

## The Neotropical taxa of the genus *Dinocryptops* Crabill, 1953 (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha)

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### Abstract

Two Neotropical species, one of them divided into two subspecies, are currently ascribed to the genus *Dinocryptops* Crabill, 1953, and are revised here. *Dinocryptops puruensis* (Bücherl, 1941) and *D. miersii guaraniticus* (Coscarón, 1955) are synonymized with *Dinocryptops miersii* (Newport, 1845). A specimen from São Paulo State, Southeastern Brazil, is designated as neotype for *D. miersii* (Newport, 1845). *Dinocryptops miersii* is recorded for the first time for the Brazilian states of Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Distrito Federal, and Santa Catarina.

**Key words:** Scolopocryptopinae, *Dinocryptops miersii*, neotype, morphology, Brazil

### Introduction

In his recent revision of North American Scolopendromorpha, Shelley (2002) divides the family Scolopocryptopidae into three subfamilies: Newportiinae, Scolopocryptopinae, and Kethopinae. The Neotropical genera of Newportiinae, *Newportia* Gervais, 1847 and *Tidops* Chamberlin, 1915, were revised by Schyleiko & Minelli (1998), but the Neotropical Scolopocryptopinae (six species and four subspecies, according to current taxonomy) still need revision.

The subfamily comprises two genera: *Dinocryptops* Crabill, 1953 and *Scolopocryptops* Newport, 1845. Both genera have a primarily New World distribution, but a few species in each genus are distributed along the Western Pacific Rim (Shelley, 1997).

Newport (1845) proposed the new genus *Scolopocryptops* to include five species (*S. ferruginea* (Linné), *S. sexspinosa* (Say) and the three new species *S. miersii*, *S. melanostoma*, and *S. longitarsis*), but failed to designate a type species. Gervais (1847) transferred *Scolopocryptops longitarsis* to the new genus *Newportia* and Lucas (1849) designated one of the four remaining species, *S. melanostoma*, as the type of *Scolopocryptops*.