



A reclassification of the Pauropoda (Myriapoda)

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Abstract

In the reclassification proposed below the Pauropoda is divided in two orders: Hexamerocerata with one family and Tetramerocerata with eight families. Bagnall's division in the suborders Ectomorpha and Endomorpha is removed. The Tetramerocerata is divided in three superfamilies: Pauropodoidea with four families (Pauropodidae, Polypauropodidae, Amphipauropodidae and Diplopauropodidae), Brachypauropodoidea with two families (Brachypauropodidae and Hansenaupodidae) and Eurypauropodoidea with two families (Eurypauropodidae and Sphaeropauropodidae). One new family is erected, Amphipauropodidae, and three new genera are erected, *Ferepaurpus* and *Eburnipauropus* in Pauropodidae and *Borneopauropus* in Brachypauropodidae. The following taxa have got new stat.: *Decapauropus* Remy, *Desmopauropus* Scheller, *Perissopauropus* Scheller, *Propopauropus* Scheller, *Donzelotauropus* Remy, *Nesopauropus* Scheller, Diplopauropodidae Scheller, Hansenaupodidae Remy, *Antillauropus* Remy, *Virginopauropus* Scheller, Sphaeropauropodidae Verhoeff. A list of incertae sedis, nomina dubia and nomina nuda has been prepared. For each genus the distribution and the number of known species is given. The Pauropoda has now two orders, 9 families, 40 genera and about 780 species.

Key words

Myriapoda, Pauropoda, systematics, taxonomy, biogeography

Introduction

The Pauropoda are small progoneate myriapods with the sexual opening between the bases of the 2nd pair of legs. The antennae have 4- or 6-segmented stalk and are branched distally and provided with flagellae and a distal specific branched sense organ. Adults have 12-segmented abdomen with 6-12 tergites with 5 pairs of bothriotricha and 8-11 pairs of legs with 5-6 segments. The pygidium is cleft horizontally and provided with one or two anal plates or replacing appendages.

Although the Pauropoda appears to be a homogenous group, we know almost nothing about generic relationships to understand the affinities between the genera. A few early workers have demarcated genera and presented classifications (Silvestri 1902; Hansen 1902; Verhoeff 1934; Bagnall 1935a) but their studies are all now old and of limited value because the number of species has increased many times over and several new characters have been discovered. When the latest classification appeared, Bagnall's "An extended classification of the Pauropoda to include two new families", somewhat more than 40 species were known, compared to to-day's quite 780 species.

During many years it has been my privilege to examine numerous collections of pauropods from many parts of the world observing, partly a high variation in many characters earlier considered as stable and trustworthy, and partly new characters of taxonomic value which have to be considered. That requires, together with the increased number of species, a new classification, which embodies our present knowledge.

Bagnall (1935a: 621-622) divided the Pauropoda in two suborders:

1. Ectomorpha: "Head and anal segment free and uncovered dorsally. Trunk, exclusive of the pygidium, with 6 terga (which are subdivided in Brachypauropodidae), of which I-V are each furnished with 2 series of dorsal setae (exclusive of lateral pairs), which may be weakly claviform, hastiform, or simply setiform.". This suborder comprised the superfamily Pauropodoidea for Pauropodidae, Polypauropodidae and Asphaeridiopodidae.

2. Endomorpha: "Head, anal segment, and legs concealed by the strongly produced tergal plates. Trunk with six large, strongly chitinized and highly elaborated tergal plates which are without true setae, but are ornamented with numerous modified spines or protuberances and the surfaces of which are either simple (uniform) or broken up into panels or irregular areas by raised ribs.". This suborder comprised the superfamilies Brachypauropodoidea for Brachypauropodidae and Scleropauropodidae and Eurypauropodoidea for Eurypauropodidae.

However, in some species of to-day which evidently have to be classified as Brachypauropodidae in the sense of Bagnall ("Ocular areas of the head not exposed dorsally; last pair of tactile hairs not longer than the first.") the head is free (most genera in Brachypauropodidae) or/and they have more than six tergites (*Hansenuropus*, *Panamauropus*). It has been shown also that species of Asphaeridiopodidae are moulting phases in Pauropodidae (Scheller 1970) and some genera in Pauropodidae and Eurypauropodidae have been revised (Remy 1937b; Scheller 1974a, 1997, 2007b; Scheller & Minelli 2008; Hasenhütl 1986). Several species in Bagnall's Scleropauropodidae are better placed in genera in Pauropodidae (Scheller 2007b). The status of Remy's two genera *Afrauropus* and *Monodauropus* has been changed (Scheller 2008). The former is a genus in Pauropodidae and the latter has to be placed among incertae sedis. In addition the order Hexamerocerata has been discovered (Remy 1950a, 1953c), many hundreds of new species have been described and some new genera have been erected. It is evident that Bagnall's Ectomorpha and Endomorpha no longer can satisfy our need of exactitude.

Very many species do not fit into the present classification and a new provisional classification is proposed. Because the number of taxa, particularly species, will certainly continue to increase considerably in the future the provisional character of this assorting must be highly stressed.

A complete list of the species known to-day will be published separately.

PAUROPODA Lubbock, 1867

On *Pauropus*, a New Type of *Centipede*. Transactions of the Linnean Society, 26: 181-190, pl. 10.

= *Hétérognathes* de Saussure & Humbert 1872.

= *Heterognatha* Tömösváry 1883.

= *Monopoda* Bollman 1893.

= *Protodiplopoda* (partim), Kenyon 1895.

Order HEXAMEROCERATA Remy, 1950 (Remy 1950a)

Les *Millotauropus*, types d'un nouveau groupe de Pauropodes. – Comptes rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, 230: 472-473 (473).

= *Millotauropodida* Hoffman 1974.

Diagnosis. Antennal stalk 6-segmented, strongly telescopic; tergal antennal branch *t* projecting from segment 5, sternal branch *s* from segment 6; sternal antennal branch with one flagellum; temporal organs circular, cup- or umbrella-shaped; trunk with 12 entire tergites; tracheae at bases of first pair of legs; adults with at most 11 pairs of walking legs; developmental stages with 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 pairs of legs.

Family MILLOTAUROPODIDAE Remy, 1950 (Remy 1950a)

Les *Millotauropus*, types d'un nouveau groupe de Pauropodes. – Comptes rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, 230: 472-473 (473).

= Millotauropidae Remy 1950a, 1953b, 1954c, 1955, 1956d, 1960c,d, 1962b; Remy & Bittard 1957; Remy & Rollet 1960; Scheller 1970.

Diagnosis. Characters as order.

1 genus with 8 species.

Distribution. See below under *Millotauropus*.

Millotauropus Remy, 1950 (Remy 1950a)

Les *Millotauropus*, types d'un nouveau groupe de Pauropodes. – Comptes rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, 230: 472-473 (473).

Synonymy: *Rosettauropus* Hüther 1968, 561-563.

Type-species: *Rosettauropus temporalis* Hüther, synonymised by Scheller 1997: 226-227. Type-species by original designation: *Millotauropus silvestrii* Remy, 1953 (1953c). Description de nouveaux types de pauropodes: "*Millotauropus*" et "*Rabaudauropus*". Mémoires de l'Institut scientifique de Madagascar, (A)8: 25-41 (27-32, figs 1-4).

Diagnosis. Characters as order.

8 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (Japan [species not identified (Hagino 2000b)]); Neotropical region (Brazil); Ethiopian region (tropical continental Africa, Madagascar, Seychelles).

Order TETRAMEROCERATA Remy, 1950 (Remy 1950a)

Les *Millotauropus*, types d'un nouveau groupe de Pauropodes. – Comptes rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, 230: 472-473 (473).

= *Pauropodida* Hoffman 1974.

Diagnosis. Antennal stalk 4-segmented, not telescopic; antennal branches projecting from segment 4; sternal antennal branch *s* with two flagella, at least one globulus and one seta; temporal organs oval-irregular, at least central part flat; margins not or only partly lifted up; trunk with 6 entire or divided tergites; no tracheae; one rudimentary pair of legs on first abdominal segment; adults with at most 10 pairs of walking legs; developmental stages with 3, 5, 6, (7,) 8, 9 and 10 pairs of legs.

774 species.

Distribution. Subcosmopolitan.

Order Tetramerocerata is here divided in three superfamilies (Pauropodoidea, Brachypauropodoidea, Eurypauropodoidea) showing more of morphological correspondence than of taxonomically distinct separating characters.

Superfamily PAUROPODOIDEA Lubbock, 1867

First use of the name at superfamilial rank: Bagnall, 1935a: An extended classification of the Pauropoda to include two new families. – *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, London, (10)16: 619-629 (622).

Diagnosis. Tergites I and VI leaving head and pygidium free.

Other characters. Tergal side of head most anteriorly with one unpaired seta and behind 4 transversal rows of setae; tergites insignificantly or weakly sclerotized, setae of tergites generally in regular transversal rows and rarely modified; adult stage with 8-10 pairs of legs; 1st and last pairs (and penultimate pair in 8-paired species) 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented, or all legs 5-segmented; empodium with well-developed median claw and anterior and posterior appendages; one or two anal plates; body fusiform-cylindrical, generally whitish; movements swift.

Family PAUROPODIDAE Lubbock, 1867

On *Pauropus*, a New Type of *Centipede*. – *Transactions of the Linnean Society*, London, 26: 181-190, pl. 10.

= *Pauropoda agilia* Latzel 1883, 1884, 1889; Haase 1885; Daday 1889; Silvestri 1894; Attems 1895; Brölemann 1895; Schmidt 1895.

= *Pauropodinae* Bollman 1893; Verhoeff 1934.

= *Cinona* Cook 1896.

- = *Pauropidae* Williams & Hefner 1928; Remy 1942-1963; Scheller 1954-1970, Massoud 1970.
- = *Asphaeridiopidae* Remy 1945, 1952f, 1954b, 1956e; 1957d; Scheller 1954, 1970; Remy & Bittard 1957, Remy & Balland 1958; Remy & Moyne 1960; Massoud 1970.
- = *Asphaeridiopodidae* Bagnall 1935a.
- = *Scleropauropidae* Remy 1945, 1947, 1948, 1954c, 1955, 1956c,d,e, 1957b,c,d, 1958b, 1959b,c, 1960c, 1962b; Remy & Hoffmann 1960; Remy & Moyne 1960; Remy & Rollet 1960.
- = *Scleropauropodidae* Remy 1939, 1940b.
- = *Scleropauropodinae* in Pauropodidae Scheller 1975, 1977b, 1981a, 1985a, 1990b, 1995a 1996, 1998, 2002; Meyer & Scheller 1992; Adis et al. 2002.
- = *Polypauropidae* Remy 1942, 1945, 1947.
- = *Polypauropodidae* Remy 1932, 1936d, 1939, 1940a.
- = *Polypauropinae* in Pauropodidae Remy 1951, 1952f, 1958a; Remy & Moyne 1960.
- = *Polypauropodinae* in Pauropodidae Scheller 1979a,b, 1985a,b, 1990b, 1994a, 1995b, 1999; Adis et al. 2002; Scheller et al 2004.

Diagnosis. Sternal antennal branch *s* with one globulus and one seta, *q*; setae on head and tergites most often cylindrical or tapering; one anal plate.

The most diversified pauropod family, 21 genera with 655 species. The only fossil Pauropoda known belongs here (Scheller & Wunderlich 2001).

Distribution. Subcosmopolitan.

Subfamily P a u r o p o d i n a e Verhoeff, 1934

First use of the name at subfamilial rank: Verhoeff 1934: Symphyla und Pauropoda. Pauropoda. – In: Bronn, H.G. (ed.) Klassen und Ordnungen des Tierreichs, 5 Arthropoda, 2 Myriapoda, 3 Symphyla und Pauropoda, 2 Pauropoda, pp. 120-200 (187).

= *Pauropinae* Remy 1953-1960; Scheller 1968a, 1970.

Diagnosis. Tergites entire with thin cuticula.

***Allopauropus* Silvestri, 1902**

Ordo Pauropoda. – In: Berlese, A. (ed.) Acari, Myriopoda et Scorpiones hucusque in Italia reperta, 10, fasc. 95, no. 4.

= *Pauropus* Hansen 1902; Hilton 1939; Starling 1943.

= *Scleropauropus* Krestewa 1940; Remy 1956d, 1957a, 1959c.

Type-species: *Allopauropus brevisetus* Silvestri, 1902. Silvestri, A. Ordo Pauropoda. – In: Berlese, A. (ed.) Acari, Myriopoda et Scorpiones hucusque in Italia reperta, 10, fasc. 95, no. 12. Type-species designation in: Remy, P.A. 1957a. Pauropodes des États-Unis (Tennessee, North Carolina). – Revue française d'Entomologie, 24: 82-87 (84).

Diagnosis. Pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_2 + b_3$; pygidial tergum in subadult stage with two pairs of setae, $d_1 + d_2$; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented.

Other character. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* most often shorter than (rarely subequal in length with) posterior margin.

103 species, by previous authors partly referred to: *Pauropus* (Hansen 1902; Hilton 1939); *Scleropauropus* (Krestewa 1940; Remy 1956d).

Distribution. Subcosmopolitan.

***Decapauropus* Remy, 1931, n. stat.**

Un nouveau type de Pauropode: *Decapauropus Cuenoti*, nov. gen., nov. sp. – Archives de Zoologie expérimentale et générale, Paris, 71: 67-83. Lowered to subgenus in *Allopauropus* Silvestri in: Remy, P.A., 1957b, Pauropodes des États-Unis (Tennessee, North Carolina). – Revue française d'Entomologie, 24(1): 82-87.

= *Remyypus* Verhoeff, 1934: 194. Type-species: *Remyypus sequanus* (Remy, 1930), synonymised by Scheller 1990b: 1181.

= *Thalassopauropus* Bagnall, 1935 (Bagnall 1935b: 80). Type-species: *Thalassopauropus remyi* Bagnall, 1935 (Bagnall 1935b: 80, 82), synonymised by Remy 1938: 168.

= *Asphaeridiopus* Bagnall, 1935 (Bagnall 1935a: 625-627). Type-species: *Asphaeridiopus ashworthi* Bagnall 1935a: 626-627, synonymised by Scheller 1970: 9-12.

Decapauropus was lowered to subgenus in *Allopauropus* Silvestri, 1902 by Remy (1957b: 84). In species described or treated by the following authors *Decapauropus* at least partly are represented in:

Pauropus (Hansen 1902; Silvestri 1902; Bagnall 1911-1918; Harrison 1914; Starling 1943);

?*Allopauropus* (Silvestri 1902);

Allopauropus (Silvestri 1902; Remy 1930-1963; Krestewa 1940; Leclerc 1953a,b; Scheller 1954-2007; Remy & Bittard 1957; Remy & Balland 1958; Remy & Bello 1960; Remy & Moyne 1960; Remy & Rollet 1960; Chalupský 1961a,c, 1967; Zhang & Chen 1988; Hagino 1991-2007; Foddai et al. 1995, Shen & al. 2007);

Scleropauropoides (Remy 1957b, 1959c);

Scleropauropus (Remy 1948, 1960; Scheller 1970, 1995a).

Type-species by original designation: *Decapauropus cuenoti* Remy, 1931. Un nouveau type de Pauropode: *Decapauropus Cuenoti*, nov. gen., nov. sp. – Archives de Zoologie expérimentale et générale, Paris, 71: 67-83 (67-78).

Diagnosis. Pygidial sternum with setae b_1+b_2 ; pygidial tergum in subadult stage with one pair of setae, d_2 ; adult females with 9 or 10 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented.

Other characters. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* most often shorter than (rarely subequal in length with) posterior margin; anterior flagellum of sternal antennal branch most often shorter than (rarely subequal in length with) posterior flagellum.

354 species.

Distribution. Subcosmopolitan.

***Pauropus* Lubbock, 1867**

On *Pauropus*, a new type of Centipede. – Transactions of the Linnean Society, London, 26: 181-190, pl. 10.

= *Scleropauropus* Remy 1957a.

Type-species by original designation. *Pauropus huxleyi* Lubbock, 1867. On *Pauropus*, a new type of Centipede. – Transactions of the Linnean Society, London, 26: 181-190 (185, pl. 10, figs 1-19).

Diagnosis. Anterior and posterior margins of sternal antennal branch *s* subsimilar in length; antennal globulus *g* short-stalked; adults with 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1+b_2+b_3$.

Other character. Anterior and posterior flagellum of sternal antennal branch subequal in length.

51 species.

Distribution. Subcosmopolitan.

***Desmopauropus* Scheller, 2005, n. stat.**

Subgenus in *Allopauropus* Silvestri in: Scheller, U. & Bernard, E.C., 2005. New species of Pauropoda from Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Tennessee, North Carolina, U.S.A.), and a list of known species. – Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 118(4): 815-854 (841).

= *Pauropus* Starling 1943.

= "*Pauropus*" Remy 1956e, 1957b, 1958b, 1959a.

Type-species by subsequent designation. Original binomen: *Pauropus dukensis* Starling, 1943. Pauropoda from the Duke Forest. – Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, 45(8): 183-200 (190-192, fig. 4). Current binomen: *Desmopauropus dukensis* (Starling, 1943).

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* only somewhat shorter than posterior margin; pygidial tergum in subadult stage with two pairs of setae, d_1+d_2 ; temporal organ with anteriorly directed interior vesicular organ; pygidial sternum with setae b_1+b_2 .

1 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA).

***Perissopauropus* Scheller, 1997, n. stat.**

Subgenus in *Allopauropus* Silvestri in: Scheller 1997. Pauropoda from upland and inundation forests in Central Amazonia, Brazil (Myriapoda, Pauropoda: (Millotauropodidae, Pauropodidae). – Amazoniana, Kiel, 14(3/4): 223-300 (254).

= *Allopauropus* Remy 1954e, 1957c, 1960d; Scheller 1975, 1997, 2005.

= ?*Allopauropus* Scheller 1975, 1995b.

Type-species by original designation. Original binomen: *Allopauropus* (*Perissopauropus*) *amphikomus* Scheller, 1997. Pauropoda from upland and inundation forests in Central Amazonia, Brazil (Myriapoda, Pauropoda: Millotauropodidae, Pauropodidae).

– Amazoniana, Kiel, 14(3/4): 223-300 (254-256, 292). Current binomen: *Perissopauropus amphikomus* (Scheller, 1997).

Diagnosis. Sternal antennal branch *s* with equally truncated distal corners; exterior vesicle protruding backward from posterior part of temporal organ; pygidial tergum in sub-adult stage with two pairs of setae, d_1+d_2 ; pygidial sternum with two pairs of setae, b_1+b_2 .

4 species.

Distribution. Neotropical region (Brazil, Chile); Ethiopian region (Cameroun, Sierra Leone, Angola, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Uganda).

***Ferepauropus* n. gen.**

= *Pauropus* Scheller, 1993, 1995b.

Type-species by present designation. Original binomen: *Pauropus seorsum* Scheller, 1993. Pauropoda from New Caledonia. – In: Matile, L., Najt, J. & Tillier, S. (eds), *Zoologia Neocaledonica*, 3(34): 27-71 (52-54, figs 112-120). Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, 157. Current binomen: *Ferepauropus seorsum* (Scheller, 1993).

Diagnosis. Anterior and posterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* subsimilar in length; antennal globulus *g* short-stalked; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae b_1+b_2 .

Derivation of name. From Latin fere = almost, nearly (*Pauropus*).

2 species, both previously in *Pauropus*: *Ferepauropus seorsum* (Scheller, 1993) **n. comb.** and *F. fretownensis* (Scheller, 1995) **n. comb.** (Scheller, 1995b).

Distribution. Ethiopian region (Sierra Leone); Australian region (New Caledonia).

***Juxtapauropus* Scheller, 2007** (Scheller 2007b)

Revision of the genus *Scleropauropus* Silvestri, 1902 (Myriapoda: Pauropoda: Pauropodidae). – *Zootaxa*, 1585: 59-68 (62).

= *Scleropauropus* Remy, 1950b, 1956a,c, 1958b, 1960b; Scheller, 1994, 1997, 2002; Adis et al. 1999, 2002.

Type-species by subsequent designation. Original binomen: *Scleropauropus* (*Scleropauropus*) *crinitus* Remy, 1950 (Remy, 1950b). Pauropodes argentins récoltes par M. Julio Rosa Costa dans le territoire de Misiones. – Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, (2)22(2): 245-249 (246-249, fig. 2). Current binomen: *Juxtapauropus crinitus* (Remy, 1950). Scheller, 2007b. Revision of the genus *Scleropauropus* Silvestri, 1902 (Myriapoda: Pauropoda: Pauropodidae). – *Zootaxa*, 1585: 59-68 (62-63).

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* shorter than posterior margin; antennal globulus *g* short-stalked; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented (also penultimate pair in 8-paired species), interposed pairs 6-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae b_1+b_3 .

9 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (Israel, Morocco); Neotropical region (Jamaica, Brazil, Argentina, Chile); Australian region (New Zealand).

***Propepauropus* (Scheller, 1985) (Scheller 1985b), n. stat.**

Subgenus in *Stylopauropus* Cook in: Scheller 1985b. Taxonomic and distributional notes on pauropods from the United States (Myriapoda, Pauropoda: Pauropodidae, Eurypauropodidae). – *Entomologica Scandinavica*, Lund, 16: 237-257 (243).

Type-species by original designation. Original binomen: *Stylopauropus* (*Propepauropus*) *corrugatus* Scheller, 1985 (Scheller, 1985b). Current binomen: *Propepauropus corrugatus* (Scheller, 1985).

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* distinctly longer than posterior margin; stalk of antennal globulus *g* longer than globulus itself; globulus *g'* on 3rd antennal segment without stalk; first tergite with 4+4 setae; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_2$.

1 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA).

***Stylopauropus* Cook, 1896**

An enumeration of the Pauropoda. – Brandtia. A series of occasional papers on Diplopoda and other Arthropoda, 6: 29-32 (29, 31).

= *Pauropus* Lubbock 1867; Haase 1885; Silvestri 1894; Brölemann 1895.

= *Stylopauropus* (laps. cal.!) Attems 1926.

Type-species by subsequent designation. Original binomen: *Pauropus pedunculatus* Lubbock, 1867. On *Pauropus*, a new type of Centipede. – Transactions of the Linnean Society, London, 26: 181-190 (185, pl. 10, figs 1-19). Current binomen: *Stylopauropus pedunculatus* (Lubbock, 1867). Type-species designated by Cook (1896).

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* distinctly longer than posterior margin; stalk of antennal globulus *g* longer than globulus itself; globulus of 3rd antennal segment *g'* without stalk; first tergite with 4+4 setae; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; pygidial sternum with one pair of setae, b_1 .

23 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA, Canada), Palaearctic region (most European countries; Tanger, Morocco, Algeria; Azores; Uzbekistan, Japan); Oriental region (SE Asia); Australian region. Not found in the Neotropical region.

***Donzelotauropus* Remy, 1957 (Remy, 1957a), n. stat.**

Subgenus in *Stylopauropus* Cook in: Remy, 1957a. Pauropodes des États-Unis (Tennessee, North Carolina). – *Revue française d'Entomologie*, 24(1): 82-87 (82).

= *Scleropauropus* Scheller, 2007a.

= *Stylopauropus* Remy 1936a, 1938 and 1939 (according to Remy 1962a,b), 1957b, 1958b, 1959a, 1962a,b; Scheller 1973a, 1979b, 1981b, 1984, 1985b, 1986a,b, 1988, 1990a, 1996, 2001, 2003; Dominguez & Scheller 1987; Hagino 1991a,c, 1992, 1993a,b, 1998a,b, 2000a,b, 2001, 2002, 2003b,c, 2004a,b, 2005, 2006a,b, 2007; Shen & al. 2007.

Type-species by original designation. Original binomen: *Stylopauropus* (*Donzelotauropus*) *quadrisulcus* Remy, 1957 (Remy, 1957a). Current binomen: *Donzelotauropus quadrisulcus* (Remy, 1957).

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* distinctly longer than posterior margin; stalk of antennal globulus *g* longer than globulus itself; globulus of 3rd antennal segment *g'* without stalk; first tergite with 4+4 setae; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_3$.

26 species. *Scleropauropus christiani* Scheller, 2007 (Scheller, 2007a) is moved here to *Donzelotauropus*. Current binomen: *Donzelotauropus christiani* (Scheller, 2007), **n. comb.**

Distribution. Widely distributed in the Nearctic and Palearctic regions.

***Stylopauropoides* Remy, 1956** (Remy 1956c)

Sur quelques Pauropodes de Nouvelle-Zélande. – Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, (2)28(1): 213-217 (213).

= *Allopauropus* Remy 1948.

= *Stylopauropus* Remy 1949, 1952e, 1956a.

= *Pauropus* Harrison 1914; Remy 1952e, 1956a.

Type-species by subsequent designation by Remy in 1956 (1956c). Original binomen: *Stylopauropus Tiegsi* Remy, 1949. Sur quelques pauropodes d'Australie. – Memoirs of the National Museum, Victoria, 16: 51-58 (54-56). Current binomen: *Stylopauropoides tiegsi* (Remy, 1956).

Diagnosis. Anterior and posterior margins of sternal antennal branch *s* subsimilar in length; sternal antennal branch with one seta (*q*); adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; setae *st* on pygidial tergum widely separated; pygidial sternum with one or two pairs of setae, b_1 or $b_1 + b_3$; anal plate with large posteromedian cleft or indentation.

16 species.

Distribution. Neotropical region (Brazil, Argentina, Crozet Islands); Ethiopian region (Ivory Coast, Madagascar); Australian region (New Caledonia, Australia, New Zealand).

***Rabaudauropus* Remy, 1953** (Remy 1953c)

Description de nouveaux types de pauropodes: "Millotauropus" et "Rabaudauropus". – Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar, (A)8: 25-41 (38-39).

= ?*Pauropus* Remy 1939.

= *Kocheropus* Remy 1956f; Remy & Balland 1958.

= *Stylopauropus* (*Donzelotauropus*) Remy 1962b.

Type-species by monotypy. Original binomen: *Rabaudauropus Milloti* Remy, 1953 (Remy 1953c). Current binomen: *Rabaudauropus milloti* Remy, 1953.

Diagnosis. Anterior and posterior margins of sternal antennal branch *s* subsimilar in length; sternal antennal branch with two pairs of setae, $q + q'$; globulus of 3rd antennal segment *g'* long-stalked; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented.

5 species. *Stylopauropus* (*Donzelotauropus*) *andinus* Remy, 1962 (Remy 1962b) is here moved to *Rabaudauropus*. Current name: *Rabaudauropus andinus* (Remy, 1962) **n. comb.**

Distribution. Palaearctic region (France, Romania, Greece, Morocco, Japan [Japanese species not identified (Hagino 2000b, 2004b)]); Neotropical region (Chile); Ethiopian region (Mauritius, Seychelles); Oriental region (Sri Lanka, Sabah); Australian region (New Caledonia). Not recorded from the Nearctic subregion.

***Cauvetauropus* Remy, 1952** (Remy 1952d)

Contribution à la faune endogée du Sahara. Pauropodes. – Bulletin de la Société zoologique de France, Paris, 77: 51-61 (58).

= ?*Allopauropus* Remy 1948.

= “*Allopauropus*” Remy & Bittard 1957.

Type-species by subsequent designation. Original binomen: ?*Allopauporus* (laps. cal.!) *microchaetus* Remy, 1948. Pauropodes de la Côte d’Ivoire, Afrique Occidentale française. – Mémoires du Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, (n.S.)27(5): 115-151 (139-140). Emended description in: Remy, P.A. 1952d. Contribution à la faune endogée du Sahara. Pauropodes. – Bulletin de la Société zoologique de France, Paris, 77: 51-61 (58-60). Type-species designation by Scheller (1997). Pauropoda from upland and inundation forests in Central Amazonia, Brazil (Myriapoda, Pauropoda: Millotauropodidae, Pauropodidae). – Amazoniana, Kiel, 14(3/4): 223-300 (256). Current binomen: *Cauvetauropus microchaetus* (Remy, 1948).

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* shorter than posterior margin; adults with at most 8 pairs of legs, all 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with one pair of setae, b_1 .

5 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (France, North Africa); Neotropical region (Brazil); Ethiopian region (Ivory Coast, Madagascar); Oriental region (Sri Lanka).

***Nesopauropus* Scheller, 1997, n. stat.**

Subgenus in *Cauvetauropus* Remy in: Scheller, U. 1997. Pauropoda from upland and inundation forests in Central Amazonia, Brazil (Myriapoda, Pauropoda: Millotauropodidae, Pauropodidae). – Amazoniana, Kiel, 14(3/4): 223-300 (257).

= *Cauvetauropus* Scheller 1970, 1982, 2005.

Type-species by original designation. Original binomen: *Cauvetauropus ceylonicus* Scheller, 1970. The Pauropoda of Ceylon. – Entomologica Scandinavica, Lund, Supplementum 1: 5-97 (63-65). Current binomen: *Nesopauropus ceylonicus* (Scheller, 1970).

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch shorter than posterior margin; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, all 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae b_1+b_2 .

6 species.

Distribution. Ethiopian region (Gabon, Seychelles); Oriental region (Sri Lanka).

***Multipauropus* Scheller, 1977, n. stat.**

Subgenus in *Hemipauropus* Silvestri in: Scheller 1977b. A basic list of the Pauropoda of Greece (Myriapoda). (The Pauropoda and Symphyla of the Geneva Museum IV). – *Revue suisse de Zoologie*, 84(2): 361-408 (389).

= *Hemipauropus* Scheller 1977.

Type-species by monotypy. Original binomen: *Hemipauropus (Multipauropus) hauseri* Scheller 1977. Current binomen: *Multipauropus hauseri* (Scheller 1977).

Diagnosis. Preanal segment much narrower than other body segments, longer than broad; tergites with cuticular net pattern, particularly on most anterior and posterior parts; tergites I-V in adult stage with numerous setae arranged irregularly; anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* shorter than posterior margin; pygidial sternum with one pair of setae, b_1 .

1 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (Greece).

***Hemipauropus* Silvestri, 1902**

Ordo Pauropoda. – In: Berlese, A. (ed.). *Acari, Myriopoda et Scorpiones hucusque in Italia reperta*, 10, 65, and fasc. 96, no. 3, pl. 14.

Type-species by original designation: *Hemipauropus leptoproctus* Silvestri, 1902.

Diagnosis. Preanal segment much narrower than other body segments, longer than broad; tergites with cuticular net pattern, particularly on most anterior and posterior parts; tergites I-V in adult stage with few setae arranged in transversal rows; anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* shorter than posterior margin; pygidial sternum with one pair of setae, b_1 .

19 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (Italy, Greece); Neotropical region (Virgin Islands, Jamaica, Colombia, Brazil); Ethiopian region (Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Angola, Madagascar, Mauritius); Oriental region (Sri Lanka); Australian region (New Caledonia, Guam).

***Eburnipauropus* n. gen.**

= *Hemipauropus* Remy 1948, 1952.

Type-species by present designation. Original binomen: *Hemipauropus africanus* Remy, 1948. *Pauropodes de la Côte d'Ivoire, Afrique occidentale française (récoltes de M.Cl. Delamare-Deboutteville)*. – *Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle*, Paris, (n.s.) 27(5): 115-151 (142-144, figs 21-22). Current binomen: *Eburnipauropus africanus* (Remy, 1948).

Diagnosis: Preanal segment much narrower than other body segments, longer than broad; tergites with cuticular net pattern, particularly on most anterior and posterior parts; tergites I-V in adult stage with few setae arranged in transversal rows; anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* shorter than posterior margin; pygidial sternum with two pairs of setae, b_1+b_3 .

Derivation of name. From the Latin ebur = ivory (referring to the distribution of the species, The Ivory Coast).

2 species: *E. africanus* (Remy, 1948) **n. comb.**, *E. vuillaumei* (Remy, 1952) (Remy 1952c) **n. comb.**

Distribution. Ethiopian region (Ivory Coast).

***Hystrihopauropus* (Remy, 1942)**

Contribution à la faune des myriapodes de France. – Bulletin de la Société zoologique de France, 66: 351-373 (370).

= *Scleropauropus* Remy 1935, 1942.

Type-species by subsequent designation by Remy (1942: 370). Original binomen: *Scleropauropus portitor* Remy, 1935. Pauropodes français. – Vogesia, 1(1): 1-3 (3). Type-species designation in: Remy 1942. Current binomen: *Hystrihopauropus portitor* (Remy, 1935). Scheller 2007b. Revision of the genus *Scleropauropus* Silvestri, 1902 (Myriapoda: Pauropoda: Pauropodidae). – Zootaxa, 1585: 59-68 (65).

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* shorter than posterior margin; tergal side with at least partly coarse cuticula and many unsymmetrically inserted lanceolate setae on tergites I-V; pygidial sternum with two pairs of setae, $b_1 + b_3$.

1 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (France).

***Scleropauropus* Silvestri, 1902**

Ordo Pauropoda. – In: Berlese, A. (ed.). Acari, Myriopoda et Scorpiones hucusque in Italia reperta, 10: 65-66, and fasc. 96, no. 8, pl. 13.

Type-species by original designation: *Scleropauropus hastifer* Silvestri, 1902. Ordo Pauropoda. – In: Berlese, A. (ed.). Acari, Myriopoda et Scorpiones hucusque in Italia reperta, 10: 65-66, and fasc. 96, no. 9, pl. 13.

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch shorter than posterior margin; tergal side with at least partly coarse cuticula and lanceolate setae arranged in regular transversal rows; pygidial sternum with one or two pairs of setae, b_1 or $b_1 + b_3$.

15 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA, Mexico); Palaearctic region (Norway, Germany, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria, Romania, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Algeria, Morocco); Neotropical region (Brazil); Ethiopian region (Ivory Coast, Angola, Madagascar).

***Afrauropus* Remy, 1959 (Remy 1959b)**

Pauropodes des monts Nimba (Guinée). – Bulletin de l'Institut Française d'Afrique noire, (A)21(3): 1009-1020 (1020).

Family Afrauropidae Remy (Remy 1959a) deleted and the genus *Afrauropus* Remy placed in Pauropodidae in Scheller (2008).

Type-species by monotypy: *Afrauropus occiduus* Remy (Remy 1959b: 1018-1020).

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch *s* shorter than posterior margin; globulus of sternal antennal branch with long-stalked capsule; tergal side of head with a few setae only; tergites II-VI with bothriotracha only, other setae lacking; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_2$.

1 species.

Distribution. Ethiopian region (Guinea).

Subfamily Colinauropodinae Scheller, 1985

On the classification of the family Brachypauropodidae (Myriapoda; Pauropoda). – *Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde*, 55(1): 202-208 (205).

Diagnosis. Tergites divided into coarse sclerotized plates, partly of irregular shape; body fusiform.

Colinauropus Remy, 1956 (Remy 1956b)

Un nouveau Pauropode de l'Île de la Réunion: *Colinauropus regis* n. g., n. sp. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2)28(1): 119-123 (119).

Type-species by monotypy: *Colinauropus regis* Remy, 1956 (Remy 1956b: 119-123).

Diagnosis. Characters as subfamily.

2 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (Japan); Ethiopian region (Réunion).

Family POLYPAUROPODIDAE Remy, 1932

Un Pauropode de Banyuls-sur-Mer type d'une famille nouvelle: *Polypauropus duboscqi* nov. gen., nov. sp. – *Archives de Zoologie expérimentale et générale, Paris*, 74: 287-303 (289-290, 300).

= *Polypauropidae* Remy 1942, 1945, 1947, 1948, 1951; Massoud, 1970.

= *Pauropidae* Remy 1955, 1956d,e, 1957a,b,c,d, 1959a,c, 1961a,b,c; Remy & Bitard 1957; Remy & Balland 1958.

= *Pauropodidae* Scheller 1973b.

= *Polypauropodinae* (laps. cal!) Scheller 1976

= *Polypauropinae* Remy 1951, 1952d,f, 1956f, 1957a, 1958a, 1960c; Scheller 1968a, 1970, 1976.

= *Polypauropodinae* Verhoeff 1934; Scheller 1973a, 1974b, 1975, 1976, 1977b, 1979a, 1984, 1985b, 1988, 1990b, 1994a, 1995b, 1997, 1999; Hagino 1991b,c,d; Adis & al. 2002; Scheller & al. 2004.

Diagnosis. Sternal antennal branch *s* with 2 globuli joined to a single stalk and 2 setae, *q+q'*; anal plate replaced by two posteriorly directed more or less thickened appendages; body fusiform.

3 genera with 29 species.

Distribution. Subcosmopolitan.

Polypauropus Remy, 1932

Un Pauropode de Banyuls-sur-Mer type d'une famille nouvelle: *Polypauropus duboscqi* nov. gen., nov. sp. – *Archives de Zoologie expérimentale et générale*, 74: 287-303 (300).

Type-species by original: *Polypauropus duboscqi* Remy, 1932 (Remy 1932: 290-300).

Diagnosis. Head with mediotergal plate; adults with 9 pairs of legs, all 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with additional setae t_1 , pygidial sternum with additional setae t_2 .

15 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA), Palaearctic region (Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Romania, Spain, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Morocco, Algeria); Neotropical region (Brazil, Argentina); Ethiopian region (Guinea, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Angola, Kenya, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion); Oriental region (Pondichéry, Sri Lanka); Australian region (West Australia).

***Fagepauropus* Remy, 1951**

Un nouveau type de Pauropode: *Fagepauropus hesperius* n. g., n. sp. du Sud-Marocain. – Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, (2)23: 208-210.

Type-species by original designation: *Fagepauropus hesperius* Remy, 1951.

Diagnosis. Head lacks mediotergal plate; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs; 1st and last pairs of legs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; pygidium without additional setae t_1 and t_2 .

2 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (Canada); Palaearctic region (Morocco; Mongolia, Japan); Ethiopian region (Gambia).

***Polypauropoides* Remy, 1956 (Remy 1956d)**

Pauropodes de Madagascar. – Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar, (A)10: 101-229 (207).

= *Polypauropus*, Remy 1940, 1948, 1951, 1952c.

Type-species by subsequent designation. Original binomen: *Polypauropus Legeri* Remy, 1940 var. *propinquus* Remy, 1948. Contribution à la Faune des Myriapodes de Corse. – Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, 65: 45-57 (51-55, figs 5-7), and Pauropodes de la Côte d'Ivoire, Afrique Occidentale française (Récoltes de M. Cl. Delamare-Deboutteville). – Mémoires du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, (n.s.) 27(5): 115-151 (147-148). Current binomen: *Polypauropoides propinquus* (Remy, 1951). Un nouveau type de Pauropode: *Fagepauropus hesperius* n. g., n. sp. de Sud-marocain. – Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, (2) 23(2): 208-210 (210).

Diagnosis. Head with mediotergal plate; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; pygidium without additional setae t_1 and t_2 .

12 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA); Palaearctic region (France); Neotropical region (Brazil, Argentina); Ethiopian region (Ivory Coast, Mauritius); Oriental region (Sri Lanka).

Family AMPHIPAUROPODIDAE n. fam.

Diagnosis. Anterior margin of sternal antennal branch s longer than posterior margin; this branch with one antennal globulus g and two setae, $q + q'$; tergal antennal branch t very short; tergal setae very short, strongly clavate; adults with at most 8 pairs of legs,

all 5-segmented; no proximal seta on tarsi and empodium with one claw only; one anal plate; body cylindrical.

1 genus with 2 species.

Distribution. See below under *Amphipauropus*.

***Amphipauropus* Scheller, 1984**

Pauropoda (Myriapoda) from Canada. – *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, 62: 2074-2091 (2086).

= ?*Brachypauropoides* Remy 1960a.

= *Cauvetauropus* Hüther 1971, 1974, 1982.

Type-species by subsequent designation by Scheller (1984: 2086). Original binomen: *Cauvetauropus rhenanus* Hüther, 1971. Zwei interessante Pauropoden aus dem Oberrheingebiet. – *Mitteilungen der Pollichia*, (3)18: 170-177 (170-175). Current binomen: *Amphipauropus rhenanus* (Hüther, 1971).

Diagnosis. Characters as family.

2 species. ?*Brachypauropoides moselleus* Remy, 1960 (Remy, 1960a) is here moved to *Amphipauropus*.

Distribution. Nearctic region (Canada); Palaearctic region (Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Japan [Japanese species not identified (Hagino 2003a)]).

Family DIPLOPAUROPODIDAE Scheller, 1988, n. stat.

Subfamily in Pauropodidae in: Scheller 1988. The Pauropoda (Myriapoda) of the Savannah River Plant, Aiken, South Carolina. – Savannah River Plant and national environmental Research Park Program, 17: 1-99 (82).

Diagnosis. Sternal antennal branch *s* with one globulus *g* and one seta, *q*; two anal plates, one on tergum and the other on sternum; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, 1st and last pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; body fusiform.

1 genus with 2 species.

Distribution. See below under *Diplopauropus*.

***Diplopauropus* Scheller, 1988**

The Pauropoda (Myriapoda) of the Savannah River Plant, Aiken, South Carolina. – Savannah River Plant and national environmental Research Park Program, 17: 1-99 (82).

Type-species by original designation: *Diplopauropus vesiculosus* Scheller (1988: 82-88).

Diagnosis. As family, and temporal organ with exterior vesicle; anterodistal margin of sternal antennal branch *s* only slightly shorter than posterodistal margin; pygidial sternum with setae *b*₁ only.

2 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA); Neotropical region (Virgin Islands).

Superfamily BRACHYPAUROPODOIDEA Silvestri, 1902

First use of the name at superfamilial rank by Bagnall 1935a: An extended classification of the Pauropoda to include two new families. – *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London*, (10)16: 619-629 (622).

Diagnosis. Tergite VI small leaving pygidium free; tergites at least partly divided and sclerotized.

Other characters. Body often flattened; their setae most often modified; generally short-legged, adults with 8-9 pairs of legs, 1st and last leg pairs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented, or all legs 5-segmented; one anal plate; generally whitish with slow movements. Great heterogeneity in many morphological features.

Family BRACHYPAUROPODIDAE Silvestri, 1902

Ordo Pauropoda. – In: Berlese, A. (ed.), *Acari, Myriopoda et Scorpiones hucusque in Italia reperta*, Portici, 10: 63-67.

= *Pauropoda tardigrada* Latzel 1884a,b (partim).

= *Monona*, fam. *Brachypauropodidae* Cook 1896.

= *Brachypauropidae* Remy 1942, 1945, 1952e, 1954d, 1956a,c,e,d, 1957a,d, 1958b, 1959a,b,c, 1960a,c, 1961b, 1962b, 1963; Remy & Bittard 1957; Remy & Balland 1958; Remy & Bello 1960, Remy & Rollet 1960; Scheller, 1970.

Diagnosis. Tergite I entire, at least tergites II-IV each divided into 4-6 sclerites; setae on tergites more or less modified; pygidial sternum with setae b_1+b_3 or $b_1+b_2+b_3$.

6 genera with 25 species.

Distribution. All continents except South America.

***Brachypauropus* Latzel, 1884 (Latzel 1884b)**

Die Myriopoden der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, 2: 28-29.

Type-species by original designation: *Brachypauropus hamiger* Latzel, 1884 (1884b: 30-31).

Diagnosis. Temporal organs with at most one tubelike extension; most setae on tergites hastiform; adults with 8-9 pairs of legs, all 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae b_1+b_3 .

9 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA), Palearctic region (Great Britain, Germany, Poland, France, Austria, Romania, Italy, Japan [Japanese species not identified (Hagino 1991a, 1999, 2002b, 2003b)]).

***Aletopauropus* MacSwain & Lanham, 1948**

New genera and species of Pauropoda from California. – *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist*, 24(2): 69-84 (70-71, 73-74).

Type-species by original designation: *Aletopauropus lentus* MacSwain & Lanham, 1948 (1948: 75).

Diagnosis. Head with 3 transversal rows of setae; temporal organs with 3 tube-like extensions; tergite V with one entire median sclerite; setae on tergites hastiform; adults with at most 8 pairs of legs, all 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae b_1+b_3 .

2 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA); Palaearctic region (Japan).

***Deltopauropus* MacSwain & Lanham, 1948**

New genera and species of Pauropoda from California. – *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist*, 24(2): 69-84 (70-71, 75-76).

Type-species by original designation: *Deltopauropus luteus* MacSwain & Lanham, 1948 (1948: 76).

Diagnosis. Temporal organs with 3 tube-like extensions; setae on tergites scutiform; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, all 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_3$.

4 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA); Palaearctic region (Japan).

***Zygopauropus* MacSwain & Lanham, 1948**

New genera and species of Pauropoda from California. – *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist*, 24(2): 69-84 (70-73).

Type-species by original designation: *Zygopauropus hesperius* MacSwain & Lanham, 1948 (1948: 73).

Diagnosis. Head with 4 transversal rows of setae; temporal organs with 3 tube-like extensions; tergite V with two submedian sclerites; setae on tergites hastiform; adults with at most 8 pairs of legs, all 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_3$.

1 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA).

***Brachypauropoides* Remy, 1952 (Remy 1952e)**

Pauropodes de Nouvelle-Zélande. – *Record of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch*, 6(2): 167-179 (175).

Type-species by original designation: *Brachypauropoides pistillifer* Remy, 1952 (1952e: 175).

Diagnosis. Temporal organs with at most 3 tubelike extensions; tergites II-IV split up longitudinally and transversally into 4 sclerites; setae on tergites folioform-ovoid; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs, all 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_2 + b_3$.

7 species.

Distribution. Ethiopian region (Madagascar); Australian region (New Zealand).

***Borneopauropus* n. gen.**

= *Brachypauropoides* Scheller 1994b, 2001.

Type-species by present designation. Original binomen: *Brachypauropoides penanorum* Scheller, 1994 (1994b) First record of Pauropoda (Myriapoda) on Borneo. – *Stobaeana*, Lund, 1994(1): 1-14 (8-11). Current binomen: *Borneopauropus penanorum* (Scheller, 1994).

Derivation of name. From the name Borneo (referring to the Bornean distribution of the species).

Diagnosis. Temporal organs with 3 uplifted extensions; tergites II-IV partly divided transversally into a pro- and metatergite; setae on tergites folioform-ovoid; adults with 9 pairs of legs, all 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_2 + b_3$.

2 species: *B. penanorum* Scheller (Scheller 1994b) and *B. prolatus* Scheller (Scheller 2001) are moved here from *Brachypauropoides*.

Distribution. Oriental region (Sabah).

Family HANSENAUROPODIDAE Remy, 1954, n. stat.

Subfamily in: Remy 1954a Description d'un nouveau type de Pauropode: *Hansenauropus gratus* n. g., n. sp., de Nouvelle-Zélande. – Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, (2) 26(1): 104-108 (104-105).

Diagnosis. At least tergites I and VI entire, tergite II-IV or II-V divided transversally into a protergite and a metatergite; adults with at most 9 pairs of legs; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_2$ or $b_1 + b_2 + b_3$.

3 genera with 6 species.

Distribution. Neotropical, Ethiopian and Australian regions.

Hansenauropus Remy, 1954 (Remy 1954a)

Description d'un nouveau type de Pauropode: *Hansenauropus gratus* n. g., n. sp., de Nouvelle-Zélande. – Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, (2)26(1): 104-105.

= *Panamauropus* Remy 1954a.

Type-species by original designation: *Hansenauropus gratus* Remy, 1954 (1954a: 105-108).

Diagnosis: Nine sclerites without true setae but with many small protuberances with transparent distal part inserted irregularly; all legs 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_2$ or $b_1 + b_2 + b_3$

3 species. *Panamauropus williamsi* Remy, 1954 (1954d) is here moved to *Hansenauropus*.

Distribution. Neotropical region (Panama); Ethiopian region (Madagascar); Australian region (New Zealand).

Antillauropus Remy, 1958 (Remy 1958b), n. stat.

Subgenus in *Panamauropus* Remy in: Remy 1958b. Pauropodes des États-Unis d'Amerique et de la Jamaïque. – Mémoires de la Société nationale des Sciences naturelles et mathématiques de Cherbourg, (5)48: 1-77 (71-76).

= *Panamauropus* Remy 1958b.

Type-species by original designation. Original binomen: *Panamauropus* (*Antillauropus*) *eucharis* Remy, 1958 (1958b: 71-76). Current binomen: *Antillauropus eucharis* (Remy, 1958).

Diagnosis. Ten sclerites with regularly inserted scutiform setae; all legs 5-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_2$

1 species.

Distribution. Neotropical region (Jamaica).

***Virginopauropus* Scheller, 1990** (in: Scheller & Muchmore, 1990), **n. stat.**

Subgenus in *Panamauropus* Remy in: Scheller & Muchmore. 1990. Pauropoda and Symphyla (Myriapoda) collected on St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands. – *Caribbean Journal of Science*, 5(3/4): 164-195 (187).

= *Panamauropus* Scheller 1985, 1990a, 1995b.

Type-species by original designation. Original binomen. *Panamauropus* (*Virginopauropus*) *asperrimus* Scheller, 1990 (in: Scheller & Muchmore 1990: 187). Current binomen. *Virginopauropus asperrimus* (Scheller 1990).

Diagnosis. Ten sclerites with regularly inserted hastiform setae or cup-like protuberances; legs 1 and 9 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; pygidial sternum with setae $b_1 + b_2$

2 species.

Distribution. Neotropical region (Virgin Islands); Ethiopian region (Sierra Leone).

Superfamily EURYPAUROPODOIDEA Ryder, 1879

First use at superfamilial rank in: Bagnall 1935a, An extended classification of the Pauropoda to include two new families. – *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, London, (10)16: 619-629 (622).

Diagnosis. Six entire brownish tergites covering whole the body, even head and pygidium.

Other characters: Body oval, robust; head small; tergites strongly sclerotized with modified setae and other cuticular extensions; adult stages with 9 pairs of proportionately short legs, only partly visible during movement; one anal plate; strikingly swift movements.

Family EURYPAUROPODIDAE Ryder, 1879 (Ryder 1879b)

An account of a new genus of minute pauropod myriapods. – *The American Naturalist*, 13: 610-611.

= *Pauropoda tardigrada* Latzel 1884a,b (partim); Haase 1885; Daday 1889; Silvestri 1894; Attems 1895 (partim); Schmidt, 1895 (partim).

= *Lepona* Cook 1896.

= *Eurypauropidae* Remy 1946-1963; Scheller 1970.

Diagnosis. Body dorsoventrally flattened, ventral sides of tergites without longitudinal furrows, no ability to coil the body; tergite I distinctly narrower than tergites II-IV; surface of tergites coarse, ornamented, without simple setae but with many types of tubercles, modified setae and marginal protuberances; 1st and last pairs of legs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented, or all legs 5-segmented.

4 genera with 51 species.

Distribution. All continents except South America.

Remarks. The taxonomy of the species belonging to Eurypauropodidae is most complicated (vide e.g. Hasenhütl 1986; Remy 1937a,b) and the bases for the subdivision below may be questioned.

***Eurypauropus* Ryder, 1879** (Ryder 1879a)

Notice of a New Pauropod. – Proceedings of the Academy of natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 31: 139.

= *Gravieripus* Mac Swain & Lanham 1948; Scheller 1974a (partim), 1990a.

Type-species by original designation: *Eurypauropus spinosus* Ryder, 1879 (Ryder 1879a: 139, and 1879b. An account of a new genus of minute pauropod myriapods. – The American Naturalist, 13: 603-612).

Diagnosis. Fourth antennal segment with at least 4 well-developed setae; globulus *g* of sternal antennal branch long-stalked; setae of tergites inserted in rounded crater-shaped structures; 1st and last pairs of legs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; empodium of legs 3-8 with two accessory claws; anal plate V-shaped with straight or almost straight lateral margins; interdistance of pygidial setae a_1 at most twice longer than distance a_2 - a_3 .

5 species.

Distribution. Nearctic region (USA); Palaearctic region (Japan).

***Trachypauropus* Tömösváry, 1882**

A hazánkban előforduló heterognáthák. – Magyar Tudományos Akadémia matematikai és Természet-tudományi Közleméyek, 18: 362, figs 4-8.

= *Eurypauropus* Latzel 1884a,b; Daday 1889a,b; Silvestri 1894, 1902; Hansen 1902; Kenyon 1895; Attems 1949, 1895; Cook 1896; Carl 1906; Verhoeff 1934; Štorkán 1940.

= *Cyphopauropus* Cook 1896.

= *Euripauropus* (laps. cal.!) Silvestri 1902.

= *Gravieripus* Remy 1937a,b, 1939, 1942, 1947, 1961b,c, 1962a, 1963; Attems 1949, 1954, 1959; Schuster 1960; Chalupský 1967; Imhof 1972; Dizdarevic 1971, 1973; Scheller 1974a, 1976, 1977a,b, 1979a,b, 1981a; Scheller & Dallai 1980.

Type-species by original designation: *Trachypauropus glomerioides* Tömösváry, 1882 (1882: 362-363, figs 4-8).

Diagnosis. Fourth antennal segment with at least 4 well-developed setae; globulus of sternal antennal branch *g* long-stalked; setae of tergites inserted in posterior part of longish crater-shaped structures; 1st and last pairs of legs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; empodium of legs 3-8 with one accessory claw; interdistance of pygidial setae a_1 shorter than distance setae a_2 - a_3 ; *st* very short, cylindrical-clavate, glabrous or with very short pubescence.

9 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Spain, Italy, Greece; Turkey, Israel).

***Acopauropus* Cook, 1896**

An enumeration of the Pauropoda. – Brandtia, 6: 29-32 (32).

= *Eurypauropus* Latzel 1884a,b; Kenyon 1895; Attems 1895, 1926, 1929, 1954; Hansen 1902; Verhoeff 1934; Remy 1937a,b, 1947, 1953a, 1961b,c, 1963;

Remy & Balland 1958; Scheller 1981b; Schuster 1960; Chalupský 1967, 1971; Imhof 1972; Hasenhütl 1985, 1986; Yoon & Kim 1994; Scheller 1981a,b.

= *Gravieripus* Scheller 1974a, 1976b.

= *Trachypauropus* Scheller 1973b, 1977b.

Type-species by original designation. Original binomen: *Eurypauropus ornatus* Latzel, 1884 (1884a) Die Pauropoden Oesterreichs. – Verhandlungen der kaiserlich-königlichen zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, 33: 123-128 (127). Current binomen: *Acopauropus ornatus* (Latzel, 1884). Cook 1896. An enumeration of the Pauropoda. – Brandtia, 6: 29-32 (32).

Diagnosis: Fourth antennal segment with at least 4 well-developed setae; globulus of sternal antennal branch *g* long-stalked; setae of tergites inserted in anterior part of longish crater-shaped structures; 1st and last pairs of legs 5-segmented, interposed pairs 6-segmented; empodium of legs 3-8 with two accessory claws; interdistance of pygidial setae *a*₁ distinctly longer than distance setae *a*₂-*a*₃; *st* longish, generally fusiform with distinct pubescence.

12 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (Germany, Poland, France, Switzerland, Austria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Spain, Greece; Georgia, Algeria, North Korea).

***Samarangopus* Verhoeff, 1934**

Symphyla und Pauropoda. Pauropoda. – In: Bronn, H.G. (ed.), Klassen und Ordnungen des Tierreichs, 5 Arthropoda, 2 Myriapoda, 3 Symphyla und Pauropoda, 2 Pauropoda. pp. 120-200 (189).

= *Eurypauropus* Harrison 1914; Silvestri 1930.

= *Australopauropus* Bagnall 1935a. Type-species: *Australopauropus speciosus* Bagnall, 1935. Synonymised by Remy (1956d), Pauropodes de Madagascar. – Mémoires de l'Institut Scientifique de Madagascar, (A)10: 101-229 (222).

Type-species by original designation. Original binomen: *Eurypauropus jacobsoni* Silvestri, 1930. Descrizione di due nuovi Pauropodi (Myriapoda) di Giava. – Bollettino del Laboratorio di Zoologia generale e agraria della Facoltà agraria in Portici, 23: 227-231 (227-229). Current binomen: *Samarangopus jacobsoni* (Silvestri, 1930).

Diagnosis. Fourth antennal segment with 3 well developed setae; globulus of sternal antennal branch *g* short-stalked; all legs 5-segmented; empodia with one anterior accessory claw.

25 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (Japan [species not identified (Hagino 2000a)]); Ethiopian region (Rwanda, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion); Oriental region (Nepal, Thailand, Vietnam, Borneo, Java); Australian region (Papua New Guinea; Continental Australia, New Caledonia).

Family SPHAEROPAUROPODIDAE Verhoeff, 1934, n. stat.

Subfamily in Verhoeff, 1934. Pauropoda. – In: Bronn, H.G. (ed.) Klassen und Ordnungen des Tierreichs. 5 Arthropoda, 2 Myriapoda, 3 Symphyla und Pauropoda, 2 Pauropoda. pp. 120-200 (189).

Diagnosis. Body strongly vaulted, can roll up completely, tergites II-V with longitudinal lateroventral furrows; tergite I as broad as tergites II-IV; surface of tergites smooth with short pubescence and tuft-like trichomes; all legs 5-segmented.

1 genus with 12 species.

Distribution. See below under *Sphaeropauropus*.

***Sphaeropauropus* Silvestri, 1930**

Descrizione di due nuovi Pauropodi (Myriapoda) di Giava. – Bollettino del Laboratorio di Zoologia generale e agraria della Facoltà agraria in Portici, 23: 227-231 (230-231).

= *Thaumatapauropus* Esaki, 1934. Type-species: *Thaumatapauropus* (laps. cal!) *glomerans*, synonymised by Remy (1937b).

Type-species by original designation. *Sphaeropauropus malayus* Silvestri, 1930 (1930: 231-232).

Diagnosis. Characters as family.

12 species.

Distribution. Palaearctic region (Japan); Oriental region (Nepal, Tibet, Réunion, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Borneo, Java).

Inc. sed.

Pauropodidae

Allopaupopus dybasi Remy, 1957. Remy, P.A. 1957c. Pauropoda. – In: Bernice P. Bishop Museum (ed.), Insects of Micronesia, 4(1): 6-7. – Guam.

Allopaupopus littoralis Bagnall, 1935. Bagnall, 1935c. Our shore-dwelling pauropods. – Scottish Naturalist, 1935: 144-145. – Great Britain.

Arthropauropus tsugarensis Kishida, 1948. Japanese Pauropoda. (In Japanese) – Zoological Magazine, 58: 63. – Japan.

Decapauropus krishnani Sundara Rajulu, 1962. First record of Pauropoda from India, with description of a new species, *Decapauropus krishnani*. – Records of the Indian Museum, 60(1/2): 121-124. – India.

Monodauropus mirabilis Remy, 1953. Remy 1953b. Pauropodes de Côte d'Ivoire. – Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France, 78(1): 31. – Ivory Coast.

Neopauropus niwai Kishida, 1928. A Japanese species of Pauropoda (*Neopauropus Niwai*). – Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses, 11: 377-383. – Japan.

Pauropus amicus Harrison, 1914. On some Pauropoda from New South Wales. – Proceedings of the Linnean Society, New South Wales, 39: 617-620, pl. 70, figs 1-11. – Australia, New South Wales.

Pauropus arctus Hilton, 1931. Pauropoda from Alaska and the Yukon. – The Canadian Entomologist, 63: 283-284, fig. 4, p. 281. – USA.

Pauropus australis Harrison, 1914. On some Pauropoda from New South Wales. – Proceedings of the Linnean Society, New South Wales, 39: 620-622, pl. 71, figs 12-14. – Australia, New South Wales.

- Pauropus Bollmani* Cook, 1896. An enumeration of the Pauropoda. – *Brandtia*, 1896: 31. – USA.
- Pauropus californianus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – *Annals of the entomological Society of America*, 23: 767-768 = *Echinopauropus californianus* (Hilton, 1941). In: Remy 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2)13(5): 171. – USA.
- Pauropus caudaspinus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – *Annals of the entomological Society of America*, 23: 774-775, pl. 1, fig.8. – USA.
- Pauropus globulus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – *Annals of the entomological Society of America*, 23: 772-773, pl. 1, fig. 7. – USA.
- Pauropus impar* Cook, 1896. An enumeration of the Pauropoda. – *Brandtia*, 1896: 30-31. – USA.
- Pauropus indigenus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – *Annals of the entomological Society of America*, 23: 70-71, pl. 1, fig. 3 = *Pauropopsis indigenus* (Hilton, 1930). In: Remy 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2)13(5): 171. – USA.
- Pauropus laminus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930a. A Member of the Genus *Pauropus* from Tehachapi. – *Journal of Entomological Zoology*, 22: 153-154. – USA.
- Pauropus manus* Hilton, 1933. Pauropoda from New Mexico. – *Annals of the entomological Society of America*, 26: 554-555 = *Silvestripus manus* (Hilton, 1941). In: Remy 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2)13(5): 171. – USA.
- Pauropus medianus* Hilton, 1934. A New Species of *Pauropus* from Iowa (Pauropoda). – *Entomological News*, 45(3): 67-68. – USA.
- Pauropus medius* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – *Annals of the entomological Society of America*, 23: 768-769 = *Pseudopauropus medius* (Hilton, 1930). In: Remy 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2)13(5): 171-172. – USA.
- Pauropus mexicanus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. *Annals of the entomological Society of America*, 23: 775, pl. 1, fig. 10 = *Parapauropus mexicanus* (Hilton, 1930). In: Remy, P.A. 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2)13(5): 172-173. – Mexico.
- Pauropus nexus* Hilton, 1933. Pauropoda from New Mexico. – *Annals of the entomological Society of America*, 26: 555-556. – USA.
- Pauropus nipponicus* Kishida, 1948. Japanese Pauropoda. – *Zoological Magazine*, 58: 63. – Japan.
- Pauropus panamensis* Hilton, 1939. A Pauropus from Panama. – *Journal of entomological Zoology*, 31(4): 75-76. – Panama.
- Pauropus pinus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – *Annals of the entomological Society of America*, 23: 773-774, pl. 1, fig. 9 = *Polysphaeridiopus*

- pinus* (Hilton, 1930). In: Remy 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, (2)13(5): 172. – USA.
- Pauropus quercus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – Annals of the entomological Society of America, 23: 771-772, pl. 1, fig. 6. – USA.
- Pauropus santus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – Annals of the entomological Society of America, 23: 770, pl. 1, fig. 5. – USA.
- Pauropus zelandus* Hilton, 1943. Some Pauropoda from New Zealand. – Journal of entomological Zoology, 35(3): 34-35. – New Zealand.
- Stylopauropus alaskensis* Hilton, 1931. Pauropoda from Alaska and the Yukon. – The Canadian Entomologist, 63: 280-281. – USA.
- Stylopauropus atomus* Cook, 1896. An enumeration of the Pauropoda. – Brandtia, 1896: 31. – USA.
- Stylopauropus dawsoni* Hilton, 1931. Pauropoda from Alaska and the Yukon. – The Canadian Entomologist, 63: 280-282. – USA.
- Stylopauropus digitus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – Annals of the entomological Society of America, 23: 776-777, pl. 1, fig. 11. – USA.
- Stylopauropus globulus* Hilton, 1931. Pauropoda from Alaska and the Yukon. – The Canadian Entomologist, 63: 281-283. – USA.
- Stylopauropus locatus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – Annals of the entomological Society of America, 23: 777-778, pl. 1, fig. 12. – USA.
- Stylopauropus oregonensis* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – Annals of the entomological Society of America, 23: 779-780, pl. 1, fig. 14). – USA.
- Stylopauropus simplus* Hilton, 1930. Hilton 1930b. Pauropoda from North America. – Annals of the entomological Society of America, 23: 778-779, pl. 1, fig. 13. – Mexico.
- Stylopauropus zelandus* Hilton, 1943. Some Pauropoda from New Zealand. – Journal of entomological Zoology, 35(3): 33-34. – New Zealand.

Brachypauropodidae

- Brachypauropus Lubbocki* Bagnall, 1911. Notes on Pauropoda, with a brief description of a new species of *Brachypauropus*. – The Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, n.s., 4: 60. – Great Britain.

Eurypauropodidae

- Eurypauropus maurius* Hilton, 1943. Some Pauropoda from New Zealand. – Journal of entomological Zoology, 35(3): 35-37. – New Zealand.
- Eurypauropus okinoshimensis* Esaki, 1934. Two new forms of the Pauropoda from Japan. (In Japanese) – Annotationes zoologicae Japonenses, 14: 339-340, pl. 16, figs 1-2. – Japan.
- Gravieripus atticus* Remy, 1961. Remy 1961c. Mission H.Coiffait en Grèce (Mars-Avril 1959). Pauropoda. – Annales de Spéléologie, 16(2): 178. – Greece.
- Trachypauropus margaritaceus* Tömösváry, 1883. A hetrognathák egy új alakja hazánkban. – Természetrzaji Füzetek Kiadja a magyar nemzeti Muzeum, Budapest, 7: 39-40. Budapest: A Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum. – Hungary.

Nom. dub.**Pauropodidae**

Allopauropus stepheni Bagnall, 1935c. Our shore-dwelling pauropods. – *Scottish Naturalist*, 1935: 145. – Great Britain.

Pauropus bostonensis Remy, 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2)13(5): 169. – USA.

Nom. nud.**Pauropodidae**

Allopauropus bakonyensis Loksa, 1966. Die bodenzoozönologischen Verhältnisse der Flaumreichen Buschwälder Südostmitteleuropas. – *Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest*, p. 371. – Hungary.

Allopauropus minusculus Loksa, 1966. Die bodenzoozönologischen Verhältnisse der Flaumreichen Buschwälder Südostmitteleuropas. – *Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest*, p. 372. – Hungary.

Decapauropus cursor Hüther, 1982. Symphylen und Pauropoden des Bausenbergs. – *Descheniana, Beihefte, Bonn*, 27: 72. – Germany.

Decapauropus minimus Loksa, 1966. Die bodenzoozönologischen Verhältnisse der Flaumreichen Buschwälder Südostmitteleuropas. – *Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest*, p. 372. – Hungary.

Decapauropus trichosphaera Hüther, 1982. Symphylen und Pauropoden des Bausenbergs. – *Descheniana, Beihefte, Bonn*, 27: 72. – Germany.

Decapauropus unicus Hüther, 1982. Symphylen und Pauropoden des Bausenbergs. – *Descheniana, Beihefte, Bonn*, 27: 72. – Germany.

Echinopauropus californianus (Hilton, 1941). In: Remy 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2)13(5): 171. – USA.

Parapauropus mexicanus (Hilton, 1930). In: Remy 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2) 13(5): 172. – Mexico.

Pauropopsis indigenous (Hilton, 1930). In: Remy 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2) 13(5): 171. – USA.

Pauropus Lubbockii Packard, 1870. A Remarkable Myriapod. – *American Naturalist*, 4: 2. – USA.

Polysphaeridiopus pinus (Hilton, 1930). In: Remy 1941. Remarques sur quelques Pauropodes Américains. – *Bulletin du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris*, (2) 13(5): 172. – USA.

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- Scleropauropus scleroticus* Loksa, 1966. Die bodenzoozöologische Verhältnisse der Flaumreichen Buschwälder Südostmitteleuropas. – Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest, p. 372. – Hungary.
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- Stylopauropus dolomiticus* Loksa, 1966. Die bodenzoozöologische Verhältnisse der Flaumreichen Buschwälder Südostmitteleuropas. – Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest, p. 372. – Hungary.
- Stylopauropus montanus* Loksa, 1966. Die bodenzoozöologische Verhältnisse der Flaumreichen Buschwälder Südostmitteleuropas. – Akadémia Kiadó, Budapest, p. 372. – Hungary.

Polypauropodidae

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- Polypauropus bornemisszai* Remy, 1961. Remy 1961a. Pauropodes de la région de Pondichéry (Inde). – Mémoires de la Société nationale des Sciences naturelles et mathématiques de Cherbourg, (5)9: 22. – S. loc.

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