Introduction

Wenn sich die Weisen nicht zuweilen verirrten, so müssten alle Narren versagen.

. . . .Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

I may freely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

. . . .Samuel Johnson

Checklists and catalogues are regarded with disdain by some biologists who consider them mere hackwork, compiled from literature and devoid of phylogenetic insights. Systematists who are actually involved in transferring knowledge about the characteristics, relationships, and distribution of poorly-known organisms from the alpha to gamma level (thus making it accessible to theoreticians) tend to be more generous. There are no references more fundamental than comprehensive summaries of current knowledge, and the efforts of assembling and organizing information from a vast polyglot literature into a compact and manageable form are highly appreciated by subsequent users. A checklist or catalog is often the catalyst that initiates or stimulates active interest in some neglected taxon, and whether one concurs with the details of presentation is immaterial so long as all the facts are available. It is often overlooked that the basic purpose of such compendia is to facilitate their own obsolescence.

An increasing interest in tropical biotas during the past several decades allows a guarded hope that the importance of millipedes in such ecosystems will be recognized and investigated. Although three annotated checklists have been published (West Indies: Chamberlin, 1918; North America: Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958, and Middle America: Loomis, 1968 respectively), they are now obsolete and inadequate. As the faunas of these regions are now amenable to a revised treatment, this occasion is taken to provide a comprehensive, updated, summary of the diplopod fauna of the entire area north of the South American mainland. Although the lists mentioned provided the baseline resources, the addition of information they did not contain has required consultation of all original references de novo.

Organizational Details

The area

The names applied to the major geographic areas of the Western Hemisphere have been both highly diverse and highly inconsistent. Sometimes Mexico is included in North America, sometimes in Central America, sometimes Central America has included Mexico, sometimes only the countries from Guatemala to Panama. Some maps extend North American all the way to the border of Colombia. The West Indies have rarely been associated with any parts of the mainland under an inclusive name.
Existing data are simply organized by political units, and will be for a long time. Since the definitions and terminology for the region between the United States and northernmost South America have been arbitrary and apparently very subjective anyhow, I feel no compunction in adopting my own equally arbitrary concepts and categories for the purposes of this list. It must be obvious that political boundaries are in the present state of knowledge more pragmatically useful than anything approaching biogeographic regions (e.g., Nearctic vs. Neotropical, each with its local subdivisions).

The fauna of the West Indies has clearly been derived from land masses to the west and south, and there being no endemic components, there is no reason to award a special status to these islands. My operational categories are defined as follows:

I. North America: United States and Canada.
II. Middle America (the terms Mesamerica and Mesamerican are frequently used in the text)
   1. Mexico
   2. Central America: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama
   3. West Indies
      A. Greater Antilles: Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Hispaniola, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos,
      Virgin Islands, and Saint Croix (in effect, all islands west of the Anegada Passage)
      B. Lesser Antilles: all islands south of the Anegada Passage, from Anguillato Grenada.
III. South America: all countries south and east of (and including) Colombia, Venezuela, and the continental islands from Aruba to Tobago, which are geographically part of South America even if frequently included in the Lesser Antilles on some maps. In this respect, I depart from the precedent of Pocock (1894), Chamberlin (1918), and Loomis (1934), all of whom included Trinidad and Tobago in their concept of West Indies.

Information content

The material presented in the following pages is strictly taxonomic, not bibliographic. No attempt is made to cite all published references to the included taxa. A departure from the formats of the 1958 and 1968 lists is omission of keys to orders and families. For these to be accurate and meaningful, extensive illustration would be required. However, citations to relevant taxonomic sources (keys, revisions, redescriptions, etc.) are included under the pertinent heading level. Full reference to original description, type locality, and location of type specimens for all names is provided to enhance accessibility to names currently treated as junior synonyms since the disposition of such names is usually subjective and open to subsequent revision. The user is spared the trouble of having to go back to original sources for "synonym information."

The treatment of taxa at all levels reflects the most recent published concepts, except in a few cases in which the compiler holds a different opinion and explains his position in a short discourse under the relevant category heading.

Entries for the 2,167 species provisionally admitted as valid include the usual reference citation to original description, type locality, and location of holotype (or syntypes), the last shown parenthetically by acronym code (the list is given in the following paragraph). Synonyms are listed chronologically with the same information; for widespread anthropochoric species only those synonyms based upon specimens taken from within the area of coverage.

Known species ranges are given in very general terms, supplemented by reference to any published distribution maps. The absence of a sideheading Range: implies that the taxon is known only from the type locality (or very close thereto: numerous localities in a single county or similar unit are usually not specified).

The only fossil taxa recorded are a few of Tertiary or Quarternary age, some of which may be the same as species still existing in or near their type localities.
Citations to journals are spelled out with the standard title abbreviations rather than given simply as a year and page number. This takes up a little more space, but obviates the necessity to refer to a list of the cited papers in a terminal bibliography which I personally consider an unnecessary nuisance. Additional bibliographic information, inserted at the relevant place throughout the text, is preceded by explanatory terms.

A special case is provided by the "Bulletin of the University of Utah" which for many years appeared with a separate category called the "Biological Series", with its own independent volume numbering system. Thus volume 31, no. 11, was simultaneously volume 6, no. 4, of the Biological Series. As I believe that most libraries would catalog this periodical in terms of its primary issuance system, I have disregarded the "Biological Series" subseries and cite all references in terms of the primary volume numbers. This is in contrast to the checklists by Chamberlin & Hoffman (1958) and Loomis (1968), as well as most references to Chamberlin's papers by recent investigators. It is however consistent with the usage of Jeekel's Nomenclator (1971).

Various journals (e.g., the Bulletin of the University of Utah, the Bolletino of the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy of the University of Torino) have appeared as volumes composed of sequential articles, each with its own pagination. In such cases, I have included the relevant article number parenthetically after the volume number, thus 60(8): . When pagination has run continuously throughout the volume, it has seemed unnecessary to cite the article number. Some journals (including the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum), have alternated both the article and continuous pagination at different times, requiring attention to this point.

The bibliography contains just over 770 entries, and contains only those papers of strictly taxonomic and/or nomenclatorial content except in a few cases in which a treatment of biology, structure, or distribution contains relevant information.

Entries are thought to be complete up to the end of 1998; a few still in press are included.

Type localities

Generally, type localities are cited in standard size order, from the locality itself upward through larger political units; this is often a reverse of the original sequence as printed. The type localities of species described in languages other than English are often quoted in the original when this seemed desirable (e.g., when something might be lost in translation). I have tried to locate many places that were not clearly specified in the original description, but not consistently so - some things are left for a later generation to run down. Many place names, especially in Guatemala, are those of small ranches (fincas) not shown on most maps. Where possible I have provided distance and direction from the nearest mapped settlement. Cuba has provided a special problem in that the original four provinces have been recently divided into fourteen and I am not sure I have correctly allocated all localities into their new categories.

Type specimen depositories

For most North American names, the location (or existence) of the type material has been established. In some instances, material once thought to be lost is discovered through routine curatorial activity. Type material of Middle American taxa is less well-known, and lectotypes have yet to be designated for many of them. This is especially true for material in European collections. So far a detailed list of type holdings in millipedes has been published only for the historically important collection at Berlin (Moritz & Fischer, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1978). This document is beyond praise for its thorough coverage and ease of use, and ironically was produced by a government not celebrated for its affluence. During the time period 1960-1997 I was able to visit the majority of the most significant European millipede collections; frequently a personal visit was the only way to locate the desired material even though it might be maintained in
excellent condition.

It is an accepted liability of most taxonomic work that type material has often been lost or misplaced in the past, or sometimes destroyed during wartime events. Occasionally, an investigator will deposit types in a collection other than the one specified in publication, or under a different name from that published. Sometimes, a preoccupied name will be replaced by a later worker, without the change being noted on the type material records, usually because museums rarely are staffed by anyone knowledgeable in an arcane branch of zoology such as myriapodology. Coping with such problems becomes routine and with the passage of time they are gradually detected and managed in some way. In fact, the element of solving some of the Sphingian riddles that infest milliped taxonomy becomes a source of some intrinsic interest and pleasure of its own, and the ability to turn adversity to advantage is especially useful to anyone following on the trail of such predecessors as Chamberlin and Verhoeff.

Sometimes type material, particularly of taxa named by Chamberlin and Causey, never found its way to the stated depositories as published. For example, only a part of the species named by Chamberlin in his 1947 paper on material belonging to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia are present in that institution, and only one or two of those named in his 1914 paper on Costa Rican millipedes. In general, missing types of species named by him between 1912 and 1925 may be located at the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Anything after that date was probably retained in his personal collection, and is possibly now in the U. S. National Museum of Natural History. During the period 1950-1955, Dr. Causey was careful to send types to the collections that she specified in the descriptions; in later years there was frequent default. Both of these authors occasionally changed the name originally assigned to new species, without making the necessary change to the vial label, resulting in type specimens standing under unpublished names. As a rule it is possible to recognize such problems and solve them by matching up names with published type data. Eventually all will be accounted for, but not all missing types can be expected to show up.

The loss of much of the material described by Pocock in the Biologia Centrali-Americana is a source of special concern. Pocock left the British Museum in 1903 to become director of the Zoological Society of London’s menagerie at Regent’s Park, at which new location he wrote most of the parts treating Diplopoda. For whatever reason, only a small part of the types and other material described in the later fascicles was returned to the Museum, e.g., several species of Sphaeriodesmidae. This is not to say that the specimens are lost forever; perhaps they reside (dry) in some neglected packing box in some obscure corner and will someday be discovered through a miracle of serendipity.

Types of the Mesamerican taxa named by DeSaussure are for the most part still present in the Geneva collection, and not in Paris (except as occasional duplicates) as was assumed by Cook (1898, for instance). Some of the species, later considered to have been misidentified and renamed solely on the basis of published information, still retain their original labels and are not indicated as types of the new names.

The enormous personal collection built up by Professor Chamberlin at the University of Utah was transferred in 1972 to the National Museum of Natural History, Washington (USNM), resulting in the presence there of the world’s greatest accumulation of millipede types. The vast majority of taxa proposed by him during the years 1925-1962 are represented by type material, since he retained paratypes, whenever possible, from type series belonging to other museums, in addition to that belonging to his personal collection.

Lastly, the types of a large number of North American species described by Dr. R. M. Shelley from 1975 to 1995, were transferred to the National Museum from the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences, the originally stipulated depository (vide Shelley, 1996: 8).

To the extent of my knowledge, the known (or presumed) location of all holo-, neo-, and lectotypes is indicated by an acronym (see following list) following citation to the original
description. Also to the extent known, the sex of the specimen(s) is entered as well. I anticipate that this category of data will be refined and upgraded by future research. A few small collections with only a few types have been indicated by an abbreviated name rather than acronym.

AMNH - American Museum of Natural History, New York
ANSP - Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia
BMNH - British Museum (Natural History), London [ currently The Natural History Museum ]
CAS - California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco
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
ISNB - Institute Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels
LACM - Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, California
LEAP - Laboratorio de Entomologia Agraria, Portici
MNHG - Museum d Histoire Naturelle, Gen ve
MNHNCu - Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, La Habana
MHNP - Museum National d Histoire Naturelle, Paris
MCZ - Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge (USA)
NRMS - Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm
NMW - Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien
PMNH - Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven
SMF - Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main
SMUK - Snow Museum, University of Kansas, Lawrence
UCD - University of California at Davis
USNM - United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington
VMNH - Virginia Museum of Natural History, Martinsville
ZMB - Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universit t, Berlin
ZMH - Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg
ZMUC - Zoologisk Museum, Universitet København
ZSBS - Zoologisches Sammlung des Bayerisches Staates, M nchen

I have retained some abbreviations out of respect to decades of traditional usage although alternative codons have been proposed to reflect changes in institutional names. Thus I prefer USNM over NMNH and BMNH over TNHM (The Natural History Museum, London).

Abbreviations for cited type specimen categories:

HT - holotype
PT - paratype(s)
ST - syntype(s)
LT - lectotype
LPT - lectoparatype(s)
Acknowledgments

Any synthetic work of this scope and magnitude can hardly be considered the work of a single author: in a sense all of the scientists from whose publications it has been compiled can be regarded as co-authors. Also the curators of those collections containing relevant type material have contributed in providing access to the specimens, rare literature, and useful historical folklore. In less tangible but still important ways, colleagues have represented an ongoing source of information which has been assimilated over the years and integrated into the eventual product.

I have to acknowledge the invaluable aid rendered by several colleagues in particular: Bruno Cond, Henriq Enghoff, Sergei I. Golovatch, Jean-Paul Maures, Alessandro Minelli, Monique Nguyen Duy, William A. Shear, and Rowland M. Shelley, who read over parts of the manuscript or provided specific points of information as the work evolved. For help in locating obscure places in Mexico, Cuba, and Costa Rica, I am obligated to Julian Bueno Villegas, Antonio R. Perez-Asso, and Julian Monge-Najera, respectively.

H. F. Loomis, acknowledged doyen of Mesamerican diplopodology and esteemed friend for many decades, provided help even beyond his demise in 1976, by making me heir to his collection and library, as well as a card-index and manuscript update of the 1918 West Indian checklist. The documentation even included an extensive list of the errors that Mr. Loomis had discovered in the 1958 Chamberlin & Hoffman Checklist.

While the general concept of such a checklist had been latent for many years, it was catalyzed into substance by staff members of the Environmental Protection Agency, United States Department of the Interior. Steven Schilling first broached the possibility of funding for the work. Later Barbara Lamborne was my liason with EPA.

Extensive aid in producing the camera-ready copy was provided by Susan C. Kirby and Christine Plaugher, both of Martinsville. Editorial support, advice, counsel, and direct help were provided by Rick L. Boland, formerly editor and colleague at the Virginia Museum of Natural History.

Historical Summary

The development of millipede classifications has been discussed in some detail in my Classification of the Diplopoda (1980), to which the interested reader is referred, and will not be considered here except to the extent that major changes are explained in a Remarks: heading under the taxa concerned. It may be noted that in several orders, really major changes have already occurred since 1980, while others have remained virtually untouched.
In a somewhat different context, a short historical survey of the literature may embody a certain amount of reader interest as well as bibliographic value.

The first complete list of North American millipeds was published in 1865 by the Philadelphian physician, algologist, and student of diverse arthropod taxa, Horatio C. Wood. Forty-one species, dispersed through six genera and five families in a single order, were treated in a careful descriptive monograph notable, among other things, for its woodcut illustrations of both male and female genitalia. Shortly afterward, this information was integrated, with refinements, into a comprehensive monographic treatment of all known New World species by Henri DeSaussure & Alois Humbert (1872), which really qualifies as the baseline work for the entire hemisphere. DeSaussure himself was the first myriapod specialist to collect in tropical America, preceeding by several decades the activities of Cook and Loomis in Central America and the West Indies.

Wood’s immediate successor in the United States was Charles Harvey Bollman, who commenced a brief but productive scientific career while only 19 years of age and described a considerable number of American taxa prior to his untimely death in 1889. His posthumously published checklist of North American millipeds (1893) accounted for some 119 species, 29 genera, and six families, still included in the single order Diplopoda. Almost contemporaneously, the study of our fauna was taken up by O. F. Cook, at whose hand the classification of Diplopoda experienced an amazing escalation into modernity, although the actual number of North American species described by Cook was relatively modest. Within a decade, however, the description of Nearctic millipeds was commenced in earnest by R. V. Chamberlin, who published hundreds of nominal new species during the following half-century. Cook’s protege H. F. Loomis, entered the field around the middle 1920s and also named many new species, genera, and some families, even though his primary interests lay with the millipeds of the West Indies and Middle America.

By 1950, the knowledge of the North American fauna was scattered through so many short, mostly descriptive papers (only Loomis had prepared several comprehensive family revisions), that only the most determined novice could hope to gain some command of the literature. In that year, Professor Chamberlin and I began preparation of a new North American checklist, which continued entirely through the mail until the end of 1955, when the manuscript was submitted to the United States National Museum for publication. After a long journey through the editorial process, this work appeared in September of 1958, accounting for 749 species and subspecies, 200 genera, and 36 families, encompassed in 12 orders. Roughly, these figures reflected virtually a sevenfold increase at all levels, from those admitted by Bollman in 1893.

Work on the taxonomy of North American millipeds since about 1950 has reflected the situation on a global basis, namely a shift away from the mindless description of new taxa with an absolute minimum of synthesis, into the revision of genera and small families using modern systematic principles, and the resolution of the numerous nomenclatorial pitfalls that infested the literature. Although the number of investigators entering this area has not been great, the volume of their careful work has in less than 40 years rendered both the 1958 and 1968 checklists totally obsolete (actually some parts were out of date even by the time they were published). A revised version, reflecting the major refinements and improvements made since 1955 has been a real desideratum for a long time.

Although some large families (e.g. Parajulidae, Rhinocricidae, Spirostreptidae) remain to be revised, the taxonomy of our fauna may be said to have progressed well into the beta level of refinement, with the way now prepared for aspiring students to learn both what has been securely established and what lacunae remain to be investigated. The information in the following pages is intended to provide a summary of and means of entry into the current stage of millipede systematics.

It is an interesting historical parallel that, just as descriptive activity with North American millipeds during the first half of this century was largely the domain of two workers only, the burden of post-1950 research has likewise been carried by two scientists. Reference is made to the solid contributions of William A. Shear, specializing on chordeumatidans, and the impressive
monographs written by Rowland M. Shelley, who although partial to polydesmidans copes skillfully with taxa in other orders. Largely through the efforts of these two authorities, the systematics of American diplopods have been upgraded in just a few decades from the complete chaos of 1950 to a level of sophistication enjoyed by animals (such as most vertebrates) which have been investigated for much longer periods of time.

During the same period, of course, lesser contributions were made by several other investigators. The present writer contributed a variety of small generic revisions and a synopsis of the Atopetholidae before ceding the field to his colleagues and turning to tropical species. In a very short time period (1959-1966) William T. Keeton published a number of studies of American millipeds, chiefly xystodesmids and spirobolids, including an impressive, model revision of the family Spirobolidae. Nell B. Causey named a large number of species and genera during the period 1942-1975, but her work rarely transcended the purely descriptive, alpha-level stage. J. S. Buckett and M. R. Gardner commenced a highly promising research program in California during the 1960s and early 1970s which produced some useful revisionary studies; regrettably the initial momentum was not sustained beyond Gardner's impressive revision of the Caseyidae. Finally, both Chamberlin and Loomis continued to contribute short taxonomic papers well into the 1960s, although their primary interest was by then with tropical faunas.

Perhaps the most notable areas of progress in North America since 1958 have been the reduction of dozens of names to synonymy, vast improvement in knowledge of geographic ranges, and a quantum leap in the substance and overall quality of publications treating that millipeda fauna. While new students will now find entry into the subject relatively easy, they will also have high standards to meet and uphold.

Knowledge of the Mesamerican fauna, largely initiated by H. DeSaussure in 1860 and fully documented by DeSaussure & Humbert in 1872, experienced a major advance in R. I. Pocock's volume on myriapods in the Biologia Centra!-Americana (1903-1910), which referenced all previously-known species as well as the descriptions of many new taxa, always with keys, illustrations, and thoughtful discussions. Pocock, like Cook, was endowed with an innate sense of taxonomic reality, and his work was a model of thorough, insightful investigation. He had earlier (1894) produced a summary of the known millipeds of the West Indies, which was state of the art for its time. Concurrently with the Biologia, H. W. Brolemann (1900-1911) described a number of species from Costa Rica and Guatemala.

R. V. Chamberlin, when at the Museum of Comparative Zoology from 1910 to 1925, studied collections from several Neotropical areas, producing in 1918 a survey of the West Indian diplopods and in 1922, a similar treatment of the fauna of Central America. Both of these contributions were chiefly the vehicles for the description of many new taxa, but the author did include reference to all species known for the regions concerned. Regrettably Chamberlin did not provide illustrations with his 1918 paper (which guaranteed instant confusion and uncertainty), and although the novelties of 1922 were documented with good drawings, the way in which these had been oriented did not always provide the information needed by other specialists to recognize the essential characteristics, particularly of the polydesmidan species. In short, 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 Mesamerican taxa. Generally, the burden of adequately documenting Chamberlinian names has fallen to his successors, and fortunately, his entire collection, including types, was deposited in the U. S. National Museum of Natural History and is available for study.

Distinctly more positive and useful contributions to Mesamerican millipeds were made by H. F. Loomis, beginning with his noteworthy treatments of the West Indian faunas (1934-1977) and subsequent attention to the species of Mexico, Costa Rica, and Panama. Loomis’ work was careful and well-illustrated (although he never adopted the standard mesal aspect for drawing polydesmidan gonopods), and his monographs on the faunas of Hispaniola (1936) and Panama (1964) stand out as oases in a desert of chaotic short descriptive papers. His 1968 checklist of the Mesamerican species is beyond praise for its fundamental reference value, although 30 years
of subsequent work have rendered it obsolete.

A complete survey of the millipeds of El Salvador was published by Otto Kraus in 1954, the many new taxa supported by excellent illustrations. Numerous new species and genera were named by Nell B. Causey during the years 1954-1973 from Mexican collections, chiefly from caves. The present writer also contributed a number of short papers relating to Mesamerican taxa. However, the most substantial publications of recent decades have been the series authored by Professor Shear (1974-1986) on millipeds collected in Central American caves. He has also monographed the entire family Cleidogonidae (1972) in an exemplary way.

**Taxa excluded from the area coverage**

As our knowledge of milliped taxonomy becomes increasingly refined, it is inevitable that a number of species (and higher categories) are found to have been erroneously included in previous lists. Most of these alien elements are the result either of misidentifications or mislabeling at some stage of preparation or study. Loss of taxa through synonymy is of course not considered in this context.

1. **Ergethus perditus** Chamberlin, 1949. Originally described from Edinburg, Texas as the sole member of a new family Ergethidae in the order Chordeumatida, this species was found to be actually a member of the Peruvian genus *Porcullosoma* (Paraxosomatidae). (Shear, 1971).

2. **Spirostreptus abstemius** Karsch, 1881, supposedly from Kuba, proves to be mislabeled material referable to a South American genus (*Anethoporus*) not known to occur in the West Indies (Hoffman, 1996).

3. **Pycnotropis latzeli** Attems, 1931, the types of which were labeled Panama, almost certainly is native to Peru or Ecuador.

4. **Rhinocricus haitophilus** Silvestri, 1897, thought to have come from Haiti, is obviously a species of *Salpidobolus* (new combination!), rather similar in gonopod characters to *S. repandus* (Attems, 1914), and is thus native to the Indonesian region.

5. **Polydesmus mexicanus** Lucas, 1840. This name appears to have been based upon a platyrhacid, probably of the genus *Barydesmus*, originating somewhere in South America.

6. **Polydesmus bineatus** Lucas, 1840. The foregoing statement applies equally well to this name.

7. **Semionellus tertius** Chamberlin, 1948. This species, which was transferred into the genus *Aphelidesmus* by Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958, was said to have come from Kerr Co., Texas. This genus, of course, occurs no further north than Costa Rica, and it seems likely that the type material of tertius actually came from Colombia or Ecuador (analogous to the case of *Ergethus perditus*).

8. **Polydesmus (Hormobrachium) racovitzai** Brolemann. This species, endemic to a local area in the Pyrenees Mountains, was recorded from Seattle, Washington, by Causey (1954: 82). In a recent review of anthropochoric polydesmids in western United States, Shelley (1996) has expressed the opinion that the material (not currently available) is actually misidentified, implying *P. inconstans* which is superficially similar in gonopod structure, or *P. angustus*, both now known from a number of sites in the Pacific Northwest.

9. **Rachis californicus** Daday, 1891, was based on a single male in the Hungarian Natural History Museum labeled California, and for many decades was carried in various lists as a member of the family Rhacodesmidae. Although the specimen apparently no longer exists, the original description and drawing permit identification of the name as referable to the South American chelodesmid genus *Lepterhpum* (Hoffman, 1992).

10. **Spirostreptus ventralis** von Porat, 1876. The type material of this species was labeled as from St. Thomas which Porat assumed to be the island in the West Indies. This precedent was followed by Pocock (1894) and all subsequent investigators who treated that fauna.
However, Brolemann (1902) saw specimens that he thought were *ventralis* from Brazil, opening the possibility that the types might have been mislabeled or introduced into St. Thomas. The truth was anticipated by Jeekel (1971: 129) who used the Portuguese spelling So Tom in connection with this species. My eventual study of the holotype at Stockholm in 1983 showed that *ventralis* is in fact a Brazilian *Gymnostreptus*, possibly native to the state of Natal (Hoffman, 1997: 72). No spirostreptids have been unimpeachably recorded from the Antillean St. Thomas.

11. *Stemmiulus bioculatus* Gervais, 1847, was recorded from Punta Sabana, near La Palma, Prov. Darien, Panama, by Silvestri, 1895. It seems very unlikely that Silvestri’s material was conspecific with the female types of Gervais, from central Colombia.

12. *Chondrodesmus frauenfeldianus* (Humbert & DeSaussure, 1870). Silvestri’s records (1895) of this species from several localities in western Darien cannot be taken seriously unless confirmed by actual comparison of his material with the original types.

13. *Oncodesmus granosus* (Gervais & Goudot). Recorded by Silvestri (1895) from Darien, but as noted by Pocock (1909) the specimens from Panama referred by Silvestri to *O. granosus* may belong to a different species.

14. *Crypturodesmus targionii* Silvestri, 1897, was described from Mexico and carried without question in the Biologia (Pocock, 1909). Loomis (1968: 18) noted that in the separatum of the 1897 paper which he received from Silvestri, the word Messico in the title had been cancelled and replaced with Brasile. This change is logical in view of the restriction of congeneric species to southern Brazil.

15. *Julus caesar* Karsch, 1881. The occurrence of julids in Puerto Rico has always seemed implausible, but the status of the two attributed to that island by Karsch was never investigated until 1999, when Henrik Enghoff examined the type material (ZMB) and advised me (*in litt.*) that *Julus caesar* is based upon an obviously mislabeled female specimen of *Pachyiulus hungaricus* (Karsch) or a closely related species.

16. *Julus curiosus* Karsch, 1881. Dr. Enghoff was able to establish that this name is based upon a female specimen (ZMB) of a *Cylindroiulus*, either *caeruleocinctus* (Wood) or a closely related species (*in litt.*, February 1999). Thanks to his interest in this problem, two of the last enigmatic names afflicting the Antillean millipede fauna have been removed from consideration.

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**Order Polyxenida Lucas**

**Family Lophoproctidae Silvestri**


**Genus Lophoproctinus Silvestri**


*Lophoproctinus diversunguis* Silvestri

Lophoproctinus mexicanus Silvestri


Lophoproctinus notandus Silvestri


Recorded also from Chipinque Mesa at Monterey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico (Loomis, 1966: 515); and probably occurs also in Texas.

Genus Lophoturus Brolemann


Lophoturus aequatus (Loomis)


Range: Recorded also from Key Largo, Florida, by Cond (1996: 134).

Lophoturus anisorhabdus (Cond & Terver)


Lophoturus crassipes Cond & Terver

**Lophoturus longisetis** (Pocock)


Range: Recorded also from Jamaica and St. Eustatius.

**Lophoturus longisetis scopiger** Cond & Terver

*Lophoturus longisetis scopiger* Cond & Terver, 1979, Rev. Ecol. Biol. Sol, 16: 143, figs. 5a-c. MALE HT (MNHN) from La D sirade, Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.

**Lophoturus madecassus** (Marquet & Cond)


Range: Nearly circumtropical, recorded from Madagascar, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Florida Keys, and the Tonga Islands, perhaps synanthropically dispersed.

**Lophoturus niveus** (Loomis)


*Alloproctinus niveus*: Cond & Terver, 1965, Stud. Fauna Cura ao, 22: 124, figs. 96a-c, 97a, 98a-c, 99a (redescription from topoparatype).

**Lophoturus vicarius** Cond & Terver


**Genus Plesioproctus** Cond


Monotypic, with a circum-Caribbean distribution.

**Plesioproctus comans** (Loomis)

*Lophoproctus comans* Loomis, 1934, Smiths. Misc. Coll., 89(14): 4, pl. 1, fig. 1. FEMALE HT

Range: Recorded from Reventazon, Prov.San Jose, Costa Rica, and Mona, St. Andrew Parish, Jamaica, as well as localities in Colombia and Venezuela.

Family Polyxenidae Lucas


Genus Polyxenus Latreille

Polyxenus Latreille, 1802/1803 (the original form Polyxenus has been construed as an incorrect original spelling by Opinion 905, 1970, of the ICZN). Type species: Scolopendra lagura Linnaeus, by monotypy. _ Cond, 1996, M m. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. 169: 127 (review of North American species).

About 10 nominal species, some of them species dubia, in the Northern Hemisphere, four occurring in North America.

Polyxenus fasciculatus (Say)


Range: As defined by Nguyen Duy-Jacquemine (1976: 114) and Cond (1996: 130), this species is known to occur-chiefly in the Coastal Plain - from Maryland to Texas, north to Illinois; also recorded from Bermuda and the Canary Islands.

Polyxenus lagurus (Linnaeus)


**Polyxenus pugetensis** Kincaid


Range: Cond (1996: 130) recorded material from the Olympic Peninsula, Mason Co., Washington, and from Benton County, Oregon. ?British Columbia

**Polyxenus anacapensis** Pierce


**Genus Macroxenodes** Silvestri


Four widely dispersed species, Brazil to Baja California.

**Macroxenodes bartschi** (Chamberlin)


**Macroxenodes poecilus** (Chamberlin),


**POLYXENIDAE OF UNCERTAIN STATUS AND POSITION**

**Barroxenus panamanus** Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(9): 3. HT (USNM) from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.

Polyxenus fasciculatus variety victoriensis Pierce, 1940, Bull. Southern California Acad. Sci., 39: 163. Type material (?LACM) from Victoria, Victoria Co., Texas. Treated as a subspecies by Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958: 10, who would be considered as the authors of the taxon victoriensis (ICZN Rec. 50c, 1985). Redescription should precede formal alterations of the name.

Order Glomerida Leach

Family Glomeridae Leach


Glomerididae Cook, 1896, Brandtia, p. 45.

Onomerididae Cook, 1896, Brandtia, p. 45.

Genus Glomeroides Chamberlin


16 species, Mexico and Guatemala; one, California.

Glomeroides addititus Causey

Glomeroides addititus Causey, 1973, Bull. Assn. Mexican Cave Stud. 5: 107, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Cueva de Ungurria, 20 km WSW Tezonapa, Veracruz, Mexico.
Glomeroides boneti (Chamberlin)

Glomeris boneti (Chamberlin) 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 69, fig. 171. MALE HT (USNM) from Parque Nacional de Zempoala, Morelos, Mexico.


Glomeroides caecus Causey


Glomeroides centralis Chamberlin

Glomeroides centralis Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 60(8): 60, pl. 24, figs. 5-8, pl. 25, figs. 1-4. MALEFEMALE syntypes (USNM) from Finca Treceaguas, five km southeast of Senah, Dept. Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

Glomeroides chiapensis Shear


Glomeroides comitan Shear


Glomeroides cooki Shear

Glomeroides cooki Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr. 1: 70, figs. 7, 12. MALE HT (AMNH) from Hoyas de Santa María, Mexico, the location of which has not been established but which is probably in Chiapas.

Glomeroides grubbsi Shear

Glomeroides grubbsi Shear, 1982, Assoc. Mexican Cave Stud. Bull. 8: 147, figs. 6-9. MALE HT (AMNH) from Cueva de Tasalolpan, five km SW Cuetzalan, Puebla, Mexico. Recorded from two other caves in Puebla.

Glomeroides maculatus Shear


Glomeroides orator Shear

Glomeroides orator Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr., 1: 71, figs. 6, 10. MALE HT (USNM) from ?Gobules Pass, Guatemala. The label with the type material is
partly illegible and the name here given is one possibility noted by Shear, although no such place name can be located in Guatemala. Until another sample of material collected by Cook with a more legible rendition is found, we remain ignorant of the actual type locality.

**Glomeroides patei** Shear


**Glomeroides pecki** Shear


**Glomeroides pellucidus** Shear


**Glomeroides primus** (Silvestri)


**Glomeroides promiscus** Causey


**Glomeroides sabinus** Shear


**Glomeroides seamay** Shear


**Genus Onomeris** Cook

*Onomeris* Cook, 1896, Brandtia, 10: 43. Type species: *O. underwoodi* Cook, by original designation.
Two, possibly three, species are named, there are others undescribed; southeastern United States. 

**Onomeris australora** Hoffman  

Range: Western North Carolina, northern Georgia.

**Onomeris underwoodi** Cook  

Range: Southeastern United States, from South Carolina to Mississippi, north to Kentucky.

**Genus Trichomeris** Loomis  

This monotypic genus is probably not separable from *Onomeris*.

**Trichomeris sinuata** Loomis  

**Order Glomeridesmida Latzel**

**Family Glomeridesmidae Latzel**


**Genus Glomeridesmus** Gervais  

About 25 species, West Indies; Ecuador north to southern Mexico; southern India, Sri Lanka,
Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, New Ireland.

**Glomeridesmus adjuntas** Chamberlin


**Glomeridesmus albiceps** Loomis

*Glomeridesmus albiceps* Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58:168, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (FSCA) from Mount Diablo, St. Ann Parish, Jamaica.

Range: Also recorded from Trelawney and St. Thomas parishes, Jamaica.

**Glomeridesmus angulosus** Loomis


**Glomeridesmus barricolens** Chamberlin


**Glomeridesmus bicolor** Loomis


**Glomeridesmus centralis** Chamberlin


**Glomeridesmus circularis** Loomis


Range: Also recorded from Almirante, Prov. Bocas del Toro, Panam.

**Glomeridesmus concolor** Chamberlin


**Glomeridesmus grenadanus** Chamberlin

Glomeridesmus jenkinsi Loomis


Glomeridesmus latus Loomis


Glomeridesmus marmoreus Pocock

*Glomeridesmus marmoreus* Pocock, 1894, Journ. Linnean Soc. London, 24: 476, pl. 37, figs. 2-a-m. ST (BMNH) from St. Vincent (several localities, it is not known whether a holotype was designated).

Glomeridesmus parvior Chamberlin


Glomeridesmus pectinatus Loomis


Glomeridesmus riveroi Chamberlin


Glomeridesmus rotundatus Loomis


Glomeridesmus sbordoni Shear


Order Stemmiulida Pocock

Family Stemmiulidae Pocock


Four genera, northern South America, Central America, West Indies, tropical Africa, India,
Sri Lanka, New Guinea.

**Genus Prosternmiulus Silvestri**


About 42 species, West Indies, Central America south of Vera Cruz; northern South America.

**Prosternmiulus abditus** Loomis


**Prosternmiulus affinis** Loomis


**Prosternmiulus alveatus** Loomis


**Prosternmiulus annulatus** Loomis


**Prosternmiulus atypus** Chamberlin


**Prosternmiulus baliolus** Loomis


**Prosternmiulus cincinnatus** Loomis


**Prosternmiulus clarus** Chamberlin


**Prosternmiulus clavipes** Loomis

Prostemmiulus cognatus Loomis


Prostemmiulus compressus (Karsch)


Not Diopsiulus compressus Silvestri, 1908, Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist., 24: 566, fig. II, 1-8. The differences in size and segment number make it almost certain that Silvestri's material was not conspecific with the holotype. Only examination of the cyphopods of the latter can associate the name compressus with any particular species of this genus on Puerto Rico. The same constraint applies to the usages by Chamberlin in 1922, 1950, and 1952.

Prostemmiulus cooki Chamberlin


Prostemmiulus gracilipes Loomis

Prostemmiulus gracilipes Loomis, 1941, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 88: 26, figs. 6a-d. MALE HT (MCZ) from rain forest at 6000 ft., near Valle Nuevo, Republica Dominicana.

Prostemmiulus grandis Loomis


Prostemmiulus heatwolei Velez


Prostemmiulus interruptus Loomis


Prostemmiulus iuloides Loomis

Prostemmiulus leucus (Chamberlin)


Prostemmiulus lombardiae Chamberlin


Prostemmiulus loomisi Mauirs


Prostemmiulus mexicanus Silvestri


Prostemmiulus modicus modicus Silvestri, stat. nov.


Prostemmiulus modicus cordovanus Silvestri, stat. nov.


Prostemmiulus nesides Chamberlin


Prostemmiulus obscurus Chamberlin


Prostemmiulus oculeus Loomis

Prostemmiulus picadoi Silvestri


Prostemmiulus quadristriatus Loomis


Prostemmiulus quintarius Loomis


Prostemmiulus relictus Chamberlin


Prostemmiulus robustus Chamberlin


Prostemmiulus scaurus Loomis


Prostemmiulus setosus Loomis


Prostemmiulus strigatus Loomis


Prostemmiulus subulatus Loomis


Prostemmiulus sulcatus Loomis


Prostemmiulus sulfurariae Mauris, stat. nov.

Although unquestionably a close relative of wheeleri, this taxon is certainly genetically isolated by open sea, and until nominate wheeleri from Culebra has been redescribed (Silvestri’s illustrations of the genitalia are distinctly schematic!) for a precise comparison, full specific status seems justified for sulfurariae.

Prostemmiulus tenebrosus Loomis


Prostemmiulus teres Loomis


Prostemmiulus tridigitatus Loomis


Range: Also reported by Loomis (op. cit.) from Monte Diego de Ocampo, Cordillera Setentrional, Republica Dominicana.

Prostemmiulus tristani Silvestri


Prostemmiulus vallaris Loomis


Prostemmiulus venustus Loomis


Prostemmiulus wheeleri (Silvestri)


Range: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
**Prostemmiulus xenops** Loomis


**Genus Scoliogmus** Loomis


One species, Puerto Rico.


**Genus Stemmiulus** Gervais


About 25 species, Panama to Ecuador and Brazil.

**Stemmiulus canalis** Chamberlin


**Stemmiulus marginandus** Loomis


**Stemmiulus parallelus** Loomis


**Stemmiulus unicus** Loomis

Order Polyzoniida Gervais

Family Hirudisomatidae Silvestri


Eight nominal genera, Eurasia, Japan, North America, Mexico.

Genus Mexiconium Shelley


One species, Veracruz.

Mexiconium absidatum Shelley

Mexiconium absidatum Shelley, 1996, Brimleyana, 23: 135, figs. 4, 31-38. MALE HT (VMNH) from north side of Cofre de Perote, 13.3 mi (21.8 km) S La Vigas, Tembladera, Veracruz, Mexico.

Genus Octoglena Wood


Four species, British Columbia to California; one, southern Appalachians (I am not convinced that the latter is congeneric with the West Coast taxa).
Octoglena anura (Cook)

_Hypozonium anurum_ (Cook) 1904: Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 63, pl. 5, figs 1a-d. HT (formerly USNM, now lost) from Seattle, King Co., Washington.


Range: British Columbia to central western Oregon (Shelley 1996, map 28).

Octoglena bivirgata Wood


Range: Curry Co., Oregon south to Santa Cruz Co., California (Shelley 1996, map 28). There is a real possibility that the missing holotype of _Euzonium crucis_ is the holotype of _Hypozonium arnaudi_, as the result of a Chamberlinian amnesticism.

Octoglena gracilipes (Loomis)


Range: Northern Alabama and Georgia, western South and North Carolina, eastern Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 29).

Octoglena prolata Shelley


Range: Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine counties, southwestern Oregon (Shelley, 1996, map 28).

Octoglena sierra Shelley


Family Polyzoniidae Newport


Two subfamilies, Eurasia, North America.

Subfamily Buzoniinae Shelley


Two tribes, three genera, western North America.

Tribe Buzoniini Shelley


Genus Buzonium Cook & Loomis


One species, California and Oregon.

**Buzonium crassipes** Cook & Loomis


Range: Coast ranges and Sierra Nevada, southwestern Oregon south to level of San Francisco, California (map, Shelley, 1998, fig. 26)

Tribe Bdellozoniini Shelley

Two genera, western United States.

Genus **Bdellozonium** Cook & Loomis


Two species, Oregon, California.

**Bdellozonium cerviculatum** Cook & Loomis


Range: Southwestern Oregon south to Mariposa and Monterey counties, California (map, Shelley, 1998, fig. 26).

**Bdellozonium quicki** (Chamberlin)


Genus **Stenozonium** Shelley


Two species, Oregon, northern California.

**Stenozonium benedictae** Shelley

*Stenozonium benedictae* Shelley, 1998, Arthropoda Selecta, 6: 13, figs. 21c, 25.MALE HT
(USNM) from a site beside Hy. 242, 16 miles southwest of McKenzie Pass, Lane Co., Oregon.

Range: Benton, Lane, Lincoln, and Linn counties, central western Oregon (map, Shelley, 1998, fig. 26).

**Stenozonium exile** Shelley


Range: Several localities in Humboldt Co., California.

**Subfamily Polyzoniinae Newport**


Two tribes, three genera: eastern North America, Eurasia.

**Tribe Petaserpetini Shelley**


One genus, eastern North America.

**Genus Petaserpes** Cope


Six species, eastern North America.

This genus has been almost without exception considered a synonym of *Polyzonium* by American authors, prior to Shelley’s discovery of generic level differences from that West Palearctic taxon.

**Petaserpes bikermani** (Causey)


The holotype of this name was apparently not received at the published depository (ANSP); a lectotype (?neotype) was selected by Shelley from the paratype series at FSCA.
**Petaserpes cryptocephalus** (McNeill)

*Hexaglena cryptocephala* McNeill, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10: 328. 4 _, 3FEMALE ST (USNM) from Bloomington Township, Monroe County, Indiana. One of the males was designated lectotype, the remaining specimens as lectoparatypes by Shelley (1998).


**Petaserpes cryptocephalus**: Shelley, 1998, Arthropoda Selecta, 8: 18, figs. 30-32.

Range: Northeastern North America, from southern Quebec, Michigan, and Vermont south through the Appalachians to western North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1998, fig. 47).

Specimens of this species have been recorded under the names *Polyzonium bivirgatum* and *P. rosalbum* by numerous authors (detailed by Shelley, 1998: 18), chiefly during the long period when the genus was considered to be monotypic in North America.

**Petaserpes lateralis** (Shelley)


**Petaserpes lateralis**: Shelley, 1998, Arthropoda Selecta, 8: 22, figs. 43-45.

Range: Southern Blue Ridge province in western North Carolina and adjacent eastern Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1998, fig. 48).

**Petaserpes mutabilis** (Causey)


Range: Northern peninsula of Michigan south through Wisconsin to central Illinois; also disjunct populations noted for western New York, southeastern Michigan, and southern Ontario (map, Shelley, 1998, fig. 47).

**Petaserpes rosalbus** Cope

AMALE was selected as lectotype, the remaining specimens as lectoparatypes, by Shelley, 1998.


Range: Southeastern United States, from eastern Tennessee through Alabama and South Carolina to central-western Georgia (map, Shelley, 1998, fig. 47). Disjunct localities in Kentucky and Virginia may reflect inadequate collecting efforts in the intervening areas.

Chiefly in the combination *Polyzonium rosalbum* this name was indiscriminately applied to several other species of *Petaserpes* (details in Shelley, 1998). As that author pointed out, Loomis (1971: 161) unjustifiably designated as neotype a specimen later discovered to be actually *P. cryptocephalus* instead of searching for Cope's original material in the likely depositories.

*Petaserpes strictus* (Shelley)


Range: Piedmont and Blue Ridge provinces in Virginia and North Carolina, extending into the Coastal Plain in the latter state (map, Shelley, 1998, fig. 47).

**Family Siphonotidae Cook**


Eleven generic names are referable here, many of them perhaps superfluous, with species in all tropical regions (anthropochorism is apparently responsible for many distributional patterns). The family is not native to North or Middle America.

**Genus Rhinotus Cook**


Number of species uncertain, possibly only one, Neotropical region, West Africa, East Indies. The several species named from Panama are listed below with the expectation that they may prove to be only synonyms of *purpureus*.

Junior generic synonyms based on extralimital taxa are omitted, see Hoffman, 1980.
**Rhinotus angulifer** (Chamberlin), new combination!


**Rhinotus centralis** (Chamberlin), new combination!


**Rhinotus panamanus** (Loomis), new combination!

*Siphonotus panamanus* Loomis, 1964, Fieldiana: Zoology, 47: 122, figs. 12, I-K. MALE HT (FMNH) from Chilibrillo Cave, near Chilibre, Prov. Panama, Panama.

Recorded also (Loomis, 1964) from Barro Colorado Island. Although Loomis distinguished the three species recorded from that site by peripheral characters, I am not confident that a revision of this genus will ratify his findings.

**Rhinotus purpureus** (Pocock)


*Siphonotus africanus* Cook, 1896, American Natur., 30: 842, pl. 18, figs. 1-15. ST (USNM) from Freetown, Sierra Leon.


Range: Not known with certainty. In tropical America recorded from Surinam, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, St. Vincent, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica, southern Florida, Louisiana, Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama, generally from areas of human development. Very similar, if not identical, species are known from West Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, and the East Indies; many are basions of superfluous generic names.

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**Order Spirobolida Bollman**

Several species of this order appear to have been described in the wrong order, as members of *Spirostreptus* (Humbert & DeSaussure, 1870: 175-177) and have been so cited by a number of subsequent authors. Obviously in the 1870 publication, the generic heading for *Spirobolus* was omitted immediately following the entry for *Spirostreptus teres*, presumably during typesetting. As indicated by the usage by Humbert & Desaussure in 1872 (:173-177), the original generic combination for the species *laticaudatus, nattereri, macrourus, acutus, paraensis, crassicornis, woodi, ignobilis*, and *californicus* should be considered as *Spirobolus*. This name is also present on the original type labels of specimens in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien.
Family Spirobolidae Bollman


Five genera, southern Canada to Guatemala; China.

Subfamily Spirobolinae Bollman


Genus Aztecolus Chamberlin


Three species, northern Mexico: Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas.

Removed from genus: *Aztecolus collaris* Chamberlin 1953 (see *Hiltonius*).

*Aztecolus nigrior* Chamberlin


Range: Central Mexico (Nuevo León and Zacatecas).

*Aztecolus pablillo* Chamberlin


Range: Central eastern Mexico (Nuevo León, Tamaulipas).

*Aztecolus productus* Loomis


Genus Chicobolus Chamberlin


One species, southeastern United States.

Chicobolus spinigerus (Wood)


Range: Entire Florida Peninsula, northeast to Charleston, South Carolina, and southernmost Alabama.

Genus Narceus Rafinesque


Spirobolus of authors, not Brandt, 1833.

Arctobolus Cook, 1904, Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 64. Type species: Arctobolus onondaga
Cook, by original designation and monotypy.

Three species, eastern North America (Quebec to Florida, Nebraska to eastern Texas).

Data presented by Shelley & Filka (1980: 18) suggest conspecificity of the nominal species *Narceus americanus* and *annularis*; the situation requires a careful reassessment.

**Narceus americanus** (Palisot de Beauvois)

*Julus americanus* Palisot de Beauvois, 1817, Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Am_rique. 9: pl. IV, fig. 3. Selected as valid name by Hoffman (1951: 15). Type material unknown, probably lost. Etats-Unis d’Am_rique, restricted to Charleston County, South Carolina, by Keeton (1960), although without lectotype designation.

*Julus americae borealis* Palisot de Beauvois, 1817, ibid., 9: 155 (not binomial).


Range: Southeastern and central United States, Virginia to Illinois, south to Florida and eastern Texas (Keeton, 1960, Map 2).

*Narceus annularis* (Rafinesque)

*Rhexenor annularis* Rafinesque, 1820, Annals of Nature, l: 8. Type material unknown, probably none preserved. ...the highland hills of New York; arbitrarily restricted by Chamberlin & Hoffman (1958: 166) to vicinity of Catskill, Greene County, New York, a locality mentioned elsewhere in Rafinesque’s 1820 paper.


*S.[pirobolus] [sic!] ignobilis* Humbert & DeSaussure, 1870, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2)22: 177. MALE HT (NMW) from America borealis, arbitrarily restricted to Greene County, New York, by Keeton (1960), but no neotype designated.


Range: Northeastern North America: Quebec and Wisconsin south to Tennessee and Missouri (Keeton, 1960, Map 1).

*Narceus gordanus* (Chamberlin)

*Spirobolus gordanus* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 8(2): 5, figs. 6-11. MALE HT (USNM?) from Punta Gorda, Charlotte County, Florida.
Arctobolus keysi Loomis, 1944, Psyche, 51: 169, fig. 2. MALE HT (MCZ) from Lantana, Palm Beach Co., Florida. Synonymized by Keeton (1960).


Range: Peninsular Florida, with an apparently disjunct record for Charleston, South Carolina that requires verification.

Subfamily Tylobolinae Keeton


Genus Hiltonius Chamberlin


Eight nominal species, southern California and Arizona south to Oaxaca, apparently disjunct in Guatemala.

Removed from genus: Hiltonius thebanus Chamberlin [see Onychelus (Atopetholidae)].

Hiltonius australis (Grinnell)


This name is almost certainly a senior synonym of either H. pulchrus or of Tylobolus claremontus, the only large spiroboloids currently known to occur in Los Angeles Co., placement in Hiltonius is therefore somewhat arbitrary pending comparison of material.

Hiltonius carpinus carpinus Chamberlin


Range: Sierra Madre Oriental, Tamaulipas to Mexico.

**Hiltonius carpinus vulcan** (Chamberlin)


Range: Known only from the type locality. In view of the wide geographic separation of this population from the main part of the range on the Mexican Plateau, perhaps specific status is more appropriate for this taxon even though Keeton could detect only minor differences.

**Hiltonius erythrotypus** (Chamberlin)


Considered by Keeton to be a possible junior synonym of _mexicanus_ (DeSaussure).

**Hiltonius flavocinctus** Loomis

_Hiltonius flavocinctus_ Loomis, 1968, Journ. Kansas Ent. Soc., 41: 392, figs. 15-18. MALE HT (USNM) from 10 miles/16 km east of San Roberto on Rt. 60, Nuevo Le n, Mexico.

**Hiltonius fossulifer** (Pocock)

_Spirobolus fossulifer_ Pocock, 1908, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 78, pl. 7, fig. 2. MALE HT (lost from BMNH) from Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico.


Considered by Keeton to be a possible senior synonym of _carpinus_ Chamberlin.

**Hiltonius hebes** (Bollman)


_Tylobolus hebes_: Cook, 1904, Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 66.


Range: San Diego County, California, and adjacent areas of Baja California Norte, Mexico.

**Hiltonius mexicanus** (DeSaussure)

_Julus mexicanus_ DeSaussure, 1859, Linnaea Ent., 13: 332. MALE ST (MHNG) from "La Mexique", later (1860: 366) amplified by specific mention of Cuernavaca, Cuatala, and
 Spirobolus mexicanus: DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, Mission scientifique au Mexique, Myriapodes, p. 177.

 Spirobolus mexicanus: Carl, 1919, Rev. suisse zool., 27: 402, figs. 40-42. Drawings of gonopods from "typeMALE".


 Range: Michoacan, Morelos, Distrito Federal, and west-central Veracruz, Mexico.

 Keeton’s designation of a site in Michoacan was somewhat arbitrary, and did not involve selection of a lectotype from what may have been an extensive series of syntypes at Gen ve. The specimen labeled "type" examined by Keeton is presumably the same as treated by Carl in 1919, but there is no evidence that other specimens may have been involved, some of them perhaps with specific locality data. Aside from Gen ve, for instance, there are syntypes of mexicanus in the Berlin Zoological Museum, donated by DeSaussure. Until this point has been researched, perhaps it is best to set aside the Keeton’s restricted type locality.

 Hiltonius mimus Chamberlin


 Hiltonius congregans Chamberlin, 1941, Bull. Univ. Utah, 31(11): 9, fig. 10. Location ofMALE HT uncertain, 3 imm.MALE PTs (USNM) from Mountain Springs, San Diego Co., California. Synonymized by Keeton (1960), who felt that these three synonymous names were based on individuals of one species from a single sample.

 Hiltonius pulchrus Chamberlin


Range: Southern California

Hiltonius reptans (von Porat)

Spirobolus reptans von Porat, 1888, Ann. Soc. ent. Belgique, 32: 250. Two FEMALE ST (ISNB), from Guanajuato, Mexico (E. Dug s leg.).


Genus Tylobolus Cook


Six nominal species, one with a subspecies; Baja California to the Columbia River, west of the Sierra Nevada, southern Utah.

Tylobolus castaneus Chamberlin


South and east of San Francisco Bay; western slopes of the Sierra Nevada range, south to Sequoia National Park (Keeton, 1966, Fig. 2).

**Tylobolus claremontus** Chamberlin


Extreme northwestern Baja California Norte, north chiefly along the coast as far as the Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles Co., California (Keeton, 1966, fig. 2).

**Tylobolus deses deses** Cook


Coastal ranges of central California, Sonoma to Santa Cruz counties (Keeton, 1966, fig. 1).

Buckett & Gardner (1966: 43) identify Stanford University, at Palo Alto, San Mateo Co., California, as the probable type locality of this taxon.

**Tylobolus deses magnificus** Buckett & Gardner


Eastern side of San Francisco Bay, south to Merced Co., California (Keeton, 1966, fig. 1).

**Tylobolus loomisi** Keeton


Range: Kern and Santa Barbara counties, California (Keeton, 1966, fig. 2).

Tylobolus monachus (Chamberlin)


Range: Monterey and Fresno counties, California (Keeton, 1966, fig. 1).

Tylobolus uncigerus (Wood)


Tylobolus uncigerus: Cook, 1904, Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 67.


Range: Southwestern Washington (Klickitat Co.), south to Mariposa and Santa Cruz counties, California (Keeton, 1966, fig. 1).

Tylobolus utahensis Chamberlin

Tylobolus utahensis Chamberlin, 1925, Pan-Pacific Ent., 2: 60. MALE HT (USNM) from Zion National Park, Utah. Keeton, 1960, Mem. American Ent. Soc., 17: 131, figs. 262-

Range: Inyo Co., California east to extreme southwestern Utah (Kane Co.) (Shelley & Bauer, 1997, fig. 6)

SPECIES NAMES OF QUESTIONABLE STATUS

**Tylobolus fredricksoni** (Causey)


The biogeographic implausibility of an endemic species of _Tylobolus_ in Kansas, and the fact that no material has been collected from an unimpeachable locality, suggests that the types of _fredricksoni_ may have been simply a mislabeled sample of some Californian species. Keeton (1960: 132) felt that the holotype (in bad condition) was immature, and this is likewise suggested by the appearance of the posterior gonopod in the figures given by both Causey and Keeton, a view not shared by Shelley & Bauer (1997: 236).

**Tylobolus viduus** Chamberlin

_Tylobolus viduus_ Chamberlin, 1940, Pomona Coll. Journ. Ent. & Zool., 32: 82. FEMALE HT apparently lost (but see below), from Hastings Reservation, Monterey Co., California.

The missing type specimen was collected at the same time and same place by the same collector as the type of _Tylobolus monachus_, strong circumstantial evidence that both names are based on the same species. Moreover, the likelihood also exists that the "missing" type of _viduus_ is actually the type of _monachus_. An identical parallel occurs in the case of _Euzonium crucis_ and _Hypozonium arnaudi_ (q.v. sub _Octoglena bivirgata_).

Family Floridobolidae Keeton


One genus, southeastern United States.

Genus _Floridobolus_ Causey


One species, endemic in central Florida.

**Floridobolus penneri** Causey

(AMNH) from 10 miles west of the Archbold Biological Station on U.S. Hy. 70, Highlands Co., Florida.


Range: Known so far only from the central Florida ridge in the general vicinity of Lake Placid.

**Family Messicobolidae Loomis**


There seems little doubt that the species included by Loomis under this name represent a distinctive family-group with close affinities to the Spirobolidae (and perhaps Floridobolidae). Most of the species remain known only from the type series, and some of them from females only, and until a conscientious revision has been undertaken, nothing meaningful can be said about the status of any of the names. For the present, the best option seems to be an uncritical listing of all relevant names without judgement about their status or validity.

**Genus Messicobolus** Brolemann


It is remarkable how many of these large animals are known from a single locality (and single specimen) only.

Species removed from *Messicobolus* (where placed by Loomis): *Spirobolus reptans* von Porat (see *Hiltonius*), *Spirobolus platyops* Pocock (see *Spirobolidae* of uncertain identity).

**Messicobolus amulensis** (Pocock)

*Spirobolus amulensis* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 79. FEMALE HT (location unknown, perhaps lost), from Amula, Edo Guerrero, Mexico.


**Messicobolus cinctus** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Messicobolus collaris** (Chamberlin)


**Messicobolus cratus** Chamberlin, new combination


**Messicobolus distinctus** (Kraus), new combination


**Messicobolus eximius** (von Porat)


Loomis justified allocation of this species to *Messicobolus* by its association with *M. mysticus* by Carl in 1919. Actually Carl never referred to *eximius*; I believe that Loomis intended von Porat's comment (1888: 249) about similarity of these two species.

**Messicobolus godmani** (Pocock)


**Messicobolus hoogstraali** Chamberlin


**Messicobolus hoplomerus** (Pocock)

**Spirobolus hoplomerus** Pocock, 1908, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 76, pl. 7, fig 5. Location of FEMALE holotype unknown, probably lost. Costa Cuca Guatemala (on the Pacific slope, but not located by me).

?**Messicobolus hoplomerus**: Carl, 1918, Rev. suisse Zool., 26: 460, figs. 46-48 (the correctness of the identification is not beyond question).

**Messicobolus magnificus** (Causey), new combination

**Messicobolus monticola** (Pocock)

Spirobolus monticola Pocock, 1908, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 80. FEMALE HT (location unknown, perhaps lost), from Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico.


**Messicobolus mundus** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Messicobolus mysticus** (De Saussure)

Julius mysticus De Saussure, 1860, M. m. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genve, 15: 569, pl. 5, fig. 36. MALE FEMALE EST (MHNG) from Oaxaca (probably the city), Mexico.


**Messicobolus pictus** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Messicobolus pilsbryi** Chamberlin


**Messicobolus rauli** Chamberlin


**Messicobolus santanus** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Messicobolus semiserratus** Loomis


**Messicobolus stolli** (Pocock)
Spirobolus stolli  Pocock, 1908, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 77, pl. 7, figs. 3a-e. MALEFEMALE syntypes (formerly BMNH, perhaps lost) from Pachuta [Department unknown], Guatemala.


Messicobolus tardus (Causey), new combination


Messicobolus tepanecus (DeSaussure)


Carl (op. cit.) did not use the above combination per se, but in the statement ...Julus mysticus (_ et FEMALE) et I. tepanecus (FEMALE) . . .appartiennent. . . .au genre Messicobolus Br l. . . He concluded from a comparison of female type specimens that the two names were probably synonyms. The substantial distance between the type localities, however, justifies their separation until this group has been carefully revised.

Messicobolus totonacus Chamberlin

Messicobolus totonacus Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 25, figs. 44-46. MALE HT (USNM) from Cumbres, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Messicobolus tzendalus (DeSaussure)


The failure by Carl to mention this name in either of his papers on messicobolids (1918, 1919) raises the suspicion that the female type specimen may have been lost or misplaced prior to his appointment as curator at the Geneva museum.

Messicobolus virilis (Chamberlin), new combination.


Messicobolus zonatus Carl

Messicobolus zonatus Carl, 1918, Rev. Suisse Zool., 26: 462, figs. 49-51. MALE HT (MHNG) from Guatemala without further locality.
Genus Petenobolus Loomis


Two species, restricted to the Peten region of Guatemala.

**Petenobolus antiquorum** Loomis


**Petenobolus mayanus** Loomis


Family Allopocockiidae Keeton

The status of a number of small Mesamerican spiroboloids is highly unsettled and their resolution will be contingent upon far more detailed studies of gonopod structure than have been so far undertaken. I had commenced the examination of some Guatemalan species many decades ago, but presented my information to Professor Keeton upon his expressing interest in *Allopocockia* and related taxa. These notes and drawings were not recovered following his untimely demise, and rather than attempt any kind of superficial synthesis solely from inadequate literature sources believe it best to present existing knowledge objectively for the benefit of a future investigator. It is clear that several generic taxa can be distinguished, however.

Genus Anelus Cook


A monotypic genus endemic to Tamaulipas, Mexico, and adjacent states.

**Anelus richardsoni** (Pocock)

*Spirobolellus richardsoni* Pocock, 1908, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplodopa, p. 87, pl. 7, figs. 7a-e. MALE and FEMALE syntypes apparently lost, not in BMNH, from Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.


Range: Willacy County, Texas, south to Tampico, Tamaulipas, inland as far as central Nuevo Leon, Mexico (map, Shelley & Hoffman, 1995, fig. 8).

Genus Allopocockia Brolemann


Two nominal species, endemic in Guatemala and El Salvador.

Kraus (1954: 336) provides a key to four Mesamerican species of Allopocockia in a much broader sense than adopted here.

Allopocockia rotundata Kraus


Loomis’s generic allocation may be correct, but cannot be verified until the posterior gonopods of this species have been examined.

Allopocockia tylopus (Pocock)

Spirobolellus tylopus Pocock, 1908, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 88, pl. 7, figs. 8a-d. MALE and FEMALE types, formerly BMNH, now apparently lost, from Tecpan [Dept. Chimaltenango], Guatemala.


Genus Arolus Chamberlin


A so-far monotypic genus endemic in Guatemala.

Arolus purulanus Chamberlin


Genus **Chelogonobolus** Carl


Two species referred here, the type from Guatemala and another (with considerable doubt), from ?Puebla, Mexico.

**Chelogonobolus atriculus** (Pocock)

*Spirobolellus atriculus* Pocock, 1908, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 88, pl. 7, figs. 9a-c. Status of types unknown, presumed lost (not in BMNH), from Volc n de Agua, Dept. Sacatepequez, Guatemala.


**Chelogonobolus nahuus** (Humbert & DeSaussure)

*Spirobolus nahuus* Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. Mag. Zool. (2) 21: 154 _ DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, Mission scient. Mexique, Zool., (6)2: 86, pl. 4, fig. 21. Syntypes (fragments of severalMALE_) (MHNG) from le Mexique; Sierra de Moyoapan (Cordill re orientale).


Loomis generic allocation may be correct, but cannot be verified until the posterior gonopods of this species have been examined.

Genus **Schmidtolus** Chamberlin

*Schmidtolus* Chamberlin, 1953, American Midl. Nat. 50: 149. Type species: *S. chichivacus* Chamberlin, by original designation.

Two nominal species, endemic in Guatemala.

**Schmidtolus chichivacus** Chamberlin

*Schmidtolus chichivacus* Chamberlin, 1953, American Midl. Nat. 50: 149, figs. 27-29. Type specimens (FMNH) from Santa Elena and Chichivac, near Tecpan, Dept. Chimaltenango, Guatemala.

The selection of Chichivac as type locality by Loomis (1968: 78) should be confirmed by designation of a lectotype from the two type series (or holotype, which was not specified in the original description).
Schmidtolus parvior Chamberlin


Family Typhlobolellidae Hoffman


Genus Ergene Chamberlin


A monotypic genus endemic in Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Ergene setosa Chamberlin


It is difficult to believe that the species illustrated under this name by Causey (1973, figs. 6,7) is actually Ergene setosa.

Genus Morelene Chamberlin


A monotypic genus endemic in Morelos, Mexico.

Morelene munda Chamberlin


Genus Reddellobus Causey


A monotypic genus endemic in Puebla, Mexico.
Reddellobus troglobius Causey


Range: Known only from numerous sites, mostly caves, around Cuetzalan, Puebla (Shear, 1986: 77).

Genus Typhlobolellus Hoffman


Two species, endemic in central lowland Veracruz, Mexico.

Typhlobolellus fortinus Shear


Typhlobolellus whiteheadi Hoffman


Family Atopetholidae Chamberlin


Although this family was surveyed only few decades ago, it is again in urgent need of a thorough revision, as the previous treatment was based on far too little material and relied far too much on peripheral characters for definition of genera. Several years after its publication, I was able to study a number of diverse species and perceived some necessary changes which were embodied without comment in the 1980 Classification. Many of these changes have been documented and discussed in a recent paper (Hoffman, 1998), which does not reduce the need for a revisionary treatment. It is entirely possible that even the four subfamilies here recognized will be altered or abolished, and without doubt many genera will be abandoned.

Subfamily Atopetholinae Chamberlin

Genus **Atopetholus** Chamberlin


About eight species, southern California, southern Nevada.

**Atopetholus angelus** Chamberlin


**Atopetholus barbaranus** Chamberlin


**Atopetholus californicus** Chamberlin


**Atopetholus carmelitus** Chamberlin


**Atopetholus fraternus** Chamberlin


**Atopetholus michelbacheri** (Verhoeff)


Range: Aside from the type locality, the species has been recorded from vicinity of Mercury, northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada.

Chamberlin (1962) did not explain his decision to maintain Orthichelus as a valid monotypic genus, and the status of michelbacheri thus requires further clarification.

Atopetholus pearcei Chamberlin


Genus Tidolus Chamberlin


Monotypic, southern California.


Range: Aside from the type locality, the species is known from Topanga Canyon near Santa Monica, California.

Genus Watichelus Chamberlin


Six species, southern California, northern Baja California.

Watichelus cooki Loomis

Watichelus edentatus Loomis


Watichelus emarginatus Loomis


Watichelus parallelus Loomis


Watichelus robustus Loomis


Watichelus smithi (Chamberlin)


ATOPETHOLINAE OF UNCERTAIN GENERIC POSITION

Atopetholus paroicus Chamberlin, 1941, Bull. Univ. Utah, 31(12): 7, fig. 5. MALE HT (USNM) from Mountain Spring, San Diego Co., California.


Subfamily Eurelinae Hoffman & Orcutt


Genus Centrelus Cook


Eight species, Mexico.

**Centrelus boreus** (Loomis)


**Centrelus falcatus** Cook


**Centrelus heteropygus** (DeSaussure & Humbert)


**Centrelus neglectus** (Carl)


*Saussurobolus neglectus* Carl, 1919, Rev. suisse Zool., 27: 391, figs. 17-22. ST (MHNG) from Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico.


**Centrelus nietanus** (DeSaussure)

*Julus nietanus* DeSaussure, 1860, M m. Soc. Phys. Gen ve, 15: 565 [=365!], pl. 5, figs. 33a-d. MALEFEMALESts (MHNG) from Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico.

*Cyclothyrophorus nietanus*: Pocock, 1908, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, 84.

*Saussurobolus nietanus*: Carl, 1919, Rev. suisse Zool., 27: 390, fig. 16.

**Centrelus nigrescens** (Chamberlin)


**Centrelus nigrescens**: Hoffman, 1998, Myriapodologica, 5: 68.

**Centrelus spinosus** (Loomis)


**Centrelus spinosus**: Hoffman, 1998, Myriapodologica, 5: 68.

**Centrelus vulvanus** (Karsch)

*Spirobolus vulvanus* Karsch, 1881, Zeitschr. ges. Naturwiss. (3) 6: 55. MALE LT, MALE LPT, FEMALE LPT (ZMB 882), from Puebla [probably the city], Mexico.


**Centrelus vulvanus**: Hoffman, 1998, Myriapodologica 5: 68, figs. 7-10 (from lectotype).

**Centrelus zacatecus** (Chamberlin)


**Centrelus zacatecus**: Hoffman, 1998, Myriapodologica, 5: 68.

**Genus Comanchelus** Hoffman & Orcutt


Four species, Texas, Chihuahua.

**Comanchelus camporum** Loomis


**Comanchelus chihuacanus** (Chamberlin)


**Comanchelus hubrichti** Hoffman & Orcutt

MALE HT (USNM) from 3.3 miles northeast of Pandale, Val Verde Co., Texas.

Range: Central Texas (Map: Hoffman & Orcutt 1960, fig. 3).

**Comanchelus lobatus** Loomis


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**Genus Eurelus** Chamberlin


Removed from genus: *Eurelus tancitares* Chamberlin, 1941 (see *Hiltonius mexicanus*, p.43).

One species, southern Texas.

**Eurelus soleatus** Cook


Range: Coastal Plain of Texas, between the Colorado River and Rio Grande (map: Hoffman & Orcutt, 1960, fig. 3).

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**Genus Mannobolus** Loomis


One species, Baja California, Mexico.

**Mannobolus peninsularis** Loomis


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**Genus Toltecolus** Chamberlin


Two species, Texas; Nuevo León.

**Toltecolus fluvialis** (Loomis)


**Toltecolus kerrensis** (Chamberlin & Mulaik)


Range: Central and western Texas, Nuevo León (map: Hoffman & Orcutt, 1960, fig. 3).

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**Genus Uvaldia** Loomis


One species, Texas.

**Uvaldia intersecta** Loomis


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**Subfamily Onychelinae Hoffman & Orcutt**

Onychelinae Hoffman & Orcutt, 1960, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 111: 142 [the name Onychelidae Verhoeff, 1938, was based on a species in a different subfamily, and is a synonym of Atopetholinae].
Genus **Onychelus** Cook


One species, California and adjacent Arizona.

**Onychelus obustus** Cook


Keeton (op. cit., p. 113, footnote) treated this species from a female specimen considered by him to be conspecific with the female holotype, which, apparently, he did not examine. Having seen the holotype, Shelley & Bauer (1997: 231) considered it to represent a species in the atopetholid genus *Onychelus*, later referred by Shelley to *O. obustus*.

Subfamily Arinolinae Hoffman & Orcutt


Genus **Arinolus** Chamberlin


Ten nominal species, Arizona and adjacent southern parts of Nevada and California.

**Arinolus apachellus** Chamberlin

Range: Southwestern Arizona, south of the Gila River.

Arinolus chiricahuanus Chamberlin


Arinolus citrinus Hoffman & Orcutt


Arinolus dentatus (Cook)


Arinolus hospes (Cook)


Arinolus hopinus Chamberlin


Synonymized with A. hospes by Loomis (1950), perhaps correctly.

Arinolus latus Loomis


Arinolus nevadacae Chamberlin

Arinolus nogalanus Chamberlin

*Arinolus nogalanus* Chamberlin, 1941, Bull. Univ. Utah, 31(12): 11, fig. 15. MALE HT (USNM) from Nogales, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona.

Arinolus pimus Chamberlin


Arinolus sequens Chamberlin


Arinolus torynophor Chamberlin

*Arinolus torynophor* Chamberlin, 1940, Pomona College Journ. Ent. and Zool., 32: 81, figs. A-C. _HT(USNM) from Fish Creek, 10 miles east of Tortilla Flat, Maricopa Co., Arizona._


Genus *Piedolus* Chamberlin

*Piedolus* Chamberlin, 1930, Pan-Pacific Ent., 6: 117. Type species: *P. utus* Chamberlin, by original designation.

One species, southwestern Utah.

*Piedolus utus* Chamberlin


Range: Recorded also from Panamint Springs, Inyo Co., California (Shelley & Bauer, 1997).

Genus *Scobinomus* Loomis


One species, northernmost Baja California.

*Scobinomus serratus* Loomis

Range: Vicinity of Ensenada, Baja California Norte.

Genus Tarascolus Chamberlin


Three species, southern Mexico.

Tarascolus bolivari Chamberlin


Tarascolus clarus Chamberlin


Tarascolus reflexus Loomis

Tarascolus reflexus Loomis, 1976, Florida Entom., 59: 291, figs. 7, 8. MALE HT (FSCA) from 21 km northeast of Mexico City (La Marquesa), Mexico, Mexico.

ATOPETHOLIDAE OF UNCERTAIN SUBFAMILY POSITION

Genus Cyclothyrophorus Pocock


One species, central western Mexico.


Range: Aside from the type locality, known also from 19 mi. northeast of Colima, Colima, Mexico.

Family Spirobolellidae Brolemann

Genus *Spirobolellus* Pocock


About 80 nominal species, East Indies, Micronesia, New Caledonia, eastern Australia, Panama, northern South America, Greater Antilles (except Jamaica, a remarkable exception!).

Inclusion of *Microspirobolus* within *Spirobolellus* (proposed in my 1969 paper on *Typhlobolellus* and continued in the Classification [1980: 78]) has been done with considerable diffidence inasmuch as the gonopod characters of both *Spirobolellus chrysodirus* and *Microspirobolus pulchellus* are still unknown. However, since with very few exceptions the numerous species adequately described in *Spirobolellus* from the East Indies and Oceania cannot be readily separated from the numerous Neotropical species named in *Microspirobolus*, the assumption is made that the two type species will fall into the same category.

The foregoing list of generic synonyms includes only those names which have been based upon New World species.

*Spirobolellus baracoa* Pérez-Asso


Range: Several localities in Prov. Guantánamo, Cuba (map, Pérez-Asso, 1998, fig. 9)

*Spirobolellus belonanus* (Chamberlin), new combination!


Range: Provs. Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo, Cuba (map, P rez-Asso, 1998, fig. 9).

**Spirobolellus concinnus** (Loomis), new combination!


**Spirobolellus dorsetti** (Loomis), new combination!


**Spirobolellus eremus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Central Cuba (map, P rez-Asso, 1998, fig. 9).

**Spirobolellus erythrotermus** (Loomis), new combination!


**Spirobolellus escambray** P rez-Asso


Range: Central Cuba, Prov. Cienfuegos (map, P rez-Asso, 1998, fig. 9).

**Spirobolellus esulcatus** (Loomis), new combination!


**Spirobolellus fontis** (Chamberlin), new combination!


**Spirobolellus furcianus** (Loomis), new combination!

Spirobolellus grammicus (Chamberlin), new combination!


Microspirobolus grammicus: Loomis, 1964, Fieldiana Zoology, 47: 115, fig. 12A-B.

Spirobolellus instratus (Loomis), new combination!


Spirobolellus insularis (Silvestri), new combination!


Spirobolellus lineatus (Chamberlin), new combination!


Range: Recorded by Loomis (1936: 47) also from Kenscoff and Carrefour, Haiti.

Spirobolellus marmoratus (Silvestri), new combination!


Range: Recorded from Maricao Forest (Loomis, 1941: 42) and Villalba (Chamberlin, 1950: 151), Puerto Rico.

Spirobolellus mediolus (Chamberlin), new combination!


Spirobolellus minus (Chamberlin)


Spirobolellus pinarensis  

MALEHT (MNHN Cu) from Mil Cumbres, Prov. Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Range: Type locality only (map, Perez-Asso, 1998, fig. 9).

Spirobolellus pullus (Loomis), new combination!


Spirobolellus richmondi (Chamberlin), new combination!


Spirobolellus sigillatus (Loomis), new combination!

Microspirobolus sigillatus Loomis, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Colls., 89(14): 20, figs. 10a-b.  
MALE HT (USNM) from Morne Pilboreau, above Ennery, Haiti.

Range: Also recorded from Monte Diego de Campo, Cordillera Setentrional, Republica Dominicana.

Spirobolellus signatus (Loomis), new combination!

MALE HT (USNM) from Monte Diego de Campo, 3000-4000 ft., Cordillera Setentrional, Republica Dominicana.

Spirobolellus tenuipes (Loomis), new combination!


Spirobolellus toronus (Chamberlin), new combination!

MALE HT (USNM) from Toro Negro, north of Villalba, Puerto Rico.

Spirobolellus trifasciatus (Loomis), new combination!

Family Rhinocricidae Brolemann


This family is perhaps the most clearly defined of the order, and the one for which the generic level classification is least known. Many generic names have been proposed on the basis of trivial peripheral characters, and some based on gonopod characters may only reflect random homoplastic reduction trends. The situation has been discussed in my 1980 summary, and again in connection with *Thyroproctus* in 1998. After much vacillation, I decided the best option for this account is a subjective combination of registering genera which appear to be well-founded, plus impartially listing other existing generic names pending comprehensive study of the entire family. The result is satisfactory only as an entrance into the literature as it includes genera based on gonopod characters as well as others which require a special category of species of uncertain generic position - many of these obviously merit generic status. The indulgence of the user is again solicited.

30 nominal genera, Middle and South America, Indopacific region.

Several species have been attributed to North American localities. These records are patently erroneous, and one name has been associated with an older synonym based on a Mexican species (see *Eurhinocricus fissus* below). The other names have been carried under *Anadenobolus* in the following pages since they may be valid species based on mislabeled material from somewhere in Middle America.

Genus *Alcimobolus* Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

Synonymized with *Cubocricus* by Chamberlin (1947).

*Alcimobolus domingensis* (DeSaussure & Humbert)


*Spirobolus domingensis* DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Zool., (6) 2: 176. 2_ST (?MHNG) labeled only St-Domingue.


Range: Recorded from numerous localities in the Dominican Republic by Loomis (1941).

**Genus Anadenobolus** Silvestri


About 60 nominal species, congeneric with the type species or otherwise closely related, throughout Middle and South America.

Although the holotype of *S. politus* (from Antigua) is a female, Mauri s (1980) made the reasonable assumption that the species is the same as the dominant rhinocricid on the adjacent island of Guadeloupe and thus brought *Anadenobolus* back into the mainstream of rhinocricid taxonomy as the third oldest available generic name. This action associated *Anadenobolus* with a posterior gonopod of characteristic form and wide distribution throughout the Neotropical region. As Mauri s demonstrated in Guadeloupe material, there is some variation in gonopod structure even on a small island, and almost certainly some (?) many of the species named from the Lesser Antilles by Chamberlin in 1918 will prove to be synonyms of a few much earlier names. At least one species (*monilicornis* Porat) is known to be widespread by commerce throughout the West Indies, and doubtless several related species may likewise be anthropochoric, gathering synonyms as they were found on different islands and described as new chiefly on geographic grounds. The status of nominal species described from such minute islands as Union and Carriacou requires special attention as it seems improbable that they would generate endemic species.

Although neither of us examined the male holotype of *Cubobolus beliganus*, I think that Loomis was correct to consider that genus superfluous. The major distinctions advanced by Chamberlin (although not emphasized by him) were the occurrence of four antennal sensory cones and the absence of scobinae, both now considered to be character-states of only specific value. The verbal description of gonopod structure offers nothing different from the form typical of most species of *Anadenobolus*.

*Orthocricus* was justifiably proposed to accommodate some of the West Indian species left orphaned by my 1960 restriction of *Rhinocricus* to a few Cuban forms. I believe that the type species *arboreus* is congeneric with *Anadenobolus politus*, however.

A number of species known from Cuba and Hispaniola have distinctive gonopod structure and amply merit generic status. A start has been made in this direction by Per z-Asso (1998) for the Cuban fauna; his initiative must now be extended to that of the adjacent island. I have gone so far as to refer them to the limbo of *Rhinocricidae* of uncertain status at the end of this section. Further, the most superficial examination of published drawings suggests that at least
two, perhaps three, distinct generic taxa from Mexico and Central America are combined here under *Anadenobolus*. A number of species described from females are also included under this generic name for no better reason than their geographic origin. All these anomalies must be sorted out by some future student of the family.

**Anadenobolus anguinus** (Pocock), new combination


**Anadenobolus angusticollis** (Karsch), new combination

*Spirobolus (Rhinocricus) angusticollis* Karsch, 1881, Zeitschr. Ges. Naturw. (3) 6: 70. FEMALE ST (ZMB) from Puebla (probably the city), Mexico.

**Anadenobolus aposemat us** (Pocock), new combination

*Rhinocricus aposemat us* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 63, pl. VI, figs. 4a-e. FEMALE HT (BMNH) from Santa Clara, Prov. Santa Clara, Costa Rica.

**Anadenobolus approximans** (Hoffman), new combination


**Anadenobolus arboreus arboreus** (DeSaussure), new combination


Range: U. S. Virgin Islands: St. Thomas, St. John; British Virgin Islands: Tortola; Puerto Rico: southern and eastern; St. Croix; Culebra. ?Antigua (Pocock; requires verification).

**Anadenobolus arboreus gundlachi** (Karsch), new combination

*Spirobolus arboreus* variety *gundlachi* Karsch, 1881, Zeitschr. Ges. Naturw., 54: 9. MALEFEMALE ST (ZMB) labeled only Portorico [Karsch quoted Aracibo and
Vega Baja from a letter written by Dr. J. Gundlach, the collector.


**Anadenobolus arboreus krugi** (Karsch), new combination


Range: Western end of Puerto Rico.

The status of this and the preceding taxon as subspecies in the modern, allopatric, sense remains to be established.

**Anadenobolus atoyacus** Pocock, new combination

*Rhinocricus atoyacus* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Diplopoda, p. 65, pl. VI, figs. 8a-c. MALE HT (BMNH) from Atoyac, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

**Anadenobolus aurocinctus** (Pocock), new combination.

*Rhinocricus aurocinctus* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 62, pl. VI, figs. 1a-h. MALE HT (BMNH) from Milpas, Durango, Mexico.

**Anadenobolus aztecus** (DeSaussure), new combination


**Anadenobolus brevicollis** (Voges)


**Anadenobolus bruesi** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus chamberlini** (Schubart), new combination


**Anadenobolus chazali** (Brolemann), new combination

*Rhinocricus chazali* Brolemann, 1900, M. m. Soc. zool. France, 13: 93, pl. 6, figs. 8-13. MALE HT (MNHP) from Martinique without further indication.

**Anadenobolus chichen** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus chichimec** (DeSaussure), new combination


**Anadenobolus chitarian** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus cinchon** (Chamberlin), new combination

*Cubobolus cinchon* Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 60(9): 10, pl. 3, figs. 10, 11. MALE HT (MCZ) from Cinchona, Jamaica (presumably Cinchona Plantation, Blue Mountains, St. Andrew Parish).

**Anadenobolus consociat** (Pocock), new combination


*Rhinocricus consociat ecaudat* Loomis, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 89(14); 18 MALE HT (USNM) from Grand Anse, Grenada, Lesser Antilles.

**Anadenobolus consut** (Loomis), new combination


**Anadenobolus costaricen** (Brolemann), new combination

Anadenobolus curtior (Chamberlin), new combination


Range: Haitian localities are cited by Loomis (1936).

Anadenobolus dugesi (Bollman), new combination


Anadenobolus edenus (Chamberlin), new combination


Anadenobolus excisus (Karsch), new combination


Range: St. Thomas and Portland parishes, Jamaica.

Anadenobolus ferrugineus (Daday), new combination

* Spirobolus ferrugineus * Dayad, 1889, Term sz. f zetek, 12: 130. HT (originally HNHM), destroyed, labeled only Panama, where never subsequently collected (perhaps mislabeled).


Anadenobolus gracilipes (Karsch), new combination

* Spirobolus (*Rhinocricus*) gracilipes * Karsch, 1881, Zeitschr. ges. Naturwiss., 54: 71. 2MALE ST (ZMB) labeled only Cuba.

Anadenobolus grammostictus (Pocock), new combination


Anadenobolus grenadensis (Pocock), new combination

*Rhinocricus grenadensis* Pocock, 1894, Journ. Linnean Soc. London, 24: 498, pl. 38, fig. 11.
MALE HT (BMNH) from Grenada, Lesser Antilles.

**Anadenobolus hegedusi** (Daday), new combination

*Spirobolus Heged sii* Daday, 1889, Term sz. F zetek, 12: 130. 2 ST (HNHM) from Panama without further indication, and possibly mislabeled. Kors s (1983) designated one of the two original specimens as lectotype, the other as lectoparatype.

*Rhinocricus hagedussii* [sic!] Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 70.

Pocock s curious rendition of the species name was followed by both Chamberlin (1922) and Loomis (1968).

**Anadenobolus heteroscopus** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus holomelanus** (Pocock), new combination


Range: Central and western parishes of Jamaica. This taxon is almost certainly a subspecies of *R. excisus*, to which Chamberlin s records (1918) for Port Antonio and Bath refer.

**Anadenobolus ixtapanus** (Chamberlin), new combination

*Rhinocricus ixtapanus* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 18, fig. 23. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Ixtapan del Oro, Mexico.

**Anadenobolus juxtus** (Chamberlin), new combination


The localities cited for the paratypes (Arima, Verdant Vale, St. Georges) are in Trinidad and not Grenada. It is not known whether this is due to a clerical error, or whether this species was actually collected on the two islands; if the latter, the status of *consociatus* relative to *monilicornis* should be re-examined.

**Anadenobolus lamprus** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus laticollis** (Loomis), new combination

*Rhinocricus laticollis* Loomis, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 89(14): 17, fig. 7. MALE HT (USNM) from a site between Fort-de-France and St. Pierre, Martinique.

**Anadenobolus leptopus** (Pocock), new combination

from St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

**Anadenobolus leucostigma leucostigma** (Pocock)


**Anadenobolus leucostigma martiniquensis** (Chamberlin)


Range: Martinique, Guadeloupe (where on Basse Terre only).

**Anadenobolus liparius** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus macropus** (Pocock), new combination


**Anadenobolus malkini** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus marci** (Pocock), new combination

*Rhinocricus marci* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 66, pl. VI, fig. 11. FEMALE HT (BMNH) from San Marcos (not located to department), Nicaragua.

**Anadenobolus mayanus** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus mediator** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus mertensi** (Kraus), new combination

*Rhinocricus mertensi* Kraus, 1954, Senckenb. Biol., 35: 334, figs. 79-82. MALE HT (SMF) from
Anadenobolus modestior (Silvestri), new combination


The Haitian records of *R. modestior* cited by Loomis (1941: 190) are the result of a *lapsus calami*, actually *mediator* was the species intended (MS notes by Loomis).

Anadenobolus monilicornis (von Porat)


Range: Widely distributed in the Caribbean region, doubtless anthropochoric; known from Bermuda, Jamaica, Martinique, Hispaniola, Barbados, Guadeloupe, as well as the northern coast of South America (e.g., the Guianas, Trinidad, Tobago).

Anadenobolus morelus (Chamberlin)


Anadenobolus motulensis (Chamberlin), new combination


Anadenobolus newtonianus (Chamberlin), new combination


Anadenobolus nicaraguensis (Chamberlin), new combination


Anadenobolus nodosicollis (Brolemann), new combination


Anadenobolus obesus (Brolemann), new combination

**Anadenobolus ocraceus** (Brolemann)


Range: Central Panama (Canal Zone and Prov. Panama).

**Anadenobolus olivaceus** (Newport), new combination


**Rhinocricus olivaceus**: Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 66, pl. VI, fig. 10.

**Anadenobolus pedrocola** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus plesius** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus politus** (von Porat)


**Rhinocricus limatulus** Loomis, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 89(14): 14, figs. 5a,b. MALE HT
(USNM) from St. Claude, above Basse Terre, Guadeloupe. Synonymized by Mauri s, 1980.

Range: Antigua and Guadeloupe, where widespread and abundant.

**Anadenobolus potosianus** (Chamberlin), new combination


Range: known from localities along Federal Highway 85 between Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, and Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi.

**Anadenobolus putealis** (Loomis), new combination


**Anadenobolus ramagei** (Pocock), new combination


**Anadenobolus rarior** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Anadenobolus rixi** (Pocock), new combination

*Rhinocricus rixi* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 64, pl. VI, figs. 6a-e. MALE HT (BMNH) from Chontales copper mine (presumably in Dept. Chontales), Nicaragua.

**Anadenobolus rogersi** (Pocock), new combination

*Rhinocricus rogersi* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 61, pl. V, figs. 12a-b. MALE HT (BMNH) from Costa Rica, without further indication.

**Anadenobolus sallleanus** (Pocock), new combination

*Rhinocricus sallleanus* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 64, pl. VI, fig. 7. FEMALE HT (BMNH) from Cordoba, Veracruz, Mexico.

**Anadenobolus scobinatus** (Pocock), new combination

*Rhinocricus scobinatus* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 65, pl. VI, figs. 9a-e. MALE HT (BMNH) from Retalhuleu, Dept. Retalhuleu, Guatemala.

**Anadenobolus simulans** (Chamberlin), new combination

Anadenobolus smithi (Pocock), new combination
*Rhinocricus smithi* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 62, pl. VI, figs. 3a-f. MALE ST (BMNH) from Omilteme and Amoquileca, Guerrero, Mexico.

Anadenobolus socius (Chamberlin), new combination

Anadenobolus stolli (Pocock), new combination
*Rhinocricus stolli* Pocock, 1907, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 62, pl. VI, fig. 2. FEMALE HT (BMNH) from Cholhuitz, near San Mateo Ixtal n, Dept. Huehuetenango, Guatemala.

Anadenobolus tejerianus (Chamberlin), new combination

Anadenobolus toltecus (DeSaussure), new combination


Anadenobolus totonacus (DeSaussure), new combination

Anadenobolus translocatus (Loomis)

Anadenobolus vincenti (Pocock), new combination

Anadenobolus zapotecus (DeSaussure), new combination

Genus *Auracricus* P rez-Asso


One species, Cuba.

*Auracricus clypeatus* (Loomis)


Range: Vicinity of type locality, Sierra Maestra, Cuba.

**Genus Eurhinocricus** Brolemann


22 nominal species, Central America, Jamaica. The proliferation and diversity of the genus on Jamaica, only recently evident, is noteworthy. This is one of the few millipede genera that reflects a prior land connection between Jamaica and Central America, and occurs nowhere else in the Antilles.

Removed from genus: *Rhinocricus insulatus* Chamberlin, 1925, and *R. williamsi* Chamberlin, 1940, both placed in *Eurhinocricus* by Hoffman (1955) [see *Anadenobolus ocraceus* (Brolemann)]; *Eurhinocricus incursus* Chamberlin, 1953 [see *Dibothrocricus maltzani* (Pocock)].

**Eurhinocricus aequaliramus** Loomis

*Eurhinocricus aequaliramus* Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58:177, figs. 9-10 . MALE HT (FSCA) from Hardwar Gap, St. Andrew Par., Jamaica.

**Eurhinocricus barrios** Chamberlin


**Eurhinocricus biolleyi** (Brolemann)


*Rhinocricus pygmooides* Chamberlin, 1933, Pan-Pacific Entom., 9: 22, figs. 6-8. MALE HT


Range: Apparently widely distributed in Costa Rica and Panama as far east as the Canal Zone.

Eurhinocricus bisinuatus Loomis


Eurhinocricus chichivacus Chamberlin


Eurhinocricus cingendus (Loomis)


The elevations mentioned with the type material suggest that the collection was possibly made on the trail from Cinchona to Blue Mountain Peak, which is shared by the two parishes mentioned above. The record for Hardwar Gap (Hoffman, 1995) is no longer reliable, probably based upon another species.

Eurhinocricus cockerelli (Pocock)


Range: Central and eastern parishes of Jamaica, at lower elevations.

Eurhinocricus cooki Loomis

Eurhinocricus cooki’ Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 113: 110, figs. 6g, h. MALE HT (USNM) from Pi a area, and Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.

Eurhinocricus eutypus Chamberlin

**Eurhinocricus fissus** Verhoeff

*Eurhinocricus fissus* Verhoeff, 1937, Zool. Anz., 118: 97, figs. 1-5. MALE FEMALE ST (ZSBS) from ...in der Sierra de la Victoria, bei Laguna, ferner bei Todos Santos und Miraflores, southernmost Baja California Sur, Mexico. A lectotype designation is required.


The type material of *tidius* was either curatorially mislabeled or possibly dispatched from Fort Tejon instead of its collection site in Baja California. Comparison of the drawings published by Verhoeff and Chamberlin leaves no doubt whatever that the two names are strict synonyms.

**Eurhinocricus gossei** (Pocock)

*Rhinocricus gossei* Pocock, 1894, Journ. Linnean Soc. London, 24: 490, pl. 38, fig. 2. MALE FEMALE ST (BMNH) from Jamaica without further locality.


Placement of this species in *Eurhinocricus* was arbitrary and requires confirmation.

**Eurhinocricus granulatus** Loomis


**Eurhinocricus heteroscopus** Chamberlin


**Eurhinocricus mandevillei** (Pocock)


**Eurhinocricus omiltemae** (Pocock)

*Rhinocricus omiltemae* Pocock, 1908, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 67, pl. 6, figs. 12a-c. MALE HT (BMNH) from Omilteme (or Omiltemi), Guerrero, Mexico.


**Eurhinocricus parvior** (Chamberlin)


Eurhinocricus parvissimus Hoffman


Eurhinocricus sabulosus (Pocock)


Eurhinocricus solitarius (Pocock)

Rhinocricus solitarius Pocock, 1894, Journ. Linnean Soc. London, 24: 496, pl. 38, fig. 6. MALE HT (BMNH) from Jamaica without further locality.


Eurhinocricus storkani Verhoeff


Eurhinocricus townsendi townsendi (Pocock)


Eurhinocricus townsendi marginandus Loomis

Eurhinocricus townsendi marginandus Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58: 179, figs. 16-17. MALE HT (FSCA) from Whitfield Hall, St. Thomas Par., Jamaica.

Eurhinocricus valvatus Loomis

Eurhinocricus valvatus Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58: 181, figs. 18-19. MALE HT (FSCA) from Blue Mountain Peak, St. Thomas Par., Jamaica.

Genus Fomentocricus P rez-Asso

One species, Cuba.

**Fomentocricus benignoi** Perez-Asso


Range: Two localities in Prov. Sancti Spiritus, Cuba.

**Genus Haitobolus** Mauris & Hoffman


Two species, Haiti.

**Haitobolus haitensis** (Gervais)


Range: So far known only from the type locality of *latespargor*, on the southern peninsula of Haiti.

**Haitobolus lethifer** (Loomis)


**Genus Jobocricus** Perez-Asso


Two species: Cuba, Haiti.
Jobocricus centralis P rez-Asso


Range: Central Cuba (provs. Sancti Spiritus and Camaguey).

**Jobocricus maltzani** (Pocock), new combination!

*Rhinocricus maltzani* Pocock, 1894, Journ. Linnean Soc. London, 24: 495, pl. 38, figs. 5-5b. _FEMALE ST (BMNH) from Cape Haiti in St. Domingo, presumably Cap-Haitien, on the north coast of Haiti._


Range: Generally distributed throughout Haiti.

**Genus Leiocricus** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

**Leiocricus diversipes** Loomis


**Genus Nesobolus** Chamberlin


Eight species, Cuba, Haiti.

Species removed from the genus: *Spirobolus domingensis* DeSaussure & Humbert, 1982 [see *Alcimbolus*]; *Rhinocricus maltzani* Pocock, 1894 [see *Jobocricus*].

**Nesobolus cuba** P rez-Asso

*Nesobolus cuba* P rez-Asso, 1996, Insecta Mundi, 10: 4, figs. 4A-C, 5, 6D. MALE HT (MNHNCu) from Pico Cuba, Sierra Maestra, Prov. Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.
Nesobolus *etymophallus* (Loomis)


In the original description of this species, Loomis stated that the sternum of the anterior gonopods is similar to that found in *Nesobolus*, but the form of the anterior lobes and inner gonopods of *etymophallus* is different. I fail to follow this assertion, as the anterior gonopod as drawn by Loomis is virtually identical with that of *N. toroanus* Chamberlin (illustrated by Per z-Asso, 1996), and the posterior gonopod, while not identical with any of the four taxa treated by that author, nonetheless strongly suggests congeneric relationship with them.

Nesobolus *gonolepis* (Loomis)


Nesobolus *loomisi* Hoffman

?*Iulus indus* Palisot de Beauvois, 1817, Insectes. . . d Afrique et d Amerique, livr. 9, p. 154, pl. 6, fig. 2. Misidentification of specimens from Santo Domingo as *Iulus indus* Linnaeus, 1758, Systema Naturae, ed. 10, p. 639.


Range: Generally distributed in southern Haiti

In the absence of type material, Loomis’s allocation of the name *indus* to *Nesobolus*, although arbitrary, has the advantage of giving the name at least provisional identity. Pocock thought the original description depicted a spirostreptid; Loomis (with specimens for comparison) opted for a rhinocricid. A third opinion would be desireable. In any event, it is clear that Palisot’s name, whether a junior primary homonym of *Julus indus* L. or simply an erroneous identification of it, cannot be used for the species treated by Loomis in 1936.

Nesobolus *piedra* P rez-Asso

*Nesobolus piedra* P rez-Asso, 1996, Insecta Mundi, 10: 4, figs. 3A-C, 5, 6E-F. MALE HT (MNHNcu) from La Isabelica, Gran Piedra, Prov. Santiago de Cuba, Cuba

?Nesobolus *ramulus* (Loomis)

(MCZ) from Roche Croix on Morne La Hotte, Haiti.


**Nesobolus similis** P rez-Asso

*Nesobolus similis* P rez-Asso, 1996, Insecta Mundi, 10: 3, figs. 2A-C, 5, 6B-C. MALE HT (MNHNCu) from La Ermita, Yunque de Baracoa, Prov. Guant namo, Cuba.

Range: Yunque de Baracoa, between the Toa and Jaguan rivers, Prov. Guant namo, Cuba (map, P rez-Asso, 1996, fig. 5).

**Nesobolus toroanus** Chamberlin


**Genus Oxypyge Silvestri**


Eight nominal species, Guatemala to Panama (but unknown so far in Costa Rica!).

**Oxypyge benedicta** Chamberlin


**Oxypyge confusa** Chamberlin


**Oxypyge curticauda** Chamberlin


**Oxypyge equalis** Chamberlin

Oxypyge equalis Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(8): 29, pl. 12, figs. 7-10. MALE HT (USNM) from Finca Trece Aguas [also Treceaguas], five km southeast of Senah,
Dept. Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

**Oxypygides ferruginipes** Chamberlin


**Oxypygides isolata** Chamberlin


**Oxypygides sociar** Chamberlin

*Oxypygides sociar* Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(8): 28, pl. 12, figs. 3-6. MALE HT (USNM) from Cacao, Guatemala, presumably the settlement ca. 25 km southeast of Puerto Barrios, Dept. Izabal.

**Oxypygides varicolor** Silvestri


**Genus Oxypygides** Chamberlin


Two species, Guatemala.

Another highly artificial taxon.

**Oxypygides lapidicinus** Chamberlin


**Oxypygides mesites** Chamberlin

*Oxypygides mesites* Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(8): 25, pl. 10, figs. 11, 12; pl. 11, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Cacao, Guatemala, considered by Loomis to be a place ca. 25 km southeast of Puerto Barrios, Dept. Izabal.

**Genus Rhinocricus** Karsch


Three (?four) species, Cuba, one, Puerto Rico.

Removed from the genus: virtually all Middle American species described in or referred to *Rhinocricus* are relocated provisionally in *Anadenobolus*.

**Rhinocricus barbouri** Chamberlin


In the absence of males, this little-known species is tentatively referred to *Rhinocricus* in the strict sense because of its overall similarity to *R. duvernoyi*, noted by Chamberlin.

**Rhinocricus duvernoyi** Karsch

*Spirobolus (Rhinocricus) duvernoyi*Karsch, 1881, Zeitschr. Ges. Naturw., 54: 77. FEMALE HT (ZMB) labeled only Cuba without further locality.


Range: Prov. Pinar del Rio, Cuba (a record for Guantnamo perhaps refers to *suprenans*).

**Rhinocricus maximus maximus** (Loomis)


Range: Central provinces of Cuba.

**Rhinocricus maximus bartschi** (Loomis)


**Rhinocricus parcus** Karsch

*Spirobolus (Rhinocricus) parcus*Karsch, 1881, Zeitschr. Ges. Naturw. 54: 68. MALEFEMALE ST (ZMB) from Portorico without further locality, although Vega Baja is – implied in the original description.

Range: central Puerto Rico, apparently both northern and southern sides.

**Rhinocricus suprenans** Chamberlin


Range: Apparently endemic to easternmost Cuba.

**Genus Thyroproctus** Pocock


Two species, Jamaica.

**Thyroproctus cinchonianus** Chamberlin


Range: Eastern parishes of Jamaica, in the Blue Mountains.

**Thyroproctus townsendi** Pocock


**Genus Yucatobolus** Chamberlin


One species: Yucatan.

**Yucatobolus spukilensis** Chamberlin


**Genus Zipyge** Chamberlin

One species: Guatemala.

One of the least-defensible of any names included in this text.

**Zipyge ferruginipes** (Chamberlin)


**RHINOCRICIDAE OF UNRESOLVED STATUS OR TAXONOMIC POSITION**

### Albolatus Group


The singular form of the posterior gonopod shared by these four species justifies separate generic status for them.

### Hispaniolus Group


The disjunct species, apparently widespread in the Dominican Republic, clearly requires separate generic status.

### Scobinellus Group


### Ramulus Group

Perplicatus Group


Pertenuis Group


Sagittatus Group


Ungrouped species


Could the locality for this large, never recollected, species be correct?

Family Pseudospirobolellidae Brolemann


One genus, endemic in southeast Asia.

Genus Pseudospirobolellus Carl


[Additional generic names, based on material from Java and several Pacific islands, are not documented as being extralimital. My 1981 review of the genus cites all generic synonyms as well as those based on the type species].

One pantropical (except Africa) species, another localized in Thailand.

Pseudospirobolellus avernus (Butler)


[Eight additional junior synonyms have been based on material from the Indopacific region].

Range: Presumed native to southeast Asia, now widespread in the East and West Indies (Guadeloupe, Dominica, Haiti) as well as islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Family Trigoniulidae Attems


About 20 nominal genera, southeast Asia, Australia.

Vacillation about the heirarchic standing of this taxon will doubtless continue until the necessary revisionary work (vis-a-vis the pachybolines) has been accomplished. The present return to the original family status is probably an oversimplification.

The group is represented in the New World only by two species, native to southeast Asia, which have been widely distributed throughout the tropics through agricultural commerce and other human venues. The known ranges of these animals have been fully documented and mapped by Shelley (1999, in press), to which source reference should be made for details.

Genus Leptogoniulus Silvestri


with *Leptogoniulus* by Hoffman, 1980.


An uncertain number of East Indian species are referred to this genus, some doubtless synonymous; one is widespread throughout the tropics (except of Africa).

**Leptogoniulus sorornus** (Butler)


*Spirobolus Naresi* Pocock, 1893, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 11: 252, pl. 16, fig. 4-4b. ST (BMNH) from Mah, Seychelles Islands.


Range: Widely distributed by commerce through the tropics (except Africa); in our area known from Costa Rica, Grand Bahama, Barbados, Grand Cayman, Cuba, Dominica, Republica Dominicana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Martin, and Swan Islands (map, Shelley, 1999).

Genus **Trigoniulus** Pocock

An indefinite number of species mostly native to the East Indies. One has become almost pantropical through transport of agricultural/horticultural materials.

Trigoniulus corallinus (Gervais)

Iulus corallinus Gervais, 1847, in Walckenaer & Gervais, Hist nat. Insectes Apteres, 4: 171. ST (MHNP) from de le de France and de Bourbon (May, 1847).

Spirobolus sanguineus Koch, 1847, System der Myriapoden, 202: 3. Location of type material unknown, from Bintang island, Indonesia (date of publication unknown).


Range: Widespread through commerce through the tropics. Known from Dominica, St. Lucia, Martinique, Haiti, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Costa Rica (map, Shelley, 1999, in press)

Spirobolida of uncertain family position

Spirobolus platyops Pocock

Spirobolus platyops Pocock, 1908, in Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 76. FEMALE HT (?BMNH) from Mescala [? = Mescala, Guerrero], Mexico.

Reference of this singular species to *Messicobolus* could only have been highly arbitrary.
Do not print this page
Order Spirostreptida

Suborder Cambalidea

Family Cambalidae Bollman


Although substantial progress has been made since 1958 as regards the cambalid fauna of eastern United States, the Californian taxa have remained enigmatic. It seems unlikely that eleven valid monotypic genera occur there, but until male toptypes of virtually all of the named species have been obtained, very little can be settled. Some of the earliest generic names were based on females, and not all from precise localities. The only option available to me is to list everything essentially as published, with the reservation that I anticipate extensive synonymy as a result of future revisions.

Genus Alakene Chamberlin


One species, California.

**Alakene simplex** Chamberlin

*Alakene simplex* Chamberlin, 1941, Bull. Univ. Utah, 31(12): 4, fig. 2. MALE HT (USNM) from five miles northeast of Lemoncove, Tulare Co., California.

Genus Buwatia Chamberlin


One species, California.

**Buwatia monterea** Chamberlin

Genus Cambala Gray


Seven species, eastern and southeast United States, also Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and extreme northeastern Mexico.

The curious designation of the Insecta volumes of The Animal Kingdom.... as a subset under a different title (The Class Insecta arranged by the Baron Cuvier) and volume numbering, accounts for the difference in citation from that used by Jeekel (1971: 108)

*Cambala annulata* (Say)

*Julus annulatus* Say, 1821, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 2: 103. Type material not known to exist, from Southern States without further information. Possibly the specimens were taken by Say in 1818 during an excursion along the Atlantic coast between Charleston, S. C., and St. Augustine, Florida. Designation of a neotype is a future desideratum.

*Cambala lactaria* Gray, 1832, in The Animal Kingdom... as arranged by Baron Cuvier, 15 (Insecta 2): 784, pl. 135, figs. 2, 2a-c. HT (BMNH) labeled only N. America..


Range: Eastern United States, from southwestern Pennsylvania and central Virginia south to Florida (map, Shelley, 1979, fig. 11).

Pending confirmation by study of the British Museum specimen labeled lactarius it is assumed to be this species rather than, e. g, *C. minor.*

*Cambala hubrichti* Hoffman
*Cambala annulata* [nec Say, 1821] Loomis, 1938, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 86: 37, fig. 11.


Range: Southern Blue Ridge province, from southwestern Virginia to northern Georgia and western South Carolina (map, Hoffman, 1958, fig. 1).

**Cambala minor** Bollman


Range: Extreme western Virginia to eastern Oklahoma, south through Kentucky and Tennessee to Louisiana (map, Shelley, 1979, fig. 12). The species is notably troglophilic.

**Cambala ochra** Chamberlin


Range: Southern Indiana southward to western Florida and eastern Texas (map, Shelley, 1979, fig. 12).

**Cambala speobia** Chamberlin


Range: Central Texas, New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, and northern Coahuila, from both epigean and subterranean sites.

Cambala texana Loomis


Cambala washingtonensis Causey


Range: Type locality and Douglas Co., Oregon.

Genus Doilene Chamberlin


One species, California.

Doilene carmela Chamberlin


Genus Endere Loomis


One species, California.

Endere disora Loomis

Genus **Leiodere** Loomis


Four species, California.

**Leiodere angelorum** Chamberlin

*Leiodere angelorum* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(6): 5, fig. 2. MALE HT (FMNH) from Los Angeles, California.

Demonstrating the identity of this name once again becomes the responsibility of some future worker; whether it is even a *Leiodere* cannot be assumed from the published description.

**Leiodere dasyura** Loomis

*Leiodere dasyura* Loomis, 1938, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 86: 64, fig. 21a-d, pl. 2, fig. 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Tajiguas, Santa Barbara Co., California.

**Leiodere nana** Loomis


**Leiodere torreyana** Loomis


Genus **Mexicambala** Causey


Three species, confined to caves in Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and Oaxaca.

**Mexicambala fishi** Causey


Range: Recorded from numerous caves in the vicinity of Huautla de Jimenez, Oaxaca.

**Mexicambala inopis** Causey


Range: Caves in the Sierra de Guatemala, southern Tamaulipas.

Mexicambala russelli Causey


Range: Caves in Sierra Madre Oriental in eastern San Luis Potos.

Genus Nannolene Bollman


Nine nominal species, California, Washington, Oregon. Numerous species described under this generic name from Hawai‘i appear to be congeneric with those known from southern California.

There being no reason to assume that the species illustrated by Chamberlin (1922) as N. burkei is conspecific or even congeneric with the types of that species, the identity of Nannolene remains in doubt until male topotypes have been studied. The following list obviously has little more than reference value as a guide to the literature.

Nannolene burkei (Bollman)


Nannolene catalina Chamberlin


The distinctive form of the male gonopods will be illustrated in another place. This intention was apparently never realized.

Nannolene cincta Chamberlin


Range: Also reported by Chamberlin from Guernsey Creek, California, which I have so far not been able to locate.

Nannolene corticolens Chamberlin

**Nannolene dorothea** Chamberlin

*Nannolene dorothea* Chamberlin, 1941, *Bull. Univ. Utah*, 31(12): 4, fig. 3. MALE ?HT (or ST) (USNM) from one of four localities in California: Kernville, Squaw Valley, Isabella, and Hammond. The origin of the holotype - if one was designated - was not stated, and the subsequent selection of Kernville by Chamberlin & Hoffman (1958) was not based on direct knowledge of the case.

**Nannolene keiferi** Chamberlin


**Nannolene minor** Loomis


**Nannolene personifer** Chamberlin


**Nannolene violacea** Loomis


Range: Known also from the vicinity of Tejon Pass, Kern Co., California; Loomis's record for Medford, Oregon, was based on immature males certainly not referable to this species.

**Genus Odachurus** Loomis


One species, California.

**Odachurus petasatus** Loomis


**Genus Paiteya** Chamberlin

One species, California.

**Paiteya errans** Chamberlin

*Paiteya errans* Chamberlin, 1910, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 3: 258, pl. 43, figs. 4-7. FEMALE HT lost, labeled only Southern California.

**Genus Pharodere** Loomis


One species, California

**Pharodere radiata** Loomis


**Genus Platydere** Loomis


One species, California

**Platydere caeca** Loomis


**Genus Tigolene** Chamberlin


One species, California

**Tigolene clementinus** Chamberlin


The posterior gonopod of this species, as illustrated by Chamberlin in lateral (not anterior!) aspect, is remarkably similar to the form characteristic of the genus *Cambala*.

**Genus Titsona** Chamberlin

One species, California, possibly another, Nevada.

**Titsona sima** Chamberlin


Range: Recorded from Yolo and Butte counties, California.

**Titsona tida** Chamberlin


There is no way to deduce from the description what taxon this species represents.

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**Genus Tridere** Cook & Loomis


**Tridere chelopa** Cook & Loomis

*Tridere chelopa* Cook & Loomis, in: Loomis, 1938, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 86: 36, fig. 10a-g; pl. 2, figs. 6, 7. MALE HT (USNM) from a site . . .beside the road [presumably US Hy. 80] from San Diego to El Centro, Calif., about two miles above Mountain Springs. . .

Judged from the printed account of the type locality, it must be located in the extreme southwestern corner of Imperial County, rather than San Diego County as deduced by Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958.

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**Cambalidea of Uncertain Family Position**

**Genus Jarmilka** Shear


One species, Belize.

**Jarmilka alba** Shear

from Mountain Cow Cave [ca. 89.0W, 16.50N), Belize.

**Suborder Epinannolenoidea Chamberlin**

**Family Choctellidae Chamberlin & Hoffman**


One genus, southeastern United States.

**Genus Choctella Chamberlin**


Two species, southeastern United States.

**Choctella cumminsi** Chamberlin


Range: Cumberland Plateau in central Tennessee and northern Alabama.

**Choctella hubrichti** Hoffman


**Family Pseudonannolenidae Silvestri**


Two (?three) genera, Argentina to Costa Rica and Cuba.

**Genus Cambalomma Loomis**

One species: Haiti.

**Cambalomma laevis** Loomis


**Genus Epinannolene** Brolemann


About 30 species, Costa Rica to Peru and Brasil, also widespread in the West Indies (except Jamaica).

**Epinannolene affinis** Loomis

*Epinannolene affinis* Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 113: 114, fig. 7d. MALE HT (USNM) from Pi a area, Canal Zone, Panama.

**Epinannolene bicornis** Brolemann


Range: Recorded from several localities in Prov. Chiriqui, Panama (Loomis, 1964).

**Epinannolene biseriatus** Loomis


**Epinannolene caeca** Loomis


**Epinannolene convexus** Loomis


**Epinannolene cubensis** (Bollman)


**Epinannolene curta** Loomis


**Epinannolene dominicana** (Pocock)


**Epinannolene grenadae** Chamberlin


**Epinannolene haitiensis** Chamberlin


**Epinannolene ornata** Chamberlin


Range: Additional Haitian localities cited by Loomis (1936).

**Epinannolene pittieri** Brolemann


Range: This taxon seems not to have been recorded from any mainland site, although reported from Guadeloupe and perhaps occurs elsewhere under one or more undetected junior synonym. That the known occurrences are the result of synanthropy seems very likely.

The status of *pittieri* and a number of closely related forms dispersed through the Antilles has been discussed by Maur es (1980, 1987), who felt that populations on Guadeloupe and elsewhere are recognizably distinct at the subspecies level. Having no experience with the systematics of this genus, I defer the expression of value judgements for some future revisionary work and record the taxa as proposed.

**Epinannolene pittieri barbadensis** Mauris


**Epinannolene pittieri bermudensis** Mauris

Epinannolene pittieri guadeloupensis Mauri s


Perhaps specifically distinct from nominate pittieri?

Epinannolene pittieri mariagalandae Mauri s


Range: Also recorded (Mauri s, 1987) from St. Thomas, where almost certainly a synanthropic species.

Epinannolene plana Loomis


Epinannolene robusta Loomis

Epinannolene robusta Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 113: 115, fig.s. 7e-g. MALE HT (USNM) from Cerro Campana, Prov. Panama, Panama.

Epinannolene sulcata Loomis

Epinannolene sulcata Loomis, 1964, Fieldiana:Zoology, 47: 120, fig. 12E. MALE HT (FMNH) from Finca Palo Santo, near Nueva California, Prov. Chiriqui, Panama.

Epinannolene virgata Loomis


Suborder Spirostreptidea Brandt


Family Spirostreptidae Brandt

About 100 nominal genera, Oklahoma and Arizona south to Argentina; Africa and Madagascar; eastern Mediterranean region; Seychelles.

This family, which after the Chelodesmidae is the most diverse and speciose milliped group in the Neotropical region, is only marginally represented in the West Indies. Krabbe (1982: 353-355) listed only eight species, of which one (abstemius) has been shown to be a mislabeled Venezuelan species, and two (grenadae and antillanus) withdrawn into O. cavicollis as probably introduced populations of that Venezuelan species. One (indus) is now known to be an endemic Haitian rhinocricid, and one (triquetrus) although known only from females, projects the subtle aura of an alien immigrant. The three survivors are O. sculpturatus on Puerto Rico and O. haitiensis and O. caelatus on Hispaniola. That these might also prove to be introduced mainland species is hardly less probable than the status of relictual fragments of earlier, more generous representation of the family in the Antilles.

The great generic diversity of spirostreptids in South America never transgressed the Panama portal. Only the genus Orthoporus extended north of the isthmus, but it has - apparently in fairly recent times - speciated rather conspicuously throughout Central America and into southwestern United States where a few xerobiotic colonizers are widespread and abundant. An endemic Mesamerican genus (Mayastreptus) seems likely to be a localized derivative group from an orthoporid ancestor.

The classification of this family has been seriously complicated by the Chamberlinian practice of basing new names upon female specimens, with diagnostic characters derived primarily from ornamentation of the collum. Since this procedure assumed a specificity (and taxonomic importance) that does not exist, a counter tendency to discount such illusory species has evolved in recent decades. Abetted by the discovery that the gonopods - of at least some species - are subject to appreciable variation, one result of this more skeptical approach has been wholesale escalation of long synonymies. This in itself is not undesirable, so long as the possibility is considered that specific characters may be more convincingly expressed in peripheral character systems than in gonopods in rapidly (and recently) evolving milliped taxa.

Entry into the large, complex, and often arcane world of spirostreptids has been rendered easy and relatively painless, thanks to Dr. Elke Krabbe's praiseworthy, synopsis of the entire family (1982). Complete literature references are given for nearly all species, as well as information on types and type localities. Access to this source is essentially mandatory for anyone contemplating systematic research on Spirostreptidae.

Removed from checklist area: Gymnostreptus, non sensu Brolemann, 1902, per G. pacificus and G. vagans Chamberlin, 1922 [see Mayastreptus, infra].

Genus Isoporostreptus Silvestri


Seven species, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador.

*Isoporostreptus pittieri* Hoffman

*Isoporostreptus pittieri* Hoffman, 1953, Lloydia, 16: 151, figs. 6, 7. MALE HT (USNM) from
Los Siguas, Prov. Chiriquí, Panama.

Verification of the location of Los Siguas is desirable; one of the more eastern provinces seems more biogeographically plausible for this genus than Chiriquí.

Genus Mayastreptus Hoffman


Three species: Central America (Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador).

**Mayastreptus confragosus** (Karsch)

*Spirostreptus (Nodopyge) confragosus* Karsch, 1881, Zeitschr. ges. Naturwiss., 54: 44. FEMALE HT (ZMB) from Costa Rica without further locality.

*Spirostreptus (Scaphiostreptus) confragosus*: Brolemann, 1905, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 74: 367, text fig. VII, pl. 9, fig. 20, pl. 10, fig. 21.


Range: Costa Rica.

**Mayastreptus laetus** (Chamberlin)


**Mayastreptus vagans** (Chamberlin)

*Gymnostreptus vagans* Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(8): 13, pl. 6, fig. 10, pl. 7, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) from Candalaria Rocks, Scamay Estuary Guatemala. According to Shear (1977: 341) Scamay is a misinterpretation of Seamay, one of three towns near Senah, Dept. Alta Verapaz. The relevance of estuary to such an inland locality is not clear, perhaps it is a misperception of another word on a handwritten label.


Range: Dept. Alta Verapaz, Guatemala; general in El Salvador.
Genus **Orthoporus** Silvestri


About 80 nominal species, Argentina and Brazil north to Arizona and Oklahoma.

The remarkable proliferation of names based on members of this genus has in recent years been severely curtailed by the investigations on the taxa of northern Mexico and southwestern United States by Causey (1975) and Loomis (1966), whose conclusions I have adopted in toto.

Until similar synthesis has been performed for the more southern parts of our area, I have no option but to list all names as proposed, with the realization that many of them will be found invalid.

Removed from the genus: *Spirostreptus confragosus* Brolemann, 1905 [see *Mayastreptus*, supra].

**Orthoporus absconsus** Chamberlin


Range: Vicinity of San Jose, Costa Rica north to El Salvador and northern coast of Honduras (San Pedro Sula).

**Orthoporus acanthethus** Chamberlin


**Orthoporus ampussis** (Karsch)

*Spirostreptus (Nodopyge) ampussis* Karsch, 1881, Zeitschr. ges. Naturw. 54: 43. MALE HT (ZMB) from Puebla, Mexico.


**Orthoporus asper** (Attems)


This species is manifestly very similar to *O. texicolens* in gonopod structure, but apparently differs in smaller size and much lower segment count.

**Orthoporus bisulcatus** Chamberlin


**Orthoporus bobos** Chamberlin


**Orthoporus boreus** Chamberlin

*Orthoporus boreus* Chamberlin, 1947, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 99: 55, fig. 69. FEMALE HT (ANSP) ostensibly from the Snake River Desert at Taber, Bingham Co., Idaho. This locality is totally implausible and obviously the result of mislabeling. The species may not even be native to the area covered in this list.


Range: Reported by Loomis from several places near the type locality.

**Orthoporus capucinus** (Attems)


**Orthoporus caelatus** Loomis


**Orthoporus cavicollis** (Karsch)


Range: Probably native to the coastal region of Venezuela; reported from several of the Lesser Antilles (Grenada, Carriacou, Barbados) where quite possibly introduced and now naturalized. Pocock’s early record for St. Thomas unquestionably represents a case of mislabeling.

**Orthoporus chihuahuensis** Chamberlin


Suspected by both Causey and Loomis to be another junior synonym of *O. ornatus*.

**Orthoporus chiriquensis** Pocock

*Orthoporus chiriquensis* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 97, pl. VIII, fig. 2. MALE HT (BMNH) from Volcán de Chiriqui, Prov. Chiriquí, Panama.

**Orthoporus cienegonus** Chamberlin


**Orthoporus cobanus** Chamberlin


Recorded in the original description from several localities in the southern part of Alta Verapaz. I have not located Tache and presume it to be a plantation somewhere close to Cob n. Loomis (1968: 98) gives the spelling as Cach, which I have also failed to locate.

**Orthoporus comminutus** (Attems)


**Orthoporus conifer** (Attems)


The illustrations given by Attems for this species suggest a somewhat atypical element in the fauna of Central America and the type requires re-examination as a possibly mislabeled specimen of some extra-limital species.

**Orthoporus cordovanus** Pocock

*Orthoporus cordovanus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 98, pl. VIII, fig. 3. MALE HT (BMNH) from Cordova, Mexico, presumably Cordoba, Veracruz.

**Orthoporus discriminans** Chamberlin


**Orthoporus dybasi** (Chamberlin)


**Orthoporus esperanzae** Chamberlin

*Orthoporus esperanzae* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 13, fig. 5. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Esperanza, Guanajuato, Mexico.

**Orthoporus euthus** Chamberlin


**Orthoporus extensus** Loomis


**Orthoporus festae** (Silvestri)


*Diaporus culebrae* Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(8): 18, pl. 8, figs. 8-9, pl. 9, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) from Canal Zone, Panama. Synonymized by Loomis, 1961.


Range: Loomis (1961) cites several localities in the Canal Zone, also Boquete, Juan D as, and Taboga Island, Panama.
Orthoporus flavior Chamberlin & Mulaik


Range: Trans-Pecos Texas (Terrell, Crockett, and Val Verde cos.) south to vicinity of Monterey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico (map, Causey, 1975, fig. 1).

Orthoporus fraternus (DeSaussure)


Range: South-central Mexico: Morelos, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Puebla.

Orthoporus gracilior Chamberlin


Orthoporus guerreronus (Chamberlin)


Chamberlin (1942: 3) stated that the types of species described in that paper were returned to the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Mexico City, but he often forgot such commitments and the actual deposition requires confirmation, starting at USNM.

Orthoporus haitiensis Chamberlin

Range: Known from three adjacent sites in Haiti.

**Orthoporus hoctunicolens** Chamberlin


**Orthoporus kiemi** Loomis


**Orthoporus leius** Chamberlin

*Orthoporus leius* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 14, fig. 7. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Esperanza, Guanajuato, Mexico.

**Orthoporus leonicus** Chamberlin

*Orthoporus leonicus* Chamberlin, 1941, Ent. News, 52: 252., fig. 8. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Ojo de Agua, Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo León, Mexico.

Range: Reported also from Garcia, Nuevo Leon., and Xilitla, San Luis Potosi.

Considered by Loomis (1963) to be probably a synonym of *O. ornatus*.

**Orthoporus luchilicolens** Chamberlin


**Orthoporus margarites** Chamberlin

*Orthoporus margarites* Chamberlin, 1946, Pan-Pacific Entom., 22: 146. HT (USNM) from Isla San José, Archipelago de las Perlas, Prov. Panama, Panama.

**Orthoporus mimus** Chamberlin


Range: A small area in southern Tamaulipas, eastern San Luis Potosi, eastern Nuevo Leon (map, Causey, 1975, fig. 1).

Loomis (1966) considered *mimus, linares, and lenonus* to be synonyms of *O. ornatus*. 
Orthoporus montezumae (DeSaussure)


Examination of male type material in the Geneva museum will surely result in another consolidation of more recently published names based on spirostreptids from Veracruz and or Puebla.

Orthoporus mundus Chamberlin


Orthoporus nesiotes Chamberlin


This name has quite reasonably suspected by both Loomis (1963) and Causey (1975) to be a junior synonym of *O. ornatus*.

Orthoporus nodosus Loomis


Orthoporus omalopyge (Brolemann)

*Spirostreptus (Scaphiostreptus) omalopyge* Brolemann, 1905, *Ann. Soc. ent. France*, ‘74: 365, fig. 19. ST (MHNP) from three localities in Costa Rica; La Palma was specified by Loomis (1968) but this should be validated by designation of a lectotype from that place, identified for me by Prof. Monge-Najera as just south of Cariblanco on Hy. 9, Prov. Alajuela.

Range: Recorded from La Palma (84.10 W,10.10 N), Carillo, Cache (?Cachi), and El Gallito, Costa Rica.

Orthoporus ornatus (Girard)

*Julus ornatus* Girard, 1853, in Marcy, *Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana* in 1852, Appendix F, p. 274. Type material not known to exist, from Prairiedog Town River; type locality restricted by Causey (1954) to Palo Duro State Park, Randall Co., Texas. MALE neotype (USNM).


*Spirobolus miles* Chamberlin, 1918, *Pomona College Journ. Ent. Zool.*, 10: 11. FEMALE HT (MCZ) from Fort Grant, Graham Co., Arizona (the published locality Ft. Boutelle was a *lapsus calami*, repeating the name of the collector). New Synonymy!

HT (CAS), from San Pedro Bay, Sonora, Mexico. Synonymized by Causey, 1964.


Range: Arizona, New Mexico, western half of Texas, south and east through Mexico to northern San Luis Potos (map, Causey, 1975, fig. 1).

*Orthoporus palmensis* (Brolemann)

*Spirostreptus (Scaphiostreptus) typopopyge palmensis* Brolemann, 1905, *Ann. Soc. entom. France*, 74: 363, text fig. VI, pl. 9, fig. 18. MALE HT (MHNP) from La Palma, Prov. Guanacaste, Costa Rica.


*Orthoporus paxillicauda* Loomis


*Orthoporus reimoseri* (Attems), new status!

Costa Rica.

**Orthoporus rodriguezi** (Brolemann)

*Spirostreptus rodriguezi* Brolemann, 1900, M m. Soc. zool. France, 13: 104, figs. 47, 58. MALE HT (MHN) from Guatemala, without further locality.


**Orthoporus rugiceps** (Attems)


**Orthoporus salvadoricus** (Kraus)

*Scaphiostraeptus (Scaphiostreptus) salvadoricus*: Kraus, 1954, Senckenb. biol. 35: 337, figs. 83. MALE HT (SMF) from La Rbida, Dept. San Salvador, El Salvador.


Range: Recorded by Kraus (1954) from five departments in El Salvador.

**Orthoporus sanctus** Chamberlin


The ostensible type locality is of course totally implausible, unless the specimen was found there in bananas or other plant material from the tropics. In the absence of male specimens, even the generic assignment is open to question.

**Orthoporus sculpturatus** (Karsch)


Attention is here directed to the striking similarity in gonopod structure between *sculpturatus* as drawn by Silvestri (1908: fig. VIII) and the Central American *O. rugifer* Attems (1950: fig. 73). I do not imply synonymy of these names, but suggest that a comparison of specimens might prove to be instructive.

**Orthoporus solicolens** Chamberlin

Orthoporus striatulus Pocock


Range: Numerous localities in Chiapas and Oaxaca (Causey, 1964).

Orthoporus teapensis Pocock

*Orthoporus teapensis* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 97, pl. VIII, fig. 4. MALE HT (BMNH) from Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico.

Range: Causey (1964) gives numerous localities in Oaxaca and Chiapas

Orthoporus tehuacanus Chamberlin


Orthoporus texicolen Chamberlin


Range: Gulf Coastal Plain, from Bexar and San Patricio counties, Texas, to vicinity of El Mante, Tamaulipas (map, Causey, 1975, fig. 1).

Orthoporus tizamensis Chamberlin


Orthoporus torreonus Chamberlin

Orthoporus torreonus Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 16, fig. 18. FEMALE HT (USNM) from 20 miles southwest of Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico.

Range: Several localities west and southwest of Torreon.

Orthoporus triquetrus Loomis


Is this name possibly based upon an established population of some South American
spirostreptid?

**Orthoporus trisulcatus** (Daday)

*Spirostreptus trisulcatus* Daday, 1889, Term szetr. F z., 12: 127. FEMALE HT (HNHM) from Panama, without further locality.

One of the very few Mesamerican species omitted from the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*.

**Orthoporus vialis** Loomis

*Orthoporus vialis* Loomis, 1974, Florida Entom., 57: 185, fig. 29. MALE HT (FSCA) from along Inter-American Highway, on south slope of Cerro de la Muerte at 5000 ft., Prov. San Jos, Costa Rica.

**Orthoporus zizicolens** (Chamberlin)


**SPIROSTREPTIDAE OF UNCERTAIN STATUS**


The brief original description clearly portrays a large spirostreptoid, but provides very little detail upon which to hazard a guess about its identity. McNeill stated that The specimen which furnished this description was found by the children of Mr. Justus M. T. Myers, near Fort Madison, Iowa. That no other spirostreptids have ever been found north of Oklahoma essentially rules out *Orthoporus ornatus* - the nearest known native species - as does the coloration. Assuming the quoted sentence to be accurate, one can only surmise that the milliped must have come to southeastern Iowa adventitiously, perhaps through some agricultural product or ornamental plants. Lacking the type specimen, the identity of this name can probably never be ascertained.

**Order Julida**

The classification of this large and diverse taxon has undergone extensive revision during the past two decades, particularly through the initiative of Henrik Enghoff, whose many innovations have been accepted mostly *in toto* in the following pages as state of the art knowledge. This does not imply complete personal agreement, since many of the higher categories which Dr. Enghoff has defined are based on characters having what I would regard as minor systematic importance. Nonetheless, the groups are cladistically monophyletic, and the question about their relative ranking can be settled some day by a consensus. In the following account, superfamilies are understood to be *sensu* Enghoff, 1991 except for Paeromopodoidea, later expanded by the addition of the Aprosphylosomatidae.

As I pointed out in 1980, the traditional distinction between the groups lately considered as orders Julida and Spirostreptida has become increasingly blurred, and the gnathochilarial configuration of julids should probably be assigned a more subordinate role in view of the near
structural identity in the gonopods of nemasomatid julids and cambalid spirostreptids, generalized members of their respective taxa.

One logical option might be to combine both groups at the level of suborders under a comprehensive Julida, in effect a return to the system proposed by Cook in 1895. Since the concepts Oncophora and Arthrophora of Verhoeff have been abandoned, as subordinal taxa, in favor of a number of superfamilies, the suborder category is currently vacant anyhow.

Superfamily Nemasomatoidea

Family Nemasomatidae Bollman


Seven genera, Palearctic and Nearctic regions.

Genus Orinisobates Lohmander


Eight species: Nearctic region (three species) and eastern Palearctic (five).

Orinisobates expressus (Chamberlin)


Mimolene oregona Chamberlin, 1941, Bull. Univ. Utah, 31(12): 3, fig. 1.MALE HT (USNM)


Range: Northern California to British Columbia, northern Idaho and Montana, westernmost Alberta (map, Enghoff, 1985, fig. 67).

*Orinisobates nigrior* (Chamberlin)

*Nemasoma nigrius* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 9, fig. 22. MALE HT apparently lost (not at FMNH), MALE topoparatype (USNM), from Gatlinburg, Sevier Co., Tennessee.


Range: Southern Appalachians, also western Florida and southern Illinois (map, Enghoff, 1985, fig. 67).

*Orinisobates utus* (Chamberlin)


Genus *Thalassisobates* Verhoeff


One species: Western Europe, along the seacoasts; also east coast of North America (?introduced).

**Thalassisobates littoralis** (Silvestri)

*Isobates littoralis* Silvestri, 1903, in: Berlese, Acari, Myriapoda et Scorpiones... in Italia reperta, fasc. XCIX, 9, figs. 1-10. Location of type material unknown, from Portici, Campania, Italia.


Range: Coastal parts of western Europe, from England and Sweden to north Africa and Yugoslavia; also recorded from Massachusetts and Virginia (Enghoff, 1987).

The material labeled Massachusetts in the Verhoeff Collection (ZSBS) probably originated with Charles H. Blake (Cambridge, Massachusetts), who sent material of isopods and diplopods to Verhoeff in the early 1930s. Enghoff's 1987 record was based on specimens taken at Chincoteague Island, Accomack Co., Virginia. At present it is conjectural whether *littoralis* occurs in North America as an endemic or an anthropochoric species.

**Family Telsonemasomatidae** Enghoff


One genus, northwestern United States.

**Genus Telsonemasoma** Enghoff

*Telsonemasoma* Enghoff, 1979, Steenstrupia, 5: 149. Type species: *T. microps* Enghoff, by original designation.

One species: Oregon.

**Telsonemasoma microps** Enghoff


Range: Known only from two localities in Benton Co., Oregon.

**Family Chelojulidae** Enghoff

One genus, northwestern United States.

Genus **Chelojulus** Enghoff


One species, Idaho.

**Chelojulus sculpturatus** Enghoff


Range: Clearwater, Latah, and Idaho counties, Idaho.

Superfamily Blaniuloidea C. L. Koch

Blaniuloidea + Zosteractoidea Mauries, 1970,

Family Zosteractinidae Loomis


Two genera, eastern North America.

Genus **Ameractis** Causey


Two species: eastern United States.

**Ameractis chirogona** Enghoff


**Ameractis satis** Causey


Range: Caves in the Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee and Alabama, also southern Appalachians in western North Carolina (map, Enghoff, 1982, fig. 13) and southwestern
Virginia...

Genus Zosteractis Loomis


One species, central United States.

Zosteractis interminata Loomis

Range: Caves along the Mississippi River in eastern Missouri and western Illinois (map, Enghoff, 1982, fig. 13).

Family Okeanobatidae Verhoeff


Okeanobatidae Enghoff, 1985, Entom. Scandinavica, 16: 64.

Two (one) genera, eastern United States, Japan.

Genus Okeanobates Verhoeff


Two species: Japan; eastern United States.

Okeanobates americanus Enghoff


Range: Appalachian region from Quebec to Great Smoky Mountains, North Carolina-Tennessee.

Family Blaniulidae C. L. Koch

Blaniuliden C. L. Koch, 1847, Syst.der Myriapoden, in Krit. Rev. Insectenf. Deutschlands,

Four subfamilies and twenty genera, dominantly Palaeartic, some genera represented anthropo-choristically in the New World, one genus presumed endemic in southeastern North America.

**Subfamily Blaniulinae C. L. Koch**


Twelve genera, two of which are represented in the New World by an introduced species.

**Genus Archiboreoiulus Brolemann**

*Archiboreoiulus* Brolemann, 1921, Arch. Zool. exp r. g n., 60, Notes & Revue, 1: 9. Type species: *A. sollaudi* Brolemann, by original designation.

Two species, endemic to the western Palearctic region, one of them introduced into North America.

**Archiboreoiulus pallidus** (Brade-Birks)


Range: Western Europe, southern Russia. Introduced into North America (e.g., Ontario, Canada, North Dakota, USA).

**Genus Blaniulus Gervais**


Ten species, endemic to the western Palearctic, one nearly cosmopolitan as anthropochor.
Range: Western Europe. Introduced with plant material into many parts of the world, including urbanized and cultivated areas in North America where established and nearly ubiquitous.

**Genus Proteroiulus Silvestri**


Three species in western Europe, one of them introduced into North America.

**Proteroiulus fuscus** (Am Stein)


Range: Widespread in western Europe, known in North America from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and many urban localities in eastern United States.

**Subfamily Choneiulinae Brolemann**


Four genera, western Europe, one represented by an anthropochoric species in North America.

**Genus Choneiulus Brolemann**


Four species: Western Europe, Tunisia, Canary Islands; one introduced by commerce into North America.

**Choneiulus palmatus** (N mec)


Range: Western Europe (extensively synanthropic and original area uncertain); introduced and established in North America from Nova Scotia to Washington and California, unknown south of Pennsylvania.

Subfamily Nopoiulinae Verhoeff


Four genera, two in eastern Europe and northwestern Asia (one with a widely dispersed synanthropic species); one in eastern North America.

Genus Nopoiulus Menge


11 species, dispersed among three subgenera, Europe, southwestern Asia. One species of the nominate subgenus synanthropically introduced elsewhere, including North America.

*Nopoiulus (Nopoiulus) kochii* (Gervais)

*Julus pulchellus* C. L. Koch, 1838, Crustaceen, Myriapoden, und Arachniden Deutschlands, 22: pl. 13. Type material not known to exist, probably from Regensburg, Bayern, Germany. Preoccupied by *Julus pulchellus* Leach, 1815.

*Blaniulus venustus* Meinert, 1868, Naturhst. Tidsskr. (3) 5: 20. ST (ZMUC) from sixl localities in Denmark (Enghoff & Shelley, 1979, designated a FEMALE lectotype but did not mention its locality).


*Nopoiulus (Nopoiulus) kochii*: Enghoff, 1984, Senckenb. biol., 64: 408, figs. 2–23.

Range: Europe, Asia Minor; northeastern North America (Nova Scotia south to Virginia); Washington state; Peru; Chile; Juan Fernandez Islands; New Zealand.

Genus Virgoiulus Enghoff

*Virgoiulus* Enghoff, 1984, Senckenb. biol. 64: 399. Type species: *Julus minutus* Brandt, 1841, by original designation.

One species, eastern North America.

*Virgoiulus minutus* (Brandt)


Virgoiulus minutus: Enghoff, 1984, Senckenb. biol., 64: 399, figs. 1, 2.

Range: Eastern United States, from Pennsylvania and Missouri south to Florida and Louisiana.

Superfamily Paeromopodoidea Cook


Family Aprosphylosomatidae Hoffman


Genus Aprosphylosoma Hoffman


One species: Oregon.

Aprosphylosoma darceneae Hoffman


Family Paeromopodidae Cook


Genus **Californiulus** Verhoeff


Six species, western United States.

**Californiulus blechrostriatus** Shelley & Bauer


**Californiulus chamberlini** (Brolemann)


Range: Three localities known, in Josephine Co., Oregon, and Shasta and Siskiyou cos., California (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 51).

**Californiulus dorsovittatus** Verhoeff


Range: Northern California (Siskiyou, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, and Plumas cos.) (map,
Chamberlin's error (1949) in placing Mount Harkness at Berkeley, California, was discerned and corrected by Shelley (1994: 197). Verhoeff had mentioned Berkeley only as the residence of A. E. Michelbacher, collector of the type material.

**Californiulus euphanus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Western Washington (except Olympic Peninsula), northwest Oregon; also a small disjunct population in extreme southeastern Washington (maps, Shelley, 1994, Figs. 52, 54.

**Californiulus parvior** (Chamberlin)


Range: Western Montana, northern Idaho, northeastern Oregon (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 51).

**Californiulus yosemitensis** Chamberlin


Range: Sierra Nevada mountains from extreme southern Oregon south to Kern Co., California (map, Shelley & Bauer, 1997, fig. 16).
Genus *Paeromopus* Karsch


Five species, California.

**Paeromopus angusticeps angusticeps** (Wood)


Range: The San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas of coastal California (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 35).

**Paeromopus angusticeps buttensis** Chamberlin


Range: California, from Trinity County south and east through the Coast and Sierra Nevada ranges to Sonoma and Tuolumne cos. (map, Shelley & Bauer, 1997, fig. 11).
**Paeromopus cavicolens** Chamberlin


**Paeromopus eldoradus** Chamberlin


**Paeromopus paniculus** Shelley & Bauer


Range: Sierra Nevada mountains, three localities in Mariposa Co., California.

**Family Parajulidae Bollman**


28 genera, eastern Asia, most of North America, and southward as far as Guatemala.

Dr. Causey’s revision of this family, in preparation over several decades, was never completed for publication, and this large, diverse, and very interesting group will have to be restudied *de novo*. So far, only a few short contributions to knowledge of parajulids have appeared since 1974, and the present listing largely follows the sequence of my 1980 account (itself qualified as highly provisional) at the generic level. Species listings for North America are essentially those of the 1958 Checklist except in some cases in which generic assignments (chiefly by Dr. Chamberlin) can scarcely be justified from the inadequate original accounts of gonopod structure. My limited experience with this family suggests that a number of the generic names proposed by both Chamberlin and Causey will eventually be found to be superfluous.

Classification of the Central American parajulids is especially unsatisfactory. The discovery by Maurice (1972) that the gonopods in the type genus lack a prostatic groove, otherwise typical for the family, excludes *Parajulus* from the Parajulini as defined by Causey in 1974. Perhaps some of the Mexican species can be referred to *Pheniulus*, some to *Mexicoiulus*, others to new genera. Lacking the opportunity and time to investigate this problem, I have had to list most of the described species in the category of Species of Uncertain Generic Position.
Genus **Aliulus** Causey


Three species: Arkansas and Oklahoma; Illinois to Pennsylvania.

**Aliulus caddoensis** Causey


Range: Southeastern Oklahoma and northwestern Arkansas: Dallas, Sebastian, Polk, Howard, and Pike cos.

**Aliulus carrollus** Causey


**Aliulus rugosus** (Bollman)


Genus **Aniulus** Chamberlin


20 species, United States from New York to Georgia, and west to Utah and Arizona.

**Aniulus acuminatus** Loomis

*Aniulus acuminatus* Loomis, 1976, Florida Entom., 59: 290, figs. 4-6. MALE HT (FSCA) from five miles ESE of Marble Falls, Burnet Co., Texas.

**Aniulus adelphus** Chamberlin


**Aniulus annectans** (Chamberlin), new combination.

*Parajulus annectans* Chamberlin, 1921, Canadian Entom., 53: 233, figs. 1.1, 1.2. MALE HT
(MCZ) from Knox County, Tennessee.


I have not seen type material, and this generic placement is based upon Chamberlin’s original association of the species with his P. nigrans, which was referred to Aniulus by Causey, 1964.

**Aniulus austenensis** Chamberlin

*Aniulus austenensis* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 4, figs. 4, 5. MALE HT (USNM) from Austin, Travis Co., Texas.

**Aniulus bollmani** Causey

*Parajulus* (or *Paraiulus*) *impressus*: authors prior to 1952 (misidentification of *Julus impressus* Say, 1821).


Range: Western Pennsylvania to Wisconsin and North Dakota.

**Aniulus brazonous** Chamberlin

*Aniulus brazonous* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 4, figs. 6, 7. MALE HT (USNM) from an unspecified site in Brazos Co., Texas.

**Aniulus craterus** Chamberlin

*Aniulus craterus* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 5, figs. 9, 10. MALE HT (USNM) from Raven Ranch, ca. 12 miles south of Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas.

**Aniulus dorophor** Chamberlin


**Aniulus fili** Loomis

*Aniulus fili* Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58: 219, figs. 6-8. MALE HT (FSCA) from a site two miles southwest of Comfort, Kendall Co., Texas.

**Aniulus fluviatilis** Chamberlin


**Aniulus garius** (Chamberlin), new combination

*Parajulus garius* Chamberlin, 1912, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 5: 167, pl. 12, figs. 6-8. Type material lost, from Tolland, Gilpin Co., Colorado.

Topotypic females (VMNH), presumably of this species, agree so closely in cyphopod structure with material identified by N. B. Causey as *A. bollmani* as to suggest conspecificity, the
only evident difference being the distinctly larger 2nd legs (shown clearly in Chamberlin’s fig. 8). However, until male topotypes of *garius* are available it is preferable to retain specific status for both names.

**Aniulus hopius** Chamberlin


**Aniulus nigrans** (Chamberlin)


Range: Central Tennessee (Davidson and Smith cos.)

**Aniulus oreines** Chamberlin


Range: Recorded also from Salt Lake Co., Utah; unpublished record for the Santa Catalina Mountains northeast of Tucson, Arizona (VMNH).

This species was transferred to *Ethojulus* by Loomis (1959), an action I believe to be incorrect. I do not know how it differs from *A. paiutus*.

**Aniulus orientalis** Causey


Range: Central North Carolina, north and west through the Appalachians as far as southern West Virginia.

**Aniulus orthodoxus** Chamberlin


**Aniulus paiutus** (Chamberlin)

*Parajulus paiutus* Chamberlin, 1925, Pan-Pacific Entom., 2: 60. MALE HT (USNM) from Parowan, Iron Co. Utah.


Range: Disjunct populations in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.

Perhaps a senior synonym of *A. oreines*. 
Aniulus paludicolens Causey


Range: Boggy areas, northern Illinois to southern Ontario.

Aniulus prosoicus Chamberlin


The form of the posterior gonopod in this species strongly suggests that typical of the genus *Ethojulus*.

Aniulus vestigialis Loomis


Genus Apacheiulus Loomis


Two species: Arizona, Texas.

Apacheiulus guadelupensis Loomis


Apacheiulus pinalensis Loomis


Genus Arvechambus Causey


Three species, northern Florida and southeastern Georgia.

Arvechambus australis Causey


Arvechambus hummi Causey

Range: Northwest Florida, between Baker County and the Apalachicola River.

Arvechambus weemsi Causey


Genus Bollmaniulus Verhoeff


Taiulus Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 18, and in other papers by this author and N. B. Causey.


13 species, western United States, British Columbia.

In designating the type species of Bollmaniulus, Verhoeff (1926: 65) stated for furcifer (Harger) Br l. as his concept of furcifer was based on Brolemann's account of a species so identified in his 1902 paper. The gonopods of a male syntype of furcifer have been illustrated by Shelley (1993, figs. 1-3) and fortunately appear to be conspecific with those drawn by Brolemann.

The presence of a small acicular projection on the posterior gonopod, at the juncture of the two distal branches, scarcely seems adequate to justify a genus Taijulus. The apically expanded and lobed primary branch seen in such species as olympus and hewetti seems a more plausible basis for generic status, which if recognized would require proposal of a new name.

Bollmaniulus catalinae (Chamberlin)


Bollmaniulus concolor (Chamberlin)


Bollmaniulus furcifer (Harger)

Iulus furcifer Harger, 1872, American Journ. Sci. Arts, 4: 119, fig. 7. MALE & FEMALE STs (YPM) from the vicinity of Canyon City, Grant Co., Oregon.


Range: Aside from the type locality, uncertain pending revision of the genus but probably widespread in northwestern United States.

**Bollmaniulus hewitti** (Chamberlin), new combination!


Range: Aside the type locality, recorded from Mount Ranier National Park, Washington.

**Bollmaniulus montanae** (Chamberlin), new combination


This species was inexplicably omitted from the 1958 Checklist.

**Bollmaniulus olympus** (Causey), new combination


**Bollmaniulus pachysomus** (Chamberlin)

*Caliulus pachysomus* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 15, fig. 56. MALE HT (USNM) from Yosemite National Park, probably that part lying within Mariposa Co., California.


**Bollmaniulus pearcei** (Chamberlin)


**Bollmaniulus pugetensis** Chamberlin

*Caliulus pugetensis* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 16, figs. 61, 62. MALE HT
Bollmaniulus rhodogeus Chamberlin

Calilius rhodogeus Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 17, fig. 60. MALE HT (USNM) from Redlands, San Bernardino Co., California.

Bollmaniulus signifer (Chamberlin)

Calilius signifer Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 19, fig. 32. MALE HT (USNM) from Pinehurst, Jackson Co., Oregon.


Bollmaniulus spenceri (Chamberlin)


Bollmaniulus tiganus (Chamberlin)

Paraiulus tiganus Chamberlin, 1910, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 3: 254, pl. 40, figs. 6-8, pl. 41, figs. 1-4. Type material not known to exist, from Canyons of the Wahsatch Mountains, Salt Lake Co., Utah.


Range: Extent uncertain, but including northern Utah and adjacent parts of Idaho and Wyoming.

Genus Codiulus Chamberlin


Two nominal species, southern California.

In its original presentation, this genus contained four species, referable to three distinct genera. In the following year, Dr. Chamberlin extracted C. milpetanus and C. oregonensis into the new genus Tuniulus, but wrongly retained the quite different C. hewitti, along with the other two mentioned.

The long, proximally reflexed telopodites of the posterior gonopods probably justify generic rank. But it is difficult to believe, from published information, that C. etirus is specifically different from oulogon.

Codiulus etirus Chamberlin

**Codiulus oulogon** Chamberlin

*Codiulus oulogon* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 19, fig. 66. MALE HT (USNM) from Box Springs Grade, Riverside Co., California.

The settlement Box Springs was just southeast of Riverside, and has now probably been absorbed into the suburbs of that city.

**Genus Ethojulus** Chamberlin

*Ethojulus* Chamberlin, 1918, Canadian Entom., 50: 361. Type species: *E. amphelictus* Chamberlin, by original designation.


Four (?) species, lower Mississippi Valley, eastern Texas.

Removed from genus: *Ethojulus bufonius* Chamberlin, 1938 (see *Gyniulus*).

**Ethojulus amphelictus** Chamberlin

*Ethojulus amphelictus* Chamberlin, 1918, Canadian Entom., 50: 361. MALE HT (?MCZ) from Covington, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana.


Range: type locality and Greene Co., Mississippi.

**Ethojulus illinoensis** (Causey)


Range: Southern Illinois, northwestern Arkansas.

**Ethojulus ligifer** (Chamberlin)


Range: Several counties in southcentral Texas.

**Ethojulus robustior** (Chamberlin)


Range: Northwestern Louisiana.

**Genus Georgiulus Hoffman**


Two species, southeastern United States (map, Hoffman, 1992, fig. 22).

**Georgiulus hubrichti** Hoffman


**Georgiulus paynei** Hoffman


Range: Southwestern Georgia (Tift, Thomas, Houston cos.).

**Genus Gosiulus Chamberlin**


Five species, Texas.

**Gosiulus aethes** (Chamberlin)


Range: Reported from Burnet Co., Texas by Loomis (1976).

**Gosiulus ambiguus** (Loomis), new combination


**Gosiulus conformatus** Chamberlin

Range: Recorded from Live Oak, McCulloch, Bexar, and Jim Wells counties, Texas.

**Gosiulus medicolens** (Chamberlin)


**Gosiulus nati** (Loomis), new combination


Loomis (unpubl. MS notes) considered this species to be a junior synonym of *G. conformatus*. I defer formalizing such a change pending revisionary studies which may support at least subspecific status for *nati*, although I agree with Loomis's recognition of close similarity in the gonopods of the two forms.

**Genus Gyniulus** Loomis


Four species, peninsular Florida.

**Gyniulus bufonius** (Chamberlin), new combination


**Gyniulus domesticus** Loomis


**Gyniulus lacustrinus** Loomis


**Gyniulus myakkensis** Loomis


**Genus Hakiulus** Chamberlin


Ten poorly-defined species were listed by Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958, from a generic range encompassing much of central United States from Pennsylvania to New Mexico.
Removed from genus: *Parajulus neomexicanus* Chamberlin, 1903 (see Parajulidae of Uncertain Generic Position or Validity)

**Hakiulus amophor** Chamberlin


**Hakiulus cyaneus** (Chamberlin)


**Hakiulus diversifrons** (Wood)


*Iulus diversifrons* Wood, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 19: 43. Type material not known to exist, with only the indication South Illinois, rare in Western States, but very plenty in Texas. Causey (1953: 153) considered the description to have been based on a single male from Illinois. Apparently she did not designate a neotype to stabilize the identity of the name, nor was this done by Chamberlin & Hoffman (1958: 136) when specifying Southern Illinois to be the type locality.

*Parajulus castaneus* Bollman, 1887, Entom. Americana, 2: 226. MALE HT (USNM) from Fort Snelling [not located; now included in Minneapolis?], Minnesota. Synonymized by Bollman, 1893.


Range: Recorded from Ohio west to Minnesota and Colorado, south to Texas; some of the southern localities might be based on other members of the genus.

**Hakiulus minori** Causey


Range: Angelina and Polk counties, eastern Texas.

**Hakiulus occidentalis** Loomis

*Hakiulus occidentalis* Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58: 219, figs. 9-11. MALE HT (FSCA) from the Guadeloupe Mountains in Hudspeth Co., Texas.

I do not see how this entity is to be distinguished from *H. zakiwanus* Chamberlin, at least in terms of gonopod structure.
**Hakiulus orthodox** Chamberlin

*Hakiulus orthodox* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 11, figs. 40. MALE HT (USNM) from College Station, Brazos Co., Texas.

**Hakiulus texanus** (Chamberlin)


This species is retained in *Hakiulus* solely in deference to Dr. Chamberlin's interpretation of the original description in 1955. I personally cannot see *Hakiulus* in the vague printed account of gonopod characters. Clearly, the type material must be restudied.

**Hakiulus texensis** Causey


This taxon can scarcely be anything other than a subspecies of *diversifrons*.

**Hakiulus victorianus** (Chamberlin)


The generic assignment of this species requires confirmation.

**Hakiulus zakiwanus** (Chamberlin)

*Paraiulus zakiwanus* Chamberlin, 1910, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 3: 253, pl. 39, figs. 6, 7, pl. 40, figs. 1-5. Type material unknown, presumed lost, from the Sacramento Mountains, Otero Co., New Mexico.


**Genus Litiulus** Chamberlin


One species, Northwestern North America.

This genus was synonymized with *Karteroiulus* (Attems, 1909) by Hoffman (1980). While it is true that the respective type species are extremely close, perhaps it is desirable to maintain the younger name as provisionally valid pending a revision of the family (or that part of it).

**Litiulus alaskanus** (Cook)
Parajulus alaskanus Cook, 1904, Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 70, pl. 5, figs. 4a-k. MALE HT (USNM) from Metlakatla, Alaska.


Range: Southern coast of Alaska, south at least as far as Philomath, Oregon (VMNH).

Genus *Mexicoiulus* Verhoeff


One species, Mexico (Distrito Federal).


*Mexicoiulus dampfi* Verhoeff


Genus *Mulaikiulus* Chamberlin


One species, California.

*Mulaikiulus stanleius* Chamberlin


Genus *Okliulus* Causey


Three species, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas.

*Okliulus beveli* Causey


*Okliulus carpenteri* Causey

Wilburton, Latimer Co., Oklahoma.

**Okliulus foliatus** Loomis


**Genus Oriulus** Chamberlin


Eight names have been based on specimens apparently referable to this category, the majority from upland, interior, regions of the United States.

On a smaller scale, this nominal genus embodies all of the taxonomic difficulties that afflict the Parajulidae collectively. The distinction from *Aniulus* is not definitive, and most of the existing names are probably at best of subspecific rank. The type locality for *O. notus* is apparently a composite of two places.

**Oriulus delus** Chamberlin


**Oriulus eutypus** Chamberlin

*Oriulus eutypus* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 8, figs. 23, 24. MALE HT (USNM) from Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**Oriulus georgicolens** Chamberlin


**Oriulus grandiceps** Loomis


Range: Reported also from Finney Co., Kansas.

**Oriulus grayi** Causey


**Oriulus medianus** Chamberlin

Range: Recorded from the Rocky Mountains from Montana to New Mexico, also from Iowa and Nebraska.

It is not clear how this species is to be distinguished from *O. venustus*.

**Oriulus notus** Chamberlin

**Oriulus notus** Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 8, figs. 25-27. MALE HT (USNM) from South Carolina: Gallatin River near Taylor’s Fork. There is no Gallatin River in South Carolina, but one does occur in Montana just west of Bozeman. There is a small settlement called Taylors in South Carolina, at which Chamberlin collected in 1910. Perhaps he somehow confused these two places while writing labels. I am inclined to consider the Montana site as more likely correct.

**Oriulus venustus** (Wood)


Range: Northern United States, recorded by various authors from New York to Montana and Utah.

A type locality (West Frankfort, Franklin Co., Illinois) was suggested by Causey (in Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958). As no neotype designation has yet been made and publicized, this localization - although entirely reasonable - can only be considered as provisional (ICZN Art.75: f).

**Genus Parajulus** Humbert & DeSaussure


Being unable to allocate generically the Mexican species placed in *Parajulus* from existing literature accounts (and many are not congeneric with *P. olmecus*), I have no choice than to place all but the type species in the category of Species of Uncertain Generic Position.

**Parajulus olmecus** Humbert & DeSaussure

Genus *Pheniulus* Chamberlin


Two species: Mexico.

**Pheniulus mimeticus** Chamberlin


**Pheniulus phenotypus** Chamberlin


Genus *Pseudojulus* Bollman


One species, southeastern United States (Florida),

**Pseudojulus obtectus** (Bollman)

*Parajulus* (*Pseudojulus*) *obtectus* Bollman, 1887, Entom. Americana, 2: 227. Type material lost (formerly USNM), from Bloomington, Indiana, and Pensacola, Florida; restricted to Pensacola, Escambia Co., Florida by Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958, although no neotype designation was made.


Range: Western Florida (Escambia and Santa Rosa cos.) (map, Hoffman, 1992, fig. 22).

Genus *Ptyoiulus* Cook


Three nominal species are recognized, eastern North America.

Removed from genus: *Paraiulus ectenes* Bollman, 1888 (see Parajulidae of Uncertain Generic Position or Validity).
**Ptyoiulus coveanus** Chamberlin


Range: Reported also from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Illinois by Causey (1952), under the name *ectenes* Bollman.

**Ptyoiulus georgiensis** Chamberlin


Range: Reported also from Alabama (Causey, 1952).

**Ptyoiulus impressus** (Say)


*Julus pensylvanicus*: Wood, 1865, Trans. American Philos. Soc., 13: 201, fig. 34. This emended spelling of specific name accepted by all subsequent authors.


Range: Unknown, prior to revision of the genus, but certainly widespread in eastern United States.

Identification of Say’s name *impressus* with the well-known *pensylvanicus* was at the initiative of Prof. Chamberlin in 1955. Despite many personal reservations about the possibility of making such a connection from Say’s very equivocal description, I have never been able to convince myself that he was wrong in so doing and reluctantly maintain *impressus* as possibly the correct name. Designation of a neotype from Philadelphia is needed to stabilize this nomenclature.

**Genus Saiulus** Chamberlin

One species, northwestern North America.

The validity of this taxon vis-à-vis *Uroblaniulus* remains to be examined.

*Saiulus setifer* Chamberlin


Range: Periphery of Puget Sound in Washington and British Columbia.

Genus *Simiulus* Chamberlin


One species, California.

*Simiulus arius* (Chamberlin)


Genus *Sophiulus* Chamberlin


Two species, California.

*Sophiulus lomondus* Chamberlin


*Sophiulus tivius* (Chamberlin)


*Sophiulus tivius*: Chamberlin, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 18, fig. 64.

Range: Periphery of San Francisco Bay, California.

Genus *Spathiulus* Chamberlin

*Spathiulus* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 14. Type species: *S. leptus* Chamberlin,
by original designation.

Four species, central California.

**Spathiulus elegantulus** Causey


**Spathiulus leptus** Chamberlin

*Spathiulus leptus* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 14, figs. 53-55. MALE HT (USNM) from Yosemite Park, California, probably that segment in Mariposa County.

**Spathiulus tribolus** Chamberlin


**Spathiulus tuolumnus** Chamberlin


**Genus Teniulus** Chamberlin


Two species, eastern Tennessee (Great Smoky Mountains).

The status of this taxon as a genus different from *Uroblaniulus* seems extremely tenuous.

**Teniulus parvior** Chamberlin


**Teniulus setosior** Chamberlin


**Genus Thriniulus** Chamberlin


One species: Guatemala. Affirmation of the status of *Thriniulus schachtii* Chamberlin,
1952, remains to be accomplished.

**Thriniulus leucoclius** (Chamberlin)


**Genus Tuniulus** Chamberlin


Two (one?) species, California, ?Oregon.

Removed from genus: *Paraiulus hewitti* Chamberlin (see *Bollmaniulus*).

**Tuniulus milpitanus** (Chamberlin)

*Codiulus milpetanus* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(11): 20, fig. 70. MALE HT (USNM) from Milpitas (erroneously spelled Milpetas by Chamberlin), Santa Clara Co., California.

**Tuniulus oregonensis** (Wood)


**Genus Uroblaniulus** Attems


Eleven species, many of uncertain validity, Quebec, Ontario, and Wisconsin south to Georgia and Alabama.

The composition of this genus is in disarray: many of the species names are surely junior synonyms, and it seems likely that the poorly-defined names *Saiulus, Shoshoniulus*, and *Teniulus* will have to be merged into *Uroblaniulus*. Only a complete revision can possibly bring order to the chaos and for the present my only recourse is to list most of the existing names without prejudice. Shelley (1988) has proposed to bring the names *immaculatus* Wood and *dux* Chamberlin into the synonymy of *canadensis*, and being based largely on data from type material, his conclusions are accepted here. The names based by Koch in 1847 cannot be referred with confidence to any of the newer species, and are provisionally listed in the category
of parajulids of uncertain status although the generic position is unquestionable. They may have been based on the species here listed under the name jerseyi Causey.

**Uroblaniulus atlantus** (Chamberlin), new combination.

*Saiulus atlantus* Chamberlin, 1946, Ent. News, 57: 149, figs. 1-5. MALE HT (USNM) from Atlanta (?Fulton Co.), Georgia.


**Uroblaniulus canadensis** (Newport)


**Uroblaniulus caroliniensis** Causey


The genitalia of the female holotype have been studied, and conform exactly to those of the lectoparatype female of immaculatus illustrated by Causey (1950), and other specimens from northeastern United States.
Uroblaniulus dixinus Chamberlin

*Uroblaniulus dixinus* Chamberlin, 1951, Great Basin Nat., 11: 21, figs. 4, 5. MALE HT (USNM) from Gatlinburg, Sevier Co., Tennessee.

Uroblaniulus exul Chamberlin


Uroblaniulus fumans (Chamberlin)


Uroblaniulus idahoanus (Chamberlin), new combination.


Uroblaniulus jerseyi (Causey)


This name is incorrectly formed unless it is understood to be a patronym for the Duke of Jersey (or someone else named Jersey) rather than alluding to the state in which the type locality is located in which case *jerseyensis* would be the correct spelling.

Range: Unknown, possibly south to Virginia.

Uroblaniulus montanus (Hoffman)


Range: Appalachian Mountains in southwestern Virginia. This form is almost certainly a southern subspecies of *U. canadensis*, if distinguishable at all.

Uroblaniulus sandersoni (Causey)


Uroblaniulus stolidus Causey

Range: Known also from Kalkaska Co., Michigan (VMNH) and southwestern Ontario (Shelley, 1988).

Parajulidae of uncertain generic position or validity

(Original spellings preserved; sequence alphabetical by species name)


Julus caesius Wood, 1867, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 19: 43. Type material presumed lost, from Texas without closer locality. This name could be referred to any of four or five Texan genera.


Parajulus cockerelli Miner, 1926, American Mus. Nov., 219: 3, figs. 1-5. MALE HT (AMNH) from shale of Miocene age at Florissant, Colorado. If Miner’s reconstruction (Fig. 5) is correct, the exposed male genitalia suggest a genus similar to Bollmannius or perhaps Ptyoiulus.

Parajulus ectenes Bollman, 1888 (1887''), Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10: 617. MALE ST lost, FEMALE ST (USNM) from Chapel Hill, Orange Co., North Carolina. Bollman’s perceptions of gonopod structure were so extremely generalized that when he wrote that the genitalia of ectenes were entirely different from those of pensylvaniceps (=impressus), we may assume generic level differences with complete confidence (unless, of course, he had an immature male before him). The extant female, personally examined, does not appear to be a species of Ptyoiulus.

Julus ellipticus Bollman, 1887, American Natur., 21: 82. 2 FEMALE ST (formerly USNM, present status unknown) from Fort Snelling [not located], Minnesota. Synonymized with Hakiulus diversifrons by Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958, but perhaps in error. In a posthumously published paper (1893) Bollman recorded both species from Winona, Minnesota, at the same time he synonymized castaneus under diversifrons. If ellipticus IS a distinct species, to what genus might it belong? Bollman never alluded to gonopod structure, even though he characterized the species as very common at Winona, and doubtless had adult males.

Julus filicornis DeSaussure, 1860, M m. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Gen ve, 15: 377, pl. 5, fig. 38-38d. Imm.MALE HT (?MHNG) from Vera Cruz, Mexico, presumably the city by that name.

Julus florissantellus Cockerell, 1907, Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist., 23: 000. Type material (AMNH) from Miocene shales at Florissant, Colorado. Is this possibly a senior synonym of P. cockerelli Miner?


Julus rasilis  Karsch, 1881, Zeitschr. Ges. Naturwiss. (3) 6: 17. MALEFEMALE ST (ZMB) from Puebla, Mexico, without further specification, probably the city rather than the state by that name.


Paraiulus furcifer var. sinampus  Chamberlin, 1910, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 3: 256, pl. 41, figs. 5-8, pl. 42, figs. 1, 2. Imm.MALE HT (lost) from Portland, Oregon. Were genuine new species known from adult males in such dire short supply as to warrant naming an immature specimen of even uncertain generic position?


11, 11a. MALE FEMALE ST (BMNH) from Guatemala, without further locality.


**Paraiulus timpius** Chamberlin, 1912, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 5: 165, pl. 11, figs. 8, 9. MALE FEMALE ST lost, from Las Valles, New Mexico, a locality so far unknown to me. This name was omitted from the 1958 Checklist.


**Parajulus zonatus** Bollman, 1887, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10: 618. MALE ST (originally USNM, present status unknown) from Chehalis, Lewis Co., Washington. Bollman’s statement that the gonopods differ very remarkably from those of *P. furcifer* . . . exclude this species from *Bollmaniulus* and pose the question of what genus might be represented (unless, of course, Bollman’s male was immature).

**Family Julidae Leach**

Julides Leach, 1814, in Brewster (ed.): Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, 7: 387 (name only, taxon equivalent to modern Julida+Spirobolida+Spirostreptida+Chordeumatida).


Up to and including Bollman, 1893, the term Julidae(Iuliden, Julides), was used to include all species now referred to the order Julida, or frequently, all juliform diplopods. Even in 1894, Verhoeff’s concept of the family included blaniulids. The two independently compiled classifications by Cook and Silvestri are the earliest known to me, in which the family takes on its current definition. Attems arrangement of 1926 remains the framework upon which current revisionary work is based (although his tribes have been given subfamily rank).

Ten species of this Old World family have been reported from localities in North America, whence introduced in soil, produce, plants, or ballast. Some (e.g., *Ophyiulus pilosus*) have become very successfully naturalized in eastern United States, to the extent of largely displacing the native fauna in New York and New England. Others have been found only once of twice, and their present status remains to be examined. Since almost any European julid has the potential of being introduced, appeal must be made to the standard European references (Schubart, 1934; Blower, 1985, Demange, 1981) in making identifications of julids picked up particularly in port cities and adjacent cultivated regions.

In the following entries for these immigrant millipedes, only the more significant papers relating to name changes are mentioned, enough to clarify the often confusing and contradictory previous references. No attempt is made to include all of the synonymous names that have been proposed in the European literature.
It is felt that no useful end would be served by the inclusion of subgeneric names, most of which are both equivocal in concept and inconstant in previous application. Distinction of the genera themselves is by no means a satisfactory fait accompli.

Genus Brachyiulus Berlese


Brachyiulus Berlese, 1884, Acari, Myriapoda, Scorpiones...Italia, 12: 1-6. Type species: Julius stuxbergi Fanzago, 1875, by subsequent designation of Berlese, 1886, through its inclusion in the synonymy of Julius pusillus Leach (not one of the originally included species). (ICZN, 69, a (v), 1985).


About seven species, mostly native to the Mediterranean region, several widespread in western Europe and introduced elsewhere.

The identity of Koch's genus Campodes, which he had mistaken to be a chordeumatoid (in which he was followed by C.H. Bollman, 1893) was unequivocally established by Cook & Collins (1895: 30). These authors correctly considered Koch's two species flavicornis and fuscicornis to be synonymous, and in turn probably the same as Julius virgatus Wood (1864) which they believed to be a close relative of J. pusillus. The priority of Campodes over Brachyiulus was tacitly overlooked by European investigators; perhaps they had not seen the paper of Cook & Collins. It is amazing that Verhoeff (1905) who identified many of the species figured by Koch in 1863, passed over Campodes in silence despite the obvious brachyiuline traits of its two nominal species. In reminding of this situation in 1980, I did not observe the valid claims of Campodes to be reinstated, believing that one or more European workers might petition the International Commission to rescue Brachyiulus by placing it on the Official List of Names in Zoology. To date, no one has taken this step, and Brachyiulus survives on by default.

The recent discovery by Dr. Rowland Shelley of Brachyiulus lusitanus at several sites in North Carolina raises some unpleasant problems related to the status of names based on American material of this genus and heretofore consigned to pusillus because that was the only Brachyiulus recognized for this continent. It is entirely possible that some of the names listed provisionally under pusillus, below, may have been based on lusitanus instead, but the lack of genuine type material may preclude a conclusive solution.

Brachyiulus lusitanus Verhoeff

Brachyiulus (Microbrachyiulus) pusillus lusitanus Verhoeff, 1898, Arch. Naturgesch., 64: 153, pl. 6, fig. 28.MALE HT (ZMB) from vicinity of Coimbra, Portugal.


Range: Mediterranean region, Italy to Portugal, also recorded from the Caucasus region, Madeira, the Azores, and the Canary Islands, doubtless an anthropochoric distribution. In North America, known from two localities in the Piedmont region of North Carolina and one in California, and is probably widespread elsewhere. All existing material labeled pusillus in American museums must be re-examined, and published records held in suspicion.

**Brachyiulus pusillus** (Leach)

*Julus pusillus* Leach, 1815, Trans. Linnean Soc. London, 11: 379. Type material (BMNH) from London and Edinburg, presumably no type locality has been established by a lectotype designation.


*?Campodes flavicornis* C. L. Koch, 1847, in Krit. Rev. Insectenf. Deutschlands, 51: 126; 1863, Die Myriapoden, 2: 17, pl. 68, fig. 140. Types not known to exist, from Pensylvanien.

*?Campodes fuscicornis* C. L. Koch, 1847, in Krit. Rev. Insectenf. Deutschlands, 51: 126; 1863, Die Myriapoden, 2: 16, pl. 68, fig. 139. Types not known to exist, from Pensylvanien. Synonymized with *C. flavicornis* by Bollman, 1893.


**Brachyiulus (Microbrachyiulus) littoralis** Verhoeff, 1898, Arch. Naturg., 64: 154, fig. 29. ST (ZMB) from localities in Germany, Austria, and Dalmatia, no lectotype yet designated. Synonymized with *pusillus* by Bagnall, 1918.

**Brachyiulus littoralis**: Schubart, 1934, Tierwelt Deutschlands, 28: 276, fig. 431, and many other Continental writers post-Verhoeff 1898.

**Brachyiulus pusillus**: Schubart, 1966, South African Animal Life, 12: 21, fig. 11.

Range: Widespread in western Europe from Scandinavia and Scotland to Albania and Italy, also introduced into Easter Island, St. Helena, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Argentina, and South Africa; probably widespread in much of North America but records compromised by possibility of confusion with *B. lusitanus*.

Various authors, including Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958, included *Julus stuxbergi* Fanzago, 1875, in the synonymy of *pusillus*; this name is currently being recognized as valid for a different species of the genus in the Mediterranean region.
Genus Cylindroiulus Verhoeff


*Cylindroiulus* (as genus) Verhoeff, 1899, Arch. Naturg., 65: 213. _Attems, 1927, Arch. Naturg., (A) 92: 175 (synopsis; key to nine subgenera; keys to species of most subgenera; *Julus luridus* C. L. Koch erroneously designated as type species).


An undetermined number of species in the Palearctic Region; several widely dispersed through commerce in plants and soil.

The name of this taxon has undergone an interesting progression of changes, as briefly outlined above. *Diploiulus* was consistently used by American workers following the precedent of Chamberlin (1921), who did not realize that the original proposal of that name in 1883 did not include *Julus rufifrons*, a point also overlooked by Berlese himself three years later (1886). Jeekel (1970: 157) correctly selected *Julus dalmaticus* Koch, 1847, one of the two original species, and thus removed *Diploiulus* from any further consideration in this context.

The sole absolute criterion advanced by Read (op. cit.) to justify generic status for *Cylindroiulus* is the absence of setae on the metazona. In view of the considerable diversity of gonopod structure within the taxon so defined, the view might be taken that the lack of setae is a loss-character homoplasy that could recur several times independently, instead of being an synapomorphy for all such species.

*Cylindroiulus britannicus* (Verhoeff)

*Iulus britannicus* Verhoeff, 1891, Berliner Entom. Zeitschr., 36: 147, figs. 41, 42. Location of type material unknown, probably lost, from S dengland without further locality.


Range: Western Europe, from Scotland to the Azores; introduced into Brazil, southern India, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and possibly elsewhere (some records for *C. latestriatus* may have been based on this very similar species).

As first noted by Schubart (1926) the type series of *luscus* is a mixture of the two species better known under the names *latestriatus* (Curtis) and *britannicus* (Verhoeff). Dr. R. V.
Chamberlin, who wrote the entries for Julidae in the 1958 Checklist, believed that the name *luscus* - having priority - should be associated with the specimens identifiable as *britannicus*, which name would thus become a junior subjective synonym of *luscus*. As he did not consult the Meinert types and designate a lectotype to secure his intention, his action was not nomenclatorially binding. The status of *luscus* was finally fixed by Kors s & Enghoff (1990) who selected a male identifiable as *latestriatus* as lectotype. Rule *Britannicus!*

**Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus** (Wood)


Range: Northern Europe, introduced into and now widespread in North America.

The tangled skein involving the status of the names *caeruleocinctus, teutonicus, londinensis,* and *finitimus* was clarified by Blower (1958: 63) and Mauri s (1964: 444).

**Cylindroiulus latestriatus** (Curtis)


*Julus luscus* Meinert, 1868, Natur. Tidsskr. 5: 9. MALEFEMALE ST (ZMUC) from Denmark. Synonymized with *latestriatus* by Kors s & Enghoff (1990), through their selection of a lectotype conspecific with the type of that name.


**Cylindroiulus frisius**: Verhoeff, 1899, Arch. Naturg., 65: 203.

**Julus hesperus** Chamberlin, 1914, Canadian Entom., 46: 314, fig. X. MALE HT (MCZ) from Los Angeles, California. Synonymized with *luscus* Meinert (= *latestriatus*) by Chamberlin, 1921.

**Cylindroiulus frisius oceanicus** Verhoeff, 1920, in: Skottsberg, The natural history of Juan Fernandez and Easter Island, 3: 406, pl. 13, fig. 1. ST (?ZSBS) from Juan Fernandez Island, Chile. Synonymized with *frisius* by Schubart, 1934.

Cylindroiulus (Aneulobiulus) frisius: Schubart, 1934, Tierwelt Deutschlands, 28: 226, figs. 359, 360.


Range: Western Europe, where partly synanthropic; southern Scandinavia; not recorded south of the Alps; introduced by commerce into North America where now acclimatized in urban areas from New England to California and Washington; Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands; South Africa; South India; Juan Fernandez; New Zealand. Apparently not a successful colonizer in equatorial countries.

The spelling latistriatus in the original description (and repeated by Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958, inter alia) has been shown to be a typographical error.

Cylindroiulus punctatus (Leach)


Julus silvarum Meinert, 1868, Naturh. Tidsskr. (3) 15: 13. Type material (ZMUC) from several localities in Denmark. Apparently a lectotype has not been designated and type locality thus not fixed.


Range: Western Europe; introduced into Newfoundland.

Cylindroiulus truncorum (Silvestri)

Diploiulus truncorum Silvestri, 1896, Natur. Siciliano, n.s., 1: 160, pl. 7, figs. 11-13. ST (LEAP; Budapest, elsewhere), from Ain-Draham (west of Beja), Tunisia.


Range: North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria); synanthropic in western Europe, Madeira, the Canary Islands, and at scattered localities in North America, Brazil, and South Africa.

Cylindroiulus vulnerarius (Berlese)

Mesoiulus vulnerarius Berlese, 1888, Acari, Myriapoda, Scorpiones... Italia, 48: pl. 1, fig.s. 1-7. Location of type material unknown, from vicinity of Florence (Firenze), Italy.


Range: Apparently native in north-central Italy, occurring synanthropically in northern Europe, in gardens and hothouses; introduced into Vancouver, British Columbia and possibly established there (Shelley & Whitney, 1994).

Genus Julius Linnaeus


About five species, northern Europe, one introduced into North America.

Julus scandinavius Latzal

Julus (Ommatoiulus) scandinavius Latzel, 1884, Myr. Austr.-ungarn. Monarch., 2: 322, figs. 130-132. ?ST (NMW) from several localities in Austria including Kirchdorf and Wien (V. Stagl, in litt.), lectotypification is required to establish a type locality.


Range: Western Europe, from France through southern Scandinavia, southward to Hungary; no records south of the Alps. Introduced into North America where found at Boston, Massachusetts, by Jeekel (1973). It is not known if this colony has persisted.

Genus Ophyiulus Berlese

Julus (Ophyiulus) Berlese, 1884, Acari, Myriapoda, scorpiones...Italia, 12, 1-6. Type species: Julus terrestris sensu Koch 1863 non Linnaeus, 1758, sensu Berlese 1884 (= Julus fallax Meinert = Julus pilosus Newport).


About 18 nominal taxa, dominantly in the Appennine peninsula, one species with marked dispersal capabilities.

I have not attempted to document all of the numerous variant spellings, synonyms, and combinations involved in the literature treating the following species; the early history is summarized by Schubart, 1934.

**Ophyiulus pilosus** (Newport)


*Julus fallax* Meinert, 1868, Naturh. Tidskr. (3) 5: 15. ST (ZMUC) from Kobenhavn, Denmark.

*Julus (Leptoiulus) fallax*: Verhoeff, 1898, Arch. Naturg. 64: 132.


Range: Probably native to northern Italy, now sporadically widespread in western Europe; abundant and naturalized in much of northeastern United States and adjacent Canada.

Chamberlin (1921) felt that several species of julids named by C. L. Koch were junior synonyms of *pilosus*. Verhoeff (1905), who tried to identify the millipeds illustrated in Koch’s 1863 iconography, felt that *Julus longabo* might have been based on either *Leptoiulus alemannicus* or *Julus ligulifer*, and that *J. ferreus* and *serpentinus* could not be recognized with any confidence. Considering Verhoeff’s acknowledged authority on central European millipedes, I have not followed Chamberlin’s initiative.

**Julida of uncertain identity**

Two names based upon Pleistocene fossils from California caves are entered here solely because of their original generic assignment (by someone who knew little about Diplopoda). It is not certain that either are actually members of this order. As the type material is still extant, perhaps its examination could lead to a more confident placement, although interpreting milliped fossils is usually an exercise in futility. Presumably these remains are those of species still occurring in the region, and in any event their names constitute nomenclatorial realities to be disposed in some way other than benign neglect.

*Julus occidentalis* Grinnell, 1908, Univ. California Publ. Geology, 5: 209, figs. 9-11. Type material (Univ. California at Berkeley) from Samwel Cave, 15 miles up the McCloud
River from Baird, Shasta Co., California. The dimensions cited by Grinnell (width 6 mm, perhaps of a flattened segment) suggest the possibility of a large parajulid or, equally likely, a spiroboloid.

**Julus cavicola** Grinnell, 1908, Univ. California Publ. Geology, 5: 210, figs. 1, 5, 10, 12. Type material (Univ. California at Berkeley) from Potter Creek Cave near Baird, Shasta Co., California.

### Order Siphoniulida

#### Family Siphoniulidae Pocock


**Genus Siphoniulus** Pocock


Two species, Sumatra, Guatemala.

**Siphoniulus neotropicus** Hoffman


### Order Platydesmida DeSaussure

#### Family Platydesmidae DeSaussure

Platydesmii DeSaussure, 1860, M m. Soc. Phys. Hist. nat. Gen ve, 15: 34 (as a tribe within the family Polydesmides).


Two genera, Mexico to Panama.
Genus **Desmethus** Chamberlin


Two species: Panama to Guatemala.

**Desmethus chiriquensis** Loomis


Range: Also recorded from Cerro de la Muerte, Provs. San Jos -Cartago, Costa Rica (Loomis, 1974).

**Desmethus setifer** Chamberlin

*Desmethus setifer* Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(8): 6, pl. 1, figs. 3-8. MALE HT (USNM) from San Rafael, Guatemala (Dept. Guatemala or Dept. Jalapa: Loomis, MS, was unable to decide which of these two San Raafaels was the correct locality).

Genus **Platydesmus** Lucas


28 species, northern Mexico (Nuevo Le n) to Panama.

**Platydesmus analis** Pocock

*Platydesmus analis* Pocock, 1903, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 46, pl. IV, figs. 3, 3a-g. ST (BMNH) from Guatemala, without further locality (Pocock suspected the capital city might have been intended, rather than the country).

**Platydesmus bitumulus** Loomis


**Platydesmus calus** Chamberlin

*Platydesmus calus* Chamberlin, 1952, Great Basin Nat., 12: 30. HT (FMNH); Chamberlin cited
material from Penuela and El Fortin de las Flores, Vera Cruz, Mexico, without stating from which the holotype derived.

**Platydesmus cerrobius** Chamberlin


**Platydesmus corozoi** Chamberlin


Chamberlin listed material from Rio Frio and Desierto de los Leones, D. F., and Rio Frio in Puebla. It is not known to me whether he selected a holotype from either of these three localities; the point should be investigated and a lectotype designated if necessary.

**Platydesmus crucis** Chamberlin

*Platydesmus crucis* Chamberlin, 1952, Great Basin Natur., 12: 31, fig. 1. HT/ST? (FMNH) from Las Vegas, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

**Platydesmus excisus** Chamberlin

*Platydesmus excisus* Chamberlin, 1952, Great Basin Natur., 12: 31, fig. 2. HT (FMNH) from Sierra Santa Elena, Dept. Quiche/Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

**Platydesmus guatemalae** Brolemann


**Platydesmus hirudo** Pocock

*Platydesmus hirudo* Pocock, 1903, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 46, pl. IV, figs. 2, 2a-e, pl. V, fig. 1. HT/ST? (BMNH) from Omilteme (Omiltemi), Guerrero, Mexico.

**Platydesmus interruptus** Chamberlin

*Platydesmus interruptus* Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(8): 5, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2. HT/ST? (USNM) from San Juan Pueblo and La Ceiba, Honduras. I do not know if Chamberlin specified a holotype from one of the localities.

**Platydesmus lankesteri** Brolemann


Range: Recorded from several localities in El Salvador (Kraus, 1954). The lack of records for Guatemala and Nicaragua is therefore curious.
Platydesmus lineatus Pocock

*Platydesmus lineatus* Pocock, 1903, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 46, pl. IV, figs. 5, 5a-g. HT/ST? (BMNH) from Volc n de Orizaba, Vera Cruz-Puebla, Mexico.

Platydesmus marmoreus Pocock

*Platydesmus marmoreus* Pocock, 1903, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 46, pl. IV, figs. 3-3g. HT?ST (BMNH) from Cholhuitz, near San Mateo Ixtal n, Dept. Huehuetanango, Guatemala.

Range: Recorded from two departments in El Salvador by Kraus (1954).

Platydesmus melleus Loomis


Range: Also recorded from Horsetail Falls, ca. 35 km southeast of the type locality.

Platydesmus mesomelas Pocock

*Platydesmus mesomelas* Pocock, 1903, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 46, pl. V, fig. 2. MALEFEMALE ST (BMNH) from Omilteme (Omitele), Guerrero, Mexico.

Platydesmus mexicanus Humbert & DeSaussure

*Platydesmus mexicanus* Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool., 0: 156; DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Zool., (6) 2: 103, pl. 2, figs. 5, 5a-e. ST (?)MNHG) from le Mexique; Cordill re orientale; Sierra de Agua. Selection of a lectotype seems mandated.

Platydesmus moreleti (Lucas)

*Piestodesmus Moreleti* Lucas, 1849, Rev. & Mag. Zool., (2) 1: 599, pl. 17, figs. 1-1d. F HT (MHNP?) from Tabasco, Mexico.


Platydesmus nicaraguae Chamberlin


Platydesmus nicaraguanus Chamberlin


Platydesmus perditus Chamberlin

*Platydesmus perditus* Chamberlin, 1952, Great Basin Natur., 12: 33, fig. 3. HT/ST? (FMNH) from Guatemala without further data.
Platydesmus perpectus Pocock

Platydesmus perpectus Pocock, 1903, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 47, pl. 5, figs. 1-1f. ST (BMNH) from Senah and Cholhuizt, Guatemala; it is not known if Pocock selected a holotype from either of these places. If not, a lectotype designation will fix the type locality.

Platydesmus polydesmoides Lucas


Platydesmus reimoseri (Attems), new combination


Platydesmus simplex Chamberlin, new status


Platydesmus subovatus Loomis


Platydesmus taureus Loomis


Platydesmus triangulifer Pocock


Range: Recorded also from Escobas, Dept. Izabal, Guatemala, perhaps misidentified.

Platydesmus tuberculatus (Attems), new combination


Family Andrognathidae Cope


Five genera, North America; three, Europe; four, eastern Asia.

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing classification, I prefer to omit subfamily categories and merely list the genera alphabetically. Gardner’s careful monograph (1975) should be consulted for detailed descriptions, literature references, and distributional data.

**Genus Andrognathus Cope**


One species, southeastern United States.

**Andrognathus corticarius** Cope


Range: southeastern United States, from central North Carolina and southwest Virginia to Alabama and western Florida.

**Genus Brachycybe Wood**


Six species, North America; one, Japan.

**Brachycybe californica** (Karsch), new combination

*Platydesmus californicus* Karsch, 1880, Mitt. Münchner Entom. Ver., 4: 144. HT (ZMB) labeled only California.

The existence of Karsch’s holotype was unknown to Gardner; he therefore followed the precedent of Cook & Loomis (1928) in arbitrarily considering it to be a junior synonym of *B. rosea* Murray. I believe that this species must be regarded as valid until the type can be examined; it may prove to be the same as *producta*.

The name was *californicus* was previously synonymized with *lecontii* by Bollman (1893).

**Brachycybe lecontii** Wood


Range: Southeastern United States, from Virginia to Illinois and Kansas, south to Louisiana and southern Alabama (map, Gardner, 1975, fig. 2).

Brachycybe petasata Loomis


Range: Southern Appalachians, in adjacent parts of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, possibly also in Virginia and Kentucky (map, Gardner, 1975, fig. 3).

Brachycybe picta Gardner


FEMALE HT (UCD) from one mile north of Mendocino, Mendocino Co., California.

Range: Known also from Paradise Valley, Marin Co., California. Both known localities are immediately adjacent to the Pacific coast.

Brachycybe producta Loomis

Brachycybe producta Loomis, 1936, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 83: 367, figs. 32h, i. MALE HT (USNM) from an unknown locality, thought to have been in Baja California Norte, Mexico. Gardner, 1975, Mem. Pacific Coast Entom. Soc., 5: 22, figs. 1, 4, 14-17.


Range: California: Sierra Nevada range from Mariposa Co. north to Shasta Co., Coast Range from San Francisco Bay north to Lake Co. (map, Gardner, 1975, fig. 4).

Brachycybe rosea Murray


Range: Sierra Nevada range in northern California, recorded from El Dorado, Nevada, Plumas, and Shasta counties.

The original material described by Murray (as well as the other millipeds he named in 1877)
was part of the public exhibition displays in the Bethel Green museum, London. There is no record that any of it was ever transferred to the Natural History Museum, and all must be considered as lost through inadvertancy or deliberate discard. Under the circumstances, the arbitrary association of the name *rosea* with a Californian species by Cook & Loomis, 1928, and by Gardner, 1975, is probably the most reasonable disposition of the name. I do not, however, follow these authors in combining Karsch's *P. californicus* as a junior synonym until the extant type specimen at Berlin is restudied.

**Genus Gosodesmus** Chamberlin


Monotypic, California.

**Gosodesmus claremontus** Chamberlin


Range: Most of the mountainous areas of California, except the desert southeastern counties (map, Buckett & Gardner, 1969, fig. 2).

Entries for *Stenocybe, S. waipea,* and *Eucybe auctus* were inexplicably omitted from the 1958 Checklist.

**Genus Ischnocybe** Cook & Loomis

Monotypic, California, Oregon, Idaho.

**Ischnocybe plicata** Cook & Loomis


**Genus Mitocybe** Cook & Loomis


Monotypic, California.

**Mitocybe auriportae** Cook & Loomis


**Order Siphonophorida**

**Family Siphonophoridae** Newport


Number of genera unknown. Southwestern United States to Argentina; West Indies; southeast Asia; East Indies; Australia.

The definition of genera in this family, never satisfactory from the beginning, was greatly complicated by Verhoeff’s proposal of many new, mostly monotypic, generic names based mostly on published accounts only, and by the addition ten years later of several more such names by Graf Attems (1951). Verhoeff’s treatment was criticized in considerable detail by Carl (1944), in a paper apparently unknown to Attems who belaboured Verhoeff’s work with independent but equal diligence. Regrettably the revision by Attems, obviously written very late in his career under difficult conditions, was just as bad in its own way. Traditionally the species of tropical America have been divided between the genera _Siphonophora_ and _Siphonocybe_, depending on presence or absence of noticeable metazonal paranota. This dichotomy has generally been informally acknowledged as artificial but maintained for lack of a better arrangement. The nominal genera set up by Verhoeff were based mostly on
trivial gonopodal characters noted in published drawings by Carl and Chamberlin; Carl himself exposed some of the inevitable fallacies in this approach. Many genera proposed by both Verhoeff and Attems were based on the number of visible podomeres in the male gonopods, some thus united species from remote parts of the world. This seems to me a prime case of reductional homoplasy, which should guide the work of future revisers. These taxa were awarded provisional generic status by Shelley (1997). On the one hand this keeps them conspicuous for later revision, on the other it carries a sort of endorsement by fiat. I prefer a more Napoleonic position and synonymize nearly all of them under Siphonophora as guilty until proven innocent. I admit to a degree of inconsistent partiality in retaining Siphonocybe and Siphonacme as valid; their age imparts degree of security in possible future synonymizations.

Genus **Siphonacme** Cook & Loomis


Two species: Arizona and Sonora (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 14).

**Siphonacme lyttoni** Cook & Loomis

*Siphonacme lyttoni* Cook & Loomis, 1928, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 72: 8, figs. 1a-c, pl. 2, three unnumbered figures on right. MALE HT (USNM) from a site between Superior and Miami, two km north of the Gila/Pinal county line, Arizona. _Shelley, 1996, Myriapodologica, 4: 27, figs. 4-6._

**Siphonacme pseustes** (Chamberlin)


Genus **Siphonocybe** Pocock

*Siphonocybe* Pocock, 1903, Biol. Centr. Amer., Diplopoda, p. 50. Type species:*Siphonorhinus hartii* Pocock, 1894, by original designation. _Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58: 183 (key to five species)._ Five species, West Indies (Haiti, Jamaica), Panama, northern South America.

**Siphonocybe alba** Loomis

Range: Also recorded from a site between Leogane and Petit Goave, Haiti.

**Siphonocybe crassirostrata** Loomis


Range: Recorded from one mile south of Claremont, St. Ann Par., Jamaica.

**Siphonocybe laticollis** Loomis


Range: Recorded from Cerro Punta, Prov. Chiriqui, Panama.

**Siphonocybe pilosa** Loomis

*Siphonocybe pilosa* Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 113: 118, figs. 7 i-m. MALE HT (USNM) from Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, Panama.

**Genus Siphonophora** Brandt


About 70 nominal species, New and Old World tropics (except Africa), a few extending into temperate parts of the United States and Argentina.

Loomis (1970) provided a key to the West Indian species of this genus.

**Siphonophora albiceps** Loomis


**Siphonophora alveata** Loomis

*Siphonophora alveata* Loomis, 1972, Florida Entom., 55: 205, figs. 38, 39. MALE HT (USNM)
from Cairo, Prov. Lim n, Costa Rica.

**Siphonophora aviceps** Loomis


Range: Recorded from localities in Panama and Chiriqui provs., in addition to the Canal Zone.

**Siphonophora barberi** Chamberlin


**Siphonophora brevicornis** Pocock


**Siphonophora coelensis** Loomis


**Siphonophora compacta** Loomis


**Siphonophora conicornis** Chamberlin


**Siphonophora cornuta** Pocock


**Siphonophora costaricae** Chamberlin


**Siphonophora cubana** Karsch
**Siphonophora cubana** Karsch, 1880, Mitt. Münchner Entom. Verein, 4: 144. 4 ST (ZMB) labeled only Cuba.

**Siphonophora fallens** Chamberlin


**Siphonophora filiformis** Mauris


**Siphonophora globiceps** Pocock

*Siphonophora globiceps* Pocock, 1903, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 41, pl. 5, figs. 6-6a. HT (BMNH) from Purulh, Dept. Baja Verapaz, Guatemala.

Range: Also reported from Chichivac, Dept. Chimaltenango, Guatemala.

**Siphonophora gracilior** Chamberlin


**Siphonophora hoffmani** Santiago-Blay & Poinar


**Siphonophora limitare** Loomis


Range: Recorded from Cameron and Kendall counties, Texas (map, Shelley, 1997, fig. 14).

**Siphonophora manni** Chamberlin


**Siphonophora montana** Loomis

Siphonophora panamensis  Loomis

*Siphonophora panamensis* Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 113: 121, figs. 8g-j. MALE HT (USNM) from Pi a, Canal Zone, Panama.

Range: Recorded from several localities in the Canal Zone and Panama and Cocle provs.

Siphonophora parvula  Loomis


Siphonophora platops  Loomis

*Siphonophora platops* Loomis, 1941, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 88: 19, figs. 2a-c. MALE HT (MCZ) from rain forest near Valle Nuevo, 6,000 ft., Cordillera Central, Republica Dominicana.

Siphonophora portoricensis  Brandt


Range: Known from several localities in north, central, and eastern Puerto Rico (map, Shelley, 1996).

Siphonophora progressor  Chamberlin

*Siphonophora progressor* Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(8): 9, pl. 3, figs. 5-7, pl. 4, figs. 1, 2. HT (USNM) from Progresso, Prov. Yoro, Honduras.

Siphonophora proxima  Chamberlin


Siphonophora robusta  Chamberlin


Siphonophora rosacea  Loomis

*Siphonophora rosacea* Loomis, 1972, Florida Entom., 55: 206, figs. 41, 42. MALE HT (USNM) from Cairo, Prov. Lim n, Costa Rica.

Siphonophora sabachana  Chamberlin


Siphonophora senaria  Loomis

**Siphonophora telana** Chamberlin


**Siphonophora tenuicornis** Pocock

**Siphonophora tenuicornis** Pocock, 1894, Journ. Linnean Soc. London, 24: 479, fig. 4. HT (BMNH) from St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

**Siphonophora texascolens** Chamberlin & Mulaik


**Siphonophora trifini** Kraus

**Siphonophora trifini** Kraus, 1954, Senck. Biol. 35: 343, figs. 91-97. MALE HT (SMF) from rainforest, Monte Cristo, 2200 m., Metapan Mountains, Dept. Santa Ana, El Salvador.

**Siphonophora velezi** Santiago-Blay & Poinar


**Siphonophora vera** Chamberlin

**Siphonophora vera** Chamberlin, 1952, Great Basin Natur., 12: 34. ST (FMNH) from La Viga, Veracruz, Mexico.

**Family Siphonorhinidae** Cook


Five nominal genera, four confined to the Indoaustralian region, one in California.

**Genus Illacme** Cook & Loomis

Cook & Loomis, by original designation.

One species, California.

**Illacme plenipes** Cook & Loomis


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**Order Callipodida Bollman**

Investigations of this order by Dr. R. M. Shelley (1979, 1984, 1989, 1996) have brought our knowledge of the Nearctic fauna up to a very satisfactory level, although some additional new Mexican taxa may be expected. It is therefore a matter of considerable regret that no efforts have been made, since my last expression of the same regret in 1980, to integrate the suprageneric taxa now established for North America, southern Europe, and southeast Asia. It must be emphasized, e. g., that inclusion of the several Nearctic subfamilies within the European Schizopetalidae is almost certainly indefensible, and was at best a stopgap measure even when proposed in 1980.

**Family Abacionidae Shelley, new status**


**Tribe Abacionini Shelley**


Two genera, eastern United States.

**Genus Abacion** Rafinesque


Four species, United States east of the 100th Meridian; northern Mexico.

Abacion lactarium (Say)


Range: New Jersey to central Florida, west and north to Ohio and Indiana (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 12), with an apparent hiatus in the range between Virginia and northern Florida. Although the species is statewide in Florida, there are no Coastal Plain records for the northern population.

Abacion magnum (Loomis)


Range: Appalachian mountain system and adjacent lowlands: central Alabama to central western New York; Piedmont of North and South Carolina, and Coastal Plain of the latter (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 12).

Abacion tesselatum Rafinesque

Abacion tesselatum Rafinesque, 1820, Annals of Nature, p. 9. Type material not extant, from


Range: Southcentral United States, western Pennsylvania to Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, southward to the Florida panhandle and Louisiana, also central Appalachians eastward to Virginia (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 12).

*Abacion texense* (Loomis)


Range: Great Plains from Minnesota and eastern Nebraska south to northern Nuevo Leon, eastward as far as southern Mississippi, doubtless also in Alabama and Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 12).

**Genus Tetracion Hoffman**


Three species, caves in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia.
**Tetracion antraeum** Hoffman


Range: Caves in Jackson and Madison cos., Alabama.

**Tetracion jonesi** Hoffman


**Tetracion tennesseensis** Causey


Range: Caves in Warren and Grundy cos., Tennessee.

**Tribe Delophonini** Shelley


One genus, southeastern United States.

**Genus Delophon** Chamberlin


Four species, southeastern United States.

**Delophon georgianum** Chamberlin


Range: Southern Blue Ridge in northeastern Georgia, western North Carolina, and eastern Tennessee, an isolated population in the western Piedmont in North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1979, fig. 10).
Delophon holti Shelley


Range: This localized species remains known only from the type collection, but almost surely occurs in similar habitats in eastern Tennessee and adjacent southwest Virginia.

Delophon mississippianum Shelley


Delophon serrulatum Causey


Range: Northcentral Tennessee (Fentress Co.) and northwest Georgia south through Alabama to vicinity of Mobile Bay (map, Shelley, 1979, fig. 10). This species almost surely occurs in southern Kentucky, northeast Mississippi, and the Florida panhandle.

Family Schizopetalidae Verhoeff


Four subfamilies, two of them occurring in western North America.

Subfamily Tynommatinae Hoffman


Three tribes, southwestern United States, Mexico.

Tribe Colactidini Hoffman


Three genera, California to New Mexico, south through western Mexico to southern Sinaloa.

Genus Colactis Loomis

Four species, southern Utah and Nevada to Sinaloa and Baja California Norte.

**Colactis protenta** Loomis


Range: Northern half of Baja California Norte and adjacent part of San Diego Co., California (maps, Shelley, 1996, figs. 22, 76).

**Colactis quadrata** Loomis


Range: Extreme southeastern Arizona and adjacent northernmost Sonora (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 22).

**Colactis tiburona** (Chamberlin)


Range: Southwestern Arizona and adjacent California to Durango (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 22).

**Colactis utorum** (Chamberlin)

*Spirostrephon utorum* Chamberlin, 1925, Pan-Pacific Entom., 2: 61. MALE HT (USNM) from the Green River, Emery Co., Utah.


Range: East central Utah to south central Arizona, southern Nevada, southeastern California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 22).

Genus Colactoides Shelley


Colactoides grandis Shelley

Colactoides grandis Shelley, 1997, Myriapodologica, 5: 37, figs. 1-4. MALE HT (CAS) from a site along the Rio Urique, ca. 8 km southwest of Tejaban, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Genus Heptium Loomis


Two species, extreme southern California (San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial counties).

Heptium carinellum Loomis


Range: Riverside and Imperial counties, California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 22).

Heptium scamillatum Loomis


Range: Riverside and San Bernardino counties, California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 22).

Tribe Diactidini Shelley

Three genera, extreme southern California.

**Genus Caliactis** Shelley


One species, southern California.

*Caliactis bistolata* Shelley


**Genus Diactis** Loomis


Eight very localized species, southwesternmost California.

Shelley (1996) distinguished three species groups, not followed here to maintain alphabetical consistency.

Removed from genus: *Etiron pearcei* Chamberlin, 1941, see *Tynomma mutans* (Chamberlin).

*Diactis amniscela* Shelley


*Diactis cupola* Shelley


Range: Santa Monica Mountains, southern California.

*Diactis frondifera* Loomis

Range: Coastal region in San Diego and Los Angeles counties, California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 64).

**Diactis jacinto** Shelley


**Diactis procera** Shelley


**Diactis soleata** Loomis


Range: Three localities in Riverside and Los Angeles counties, California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 64).

**Diactis strumella** Shelley


**Diactis triangula** Loomis

*Diactis triangula* Loomis, 1937, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 84: 114, fig. 17e. MALE HT (USNM) from Cottonwood Creek, ca. 46 miles east of San Diego, California (but the beginning reference point is unknown), on the road between San Diego and El Centro.


Range: Apparently a somewhat inland north-south belt from San Bernardino Co., California to northernmost Baja California Norte (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 64).

**Genus Florea** Shelley


Monobasic, southwesternmost California.

**Florea sinuata** Shelley

from an unspecified site in the Trabuco Ranger District, Cleveland National Forest, Orange Co., California.

**Tribe Tynommatini Shelley**


Two genera, coastal central California, southwestern Utah.

**Genus *Idrionaria* Shelley**


One species, Utah.

*Idrionaria dineh* Shelley


Range: Two localities in Washington Co., Utah.

**Genus *Tynomma* Loomis**


Three species, central western California, immediately north and south of San Francisco Bay.

**Tynomma magnum** Buckett & Gardner


Range: Numerous localities in northern Monterey Co., California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 71).

**Tynomma mutans** (Chamberlin)


**Tynomma consangineum** Loomis, 1937, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 84: 119, figs. 17g-i. MALE HT

Range: central California coastal region from Sonoma Co. south to northern San Benito Co. (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 71).

Tynomma schlingeri Gardner


Tynomma gardneri Shelley, 1996, Entom. Scandinavica, 27: 54, figs. 82-84. MALE HT (UCD) from the same locality (and apparently the same type specimens) as the preceding species. New synonymy!

Range: Known from several localities in Santa Clara and Stanislaus counties, California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 71).

Although Gardner (1973) stated that the type series of one male and four females would be deposited in the California Academy collection, apparently he forgot to do so and left them, unmarked as types, in the UCD collection where they were subsequently discovered and recognized as new by Dr. Shelley.

Callipodida of uncertain family position

Tribe Texophonini Shelley


Following the arrangement in my 1980 classification, Shelley originally placed this monobasic tribe in the subfamily Acanthopetalinae but later (1996) relocated it in the Tynommatinae as a sister-group of the Colactidini. Despite the evidence he adduced to support this change, I am not fully convinced that the final resting place of this small group has been identified although I concur that tribal status is merited.

Genus Texophon Chamberlin


Two species, southern Texas.

Texophon nessium Chamberlin


Range: Known from two localities in Cameron Co., Texas.

Texophon aransas Shelley


Order Chordeumatida Koch

The internal classification of this large and complex order has been greatly improved during the past several decades by many revisionary studies of individual families or smaller taxa, chiefly at the hands of Golovatch, Mauri s, and Shear. So far, however, no new organization of families has emerged, and to maintain consistency with the 1980 Classification I here follow the arrangement in that reference as a default measure.

Curiously, there has been no third opinion published on the ambiguous status of the family Striariidae, which I continue within the limits of a separate suborder Striariidea because of the structure of the gonapophysis of the 2nd pair of legs in males, a conspicuous membranous tube extending from the posterior side of the coxae.

A subordinal taxon named Conotelsonia was proposed by Attems (1959: 346) to include the single family Urochordeumidae [sic]. I agree with Dr. Shear (1972: 260) that Attems was misled by Silvestri s drawing of the 2nd pair of male legs in Urochordeuma (1913, fig. II, 2), which is incorrect in that the structure labeled P (penis) must be the coxa instead (in order for that leg to have the correct number of podomeres).

Suborder Striariidea Cook

Family Striariidae Bollman


Three nominal genera, Appalachian region, west coast of United States.

Genus Speostriaria Causey


One species, California.
Speostriaria shastae (Causey)


Genus Striaria Bollman


Five nominal species, eastern United States; six, California.

Striaria antica Causey


Striaria californica Cook


Range: Recorded from several localities peripheral to San Francisco Bay.

Striaria carmela Chamberlin


Striaria causeyae Chamberlin


Range: Recorded from eight counties in the Piedmont region of North Carolina by Shelley (1978).

Striaria columbiana Cook

Striaria columbiana Cook, 1899, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 21: 674, pl. 53, fig. 3a, pl. 54, figs. 1a-m. MALE HT (USNM) from Washington, D.C. (several localities mentioned,
but none specified as type locality).

Range: District of Columbia, adjacent Maryland, northern Virginia.

**Striaria eldora** Chamberlin


**Striaria eutypa** (Chamberlin)


**Striaria granulosa** Bollman


Range: Not currently defined, but doubtless general in the southern Appalachians of eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.

**Striaria nana** Loomis


Range: Reported also (female only) from Santa Cruz Co., California (Loomis, 1936).

**Striaria nazinta** Chamberlin


It is highly probable that this name is a junior synonym of *S. granulosa*.

**Genus** *Vaferia* Causey


One species, California.

**Vaferia imberbis** (Loomis)

Suborder Chordeumatidea Koch

Superfamily Cleidogonoidea Cook


Family Cleidogonidae Cook


Six genera, eastern United States (Connecticut, Illinois) to Panama.

Genus Cabraca Shear

Cabraca Shear, 1982, Myriapodologica, 1: 65. Type species: _C. unigon_ Shear, by original designation.

One species, Mexico (Tamaulipas).

Cabraca unigon Shear

Cabraca unigon Shear, 1982, Myriapodologica, 1: 65, figs. 1-6. 0 HT (AMNH) from Ejido, Yerbabuena, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Genus Cleidogona Cook


83 species, Connecticut to Panama (Shear, 1972, maps 10, 11). So far unrecorded from eastern Texas.

The great number of Mesamerican species now referred to Cleidogona (as well as many more still undescribed forms from throughout the range), and the wide range of variability expressed in the gonopods, suggests that recognition of some species-groups as genera may be deemed desireable in the future.

Shear (1972) organized most members of this genus into discrete subgeneric groups. My decision to follow an alphabetic arrangement (for consistency of format and user convenience and to accomodate the species not seen by Shear and not placed by him in any group) in no way impugns the validity of that author's arrangement.

Cleidogona accretis Shear


Cleidogona alata Causey

Cleidogona arco Shear


Cleidogona arkansana Causey


Cleidogona atoyaca Chamberlin

*Cleidogona atoyaca* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 34, figs. 66-68. MALE HT (USNM) from Atoyac, Vera Cruz, Mexico. _Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 144: 221, figs. 281-283._

Range: Type locality and El Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz, Mexico.

Cleidogona atropos Shear


Cleidogona australis Loomis


Cleidogona australis (Loomis)


Cleidogona bacillipus (Chamberlin & Mulaik)


Range: Four counties in southern Texas, single localities in Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, Mexico.

Cleidogona baroqua Shear

Range: Numerous caves near Huautla de Jiménez, Oaxaca.

**Cleidogona bifurca** Loomis


**Cleidogona camazotz** Shear


Range: Recorded also from 22.2 miles south of San Pedro Juchatengo, near Pinotepa Nacional, Oaxaca, Mexico.

**Cleidogona caroliniana** Causey


**Cleidogona caesioannulata** (Wood)


Range: Southeastern Pennsylvania and southern Ohio south to Virginia Beach, Va., and Durham and Mount Mitchell, N.C. (Shear, 1972, map 12).

**Cleidogona ceibana** Chamberlin


**Cleidogona celerita** Williams & Hefner


Range: Ohio west to Lake, Putnam, and Champaign cos., Illinois.

Cleidogona chac Shear

Cleidogona chac Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr. 1: 72, figs. 21, 22. MALE HT (AMNH) from 25-30 km from Huautla de Jimenez on the trail to Cerro Rabn, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Cleidogona chacmool Shear

Cleidogona chacmool Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 144: 211, figs. 213-216. MALE HT (MCZ) from 60.6 miles south of Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Cleidogona chiapas Shear


Cleidogona chontala Shear


Cleidogona coatlicue Shear

Cleidogona coatlicue Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr. 1: 75, figs. 31-33. MALE HT (AMNH) from Pozo del Arrecife, 800 m northeast of Ranch Nuevo, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Cleidogona conotyloides Shear

Cleidogona conotyloides Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 144: 219, figs. 269-274. MALE HT (MCZ) from 8.6 miles east of San Cristobal de las Casas, 8500-9000 ft., Chiapas, Mexico.

Cleidogona crucis (Chamberlin)

Cavota crucis Chamberlin, 1942, Bull. Univ. Utah, 33(4): 8, figs. 3-7. Location of MALE HT unknown (?USNM) from Cueva de Atoyac, Veracruz, Mexico.

Range: Several caves in central Veracruz.

Cleidogona crystallina Shear

Cleidogona crystallina Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 144: 212, figs. 217-220. MALE HT (MCZ) from Cueva Chica de la Perra, six miles northwest of G mez Farias,
Tamaulipas, Mexico.

**Cleidogona curvipes** (Loomis)


**Cleidogona cyclipes** Loomis


**Cleidogona decurva** Shear


**Cleidogona eulalia** Shear


**Cleidogona felipiana** Shear


**Cleidogona fidelitor** Shear


Range: Known also from Peaks of Otter, Bedford Co., Virginia.

The name of the type locality was inadvertently mispelled Tory on the field label and not corrected before it had misled Dr. Shear into his choice of a species name.

**Cleidogona forceps** Cook & Collins


**Cleidogona forficula** Shear


**Cleidogona fustis** Cook & Collins

HT (?USNM), probably lost), labeled only Indiana.


Range: Indiana to southwestern Virginia (Shear, 1972, map 12).

**Cleidogona georgia** Shear


**Cleidogona grenada** Shear


Range: Recorded also from Mobile, Alabama.

**Cleidogona gucumatz** Shear

*Cleidogona gucumatz* Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 144: 210, figs. 201-204. MALE HT (MCZ) from 1.5 miles north of El Punto on road to Ixtla de Juarez, Oaxaca, Mexico.

**Cleidogona godmani** Pocock

*Cleidogona godmani* Pocock, 1903, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 52, pl. 5, figs. 8a-c. MALE HT (BMNH) from Omilteme (north of Zimpango), Guerrero, Mexico.

**Cleidogona hadena** Causey


**Cleidogona hauatla** Shear


**Cleidogona hoffmani** Shear


Range: Roan Mountain, Tenn.-NC., north to vicinity of Bluefield, West Virginia (Shear, 1972, map 13).

**Cleidogona hunapu** Shear

**Cleidogona inexpectata** Hoffman


Range: Also recorded from two localities on Signal Mountain, Tennessee (Shear, 1972, Map 13).

**Cleidogona jamesoni** Shear


**Cleidogona jocassee** Hoffman


Range: Numerous localities in western North Carolina, western South Carolina, and northern Georgia (Shear, 1972, map 13).

**Cleidogona lachesis** Shear


Range: Avery County, N. C., north to Mount Rogers, Grayson Co., Virginia.

**Cleidogona laminata** Cook & Collins


Range: Recorded from Clay, Dallas, Lawrence, and Randolph cos., Arkansas, and Jackson Par., Louisiana.

**Cleidogona laquinta** Shear

*Cleidogona laquinta* Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 144: 219, figs. 266-268. MALE HT (MCZ) from three miles east of San Cristobal de las Casas, on road to La Quinta, Chiapas, Mexico.
Cleidogona *maculata* (Verhoeff)


Range: Several localities in the Distrito Federal and Michoacan, Mexico.

*Cleidogona major* Cook & Collins


Range: District of Columbia south and west to eastern Kentucky and western North Carolina (Shear, 1972, map 12); subsequently recorded from six counties in the Piedmont of North Carolina (Shelley 1978). A male from Connecticut (now lost) appears to have been this species.

*Cleidogona mandeli* Chamberlin

*Cleidogona mandeli* Chamberlin, 1952, *Great Basin Nat.*, 12: 13, figs. 4-7. Location of MALE HT unknown, perhaps lost (said to be FMNH), from Volc n Tajumulco, Dep. San Marcos, Guatemala.

*Cleidogona margarita* Hoffman


Range: Great Smoky Mountains northeast through the Unaka Mountains to Watauga Co., N.C. (Shear, 1972, map 13).

*Cleidogona mayapec* Shear


*Cleidogona medialis* Shelley


Range: Also known from Henry Co., Virginia, and Gaston and Davidson cos., North
Carolina..

**Cleidogona mexicana** (Humbert & DeSaussure)


**Cleidogona minima** Causey


**Cleidogona minutissima** (Kraus)


**Cleidogona mirabilis** (Kraus)


**Cleidogona mississippiana** Chamberlin


Range: Forest, Rankin, and Warren cos., in southern Mississippi.

**Cleidogona mixteca** Shear


**Cleidogona moderata** Causey


**Cleidogona nantahala** Shear

HT (MCZ) from Mount Pisgah, 5000 ft., Haywood Co., North Carolina.

Range: Western North Carolina: Haywood, Macon, Swain, Transylvania cos. (Shear, 1972, map 13).

**Cleidogona nueva nueva** Chamberlin, new status

*Cleidogona nueva* Chamberlin, 1941, Ent. News, 52: 251, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Ojo de Agua, Sabinas Hidalgo, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Until the status of the following entry has been determined, the nominate taxon should be given parallel rank.

**Cleidogona nueva michoacana** Chamberlin

*Cleidogona nueva variety michoacana* Chamberlin, 1941, Ent. News, 52: 252, figs. 3, 4. MALE HT (?USNM) from Tanco taro, Michoacan, Mexico.

This name, proposed as of varietal status, was treated by Shear (1972: 159) as a supposed subspecies of uncertain status. Although Chamberlin stated that the gonopods were very similar to those of the nominate *nueva*, the difference in type localities suggests that *michoacana* be listed as a possibly distinct form pending examination of new topotypic material.

**Cleidogona pecki** Shear


**Cleidogona pochteca** Shear

*Cleidogona pochteca* Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr., 1: 73, figs. 25-27. MALE HT (AMNH) from Stan de la Torre, four km southeast of Ranch Nuevo firetower, Tamaulipas.

**Cleidogona punctifer** Chamberlin


**Cleidogona rafaela** Chamberlin


Shear could locate no San Rafael in the Distrito Federal, and suggested the correct type locality.

**Cleidogona revilla** Shear

*Cleidogona revilla* Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr. 1: 75, figs. 28-30. MALE HT (AMNH) from three km southeast of Revilla, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

**Cleidogona saripa** Causey
Cleidogona saripa Causey, 1961, Florida Entom., 44: 36, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (?lost, not at AMNH), from the Savannah River Plant, Aiken Co., South Carolina.

Cleidogona scandens Hoffman

Cleidogona scandens Hoffman, 1975, Pan-Pacific Entom., 51: 33, figs. 1-7. MALE HT (CAS) from 17 km southeast of San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico.

Cleidogona secreta Causey


Cleidogona sayana (Bollman)


I have shown (op. cit.) that Say s description of his punctatus is precise and could have been derived only from a specimen of Cleidogona. If Philadelphia is arbitrarily but plausibly accepted as a type locality, this name is quite possibly a senior synonym of C. major (Cook & Collins, 1895). However, a formal association of these two names should be preceeded by a search for topotypic material, from which a neotype can be selected to stabilize the identity of the name.

Cleidogona steno Shear


Cleidogona stolli Pocock


Cleidogona sublettei Causey

Cleidogona tajumulco Chamberlin


Cleidogona tallapoosa Shear


Range: Also recorded from Cherokee Co., North Carolina, by Shelley (1976)

Cleidogona tequila Shear


Cleidogona tizoc Shear


Cleidogona totonaca Shear

*Cleidogona totonaca* Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 144: 218, figs. 257-259. MALE HT (MCZ) from 17.8 miles east of Landa de Matamoros, Quer taro, Mexico.

Range: Also recorded from S tano de las Calenduras at Yerbabuena, Tamaulipas, and S tano del Gobernador near Pinal de Amoles, Quer tero, Mexico.


Cleidogona unita Causey


Range: Recorded from Union, Jackson, Pope cos., southern Illinois, and Edmonson Co., Kentucky.

Cleidogona wrayi Causey


Cleidogona xolotl Shear

Cleidogona yerbabuena Shear


Cleidogona zapoteca Shear


Cleidogona zempoala Chamberlin


Cleidogona zimpanianensis Causey


Genus *Dybasia* Loomis


Four species. Western Panama (Shear, 1972, map 14) and adjacent Costa Rica.

**Dybasia chiriquia** (Loomis)


**Dybasia divergens** (Loomis)


**Dybasia humerosa** Loomis

**Dybasia interamericana** Loomis


**Genus Pseudotremia** Cope


37 species, central eastern United States (Shear, 1972, map 5).

**Pseudotremia acheron** Shear


Range: Also recorded from McElroy Cave near Boone Cave P. O., Van Buren Co., Tennessee.

**Pseudotremia aeacus** Shear


**Pseudotremia alecto** Shear


**Pseudotremia armesi** Shear


**Pseudotremia amphiorax** Shear


**Pseudotremia carterensis** Packard

(MCZ) from Bat Cave, Carter's Cave, Zwingel's Cave, and X Cave, Carter Co., Kentucky.


Range: Known only from Carter Co., Kentucky. The record for Wyandotte Cave, Indiana by Cook & Collins (1895) is presumed to be based on mislabeled material.

*Pseudotremia cavernarum* Cope


Range: Known only from several caves in the Ellett Valley, east of Blacksburg, Virginia. The type locality itself has been destroyed by quarrying operations.

*Pseudotremia cercops* Shear


*Pseudotremia cocytus* Shear


Range: Recorded from several caves in Anderson Co., Tennessee.

*Pseudotremia conservata* Hoffman & Lewis

*Pseudotremia conservata* Hoffman & Lewis, 1997, Myriapodologica, 4: 108, figs. 1-6. MALE HT (VMNH) from Seven Springs Cave, 0.7 miles NNW of Elizabeth, Harrison Co., Indiana.

*Pseudotremia deprehendor* Shear


*Pseudotremia eburnea* Loomis


Range: Caves in northwestern Georgia (Dade Co.) and adjacent Tennessee (Marion Co.)

*Pseudotremia fracta fracta* Chamberlin

*Pseudotremia fracta* Chamberlin, 1951, Great Basin Natur., 11: 25. FEMALE HT (USNM) from
Gatlinburg, Sevier Co., Tennessee.


Range: Several localities in the Great Smoky Mountains, Blount and Sevier cos., Tennessee (Hoffman, 1981, fig. 9).

**Pseudotremia fracta ingens** Hoffman

*Pseudotremia fracta ingens* Hoffman, 1981, Brimleyana 5: 141, figs. 3, 5. MALE HT (VMNH) from New Mammoth Cave, ca. 11 miles NW of LaFolette, Campbell Co., Tennessee.

**Pseudotremia fracta nantahala** Hoffman


**Pseudotremia fracta paynei** Hoffman


**Pseudotremia fulgida** Loomis


Range: Recorded from several caves in Greenbrier Co., West Virginia.

**Pseudotremia hansonii** Chamberlin


**Pseudotremia hobbsi** Hoffman


Range: Numerous caves and surface sites in Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, and Montgomery cos., Virginia, and Greenbrier and Monroe cos., West Virginia (Shear, 1972, map 8).

**Pseudotremia indianaee** Hoffman


Range: Caves in the Blue River basin, southern Indiana (Hoffman & Lewis, 1997, fig. 7).

Pseudotremia lethe Shear


Pseudotremia lictor Shear


Pseudotremia lusciosa (Loomis)


Pseudotremia merops Shear

Pseudotremia merops Shear, 1972, Bul. Mus. Comp. Zool., 144: 175, figs. 31-35. MALE HT (MCZ) from one mile NE of Breeding, Adair Co., Kentucky.

Pseudotremia minos Shear


Pseudotremia momus Shear


Range: Also recorded from crest of Big Walker Mountain, 4 miles south of Ceres, Bland Co., Virginia.

Pseudotremia nefanda Shear

(MCZ) from Indian Cave, 0.7 miles west of Charlestown, Clark Co., Indiana. _ Hoffman & Lewis, 1997, Myriapodologica, 4: 112.

Range: Caves in Clark Co., Indiana (Hoffman & Lewis, 1997, fig. 7).

**Pseudotremia nodosa** Loomis

*Pseudotremia nodosa* Loomis, 1939, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 86: 175, figs. 6a-d. MALE HT (MCZ) from English Cave, 0.9 miles south of Hamilton School on the Powell River, Claiborne Co., Tennessee. _ Shear, 1972, 178, figs. 70-73.

Range: Known from many caves in Claiborne and Hancock cos., Tennessee, and Lee Co., Virginia.

**Pseudotremia nyx** Shear


**Pseudotremia princeps** Loomis


Range: Recorded from several caves in Pendleton Co., West Virginia.

**Pseudotremia rhadamanthus** Shear


Range: Also recorded from Monteagle Saltpeter Cave, Marion Co., Tennessee.

**Pseudotremia scrutorum** Shear


**Pseudotremia simulans** Loomis


**Pseudotremia soco** Shear


Range: Also known from the north side of Mount Mitchell, NC Rt. 197, Buncombe Co.,
North Carolina.

**Pseudotremia spira** Shear


**Pseudotremia stupefactor** Shear


**Pseudotremia sublevis** Loomis


Range: Caves and surface sites in Giles and Montgomery cos., Virginia.

Incorrectly synonymized with *P. cavernarum* by Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958.

**Pseudotremia tsuga** Shear

*Pseudotremia tsuga* Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 144: 190, figs. 152-156. MALE HT (MCZ) from Cranberry Glades Natural Area, west of Mill Point, Pocahontas Co., West Virginia.

Range: Two surface sites in Pocahontas Co., West Virginia.

**Pseudotremia tuberculata** Loomis


**Pseudotremia unca** Shear

*Pseudotremia unca* Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 144: 175, figs. 36-43. MALE HT (MCZ) from Great Saltpetre Cave, 4.6 miles north of Livingston, Rockcastle Co., Kentucky.

**Pseudotremia valga** Loomis


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**Genus Solaenogona** Hoffman

Two species, Guatemala and Chiapas, Mexico.

**Solaenogona chiapas** Shear


**Solaenogona guatemalana** Hoffman


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**Genus Tiganogona** Chamberlin


Eight species, Central United States (Shear, 1972, map 10).

**Tiganogona alia** (Causey)


Range: Also recorded from Washington Co., Arkansas, and Lincoln Par., Louisiana.

**Tiganogona brownae** Chamberlin


**Tiganogona conifer** (Cook & Collins)
**Bactropus conifer** Cook & Collins, 1895, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 9: 54, figs. 172-176. Type material (not located), from Bloomington, Monroe Co., Indiana.


**Tiganogona glebosa** (Causey)


**Tiganogona ladymani** (Causey)


**Tiganogona levis** (Causey)

**Ozarkogona levis** Causey, 1959, Journ. Kansas Ent. Soc., 32: 143, figs. 1, 3. MALE HT (not at AMNH, location unknown), from Richmond Creek, Greene Co., Indiana.


**Tiganogona moesta** (Causey)


Range: Also recorded from Washington Co., Arkansas.

**Tiganogona steuartae** (Causey)


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**Family Trichopetalidae Verhoeff**


Four genera, Transcontinental North America: northeastern United States and adjacent Canadian provinces; Cordilleran ranges of western United States and Mexico (Shear, 1972, map
Genus *Mexiterpes* Causey


Seven species, northeastern Mexico (Tamaulipas to Guerrero) in caves.

Apparently Causey contrived this generic name as a derivative of *Scoterpes* (Cope, 1872), which is a compound of the two Greek words *skotos* + *herpes* (literally, crawler in the dark). However, the *t* in *Mexiterpes* is miscarried from *skotos* and should not have been united with *herpes* (or its combining form lacking the initial *h*). *Mexiherpes* would have been more nearly correctly formed.

*Mexiterpes calenturas* Shear


Range: Recorded from a number of caves in Tamaulipas.

*Mexiterpes egeo* (Causey)


*Mexiterpes fishi* (Causey)


*Mexiterpes metallicus* Shear

*Mexiterpes metallicus* Shear, 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 144: 281, figs. 532-538. MALE HT (MCZ) from roadside iron mine, 1.2 miles east of Pinal de Amoles, Querétaro, Mexico.

Range: Recorded from several caves in Querétaro, Mexico.

*Mexiterpes nogal* Shear

Mexiterpes sabinus Causey


Mexiterpes sangregario Shear


Genus Scoterpes Cope


Four species, Central United States, in caves (Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri).

Scoterpes austrinus Loomis.


Shear’s examination of typical *austrinus* from a cave in Floyd Co., Georgia, adjacent to Bartow Co., makes it almost certain that the name *nudus* is invalid.

Scoterpes copei (Packard)


Scoterpes dendropus Loomis.


Range: Caves in Missouri.

Scoterpes ventus Shear

Genus **Trichopetalum** Harger


13 species, eastern North America south as far as Alabama.

**Trichopetalum appropinquuo** (Causey)


**Trichopetalum cornutum** Cook & Collins


Range: Michigan and Indiana, southeastward to western North Carolina.

**Trichopetalum dux** (Chamberlin)


**Trichopetalum krekeperi** (Causey)


Range: Caves in Randolph and Tucker cos., West Virginia.
Trichopetalum lunatum Harger


Range: Newfoundland to Wisconsin, south to Virginia and West Virginia.

Trichopetalum montis Chamberlin


Trichopetalum packardi (Causey)


Range: Caves in Bland, Botetourt, Giles and Montgomery cos., Virginia, and Greenbrier, Mercer, and Monroe cos., West Virginia (Causey, 1960, fig. 1).

Trichopetalum quadratum (Loomis)


Trichopetalum stannardi (Causey)


Trichopetalum subterraneum Causey


Trichopetalum syntheticum Shear

MALE HT (MCZ) from Crossings Cave, 1.5 miles north of Paint Rock, Jackson Co., Alabama.

**Trichopetalum uncum** Cook & Collins


Range: Indiana and Kentucky, west to Missouri and Oklahoma.

**Trichopetalum weyeriensis** (Causey)


Range: Caves in Augusta and Bath cos., Virginia, and Greenbrier and Pendleton cos., West Virginia (Causey, 1960, fig. 1).

**Trichopetalum whitei** (Ryder)


Range: Caves in Page and Shenandoah cos., Virginia, and Pendleton Co., West Virginia (Causey, 1960, fig. 1).

**Genus Trigenotyla** Causey


One species, Arkansas.

**Trigenotyla parca** Causey


Range: Caves and surface sites in Carroll and Washington cos., Arkansas.
Superfamily Heterochordeumatoidea Pocock

Family Conotylidae Cook


Eight genera, North America; one, Japan.

Subfamily Austrotylinae Shear


Three genera, northcentral and western North America.

Genus Achemenides Shear


One species, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin.

Achemenides pectinatus (Causey)


Range: Caves and mines in the driftless region of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin (Shear, 1971, map 3).

Genus Austrotyla Causey


Six species, Rocky Mountain system from Alberta to Chihuahua; also upper Mississippi River valley (Shear, 1971, map 1).
**Austrotyla borealis** Shear


**Austrotyla chihuahua** Shear


**Austrotyla coloradensis** (Chamberlin)

*Conotyla coloradensis* Chamberlin, 1910, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 3: 237, pl. 32, figs. 7-9, pl. 33, figs. 1-3. Type material lost, from Colorado; MALE NT (MCZ) from Allen s Park, Boulder Co., Colorado.


**Austrotyla montani** Loomis & Schmitt


**Austrotyla montivaga** (Loomis)


Range: Santa Rita and Santa Catalina mountains, southeastern Arizona.

**Austrotyla specus** (Loomis)


Range: Southern Illinois and adjacent Missouri, north to southern Wisconsin (Shear, 1971, map 3).

**Genus Corypus** Loomis & Schmitt


Two species, Idaho, Montana.

**Corypus cochlearis** Loomis & Schmitt


**Corypus kavanaughi** Shelley

*Corypus kavanaughi* Shelley, 1997, Myriapodologica, 4: 123, figs. 2-8. MALE HT (CAS) from along Isabella Creek in the Clearwater Mountains, Clearwater National Forest, ca. 0.2 mi north of the North Fork Clearwater River and 18 mi NE Headquarters, Clearwater County, Idaho.

**Subfamily Conotylinae** Cook


Five genera, Appalachian and Cordilleran regions of North America.

**Genus Bollmanella** Chamberlin


Eight species, southern coastal Oregon north to the Columbia River in Mason Co., Washington.

**Bollmanella bella** Shear

*Bollmanella bella* Shear, 1974, Psyche, 81: 144, figs. 13, 14. MALE HT (MCZ) from 11 miles east/four miles west of Alleghany, Douglas-Coos cos., Oregon.

**Bollmanella bifurcata** Shear

*Bollmanella bifurcata* Shear, 1974,Psyche , 81: 143, figs. 11, 12. MALE HT (MCZ) from Hurricane Creek, two miles west of Joseph, Wallowa Co., Oregon.

**Bollmanella camassia** Shear

*Bollmanella camassia* Shear, 1974, Psyche, 81: 145, figs. 15-17. MALE HT (MCZ) from two miles NE of Camas Valley on Rte. 42, Douglas Co., Oregon.

**Bollmanella complicata** Shear

*Bollmanella complicata* Shear, 1974, Psyche, 81: 146, figs. 18-20. MALE HT (MCZ) from one mile west of Bayshore (four miles north of Shelton), Mason Co., Washington.
**Bollmanella laminata** Shear

*Bollmanella laminata* Shear, 1974, Psyche, 81: 141, figs. 5-7. MALE HT (MCZ) from 0.3 miles west of railroad overpass on Oregon Rt. 26, three miles east of Timber, Washington Co., Oregon.

**Bollmanella oregona** Chamberlin


Range: Recorded from numerous localities in Josephine, Douglas, and Jackson cos., Oregon.

**Bollmanella reducta** Shear

*Bollmanella reducta* Shear, 1974, Psyche, 81: 139, figs. 3, 4. MALE HT (MCZ) from two miles north/six miles east of Ashland, Jackson Co., Oregon.

**Bollmanella unca** Shear

*Bollmanella unca* Shear, 1974, Psyche, 81: 141, figs. 8-10. MALE HT (MCZ) from 4.5 miles east of Wells Creek Ranger Station, Douglas Co., Oregon.

**Genus Brunsonia** Loomis & Schmitt


Two species: Alberta, Canada, and Montana.

Shear (1976) considered this taxon to be a junior synonym of *Conotyla*.

**Brunsonia albertana** (Chamberlin)


**Brunsonia atrolineata** (Bollman), new combination

*Craspedosoma atrolineata* Bollman, 1893, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. 46: 35. MALE HT (USNM) from Glacier, British Columbia [suggested by Shear (1971) to be the post office by that name in the present Glacier National Park].


Range: Several localities in the Mt. Robson and Yoho National Parks, eastern British Columbia.

**Genus Conotyla** Cook & Collins


12 species, eastern North America

**Conotyla aeto** Shear


**Conotyla blakei** (Verhoeff)


Range: Northern Appalachians from Gasp Peninsula, Quebec to Maryland (Shear, 1971, map 2, and Shelley, 1996: 276).

**Conotyla bollmani** (McNeill)


Range: Caves and surface sites in Crawford, Jennings, Lawrence, Monroe, Orange, and Washington cos., Indiana (Hoffman & Lewis, 1997, fig. 7).

**Conotyla celeno** Shear

Conotyla elpenor Shear


Conotyla fischeri Cook & Collins


Range: central New York, east to the Adirondacks (Shear, 1971, map 2).

Conotyla melinda Hoffman


Range: Craig, Giles, Montgomery, and Patrick cos., Virginia (Shear, 1971, map 5).

Conotyla ocyperes Shear


Conotyla personata Shear


Conotyla smilax Shear


Conotyla venetia Hoffman


Range: Two surface sites in Alleghany Co., Virginia (Shear, 1971, map 2).

Conotyla vista Shear

Genus **Plumatyla** Shear


One species, northern California.

**Plumatyla humerosa** (Loomis)


Range: Siskiyou and Plumas cos., California.

Genus **Taiyutyla** Chamberlin


Fourteen species, northern California and western Oregon, apparently disjunct in western Montana.

**Taiyutyla benedictae** Shear

*Taiyutyla benedictae* Shear, 1976, American Mus. Nov., 2600: 7, figs. 3-5. MALE HT (AMNH) from Rt. 242, 17 miles NE of McKenzie Bridge, Lane Co., Oregon.

**Taiyutyla clarki** Shear


**Taiyutyla clatsop** Shear

*Taiyutyla clatsop* Shear, 1976, American Mus. Nov., 2600: 6, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (AMNH) from five miles north/seven miles west, of Elsie, Clatsop Co., Oregon.

**Taiyutyla corvallis** Chamberlin


**Taiyutyla curvata** Loomis & Schmitt


**Taiyutyla extorris** (Shear)


Taiyutyla francisca Shear


Taiyutyla glomerata (Harger)

Trichopetalum glomeratum Harger, 1872, American Journ. Sci. & Arts, 4: 118, pl. 11, fig. 5. FEMALE HT (PMNH) from valley of the John Day River, Oregon..., restricted by Shelley (1993) to the vicinity of Canyon City, Grant Co., Oregon.


Taiyutyla lewisi Shear


Range: Northwestern Oregon (Lane, Benton, Columbia cos.) and adjacent Washington (Mason Co.).

Taiyutyla millicoma Shear


Range: Numerous localities in Coos and Douglas cos., Oregon.

Taiyutyla napa Shear


Taiyutyla pre femorata Shear


Range: Lane and Douglas cos., Oregon.

Taiyutyla simplex Shear

Range: Coos, Curry, and Douglas cos., Oregon.

**Taiyutyla trifurca** Shear

*Taiyutyla trifurca* Shear, 1976, American Mus. Nov. 2600: 9, figs. 9-11. MALE HT (AMNH) from two miles north/seven miles east, of the McKenzie Bridge, Rt. 126, Douglas Co., Oregon.

Range: Douglas, Lane, and Clackamas cos., Oregon.

**Taiyutyla variata** Shear


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Subfamily Idagoninae Buckett & Gardner


Shear (1976), however, considers *Idagona* to be referable to the subfamily Austrotylinae.

**Genus Idagona** Buckett & Gardner


One species, Idaho.

**Idagona westcotti** Buckett & Gardner


Subfamily Lophominae Loomis & Schmitt


One genus, Washington and Montana.

**Genus Lophomus** Loomis & Schmitt


Two species, Washington, Montana.
**Lophomus laxus** Loomis & Schmitt


**Lophomus skamania** (Causey)


**Subfamily Macromastinae** Loomis & Schmitt


One genus, north central Idaho.

**Genus Macromastus** Loomis & Schmitt


Two species, western Idaho, Oregon.

**Macromastus marginandus** Loomis & Schmitt


**Macromastus umpqua** Shear

*Macromastus umpqua* Shear, 1982, Myriapodologica, 1: 98, figs. 8-11. MALE HT (CAS) from Clearwater No. 1 Lava Tube, North Umpqua, Douglas Co., Oregon.

**CONOTYLIDAE OF UNCERTAIN TAXONOMIC STATUS**

The following four generic categories were founded upon female or immature male type material, and are currently of uncertain validity. Anyone able to study adult males from the type localities cited for each will be able to substantially clarify our knowledge of conotylids in the northern Rocky Mountain system.

**Cookella leibergi** (Cook & Collins)

*Cookella leibergi*: Chamberlin, 1941, Bull. Univ. Utah, 31(12): 13 (as type species of the new genus *Cookella*).

Shear (1976: 21) did not suggest a generic identity for this species, pending collection of male topotypes.

**Zygotyla phana** Chamberlin


Shear (1976: 21) deduced that although the holotype of *pha*na was immature (as well as being lost), circumstantially the name is a junior synonym of *Brunsonia atrolineata*, ...the only conotylid to appear in several large collections from British Columbia.

**Endopus parvipes** Loomis & Schmitt


Shear (1976: 21) suspected that the name *parvipes* is a junior synonym of *Brunsonia complexipes* Loomis & Schmitt [= *Brunsonia albertana* (Chamberlin)]; if correct, *Endopus* becomes a junior synonym of *Brunsonia* (of present usage) or of *Conotyla* (following Shear, 1976: 5).

**Orthogmus oculatus** Loomis & Schmitt


Shear (1976: 21) examined the holotype of *oculatus*, but did not advance any ideas about its taxonomic status. Loomis (1971: 129, footnote) agreed that the holotype was immature, but defended its status ...as a readily identifiable member of a valid new genus of the order Chordeumida.

**Family Adritylidae Shear**


One genus, northern Rocky Mountains.

Genus **Adrityla** Causey

Three species, northern Rocky Mountains (Utah, Montana, Wyoming).

**Adrityla brevis** Causey


**Adrityla cucullata** Loomis & Schmitt


**Adrityla deseretae** (Chamberlin)


Range: Utah, Salt Lake, and Toole cos., Utah.

**Superfamily Craspedosomatoidea Brolemann**

**Family Craspedosomatidae Gray**


**Genus Craspedosoma Leach**


About 10 species, western Europe.
**Craspedosoma raulinsi** Leach


Range: Europe, from the British Islands to southern Scandinavia, Austria, northern Italy. In North America, recently discovered, and apparently established, in Gatineau Park near Hull, Quebec (Shelley, 1990).

The name of this species has been almost universally spelled *rawlinsi*.

**Superfamily Brannerioidea Cook**


**Family Apterouridae Loomis**


One genus, California.

**Genus Apterourus** Loomis


One species, southern California.

**Apterourus horizontalis** Loomis


**Family Branneriidae Cook**


One genus, southeastern United States.

**Genus Branneria** Bollman

One species: southeastern United States.

Branneria carinata (Bollman)


Range: North Carolina to northern Florida, west to Mississippi.

Family Tingupidae Loomis


Three genera, transcontinental United States (Shear, 1981, map 1).

Genus Blancosoma Shear & Hubbard


One species, Colorado.

Blancosoma scaturgo Shear & Hubbard

Blancosoma scaturgo Shear & Hubbard, 1998, Myriapodologica, 5: 88, figs. 1-6. MALE HT (VMNH) from Spring Cave, 0.75 miles west of South Fork Campground, Rio Blanco Co., Colorado.

Genus Buotus Chamberlin


One species, central Appalachian region.

Buotus carolinus Chamberlin

Range: Central North Carolina, north and west to Pendleton Co., West Virginia. The Duke Forest consists of a number of isolated tracts in several counties; the type locality is presumably in that unit closest to the Duke University campus, on the west side of Durham, N. C.

**Genus Tingupa** Chamberlin


Ten species, central and western North America (Shear, 1981, map 1).

**Tingupa arizonica** Loomis


Range: Mountains of extreme southeastern Arizona (Pima, Cochise, Graham cos.).

**Tingupa auricula** Shear


Range: Western Oregon (Clatsop, Coos, Douglas, Lincoln cos.)

**Tingupa benedictae** Shear

*Tingupa benedictae* Shear, 1981, American Mus. Nov., 2715: 8, figs. 1-8. MALE HT (AMNH) from 4.5 miles west of Wells Creek Ranger Station [not located to county], Oregon.

Range: Western Oregon (Clatsop, Columbia, Curry, Douglas, Lincoln, Tillamook cos.)

**Tingupa causeyae** Shear

*Tingupa causeyae* Shear, 1981, American Mus. Nov., 2715: 12, figs. 14-16. MALE HT (AMNH) from Turnbow Lane, 4.5 miles NW of Cheshire, Lane Co., Oregon.

Range: Western Oregon (Benton, Coos, Douglas cos.)

**Tingupa clatskanie** Shear


**Tingupa eldorado** Shear

(AMNH) from Riverton, Eldorado Co., California.

**Tingupa pallida** Loomis


Range: Caves in southeastern Missouri and adjacent parts of Illinois and Arkansas.

**Tingupa sinuosa** Shear


Range: Western Oregon (Curry, Douglas, Lane cos.)

**Tingupa tillamook** Shear


**Family Rhiscosomididae Silvestri**


One genus, northwestern North America (California, Oregon).

**Genus Rhiscosomides** Silvestri


Seven species, California and Oregon (Shear, 1973, map 1).

**Rhiscosomides acovescor** Shear


**Rhiscosomides benedictae** Shear


Range: Western Oregon (Lincoln, Coos, Benton, Douglas cos.)

**Rhiscosomides josephi** Chamberlin

from John Day Creek, Douglas Co., Oregon, corrected by Shear (1973: 196) to Day Creek at town with same name, Douglas Co., Oregon. _ Shear, 1973, Psyche, 80: 196, figs. 4-9.

Range: Western Oregon (Coos, Curry, Douglas cos.)

**Rhiscosomides malcomi** Shear


**Rhiscosomides mineri** Silvestri


Range: Western Oregon (Linn, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill cos.).

**Rhiscosomides montereum** (Chamberlin)


**Rhiscosomides trinitarium** Shear

*Rhiscosomides trinitarium* Shear, 1973, Psyche, 80: 203, fig. 18. MALE HT (CAS) from Butter Creek, 12 miles southeast of Hyampom, Trinity Co., California.

**Family Caseyidae Verhoeff**


Six genera, northeastern and western North America (Gardner & Shelley, 1989, fig. 219); eastern Russia.

The sequence of genera in Gardner & Shelley's monograph follows their order of appearance in the key to genera and was not represented as phylogenetic. In keeping with the format adopted for this list, I arrange the generic sequence alphabetically.

**Genus Caseya** Cook & Collins


21 species, southern California to the Olympic Peninsula, Washington (Gardner & Shelley, 1989, figs. 223-224).

**Caseya benedictae** Gardner & Shelley


**Caseya borealis** Gardner & Shelley, 1989, Pan-Pacific Entom., 65: 231, figs. 119, 125, 186. MALE HT (AMNH) from four miles north of Shelton, Mason Co., Washington.

Range: Recorded from several localities in Mason and Thurston cos., Washington.

**Caseya bryophila** Gardner & Shelley

*Caseya bryophila* Gardner & Shelley, 1989, Pan-Pacific Entom., 65: 233, figs. 120, 126-128, 185. MALE HT (AMNH) from 15 miles SW of Ruch, Jackson Co., Oregon.

Range: Recorded from several localities in Jackson and Josephine cos., Oregon.

**Caseya bucketti** Gardner & Shelley


Range: Tehama and Shasta cos., California.

**Caseya coxalis** Loomis


Range: Recorded from Santa Cruz and San Mateo cos., California.

**Caseya dorada** (Chamberlin)


**Caseya dorada:** Gardner & Shelley, 1989, Pan-Pacific Entom., 65: 234, figs. 134, 139-142, 195.

Range: San Joaquin Valley and Sierra Nevada mountains, California (map, Gardner & Shelley, 1989, fig. 224).

**Caseya douglasia** (Chamberlin)

(USNM) from John Day Creek [sic, = Days Creek], Douglas Co., Oregon.


**Caseya dendrogona** Gardner & Shelley

_Caseya dendrogona_ Gardner & Shelley, 1989, Pan-Pacific Entom., 65: 244, figs. 149-151, 187, 188. MALE HT (AMNH) from five miles east of McKenzie Bridge on Hy.242, Lane Co., Oregon.

Range: southwestern Oregon, recorded from Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane cos. (map, Gardner & Shelley, 1989, fig. 223).

**Caseya guttata** Gardner & Shelley


Range: Humboldt Co., California, north to Curry Co., Oregon.

**Caseya heteropa heteropa** Cook & Collins


Range: Coastal central California (map, Gardner & Shelley, 1989, fig. 224).

**Caseya heteropa disjuncta** Gardner & Shelley


Range: North of San Francisco Bay in Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo cos., California (map, Gardner & Shelley, 1989, fig. 224).

**Caseya heteropa montana** Gardner & Shelley


Range: Western slope of the Sierra Nevada in Butte, Colusa, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mariposa,
and Tuolumne cos., California (map, Gardner & Shelley, 1989, fig. 224).

**Caseya heteropa oraria** Gardner & Shelley

*Caseya heteropa oraria* Gardner & Shelley, 1989, Pan-Pacific Entom. 65: 263, figs. 177, 178, 203. MALE HT (UCD) from along Little Caspar Lake Road, five miles NE of Mendocino, Mendocino Co., California.

Range: Coastal northern California (Humboldt and Mendocino counties).

**Caseya longiloba** Gardner & Shelley


**Caseya megasoma** Gardner & Shelley


Range: Benton, Lincoln, and Tillamook cos., Oregon.

**Caseya occidentalis** Gardner & Shelley

*Caseya occidentalis* Gardner & Shelley, 1989, Pan-Pacific Entom., 65: 236, figs. 135, 144, 194. MALE HT (UCD) from Del Puerto Canyon, 12 miles west of Patterson, Stanislaus Co., California.

**Caseya paradoxa** Gardner & Shelley


**Caseya prionota** Gardner & Shelley


Range: Fresno, Madera, and Mariposa cos., California.

**Caseya sequoia** Chamberlin


**Caseya shastensis** Gardner & Shelley


**Caseya similis** Causey

Caseya subtilis Gardner & Shelley


Range: Douglas and Lane cos., Oregon.

Caseya taliæ Gardner & Shelley


Range: Fresno and Madera cos., California.

Caseya westcotti Gardner & Shelley


Range: West central Oregon (Coos, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Lincoln cos.) (map, Gardner & Shelley, 1989, fig. 223).

Genus Metopiona Gardner & Shelley


One species, Oregon.

Metopiona sheari Gardner & Shelley


Genus Ochrogramma Gardner & Shelley


Four species, northern California, southwestern Oregon.

Ochrogramma bentona (Chamberlin)

HT (USNM) from Mary's Peak, Benton Co., Oregon.


**Ochrogramma formosula** Gardner & Shelley


Range: Northwestern Oregon (Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah cos.) (map, Gardner & Shelley, 1989, fig. 220).

**Ochrogramma haigi** Gardner & Shelley


**Ochrogramma heterogona** Gardner & Shelley


**Genus Opiona** Chamberlin


Thirteen, one with three subspecies, coastal central California, western Oregon, Puget Sound region.

**Opiona berryessae** Gardner & Shelley


**Opiona bifurcata** Gardner & Shelley


**Opiona casualis** Gardner & Shelley

Range: Lincoln and Polk cos., Oregon.

**Opiona columbiana** Chamberlin


**Opiona communis communis** Gardner & Shelley

*Opiona communis communis* Gardner & Shelley, 1989, Pan-Pacific Entom., 65: 212, figs. 70-72, 100. MALE HT (UCD) from three miles north of Kenwood, Sonoma Co., California.

Range: Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma cos., California.

**Opiona communis angusta** Gardner & Shelley

*Opiona communis angusta* Gardner & Shelley, 1989, Pan-Pacific Entom. 65: 214, figs. 67-69. MALE HT (UCD) from six miles SSE of Santa Rosa, on Bennett Valley Road, Sonoma Co., California.

Range: Coastal California north of San Francisco (Marin and Sonoma cos.).

**Opiona communis prolixa** Gardner & Shelley

*Opiona communis prolixa* Gardner & Shelley, 1989, Pan-Pacific Entom., 65: 214, figs. 73-75. MALE HT (UCD) from seven miles west of Oakville, Napa Co., California.

Range: Sonoma and Napa cos., California.

**Opiona confusa** Gardner & Shelley


**Opiona distincta** Gardner & Shelley


**Opiona exigua** Gardner & Shelley


Range: Mendocino and Sonoma cos., California.
Opiona facetia Gardner & Shelley


Range: Clackamas and Marion cos., Oregon.

Opiona fisheri Gardner & Shelley


Range: Lane and Lincoln cos., Oregon.

Opiona goedeni Gardner & Shelley


Range: Clatsop, Polk, and Washington cos., Oregon.

Opiona scytonotooides Gardner & Shelley


Opiona siliquae Causey


Genus Speoseya Causey


One species, California.

Speoseya grahami Causey


Genus Underwoodia Cook & Collins


Two species, northern North America; one, Russian Far East.
**Underwoodia iuloides** (Harger)


Range: Northern North America from Newfoundland to Manitoba, south to New York and Michigan; a disjunct population in northeastern New Mexico (map, Shelley, 1993, fig. 11).

**Underwoodia tida** Chamberlin


Range: Northwestern North America, from Juneau, Alaska, south through the Cordilleran chain as far as northern Utah (map, Shelley, 1993, fig. 11).

**Genus Vasingtona** Chamberlin


One species, British Columbia to Oregon.

**Vasingtona irritans** (Chamberlin)

*Caseya irritans* Chamberlin, 1910, Ann. Ent., Soc. America, 4: 241, pl. 34, figs. 6-9, pl. 35, fig. 1. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Portland, Multnomah Co., Oregon.


Family Urochordeumatidae Silvestri


One genus, northwestern North America (Washington State).

Genus **Urochordeuma** Silvestri


Two nominal species, Washington State.

**Urochordeuma bumpusi** Silvestri


**Urochordeuma porona** Chamberlin


Chordeumatida of uncertain family position

**Polydesmus ocellatus** Packard

*Polydesmus ocellatus* Packard, 1883, American Nat., 17: 428. Location of type unknown, from Oregon.

*Craspedosoma packardii* Stuxberg, 1885, American Nat., 19: 400. Invalid replacement name.


The provenance and small size of this species suggest it may be a rhiscosomidid.

**Order Polydesmida**

The current recognition of four suborders, essentially the three phyla defined by Brolemann in 1916 + a fourth to contain dalodesmids, is not entirely satisfactory. In particular, the characters used to distinguish the suborder Paradoxosomatidea are not as fixed as originally believed, and it is not impossible that some alternative arrangement based on new characters can
be devised. For the present, I maintain the system used in my 1980 classification, with reservations and a few changes (e.g., composition of Platyrhacidae).

**Suborder Chelodesmidea**

With only a few points of uncertainty, I think that this taxon as defined on the basis of moveable gonopod coxae and sternum of the 2nd pair of male legs pivoted upon the pleurotergum is relatively discrete and perhaps even monophyletic. The relationships of the various families however remains unresolved despite some efforts in recent years to locate convincing synapomorphies. I suspect that any clues are either so obvious as to be overlooked, or so obscure as to have remain undetected.

The use of superfamilies in the 1980 list was probably premature, although in general they seemed to represent groupings of similar families. Except for Euryuridae, the following sequence of families remains that of the Classification, rather than strict alphabetical order, which, however, is observed for infrrafamilial taxa to the extent that they have been established.

**Family Chelodesmidae Cook**


Eurydesmidae sensu auct., nec sensu Eurydesminae Attems, 1898.

Since 1980, some progress has been made in the definition of tribal groups within this vast assemblage of millipeds, but most involves the fauna of South America and only a few items are germane to the region covered by this list. In particular, the rich fauna of the Greater Antilles remains unassigned although preliminary studies suggest affinity with that of the Andes rather than of Central America. I continue use of the two subfamily dichotomy for the present, with the realization that this is surely an oversimplification of the actual picture.

**Subfamily Chelodesminae Cook**


**Tribe Batodesmini Cook**


Biporodesminae Verhoeff, 1941, Arch. Naturgesch. 10: 403.
Genus **Alocodesmus** Silvestri


Four species, Panama, Colombia (undescribed species occur north to Honduras).

**Alocodesmus angustatus** Silvestri


**Alocodesmus dromeus** Chamberlin


I have been unable to match the gonopods of specimens from the Canal Zone with the drawing made by Carl (1914: fig. 123) from the holotype of *angustatus*. Unless the latter was made from a slide-mounted and distorted gonopod, I see no course but to recognize two valid taxa at least provisionally, until the genus can be carefully revised.

Genus **Cheirogonus** Hoffman


One species: Panama.

**Cheirogonus pittieri** Hoffman


**Batodesmini of uncertain generic position**

**Leptodesmus oltramarei** Carl, 1902, Rev. Suisse Zool., 10: 600, fig. 34. MALE ST (MHNG) labeled only Guatemala.

This species almost certainly requires establishment of a new genus in this tribe. It may be related to *Cheirogonus*.

**Tribe Caraibodesmini** Hoffman

Genus *Caraibodesmus* Chamberlin


11 species, all endemic to Jamaica.

**Caraibodesmus acutipes** Loomis

*Caraibodesmus acutipes* Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58: 174, fig. 5. MALE HT (FSCA) from one mile south of Claremont, St. Ann Parish, Jamaica.

**Caraibodesmus bruesi** Chamberlin


**Caraibodesmus criniger** Loomis


Range: Higher elevations in the Blue Mountains, Jamaica. The record (Loomis, 1975) for Mount Diablo, St. Ann Parish, seems improbable, perhaps a mislabeled sample.

**Caraibodesmus formosus** (Pocock)


**Caraibodesmus lewisi** Hoffmann

*Caraibodesmus lewisi* Hoffmann, 1979, Myriapodologica 1(2): 14, figs. 1-5. MALE HT (VMNH) from Corn Puss Gap, ca 5 km northwest of Bath, St. Thomas Parish, Jamaica.

Known also from Barnett's Gap, St. Thomas Parish, west of the type locality in the Blue Mountains.

**Caraibodesmus mammatus** (Pocock)


**Caraibodesmus morantus** (Karsch)

*Polydesmus (Rhacophorus) morantus* Karsch, 1881, Arch. Naturg. 47: 39. FEMALE HT (ZMB) labeled only Jamaica without further locality.
**Caraibodesmus pellus** Chamberlin


**Caraibodesmus pictus** Loomis

*Caraibodesmus pictus* Loomis, 1969, Florida Entom., 52: 141, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Oxford Cave at Auchtembeddie, Manchester Parish, Jamaica.

**Caraibodesmus sculpturatus** Loomis

*Caraibodesmus sculpturatus* Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58: 174, fig. 6. MALE HT (FSCA) from Mount Diablo, Moneague, St. Ann Parish, Jamaica.

**Caraibodesus verrucosus** (Pocock)

*Odontopeltis verrucosus* Pocock, 1894, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, 24: 516, pl. 39, figs. 6-6d. MALE HT (BMNH) from Jamaica without further locality.

Genus *Platyurodesmus* Loomis


One species, endemic on Jamaica.

**Platyurodesmus parallelus** Loomis

*Platyurodesmus parallelus* Loomis, 1977, Florida Entom., 60: 24, figs. 4-6. MALE HT (FSCA) from Jackson Bay Cave, Clarendon Parish, Jamaica._Hoffman, 1979, Myriapodologica 1(2): 17, figs. 6-9.

Tribe Chondrodesmini Hoffman


Six genera, southern Mexico to Peru, northern Brasil, and Guyana.

Genus *Chondrodesmus* Silvestri


About 40 species, Vera Cruz and Guerrero south to Ecuador and Brazil.

**Chondrodesmus acanthurus** (Peters)

*Polydesmus (Oxyurus) acanthurus* Peters, 1864, Montansb. Akad. Wissensch. Berlin, p. 532. FEMALE HT (ZMB) labeled only Veragua (presumably Veraguas Province, Panama).

**Chondrodesmus acanthurus**: Carl, 1914, M m. Soc. Neuch teloise, 5: 888, fig. 115.

Range: No definite localities have been established for this enigmatic species.

**Chondrodesmus acuticollis** Attems


**Chondrodesmus alidens** Chamberlin


**Chondrodesmus allenae** Loomis

*Chondrodesmus allenae* Loomis, 1959, Ceiba, 8(2): 2, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) from Escuela Agricola Pan-americana, Zamorano, Honduras.


**Chondrodesmus atrophus** Chamberlin


**Chondrodesmus cairoensis** Loomis

*Chondrodesmus cairoensis* Loomis, 1972, Florida Entom., 55: 186, Fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) from Cairo, Prov. Lim n, Costa Rica.

**Chondrodesmus chamberlini** Hoffman


Loomis (1968: 12) apparently felt that both of the *panamenus* names proposed by Chamberlin were based on the same species. Although the 1925 description is very brief, it nonetheless mentions enough differences in detail to warrant maintaining the names as valid until their types have been directly compared.
**Chondrodesmus ensiger** (Pocock)

*Dirhabdophallus ensiger* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 165, pl. 12, fig. 7, pl. 13, fig. 1. Location of type material unknown, probably lost, from Omilteme [=Omiltemi, ca 18 miles west of Chilpancingo] and Xautipa, Guerrero, Mexico. Omiltemi is suggested as the restricted type locality.

**Chondrodesmus ensiger**: Attems, 1938, Das Tierreich, 69: 86.

**Chondrodesmus euliotus** Chamberlin


**Chondrodesmus falciphallus** Chamberlin


**Chondrodesmus granosus** (Carl)

*Leptodesmus plataleus granosus* Carl, 1902, Rev. Suisse Zool., 10: 602, fig. 27. MALE HT (MHNG) from San Jos, Costa Rica.

*Dirhabdophallus granosus*: Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 164, pl. 12, fig. 5.

**Chondrodesmus hoffmanni** (Peters)


**Chondrodesmus montanus** (Pocock)

*Dirhabdophallus montanus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 163, pl. 12, figs. 4-4g, pl. 13, fig. 2. Location of type material unknown, probably lost, from Volc n de Agua, Dept. Sacatepequez, Guatemala.


Range: Recorded from several localities in El Salvador (Kraus, 1954).

**Chondrodesmus murphyi** Chamberlin

*Chondrodesmus murphyi* Chamberlin, 1946, Pan-Pacific Entom, 42: 147, fig. MALE HT (USNM) from Isla San Jos, Archipielago de las Perlas, Panama.

**Chondrodesmus nannus** Chamberlin

*Chondrodesmus nannus* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 58, fig. 137. MALE HT
Chamberlin provided no insights how this species differed from \textit{C. ensiger}, of which it is almost certainly a junior synonym.

\textbf{Chondrodesmus orientalis} Kraus


Range: Deps. La Union and San Miguel, El Salvador.

\textbf{Chondrodesmus panamenus} Chamberlin


\textbf{Chondrodesmus pittieri} Loomis


\textbf{Chondrodesmus rodriguezi} (Brolemann)

\textit{Leptodesmus rodriguezi} Brolemann, 1900, M. m. Soc. zool. France, 13: 103, figs. 43-46. MALE HT (MHNP), from Guatemala, without further locality.


Syonymy of \textit{nicaraguensis} with \textit{rodriguezi} must be considered provisional pending comparison of type material of the two names.

Recorded for Purulh, Guatemala by Pocock (1909: 164).

\textbf{Chondrodesmus sabachanus} Chamberlin

\textbf{Chondrodesmus singularis} Chamberlin


\textbf{Chondrodesmus spatulatus} (Pocock)

\textit{Dirhabdophallus spatulatus} Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 165, pl. 12, fig. 6. Location of M HT unknown, probably lost, from Omilteme [=Omiltemi], 18 mi. west of Chilpanzingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

\textbf{Chondrodesmus tuberculifer} Chamberlin

Tribe Trichomorphini Hoffman


Seven genera, Costa Rica to Ecuador and Trinidad.

Genus Allarithmus Attems


One species, Costa Rica.

Allarithmus parvulus Attems


Range: Also reported from San Isidro and La Carpintera, Costa Rica, by Attems (1933).

Genus Loomisiola Hoffman


One species, Costa Rica.

Loomisiola crinitapes (Loomis)


Genus Phylactophallus Pocock


Three (?)two species, Costa Rica.

Phylactophallus canceripes Loomis
**Phylactophallus canceripes** Loomis, 1972, Florida Entom., 55: 188, figs. 2-4. MALE HT (USNM) from Volc n Irazu [above San Isidro : Loomis], Cartago Prov., Costa Rica.

The generic position of this species is doubtful, a restudy of the type is required.

**Phylactophallus stenomerus** Pocock

*Phylactophallus stenomerus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 166, pl. 13, figs. 3-3h. Location of type material unknown, probably lost, from Volc n Irazu, Prov. Cartago, Costa Rica.


Comparison of the published accounts of the two names cited above leave little doubt that both are based on specimens of the same species. Pocock s presentation is excellent even by today s standards.

**Genus Talamancia** Loomis


One species, Costa Rica.

**Talamancia alba** Loomis


**Genus Trichomorpha** Silvestri


About 40 nominal species, Costa Rica to Ecuador and Colombia.
**Trichomorpha agilis** Loomis


**Trichomorpha capillata** Loomis

*Trichomorpha capillata* Loomis, 1964, *Fieldiana Zoology*, 47: 17, figs. 1, l-m. MALE HT (FMNH) from west of Finca Palo Santo, near Nueva California, Prov. Chiriquí, Panama.

**Ethophallus cervantes** Chamberlin


**Trichomorpha crucicola** Hoffman


**Trichomorpha erosa** Loomis


**Trichomorpha esulcata** Loomis


**Trichomorpha evidens** (Chamberlin)


**Trichomorpha folia** (Brolemann)


*Camptomorpha folium*: Attems, 1938, *Das Tierreich*, 69: 73, fig. 86.

Trichomorpha hyla Hoffman


Trichomorpha inflecta Loomis


Trichomorpha nidicola Chamberlin


Trichomorpha panamica Chamberlin


Range: Panama and Cocl provinces and Canal Zone, Panama.

Trichomorpha tacarcuna Loomis


Tribe Lepturodesmini Hoffman


Six genera, northern South America to Costa Rica and ?Mexico. The two Mesamerican
genera may require reference to some other tribe upon further study.

**Genus **Rhaphandra **Loomis**


**Rhaphandra brunnea** Loomis


**Genus **Solaenorhabdus **Hoffman**


One species, Guatemala.

**Solaenorhabdus contortus** (Brolemann)


**CHELODESMID GENERA WITHOUT TRIBAL ASSIGNMENT**

Most of the chelodesmids described from the West Indies, and several from Central America, have not yet been placed in tribal groups. The Antillean genera, at least, appear to be fairly closely related and many of them, based by Loomis on variable peripheral characters, will surely be combined following a review of gonopod structure (already commenced by Attems, 1938, in the case of *Quisquicia*). For the present, enumeration in alphabetical order offers the most practical management of these orphaned taxa.

**Genus **Achromoporus **Loomis**


Five species, all endemic to Hispaniola.

**Achromoporus coloratus** Loomis


Range: Recorded from several localities in Haiti.

**Achromoporus enneryensis** Loomis

Achromoporus furcipes Loomis


Range: Recorded from Morne Pilboreau, Haiti.

Achromoporus heteromus Loomis


Achromoporus robustus Loomis


Range: Recorded also from near Plaisance, Haiti.

Genus Amphelictogon Chamberlin


17 species (one with four subspecies), Cuba, Bahama Islands.

P rez-Asso (1996) recognized three species-groups in his careful revision of this genus, which should be consulted in the original for details. The following alphabetical listing is merely a concession to consistency of format and in no way implies disagreement with the proposed groups.

Amphelictogon alayoni P rez-Asso


Amphelictogon couloni (Humbert & DeSaussure)


Leptodesmus Couloni: Carl, 1903, Rev. Suisse Zool., 11: 552, fig. 13 (gonopod of holotype).

Range: Reported from Pico Turquino, Prov. Santigo de Cuba, Cuba (Loomis, 1938).

**Amphelictogon cubanus** Chamberlin


Range: Throughout easternmost Cuba (map, P rez-Asso, 1996, fig. 11).

**Amphelictogon dentatus** Chamberlin


Range: Guantnamo and Holgu n provinces, Cuba.

**Amphelictogon flexus** Loomis


**Amphelictogon garridoi** P rez-Asso


**Amphelictogon heteromus** Hoffman


**Amphelictogon hoffmani** P rez-Asso

Range: Also recorded from Cubal de la Tres Ceibas, Prov. Matanzas, Cuba.

**Amphelictogon magnus** (Bollman)


Range: Known only from the type locality of *atricolor*.

**Amphelictogon obscurus** Chamberlin


**Amphelictogon pallidipes** Chamberlin


**Amphelictogon propinquus** Loomis


Range: Several localities in the Sierra Maestra, Cuba.

**Amphelictogon rex** Loomis


**Amphelictogon strumosus** Loomis


**Amphelictogon subterraneus subterraneus** (DeSaussure)

Leptodesmus subterraneus: Carl, 1903, Rev. Suisse Zool., 11, pl. 16, fig. 14.


Amphelictogon subterraneus bahamiensis Chamberlin


Range: Several localities in the Archipi lago de Camag ey, Prov. Camag ey, Cuba. The ostensible type locality is suspect as the result of mislabeling or, less likely, an introduced population.

Amphelictogon subterraneus dolius Chamberlin


Range: Two localities in northeastern Sancti Spiritus, Cuba.

Amphelictogon subterraneus pinetorum Chamberlin


Amphelictogon thomasi P rez-Asso


Range: Sierra de Maestra, Cuba.

Names of uncertain status proposed in Amphelictogon


Genus **Antilodesmus** Chamberlin


One species, Lesser Antilles.

**Antilodesmus vincenti** (Pocock)

*Odontopeltis vincenti* Pocock, 1894, Journ. Linnaean Soc. London, 24: 514, figs. 4-4d. MALE HT (BMNH) from St. Vincent, without further locality.


Range: Recorded from Grenada and St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

Genus **Antrogonodesmus** Hoffman


One species, Cuba.

**Antrogonodesmus curiosus** Hoffman


Genus **Beatadesmus** Loomis


One species, Haiti.

**Beatadesmus utowani** Loomis


Genus **Biaporus** Loomis

One species, Republica Dominicana.

**Biaporus montanus** Loomis


**Genus Chondrotropis** Loomis


Three species, Republica Dominicana.

*Chondrotropis niger* Loomis

*Chondrotropis niger* Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80: 121, fig. 54. MALE HT (USNM) from near the road below Ennery, Haiti.

*Chondrotropis pictus* Loomis


*Chondrotropis venustus* Loomis

*Chondrotropis venustus* Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80: 126, fig. 56, pl. 2, fig. 3. MALE HT (USNM) from Morne Brigand, near Bayeux, Haiti.

**Genus Craterodesmus** Loomis


One species, Republica Dominicana.

*Craterodesmus ovatus* Loomis


**Genus Cubodesmus** Chamberlin

Four species, Cuba.

**Cubodesmus mariana** P rez-Asso

*Cubodesmus mariana* P rez-Asso, 1998, Myriapodologica, 5: 48, figs. 7, 8, 13, 17, 19. MALE HT (MNHNCu) from Limoncito, Sierra de Mariana, Guantamano, Cuba.

**Cubodesmus prominens** Loomis


Range: Guantamano and Holguin provinces, Cuba.

**Cubodesmus ramsdeni** Chamberlin


**Cubodesmus yazminae** P rez-Asso

*Cubodesmus yazminae* P rez-Asso, 1998, Myriapodologica, 5: 49, figs. 9, 10, 14, 18, 19. MALE HT (MNHNCu) from Paredones de Sierra de Cubitas, Prov. Camag ey, Cuba.

**Genus Cylindromus** Loomis


One species, Puerto Rico.

**Cylindromus uniporus** Loomis, 1977, Florida Entom., 60: 22, figs. 1-3. FEMALE HT
(FSCA) from Cuevo los Choros, 15 km south of Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

Genus *Cyrtaphe* Loomis


Four species, Hispaniola.

**Cyrtaphe alternata** Loomis

*Cyrtaphe alternata* Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80: 143, fig. 63, pl. 1, fig. 5, pl. 2, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) from Morne Pilboreau, above Ennery, Haiti.

**Cyrtaphe continuata** Loomis

*Cyrtaphe continuata* Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80: 147, fig. 65. MALE HT (USNM) from vicinity of Trouin, Haiti.

**Cyrtaphe domingensis** Loomis


**Cyrtaphe lobipes** Loomis


Genus *Ellipodesmus* Chamberlin


One species, Haiti.

**Ellipodesmus simplex** Chamberlin


Genus *Eutyporhachis* Pocock


Two species, Guatemala, Chiapas.
**Eutyporhachis rafaelanus** (Chamberlin)


**Eutyporhachis tesselatus** Pocock

*Eutyporhachis tesselatus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 169, pl. XIII, figs. 4-4c. Type specimens (location unknown) from Senah, Dept. Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala.

**Genus Granmadesmus** Prez-Asso


One species, Cuba.


**Genus Hypselodesmus** Loomis


One species: Hispaniola.

**Hypselodesmus bicolor** Loomis


**Genus Lasiomazus** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

**Lasiomazus concolor** Loomis


**Genus Leiomodesmus** Loomis

Loomis, by original designation.

One species, Cuba.

**Leiomodesmus flavocinctus** Loomis


**Genus Plicatodesmus** Pérez-asso


Three species, Cuba.

**Plicatodesmus baire** Pérez-asso


**Plicatodesmus mariana** Pérez-asso


**Plicatodesmus turquino** Pérez-asso


**Genus Podiscodesmus** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

**Podiscodesmus carinatus** Loomis


**Genus Pterygiodesmus** Loomis

One species, Hispaniola.

**Pterygiodesmus strumosus** Loomis

FEMALE HT (MCZ) from La Vestite. 6000-7000 ft., in the La Selle Range, Haiti.

**Genus Quisquicia** Loomis


Seven species, Hispaniola.

Synonymy of this name with *Beatadesmus* Loomis, 1934, seems likely.

**Quisquicia engonata** Loomis


**Quisquicia insignis** (Chamberlin)


Range: Recorded from Furcy and Kenscoff, Haiti.

**Quisquicia longipes** (Loomis)


**Quisquicia pulla** (Loomis)


Quisquicia rubens  Loomis

Quisquicia rubens  Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80: 135, fig. 60.  FEMALE HT (MCZ) from Morne La Selle, 7500 ft., Haiti.

Quisquicia sallei  (DeSaussure)


Insofar as can be ascertained from the original description, Loomis was very likely correct in referring this species to Quisquicia. The same confidence may not be extended to Brolemann's (1898: 284) redescription of a male in MHNP considered to be the original, for which no collection data were supplied.

Quisquicia scitula  Loomis

Quisquicia scitula  Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80: 130, fig. 57a-b, pl. 1, fig. 4.  MALE HT (MCZ) from north of Trouin, Haiti.

Genus Ricodesmus  Chamberlin


Two (or only one?) species, Puerto Rico.

Ricodesmus mauritii  (Brandt), new combination


Ricodesmus stejnegeri  Chamberlin

Ricodesmus stejnegeri  Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(11): 15, pl.5, fig. 7, pl. 6, figs. 1, 2.  MALE HT (USNM) from El Yunque, Puerto Rico.
Range: Central highlands of Puerto Rico.

Genus **Schistides** Chamberlin


One species, Honduras.

**Schistides atopophallus** Chamberlin


Genus **Synecheporus** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

**Synecheporus platyurus** Loomis


Genus **Tomodesmus** Chamberlin


One species, Cuba.

**Tomodesmus thaumastus** Chamberlin


CHELODESMID SPECIES OF UNCERTAIN GENERIC POSITION


Doubtless referable to one of the local Haitian genera.

Family Eurymerodesmidae Causey

One genus, central and southeastern United States.

**Genus Eurymerodesmus Brolemann**


Twenty-five species, central and southeastern United States (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 1), greatest diversity in Louisiana, Arkansas, and eastern Texas.

Shelley (op. cit.) organized the species of this genus into four clearly-defined groups (called by him lineages). Although I believe that these are defensible, phylogenetically natural, groups, I here list all species in simple alphabetical order for convenience of reference and to maintain consistency with the arrangement in other genera.

**Eurymerodesmus amplus** Causey


Range: Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, eastern Texas; also a disjunct population in Mason Co., Texas (maps, Shelley, 1989, figs. 54, 211-212).

**Eurymerodesmus angularis** Causey


212: 81.
Range: Northern Louisiana, eastern Arkansas; possibly disjunct populations in western Missouri and northcentral Mississippi (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 9).

**Eurymerodesmus birdi birdi** Chamberlin


Range: Northeastern Kansas and adjacent Missouri south to Louisiana, extreme western Mississippi, and coastal Texas (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 147).

**Eurymerodesmus birdi planus** Causey


Range: Southwestern Mississippi, extreme eastern Louisiana (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 147).

**Eurymerodesmus caesariatus** Shelley


**Eurymerodesmus clavatus** Shelley


**Eurymerodesmus compressus** Causey


Range: Union Co., Arkansas.
Shelley (1989: 35) designated a male neotype (FSCA) from six miles west of El Dorado, Union Co., Arkansas.

**Eurymerodesmus crassatus** Shelley


**Eurymerodesmus dactylophorus** Shelley


Range: Southcentral Texas between the Brazos and Guadeloupe rivers (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 212).

**Eurymerodesmus digitatus** Loomis


Range: Southwestern Oklahoma to central Texas (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 176).

**Eurymerodesmus dubius** Chamberlin


Range: Southwestern Arkansas, and a disjunct record for Louisiana (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 9).

**Eurymerodesmus elevatus** Shelley


Range: Central Missouri (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 54).

**Eurymerodesmus goodi** Causey


Range: A small area in Polk and Montgomery counties, Arkansas (Map, Shelley 1989, fig. 211).

**Eurymerodesmus hispidipes** (Wood)


Range: Known definitely only from a male taken at Charleston, Coles Co., Illinois, the record for Dixon Springs in that state (Causey, 1950) having been based on a specimen of _E. oliphantus_. A record for southeastern Arkansas (Ashley Co.) requires confirmation, if the locality is correct it perhaps represents an instance of downstream dispersal by high water (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 9).

Eurymerodesmus impurus (Wood)


Range: Brazos and Washington counties, eastern Texas (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 9).

Eurymerodesmus melacis Chamberlin & Mulaik


Range: Coastal Plain and Edwards Plateau regions of central and southern Texas (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 176).

Eurymerodesmus mundus Chamberlin


Range: Great Plains, from Nebraska to northeastern Texas (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 147).

Eurymerodesmus newtonus Chamberlin


Range: Benton, Newton, and Washington counties, Arkansas (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 54).

Eurymerodesmus oliphantus Chamberlin

Range: Arkansas, Missouri, and southern Illinois (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 54).

Eurymerodesmus pariocus (Chamberlin)


Range: Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, only.

Eurymerodesmus polkensis (Causey)


Range: Montgomery, Polk, and Scott counties, western Arkansas (map, Shelley 1989, fig. 54).

Eurymerodesmus pulaski (Causey)


Eurymerodesmus sanbernardiensis Causey


Range: Southeastern Texas, between the Brazos and Colorado rivers (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 176).

Eurymerodesmus serratus Shelley


Range: Pulaski Co., Arkansas. Shelley (op. Cit. 71) discusses an additional sample labeled as having been taken in Alachua Co., Florida. Until confirmed by additional collections, this
locality must be held in suspicion.

**Eurymerodesmus simplex** Chamberlin


Range: Rapides and Evangeline parished, central Louisiana (map, Shelley 1989, fig. 211).

Contrary to Shelley (1989: 62), I believe that Chamberlin’s citation of _simplex_ as the type species of _Kewanius_ constitutes a new combination even though the two words are not directly juxtaposed.

**Eurymerodesmus varius varius** (McNeill)


Range: Southeastern United States, from vicinity of Mobile Bay to southeastern North Carolina, Florida peninsula south to Hernando County (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 54).

**Eurymerodesmus varius christianus** Chamberlin


Range: Southeastern Louisiana between the Pearl and Mississippi Rivers (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 211); populations intergradient with _E. v. varius_ are recorded throughout Mississippi.

**Eurymerodesmus varius louisianae** Chamberlin

_Eurymerodesmus louisianae_ Chamberlin, 1942, Bull. Univ. Utah, 32(8): 6, fig. 17. MALE HT (USNM) from two miles south of Saline, Natchitoches Par., Louisiana.


Range: Central Louisiana north to southwestern Arkansas (map, Shelley, 1989, fig. 54).

Family Euryuridae Pocock


Until recently, this small North American taxon has been affiliated with the pantropical group Platyhacidae as a subcategory or as part of a heterogeneous coordinate family. Removal from such placements and re-location near of the more generalized xystodesmids was suggested by Hoffman (1998).

The genus Illiniurus is again considered as valid, after a period during which I thought it referable to Auturus. Revision of that genus by Shelley (1982) indicated that its homogeneity would be violated by the inclusion of Illiniurus beattyi. As that species remains known only from its original collection in 1966, the collection of new has become a major desideratum.

Three genera, eastern North America.

Genus Auturus Chamberlin


Four species, two of them with two subspecies; Mississippi Valley and Coastal Plain of southeastern United States, north to Virginia and Minnesota.

Auturus erythropygos erythropygos (Brandt)

Polydesmus erythropygos Brandt, 1839, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 5 (20): 313; 1841, Recueil de m moires....., p. 134. MALE LT (ZMB) labeled America boreali , later (Chamberlin & Hoffman, 1958) provisionally restricted to Georgetown, South Carolina, a known residence of the collector of the type specimens which is within the known range of this taxon.


Range: Southeastern Virginia to Georgia (map, Shelley, 1982, fig. 25).

The several usages of this specific name by Gervais, DeSaussure & Humbert, Bollman, and Attems, cited above, are included merely to show historical permutations. In all four cases, the species being referred to by those authors were NOT *erythropygos* in the current application of that name.

**Auturus erythropygos becki** Chamberlin

**Auturus becki** Chamberlin, 1951, Great Basin Natur., 11: 29, fig. 2 MALE & FEMALE ST (USNM) labeled Suwannee River, Florida, presumably at a highway crossing in Columbia, Hamilton, or Suwannee counties.


Range: Northern Florida (Columbia and Suwannee counties); doubtless also adjacent Georgia (map, Shelley, 1982, fig. 25).

**Auturus evides** (Bollman)


Range: Central United States, from Oklahoma and Arkansas north to southeastern Minnesota (map, Shelley, 1982, fig. 25).

**Auturus louisianus louisianus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Northern Louisiana to southwestern Oklahoma (map, Shelley, 1982, fig. 25).
If the position be taken that Chamberlin intended the specific name to be a noun in apposition to the masculine generic name, rather than an adjectival form of the proper name Louis, a case could be made for retention of the original suffix -iana. I see no reason, however, to disturb existing usage.

**Auturus louisianus phanus** Chamberlin


Range: Southern Mississippi and eastern Louisiana (map, Shelley, 1982, fig. 25).

**Auturus mcclurkini** Causey


Range: East of the Mississippi River in Tennessee and Mississippi (map, Shelley, 1982, fig. 25).

**Genus Euryurus** Koch

*Euryurus* Koch, 1847, System der Myriapoden (fasc. 59): 38. Type species: *Euryurus maculatus* Koch, by direct substitution and synonymy, through subsequent designation of Attems (1938) as type of the replacement name *Eutheatus*; Attems asserted the synonymy of *maculatus* with *Polydesmus erythropygos* Brandt, the name actually stipulated as type of *Eutheatus* but unavailable as not one of the three originally included species. The names *maculatus* and *erythropygos* are no longer considered as congeneric.

*Eutheatus* Attems, 1938, Das Tierreich, 69: 294. Proposed as replacement name for *Euryurus*, ipso facto with the same type species (see preceding entry).


Six species, one with two subspecies; eastern United States.

**Euryurus amycus** Hoffman

Range: Single localities in Wilkes and Surry counties, North Carolina.

**Euryurus carolinensis** (DeSaussure)


**Euryurus erythropygus**: Carl, 1903, *Rev. Suisse Zool.*, 11: 562, fig. 19 (drawing of gonopod of holotype; incorrectly synonymized with this name).


Range: Primarily known from the Piedmont region of North Carolina; inferentially from South Carolina although no definite records are yet known for that state (map, Hoffman, 1978, fig. 12).

**Euryurus cingulatus** Hoffman


Range: Five counties in northwestern Alabama (map, Shelley, 1982, fig. 9).

**Euryurus leachii leachii** (Gray)

*Polydnesmus Leachii* Gray, 1832, in: Edward Gray (ed.): *The Animal Kingdom, arranged in Conformity with its Organization by the Baron Cuvier*. ...15: pl. 135, figs. 3a-c. MALE HT (BMNH) without locality data.


**Euryurus leachii fraternus** Hoffman


Range: Primarily in the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province from western Pennsylvania to extreme northern Mississippi and Alabama (map, Hoffman 1978, fig. 13).

**Euryurus mississippiensis** (Causey)


Shelley (1982: 255) recounts the circumstances concerning the loss of the type material of this species.

Euryurus orestes Hoffman


Range: Southern Blue Ridge physiographic province west of the French Broad River, also disjunct population on Wallen Ridge, east Tennessee (map, Hoffman, 1978, fig. 18).

Genus Illiniurus Shear


Monotypic, known only from southern Illinois.

Illiniurus beattyi Shear


Family Xystodesmidae Cook


Although most of the genera, both Nearctic and Palearctic, have been thoroughly revised during the past three decades, the higher classification remains as suggested by me in 1980: Parafontariinae for one Japanese genus opposed to a Xystodesminae for the remainder of the family. I am by no means satisfied that this is the definitive arrangement, nor that the tribal divisions of the Xystodesminae are entirely satisfactory either.

For the purposes of this list, I have adopted the findings outlined in the most recent treatments, with the exception of the tribe Aphelorini, as discussed thereunder.

Tribe Aphelorini Hoffman


Delimitation of genera in this section of the Xystodesmidae is fraught with difficulty and uncertainty because of the highly subjective character of diagnostic features (dominantly those of male genitalia) and the near impossibility of determining their polarity for objective reconstructions of phylogeny. Species-groups often appear to be fundamentally cohesive, but all
too frequently include species which merge gradually into the perimeters of other groups.

The most definitive work on this tribe has come from the hand of R. M. Shelley, who has courageously grasped the thistle that others (myself included) feared to handle and revised most of the Nearctic genera with precision and insight. Nonetheless, in the first steps of any investigation based largely upon the subjective evaluation of subtle, abstract, characters, it would be astonishing if the very nature of the material did not permit alternative interpretations. As with so much of systematic biology, future work with this tribe must involve the judicious selection of a middle ground between the Scylla of a few large and cumbersome genera and the Charybdis of many small and vaguely defined genera. Perhaps molecular genetics will lend some insights into the matter, with the caveat that even molecular data have to be quantified and weighted subjectively by someone.

As noted in an introductory paragraph, I think that use of the subgenus category imposes an unnecessary burden on a classification. In my view, and that of many others, a subgenus might just as well be either a genus or a species-group, if for no other reason (and there are others!) than escaping the redundant parenthetical rider which far too often adds a nomenclatorial complication as genera are combined or divided.

My decision to escalate existing subgenera is not without personal bias since I do consider some of these taxa (*Dixioria*, *Cleptoria*, *Stelgipus* et al.) to merit generic status. The others are borne along on the vehicle of consistency.

Genus **Apheloria** Chamberlin


Number of valid taxa uncertain, pending revision; northeastern and central United States.

A revisionary treatment of this genus, pursued for a number of decades, has still not reached a closure phase, and the following entries represent a medley of confirmed new synonymy (based on examination of relevant type material) for some names and uncertain status for others.

*Apheloria montana* (Bollman)


*Apheloria montana* Chamberlin, 1921, Canadian Entom., 53: 232, fig. 2.

*Apheloria unaka* Chamberlin, 1939, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(2): 11, Fig. 33. MALE HT (USNM) from Unaka Springs, Unicoi Co., Tennessee. New synonymy!


Range: Central eastern Tennessee, north into southeastern Kentucky and southwestern Virginia, east into the French Broad River drainage basin of North Carolina, south into northern Alabama and Georgia.

The new synonymy proposed here is based upon examination of the types of all names listed, as well as abundant non-type material.

**Apheloria tigana** Chamberlin


*Apheloria aspila* Chamberlin, 1939, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(2): 10, fig. 28. MALE HT (USNM) labeled as from Soco Falls, near Waynesville, North Carolina [on US hy. 19 south of Soco Gap, Jackson Co.]. **New synonymy!**

Range: Coastal southeastern North Carolina, northwest to the Blue Ridge in Floyd and Franklin counties, Virginia.

Although the name *aspila* has one-page priority in Chamberlin's 1939 publication, *tigana* was selected as the senior synonym to avoid the type locality of this species being fixed at a place outside its actual range. The type material of *aspila* was obviously either mislabeled by its collector or while in Chamberlin's hands, a not uncommon accident in either case. The types of all three names cited above have been examined, as well as abundant non-type material.

**Apheloria virginiensis virginiensis** (Drury), new status.

*Julus virginiensis* Drury, 1770, Illustrations of natural history.....1: pl. 43, fig. 8. Type material not known to exist, name based on specimens sent to Drury from Dinwiddie Co., Virginia (Shelley, 1980: 131, footnote 6).

*Apheleoria virginia* Chamberlin, 1939, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(2): 12, fig. 30. MALE HT (USNM) from Chatham, Pittsylvania Co., Virginia. **New synonymy!**


Range: Piedmont and inner Coastal Plain of Virginia, south of the James River.

Treatment of this name as type species of the genus *Fontaria* in the 1958 Checklist by Chamberlin & Hoffman was egregiously incorrect.

**Apheloria virginiensis corrugata** (Wood), new combination

*Fontaria virginiensis* C. L. Koch, 1863, Die Myriapoden, 1: 71, pl. 32, fig. 62.


Range: Northeastern North America, from southeastern Virginia north to Montreal, Canada.

Apheloria virginiensis butleriana (Bollman), new combination


?Leptocircus inexpectatus Attems, 1931, Zoologica (Stuttgart), 30(3-4): 67, figs. 102-104. MALE HT (NMW) from an unspecified locality in North America. Provisional new synonymy.

Range: Ohio and Indiana, south to central Tennessee. Intergrades with the preceding in West Virginia.

Apheloria virginiensis iowa Chamberlin, new status, new combination


Range: Eastern Iowa and adjacent Illinois, doubtless merging into the following subspecies.

Apheloria virginiensis reducta Chamberlin, new status, new combination


Range: Ozark-Ouachita highlands, Arkansas and Missouri.

SPECIES OF UNCERTAIN STATUS
Apheloria luminosa (Kenyon)


Shelley (loc. cit.) presented evidence that the species described by Kenyon is referable to Apheloria, and the original account of coloration, size, and genitalia tend to support such a placement. There is however a substantial disjunction between Omaha and the nearest genuine localities for this genus in Iowa and Missouri, both Dr. Shelley and I have failed to rediscover it in riparian forest along the Missouri River south of Omaha, and the University of Nebraska entomology collection has no material of any xystodesmid from that state. Before assuming luminosa to be a senior synonym of A. v. iowa, I prefer to await confirmation through the collection of fresh material in southeastern Nebraska.

Genus Brachoria Chamberlin


26 nominal species, central eastern United States (Pennsylvania and Ohio south to Alabama and Mississippi).

Brachoria calceata (Causey)


Brachoria cedra Keeton


Range: Several localities in Lee Co., Virginia.

Incorrectly synonymized with B. initialis by Keeton (1965: 233).
**Brachoria conta** Keeton


**Brachoria dentata** Keeton


**Brachoria divicuma** Keeton


**Brachoria electa** Causey


Range: Anderson and Mercer counties, Kentucky.

Considered by Keeton to be almost certainly a junior synonym of *B. initialis*.

**Brachoria enodicuma** Keeton


**Brachoria eutypa eutypa** Chamberlin

*Brachoria eutypa Chamberlin, 1939, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(2): 4, fig. 4. MALE HT (USNM) from Russelville, Hamblen Co., Tennessee.


Range: Eastern Tennessee, chiefly between Bristol and Knoxville.

**Brachoria eutypa ethotela** Chamberlin


I have already (1971) expressed doubts that *ethotela* is subspecifically related to *eutypa*.

**Brachoria falcifera** Keeton

from Grimsleyville [merely a place name on US Hy. 460, ca. six miles SE of Keen Mountain], Buchanan Co., Virginia.

**Brachoria glendalea** (Chamberlin)


Range: Central Tennessee: Cumberland, Hickman, Perry counties.

**Brachoria gracilipes** (Chamberlin)


**Brachoria hansonii** Causey


**Brachoria hoffmani** Keeton


Range: Extreme southwestern Virginia and adjacent Kentucky (map, Hoffman, 1971, fig. 3).

**Brachoria hubrichti** Keeton


**Brachoria indiana** (Bollman)


Range: Southern Indiana, northcentral Kentucky (map, Keeton, 1965, fig. 26).

**Brachoria initialis** Chamberlin


Range: Eastern Tennessee to central Alabama, possibly southern Mississippi (map, Keeton, 1965, fig. 26)

Keeton’s analysis of geographic variation in size of the telopodite was flawed in recording the measurement as an actual value rather than as a proportion of body size (which varies substantially).

Brachoria insolita Keeton


Brachoria kentuckiana (Causey)


Brachoria laminata Keeton


Brachoria ligula Keeton


Brachoria mendota Keeton

Brachoria ochra (Chamberlin)
Fontaria ochra Chamberlin, 1918, Psyche, 25: 123. MALE HT (USNM) from Agricultural College [now Mississippi State University], Starkville, Oktibbeha Co., Mississippi.


Range: Northern Mississippi and northwest Alabama (map, Keeton, 1965, fig. 26).

Brachoria plecta Keeton


Brachoria separanda separanda Chamberlin


Range: Western Maryland, northeastern West Virginia.

Brachoria separanda calcaria Keeton


Range: Southwestern Virginia (Montgomery, Giles, Pulaski counties); adjacent West Virginia (map, Hoffman, 1971, fig. 11).

Brachoria separanda hamata Keeton


Range: Southwestern Virginia (Tazewell and Bland counties) (map, Hoffman, 1971, fig. 11).

Brachoria separanda versicolor Hoffman

HT (USNM) from 11 miles northwest of Wytheville, Wythe Co., Virginia.


Range: Southwestern Virginia (Wythe and Bland counties) (map, Hoffman, 1971, fig. 11).

Brachoria splendida (Causey)


Brachoria turneri Keeton


Brachoria viridicolens (Hoffman)


Genus Brevigonus Shelley


Two species: western South Carolina.

Brevigonus arcuata Shelley

Brevigonus arcuata Shelley, 1981, Brimleyana, 6: 56, figs. 1-5. MALE HT (USNM) from George s Creek at SC Hy. 192, 8.5 miles east if Pickens, Pickens Co., South Carolina.


Range: Western South Carolina, Anderson, Abbeville, and Pickens cos. (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 93).

Brevigonus shelfordi (Loomis)

Cleptoria shelfordi Loomis, 1944, Psyche, 51: 172, fig. 4. MALE HT (MCZ) from the DeLaHowe Forest, about seven miles west of McCormick, McCormick Co., South Carolina.


Genus **Cheiropus** Loomis


One species, southeastern United States.

Considered a subgenus of *Sigmoria* by Shelley, in Shelley & Whitehead, 1996. I cannot concur with the combination of *Lyrranea* and *Stelgipus* under this generic name as proposed by Shelley (1984).

**Cheiropus plancus** Loomis

*Cheiropus plancus* Loomis, 1944, *Psyche*, 51: 171, figs. 3a-b. MALE HT (MCZ) from Thomasville, Thomas Co., Georgia.


Range: Southwestern Georgia, south and east as far as Hernando Co., Florida (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 23).

Genus **Cleptoria** Chamberlin


Shelley (1986) treated this taxon as a subgenus of *Sigmoria*.

**Cleptoria abbotti** Hoffman


Range: Seven counties in northeastern Georgia, chiefly in the Savannah River drainage (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 68).

**Cleptoria bipraesidens** Hoffman


Range: Known so far only from the type locality.
Cleptoria macra Chamberlin


Range: Western South Carolina (Greenville and Newberry cos.) (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 68).

Cleptoria rileyi (Bollman)


Range: Piedmont region of central Georgia and eastern Alabama (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 68).

Cleptoria robusta Shelley


Range: Western South Carolina (Oconee and Anderson counties) (map, Shelley 1986, fig. 68).

Genus Croatania Shelley


Four species: central Piedmont of South Carolina and adjacent parts of North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 49).

Croatania catawba Shelley


Croatania saluda Shelley


Range: Recorded from eight counties in central South Carolina, between the Enoree and Savannah rivers.

Croatania simplex Shelley


Range: Recorded from six counties in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

Croatania yemassee Shelley


Range: Two localities along the seacoast in southeastern South Carolina.

Genus Deltotaria Causey


Four species, southern Blue Ridge, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia.

Deltotaria brimleii brimleii Causey


Deltotaria brimleii tela Causey


Considered a strict junior synonym of _b. brimleii_ by Shelley, 1986.

Deltotaria brimleii brimleardia Causey, new status


Considered a strict junior synonym of _b. brimleii_ by Shelley, 1986.

Deltotaria brimleii mariana Hoffman, new status


Range: Southern Blue Ridge southwest of Asheville, North Carolina (Transylvania, Macon, Jackson counties, probably others).

Considered a strict synonym of _b. brimleii_ by Shelley, 1986.

Deltotaria lea Hoffman


Range: A limited area in the western Piedmont of North Carolina and adjacent South Carolina (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 146).

Deltotaria philia (Chamberlin)


Range: Extreme western counties of North and South Carolina, extreme northern Georgia (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 146).
Genus *Dixioria* Chamberlin


Four species, one of them with four subspecies, southern Appalachian Mountains.

**Dixioria brooksi** Hoffman


Range: A limited area along Holston Mountain near and southwest of Damascus, Virginia (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 45).

**Dixioria dactylifera** Hoffman


Range: Recorded from three localities in Ashe Co., North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 45).

**Dixioria fowleri** Hoffman, new status


Range: Type locality and Burkes Garden, Tazewell Co., Virginia (other previous records require confirmation).

Shelley (1986: 55) considered this form to be identical with *coronata*. In my view the telopodite forms a smaller, closer circle as seen in dorsal (lateral) view, with the apical solenomere region thicker than in *coronata*, in fact much more similar to the configuration in both *dactyligera* and *watauga* with which conspecificity seems more likely.

**Dixioria pela acuminata** Hoffman


Range: Two localities in Johnson Co., Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 45).

**Dixioria pela coronata** Hoffman


**Dixioria pela pela** (Chamberlin)

**Fontaria pela** Chamberlin, 1918, Psyche, 25: 122. MALE HT (?location uncertain at present) from Burbank, Carter Co., Tennessee and FEMALE PT in MCZ.


**Dixioria pela wrighti** Hoffman


Range: Watauga and Avery counties, North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 45).

**Dixioria watauga** Shelley


A similarity in the gonopods of this species and *fowleri* is noted under the entry for that name.

Genus **Dynoria** Chamberlin

Two species, western Piedmont region of Georgia; Blue Ridge in northern Georgia and adjacent parts of North and South Carolina.

I am not convinced that the two species assigned to *Dynoria* are congeneric.

**Dynoria icana** Chamberlin


Range: Recorded only from five localities in Rabun and Habersham cos., Georgia, Oconee Co., South Carolina, and Macon Co., North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 10).

**Dynoria medialis** Chamberlin


Range: Central and western Georgia, from vicinity of Atlanta southward, west of the Chattahoochee River, to Early Co., Georgia (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 10).

**Genus Falloria** Hoffman


17 species, southern Appalachians, Cumberland Plateau, and Interior Basins.

As treated by Shelley (1986: 106 et seq.) *Falloria* is a very heterogeneous assemblage having only an ambiguous definition based largely upon color pattern. In many, perhaps most, of the species, the prefemoral process is enlarged, bifurcated, or both; in others (e.g., *prolata, apheloroides*) this process is small and acuminate. In species of the Mimetica Group in central Tennessee, the telopodite is remarkably short and massive, and approximates the form of an unnamed species of *Brachoria* occurring in the same general area (as well as several Kentucky species for which the name *Tucoria* had been applied.

In my view, *Falloria* might be dismembered, with some species-groups given generic rank and others merged into *Sigmoria*. As with other kinds of radical surgery, a third, objective, evaluation of existing evidence would be a desirable antecedent. For the present, in a departure from the regular format of this list, I document the known species in the groups recognized by Dr. Shelley in order to keep related taxa together.

**Aphelorioides Group**
Falloria aphelorioides Shelley


Range: Extreme southeastern Tennessee (Monroe and McMinn cos.) and adjacent North Carolina (Swain Co.) (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 125).

Bidens Group

Falloria bidens (Causey)

Apheloria bidens Causey, 1942, Ent. News, 53: 169, fig. 9. MALE HT (ANSP) from Chimneys Picnic Area, ca. 7 miles south of Gatlinburg, on U.S. Hy. 441, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Sevier Co., Tennessee


Range: Numerous localities in eastern Sevier Co., Tennessee (map, Shelley 1986, fig. 147).

Falloria prolata Shelley


Range: Vicinity of Gatlinburg, Sevier Co., Tennessee (map, Shelley 1986, fig. 125).

Leucostriata Group

Falloria leucostriata (Shelley)


Range: Cocke and Sevier cos., Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 132).

Falloria xerophylla (Shelley)


Range: Extreme southeastern Tennessee and adjacent northern Georgia (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 132).

Mimetica Group

**Falloria crassicurvosa** (Shelley)


Range: Three localities on the eastern edge of the Nashville Basin, in DeKalb and Smith cos., Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 126).

**Falloria mimetica** (Chamberlin)


Range: Cumberland Plateau in central Tennessee north of the Duck River, possibly also in Kentucky (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 126).

Shelley (1986: 135) noted that the locality Glendale Hills no longer exists by that name near Nashville, and suggested it may currently survive as Glendale Lane in the southern part of that city. The holotype, originally property of the MCZ, found its way to Salt Lake City when Prof. Chamberlin relocated there, and was separated out for return to MCZ when his collection was acquired by the USNM and curated by me in the 1970s.

**Falloria pendula** (Shelley)


Picapa Group

**Falloria picapa** (Keeton)


Range: Cumberland Plateau in Morgan Co., Tennessee.
Translineata Group

**Falloria abbreviata** Shelley


Range: Van Buren and Bledsoe counties, central Tennessee (map, Shelley 1986, fig. 126).

**Falloria ainsliei** (Chamberlin)

*Apheloria ainsliei* Chamberlin, 1921, Canadian Entom., 53: 232, fig. 1. MALE HT (MCZ) from an unspecified locality in Knox County, Tennessee.


Range: Tennessee River valley in Knox, Sevier, and Blount cos., Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 125)

**Falloria forficata** Shelley

*Sigmaria (Falloria) forficata* Shelley, 1986, Mem. American Entom. Soc., 35: 119, figs. 92-96. MALE HT (USNM) from a site along Fall Creek, 4.2 miles southeast Crab Orchard, Cumberland Co., Tennessee.

Range: A linear extent along the eastern escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau, in Scott, Morgan, Cumberland, Bledsoe, and Hamilton cos., Tennessee (map, Shelley 1986, fig. 126).

**Falloria fumimontis** (Shelley)


Range: Great Smoky Mountains in Blount Co., Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 133).

**Falloria houstoni** (Chamberlin)

*Sigmaria houstoni* Chamberlin, 1943, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 56: 144, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) stated to be from Houston, Texas, but clearly in error as the species is endemic to the Cumberland Plateau in eastern Tennessee.


**Falloria lyrea** (Shelley)


Range: Great Smoky Mountains in Blount and Sevier cos., Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 133).

Falloria translineata (Shelley)


Range: Great Smoky Mountains in Blount and Sevier cos., Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 132, 133).

Tuberosa Group

Falloria tuberosa (Shelley)


Range: Apparently restricted to vicinity of the type locality (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 132).

The very disjunct gonopod structure in this species would appear to merit generic-level status.

Genus Furcillaria Shelley


Four species, Piedmont region of South Carolina and adjacent Blue Ridge in North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 17).

Through the gonopodal similarity of the species F. aequalis and P. thrinax the genera Furcillaria and Prionogonus might be regarded as adelphotaxa, against the opinion of Shelley (1982: 473) who has also remarked the situation. Transfer of thrinax into Furcillaria produces a somewhat more homogeneous Prionogonus, it is also the species in which the lateral telopodital dentations are least developed.
**Furcillaria aequalis** Shelley


Range: Piedmont region of central western South Carolina, in Edgefield and Saluda cos.

**Furcillaria convoluta** Shelley


Range: Piedmont region of central South Carolina: Spartanburg, Union, Laurens, and Newberry cos.

**Furcillaria laminata** Shelley


Range: Western South Carolina, Pickens and Anderson cos.

**Furcillaria thrinax** (Shelley), new combination!


**Genus Lyrranea** Hoffman


One species, Georgia.

**Lyrranea persica** Hoffman


Range: A limited area in central western Georgia: Peach, Houston, Crawford, and Taylor counties.
Genus *Prionogonus* Shelley


Four species, western North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1982, fig. 14).

Removed from genus: *P. thrinax* Shelley, 1982, see *Furcillaria*.

*Prionogonus divaricatus* Shelley


*Prionogonus divergens* (Chamberlin), new combination!


Range: The Blue Ridge front along the border shared by North and South Carolina (map, Shelley, 1983, fig. 5).

Already Shelley (1983: 89, 1986: 100) noted a close relationship between *stibarophalla* and *divergens*.

*Prionogonus haerens* Shelley


*Prionogonus stibarophallus* (Shelley), new combination!

Range: Blue Ridge in western North Carolina, Buncombe, McDowell, and Rutherford cos.

Genus **Rudiloria** Causey


Five species, one of them with two subspecies, northeastern United States.

My perception of this group as it occurs in Virginia differs somewhat from that of Dr. Shelley (1986: 30-35) and the situation invites further detailed investigation.

**Rudiloria guyandotta** (Shear)


Range: In addition to the type locality, recorded from Menifee and Rowan cos., Kentucky.

**Rudiloria kleinpeteri** (Hoffman)


Range: Ridge and Valley province of western Virginia, from the New River southwest nearly to the Tennessee state line.

**Rudiloria mohicana** Causey


Range: Definitely known only from the type locality, but doubtless widespread in southern Ohio.

**Rudiloria rigida** Shelley


Range: Clay, Kanawha, and Nicholas cos., in central West Virginia (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 17).

**Rudiloria trimaculata tortua** (Chamberlin)


Range: Central western Virginia (Giles, Craig, Bedford cos.), usually above 3000 ft.

This geographic population was considered as intergradient between nominate *trimaculata* and *kleinpeteri* by Shelley (1986:30). My own experience with these organisms suggests the arrangement proposed here, which I hope to document more fully at some future time.

**Rudiloria trimaculata trimaculata** (Wood)


Range: Central and northern Appalachians, from the James River in Virginia north to Maine and Ontario (probably also adjacent Quebec) (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 17).

I concur with Shelley’s view that my Apheloria antrostomicola is not nameworthy, it was based on a single small sample and in my view represents a population intermediate between nominate trimaculata and tortua.

Genus Sigmoria Chamberlin


15 species, southeastern United States, West Virginia to South Carolina, most species in the Blue Ridge physiographic province.

I adopt here a somewhat more stringent concept of this genus than that proposed by Dr. Shelley in his 1986 revision. Consistency with his placement of such diverse taxa as Stelgipus and Lyrranea in Sigmoria would mandate inclusion of the much-less divergent (and older) genus Apheloria which would then assume both the group name and an internal diversity of awesome magnitude. Despite the insights that characterize Shelley’s magisterial monograph, I believe that resolution of the Aphelorini remains an aspiration for the future (if ever!).

Australis Group

Sigmoria australis Shelley


Range: One area in southeastern South Carolina and adjacent Georgia, another in southern Alabama and adjacent parts of Georgia and Florida (map, Shelley, 1986, fig. 68).

Shelley (1986: 100) postulated a relationship of this species with Prionogonus stibarophallus; my perception of the gonopodal similarities favors random homoplasy.

Latior Group

Sigmoria areolata Shelley

Range: Localized in the southeastern part of Buncombe Co., North Carolina.

**Sigmoria laticurvosa** Shelley


Range: Known from several localities in Aiken Co., South Carolina.

In my view, the gonopod of this species suggests a derivative relationship from an ancestral stock similar to *S. stenoloba*, hence membership in the Latior Group.

**Sigmoria latior hoffmani** Shelley


Range: Coastal Plain of South Carolina between the Savannah and Congaree rivers (map, Shelley, 1981, figs. 137, 139).

**Sigmoria latior latior** (Brolemann)


Range: Extreme southern West Virginia, south and east across the Blue Ridge and Piedmont of North Carolina as far as the vicinity of Raleigh (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 139).

**Sigmoria latior munda** Chamberlin


Range: Southern Blue Ridge in western North Carolina (Madison to Macon cos.), south and east into the western Piedmont (Spartanburg and Cherokee cos.) of South Carolina (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 139).

Sigmaria quadrata Shelley


Sigmaria stenoloba Shelley


Range: Two apparently disjunct populations in Wilkes and Catawba cos., North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1981, fig. 132.

Nantahalae Group

Sigmaria nantahalae Hoffman


Range: Western North Carolina and adjacent northern Georgia, in and around the Nantahala Mountains (maps, Shelley, 1981, fig. 132, 133).

Stenogon Group

Sigmaria stenogon Chamberlin


Shelley (1981: 63) suggested that the type material was probably collected along the road (now U.S. Hy. 276) to Wagon Road Gap rather than Bennett Gap, as labeled.
Disjuncta Group

**Sigmoria disjuncta** Shelley


Range: Aside from the type locality, recorded from Dawson, Hall, and Stephens cos. in northern Georgia (map, Shelley, 1981, figs. 137, 138).

Rubromarginata Group

**Sigmoria australimontis** Shelley


**Sigmoria nigrimontis angulosa** Shelley


**Sigmoria nigrimontis intermedia** (Hoffman)


Range: South and west of the Black Mountains, in Buncombe, Madison, and Yancey cos., North Carolina, and adjacent Greene and Unicoi cos., Tennessee (maps, Shelley, 1981, figs. 134, 135). Shelley perceived this taxon as capriciously variable in gonopod structure and illustrated several of the variant forms of that appendage.

**Sigmoria nigrimontis nigrimontis** (Chamberlin)


Sigiria rubromarginata: Bollman


Range: Western North Carolina, from the Blue Ridge crest in Buncombe Co. west to the Great Smoky Mountains, Tennessee, south of the French Broad River (maps, Shelley, figs. 133, 134).

Sigiria simplex Shelley


New name for S. simplex, to remove homonymy resulting from transfer of Croatania simplex Shelley, 1977, into Sigiria. My recognition of Croatania as a different genus restores simplex as a valid name in Sigiria for the present.

Range: Localized in a small area in the Blue Ridge of McDowell, Yancey, and Mitchell cos.,
North Carolina.

Shelley referred this species to a separate group within the genus, but the similarity in gonopod structure to that seen in *S. n. intermedia* would seem to suggest a fairly close affinity. His figures 31-34 (1981) demonstrate an astonishing variability within a small geographic range.

**Sigmoria triangulata** Shelley


**Sigmoria whiteheadi** Shelley


Range: Despite considerable search in the vicinity and elsewhere, this species is still known only from its type locality.

**Genus Stelgipus** Loomis


Synonymized with *Sigmoria* subgenus *Cheiropus* by Shelley, 1986.

Two species, Florida, Georgia.

**Stelgipus agrestis** Loomis

*Stelgipus agrestis* Loomis, 1944, Psyche, 51: 173, fig. 5. MALE HT (MCZ) from Waynesboro, Burke Co., Georgia.


Range: Central-eastern Georgia (Clarke and Burke cos.) and coastal South Carolina (Wadlamaw Island). Confirmation of the last record is desireable (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 23).

**Stelgipus serratus** (Shelley), new combination!


Range: Coastal region of southeastern Georgia and extreme northeastern Florida (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 23).

**Tribe Rhysodesmini Brolemann**


**Genus Boraria Chamberlin**


Four species, southern Appalachian region, Arkansas.

**Boraria deturkiana** (Causey)


**Boraria infesta** (Chamberlin)


Range: Southern Appalachian region, from Mount Rogers, Virginia, south to the Balsam Mountains, North Carolina, and Great Smokies, Tennessee (map, Hoffman, 1965, fig. 13).

**Boraria profuga** (Causey)


Range: Known only from the type locality, perhaps endemic to the Ouachita Mountains, Arkansas.

**Boraria stricta** (Brolemann)


**Rhysodesmus strictus**: Attems, 1938, Das Tierreich, 69: 144, fig. 167.


Range: Southern Appalachians, from Floyd Co., Virginia, south to Dawson Co., Georgia; also disjunct in the Kings Mountain region of North Carolina (Filka & Shelley, 1980) (map, Hoffman, 1965, fig. 7).

**Genus Erdelyia** Hoffman


One species, Southern Appalachians (Georgia).

**Erdelyia saucra** Hoffman


Range: Blue Ridge in northern Georgia (Townes, Union, White counties).

**Genus Cherokia** Chamberlin


One species, southeastern United States.

**Cherokia georgiana georgiana** (Bollman)


*Cherokia georgiana georgiana*: Hoffman, 1960, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 112: 240, figs. 3d, 4e, 5a, 6, 7 (revision).

Range: Georgia, western South Carolina, southeastern Tennessee (map, Hoffman, 1960, fig. 7).

**Cherokia georgiana ducilla**


Range: Great Smoky and Balsam mountains, North Carolina - Tennessee (map, Hoffman, 1960, fig. 6).

**Cherokia georgiana latassa** Hoffman

*Cherokia georgiana latassa* Hoffman, 1960, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 112: 257, figs. 3a,c, 4a-e, 5c,d, 7. MALE HT (USNM) from bluff on Caney Fork River, one mile NE of Rock Island, Warren Co., Tennessee.

Range: Extreme southeastern Kentucky and adjacent Virginia south through central Tennessee to central Alabama (map, Hoffman, 1960, fig. 7).

Genus **Gyalostethus** Hoffman


One species, southern Appalachians, eastern United States.
**Gyalostethus monticolens** (Chamberlin)

*Boraria monticolens* Chamberlin, 1951, Great Basin Naturalist, 11: 26, fig. 16. MALE HT (USNM) from an unspecified locality in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Sevier Co., Tennessee.


Range: Southern Appalachian region from southwestern Virginia to north Georgia and Alabama (map, Hoffman, 1965, fig. 26).

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**Genus Pleuroloma** Rafinesque


Four species, eastern and central United States.

**Pleuroloma cala** (Chamberlin)

*Zinaria cala* Chamberlin, 1939, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(2): 4, fig. 6. MALE HT (USNM) from east of Deer Park [=Osceola or Brevard County], Florida.


Range: Florida peninsula, south of Clay and Levy counties (map, Shelley, 1980, fig. 31). The record for Screven Co., Georgia (Chamberlin, 1943) is based on a specimen of *P. plana*.

**Pleuroloma flavipes** Rafinesque

*Polydesmus (Fontaria) virginiensis*: Wood, 1865, Trans. American Philos. Soc., 13: 221, fig. 49, pl. III, fig. 8. Apparently the origin of most of the numerous citations of the name virginiensis (non sensu Drury) in connection with species of this genus; extensive references are cited by Shelley, 1980: 139-140.


*Zinaria urbana*: Chamberlin, 1939, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(2): 5, fig. 5. MALE HT (USNM) from


*Zinaria warreni* Causey, 1951, Proc. Arkansas Acad. Sci., 4: 83, figs. 1c, 3b, 6, 8c, 10. Type material (ANSP), from an island in King s River, near Berryville, Carroll Co., Arkansas. Synonymized by Shelley, 1980.


*Zinaria proxima* Causey, 1951, Proc. Arkansas Acad. Sci., 4: 86, figs. 1g, 2a, 3c, 8e, 12. Type material (ANSP) from Liberty and Zeeb Roads, five miles west of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Michigan.

Range: Much of central and central-eastern United States: Massachusetts west to North Dakota, south to Louisiana and North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1980, fig. 29).

The remarkable list of names considered referable to *flavipes* by Shelley is due in part to simple carelessness by previous workers, but to a considerable extent also to extensive variation in peripheral characters throughout a very wide distribution. *P. flavipes* as defined by Shelley may be regarded as a an aggressive and successful taxon in the expansion-phase of its phylogeny, in which numerous localized forms are evolving without having reached the level of genetic isolation. The genus is one admirably suited for analysis of genetic differentiation by use of molecular techniques.

*Pleuroloma pinicola* Shelley


Range: Coastal Plain of South Carolina and southeastern North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1980, fig. 30).

*Pleuroloma plana* Shelley

MALE HT (USNM, transferred from NCSM), from Wakulla Springs Resort, Wakulla Co., Florida.

Range: Western South Carolina, southwest across Georgia to western Florida (map, Shelley, 1980, fig. 29).

**Genus Rhysodesmus** Cook


70 species, El Salvador and Guatemala, north through Mexico as far as southern and western Texas; one species, southern Appalachians (Virginia).

**Rhysodesmus acolhuus** (Humbert & DeSaussure)

*Polydesmus (Fontaria) acolhuus* Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool. (2) 21: 150. Original locality Mexico temperata. _DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, in: Miss. Scient. Mex., Zool., (6) 2: 33, pl. II, figs. 2a-m., cited from ...la Cordill re orientale du Mexique, region moyenne; vall de Moyoapan et Sierra de Agua, pr s Orizaba. Extant syntypes (MHNG) all labeled Sta. Cruz, Mexique, lectotype designated by Hoffman, 1970._


**Rhysodesmus alpuyecus** Chamberlin

*Rhysodesmus alpuyecus* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 37, fig. 76, 77. MALE HT (USNM) from Alpuyec, Morelos, Mexico.

**Rhysodesmus angelus** (Karsch)

*Polydesmus (Fontaria) angelus* Karsch, 1881, Archiv Naturg., 48: 39, fig. 13. MALE HT (ZMB) from Puebla (presumably the city), Mexico.


**Rhysodesmus angustus** Loomis

Rhysodesmus arcuatus Pocock

Rhysodesmus arcuatus' Pocock, 1910, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 201, pl. XV, figs. 13-13e. Location of type material unknown, from Omilteme, 8000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

Rhysodesmus attemsi Pocock


Rhysodesmus bolivari Chamberlin


Rhysodesmus byersi Loomis


Rhysodesmus championi Pocock

Rhysodesmus championi Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 198. Location of FEMALE HT unknown, from Zapote [Departamento not located], Guatemala.

Rhysodesmus chisosi Shelley

Rhysodesmus chisosi Shelley, 1989, Southwestern Natur., 34: 221, figs. 2a-b. MALE ST (USNM) from an unspecified locality in the Chisos Mountains, Brewster Co., Texas.

Rhysodesmus consobrinus (DeSaussure)

Polydesmus (Fontaria) consobrinus DeSaussure, 1859, Linnaea Entom., 13: 322. Location of type material unknown (not seen at MHNG by me), from . . . toutes terres froides du Mexique, dans l'Anahuac, au pic d'Orizaba . . . ; Anahuac selected by Loomis (1968) as type locality, without examination of syntypes or lectotype designation.


Rhysodesmus constrictus Loomis


Rhysodesmus coriaceus Loomis


Rhysodesmus cuernavacae Chamberlin
Rhysodesmus cuernavacaee Chamberlin, 1942, Canadian Entom., 74: 92, fig. 00. MALE HT (USNM) from Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico.

**Rhysodesmus cumbres** Chamberlin


**Rhysodesmus dampfi** (Verhoeff)


Range: Central part of the Transverse Volcanic province, in Morelos, Mexico, and the Distrito Federal, Mexico.

**Rhysodesmus dasypus** (Gervais)


*Polydesmus (Fontaria) limax* DeSaussure, 1859, Linnaea Entom., 13: 312. MALE LT (MHNG) from San Andres Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico.


Range: Apparently confined to a limited area in the vicinity of San Andres Tuxtla, Veracruz (where, however, it seems to be abundant).

Already in 1860, DeSaussure remarked, after the description of *limax*, . . .Ne pourrait-on pas peut- tre rapporter ce Polyd me au *P. dasypus* de Gervais?

**Rhysodesmus depressus** Loomis


**Rhysodesmus elestribus** Chamberlin


**Rhysodesmus esperanzae** Chamberlin

Loomis (1966: 19) noted a discrepancy in the figure captions on Plate XI of Chamberlin’s 1943 paper, in that Figures 111-112 actually refer to *R. esperanzae* instead of *elestribus* as credited on page 92. There seems to be no species in the text that is represented by Figures 109-110, since *elestribus* is illustrated by Figures 87 and 88, on Plate IX.

**Rhysodesmus eunis** Chamberlin


**Rhysodesmus eusculptus** Chamberlin


**Rhysodesmus flavocinctus** Pocock

*Rhysodesmus flavocinctus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 199, pl. XV, figs. 6, 6a. Location of type material unknown, from Amula, Guerrero, Mexico.

**Rhysodesmus fraternus** (DeSaussure)


**Rhysodesmus frionus** Chamberlin


**Rhysodesmus garcianus** Chamberlin


**Rhysodesmus godmani** Pocock

*Rhysodesmus godmani* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 199, pl. 1\XV, figs. 4-4d. Location of type material unknown, from Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico.

**Rhysodesmus guardanus** Chamberlin

*Rhysodesmus guardanus* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 43, figs. 83, 84. MALE HT
Rhysodesmus hamatilis Loomis


Rhysodesmus intermedius Chamberlin


Rhysodesmus inustus Pocock

Rhysodesmus inustus Pocock, 1910, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 202, pl. XV, figs. 10, 10a. Location of type material unknown, from Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico.

Rhysodesmus jugosus Loomis


Rhysodesmus knighti Chamberlin


Rhysodesmus latus Loomis


Rhysodesmus leonensis Chamberlin


Rhysodesmus malinche Chamberlin

Rhysodesmus malinche Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 44, figs. 93, 94. MALE HT (USNM) from La Canada, Malinche, Tlaxcala, Mexico.

Rhysodesmus marcosus Chamberlin


Rhysodesmus mayanus Chamberlin


Rhysodesmus minor (Chamberlin)


Rhyssodesmus morelus Chamberlin

Rhyssodesmus morelus Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 44, figs. 85, 86. MALE HT (USNM) from Tepoztlan, Morelos, Mexico.

Rhyssodesmus montezumae (DeSaussure)


Rhyssodesmus montezumae: Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 195 (name only, conspecificity of material from Orizaba with typical montezumae uncertain).

I have been able to locate only two specimens authentically labeled as montezumae in the MHNG, a female from Moyoapan, and a male from Puebla, this latter individual has been labeled as lectotype of the species and is herewith so designated.

Rhyssodesmus murallensis Loomis


Rhyssodesmus mystecus (Humbert & DeSaussure)


The MHNG contains a small series of specimens labeled as types of mystecus, all from Sta. Cruz, Moyoapan [Veracruz], r gion des pins. None has yet been selected as lectotype.

Rhyssodesmus nahuus (Humbert & DeSaussure)

Polydesmus (Fontaria) nahuus Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool. (2) 21: 151. MALE FEMALE ST (MHNG?) from Mexique temperata. _ DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Zool. 6(2): 36, pl. I, figs. 6, 6a-b ( le Mexique; Cordill re orientale ).

Material of this species not seen by me in the MHNG, although eight specimens were specified in 1872.

**Rhysodesmus notostictus** Pocock


**Rhysodesmus obliquus** Loomis


**Rhysodesmus otomitus** (DeSaussure)


At present, MHNG has only one immature male labeled as *otomitus*, if no others are located it will become lectotype by default (artificial selection).

**Rhysodesmus perotenus** Chamberlin


**Rhysodesmus potosianus** Chamberlin

*Rhysodesmus potosianus* Chamberlin, 1942, Canadian Entom., 74: 91, fig. 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Tamozunchole, San Luis Potos, Mexico.

**Rhysodesmus punctatus** Loomis


**Rhysodesmus pusillus** Pocock

*Rhysodesmus pusillus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 197, pl. XIV, figs. 7, 7a; pl. XV, fig. 9. MALE HT (?BMNH, unverified) labeled only Mexico.

**Rhysodesmus restans** Hoffman


**Rhysodesmus rubrimarginis** Chamberlin

Rhysodesmus sandersi Causey


Range: Recorded also from 10 miles west of Xilitla, San Luis Potos (Loomis, 1966).

Rhysodesmus semiovatus Loomis


Rhysodesmus seriatus Chamberlin


Rhysodesmus simplex Loomis


Perhaps this species should be referred to another genus, on account of the very simple gonopod structure.

Rhysodesmus smithi Pocock

Rhysodesmus smithi Pocock, 1910, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 201, pl. XV, figs. 12, 12a. Location of type material unknown, from Omilteme, Guerrero, Mexico.

Rhysodesmus stolli Pocock

Rhysodesmus stolli Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 198, pl. XV, figs. 3, 3b. Location of type material unknown, from Retalhuleu, Dept. Retalhuleu, Guatemala.

Rhysodesmus tabascensis Pocock


Range: Recorded from Palenque, Chiapas, and a number of localities in the central valley of that state (Hoffman, 1971).

Rhysodesmus tacubayae Chamberlin


Rhysodesmus tepanecus (DeSaussure)


Rhysodesmus tepoztlanus Chamberlin

Rhysodesmus tepoztlanus Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 43(7): 47, figs. 103, 104.MALE HT (USNM) from Tepoztlan, Morelos, Mexico.

Rhsodesmus texicolens (Chamberlin)


Range: Rio Grande valley in Texas, south through Nuevo León and Tamaulipas to northern San Luis Potosí (map, Hoffman, 1971, fig. 4).

Rhysodesmus toltecus (DeSaussure)


Polydesmus (Fontaria) mayus DeSaussure, 1859, Linnaea Entom., 13: 322.MALE HT (MHNMG) from Cordill re du Mexico. Synonymized by DeSaussure, 1860 (see commentary below concerning type).


Range: Valley of the Rio Cotaxtla, central western Veracruz.

The type material of toltecus at Gen ve consists of a single male labeled as type, from Cordova. There are no specimens labeled as either mayus or granulosus, since these two names were discarded by DeSaussure himself in 1860, perhaps he removed any labels that might have indicated such identifications and/or type status.

Rhysodesmus totonacus (DeSaussure)


The Geneva collection contains a single male labeled as type of totonacus from Pico d Orizaba. I had assumed this specimen to be the original holotype, inasmuch as DeSaussure (1860: 324) indicated no further material at hand. However, Pocock (1909: 196) described a male in the British Museum from Peak of Orizaba (unfortunately without further information) as agreeing perfectly with the original description and figures, and since this specimen might have been donated or traded by DeSaussure, perhaps it and the Gen ve animal are actually two syntypes. To anticipate such a possibility, I venture to designate the MHNG specimen as lectotype of totonacus.

Rhysodesmus vicinus (DeSaussure)


I have been unable to locate material of this species in the Geneva collection or elsewhere. Although Loomis’s identification of material from Monte Alban, Oaxaca, as vicinus may be correct, a definitive closure of this problem requires designation of a neotype (ideally from the region of Anahuac, i.e., the central plateau of Puebla), to establish the identity of the name; comparison can then be made with Loomis’s Oaxaca material (SMUK) to establish the characters of that taxon. Until then, vicinus will remain on the books as a nomen inquiendum.
**Rhysodesmus violaceus** (Brolemann)


*Rhysodesmus violaceus*: Pocock, 1910, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 208, pl.15, fig. 15.

Range: Recorded also from Monte Metapan, El Salvador, by Kraus (1954).

**Rhysodesmus zapotecus** (DeSaussure)

*Polydesmus (Fontaria) zapotecus* DeSaussure, 1860, M m. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat., Gen ve, 15: 314, pl. 2, fig. 11, 11a-f. Type material (?MHNG) from Les régions chaudes du Mexique. _San-Andres-Tuxtla, etc._


I have not located material labeled as this species in the Geneva collection or elsewhere. Being very carefully described from a precise type locality, it should be no problem to establish the identity of *zapotecus* from topotypic material.

**Rhysodesmus zendalus** (Humbert & DeSaussure)

*Polydesmus Zendalus* Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool., (2) 21: 150 (Mexico orientalis); MALEFEMALE ST (MHNG) labeled Moyoapan [near Orizaba, Veracruz], Mexique.

*Polydesmus (Fontaria) Zendalus* DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Zool., 6(2): 34, pl. 2, figs. 1, 1a (Cordill re orientale.)


**Genus Stenodesmus** DeSaussure


Five species: New Mexico to Veracruz.

**Stenodesmus acuarius** (Attems), new combination
Rhysodesmus acuarius Attems, 1931, Zoologica, 30(79): 63, fig. 98. MALE HT (NMW) from Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.


Range: Southern Veracruz, Mexico.

Stenodesmus mexicanus DeSaussure


Range: Southern Veracruz (Cordoba and El Fortin de las Flores).

Stenodesmus simillimus (Humbert & DeSaussure), new combination

Polydesmus (Fontaria) simillimus Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool., (2) 21: 150 (Mexico temperata)

Polydesmus (Fontaria) simillimus DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, Miss. Sci. Mexico, Zool., 6(2): 31, pl. 1, figs. 5, 5a-b. MALEFEMALE ST (MHNG) from Santa Cruz, near Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.


Range: Southern Veracruz.

Stenodesmus serratus (Loomis)


Stenodesmus tuobitus (Chamberlin)


Range: Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico; Guadelupe Mountains, Texas (map, Shelley, 1987, fig. 3).

Genera provisionally referred to Rhysodesmini

Genus Caralinda Hoffman


Four species: Southeastern United States (Georgia, Alabama, Florida).

Caralinda beatrix Hoffman


Caralinda causeyae Shelley


Range: Southern Georgia and north central Florida (map, Shelley 1983, fig. 11).

Caralinda dactylifera Shelley


Range: Bay and Walton counties, Florida (map, Shelley 1983, fig. 11).

Caralinda pulchritecta Shelley

Range: Jackson Co., Florida; Houston Co., Alabama (map, Shelley 1983, fig. 11).

**Genus Gonoessa Shelley**


Five species, southeastern United States (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 10).

**Gonoessa aciculata** Shelley


**Gonoessa cingulata** Shelley

_Gonoessa cingulata_ Shelley, 1984, Florida Entom., 67: 460, figs. 6, 7. MALE HT (VMNH) from Dry Creek, seven miles southwest of Montgomery, Montgomery Co., Alabama.

**Gonoessa clavata** Shelley


Range: Recorded from Lowndes, Clarke, Washington, and Wilcox counties, southern Alabama.

**Gonoessa dentata** Shelley


Range: Recorded also from Montgomery Co., Alabama.

**Gonoessa furcata** Shelley


Range: Recorded also from Lowndes Co., Alabama.

**Genus Lourdesia Shelley**


One species, southeastern United States.

**Lourdesia minuscula** Shelley

Range: Also recorded from Baldwin Co., Alabama.

Genus **Parvulodesmus** Shelley


One species, southeastern United States.

**Parvulodesmus prolixogonus** Shelley


**Tribe Chonaphini Verhoeff**


Six genera, northcentral and northwestern North America.

The status and content of this taxon remain uncertain despite Shelley's careful revision, particularly regarding its separation from the Harpaphini. Some species of *Selenocheir* strikingly resemble those of the multiformous Asiatic genus *Riukiaria*, whilst those in the genera *Semionellus* and *Montaphe* appear quite disjunct. Shelley's summary remark (op. cit.: 194) accurately portrays the situation: . . .the Chonaphini is closely related to the Harpaphini, and . . . the component taxa of both groups demonstrate a broad range of expressions of a suite of anatomical features.

Genus **Chonaphe** Cook


Four species, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana.

**Chonaphe armata** (Harger)


*Chonaphe armata*: Cook, 1904, Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 56, pl. III, figs. 2a-c. _ Shelley, 1994, Brimleyana, 20: 131, figs. 2-8, 68.


Range: Known from five apparently disjunct areas in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana (map, Shelley, Figs. 68, 70).

Chonaphe evexa Shelley


Chonaphe remissa Chamberlin

Chonaphe armata Attems, 1931, Zoologica (Stuttgart) 79: 65, figs. 100, 101 (misidentification).


Range: Washington state, south and southeast of Puget Sound, recorded from King, Pierce, Mason, Gray's Harbor, and Thurston counties (Map, Shelley, 1994, figs. 68, 70).

Chonaphe schizoterminalis Shelley


Genus Metaxycheir Buckett & Gardner


One species, Washington, Idaho.

Metaxycheir prolata Buckett & Gardner


Range: Southeastern Washington (Whitman County) and adjacent northern Idaho (Benewah and Latah counties). (Map, Shelley, 1994, figs. 68, 70).
Genus Montaphe Chamberlin


**Montaphe elrodi** (Chamberlin)

*Leptodesmus (Chonaphe) elrodi* Chamberlin, 1913, Canadian Entom., 45: 424, fig. 17. MALE LT (MCZ) from Flathead Lake, Flathead Co., Montana.


**Montaphe paraphoena** Shelley


Genus Selenocheir Shelley


Three species, northern California, southwestern Oregon.

**Selenocheir arcuata** Shelley

*Selenocheir arcuata* Shelley, 1994, Brimleyana, 20: 183, figs. 59-63. MALE HT (UCD) from Black Rock Camp, Mill Creek, 18.8 miles northeast of Red Bluff, Tehama Co., California.

Range: Northern California (Tehama, Mendocino, Humboldt, Lake counties). (map, Shelley, 1994, figs. 68, 70).

**Selenocheir directa** Shelley


Range: Northwestern California and adjacent southwestern Oregon (map, Shelley, 1994, figs. 68, 70).

**Selenocheir sinuata** Shelley

Range: Recorded from six counties in northern California (map, Shelley, 1994, figs. 68, 70).

Genus *Semionellus* Chamberlin


One species, central Appalachians and Interior Lowlands, United States.

Removed from genus: *Semionellus tertius* Chamberlin, 1948 (see *Aphelidesmus*, p. 393).

*Semionellus placidus* (Wood)


Range: Known from four seemingly disjunct areas: Wisconsin-Minnesota; Michigan; Indiana-Ohio; Maryland-West Virginia-central northern Virginia (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 69).

Genus *Tubaphe* Causey


One species, Washington; British Columbia.

*Tubaphe levii* Causey


Range: Northern half of the Olympic peninsula. Washington, and facing southern end of Vancouver Island, British Columbia (map, Shelley, 1994, figs. 68, 70).

Tribe Harpaphini Hoffman

Harpaphini Hoffman, 1980, Classification of the Diplopoda, p. 157

Six or seven genera, western United States, eastern Asia.

Removed from tribe: Tubaphe Causey, 1955 [ see Chonaphini, supra].

Shelley (1994: 194) has already demonstrated the proximity of this nominal taxon to the largely sympatric Chonaphini; existing distinctions may prove to be illusory.

Genus Harpaphe Cook


Three species, one of them with six subspecies; western North America (California-British Columbia).

Harpaphe haydeniana haydeniana (Wood)


Harpaphe haydeniana: Cook, 1904, Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 59, pl. 4, figs. 4a-c.

Harpapahe intaminata: Cook, 1904, Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 60.


Range: Southern Alaska south to central western Oregon; an apparently disjunct population on the California coast just north of San Francisco (map, Buckett & Gardner, 1968, figs. 1, 2).

Harpaphe haydeniana cummingsiensis (Verhoeff)


Range: Northern California coast region: Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma cos. (Map, Buckett & Gardner, 1968, fig. 1).

Harpaphe haydeniana inlignea Chamberlin


Range: Sierra Nevada mountains, northern California (Shasta Co.).

Harpaphe haydeniana maurogona Buckett & Gardner


Harpaphe haydeniana lanceolata Buckett & Gardner

Range: Coast Ranges, northern central California (Napa and Lake cos.).

Harpaphe haydeniana scotia (Chamberlin)


Range: Central coastal region of California (Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Monterey cos.); a possibly disjunct population in Yosemite National Park (map, Buckett & Gardner, 1968, fig. 1).

Harpaphe pottera Chamberlin


Harpaphe telodonta (Chamberlin)


Range: Extreme northwestern California (Humboldt and Del Norte cos).

Genus Isaphe Cook


Two species, Montana, Idaho, extreme southeastern Washington.

Removed from the genus: Isaphe simplex Chamberlin, 1918 [see Harpaphe haydeniana, supra].

Isaphe convexa Cook


Isaphe tersa (Cook)


Range: Southeastern Washington, adjacent Idaho (map, Shelley, 1993, fig. 12).

Tribe Orophini Hoffman


One genus, northwestern United States, one or two, China.

Genus Orophe Chamberlin


Two species, northwestern United States (Idaho, Montana).

Orophe cabinetus Chamberlin


Range: Sanders, Lake, and Mineral counties, western Montana (map, Shelley, 1993, fig. 9).

Orophe unicus (Loomis)


Range: Northern Idaho (Benewah, Latah, Shoshone, Clearwater, and Idaho counties) (map, Shelley 1993, fig. 9).

Considered as probably only a subspecies of cabinetus by Hoffman, 1964.

Tribe Nannarini Hoffman


Two genera, eastern United States.

Genus Nannaria Chamberlin


25 named species (some of which are unquestionably junior synonyms), central and northeastern United States. Existing collections contain about three times this many undescribed taxa from the Appalachian region alone, and *Nannaria* will likely be divided into a number of additional genera.

Removed from genus: *Nannaria infesta* Chamberlin [see Boraria].

Nannaria australicola Hoffman


Nannaria castanea (McNeill)


Nannaria conservata Chamberlin


Nannaria davidcauseyi Causey


Nannaria depalmai (Causey)


Nannaria domestica Shelley


Nannaria equalis Chamberlin

Nannaria ericacea Hoffman


Range: Known from Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, Montgomery counties, central western Virginia.

Nannaria fowleri Chamberlin


Nannaria laminata Hoffman


Nannaria minor Chamberlin


Range: Known also from Madison Co., North Carolina.

Nannaria missouriensis (Chamberlin)


Nannaria morrisoni Hoffman


Nannaria oblonga (C. L. Koch)

Fontaria oblonga C. L. Koch, 1847, Syst. Myr., in Panzer: Krit. Rev. Insectf. Deutschl., 3: 175; 1863, Die Myriapoden, 1: 73, pl. 32, fig. 64. MALE HT (ZMB) labeled only Pensylvanien.

Nannaria ohionis Loomis & Hoffman


**Nannaria rutherfordensis** Shelley


**Nannaria scutellaria** Causey


**Nannaria shenandoah** Hoffman


**Nannaria simplex** Hoffman


**Nannaria tennesseensis** (Bollman)


**Nannaria terricola** (Williams & Hefner)


**Nannaria wilsoni** Hoffman


Range: Known from Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, Patrick, and Roanoke counties, Virginia.

**Genus Oenomaea** Hoffman

One species, Tennessee.

**Oenomaea pulchella** (Bollman)


Range: Recorded, perhaps dubiously, from Gordon Co., Georgia.

**Tribe Pachydesmini Hoffman**


Three genera, southeastern United States.

For the present, I adopt the conclusions about the membership of this tribe presented by Shelley (1984), but with the reservation that alternative arrangements may be considered in the future.

**Genus Dicellarius** Chamberlin


Five species (two of them with subspecies), southeastern United States.

**Dicellarius atlanta** (Chamberlin)

_Epeloria atlanta_ Chamberlin, 1946, Ent. News, 57: 151, fig. 6. MALE HT (USNM) from Atlanta (perhaps that part in Fulton Co.), Georgia.


Range: Western North Carolina (Graham Co.) south to central Georgia and extreme eastern Alabama (Lee Co.) (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 29).

**Dicellarius bimaculatus bimaculatus** (McNeill)


Range: Extreme western end of Florida panhandle, adjacent southern Alabama, and north through central eastern Mississippi (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 29).

**Dicellarius bimaculatus fictus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Western Florida, southern Alabama, and southwestern Georgia (with a disjunct record for Savannah, Georgia, which invites confirmation) (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 29).

**Dicellarius bimaculatus lamellidens** (Chamberlin)


Range: Southern Mississippi (Stone, Jackson, and Harrison counties).

**Dicellarius okefenokensis** (Chamberlin)


Range: North central Florida, southeastern Georgia (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 29).
Dicellarius sternolobus Loomis


Range: Central Alabama (Shelby, Coosa, Talladega, and Tallapoosa counties) (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 29).

**Dicellarius talapoosa talapoosa** (Chamberlin)


Range: Piedmont region, west central Georgia and east central Alabama (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 29).

**Dicellarius talapoosa separandus** Shelley


Range: North central Alabama (DeKalb, Morgan, Blount, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa counties) (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 29).

Genus *Pachydesmus* Cook


**Pachydesmus clarus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Louisiana, eastern Texas (map, Hoffman, 1958, fig. 12).

**Pachydesmus crassicutis crassicutis** (Wood)


Range: Southern Louisiana, southern Mississippi (map, Hoffman, 1958, fig. 12).

*Pachydesmus crassicutis denticulatus* Chamberlin

*Pachydesmus denticulatus* Chamberlin, 1946, Ent. News, 57: 152, figs. 8, 9. MALE HT (USNM) from Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia [vicinity of Emory University].


Range: central and northern Georgia (map, Hoffman, 1958, fig. 122).

*Pachydesmus crassicutis duplex* Chamberlin


Range: Northern Mississippi, western Tennessee (map, Hoffman, 1958, fig. 12).

*Pachydesmus crassicutis incursus* Chamberlin

*Pachydesmus incursus* Chamberlin, 1939, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(2): 5, fig. 7. MALE HT (USNM) from Taylors, Greeneville Co., South Carolina.


Range: South Carolina, extreme northeastern Georgia, Cleveland and Gaston counties, North Carolina (map, Shelley & Filka, 1979, fig. 10).

*Pachydesmus crassicutis laticollis* (Attems)

*Fontaria laticollis* Attems, 1899, Denks. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 68: 258, fig. 312. MALE HT


Pachydesmus crassicutsis hubrichti Hoffman


Range: Central western Alabama (map, Hoffman, 1958, fig. 12).

Pachydesmus crassicutsis retrorsus Chamberlin

Pachydesmus retrorsus Chamberlin, 1921, Canadian Entom., 53: 231, figs. 3, 4. MALE HT (MCZ) from Knox County, Tennessee.


Pachydesmus crassicutsis adsinicolus Hoffman


Genus Thrinaxoria Chamberlin & Hoffman


Two species, southeastern United States.

Thrinaxoria bifida (Wood)


Range: Northern Georgia, adjacent parts of Teneesee and North Carolina (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 29).
**Thrinaxoria lampra** (Chamberlin)


*Zinaria aberrans* Chamberlin, 1942, Bull. Univ. Utah, 32(8): 4, fig. 7. MALE HT (USNM) from five miles northwest of Shreveport, Caddo Par., Louisiana.


Range: Northwestern parishes of Louisiana, adjacent eastern Texas, western Tennessee, northern Mississippi, northwestern Alabama (map, Shelley, 1984, fig. 29).

**Tribe Sigmocheirini Causey**


Two genera, central California.

**Genus Ochthocelata** Shelley


One species, southern California.

**Ochthocelata adynata** Shelley


**Genus Sigmocheir** Chamberlin


Three species: California.

The curious circumstances involving the proposal and typification of *Tuolumnia* are recounted in detail by Shelley (1995: 341).

**Sigmocheir calaveras** Chamberlin


Range: Sierra Nevada Mountains in central California (Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne counties) (map, Shelley, 1995, fig. 28).

Sigmocheir furcata Shelley


Sigmocheir maculifer (Chamberlin)


Range: Sierra Nevada mountains in south-central California (Fresno and Tulare counties) (map, Shelley, 1995, fig. 28).

Tribe Xystocheirini Cook


Five genera, western United States.

Genus Anombrocheir Buckett & Gardner


Two species, inner Coast Ranges, northern California.

Anombrocheir bifurcata Gardner & Buckett

Range: Adjoining areas in Colusa and Yolo counties, California (map, Buckett & Gardner, 1969).

Anombrocheir spinosa Buckett & Gardner


Genus Motyxia Chamberlin


Eight species, two of them with named geographic races, southern California.

Motyxia kerna Chamberlin


Range: Adjacent areas in Kern and Tulare counties, California (maps, Causey & Tiemann, 1969; Shelley, 1997, fig. 1).

The original published type locality (California: Kern Co., 12 miles northeast of Hammond) was incorrect, and corrected by Causey & Tiemann on the basis of information furnished in litt. by Professor Chamberlin.

Motyxia monica Chamberlin


Range: south-central region of Kern Co., and an apparently disjunct area in southwestern Los Angeles Co., California (map, Shelley, 1997, fig. 2).

Motyxia pior Chamberlin


Range: Northcentral Tulare Co., California (maps, Causey & Tiemann, 1969, fig. 1; Shelley, 1997, fig. 2).

Motyxia porrecta Causey & Tiemann


Range: Greenhorn Mountains in central western Kern Co., California (maps, Causey & Tiemann, 1969, fig. 1; Shelley, 1997, fig. 2).

Motyxia sequoia sequoia (Chamberlin)


Range: East Fork Kaweah River, in the vicinity of Hammond, Tulare Co., California (map, Causey & Tiemann, 1969, fig. 1).

Motyxia sequoia alia Causey & Tiemann

Range: central Tulare Co., California (map, Shelley, 1997, fig. 2).

**Motyxia sequoiae** (Loomis & Davenport)


Range: Headwaters of the Middle Fork, Tule River, Tulare Co., California (map, Causey & Tiemann, 1969, fig. 1).

**Motyxia tularea tularea** (Chamberlin)


Range: Southcentral Tulare Co., California (map, Shelley, 1997, fig. 2).

**Motyxia tularea ollae** Causey & Tiemann


Range: Along the North Fork of the Tule River, Tulare Co., California (map, Shelley, 1997, fig. 2).

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**Genus Parcipromus** Shelley


Three species, Sierra Nevada mountains, California.

**Parcipromus cooki** (Causey)


Range: Eastern Fresno and Tulare counties, California (map, Shelley 1995, fig. 2).

**Parcipromus gigantoarboricolus** Shelley


Range: Known only from several sites adjacent to the type locality (map, Shelley, 1995, fig. 2).

**Parcipromus tiemanni** Shelley


Range: Six localities in eastern Tulare Co., California (map, Shelley, 1995, fig. 2).

**Genus Wamokia** Chamberlin


Eight species, California.

**Wamokia dentata** Buckett & Gardner


**Wamokia discordis** Buckett & Gardner


Range: Placer and El Dorado counties, California (map, Buckett & Gardner, 1968, fig. 2).

**Wamokia falcata** Buckett & Gardner


**Wamokia hoffmani** Buckett & Gardner

Range: El Dorado and Amador counties, California (map, Buckett & Gardner, 1968, fig. 2).

**Wamokia placera** Chamberlin


Range: Central-western El Dorado Co., California (map, Buckett & Gardner, 1968, fig. 2).

**Wamokia remota** Buckett & Gardner


Range: Two localities in central Placer Co., California (map, Buckett & Gardner, 1968, fig. 2).

**Wamokia sierrae** Buckett & Gardner


### Genus *Xystocheir* Cook


Nine species, three of them with subspecies, California. These taxa are organized into four species-groups by Shelley (1996).

Members of this genus appear to be undergoing extensive local evolution in gonopod structure, especially *X. dissecta*, which . . . demonstrates all stages of the speciation process, species, semispecies, subspecies, and undefinable intergrades. . . in the opinion of the authority on this group (Shelley, 1996: 1341).

**Xystocheir bistipita** Shelley


**Xystocheir brachymacris** Shelley

(USNM) from one mile northeast of Pacific House, El Dorado Co., California.

Range: Three localities in El Dorado Co., California.

**Xystocheir dissecta dissecta** (Wood)

*Polydesmus (Fontaria) furcifer* Karsch, 1881, Arch. Naturgesch. 47: 39, pl. 3, fig. 12. MALE HT (ZMB) from California, without further locality. Synonymized by Attems, 1938.

**Xystocheir dissecta**: Cook, 1904, Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 55.


**Xystocheir acuta** Cook, 1904, Harriman Alaska Exped., 8: 54. MALE HT (USNM) from unspecified locality in California, thought by Cook to be probably vicinity of Palo Alto, Santa Clara County. Synonymized by Shelley, 1996.


Range: Vicinity of San Francisco Bay, California (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Sonoma counties), intergrading extensively north and east with adjacent subspecies (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 73).

**Xystocheir dissecta microrama** Shelley


Range: Hills east of San Francisco Bay area (Alameda, Contra Costa, Sacramento, Solano counties) (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 73).

**Xystocheir dissecta taibona** Chamberlin

**Xystocheir taibona** Chamberlin, 1912, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 5: 170, pl. 10, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., California.


Range: Coastal ranges of California south of San Francisco Bay (Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz counties) (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 73).

*Xystocheir modestior modestior* (Chamberlin)

*Paimokia modestior* Chamberlin, 1941, Bull. Univ. Utah, 31(12): 13, fig. 25. MALE HT lost, 2 FF PT (USNM) from 4-7 miles north of Badger, Fresno-Tulare counties, California.


Range: Sierra Nevada mountains in Madera, Fresno, and Tulare counties, California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 73).

*Xystocheir modestior haerens* Shelley

*Xystocheir modestior haerens* Shelley, 1996, Canadian Journ. Zool., 74: 1358, figs. 57-61. MALE HT (USNM) from site along Hwy. 180, one mile east jct. Hwy. 63 (ca. 28 miles east of Fresno), Fresno Co., California.

Range: Vicinity of Squaw Valley, Fresno Co., California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 73).

*Xystocheir prolixorama* Shelley


*Xystocheir reducta* (Causey)

*Amplocheir reducta* Causey, 1955, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 68: 92, fig. 4. Original type material (specified AMNH but not received there and presumed lost), from 0.6-0.7 miles northeast of Bricburg, Mariposa Co., California. Near-topotypic MALE NT (UCD) from 2.1 miles east of Bricburg designated by Shelley, 1996: 1351.


Range: Sierra Nevada and adjoining foothills in Amador, Tuolumne, and Mariposa counties, California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 73).

*Xystocheir solenofurcata* Shelley


Range: Apparently confined to central and western Amador County, California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 73).
Xystocheir stenomacris Shelley


Range: Apparently confined to central Mariposa Co., California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 73).

Xystocheir stolonifera stolonifera Shelley


Range: Sierra Nevada foothills in eastern Fresno Co., California.

Xystocheir stolonifera uncinata Shelley


Range: Sierra Nevada foothills in eastern Fresno and Madera counties, California (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 73).

Family Aphelidesmidae Brolemann


Subfamily Amplininae Hoffman


Amplininae Vohland, 1999, Amazoniana, 15: 129-163 (revision of subfamily at generic level). 14 genera, Mexico to Guyana, Peru, and western Brazil.

This taxon is interesting for its inclusion of both monotypic genera (e.g., Meridiurus,
Colomborus) and others which are extremely speciose (Amphinus in Central America, Pycnotropis in the Amazon basin). An adequate distinction between Amphinus and Polylepiscus remains to be discovered.

**Genus Amphinus** Attems


28 species, southern Mexico to Costa Rica. Several species from Venezuela placed in this genus in the past are probably referable to some other taxon.

**Amphinus areatus** Pocock

*Amphinus areatus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 151, pl. XI, figs. 4-4f. MALE HT (location unknown) from La Tortuga at Retalhuleu, Prov. Retalhuleu, Guatemala.

**Amphinus armatus** Pocock

*Amphinus armatus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 153, pl. XI, figs. 6-6b. MALE HT (location unknown) from Mexico without further data.

Range: Two specimens (VMNH) from near Valle Nacional, Oaxaca, agree very closely with Pocock's detailed account and if conspecific with the lost type provide the only known locality for this species.

**Amphinus bitumidus** (Loomis), new combination.


**Amphinus constrictus** Chamberlin


**Amphinus convexus** Carl
Pachyurus convexus Carl, 1902, Revue suisse Zool., 10: 633, fig. 57. MALE HT (MHNG) from Costa Rica without further details.


Range: Recorded from Parismina (Chamberlin, 1933), and Cairo and Gu piles (Loomis, 1972), all Prov. Lim n, Costa Rica.

Amplinus erichsonii (Brandt)


Amplinus flavicornis Pocock

Amplinus flavicornis Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 151, pl. XI, figs. 2-2f. MALE HT (location uncertain) from Central America without further data.

Range: Specimens (VMNH) from Palenque, Chiapas, agree closely with the original description; if conspecific provide the only known locality for this species.

Amplinus intermittens Causey


Amplinus klugii (Brandt)


Amplinus klugii: Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 152 (combination only, not specimens described and figured, see entry for A. pococki Cook).


Range: Known definitely only from southern Veracruz; records for other parts of Mexico require confirmation.

Amplinus leon Chamberlin

Monterey is so far from the nearest genuine locality for this genus, as well as being decidedly non-tropical, that the accuracy of the stipulated type locality must be held in suspicion.

Amplinus manni Chamberlin


Amplinus mimus Chamberlin


How this nominal species differs from either A. orphnius or A. manni, described from the same region, was neither specified nor evident from the published descriptions.

Amplinus niteus Chamberlin

Amplinus niteus Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 60(8): 43, pl. 16, fig. 9. MALE HT (USNM) from basin of San Juan River, either Alajuela or Heredia province, Costa Rica.

Amplinus nitidus (Brolemann)

Platyrrhacus nitidus Brolemann, 1900, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 13: 97, figs. 18-20. MALE HT (MHNP) from Guatemala, without further details.

Amplinus nitidus: Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 149, pl. 11, fig. 3.

Amplinus orphnius Chamberlin


Range: Recorded from Belize, eastern Guatemala, and the north coast of Honduras.

Amplinus palicaudatus (Attems)


Range: Highlands of Chiapas and adjacent Guatemala.


Range: Uplands of extreme northern El Salvador, doubtless adjacent parts of Honduras and Guatemala.

Amphilinus pococki (Cook)

Amphilinus klugii (nec Brandt 1839) Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 152, pl. 11, figs. 5-5e (reference to specimen from Jalapa, Veracruz, only).


[Amphilinus fortinus Chamberlin, 1952, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 45: 575, in caption for fig. 36. Invalidly proposed name, apparently a predecessor of eutypus and apparently based on the same type material].


Range: Southern lowlands of Veracruz, Mexico.

The possible applicability of the name picteti to this species should not be overlooked.

Amphilinus schmidti Chamberlin


Amphilinus serratus Kraus


Amphilinus tajumulco Chamberlin


Amphilinus tapachulae Chamberlin

**Amplinus triramus** Pocock

*Amplinus triramus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 153, pl. XI, figs. 7-7h. MALE HT (location unknown) from Omilteme (= Omiltemi), Guerrero, Mexico.

**Amplinus vergelanus** Chamberlin


**Amplinus xilitlus** Chamberlin, nomen correctum

*Amplinus xelitlus* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 57. MALE HT (USNM) from Xilitla (misspelled Xelitla by Chamberlin), San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

**Amplinus zunilus** Chamberlin, nomen correctum


**Species Name of Uncertain Status**


DeSaussure (1860: 294) considered *Picteti* to be a synonym of *A. klugii*. But since the genitalic characters of Brandt’s species were unknown to DeSaussure, that association may have been incorrect. Revision of the specimens labeled as *klugii* in MHNG, and selection of a lectotype, may result in validation of *picteti*, even its priority over some name later proposed for a Veracruccian amplinid, such as *A. pococki* Cook or *A. bitumidus* Loomis.

**Genus Exallostethus** Hoffman


One species, Chiapas.

**Exallostethus thrinax** Hoffman


**Genus Polylepiscus** Pocock

*Polylepiscus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 154. Type species: *P. stolli* Pocock,


Nine species, Chiapas, Guatemala. It is remarkable that so many of these big millipeds are still known only from the original types.

**Polylepiscus actaeon** Pocock

*Polylepiscus actaeon* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 155, pl. XII, figs. 2-2c. Location of MALE HT unknown, from Guatemala without further locality.

**Polylepiscus burgeri** Causey


Range: Also recorded from 15 miles south of Pichucalco, Chiapas.

**Polylepiscus campanulae** Hoffman


**Polylepiscus furcifer** Pocock


Range: Recorded only from the type locality of _volcanicola_.

**Polylepiscus heterosculptus heterosculptus** (Carl)

*Pachyurus heterosculptus* Carl, 1902, Revue suisse Zool., 10: 635, fig. 73-75. MALE HT (MHNG) from Guatemala without further locality.


**Polylepiscus heterosculptus pococki** Hoffman

Polylepiscus major (Chamberlin)


Polylepiscus stolli Pocock

Polylepiscus stolli Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 155, pl. XII, figs. 3-3d. MALE HT (location unknown) from Cholhuitz, Dept. Huehuetenango, Guatemala.

Polylepiscus trimaculatus Hoffman


Polylepiscus vomeroi Shear


Genus Seminellogon Chamberlin


Five species, Panama, Costa Rica.

Seminellogon bituberculosus (Loomis), new combination!


Seminellogon cerroazulensis Hoffman


Range: Chiriquí and Panama provinces, Panama.

The original label with the type specimen did not indicate a province; I selected Chiriquí chiefly because the other two samples known to me originated there. However, Loomis (1964:
54) specified that Cerro Azul was near Goofy Lake, in Panama Province. I have not been able so far to locate a Cerro Azul in either province mentioned. There may be several small places, not on most maps, by that name in Panama.

**Seminellogon chitarianus** Chamberlin

*Seminellogon chitarianus* Chamberlin, 1933, Pan-Pacific Entom., 3: 19, figs. 6-8. MALE HT (USNM) from Chitaria, Prov. Cartago, Costa Rica.

**Seminellogon magnus** Loomis


**Seminellogon panamicus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Canal Zone east along the north coast nearly to the Colombian border.

**Subfamily Aphelidesminae Brolemann**


Monotypic, but current studies indicate that *Aphelidesmus* in its present inclusive sense requires division into at least four genera (most confined to northern South America).

**Genus Aphelidesmus** Brolemann


*Trachelacantha* Berg, 1899, Comun. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, 1: 77. Type species: *Trachelorhachis rivicola* Silvestri, 1898, by direct substitution (replacement name for *Trachelorhachis*).

About 30 species, Costa Rica to Ecuador and western Brazil.

The apparent absence of this genus from most of Panama is noteworthy, but not without parallel in other groups of Diplopoda. Only type localities are cited for the following species, as published records for the Costa Rican species are not reliable prior to a careful revision of the material.
**Aphelidesmus calverti** Chamberlin


**Aphelidesmus glaphyros** (Attems)


**Aphelidesmus intermedius** Chamberlin


**Aphelidesmus taurinus** Loomis


**Aphelidesmus tertius** Chamberlin

*Aphelidesmus tertius* Chamberlin, 1948, Ent. News, 59: 269, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM) said to be from Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas, but in actuality doubtless from Costa Rica or Colombia.

Only a revision of the entire genus will clarify the identity and status of this nominal species.

### Family Platyrhacidae Pocock


Seven tribes, not allocated to subfamilies, are recognized by Hoffman (1998).

**Tribe Barydesmini Hoffman**


With the restriction of the name *Platyrhacus* to a genus endemic in the East Indies, a new name was needed for the Neotropical taxa formerly referred to that name, and those of related genera.
Genus **Barydesmus** Cook


*Platyrhacus* (non sensu Koch, 1847) Hoffman, 1956, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 69: 45 (concept based on incorrect type species; *Platyrhacus* has subsequently been typified by *P. fuscus* Koch, an Indonesian species [ICZN, Opinion 1128, 1979]).

*Platyrhacus* (**Tirodesmus**) Attems, 1938, Das Tierreich, 69: 229 (key to then-known species).

About 36 names has been based on specimens referable to this genus, many are unquestionably synonymous; four generic names have been proposed for South American taxa. Costa Rica to Peru and northwestern Brazil; so far, however, there are no records for the central provinces of Panama.

**Barydesmus chapini** (Hoffman), new combination


**Barydesmus gracilipes** (Loomis), new combination


**Barydesmus pockoki** (Brolemann), new combination


If Brolemann’s identification of his material from Cuesta del Tablazo as conspecific with *stenopterus* sensu Pocock is correct, this species is referable to *Barydesmus*.

**Barydesmus propinquus** (Carl), new combination

*Platyrhacus propinquus* Carl, 1902, Rev. suisse Zool., 10: 665, figs. 80-82. MALE & FEMALE ST (MHNG) from Las Delicias, Sta-Clara (Costarica). Loomis (1974: 179) deduced that the village called Delicias on the Rio Guacalito (~ 10.53 N, 85.10 W), Alajuela Prov., Costa Rica, is the probable place as thus identified on Biolley’s label.

**Barydesmus stenopterus** (Brolemann), new combination


Although this species is known only from the female type, apparently it is similar enough
structurally to *B. pococki* to justify inclusion in *Barydesmus*.

**Genus Nyssodesmus** Cook


13 species, endemic in the area Nicaragua-Costa Rica-western Panama.

**Nyssodesmus alboalatus** Cook

*Nyssodesmus alboalatus* Cook, 1896, *Brandtia*, 12: 53. MALE HT (ZMB) from Puerto Viejo, Heredia Prov., Costa Rica (the specimen is so labeled by P. Bioley, its collector; Cook’s published locality Nicaragua is obviously in error).

**Nyssodesmus antius** (Chamberlin)


**Nyssodesmus attemsii** Hoffman


**Nyssodesmus concolor** Loomis


**Nyssodesmus fraternus** (Carl)

*Platyrhacus fraternus* Carl, 1902, *Rev. Suisse Zool.*, 10: 655, fig. 71. MALEFEMALE ST (MHNG) from San Jos and Puerto Lim n, Costa Rica, no designation of lectotype has been made.


**Nyssodesmus limonensis** (Attems)


**Nyssodesmus luteolus** Loomis

Nyssodesmus minus Chamberlin


Nyssodesmus nicaraguanus Chamberlin


Nyssodesmus python (Peters)


Platyrrhacus bivirgatus Carl, 1902, Rev. Suisse Zool., 10: 652, fig. 65. MF ST (MHNG) from San José, Costa Rica. New synonymy!

Nyssodesmus nigricaudus Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 60(8): 37, pl. 15, figs. 4-8. MALE HT (USNM) from Costa Rica without further locality. New synonymy!

The identity of the names python and bivirgatus was implied already by Brolemann (1905) and Pocock (1909). I have examined the type material of both names and consider them conspecific. The name nigricaudus was justified primarily because the epiproct was black instead of yellow as in bivirgatus. My examination of the type specimen of nigricaudus showed that the epiproct was merely coated with black mud, which easily flaked off to show the underlying yellow coloration. The species appears to be widespread and locally abundant in Costa Rica.

Nyssodesmus tristani (Pocock)

Platyrachus tristani Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 141, pl. X, figs. 6-6b. MALE HT (location unknown) from La Palma [perhaps the coastal town west of Quepos, Prov. Puntarenas], Costa Rica.

Nyssodesmus vialis Loomis

Nyssodesmus vialis Loomis, 1974, Florida Entom., 57: 179, fig. 15. MALE HT (FSCA) from site at 5000 ft. along the Carretera Interamericana, between Cerro de la Muerte and San Isidro General, Prov. San José, Costa Rica.

Genus Tirodesmus Cook


Two (?) species, Costa Rica, Panama.

Tirodesmus biolleyi (Carl)
Platyrhacus bolleyi Carl, 1902, Rev. suisse Zool., 10: 658, figs. 67, 68. MALE HT (MHNG) from Las Delicias, Costa Rica, presumably the settlement on the Rio Guacalito, in northwestern Alajuela Prov.


Range: Alajuela and Heredia provinces, Atlantic side of the Cordillera Central, Costa Rica; San Juan del Norte, Prov. Rio San Juan, Nicaragua.

Tirodesmus fimbriatus (Peters)


Tirodesmus fimbriatus: Cook, 1896, Brandtia, p. 53.

Range: The locality label with the holotype may actually have referred to Veraguas Province, Panama, as was assumed by Carl (1914: 975). Attems (1938: 232) repeated that citation and added Neugrenada (the old name for Colombia) on the basis of a male specimen so labeled in the Vienna Museum, which I have examined. In the 19th Century, the present country of Panama included Veraguas Province of Colombia, which may explain how a specimen collected in Panama at that time might be labeled New Grenada. There are no records for Colombia in its modern sense.

The gonopods of the NMW specimen from Neugrenada agree exactly with those of a male from Puerto Viejo, Costa Rica (VMNH). Chamberlin (1922: 36) was probably correct in considering the two names as strict synonyms.

Tribe Psammodesmini Hoffman


One genus, northwestern South America.

Genus Psammodesmus Cook


Eight species, northern Peru to Panama.

Psammodesmus remotus Loomis

Psammodesmus schmitti Loomis & Hoffman


Range: Known also from Cana, Darien Prov., Panama.

Genera of Uncertain Tribal Position

Genus Nanorrhacus Cook

Nanorrhacus Cook, 1896, Brandtia 12: 52. Type species: Platyrhacus luciae Pocock, 1894, by original designation.

Monobasic; Lesser Antilles.

Jeekel (1963, 1980) expressed no conviction about the relationships of this genus; Hoffman (1980) placed it in the Platyrhacini, more or less by default, suspecting that the type species might have been introduced from the Indomalayan Region.

Nanorrhacus luciae Pocock


Genus Proaspis Loomis


One (two?, three?) species, West Indies.

Whether the two species listed here are congeneric cannot be assumed until male topotypes of the type species aitia are obtained in Haiti. A priori, I suspect they are not closely related.

Proaspis aitia Loomis


Proaspis sahlii Jeekel


Comparison of the gonopod drawings by Jeekel (1980: fig. 3) and Mauris (1980: fig. 14), drawn from the same aspect, strongly suggests that two species are involved.

Family Sphaeriodesmidae Humbert & DeSaussure
Sphaeriodesmii Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool. (2) 21: 149.


13 genera, Southeastern United States to Panama, Greater Antilles.

Subfamily Bonetesminae Hoffman


One genus, Mexico (Veracruz).

This taxon probably merits family status, although the gonopod structure is clearly sphaeriodesmoid.

Genus Bonetesmus Chamberlin


Three species, Mexico (Veracruz, Oaxaca).

Bonetesmus ojo Shear


Bonetesmus soileauae Shear


Bonetesmus verus Chamberlin


Range: Caves in southern Veracruz, Mexico.
Subfamily Desmoninae Cook


Six very nominal genera, southeastern United States to Guatemala.

My treatment of desmonines in the 1980 classification recognized the two tribes Desmonini and Hybocestini, with two further genera not placed in either owing to deficient descriptions. I am no longer convinced that this dichotomy is entirely correct, and for the purposes of this list omit the tribal category and revert to a simple alphabetical order for the genera.

Genus Cyphodesmus Peters


Three (?four) species, southern Mexico (Veracruz and Morelos).

Cyphodesmus bifidus (Silvestri), new combination

Peridysodesmus bifidus Silvestri, 1910, Zool. Anz., 35: 358, fig. 2. MALE HT (LEAP) from Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.

Cyphodesmus hidalgonus Chamberlin


Placement in this genus was totally fanciful, considering the condition of the holotype; it could go almost anywhere in the Desmoninae.

Cyphodesmus mexicanus (DeSaussure)


Cyphodesmus trifidus (Silvestri)

Peridysodesmus trifidus Silvestri, 1910, Zool. Anz., 35: 358, fig. 3. MALE HT (LEAP) from Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico.
Genus *Desmonus* Cook


10 species, southern United States, northeastern Mexico, some of these names are surely superfluous.

*Desmonus acclivus* (Loomis), new combination.


*Desmonus atophus* (Chamberlin & Mulaik)


*Desmonus austrus* Causey


Range: Recorded by Causey from sites in Arkansas, Louisiana, and eastern Texas.

*Desmonus conjunctus* Loomis


*Desmonus curtus* (Loomis)


*Desmonus crassus* Loomis

Desmonus distinctus  Loomis

*Desmonus distinctus* Loomis, 1959, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 49: 158, fig. 5. MALE HT (USNM) from roadsides, Beauregard Road, five miles south of Boerne, Kendall Co., Texas.

Desmonus earlei earlei  Cook


   Range: Southeastern United States, Kentucky north to the Ohio River, extreme southwestern Virginia, central and eastern Tennessee, central Georgia, most of Alabama, eastern Mississippi.

Desmonus earlei mancus  Causey


   Range: Recorded also from Polk Co., Georgia.

Desmonus inordinatus  Causey


   Range: Numerous localities in Arkansas; Barry Co., Missouri.

Desmonus pudicus  (Bollman)


   Range: Pulaski County, Arkansas only.

Genus Hybocestus Hoffman


   Two species, Guatemala.

Hybocestus octonodus  Hoffman

HT (USNM) from Cob n, Dept. Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

**Hybocestus plagiodon** Hoffman


**Genus Taphrodesmus** Silvestri


**Taphrodesmus vestitus** Silvestri

*Taphrodesmus vestitus* Silvestri, 1910, Zool. Anz., 35: 357, fig. 3. MALE HT (LEAP) from Jalapa [Xalapa], Veracruz, Mexico.

**Desmoninae of Uncertain Status**

**Genus Tetraporosoma** Loomis


**Tetraporosoma seriata** Loomis


**Subfamily Sphaeriodesminae** Humbert & DeSaussure

Sphaeriodesmii Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool. (2) 21: 149.


The taxonomy of this group is very unsatisfactory; several of the smaller included genera appear to be reasonably homogeneous whereas the two largest are remarkably diversified in terms of gonopod structure and almost certain require organization into smaller taxa. Until this can be undertaken, I have no choice but to follow existing information.

Nine nominal genera, Mexico to Panama, Greater Antilles.

**Genus Colobodesmus** Brolemann

Four species, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador.

**Colobodesmus biolleyi** Brolemann


Range: Reported also from Rincon, Prov. Puntarenas, Costa Rica (Loomis 1974).

**Colobodesmus cobanus** (Chamberlin)


**Colobodesmus crucis** Loomis


**Colobodesmus triramus** Kraus

*Colobodesmus triramus* Kraus, 1954, Senckenb. biol., 35: 320, figs. 47-49. MALE HT (SMF) from Finca la Yoya, km 40 on highway behind Sonsonate, Dept. Sonsonate, El Salvador.

Range: Depts. Santa Ana and Sonsonate., El Salvador.

**Genus Cyclodesmus** Humbert & DeSaussure


One species, ?Veracruz, Mexico.

**Cyclodesmus aztecus** Humbert & DeSaussure


I have been unable to locate the original pinned specimens on which this species was based in the Geneva collection. It is especially unfortunate that *aztecus* is one of the few species for which some fairly precise locality was not mentioned by its describers, rendering its rediscovery in the field largely a matter of serendipity, and attention to the various places at which DeSaussure is known to have collected.

**Genus Cylionus** Cook

Three species are described under this generic name, southern Mexico, Guatemala. As discussed by Pocock (1909: 127) the status of this name is uncertain and requires investigation.

Cylionus constrictus Pocock

Cylionus constrictus Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 127, pl. IX, figs. 5-5f. Location of type material unknown, from Volc n de Agua, Dept. Sacatepequez, Guatemala.

Cylionus gracilis (Humbert & DeSaussure)

Sphaeriodesmus gracilis Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool., (2) 21: 149; 1872, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Zool., (6) 2: 22, pl. 1, figs. 2-2l. Type material (?MHNG) from la Cordill re orientale du Mexique; Moyoapan.


I could not locate the type material at Geneva, nor was gracilis among the species redescribed by Carl in 1902-03. The collection of toptotypic specimens at Moyoapan, a settlement close to Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz, warrants special consideration.

Cylionus kauanus Chamberlin


Genus Eusphaeriodesmus Brolemann


Five species, Costa Rica to Veracruz and Guerrero, Mexico.

Eusphaeriodesmus angustus (Pocock)


Eusphaeriodesmus bilobatus Loomis


Eusphaeriodesmus prehensor (Pocock)

Sphaeriodesmus prehensor Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 123, pl. VIII, figs. 9, 9a. MALE HT (BMNH), from Omilteme [Omiltemi], Guerrero, Mexico.
Range: Recorded from two localities in Morelos, Mexico (Chamberlin, 1943).

**Eusphaeriodesmus robustus** (Pocock)

*Sphaeriodesmus robustus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 122, pl. VIII, figs. 7-7h. MALE HT (BMNH) from San Andres Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico.

**Eusphaeriodesmus stylifer** (Pocock)

*Sphaeriodesmus stylifer* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 124, pl. IX, figs. 2-2c. Location of type material unknown, from Irazu, Costa Rica, presumably Volc n Irazu, in Cartago Prov.

**Genus Haplocyclodesmus** Attems

*Haplocyclodesmus* [as subgenus of *Cyclodesmus*] Attems, 1940, Das Tierreich, 70: 368. Type species: *Cyclodesmus crassartus* Loomis, 1936, by original designation.


17 species, Greater Antilles (Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica) and Guadeloupe, the majority of species in Haiti. It is remarkable that none have been described from the adjacent area of the Republica Dominicana.

**Haplocyclodesmus angustipes** (Loomis)


**Haplocyclodesmus crassartus** (Loomis)


*Cyclodesmus* (*Haplocyclodesmus*) *crassartus*: Attems, 1940, Das Tierreich, 70: 369.

**Haplocyclodesmus enneryensis** (Loomis)


**Haplocyclodesmus falcarius** (Loomis)


**Haplocyclodesmus globulus** (Loomis)

**Haplocyclodesmus haitianus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Diquini, Petionville, and Kenscoff, Haiti.

**Haplocyclodesmus hubbardi** (Cook)


**Haplocyclodesmus incisus** (Loomis)

*Cyclodesmus incisus* Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80: 88, fig. 38a-d, pl. 3, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Port au Prince, Haiti.

**Haplocyclodesmus insulanus** (Loomis)


**Haplocyclodesmus irretitus** (Loomis)


**Haplocyclodesmus jeremiei** Mauris


**Haplocyclodesmus montanus** (Loomis)


**Haplocyclodesmus nudatus** (Loomis)


**Haplocyclodesmus obesus** Loomis


**Haplocyclodesmus porcellanus** (Pocock)
Cyclodesmus porcellanus Pocock, 1894, Journ. Linnean Soc. London, 24: 509, pl. 39, figs. 1, 1a. MALE HT (BMNH) from Jamaica without further locality.

Range: The only known locality for the species is a site south of Claremont, St. Ann Par., Jamaica (Loomis, 1975).

**Haplocyclodesmus rubellus** (Loomis)


**Haplocyclodesmus setosus** (Loomis)


**Genus Ischnosphaeriodesmus** Brolemann


One species, Guatemala.

**Ischnosphaeriodesmus digitatus** (Pocock)

*Sphaeriodesmus digitatus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 124, pl. IX, figs. 3-3d. MALE HT (BMNH) from Volc n de Agua, Dept. Sacatepequez, Guatemala.


**Genus Lophocyclus** Loomis


Four species, Haiti.

Structural diversity in gonopod structure suggests that this may be a polyphyletic group.

**Lophocyclus laxatus** Loomis


**Lophocyclus munitus** Loomis


**Lophocyclus passus** Loomis
**Lophocyclus passus** Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80: 103, figs. 46a, b. MALE HT (MCZ) from Roche Croix, Haiti.

**Lophocyclus pumilus** Loomis


**Genus Proeilodesmus** Hoffman


One species, Oaxaca.

**Proeilodesmus mecistonyx** Hoffman


**Genus Sphaeriodesmus** Peters


34 species, Northern Mexico to Panama; Cuba, Jamaica.

**Sphaeriodesmus bruesi** (Chamberlin)


**Sphaeriodesmus bukowinus** Chamberlin

*Sphaeriodesmus bukowinus* Chamberlin, 1952, Ann. Ent. Soc. America, 45: 553, fig. 1,2. MALE HT (FMNH) from Bukowina, Belize.

Range: Recorded from Ruinas de Coba, Quintana Roo, Mexico (Shear 1986).

**Sphaeriodesmus conformans** Chamberlin


**Sphaeriodesmus coriaceus** Pocock
Sphaeriodesmus coriaceus Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 125, pl. IX, figs. 4-4b. MALE HT (BMNH) from San Juan, Dept. Alta Verapaz, Guatemala.

Range: Recorded from Volc n Tajumulco, Dept. San Marcos, Guatemala, and Ruinas de Cob , Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Sphaeriodesmus cotzalostoc Shear

Sphaeriodesmus cotzalostoc Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr. 1: 83, fig. 42. MALE HT (AMNH) from Sumidero de Cotzalostoc, three km east of Totolacatla, Zongolica, Veracruz, Mexico.

Sphaeriodesmus cruzbelem Shear


Sphaeriodesmus filamentosus Loomis


Sphaeriodesmus golondrinensis Shear


Sphaeriodesmus griseus Chamberlin

Sphaeriodesmus griseus Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 55, fig. 172. MALE HT (USNM) from Volc n Orizaba at 300 m.[?], Veracruz, Mexico.

Aside from being appreciably smaller, this nominal species is very similar to S. mexicanus, and is probably at best a subspecies.

Sphaeriodesmus grubbsi Shear


Sphaeriodesmus hondurasanus Chamberlin


Sphaeriodesmus iglesia Shear


Sphaeriodesmus isolatus Chamberlin

Sphaeriodesmus longiramus Kraus


Sphaeriodesmus longitubus Loomis


Sphaeriodesmus medius Carl

Sphaeriodesmus medius Carl, 1902, Rev. suisse Zool., 10: 675, figs. 105, 106. MALE HT (MHNG) from Guatemala, without further details.

Sphaeriodesmus mexicanus (DeSaussure)


Sphaeriodesmus michoacanus Chamberlin


Sphaeriodesmus neglectus Carl

Sphaeriodesmus neglectus Carl, 1902, Rev. suisse Zool., 10: 676, fig. 107, 108. 2MALE ST (MHNG) labeled Mexico without further details but probably from Veracruz or Puebla.

Range: Recorded from five km southeast of Huautla de Jimenez, Oaxaca, Mexico (Shear 1986)

Sphaeriodesmus nodulosus Kraus

Sphaeriodesmus nodulosus Kraus, 1954, Senckenb. Biol. 35: 318, fig. 43, 44. MALE HT (SMF) from Hacienda los Planes, Dept. Santa Ana, El Salvador.

Sphaeriodesmus nortoni Shear

Farias, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Range: Recorded from three km south of Goméz Farias, Tamaulipas (Shear, 1986).

**Sphaeriodesmus oniscus** Pocock

*Sphaeriodesmus oniscus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 122, pl. VIII, figs. 8-8b. MALE HT (BMNH) from San Andres Tuxtla, Veracruz, Mexico.

**Sphaeriodesmus pinetorum** (Chamberlin)

*Cyclodesmus pinetorum* Chamberlin, 1922, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 61(10): 16, pl.6, figs. 4, 5. MALE HT (USNM) from Isla de Pinos [now Isla de la Juventud], Cuba.


**Sphaeriodesmus rabonus** Shear

*Sphaeriodesmus rabonus* Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr., 1: 85, figs. 43, 44. MALE HT (AMNH) from trail to Cerro Rabon, 25-30 km east of Huautla Jiménez, Oaxaca, Mexico.

**Sphaeriodesmus redondo** Shear


**Sphaeriodesmus robertsoni** Shear

*Sphaeriodesmus robertsoni* Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr. 1: 83, fig. 41. MALE HT (AMNH) from Sumidero de Cotzalostoc, three km south of Totolacatla, Zongolica, Veracruz, Mexico.

**Sphaeriodesmus salto** Shear


**Sphaeriodesmus sanjose** Shear

*Sphaeriodesmus sanjose* Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr. 1: 85, fig. 45. MALE HT (AMNH) from Cueva de San José, San José, Hidalgo, Mexico.

**Sphaeriodesmus saussurei** Attems


*Sphaeriodesmus Saussurei* Attems, 1899, Denks. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69: 391. Four ST (MHNG) from Cordill re orientale, Mexico (it is uncertain if the syntypes of this species were collected at Cerro de Escamela with the much larger specimens of *mexicanus* with which they were combined by Humbert & DeSaussure). _Carl, 1902, Revue suisse Zool., 10:
677, figs. 100, 101 (illustration of male syntype).

One of the two male syntypes was specified by me in 1979 and is here designated **lectotype** of *Sphaeriodesmus saussurei* Attems.

**Sphaeriodesmus secundus** Loomis

*Sphaeriodesmus secundus* Loomis, 1977, Florida Entom., 60: 24, figs. 7, 8. MALE HT (FSCA) from Windsor Great Cave, 10 miles south of Falmouth, Trelawney Par., Jamaica.

**Sphaeriodesmus sprousei** Shear

*Sphaeriodesmus sprousei* Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr. 1: 82, fig. 38. MALE HT (AMNH) from Cueva de Galindo, 500 m south of Galindo, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

**Sphaeriodesmus tortus** Shear

*Sphaeriodesmus tortus* Shear, 1986, Texas Mem. Mus. Speleol. Monogr., 1: 85, figs. 46, 47. MALE HT (AMNH) from Act n Lolt n, seven km southwest of Otxutzcab, Yucat n, Mexico.

Range: Recorded also from Caves Branch, Cayo Dist., Belize.

**Sphaeriodesmus trullatus** Shear


**Sphaeriodesmus zontehuitz** Shear


**Family Holistophallidae Silvestri**


Seven genera, Mexico to Honduras.

**Genus Duoporus** Cook


Monotypic. Mexico.
Duoporus barretti Cook


Genus Elcarmenia Kraus


Monotypic. El Salvador.

Elcarmenia engelhardi Kraus


Genus Holistophallus Silvestri


Monotypic, Central America.

Holistophallus peregrinus Silvestri


Range: East coast lowlands of Central America from Tabasco to northwestern Honduras.

Genus Pammicrophallus Pocock


Three species, Guerrero to El Salvador.

Pammicrophallus ornatus Pocock

*Pammicrophallus ornatus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 184, pl. XIV, figs. 3-3i. Location of type material unknown, from Omilteme (Omiltemi), 8000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

Pammicrophallus pasaquinae Kraus

*Pammicrophallus pasaquinae* Kraus, 1954, Senckenb. Biol. 35: 327, figs. 56, 57. MALE HT (SMF) from km 198 on the highway from La Union to Pasaquina, Dept. La Union, El Salvador.

Pammicrophallus pictus Pocock
Pammicrophallus pictus Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 185, pl. XIV, figs. 4-4b. Location of type material unknown, from Omilteme (Omiltemi), Guerrero, Mexico.

Genus Synthodesmus Chamberlin


Monotypic. Guatemala.


The above specification of type locality is conjectural; I do not know at which of the several places called San Rafael Cook obtain the types, nor did Mr. Loomis who was in a better position to know. Perhaps Cook’s field journal still exists in some USDA file and can provide a clue or hard evidence.

Genus Tunodesmus Chamberlin


Two species, Guatemala.

Tunodesmus laminiger Chamberlin


Tunodesmus orthogonus Chamberlin


Genus Zeuctodesmus Pocock


Two species, Mexico (Guerrero: Michoacan).

Zeuctodesmus caeruleus Pocock

Zeuctodesmus caeruleus Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Diplopoda, p. 186, pl. XIV, figs. 5-5j. Location of type material unknown, from Amula, Guerrero, Mexico.

Zeuctodesmus ferrugineus Chamberlin

Family Rhachodesmidae Carl

Rhachidesminae Carl, 1903, Revue suisse Zool., 11: 553.
Aceratophallinae Verhoeff, 1941, Zool. Anz., 146: 82.

16 genera, Mexico to Costa Rica.
Removed from the family: Sakophallus Chamberlin, 1942 (see Nearctodesmidae).

The classification of this family is currently in a state of confusion; the limits of several genera are undefined, a number of species require relocation into new genera, additional synonymy is probable, and many new taxa remain to be accounted. Only a revision of the entire group will bestow law and order; and rather than anticipate likely changes my only option is to document the most recent treatment without prejudice. As a result, the following treatment is a patchwork of both reliable and totally chaotic information and should be recognized as such.

Genus Aceratophallus Carl


Twelve species, Yucatan to Costa Rica.

Aceratophallus calcetokanans Chamberlin

Aceratophyllus [sic!] calcetokanans Chamberlin, 1938, Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 491: 178, fig. 41. MALE HT (USNM) from Xkye Cave, Calcehtok, Yucatan, Mexico.

Aceratophallus dux Chamberlin


Aceratophallus granulifer (Chamberlin)


Aceratophallus guatemalae Chamberlin


Aceratophallus hoctunanus Chamberlin


Aceratophallus lamellifer Brolemann


Range: Recorded also from Parismina, Chitaria, and Tilar n, Costa Rica.

Attems fig. 24 and Brolemann's fig. 4 in the works cited represent identical gonopod structure, as might be expected from proximity of the type localities.

Aceratophallus maya Loomis


Aceratophallus oxkutzcabus Chamberlin


Aceratophallus quadratus Loomis

Aceratophallus quadratus Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 113: 92, fig. 3a-b. MALE HT (USNM) thought to be from the Canal Zone, Panama, later (Loomis, 1964) corrected to Amaya, between Corinto and Chinandega, Dept. Chinandega, Nicaragua.

Aceratophallus scutigeroides Shear


Aceratophallus sumucus Chamberlin

**Aceratophallus unicolor** Carl


**Genus Acutangulus** Attems


Five species, Mexico.

**Acutangulus alius** Causey


**Acutangulus coccineus** (Humbert & DeSaussure)

*Polydesmus (Tropisoma) coccineus* Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool., 21: 152. ST (MHNG) from Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.


*Acutangulus coccineus*: Carl, 1903, Revue suisse Zool., 11: 560, fig. 17 (syntype gonopod).

**Acutangulus neglectus** Carl


*Acutangulus neglectus* Carl, 1903, Revue suisse Zool., 11: 650, fig. 16. MALE STs (MHNG) from Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

**Acutangulus pictus** Causey


**Acutangulus sororius** Causey


**Genus Ceuthauxus** Chamberlin

Chamberlin, 1941, by original designation.

Six species, northern Mexico.

**Ceuthauxus constans** Causey


*Ceuthauxus galeanae* (Chamberlin)


**Ceuthauxus mediator** Chamberlin


Loomis (1976: 399, fig. 1) has noted that the gonopods now associated with the type material of this species do not resemble the drawing attributed to *mediator* in the original description.

**Ceuthauxus morelus** Chamberlin


**Ceuthauxus nuevus** (Chamberlin)


**Ceuthauxus palmitonus** Chamberlin


**Genus Chromodesmus** Loomis


Five species, eastern Mexico.
This taxon was mentioned as the *potosianus* superspecies by Causey (1971: 116). Status as a genus distinct from *Strongylodesmus* seems questionable.

**Chromodesmus granulatus** (Loomis), new combination.


**Chromodesmus planus** Loomis

*Chromodesmus planus* Loomis, 1976, *Florida Entom.,* 59: 400, fig. 3. MALE HT (FSCA) from San Vicente, Hy. 85, north of Ixmiquilpan, Hidalgo, Mexico.

**Chromodesmus potosianus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Recorded from 17 km west of Santa Catarina, San Luis Potosí, Mexico.

**Chromodesmus viridis** Loomis

*Chromodesmus viridis* Loomis, 1976, *Florida Entom.* 59: 401, fig. 4. MALE HT (FSCA) from Km. 165 on Hy.101, 1803 m ASL, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

**Chromodesmus woodruffi** Loomis

*Chromodesmus woodruffi* Loomis, 1976, *Florida Entom.,* 59: 399, fig. 2. MALE HT (FSCA) from 29 km south of Jacala, Hidalgo, Mexico.

**Genus Curodesmus** Chamberlin


Two species, Guatemala, El Salvador.

Synonymized with *Neoleptodesmus* by Attems, 1940.

**Curodesmus guatemalensis** Chamberlin

*Curodesmus guatemalensis* Chamberlin, 1922, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.,* 60(8): 55, pl. 22, figs. 3-6, pl. 24, figs. 1-4. MALE HT (USNM) from San Rafael (?Departamento), Guatemala.


**Curodesmus vulcani** (Kraus), new combination.
Neoleptodesmus vulcani Kraus, 1954, Senckenb. Biol. 35: 324, fig. 51. MALE HT (SMF) from west side of Volc n Santa Ana near Buenos Aires, Dept. Santa Ana, El Salvador.

Range: Recorded also from two localities in Dept. Ahuachapan, El Salvador.

Genus Diuncustoma Shelley


Monotypic, southern Mexico.

Diuncustoma cylindricum Shelley

Diuncustoma cylindricum Shelley, 1997, Myriapodologica, 4: 86, figs. 1-9. MALE HT (UCD) from 3.2 km west of Cordoba, Veracruz, Mexico.

Range: Known also from Temaxcal, Oaxaca, Mexico (map, Shelley 1997, fig. 1).

Genus Metaphallus Chamberlin


Monotypic. Guatemala.

Metaphallus mimus Chamberlin


Genus Mexidesmus Loomis


Monotypic, Mexico (Tamaulipas)

Mexidesmus harrisoni (Causey)


Genus Neoleptodesmus Carl


Five nominal species, Mexico (Veracruz). Some of the names admitted here are certain to be synonyms.

Removed from the genus: Neoleptodesmus josephinus Attems, 1944 (see Aceratophallus), N. vulcan Kraus, 1954 (see Curodesmus), also N. geniculatus, salvadorensis, and sinuatus Kraus, 1954 (see Species of Uncertain Generic Position).

Neoleptodesmus azteca (DeSaussure)

Polydesmus (Leptodesmus) azteca DeSaussure, 1859, Linnaea Entom., 13: 324. STs (MHNG) from le plateau de Mexique (see comment below); 1860, M m. Soc. Phys. Hist. nat. Genve, 15: 301, figs. 5-5c.

Neoleptodesmus intermedius (Humbert & DeSaussure)

Polydesmus (Oxyurus) intermedius Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool., 21:
151. MALE FEMALE ST (?MHNG) from Cordillera orientalis mexicana. DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Zool., (6) 2: 49, pl. 1, fig. 10 (le Mexique; Orizaba.). Synonymized with *N. sumichrasti* by Carl, 1903.

Carl (1903: 558) examined the original male type specimens. They were not sent to Keeton in 1966 and I do not know if they still exist at Geneva. In any event, I revive the name here to prevent its continued status as a synonym of *sumichrasti* prior to a revision of the genus.

**Neoleptodesmus orizabae** (Humbert & DeSaussure)

*Polydesmus (Oxyurus) orizabae* Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool., 21: 151.

FEMALE HT (formerly MHNG, existence uncertain), from Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.


The type specimen of *orizabae* was not examined by Carl, who redescribed (1902, 1903) many of DeSaussure's polydesmidan species, and was perhaps lost by the time he was engaged at the Geneva museum.

**Neoleptodesmus sumichrasti** (Humbert & DeSaussure)


**Neoleptodesmus sumichrasti**: Carl, 1903, Revue suisse Zool., 11: 558, fig. 22.

**Neoleptodesmus vermiformis** (DeSaussure)

*Polydesmus (Strongylosoma) vermiformis* DeSaussure, 1859, Linnaea Entom. 13: 326. Location of MALE HT unknown, originally in MHNG, from .....versant oriental de la Cordill re du Mexique.


It is curious that DeSaussure & Humbert did not mention *vermiformis* in proposing the several new related taxa, with scarcely any larger paranota, from the same geographic area in their 1869 monograph.

**Genus Pararhachistes** Pocock


Three species, western Mexico (Guerrero)

Synonymized with *Neoleptodesmus* by Kraus (1954).

Removed from genus: *P. potosinus* Chamberlin, 1943 (see *Strongyloidesmus*); *P. galaneae* Chamberlin, 1943 (see *Ceuthauxus*).
Pararhachistes amblus Chamberlin


Pararhachistes elevatus Pocock

Pararhachistes elevatus Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 178, pl. XIII, figs. 7-7d, pl. XIV, figs. 1-1c. Location of type material unknown, from Omilteme (=Omitlemy), Guerrero, Mexico.

Pararhachistes vertebratus Pocock

Pararhachistes vertebratus Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplopoda, p. 178, pl. XIII, figs. 6-6c. Location of type material unknown, from Amula, Guerrero, Mexico.

Genus Rhachidomorpha DeSaussure


Rhachis (Microrhachis) Carl, 1903, Revue suisse Zool. 11: 556. Type species: Polydesmus (Rachidomorpha) uncinatus Humbert & DeSaussure [= P. (R.) aduncus Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869] by original designation.


Two species, eastern Mexico.

Rhachidomorpha adunca DeSaussure & Humbert

Polydesmus (Rachidomorpha) uncinatus Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, Rev. & Mag. Zool., 21: 152. MALE FEMALE ST (MHNG) from Mexico, Cordiliera orientalis. Preoccupied by Polydesmus (Euryurus) uncinatus Peters, 1864.

Polydesmus (Rachidomorpha) uncinatus: DeSaussure & Humbert, 1872, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Zool., (6): 2: 38, pl. I, figs. 14a-e. Type data given as le Mexique; Monte Azul, Cerro de Azcamela, Sierra de Agua, dans la Cordille re orientale.

Polydesmus (Rachidomorpha) aduncus, 1872, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Zool. (6): 2: 158. New name to replace Polydesmus (Rachidomorpha) uncinatus Humbert & DeSaussure, 1869, ipso facto with the same type specimen(s).

Rhachis (Microrhachis) uncinatus: Carl, 1903, Revue suisse Zool., 11: 556, fig. 15.


Carl did not specify from which locality came the specimen that he illustrated in 1903. I do not know the present status of the type material of this species.
Rhachidomorpha tarasca (DeSaussure)


Genus Rhachodesmus Cook


Two species, Mexico (Veracruz and Oaxaca).

Rhachodesmus digitatus Causey


Rhachodesmus viridis (DeSaussure)


Pocock (1909: 177) and Loomis (1968: 40) cite Orizaba as type locality for this species. However, the original description mentions only Tuxtla as stated above, and the only specimen remaining in the Geneva museum is labeled Tuxtlan (obviously a clerical error). In 1860 DeSaussure stated Le versant oriental de la Cordill re du Mexique. J en ai pris deux individusMALE Orizaba. It is curious that Carl, who redescribed a number of DeSaussure’s rhachodesmid types, passed over viridis without comment.

W. T. Keeton obtained the Tuxtla specimen on loan and prepared a full redescription and drawings of the gonopods, all of which came into my hands following his demise in 1975. It is clear, from this material, that the specimen labeled Ost-Cordilleren von Mexico in the Vienna museum described by Attems in 1898 is conspecific, possibly even part of the type series obtained through gift or exchange with DeSaussure.

Genus Strongylodesmus DeSaussure

Four species, Mexico.

Removed from genus: *S. harrisoni* Causey, 1971 (see *Mexidesmus*); *S. granulatus* Loomis, 1966 (see *Chromodesmus*).

**Strongylodesmus conspicuus** Causey


Range: Vicinity of Gmez Farias, Tamaulipas, south to Xilitla, San Luis Potos.

**Strongylodesmus cruzanus** (Chamberlin)

*Ceuthauxus cruzanus* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 51. MALE HT (USNM) from near Fortin (presumably El Fortín de las Flores), Veracruz, Mexico.

Identity of this name with *S. cyaneus* seems highly probable.

**Strongylodesmus cyaneus** De Saussure


**Strongylodesmus geddesi** Pocock


Range: Recorded from adjacent areas in Hidalgo, Veracruz, and San Luis Potos.

**Genus Tancitares** Chamberlin


Monotypic, Mexico (Michoacan)

**Tancitares michoacanus** Chamberlin


**Genus Teinorhachis** Loomis

Monotypic. Guatemala.

**Teinorhachis tenuis** Loomis

*Teinorhachis tenuis* Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 113: 95, figs. 3c-h. MALE HT (USNM) originally stated to have come from Panama, later (1964) corrected to Amaya, between Corinto and Chinandega, Dept. Chinandega, Nicaragua.

**Genus Unculabes** Causey


Five species, eastern Mexico.

**Unculabes arganoi** Shear


**Unculabes causeyae** Shear


**Unculabes columbinus** Causey


**Unculabes crispus** Causey


**Unculabes porrensis** Shear

Family Tridontomidae Loomis & Hoffman


Two genera, Guatemala (vicinity of Senah, Dept. Alta Verapaz).

The status of this taxon as separable from the Rhachodesmidae requires a reconsideration.

Genus **Aenigmopus** Loomis & Hoffman


One species: Guatemala.

**Aenigmopus alatus** Loomis & Hoffman


Genus **Tridontomus** Loomis & Hoffman


Two species: Guatemala.

**Tridontomus loomisi** Shear


**Tridontomus procerus** Loomis & Hoffman


Suborder Paradoxosomatidea Daday


I am no longer convinced that this taxon is monophyletic, in its traditional sense.
Family Paradoxosomatidae Daday


About 160 genera, worldwide except the Nearctic Region, with the greatest diversification in the Indo-australian region. Members of several genera have achieved nearly global distribution through anthropogenic means.

Jeekel distinguished 20 tribes, some of which may, in the light of recent discoveries, have to be combined. Three tribes represented in our area are placed in the nominate subfamily Paradoxosomatinae, the fourth (Australiosomatini) in the Australiosomatinae.

Tribe Australiosomatini Brolemann


14 genera, Australia. One species dispersed through the Pacific region by commerce.

Genus Akamptogonus Attems


One species, Australia, also widely dispersed in the Pacific region.

Akamptogonus novarae (Humbert & DeSaussure)


Range: Thought to be southeastern Australia, introduced into New Zealand, Chatham Island, Southwest Australia, Hawai‘i, and San Francisco, California.

Tribe Catharosomatini Brolemann


12 (?11) genera, Neotropical Region north as far as Costa Rica.

Genus Mestosoma Silvestri


About 75 nominal species, South America, north as far as Costa Rica, possibly introduced into Dominica, Lesser Antilles.

Some of the foregoing names may be revived for disjunct species-groups, and surely many
of them will be shown to be superfluous. Chamberlin’s rationale in proposing *Nearctoma* for a species from southern Peru cannot be imagined.

**Mestosoma isthmanum** Loomis


Range: Several localities in the Canal Zone and adjacent Panama Province (Loomis, 1964).

**Mestosoma moorei** Hoffman


**Mestosoma semirugosum** (Pocock)


Range: So far as known, confined to the island of Dominica, into which possibly introduced from some as-yet unidentified mainland source area.

**Tribe Orthomorphini Brolemann**


Nine (?) genera, southeast Asia, East Indies, Philippine Islands. One species has been widely dispersed by commerce through the tropics.

**Genus Asiomorpha** Verhoeff


One species, synanthropically dispersed in the tropics of both hemispheres, presumably native to some place in southeast Asia.
Observing a fairly inclusive generic concept, Jeekel (1968: 45) admitted 13 species, including *coarctata*, to the genus *Orthomorpha*, and stated that he could see no reason for recognition of *Asiomorpha* as a valid genus. This opinion is shared by Golovatch (1997) in a detailed review of *Orthomorpha* that encompasses 42 species. In my view, the simple gonotelopectite (with a single, rounded apical lobe) contrasts *coarctata* against the numerous other species referred to *Orthomorpha* which have typically three apical processes.

*Asiomorpha coarctata* (DeSaussure)

[Entries for junior synonyms are provided only for names with type localities in the area of this checklist. Jeekel (1963) provides a complete list of references for occurrences in the New World].

*Polydesmus (Paradesmus) coarctatus* DeSaussure, 1860, M m.Soc. Phy. Hist. natur. Gen ve, 15: 297, pl.18, fig. 18. ST (?MHNG) from Cayenne, Guyane fran aise.

*Strongylazoma* [sic!] *poeyi* Bollman, 1887, Entom. Americana, 3: 82. ST (?USNM) from Havana, Cuba. (the misspelling was corrected in the 1893 collection of Bollman publications, pp. 70, 86). Synonymyzed by Pocock, 1894.


Range: Native to an unidentified region in southeast Asia, now distributed by human agencies throughout the tropical parts of the world, and a successful colonizer particularly of islands. Central & southern Florida; Texas, Louisiana. Virtually all of the West Indies; but only marginally established in Central America: Panama Canal Zone; coastal lowlands of Costa Rica and Guatemala only; but to 700 m. ASL in El Salvador. Found in Prov. Lim n, C. R. in 1921 by W. M. Wheeler, but not in 1937 by H. F. Loomis despite longer and more intensive search.

**Tribe Sulciferini Attems**


About 25 genera, east Asia, Indonesia, Japan, north and east Africa, Iberian peninsula. Several species have been widely dispersed through commerce, two of them occur in the Western Hemisphere.

**Genus Chondromorpha** Silvestri

*Chondromorpha* Silvestri, 1897, Ann. Soc. entom. Belgique, 41: 356. Type species: *C. Severini*
Silvestri, by monotypy.


About 12 nominal species, southeast Asia; one widely dispersed through commerce.

**Chondromorpha xanthotricha** (Attems)


Range: Original area uncertain, probably southern India and/or Sri Lanka. Widely distributed through agricommerce: Luzon, New Caledonia, Samoa, Fiji, Mauritius; in the Neotropics known from Guadeloupe, Jamaica, and Suriname. As with many other synanthropic millipeds, colonization appears most successful in islands.

**Genus Oxidus** Cook


Four species, Japan, Riu Kiu islands, one species now almost worldwide in temperate regions. *Oxidus gracilis* (C. L. Koch)


Type material lost, from Los Angeles, California. Synonymized by Brolemann, 1916.


Range: Original native range uncertain, but probably Japan since the other three members of the genus also occur in Japan and the Riu Kiu islands. At present, nearly worldwide in temperate countries and at higher elevations in the tropics. Essentially continent wide in North America, initially in greenhouses and urban gardens, but now acclimatized and present in astronomical numbers in many parts of eastern United States (e.g., Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana) as part of the forest fauna adjacent to urbanized or cultivated areas. Widespread in Puerto Rico. Collected at 900 m. ASL in El Salvador; and in the high central valley of Costa Rica (but not found in the coastal lowlands by Loomis).

**Suborder Polydesmidea Leach**


In many respects, this extensive aggregation of generally not well-defined groups of millipeds may be considered the _bête-noire_ within the Polydesmida. In particular, the numerous tropical forms that appear referable here are mostly undersampled and inadequately described; as they become better known major reorganization of the Polydesmidea will almost certainly result. Brolemann’s original perception was remarkably clairvoyant for its time. My 1980 arrangement was little more than an attempt to integrate subsequent information and was never intended to represent a thoughtful synthesis.

Simonsen (1990) produced a cladistic analysis, admirable in its audacity and comprehension, but despite its frequent good insights one flawed by too much assumption of the reality of pre-existing taxa and too little familiarity with the global fauna. It is my conviction that the cladistic approach is effective only when applied to groups which have already been delimited and refined by intensive revisionary studies which already demonstrated their monophyly. To extract presumably diagnostic group autapomorphies from a few examples of large, heterogeneous, and poorly-known taxa requires the investment of too much faith in highly fallible systems; it is something done in reverse order. Yet Simonsen is to be applauded for confronting a problematical situation avoided for decades by specialists with far more actual experience, and providing a much-needed baseline.

I have followed the structure of my 1980 classification, in summarizing these difficult families, for no better reason than consistency with other orders. Where relevant, I have been at pains to reference Simonsen’s findings and suggestions, which should be consulted in the original by interested parties. In the same sense, I have chosen to omit the superfamily categories, as possibly only illusory, certainly premature.

**Family Polydesmidae Leach**


About 25 nominal genera, Holarctic Region.

**Genus Bidentogon** Buckett & Gardner


Two species, California.

**Bidentogon californicus** (Chamberlin)


**Bidentogon helferorum** Buckett & Gardner


Range: Central California: Alameda and Mendocino counties.

**Genus Calianotus** Shelley

*Calianotus* Shelley, 1997, Myriapodologica, 4: 60. Type species: *Brachydesmus (Brachydesmus) yosemitensis* Causey, 19543, by original designation.

Three species, California.

**Calianotus bituberculatus** (Loomis)


*Calianotus bituberculatus*: Shelley, 1997, Myriapodologica, 4: 63, figs. 5-7.

Range: Eastern side of San Francisco Bay, Alameda and Contra Costa counties, California (map, Shelley, 1997, fig. 1).

**Calianotus sastianus** (Chamberlin)

*Polydesmus sastianus* Chamberlin, 1910, Ann. Entom. Soc. America, 3: 251, pl. 39, figs. 2-3. Original type material, from Shasta Springs, Siskiyou Co., California, lost. MALE NT (UCD) from eight miles south of Dunsmuir, Shasta Co., California, designated by Shelley,

Range: Vicinity of Mount Shasta, northern California (map, Shelley, 1997, fig. 1).

Calianotus yosemitensis (Causey)

Brachydesmus (Brachydesmus) yosemitensis Causey, 1954, Pan-Pacific Entom., 30: 224, fig. 5. Original type material lost (not at AMNH or elsewhere), from Vernal Falls, Yosemite National Park, Mariposa Co., California.


Range: Western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Calaveras, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno counties, California (map, Shelley 1997, fig. 1).

Genus Polydesmus Latreille


About 300 named taxa (many of them surely superfluous) have been recognized in the genus in its present sense. Only a comprehensive revision of the entire family can clarify the status of the many genera and subgenera associated with the nominate genus. The group is centered in western Europe (especially the Balkan Peninsula); several species are anthropochoric and have been established in other parts of the world.

In the following entries, no attempt has been made to include the full spectrum of nomenclatorial confusion that enshrouds nearly every species, although some clarifications seemed inevitable.

I already stated in 1980 my conviction that Brachydesmus can be maintained as a separate taxon on the basis of gonopodal characters only. The endemic American species described at various times in Brachydesmus have in recent years been relocated into different genera; see Calianotus, Bidentogon, Phreatodesmus, and Utadesmus.

Polydesmus angustus Latzel


Polydesmus verhoeffi Lohmander, 1925, Goteborgs Vetensk. Handl. 30: 18 (new name for
Polydesmus complanatus, sensu Verhoeff et alia, nec Linnaeus 1758, no type or type locality designated.


Polydesmus verhoeffi angustatus [!] Attems, 1940, Das Tierreich, 70: 12.


Range: Western Europe, whence a considerable number of subspecific taxa have been recognized, some are probably valid as geographic races, others are likely strict synonyms. A revision is eminently desirable.

In the New World, recorded from Louisiana (Chamberlin), Nova Scotia (Shelley, 1988), Washington and British Columbia (Shelley, 1996) and Mexico City (Jawlowski, 1930).

Polydesmus complanatus complanatus (Linnaeus)

Julus complanatus Linnaeus, 1761, Fauna Svecica, ed. 2, p. 502. Type material not known to exist, type locality assumed to be Sweden.


Range: Eastern Europe, from Norway and Finland south through Germany to western Poland where merging into the larger southern subspecies P. c. illyricus Verhoeff (map, Hoffman & Lohmander, 1968, fig. 51). Introduced into and apparently acclimatized in eastern United States (e.g., New Jersey).

For some decades the name complanatus was misapplied to other Europe species (including angustus) and conversely, other names (e.g., illyricus) were used erroneously for the Linnaean complanatus. The true identity of the latter was apparently first stated by von Porat (1870) and later convincingly ratified by Lohmander (1925). A good resume of the earlier confusion was provided by Schubart (1934).

Polydesmus denticulatus Koch


Range: Western Europe, Scandinavia south to France and the British Inslands; introduced into Newfoundland, where collected at St. Johns (Palm n 1952). No recent information on the status of this colony is available.
**Polydesmus inconstans** Latzel

*Scytonotus nodulosus* C. L. Koch, 1847, Syst. der Myriapoden, in Panzer, Krit. Rev. Insectenf. Deutschl., etc etc. Type material not known to exist, from Pennsylvanien without further indication.

**Polydesmus inconstans** Latzel, 1884, Bull Soc. Amis Sci. nat. Rouen, (2) 19: 269, fig. 3. Type material (?NMW) from Normandie, France.


**Polydesmus hortus** Williams & Hefner, 1928, Bull. Ohio Biol. Surv., 18: 113, fig. 13d. Type material; not known to exist, from Athens Co., Ohio. Synonymized by Jawlowski, 1939.


**Polydesmus coriaceus** [nec von Porat, 1870] most authors prior to Palm n, 1949.

Range: Introduced into northeastern North America and now established in transcontinental urban areas in both Canada and northern United States.

**Polydesmus superus** (Latzel), new combination

*Brachydesmus superus* Latzel, 1884, Myr. st.-Ung. Monarch., 2: 130, pl. 6, figs. 68, 69. ST (NMW) from Vienna, Austria. _Attems, 1940, Das Tierreich, 70: 120.


Range: General over western Europe, whence many subspecies have been recognized on very tenuous grounds; introduced and now widespread in North America, from Ontario south as far as North Carolina, west to Michigan, in gardens.
Genus *Pseudopolydesmus* Attems


12 species, eastern North America.

This is one of the few major North American polydesmoid genera requiring a basic revision. A number of species names are unquestionably superfluous, and the nomenclatorial status of several must be considered. Some taxonomic innovations are introduced in the following treatment, for which confirmation is desirable.

*Pseudopolydesmus caddo* Chamberlin


Range: Northwestern Louisiana; eastern Texas; westernmost Tennessee (Reelfoot Lake), presumably general in the lower Mississippi basin.

It is curious that the usually careful Loomis compared his *bidens* only with *P. minor* rather than the very similar *caddo*, described from a nearby locality in Louisiana. Comparison of the original gonopod illustrations shows their essential identity. The gonopod of *caddo* was illustrated from a slightly tilted position, causing the distal lateral telopodite flange to appear more prominent than in the corresponding drawing for *bidens*. The status of *caddo* relative to the very similar *P. neoterus* requires examination; the two taxa may be only subspecifically related, or the names synonymous.

*Pseudopolydesmus canadensis* (Newport)


*Polydesmus glaucescens* C. L. Koch, 1847, in Panzer: Krit. Rev. Insectenf. Deutschlands, 3: 133; 1863, Die Myriapoden, 1: 59, pl. 26, fig. 51. Location of types, if extant, unknown, labeled only Nordamerika. **New synonymy!**


*Polydesmus nitidus* Bollman, 1887, Entom. Americana, 3: 45. Location of type material unknown, from Pensacola, Escambia Co., Florida. **New synonymy!**

*Polydesmus echinogon* Chamberlin, 1942, Bull. Univ. Utah, 32(8): 10, fig. 33. MALE HT (USNM) from Shawanese [a village on Harvey s Lake], Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania. **New
synonymy!


*Dixidesmus phanus* Chamberlin, 1951, Great Basin Nat., 11: 27, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) from Suwanee River, Florida, without further locality. New synonymy!


Range: Southern Ontario south through Michigan and New York to northern Florida and the Gulf Coast.

Previous considerations of the name *canadensis* have generally associated it with the species called *serratus* Say. Upon examining the holotype in 1960, I was convinced that the paranota retained enough red pigment to refer it that currently known as *branneri* Bollman. The ostensible type locality may be taken *cum grano salis*, probably meaning only that the specimen was obtained through the Hudson's Bay Company along with many other kinds of natural history specimens, and I take this position until material of a species of *Pseudopolydesmus* has been secured at some point along the Albany River.

The original description of *glaucescens* notes the weirn thlich coloration of the paranota, sufficient to associate this name with the Appalachian populations of *canadensis*.

There is substantial geographic variation in size, color, and gonopod characters, more than enough to anticipate that a careful analysis will justify recognition of at least two, possibly three, subspecies of this very widespread taxon: one in the southeastern coastal plain, another in the Appalachians, and a third in the Great Lakes region.

**Pseudopolydesmus collinus** Hoffman


Range: central North Carolina, across southwestern Virginia to eastern Kentucky and (disjunctly?) southern Indiana.

**Pseudopolydesmus erasus** (Loomis)


Range: Southern part of the Appalachians in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, also to the northwest in Kentucky and southern Illinois.

Pseudopolydesmus euthetus (Chamberlin)

Polydesmus euthetus Chamberlin, 1942, Bull. Univ. Utah, 32(8): 10, fig. 36. MALE HT (USNM) from Buder Park, one mile southwest of Valley Park, St. Louis Co., Missouri.

Pseudopolydesmus minor (Bollman)


Range: Arkansas, western Tennessee, southern Illinois.

Pseudopolydesmus natchitoches (Chamberlin)

Polydesmus natchitoches Chamberlin, 1942, Bull. Univ. Utah, 32(8): 10, figs. 34, 35. MALE HT (USNM) from two miles south of Saline, Natchitoches Par., Louisiana.


Pseudopolydesmus neoterus Chamberlin


Pseudopolydesmus paludicolus Hoffman

Pseudopolydesmus paludicolus Hoffman, 1950, Virginia Journ. Sci. (NS), 1: 222, fig. 4. MALE HT (USNM) from Sand Bridge, City of Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Range: Extreme southeastern Virginia; Orangeburg Co., South Carolina. This psychrophilic species is doubtless widespread in the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Pseudopolydesmus paroicus (Chamberlin)
Polydesmus paroicus Chamberlin, 1942, Bull. Univ. Utah, 32(8): 11, figs. 37, 38. MALE HT (USNM) from 1.5 miles north of Clay, Jackson Par., Louisiana.


Pseudopolydesmus pinetorum (Bollman)


Polydesmus americanus Carl, 1902, Rev. suisse Zool., 10: 611, fig. 37. MALE HT (MHNG) from Texas without further locality. Synonymized by Causey, 1952.


Range: Eastern parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky; presumably also Tennessee and Mississippi. A sample labeled Knox Co., Tennessee (VMNH) requires confirmation.

Pseudopolydesmus serratus (Say)

Polydesmus serratus Say, 1821, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 2: 106. Type material, no longer extant, from the eastern shore of Virginia, under the bark of Pinus variabilis. Say is known to have collected on Assateague and Chincoteague islands, Accomack Co., Virginia, and material from either of these places should be obtained to provide a neotype.

?Polydesmus pensylvanicus Koch, 1847, in Krit. Rev. Insectenf. Deutschl., 3: 133; 1863, Die Myriapoden, 1: 59, pl. 69, fig. 142. Type material unknown, from Pensylvanien without further data.

Polydesmus scopus Chamberlin, 1942, Canadian Entom., 74: 16, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) from The Ledges, six miles south of Boone, Boone Co., Iowa. New synonymy!

Polydesmus planicolens Chamberlin, 1942, Canadian Entom., 74: 16, fig. 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Ames, Story Co., Iowa. New synonymy!

Range: Widespread over eastern North America, from Quebec (Gasp Peninsula), Michigan, and Minnesota southward to North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi; apparently absent from the southeastern Coastal Plain and adjacent Piedmont.

Despite not having examined the relevant type material, I have been able to turn a single gonopod of a specimen of P. serratus into positions that gave such good approximations of the drawings for both scopus and planicolens that I have little doubt those names can be considered only a junior synonyms of serratus.
Genus Scytonotus C. L. Koch


Nine species, in four disjunct geographic areas, one in northeastern, the others in northwestern North America.

Shelley (1994) recognizes three species groups, the membership of which is here organized alphabetically for consistency.

Removed from the genus: Scytonotus nodulosus Koch, 1847, see Polydesmidae of Uncertain Status

Scytonotus australis Hoffman


Range: Northern Georgia, North Carolina west of the French Broad River, adjacent parts of South Carolina and Tennessee (map, Shelley, 1993, fig. 30).

Scytonotus bergrothi Chamberlin


Range: Southwesternmost British Columbia south through Washington to northwestern Oregon (map, Shelley, 1994, figs, 18, 19).

Scytonotus columbiaeus Chamberlin


Range: Southeastern British Columbia and northeastern Washington (doubtless also occurs in northern Idaho) (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 10).

Scytonotus granulatus (Say)


Range: Northeastern North America, from Quebec to South Carolina, west to Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 29).

**Scytonotus inornatus** Shelley


Range: Known only from type locality and Klamath Falls, southern Oregon (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 20).

**Scytonotus insulanus** Attems


Range: Southeastern Alaska to central Oregon, with a disjunct population in extreme southeastern Washington (map, Shelley, 1994, figs. 19, 20).

**Scytonotus piger** Chamberlin


Range: Two apparently disjunct areas: northern Idaho and adjacent parts of Montana and Washington; Wahsatch and Teton ranges in western Montana, southeastern Idaho, northern Utah (map, Shelley, 1994, figs. 9, 10).

Scytonotus simplex Chamberlin


Range: Coast ranges from Lincoln Co., Oregon, south to vicinity of San Francisco Bay, California (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 20).

Scytonotus virginicus virginicus (Loomis)


Range: Blue Ridge physiographic province, Virginia, between the Potomac and Roanoke rivers (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 30). Intergrades with the following in Grayson, Smyth, Wythe, and Patrick counties, Virginia.

Scytonotus virginicus michauxi Hoffman


Range: Southern Blue Ridge province in western North Carolina and adjacent Tennessee, from the Virginia state line to the Great Smoky Mountains (map, Shelley 1994, fig. 30).

Genus Speodesmus Loomis


Four species, southwestern United States.

**Speodesmus aquiliensis** Shear


**Speodesmus bicornourus** Causey


**Speodesmus echinourus** Loomis

*Speodesmus echinourus* Loomis, 1939, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 86: 188, figs. 13a-g. 0 HT (MCZ) from Prassel Ranch Cave near Kerrville, Kerr Co., Texas.

**Speodesmus tuganbius** (Chamberlin)


Range: Caves in western Texas and eastern New Mexico.

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Genus **Utadesmus** Chamberlin & Hoffman


Two species: Northern New Mexico, southeast Utah (surely also in adjoining states).

**Utadesmus henriensis** (Chamberlin)


Range: Known only from Garfield Co., Utah (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 7).

**Utadesmus hoffi** Chamberlin & Hoffman


Range: North-central New Mexico, in Cibola, Sandoval, Sante Fe, Bernalillo, and Torrance counties (map, Shelley, 1996, fig. 7).
POLYDESMIDAE OF UNCERTAIN STATUS OR IDENTITY


Bollman (1893: 122, 151) retained this species in *Scytonotus* on the basis of a supposed feature of the pore location, but as noted as soon as the following year (Cook & Cook, 1894: 235), the published accounts of *nodulosus* - the habitus drawing as well as some textual comments - exclude it from *Scytonotus*. The 1863 illustration shows 20 (19+1) body segments, supported by the remark that the specimen is a male with 31 pairs of legs. The metaterga are shown to have three transverse rows of polygons, 2+2 large ones in the first row and a greater number of smaller in the 2nd and 3rd. Contrary to Bollman, Koch clearly stated that the paranota (Seitenlappen) are modified laterally into a thickened peritreme (Beule), approximately as in species of the genus *Polydesmus*. In fact, it is difficult to imagine Koch’s reasons for describing *nodulosus* in *Scytonotus*.

The type, part of the collection of the German entomologist Reich, was stated to have come from Pensylvanien. With an adult length of 11 mm, it is much too small to represent any of the native species of *Pseudopolydesmus* but does fall into the size range of the European species currently called *inconstans* Latzel. It is entirely probable that this species was introduced and established in eastern Pennsylvania well before the 1840s, and collected there before it was found in Europe.

**Polydesmus moniliaris** C. L. Koch, 1847, Syst. der Myriap., in Panzer: Krit. Rev. Insectenf. Deutschl., 3: 135; 1863, Die Myriapoden, 2: 20, pl. 69, fig. 143.

Essentially the same commentary made above is applicable here, except that the description was based on females. Chamberlin & Hoffman (1958: 75) have already posited the identity of this name as a senior synonym of *inconstans*. Like the preceding, the animal is small enough to possibly the same as that currently called *Brachydesmus superus*, but Koch’s drawings clearly show 19+1 body segments rather than 18+1.

**Family Haplodesmidae Cook**


*Haplodesmus* Cook, 1895, proposed as a replacement for *Haplosoma* Verhoeff, 1894, is five months younger than *Haplosomum* Brolemann, 1895, which although an unjustified emendation of *Haplosoma*, is nonetheless valid because the latter name is preoccupied. Although Article 40 of the ICZN discusses the fate of family names based on type genera which are shown to be junior synonyms, it is not clear on this point in subparagraph (b) Before 1961", whether Haplodesmidae should be replaced by a family name based on *Haplosomum*. I see no reason to invoke confusion by adopting such a change.

Two genera are represented in Middle America by introduced synanthropic species. A third, from Panama, is included with some reservations following its inclusion in Comodesmidae by Loomis, perhaps transfer to Fuhrmannodesmidae could be justified.
Genus *Cylindrodesmus* Pocock


Three (or four) nominal species, two of them widely dispersed in the tropics through commerce.

Resolution of the membership of this genus can hardly be achieved until the characters of its type species have been established. It is by no means assured that Attems (1900) material from the Seychelles, on which our concept of *hirsutus* is based, is conspecific with that of Pocock from Christmas Island. A second and likewise widespread species, *C. laniger* (Schubart, 1945) is said to differ from *hirsutus* primarily in its smaller size, which casts doubt on identifications published prior to 1945 if in fact two species are involved.

Until such time as specimens - rather than literature accounts - are compared, I grant *laniger* the benefit of doubt rather than unjustly synonymize a valid form, and treat *hirsutus* as through Attems identification was correct.

*Cylindrodesmus hirsutus* Pocock


The only Neotropical records known to me appear to be those mentioned by Shear & Peck (1987) on the premise that *Lasiodesmus caribicus* is a junior synonym. Although entirely possible, this association remains to be confirmed, and in any case, some of these records may refer to the following species (if that is maintained as a valid species).

*Cylindrodesmus laniger* Schubart


Range: Virtually pantropical, most records appear to be in the Neotropical Region, only the Panama locality for *I. globulosus* and a record for Guadeloupe (Mauris, 1980) are confirmed...
for our area.

**Genus Hypsiloporus** Loomis


Four species, Panama.

This genus is retained in Haplodesmidae in deference to Loomis’s original placement; perhaps it should be transferred to Fuhrmannodesmidae as a possibly close relative of _Eutynellus._

**Hypsiloporus erosus** Loomis


**Hypsiloporus montanus** Loomis


**Hypsiloporus proclivis** Loomis

_Hypsiloporus proclivis_ Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 113: 105, figs. 5f-g, 6a. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.

**Hypsiloporus serratus** Loomis


**Genus Prosopodesmus** Silvestri


Two species, one essentially pantropical through synanthropy.

**Prosopodesmus jacobsoni** Silvestri

_Prospodesmus jacobsoni_ Silvestri, 1910, Zool. Anz., 35: 362, figs. 6, 7. MALEFEMALE ST (LEAP) from Batavia (Djakarta), Java.


Range: Widespread in the tropics through human introductions: Java, New Caledonia; southern India; Zanzibar; southern Florida; Haiti, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, St. Eustatius; Panama; Brazil, Ecuador (Galapagos Islands). Original range unknown.

It seems unlikely that a local population in Tanzania is sufficiently different from the remainder of the species to warrant subspecific designation.

**Family Cryptodesmidae Karsch**


About 36 genera worldwide, dispersed through four provisional subfamilies. As only the nominate group is represented in the Neotropical region, a subfamily heading is unnecessary.

The diversification of peridontodesmids in southern Mexico, and their poverty or absence in the lower Mesamerican isthmus, casts doubts on their affinity with South American cryptodesmids.

**Genus Diaphanacme Loomis**


One species, Panama.

**Diaphanacme lata** Loomis


**Genus Maderesmus Chamberlin**


Two species, Mexico (Michoacan, Morelos).

**Maderesmus hoogstraali** (Chamberlin)


Maderesmus tepoztlanus Chamberlin


**Genus Peridontodesmus** Silvestri


Ten species, Mexico to Costa Rica. Some of the following names, based on female specimens, may be referable to other genera.

**Peridontodesmus cordobanus** (Verhoeff)


**Peridontodesmus electus** Chamberlin


*Rhexiphloeus electus* Attems, 1940, Das Tierreich, 70: 461, figs. 654-656.

**Peridontodesmus eutropis** (Chamberlin), new combination!

from Fortin de los Flores, Veracruz, Mexico.

**Peridontodesmus flagellatus** Pocock

*Peridontodesmus flagellatus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop. p. 136, pl. 10, figs. 4a-g. HT (?BMNH) from Chollhuitz (Departamento not located), Guatemala.

**Peridontodesmus hirsutus** Pocock


**Peridontodesmus medius** Chamberlin

*Peridontodesmus medius* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 59, figs. 138, 139. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Ixtapan del Oro, Mexico, Mexico.

**Peridontodesmus morelulus** Chamberlin

*Peridontodesmus morelulus* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 59, figs. 140-143. MALE HT (USNM) from Chapultepec, near Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico.

**Peridontodesmus parvus** Chamberlin


**Peridontodesmus phanus** (Chamberlin), new combination!


**Peridontodesmus punctatus** (Loomis)


**Peridontodesmus zilchi** (Kraus)

*Apomus (Parapomus) zilchi* Kraus, 1954, Senckenbergiana biol., 35: 317, figs. 41, 42. MALE HT (SMF) from Volc n Los Naranjos, Dept. Santa Ana, El Salvador.


Range: Recorded from several departments in El Salvador (Kraus, 1954).

**Genus Pinesmus** Chamberlin


Monobasic, Mexico.
**Pinesmus setosus** Chamberlin


**Genus Sierresmus** Chamberlin


Monobasic, Mexico.

**Sierresmus hidalgonus** Chamberlin


**Family Macrosternodesmidae** Brolemann


Three genera, Europe; 1, North America.

My inclusion (1980) of *Chaetaspis* in this group was based largely on similarity of the gonopods with those of *Macrosternodesmus palicola* Brolemann.

**Genus Chaetaspis** Bollman

*Chaetaspis* Bollman, 1887, Entom. Americana, 3: 45. Type species: *C. albus* Bollman, by monotypy.


Five species, not all congeneric, have been placed in this genus; eastern United States.

**Chaetaspis albus** Bollman

*Chaetaspis albus* Bollman, 1887, Entom. Americana, 3: 45. Location of type material unknown, from Bloomington, Monroe Co., Indiana.

Range: Central eastern United States, from southern Indiana and southwestern Virginia to northern Alabama and Mississippi (from unpublished studies).

**Chaetaspis debilis** (Causey), new combination!

*Antriadesmus debilis* Causey, 1959, Journ. Tennessee Acad. Sci. 34: 231, fig. 2. MALE HT (AMNH) from Walker Spring Cave, Wayne Co., Tennessee.
Placement of this species only follows the generic synonymy; *debilis* in fact is not congeneric with *albus*.

**Chaetaspis fragilis** (Loomis)


Range: This species, congeneric with *albus*, seems restricted to the vicinity of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

**Chaetaspis mollis** (Causey)


Placement of this species only follows the generic synonymy; *mollis* in fact is not congeneric with *albus*.

**Chaetaspis ohionis** Causey


This species, never collected subsequent to its description, is not congeneric with *albus*, in fact possibly not even referable to this family. Examination of topotypic material remains a desideratum of the highest priority.

Genus **Ophiodesmus** Cook


Two species, western Europe, one introduced into North America.

**Ophiodesmus albonanus** (Latzel)


Range: Northern Europe (England, France, Netherlands, Germany, Sweden), recorded from St. John s, Newfoundland, by Palm n (1952); it is not known if the population still exists there.

Family **Nearctodesmidae** Chamberlin & Hoffman


Five genera, northwestern North America; Illinois, central western Mexico (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 1).

The content and affinities of this taxon are far from being settled. Already in 1980 I noted some similarities with various arcane polydesmoid genera from southwestern United States as well as with the Palearctic group Macrosternodesmidae. These points have been confirmed and elaborated by both Shelley (1994) and Simonsen (1990), the latter even suggesting union of nearctodesmids with macrosternodesmids as coordinate subfamilies. While this may indeed be the correct disposition, I concur with Dr. Shelley that no major changes be implemented until the micro-nearctodesmid fauna of the Sonoran region is much better investigated.

**Genus Bistolodesmus Shelley**


Monobasic; Washington (state).

**Bistolodesmus bonikus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Northern Idaho, eastern Washington (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 52).

**Genus Ergodesmus Chamberlin**


Two species, northwestern North America; Illinois.

**Ergodesmus compactus** Chamberlin


*Ectopodesmus cristatus* Loomis & Schmitt, 1971, Northwest Science, 45: 115, figs. 3-6. MALE HT (USNM) from the junction of Clark Fork River and Deep Creek, Missoula Co.,


Range: Western Montana, northern Idaho, adjoining parts of Washington and British Columbia (map, Shelley, 1994, figs. 52, 54).

**Ergodesmus remingtoni** (Hoffman)


Range: Known so far from a number of caves in western Illinois, and another in extreme southeastern Illinois. The species may actually be a facultative troglophile, occurring also in edaphic habitats that are adequately cool and moist.

**Genus Kepolydesmus** Chamberlin


One species, northwestern United States.

**Kepolydesmus anderisus** (Chamberlin)


Range: Apparently dispersed into three disjunct areas: one in southwest Oregon, a second in south central Washington, and the main area centered on northern Idaho and adjacent parts of Montana, Oregon, and Washington (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 54).
Genus *Nearctodesmus* Silvestri


Three species, Pacific Coast region from British Columbia to San Francisco Bay.

Article 70(a) of the ICZN states that if an established species is designated by an author as type species of a new nominal genus, it is to be assumed that the author has identified the species correctly. Although Silvestri specified *Polydesmus cerasinus* Wood as the type of *Nearctodesmus*, the somewhat ambiguous gonopod drawing that he provided, under that species name, is distinctly more similar to the gonopods of the species identified by Shelley as *N. insulanus* Chamberlin. Perhaps for this reason, Shelley cited Silvestri's usage under both of those species names. I believe that no useful end would be served by invoking the provisions of Article 70(b) to refer the case to the Commission for judgement.

**Nearctodesmus cerasinus** (Wood)


**Nearctodesmus campicolens** Chamberlin, 1949, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 39: 96, fig. 7. MALE HT (USNM) from Redwood Fort, Route 101, Prairie Creek Park, California. Synonymized by Shelley, 1994, who cited the type locality - presumably from a vial label - as Redwood National Park, Prairie Creek area, Humboldt Co., California.


Range: Coastal region from Douglas Co., Oregon, south to Humboldt Co., California, with an apparently disjunct more southern population in Mendocino Co., California (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 54).

**Nearctodesmus insulanus** Chamberlin


Range: Coastal regions of British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon; a disjunct population in southeastern British Columbia (map, Shelley, 1994, fig. 54).

Genus Sakophallus Chamberlin


One species, central western Mexico.

Shelley (1994: 492) has correctly pointed out the disjunct position of this genus in the Nearctodesmidae.

Sakophallus simplex Chamberlin


Family Fuhrmannodesmidae Brolemann


Trichopolydesmidae Loomis, 1964, Fieldiana: Zool., 47: 79 (key to nine genera occurring in Panama).

About 55 very nominal genera, most of them monobasic;

In 1980, I referred to this taxon as a...gigantic residue of tropical species previously placed in the Polydesmidae, Vanhoeffenidae, Trichopolydesmidae, or no family at all. Aside from being small to tiny, pallid or colorless, and somewhat polydesmid in form, these creatures are extremely diverse in gonopod pattern and should unquestionably be sorted out into at least two or three families. In the two decades since those words were written, a number of new species and genera have been described under this rather shaky family name, but virtually no progress has been made toward a revision.

Accepting the precedent of my 1980 concept of a superfamily Trichopolydesmoidea (almost certainly an ignis fatuus), Simonsen (1990) very briefly treated the Trichopolydesmidae and Fuhrmannodesmidae as distinct families, whilst combining the Nearctodesmidae and Macrosternodesmidae under the latter name. In revising the Nearctodesmidae, Shelley (1994) noted the disjunct status of Sakophallus and commented that several genera of small polydesmoids from southwestern United States (which he denominated micro-nearctodesmids) required clarification as possible members of a nearctodesmid-macrosternodesmid spectrum. In my view, these same genera (e.g., Harpagonopus, Oodedesmus, Phreatodesmus, Tidesmus) equally suggest an interface with fuhrmannodesmids, through Tylogoneus, for instance.

The following list of taxa must be taken for what it is - a heterogeneous aggregation of tiny polydesmids pragmatically combined into an illusory, polyphyletic taxon for want of a better alternative. Critics are earnestly invited to replace this collage with a real classification.

Genus **Agenodesmus** Loomis


Two species: Caribbean region; Galapagos Islands.

*Agenodesmus reticulatus* Loomis


Range: Haiti, St. Kitts, St. Luciaa, Dominica, Grenada, clearly an anthropochoric distribution.

Genus **Caramba** Shear


Three species, central eastern Mexico, in caves.
Caramba delburro Shear


Caramba enbecausius Shear


Caramba grandeza Shear


Genus Chilaphrodesmus Loomis


Two species, Hispaniola; two, Puerto Rico.

Loomis's combination of this genus with _Cryptogonodesmus_ was made without knowledge of the gonopod structure in _C. clavidives_, the Venezuelan type species.

Chilaphrodesmus clarus (Chamberlin), new combination!


Chilaphrodesmus darlingtoni (Loomis), new combination!


Chilaphrodesmus rollei (Velez), new combination!


Chilaphrodesmus rubellus Loomis

_Chilaphrodesmus rubellus_ Loomis, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 89(14): 43, text figs 21a, b; pl. 2, fig. 6. MALE HT (USNM) from Morne Pilboreau, above Ennery, Haiti.
Genus **Chirripeckia** Hoffman


One species, Guatemala.

**Chirripeckia lyncilecta** Hoffman


Genus **Cylindrogonus** Loomis


Two species, Panama and Costa Rica.

**Cylindrogonus copiosus** Loomis


**Cylindrogonus tumidus** Loomis


Genus **Cyclopsodesmus** Loomis


Three species, Panama.

**Cyclopsodesmus geniculatus** Loomis


**Cyclopsodesmus octosetosus** Loomis

Cyclopsodesmus scaurus Loomis


**Genus Enantiogonus** Loomis


One species, Panama.

*Enantiogonus fragilis* Loomis


**Genus Eutynellus** Chamberlin


One species, Panama.

*Eutynellus flavior* Chamberlin


The failure of numerous collectors (including Loomis himself) to recollect this species on Barro Colorado Island suggests the possibility that his 18-segmented specimens were in fact immatures of a species later described from that locality under other generic and specific names. Redescription of the original type material is an obvious desideratum.

**Genus Harpagonopus** Loomis


One species, southern California.

*Harpagonopus confluentus* Loomis


Range: Recorded from several localities in San Diego Co., California, and from 14 to 20
miles north of Ensenada, Baja California Norte, Mexico.

Genus **Hexadesmus** Loomis


One species, Cuba.

**Hexadesmus lateridens** Loomis


Range: Definitely known only from the type locality. Records by Loomis (1934) for Haiti, St. Kitts, and Carricou, were based on females possibly referable to other species.

Genus **Irazunus** Attems


Seven species, Panama, Costa Rica.

**Irazunus chiriquensis** Loomis


**Irazunus minusculus** Attems


**Irazunus ovatus** Loomis


**Irazunus penicillatus** Loomis


**Irazunus reimoseri** Attems

Irazunus uncus  Loomis


Irazunus velaripes  Loomis


Genus Irogonus  Loomis


One species, Panama.

Irogonus reniformis  Loomis


Genus Leiogonopus  Loomis


Two species, Panama.

Leiogonopus bidentatus  Loomis


Leiogonopus echinus  Loomis


Genus Oodedesmus  Loomis


Monobasic, Arizona.

Oodedesmus variabilis  Loomis

*Oodedesmus variabilis* Loomis, 1960, Journ. Kansas Entom. Soc., 33: 60, figs. 6, 7 +
unnumbered photograph. MALE HT (USNM) from Fish Creek, east of Phoenix, Maricopa Co., Arizona.

Range: Recorded from localities in Yavapai, Pinal, and Maricopa cos., Arizona.

Genus **Pachygonopus** Loomis


Monobasic, Panama.

**Pachygonopus apiculatus** Loomis


Genus **Phreatodesmus** Loomis


Three (?four) species, California.

**Phreatodesmus cooki** Loomis


**Phreatodesmus dentatus** Loomis


**Phreatodesmus hastingsus** (Chamberlin)


Placement of *hastingsus* in this genus is entirely speculative.

**Phreatodesmus torreyanus** Loomis


Range: Recorded from Riverside Co., California, and Baja California Norte, Mexico.

Genus **Pozodesmus** Shear

One species, Mexico (Hidalgo).

**Pozodesmus poco** Shear


**Genus Salvadoria** Kraus


Seven species, El Salvador, Belize, Chiapas.

**Salvadoria alata alata** Kraus, new status


**Salvadoria alata propinqua** Kraus

_Salvadoria alata propinqua_ Kraus, 1954, Sneckenb. Biol. 35: 315, fig. 6. MALE HT (SMF) from Laguna de Las Ranas, 1720-1730 m., Dept. Sonsonate, El Salvador.

**Salvadoria argentea** Kraus


**Salvadoria beliza** Shear

_Salvadoria beliza_ Shear, 1982, Bull. Assoc. Texas Cave Stud., 8: 159, figs. 50-52. MALE HT (AMNH) from Caves Branch, Cayo District, Belize.

**Salvadoria furcata** Kraus

_Salvadoria furcata_ Kraus, 1954, Senckenb. Biol. 35: 316, fig. 37. MALE HT (SMF) from Monte Cristo, Sierra de Metapan, Dept. Santa Ana, El Salvador.

**Salvadoria mexicana** Shear

_Salvadoria mexicana_ Shear, 1982, Bull. Assoc. Texas Cave Stud., 8: 159, figs. 53-55. MALE HT (AMNH) from S tano de Cancuc, Chiapas, Mexico.

**Salvadoria sagittalis** Kraus

Genus **Sumidero** Shear


Three species, central and northeastern Mexico.

**Sumidero pecki** (Shear)


Range: Caves in Tamaulipas (Shear, 1986).

**Sumidero sprousei** Shear


**Sumidero sumidero** Shear


Genus **Tichodesmus** Chamberlin


One species, Panama.

**Tichodesmus micrus** Chamberlin


Genus **Tylogoneus** Causey


Four species, caves in northeastern Mexico.

**Tylogoneus delnegro** (Shear)


Tylogoneus minus Causey

Tylogoneus minus Causey, 1973, Bull. Assoc. Mexican Cave Stud. 5: 121, fig. 32. MALE HT (USNM) from Cueva de Tres Manantiales, 17 km southwest of Gmez Faris, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Tylogoneus oyamel Shear

Tylogoneus oyamel Shear, 1982, Bull. Assoc. Mexican Cave Stud., 8: 157, fig. 46. MALE HT (AMNH) from Sumidero de Oyamel, Conrado Castillo, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Tylogoneus rainesi Causey


Range: Also recorded from a cave at San Jos, Hidalgo, Mexico (Shear, 1986).

Family Pyrgodesmidae Silvestri


Stiodesmidae Cook, 1896, Brandtia, 5: 25.


The foregoing list does not include suprageneric taxon names based on genera (mostly monotypic) in other parts of the world and not recorded from the Neotropics.

The problems that beset the study of this group have been stated several times in recent years and need not be repeated here. I only want to observe that so many of the generic names have been based on the peripheral characters of single species (often known only from females), such as number of body segments (rings), distribution of ozopores, tergal ornamentation, and number of collum lobes, and too often published without any illustrations. It is not surprising that a backlash developed against such abuses in recent years, and genera redefined on the basis of gonopodal characters, resulting in some astonishing rosters of synonymical generic names.

In the virtual lack of personal experience I have had no option than to adopt, as basically reasonable, such amalgamations as published. Yet I would invoke the admonition about throwing the baby out with the bathwater since gonopodal similarities may well be reflecting
relationships at the tribal level, and more refined later studies may show gonopod-taxa to correspond to some of the body-form genera. The difficulties of studying and illustrating the minute gonopods impede the recognition of both homologies and homoplasies.

I am by no means satisfied that the Pyrgodesmidae, as treated by me in 1980 (and here) is mono-phylectic. Certainly I was wrong to consider the Eoromididae as a pyrgodesmid, and a careful examination of the original description suggests to me the strong possibility of some chelodesmoid affinity.

Loomis (1941: 67) provided a key to the nine West Indian genera (except Chytodesmus itself) of Chytodesmidae, i.e., those forms of pyrgodesmids which lack porosteles. While that character is now known to be of specific importance only, the millipeds referred by Cook and Loomis to Chytodesmidae have a distinct Gestalt and one wonders if some other, so-far overlooked character, might not vindicate Cook's perception.

Genus Airocaulon Loomis


One species, Panama.

**Airocaulon humerosum** Loomis


Genus Berlesedesmus Loomis


One species, Jamaica.

**Berlesedesmus flagellipes** Loomis

_Berlesedesmus flagellipes_ Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58: 169, fig. 3. MALE HT (FSCA) from Whitfield Hall, 4200 ft., St. Thomas Par., Jamaica.

Range: Recorded from St. Thomas, St. Ann, and Trelawney parishes, Jamaica.

Genus Botrydesmus Loomis


Five species, Panama, northern South America (Trinidad).

**Botrydesmus biramosus** Loomis

_Botrydesmus biramosus_ Loomis, 1964, Fieldiana: Zool., 47: 68, fig. 6, I. MALE HT (FMNH) from Almirante, Prov. Bocas del Toro, Panama.
**Botrydesmus conifer** Loomis

*Botrydesmus conifer* Loomis, 1964, Fieldiana: Zool., 47: 68, figs. 6, J-K. MALE HT (FMNH) from a site along the road west of Finca Palo Santo, near Nueva California, Prov. Chiriquí, Panama.

**Botrydesmus cryptus** Chamberlin

*Botrydesmus cryptus* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(9): 6. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.

Whether this species is actually a *Botrydesmus* is purely speculative.

**Botrydesmus fulgens** (Loomis)


Range: Recorded (but from females only) also from Chiriquí and Panama provinces.

**Genus Calymmodesmus** Carl


16 species, Oaxaca and Yucatán to central Colombia.

**Calymmodesmus alienus** (Chamberlin)

*Yucodesmus alienus* Chamberlin, 1938, Publ. Carnegie Inst. Washington, 491: 180, figs. 46-48. MALE HT (USNM), thought to have been collected in Hocutn Cave, Hocutn, Yucatán, Mexico.

**Calymmodesmus biensifer** Loomis


**Calymmodesmus dampfi** (Chamberlin)

*Yucodesmus dampfi* Chamberlin, 1947, Pan-Pacific Entom., 23: 101, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) from Hacienda Sayula, west of Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

**Calymmodesmus falcatus** Loomis

Calymmodesmus formicatus Loomis

Calymmodesmus formicatus' Loomis, 1959, Journ. Kansas Entom. Soc., 32: 2, figs. 1, 2. MALE HT (USNM) from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.

Calymmodesmus gracilis Loomis


Calymmodesmus hoctunanus (Causey)


Calymmodesmus inquinatus Causey


Calymmodesmus isidricus (Chamberlin)


Calymmodesmus mexicanus Loomis


Calymmodesmus montanus Loomis


Calymmodesmus muruztunicus (Chamberlin)


Calymmodesmus rettenmeyeri Loomis


Calymmodesmus sodalis Schubart

from Hamburg Farm northwest of Puerto Lim n, Prov. Lim n.

**Calymnodesmus viabilis** (Chamberlin)


**Genus Calypodesmus** Schubart


One species, Argentina and Brasil, introduced into Florida where now widespread.

**Calypodesmus sanctus** Schubart


Range: Northwestern Argentina, Paraguay, southeastern Brasil; introduced into Florida where now almost statewide.

**Genus Catapleuradesmus** Loomis


One species, Panama.

**Catapleuradesmus diadematus** Loomis


**Genus Chytodesmus** Cook

*Chytodesmus* Cook, 1896, Brandtia, 5: 20. Type species: *Cryptodesmus laqueatus* Karsch, 1880, by original designation.

One species, Cuba.
Chytodesmus laqueatus (Karsch)

Cryptodesmus laqueatus Karsch, 1880, Mitt. Munchner Entom. Ver. 4: 141. MALE FEMALE ST (ZMB) from Cuba without further locality.

Genus Coccoelasma Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

Coccoelasma incisura Loomis

Coccoelasma incisura Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80: 16, figs. 71a, b; pl. 3, fig. 4. MALE HT (USNM) from ile de Cabret near Bayeux, Haiti.

Genus Cryptyma Chamberlin


Three species, Veracruz to Guatemala.

Cryptyma cocona Shear


Cryptyma guatemala Shear


Cryptyma lobata Chamberlin


Genus Cynedesmus Cook


Three species, West Indies, Panama. This is implausible as a natural generic range; either the genus is heterogeneous or some anthropogenic distribution has occurred.
As noted by Jeekel (1972: 320), the species designated by Cook as type of *Cynedesmus* (*formicola* Ck.) was not described in 1895, and thus unavailable as type species. The other included species, *ornamentatus* Karsch, became *ipso facto* the type by monotypy. Chamberlin was not aware of this technicality when he proposed *Augesmus* on the grounds that *formicola* (of which he had inherited Cook's original drawings of the type specimen) was not zoologically congeneric with the several West Indian species later proposed in *Cynedesmus*.

Whether the following three species are really congeneric cannot be assumed until the characters of *C. ornamentatus* have been ascertained. At that time the generic status of *formicola*, currently orphaned, can be established.

**Cynedesmus ornamentatus** (Karsch)

*Cryptodesmus ornamentatus* Karsch, 1880, Mitt. M nchner entom. Ver., 4: 142. Imm.MALE HT (ZMB) from Cuba without further locality.


**Cynedesmus trinus** Loomis


**Cynedesmus varilobatus** Loomis

*Cynedesmus varilobatus* Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 80: 184, fig. 75. MALE HT (USNM) from a site near the road going down the hill east of Petit Goave from Leogoane... Haiti.

Genus **Cyphotylus** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

**Cyphotylus prolatus** Loomis


Genus **Darlingtoniella** Loomis


One species, Cuba.

**Darlingtoniella provecta** Loomis

Genus Decaporodesmus Kenyon


One species, Mexico.

If a synonym of Myrmecodesmus, as suspected by Shear (1977:252), this name has 11 years priority over Silvestri s.

Decaporodesmus motzoranginis Kenyon


Genus Dicropus Loomis


One species: Costa Rica.

Dicropus tecticaudatus Loomis


Genus Dilophops Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

Dilophops bullatus Loomis

Dilophops bullatus Loomis, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 89(14): 61, figs. 30a-c, pl. 4, fig. 4. MALE HT (USNM) from an eighth of a mile from the beach at Bayeux, Haiti.

Genus Docodesmiella Loomis
Loomis, by original designation.

Three species, Panama.

Docodesmiella insularis  Loomis

Docodesmiella insularis  Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 113: 81, figs. 1g-i. MALE HT
(USNM) from Berro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.

Docodesmiella magna  Loomis

Docodesmiella magna  Loomis, 1964, Fieldiana: Zool., 47: 20, figs. 1, N-S. MALE HT (FMNH)
from Finca Lerida near Boquete, Prov. Chiriqui, Panama.

Docodesmiella spathulata  Loomis

HT (FMNH) from Finca Lerida near Boquete, Prov. Chiriqui, Panama.

Genus Docodesmus  Cook

Cryptodesmus vincentii  Pocock, 1894, by original designation. Preoccupied by
Aporodesmus Porat, 1894.

Docodesmus  Cook, 1896, Brandtia 2: 5. Type species: Cryptodesmus vincentii  Pocock, 1894,
by direct substitution. _Loomis, 1972, Florida Entom., 52: 249 (key to the 13 then-
known species).

Schizodira  Loomis, 1941, Psyche, 48: 37. Type species: Stenonia maculata  Bollman, 1888,
by original designation. Synonymized by Loomis, 1950.

18 species, West Indies, northern South America.

Docodesmus alifer  Loomis

(MCZ) from Pico del Yaque, Loma Rucilla, Republica Dominicana.

Docodesmus angustus  Loomis

Docodesmus angustus  Loomis, 1941, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 88: 71, figs. 29a-d. MALE HT
(MCZ) from Valle Nuevo, southeast of Constanza, Republica Dominicana.

Docodesmus brodzinskyi  Shear

Docodesmus brodzinskyi  Shear, 1981, Myriapodologica, 1: 53, figs. 1, 2. HT (Brodzinsky Coll.,
Santo Domingo, R.D.), in amber thought to be of Oligocene age, from an uncertain
locality in the Republica Dominicana.
It is entirely possible that this species represents a pyrgodesmid still living in Hispaniola.

**Docodesmus cooki** Loomis


Despite the biogeographic implausibility of a docodesmid in the southern Appalachians, Loomis (1969) was at pains to discount the possibility of a mix-up of material by Cook. That Cook was not infallible is attested by the case of two rhachodesmids labeled as Haiti? and later re-attributed by him to Panama (cf. Loomis, 1971: 175, who deduced the correct origin as Nicaragua!). More likely, a museum preparator, not Cook, could have made the mistake in labeling the *Docodesmus*.

**Docodesmus coxalis** Loomis

*Docodesmus coxalis* Loomis, 1975, Florida Entom., 58: 170, fig. 4. MALE HT (FSCA) from one mile south of Claremont, St. Ann Parish, Jamaica.

**Docodesmus cubensis** Loomis


Range: Aside the type locality, recorded from Pico Turquino, Provs. Granma-Santiago de Cuba, Cuba.

**Docodesmus eggletoni** Velez


**Docodesmus grenadae** Chamberlin


**Docodesmus griseus** Loomis


**Docodesmus haitiensis** Chamberlin


Range: Recorded from over a dozen localities in Haiti and northern Republica Dominicana.

**Docodesmus maculatus** (Bollman)

Schizodira maculata: Loomis, 1941, Psyche, 48: 37.


**Docodesmus maldonadoi** Velez


**Docodesmus parvior** Chamberlin


Range: Recorded from seven Haitian localities.

**Docodesmus sculpturatus** Loomis


Range: Velez (1967, map II) shows two localities attributed to this species in central Puerto Rico. If the identification is correct, the occurrence of *sculpturatus* on New Providence must surely be the result of anthropochorism.

**Docodesmus semiseptus** Loomis


**Docodesmus vidalius** Velez

*Docodesmus vidalius* Velez, 1967, Caribbean Journ. Sci., 7: 24, figs. 2-5. MALE HT (USNM) from Km 10.7 on Hy. 146, about ten km southwest of Ciuales, Puerto Rico.

**Docodesmus vincentii** (Pocock)


*Docodesmus vincentii*: Cook, 1896, Brandtia, 2: 5.

Genus **Fennellia** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.
**Fennellia ovipes** Loomis


**Genus Henicomus** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

**Henicomus septiporus** Loomis

*Henicomus septiporus* Loomis, 1941, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 88: 79, figs. 33a, b. FEMALE HT (MCZ) from Loma Vieja, 6,000 ft., Cordillera Central south of Constanza, Republica Dominicana.

**Genus Heteropente** Loomis


One species, Cuba.

**Heteropente planifrons** Loomis


Range: Recorded from several localities in central Cuba.

**Genus Idiurodesmus** Silvestri


One species, Costa Rica.

**Idiurodesmus tristani** Silvestri

Genus *Iomoides* Loomis


Four species, Hispaniola.

**Iomoides conjunctus** Loomis


**Iomoides glabrus** Loomis

*Iomoides glabra* Loomis, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., 89(14): 53, fig. 26, pl. 3, fig. 5. MALE HT (USNM) from Christoph s Citadel, Cape Haitien, Haiti.

**Iomoides hispidus** Loomis

*Iomoides hispidus* Loomis, 1934, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 89(14): 51, figs. 25a-c, pl. 3, figs. 3, 4. MALE HT (USNM) from Morne Brigand, near Bayeux, Haiti.

**Iomoides parallelus** Loomis


Genus *Iomus* Cook


Four species, Puerto Rico, one, Guadeloupe (lack of species from Hispaniola remarkable).

**Iomus incisus** Cook


**Iomus obliquus** Cook


**Iomus platanus** Cook


**Iomus recentus** Chamberlin

(USNM) from Toro Negro, Villalba, Puerto Rico.

*Iomus thibaudi* Mauri s


MALE HT (MHNP) from Mamelle de Petit-Bourg, Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe.

**Genus Jeekelia** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

*Jeekelia granulosa* (Loomis)


FEMALE HT (MCZ) from . . .between 5,000 and 8,000 feet elevation, Loma Rucilla and mountains north, Cordillera Central, Republica Dominicana.


**Genus Kapyrodesmus** Attems


*Kapyrodesmus* Attems, 1940, Das Tierreich, 70: 322. Type species: *Xerodesmus mulegensis* Chamberlin, 1923, by direct substitution (new name for *Xerodesmus* Chamberlin).

One species, Mexico (Baja California).

*Kapyrodesmus mulegensis* (Chamberlin)


FEMALE HT (CAS) from Muleg, Baja California Sur, Mexico.

*Kapyrodesmus mulegensis*: Attems, 1940, Das Tierreich, 70: 323.

**Genus Karukeromus** Mauri s

One species, Guadeloupe.

**Karukeromus delamarei** Mauri s


**Genus Liomus** Chamberlin


Three species, Puerto Rico (Velez, 1967, Map II, plots localities for all three species).

**Liomus albanus** Chamberlin


**Liomus obscurus** Chamberlin


**Liomus ramosus** Velez


**Genus Lobodesmus** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

**Lobodesmus granosus** Loomis


**Genus Lophodesmus** Pocock


East Indies, number of species uncertain; ten Mesamerican species are referred here provisionally.
This generic name embraces a taxonomic house of cards. There is no assurance that any of the New World species are congeneric with the type from Flores and it seems clear that several genera are represented by the following roster of names. In effect, nobody should take Lophodesmus seriously at the present.

**Lophodesmus bituberculatus** Loomis


Loomis (MS notes) considered this species to be referable to *Cynedesmus*.

**Lophodesmus caraibianus** (Chamberlin)


Loomis (MS notes) considered this species to be referable to *Cynedesmus*.

**Lophodesmus celatus** Pocock


**Lophodesmus italolegatus** Shear


Range: Recorded also from caves near Finca Santa Anita, Chiapas.

**Lophodesmus perparvus** Pocock


**Lophodesmus petrinus** Hoffman


Range: Known also from Cueva Agua Escondida at El Tobacal, Dept. Huehuetango, Guatemala.

**Lophodesmus rodriquezi** Shear

Lophodesmus shawcrossi Shear


Lophodesmus zullinii Shear


Genus *Myrmecodesmus* Silvestri


28 species, Mexico.

*Myrmecodesmus aconus* (Shear)


Myrmecodesmus amaurus (Causey)


Myrmecodesmus amplus (Causey)


Range: Caves in the vicinity of Valle Nacional, Oaxaca.

Myrmecodesmus analogous (Causey)


Myrmecodesmus atopus (Chamberlin)

Apysma atopa Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 65, fig. 159. MALE HT (USNM) from San Rafael, 2700-3000 m., Edo. Mexico, Mexico.


Myrmecodesmus brevis Shear


Myrmecodesmus chamberlini Shear

Orthyma clara Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 66, fig. 165. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz, Mexico. A secondary junior homonym of Ceratesmus clarus Chamberlin, 1942, when both were transferred into Myrmecodesmus.


Myrmecodesmus chipinqueus (Chamberlin)

Styraxodesmus chipinqueus Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 68, figs. 166-167. FEMALE HT (USNM) from Chipinque Mesa, Monterey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Shear,


Myrmecodesmus clarus (Chamberlin)


Myrmecodesmus colotlipa (Chamberlin)


Myrmecodesmus cornutus (Shear)


Myrmecodesmus egenus (Causey)


Myrmecodesmus digitatus (Loomis), new combination!


Range: Louisiana eastward along the Gulf coast as far as Calhoun Co., Florida (VMNH, Loomis det.)

Myrmecodesmus errabundus (Shear)


Myrmecodesmus gelidus (Causey), new combination!

(USNM?) from Cueva Nacimiento del Rio Frio, seven km northwest of Gom z Farias, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

**Myrmecodesmus formicarius** Silvestri


Range: From Vera Cruz north and east through the Texas coastal plain as far as Louisiana (perhaps some populations introduced?).

**Myrmecodesmus fractus** (Chamberlin)


**Myrmecodesmus ilymoides** (Shear)


**Myrmecodesmus inornatus** Shear


**Myrmecodesmus monasticus** (Causey)

*Bolivaresmus monasticus* Causey, 1971, Bull. Soc. Mexican Cave Stud., 4: 24, fig. 1. MALE HT (USNM) from Cueva de Llanura, three km west of Los Micos, San Luis Potos , Mexico.


**Myrmecodesmus modestus** Silvestri

*Myrmecodesmus modestus* Silvestri, 1911, Boll. Lab. zool. Portici, 5: 194, fig. XVII, 1-2. FEMALE HT (LEAP) from Jalapa (Xalapa) Veracruz, Mexico.

**Myrmecodesmus morelus** (Chamberlin)


**Myrmecodesmus mundus** (Chamberlin)

*Eirenyma munda* Chamberlin, 1943, Bull. Univ. Utah, 34(7): 67, figs. 162-164. MALE HT (USNM) from Cuidad Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz, Mexico.


**Myrmecodesmus obscurus** (Causey)

*Gibberdesmus obscurus* Causey, 1971, Bull. Assoc. Mexican Cave Stud., 4: 27, fig. 10. FEMALE HT (USNM) from San Miguel, 16 km west of Aquism n, San Luis Potos, Mexico.


**Myrmecodesmus orizaba** (Chamberlin)


**Myrmecodesmus potosinus** (Shear)


**Myrmecodesmus sabinus** (Chamberlin)


**Myrmecodesmus unicorn** Shear


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**Genus Peckfiskia** Loomis


One species, Jamaica.

**Peckfiskia cavernicola** Loomis
**Peckfiskia cavernicola** Loomis, 1969, Florida Entom., 52: 142, figs. 3-6. MALE HT (FSCA) from Coffe River Cave, 1.5 miles north of Oxford, Auchtembedde, Manchester Par., Jamaica.

**Genus Penteporus** Loomis


One species, Hispaniola.

**Penteporus crenellatus** Loomis


**Genus Poratia** Cook & Cook


Two (?) species, widespread in the Neotropical Region.

This genus is customarily listed also for the East Indies, but I believe solely on the basis of Silvestri’s relegation of *Poratia heterotuberculata* (Carl, 1902) to the synonymy of *digitata* in 1925. Carl’s species was based on a series of females from Java, and the description itemized a number of important differences from *digitata* in tergal ornamentation. Until genuine males of *heterotuberculata* are known, I think that placing it under Porat’s name is very premature and unjustifiable.

**Poratia digitata** (Porat)


**Dominicodesmus panamicus** Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(2): 6. HT (USNM) from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.

Range: Widespread in the tropics, dispersed by agricommerce; Panama, Costa Rica.
Poratia fossata Loomis


Poratia granulofrons (Chamberlin)


Range: Haiti; Panama?

Genus Poratioides Loomis


Two species, U. S. Virgin Islands, southern Florida.

Poratioides disparatus Loomis


Poratioides virginalis Loomis


Genus Psochodesmus Cook

*Psochodesmus* Cook, 1896, Brandtia, 5: 25. Type species: *P. crescentis* Cook, by monotypy.

One (two?) species, Florida.

Psochodesmus crescentis Cook

Range: Southern two-thirds of the Florida Peninsula.

Genus **Rettenmeyeria** Loomis


Two species, Panama, Belize.

**Rettenmeyeria cryptymoides** Shear


**Rettenmeyeria parvipes** Loomis


Genus **Sarolepis** Loomis


One species, Panama.

**Sarolepis spiculatus** Loomis


Genus **Styraxodesmus** Chamberlin


Three (?) species, Puerto Rico, Haiti.

Removed from genus: *Styraxodesmus cubensis* Chamberlin, 1947 (see *Heteropente*); *Styraxodesmus chipinqueus* Chamberlin, 1943 (see *Myrmecodesmus*).

**Styraxodesmus ater** Loomis

Range: Loomis (1936) cited a number of Haitian localities.

**Styraxodesmus furcatus** Chamberlin


**Styraxodesmus juliogarciai** Velez


**Genus Synoptura** Attems


One species, Mexico.

Attems concept of the genus included also *Lophodesmus perparvus* and *L. celatus* of Pocock.

**Synoptura laminata** (Pocock)


Range: Known from the type locality and eastern Chiapas, Mexico.

**Genus Tracheloaspis** Loomis


One species, Panama.

**Tracheloaspis tumida** Loomis


Range: Recorded also from Almirante, Prov. Bocas del Toro, Panama.

**Genus Tridesmus** Cook

Three species, Puerto Rico.

**Tridesmus guilarteus** Chamberlin


**Tridesmus portoricensis** Silvestri


**Tridesmus sectilis** Cook

*Tridesmus sectilis* Cook, 1896, Brandtia, 5: 21. MALE HT (ZMB) from Portorico without further locality.

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**Genus Xenoporus** Loomis


One species, Panama.

**Xenoporus carinaceps** Loomis


Range: Recorded also from Almirante, Prov. Bocas del Toro, Panama.

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**Pyrgodesmidae of Uncertain Status or Position**

(In reality, half the names in the foregoing list could be justifiably be entered under this heading)

**Gasatomus dubius** Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(9): 5. IMM. ST (USNM) from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.

Loomis (1964) suspected that this name was based on one of the four species of *Calynnmodesmus* known from Barro Colorado, but despaired of ever associating the appropriately named *dubius* with any of them. The type species of *Gasatomus* is known from Guyana; the genus is here striken from the list of Mesamerican millipeds.

**Stylodesmus sanantoni** Velez, 1967, Caribbean Journ. Sci., 7: 30, fig. 12. FEMALE HT (USNM) from eight km east of San Sebastian, Puerto Rico.
Congenericity of this species with *S. horridus* (Liberia) seems entirely implausible.

**Family Cyrtodesmidae Cook**


Three genera, Costa Rica to Trinidad and Peru.

**Genus** *Cyrtodesmus* Gervais


[Loomis allocation of the names *Oncodesmus* Cook and *Cyliocrytus* Cook as junior synonyms of *Cyrtodesmus* was not based on adequate knowledge of the two respective type species, and they are reinstated (even if as *nomina dubia*) until more substantial information about their characters is forthcoming].


About 25 species, Costa Rica to Peru and Trinidad.

**Cyrtodesmus archimedes** (Chamberlin)

*Peltedo archimedes* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(9): 8. Imm. ? HT (USNM) from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.


Range: Recorded by Loomis from several Panamanian provinces west of the Canal Zone.

**Cyrtodesmus bifurcus** Loomis

Cyrtodesmus confluentus Loomis


Cyrtodesmus coronatus Loomis


Cyrtodesmus dentatus Loomis


Range: Chiriqui and Bocas del Toro provinces, western Panama.

Cyrtodesmus depilis Loomis


Cyrtodesmus depressus Loomis


Cyrtodesmus hispidulosus Loomis


Cyrtodesmus humerosus Loomis

Cyrtodesmus humerosus Loomis, 1974, Florida Entom., 57: 175, figs. 9, 10. MALE HT (FSCA) from north side Cerro de la Muerte, Prov. San Jose-Cartago, Costa Rica.

Cyrtodesmus laticaudatus Loomis

Cyrtodesmus laticaudatus Loomis, 1972, Florida Entom., 55: 197, figs. 17, 18. MALE HT (USNM) from Cerro Azul, Prov. Panama, Panama.

Cyrtodesmus lobatus Loomis


Cyrtodesmus lyrapes Loomis

Cyrtodesmus macrosetosus Loomis


Cyrtodesmus mundus Loomis


Cyrtodesmus palliatus Loomis


Cyrtodesmus quadridens Loomis


CYRTOIDESMIADAE OF UNCERTAIN GENERIC POSITION

Cyrtodesmus bicolor Loomis


The scarcely enlarged paranota of the second body segment suggest generic status for this species, if commensurate differences are found in male genitalia.

Family Oniscodesmidae DeSaussure


Eight genera, Mexico to Brazil and Argentina. Placement of Ligiodesmus in this family requires confirmation.

Genus Barrodesmus Chamberlin

One species, Panama.

As the genus was based upon a very inadequately described type species, Loomis (1964) was unable to associate the name with anything he knew from Barro Colorado Island, and it is here entered as a valid taxon solely by default.

**Barrodesmus isolatus** Chamberlin


**Genus Ligiodesmus** Pocock


Monobasic, southern Mexico (disjunct from the main area of the family).

**Ligiodesmus pusillus** Pocock

*Ligiodesmus pusillus* Pocock, 1909, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Diplop., p. 111, pl. VIII, figs. 6a-e. HT (?BMNH) from Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico.

**Genus Lignydesmus** Cook


Nine species, Panama to Peru.

**Lignydesmus eutypus** (Chamberlin)

*Oniscodesmus eutypus* Chamberlin, 1940, Bull. Univ. Utah, 30(9): 7. HT (USNM) from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama.


Lignydesmus insulanus (Chamberlin)


Lignydesmus panamanus Loomis


Lignydesmus projectus Loomis


Lignydesmus sculptilis (Loomis)

Panamadesmus sculptilis Loomis, 1961, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 113: 90, figs. 2e-i. MALE HT (USNM) from the Pi a area, Canal Zone, Panama.

Family Dorsoporidae Loomis


One genus, Panama.

Genus Dorsoporus Loomis


One species, Panama.

Dorsoporus barroensis Loomis


Polydesmida of uncertain family position or status

Genus Dasyodontus Loomis


One species: Haiti.

Dasyodontus hispaniolus Loomis

**Genus Eoromus** Cook & Loomis


One species: Haiti.

From the moment of its publication, this genus, and the family based upon it, has remained of uncertain position. Its authors considered possible affinity with the Pyrgodesmidae, without much conviction. With no better insights, I placed Eoromidae as a synonym of Pyrgodesmidae in 1980, and listed _Eoromus_ in the alphabetical roster of pyrgodesmid genera.

However, with subsequent knowledge of unusual Neotropical chelodesmoids, I have come to suspect that _Eoromus_, despite its minute size and geographic isolation, may have close affinities with the Andean tribe Batodesmini. This is suggested by the form of both the collum and epiproct, although the reduced gonopods would seem to exclude the genus from the Batodesmini.

A very careful re-examination of the single known male of _E. aberrans_, or of totopotypic material, could quickly confirm or refute this proposed allocation.

**Eoromus aberrans** Cook & Loomis

_Eoromus aberrans_ Cook & Loomis, in: Loomis, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80: 176, figs. 73a-g, Pl. 3, figs. 5, 6. MALE HT (USNM) from . . .the base of a limestone cliff, south of the divide near Trouin, on the road to Jacmel . . . Haiti. It is unknown if this crucial site has escaped the deforestation that has swept Haiti since 1928.

**Genus Eudiporus** Silvestri


One species, Puerto Rico.

**Eudiporus bruneri** Silvestri


**Genus Hystrichodesmus** Loomis


One species, Cuba.

The genus was originally proposed in the Comodesmidae. Later, Loomis (MSS notes) thought it should be transferred to the Trichopolydesmidae, then used to denote the taxon now called Fuhrmannodesmidae. While that may be correct, the notably small gonopod coxa, as shown in Loomis's figure 27f for _H. cubensis_, seems discordant against other fuhrmannodesmid genera. Adequate placement of this genus seems contingent upon a careful re-examination of a male specimen.
**Hystrichodesmus cubensis** Loomis


### Genus *Inodesmus* Cook


Three (?four) species, Jamaica, New Caledonia, Queensland.

This small taxon poses an intriguing and very difficult problem. Cook's original description is barely enough to validate the species name and his type material has never been recovered. When H. F. Loomis received material that concurred with the description, and which was also taken from a Jamaican cave, it was understandable that he would assume conspecificity with *I. jamaicensis*. His redescription (1975) included a drawing of the gonopod, in which Jeekel soon afterwards saw striking similarity with that of *Atopogonus baccatus*, described by Carl from New Caledonia, and a congeneric new species which he had collected in Queensland. If Loomis's Jamaican material could be proven to be *jamaicensis*, there is little doubt that *Atopogonus* must fall as a junior synonym of *Inodesmus*.

Jeekel took the conservative position, that the foregoing association was still only circumstantial, and preferred to retain the well-described *Atopogonus* for the two species from New Caledonia and Queensland, while admitted that both were congeneric with whatever species Loomis had described, and holding *Inodesmus jamaicensis* in abeyance. I think that a logical extension of this reasoning would have compelled the proposal of a new name for the Loomis species.

Although the body form of this genus clearly suggests allocation to the Haplodesmidae, as formalized by Jeekel, the gonopods present a singular and highly disjunct pattern that invites taxonomic recognition at a level no less than subfamily (or family). I do not wish to muddy this water any more than it is, and suggest than no arbitrary placements be proposed until an adequate comparative study can be made. In this connection, it should not be overlooked that the family name Comodesmidae (Cook, 1896) may well cover the same taxonomic concept as does Haplodesmidae.

The biogeographic implications are equally perplexing. The only similar cases known to me in the Diplopoda, of taxa having species in the Australian region and the West Indies, are the genus *Spirobolellus* and the genus-pair *Rhinocricus* and *Acladocricus*. However, in both instances the taxa are locally quite speciose and widespread, but neither is currently represented on Jamaica. Jeekel's suggestion that the Jamaican form might have been introduced is plausible, but diminished by the fact that I have seen material of an additional - still undescribed - species from the rain forests in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. While a multiple transport of rare and localized species from the Antipodes to a single West Indian island is not impossible, it does appear improbable. How else, then, can this distribution be accounted? If natural, it can only represent an astonishing case of reliction of a formerly widespread parental lineage.

**Inodesmus jamaicensis** Cook

*Inodesmus jamaicensis* Cook, 1896, Brandtia, 5: 25. Location of type material unknown, from
an unspecified cave in Jamaica.


Range: Recorded by Loomis from two caves in Trelawney Par., Jamaica, on circumstantial identification.
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