guatemala: Cacao. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 87. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 96.
Oxypyge mesites — Bond & Marek 2003. Zootaxa, 292:6.

socia Chamberlin, 1922

Oxypyge socia Chamberlin, 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 28, pl. 12, figs. 3–6. MALE HT (USNM, No. 836). Guatemala: Cacao. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 86. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 95.

tingomariae Kraus, 1957

Oxypyge tingomariae Kraus, 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 104, pl. 9, figs. 26–31. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Tingo Maria, 670m. Kraus 1960. Senckenbergiana biologica, 41(3/4): 262. Bond & Marek 2003. Zootaxa, 292:4.

***varicolor** Silvestri, 1896

Oxypyge varicolor Silvestri, 1896 Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 11(254): 4, figs. 2,3. Panama: Prov. Darien, Punta Sabana, near Lago de Pita. FE/MALE HT (MZUT). Panama: Darien Prov., Punta Sabana, near Lago de Pita. Chamberlin 1922a. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 60(8): 27. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 86. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 95. Bond & Marek 2003. Zootaxa, 292:3.

Genus ***Perucricus*** Kraus, 1954

Perucricus Kraus, 1954a. Senckenbergiana biologica, 35(1/2): 45. Type species: *Perucricus rostratus* Kraus, 1954a. Senckenbergiana biologica, 35(1/2): 45, by monotypy.
Synonymized with *Lissocricus* Chamberlin, 1953 by Chamberlin 1955b. University of Utah Bio-

logical Series, 11(5): 16.
Perucricus — revalidated by Kraus 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 108.

angustiramus (Kraus, 1954)

Eurhinocricus angustiramus Kraus, 1954a. Senckenbergiana biologica, 35(1/2): 46, pl. 7, figs. 66–71. MALE HT (SMF). Peru: Hacienda Taulis, 1700m.
Perucricus angustiramus — Kraus 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 109.

conicus Kraus, 1957

Perucricus conicus Kraus, 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 109, pl. 10, figs. 43–47. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Cutervo, 2800m.
Lissocricus retrus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 19, figs. 85,86. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru. Synonymized by Kraus 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 110. Kraus states that the original description of *P. retrus* does not allow unambiguous identification of this species.

denticauda Kraus, 1957

Perucricus denticauda Kraus, 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 110, pl. 10, figs. 48–52. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Cutervo, San Andres. Kraus 1959. Senckenbergiana biologica, 40(5/6): 274.

iquitosensis Kraus, 1960

Perucricus iquitosensis Kraus, 1960. Senckenbergiana biologica, 41(3/4): 261, pl. 38, figs. 68–73. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Iquitos, Guayabamba Jungle.

***rostratus** Kraus, 1954

Perucricus rostratus Kraus, 1954a. Senckenbergiana biologica, 35(1/2): 45, pl. 7, figs. 60–65. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Hacienda Taulis, 1700m.

Genus ***Poecilocricus*** Schubart, 1962

Poecilocricus Schubart, 1962a. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(2): 265. Type species: *Poecilocricus singularis* Schubart, 1962a. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(2): 265, by monotypy.

***singularis** Schubart, 1962

Poecilocricus singularis Schubart, 1962a. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(2): 265, figs. 1–7. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Feira de Sant'Ana.

Proporobolus Silvestri, 1897a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, 2a 18(38): 651. Type species: *Rhinocricus quintiporus* Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 23: 524, by original designation.

Pentocricus Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências 23(2): 231. Type species: *Rhinocricus quintiporus*, by monotypy. Synonymized by Hoffman & Keeton 1960. Transactions of the American Entomological Society, 86: 18. An objective junior synonym of *Proporobolus* Silvestri, 1897a (Hoffman & Keeton 1960).

Dinematocricus (*Cladiscocricus*) Brölemann, 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 123. Type species: *Rhinocricus falcatus* Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 6, pl. 1, figs. 21,22, by original designation. Synonymized by Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 201.

Cladiscocricus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 175. Synonymized by Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 201.

adipatus (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus adipatus Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 66. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Salawati Island.

Rhinocricus adipatus — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 308. Attems 1915a. Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde, Amsterdam, 20: 9, figs. 22,23.

Proporobolus adipatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum at Harvard University, 64(1): 177. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 31.

Rhinocricus gravis Silvestri, 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, (2)14(34): 647. MALE HT (MCSN). Indonesia: Sorong. Synonymized by Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 308.

beauforti (Attems, 1915)

Rhinocricus Beauforti Attems, 1915a. Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde, Amsterdam, 20: 10, figs. 24–26. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: Waigeu Island, Beo. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 308.

Proporobolus beauforti — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 177. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 32.

bicornis (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus bicornis Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 5, pl. 2, figs. 17–19. MALE HT (MTKD). Fiji: Viti Levu. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 308.

Proporobolus bicornis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 176. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 39 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

consimilis Brölemann, 1913

Dinematocricus (*Cladiscocricus*) *consimilis* Brölemann, 1913b. Records of the Australian

Museum, 10: 128, pl. 16, fig. 45. FEMALE HT (AMS). Australia: Queensland, Gayndah. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 39 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

Cladiscocricus consimilis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 175.

Proporobolus consimilis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 201.

falcatus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus falcatus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 6, pl. 1, figs. 21, 22. MALE HT (SMTD Guess of depository). Australia: Queensland, Gayndah. Type species of *Dinematocricus* (*Cladiscocricus*) Brölemann 1913b.

Dinematocricus (*Cladiscocricus*) *falcatus falcatus* — Brölemann 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 124, pl. 16, figs. 29–44; with text figs. 30, 31.

Cladiscocricus falcatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 175. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:25 (listed under *Cladiscocricus*— transfer not substantiated).

Proporobolus falcatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 201.

pachyskeles (Attems, 1897)

Rhinocricus pachyskeles Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 23: 528, pl. 22, fig. 26. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Batjan Island. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 308.

Proporobolus pachyskeles — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 176. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 32.

***quintiporus** (Attems, 1897)

Rhinocricus quintiporus Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 23: 524, pl. 22, figs. 19–21. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Halmahera Island, Todahe.

Proporobolus quintiporus — Silvestri 1897a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, 2a 18(38): 651.

Rhinocricus (*Pentocricus*) *quintiporus* — Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 231.

Proporobolus quintiporus — Hoffman & Keeton 1960. Transactions of the American Entomological Society, 86: 18. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 32.

scobinula Brölemann, 1913

Dinematocricus (*Cladiscocricus*) *falcatus scobinula* Brölemann, 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10(1): 125. MALE HT (AMS). Australia: Queensland, Gayndah.

Cladiscocricus scobinula — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 175. *Cladiscocricus falcatus scobinula* — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 25

Proporobolus scobinula — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 201.

xanthopygus (Attems, 1897)

Rhinocricus xanthopygus Attems, 1897 [nec *Rhinocricus xanthopygus* Silvestri 1897g]. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 23: 531, figs. 22,23. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Halmahera Island. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 309.

Proporobolus xanthopygus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 176. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 33.

Genus ***Rhinocricus*** Karsch, 1881

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 68, by subsequent designation (Pocock 1894a).

Rhinocricus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 485. Type species: *Spirobolus* (*Rhinocricus*) *parcus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 68. Hoffman 1960b. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 73: 8. Brölemann 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 122. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 307.

Cubocricus Chamberlin, 1922b. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 61(10): 5. Type species: *Rhinocricus suprenans* Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 193, by original designation. Synonymized by Hoffman 1960b. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 73: 8.

acicauda Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus acicauda Silvestri, 1898b. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 13(324): 9, figs. 20–22. MALE HT (MZUT). Ecuador: Pun, “Papallaiva” (Papallacta?).

acrotypus Chamberlin, 1950

Rhinocricus acrotypus Chamberlin, 1950. Zoologica, New York, 35(2): 140, figs. 9,10. MALE HT (AMNH). Venezuela: Caripito.

acus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus acus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 21, figs. 28,29. MALE HT (AMNH). Ecuador: Prov. Tungurahua, Baños.

albidolimbatus (von Porat, 1876)

Spirobolus albido-limbatus von Porat, 1876 Bihang till Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar, Stockholm, 4(7): 34. MALE HT (NHRS). Brazil: Olinda.

Rhinocricus albido-limbatus — Brölemann 1903c. Annales de la Société Entomologique de la France, 71: 681.

albiventris Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus albiventris Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 79, figs. 15–20. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Guanabara, Ilha de Paquetá.

albolatus Loomis, 1936

Rhinocricus albolatus Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 71, figs. 29a, b. MALE HT (USNM). Haiti: Kenscoff. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 98.

amblus Chamberlin, 1923

Rhinocricus amblus Chamberlin, 1923. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 133: 39. pl. 16, figs. 106–108. MALE HT (MCZ). Colombia: San Lorenzo.

ancashi Kraus, 1956

Rhinocricus ancashi Kraus, 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 151, pl. 20, figs. 43, 44; pl. 21, figs. 50, 51; pl. 22, figs. 67,68. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Dept. Ancash, Yánac, 2700m. Kraus 1959. Senckenbergiana biologica, 40(5/6): 274, pl. 33, fig. 18.

andinus Brölemann, 1919

Rhinocricus andinus Brölemann, 1919. Mission du service geographique de l'armee pour la mesure d'un Arc de Meridien equatorial en Amerique de Sud sous le controle scientifique de l'academie des sciences 1889–1906, 10: 241, pl. 18, figs. 1, 2; pl. 19, figs. 13,14; pl. 21, fig. 3a. MALE HT (MNHN). Ecuador: “Pinnllar”, 2874m.

angustus Silvestri, 1894

Rhinocricus angustus Silvestri, 1894. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. “D. Doria,” Genova. Ser, 2a, 14(34): 782, fig. 15. MALE HT (MCSN). Argentina: San Ignacio.

annexus Chamberlin, 1941

Rhinocricus annexus Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 482, figs. 39–41. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Iquitos.

anotectus Attems, 1943

Rhinocricus anotectus Attems, 1943. Senckenbergiana biologica, 26(5): 449, figs. 29–31. MALE HT (SMFD). Brazil: Gordura.

aragarcensis Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus aragarcensis Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 81, figs. 21–23. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Mato Gross, Aragarças.

armatus armatus Brölemann, 1919

Rhinocricus armatus Brölemann, 1919. Mission du service geographique de l'armee pour la mesure d'un Arc de Meridien equatorial en Amerique de Sud sous le controle scientifique de l'academie des sciences 1889–1906, 10: 243, pl. 18, figs. 8–9; pl. 20, figs. 22, 23; pl. 21, fig. 33. MALE HT (MNHN). Ecuador: Alausí, 2390m.

armatus asulcatus Brölemann, 1919

Rhinocricus armatus asulcatus Brölemann, 1919. Mission du service geographique de l'armee pour la mesure d'un Arc de Meridien equatorial en Amerique de Sud sous le controle scientifique de l'academie des sciences 1889–1906, 10: 246, fig. 24. MALE HT (MNHN). Ecuador: "Yausai" Yausay?, 3632m.

asper Brölemann, 1901

Rhinocricus asper Brölemann, 1901, 1903. Revista Museu Paulista, 5: 187, pl. 9, figs. 228–237, 6: 93 [errata]. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: São Paolo, Alto do Serra. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 235, figs. 3,4.

avanhandavae Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus avanhandavae Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 245, figs. 11,12. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Mun. José Bonifácio, Salto de Avanhandava. Schubart 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 86.

balanus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus balanus Chamberlin 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 23, figs. 30–32. MALE HT (AMNH). Ecuador: Prov. Tungurahua, Baños, 1800m.

balzanii Silvestri, 1894

Rhinocricus Balzanii Silvestri, 1894. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova. Ser, 2a, 14(34): 781. FEMALE HT (MCSN). Bolivia: Yungas, Coroico-Chulumani, 1600m.

barbouri Chamberlin, 1918

Rhinocricus barbouri Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 198. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Isle of Pines, Sierra de Caballos. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 96.

bellus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus bellus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 23, figs. 33–35. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Zapotal, Rio Chinchipe. Kraus 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 150, pls, 20, figs. 40–42; pl. 21, figs. 65,66.

bernardinensis Carl, 1918

Rhinocricus bernardinensis Carl, 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 436, fig. 14,15. MALE HT (MHNG). Paraguay: San Bernardino.

biabonus Chamberlin, 1941

Rhinocricus biabonus Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 483, figs. 46,47. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Upper Biabo, 3500m.

bifasciatus Silvestri, 1897

Rhinocricus bifasciatus Silvestri, 1897d. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 12(305): 6, figs. 16,17. MALE HT (MZUT). Ecuador: San José.

birivus Attems, 1943

Rhinocricus birivus Attems, 1943. Senckenbergiana biologica, 26(5): 451, figs. 32–37. MALE HT (SMFD). Brazil: Pernambuco.

blancus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus blancus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 24, figs. 36–38. MALE HT (AMNH). Ecuador: Prov. Tungurahua, Rio Blanco, 1800m.

boggianii Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus Boggianii Silvestri, 1898c. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova. Ser, 2a, 18(38): 670, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (MCSN). Paraguay: Puerto.

bombonus Chamberlin, 1941

Rhinocricus bombonus Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 482, figs. 42–45. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Rio Bombo, Alto Tapiche.

borellii Silvestri, 1895

Rhinocricus Borellii Silvestri, 1895b. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 10(203): 11. MALE HT (MZUT). Central Paraguay. Silvestri 1902. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 17(432): 18.

botocudus Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus botocudus Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciêncas, 34(1): 72. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Espírito Santo, no Vale do Rio Doce, perto de Itapina.

brachyproctus Pocock, 1894

Rhinocricus brachyproctus Pocock, 1894b. Max Weber's Zoologische Ergebnisse einer Reise in Niederländisch Ost-Indien, 4: 393, pl. 22, fig. 25. MALE HT (BMNH). Indonesia: Saleyer Island. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 39 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

bromelicola Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus bromelicola Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciêncas, 23(2): 265, figs. 33a, 33, 34. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Estado de Rio de Janeiro, Cabo Frio.

burgeri Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus Bürgeri Silvestri, 1898a. Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires, 6: 78. MALE HT (ZIUG). Columbia: Mine Purnio. Carl 1914. Mémoires de la Société Neuchâteloise de Sciences Naturelles, 5: 878, fig. 105.

calinus Chamberlin, 1953

Rhinocricus calinus Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 143, figs. 9,10. FEMALE HT (FMNH). Columbia: Cali.

cantanus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus cantanus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 24, fig. 39. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Huamantanga, near Canta, 3500m.

capucinus Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus capucinus Silvestri, 1898a. Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires, 6: 78. MALE HT (ZIUG). Argentina: Sibaté-Fusagusagu, 2000m.

carpapatae Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus carpapatae Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 25, fig. 40. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Carpapata, 2300m.

chavantinus Schubart, 1958

Rhinocricus chavantinus Schubart, 1958a. Arquivos do Musei Nacional Rio de Janeiro, 46: 217, figs. 15,16. MALE HT (MNRJ). Brazil: Mato Grosso, Chavantina, Rio das Mortes.

cinctus Loomis, 1936

Rhinocricus cinctus Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 72, figs. 30a,b. MALE HT (MCZ). Haiti: Morne La Hotte. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.

civilis Silvestri, 1894

Rhinocricus civilis Silvestri, 1894. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova. Ser, 2a, 14(34): 782, fig. 14. MALE HT (MCSN). Argentina: Candelaria.

civis Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus civis Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 243, figs. 9a,9b,9,10. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: São Paolo, Bairo Jardim Paulista.

cachoeirensis Schubart, 1944

Rhinocricus cachoeirensis Schubart, 1944. Acta Zoologica Lilloana, 2: 380, fig. 1 (map), figs. 47–49. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Mun. Pirassununga, Cachoeira. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 235. Schubart 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 85.

collaris DeSaussure & Zehntner, 1902

Rhinocricus collaris DeSaussure & Zehntner, 1902. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 24: 119. MALE HT (SMFD). Madagascar.

colossus Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus colossus Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 73, figs. 6,7. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Minas Gerais, Mun. Diamantina, Parada do Cruzeiro.

columbianus Schubart, 1914

Rhinocricus brevipes [nomen praeoccupatum] Carl, 1914. Mémoires de la Société Neuchâteloise de Sciences Naturelles, 5: 876, figs. 101,102. MALE HT (MHNG). Columbia: La Camelia, coffee field by Angelopolis, 1800m.

Rhinocricus columbianus Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 273. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus brevipes* Carl, 1914 [nec *Rhinocricus brevipes* (=*Dinematocricus brevipes*) Karsch, 1881].

concinnus Brölemann, 1901

Rhinocricus concinnus Brölemann, 1901. Revista Museu Paulista, 5: 198, pl. 10, figs. 252–254. FEMALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: São Paolo, Alto da Serra. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 253.

cophurus Chamberlin, 1941

Rhinocricus cophurus Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 483, figs. 48–50. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Rio Pisqui.

corongus Kraus, 1956

Rhinocricus corongus Kraus, 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 152, pl. 20, fig. 46; pl. 21, fig. 53; pl. 22, fig. 71–73. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Dept. Ancash, Yánac.

covendo Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus covendo Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 25, figs. 41–43. MALE HT (AMNH). Bolivia: Covendo.

cristovalensis Pocock, 1899

Rhinocricus cristovalensis Pocock, 1899. "Willey's" Zoological results based on material from New Britain, New Guinea, Loyalty Isles and elsewhere, Part 1. p.69, pl. 6, fig. 5. MALE HT (BMNH). Solomon Islands: Maranta, San Cristoval. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

cutervoensis Kraus, 1957

Rhinocricus cutervoensis Kraus, 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 105, pl. 9, figs. 32–36. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: San Andres, Cutervo, 2200m.

cuzconus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus cuzconus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 26, fig. 44. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Cuzco, 3600m. Kraus 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 154, pl. 20, fig. 48; pl. 21, figs. 57,58; pl. 22, figs. 84,75.

demelloi Verhoeff, 1943

Rhinocricus demelloi Verhoeff, 1943. Arquivos do Museu Nacional. Rio de Janeiro, 37: 267, figs. 13–17. MALE HT (MNRJ). Brazil: Minas Gerais. Schubart 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 85.

discors Silvestri, 1894

Rhinocricus discors Silvestri, 1894. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova. Ser, 2a, 14(34): 781, fig. 13. MALE HT (MCSN). Boliva: Salinas, Beni.

dispar Silvestri, 1895

Rhinocricus dispar Silvestri, 1895b. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 10(203): 12. FEMALE HT (MZUT). Paraguay: Rio Apa.

divaricatus Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus divaricatus Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 254, figs. 21,22. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Ilha de São Sebastião.

divisus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus divisus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 27, figs. 45–47. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Dept. Huanuco, Divisoria.
Rhinocricus aguaytiae Kraus, 1955. Senckenbergiana biologica, 36(3/4): 191, pl. 19, figs. 42–46. MALE HT (MUSM). Peru: Dept. Loreto, Cordillera Azul, between Tinpo and Aguaytía. Synonymized by Kraus 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 156.

dorsosulcatus Verhoeff, 1938

Rhinocricus dorsosulcatus Verhoeff, 1938a. Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere, 71: 40, pl. 3, fig. 43. MALE HT (ZSMC). Trinidad: Ceparo.

drepanurus Attems, 1914

Rhinocricus drepanurus Attems, 1914b. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, 89: 685, pl. 9, figs. 8–10. MALE HT (NMW). Papua New Guinea: Bougainville Island. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 33 (listed under *Proporobolus vogesi* — synonymy not substantiated).

duvernoyi (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *Duvernoyi* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 77. FEMALE HT (ZMHB). Cuba.
Rhinocricus Duvernoyi — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 496.
Cubocricus duvernoyi — Chamberlin 1922b. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 61(10): 5.
Rhinocricus duvernoyi — Hoffman 1960b. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 73: 12. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 96.

ectus Chamberlin, 1920

Rhinocricus ectus Chamberlin, 1920a. Annals of the Entomological Society of America, 13: 275. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Bermuda.

ecuadorensis Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus ecuadorensis Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 27, fig. 48. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Ecuador: Baños.

ekinus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus ekinus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 28, figs. 51–53. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Dept. San Martin east of Ekin. Kraus 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 150, pl. 20, figs. 37–39; pl. 21, figs. 63–64.

electrofasciatus Schubart, 1957

Rhinocricus electrofasciatus Schubart, 1957. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 29(2): 309, figs. 1–6. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Pará, Serra do Cachimbo.

electus Chamberlin, 1918

Rhinocricus electus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 188. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Guatanamo, Mal Paso El Palmar.

entypus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus entypus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 26, fig. 49. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Dist. Loreto, Aguaytía.

ererensis Schubart, 1947

Rhinocricus ererensis Schubart, 1947. Boletim Museu Nacional. Rio de Janeiro. Zoologia, 82: 59, pl. 24, figs. 66–69, pl. 25, figs. 80–72. MALE HT (MNRJ). Brazil: Pará, Serra do Ererê.

eucrines Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus eucrines Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 26, fig. 50. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Ecuador: Prov Tungarahua.

facatus Karsch, 1881

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *facatus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 72. MALE HT (ZMHB). Venezuela: Caracas.

finitis Chamberlin, 1950

Rhinocricus finitis Chamberlin, 1950. Zoologica, New York, 35(2): 140, figs. 11,12. MALE HT (AMNH). Venezuela: Caripito.

flavocinctus (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *flavocinctus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 72. FEMALE HT (ZMHB). Venezuela: Caracas.
Rhinocricus flavocinctus — Brölemann 1898. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France, 67: 300, figs. 130–133.

flavomarginatus Silvestri, 1894

Rhinocricus flavomarginatus Silvestri, 1894. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova. Ser, 2a, 14(34): 781. FEMALE HT (MCSN). Argentina: Candelaria.

frutalensis Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus frutalensis Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 236, figs. 5, 5a, 6, 6a. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Estado de Mina Gerais, Mun. Frutal.

fulvescens fulvescens Carl, 1918

Rhinocricus fulvescens Carl, 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 433, figs. 11, 12. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: Molucca Islands. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 32 (listed under *Proporobolus*— transfer not substantiated).

fulvescens ascobinatus Carl, 1918

Rhinocricus fulvescens ascobinatus Carl, 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 435. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: Molucca Islands. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 32 (listed under *Proporobolus*— transfer not substantiated).

fumosus Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus fumosus Silvestri, 1898b. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 13(324): 11, figs. 28,29. MALE HT (MZUT). Ecuador: Prov. Guayas, Balzar.

fundipudens (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *fundipudens* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 78. MALE HT (ZMHB). Brazil: Nova Granada, Santa Martha.
Rhinocricus fundipudens — Carl 1914. Mémoires de la Société Neuchâteloise de Sciences Naturelles, 5: 879, fig. 106.

funebris Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus funebris Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 256, figs. 23, 24. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Estado de São Paulo, Cedro.

furcianus Chamberlin, 1918

Rhinocricus furcianus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 192. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Haiti: Furcy. Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 74, figs. a, b, c. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.

furvus Schubart, 1962

Rhinocridus furvus Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 74, figs. 8,9. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Minas Gerais, Mun. Pedro Leopoldo.

glabratus Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus glabratus Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 75, figs. 10,11. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Minas Gerais, Mun. Lagoa Santa, Lapinha.

heteromorphus Silvestri, 1897

Rhinocricus heteromorphus Silvestri, 1897e. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 12(283): 8, fig. 16. FEMALE HT (MZUT). Bolivia: Caiza.

hispaniolus Loomis, 1941

Rhinocricus hispaniolus Loomis, 1941a. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 88(2): 39, figs. 12a–d. MALE HT (MCZ). Dominican Republic: Jarabacoa. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.

hylophilus Chamberlin, 1923

Rhinocricus hylophilus Chamberlin, 1923. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 133: 36 FEMALE HT (MCZ). Columbia: San Lorenzo.

indiscretus Silvestri, 1895

Rhinocricus indiscretus Silvestri, 1895b. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 10(203): 12. MALE HT (MZUT). Argentina: Chaco. Silvestri 1897e. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 12(283): 9.

insignarius Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus insignarius Silvestri, 1898a. Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires, 6: 77. FEMALE HT (ZMUC). Venezuela: Las Trincheras.

instabilis instabilis Carl, 1914

Rhinocricus instabilis instabilis Carl, 1914. Mémoires de la Société Neuchâteloise de Sciences Naturelles, 5: 879, figs. 107,108. MALE HT (MHNG). Columbia: Argelia coffee plantation by Viota, 1600m.

instabilis adolescens Carl, 1914

Rhinocricus instabilis adolescens Carl, 1914. Mémoires de la Société Neuchâteloise de Sciences Naturelles, 5: 881. MALE HT (MHNG). Columbia: Tambo.

instabilis valens Carl, 1914

Rhinocricus instabilis valens Carl, 1914. Mémoires de la Société Neuchâteloise de Sciences Naturelles, 5: 881. FEMALE HT (MHNG). Columbia: between Fresno and Mariquita.

insularis Schubart, 1949

Rhinocricus insularis Schubart, 1949. Memórias do Instituto Butantan (São Paolo), 21: 207, tabs, 1–4; figs. 1–6. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Estado de São Paulo, Ilha da Queimada Pequena. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 232.

intercalatus Silvestri, 1897

Rhinocricus intercalatus Silvestri, 1897d. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 12(305): 6, figs. 18, 19. MALE HT (MZUT). Ecuador: San José, Valle del Santiago, Gualaquiza.

iquitus Chamberlin, 1941

Rhinocricus iquitus Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 483, figs. 51–55. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Iquitos.

jandirae Schubart, 1944

Rhinocricus jandirae Schubart, 1944. Acta Zoologica Lilloana, 2: 386, figs. 53–55. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Mun. Mogí-guassú, Mogí-guassú, Rio Mogí-guassú. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 247.

juninus Kraus, 1956

Rhinocricus juninus Kraus, 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 152, pl. 20, fig. 45; pl. 21, fig. 52; pl. 22, figs. 69,70. MALE HT (SMFD). Central Peru: Dept. Junin, Junin Lake, grassland with bald rock, 4140m.

kezantus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus kezantus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 28, fig. 55. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Hacienda Cachi-Cachi, near Tarma, 4000m.

klossae Schubart, 1958

Rhinocricus klossae Schubart, 1958b. Boletim do Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi. Serie Zoologica, 16: 6, figs. 5–7. MALE HT (MPEG). Brazil: Pará, Castanhal, 50km from Belém do Pará.

laevigatus Silvestri, 1897

Rhinocricus laevigatus Silvestri, 1897d. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 12(305): 7, figs. 22, 23. MALE HT (MZUT). Ecuador: San José.

lamprurus Chamberlin, 1941

Rhinocricus lamprurus Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History,

78(7): 484, figs. 56–58. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Dept. Loreto, below Pongo de Manseriche, 167m.

limbatus Brölemann, 1901

Rhinocricus limbatus Brölemann, 1901. Revista Museu Paulista, 5: 205, pl. 10, figs. 267–271. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: São Paolo, Poço Grande. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciêncas, 23(2): 259, figs. 27,27a,28,28a.

longeappendiculatus Silvestri, 1897

Rhinocricus longeappendiculatus Silvestri, 1897d. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 12(305): 8, figs. 24–26. MALE HT (MZUT). Ecuador: Paredones, Canar.

loreto Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus loreto Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 30, figs. 58–60. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Dist. Loreto, Aguaytía.

loriae Silvestri, 1895

Rhinocricus Loriae Silvestri, 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova. (2)14(34): 650. MALE HT (MCSN). Papua New Guinea: Haveri, Moroka, (Morokaimoro?) 1300m. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

maranonus Chamberlin, 1941

Rhinocricus maranonus Chamberlin 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 484, figs. 59–61. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Rio Alto Marañon, between Rios Cenipas and Nieva.

marginellus Silvestri, 1897

Rhinocricus marginellus Silvesti, 1897c. Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique, 41(15): 353, figs. 31,32. MALE HT (ISNB). Brazil: Pernambuco.

mas Chamberlin, 1953

Rhinocricus mas Chamberlin 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 145, figs. 15,16. MALE HT (FMNH). Brazil: Therezopolis.

maximus maximus (Loomis, 1933)

Cubocricus maximus Loomis, 1933. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. 75(9): 358, pl.1, figs. 5, 6. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Ct. Jaronú, Cubitas Forest. Loomis 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6):

450.

Rhinocricus maximus maximus — Hoffman 1960b. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 73: 13. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 97.

maximus bartschi (Loomis, 1938)

Cubocricus maximus var. *bartschi* Loomis, 1938. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 82(6): 451. MALE HT (USNM). Cuba: Sierra de Casas in northwestern end of Isle of Pines.

Rhinocricus maximus bartschi — Hoffman 1960b. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 73: 13. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 97.

mediopunctatus Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus mediopunctatus Silvestri, 1898c. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova. Ser, 2a, 18(38): 671, figs. 3–5. MALE HT (MCSN). Paraguay: Puerto.

meinerti Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus Meinerti Silvestri, 1898a. Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires, 6: 77. MALE HT (ZMUC). Venezuela: Las Trincheras.

melanior Chamberlin, 1953

Rhinocricus melanior Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 145, figs. 17,18. FEMALE HT (FMNH). Columbia: Cali.

mertensi Kraus, 1954

Rhinocricus mertensi Kraus, 1954 Senckenbergiana biologica. 35(5/6): 334, pl. 31, figs. 89–82. MALE HT (SMFD) El Salvador: Dept. Sonsonate, km 43 on road out of Sonsonate, 600m.

mimeticus Chamberlin, 1918

Rhinocricus mimeticus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 202. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Trinidad: Tobago, near Plymouth.

miniatipus Karsch, 1881

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *miniatipus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 76. MALE HT (ZMHB). Brazil: Nova Granada.

modestior Silvestri, 1908

Rhinocricus modestior Silvestri, 1908. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 24: 570, fig. 5, parts, 1–3. MALE HT (AMNH). Puerto Rico: Coamo Springs.

moerens Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus moerens Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 248, figs. 15a,15,16. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Mun. Brotas, Usina Jacaré.

moestus Brölemann, 1901

Rhinocricus moestus Brölemann, 1901. Revista Museu Paulista, 5: 200, pl. 10, figs. 255–261. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: São Paolo, Poço Grande. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 254, figs. 19,20.

mogyanus Schubart, 1944

Rhinocricus mogyanus Schubart, 1944. Acta Zoologica Lilloana, 2: 383, figs. 50–52. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Mogí-guassú, Cachoeira de Cima, Rio Mogí-guassú perto da Usina. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 245.

montivagus Silvestri, 1895

Rhinocricus montivagus Silvestri, 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, (2)14(34): 649. MALE HT (MCSN). New Guinea: Moroka, (Morokaimoro?) 1300m. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

morechalus Causey, 1954

Rhinocricus dispar [nomen praeoccupatum] Causey, 1954. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 67: 60, figs. 9–11. MALE HT (INHS). Venezuela: Territory of Delta Amacuro, Morechal.

Rhinocricus morechalus Causey, 1957. Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society, 30: 120. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus dispar* Causey, 1954 [nec *Rhinocricus dispar* Silvestri, 1895b]

mucronatus Brölemann, 1911

Rhinocricus mucronatus Brölemann, 1911. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France*, March, 120 (MNHN) Costa Rica.

Rhinocricus mucronatus — Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 89.

nattereri (Humbert & DeSaussure, 1870)

Spirostreptus Nattereri [nec *Rhinocricus nattereri* Humbert & DeSaussure 1870, von Porat 1888 ex Brazil, Buenos Aires] Humbert & DeSaussure 1870. Revue et magasin de zoologie pure et appliquée, 22(2): 176. FEMALE HT (NMW). Brazil: Caiçara.

Spirobolus nattereri — Humbert & DeSaussure 1872. Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amerique Centrale, recherches zoologiques, 6(2): 77.

Rhinocricus nidicola Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 268, figs. 37a,37,38a,38. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Estado de Mato Grosso, Salobra perto de Miranda. Synonymized by Hoffman 1980. Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia. São Paolo, 33(8): 179, figs. 1, 2.

Rhinocricus nattereri — Hoffman 1980. Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia. São Paolo, 33(8): 179, figs. 1, 2.

newporti (Gervais, 1847)

Julus Newportii Gervais, 1847. Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères, 4: 182. MALE HT (MNHN). Columbia.

Rhinocricus newporti — Brölemann 1900. Mémoires de la Société Zoologique de France, 13: 118, pls, 7,8, figs. 96–102.

nigrescens Chamberlin, 1918

Rhinocricus nigrescens Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 195. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Haiti: Furcy. Loomis 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 75. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.

ninus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus ninus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 30, fig. 56. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Mirabamba, near Chiclayo, 1800m.

occidentalis Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus occidentalis Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 249, figs. 17,18. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Mun. President Epitácio, Presidente Epitácio. Schubart 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 86.

oenologus Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus oenologus Silvestri, 1898b. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 13(324): 10, figs. 25–27. MALE HT (MZUT). Ecuador: La Concepción, Valle de Mira.

omentatus (von Porat, 1888)

Spirobolus omentatus von Porat, 1888. Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique, 32: 236. MALE LT (ISNB). Ecuador.

Rhinocricus omentatus — Golovatch 1997. Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique. Entomologie, 67: 103, figs. 31–37.

pacificus pacificus Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus pacificus Silvestri, 1898b. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 13(324): 10, figs. 23, 24. MALE HT (MZUT). Ecuador: La Concepcion, Valle de Mira.

pacificus constrictus Brölemann, 1919

Rhinocricus pacificus constrictus Brölemann, 1919. Mission du service geographique de l'armee pour la mesure d'un Arc de Meridien equatorial en Amerique de Sud sous le controle scientifique de l'academie des sciences 1889–1906, 10: 246, pl. 18, figs. 3, 4; pl. 19, figs. 15–17; pl. 22, fig. 43. MALE HT (MNHN). Ecuador: Rio Bamba, 2754m.

padbergi (Verhoeff, 1938)

Rhinocricus nattereri padbergi Verhoeff, 1938b. Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipzig, 122(11/12): 278, figs. 4, 5. MALE HT (ZSMC). Brazil: Rio de Janeiro.
Rhinocricus padbergi — Schubart 1944. Acta Zoologica Lilloana, 2: 388, figs. 56, 57. Schubart 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 85.

paraensis (Humbert & DeSaussure, 1870)

Spirostreptus Paraensis Humbert & DeSaussure, 1870. Revue et magasin de zoologie pure et appliquée, 22(2): 176. Brazil: Pará.
Rhinocricus paraensis — Brölemann 1903a. Zoologischer Anzeiger, Leipzig, 26(691): 185, figs. 10–14.

***parcus** (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *parcus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 68. MALE HT (ZMHB). Puerto Rico.
Rhinocricus parcus — Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 491. Loomis 1941a. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 88(2): 38, fig. 11. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 97.

paucartambus Kraus, 1956

Rhinocricus paucartambus Kraus, 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 149, pl. 19, fig. 34; pl. 20, figs. 35,36; pl. 21, figs. 61, 62. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Dept. Cusco, San Luis Shuaro to Rio Paucartambo, mountain jungle, 750m. Kraus 1959. Senckenbergiana biologica, 40(5/6): 275.

persimilis Silvestri, 1895

Rhinocricus persimilis Silvestri, 1895b. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 10(203): 12. MALE HT (MZUT). Paraguay: Rio Apa.

pillaulti Silvestri, 1897

Rhinocricus Pillaulti Silvestri, 1897c. Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique, 41(15): 352, figs. 24,25. MALE HT (ISNB). French Guiana: Cayenna.

pisquius Chamberlin, 1941

Rhinocricus pisquius Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 484, figs. 62–64. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Pisqui.

procerus Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus procerus Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciêncas, 23(2): 266, figs. 35a, 35, 36. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Mun. Barra de Pirai, Estado Rio de Janeiro, Ipiabos.

prussicolor Attems, 1943

Rhinocricus prussicolor Attems, 1943. Senckenbergiana biologica, 26(5): 453, figs. 38–40. MALE HT (SMFD) Brazil: Penha.

pseudoyanus Kraus, 1959

Rhinocricus pseudoyanus Kraus, 1959. Senckenbergiana biologica, 40(5/6): 275, pl. 33, figs. 19–22. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Cueva de San Andres, Cutervo, 2650m.

pugio pugio Brölemann, 1901

Rhinocricus pugio Brölemann, 1901. Revista Museu Paulista, 5: 194, pl. 10, figs. 245–251. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Raiz da Serra. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciêncas, 23(2): 232, figs. 1a, 1, 2a, 2.

pugio ochrurus Brölemann, 1901

Rhinocricus pugio var. *ochrurus* Brölemann, 1901. Revista Museu Paulista, 5: 197. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: São Paolo, Alto da Serra, Piquete.

pugio suspensus Brölemann, 1929

Rhinocricus pugio suspensus Brölemann, 1929. Mémoires de la Société Zoologique de France, 29(1): 3. Brazil: Santa Catarina, Jararaca.

punctatofasciatus Schubart, 1958

Rhinocricus punctatofasciatus Schubart, 1958a. Arquivos do Musei Nacional Rio de Janeiro, 46: 229, figs. 23–26. MALE HT (MNRJ). Brazil: Mato Grosso, Pôrto Eperidião. Schubart 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 87.

pycnus Chamberlin, 1923

Rhinocricus pycnus Chamberlin, 1923. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan 133: 38. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Colombia: San Lorenzo.

relictus Chamberlin, 1953

Rhinocricus relictus Chamberlin, 1953. American Midland Naturalist, 50(1): 147. FEMALE HT (FMNH). Columbia: Cali.

restingae Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus restingae Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 263, figs. 31a, 31, 32a, 32. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Cabo Frio.

roseus (Gervais, 1847)

Julus roseus Gervais, 1847. Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères, 4: 181, pl. 34, fig. 9. FEMALE HT (MNHN). Columbia.

Rhinocricus roseus — Brölemann 1900. Mémoires de la Société Zoologique de France, 13: 118.

rubritypus Chamberlin, 1950

Rhinocricus rubritypus Chamberlin, 1950. Zoologica, New York, 35(2): 140. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Venezuela: Rancho Grande.

rufozonatus Carl, 1918

Rhinocricus rufozonatus Carl, 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 435, fig. 13. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: Molucca Islands. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 43 (listed under “of uncertain generic position”—not substantiated).

sagatinus Schubart, 1958

Rhinocricus sagatinus Schubart, 1958a. Arquivos do Musei Nacional Rio de Janeiro, 46: 208, figs. 5, 6. MALE HT (MNRJ). Brazil: Mato Grosso, Salobra.

scabricauda scabricauda Brölemann, 1919

Rhinocricus scabricauda scabricauda Brölemann, 1919. Mission du service geographique de l’armee pour la mesure d’un Arc de Meridien equatorial en Amerique de Sud sous le controle scientifique de l'academie des sciences 1889–1906, 10: 248, pl. 18, figs. 5, 6; pl. 19, figs. 18,19; pl. 22, figs. 44, 45. MALE HT (MNHN). Ecuador: Quinua Loma, 3932m.

scabricauda nitidanus Brölemann, 1919

Rhinocricus scabricauda var. *nitidanus* Brölemann, 1919. Mission du service geographique de l’armee pour la mesure d’un Arc de Meridien equatorial en Amerique de Sud sous le controle scientifique de l'academie des sciences 1889–1906, 10: 251. FEMALE HT (MNHN). Ecuador: Chillacocha.

schubarti Hoffman, 1980

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *Nattereri* [nomen praeoccupatum] von Porat, 1888 [nec *Spirobolus nattereri* Humbert & DeSaussure, 1870 ex Brazil, Caiçara]. Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique, 32: 239. MALE HT (ISNB). Brazil: Buenos Aires.

Rhinocricus Nattereri — Brölemann 1901. Revista Museu Paulista, 5: 191, pl. 9, figs. 238–242 MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Bahia. Attems 1943. Senckenbergiana biologica, 26(5): 448. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira Ciências, 23(2): 242.

Rhinocricus schubarti Hoffman, 1980. Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia. São Paolo, 33(8): 180. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus nattereri* von Porat, 1888 [nec *Rhinocricus nattereri* Humbert & DeSaussure, 1870].

scobinellus Loomis, 1936

Rhinocricus scobinellus Loomis, 1936. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 80(1): 63, figs. 25a–b. MALE HT (MCZ). Haiti: foothills of Morne La Hotte, 1219m. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 99.

segmentatus Karsch, 1881

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *segmentatus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 75. FEMALE HT (ZMHB). Philippines: Luzon.

Rhinocricus segmentatus — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 43 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

segnis Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus segnis Silvestri, 1898a. Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires, 6: 76. MALE HT (ZMUC). Venezuela: Caracas.

semiplumbeus Carl, 1914

Rhinocricus semiplumbeus Carl, 1914. Mémoires de la Société Neuchâteloise de Sciences Naturelles, 5;877, figs. 103, 104. MALE HT (MHNG). Columbia: Puerto de los Pobres, Cauca River.

sericiventris Brölemann, 1901

Rhinocricus sericiventris Brölemann, 1901. Revista Museu Paulista, 5: 202, pl. 10, figs. 262–266. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: São Paolo, Cubatão. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 257, figs. 25a, 25, 26.

serpentinus Pocock, 1894

Rhinocricus serpentinus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, 24(157): 501, pl. 38, fig. 9. MALE HT (BMNH). St. Lucia.

serratulus Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus serratulus Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 246, figs. 13,14. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Estado de São Paulo, Mun. Pereira Barreto, Ilha Sêca.

serratus Attems, 1943

Rhinocricus serratus Attems, 1943. Senckenbergiana biologica, 26(5): 448, figs. 26–28. MALE HT (SMFD). Brazil: Ribeirão Pires. Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 244.

shuarus Kraus, 1956

Rhinocricus shuarus Kraus, 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 155, pl. 20, fig. 49; pl. 21, figs. 59–60; pl. 22, figs. 86, 77. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Dept. Cusco, San Luis Shuaro to Rio Paucartambo, 900m.

silvestrii Schubart, 1897

Rhinocricus gracilipes [nomen praeoccupatum] Silvestri, 1897e. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Universitá di Torino, 12(283): 9, figs. 21, 22. MALE HT (MZUT). Bolivia: San Francisco.

Rhinocricus silvestrii Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23: 273. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus gracilipes* Silvestri, 1897 [nec *Rhinocricus gracilipes* Karsch, 1881]

siviensis Verhoeff, 1941

Rhinocricus siviensis Verhoeff, 1941a. Beiträge zur Fauna Perus, Jena, 2: 17, figs. 15–17. MALE HT (ZMUH). Peru: Sivia (River?).

spinipodex Karsch, 1888

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *spinipodex* Karsch, 1888. Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift, 32(1): 29. MALE FEMALE HT (ZMHB). Ecuador: “Quito?”

striatellus Silvestri, 1897

Rhinocricus striatellus Silvestri, 1897c. Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique, 41(15): 353, figs. 26–30. MALE HT (ISNB). Brazil: Santa Catarina.

suprenans Chamberlin, 1918

Rhinocricus suprenans Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 193. MALE HT (MCZ). Cuba: Baracoa. Hoffman 1960b. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 73: 12. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 97.

Cubocricus suprenans — Chamberlin 1922b. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, 61(10): 5, pl. 3, figs. 6–9.

tarapoto Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus tarapoto Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 31. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Dept. San Martin, Ekin, east of Tarapoto.

tarmanus Chamberlin, 1955

Eurhinocricus tarmanus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 14, fig. 84. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Peru: Tarma.
Rhinocricus tarmanus — Kraus 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 106.
Rhinocricus tillandsiae Kraus, 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 153, pl. 20, fig. 47; pl. 21, figs. 54–56. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Dept. Junin, Tarma, 3100m. Synonymized by Kraus 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 106.

thomasianus Chamberlin, 1918

Rhinocricus thomasianus Chamberlin, 1918. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 62(5): 198. MALE HT (MCZ). United States: Virgin Islands, St. Thomas. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 100.

tingo Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus tingo Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 32, fig. 57A. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Tingo María.

torosus Loomis, 1966

Rhinocricus torosus Loomis, 1966. Annals of the Entomological Society of America, 59: 25, figs. 48,49. MALE HT (SMEC). Mexico: 22 miles southeast of Jalapa, Veracruz, 335m.

transversalis Brölemann, 1903

Rhinocricus transversalis Brölemann, 1903c. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France, 71: 682. FEMALE HT (MNHN). Brazil: Santo Antônio da Barra, Sertão de Bahia.

triangulatus Schubart, 1897

Rhinocricus segmentatus [nomen praeoccupatum] Silvestri, 1897e. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 12(283): 8, figs. 17, 18. MALE HT (MZUT). Argentina: San Lorenzo.
Rhinocricus triangulatus Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23: 274. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus segmentatus* Silvestri, 1897e [nec *Rhinocricus segmentatus* Karsch, 1881]

tristani Pocock, 1910

Rhinocricus tristani Pocock, 1910. Biologia Centrali-Americana: 63, pl. 6, figs. 5a–d. MALE HT (BMNH). Costa Rica: Santa Clara. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National

Museum, 266: 91.

tucumanensis Silvestri, 1895

Rhinocricus tucumanensis Silvestri, 1895b. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 10(203): 12. MALE HT (MZUT). Argentina: Tucumán.

tuobitus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus tuobitus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 32, fig. 67. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: between Cerro de Pasco and Huanuco, 3800m.

umbrosus Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus umbrosus Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciêncas, 34(1): 77, figs. 12–14. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Muri, Mun. Nova Friburgo.

unicornis Silvestri, 1897

Rhinocricus unicornis Silvestri, 1897e. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 12(283): 11, figs. 26, 27. MALE HT (MZUT). Argentina: San Lorenzo.

urethus Chamberlin, 1941

Rhinocricus urethus Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 484, figs. 65–67. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Iquitos.

urubambae Chamberlin, 1955

Eurhinocricus urubambae Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 15, figs. 19–21. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Urubamba River, 800m.
Rhinocricus urubambae — Kraus 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 106.

urukumui Schubart, 1947

Rhinocricus urukumui Schubart, 1947. Boletim Museu Nacional. Rio de Janeiro. Zoologia, 28: 17, pl. 7, figs. 14–16. MALE HT (MNRJ). Brazil: Mato Grosso, Barra do Tapirapé. Schubart 1958a. Arquivos do Musei Nacional Rio de Janeiro, 46: 218.

vagans Chamberlin, 1947

Rhinocricus vagans Chamberlin, 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 37, figs. 23, 24. FEMALE HT (ANSP). United States: California, Fort Tejon.

This type locality and the one for *Rhinocricus vancouveri* Chamberlin below are quite disjunct from the rest of the species in Rhinocricidae (see Introduction).

vancouveri Chamberlin, 1951

Rhinocricus vancouveri Chamberlin, 1951. Natural History Miscellanea. Chicago, 87: 11, figs. 24–26. MALE HT (BCPM). Canada: Vancouver Island, Clayoquot Sound.

variabilis Silvestri, 1895

Rhinocricus variabilis Silvestri, 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, (2)14(34): 653. MALE HT (MCSN). Indonesia: Aru Island, Wokam. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 44 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

varians Brölemann, 1901

Rhinocricus Nattereri varians Brölemann, 1901. Revista Museu Paulista, 5: 193, pl. 10, figs. 243, 244. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: São Paolo, Sao Sebastiao.

Rhinocricus varians — Schubart 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 240, figs. 8,8.

variifasciatus Silvestri, 1898

Rhinocricus variifasciatus Silvestri, 1898a. Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires, 6: 76. MALE HT (ZMUC). Venezuela: Carácas, Las Trincheras.

veneficus Chamberlin, 1947

Rhinocricus venefica Chamberlin, 1947b. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 99: 41, figs. 36, 37. MALE HT (ANSP). Paraguay.

victoriensis Kraus, 1959

Rhinocricus victoriensis Kraus, 1959. Senckenbergiana biologica, 40(5/6): 276, pl. 33, figs. 23,24, pl. 34, figs. 25,26. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Puenta Victoria to Rio Tarma by San Ramon, Valle de Chanchamayo, 830m.

wygodzinskyi Schubart, 1951

Rhinocricus wygodzinskyi Schubart, 1951. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 23(2): 260, figs. 29a, 29, 30a, 30. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Estado de São Paulo, Campos do Jordão.

yanus Chamberlin, 1955

Rhinocricus yanus Chamberlin, 1955b. University of Utah Biological Series, 11(5): 34, figs. 62–66. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Yunasora, Rio Chusgon, 2300m. Kraus 1957. Senckenbergiana biologica, 38(1/2): 108, pl. 9, fig. 37, pl. 10, figs. 38–42.

zaratensis Kraus, 1955

Rhinocricus zaratensis Kraus, 1955. Senckenbergiana biologica, 36(3/4): 194, pl. 20, figs. 47–51. MALE HT (SMFD). Peru: Zárate, Rio San Bartolomé. Kraus 1956. Senckenbergiana biologica, 37(1/2): 155.

Subgenus ***Argentocricus*** Verhoeff, 1942

Argentocricus Verhoeff, 1942. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 10: 298. Type species: *Argentocricus nobilis* Verhoeff, 1942, by monotypy.
Rhinocricus (*Argentocricus*) Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências 34(1): 82.

cataractarum Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus (*Argentocricus*) *cataractarum* Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 84, figs. 26–28. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Salto de Sete Quedas.

***nobilis** (Verhoeff, 1942)

Argentocricus nobilis Verhoeff, 1942. Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10: 299, figs. 9–11. MALE HT (ZSMC). Argentina: Hersitia, Estancia la Geraldina.
Rhinocricus (*Argentocricus*) *nobilis* — Schubart 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências 34(1): 87.

nodulipes (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus nodulipes Silvestri, 1897e. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino 12(283): 10, figs. 23–25. MALE HT (MZUT). Bolivia: San Francisco. Silvestri 1902. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 17(432): 18. Carl 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 439. Schubart 1958a. Arquivos do Museu Nacional, 46: 207, figs. 3,4.
Rhinocricus (*Argentocricus*) *nodulipes* — Schubart 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 83.

Subgenus **Erythrocricus** Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus (*Erythrocricus*) Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 69. Type species: *Rhinocricus* (*Erythrocricus*) *sanguineostriatus* Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 70, by original designation.

miniatostriatus Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus (*Erythrocricus*) *miniatostriatus* Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 71, figs. 3, 5. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: Jataí.

sanguineostriatus Schubart, 1962

Rhinocricus (*Erythrocricus*) *sanguineostriatus* Schubart, 1962b. Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências, 34(1): 70, figs. 1, 2, 4. MALE HT (MZSP). Brazil: São Paolo, Presidente Epitácio.

Subgenus ***Opheocricus*** Verhoeff, 1938

Rhinocricus (*Opheocricus*) Verhoeff, 1938a. Zoologische Jahrbücher Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere, 71: 38. Type species: *Rhinocricus* (*Opheocricus*) *giganteus* Verhoeff, 1938a. Zoologische Jahrbücher Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere, 71: 38, pl. 3, figs. 37–40.

***giganteus** Verhoeff, 1938

Rhinocricus (*Opheocricus*) *giganteus* Verhoeff, 1938a. Zoologische Jahrbücher Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere, 71: 38, pl. 3, figs. 37–40. MALE HT (ZSMC). Columbia.

Genus ***Rhytidocricus*** Hoffman & Keeton, 1960

Rhytidocricus Hoffman & Keeton, 1960. Transactions of the American Entomological Society, 84: 20. Type species: *Rhinocricus diversicauda* Silvestri, 1896. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 11(254): 3, by monotypy. Nom. nov. pro *Trachyrhinus* Silvestri, 1897a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, 18(38): 651. [nec *Trachyrhinus* Weed, 1892. American Naturalist 26: 529, Arachnida, and *Trachyrhinus* Sharp, 1896. Transactions of the Entomological Society of London 1896: 91, Coleoptera.]

Trachyrhinus [nomen praeoccupatum] Silvestri, 1897a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, 18(38): 651. Type species: *Rhinocricus diversicauda* Silvestri, 1896. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 11(254): 3.

***diversicauda** (Silvestri, 1896)

Rhinocricus diversicauda Silvestri, 1896. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 11 (254): 3. FEMALE HT (MZUT). Ecuador: Cuenca. Silvestri 1897d. Bolletino dei Musei di Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata della R. Università di Torino, 12(305): 7.

Genus ***Salpidobolus*** Silvestri, 1897

Salpidobolus Silvestri, 1897a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, 18(38): 651. Type species: *Rhinocricus Meyeri* Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 8, by original designation. Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 176.

Dinematocricus Brölemann, 1913. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 122. Type species: *Dinematocricus lanceolatus* Brölemann, 1913. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 136, by

original designation. Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 176. Synonymized by Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

Polyconoceras Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte 80A(4): 309. Type species: *Polyconoceras fossatus* [nomen nudum] Attems, 1914. Archiv für Naturgeschichte 80A(4): 312, by original designation (*Polyconoceras fossatus* was subsequently described by Attems 1915b. Nova Guinea. Resultats de l'expedition scientifique neerlandaise a la Nouvelle Guinee en 1912 et 1913 sous les auspices de A. Fransen Herderschee. Leiden, 13: 9). Synonymized by Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

acompus (Chamberlin, 1945)

Dinematocricus acompus Chamberlin, 1945. American Museum Novitiates, 1282: 22, figs. 99, 100. MALE HT (AMNH). Papua New Guinea: Pionierbivak. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 25 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).

Salpidobolus acompus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

albertisi (Silvestri, 1895)

Rhinocricus Albertisii Silvestri, 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, (2)14(34): 652. MALE (MCSN). Indonesia: Goram. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 38 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

Dinematocricus albertisi — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 180.

Salpidobolus albertisi — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

alokistus (Attems, 1914)

Polyconoceras alokistus Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 312, pl. 6, figs. 99–102. MALE HT (ZMHB). Papua New Guinea: Bukaua, Kap Arkona, Huon Golf. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 33 (listed under *Polyconoceras*— transfer not substantiated).

Salpidobolus alokistus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

amphelictogon (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus amphelictogon Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 191. MALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Nadarivatu. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 25 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).

Salpidobolus amphelictogon — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

analaucus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus analaucus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 4, pl. 1, fig. 10. FEMALE (SMTD Guess of depository). Indonesia: South Celebes, Bantimurung.

Dinematocricus analaucus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, 64(1): 183. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 38 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

Salpidobolus analaucus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

annulipes (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus annulipes Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 189, figs. 25–27. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: North Celebes, Buol. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte 80A(4): 331.
Polyconoceras annulipes — Carl 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 432.
Dinematocricus annulipes — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 187.
Salpidobolus annulipes — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4:34.

anomalus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus anomalus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 7, pl. 1, figs. 27–30. MALE HT (SMTD Guess of depository). Indonesia: Celebes, Minahassa.
Dinematocricus anomalus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 184. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 38 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus anomalus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

atrofasciatus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus atrofasciatus Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 204. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Suva.
Salpidobolus atrofasciatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 25.

aukianus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus aukianus Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 208. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Auki. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 38 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus aukianus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

aurolimbatus (Attems, 1917)

Polyconoceras aurolimbatus Attems, 1917. Nova Guinea. Resultats de l'expedition scientifique neerlandaise a la Nouvelle Guinee en 1903 sous les auspices de Arthur Wichmann. Leiden, 13: 579, pl. 26, figs. 56–61. MALE HT (ZMHB). New Guinea: Tawarin.
Salpidobolus aurolimbatus— Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 34.

beccarii (Silvestri, 1895)

Rhinocricus Beccarii Silvestri, 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova. FEMALE HT (MCSN), (2)14(34): 651. Indonesia: Amboina.
Dinematocricus beccarii — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology

at Harvard University, 64(1): 182. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 38 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus beccarii — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

biincisus (Pocock, 1899)

Rhinocricus biincisus Pocock, 1899. "Willey's" Zoological results based on material from New Britain, New Guinea, Loyalty Isles and elsewhere, Part 1. p.71. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Papua New Guinea: New Britain, Gazelle Peninsula.
Dinematocricus biincisus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 183. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 39 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus biincisus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

bionis (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus bionis Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 195. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Bio. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 39 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus bionis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

brevipes (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *brevipes* — Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 76. MALE HT (MG). Australia: Rookhampton & Queensland.
Dinematocricus brevipes — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 179. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 39 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus brevipes — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

caelatus (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus caelatus Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 67. MALE HT (ZMHB). Papua New Guinea: New Hanover, Segaar Bay.
Dinematocricus caelatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 180.
Salpidobolus caelatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

callosus (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *callosus* — Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 74. MALE HT (MG). Pelau.
Dinematocricus callosus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 182.
Salpidobolus callosus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 34.

carinatus (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *carinatus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 73. FEMALE HT (MG). Fiji: Viti Levu.
Dinematocricus carinatus — Brölemann 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 141, pl. 18, figs. 80–74. Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 182. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 26. (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus carinatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

cenipanus (Chamberlin, 1941)

Polyconoceras cenipanus Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 485, figs. 68,69. FEMALE HT (AMNH). Peru: Cenipa River.
Salpidobolus cenipanus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

centralis centralis (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus centralis var. *centralis* Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 176. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: central Celebes, Gulf of Boni.
Dinematocricus centralis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 185.
Salpidobolus centralis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 34.

centralis minor (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus centralis var. *minor* Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 179, fig. 17. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: southeastern Celebes, Ussu.
Dinematocricus centralis var. *minor* — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparativ-Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 186.
Salpidobolus centralis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 34 (listed under *Salpidobolus centralis*— synonymy not substantiated).

centralis spectabilis (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus centralis var. *spectablis* Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 178. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: southeastern Celebes, Roembi, Mengkoka.
Dinematocricus centralis var. *spectabilis* — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 186.
Salpidobolus centralis spectabilis— Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 34 (listed under *Salpidobolus centralis*— synonymy not substantiated).

challengeri (Pocock, 1893)

Spirobolus challengeri Pocock, 1893. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, (6)11: 139, pl. 9, figs. 10–10c. MALE HT (BMNH). Papua New Guinea: Banda Sea, Kei Islands, Ki Dulau.

Rhinocricus challengeri — Attems 1898. R. Semon's Zoologische Forschungsreise in Australien und dem Malayischen Archipel, 5: 159. Carl 1912a. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 34: 278.

Rhinocricus rubromaculatus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 7, pl. 1, figs. 33–36. MALE HT (SMTD). Papua New Guinea: Kei and Aru Islands. Synonymized by Carl 1912a. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 34: 278.

Dinematocricus challengeri — Carl 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 432. Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 188. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 26 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).

Salpidobolus challengeri — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

chunchonus (Chamberlin, 1941)

Polyconoceras chunchonus Chamberlin, 1941a. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 78(7): 485, figs. 80–73. MALE HT (AMNH). Peru: San Ignacio, Chinchipe, 1219m.

Salpidobolus chunchonus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

cinctipes (Butler, 1877)

Spirobolus cinctipes Butler, 1877. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. p. 283. MALE HT (BMNH). Tokelau: Union Islands, Atafu (Duke of York Island).

Dinematocricus cinctipes — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 188.

Salpidobolus cinctipes — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

coeruleolimbatus (Daday, 1891)

Spirobolus coerulolimbatus Daday, 1891. Természetrajzi Füzetek 14: 139, pl. 7, figs. 6 & 7. MALE HT (ZMUHe). Australia: Queensland.

Dinematocricus coerulolimbatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 179. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 39 (listed under “of uncertain generic position”—not substantiated).

Salpidobolus coerulolimbatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

columbrinus (Koch, 1865)

Spirobolus columbrinus Koch, 1865. Verhandlungen der Zoologische-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, 15: 886. MALE HT (ZMUZ Guess of depository). Fiji.

Dinematocricus columbrinus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 182.

Salpidobolus columbrinus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

compactilis (Attems, 1897)

Rhinocricus compactilis Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 23: 523, pl. 22, fig. 29. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Halmahera.

Dinematocricus compactilis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zool-

ogy at Harvard University, 64(1): 184. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 32 (listed under *Proporobolus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus compactilis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

connexus (Attems, 1914)

Dinematocricus connexus Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 323, pl. 6, figs. 96–98. MALE HT (ZMHB). Papua New Guinea: Bismarck Archipelago, Pommern, Aid River. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 26 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus connexus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

costatus (Koch, 1865)

Spirobolus costatus Koch, 1865. Verhandlungen der Zoologische-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, 15: 885. MALE HT (ZMUZ Guess of depository). Fiji. Daday 1891. Természetrajzi Füzetek 14: 176. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 39 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus costatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 182.
Salpidobolus costatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

crepidatus (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *crepidatus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 74. MALE HT (MG). Australia: Port (North?) Mackay. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus crepidatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 179.
Salpidobolus crepidatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

curvicornis (Verhoeff, 1938)

Polyconoceras curvicornis Verhoeff, 1938a. Zoologische Jahrbücher Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere, 71: 34, pl. 2, figs. 26–28. MALE HT (ZSMC). Venezuela: Caracas.
Salpidobolus curvicornis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

decipiens (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus decipiens Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 198. MALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Waiyanitu. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 26 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus decipiens — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

decoratus (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *decoratus* — Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissen-

schaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 62. FEMALE HT (MG). Fiji: Viti Levu.
Dinematocricus decoratus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 181.
Salpidobolus decoratus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

detornatus (Karsch, 1881)

Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *detornatus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 57. FEMALE HT (MG). Fiji: Viti Levu.
Dinematocricus detornatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 181.
Salpidobolus detornatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

didymus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus didymus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 207. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Tulagi. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus didymus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

dimissus (Silvestri, 1895)

Rhinocricus dimissus Silvestri, 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, (2)14(34): 652. FEMALE HT (MCSN). Indonesia: Andai. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus dimissus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 180.
Salpidobolus dimissus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

disjunctus (Brölemann, 1913)

Dinematocricus disjunctus Brölemann, 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 134, pl. 17, figs. 53–57. MALE HT (AMS). Papua New Guinea. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 26 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus disjunctus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

dives (Silvestri, 1895)

Rhinocricus dives Silvestri, 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, (2)14(34): 649. MALE HT (MCSN). Indonesia: Andai. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus dives — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 180.
Salpidobolus dives — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

doreyanus (Gervais, 1847)

Julus Doreyanus Gervais, 1847. Histoire Naturelle des Insectes Aptères, 4: 174. FEMALE HT (MNHN). Papua New Guinea: Port Dorey.
Rhinocricus Doreyanus — Silvestri 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, (2)14(34): 653.
Dinematocricus doreyanus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 265.
Salpidobolus doreyanus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

elongatus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus elongatus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 10, fig. 14. FEMALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Celebes, Minahassa. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus elongatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 185.
Salpidobolus elongatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

eumelanus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus eumelanus Pocock, 1894b. Max Weber's Zoologische Ergebnisse einer Reise in Niederlandisch Ost-Indien, 4: 394, pl. 22, fig. 26. MALE HT (BMNH). Indonesia: Celebes, Bira. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus eumelanus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 188.
Salpidobolus eumelanus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

eupistus (Chamberlin, 1945)

Dinematocricus eupistus Chamberlin, 1945. American Museum Novitates, 1282: 22, figs. 101,102. MALE HT (AMNH). Indonesia: Doormanpad (Doorman Peak?), 1410m. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 26 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus eupistus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

eurhabdus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus eurhabdus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 209. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Auki. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus eurhabdus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

eutropis Chamberlin, 1920

Dinematocricus eutropis Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 197. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Nagasu. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda

Memoranda, 4: 26 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus eutropis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

excavatus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus excavatus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 6, pl. 1, fig. 20. FEMALE HT (SMTD). Fiji: Viti Levu.
Dinematocricus excavatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 184. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus excavatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

extrusus (Chamberlin, 1945)

Polyconoceras extrusus Chamberlin, 1945. American Museum Novitates, 1282: 23, figs. 109, 110. MALE HT (AMNH). Papua New Guinea: Pionierbivak.
Salpidobolus extrusus— Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 34.

exul (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus exul Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 189. MALE HT (MCZ). Papua New Guinea: Djamna. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 40 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus exul — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

fasciculatus (Voges, 1878)

Spirobolus fasciculatus Voges, 1878. Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie, 31: 190. FEMALE HT (ZUIG). Australia ("Neu-Holland").
Dinematocricus fasciculatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 179. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus fasciculatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

faucium faucium (Brölemann, 1913)

Dinematocricus faucium Brölemann, 1913. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 129, pl. 16, fig. 46, pl. 17, figs. 47,48. MALE HT (AMS). Australia: Thursday Island. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus faucium faucium — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

faucium fulvosignatus (Carl, 1918)

Dinematocricus faucium var. *fulvosignata* Carl, 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 444. MALE HT (HNHM). Papua New Guinea. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (listed

under *Dinematocricus faucium* — synonymy not substantiated).
Salpidobolus faucium fulvosignatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

fenestratus (Attems, 1914)

Dinematocricus fenestratus Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 325, pl. 7, figs. 115–117. MALE HT (ZMUH). Papua New Guinea: Dörper Point, southeast Bucht. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus fenestratus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

fenicheli (Daday, 1893)

Spirobolus Fenicheli Daday, 1893. Mathematikai és természettudomanyi értesitö Magyar Ak, 12: 4. MALE HT (HNHM). Papua New Guinea: Wilhemsland.
Rhinocricus Fenicheli — Silvestri 1895a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "D. Doria." Genova, (2)14(34): 648.
"*Rhinocricus*" *fenicheli* — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus fenicheli — Brölemann 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 131. Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 180.
Salpidobolus fenicheli— Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

fijianaus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus fijianus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 202. MALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Nagasau. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus fijianus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

flavocollaris (Pocock, 1893)

Spirobolus flavo-collaris Pocock, 1893. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, (6)11: 140 pl. 9, figs. 11, 11a. MALE HT (BMNH). Indonesia: Aru, Wokan (Wokam?) Dobbo (Dabo?).
Rhinocricus flavo-collaris — Carl 1912a. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 34: 278. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus flavocollaris — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 183.
Salpidobolus flavocollaris — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

fossatus (Attems, 1915)

Polyconoceras fossatus Attems, 1915b. Nova Guinea. Résultats de l'expedition scientifique néerlandaise à la Nouvelle-Guinée en 1912 et 1913 sous les auspices de A. Fransen Herderschee. Leiden, 13: 9, figs. 16,17. MALE HT (ZMHB). Papua New Guinea: Went Mountains, Hellwig Mountains, 2600m. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 312.
Salpidobolus fossatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 35.

frangens (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus frangens Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 191. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Indonesia: Ceram, Wahaai. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus frangens — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

fratrellus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus fratrellus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 190. MALE HT (MCZ). Indonesia: Manokwari. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus fratrellus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

fulvotaeniatus (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus fulvotaeniatus Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 181, fig. 19–21. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: south Celebes, Manipi, 800m.
Dinematocricus fulvotaeniatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 186.
Salpidobolus fulvotaeniatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 35.

furcatus (Silvestri, 1899)

Rhinocricus furcatus Silvestri, 1899. Természetrajzi füzetek, 22: 209, pl. 12, figs. 27–29. MALE HT (HNHM). Papua New Guinea: Erima, Astrolabe Bay.
Polyconoceras furcatus — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 313, pl. 6, figs. 91, 92.
Dinematocricus furcatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 188.
Salpidobolus furcatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 35.

gazellensis (Pocock, 1899)

Rhinocricus gazellensis Pocock, 1899. "Willey's" Zoological results based on material from New Britain, New Guinea, Loyalty Isles and elsewhere, Part 1: 70, pl. 6, fig. 6. FEMALE HT (BMNH). Papua New Guinea: New Britain, Gazelle Peninsula. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus gazellensis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 183.
Salpidobolus gazellensis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

gonethus (Chamberlin, 1945)

Dinematocricus gonethus Chamberlin, 1945. American Museum Novitates, 1282: 22, figs. 103,

104. MALE HT (AMNH). Papua New Guinea: Pionierbivak. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus gonethus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

gorontalensis (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus gorontalensis Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 188, fig. 24. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: north Celebes, Gorontalo.
Polyconoceras gorontalensis — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 312.
Dinematocricus gorontalensis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 187.
Salpidobolus gorontalensis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 35.

granti (Hirst, 1914)

Rhinocricus granti Hirst, 1914. Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, 20: 331, fig. 18A, B. MALE HT (BMNH). Indonesia: Mimika River. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus granti — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 188.
Salpidobolus granti — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

hadleyi (Chamberlin, 1945)

Dinematocticus hadleyi Chamberlin, 1945. American Museum Novitates, 1282: 23, figs. 107, 108. MALE HT (USNM). Papua New Guinea. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus hadleyi — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

haitophilus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus haitophilus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 18, pl. 3, figs. 24–27. MALE HT (SMTD). Haiti.
Dinematocticus haitophilus — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus haitophilus — Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 9.

hermobius (Attems, 1917)

Dinematocricus hermobius Attems, 1917. Nova Guinea. Resultats de l'expedition scientifique neerlandaise a la Nouvelle Guinee en 1903 sous les auspices de Arthur Wichmann. Leide (E. J. Brill), 5: 582, pl. 25, figs. 45–49. MALE HT (ZMHB). Papua New Guinea: Abu. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus hermobius — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

heteropus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus heteropus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 8, pl. 2, figs. 47–51. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Celebes, Minahassa.
Polyconoceras heteropus — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 312.
Dinematocricus heteropus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 184.
Salpidobolus heteropus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 35.

hicksoni (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus hickoni [sic] Pocock, 1894b. Max Weber's Zoologische Ergebnisse einer Reise in Niederländisch Ost-Indien, 4: 394. MALE HT (BMNH). Indonesia: Celebes. Attems 1898. R. Semon's Zoologische Forschungsreise in Australien und dem Malayischen Archipel.
Dinematocricus (*Acladocricus*) *hicksoni* — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 317.
Acladocricus hicksoni — Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 21 (transfer not substantiated).
Dinematocricus hicksoni — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 188.
Salpidobolus hicksoni — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

holosericeus (Brölemann, 1913)

Dinematocricus holosericeus Brölemann, 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 139, pl. 18, figs. 65–69. MALE HT (AMS). Fiji. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus holosericeus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

impressior (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus impressior Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 211. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Pawa, Ngi. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under “of uncertain generic position”—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus impressior — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

intermedius (Attems, 1932)

Polyconoceras intermedius Attems, 1932. Memoires du Musee royal d’histoire naturelle de Belgique. Bruxelles, 3(12): 28, pl. 5, figs. 47–50. (ISNB). Indonesia: Japen Island, Seroei.
Salpidobolus intermedius — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 35.

jucundus (Attems, 1897)

Rhinocricus jucundus Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden

Gesellschaft, 23: 529. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Celebes, Ternate, Donggala. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

Dinematocricus jucundus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 185.

Salpidobolus jucundus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

kangeanus (Chamberlin, 1945)

Dinematocricus kangeanus Chamberlin, 1945. American Museum Novitates, 1282: 23, figs. 105–106. MALE HT (AMNH). Indonesia: Java, Kangean Island, Tambajangau (Tambajangan?). Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 27 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).

Salpidobolus kangeanus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

labasanus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus labasanus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 194. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Labasa. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 28 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).

Salpidobolus labasanus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

lamprodesmus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus lamprodesmus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 204. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Labasa. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 28 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).

Salpidobolus lamprodesmus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

lampromerus (Attems, 1897)

Rhinocricus lampromerus Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 23: 532. FEMALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Halmahera, Oba. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 41 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).

Dinematocricus lampromerus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 185.

Salpidobolus lampromerus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

lanceolatus (Brölemann, 1913)

Dinematocricus lanceolatus Brölemann, 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 136, pl. 17, fig. 58,59; pl. 18, figs. 60–64. MALE HT (AMS). Papua New Guinea: New Ireland. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 28 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).

Salpidobolus lanceolatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

lateralis lateralis (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus lateralis Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 183, fig. 22. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: southeast Celebes, Boeton.
Dinematocricus lateralis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 186.
Polyconoceras lateralis — Verhoeff 1944. Verhandlungen der Zoologisch-Botanischen Gessellschaft in Wien, 90/91: 230.
Salpidobolus lateralis lateralis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 35.

lateralis atratus (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus lateralis var. *atratus* Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 185. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: southeastern Celebes, Roembi, Mengkoka.
Dinematocricus lateralis var. *atratus* — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 186.
Salpidobolus lateralis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 35 (listed under *Salpidobolus lateralis*— synonymy not substantiated).

leior (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus leior Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 200. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Taviuni. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 28 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus leior — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

leucopleurus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus leucopleurus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 201. MALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Somosomo, Lasema, Levuka. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 28 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus leucopleurus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

leucopygus (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus leucopygus Carl, 1912a. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 34: 278, pl. 11, fig. 18. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Aru Archipelago: Wammer Island, Dabo; Kei Archipelago: Great Kei, Elat.
Dinematocricus leucopygus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 183. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 28 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus leucopygus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

lissior (Chamberlin, 1947)

Polyconoceras lissior Chamberlin, 1947c. Entomological News. Philadelphia, 58(2): 44, fig. 7.

FEMALE HT ("types are at present retained by the author"). Palau: Arakabesan, "in tree crotch in damp native forest."

Salpidobolus lissior — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 35.

lissonotus lissonotus (Attems, 1914)

Rhinocricus lissonotus Attems, 1914b. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, , 89: 685, fig. 11–13. MALE HT (NMW). Papua New Guinea: Bougainville Island.

Polyconoceras lissonotus — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 312.

Salpidobolus lissonotus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 36.

lissonotus analis (Brölemann, 1913)

Dinematocricus analis Brölemann, 1913b. Records of the Australian Museum, 10: 131, pl. 17, figs. 49–52. MALE HT (AMS). New Guinea.

Polyconoceras lissonotus analis — Attems 1932. Mémoires du Musée royal d'histoire naturelle de Belgique. Bruxelles, 3(12): 30, fig. 17. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 33 (listed under *Salpidobolus analis*— elevation to species not substantiated).

Salpidobolus lissonotus analis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

lissonotus deciduus (Attems, 1932)

Polyconoceras lissonotus deciduus Attems, 1932. Mémoires du Musée royal d'histoire naturelle de Belgique. Bruxelles, 3(12): 30, figs. 18. MALE HT (ISNB). Indonesia: Manoembai, Aroe.

Salpidobolus lissonotus deciduus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 36.

lombokensis (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus lombokensis Carl, 1912b. Zoologische Jahrbücher. Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere, 32: 168, fig. C, pl. 1, fig. 6. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: Lombok, Sadjang.

Dinematocricus lombokensis — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 303. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 28 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).

Salpidobolus lombokensis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

lugubris (Koch, 1865)

Spirobolus lugubris Koch, 1865. Verhandlungen der Zoologische-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, 15: 887. MALE HT (ZMUZ). Australia: Wollongong.

Dinematocricus lugubris — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 179.

Salpidobolus lugubris — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

malaitae (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus malaitae Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 211. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Malaita, interior. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus malaitae — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

maneus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus maneus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 207. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Wainoni Bay. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus maneus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

manni (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus manni Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 203. FEMALE HT (MCZ) Fiji: Wainunu. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 28 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus manni — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

mediotaeniatus (Attems, 1898)

Rhinocricus mediotaeniatus Attems, 1898. R. Semon's Zoologische Forschungsreise in Australien und dem Malayischen Archipel, 5: 159, figs. 10v, 11. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Ambon.
Polyconoceras mediotaeniatus — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 312.
Salpidobolus mediotaeniatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 36.

***meyeri** (Silvestri, 1987)

Rhinocricus meyeri Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 8, pls, 1, 2, figs. 40–46. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Celebes, Mount Boliohutu. Carl 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 172.
Salpidobolus meyeri — Silvestri 1897a. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale. "D. Doria," Genova, 2a 18(38): 651.
Polyconoceras meyeri — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 312.
Salpidobolus meyeri — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 195, figs. 1–6. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 36.

micropygus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus micropygus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 5, pl. 1, figs. 14–16. MALE HT (SMTD). Fiji: Viti.

Dinematocricus micropygus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 183. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 28 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus micropygus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

mimetes (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus mimetes Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 210. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Auki. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus mimetes — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

moenensis (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus moenensis Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 185. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: southeast Celebes, Meona Island.
Dinematocricus moenensis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 186.
Salpidobolus moenensis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 36.

multistriatus (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus multistriatus Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 192. FEMALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: northern Celebes, Buol. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus multistriatus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 187.
Salpidobolus multistriatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

nannoides (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus nannoides Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 199. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Taviuni. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus nannoides — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

oapygus (Chamberlin, 1897)

Rhinocricus xanthopygus [nomen praeoccupatum] Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 7. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Halmahera.
Dinematocricus oapygus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 184. Nom. nov. pro *Rhinocricus xanthopygus* Silvestri, 1897g. [nec *Rhinocricus xanthopygus* Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft 23: 531.] Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus oapygus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

obvius (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus obvius Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 195. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Maru Bay, San Cristobal. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus obvius — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

oceanicus (Verhoeff, 1944)

Polyconoceras oceanicus Verhoeff, 1944. Verhandlungen der Zoologisch-Botanischen Gessellschaft in Wien, 90/91: 225, figs. 1–3. MALE HT (ZSMC). Taiwan.
Salpidobolus oceanicus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 36.

palawanus Hoffman, 1974

Salpidobolus palawanus Hoffman, 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 196, figs. 8–12. MALE HT (FMNH). Philippines: Palawan, Brooke's Point. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 36.

parvior (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus parvior Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 205. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Ngi Island. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus parvior — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

pasimachus (Attems, 1917)

Dinematocricus pasimachus Attems, 1917. Nova Guinea. Resultats de l'expedition scientifique neerlandaise a la Nouvelle Guinee en 1903 sous les auspices de Arthur Wichmann. Leide (E. J. Brill), 5: 583, pl. 25, figs. 50–55. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Humboldt Bay. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus pasimachus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

patruelis (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus patruelis Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 206. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Pamua. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus patruelis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

pellotropis (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus pellotropis Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology

at Harvard University, 64(1): 196. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Mt. Victoria. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus pellotropis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

peninsularis peninsularis (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus peninsularis Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 179, fig. 18. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: southeastern Celebes, Roembi, Mengkoka.
Dinematocricus peninsularis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 186.
Salpidobolus peninsularis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 36.

peninsularis expulsus (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus peninsularis var. *expulsus* Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 181. MALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Kabaena Island.
Dinematocricus peninsularis var. *expulsus* — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 186. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 37 (listed under *Salpidobolus peninsularis*— synonymy not substantiated).
Salpidobolus peninsularis expulsus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

permundus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus permundus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 193. MALE HT (MCZ). Indonesia: Manokwari. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus permundus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

persimilis (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus persimilis Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 201. MALE HT (MCZ) Fiji: Nadarivatu. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus persimilis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

perstriatus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus perstriatus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 199. MALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Waiyanitu. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus perstriatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

petronius (Attems, 1917)

Dinematocricus petronius Attems, 1917. Nova Guinea. Resultats de l'expedition scientifique neerlandaise a la Nouvelle Guinee en 1903 sous les auspices de Arthur Wichmann, 5: 580, pl. 26,

figs. 62–72. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Manikion region, Sentani. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus petronius — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

phaleratus phaleratus (Attems, 1915)

Polyconoceras phaleratus Attems, 1915b. Nova Guinea. Resultats de l'expedition scientifique neerlandaise a la Nouvelle Guinee en 1912 et 1913 sous les auspices de A. Fransen Herderschee. Leiden, 13: 9, figs. 18,19. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Alkmaar, Noord-Lorentz Rivers. Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 312.
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phaleratus basiliscus (Attems, 1914)

Polyconoceras phaleratus basiliscus Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 314, pl. 5, figs. 83–86. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Ternate.
Salpidobolus phaleratus basiliscus— Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 37.

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Rhinocricus philistus Attems, 1915a. Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde, Amsterdam, 20: 11, figs. 19–21. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: West Ceram, Honitetu.
Dinematocricus philistus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 189. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
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Dinematocricus philistus var. *nanus* Attems, 1927. Zoologische Mededelingen (Leiden), 10: 70. MALE HT (RMNH). Indonesia: Ambon, Latoehalat. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus philistus*— synonymy not substantiated).
Salpidobolus philistus nanus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

phthisicus (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus phthisicus Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 196, figs. 33,34. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: central Celebes, Donggala, Palos Bay.
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Salpidobolus phthisicus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

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Spirobolus pictus Koch, 1865. Verhandlungen der Zoologische-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien,

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Dinematocricus pictus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of the Comparative Museum of Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 182.
Salpidobolus pictus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

plenocinctus (Chamberlin, 1921)

Dinematocricus plenocinctus Chamberlin, 1921. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, (9)7: 78. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Indonesia: Java, Buitzenzorg. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 42 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus plenocinctus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

plenus (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus plenus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 210. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Florida. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 43 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus plenus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

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Rhinocricus poperanginus Attems, 1914b. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, 89, 89: 686, pl. 9, figs. 4–6. MALE HT (NMW Guess of depository). Solomon Islands: Shortland Islands, Poperang.

Dinematocricus poperanginus — Attems 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 322. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus poperanginus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

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Dinematocricus pulvinatus Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 326, pl. 7, figs. 106–110. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Saddle Mountain, Finsch Port. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 29 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus pulvinatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

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Spirobolus punctiplenus Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 60. FEMALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Amboina; Sumatra, Kepatian; West Timor, Kupang; Banda.
Dinematocricus punctiplenus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 181.
Salpidobolus punctiplenus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

repandus (Attems, 1914)

Dinematocricus repandus Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 327, pl. 7, figs. 118–121. MALE HT (ZMHB). Papua New Guinea: Erima Forest, Friedrich Wilhelms Harbour; Simons Harbour; Neu-Pommern, Matupi; Bismarck Archipelago, Toma. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 30 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus repandus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

rhadinopus (Attems, 1914)

Dinematocricus rhadinopus Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 328, pl. 6, figs. 93–95. MALE HT (ZMHB). Papua New Guinea. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 30 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus rhadinopus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

ripariensis (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus ripariensis Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 186, fig. 23. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: central Celebes, Posso Lake, Mapane at the Gulf of Tomini.
Dinematocricus ripariensis — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 187.
Salpidobolus ripariensis — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 37.

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Dinematocricus rubrioripes Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 211. FEMALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Wai-ai. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 43 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus rubrioripes — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

rubromarginatus (Silvestri, 1897)

Rhinocricus rubromarginatus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 8, pl. 1, figs. 38,39. MALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Aru. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 43 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
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Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *scrobiculatus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 75. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Amboina, Kajeli, Buru.
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Salpidobolus scrobiculatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

semicinctus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus semicinctus Pocock, 1894b. Max Weber's Zoologische Ergebnisse einer Reise in Niederlandisch Ost-Indien, 4: 392, pl. 22, fig. 23. MALE HT (BMNH). Indonesi: Flores, Bari. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 43 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Dinematocricus semicinctus — Chamberlin 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 187.
Salpidobolus semicinctus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

sericoides (Chamberlin, 1920)

Dinematocricus sericoides Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 192. MALE HT (MCZ). Fiji: Suva. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 30 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus sericoides — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

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Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *signifer* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 61. MALE HT (MG). Fiji: Viti Levu.
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Salpidobolus signifer — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

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Polyconoceras spilotus Attems, 1914a. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 80A(4): 315, pl. 6, figs. 103–105. MALE HT (ZMHB). New Guinea.
Salpidobolus spilotus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 37.

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Dinematocricus strobilus Attems, 1917. Nova Guinea. Resultats de l'expedition scientifique neerlandaise a la Nouvelle Guinee en 1903 sous les auspices de Arthur Wichmann, 5: 581, pl. 25, figs. 40–44, pl. 26, fig. 73. MALE HT (ZMHB). Indonesia: Manikion, Gebiet; Angådi. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 30 (listed under *Dinematocricus*— transfer not substantiated).
Salpidobolus strobilus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

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Rhinocricus submissus Silvestri, 1897g. Abhandlungen und Berichte des Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologischen-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden, 6(9): 7, pl. 1, fig. 37. FEMALE HT (SMTD). Indonesia: Aru. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 43 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
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Salpidobolus submissus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

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Polyconoceras suspensus Carl, 1918. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 26(13): 439, figs. 16–18. MALE HT (NHMB). Palau.
Salpidobolus suspensus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 37.

transversezonatus (Carl, 1912)

Rhinocricus transversezonatus Carl, 1912c. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 20(4): 193, figs. 28–32. MALE HT (MHNG). Indonesia: central Celebes, Mapane, Gulf of Tomini.
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Salpidobolus transversezonatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 37.

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Dinematocricus tulagianus Chamberlin, 1920b. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, 64(1): 205. MALE HT (MCZ). Solomon Islands: Tulagi. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 43 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
Salpidobolus tulagianus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

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Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) *undulatus* Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 69. MALE HT (ZMHB). Fiji: Viti Levu.
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Salpidobolus virgatus — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 38.

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Spirobolus Vogesi Karsch, 1881. Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Leipzig, Stuttgart, 54: 59. FEMALE HT (ZMHB). Papua New Guinea: New Hanover.
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Rhinocricus weberi Pocock, 1894b. Max Weber's Zoologische Ergebnisse einer Reise in Niederlandisch Ost-Indien, 4: 391, pl. 22, figs. 22–22c. MALE HT (BMNH). Indonesia: Celebes, Luwu. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 44 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
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Salpidobolus weberi — Hoffman 1974. Revue Suisse de Zoologie, 81(1): 193.

xanthozonus (Pocock, 1894)

Rhinocricus xanthozonus Pocock, 1894b. Max Weber's Zoologische Ergebnisse einer Reise in Niederländisch Ost-Indien, 4: 393, pl. 22, fig. 24. MALE HT (BMNH). Indonesia: Flores, Maumere. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 44 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
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xystus (Attems, 1897)

Rhinocricus xystus Attems, 1897. Abhandlungen der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft, 23: 530. FEMALE HT (SMFD). Indonesia: Halmahera, Patani. Jeekel 2001. Myriapoda Memoranda, 4: 44 (listed under "of uncertain generic position"—not substantiated).
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Genus ***Thyroproctus*** Pocock, 1894

Thyroproctus Pocock, 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, 24(157): 506. Type species: *Thyroproctus townsendi* Pocock 1894a. Journal of the Linnean Society of London, 24(157): 506, by monotypy. Hoffman 1998a. Myriapodologica, 5(5): 57. Hoffman 1999. Checklist: 97.

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***townsendi** Pocock, 1894

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Genus ***Yucatobolus*** Chamberlin, 1938

Yucatobolus Chamberlin, 1938. Publication of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 491: 173. Type species: *Yucatobolus spukilensis* Chamberlin, 1938. Publication of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 491: 173, by monotypy.

***spukilensis** Chamberlin, 1938

Yucatobolus spukilensis Chamberlin, 1938. Publication of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 491: 173, figs. 25–28. FEMALE HT (USNM). Mexico: Yucatan, Calcehtok, Spukil Cave. Loomis 1968. Bulletin of the United States National Museum, 266: 91.

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