
SYSTEMATICS OF THE SHORT-TAILED WHIPSCORPION
GENUS *STENOCHRUS* CHAMBERLIN, 1922
(SCHIZOMIDA: HUBBARDIIDAE), WITH DESCRIPTIONS
OF SIX NEW GENERA AND FIVE NEW SPECIES

RODRIGO MONJARAZ-RUEDAS,
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AND OSCAR F. FRANCKE



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ABSTRACT

The short-tailed whipscorpion genus, *Stenochrus* Chamberlin, 1922 (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), occurring in North and Central America, is redefined and revised based on simultaneous phylogenetic analysis of 61 morphological characters and 2968 aligned DNA nucleotides from two markers in the nuclear genome, the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) and 28S rDNA, and two markers in the mitochondrial genome, cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit I (COI) and 12S rDNA, for a comprehensive taxon sample. Six new genera are described: *Ambulantactus*, gen. nov.; *Baalrog*, gen. nov.; *Harveyus*, gen. nov.; *Nahual*, gen. nov.; *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov.; *Troglostenochrus*, gen. nov. *Heteroschizomus* Rowland, 1973, stat. rev., is revalidated and its type species, *Heteroschizomus goodnighthorum* Rowland, 1973, reinstated. Six new species are described: *Ambulantactus aquismon*, sp. nov.; *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov.; *Baalrog yacato*, sp. nov.; *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov.; *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov.; *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov. Eighteen new combinations are created by transferring species, previously accommodated in *Stenochrus*, to other genera: *Ambulantactus davisii* (Gertsch, 1940), comb. nov.; *Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov.; *Baalrog sbordonii* (Brignoli, 1973), comb. nov.; *Harveyus mexicanus* (Rowland, 1971a), comb. nov.; *Harveyus mulaiki* (Gertsch, 1940), comb. nov.; *Harveyus reddelli* (Rowland, 1971a), comb. nov.; *Heteroschizomus meambar* (Armas and Viquez, 2010), comb. nov.; *Heteroschizomus orthoplax* (Rowland, 1973a), comb. nov.; *Heteroschizomus silvino* (Rowland and Reddell, 1977), comb. nov.; *Nahual caballero* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov.; *Nahual lanceolatus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov.; *Nahual pallidus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov.; *Pacal moisii* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.; *Pacal tepezcuinile* (Armas and Cruz-López, 2009), comb. nov.; *Schizophyxia bartolo* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.; *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.; *Troglostenochrus palaciosi* (Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986), comb. nov.; *Troglostenochrus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov. The male of *B. sbordonii* is determined to be heterospecific with the holotype female and described as *B. yacato*. The females of *H. goodnighthorum* and *N. lanceolatus* are described for the first time. Following these revisions, seven species remain within *Stenochrus*: *Stenochrus alcalai* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018; *Stenochrus chimalapas* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018; *Stenochrus gruta* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018; *Stenochrus guatemalensis* (Chamberlin, 1922); *Stenochrus leon* Armas, 1995; *Stenochrus pecki* (Rowland, 1973); *Stenochrus portoricensis* Chamberlin, 1922. *Olmecazomus*, nom. nov., is proposed as a replacement name for the junior homonym, *Olmeca* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017, creating three new combinations: *Olmecazomus brujo* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.; *Olmecazomus cruzlopezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.; *Olmecazomus santibanezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov. A key to identification of the hubbardiid genera of North America is provided and the utility of various character systems for the diagnosis of schizomid genera discussed. The integration of morphological and molecular data not only increased knowledge of the schizomid diversity in the New World but disentangled what was once considered a homoplastic and variable morphology in a large “catch-all” genus into discrete units each diagnosable by unique character combinations.

INTRODUCTION

The order Schizomida Petrunkevitch, 1945, commonly known as the short-tailed whipscorpions, schizomids, or tartarids, is among the less diverse, or minor, arachnid orders (Harvey, 2003). It currently comprises only two families, Protoschizomidae Rowland, 1975, endemic to North America, with two extant and one fossil genera and 16 species, and Hubbardiidae Cook,

1899, with 59 extant genera and 339 species worldwide (Harvey, 2003, 2013; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015). Within the New World, Hubbardiidae contains 27 genera, including *Stenochrus* Chamberlin, 1922, the most speciose schizomid genus in North America and the third most speciose in the New World (Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995; Harvey, 2013).

When first described, *Stenochrus* was monotypic, including only the type species, *Stenochrus*

portoricensis Chamberlin, 1922. Chamberlin (1922) erroneously diagnosed the genus by the absence of mesopeltidia, justifying its later synonymy with *Schizomus* Cook, 1899, by Rowland (1973a) who also created *Heteroschizomus* Rowland, 1973, to accommodate a rare new species from the Yucatán with a peculiarly enlarged opisthosoma and a lanceolate male pygidial flagellum. Rowland (1973a) mistakenly associated a heterospecific female with the holotype male of the type species of *Heteroschizomus*, leading to the erroneous conclusion that the female spermathecae of *Heteroschizomus* resembled those of *Schizomus*. *Heteroschizomus* was subsequently synonymized with *Schizomus* by Rowland and Reddell (1977), based in part on the discovery of other species with an enlarged opisthosoma.

Stenochrus remained in synonymy with *Schizomus* until it was revalidated, and *Heteroschizomus* newly synonymized with it by Reddell and Cokendolpher (1991), based in part on decisions originating from Rowland (1975b). Rowland (1975b) presented the first phylogeny of schizomids, an analysis of 12 morphological characters for the six groups of New World species in the genus *Schizomus*, which was never published. Based on the analysis, Rowland (1975b) proposed seven species groups of *Schizomus*, i.e., the *brasiliensis*, *briggsi*, *dumitrescoae*, *goodnightorum*, *mexicanus*, *pecki*, and *simonis* groups. The *briggsi* group was placed sister to a monophyletic group comprising two reciprocally monophyletic subgroups, one comprising the *brasiliensis*, *dumitrescoae*, and *simonis* groups, the other comprising the *goodnightorum*, *mexicanus*, and *pecki* groups in Rowland's (1975b) unpublished phylogeny. The seven species groups were formally diagnosed and published by Rowland and Reddell (1979a, 1979b, 1980, 1981). Rowland and Reddell (1980, 1981) placed 16 species of *Schizomus* from the United States, Mexico, and Guatemala into the *goodnightorum*, *mexicanus*, and *pecki* groups. However, further studies by Reddell and Cokendolpher (1991, 1995) demonstrated that *Schizomus* and another schizomid genus, *Trithyreus* Kraepelin, 1899, do not occur in the New World, leading Reddell and Cokendol-

pher (1991) to revalidate *Stenochrus* and synonymize *Heteroschizomus* with it. The genus *Sotanostenochrus* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991, was created for two species in the *mexicanus* group. According to Reddell and Cokendolpher (1991) all species of *Stenochrus* shared the absence of pedipalp armature and a posterodorsal process on opisthosomal segment XII, the male pygidial flagellum sloping sharply posteriorly, the female pygidial flagellum comprising three flagellomeres, and the female spermathecae with two pairs of lobes, the lateral pair reduced in size; and all except *Stenochrus mexicanus* Rowland, 1971, shared the presence of homeomorphic pedipalps. Supposedly, the "discovery" of the female of *Stenochrus goodnightorum* Rowland, 1973, with reduced lateral lobes of the spermathecae, reinforced the synonymy of *Heteroschizomus* within *Stenochrus* (Rowland and Reddell, 1980).

Having established that *Schizomus* is not a New World genus, Reddell and Cokendolpher (1995) assigned Rowland's (1975b) species groups to other existing genera and created new genera to accommodate the rest. Species of the *simonis* group were transferred to *Hansenochrus* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995, the *briggsi* group to *Hubbardia* Cook, 1899, and the *goodnightorum*, *mexicanus*, and *pecki* groups to *Stenochrus*. *Pacal* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995, and *Surazomus* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995, were created to accommodate species of the *brasiliensis* group, and *Rowlandius* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995, to accommodate the *dumitrescoae* group. Reddell and Cokendolpher (1995) transferred *Schizomus alejandroi* Armas, 1989, described from Holguín, Cuba, to *Stenochrus*, creating the new combination, *Stenochrus alejandroi* (Armas, 1989a).

Armas and Teruel (1998) created the *brevipatellatus* group of *Stenochrus*, to accommodate *Stenochrus alejandroi*, *Stenochrus brevipatellatus* (Rowland and Reddell, 1979), *Stenochrus cerdoso* (Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988), and *Stenochrus subcerdoso* (Armas and Abud-Antun, 1990), all of which share a reduced pedipalp patella and the presence of four and six setae on opisthosomal segment II. Armas and Teruel (2002) created *Antillo-*

stenochrus Armas and Teruel, 2002, to accommodate the species of the *brevipatellatus* group, where they have remained since.

Another seven species of *Stenochrus* were subsequently described from Mexico and one from Honduras (Armas and Cruz-López, 2009; Armas and Viquez, 2010; Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018). A fossil species, *Stenochrus velteni* Krüger and Dunlop, 2010, was described from the Dominican Republic but subsequently transferred to *Rowlandius* by Armas and Teruel (2011), based on the shape of the male pygidial flagellum and the apparent diversity of that genus on Hispaniola.

When the present study commenced, *Stenochrus* contained 27 species, distributed mostly in the Nearctic region, from the southern United States, through Mexico to Central America (table 1, figs. 1–5). One cosmopolitan species, *Stenochrus portoricensis* Chamberlin, 1922, was reported from North, Central, and South America and the Caribbean, as well as several countries in Europe (Korenko et al., 2009; Christophoryová et al., 2013; Harvey, 2013). The morphological disparity among species of *Stenochrus*, reflected by variation in body size, male flagellar shape, setal patterns and sexual dimorphism, including homeomorphic and heteromorphic pedipalps, and their diverse habitats, including caves, rainforest, tropical dry forest, and pine and oak forest above 2000 m, raised the question as to whether the genus is monophyletic. Given the paucity of phylogenetic analyses on schizomids, it is unsurprising that the monophyly and phylogenetic relationships of *Stenochrus* have never been tested, beyond the unpublished analysis of Rowland (1975b), which was based on 12 morphological characters, and the inclusion of several exemplar species of *Stenochrus* in recent analyses of schizomid phylogeny based on morphology (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2016, 2017) and DNA sequences (Clouse et al., 2017). In an analysis of *Mayazomus* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995, phylogeny by Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke (2016), based on 130 morphological characters, which included exemplar species of *Stenochrus* as outgroups, along with outgroup exemplars of *Han-*

stenochrus, *Hubbardia*, and *Rowlandius* from North, Central, and South America, that were members of the original species groups of Rowland and Reddell (1979a, 1979b, 1980, 1981), *Stenochrus* was paraphyletic. The genus was also paraphyletic in the molecular phylogenetic analysis of Clouse et al. (2017), based on two nuclear and two mitochondrial gene markers for 240 samples, which included several samples of *Stenochrus portoricensis*, one sample of *Stenochrus sbordonii* Brignoli, 1973, and several unidentified specimens from Mexico; *Hubbardia* grouped as sister to all other Hubbardiidae samples ($n = 238$) and *S. sbordonii* sister to the remaining taxa ($n = 237$). On the other hand, *Stenochrus* was monophyletic in an analysis of *Olmeca* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017, phylogeny, using different exemplar species of *Stenochrus*, i.e., *Stenochrus pecki* Rowland, 1973, and *S. portoricensis*, from the *Mayazomus* analysis (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017).

In the present contribution, the genus *Stenochrus* is redefined and revised based on simultaneous phylogenetic analysis of 61 morphological characters and 2968 aligned DNA nucleotides from two markers in the nuclear genome, the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) and 28S rDNA, and two markers in the mitochondrial genome, cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit I (COI) and 12S rDNA, for a comprehensive taxon sample (fig. 6; Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., in prep.). Six new genera and six new species are described. *Heteroschizomus* is revalidated and its type species reinstated. Eighteen new combinations are created by transferring species, previously accommodated in *Stenochrus*, to other genera. The male of *Baalrog sbordonii* (Brignoli, 1973), comb. nov., is determined to be heterospecific with the holotype female and described as a new species. The females of *Heteroschizomus good-nightorum* Rowland, 1973, and *Nahual lanceolatus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov., are described for the first time. Following these revisions, seven species remain within *Stenochrus*. *Olmecazomus*, nom. nov., is proposed as a replacement name for the junior homonym, *Olmeca*, creating three new combinations. Another two new combinations are created by the transfer of two species to *Pacal*. A key

TABLE 1

**Diversity and distribution of North American short-tailed whipscorpion taxa
associated with *Stenochrus* Chamberlin, 1922 (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899)**

Taxon	Distribution
<i>Ambulantactus</i> , gen. nov.	
<i>A. aquismon</i> , sp. nov.	Mexico: San Luis Potosí: Aquismon
<i>A. davisi</i> (Gertsch, 1940), comb. nov.	Mexico: Tamaulipas: San Fernando
<i>A. montielae</i> , sp. nov.	Mexico: Morelos: Quilamula
<i>Baalrog</i> , gen. nov.	
<i>B. firstmani</i> (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.	Mexico: Veracruz: Atoyac
<i>B. magico</i> (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov.	Mexico: Oaxaca: Huautla
<i>B. sbordonii</i> (Brignoli, 1973), comb. nov.	Mexico: Veracruz: Amatlán de los Reyes
<i>B. yacato</i> , sp. nov.	Mexico: Veracruz: Atoyac
<i>Harveyus</i> , gen. nov.	
<i>H. contrerasi</i> , sp. nov.	Mexico: San Luis Potosí: Xilitla
<i>H. mexicanus</i> (Rowland, 1971), comb. nov.	Mexico: San Luis Potosí: Ciudad Valles
<i>H. mulaiki</i> (Gertsch, 1940), comb. nov.	U.S.A.: Texas: Starr County: Rio Grande City
<i>H. reddelli</i> (Rowland, 1971), comb. nov.	Mexico: Tamaulipas: Ocampo
<i>Heteroschizomus</i> Rowland, 1973, stat. rev.	
<i>H. goodnightorum</i> Rowland, 1973	Mexico: Yucatan: Chichen-Itza
<i>H. kekchi</i> , sp. nov.	Guatemala: Izabal: Livingston
<i>H. meambar</i> (Armas and Viquez, 2010), comb. nov.	Honduras: Comayagua: La Guama
<i>H. orthoplax</i> (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.	Mexico: Chiapas: Tapachula
<i>H. silvino</i> (Rowland and Reddell, 1977), comb. nov.	Guatemala: Izabal: Puerto Barrios
<i>Nahual</i> , gen. nov.	
<i>N. bokmai</i> , sp. nov.	Mexico: Veracruz: Xalapa
<i>N. caballero</i> (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.	Mexico: Oaxaca: San José Tenango
<i>N. lanceolatus</i> (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov.	Mexico: Veracruz: Ciudad Mendoza
<i>N. pallidus</i> (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov.	Mexico: Veracruz: Tlilapan
<i>Olmecazomus</i> , nom. nov.	
<i>O. brujo</i> (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.	Mexico: Veracruz: Los Tuxtlas
<i>O. cruzlopezi</i> (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.	Mexico: Chiapas: Tuxtla Gutierrez
<i>O. santibanezi</i> (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.	Mexico: Chiapas: Ocosingo
<i>Pacal</i> Reddel and Cokendolpher, 1995	
<i>P. lacandonus</i> (Rowland, 1975)	Mexico: Chiapas: Palenque
<i>P. moisii</i> (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.	Mexico: Oaxaca: Valle Nacional
<i>P. stewarti</i> (Rowland, 1973)	Mexico: Oaxaca: Valle Nacional
<i>P. tepezcuintle</i> (Armas and Cruz López, 2009), comb. nov.	Mexico: Oaxaca: San Miguel Soyaltepec
<i>P. trilobatus</i> (Rowland, 1975)	Mexico: Tabasco: Teapa

Taxon	Distribution
<i>Schizophyxia</i> , gen. nov.	
<i>S. bartolo</i> (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.	Mexico: Nuevo Leon: Santa Catarina
<i>S. lukensi</i> (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.	Mexico: Tamaulipas: Gomez Farias
<i>Stenochrus</i> Chamberlin, 1922	
<i>S. alcalai</i> Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018	Mexico: Oaxaca: San Pedro Jocotipac
<i>S. chimalapas</i> Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018	Mexico: Oaxaca: Santa Maria Chimalapas
<i>S. gruta</i> Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018	Mexico: Oaxaca: Sola de Vega
<i>S. guatemalensis</i> (Chamberlin, 1922)	Guatemala: San Rafael?
<i>S. leon</i> Armas, 1995	Nicaragua: León: Telica
<i>S. pecki</i> (Rowland, 1973)	Mexico: Tabasco: Teapa
<i>S. portoricensis</i> Chamberlin, 1922	Europe, North, Central and South America
<i>Troglostenochnus</i> , gen. nov.	
<i>T. palaciosi</i> (Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986), comb. nov.	Mexico: Guerrero: Taxco
<i>T. valdezi</i> (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov.	Mexico: Chiapas: San Fernando

to identification of the hubbardiid genera of North America is provided and the utility of various character systems for the diagnosis of schizomid genera discussed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

TAXON SAMPLING: Specimens were collected by hand and/or using an aspirator and preserved in 80% ethanol for morphological study. One or two additional specimens were preserved in 96% ethanol for DNA isolation. Material examined is deposited in the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), New York, including the Ambrose Monell Cryocollection (AMCC); the Colección Nacional de Arácnidos (CNAN) at the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (IBUNAM), Mexico City; and the Texas Memorial Museum (TMM), University of Texas, Austin. Specimens were observed using a Nikon SMZ 625 stereomicroscope with an ocular micrometer calibrated at 20×. Male chelicerae were dissected and prepared for scanning electron microscopy (SEM) following the protocol of Acosta et al. (2007), with a modified cleaning process which involved three cycles of washing alternately in distilled water and biological detergent, followed by 30 seconds in an E/MC 250 Ultrasonic Cleaner

(EMC Global Technologies, Quakertown, PA). Structures were mounted on stubs using adhesive copper aluminium tape, and subsequently coated with a layer of gold-palladium in a Q150R ES Sputter Coater (Quorum Technologies, Lewes, East Sussex, UK). Prepared stubs were imaged with a Hitachi SU1510 SEM (Chiyoda City, Tokyo, Japan) at the Laboratorio Nacional de Biodiversidad (LANABIO), IBUNAM. Female spermathecae were dissected in 80% ethanol and cleared in lactophenol for 10 minutes (Krantz and Walter, 2009), preserved thereafter in Hoyer's medium, and mounted on semipermanent microscope slides. Digital photomicrographs were taken under visible light with a Leica DFC490 camera adapted to a Leica Z16 APOA stereomicroscope, assembled with LAS (Leica Application Suite) v. 4.3.0, and edited with Adobe Photoshop CS6.

MORPHOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE: Morphological terminology for legs and pedipalps follows Reddell and Cokendolpher (1995), cheliceral setal nomenclature follows Lawrence (1969) as modified by Villarreal et al. (2016), pedipalp setal terminology follows Monjaraz-Ruedas et al. (2017), opisthosomal setal nomenclature follows Villarreal et al. (2016), pygidial flagellar setal terminology follows Cokendolpher and Reddell (1992) as modified by Harvey (1992) and Monjaraz-Ruedas

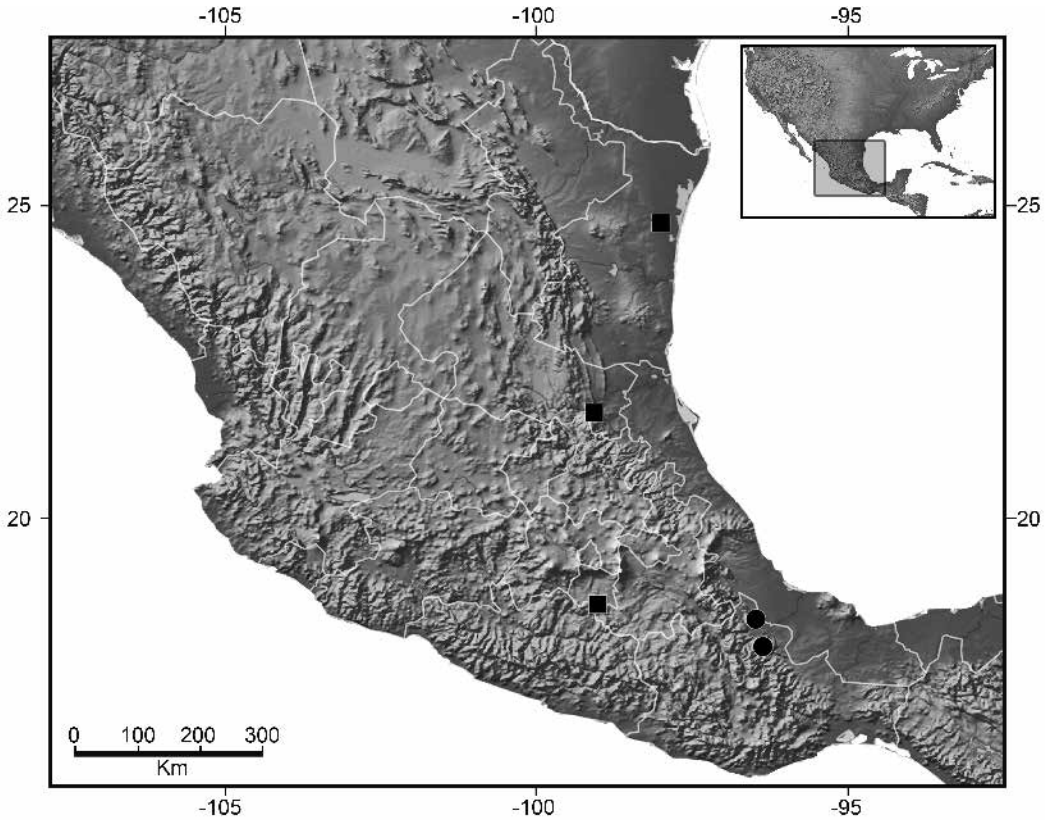


FIG. 1. Map of central Mexico, plotting known locality records for the short-tailed whipscorpion genus *Ambulantactus*, gen. nov. (squares), and the species recently transferred to Pacal Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995 (circles) (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), based on data from museum collections and the literature.

et al. (2016), and spermathecal nomenclature follows Moreno-González et al. (2014).

In order to express hypotheses of homology across morphological structures and for ease of comparison, new terminology was applied to several structures, specifically the apical process on pedipalp trochanter, the shape and ornamentation of the male pygidial flagellum, and the chitinized arch and median and lateral lobes of the female spermathecae.

Pedipalp Trochanter Apical Process: The shape of the anterior margin of the pedipalp trochanter apical process, and whether the margin projects beyond the margin of the femur, were considered. The absence of the apical process may also be interpreted as a rounded margin, i.e., not projected. The terms applied to the states of this

character follow botanical terminology for leaf tips: “acute” is the most common shape observed in North American schizomids (fig. 7E, C); “acuminate” is the alternate form of the state with the margin extremely projected (fig. 7F, I); “obtuse triangle” has the margin not projected with a wide internal angle (fig. 7D); “bump” or “tubercle” is observed mainly among heteromorphic males (fig. 7H); digitiform is common in *Surazomus* and some species of *Rowlandius*.

Male Pygidial Flagellum Shape: The shape of the male pygidial flagellum in dorsal view varies depending on its size and the relief of its dorsal surface. Ten states were identified, the terms used for their description based on botanical leaf shapes: “lanceolate”; “cordate,” which may also be interpreted as spade shaped; “spatulate” refers to

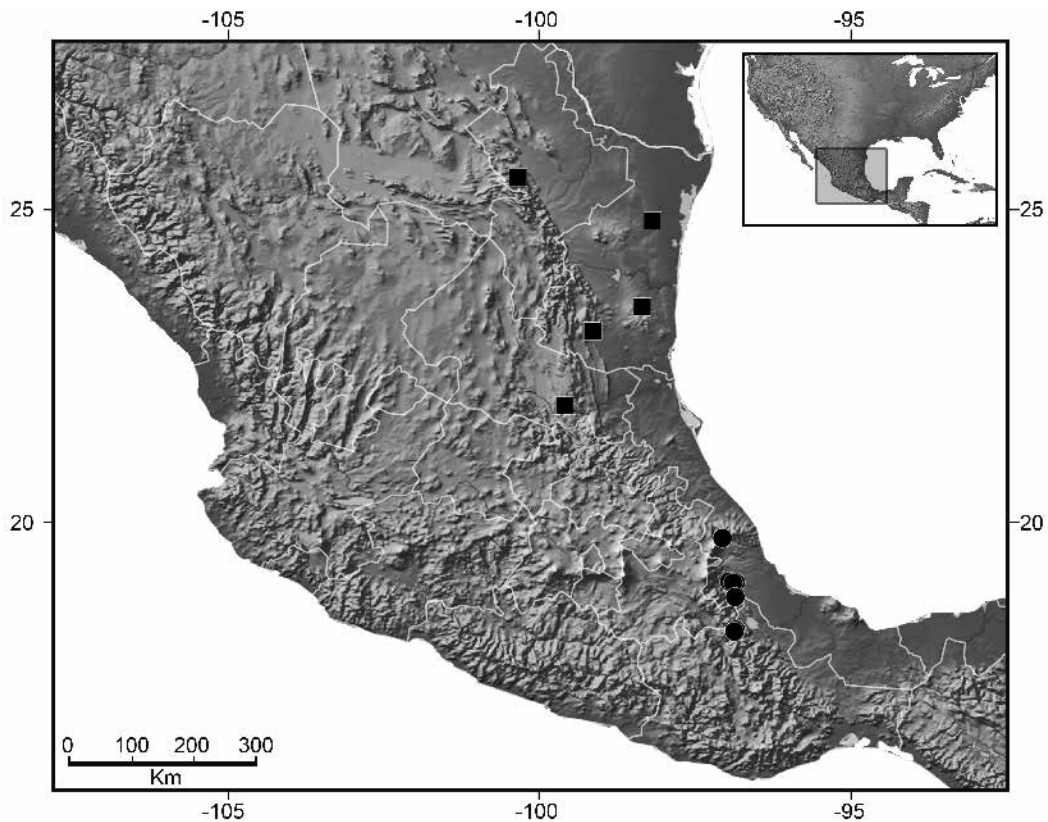


FIG. 2. Map of central Mexico, plotting known locality records for the short-tailed whipscorpion genera *Baalrog*, gen. nov. (circles), and *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov. (squares) (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), based on data from museum collections and the literature.

the flagellum observed in *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., and some species of *Piaroa* Villarreal et al., 2008, which comprises an anterior bulb and a posterior lobe; “subrhomboidal”; “shovel shaped”; “elliptical” may also be ovate or oval; “trilobed”; “bulbous/clavate” refers to the flagellum observed in *Baalrog*, gen. nov and some other species, e.g., *Schizophyxia bartolo* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov., and *Harveyus mulaiki* (Gertsch, 1940), comb. nov., previously referred to as “club” (Rowland, 1975b); “spear shaped”; or “deltoid.”

Male Pygidial Flagellum Ornamentation: Two distinct types of ornamentation were observed in the male pygidial flagellum, i.e., depressions and projections. Three states were observed among the former: circular depressions, appearing as dots or holes in the dorsal surface, previously termed

“pits” by some authors (Rowland, 1975b; Rowland and Reddell, 1979b, 1980, 1981, Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015, Moreno-González et al., 2014); slump, a shallow depression without defined shape; and a combination of the two previous states, i.e., pits within a slump, a diagnostic character for *Stenochrus*. Two states were observed among projections, i.e., swellings and protuberances, which are larger, wider, and usually projected, as in *Pacal* and *Troglostenochnrus*, gen. nov.

Female Spermathecae Chitinized Arch: The chitinized arch of the female spermathecae comprises several structures, i.e., the anterior branch, the posterior branch, the gonopod (atrium), and the lateral tips (Moreno-González et al., 2014). Taken together, the shapes and relative positions of these structures create a variety of unique states for the shape of the

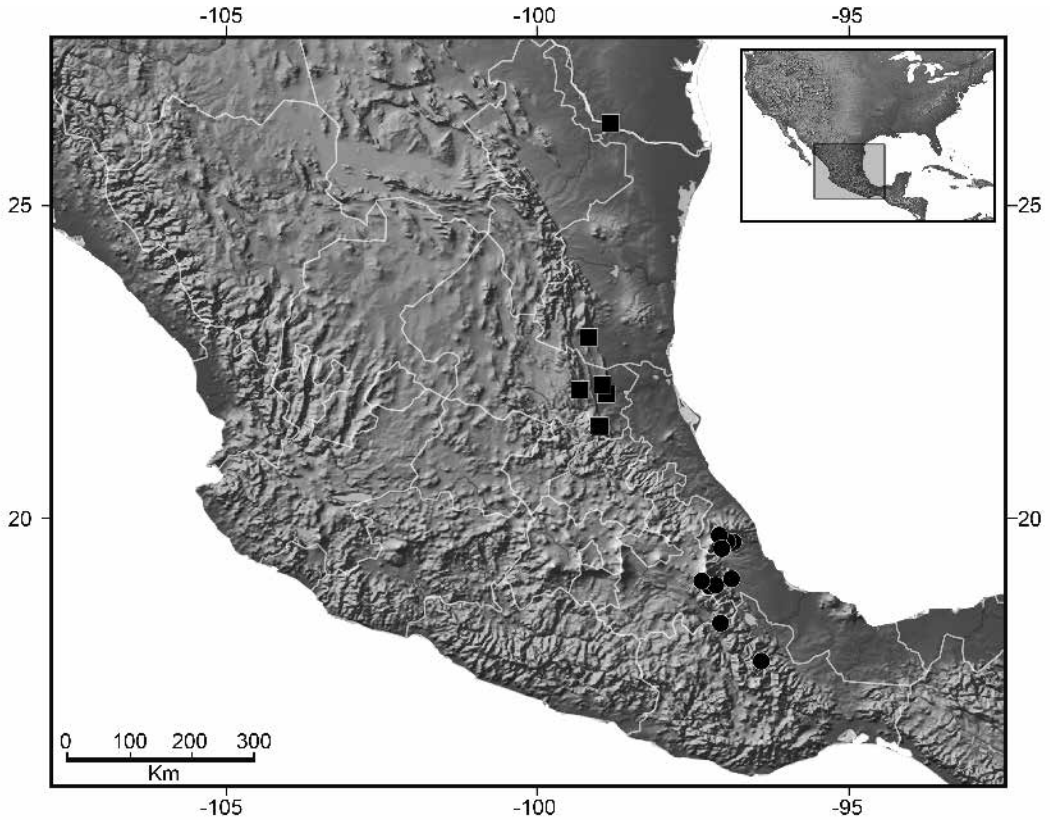


FIG. 3. Map of central Mexico, plotting known locality records for the short-tailed whipscorpion genera *Harveyus*, gen. nov. (squares), and *Nahual*, gen. nov. (circles) (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), based on data from museum collections and the literature.

chitinized arch, to which the following descriptive terms were applied: “arrow shaped” is a common condition in *Nahual*, gen. nov. (figs. 9A, B); “mug shaped” is common among species of *Heteroschizomus* (fig. 8E, F); “V-shaped” occurs in several schizomid genera, e.g., *Harveyus*, gen. nov., *Piaroa*, and *Rowlandius* (fig. 8D); “hastate” refers to spermathecae with long and wide lateral tips, as observed in *Baalrog* (fig. 8B); “bowl shaped” refers to the condition in *Stenochrus*, an inverse arch-shaped chitinized arch in which the presence of an anterior branch and a widened atrium and gonopod give the appearance of a Chinese rice bowl (fig. 9E); “inverse arch shaped” may also be interpreted as a very wide U-shaped chitinized arch (fig. 8A, C); “obtuse triangle” may also be interpreted as a wide V-shaped chitinized arch (fig. 9D); and

“U-shaped,” which is among the most common shapes of the chitinized arch observed in schizomids (fig. 9C).

Female Spermathecae Median and Lateral Lobes: The shape of the lobes of the female spermathecae is highly variable and may be affected by the method of fixation and slide mounting, as these lobes can move inward or outward. Despite these considerations, the general shape of the entire lobe can be reliably assessed and compared, leading to the identification of three distinct shapes: linear (I-shaped) (fig. 8A, E); inverse J-shaped (figs. 8C, 9F); curved along its length (parenthesis-shaped) (fig. 9C, E). Lobes usually bear various structures, e.g., sclerotizations, bulbs, or duct openings (figs. 8C, 9A, 9D). Sclerotizations are common among species

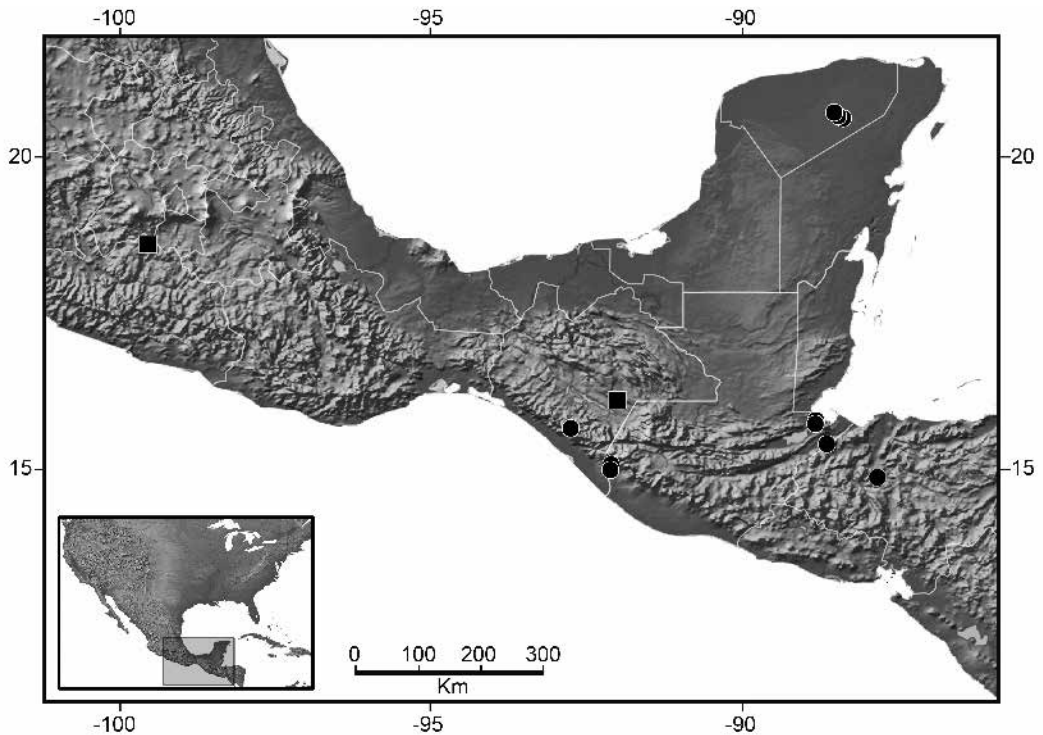


FIG. 4. Map of southern Mexico, plotting known locality records for the short-tailed whipscorpion genera *Heteroschizomus* Rowland, 1973, stat. rev. (circles), and *Troglostenochnus*, gen. nov. (squares) (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), based on data from museum collections and the literature.

of *Nahual* and *Stenochnus* (figs. 9A, B, E, 10C) whereas bulbs are observed in *Harveyus*, gen. nov., and *Pacal* (fig. 8C, D). Bulbs may vary in size: large bulbs, usually more than 4× the width of the lobe, are common in *Pacal* and some species of *Rowlandius*, whereas small bulbs, 3× or less the width of the lobes, are common among species of *Harveyus* and *Surazomus*.

PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSES: A morphological data matrix, comprising 61 morphological characters (appendix 1) scored for 41 terminal taxa, was prepared using Mesquite ver. 3.0.4 (Maddison and Maddison, 2018), and deposited in Morphobank (<https://morphobank.org>) with accession number P3464. Forty-three multistate and 18 binary characters were modified from Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke (2016, 2017) and treated as nonadditive (Fitch, 1971) to avoid a priori character state transformations.

Two markers in the nuclear genome, the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) and 28S rDNA (28S), and two markers in the mitochondrial genome, cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit I (COI) and 12S rDNA (12S), were Sanger-dideoxy sequenced using an ABI Prism 3730 XL DNA Sequencer (Perkin-Elmer, Melville, NY) at the AMNH Sackler Institute of Comparative Genomics and a 3500 XL Genetic Analyzer (Life Technologies, Foster City, CA) at the LANABIO Molecular Laboratory. Double-stranded sequences were edited and contiged into consensus sequences using Sequencher ver. 5.4.6 (Gene Codes Corporation, Ann Arbor, MI), and deposited in GenBank (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank>) (appendix 2). Sequences of the 28S marker were length invariant, comprising 501 base pairs (bp) in all terminals whereas sequences of the ITS marker varied from 637–837 bp with an average of 806 bp, and of the 12S fragment from 319–387 bp with an

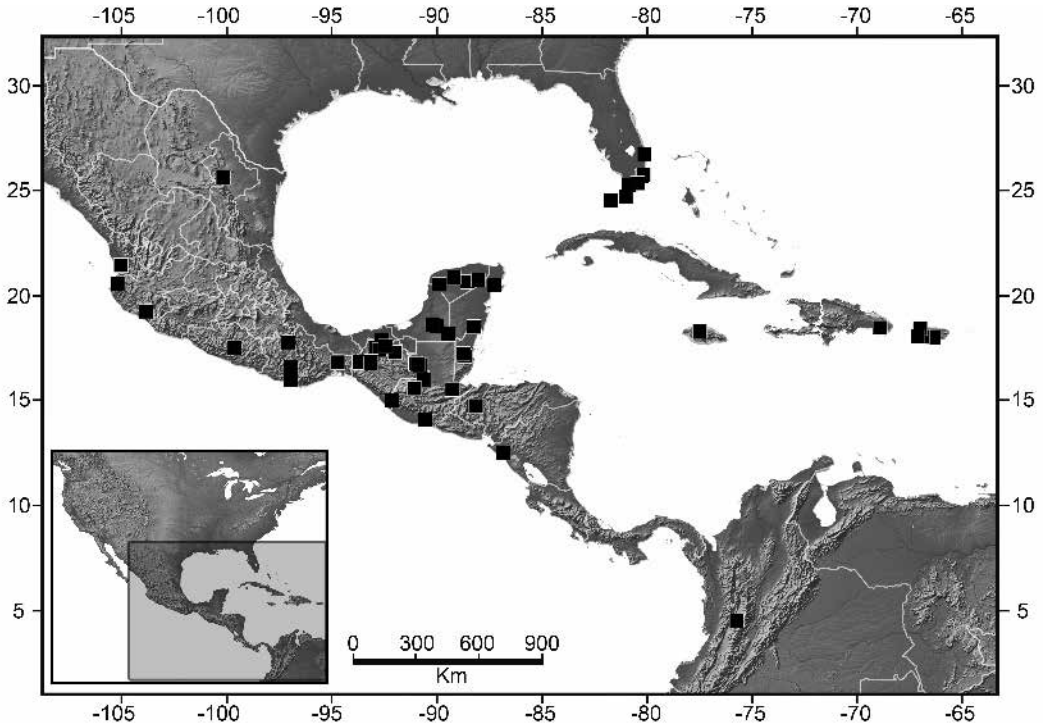


FIG. 5. Map of the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico, plotting known locality records for a cosmopolitan genus of short-tailed whipscorpions, *Stenocheirus* Chamberlin, 1922 (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), based on data from museum collections.

average of 360 bp. Partial COI sequences varied from 659–1077 bp with an average of 995 bp.

The 28S, ITS, 12S, and COI sequences were aligned using MAFFT 6 (Kato, 2013). Among the aligned loci, 74%, 49%, and 48% of the sites were variable, and 65%, 35%, and 41% parsimony informative, in the 12S, ITS, and COI, respectively, whereas 9% were variable and 5% parsimony informative in the 28S. As expected, for a protein-coding gene, the third codon position of the COI was the most informative, with 96% of the sites variable and 91% parsimony informative, followed by the first codon position, with 34% of the sites variable and 25% parsimony informative.

The aligned ITS, 12S, and COI sequences were concatenated together with the 28S sequences to produce a matrix of 2968 aligned DNA nucleotides. In the concatenated alignment 45% of the sites were variable and 36% parsimony informa-

tive. Seven data partitions were identified using PartitionFinder ver. 2 (Lanfear et al., 2016): morphology; ITS; 28S; 12S; and COI first, second, and third positions. jModelTest ver. 2.1.6 (Durriba et al., 2012) was used to select the most appropriate evolutionary model for each molecular partition.

The morphological and molecular data were analyzed separately and simultaneously using Maximum Likelihood with RAxML-HPC2 ver. 8.2.10 on XSEDE (Stamatakis, 2014) via the CIPRES Science Gateway ver. 3.3 online portal (Miller et al., 2010). Optimal trees were computed with 1000 bootstrap replicates and 500 hits for the fast bootstrap replicates, using the GTRCAT model for molecular data and the GTRGAMMA --asc-corr=Lewis for morphological data (Lewis, 2001). Characters were optimized on the preferred phylogenetic hypothesis (fig. 6) with accelerated transformation (ACCTRAN) or delayed transformation (DELTRAN) (Farris, 1970; Swofford

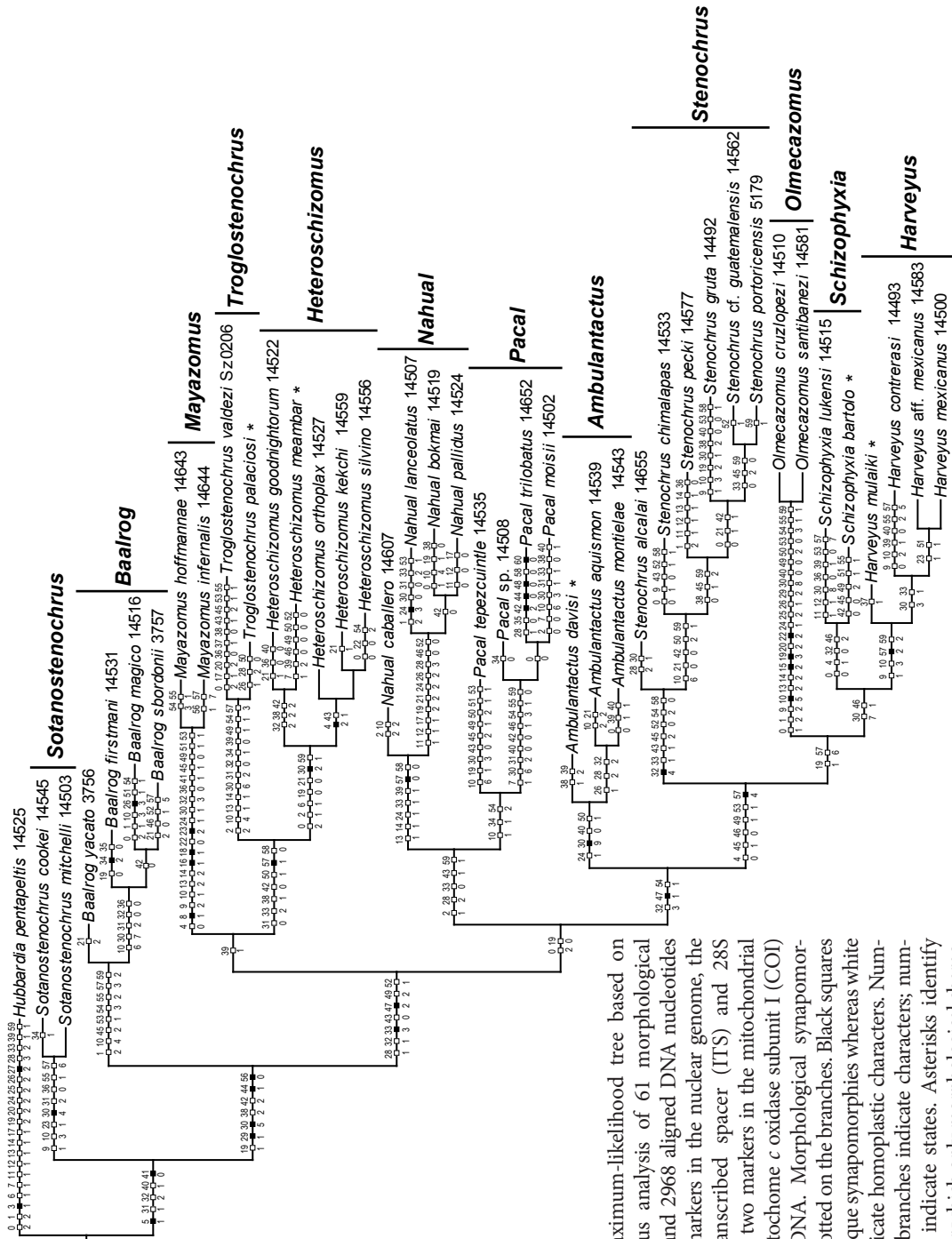


FIG. 6. Maximum-likelihood tree based on simultaneous analysis of 61 morphological characters and 2968 aligned DNA nucleotides from two markers in the nuclear genome, the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) and 28S rDNA, and two markers in the mitochondrial genome, cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) and 12S rDNA. Morphological synapomorphies are plotted on the branches. Black squares indicate unique synapomorphies whereas white squares indicate homoplastic characters. Numbers above branches indicate characters; numbers below indicate states. Asterisks identify terminals for which only morphological character data were available.

and Maddison, 1987), as appropriate (appendix 1). A more detailed explanation of the molecular and combined phylogenetic analyses will be presented elsewhere (Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., in prep.)

SYSTEMATICS

Key to Identification of the North American Genera of Hubbardiidae (Schizomida)

1. Cheliceral fixed finger with two teeth between two primary teeth, serrula composed of blunt teeth; pedipalp trochanter without prolateral spur; tarsal spurs symmetric; pygidial flagellum cylindrical, not dorsoventrally compressed (δ), with five flagellomeres (♀); spermathecae (♀) with one pair of lobes and without chitinized arch..... Protoschizomidae Rowland, 1975
- Cheliceral fixed finger with three or more teeth between two primary teeth, serrula composed of several hyaline teeth (fig. 12); pedipalp trochanter with prolateral spur; tarsal spurs asymmetric; pygidial flagellum dorsoventrally compressed or globose (δ), with three or four flagellomeres (♀); spermathecae (♀) with two or more pairs of lobes and chitinized arch (figs. 8, 9)..... 2 (Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899)
2. Pedipalp femur, prolateral surface with four setae (*Fvr*); opisthosomal segment XII (δ) with conspicuous posterodorsal process; spermathecae (♀) with more than three pairs of extremely short, broad, and rounded lobes, clustered in groups..... *Hubbardia* Cook, 1899
- Pedipalp femur, prolateral surface with three setae (*Fvr*); opisthosomal segment XII (δ) with or without inconspicuous posterodorsal process; spermathecae (♀) usually with two or four pairs of long, filiform lobes, not clustered in groups (figs. 8–10)..... 3
3. Opisthosomal segment II with four setae; pedipalp femur (δ), setae *Fv*₁ and *Fv*₂ forming spiniform setiferous tubercles; prolateral tarsal spur (δ) present; pygidial flagellum (♀) with four flagellomeres..... *Mayazomus* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995
- Opisthosomal segment II with two setae; pedipalp femur (δ), setae *Fv*₁ and *Fv*₂ acuminate, setiform or spiniform; prolateral tarsal spur (δ) absent; pygidial flagellum (♀) with three flagellomeres..... 4
4. Cheliceral movable finger with lamella or teeth (fig. 12B, C)..... 5
- Cheliceral movable finger smooth (fig. 12A)..... 8
5. Opisthosomal segment XII with small, inconspicuous posterodorsal process (δ); pygidial flagellum (δ) usually globose; spermathecae (♀), lateral lobes greatly reduced (usually absent) compared to median lobes, and usually with apical bulbs..... *Pacal* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995
- Opisthosomal segment XII without posterodorsal process (δ); pygidial flagellum (δ) dorsoventrally compressed; spermathecae (♀), lateral and median lobes subequal, without apical bulbs..... 6
6. Opisthosomal segments VIII–XI (δ) elongated (fig. 18C); pygidial flagellum (δ) elongated with posterior constriction in dorsal view (fig. 19D–F); spermathecae (♀), chitinized arch mug shaped (fig. 8E, F)..... *Heteroschizomus* Rowland, 1973, stat. rev.
- Opisthosomal segments VIII–XI (δ) not elongated (fig. 15); pygidial flagellum (δ) elliptical or trilobed (figs. 19G–I, 23G–I); spermathecae (♀), chitinized arch with lateral tips projected and acute (fig. 9A, B, F)..... 7
7. Cheliceral movable finger with lamella (fig. 12C); pedipalp patella with five *Pm* setae, tibia setal formula 5-5-6 (fig. 14C); pygidial flagellum (δ) with pair of dorsosubmedian circular depressions, without projections (fig. 19G–I); spermathecae (♀), lateral and median lobes equal, with several apical sclerotizations in both pairs of lobes, creating appearance of leafy tree (fig. 9A, B)..... *Nahual*, gen. nov.
- Cheliceral movable finger serrate, comprising several small teeth (fig. 13I); pedipalp

- patella with four *Pm* setae, tibia setal formula 3-3-4 (fig. 14D); pygidial flagellum (δ) without depressions and with pair of dorsosubmedian projections (fig. 23G-I); spermathecae (φ), lateral lobes reduced to approximately 3/4 the length of median lobes, without apical sclerotizations in both pairs of lobes (fig. 9F).....
*Troglostenochnus*, gen. nov.
8. Propeltidium with three pairs of dorsal setae (fig. 11A).....9
 - Propeltidium with two pairs of dorsal setae (fig. 11B).....11
9. Pedipalp tibia with prominent lateral spur; spermathecae (φ) with four asymmetric pairs of hand-shaped lobes; pygidial flagellum (δ) globose, with medial depression.....*Sotanostenochrus* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991
 - Pedipalp tibia without lateral spur; pygidial flagellum (δ) deltoid/spear shaped (figs. 16D-F, 19A-C), with paired submedian depressions; spermathecae (φ) with two pairs of filiform lobes.....10
10. Pedipalp tibia, setal formula 3-3-5 (fig. 14B); pygidial flagellum (δ) bulbous/spear shaped, with paired submedian depressions not fused posteriorly (fig. 19A-C); spermathecae (φ), median lobes parenthesis shaped, apex laterally directed, median and lateral lobe bases aligned, chitinized arch U-shaped (fig. 9C).....
*Schizophyxia*, gen. nov.
- Pedipalp tibia, setal formula 4-3-5 (fig. 14A); pygidial flagellum (δ) deltoid (fig. 16A-F), with paired posterior depressions fused posteriorly; spermathecae (φ), median lobes straight, apex vertically directed, median lobe bases posterior to lateral lobe bases, chitinized arch inverse arch shaped (fig. 8A).....*Ambulantactus*, gen. nov.
11. Pedipalps (δ) robust; pedipalp femur (δ), setae *Fv*₁ and *Fv*₂ forming spiniform setiferous tubercles, *Fe*₁, *Fe*₅, *Ter*₇ and *Tir*₅ spiniform; pygidial flagellum (δ) elliptical to lanceolate, with pair of dorsosubmedian depressions fused posteriorly; spermathecae (φ), lateral lobes swollen, drop shaped.....
*Olmecazomus*, nom. nov.
- Pedipalps (δ) homeomorphic; pedipalp femur (δ), setae *Fe*₁, *Fe*₅, *Fv*₁, *Fv*₂, *Ter*₇ and *Tir*₅ acuminate, setiform; pygidial flagellum (δ) ovate, subrhomboidal, or bulbous (figs. 16G-I, 23D-F), with pair of dorsosubmedian pits or depressions not fused posteriorly; spermathecae (φ), lateral lobes slender, filiform (figs. 8B, D).....12
12. Pedipalp trochanter, apical process with bump (fig. 7C, H); pygidial flagellum (δ) subrhomboidal, and acuminate or lanceolate posteriorly (fig. 19A-C), with pair of shallow dorsosubmedian pits; spermathecae (φ), lateral lobes at least 2/3 the length of, or longer than, median lobes, and with apical bulbs (fig. 8C, D).....
*Harveyus*, gen. nov.
- Pedipalp trochanter, apical process acute or absent (fig. 7B); pygidial flagellum (δ) elliptical, cordate or bulbous, and not acuminate or lanceolate posteriorly (fig. 23D-F), with pair of deep dorsosubmedian pits or without dorsal depressions; spermathecae (φ), lateral lobes at most half the length of median lobes, and without apical bulbs (figs. 8B, 9E).....13
13. Pygidial flagellum (δ) ovate or cordate, with pair of dorsosubmedian pits embedded in dorsomedian depression (fig. 20B); spermathecae (φ), median lobes similar width to lateral lobes (fig. 10C), curved laterally (J-shaped or parenthesis shaped) and sclerotized apically, median lobe bases posterior to lateral lobe bases (figs. 9E, 10C).....
*Stenochnus* Chamberlin, 1922
- Pygidial flagellum (δ) bulbous, without dorsal depressions or pits (fig. 16G-I); spermathecae (φ), median lobes broader than lateral lobes, slightly curved laterally and apically, and unsclerotized apically (fig. 8B), median and lateral lobe bases aligned (fig. 10A).....
*Baalrog*, gen. nov.

Family Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899

Subfamily Hubbardiinae Cook, 1899

Ambulantactus, gen. nov.

Figures 1, 6, 7A, B, 8A, 10D, 12C, 13A, B, 14C, 15A–C, 16A–F, 17A–C; tables 1, 2, 5

TYPE SPECIES: *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., type species, here designated.

DIAGNOSIS: *Ambulantactus*, gen. nov., may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by the following combination of characters. Propeltidium anterior process with two anterior setae (one posterior to the other) and three pairs of dorsosubmedian setae (fig. 11A); corneate eyes absent. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Cheliceral movable finger smooth; single guard tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with G3-3 setae situated anteriorly (fig. 13A, B). Pedipalps homeomorphic; trochanter with mesal spur; apical process small and acute (fig. 7A, B); femur Fv_1 and Fv_2 setae acuminate, Fvr_{1-3} setae present; patella with three acuminate Pe setae and five feathered Pm setae; tibia setal formula 4-3-5 ($Ter-Tmr-Tir$) (fig. 14A). Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (Dm). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII not elongated; XII (δ) without posterodorsal process. Pygidial flagellum (δ) dorsoventrally compressed, deltoid, with pair of posterodorsal depressions, fused posteriorly (fig. 16A–F); flagellum (φ) with two annuli (fig. 17A–C). Spermathecae (φ) with two pairs of lobes; lateral lobes slightly smaller than (ca. 3/4 the length) but similar in width to median lobes; both pairs of lobes linear, with apex directed vertically, unsclerotized apically (figs. 8A, 10D), and without bulbs; median lobe bases posterior to lateral lobe bases (fig. 10D), with duct openings; chitinized arch inverse arch shaped, without anterior branch, with lateral tips tapering; gonopod wide and short.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Ambulantactus*, gen. nov., are most similar morphologically to species of *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov. Both genera possess a pair of posterodorsal depressions on the male pygidial flagellum, and the lobes of female sper-

mathecae are of similar length. The two genera differ in the shape of the male flagellum, which is deltoid in *Ambulantactus*, but spear shaped in *Schizophyxia*. Additionally, the chitinized arch of the female spermathecae is inverse arch shaped in *Ambulantactus*, but U-shaped in *Schizophyxia*. Finally, the pedipalp tibia setal formula is 4-3-5 in *Ambulantactus* and 3-3-4 in *Schizophyxia*.

Species of *Ambulantactus* resemble species of *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., and *Nahual*, gen. nov., in the linear median and lateral lobes of the female spermathecae. However, the lobes are considerably larger in *Ambulantactus* than in the other genera. Furthermore, the lobes are smooth in *Ambulantactus* but apically sclerotized in *Nahual*, and cylindrical in *Ambulantactus* but conical in *Heteroschizomus*.

Species of *Ambulantactus* also resemble species of *Olmecazomus*, nom. nov., especially *Olmecazomus brujo*, comb. nov., in the shape of the female spermathecae, and the posterior depressions of the male flagellum. However, *Ambulantactus* are considerably smaller than *Olmecazomus* and pedipalp setae Fv_1 and Fv_2 are acuminate setiform in *Ambulantactus*, but form spiniform setiferous tubercles in *Olmecazomus*.

ETYMOLOGY: The genus name is a compound word derived from the Latin words *ambulans*, meaning “walking” and *tactus*, meaning “touch,” and refers to the distinctive walking gait of schizomids. It is neuter in gender.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Ambulantactus aquismon*, sp. nov.; *Ambulantactus davisii* (Gertsch, 1940), comb. nov.; *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov.

DISTRIBUTION: The known species of *Ambulantactus*, gen. nov., are endemic to Mexico, where they display a disjunct distribution across three states (fig. 1). *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., occurs in Morelos, *A. aquismon*, sp. nov., in San Luis Potosí, and *A. davisii*, comb. nov., in Tamaulipas. This distribution resembles the distributions of some taxa in family Protoschizomidae, with species occurring in the north and south of Mexico, on either side of the Mexican Transvolcanic Belt. *Ambulantactus* is probably distributed along the entire length of the Sierra Madre Oriental.

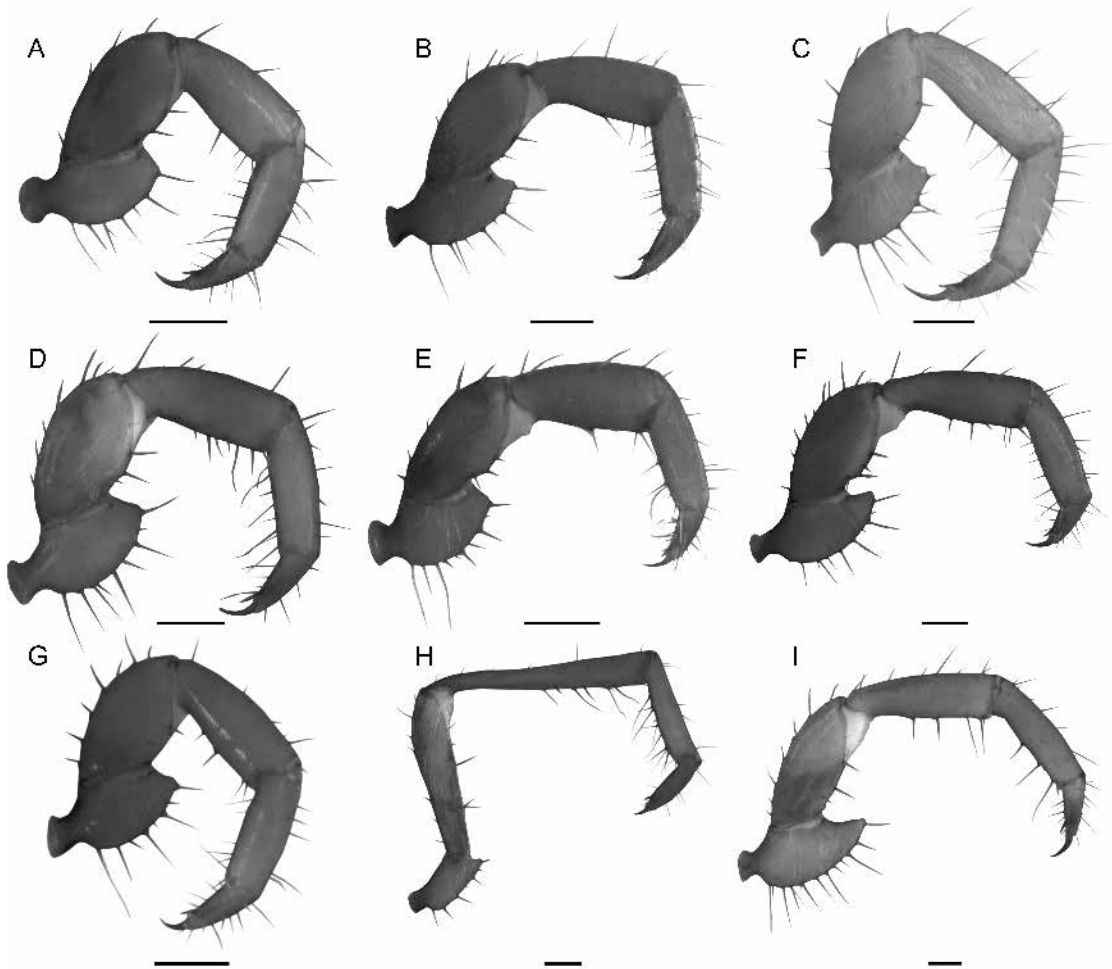


FIG. 7. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), pedipalps, retrolateral view. **A.** *Ambulantactus aquismon*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1294). **B.** *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1291). **C.** *Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1163). **D.** *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1276). **E.** *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1280). **F.** *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1282). **G.** *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN Sz25). **H.** *Stenochrus gruta* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018, ♂ (CNAN T1155). **I.** *Troglostenochrus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T698). Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

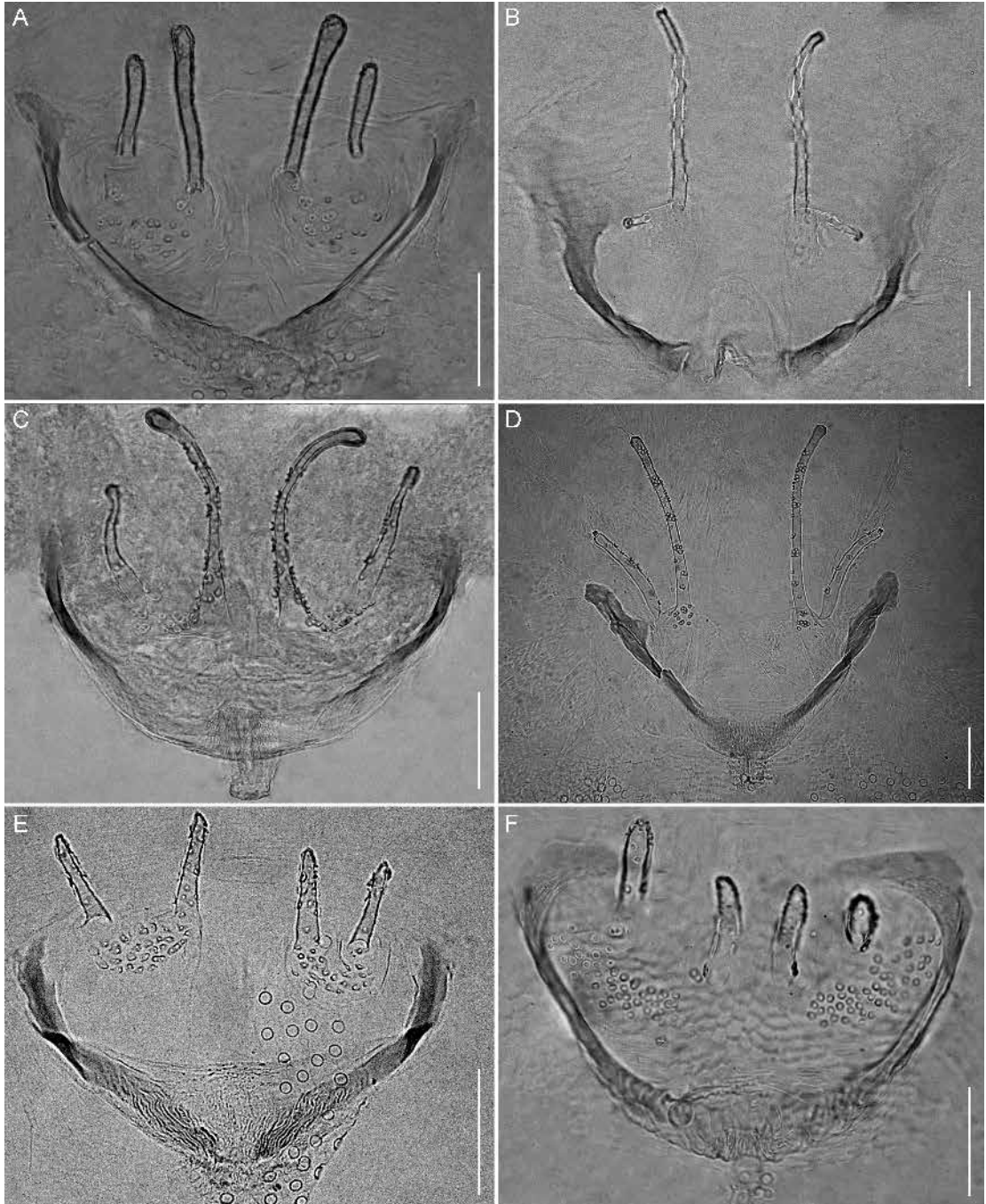


FIG. 8. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), female spermathecae, dorsal view. **A.** *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1292). **B.** *Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1165). **C.** *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1278). **D.** *Harveyus mexicanus* (Rowland, 1971), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN Sz131). **E.** *Heteroschizomus goodnightorum* Rowland, 1973, ♀ (CNAN Sz171). **F.** *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1281). Scale bars = 0.05 mm.

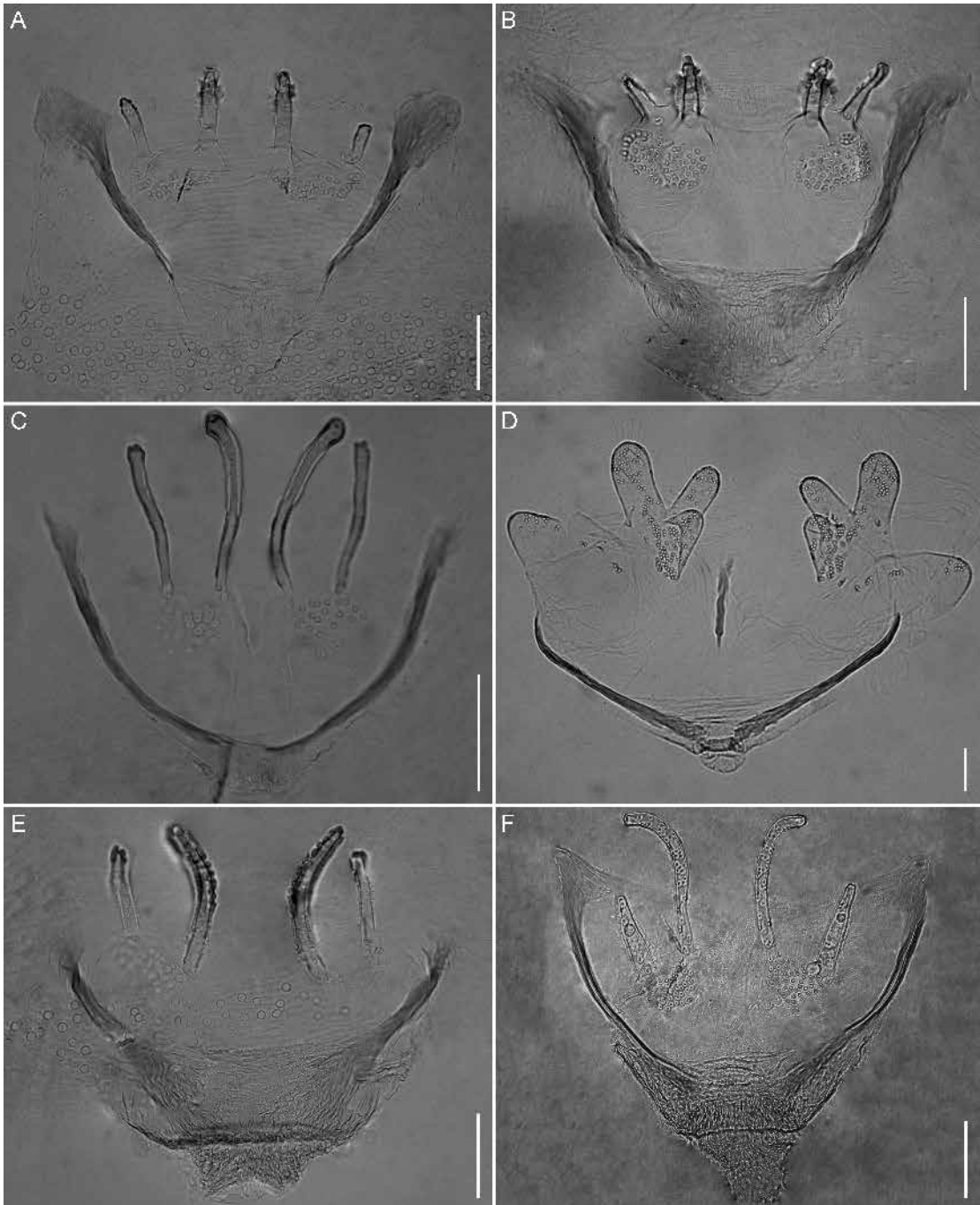


FIG. 9. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), female spermathecae, dorsal view. **A.** *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1283). **B.** *Nahual lanceolatus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN Sz130). **C.** *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN Sz25). **D.** *Sotanostenochrus mitchelli* (Rowland, 1971), ♀ (CNAN Sz143). **E.** *Stenochrus gruta* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018, ♀ (CNAN T1156). **F.** *Troglostenochrus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN T699). Scale bars = 0.05 mm.

NATURAL HISTORY: The species of *Ambulantactus*, gen. nov., are epigeal, occurring under rocks in rainforest and tropical dry forest.

REMARKS: Species of *Ambulantactus*, gen. nov., closely resemble some species of *Schizophysia*, gen. nov., in the general shape of the female spermathecae. *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., was designated as the type species of the genus because it is the only species in which the female is known. Despite the absence of females of *A. aquismon*, sp. nov., and *A. davisii*, comb. nov., and the absence of molecular data for *A. davisii*, the two species grouped with *A. montielae* in the simultaneous analysis (fig. 6).

Ambulantactus aquismon, sp. nov.

Figures 1, 6, 7B, 13A, 15A, 16A–C; tables 1, 5

TYPE MATERIAL: **MEXICO:** *San Luis Potosí:* Municipio de Aquismón: outside Cueva del Espiritu Santo Mantetzulel, 21°37'36"N 99°03'42"W, 461 m, 13.ii.2010, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, C. Santibañez, and A. Valdez, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1294).

DIAGNOSIS: *Ambulantactus aquismon*, sp. nov., may be distinguished from other species of the genus by the male pygidial flagellum, which is deltoid with an acute posterior margin, and a pair of posterodorsal depressions fused posteriorly into a triangular shape. *Ambulantactus aquismon* is closely related and morphologically similar to *A. montielae*, sp. nov., but the male pygidial flagellum is more elongated and less bulbous than in *A. montielae*. Additionally, *A. aquismon* is smaller (3.6 mm) than *A. montielae* (4.7 mm); the apical process of the male pedipalp trochanter is obtuse in *A. aquismon* but acute in *A. montielae*; and the pedipalp patella bears four *Pe* setae in *A. aquismon* and five in *A. montielae*.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the name of the municipality in which the type locality is situated.

DESCRIPTION: The following description is based on the holotype male (fig. 15A).

Color: Pale brownish.

Prosoma: Propeltidium with two setae on anterior process; three pairs of dorsal setae; ocular spots distinct. Metapeltidium 0.40 mm long, 0.59 mm wide. Anterior sternum with nine setae, plus two sternophysal setae; posterior sternum with six setae.

Chelicerae: Movable finger serrula with 19 teeth, guard tooth present (fig. 13A). Fixed finger with three smaller teeth between two primary teeth; setal group formula, 3-6-4-2-7-10-1-6; G1 with three spatulate setae, covered with small blunt spicules; G2 composed of six feathered setae, subequal, shorter than movable finger; G3 with four setae, subequal, feathered apically and smooth basally; G4 consisting of two small, smooth, thick setae, elongated apically; G5A with seven setae, subequal, feathered apically and longer than fixed finger; G5B with eight feathered setae increasing in size apically; G6 with one smooth seta, ca. half the length of movable finger; G7 with six slender, feathered setae, subequal.

Pedipalps: Pedipalps homeomorphic (fig. 7A); 1.77× longer than propeltidium. Trochanter without apical process; prolateral surface with small apical spur. Femur 1.93× longer than high; retroventral margin with *Fe*₁, *Fe*₅, *Fev*₁, and *Fev*₂ setae acuminate; prolateral surface with row of three ventral acuminate setae (*Fmv*₁₋₃) and two dorsal acuminate setae (*Fmd*₂, *Fmd*₃). Patella with three acuminate *Pe* setae and four feathered *Pm* setae; without distinctive armature. Tibia setal formula, 4:3:5; *Ter* setae acuminate, *Tmr* and *Tir* setae feathered. Tarsal spurs asymmetric.

Legs: Leg I basitarsal/telotarsal proportions, 25:5:6:5:-:- (broken); IV, femur (missing).

Opisthosoma: Tergite I with two pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of *Dm* setae; II with three pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of *Dm* setae; III–VII each with pair of *Dm* setae; VIII with pairs of *Dm* and *Dl*₂ setae; IX with pairs of *Dl*₁ and *Dl*₂ setae and without pair of *Dm* setae. Segments X and XI telescoped, slightly elongated, with pairs of *Dl*₂,

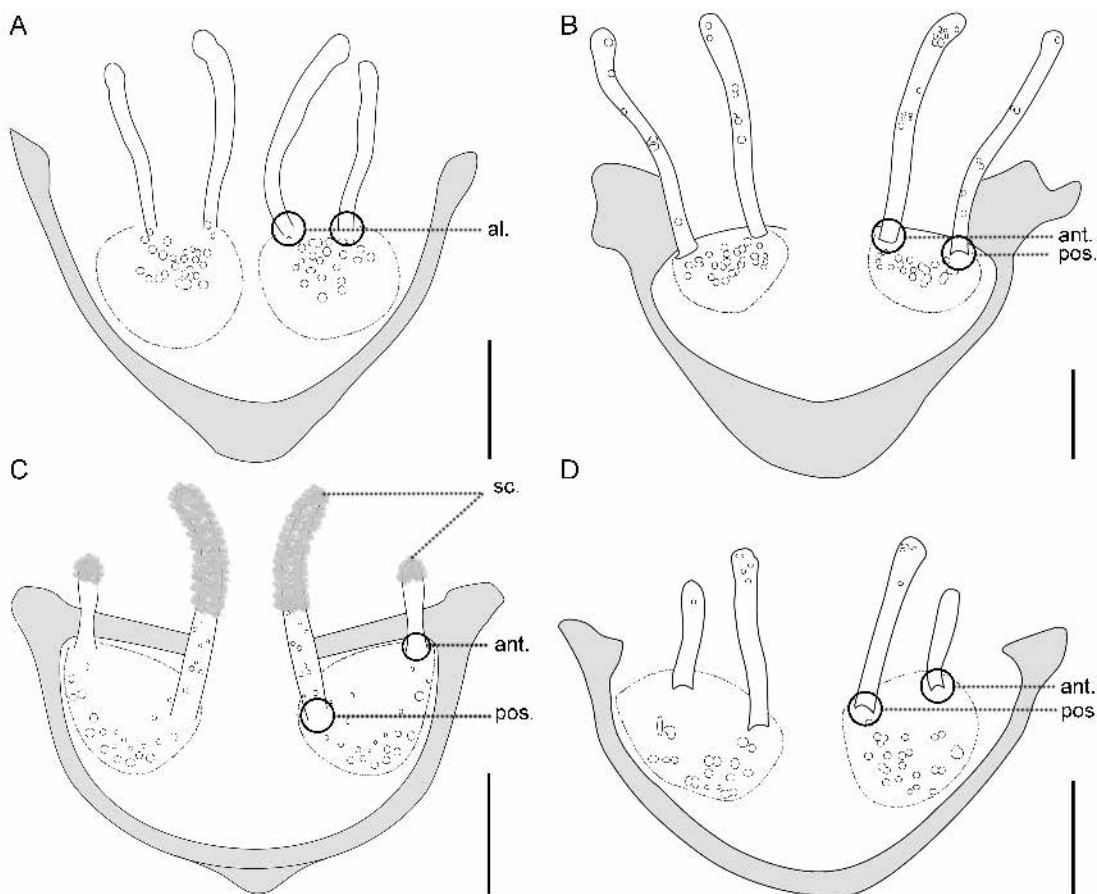


FIG. 10. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), female spermathecae, schematic illustration of lobe base positions. **A.** *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN Sz25), aligned. **B.** *Nahual caballero* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1158), antero-medial to lateral. **C.** *Stenochrus portoricensis* Chamberlin, 1922, ♀ (CNAN Sz93), posteromedian to lateral. **D.** *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1292), posteromedian to lateral. Abbreviations: **al.**, aligned; **ant.**, anterior; **pos.**, posterior; **sc.**, sclerotizations. Scale bars = 0.05 mm.

Vm_2 , Vl_1 , and Vl_2 setae plus single Vm_1 seta; XII with pairs of Dm , Dl_1 , Dl_2 , Vm_1 , Vm_2 , Vl_1 , and Vl_2 setae, without posterodorsal process. Sternites II–VII each with two irregular rows of setae; genital plate with scattered microsetae.

Pygidial flagellum: Flagellum dorsoventrally compressed, deltoid (fig. 16A–C), with posterior part acute; 1.77× longer than wide; pair of posterodorsal depressions fused posteriorly; seta Dm_1 situated over bulb base, Dm_4 situated

posteriorly over depression, Dl_2 situated anterior to Vl_1 , Dl_3 aligned with Vl_2 , pair of Vm_2 setae present, Vm_1 seta aligned with Vm_2 , pair of anterodorsal microsetae between Dm_1 and Dl_2 , pair of anterolateral microsetae on flagellar pedicel, two patches of microsetae between Vl_1 and Vl_2 (*msp*).

DISTRIBUTION: *Ambulantactus aqismon*, sp. nov., is known only from the type locality in the state of San Luis Potosí, Mexico (fig. 1). It is codistributed in San Luis Potosí with species of

Harveyus, gen. nov., which are primarily cavernicolous. The few epigeal species of *Harveyus* differ markedly from *A. aquismon* in the shape of the male flagellum (the spermathecae are unknown in this species).

NATURAL HISTORY: This epigeal species was found under rocks in a primary rainforest near Cueva de Mantetzulel in Aquismón.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: *San Luis Potosí:* Municipio de Aquismón: Cueva del Espíritu Santo Mantetzulel, outside, 21°37'36"N 99°03'42"W, 461 m, 13.ii.2010, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, C. Santibañez, and A. Valdez, 1 imm. (AMCC [LP 14539]).

***Ambulantactus davis* (Gertsch, 1940),
comb. nov.**

Schizomus davis Gertsch, 1940: 1–4, figs. 1–6; Takashima, 1951: 102; Rémy, 1961: 406; Rowland, 1971a: 117; 1973a: 21; 1973c: 135; Brignoli, 1974: 147, 149; Rowland, 1975b: 32, 166–169, 176–178, 181, 214–215, 218–219, 224–225, 228–229, 366–369, 394, map 5, figs. 157, 177, 211, 292; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 83; 1979a: 162; 1980: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7–10, 13, 15, 20, figs. 1, 4, 24, 58; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 2, 4, 105.

Stenochrus davis: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 4, 18, 102, 105, 106; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 34; 1996: 65; Ruíz and Coronado, 2002: 67; Harvey, 2003: 123; Zawierucha et al., 2013: 359; Moreno-González et al., 2014: 21; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 45; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 212.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus davis*: **MEXICO:** *Tamaulipas:* Municipio de San Fernando, 28.iii.1937, L. Irby Davis, holotype ♂ (AMNH).

REMARKS: The precise location of the type locality of *A. davis*, comb. nov., is unclear and it is unknown whether the species is epigeal or associated with a cave or riparian area like *Harveyus mulaiki* (Gertsch, 1940), comb. nov. Fresh material could not be collected for the present study.

***Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov.**

Figures 1, 6, 7B, 8A, 10D, 12A, 13B, 14A, 15B, C, 16D–F, 17A–C; tables 1, 5

TYPE MATERIAL: **MEXICO:** *Morelos:* Municipio de Tepalcingo: REBIOSH, El Limón de Cuachichinola, 18°32'33"N 98°56'19"W, 1290 m, 30.vi.2014, M. Mendez-Acuña, E. Tinoco, and N. Ángel, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1291), 2.vi.2013, M. Mendez and M. Salas-Rod, paratype ♀ (CNAN T1292). Municipio de Tlalquiltenango: Quilamula, 18°29'38"N 99°00'14"W, 1229 m, 30.viii.2015, M. Mendez-Acuña and M. Salas, paratype ♂ (CNAN T1293).

DIAGNOSIS: *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., may be distinguished from other species of the genus by the small, projected and acute apical process of the male pedipalp trochanter; the male pygidial flagellum, which is bulbous/deltoid with a pair of posterodorsal depressions fused posteriorly into a triangular shape; and the female spermathecae, in which both pairs of lobes are linear, the lateral pair slightly shorter than the median lobes (ca. 3/4), and the chitinized arch inverse arch shaped. *Ambulantactus montielae* differs from *A. aquismon*, sp. nov., in the larger size (4.7 mm vs. 3.6 mm); the projected apical process of the pedipalp trochanter; and the wider, more bulbous pygidial flagellum of the male, in which the posterior margin is short and obtuse.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is a patronym, honoring Griselda Montiel Parra, Assistant Curator of CNAN, who collected the first samples of this species and encouraged her students to continue searching until adult males and females were collected.

DESCRIPTION: The following description is based on the holotype male and paratype female (fig. 15B, C).

Color: Pale brownish.

Prosoma: Propeltidium with two setae on anterior process; three pairs of dorsal setae; ocular spots indistinct. Metapeltidium 0.40 mm long, 0.70 mm wide. Anterior sternum with 11 setae, plus two sternophysal setae; posterior sternum with six setae.

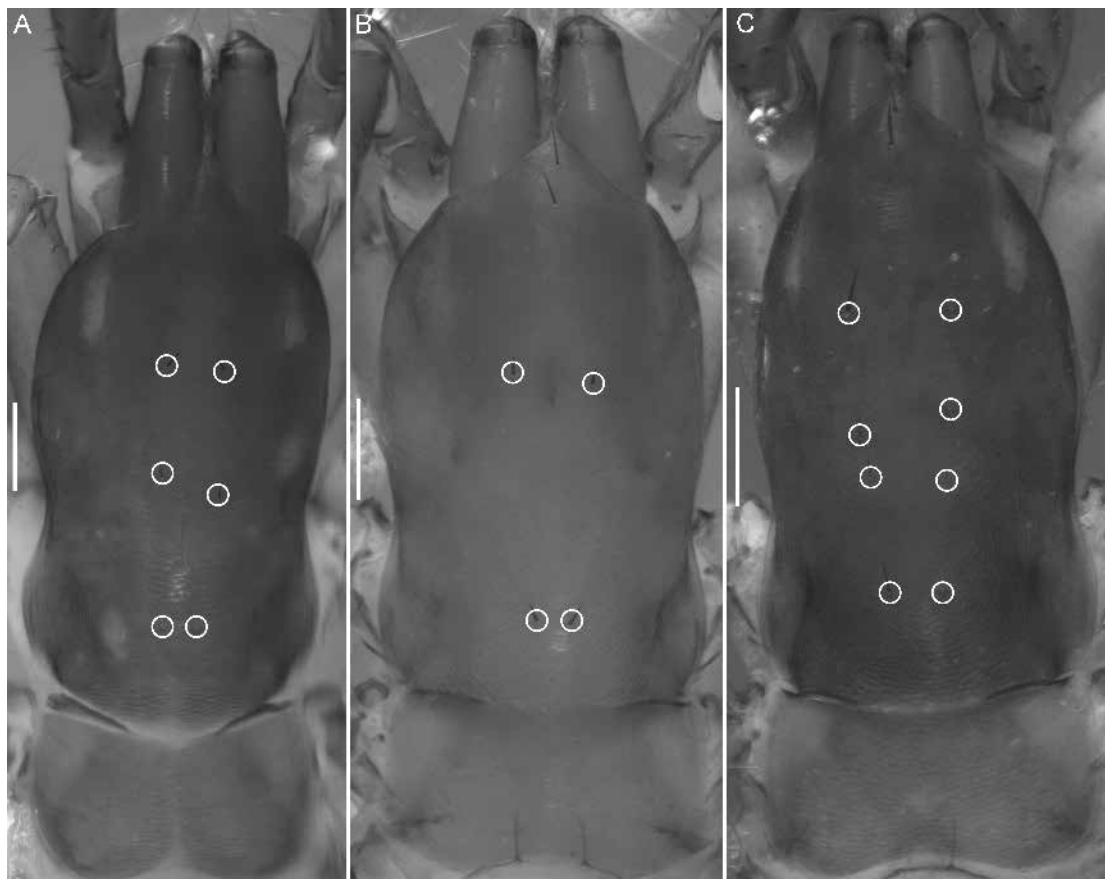


FIG. 11. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), propeltidia, dorsal view, illustrating dorsal setae. A. *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1282). B. *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1276). C. *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1280). Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

Chelicerae: Movable finger serrula with 14 (♀) or 26 (♂) teeth, guard tooth present (fig. 13B). Fixed finger with three (♀) or four (♂) smaller teeth between two primary teeth; setal group formula, 3-6-4-2-10-8-1-6 (♂) or 3-6-4-2-7-10-1-6 (♀); G1 with three spatulate setae, covered with few small spicules; G2 composed of six feathered setae, subequal, shorter than movable finger; G3 with four setae, subequal, feathered apically and smooth basally; G4 comprising two small, smooth, thick setae, elongated apically; G5A with 10 setae, subequal, feathered apically and longer than fixed finger; G5B with eight feathered setae increasing in size apically; G6 with one smooth seta, ca. 1/2 the length of movable

finger; G7 with six slender, feathered setae, subequal.

Pedipalps: Pedipalps homeomorphic (figs. 7B, 15B); 1.62× (♂) or 1.52× (♀) longer than propeltidium. Trochanter apical process with small protuberance; prolateral surface with small medial spur. Femur 1.94× longer than high; retroventral margin with Fe_1 , Fe_5 , Fev_1 , and Fev_2 setae acuminate; prolateral surface with row of three ventral acuminate setae (Fmv_{1-3}) and two dorsal acuminate setae (Fmd_2 , Fmd_3). Patella with three acuminate Pe setae and five feathered Pm setae; without distinctive armature. Tibia setal formula, 4:3:5; Ter setae acuminate, Tmr and Tir setae feathered. Tarsal spurs asymmetric.

Legs: Leg I, basitarsal-telotarsal proportions, 30:4:5:5:6:7:13; IV, femur 4.4× longer than high.

Opisthosoma: Tergite I with two pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of *Dm* setae; tergite II with three pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of *Dm* setae; III–VII each with one pair of *Dm* setae; VIII with pairs of *Dm* and *Dl*₂ setae; IX with pairs of *Dl*₁ and *Dl*₂ setae and without pair of *Dm* setae. Segments X and XI telescoped, slightly elongated, with pairs of *Dl*₂, *Vm*₂, *Vl*₁, and *Vl*₂ setae plus single *Vm*₁ seta; XII with pairs of *Dm*, *Dl*₁, *Dl*₂, *Vm*₁, *Vm*₂, *Vl*₁, and *Vl*₂ setae, without posterodorsal process. Sternites II–VII each with two irregular rows of setae; genital plate with scattered microsetae.

Pygidial flagellum: Flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally compressed, deltoid (fig. 16D–F); 1.75× longer than wide; pair of posterodorsal depressions fused posteriorly; seta *Dm*₁ situated over bulb base, *Dm*₄ situated posteriorly over depression, *Dl*₂ situated anterior to *Vl*₁, *Dl*₃ aligned with *Vl*₂, pair of *Vm*₂ setae present, *Vm*₁ situated posterior to *Vm*₂, pair of anterodorsal microsetae between *Dm*₁ and *Dl*₂, pair of anterolateral microsetae on flagellar pedicel, two patches of microsetae between *Vl*₁ and *Vl*₂ (*m**sp*). Flagellum (♀) with three flagellomeres (fig. 17A–C); seta *Dl*₂ not reduced, situated anterior to *Vl*₁, *Dl*₃ situated posterior to *Vl*₂, *Vm*₂ present, reduced, *Vm*₁ aligned with *Vm*₂; *Dl*₁ and *Dl*₄ microsetae present.

Female spermathecae: Two pairs of lobes (fig. 8A); median and lateral lobes linear, similar in width, with few apical duct openings; lateral lobes shorter than median lobes (ca. 3/4); median lobe bases posterior to lateral lobe bases. Chitinized arch cup shaped; anterior branch absent; lateral tip lobed. Gonopod small, conical; length ca. 2× width.

DISTRIBUTION: *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., is known only from the Reserva de la Biosfera Sierra Huautla, in the state of Morelos, Mexico (fig. 1).

NATURAL HISTORY: This species inhabits tropical dry forest in the Sierra Huautla, where it is often associated with small rivers. It has also been collected under rocks in the shadow of *Bursera* Jacq. ex L., 1762, plants.

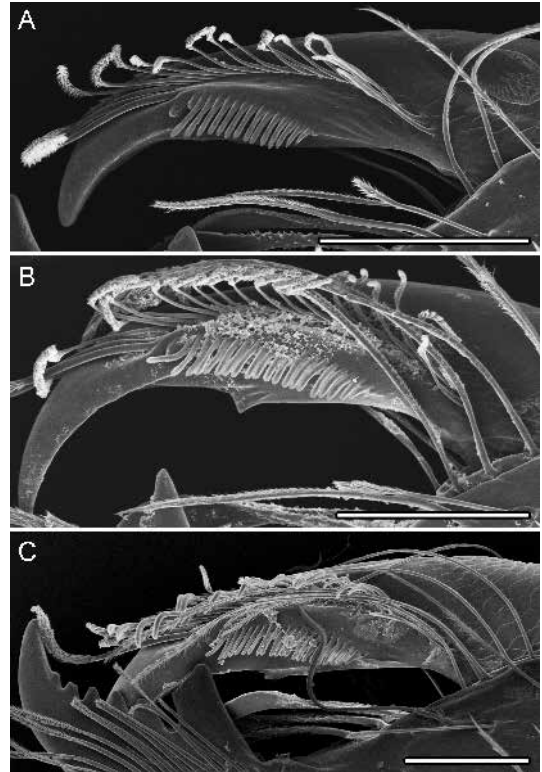


FIG. 12. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), cheliceral movable fingers, prolateral view, illustrating proventral ornamentation: A. *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1291), smooth. B. *Nahual caballero* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018) comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1157), one tooth. C. *Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1163), lamella. Scale bars = 100 μ m.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: Morelos: Municipio de Tlalquitenango: Quilamula, 18°29'38"N 99°00'14"W, 1229 m, 29.viii.2015, M. Mendez-Acuña, 1 imm. (CNAN Sz193), 30.viii.2015, M. Mendez-Acuña and M. Salas, 2 imm. (CNAN Sz194), 10.ix.2016, F. Pilo-García, M. Mendez-Acuña, D. Rebollo-Salinas, and V. García-Marquez, 2 subad. ♀, 4 imm. (CNAN Sz195), 3 imm. (AMCC [LP 14543]), 18.ix.2016, F. Pilo-García, M. Mendez-Acuña, D. Rebollo-Salinas, and V. García-Marquez, 10 imm. (CNAN Sz196).

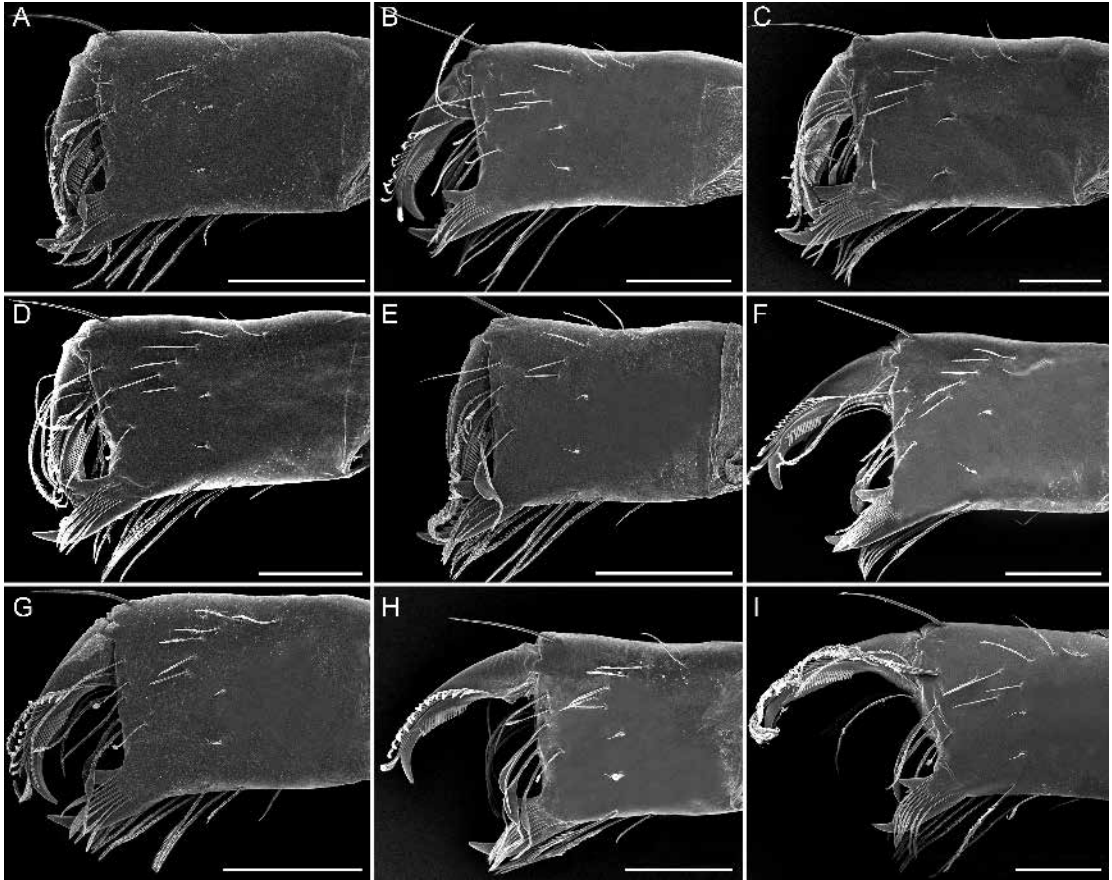


FIG. 13. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), chelicerae, proteral view: **A.** *Ambulantactus aquismon*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1294). **B.** *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1291). **C.** *Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1163). **D.** *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1276). **E.** *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1280). **F.** *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1282). **G.** *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN Sz25). **H.** *Stenochrus gruta* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018, ♂ (CNAN T1155). **I.** *Troglostenochochrus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T698). Scale bars = 200 μ m.

***Baalrog*, gen. nov.**

Figures 2, 6, 7C, 8B, 12C, 13C, 14B, 15D, E, 16G–I, 17D–F; tables 1, 2

Stenochrus (part): Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3.

Schizomus pecki group (part): Rowland 1975b: 37, 39, 135, 137, 167, 168, 188, 209, 232, 233, 236, 238, 241, 246, 248, 250, 252, 255, 320, 321, 348–350, 376, 390, 396, 397;

Rowland and Reddell, 1979a: 165, 171; 1979b: 90, 107; 1980: 1, 3, 22–26, 28, 29, 31; Reddell, 1981: 126; Rowland and Reddell, 1981: 19, 20; Cokendolpher and Reddell, 1984b: 242; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 34, 37; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 53; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3; 1995: 101–103; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015: 452; 2016: 781, 783; 2018: 189, 212.

TYPE SPECIES: *Schizomus firstmani* Rowland, 1973 [= *Baalrog firstmani* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.], type species, here designated.

DIAGNOSIS: *Baalrog*, gen. nov., may be separated from other hubbaridiid genera by the following combination of characters. Cheliceral movable finger smooth (fig. 12A); single guard tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with G3-4 setae situated posteriorly (except in *B. magico*, comb. nov.) (fig. 13C). Propeltidium anterior process with two anterior setae (one posterior to the other) and three pairs of dorsosubmedian setae (fig. 11A); corneate eyes absent. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Pedipalps homeomorphic; trochanter with mesal spur, without apical process (fig. 7C); femur Fv_1 and Fv_2 setae acuminate, Fvr_{1-3} setae present; patella with four acuminate *Pe* setae and four or five feathered *Pm* setae; tibial setal formula 3-3-5 (*Ter-Tmr-Tir*) (fig. 14B). Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (*Dm*). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII not elongated; XII (♂) without posterodorsal process. Pygidial flagellum (♂) bulbous, without dorsal depressions (fig. 16G–I); flagellum (♀) with two annuli (fig. 17D–F). Spermathecae (♀) with two pairs of lobes; lateral lobes linear, smaller than (ca. 1/4 to 1/3 the length) and considerably narrower than median lobes, mostly unsclerotized apically; median lobes slightly curved apically (ca. 60° to 70° angle), with apex directed laterally, inverse J-shaped, unsclerotized apically (fig. 8B) and without bulbs; median lobe bases anterior to lateral lobe bases (fig. 10B), with duct openings; chitinized arch hastate, without anterior branch, with lateral tips long and diffuse; gonopod wide and short.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Baalrog*, gen. nov., resemble species of *Stenochrus* in the general shape of the female spermathecae. However, the lateral lobes of the spermathecae are narrower than the median lobes, the median lobes are curved apically and unsclerotized, and the median lobe bases situated anterior to the lateral lobe bases in *Baalrog*, whereas the lateral lobes are the same width as the median lobes, the median lobes curved along their entire length and apically scler-

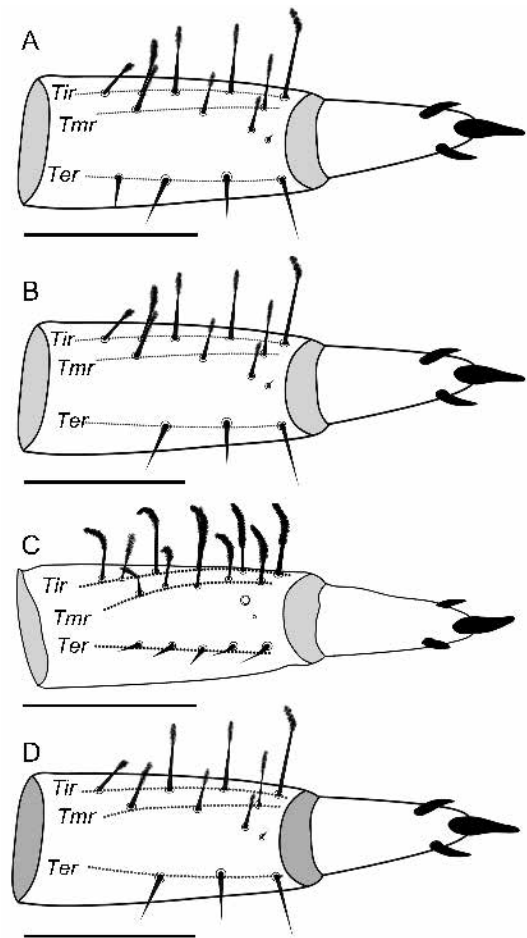


FIG. 14. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), pedipalp tibiae, ventral view, illustrating setal patterns: A. *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1291), 4-3-5. B. *Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1163), 3-3-5. C. *Nahual lanceolatus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov. ♂ (CNAN Sz130), 5-5-6. D. *Stenochrus pecki* (Rowland, 1973), ♂ (CNAN Sz40), 3-3-4. Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

otized, and the median lobe bases situated posterior to the lateral lobe bases in *Stenochrus*. Additionally, the male pygidial flagellum is bulbous in *Baalrog*, but dorsoventrally compressed and cordate to elliptical in *Stenochrus*. Finally, the pedipalp patella and tibia are more setose, with 5 *Pm*, 4 *Pe*, and 5 *Tir* setae, in *Baalrog*, than in *Stenochrus*, with 3 *Pm*, 3 *Pe*, and 4 *Tir* setae.

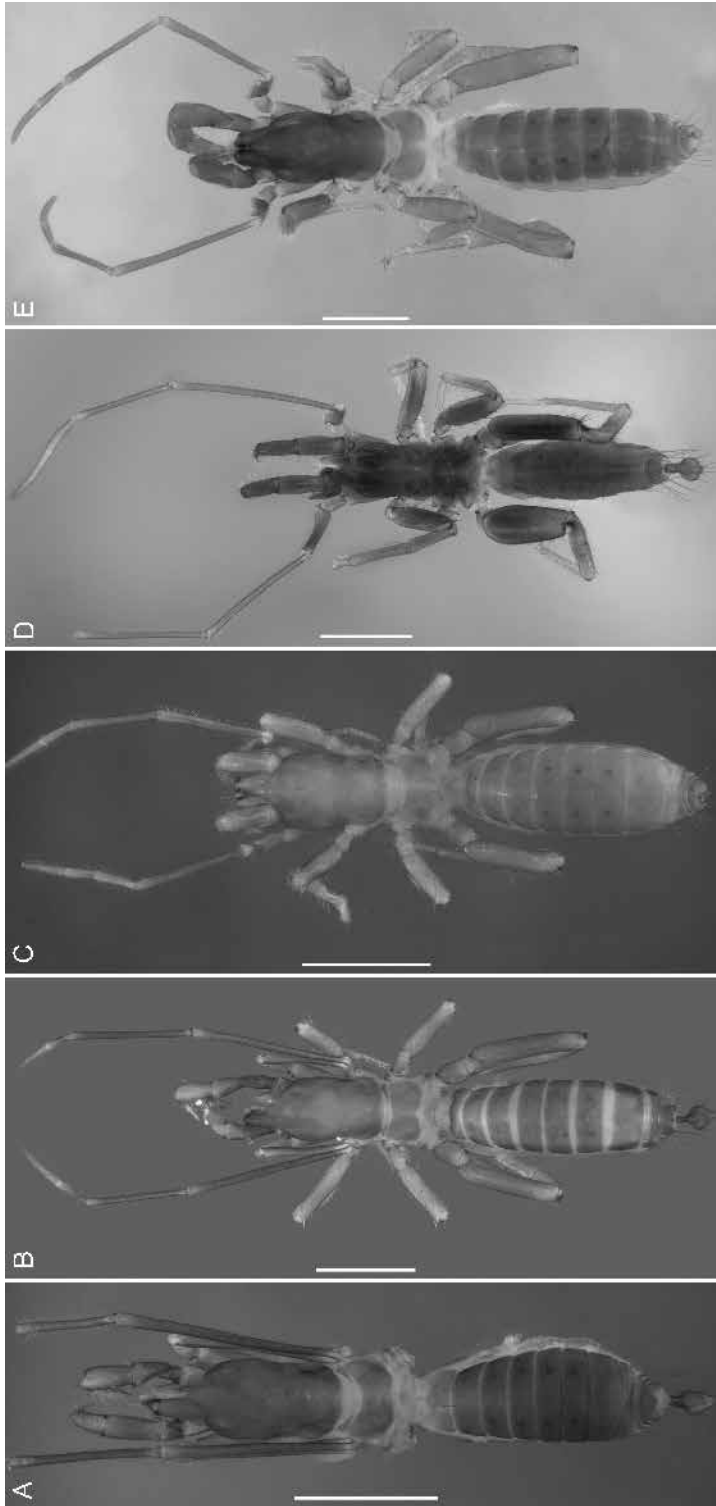


FIG. 15. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), habitus, dorsal view. **A**, *Ambulantactus aquismon*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1294). **B**, *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1291) (**B**), ♀ (CNAN T1292) (**C**). **D**, *Baahtrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1163) (**D**), ♀ paratype (CNAN T1165) (**E**). Scale bars = 1 mm.

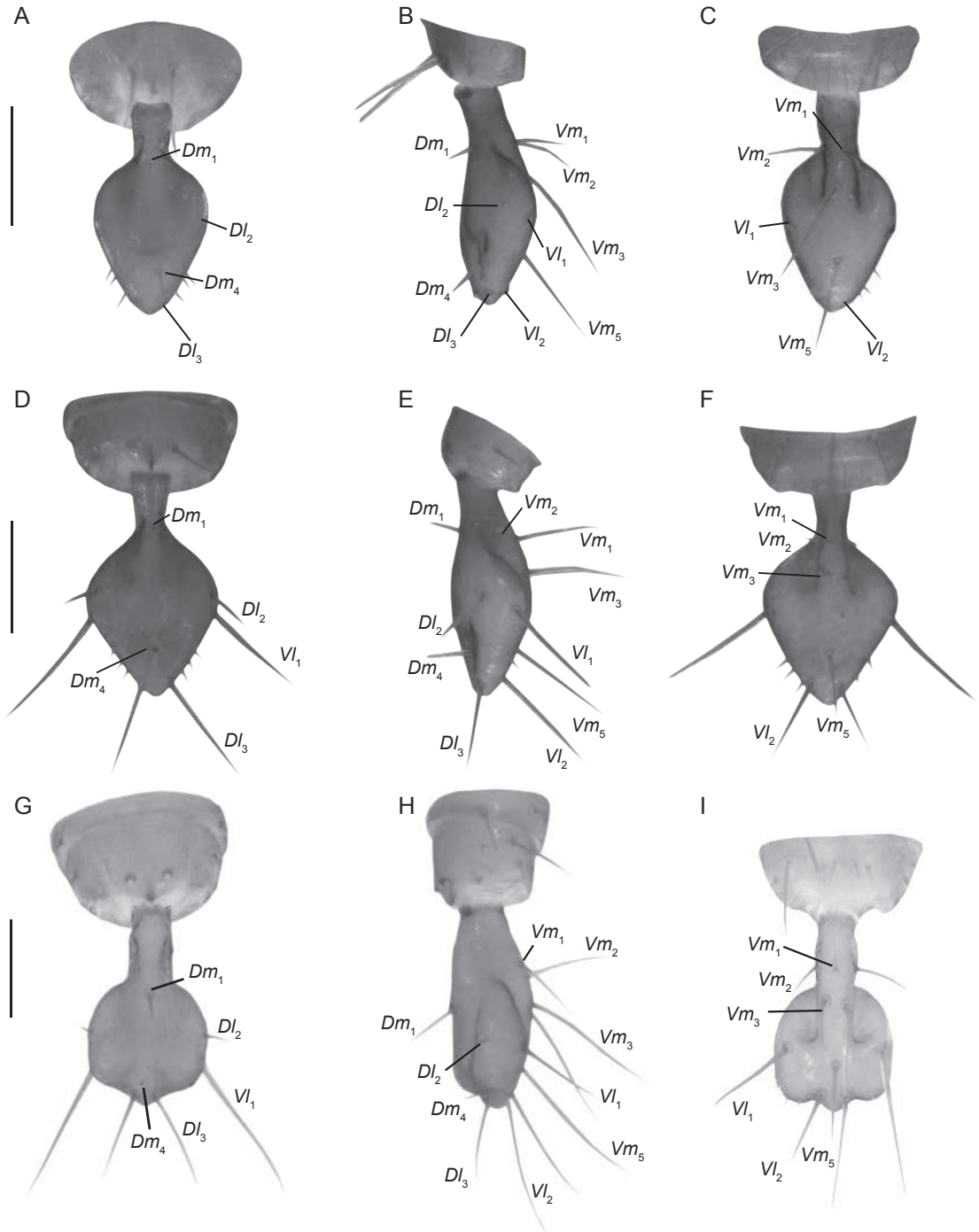


FIG. 16. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), pygidial flagellum, dorsal (A, D, G), lateral (B, E, H) and ventral (C, F, I) views. A–C. *Ambulantactus aqismon*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1294). D–F. *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1291). G–I. *Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1163). Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

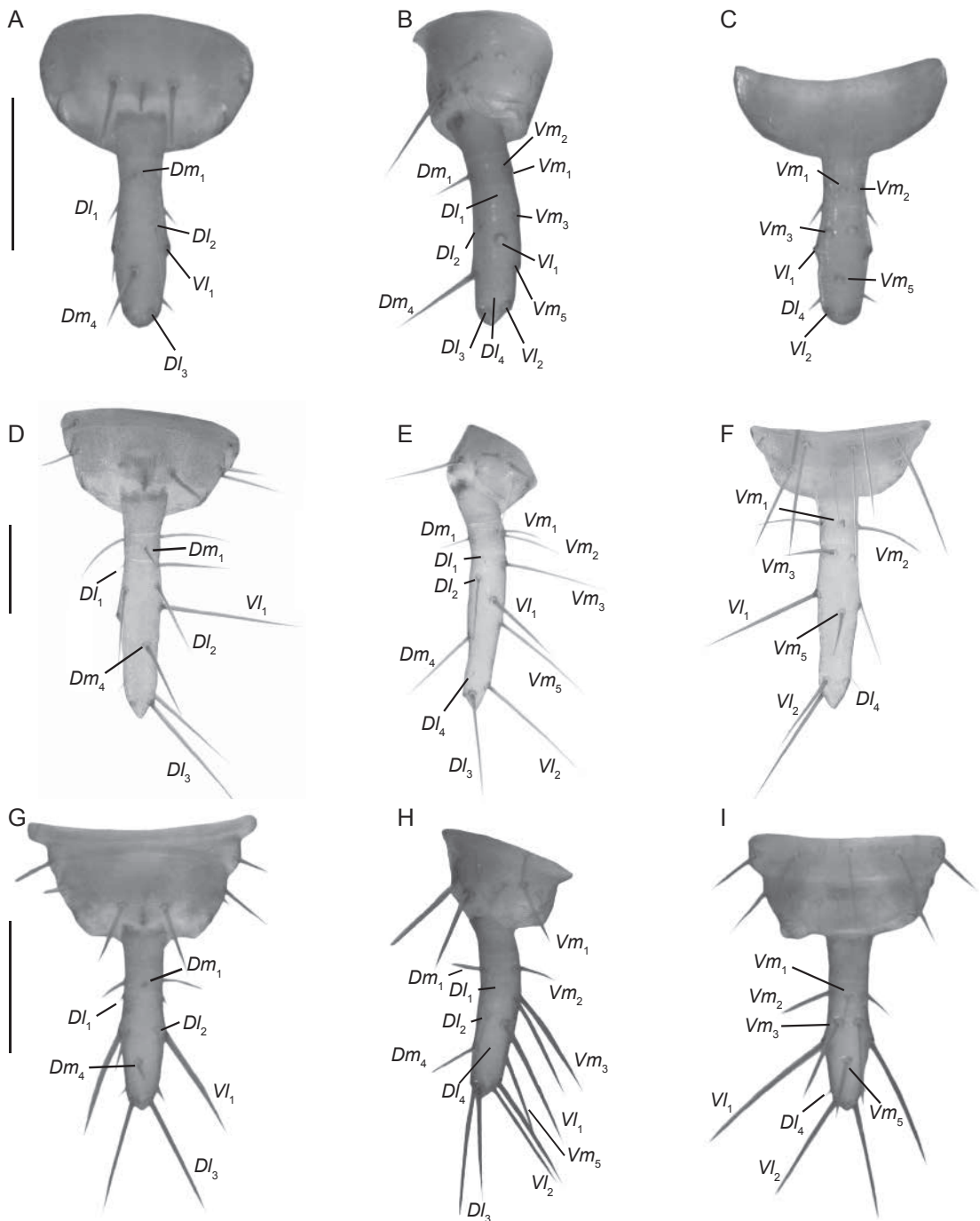


FIG. 17. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), pygidial flagellum, dorsal (A, D, G), lateral (B, E, H) and ventral (C, F, I) views. A–C. *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1292). D–F. *Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1165). G–I. *Harveyey contererasi*, sp. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1278). Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY: The genus name is a compound word derived from two different words. *Baal* is a Mayan word for “devil.” “Balrogs” are fictitious demons from the “Legendarium” and “The Lord of the Rings” by J.R.R. Tolkien. It is masculine in gender.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Baalrog firstmani* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.; *Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov.; *Baalrog sbordonii* (Brignoli, 1973), comb. nov.

DISTRIBUTION: Species of *Baalrog*, gen. nov., are endemic to Mexico, inhabiting the caves of central Veracruz, in the Sierra de Zongolica and the foothills of Pico de Orizaba, and extending southward to Huautla de Jimenez, part of the Sierra Madre Oriental, in northern Oaxaca.

NATURAL HISTORY: *Baalrog*, gen. nov., is a strictly cavernicolous genus, some of its species occurring at great depths, e.g., *B. magico*, comb. nov., from the Sistema Huautla, one of the deepest cave systems in the world (Steele and Smith, 2012). Although exhibiting a similar distribution in central Veracruz, species of *Nahual*, gen. nov., are epigeal, unlike species of *Baalrog*.

REMARKS: Rowland and Reddell (1980) created the *pecki* group of *Schizomus* to accommodate *S. firstmani* and *S. sbordonii*, based on their larger body size and distinct pedipalp morphology. Additionally, the lateral lobes of the female spermathecae, mistakenly reported as absent by Rowland and Reddell (1980), are extremely reduced (fig. 8B). The discovery of *S. magico* revealed the unique bulbous pygidial flagellum of the male. The lateral lobes of the spermathecae are unusually variable in size in this species (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 210, fig. 70). These characters are diagnostic for *Baalrog*, gen. nov.

Cokendolpher and Reddell (1984b) described the male of *S. sbordonii* based on specimens collected in Grutas de Atoyac, Veracruz, although the holotype female was collected in Cueva de Ojo de Agua Grande in Paraje Nuevo, Veracruz. After detailed examination of the specimens, which revealed new morphological differences, and a comparison of DNA sequences, it was determined

that material from Atoyac is not conspecific with material from the type locality. The population at Atoyac is described below as *Baalrog yacato*, sp. nov. Although the bulbous pygidial flagellum of the male of *B. yacato* differs markedly from the elliptical flagellum of the male of other species of *Baalrog*, it is placed in the genus based on the phylogenetic analyses (fig. 6). Discovery of the female and/or closely related new species may confirm or refute the placement of this peculiar species, which occurs in sympatry with its congener, *B. firstmani*, comb. nov.

***Baalrog firstmani* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.**

Schizomus firstmani Rowland, 1973a: 6, 7, 15–19, figs. 14–16; 1973c: 136; 1975b: 34, 167, 168, 232, 234, 235–240, 243, 246–249, 252, 253, map 4, figs. 217, 219, 220, 226–227; Dumitresco, 1977: 157; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 84, 98, 99, fig. 2; 1979a: 163; 1980: 1, 23–30, figs. 63, 65, 67, 68, 74, 75; Reddell, 1981: 16, 42, 45, 126, 128, 320, 321, 324, fig. 23; Palacios-Vargas, 1983: 43 (part); Cokendolpher and Reddell, 1984b: 242; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 34, 36; 1995: 5, 106.

Stenochrus firstmani: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 5, 12, 18, 101, 103, 106; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 33; 1996: 65; Harvey, 2003: 123; Armas and Cruz-López, 2009: 20; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 190, 207.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus firstmani*: **MEXICO:** Veracruz: Municipio de Atoyac: Grutas de Atoyac, 2 km E of Atoyac, 24.xii.1971, D. McKenzie, holotype ♂ (AMNH), 6.viii.1969, S. and J. Peck, 2 ♀, 3 imm. paratypes (AMNH).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO:** Veracruz: Municipio de Atoyac: Grutas de Atoyac, C. Bolivar, and Pieltain, 2 ♀ (AMNH), 13.xi.1941, C. Bolivar, Pieltain, and F. Bonet, 1 ♀, 1 imm. (AMNH); Grutas de Atoyac, 18°54'41"N

TABLE 2

Diagnostic morphological characters among four North American genera of short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899): *Ambulantactus*, gen. nov.; *Baalrog*, gen. nov.; *Harveyus*, gen. nov.; *Heteroschizomus* Rowland, 1973, stat. rev.

	<i>Ambulantactus</i>	<i>Baalrog</i>	<i>Harveyus</i>	<i>Heteroschizomus</i>
1. Propeltidial setae	three	three	two	four
2. Opisthosomal enlargement	absent	absent	absent	present
3. Cheliceral movable finger	smooth	smooth	smooth	lamella
4. Macrosetal group G3	G3-3 anterior	G3-4 posterior	G3-3 anterior	G3-3 anterior
5. Pedipalps sexual dimorphism	absent	absent	present	absent
6. Pedipalp apical process	acute	absent	bump	acute
7. Pedipalp macroseta	setiform, acuminate	setiform, acuminate	setiform, acuminate	setiform, acuminate
8. Tibia formula	4-3-5	3-3-5	3-3-4	3-3-4
9. Flagellum shape (♂)	deltoid	bulb	subrhomboidal	spatulate
10. Flagellum dorsal surface relief (♂)	pair of posterior fused depressions	absent	pair of shallow pits	pair of median pits or central depression
11. Spermatheca lateral lobes length	lateral reduced (3/4)	lateral reduced (1/4, 1/3)	lateral reduced (3/4)	equal to median pair
12. Spermatheca lateral apex orientation	upright	outward	outward	upright
13. Spermatheca median apex orientation	upright	outward	outward	upright
14. Spermatheca median lobes shape	straight	curved at tip	parenthesis shaped	straight
15. Spermatheca bulbs	absent	absent	small	absent
16. Spermatheca sclerotization	absent	absent	absent	absent
17. Spermatheca lobes base position	median posterior	median anterior	same level	variable
18. Spermatheca chitinized arch shape	inverse arch shaped	hastate	V- or U-shaped	mug shaped

96°46'42"W, 500 m, 6.xii.1981, V. Granados, 1 ♀ (CNAN Sz44), 19.ix.2015, J. Arreguin, D. Barrales, O. Francke, D. Guerrero, and R. Monjaraz, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (CNAN Sz170), 16.i.2017, D. Barrales, G. Contreras, and R. Monjaraz, 2 ♂, 3 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz231), 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14531]).

***Baalrog magico* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov.**

Stenochrus magico Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 190, 207–211, figs. 57–66.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Stenochrus magico*: MEXICO: Oaxaca: Municipio de Huautla de Jiménez:

Millipede Cave, Río Iglesia Dolina, 18°07'03"N 96°47'59"W, 1610 m, 26.iii.1981, A. Grubbs and S. Zeman, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1163); Cueva Li-Nita, 18°08'51"N 96°47'54"W, 1919 m, 12.iv.2014, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, S. Davlantes, O. Francke, and J. Mendoza, paratype ♂ (CNAN T1164); Cueva, 100 m S of Puente de Fierro, 18°09'03"N 96°51'12"W, 1197 m, 11.ix.2010, D. Barrales, J. Cruz, O. Francke, and A. Valdez, paratype ♀ (CNAN T1165). Municipio de San Miguel Cuahutepec: Cueva Cangrejo, 12.iv.2015, G. Contreras, O. Francke, J. Mendoza, M. Minton, and R. Monjaraz, 18°06'26"N 96°47'54"W, 1540 m, paratype ♀ (CNAN T1166).

TABLE 3

Diagnostic morphological characters among four North American genera of short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899): *Mayazomus* Cokendolpher and Reddell, 1995; *Nahual*, gen. nov.; *Olmecazomus*, nom. nov.; *Pacal* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995

	<i>Mayazomus</i>	<i>Nahual</i>	<i>Olmecazomus</i>	<i>Pacal</i>
1. Propeltidial setae	two	three	two	three
2. Opisthosomal enlargement	absent	absent	absent	absent
3. Cheliceral movable finger	smooth	lamella/ one tooth	smooth	lamella
4. Macrosetal group G3	G3-3 posterior	G3-3 anterior	G3-2,4 posterior	G3-4 posterior
5. Pedipalps sexual dimorphism	present	absent	absent	absent
6. Pedipalp apical process	acuminate	fan	digitiform	acuminate
7. Pedipalp macroseta	spiniform setiferous tubercle	spiniform	spiniform setiferous tubercle	setiform, acuminate
8. Tibia formula	4-3-4	5-5-6	4-4-4	3-3-4(5)
9. Flagellum shape (♂)	cordate	elliptical	elliptical	trilobate/ rhomboidal
10. Flagellum dorsal surface relief (♂)	pair of submedian depressions	pair of submedian pits/ slumps	pair of submedian depressions	pair of median pits with pair of swellings
11. Spermatheca lateral lobes length	lateral reduced (3/4)	equal to median pair	lateral reduced (1/4)	absent/ reduced (1/4)
12. Spermatheca lateral apex orientation	upright	outward	upright	upright
13. Spermatheca median apex orientation	outward	upright	upright	upright
14. Spermatheca median lobes shape	J-shaped	straight	parenthesis shaped	straight
15. Spermatheca bulbs	absent	absent	absent	present
16. Spermatheca sclerotization	present	present	present	absent
17. Spermatheca lobes base position	same level	median posterior	same level	same level
18. Spermatheca chitinized arch shape	U-shaped	arrow shaped	V-shaped	inverse arc shaped

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO:** *Oaxaca*: Municipio de Plan Carlota: Church Cave, 18°07'58"N 96°46'35"W, 1500 m, 1.iv.2016, D. Barrales, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, J. Mendoza, and R. Monjaraz, 2 imm. (AMCC [LP 14516]).

***Baalrog sbordonii* (Brignoli, 1973), comb. nov.**

Schizomus sbordonii Brignoli, 1973: 7–9, fig. 4;
Rowland, 1973c: 135, 136; Brignoli, 1974:

143, 146–149, 151, figs. 1e, 2c–d; Rowland, 1975b: 34, 189, 234, 236, 239; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 86, 89, 98, fig. 3; 1979a: 163; 1980: 24, 27, 29; Reddell, 1981: 45, 126, 127, fig. 22; Palacios-Vargas, 1983: 43 (part); Cokendolpher and Reddell, 1984b: 241–243, figs. 1–4; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1984: 5; 1986: 36; 1995: 6, 115.

Schizomus cf. sbordonii: Rowland, 1975b: 167, 168, 232, 238–240, 248, 249, 252, 253, map

TABLE 4

Diagnostic morphological characters among four North American genera of short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899): *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov.; *Sotanostenochrus* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991; *Stenochrus* Chamberlin, 1922; *Troglostenochrus*, gen. nov.

	<i>Schizophyxia</i>	<i>Sotanostenochrus</i>	<i>Stenochrus</i>	<i>Troglostenochrus</i>
1. Propeltidial setae	three	three	two	two
2. Opisthosomal enlargement	absent	absent	absent	absent
3. Cheliceral movable finger	smooth	smooth	smooth	sawed
4. Macrosetal group G3	G3-3 anterior	G3-4 posterior	G3-4 posterior	G3-3 anterior
5. Pedipalps sexual dimorphism	absent	present	present	absent
6. Pedipalp apical process	acute	bump	absent	fan
7. Pedipalp macroseta	setiform, acuminate	setiform, acuminate	setiform, acuminate	spiniform
8. Tibia formula	3-3-4	3-3-5	3-3-4	3-3-4
9. Flagellum shape (♂)	spear-shaped	shovel	cordate/elliptical	trilobate
10. Flagellum dorsal surface relief (♂)	pair of submedian depressions	single central depression with pair of swellings	pair of pits associated with central depression	two submedian projections
11. Spermatheca lateral lobes length	lateral reduced (3/4)	subequal	lateral reduced (1/3)	lateral reduced (3/4)
12. Spermatheca lateral apex orientation	upright	upright	outward	outward
13. Spermatheca median apex orientation	outward	upright	outward	upright
14. Spermatheca median lobes shape	straight/ slightly curved	hand shaped	parenthesis/ J-shaped	J-shaped/ straight
15. Spermatheca bulbs	absent	absent	absent	absent
16. Spermatheca sclerotization	absent	absent	present	absent
17. Spermatheca lobes base position	same level	same level	median posterior	median anterior
18. Spermatheca chitinized arch shape	U-shaped	V-shaped	bowl shaped	hastate

4, fig. 225; Rowland and Reddell, 1980: 1, 23–25, 27–30, figs. 63, 73.

Stenochrus sbordonii: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991:18; 1995: 6, 12, 18, 101, 103, 115; Vázquez Rojas, 1995: 34; 1996: 65; Ruíz and Coronado, 2002: 62, 113; Harvey, 2003: 126; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Moreno-González et al., 2014: 21; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32; Clouse et al., 2017: 5,

11, figs. 2–4; Wheeler et al., 2017: 582, fig. 2; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 190.

REMARKS: *Baalrog sbordonii*, comb. nov., is assigned to *Baalrog*, gen. nov., with reservation, based on the reduced size of the lateral lobes, as well as the slightly curved median lobes of the female spermathecae. Despite repeated searches at the type locality (Cueva de Ojo de Agua Grande, Municipio de Paraje Nuevo, Veracruz,

TABLE 5

Measurements (mm) of the short-tailed whipscorpions, *Ambulantactus aquismon*, sp. nov., and *Ambulantactus montielae*, sp. nov. (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899)

Material deposited in the National Collection of Arachnida (CNAN) at the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

		<i>A. aquismon</i>		<i>A. montielae</i>	
Sex		♂	♂	♀	
Collection		CNAN	CNAN		
Number		T1294	T1291	T1293	T1292
Total length		3.6	4.4	4.7	4.9
Propeltidium	Length	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3
	Width	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Flagellum	Length	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
	Width	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
	Height	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pedipalp	Trochanter length	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
	Femur length	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
	Patella length	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
	Tibia length	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
	Tarsus length	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total length	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.0
Leg I	Coxa length	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6
	Trochanter length	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
	Femur length	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.2
	Patella length	1.7	1.9	2.8	1.4
	Tibia length	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.1
	Basitarsus length	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
	Telotarsus length	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6
	Total length	6.0	7.2	9.8	5.5
Leg IV	Trochanter length	-	0.4	0.5	-
	Femur length	-	1.3	1.8	-
	Patella length	-	0.6	0.8	-
	Tibia length	-	1.0	1.4	-
	Basitarsus length	-	0.8	1.2	-
	Telotarsus length	-	0.6	0.7	-
Total length	-	4.7	6.5	-	

Mexico), the male of this species remains unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: *Veracruz:* Municipio de de Paraje Nuevo: Ojo de Agua de Paraje Nuevo (Ojo de Agua Grande), 18°55'35"N 96°52'33"W, 22.ix.2004, O. Francke A. Gluesenkamp, E. González, C. Savvas, and P. Sprouse, 2 ♀ (AMNH), 18°55'32"N 96°52'58"W, 601 m, 20.ix.2015, J. Arreguin, D. Barrales, O. Francke, D. Guerrero, and R. Monjaraz. Municipio de Tepetlaxco: Cueva del Cabrito, 19°02'24"N 96°49'52"W, 1644 m, 19.ix.2015, O. Francke, D. Barrales, R. Monjaraz, D. Guerrero, and J. Arreguin, 3 imm. (AMCC [LP 14511]). Municipio Tezonapa: Presidio, 18°40'30"N 96°47'0.2"W, 351 m, 21.ix.2016, D. Barrales, A. Cruz, J. Mendoza, and R. Monjaraz, 6 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14542]).

Baalrog yacato, sp. nov.

Schizomus sbordonii male: Cokendolpher and Reddell 1984a: 5, figs. 1–4; 1984b: 241–243; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 36 [misidentification].

Stenochrus sbordonii male: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 6, 12, 18, 101, 103, 115. Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 190 [misidentification].

TYPE MATERIAL: MEXICO: *Veracruz:* Municipio de Atoyac: Grutas de Atoyac, 18°55'17"N 96°45'55"W, 22.ix.2004, A. Gluesenkamp, C. Savvas, P. Sprouse, E. González, and O. Francke, holotype ♂ (AMCC [LP 3756]).

DIAGNOSIS: *Baalrog yacato*, sp. nov., resembles other species of the genus in possessing robust pedipalps with spiniform setae but may be distinguished from them by the fan-shaped apical process on the pedipalp trochanter of the male, and the ovate pygidial flagellum, with a single, circular posterodorsal depression, of the male. *Baalrog yacato* also resembles species of *Nahual*, gen. nov., in the ovate male pygidial flagellum but may be separated from the latter by the presence of a sin-

gle depression, rather than a pair of depressions in the dorsal surface of the flagellum.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is an anagram derived from the type locality and used as a noun in apposition.

REMARKS: Based on the morphology of the male pygidial flagellum, as well as DNA sequence data, the male holotype of *B. yacato*, sp. nov., is not conspecific with *B. sbordonii*, comb. nov., as mistakenly assumed by previous authors (Cokendolpher and Reddell, 1984a, 1984b; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986, 1991; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018). The type locality of *B. sbordonii*, Cueva de Ojo de Agua, is a considerable distance from the type locality of *B. yacato*, Grutas de Atoyac, and part of a different cave system. Further collecting is needed to obtain the male of *B. sbordonii* and the female of *B. yacato*.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: *Veracruz:* Cueva de Atoyac, 2 km E Atoyac, C. Bolívar Pieltain, 1 ♂ (AMNH).

Harveyus, gen. nov.

Figures 3, 6, 7D, 8C, D, 11B, 13D, 17G–I, 18A, B, 19A–C; tables 1, 2

Stenochrus (part): Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3.

Schizomus mexicanus group (part): Rowland 1975b: 37, 39, 164, 165, 167, 168, 173, 185, 209, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 228, 255, 280, 301, 303, 320, 321, 348–350, 365, 366, 368, 369, 376, 387, 390, 391–393, 395; Rowland and Reddell, 1979a: 165, 171; 1979b: 90, 107; 1980: 1–8, 10, 11, 15–20; Reddell, 1981: 126; Rowland and Reddell, 1981: 19, 20, 41; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 32, 34; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 53, 57; Armas, 1989a: 7; Armas and Abud-Antun, 1990: 14, 18; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3; 1995: 82, 99, 101–104; Krüger and Dunlop, 2010: 52; Monjaraz-Ruedas

and Francke, 2015: 452; 2016: 781–783, 804; 2018: 189, 212.

TYPE SPECIES: *Schizomus mexicanus* Rowland, 1971 [= *Harveyus mexicanus* (Rowland, 1971), comb. nov.], type species, here designated.

DIAGNOSIS: *Harveyus*, gen. nov., may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by the following combination of characters. Cheliceral movable finger without accessory teeth or lamella; single guard tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with G3-3 setae situated anteriorly (fig. 13D). Propeltidium anterior process with two anterior setae (one posterior to the other) and two pairs of dorsosubmedian setae (fig. 11B); corneate eyes absent. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Pedipalps heteromorphic, elongated (e.g., *H. mexicanus*, comb. nov.) or homeomorphic (e.g., in *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov.); trochanter with mesal spur, with small rounded or bump-shaped apical process (fig. 7D); femur Fv_1 and Fv_2 setae acuminate, Fvr_{1-3} setae present; patella with four acuminate *Pe* setae and four feathered *Pm* setae; tibial setal formula 3-3-4 (*Ter-Tmr-Tir*) (fig. 14D). Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (*Dm*). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII not elongated; XII (♂) without posterodorsal process. Pygidial flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally compressed, subrhomboidal, acute posteriorly (except in *H. mulaiki*, comb. nov., which is bulb shaped), with pair of shallow, dorsosubmedian pits (fig. 19A–C); flagellum (♀) with two annuli (fig. 17G–I). Spermathecae (♀) with two pairs of lobes of similar width; lateral lobes shorter than (ca. 3/4 the length) median lobes, with the apex directed laterally; median lobes parenthesis shaped, with small apical bulbs; lobes unsclerotized apically (fig. 8C, D); median and lateral lobe bases aligned (fig. 10A), with duct openings along entire length; chitinized arch V- or arch shaped, without anterior branch, lateral tips diffuse; gonopod long and slender.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Harveyus*, gen. nov., resemble species of *Stenochrus* in the number of dorsal setae on the propeltidium, the pedipalp setae formula, and the general shape of the female spermathecae. However, the male pygidial flagellum is bulbous or subrhomboidal with the posterior part acuminate in *Harveyus* but cordate or elliptical in *Stenochrus*; the apical process on the pedipalp trochanter is present and bump shaped in *Harveyus*, but absent in *Stenochrus*; and the lateral lobes of the female spermathecae are ca. 3/4 the length of the median lobes, unsclerotized apically and with small apical bulbs in *Harveyus*, but ca. 1/3 the length of the median lobes, sclerotized apically and without apical bulbs in *Stenochrus*.

ETYMOLOGY: This genus is named after Mark S. Harvey of the Western Australian Museum, in recognition of his many contributions to the world schizomid fauna. It is masculine in gender.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov.; *Harveyus mexicanus* (Rowland, 1971a), comb. nov.; *Harveyus mulaiki* (Gertsch, 1940), comb. nov.; and *Harveyus reddelli* (Rowland, 1971a), comb. nov.

DISTRIBUTION: *Harveyus*, gen. nov., is distributed from Ciudad Valles in the state of San Luis Potosí, Mexico, to Edinburg and Rio Grande City in Texas, United States. Most records of this genus are from caves in the Mexican states of San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas.

NATURAL HISTORY: Species of *Harveyus*, gen. nov., are mostly cavernicolous. However, *H. contrerasi*, sp. nov., and *H. mulaiki*, comb. nov., are epigeal.

REMARKS: The placement of *H. reddelli*, comb. nov., is problematic because, although the male morphology is consistent with the diagnosis of *Harveyus*, gen. nov., the shape of the female spermathecae more closely resembles the species of *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov. DNA sequence data are needed to test the generic placement of this species.

Harveyus contrerasi, sp. nov.

Figures 3, 6, 7D, 8C, 11B, 13D, 17G–I, 18A, B, 19A–C; tables 1, 6

TYPE MATERIAL: **MEXICO:** *San Luis Potosí:* Municipio de Xilitla: Tlamaya, 1 km E, 21°25'10"N 99°00'11"W, 777 m, 10.v.2012, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, J. Mendoza, and R. Monjaraz, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1276), paratype ♂ (CNAN T1277); Camino del Jobo a las pozas, 21°24'09"N 98°58'54"W, 610 m, 25.x.2013, J. Cruz, O. Francke, A. Guzman, and C. Santibañez, paratype ♂, paratype ♀ (CNAN T1278); El Nacimiento, between Xilitla and Huehuetlan, 21°27'33"N 98°58'36"W, 120 m, 11.ii.2011, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, C. Santibañez, and A. Valdez, paratype ♀ (CNAN T1279).

DIAGNOSIS: *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov., may be distinguished from other species of the genus by the male pygidial flagellum, which is subrhomboidal with a pair of separate, shallow pits dorsosubmedially, and the female spermathecae, which exhibit curved median lobes, with small apical bulbs and a wide U-shaped chitinized arch. *Harveyus contrerasi* is most closely related to *Harveyus mexicanus*, comb. nov. However, the male pedipalps are heteromorphic, with a prominent mesal spur on the tibia in *H. mexicanus*, but homeomorphic and without tibial spurs in *H. contrerasi*. Although the female spermathecae of the two species are similar in general shape, the median lobes are curved, the apical bulb well developed, and the chitinized arch wide and U-shaped in *H. contrerasi*, whereas the median lobes are very slightly curved, almost linear, the apical bulbs inconspicuous, and the chitinized arch V-shaped in *H. mexicanus*.

ETYMOLOGY: This specific epithet is a patronym for Gerardo Contreras, in appreciation of his assistance during multiple schizomid collecting trips as well as his contributions to Mexican arachnology.

DESCRIPTION: The following description is based on the holotype male and paratype female (fig. 18A, B).

Color: Pale brownish.

Prosoma: Propeltidium with two setae on anterior process; two pairs of dorsal setae; ocular spots indistinct, irregular. Metapeltidium 0.38 mm long, 0.67 mm wide. Anterior sternum with nine setae, plus two sternophysal setae; posterior sternum with six setae.

Chelicerae: Movable finger serrula with 22 (♂) or 24 (♀) teeth, guard tooth present (fig. 13D). Fixed finger with four (♂) or five (♀) smaller teeth between two primary teeth; setal group formula, 3-6-4-2-6-8-1-7 (♂) or 3-6-4-2-7-10-1-7 (♀); G1 with three spatulate setae, covered with small spinose spicules; G2 composed of six feathered setae, subequal, shorter than movable finger; G3 with four setae, subequal, feathered apically and smooth basally; G4 consisting of two small smooth, thick setae; G5A with six setae, subequal, feathered apically and longer than fixed finger; G5B with eight feathered setae, subequal; G6 with one smooth seta, ca. 1/2 the length of movable finger; G7 with seven slender, feathered setae, subequal.

Opipalps: Pedipalps homeomorphic (fig. 7D); 1.73× (♂) or 1.59× (♀) longer than propeltidium. Trochanter with small rounded apical process; prolateral surface with small apical spur. Femur 1.94× longer than high; retroventral margin with setae *Fe*₁, *Fe*₅, *Fev*₁, and *Fev*₂ acuminate; prolateral surface with row of three ventral acuminate setae (*Fmv*₁₋₃) and two dorsal acuminate setae (*Fmd*₂, *Fmd*₃). Patella with five acuminate *Pe* setae and four feathered *Pm* setae; without distinctive armature. Tibia setal formula, 3:3:4; *Ter* setae acuminate, *Tmr* and *Tir* setae feathered. Tarsal spurs asymmetric.

Legs: Leg I, basitarsal-telotarsal proportions, 28:4:5:5:5:6:14; IV, femur 4.9× longer than high.

Opisthosoma: Tergite I with two pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of *Dm* setae; II with three pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of *Dm* setae; III–VII each with one pair of *Dm* setae; VIII with pairs of *Dm* and *Dl*₂ setae; IX with pairs of *Dl*₁ and *Dl*₂ setae and without pair of *Dm* setae. Segments X and XI telescoped,

slightly elongated, with pairs Dl_2 , Vm_2 , Vl_1 , and Vl_2 setae plus single Vm_1 seta; XII with pairs of Dm , Dl_1 , Dl_2 , Vm_1 , Vm_2 , Vl_1 , and Vl_2 setae, without posterodorsal process. Sternites II–VII each with two irregular rows of setae; genital plate with many scattered microsetae.

Pygidial flagellum: Flagellum (δ) dorsoventrally compressed, subrhomboidal (fig. 19A–C); 2.07× longer than wide; pair of shallow dorso-submedian pits present; seta Dm_1 situated over bulb base, Dm_4 situated posteriorly, Dl_2 situated anterior to Vl_1 , Dl_3 situated posterior to Vl_2 ; pair of Vm_2 setae present, Vm_1 situated posterior to Vm_2 ; pair of anterodorsal microsetae between Dm_1 and Dl_2 , pair of anterolateral microsetae on flagellar pedicel, two patches of microsetae between Vl_1 and Vl_2 (*msp*). Flagellum (♀) with three flagellomeres (fig. 17G–I); seta Dl_2 reduced, aligned with Vl_1 , Dl_3 aligned with Vl_2 , Vm_2 present, reduced, Vm_1 aligned with Vm_2 ; Dl_1 and Dl_4 microsetae present.

Female spermathecae: Two pairs of lobes (fig. 8C); median lobes curved J-shaped with small apical bulb, and duct openings along entire length; lateral lobes linear, shorter than median lobes, wider basally, with few duct openings; median lobe bases aligned with lateral lobe bases. Chitinized arch wide U-shaped; anterior branch absent; lateral tip wide and diffuse. Gonopod slender, cylindrical; length ca. 3× width.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is widely distributed in the vicinity of Huichihuayan and Xilitla in the southern part of San Luis Potosí state, Mexico (fig. 3).

NATURAL HISTORY: Although some specimens of *H. contrerasi*, sp. nov., were collected in a glen ca. 30 m deep, the glen has a wide entrance and multiple light entrances, hence the species is essentially epigeal. Other new species may occur in the caves of the Sierra de Xilitla.

REMARKS: *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov., is closely related to *H. mexicanus*, comb. nov., a species restricted to caves in the state of San Luis Potosí. Although differences in the male pygidial flagella of the two species are very subtle, their pedipalps are markedly different. The pedipalp

dimorphism (enlargement) that occurs in *H. mexicanus* was not observed among males of *H. contrerasi*.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO**: *San Luis Potosí*: Municipio de Xilitla: Camino del Jobo a las pozas, 21°24'09"N 98°58'54"W, 610 m, 25.x.2013, J. Cruz, O. Francke, A. Guzman, and C. Santibañez, 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14493]).

***Harveyus mexicanus* (Rowland, 1971),
comb. nov.**

Schizomus mexicanus Rowland, 1971a: 117–119, 124, 125, figs. 1–3, 16 (part, all records except Cueva de los Vampiros); Reddell and Mitchell, 1971a: 145; Brignoli, 1973: 6; Reddell, 1973: 38; Reddell and Elliott, 1973: 183; Rowland, 1973a: 10, 21, 22, figs. 20, 22; 1973b: 200, 201, fig. 1; 1973c: 135, 137; Brignoli, 1974: 143, 146–147, 149, 151, fig. l(e); Vomero, 1974: 345; Rowland, 1975a: 14, 15, 19, 20; 1975b: 10, 11, 33, 166–169, 177, 179, 180–184, 211, 213–215, 218, 219–221, 224, 225, 228, 230, 366–369, 394, 395, map 5, figs. 2 (below), 155, 156, 171, 172, 185–187, 207–210, 292; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 83, 85–87, 96, fig. 3; 1979a: 163; 1980: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12–13, 15, 17, 20, 21, figs. 1–3, 18–19, 32–34, 54–57; Reddell, 1981: 36, 38, 68, 126, 127, 129, 130, fig. 22; 1982: 263; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 32; 1995: 5, 107, 109, 115.

Stenochrus mexicanus: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 5, 12, 18, 101, 102, 107, 145, fig. 6; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 34; 1996: 65; Armas and Teruel, 1998: 47; Harvey, 2003: 124; Zawierucha et al., 2013: 359; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32. Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2016: 783, 784, 788, 804; Villarreal et al., 2016: 4, 23; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 190, 196, 212.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus mexicanus*: **MEXICO**: *San Luis Potosí*: Municipio de Ciudad

Valles: Sótano de la Tinaja, 10 km NNE Ciudad Valles, 18.ii.1970, J.A.L. Cooke, holotype ♂, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ paratypes (AMNH).

REMARKS: Multiple records of *H. mexicanus*, comb. nov., from the Sierra El Abra in San Luis Potosí, reported by Rowland and Reddell (1980), may be different species or the complex cave system within the mountain range may have enabled this species to disperse underground and colonize the entire range. More detailed analyses, including multiple populations from this mountain range, should be undertaken to assess whether *H. mexicanus* is one species or many.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO:** *San Luis Potosí:* Municipio de Ciudad Valles: Cueva de los Sabinos, 20.i.1944, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 imm. (AMNH); Cueva de los Sabinos, 22°05'31"N 98°57'25"W, 3.ix.2015, G. Montiel and G. Contreras 1 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz95); Sótano del Arroyo, 10 km NE of Ciudad Valles, 1 ♀, 1 imm. (AMNH); Cueva Grande, 14 km SE of Ciudad Valles, 1 ♀ (AMNH); Sótano de la Tinaja, 10 km NNE Ciudad Valles, 16.iii.1972, J.A.L. Cooke, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 5 imm. (AMNH), 11.i.1980, B. and V. Roth, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 imm. (AMNH); Sótano de la Tinaja, 22°04'33"N 98°58'40"W, 2338 m, 19.v.2011, D. Candia, R. Monjaraz, R. Paredes, and A. Reyna, 6 ♂, 8 ♀ (CNAN Sz131), 2 imm. (AMCC [LP 14500]). Municipio de Taninul: Cueva del Tigre, Hotel Taninul, 21°56'12"N 98°53'18"W, 39 m, 12.ii.2011, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, C. Santibañez, and A. Valdez, 4 ♂, 1 ♀ (CNAN Sz151), 11.v.2012, J. Cruz, J. Mendoza, G. Contreras, and R. Monjaraz, 1 ♀, 1 imm. (AMCC [LP 14537]), 2.ix.2015, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, C. Santibañez, and A. Valdez, 4 ♀ (CNAN Sz187).

***Harveyus mulaiki* (Gertsch, 1940), comb. nov.**

Schizomus mulaiki Gertsch, 1940: 1, 3–4, figs. 7–10; Takashima, 1951: 102; Rémy, 1961: 407; Rowland, 1971b: 304; 1975a: 32, 166–169, 172, 173, 177, 214, 215, 218, 219, 228, 229, 366, 367, 368, 369, 394, map 5, figs.

162, 178, 292; Rowland and Reddell, 1976: 3, 20, 21; 1977: 79, 83; 1979a: 162; 1980: 1, 2, 4–10, 15, figs. 1, 8, 25; Coddington et al., 1990: 12, 13; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 2, 4, 108.

Stenochrus mulaiki: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; Cokendolpher and Reddell, 1992: 72; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 4, 12, 18, 102, 108; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 34; 1996: 65; Ruíz and Coronado, 2002: 67; Harvey, 2003: 124; Zawierucha et al., 2013: 359.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus mulaiki*: **U.S.A.:** *Texas:* Starr County: Rio Grande City, 21.vi.1939, S. Mulaik, holotype ♂ (AMNH). Hidalgo County: Edinburg, 2.vi.1935, S. Mulaik, paratype ♂ (AMNH).

NATURAL HISTORY: Although *H. mulaiki* inhabits very dry areas in southern Texas, the type specimens were found in a humid microhabitat, under large concrete slabs near the Rio Grande River. This species may aestivate underground in the dry season, as several attempts to collect it were unsuccessful.

REMARKS: The discovery of the female of *H. mulaiki*, comb. nov., will permit a detailed description of its spermathecae.

***Harveyus reddelli* (Rowland, 1971), comb. nov.**

Schizomus reddelli Rowland, 1971a: 123, 124, 126, figs. 13–15; Reddell and Mitchell, 1971b: 185; Reddell, 1973: 38; Rowland, 1973a: 21; 1973c: 135; Brignoli, 1974: 147, 149; Rowland, 1975b: 34, 166–169, 177–179, 181, 214, 215, 218–221, 228–230, 366–369, 394, map 5, figs. 159, 175, 189, 190, 292; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 84, 85, fig. 2; 1979a: 163; 1980: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, figs. 1, 10, 22, 36, 37; Reddell, 1981: 16, 37, 128–130, 321, 324, fig. 23; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 32.

Schizomus mexicanus Rowland, 1971a: 117, 118, 119, 124, figs. 1–3, 16 [misidentification; part, Cueva de los Vampiros record only];

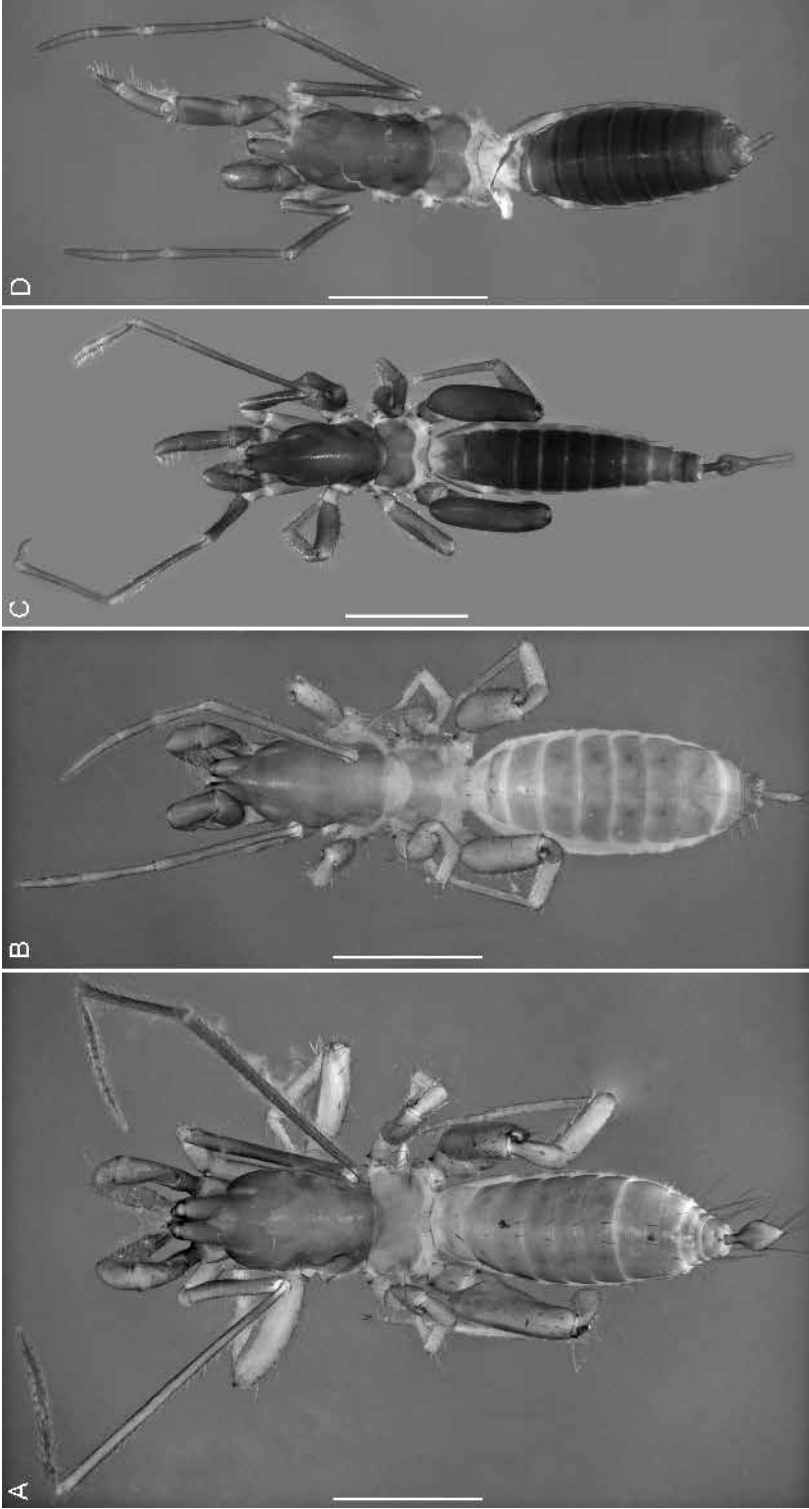


FIG. 18. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), habitus, dorsal view. **A**, **B**, *Harveysus contrerasi*, sp. nov.: **A**, ♂ (CNAN T1276); **B**, ♀ (CNAN T1278). **C**, **D**, *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov.: **C**, ♂ (CNAN T1280); **D**, ♀ paratype (CNAN T1281). Scale bars = 1 mm.

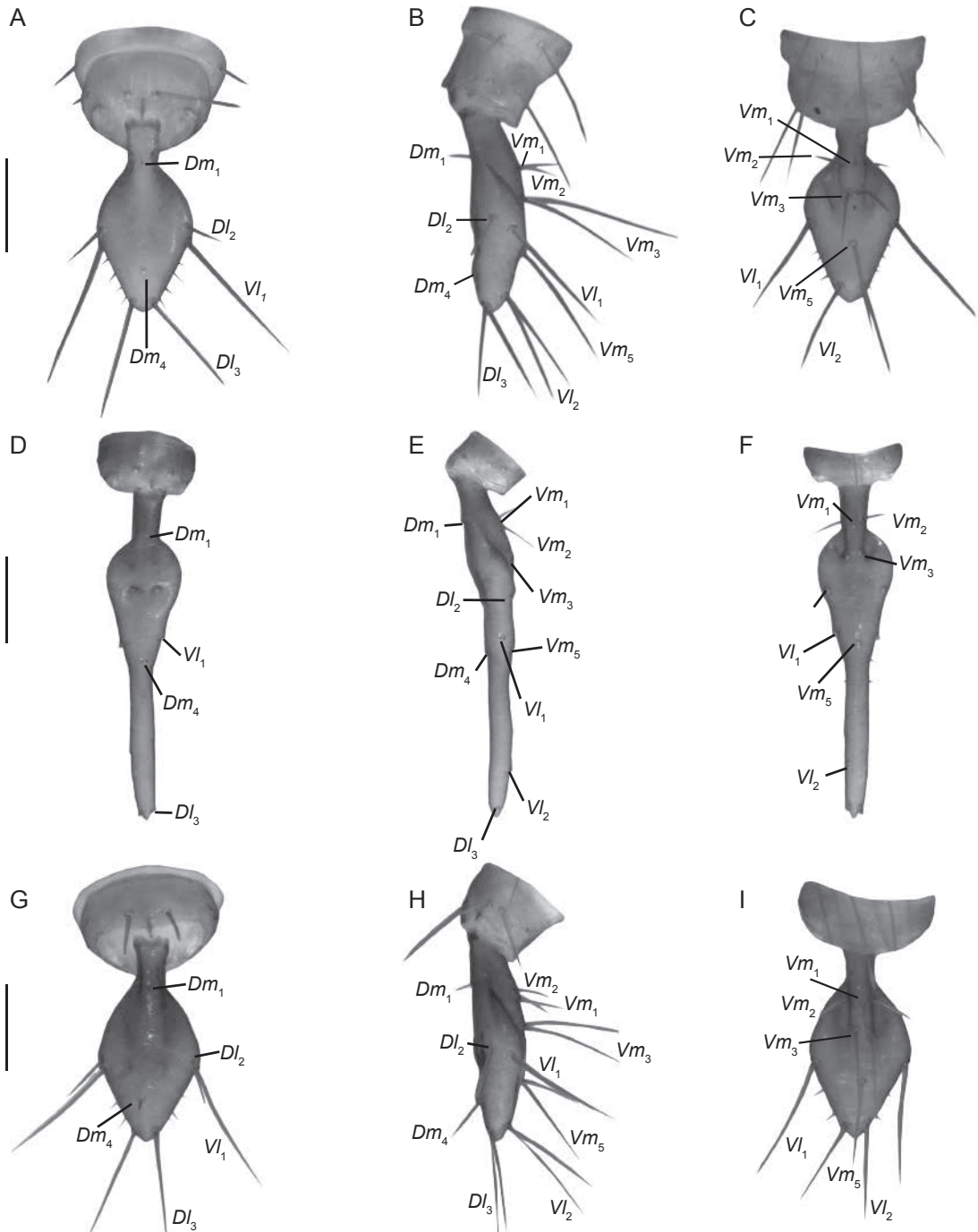


FIG. 19. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), pygidial flagellum, dorsal (A, D, G), lateral (B, E, H) and ventral (C, F, I) views. A–C. *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1276). D–F. *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1280). G–I. *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN T1282). Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

Reddell and Mitchell, 1971b: 185 [misidentification]; Vomero, 1974: 341 [misidentification]; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 5, 115.

Schizomus reddeli: Dumitresco, 1977: 157 (lapsus calami).

Stenochrus reddelli: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 5, 12, 18, 102, 108, 115; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 34; 1996: 65; Ruíz and Coronado, 2002: 67; Harvey, 2003: 125; Zawierucha et al., 2013: 359; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 212.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus reddelli*: MEXICO: *Tamaulipas*: Municipio de Ocampo: Cueva de Tres Manantiales, 8 km NNE Chamal, 27.v.1968, J. Reddell, holotype ♂ (AMNH).

REMARKS: Rowland and Reddell's (1980) description of the lateral lobes of the female spermathecae of *H. reddelli*, comb. nov., as "absent" is erroneous. The lateral lobes of this species are filiform, linear, and considerably narrower than the median lobes.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: *Tamaulipas*: Municipio de Gómez Farías: Cueva del Ojital, 23.xi.2005, P. Sprouse, 2 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14500]), 1 ♀ (CNAN-Sz25).

***Heteroschizomus* Rowland, 1973, stat. rev.**

Figures 4, 6, 7E, 8E, F, 11C, 13E, 18C, D, 19D–F, 21A–F; tables 1, 2, 7

Heteroschizomus Rowland, 1973a: 1, 2, 4; 1973b: 197; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 83; Martín and Oromí, 1984: 266; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 3, 5, 18.

Stenochrus (part): Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3.

Schizomus goodnightorum group: Rowland 1975b: 37, 39, 167, 168, 255, 256, 258, 259, 263, 265, 267, 320, 321, 325, 348–350, 376, 390, 397; Rowland and Reddell, 1979a: 165,

171; 1979b: 90; 1980: 3; Reddell, 1981: 126; Rowland and Reddell, 1981: 19–21, 23–25, 27; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3; 1995: 101, 102; Villarreal et al., 2008: 64, 67; Moreno-González and Villarreal, 2012: 73; Villarreal and García, 2012: 5; Villarreal et al., 2014: 371; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015: 452; 2016: 781, 783; 2018: 189, 212.

TYPE SPECIES: *Heteroschizomus goodnightorum* Rowland, 1973, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS: *Heteroschizomus*, stat rev., may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by the following combination of characters. Cheliceral movable finger with lamella (fig. 12C); single guard tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with G3-3 setae situated anteriorly (except in *Heteroschizomus silvino* (Rowland and Reddell, 1977), comb. nov.) (fig. 13E). Propeltidium anterior process with two anterior setae (one posterior to the other) and three or four pairs of dorsosubmedian setae (fig. 11C); corneate eyes absent. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Pedipalps homeomorphic; trochanter with small prolateral spur, apical process acute and not projected (fig. 7E); femur Fv_1 and Fv_2 setae acuminate, Fvr_{1-3} setae present; patella with three acuminate Pe setae and three or four feathered Pm setae; tibial setal formula 3-3-4 (*Ter-Tmr-Tir*) (fig. 14D). Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (Dm). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII (♂) elongated (fig. 18C); XII (♂) without posterodorsal abdominal process. Pygidial flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally flattened, spatulate, with well-defined anterior bulb and posterior constriction in dorsal view, and with pair of anterodorsal pits (except *H. goodnightorum* and *Heteroschizomus meambar* (Armas and Viquez, 2010), comb. nov., with single median depression) (fig. 19D–F); flagellum (♀) with two annuli (fig. 21A–F). Spermathecae (♀) with two pairs of lobes, similar in length and width; both pairs of lobes linear with apex directed vertically, unsclerotized (fig. 8E, F); lobes without bulbs; median

lobe bases variably situated with respect to lateral lobe bases, without duct openings; chitinized arch mug shaped, with wide, sclerotized base (fig. 8E, F); anterior branch curved, unfused medially, with lateral tips wide, curved, and lobed; gonopod wide and short.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., resemble species of *Piaroa* in many aspects of the male morphology and, without females, it is almost impossible to differentiate between them. However, a combination of subtle characters concerning the cheliceral movable finger, the apical process of the pedipalp trochanter, and the number of dorsal setae on the propeltidium enable the males of these genera to be differentiated. The number of dorsal setae on the propeltidium is the most obvious difference between the males of *Heteroschizomus* and *Piaroa*. Although the original description of *Piaroa* mentioned three pairs of dorsal setae (Villarreal et al., 2008), this count included the anterior pair. The correct count for *Piaroa* is two pairs, as observed in all its component species, except *Piaroa youngi* Armas and Viquez, 2010, which exhibits three. In contrast, the male of *Heteroschizomus* bears more than three pairs. Additionally, the cheliceral movable finger of the male bears a small lamella in *Heteroschizomus* but is smooth or bears teeth or a lamella in *Piaroa*. The pedipalp trochanter apical process is acute but not projected or forms a small protuberance in the male of *Heteroschizomus*, but triangular or conical, and projected in the male of *Piaroa* (except for *Piaroa escalerette* Moreno-Gonzalez et al., 2014). Despite the similarity between males of *Heteroschizomus* and *Piaroa*, the females of both genera are markedly different. Correct assignment to genus is therefore best achieved with specimens of both sexes. The female pygidial flagellum possesses two annuli in *Heteroschizomus*, but three annuli in *Piaroa*; and the female spermathecae possess two pairs of lobes, a mug-shaped chitinized arch, and gonopods in *Heteroschizomus*, whereas only one pair of lobes and a mask-shaped chitinized arch are present, and gonopods absent in *Piaroa*.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Heteroschizomus goodnightorum* Rowland, 1973; *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov.; *Heteroschizomus meambar* (Armas and Viquez, 2010), comb. nov.; *Heteroschizomus orthoplax* (Rowland, 1973a), comb. nov.; *Heteroschizomus silvino* (Rowland and Reddell, 1977), comb. nov.

DISTRIBUTION: The distribution of *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., extends from the state of Chiapas in southern Mexico southward to Honduras. The southernmost record of the genus is *H. meambar*, comb. nov. There are no records of *Heteroschizomus* in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but the northernmost record of *Piaroa*, i.e., *Piaroa bijagua* Armas and Viquez, 2009, is from Costa Rica, suggesting the two genera converge and possibly overlap in Nicaragua. More sampling efforts are needed to clarify the distributions of Central American schizomids (fig. 4).

NATURAL HISTORY: Species of *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., are primarily epigeal, except for *H. silvino*, comb. nov., a cavernicolous species. Specimens of *H. goodnightorum* have been found near, but not inside, caves in the Yucatán Peninsula. Species of *Heteroschizomus* exhibit a unique way of walking that is faster than has been observed in other Mexican schizomids, with the elongated opisthosoma flipped over above the prosoma, like ants of the genus *Crematogaster* Lund, 1831. This has not been reported in other schizomid genera with an elongated opisthosoma, i.e., *Colombiazomus* Armas and Delgado-Santa, 2012, *Hanseno-chrus*, and *Piaroa*.

REMARKS: The revalidation of *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., is based in part on the discovery of the female of *H. goodnightorum*. Rowland and Reddell (1981) misidentified a female of *Stenochrus portoricensis*, which occurs in sympatry in the Yucatán Peninsula, as the female of *H. goodnightorum*. The female spermathecae are similar in *H. goodnightorum* and *H. silvino*, comb. nov., and although the female of *H. orthoplax*, comb. nov., remains unknown, the description of *H. kekchi*, sp. nov., confirms the diagnostic morphology of the spermathecae of

TABLE 6

Measurements (mm) of the short-tailed whipscorpion, *Harveyus contrerasi*, sp. nov.
(Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899)

Material deposited in the National Collection of Arachnida (CNAN) at the
 National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Sex		<i>H. contrerasi</i>					
		♂			♀		
Collection		CNAN				CNAN	
Number		T1276	T1277	T1278	T1279	T1278	T1279
Total length		3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.4
Propeltidium	Length	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.6
	Width	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Flagellum	Length	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	-
	Width	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-
	Height	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Pedipalp	Trochanter length	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
	Femur length	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Patella length	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Tibia length	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Tarsus length	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Total length	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.3
	Leg I	Coxa length	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Leg I	Trochanter length	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Femur length	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.3
	Patella length	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.1	1.5
	Tibia length	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.1
	Basitarsus length	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
	Telotarsus length	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
	Total length	7.2	8.6	9.1	7.4	4.4	5.7
	Leg IV	Trochanter length	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Leg IV	Femur length	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2
	Patella length	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
	Tibia length	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9
	Basitarsus length	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
	Telotarsus length	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Total length	6.7	5.4	5.8	5.0	3.6	4.3

this genus. In addition, the discovery of a lamella on the movable finger of the chelicera, not reported by Rowland and Reddell (1981), and the constriction of the posterior part of the the male pygidial flagellum, present in all known species of *Heteroschizomus* (and some species of *Piaroa*), confirms the monophyly of the genus and justifies its revalidation. The elongated opisthosoma observed in *Heteroschizomus* appears to have evolved convergently in other schizomid genera, e.g., *Hansenochnrus*, *Hubbardia*, and *Piaroa*.

Stenochrus meambar Armas and Viquez, 2010 was assigned to *Heteroschizomus* based on the presence of a lamella on the cheliceral movable finger and a lanceolate pygidial flagellum, with a medial constriction and a dorsomedian depression, in the male (Armas and Viquez, 2010). The unnamed genus from Honduras described in the same publication (Armas and Viquez, 2010: 18) is probably also a female of *Heteroschizomus*, because the spermathecae are very similar, with a mug-shaped chitinized arch, and the two pairs of short lobes, similar in length.

***Heteroschizomus goodnightorum*
Rowland, 1973**

Figures 4, 6, 8E, 21A–C; table 7

Heteroschizomus goodnightorum Rowland, 1973a: 2–6; 1973b: 202; 1973c: 136; 1975b: 31; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 83; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 3, 5, 101, 106.

Schizomus goodnightorum: Rowland 1975a: 34, 167, 168, 194, 257–269, 325, 397; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 90, 99, 100; 1979a: 163, 164; 1981: 19, 21–27; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 3, 106.

Stenochrus goodnightorum: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 5, 8, 18, 102, 106; Villarreal et al., 2008: 64; Villarreal and García, 2012: 5; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2016: 783, 784, 797, 804; 2018: 190.

TYPE MATERIAL: **MEXICO**: *Yucatan*: Chichén Itzá, vi.1948, C. Goodnight, holotype ♂, paratype ♂ (AMNH).

SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTION: The following description of the female is based on the additional material examined.

Prosoma: Propeltidium with two apical setae; three pairs of dorsal setae.

Chelicerae: Movable finger with very small lamella; serrula with 13 teeth, guard tooth present. Fixed finger with five small teeth between two primary teeth; setal group formula, 3-6-4-2-7-8-1-6.

Pedipalps: Pedipalps homeomorphic; 1.59× longer than propeltidium. Trochanter with small rounded apical process, not projected; prolateral surface with small apical spur. Femur 1.73× longer than high; retroventral margin with setae *Fe*₁, *Fe*₅, *Fev*₁, and *Fev*₂ acuminate; prolateral surface with row of three ventral setae (*Fmv*₁₋₃) and two dorsal setae (*Fmd*₂, *Fmd*₃). Patella with three acuminate *Pe* setae and four feathered *Pm* setae; without distinctive armature. Tibia setal formula, 3:3:4; *Ter* acuminate, *Tmr* and *Tir* feathered. Tarsal spurs asymmetric.

Opisthosoma: Segments X–XII not elongated.

Pygidial flagellum: Flagellum (♀) with three flagellomeres (fig. 21A–C); seta *Dl*₂ reduced, situated posterior to *Vl*₁, *Dl*₃ situated posterior to *Vl*₂, *Vm*₂ present, *Vm*₁ aligned with *Vm*₂; *Dl*₁ and *Dl*₄ microsetae present.

Female spermathecae: Two pairs of lobes (fig. 8E); median and lateral lobes conical, subequal in length and width; median lobes linear, lateral lobes sublinear, apex slightly curved laterally, unsclerotized apically, with few duct openings; median lobe bases aligned with lateral lobe bases. Chitinized arch mug shaped; anterior branch not sclerotized. Gonopod wide; width ca. 2×length.

REMARKS: Rowland and Reddell (1977) synonymized *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., and transferred *H. goodnightorum* to *Schizomus*, based on the discovery of other species with an elongated opisthosoma. Reddell and Cokendolpher (1991) transferred *Schizomus goodnightorum* to *Stenochrus* based on the morphology of the female

spermathecae described by Rowland and Reddell (1981). The discovery and correct identification of the female of *H. goodnighthorum* confirmed the validity of *Heteroschizomus* and the correct placement of *H. goodnighthorum* and related species, discoveries that were independently supported by the DNA sequence data.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: *Yucatán:* Municipio de Chichén Itzá: Chichen Itzá, vi.1948, C. Goodnight, 1 ♀ (AMNH); Fuera de la Cueva de Kanthon, 20°38'08"N 88°29'42"W, 23 m, 2.viii.2014, J. Mendoza and R. Monjaraz, 4 ♂ (AMCC [LP 14522]), 2 ♂, 1 ♀ (CNAN Sz171). Municipio de Kaua: Fuera de la Cueva de Kaua, 20°37'04"N 88°25'26"W, 24 m, 5.x.2014, G. Contreras and G. Montiel, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (CNAN Sz163). *Quintana Roo:* Municipio de Cancun: Km 234 Highway Mérida–Cancun, 20°53'57"N 87°28'25"W, 19 m, 20.vii.2010, D. Barrales, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, G. Montiel, M. Paradiz, C. Santibañez, and A. Valdez, 1 ♂ (CNAN Sz8).

***Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov.**

Figures 4, 6, 7E, 8F, 11C, 13E, 18C, D, 19D–F, 21D–F; table 7

TYPE MATERIAL: GUATEMALA: *Izabal Department:* Municipio de Livingston: Biotopo Chocon Machacas, Estación USAC, 15°47'15"N 88°50'34"W, 15 m, 18.viii.2017, D. Barrales and R. Monjaraz, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1280), paratype ♀ (AMCC [LP 14559]).

DIAGNOSIS: *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov., may be separated from other species of *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., by the following characters: the pedipalp trochanter of the male bears a small, acute apical process that is not projected; the male pygidial flagellum comprises a slender anterior bulb and a medial constriction with acuminate margins, terminating in a long, slender posterior lobe (fig. 19D–F); and the median and lateral lobes of the female spermathecae are slender and cylindrical, with the lateral lobes longer than the median lobes.

COMPARISONS: *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov., resembles *H. silvino*, comb. nov., in the shape of the male pygidial flagellum and the female spermathecae. However, the anterior lobe of the flagellum is elliptical and much narrower in *H. kekchi* than in *H. silvino*, in which the anterior bulb is ovate; the posterior lobe of the flagellum is longer and narrower in *H. kekchi* than in *H. silvino*; and the margin of the medial constriction is acuminate in *H. kekchi* but curved in *H. silvino*. The lateral lobes of the spermathecae are longer than the median lobes and cylindrical in *H. kekchi* but shorter than the median lobes, wide and teardrop shaped in *H. silvino*.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific epithet is a noun in apposition, honoring the Kekchi people, who inhabit parts of Alta Verapaz and Izabal in Guatemala.

DESCRIPTION: The following description is based on the holotype male and paratype female (fig. 18C, D).

Color: Olive greenish.

Prosoma: Propeltidium with two setae on anterior process; three pairs of dorsal setae; ocular spots distinct, ovate. Metapeltidium 0.37 mm long, 0.58 mm wide. Anterior sternum with nine setae, plus two sternophysal setae; posterior sternum with six setae.

Chelicerae: Movable finger serrula with 17 teeth, guard tooth present, with lamella (fig. 13E). Fixed finger with five smaller teeth between two primary teeth; setal group formula, 3-6-4-2-7-5-1-5; G1 with three spatulate setae, covered with few small spinose spicules apically; G2 composed of six feathered setae, subequal, and longer than movable finger; G3 with four setae, subequal, feathered apically and smooth basally; G4 consisting of two small setae, smooth, thickened basally, elongated apically; G5A with seven setae, subequal, feathered apically and longer than fixed finger; G5B with five feathered setae, subequal; G6 with one smooth seta, ca. 1/2 the length of movable finger; G7 with five slender, feathered setae, subequal.

Pedipalps: Pedipalps homeomorphic (fig. 7E); 1.66× (♂) or 1.69× (♀) longer than propeltidium.

ium. Trochanter with small acute apical process; prolateral surface with small medial spur. Femur 1.8× longer than high; retroventral margin with setae Fe_1 , Fe_5 , Fev_1 , and Fev_2 acuminate; prolateral surface with row of three ventral setae (Fmv_{1-3}) and two dorsal setae (Fmd_2 , Fmd_3). Patella with three acuminate Pe setae and four feathered Pm setae and without distinctive armature. Tibia setal formula, 3:3:4; Ter setae acuminate, Tmr and Tir setae feathered. Tarsal spurs asymmetric.

Legs: Leg I, basitarsal-telotarsal proportions, 23:4:4:3:3:4:8; IV, femur 2.53× longer than high.

Opisthosoma: Tergite I with two pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of Dm setae; II with three pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of Dm setae; III–VII each with one pair of Dm setae; VIII with pairs of Dm and Dl_2 setae; IX with pairs of Dl_1 and Dl_2 setae and without pair of Dm setae. Segments X and XI telescoped, slightly elongated, with pairs of Dl_2 , Vm_2 , Vl_1 , and Vl_2 setae plus single Vm_1 seta; XII with pairs of Dm , Dl_1 , Dl_2 , Vm_1 , Vm_2 , Vl_1 , and Vl_2 setae, without posterodorsal process. Sternites II–VII each with two irregular rows of setae; genital plate with many scattered microsetae.

Pygidial flagellum: Flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally compressed, acuminate (fig. 19D–F); 4.75× longer than wide; pair of anterodorsal pits present; seta Dm_1 situated over bulb base, Dm_4 situated anteriorly, Dl_2 situated posterior to Vl_1 , Dl_3 situated posterior to Vl_2 , pair of Vm_2 setae present, Vm_1 situated posterior to Vm_2 ; pair of anterodorsal microsetae between Dm_1 and Dl_2 , pair of anterolateral microsetae on flagellar pedicel, two patches of microsetae between Vl_1 and Vl_2 (*msp*). Flagellum (♀) with three flagellomeres (fig. 21D–F); seta Dl_2 not reduced, aligned with Vl_1 , Dl_3 situated posterior to Vl_2 , Vm_2 present, reduced, Vm_1 situated posterior to Vm_2 ; Dl_1 and Dl_4 microsetae present.

Female spermathecae: Two pairs of lobes (fig. 8F); median and lateral lobes linear, similar in width, with apical duct openings; median lobes shorter than lateral lobes (ca. 3/4); median lobe bases posterior to lateral lobe

bases. Chitinized arch mug shaped; anterior branch unfused. Gonopod slender, cylindrical; length ca. 2× width.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is known only from the type locality in the vicinity of Lake Izabal, in the Izabal Department of Guatemala (fig. 4).

NATURAL HISTORY: The type specimens were collected under rocks and inside rotten logs in a unique area of mangrove swamp and flooded rainforest, which is almost entirely encroached by agriculture.

REMARKS: Despite the geographical proximity of *H. kekchi*, sp. nov., and *H. silvino*, comb. nov., the two species are markedly different morphologically and *H. kekchi* is epigeal, inhabiting tropical rainforest, whereas *H. silvino* appears to be restricted to a cave.

***Heteroschizomus orthoplax* (Rowland, 1973),
comb. nov.**

Schizomus orthoplax Rowland, 1973a: 6, 10–13, figs. 8–10; 1973c: 135; 1975a: 34, 167–168, 257, 258, 260–269, map 4, figs. 236, 240, 244; 1975b: 16; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 99, 100; 1979a: 163; 1981: 19, 21–27, figs. 1, 3, 7, 11; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 5, 108.

Schizomus ortoplax: Dumitresco, 1977: 157 (lapsus calami).

Stenochrus orthoplax: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 5, 18, 102, 108, 109; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 33; 1996: 65; Harvey, 2003: 124; Armas, 2004: 51; Villarreal et al., 2008: 64.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus orthoplax*: **MEXICO:** Chiapas: Municipio de Tapachula: Finca Cuauhtemoc, 8.v. 1950, C. and M. Goodnight, holotype ♂ (AMNH).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO:** Chiapas: Municipio de Cacahuatan: Cacahuatan, 15°03'37"N 92°08'45"W, 941 m, 7. iii.2017, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, J. Mendoza, and L. Olguín, 2 ♂, 2 imm. (CNAN DNA-Sz225).

TABLE 7

Measurements (mm) of the short-tailed whipscorpions, *Heteroschizomus goodnightorum* Rowland, 1973, stat. nov., and *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov. (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899)

Material deposited in the National Collection of Arachnida (CNAN) at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH).

		<i>H. goodnightorum</i>		<i>H. kekchi</i>	
		♀		♂	♀
Sex					
Collection		CNAN	CNAN	CNAN	AMNH
Number		Sz0171	Sz0163	T1280	
Total length		3.6	3.0	3.8	3.1
Propeltidium	Length	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
	Width	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Flagellum	Length	-	0.2	0.9	0.3
	Width	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Height	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pedipalp	Trochanter length	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Femur length	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Patella length	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Tibia length	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Tarsus length	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total length	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8
Leg I	Coxa length	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
	Trochanter length	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Femur length	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0
	Patella length	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2
	Tibia length	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9
	Basitarsus length	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Telotarsus length	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Total length	4.3	3.6	5.7	4.6
Leg IV	Trochanter length	-	0.3	0.2	-
	Femur length	-	0.9	1.2	-
	Patella length	-	0.4	0.5	-
	Tibia length	-	0.6	0.8	-
	Basitarsus length	-	0.5	0.7	-
	Telotarsus length	-	0.4	0.4	-
	Total length	-	3.0	3.8	-

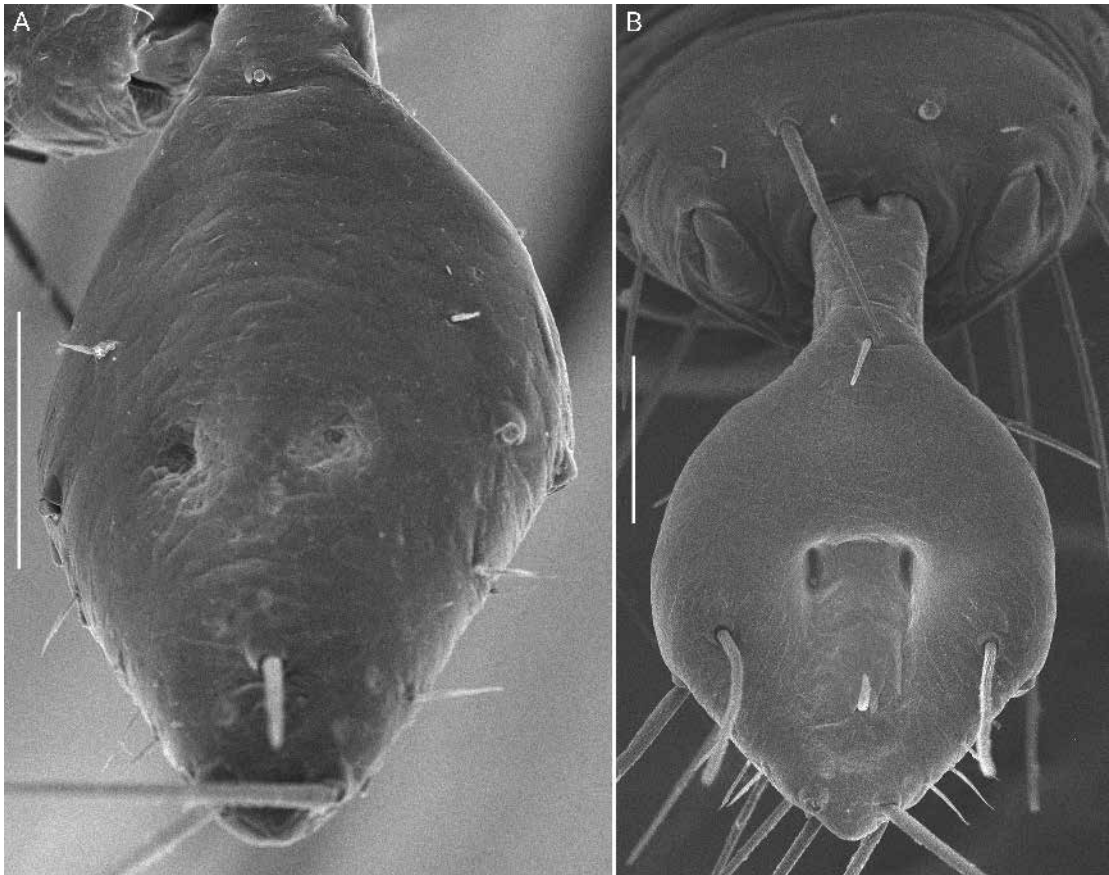


FIG. 20. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), pygidial flagellum, dorsal view, illustrating two types of depressions. **A.** *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., ♂ (CNAN Sz197), pair of dorsosubmedian pits. **B.** *Stenochrus portoricensis* Chamberlin, 1922, ♂ (CNAN Sz93), submedian depression with two pits embedded in depression. Scale bars = 100 μ m.

Municipio de Tapachula: San José Tacaná, 15°04'07"N 92°05'26"W, 1298 m, 7.iii.2017, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, J. Mendoza, and L. Olguín, 1 ♂ (CNAN DNA-Sz250).

***Heteroschizomus silvino* (Rowland and Reddell, 1977), comb. nov.**

Schizomus silvino Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 81, 86, 89, 96, 97, 99, 100, figs. 3, 19–21; Rowland, 1975b: 35, 167, 168, 188, 257–259, 261–269, map 4, figs. 237, 245, 246; Row-

land and Reddell, 1979a: 163; Reddell, 1981: 54, 126; Rowland and Reddell, 1981: 19, 21–25, figs. 1, 4, 12, 13; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 6, 115.

Stenochrus silvino: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 6, 12, 19, 102, 115; Harvey, 2003: 126; Armas, 2004: 52; Villarreal et al., 2008: 64.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus silvino*: GUATEMALA: *Izabal Department*: Gruta de Silvino, 34 km W of Puerto Barrios, 20–22.viii.1969, S. and J. Peck, holotype ♂, 3 ♂, 7 ♀ paratypes (AMNH).

NATURAL HISTORY: *Heteroschizomus silvino*, comb. nov., is endemic to Grutas de Silvino, a small cave in which specimens were collected near the entrance and in the main gallery, walking on the walls in the penumbra area.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **GUATEMALA:** *Izabal* Department: Cayuga, Grutas de Silvino, 15°32'49"N 88°42'01"W, 64 m, D. Barrales and R. Monjaraz 17.viii.2017, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14556]), 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz267).

Nahual, gen. nov.

Figures 3, 6, 7F, 9A, B, 10B, 11A, 12B, 13F, 14C, 19G–I, 20A, 21G–L, 22A, B; tables 1, 3, 8

Stenochrus (part): Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3.

Schizomus mexicanus group (part): Rowland 1975b: 37, 39, 164, 165, 167, 168, 173, 185, 209, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 228, 255, 280, 301, 303, 320, 321, 348–350, 365, 366, 368, 369, 376, 387, 390–393, 395; Rowland and Reddell, 1979a: 165, 171; 1979b: 90, 107; 1980: 1–10, 11, 15–20; Reddell, 1981: 126; Rowland and Reddell, 1981: 19, 20, 41; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 32, 34; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 53, 57; Armas, 1989a: 7; Armas and Abud-Antun, 1990: 14, 18; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3; 1995: 82, 99, 101–104; Krüger and Dunlop, 2010: 52; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015: 452; 2016: 781–783, 804; 2018: 189, 212.

TYPE SPECIES: *Schizomus pallidus* Rowland, 1975 [= *Nahual pallidus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov.], type species, here designated.

DIAGNOSIS: *Nahual*, gen. nov., may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by the following combination of characters. Cheliceral movable finger with lamella or single tooth (in *Nahual caballero* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov.) (fig. 12B, C); single guard

tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with G3-3 setae situated anteriorly (except in *N. bokmai*, sp. nov.) (fig. 13F). Propeltidium anterior process with two anterior setae (one posterior to the other) and three pairs of dorsosubmedian setae (fig. 11A); corneate eyes absent. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Pedipalps homeomorphic; trochanter with mesal spur and projected, fan-shaped apical process (fig. 7F); femur *Fv*₁ and *Fv*₂ setae spiniform, *Fvr*_{1–3} setae present (seta *Fvr*₄ present in *N. lanceolatus*, comb. nov., polymorphic in *N. bokmai* and *N. pallidus*, comb. nov.); patella with four or five acuminate *Pe* setae and five feathered *Pm* setae; tibial setal formula 5(6)-5-6 (*Ter-Tmr-Tir*) (fig. 14C). Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (*Dm*). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII not elongated; XII (♂) without posterodorsal process. Pygidial flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally compressed, elliptical (lanceolate in *N. lanceolatus*), with pair of dorsosubmedian circular depressions separated from each other (pits), or circular slumps (in *N. caballero*) (figs. 19G–I, 20A); flagellum (♀) with two annuli (fig. 21G–L). Spermathecae (♀) with two pairs of lobes, of similar width and length; median lobes with apex directed vertically, sclerotized along entire length, sclerotizations increasing in size, creating appearance of leafy tree (fig. 9A, B); lateral lobes with apex directed laterally, unsclerotized; lobes without bulbs; median lobe bases posterior to lateral lobe bases (fig. 10C, D), without duct openings; chitinized arch arrow shaped, with anterior branch linear, lateral tips lobed, wide, and projected; gonopod extremely wide and long, together with chitinized arch, creating appearance of an arrow.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Nahual*, gen. nov., resemble species of *Stenochrus* in the presence of a pair of dorsosubmedian pits in the male pygidial flagellum. However, the flagellum of *Nahual* possesses only one pair of pits, which are well separated from each other (fig. 20A), whereas the flagellum of *Stenochrus* possesses an additional dorsal depression associated with the pits, which

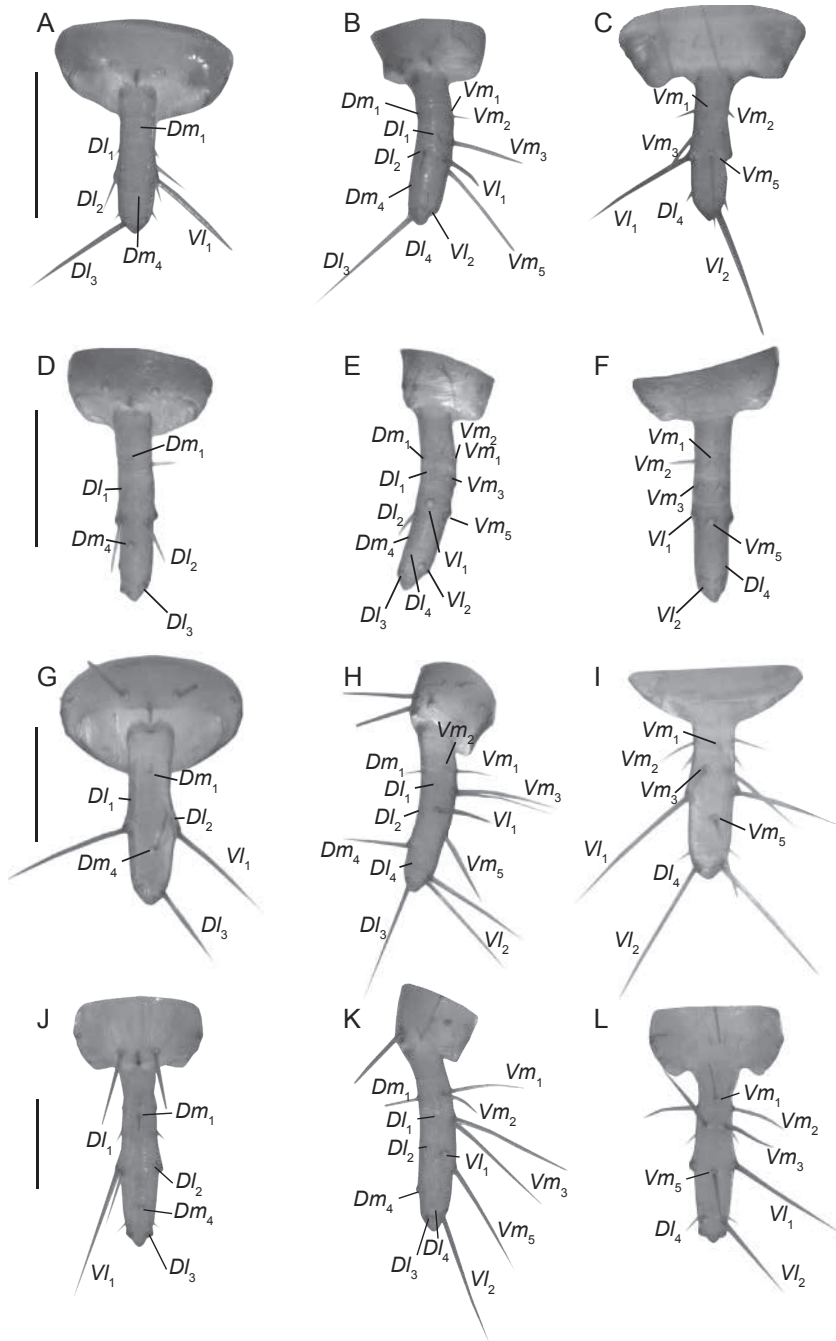


FIG. 21. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), pygidial flagellum, dorsal (A, D, G, J), lateral (B, E, H, K) and ventral (C, F, I, L) views. A–C. *Heteroschizomus goodnightorum* Rowland, 1973, stat. rev., ♀ (CNAN Sz171). D–F. *Heteroschizomus kekchi*, sp. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1281). G–I. *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., ♀ (CNAN T1283). J–L. *Nahual lanceolatus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN Sz130). Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

are situated closely adjacent to each other (fig. 20B). Additionally, the Dl_3 setae are situated posterior to the Vl_2 setae on the male pygidial flagellum in *Nahual*, whereas these setae are aligned in *Stenochrus*. Lastly, species of *Nahual* possess a lamella on the cheliceral movable finger, which is smooth in *Stenochrus*.

Species of *Nahual* also differ from species of *Baalrog*, gen. nov., and *Stenochrus* in the presence of spiniform setae Fv_1 and Fv_2 on the pedipalp femur, which are absent in the other genera. The median and lateral lobes of the female spermathecae are linear and similar in length in *Nahual*, whereas the median lobes are curved, and the lateral lobes reduced in length, in *Baalrog* and *Stenochrus*.

The female spermathecae of *Nahual* resemble those of *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., in possessing median and lateral lobes that are linear and similar in length. However, the lobes are sclerotized in *Nahual* and unsclerotized in *Heteroschizomus*.

ETYMOLOGY: The generic name is a Nahuatl word used in several Mesoamerican cultures for wizards with the ability to transform themselves into animals. It is masculine in gender.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov.; *Nahual caballero* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov.; *Nahual lanceolatus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov.; *Nahual pallidus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov.

DISTRIBUTION: *Nahual*, gen. nov., is endemic to the Mexican states of Oaxaca and Veracruz (fig. 3). Species of *Nahual* are codistributed with species of *Baalrog*, gen. nov., in the Sierra de Zongolica of Veracruz, and extend southward to the Sierra Madre Oriental, in northern Oaxaca. However, species of *Nahual* are epigeal, inhabiting tropical rainforests, and some species occur at elevations above 1800 m, whereas *Baalrog* are troglitic, occurring mostly at elevations below 1600 m.

NATURAL HISTORY: Although the type localities of *N. lanceolatus*, comb. nov., and *N. pallidus*, comb. nov., are caves, the species of *Nahual*, gen. nov., are primarily epigeal, occurring under rocks and inside rotten logs in tropical forests.

Both *N. lanceolatus* and *N. pallidus* have been collected on the surface, suggesting they are facultatively cavernicolous. *Baalrog*, gen. nov., a strictly cavernicolous genus, is codistributed in the same area as *Nahual*.

REMARKS: Rowland and Reddell (1980) assigned *Schizomus lanceolatus* Rowland, 1975, to the *goodnightorum* group, due to the lanceolate shape of the male pygidial flagellum (the female of this species was unknown), and *Schizomus pallidus* Rowland, 1975, to the *mexicanus* group, due to the shape of the male pygidial flagellum and the female spermathecae. The discovery of the female of *N. lanceolatus*, comb. nov., demonstrated a close relationship with *N. pallidus*, comb. nov., and supported their inclusion, together with the new species, in *Nahual*, gen. nov., based on their similar female spermathecae and male pygidial flagella (e.g., with a pair of dorsal pits), as well as DNA sequence data (fig. 6). The enlarged pygidial flagellum of the male of *N. lanceolatus* appears to be autapomorphic and differs from the enlarged flagella observed in species of *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., by the absence of a posterior constriction.

Nahual bokmai, sp. nov.

Figures 3, 6, 7F, 9A, 11A, 13F, 19G–I, 20A, 21G–I, 22A, B; table 1, 8

TYPE MATERIAL: **MEXICO:** Veracruz: Municipio de Xalapa: Cañadas de Rancho Nuevo (under the bridge), 19°30'17"N 96°47'35"W, 867 m, 19.vi.2013, A. Cruz, J. Cruz, J. Bokma, O. Francke, R. Monjaraz, and J. Sanchez, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1282), 6.ix.2015, J. Bokma, G. Contreras, O. Francke, J. Mendoza, and R. Monjaraz, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ paratypes (CNAN T1283).

DIAGNOSIS: *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., may be separated from other species of *Nahual*, gen. nov., by the following characters: the pedipalp trochanter of the male bears a long, broad, and triangular apical process (fig. 7F); the male pygidial flagellum is elliptical with the posterior half acuminate (fig. 19G–I); the lateral tips of the chitinized arch

of the female spermathecae (fig. 9A) are extremely widened; and the median and lateral lobes of the spermathecae are linear, with the lateral lobes slightly shorter than the median lobes.

COMPARISONS: *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., is most closely related to *N. pallidus*, comb. nov., but differs from the latter as follows: adults of *N. bokmai* are larger (4.7 mm) than adults of *N. pallidus* (3.4 mm); the apical process on the pedipalp trochanter of the male is broad, triangular and projected in *N. bokmai* but small, narrow and triangular in *N. pallidus*; the posterior half of the male pygidial flagellum is acuminate in *N. bokmai* but rounded in *N. pallidus*; and the median and lateral lobes of the female spermathecae are linear, with the lateral lobes slightly shorter than the median lobes, in *N. bokmai*, whereas the median lobes are curved along their entire length, and the median and lateral lobes are similar in length, in *N. pallidus*.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name is a patronym, honoring John Bokma, a naturalist and amateur arachnologist, who has discovered many new species of arachnids in the surroundings of Xalapa, and guided the authors to the type locality of this species.

DESCRIPTION: The following description is based on the holotype male and paratype female (fig. 22A, B).

Color: Olive greenish.

Prosoma: Propeltidium with two setae on anterior process; three pairs of dorsal setae; ocular spots distinct, asymmetric. Metapeltidium 0.48 mm long, 0.74 mm wide. Anterior sternum with 10 setae, plus two sternophysal setae; posterior sternum with six setae.

Chelicerae: Movable finger with small blunt tooth; serrula with 18 (♂) or 19 (♀) teeth, guard tooth present (fig. 13F). Fixed finger with four small teeth between two primary teeth; setal group formula, 3-6-4-2-9-7-1-7 (♂) or 3-6-4-2-8-7-1-7 (♀); G1 with three spatulate setae, covered with spinose spicules; G2 composed of six feathered setae, subequal, shorter than movable finger; G3 with four setae, subequal, feathered apically and smooth basally; G4 consisting of two setae,

smooth, thickened basally, elongated apically; G5A with nine subequal setae, feathered apically and longer than fixed finger; G5B with seven feathered setae, subequal; G6 with one smooth seta, ca. 1/2 the length of movable finger; G7 with seven feathered setae, subequal.

Pedipalps: Pedipalps homeomorphic (fig. 7F); 2.16× (♂) or 1.7× (♀) longer than propeltidium. Trochanter with broad triangular apical process; prolateral surface with long medial spur. Femur 2.1× longer than high; retroventral margin with setae *Fe*₁ and *Fe*₅ acuminate, *Fev*₁ and *Fev*₂ spiniform; prolateral surface with row of three ventral spiniform setae (*Fmv*₁₋₃) and two dorsal spiniform setae (*Fmd*₂, *Fmd*₃). Patella with four acuminate *Pe* setae and five feathered *Pm* setae; without distinctive armature. Tibia setal formula, 5:5:6; *Ter* acuminate, *Tmr* and *Tir* feathered. Tarsal spurs asymmetric.

Legs: Leg I, basitarsal-telotarsal proportions, 33:5:6:6:6:6:14; IV, femur 3.28× longer than high.

Opisthosoma: Tergite I with two pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of *Dm* setae; II with three pairs of microsetae anteriorly plus pair of *Dm* setae; III–VII each with one pair of *Dm* setae; VIII with pairs of *Dm* and *Dl*₂ setae; IX with pairs of *Dl*₁ and *Dl*₂ setae and without pair of *Dm* setae. Segments X and XI telescoped, with pairs of *Dl*₂, *Vm*₂, *Vl*₁, and *Vl*₂ setae plus single *Vm*₁ seta; XII with pairs of *Dm*, *Dl*₁, *Dl*₂, *Vm*₁, *Vm*₂, *Vl*₁, and *Vl*₂ setae, without posterodorsal process. Sternites II–VII each with two irregular rows of setae; genital plate with many scattered microsetae.

Pygidial flagellum: Flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally compressed, elliptical (figs. 19G–I, 20A); 1.9× longer than wide; pair of dorsosubmedian pits present; seta *Dm*₁ situated over bulb base, *Dm*₄ situated posteriorly, *Dl*₂ aligned with *Vl*₁, *Dl*₃ situated posterior to *Vl*₂, pair of *Vm*₂ setae present, *Vm*₁ situated posterior to *Vm*₂; pair of anterodorsal microsetae between *Dm*₁ and *Dl*₂, pair of anterolateral microsetae on flagellar pedicel, two patches of microsetae between *Vl*₁ and *Vl*₂ (*m*sp). Flagellum (♀) with three flagellomeres (fig. 21G–I); seta *Dl*₂ reduced, aligned

with Vl_1 , Dl_3 situated posterior to Vl_2 , Vm_2 present, not reduced, Vm_1 aligned with Vm_2 ; Dl_1 and Dl_4 microsetae present.

Female spermathecae: Two pairs of lobes (fig. 9A); median and lateral lobes linear, similar in width; lateral lobes slightly shorter than median lobes (ca. 3/4); median lobes sclerotized apically; median lobe bases anterior to lateral lobe bases. Chitinized arch U-shaped; anterior branch slightly visible, linear; lateral tip very wide, lobate. Gonopod long and wide, subtriangular.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is known only from the type locality in the Municipio de Xalapa of the state of Veracruz, Mexico (fig. 3).

NATURAL HISTORY: All material was collected under rocks in a primary tropical rainforest along the banks of the Actopan River, near Xalapa. The locality is situated at the bottom of a deep, narrow glen, which maintains a high humidity.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: Veracruz: Municipio de Xalapa: Cañadas de Rancho Nuevo (under the bridge), 19°30'17"N 96°47'35"W, 867 m, 19.vi.2013, J. Bokma, G. Contreras, O. Francke, J. Mendoza, and R. Monjaraz, 3 ♂, 7 ♀ (CNAN Sz197), 6.ix.2015, J. Bokma, A. Cruz, J. Cruz, O. Francke, R. Monjaraz, and J. Sanchez, 3 ♂ (AMCC [LP 14519]), 2 ♀ (CNAN Sz198).

***Nahual caballero* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), comb. nov.**

Stenochrus caballero Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 199–202, figs. 29–42, 71.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Stenochrus caballero*: **MEXICO: Oaxaca**: Municipio de San José Tenango: Cerro Caballero, 18°08'32"N 96°42'57"W, 938 m, 10.iv.2014, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, S. Davlantes, O. Francke and J. Mendoza, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1157), 28.viii.2008, J. Cruz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ paratypes (CNAN T1158); Pozo de Águilas, 0.6 km N, 18°11'52"N 96°40'37"W, 327 m, 11.iv.2014, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, S. Davlantes, O. Francke, and J. Mendoza, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ paratypes (CNAN T1159).

REMARKS: *Nahual caballero*, comb. nov., differs markedly from other species of the genus in several respects, e.g., the presence of a tooth instead of a lamella on the cheliceral movable finger, three *Pe* setae and four *Pm* setae on the pedipalp patella, a tibial setal formula of 4-3-5, and unsclerotized lobes of the female spermathecae. Despite these differences, however, the placement of this species within *Nahual*, gen. nov., was strongly supported by the phylogenetic analyses (fig. 6) based on the shape of the male pygidial flagellum and the female spermathecae, with lobes of similar length, a chitinized arch with lateral tips projected, and a wide and extremely long gonopod.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: Oaxaca: Municipio de San José Tenango: Cerro Caballero, 18°08'32"N 96°42'57"W, 938 m, 12.iv.2016, D. Barrales, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, J. Mendoza, and R. Monjaraz, 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14514]).

***Nahual lanceolatus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov.**

Figures 3, 6, 9B, 14C, 21J–L; table 8

Schizomus lanceolatus Rowland, 1975a: 6, 7, 15–17, fig. 7; 1975b: 34, 167, 168, 257, 258, 261–268, map 4, figs. 235, 243; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 86, 99, 100, fig. 3; 1979a: 163; Reddell, 1981: 46, 126, 127, fig. 22; Rowland and Reddell, 1981: 19, 21, 23–27, figs. 1, 2, 10; Zacharda and Elliott, 1985: 477; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 6, 107.

Stenochrus lanceolatus: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 6, 12, 18, 102, 107; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 34; 1996: 65; Harvey, 2003: 124; Villarreal et al., 2008: 64, 64; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus lanceolatus*: **MEXICO: Veracruz**: Municipio de Ciudad Mendoza: Cueva del Diablo, 7.iii.1973, J. Reddell, holotype ♂ (AMNH).

SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTION: The following description of the female is based on the Additional Material Examined.

Prosoma: Propeltidium with two apical setae; three pairs of dorsal setae.

Chelicerae: Movable finger with small lamella; serrula with 26 teeth, guard tooth present. Fixed finger with three small teeth between two primary teeth; setal group formula, 3-6-4-2-10-6-1-6.

Pedipalps: Pedipalps homeomorphic; 1.89× longer than propeltidium. Trochanter with small triangular apical process; prolateral surface with small medial spur. Femur 1.7× longer than high; retroventral margin with setae Fe_1 , Fe_5 , Fev_1 , and Fev_2 spiniform; prolateral surface with row of four ventral spiniform setae (Fmv_{1-4}) and two dorsal spiniform setae (Fmd_2 , Fmd_3). Patella with four acuminate Pe setae and five feathered Pm setae; without distinctive armature. Tibia setal formula, 5:5:6; Ter acuminate, Tmr and Tir feathered. Tarsal spurs asymmetric.

Opisthosoma: Segments X–XII not elongated.

Pygidial flagellum: Flagellum (♀) with three flagellomeres (fig. 21J–L); seta Dl_2 not reduced, situated anterior to Vl_1 , Dl_3 situated posterior to Vl_2 , Vm_2 present, not reduced, Vm_1 aligned with Vm_2 ; Dl_1 and Dl_4 microsetae present.

Female spermathecae: Two pairs of lobes (fig. 9B); median and lateral lobes similar in length and width; median lobes linear, lateral lobes sub-linear, apex slightly curved laterally; median lobes sclerotized along entire length, lateral lobes sclerotized apically; median lobe bases posterior to lateral lobe bases. Chitinized arch rectangular; anterior branch linear; lateral tips elongated. Gonopod subtriangular; length ca. 2× width.

NATURAL HISTORY: Although the type locality of *N. lanceolatus*, comb. nov., Cueva del Diablo, is a large cave with a dark zone, adults of both sexes were also found on the surface in the foothills of Pico de Orizaba, Veracruz, indicating that this species is facultatively and not obligatorily cavernicolous.

REMARKS: Rowland and Reddell (1980) placed this species in the *goodnighthorum* group of *Schizomus* because of the lanceolate shape of the male

pygidial flagellum. The recent discovery of the female, as well as the comparison of DNA sequence data, has demonstrated that it is more closely related to the species accommodated in *Nahual*, gen. nov., however. The male flagellum lacks the posterior constriction observed in all species of *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., and shares with other species of *Nahual* a pair of pits separated from each other. The well-developed apical process of the pedipalp trochanter and the spiniform setae on the pedipalp trochanter, tibia, and patella further support the placement of this species.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: **Puebla:** Municipio de La Esperanza: La Calera (path to Pico de Orizaba), 18°52'04"N 97°18'51"W, 2729 m, 24.ii.2012, D. Barrales, J. Mendoza, A. Ortega, C. Santibañez, and A. Valdez, 2 ♂, 1 imm. (CNAN Sz130), 21.ix.2015, J. Arreguin, D. Barrales, O. Francke, D. Guerrero, and R. Monjaraz, 2 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz241), 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14538]). **Veracruz:** Municipio de Ciudad Mendoza: Cueva del Diablo, 18°47'00"N 97°11'27"W, 1385 m, 20.ix.2015, J. Arreguin, D. Barrales, O. Francke, D. Guerrero, and R. Monjaraz, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (CNAN Sz169).

***Nahual pallidus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov.**

Schizomus pallidus Rowland, 1975a: 6, 7, 13–15, 17, fig. 6; 1975b: 34, 166–169, 184–186, 188, 216–219, 222, 223, 228, 230, 280, 366–369, 396, map 5, figs. 166, 179, 196, 292; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 84, 87–89, fig. 2; 1979a: 163; 1980: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, figs. 1, 13, 26, 43; Reddell, 1981: 17, 45, 46, 128, 129, 321, 324, fig. 23; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 57; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 6, 109.

Stenochrus pallidus: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 6, 12, 18, 102, 103, 109; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 34; 1996: 65; Harvey, 2003: 125; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 200, 201, 212.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus pallidus*: MEXICO: Veracruz: Municipio de Tlilapan: Cueva Macinga, 5.iii.1973, J. Reddell, holotype ♂, paratype ♀ (AMNH).

NATURAL HISTORY: Cueva Macinga, the type locality of *N. pallidus*, comb. nov., is a small, shallow cave without penumbra or dark zone. Specimens of *N. pallidus* were also collected in epigeal habitats in the surroundings of Cueva Macinga and at another locality, Rancho San Fermín, indicating that this species is facultatively cavernicolous.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: MEXICO: Veracruz: Municipio de Atoyac: Rancho San Fermín, 18°54'30"N 96°49'19"W, 542 m, 16.i.2017, D. Barrales, G. Contreras, and R. Monjaraz, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz220), 1 ♂, 1 imm. (AMCC [LP 14524]). Municipio Amatlán de los Reyes: Cañada Blanca, 18°57'10"N 96°51'19"W, 788 m, 19.viii.2017, D. Barrales, A. Cruz, J. Mendoza, and R. Monjaraz, 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14557]).

Olmecazomus, nom. nov.

Figure 6; tables 1, 3

Olmeca Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017: 399–413 (junior homonym of *Olmeca* Lamothe-Argumedo and Pineda-López, 1990).

TYPE SPECIES: *Olmeca cruzlopezi* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017 [= *Olmecazomus cruzlopezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.], type species, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS: *Olmecazomus*, nom. nov., may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by the following combination of characters. Cheliceral movable finger without accessory tooth; single guard tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with setae G3-4 situated basally. Propeltidium anterior process with two anterior setae (one posterior to the other) and two pairs of dorsosubmedian setae; corneate eyes absent, one pair of eyespots present. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Pedipalps homeomorphic; trochanter with prolateral spur and projected, digitiform

apical process; femur Fe_2 setae spiniform, Fv_1 and Fv_2 setae forming well-developed spiniform setiferous tubercles, located retroventrally; tibia with Ter_7 and Tir_5 setae spiniform, strongly sclerotized. Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (*Dm*). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII not elongated; XII (♂) without posterodorsal process. Pygidial flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally compressed, elliptical or ovate, with pair of dorsosubmedian slumps fused posteriorly; flagellum (♀) with two annuli. Spermathecae (♀) with two pairs of lobes, lateral lobes wider and smaller than medial lobes (ca. 1/3 the length of median lobes); lateral lobes swollen, drop shaped; median lobes parenthesis shaped, with apex directed laterally, and without bulbs; lateral and median lobes apically sclerotized; chitinized arch V-shaped, without anterior branch; lateral tips lobed; gonopod wide and long.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Olmecazomus* resemble species of *Heteroschizomus* in the shape of the female spermathecae, with the lateral lobes approximately 1/4 the length of median lobes. However, the chitinized arch is V-shaped in *Olmecazomus* and mug shaped in *Heteroschizomus*. Males of *Olmecazomus* also resemble males of *Mayazomus* in the robust pedipalps and the presence of spiniform setiferous tubercles on the pedipalp femur. However, pedipalp tibial setae Ter_7 and Tir_5 are spiniform and prolateral tarsal spurs are absent in males of *Olmecazomus*, whereas Ter_7 and Tir_5 are acuminate, and large prolateral tarsal spurs are present in males of *Mayazomus*.

ETYMOLOGY: The generic name is a compound word, derived from the word *Olmeca*, honoring the Olmecs, a prehispanic Mexican tribe, and *zomus*, a suffix commonly used for schizomid genera. It is masculine in gender.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Olmecazomus brujo* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.; *Olmecazomus cruzlopezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.; *Olmecazomus santibanezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017), comb. nov.

REMARKS: The name *Olmeca* was first used for a trematode worm, *Olmeca* Lamothe-Argumedo and Pineda-López, 1990. A search in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (2005) did not capture this name, which is valid and has nomenclatural priority according to the ICZN (2000). *Olmecazomus*, nom. nov., is therefore designated as a replacement name for members of the junior homonym, *Olmeca* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017.

Pacal Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995

Figures 1, 6; tables 1, 3

Pacal Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 1, 10, 13–15, 87, 88, 117, 140–142; Harvey, 2003: 114; Villarreal et al., 2008: 65; Montañó-Moreno and Francke, 2009: 33; Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012: 63; Moreno-González and Villarreal, 2012: 73, 75; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015: 452, 454, 461, 464, 475; 2016: 782–784, 787, 790, 804; Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2016: 120, 131; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017: 399–401, 405, 408, 411.

Schizomus brasiliensis group (part): Rowland 1975b: 37–39, 127–132, 134, 151, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 241, 305, 320, 321, 324, 335, 348–350, 360, 361, 363, 376, 384–388, 390, 393; Rowland and Reddell, 1979a: 165, 171; 1979b: 89, 90, 103, 105–112, 114, 116, 118; 1980: 1, 3; Reddell, 1981: 126; Rowland and Reddell, 1981: 19, 20; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1984: 172, 176, 177; 1986: 32; 1991: 3.

TYPE SPECIES: *Schizomus lacandonus* Rowland, 1975 [= *Pacal lacandonus* (Rowland, 1975)], type species, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS: *Pacal* may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by the following combination of characters. Cheliceral movable finger with lamella; single guard tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with G3-4 setae situated posteriorly. Propeltidium anterior process with two anterior setae (one posterior to the other) and three pairs of dorsosubmedian setae; corneate

eyes absent. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Pedipalps homeomorphic; trochanter with small prolateral spur and acuminate apical process; femur Fv_1 and Fv_2 setae acuminate, Fvr_{1-3} setae present; patella with three acuminate Pe setae and four feathered Pm setae; tibial setal formula 3-3-5(4) (*Ter-Tmr-Tir*). Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (Dm). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII not elongated; XII (♂) with small, inconspicuous posterodorsal process. Pygidial flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally compressed, trilobed or rhomboid, with pair of dorsomedian circular depressions (pits) and pair of dorsosubmedian swellings; flagellum (♀) with two annuli. Spermathecae (♀) with one pair of lobes (two pairs in *Pacal moisi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov., and *Pacal tepezcuintle* (Armas and Cruz-López, 2009), comb. nov.), apex directed vertically, unsclerotized; lobes with large and prominent terminal bulbs and several duct openings; chitinized arch inverse arch shaped, with anterior branch curved and complete, lateral tips tapering; gonopod short and small.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Pacal* may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by the presence of only one pair of spermathecal lobes in the female, and large bulbs on the lobes, which are absent in the spermatheca of other North American genera. In addition, males possess a lamella on the cheliceral movable finger and a small, inconspicuous posterodorsal process on opisthosomal segment XII, unique among North American schizomid genera, except *Hubbardia*, which exhibits a large, well-developed posterodorsal process on segment XII.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Pacal lacandonus* (Rowland, 1975); *Pacal moisi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.; *Pacal stewarti* (Rowland, 1973); *Pacal tepezcuintle* (Armas and Cruz-López, 2009), comb. nov.; *Pacal trilobatus* (Rowland, 1975).

REMARKS: As redefined above, *Pacal* comprises three species previously assigned to the genus and two species newly transferred from *Stenochrus*. Although *P. moisi*, comb. nov., and

TABLE 8

Measurements (mm) of the short-tailed whipscorpions, *Nahual bokmai*, sp. nov., and *Nahual lanceolatus* (Rowland, 1975), comb. nov. (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899)

Material deposited in the National Collection of Arachnida (CNAN) at the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Sex	<i>N. bokmai</i>				<i>N. lanceolatus</i>	
	♂		♀		♀	
Collection	CNAN		CNAN		CNAN	
Number	T1282		T1283		Sz0169	
Total length	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.1
Propeltidium	Length	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7
	Width	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Flagellum	Length	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
	Width	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Height	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pedipalp	Trochanter length	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
	Femur length	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
	Patella length	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
	Tibia length	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
	Tarsus length	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Total length	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4
Leg I	Coxa length	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
	Trochanter length	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Femur length	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.3
	Patella length	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.6
	Tibia length	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2
	Basitarsus length	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Telotarsus length	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
	Total length	9.0	8.3	7.7	5.6	6.1
Leg IV	Trochanter length	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	-
	Femur length	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	-
	Patella length	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	-
	Tibia length	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	-
	Basitarsus length	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	-
	Telotarsus length	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	-
	Total length	5.1	5.4	5.5	4.3	4.8

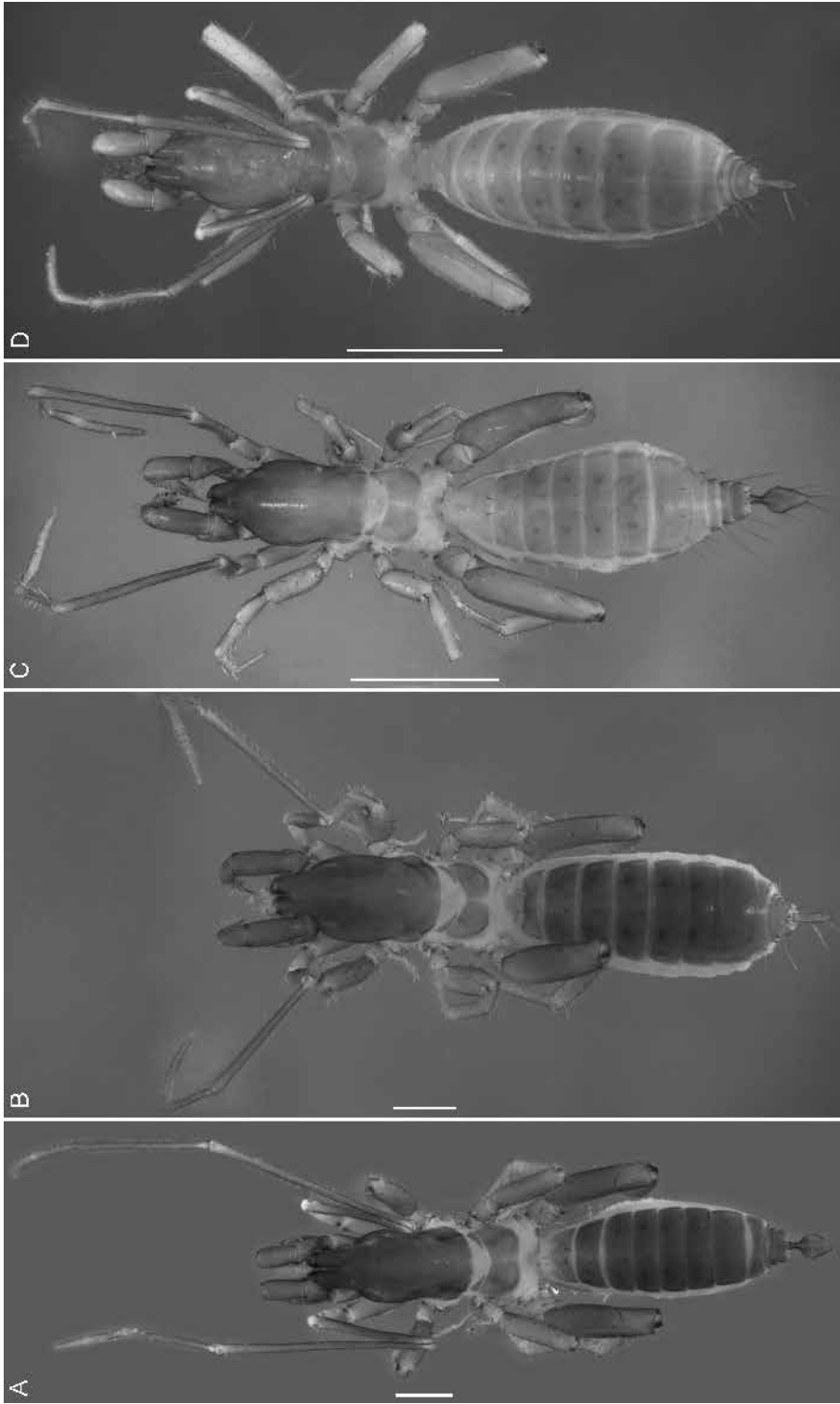


FIG. 22. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), habitus, dorsal view. **A**, **B**. *Nahuatl bokmai*, sp. nov.: **A**. ♂ (CNAN T1282); **B**. ♀ paratype (CNAN T1283). **C**, **D**. *Schizophtyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.: **C**. ♂ (CNAN Sz25); **D**. ♀ (CNAN Sz25). Scale bars = 1 mm.

P. tepezcuintle, comb. nov., are morphologically similar and differ markedly from other members of *Pacal*, the two species grouped unequivocally with other species of the genus based on the molecular data (fig. 6). The description of other new species awaits a more detailed revision of the genus.

***Schizophyxia*, gen. nov.**

Figures 2, 6, 7G, 9C, 10A, 13G, 22C, D, 23A–C, 24A–C; tables 1, 4

Schizomus mexicanus group (part): Rowland, 1975b: 37, 39, 164, 165, 167–168, 173, 185, 209, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 228, 255, 280, 301, 303, 320, 321, 348–350, 365, 366, 368, 369, 376, 387, 390, 391–393, 395; Rowland and Reddell, 1979a: 165, 171; 1979b: 90, 107; 1980: 1–8, 10, 11, 15–20; Reddell, 1981: 126; Rowland and Reddell, 1981: 19, 20, 41; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 32, 34; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 53, 57; Armas, 1989a: 7; Armas and Abud-Antun, 1990: 14, 18; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3; 1995: 82, 99, 101–104; Krüger and Dunlop, 2010: 52; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015: 452; 2016: 781–783, 804; 2018: 189, 212.

TYPE SPECIES: *Schizomus lukensi* Rowland, 1973 [= *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.], type species, here designated.

DIAGNOSIS: *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov., may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by the following combination of characters. Cheliceral movable finger smooth; single guard tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with G3-3 setae situated anteriorly (fig. 13G). Propeltidium anterior process with two anterior setae (one posterior to the other) and three pairs of dorsosubmedian setae (fig. 11A); corneate eyes absent. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Pedipalps homeomorphic; trochanter with mesal spur, apical process acute, not projected (fig. 7G); femur Fv_1 and Fv_2 setae acuminate, Fvr_{1-3} setae present;

patella with four acuminate *Pe* setae and four feathered *Pm* setae; tibial setal formula 3-3-4 (*Ter-Tmr-Tir*) (fig. 14D). Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (*Dm*). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII not elongated; XII (♂) without posterodorsal process. Pygidial flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally compressed, spear shaped, with pair of shallow dorsosubmedian depressions (slightly visible in *S. lukensi*) not fused posteriorly (fig. 23A–C); flagellum (♀) with two annuli (fig. 24A–C). Spermathecae (♀) with two pairs of lobes; lateral lobes ca. 3/4 the length of median lobes, with apex directed laterally; median lobes linear or slightly curved laterally (parenthesis shaped); lobes unsclerotized apically and without bulbs; lobe bases aligned, with duct openings along entire length (figs. 9C, 10A); chitinized arch U-shaped, without anterior branch, lateral tips rounded; gonopod wide and short.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov., resemble species of *Harveyus*, gen. nov., in the shape of the male pygidial flagellum and the female spermathecae. However, the male pygidial flagellum possesses a pair of submedian depressions and bulbs are absent from the median lobes of the female spermathecae in *Schizophyxia*, whereas the male pygidial flagellum possesses a pair of shallow pits and small bulbs are present on the median lobes of the female spermathecae in *Harveyus*. Additionally, species of *Schizophyxia* bear three pairs of dorsal setae on the propeltidium, whereas species of *Harveyus* bear only two. Although not observed in *Schizophyxia*, dimorphic males have been recorded in two species of *Harveyus*, i.e., *H. mexicanus*, comb. nov., and *H. mulaiki*, comb. nov.

ETYMOLOGY: The generic name is a compound word, combining *schizo-*, referring to the order Schizomida, which means “split” in Greek, and *phyxia*, referring to fictional antlike soldiers in “De-Loused in the Comatorium,” a short story by Cedric Bixler-Zavala and Jeremy Michael Ward of the progressive rock band, the Mars Volta. It is neuter in gender.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Schizophyxia bartolo* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.; *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov.

DISTRIBUTION: *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov., is distributed in the states of Nuevo León and Tamaulipas, northern Mexico (fig. 2), an area also inhabited by some species of *Harveyus*, gen. nov.

NATURAL HISTORY: The species of *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov., occur in seasonally dry habitats, inhabiting deciduous forest and caves, where the humidity is more optimal.

REMARKS: Although the species of *Schizophyxia*, gen. nov., and *Harveyus*, gen. nov., are very similar morphologically, the two genera may be consistently separated by several characters of the male pygidial flagellum and the female spermathecae. The acquisition of DNA sequence data for *H. mulaiki*, comb. nov., and *H. reddelli*, comb. nov., are needed to test the generic placements of these species.

***Schizophyxia bartolo* (Rowland, 1973),
comb. nov.**

Schizomus bartolo Rowland, 1973a: 6, 7, 13–16, 18, 19, figs. 11–13; 1973c: 135, 137; 1975b: 34, 166–169, 173, 174, 176, 177, 214, 215, 218, 219, 222, 223, 228, 229, 366–369, 394, map 5, figs. 158, 174, 193, 292; Dumitresco, 1977: 157; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 83, 84, fig. 2; 1979a: 163; 1980: 1, 2, 4–10, 15, 19, figs. 1, 5, 21, 40; Reddell, 1981: 16, 27, 126, 127, 128, 319, 324, fig. 23; Humphreys et al., 1989: 193; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 5, 105.

Stenochrus bartolo: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 5, 12, 18, 102, 103, 105; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 33; 1996: 65; Ruíz and Coronado, 2002: 67; Harvey, 2003: 123; Armas and Viquez, 2010: 10; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus bartolo*: **MEXICO**: *Nuevo León*: Municipio de Santa Catarina: Gruta de San Bartolo, 10 mi. SW Monterrey,

21.vi.1969, S. and J. Peck, holotype ♂, paratype ♀ (AMNH).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO**: *Nuevo León*: Municipio de Santa Catarina: Gruta de San Bartolo, 10 mi. SW Monterrey, ix.1971, T. Raines, 2 ♀, 2 imm. (AMNH), 29.iii.2018, M. de Luna-González, 1 subad. ♀, 1 imm. (CNAN DNA-Sz268).

***Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973),
comb. nov.**

Schizomus lukensi Rowland, 1973c: 136–138, figs. 1, 4; 1975a: 34, 166–169, 174–177, 214, 215, 218, 219, 222, 223, 228, 229, 366–369, 394, map 5, figs. 160, 173, 191, 192, 292 (part, all records except Cueva de los Cuarteles); 1975a: 19, 20; Dumitresco, 1977: 157; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 83–85, 98, fig. 2; 1979a: 163; 1980: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7–10, 15, 19, figs. 1, 7, 20, 38; Reddell, 1981: 16, 39, 128, 129, 321, 324, fig. 23; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 5, 104, 107.

Stenochrus lukensi: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 5, 12, 18, 101, 102, 107; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 34; 1996: 65; Ruíz and Coronado, 2002: 67; Harvey, 2003: 124; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus lukensi*: **MEXICO**: *Tamaulipas*: Municipio de Gomez Farias: Cueva del Agua, 30 mi. SW Soto la Marina, 31.x.1970, W. Russell, G. and J. Ediger, holotype ♂, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ paratypes (AMNH).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO**: *Tamaulipas*: Municipio de Gomez Farias: Cueva de los Alvarez, 23°02'43"N 99°09'32"W, 335 m, 20.iv.2016, Q. Arreguin, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, D. Guerrero, R. Monjaraz, and G. Montiel, 5 ♂, 5 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz116), 1 imm. (AMCC [LP 14513]); Afuera de la Cueva de Ojo de Agua, 23°02'15"N 99°07'45"W, 129 m, 23.iv.2016, Q. Arreguin, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, D. Guerrero, R. Monjaraz, and G. Montiel, 3 ♂, 5 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz118), 1 ♂, 1

imm. (AMCC [LP 14515]); Sótano del Ojital, 23°03'11"N 117°07'49"W, 252 m, 23.xi.2005, P. Sprouse, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CNAN Sz25).

Stenochrus Chamberlin, 1922

Figures 5, 6, 7H, 9E, 10C, 13H, 14D, 20B, 23D–F, 24D–F, 25A, B; tables 1, 4

Stenochrus: Chamberlin, 1922: 11; Mello-Leitão, 1931: 19; Giltay, 1935: 6, 8; Werner, 1935: 334, 468, 469, 479, 480; Gertsch, 1940: 1; Takashima, 1941: 93; Petrunkevitch, 1945: 322; Takashima, 1947: 33; 1948: 99; Millot, 1948: 154; 1949: 559; Pierce, 1950: 102; 1951: 40; Cloudsley-Thompson, 1958: 122, 214; Savory, 1964: 155; Cloudsley-Thompson, 1968: 152; Levi and Levi, 1968: 122, 469; Shimojana, 1972: 100; Aoki, 1973: 197; Rowland, 1973b: 197, 200; Brignoli, 1974: 145; Rowland, 1975b: 25; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 83; Savory, 1977: 140; Ribera, 1986: 106; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18–19; Cokendolpher and Reddell, 1992: 39; Harvey, 1992: 78; Armas, 1995: 11; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 101; Vázquez-Rojas, 1996: 63, 65; Armas and Teruel, 1998: 47; Tourinho and Kury, 1999: 2, 5; Armas and Cokendolpher, 2001: 3, 4; Armas, 2002: 3, 6; Armas and Abud-Antun, 2002: 11; Armas and Teruel, 2002: 45; Teruel and Armas, 2002: 91, 92; Harvey, 2003: 123; Teruel, 2003: 40, 42, 66; Armas, 2004: 20; Armas and Colmenares-García, 2006: 27; Cutler and McCutchen, 2006: 263; Shultz, 2007: 224, 228, 245, 247, 249, 251; Teruel, 2007: 51; Villarreal et al., 2008: 67; Armas and Cruz-López, 2009: 20, 21; Armas and Teruel, 2009: 449; Korenko et al., 2009: 1; Montaña-Moreno and Francke, 2009: 33; Armas, 2010a: 55; 2010b: 205, 209, 211, 220; Armas and Viquez, 2010: 9, 10, 12, 18, 20; Krüger and Dunlop, 2010: 47, 49, 52; Armas, 2011: 18; Armas and Teruel, 2011: 335; Armas and Delgado-Santa, 2012: 139,

142; Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012: 63, 64; Moreno-González and Villarreal, 2012: 73–76; Reddell, 2012: 788; Villarreal and García, 2012: 1, 5; Delgado-Santa and Armas, 2013: 37, 44; Moreno-González et al., 2014: 2, 21, 22; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 8, 32; Villarreal et al., 2014: 371; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015: 452, 454; Souza and Lira, 2015: 766; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2016: 782, 783, 789–791, 797; Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2016: 120, 126, 131; Villarreal et al., 2016: 24; Beron, 2017: 49; Clouse et al., 2017: 11; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017: 1, 2, 6, 10, 13; Moreno-González and Villarreal, 2017: 2; Teruel, 2017a: 46; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 189–191, 195, 203, 205, 210–212.

Schizomus pecki group (part): Rowland 1975b: 37, 39, 135, 137, 167, 168, 188, 209, 232, 233, 236, 238, 241, 246, 248, 250, 252, 255, 320, 321, 348–350, 376, 390, 396, 397; Rowland and Reddell, 1979a: 165, 171; 1979b: 90, 107; 1980: 1, 3, 22–26, 28, 29, 31; Reddell, 1981: 126; Rowland and Reddell, 1981: 19, 20; Cokendolpher and Reddell 1984b: 242; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 34, 37; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 53; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 1, 3; 1995: 101–103; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015: 452; 2016: 781, 783; 2018: 189, 212.

TYPE SPECIES: *Stenochrus portoricensis* Chamberlin, 1922, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS: The species of *Stenochrus* are very conservative morphologically and some are troglomorphic. As in most genera of the order, *Stenochrus* may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by a combination of characters, as follows. Cheliceral movable finger smooth (fig. 12A); single guard tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with G3-4 setae situated posteriorly, except in *Stenochrus alcalai* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018, and *Stenochrus pecki* (Rowland, 1973) (fig. 13H). Propeltidium anterior process with two ante-

rior setae (one posterior to the other) and two pairs of dorsosubmedian setae (fig. 11B); corneate eyes absent. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Pedipalps heteromorphic (as in *Stenochrus chimalapas* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018, and *Stenochrus gruta* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018), with femur, patella and tibia elongated; trochanter with small mesal spur and without apical process (except in *S. alcalai* and *S. gruta*) with an acute apical process and a bump, respectively) (fig. 7H); femur *Fv*₁ and *Fv*₂ setae acuminate (except in *S. pecki*, with spiniform setae), *Fvr*₁₋₃ setae present; patella with three acuminate *Pe* setae and three or four feathered *Pm* setae; tibial setal formula 3-3-4 (*Ter-Tmr-Tir*) (except *S. alcalai* with 3-3-5) (fig. 14D). Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (*Dm*). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII not elongated; XII (♂) without posterodorsal process. Pygidial flagellum (♂) dorsoventrally compressed, cordate or elliptical, with dorsosubmedian medial depression, always associated with pair of closely adjacent pits (figs. 20B, 23D–F); flagellum (♀) with two annuli (fig. 24D–F). Spermathecae (♀) with two pairs of lobes; lateral lobes smaller than (ca. half the length) and same width as median lobes, with apex directed laterally (figs. 9E, 10C); median lobes curved along entire length (parenthesis shaped) or curved apically (inverse J-shaped), with apex directed laterally, usually sclerotized medially to apically (fig. 10C); lobes without bulbs; median lobe bases posterior to lateral lobe bases (figs. 9E, 10C), with duct openings in both pairs of lobes; chitinized arch bowl-shaped, base widened, with slightly visible anterior branch, curved and not fused medially, lateral tips wide and sclerotized; gonopod wide and short.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Stenochrus* resemble species of *Nahual*, gen. nov., in the elliptical shape of the male pygidial flagellum and the presence of pits on its dorsal surface. However, a

medial depression is present in the male flagellum and a small lamella absent on the cheliceral movable finger in *Stenochrus* (fig. 20), which are absent and present, respectively, in *Nahual*. Additionally, the pedipalp setae are acuminate setiform in *Stenochrus*, but spiniform in *Nahual*.

Stenochrus resembles *Baalrog*, gen. nov., in the shape of the female spermathecae, in which the lateral lobes are reduced. However, the lateral lobes are the same width and the median lobes markedly curved in *Stenochrus*, whereas the lateral lobes are narrower than the median lobes, which are only slightly curved apically, in *Baalrog*.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Stenochrus alcalai* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018; *Stenochrus chimalapas* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018; *Stenochrus gruta* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018; *Stenochrus guatemalensis* (Chamberlin, 1922); *Stenochrus leon* Armas, 1995; *Stenochrus pecki* (Rowland, 1973a); *Stenochrus portoricensis* Chamberlin, 1922.

DISTRIBUTION: Species of *Stenochrus* inhabit tropical Central America and the Caribbean islands. All records reported for *S. portoricensis* are applicable to the genus, however, expanding its distribution to Europe (Clouse et al., 2017). Ongoing research on this widely distributed species, including phylogenetic analyses in preparation, suggests that the genus is endemic to the Caribbean and Central America, with multiple introductions into Europe from different sources (fig. 5).

NATURAL HISTORY: Although species of *Stenochrus* are primarily cavernicolous, some, notably *S. portoricensis*, are epigeal and cavernicolous, and usually found under large rocks. Some populations of *S. portoricensis* occur in dry, disturbed, or unnatural habitats, e.g., in greenhouses or associated with human waste, suggesting this species may be tolerant of desiccation and perturbation. Physiological tolerance together with parthenogenesis may explain its ability to successfully colonize new habitats over a large area.

REMARKS: The presence of elongated pedipalps is dimorphic among conspecific males of some

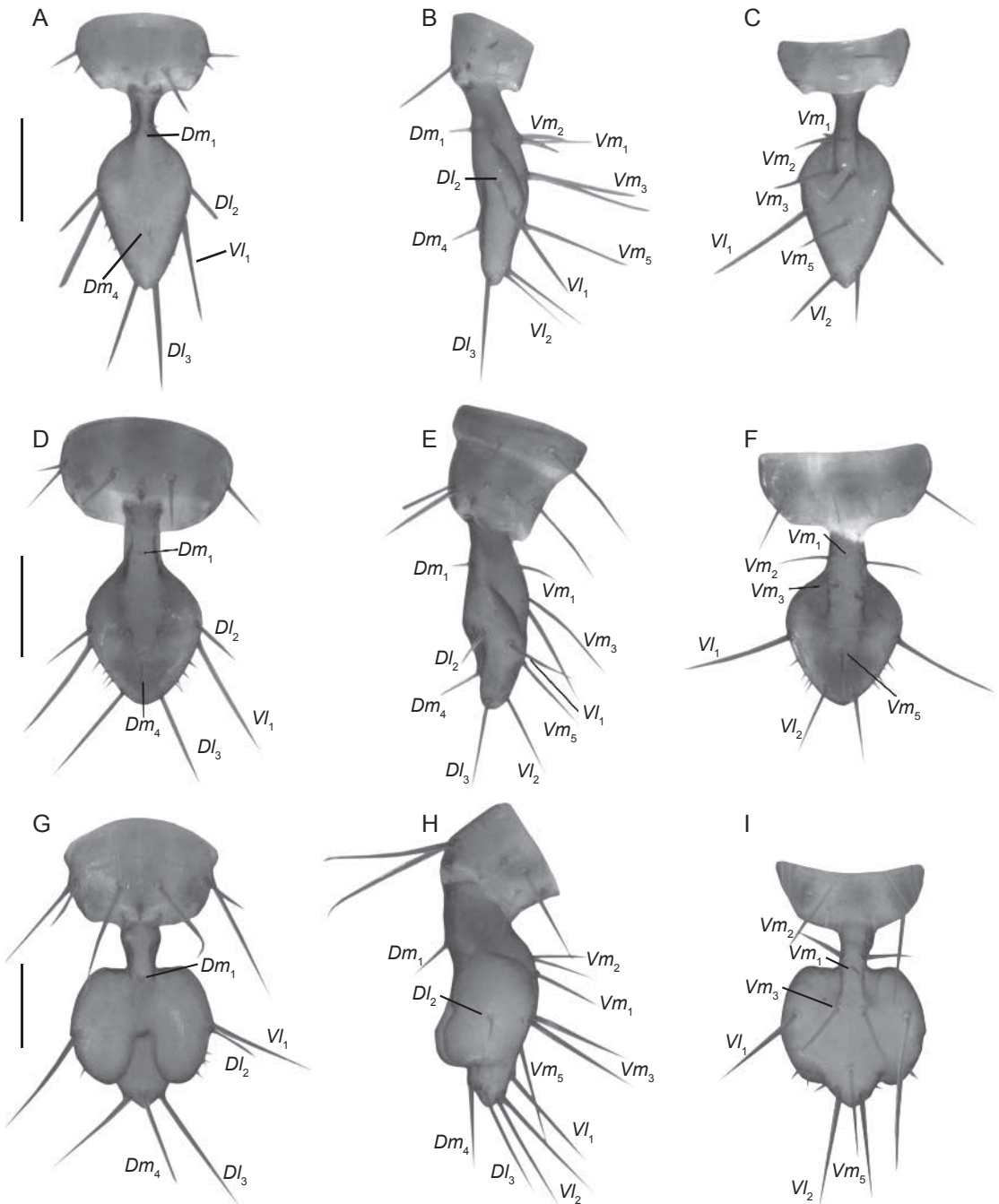


FIG. 23. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), pygidial flagellum, dorsal (A, D, G), lateral (B, E, H) and ventral (C, F, I) views. A–C. *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN Sz25). D–F. *Stenochrus gruta* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018, ♂ (CNAN T1155). G–I. *Troglostenochoerus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov., ♂ (CNAN T698). Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

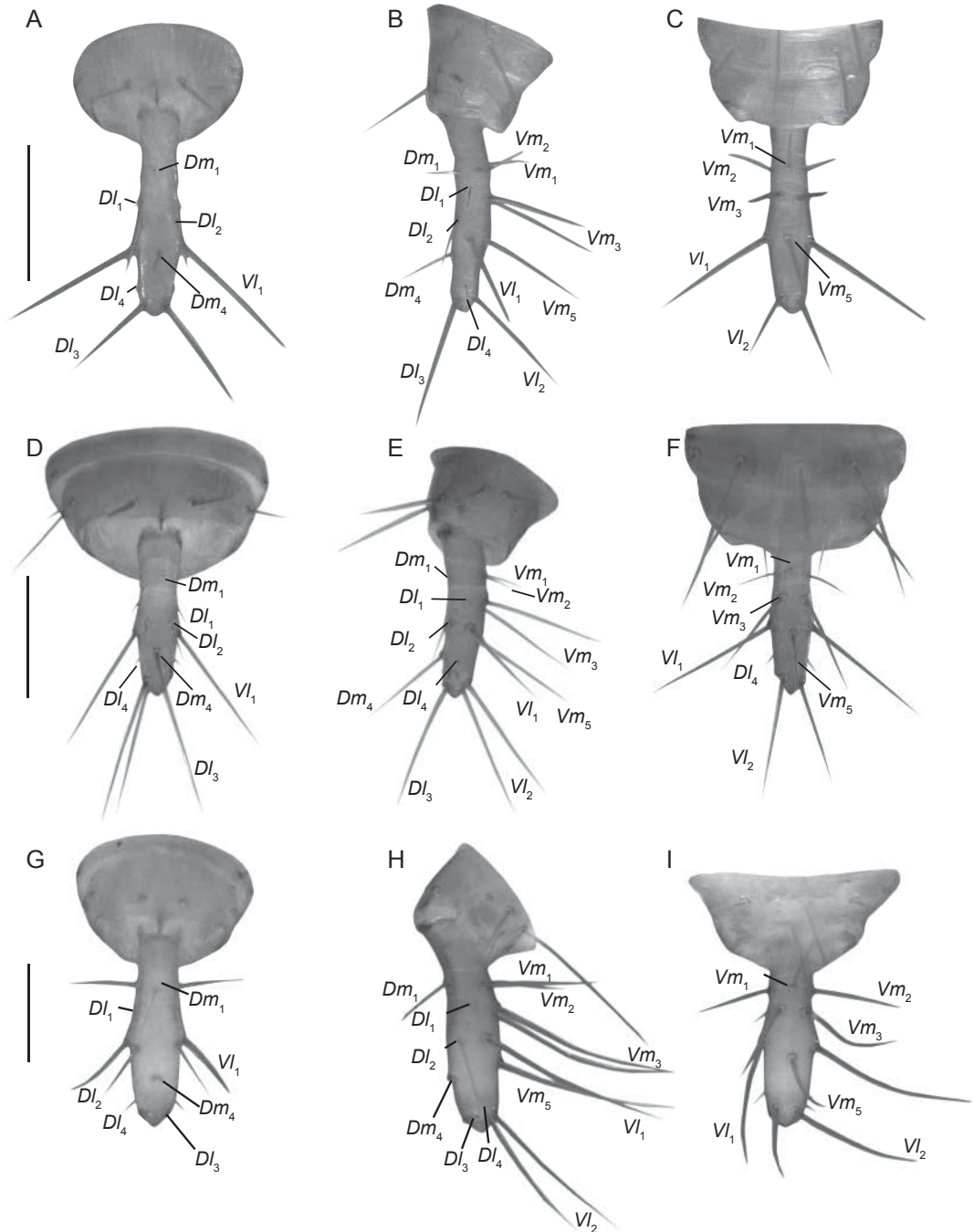


FIG. 24. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), pygidial flagellum, dorsal (A, D, G), lateral (B, E, H) and ventral (C, F, I) views. A–C. *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN Sz25). D–F. *Stenochrus gruta* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018, ♀ (CNAN T1156). G–I. *Troglstenochrus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov., ♀ (CNAN T699). Scale bars = 0.2mm.

Stenochrus species. Pedipalp elongation results in modification of the apical process of the trochanter, as observed in *S. gruta* and *S. pecki*.

Stenochrus guatemalensis was assigned to the genus based on two pairs of dorsal setae on the propeltidium and female spermathecae with the lateral lobes reduced and the medial lobes apically sclerotized. Unfortunately, the precise type locality for *S. guatemalensis* is unknown and several attempts to collect it in Guatemala were unsuccessful.

The types and only known specimens of *S. leon*, deposited in Cuba, were not examined in the present study and the brief and poorly illustrated original description does not provide the level of detail required to accurately place it within the genera recognized herein. The species may belong to another genus because the lateral lobes of the female spermathecae are slightly shorter (i.e., less than 1/3 the length of the median lobes) than those of other species of *Stenochrus*. A detailed examination of the chelicerae and female spermathecae and/or DNA sequence data are needed to verify its generic placement. The species is retained within *Stenochrus* until additional evidence proves otherwise.

Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke (2018) stated that *S. alcalai* bears three pairs of dorsal setae on the propeltidium, but after thorough reexamination the species was observed to bear only two pairs, consistent with the diagnosis of *Stenochrus*.

Stenochrus alcalai Monjaraz-Ruedas
and Francke, 2018

Stenochrus alcalai Monjaraz-Ruedas and
Francke, 2018: 203–206, 208, figs. 43–56, 71.

TYPE MATERIAL: **MEXICO:** *Oaxaca:* Municipio de San Pedro Jocotipac: La Laguna, 17°43'38"N 97°06'06"W, 2402 m, 23.viii.2015, D. Barrales, J. Cruz, O. Francke, R. Monjaraz, and J. Sánchez, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1160), paratype ♀ (CNAN T1161); El Tanque, 17°44'35"N

97°06'20"W, 2402 m, 22.viii.2016, D. Barrales, J. Cruz, O. Francke, R. Monjaraz, and J. Sánchez, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ paratypes (CNAN T1162).

Stenochrus chimalapas Monjaraz-Ruedas
and Francke, 2018

Stenochrus chimalapas Monjaraz-Ruedas and
Francke, 2018: 191–194, 203, 212, figs. 1–14, 71.

TYPE MATERIAL: **MEXICO:** *Oaxaca:* Municipio de Santa María Chimalapas: Cueva de Escolapa, 16°51'02"N 94°44'53"W, 219 m, 25.x.2016, E. Briones, A. Juárez, A. Valdez, and J. Valerdi, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1152), 1 ♂, 2 ♀ paratypes (CNAN T1153).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO:** *Oaxaca:* Municipio de Santa María Chimalapas: Cueva de Escolapa, 16°51'02"N 94°44'53"W, 219 m, 28.iii.2010, J. Cruz, O. Francke, C. Santibañez and A. Valdez, 2 ♂ (CNAN T1154), 25.x.2016, E. Briones, A. Juárez, A. Valdez, and J. Valerdi, 2 imm. (AMCC [LP 14533]).

Stenochrus gruta Monjaraz-Ruedas
and Francke, 2018

Stenochrus gruta Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke,
2018: 190, 195–198, 2012, figs. 15–28, 71.

TYPE MATERIAL: **MEXICO:** *Oaxaca:* Municipio de Sola de Vega: San Sebastián de las Grutas, Gruta de San Sebastián, 16°37'09"N 96°58'49"W, 1623 m, 1.vii.2013, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, J. Mendoza, C. Santibañez, and A. Valdez, holotype ♂ (CNAN T1155), 2 ♂, 2 ♀ paratypes (CNAN T1156).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO:** *Oaxaca:* Municipio de Sola de Vega: San Sebastián de las Grutas, Gruta de San Sebastián, 16°37'09"N 96°58'49"W, 1623 m, 20.vii.2006, O. Francke, H. Montañón, C. Santibañez, A. Valdez, and G. Villegas, 10 ♀ (CNAN Sz199), 1.vii.2013, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, J. Mendoza, C. Santibañez, and A. Valdez, 1 ♀, 1 imm. (AMCC [LP 14492]).

Stenochrus pecki (Rowland, 1973)

Schizomus pecki Rowland, 1973a: 6, 7, 16, 19–23, figs. 17–19; 1973c: 136; 1975a: 34, 135, 167, 168, 188, 209, 232, 234, 240–244, 246, 247, 250–253, map 4, figs. 216, 218, 221, 231; Dumitresco, 1977: 157; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 80, 83, 84, 88, 96, 98, 99, fig. 2; 1979a: 163; 1979b: 104; 1980: 1, 16, 23–26, 29–32, figs. 63, 64, 66, 69, 79; Reddell, 1981: 16, 51, 126, 128, 129, 320, 324, fig. 23; Cokendolpher and Reddell, 1984b: 242; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 36; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 53; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 5, 109.

Stenochrus pecki: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 5, 9, 12, 18, 102, 103, 109; Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 34; 1996: 65; Harvey, 2003: 125; Armas, 2004: 51; Armas and Cruz-López, 2009: 23; Zawierucha et al., 2013: 359; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2016: 783, 784, 804, fig. 2C, D; Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2017: 102, 103, figs. 3C, D, 4G, H; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 203.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus pecki*: **MEXICO:** *Tabasco:* Municipio de Teapa: Grutas de Cocona, 2 mi. NE Teapa, 1.viii.1948, C. Goodnight, holotype ♂ (AMNH), 29 November 1971, O. McKenzie, paratype ♀ (AMNH).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO:** *Tabasco:* Municipio de Teapa: Grutas de Cocona, 2 mi. NE Teapa, 17°33'49"N 92°55'44"W, 27 m, 20.xii.2011, G. Contreras, E. Goyer, E. Hijmensen, and J. Mendoza, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CNAN Sz35).

Stenochrus portoricensis Chamberlin, 1922

Stenochrus portoricensis Chamberlin, 1922: 11, 12; Mello-Leitão, 1931: 19; Giltay, 1935: 8; Werner, 1935: 469; Takashima, 1941: 93; Bücherl, 1971: 382; Rowland, 1973b: 195,

197, 200; Brignoli, 1974: 145; Rowland, 1975b: 31, 186; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 83; 1980: 14; Martín and Oromí, 1984: 267; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 55; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 3, 18; Muchmore, 1993: 33; 1993: 33; Humphreys, 1995: 178, fig. 4a, b; Baert et al., 1996: 16, fig. 8, map 5; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 2, 4–8, 10–12, 18, 19, 50, 92, 98, 99, 101–103, 110, 111, 156, fig. 79; Vázquez Rojas, 1995: 33; 1996: 65; Tourinho and Kury, 1999: 1, 3–5, figs. 1–4; Cokendolpher and Reddell, 2000: 187; Giribet and Ribera, 2000: 207; Armas, 2001: 53, 58, fig. 4A–D; Armas and Cokendolpher, 2001: 3, 4; Armas, 2002: 3, 5, 8; Armas and Abdun-Antun, 2002: 14; Giribet et al., 2002: 14, 62; Ruíz and Coronado, 2002: 67; Harvey, 2003: 125; Teruel, 2003: 39, 46, 47, 59, 66–68, fig. 49; Armas, 2004: 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 20, 51, fig. 21A–C; Pérez and Teruel, 2004: 168, 172, 175, 176, figs. 9, 13; Teruel, 2004: 36, 40, 41, fig. 19; Wallberg et al., 2004: 571; Zonstein, 2004: fig. 12; Armas, 2005: 3; Teruel and Armas, 2005: 129, 132, fig. 5; Armas, 2006: 240; Harvey, 2006: 173; Spanga and Gillespie, 2006: 559; Klompen et al., 2007: 940; Harvey et al., 2008: 168; Pérez-Gelabert, 2008: 68; Santos et al., 2008: 1, 2, 5–7, figs. 7–9; Armas and Cruz-López, 2009: 20; Korenko et al., 2009: 1, 2, figs. 1–4; Santos and Pinto-da-Rocha, 2009: 42; Teruel and Infante, 2009: 386, 388–390, fig. 4; Armas, 2010b: 211, 218, 219; Armas and Víquez, 2010: 9, 18, 20; Armas et al., 2010: 499, 500; Dabert et al., 2010: 227; Krüger and Dunlop, 2010: 49; Kury et al., 2010: 568; Pepato et al., 2010: 5; Regier et al., 2010: 1080, fig. 1; Armas and Teruel, 2011: 335; Nedvěd et al., 2011: 539, 544, 546; Ortuño and Martínez-Pérez, 2011: 244; Armas and Delgado-Santa, 2012: 183, 185, fig. 2; Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012: 64; Moreno-González and Villarreal, 2012: 62, 73; Teruel, 2012: 39, 40; Teruel et

- al., 2012: 97, 102, 104, 107, 110, 111, fig. 16; Villarreal and García, 2012: 1, 4; Armas, 2013: 93, 93; Christophoryová et al., 2013: 25, 27, 28, figs. 2A, B, 3A–E, 4A–E; Delgado-Santa and Armas, 2013: 37; He et al., 2013: 10; Santos et al., 2013: 1; Zawierucha et al., 2013: 357–360, fig. 1–3; Alegre Barroso and Barba Díaz, 2014: 54; Armas, 2014: 37; Barranco et al., 2014: 295, 296, 298, 300, fig. 3; Moreno-González et al., 2014: 22; Armas and Melic, 2015: 4, 5, fig. 15A–G; Armas and Rehfeldt, 2015: 55, 59, 60, fig. 16; Gallão et al., 2015: 1, 2, fig. 1, 3A–C; Guzmán et al., 2015: 478; Huber et al., 2015: 52; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015: 456, 461, 475; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32; Souza and Lira, 2015: 766, 767, fig. 1; Cabezas-Cruz et al., 2016: 307; Giupponi et al., 2016: 31; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2016: 801; Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2016: 119, fig. 4E, F; Talanda, 2016: 281; Armas et al., 2017: 542; Beron, 2017: 37, 47, 49; Clouse et al., 2017: 5, 11, figs. 2–4; Delfín-González et al., 2017: 283, 284; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2017: 399, 407; Ruiz and Valente, 2017: 89, 91; Šestáková et al., 2017: 19; Teruel, 2017a: 41, 45; 2017b: 81; Armas, 2018: 81, 87; Giupponi et al., 2018: 200–203, fig. 20A; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 189–191, 197, 212.
- Schizomus antilus* Hilton, 1933: 91, 92; Giltay, 1935: 6; Takashima, 1941: 94; Rowland, 1975b: 32, 186; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 87; 1979a: 162; 1980: 2, 14; Armas and Alayón García, 1984: 9, 10; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 55; Armas, 1989a: 1, 23; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 98.
- Schizomus cavernicolens* Chamberlin and Ivie, 1938: 102, 103, figs. 4–7; Gertsch, 1940: 4; Takashima, 1941: 94; Pearse, 1945: 153; Cárdenas-Figueroa, 1950: 154; Rémy, 1961: 406; Nicholas, 1962: 181; Vandell, 1964: 116; 1965: 93; Reddell, 1971: 28; Rowland, 1971a: 117; 1973c: 135; Brignoli, 1974: 149; Rowland, 1975b: 186; Reddell, 1977: 230; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 87; 1980: 14; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 55; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 110.
- Schizomus portarricensis*: Bolívar and Pieltain, 1944: 301 (lapsus calami).
- Schizomus latipes*: Cloudsley-Thompson, 1949: 261 [misidentification]; 1958: 123 (misidentification); Rémy, 1961: 407 (part, Cambridgeshire record only); Cloudsley-Thompson, 1968: 153, 154 (misidentification); Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 87 [misidentification].
- Schizomus floridanus* Muma, 1967: 18–20, unnumbered map, figs. 13–15; Rowland, 1971b: 304; 1973c: 135; 1975b: 186, 187; Brach, 1976: 97–99, figs. 1–3; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 87; Gertsch, 1979: 21; Rowland and Reddell, 1980: 14; Borrer et al., 1981: 123; Levi, 1982: pl. 94; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 55; Vine et al., 1988: 29; Borrer et al., 1989: 107; Humphreys et al., 1989: 185, 189; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 5, 99, 110, 111.
- Schizomus longimanus* Rowland, 1971a: 119, 120, 124, 125, figs. 4–6, 17; Brignoli, 1973: 6–9, figs. 1, 2; Reddell, 1973: 38; Rowland, 1973a: 13, 16, 22, fig. 21; 1973c: 135, 137; Brignoli, 1974: 143, 144, 146, 147, 151, fig. 1b; Sbordoni et al., 1974: 19; Rowland, 1975b: 186; 1975b: 14, 15, 17, 19, 20; Dumitresco, 1977: 157; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 87; 1980: 14; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 55; Armas, 1989a: 23; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 5, 99, 110, 111.
- Schizomus portoricensis*: Rowland, 1973b: 197; Peck, 1974: 19; 1975: 307; Rowland, 1975b: 18, 25, 32, 76, 137, 166–169, 185–206, 214–219, 224, 225, 366–369, 376, 377, 379, 383, 396, 397, map 5, figs. 161, 167–170, 181, 199–206, 292; Beck et al., 1976: 8; Reddell, 1977: 230; Rowland and Reddell, 1977: 79, 80, 81, 87–97, figs. 4–18; 1979a: 162, 165, 194; 1979b: 107; 1980: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13,

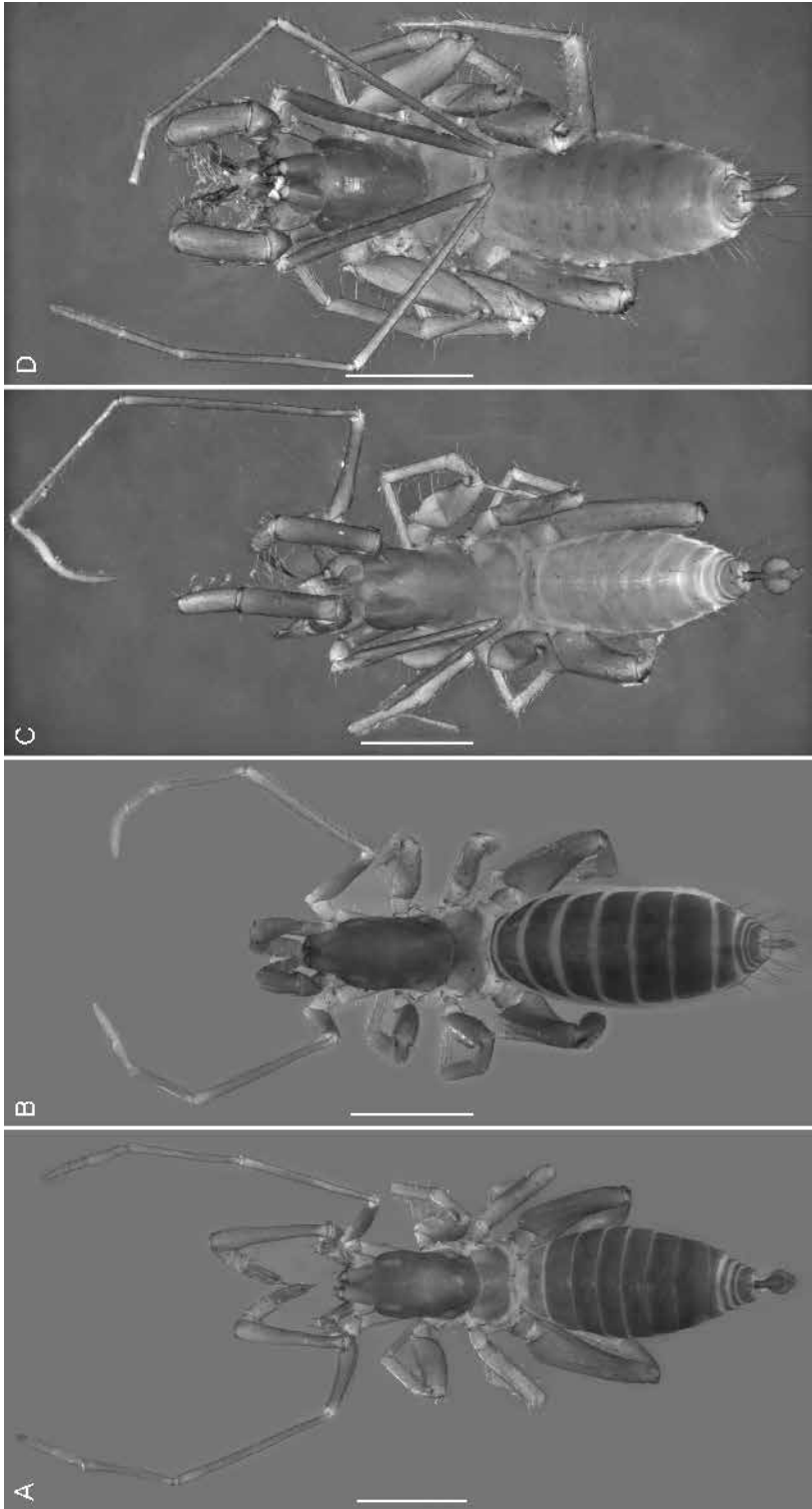


FIG. 25. Short-tailed whipscorpions (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899), habitus, dorsal view. **A, B.** *Stenochrus gruta* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: **A.** ♂ (CNAN T1155); **B.** ♀ paratype (CNAN T1156). **C, D.** *Troglostenocheirus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov.: **C.** ♂ (CNAN T698); **D.** ♀ (CNAN T699). Scale bars = 1 mm.

14–16, 20, figs. 1, 6, 14–17, 28, 46–53; Sket and Iliffe, 1980: 873; Peck, 1981: 72; Reddell, 1981: 42, 50, 55–59, 68, 126, 127, fig. 22; Martín and Oromí, 1984: 265–270, fig. 2; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1984: 173, 175; Martín et al., 1985: 40, 41, 43–45; Peck and Kukalova-Peck, 1986: 165; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 31–33; Ribera, 1986: 106, fig. 66; Camilo and Cokendolpher, 1988: 52–58, figs. 1, 6, 7; Armas, 1989a: 1, 2, 9, 23, 24, 34; 1989b: 3; Armas and Abud-Antun, 1990: 1, 5, 14–16, 19, figs. 7, 9; Peck, 1990: 368, 369; Oromi and Martín, 1992: 536; Peck, 1993: 42; Baert and Mahnert, 2015: 3, 15–17, 70–73, map 5, fig. 3.

Schizomus loreto Armas, 1977: 5–8, figs. 3, 4; 1984: 9; 1989a: 1, 23; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 110.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED: *Schizomus floridanus*: **U.S.A.**: *Florida*: Dade County: Ross and Castellow Hammock, 1 ♀ holotype (AMNH). *Schizomus longimanus*: **MEXICO**: *Chiapas*: Municipio de Tuxtla Gutierrez: Cueva Cerro Hueco, 3 km SE Tuxtla Gutierrez, 18.viii.1967, J. Reddell, J. Fish, and M. Tandy, holotype ♂ (AMNH), paratype ♂ (AMNH), 2 ♀ paratypes (AMNH).

MATERIAL EXAMINED: **BELIZE**: *Cayo District*: Belmopan, 2 ♀ (AMNH); Blue Hole National Park, 17° 08' 49" N 88° 40' 29" W, 170 m, 6.xi.2013, R. Monjaraz and C. Santibañez, 1 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz197); Caves Branch, Buck's Bypass Cave, 1 ♀ (AMNH); Hummingbird Highway, 1 ♀ (AMNH). **COLOMBIA**: *Quindío Department*: Montenegro, Finca Hotel Bosque Nativo, 04° 33' 10" N 75° 45' 32" W, 1250 m, 10. xii.2011, A. Valdez 1 ♀ (CNAN Sz40). **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**: *La Altagracia Province*: near Alto de Chavon, 18° 29' 27" N 68° 55' 04" W, 65.5 m, 15.vii.2004, J. Huff and E.S. Volschenk forested road cutting in cane fields, 1 imm. (AMCC [LP 3750]). **GUATEMALA**: Alta Verapaz, Coban, Reserva Natural Chahunpek, 16° 00' 35" N 90° 38' 56" W, 230 m,

20.viii.2017, D. Barrales and R. Monjaraz 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14554]); Santa Rosa, El Papayo, 14° 08' 17" N 90° 33' 52" W, 296 m, 3–4 July 2006, C. Avila, R. Estrada, J. Huff, D. Ortíz, and C. Víquez, 2 ♀ (AMCC [LP 6014]); Izabal, Río Sauce, 15 km E of El Estor, picnic area on river, 15° 33' 37" N 89° 17' 06" W, 13 m, 7.vii.2006, J. Huff, D. Ortíz, and C. Víquez, 2 ♀ (AMCC [LP 6016]). **HONDURAS**: *Santa Barbara Department*: Municipio de Santa Barbara: San Antonio, 1 km NE Río Grande de Otoro, 14° 46' 28" N 88° 10' 15" W, 355 m, 28.ix.2008, M. Branstetter and C. Víquez, 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 9475]). Municipio de Santa Rita: Desvio a Santa Rita, 3.4 km SW San Francisco de Ojuera, side of road, 14° 44' 08" N 88° 13' 16" W, 490 m, 28.ix.2008, M. Branstetter and C. Víquez, 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 9473]). *Lempira Department*: Municipio de La Iguala: La Telegrafía, side of road going to Gracias, before reaching Santa Rita, 14° 45' 58" N 88° 14' 31" W, 466 m, 28.ix.2008, M. Branstetter and C. Víquez, 2 ♀ (AMCC [LP 9474]). **JAMAICA**: *St. Ann Parish*: Falling Cave, Douglas Castle, 1 ♀ (AMNH). *Trelawny Parish*: Ulster Spring, ca. 1 km N, 18° 20' 39" N 77° 30' 47" W, 420 m, 18.vi.2005, S. Huber, 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 5179]). **MEXICO**: *Campeche*: Municipio de Calakmul: Reserva Ejidal Ley de Fomento Agropecuario, 3.5 km from Cristobal Colon, 17° 59' 13" N 89° 24' 54" W, 243 m, 14.x.2011, D. Barrales, D. Candia, O. Francke, G. Montiel, and A. Valdez, 10 ♀ (CNAN Sz50); outside Cueva de Balam-kú (Volcán de los Murciélagos), 18° 31' 15" N 89° 49' 31" W, 191 m, 12.x.2011, D. Barrales, D. Candia, O. Francke, G. Montiel, and A. Valdez, 5 ♀ (CNAN Sz51). *Chiapas*: Municipio de Cacahuatan: Bridge Faja de Oro, 15° 02' 20" N 92° 10' 17" W, 658 m, 6. xii.2015, G. Contreras, H. Montaña, and L. Olguin, 1 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz125), 7.iii.2017, J. Cruz, G. Contreras, J. Mendoza, and L. Olguin, 2 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14546]). Municipio de Marquez de Comillas: Playón de la Gloria, trail Rockera, 16° 09' 01" N 90° 50' 47" W, 150 m, 13.xii.2014, G. Contreras and L. Olguin, 1 ♀

- (CNAN Sz159). Municipio de Ocosingo: Arroyo Nayte, Sierra la Cojolita, 16°47'39"N 91°02'32"W, 194 m, 18.x.2006, J. Ballesteros, O. Francke, H. Montaña, and A. Valdez, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (CNAN Sz10), 28.vii.2013, O. Francke, J. Mendoza, R. Monjaraz, C. Santibañez, A. Valdez, and K. Zárate, 4 ♂, 4 ♀ (CNAN Sz93); El Aseradero 16°47'07"N 91°02'17"W, 205 m, 18.x.2006, J. Ballesteros, O. Francke, H. Montaña, and A. Valdez, 37 ♀ (CNAN Sz11), 28.vii.2013, O. Francke, J. Mendoza, R. Monjaraz, C. Santibañez, A. Valdez, and K. Zárate, 35 ♀ (CNAN Sz108); El Carton, 5 km W Frontera Corozal, 16°47'11"N 90°55'41"W, 153 m, 6.ix.2005, M. Cordoba, O. Francke, A. Jaimes, H. Montaña, and A. Valdez, 30 ♀ (CNAN Sz15); Cueva Grande, reserva Chan-Kin, 16°41'29"N 90°49'26"W, 144 m, 19.x.2006, C. Ballesteros, O. Francke, H. Montaña and A. Valdez, 3 ♀ (CNAN Sz16); Frontera Benemerito, 10 km from junction, 16°43'21"N 90°55'29"W, 162 m, 20.x.2006, C. Ballesteros, O. Francke, H. Montaña, and A. Valdez, 2 ♀ (CNAN Sz19). Municipio de Ocozocuatla: Cueva de los Bordos, 16°49'46"N 93°31'32"W, 615 m, 14.iv.2014, O. Sanchez and K. Zárate, 1 ♂ (CNAN DNA-Sz24). Municipio de San Fernando: Cueva de la Cañada, Ejido Benito Juárez, 16°53'50"N 93°07'59"W, 926 m, 3.vii.2014, K. Zárate, 1 ♂ (CNAN Sz158); Cueva del Guano, 16°48'50"N 93°10'19"W, 840 m, 2.iv.2014, G. Contreras and G. Montiel, 2 ♀ (CNAN Sz185); Cueva de la Mano, Ejido Miguel Hidalgo, 16°51'52"N 93°14'52"W, 1043 m, 18.vi.2011, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, R. Monjaraz, C. Santibañez, A. Valdez, and K. Zárate, 6 ♂, 6 ♀ (CNAN Sz2); Cueva de Las Abejas, 16°50'55"N 93°14'36"W, 1190 m, 19.vi.2011, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, R. Monjaraz, C. Santibañez, A. Valdez, and K. Zárate, 1 ♂, 5 ♀ (CNAN Sz3). Municipio de Tuxtla Gutierrez: Tuxtla Gutierrez, 16°46'27"N 93°08'02"W, 652 m, 4.viii.2006, PBN, 1 ♂ (CNAN Sz89). Colima: Municipio de Villa de Alvarez: Manantial Agua Fria, 19°16'23"N 103°52'40"W, 458 m, 23.vi.2014, G. Contreras and G. Montiel, 1 ♀ (CNAN DNA-Sz63). Guerrero: Municipio de Chilpancingo: Cueva del Borrego, Omiltemi, 17°33'19"N 99°39'17"W, 1997 m, 21 September 2012, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, J. Mendoza, and D. Ortíz, 1 imm. (CNAN Sz94), 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14498]). Jalisco: Municipio de Puerto Vallarta: Calle Olas Altas, 20°35'56"N 105°14'14"W, 32 m, 21.ii.2015, G. Contreras, 3 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14505]). Nayarit: Municipio de San Blas: Cueva del Naranjo, 21°28'46"N 105°04'39"W, 580 m, 17.vi.2015, G. Contreras and G. Montiel, 4 ♀ (CNAN Sz177). Tabasco: Municipio de Macuspana: outside Cueva de Agua Blanca, 17°37'12"N 92°28'12"W, 193 m, 30.ix.2014, G. Contreras and G. Montiel, 2 ♀ (CNAN Sz180). Quintana Roo: Municipio de Bacalar: Bacalar Lake, 18°38'51"N 88°24'46"W, 3 m, 13.vii.2014, G. Contreras, H. Montaña, G. Montiel, R. Paredes, and A. Valdez, 3 ♂, 3 ♀ (CNAN Sz174). Yucatan: Municipio de Chichén Itzá: Actún Xkyc (Xkyc Cave), Calcehtok, 1 ♀ (AMNH); Cenote Seco (Dry Cenote), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (AMNH); Ruinas de Chichenitza, 20°40'49"N 88°34'10"W, 32 m, 1.viii.2014, J. Mendoza and R. Monjaraz, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (CNAN Sz168), 3 ♀ (AMCC [LP 14506]). Municipio de Merida: Km 172 highway Merida–Cancun, 20°45'49"N 88°03'25"W, 36 m, 20.vii.2010, D. Barrales, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, G. Montiel, M. Paradiz, and C. Santibañez, 4 ♀ (CNAN Sz23). Municipio de Tecax: Cueva Chocantes, 20°13'28"N 89°17'58"W, 91 m, 2.x.2014, G. Contreras and G. Montiel, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CNAN Sz165). Municipio de Tecoh: Grutas de Tzabna, 20°43'49"N 89°28'29"W, 23 m, 3.x.2014, G. Contreras and G. Montiel, 3 ♀ (CNAN Sz164). U.S.A.: Florida: Dade County: Everglades National Park, 4 imm. (AMNH); Florida City, 3.2–8 km S, 14 ♀ (AMNH); Homestead, W Mowry St., 1 ♀ (AMNH); Matheson Hammock, 22 ♀ (AMNH); Miami, 1 ♀ (AMNH); Miami Brickell Hammock, 1 ♀ (AMNH); Royal Palm State Park, 1 ♀ (AMNH). Monroe County: Marathon, 2 ♀ (AMNH); Stock Island, 1 ♀ (AMNH). Puerto Rico: Bosque Estatal Susua, old campsite, trail leading into forest,

18°04'03"N 66°53'50"W, 181 m, 19–20.x.2009, J. Huff and L. Prendini 1 ♀ (AMCC [LP 10149]); Cueva de los Alferos, Barrio Moza, near Isabela, 2 ♀ (AMNH); Cueva Tuna, 3.5 km S of Cabo Rojo, 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 imm. (AMNH).

Troglostenochrus, gen. nov.

Figures 4, 6, 7I, 9F, 13I, 23G–I, 24G–I, 25C, D;
tables 1, 4

Stenochrus (part): Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012: 63,
64; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018:
189, 192.

TYPE SPECIES: *Stenochrus valdezi* Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012 [= *Troglostenochrus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov.], type species, here designated.

DIAGNOSIS: *Troglostenochrus*, gen. nov., may be separated from other hubbardiid genera by the following combination of characters. Cheliceral movable finger serrate, with multiple teeth; single guard tooth at end of serrula; setal group G3 with G3-3 setae situated anteriorly (fig. 13I). Propeltidium anterior process with two anterior setae (one posterior to the other) and three pairs of dorsosubmedian setae (fig. 11A); corneate eyes absent. Metapeltidium entire. Tegument without clavate setae. Pedipalps homeomorphic; trochanter with mesal spur, apical process long, projected and fan-shaped (fig. 7I); femur Fv_1 and Fv_2 setae spiniform, Fvr_{1-4} setae present (Fvr_{1-3} setae in *Troglostenochrus palaciosi* (Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986), comb. nov.); patella with four acuminate Pe setae and four feathered Pm setae; tibia setal formula 3-3-4 (*Ter-Tmr-Tir*) (fig. 14D). Leg IV femur anterodorsal margin produced at ca. 90° angle. Opisthosomal tergite II with one pair of setae (Dm). Opisthosomal segments IX–XII not elongated; XII (♂) without posterodorsal process. Pygidial flagellum (♂) bulbous, trilobed, without dorsal depressions (fig. 23G–I), with pair of dorsosubmedian, rounded projections; flagellum (♀) with two annuli (fig. 24G–I). Spermathecae (♀) with two

pairs of lobes; lateral lobes ca. 3/4 the length of median lobes, linear, with apex directed laterally; median lobes inverse J-shaped with apex directed laterally; lobes unsclerotized apically and without bulbs; median lobe bases anterior to lateral lobe bases, with duct openings along entire length (fig. 9F); chitinized arch hastate, with curved anterior branch, and lateral tips extremely projected and tapering; gonopod long and narrow.

COMPARISONS: Species of *Troglostenochrus*, gen. nov., resemble species of *Cokendolpherius* Armas, 2002 in the trilobed pygidial flagellum and robust pedipalps, with a projected, conical apical process of the pedipalp trochanter, of the male, and the three pygidial flagellomeres and horizontal bracket shape of the chitinized arch of the spermathecae, of the female. However, *Troglostenochrus* bears three pairs of dorsal setae on the propeltidium, whereas *Cokendolpherius* bears two pairs, and females of *Troglostenochrus* possess both Vm_2 and Dl_4 setal pairs on the pygidial flagellum, which are absent in *Cokendolpherius*, and the spermathecal lobes are considerably longer in *Troglostenochrus* than in *Cokendolpherius*.

Species of *Troglostenochrus* resemble species of *Baalrog*, gen. nov., in the shape of the female spermathecae, in which the lateral lobes are reduced, and the lateral tips projected. However, the lateral lobes are considerably longer and wider in *Troglostenochrus* than in *Baalrog*, and the anterior branches of the chitinized arch are present and curved in *Troglostenochrus*, but absent in *Baalrog*.

ETYMOLOGY: The generic name is a compound word derived from *troglo* (Greek, "hole"), referring to the troglomorphic species included in the genus, and "*Stenochrus*," the genus in which its two species were formerly accommodated. It is masculine in gender.

INCLUDED SPECIES: *Troglostenochrus palaciosi* (Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986), comb. nov.; *Troglostenochrus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov.

DISTRIBUTION: *Troglostenochrus*, gen. nov., is known from only two disjunct localities in the

states of Guerrero and Chiapas, southern Mexico. Presumably, the genus extends across the entire Sierra Madre del Sur in Oaxaca and the Sierra Chiapas, although extensive searching in the caves of Chiapas have thus far failed to collect additional species (fig. 4).

NATURAL HISTORY: The known species of *Troglostenochnus*, gen. nov., are strictly cavernicolous, inhabiting the dark zone of caves, and have not been collected on the surface. *Mayazomus loobil* Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015, was collected outside the cave inhabited by *T. valdezi*, comb. nov.

REMARKS: Species of *Troglostenochnus*, gen. nov., closely resemble species of *Cokendolpherius*, endemic to Cuba. Unfortunately, no samples of *Cokendolpherius* were available for DNA isolation and attempts to collect fresh material of *T. palaciosi*, comb. nov., were unsuccessful (the cave was never found). Nevertheless, the morphological characters and simultaneous phylogenetic analyses (fig. 6) unequivocally support the placement of *T. palaciosi* within *Troglostenochnus*. The acquisition and analysis of DNA sequence data from *Cokendolpherius* are needed to test its relationship to *Troglostenochnus*.

***Troglostenochnus palaciosi* (Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986), comb. nov.**

Schizomus mexicanus: Palacios-Vargas, 1981: 64 [misidentification]; Alberti and Palacios-Vargas, 1987: 2 [misidentification].

Schizomus sp. nov.: Hoffmann et al., 1986: 151, 208, 238.

Schizomus palaciosi Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1986: 31, 35–37, figs. 1–5, 11; Alberti and Palacios-Vargas, 1987: 1–14, figs. 1–30; Alberti, 1990: 29; Ludwig and Alberti, 1990: 255–257, figs. 1, 10; Palacios-Vargas, 1990: 5; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995: 6, 109; Alberti, 2000: 313, figs. 3d, 7b; Giribet et al., 2002: 49.

Stenochnus palaciosi: Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1991: 18; 1995: 6, 8, 12, 18, 103, 108, 109;

Vázquez-Rojas, 1995: 33; 1996: 65; Harvey, 2003: 124; Moreno-González and Villarreal, 2012: 73; Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012: 65; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Zawierucha et al., 2013: 359; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Schizomus palaciosi*: **MEXICO:** Guerrero: Municipio de Taxco de Alarcón: Gruta de Acuitlapan, 12 km NE of Taxco, 26.v.1978, J. Palacios, holotype ♂ (CNAN T120), 23.v.1980, J. Palacios, paratype ♀ (CNAN T119).

***Troglostenochnus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), comb. nov.**

Stenochnus valdezi Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012:

63–68, figs. 1–9; Moreno-González and Villarreal, 2012: 73; Palacios-Vargas and Reddell, 2013: 52; Palacios-Vargas et al., 2015: 32; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2018: 189, 192.

TYPE MATERIAL: *Stenochnus valdezi*: **MEXICO:** Chiapas: Municipio de La Trinitaria: Cueva de San Francisco, 16°05'59"N 92°02'49"W, 1546 m, 18.vi.2011, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, R. Monjaraz, C. Santibañez, A. Valdez, and K. Zárate, holotype ♂ (CNAN T698), 4 ♀ paratypes (CNAN T699).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: **MEXICO:** Chiapas: Municipio de La Trinitaria: Cueva de San Francisco, 16°05'59"N 92°02'49"W, 1546 m, 18.vi.2011, G. Contreras, J. Cruz, O. Francke, R. Monjaraz, C. Santibañez, A. Valdez, and K. Zárate, 3 ♀ (CNAN Sz160), 1 ♀, 1 imm. (AMCC [LP 14532]), O. Francke, J. Mendoza, R. Monjaraz, C. Santibañez, A. Valdez, and K. Zárate, 26.vi. 2013, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (CNAN Sz92).

DISCUSSION

Until quite recently, the systematics of Schizomida focused principally on the description of new genera and species, using a limited set of morphological character systems (Rowland,

1975b; Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995; Harvey, 2003; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2015, 2016, 2017). The shapes of the male pygidial flagellum and the female spermathecae were emphasized for the diagnosis and delimitation of schizomid species. Although these character systems are very informative at the species level, because they are sexually selected, they are often unreliable for the diagnosis and delimitation of supraspecific taxa within the order, for the same reason (Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995; Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2016; Villarreal et al., 2008). The relief of the dorsal surface of the flagellum and the relative positions of its setae are more informative phylogenetically than flagellar shape per se (Cokendolpher and Reddell, 1992; Harvey, 1992; Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2016); however, there is considerable homoplasy in these characters as well (Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2016).

Although a few genera, e.g., *Mayazomus*, *Surazomus*, and *Tayos* Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995, are diagnosed by autapomorphies, the diagnosis of most schizomid genera currently requires a combination of homoplastic characters, 20 of which were listed by Reddell and Cokendolpher (1995): coronate ocelli; tegument clavate setae; cheliceral movable finger accessory teeth and/or lamella; movable finger serrula guard teeth; pedipalps sexual dimorphism (heteromorphic or homeomorphic) and male dimorphism (or polymorphism); pedipalp armature; pedipalp trochanter mesal spur development; trochanter anterior process setation; leg IV femur, anterodorsal margin development; metapeltidium divided or entire; opisthosomal elongation; opisthosomal segment II setation; opisthosomal segment XII, posterodorsal process; male pygidial flagellum dorsoventrally or laterally compressed; flagellum dorsal surface pits; female pygidial flagellum, number of flagellomeres or annuli; gonopod structure; female spermathecae, number of lobes; spermathecal lobes nodular or without nodules.

Recent investigations of other character systems, such as the counts and relative positions of setae on the chelicerae and pedipalps and a more

detailed and precise description of the diverse structures comprising the female spermathecae, offered new potential for schizomid systematics at the species level and above (Moreno-González et al., 2014; Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2016, 2017; Villarreal et al., 2016). However, only the annuli on the female flagellum have thus far been tested in a phylogenetic framework (Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2016). The phylogenetic information content of other character systems, and their utility for schizomid systematics above the species level, were untested prior to the analyses of Monjaraz et al. (in prep.). Based on those results, a brief assessment is provided below.

PROPELTIDIAL SETAE: The number of pairs of setae on the dorsal surface of the propeltidium was introduced as a character by Rowland (1975b), who hypothesized that reduction in the number was synapomorphic in Hubbardiidae because four or more pairs are observed in Protoschizomidae. Rowland (1975b) noted this character was highly variable within the species groups subsequently described by Rowland and Reddell (1979a, 1979b, 1980, 1981) and that three pairs was the most common condition among New World hubbardiids. However, among Mexican schizomids, two, three, or four pairs of propeltidial setae, combined with characters of the chelicerae movable finger, the male pygidial flagellum, and the female spermathecae, proved effective for generic diagnosis in the present study. The number of pairs of propeltidial setae was constant among congeners, e.g., *Harveyus*, gen. nov., and *Stenochrus* each bear two pairs of setae, *Nahual*, gen. nov., and *Schyzophyxia*, gen. nov., each bear three, and *Heteroschizomus*, stat. rev., bears four. Furthermore, the number of pairs of propeltidial setae (and the relief of the cheliceral movable finger) are independent of sex and stage, permitting immatures of both sexes to be reliably identified to genus. Based on these observations, the utility of the propeltidial setae for the generic diagnosis of schizomids appears to have been underestimated.

PEDIPALP TIBIAL SETAE: Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke (2016) proposed the use of pedipalp setae for species delimitation and subsequently

homologized the pedipalp setae of Hubbardiidae with those of Protoschizomidae (Monjaraz-Ruedas et al., 2017), demonstrating that the number and shape of these setae are informative for the diagnosis of schizomid families. Although all hubbardiids possess a similar setal configuration, especially on the pedipalp femur and patella, variation in setal patterns on the pedipalp tibia is informative at the generic level. The tibia bears three rows of setae, the retrolateral (*Ter*), median (*Tmr*), and proateral (*Tir*) rows, which may be transformed into a formula by counting the number of setae in each (*Ter-Tmr-Tir*). In the present study, the formula of tibial setae was usually constant among congeners. For example, formulae of 5-5-6 and 3-3-4 occur in *Nahual* and *Stenochrus*, respectively, providing a diagnostic difference between them. Furthermore, as with the number of propeltidial setae, this character is independent of sex and stage, permitting immatures of both sexes to be reliably identified to genus. When used in combination, these characters reliably diagnose genera in which one is constant. For example, although *Stenochrus* and *Schizophyxia* share the tibial setae formula 3-3-4, *Schizophyxia* bears three pairs of propeltidial setae whereas *Stenochrus* bears two.

MALE PYGIDIAL FLAGELLUM: The shape of the male pygidial flagellum was traditionally considered the most important character for species delimitation in schizomids (Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995). However, the character is problematic for generic diagnosis for the same reason it is useful for species delimitation: sexual selection on flagellar shape has created considerable variation at the species level (Reddell and Cokendolpher, 1995; Villarreal et al., 2008), which obfuscates homology assessment and hinders the definition of character states. The coding and definition of the states of male flagellar shape could be improved by avoiding subjective assessments and quantitatively comparing homologous components of the flagellum using ratios or shape analysis with geometric morphometrics, which can then be analyzed phylogenetically as continuous characters (De Bivort et al., 2009;

Magalhães and Santos, 2012), as recently applied to *Mayazomus* (Monjaraz-Ruedas and Francke, 2016). A more objective, quantitative characterization of flagellar shape may assist with generic diagnosis across the order and provide phylogenetically informative data as, e.g., in *Heteroschizomus*, which possess a distinctly elongated flagellum. This approach may also reveal homoplasy or mistaken homology assessment as, e.g., with the elongated pygidial flagellum of *Nahual lanceolatus*, comb. nov., and *Heteroschizomus*, a character that led Rowland and Reddell (1981) to assign these taxa to the same species group.

Although there are problems with using male flagellar shape as a character for generic diagnosis in schizomids, other characters of the male flagellum offer potential for the purpose. The relief of the dorsal surface of the flagellum, despite also exhibiting considerable variation, is constant or nearly so among some congeners, e.g., all known species of *Nahual*, which possess a pair of dorso-submedian pits, and most species of *Rowlandius*, which exhibit a pair of submedian projections. The relative positions of the flagellar setae also appear to provide reliable characters for species delimitation in some genera, e.g., *Piaroa*, but exhibit considerable interspecific variation, limiting their utility for generic diagnosis beyond specific cases, e.g., in differentiating *Calima* Moreno-Gonzalez and Villarreal, 2012, and *Piaroa* from other South American genera.

FEMALE SPERMATHECAE: Brignoli (1973) introduced female spermathecal shape as a character for species delimitation, but Rowland and Reddell (1979a, 1979b, 1980, 1981) noted it could not be used in isolation, due to the conserved morphology of the spermatheca, suggesting these authors were aware that the character is often constant among congeners. Despite these concerns, spermathecal shape continues to be used for species delimitation and as an aid to identify females in the absence of males. This practice probably leads to erroneous delimitation and identification, especially among the many species complexes and parthenogenetic populations of schizomids. For this reason, characters

of the female spermathecae should be used with caution and species descriptions should be based on their component structures, rather than solely on the general shape. In the present study, subdivision of the spermatheca into its components facilitated the identification of several characters (i.e., shape and size of the chitinized arch, relative lengths and widths of the median and lateral lobes, relative positions of the medial and lateral lobe bases, orientation of the lobe apex, and apical sclerotization or bulbs on the lobes), the combination of which was constant among congeners, permitting reliable diagnosis of genera. Some of these characters also vary interspecifically, providing information at the species level.

Phylogenetic hypotheses of DNA sequences, analysed separately and simultaneously with the morphological characters, greatly assisted the identification of monophyletic groups, defined as genera in the present contribution, and the morphological characters for their diagnosis, by optimization on the preferred phylogenetic hypothesis. Based on this assessment, characters of the female spermathecae presented herein were found to be reasonably reliable for generic recognition.

In conclusion, the integration of morphological and molecular data not only increased knowledge of the schizomid diversity in the New World but disentangled what was once considered a homoplastic and variable morphology in a large "catch-all" genus (i.e., *Stenochrus*) into discrete units each diagnosable by unique character combinations.

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APPENDIX 1

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS USED IN PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT-TAILED WHIPSCORPION GENUS *Stenochrus* CHAMBERLIN, 1922, AND RELATED GENERA (SCHIZOMIDA: HUBBARDIIDAE)

Characters optimized with ACCTRAN,
except where indicated otherwise.

Chelicerae

0. Fixed finger, prolateral surface, G3 setae position: seta G3-4 posterior (0); setae G3-2 and G3-4 posterior (1); seta G3-3 anterior (2). [DELTRAN]
1. Fixed finger, prolateral surface, number of G5 setae: ≤ 8 (1); ≥ 9 (2).
2. Movable finger, mesal surface, margin: smooth (0); lamella (1); dentate (2). [DELTRAN]

Prosomal propeltidium

3. Anterior process setation: 1+1 (0); 2+1 (1).
4. Dorsal pairs of setae, number: 2 (0); 3 (1); 4 (2).

Prosomal metapeltidium

5. Metapeltidium: divided (0); entire (1).

Opisthosoma

6. Segments X–XII (δ): not elongate (0); elongate (1).
7. Segment XII, posterodorsal process (δ): absent (0); present (1).
8. Tergite II, number of setae: 2 (0); > 2 (1).

Pedipalps

9. Pedipalps, development (δ): homeomorphic (0); elongated (1); robust (2).

Pedipalp trochanter

10. Apical process: acute (0); acuminate (1); obtuse (2); bump (3); fan-shaped (4); digitiform (5); rounded (6).

Pedipalp femur

11. Retrolateral surface, seta Fe_1 , type: acuminate (0); spiniform (1); macrosetae (2).
12. Retrolateral surface, seta Fe_5 , type: acuminate (0); spiniform (1); spiniform setiferous tubercle (2); macrosetae (3).
13. Retrolateral surface, seta Fv_1 , type: acuminate (0); spiniform (1); spiniform setiferous tubercle (2); macrosetae (3).
14. Retrolateral surface, seta Fv_2 , type: acuminate (0); spiniform (1); spiniform setiferous tubercle (2); macrosetae (3).
15. Retrolateral surface, spiniform setiferous tubercles, position: Fv_1 and Fv_2 distal (0); Fv_1 ventral, Fv_2 distal (1); Fv_1 and Fv_2 ventral (2). [DELTRAN]
16. Prolateral surface, anterior margin, apophysis: absent (0); present (1).
17. Prolateral surface, ventral row of setae (Fmv_{1-4}), number: 3 (0); 4 (1).

Pedipalp patella

18. Curvature: slight (0); marked (1); none (2).
19. Retrolateral row of setae (Pe), count: 3 (0); 4 (1); 5 (2); 2 (3).
20. Retrolateral row of setae (Pe), type: acuminate (0); feathered (1); spiniform (2); macrosetae (3).
21. Prolateral row of setae (Pm), count: 3 (0); 4 (1); 5 (2); 6 (3).
22. Prolateral row of setae (Pm), type: acuminate (0); feathered (1); spiniform (2); macrosetae (3).

Pedipalp tibia

23. Spurs: absent (0); ventral (1); proventral (2).
24. Retrolateral row of setae (Ter), count: 3 (0); 4 (1); 5 (2); 6 (3).

25. Retrolateral row of setae (*Ter*), type: (0) acuminate (0); feathered (1); spiniform (2); macrosetae (3).
26. Medial row of setae (*Tmr*), count: 3 (0); 4 (1); 5 (2); 6 (3).
27. Medial row of setae (*Tmr*), type: acuminate (0); feathered (1); spiniform (2); macrosetae (3).
28. Prolateral row of setae (*Tir*), count: 3 (0); 4 (1); 5 (2); 6 (3).
29. Prolateral row of setae (*Tir*), type: acuminate (0); feathered (1); spiniform (2); macrosetae (3).

Male flagellum

30. Shape, dorsal view: lanceolate (0); cordate (1); spatulate (2); subrhomboidal (3); shovel shaped (4); elliptical (5); trilobed (6); bulbous or clavate (7); spear shaped (8); deltoid (9). [DELTRAN]
31. Shape, lateral view: slender (flat) (0); elliptical (1); bulbous (2).
32. Dorsal depressions: absent (0); pair of pits (1); single depression (2); pair of depressions (3); depression and pits (4).
33. Dorsal depressions, position: medial (0); sub-medial (1); anterior (2); posterior (3).
34. Dorsal projections: flat (0); pair of projections (1); single projection (2).
35. Dorsal projections, position: medial (0); sub-medial (1). [DELTRAN]
36. Seta *Dm*₁, position with respect to anterior margin: posterior (0); aligned with margin (1).
37. Seta *Dm*₄, position with respect to seta *Dl*₃: anterior to (0); aligned with (1).
38. Setae *Dl*₁, position with respect to setae *Vl*₁: aligned with (0); posterior to (1); anterior to (2).
39. Setae *Dl*₃, position with respect to setae *Vl*₂: aligned with (0); posterior to (1); anterior to (2).
40. Seta *Vm*₁, position with respect to setae *Vm*₂: aligned with (0); posterior to (1); anterior to (2).

Female flagellum

41. Flagellomeres, count: 3 (0); 4 (1).
42. Setae *Dl*₁, position with respect to setae *Vl*₁: aligned with (0); posterior to (1); anterior to (2).
43. Setae *Dl*₃, position with respect to setae *Vl*₂: aligned with (0); posterior to (1); anterior to (2).

Spermathecae

44. Lobes, number of pairs: 1 (0); 2 (1); 3 or more (2).
45. Median lobes, shape: linear (0); arch shaped (1); inverse J-shaped (2).
46. Median lobes, ornamentation: sclerotized (0); bulbs (1); smooth (2).
47. Median lobes, sclerotization: apically (0); half of lobe (1); entire lobe (3).
48. Median lobes, bulbs size: large (0); small (1).
49. Median lobes, apex orientation: ental (0); ectal (1); vertical (2).
50. Median lobes, base position relative to bases of lateral lobes: aligned with (0); anterior to (1); posterior to (2).
51. Lateral lobes, shape: linear (0); arch shaped (1).
52. Lateral lobes, ornamentation: sclerotized (0); smooth (1).
53. Lateral lobes, apex orientation: ental (0); ectal (1); vertical (2).
54. Lateral lobes, length compared with median lobes: equal (0); 3/4 (1); 1/2 (2); 1/4 (3).
55. Lobes, relative widths: equal (0); lateral lobes wider than median lobes (1); median lobes wider than lateral lobes (2).
56. Lobes, symmetry: symmetric (0); asymmetric (1).
57. Chitinized arch, shape: arrow shaped (0); mug shaped (1); V-shaped (2); hastate (3); bowl shaped (4); inverse arc (5); obtuse triangle (6); U-shaped (7).
58. Chitinized arch, anterior branch: present (0); absent (1).
59. Chitinized arch, lateral tip shape: pointed (0); lobed (1); widened (2).
60. Gonopod: absent (0); present (1)

APPENDIX 2

VOUCHER NUMBERS FOR TISSUE SAMPLES AND GENBANK ACCESSION CODES FOR DNA SEQUENCES FROM THE INTERNAL TRANSCRIBED SPACER (ITS), 28S rDNA (28S), CYTOCHROME C OXIDASE SUBUNIT I (COI) AND 12S rDNA (12S) USED IN PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT-TAILED WHIPSCORPION GENUS *STENOCHRUS* CHAMBERLIN, 1922, AND RELATED GENERA (SCHIZOMIDA: HUBBARDIIDAE)

Samples deposited in the Ambrose Monell Cryocollection (AMCC) at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and the Coleccion Nacional de Arácnidos (CNAN) at Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Mexico.

Species	Voucher	Country	ITS	28S	COI	12S
<i>Troglostenochrus valdezi</i>	CNAN Sz206	Mexico	MK849620	–	MK801831	–
<i>Baalrog firstmani</i>	AMCC [LP 14531]	Mexico	MK849621	MK849690	MK801832	MK849656
<i>Baalrog magico</i>	AMCC [LP 14516]	Mexico	MK849622	MK849691	MK801833	MK849657
<i>Baalrog sbordonii</i>	AMCC [LP 3757]	Mexico	MK849623	MK849692	MK801834	MK849658
<i>Baalrog yacato</i>	AMCC [LP 3756]	Mexico	MK849624	MK849693	MK801835	MK849659
<i>Nahual bokmai</i>	AMCC [LP 14519]	Mexico	MK849625	MK849694	MK801836	MK849660
<i>Nahual caballero</i>	AMCC [LP 14607]	Mexico	MK849626	MK849695	MK801837	MK849661
<i>Nahual lanceolatus</i>	AMCC [LP 14507]	Mexico	MK849627	MK849696	MK801838	MK849662
<i>Nahual pallidus</i>	AMCC [LP 14524]	Mexico	MK849628	MK849697	MK801839	MK849663
<i>Ambulantactus aquismon</i>	AMCC [LP 14539]	Mexico	MK849629	MK849698	MK801840	MK849664
<i>Ambulantactus montielae</i>	AMCC [LP 14543]	Mexico	MK849630	MK849699	MK801841	MK849665
<i>Harveyus aff. mexicanus</i>	AMCC [LP 14583]	Mexico	MK849631	MK849700	MK801842	MK849666
<i>Harveyus contrerasi</i>	AMCC [LP 14493]	Mexico	MK849632	MK849701	MK801843	MK849667
<i>Harveyus mexicanus</i>	AMCC [LP 14576]	Mexico	MK849633	MK849702	MK801844	MK849668
<i>Schizophyxia lukensi</i>	AMCC [LP 14515]	Mexico	MK849634	MK849703	MK801845	MK849669
<i>Heteroschizomus goodnightorum</i>	AMCC [LP 14522]	Mexico	MK849635	MK849704	MK801846	MK849670
<i>Heteroschizomus kekchi</i>	AMCC [LP 14559]	Guatemala	MK849636	MK849705	MK801847	MK849671
<i>Heteroschizomus orthoplax</i>	AMCC [LP 14527]	Mexico	MK849637	MK849706	MK801848	MK849672
<i>Heteroschizomus silvino</i>	AMCC [LP 14556]	Guatemala	MK849638	MK849707	MK801849	MK849673
<i>Hubbardia pentapeltis</i>	AMCC [LP 14525]	U.S.A.	MK849639	MK849708	MK801850	MK849674
<i>Mayazomus hoffmannae</i>	AMCC [LP 14643]	Mexico	MK849640	MK849709	MK801851	MK849675
<i>Mayazomus infernalis</i>	AMCC [LP 14644]	Mexico	–	MK849710	MK801852	–
<i>Olmecazomus cruzlopezi</i>	AMCC [LP 14509]	Mexico	MK849641	MK849711	MK801853	MK849676
<i>Olmecazomus santibanezi</i>	AMCC [LP 14580]	Mexico	MK849642	MK849712	MK801854	MK849677
<i>Sotanostenochrus cookei</i>	AMCC [LP 14545]	Mexico	MK849643	MK849713	MK801855	MK849678
<i>Sotanostenochrus cookei</i>	AMCC [LP 3759]	Mexico	MK849644	MK849714	MK801856	MK849679
<i>Sotanostenochrus mitchelli</i>	AMCC [LP 14503]	Mexico	MK849645	MK849715	MK801857	MK849680
<i>Pacal moisii</i>	AMCC [LP 14502]	Mexico	MK849646	MK849716	MK801858	MK849681
<i>Pacal sp.</i>	AMCC [LP 14508]	Mexico	MK849647	MK849717	MK801859	MK849682

Species	Voucher	Country	ITS	28S	COI	12S
<i>Pacal tepezcuintle</i>	AMCC [LP 14535]	Mexico	MK849648	MK849718	MK801860	MK849683
<i>Pacal trilobatus</i>	AMCC [LP 14652]	Mexico	MK849649	MK849719	MK801861	MK849684
<i>Stenochrus alcalai</i>	AMCC [LP 14655]	Mexico	MK849650	MK849720	MK801862	MK849685
<i>Stenochrus cf. guatemalensis</i>	AMCC [LP 14562]	Guatemala	MK849651	MK849721	MK801863	MK849686
<i>Stenochrus chimalapas</i>	AMCC [LP 14533]	Mexico	MK849652	MK849722	MK801864	MK849687
<i>Stenochrus gruta</i>	AMCC [LP 14492]	Mexico	MK849653	MK849723	MK801865	–
<i>Stenochrus pecki</i>	AMCC [LP 14577]	Mexico	MK849654	MK849724	MK801866	MK849688
<i>Stenochrus portoricensis</i>	AMCC [LP 10149]	Puerto Rico	MK849655	MK849725	MK801867	MK849689

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