Zootaxa 3317: 25–38 (2012)
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

Descriptions of *Thereza murutinga* sp. nov. and *Pristocnemis caipira* sp. nov., and new records of Caelopyginae (Opiliones: Laniatores: Gonyleptidae)

MARCIO BERNARDINO DASILVA[1] & RICARDO PINTO-DA-ROCHA[2]

[1] *Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia, Centro de Ciências Exatas e da Natureza, Universidade Federal da Paraíba, CEP 58051-970, João Pessoa, PB, Brazil. Email: 1940@uol.com.br*

[2] *Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Caixa Postal 11461, 05422-970, São Paulo, SP, Brazil. Email: ricrocha@usp.br*

Abstract

Two new species of Caelopyginae are described: *Pristocnemis caipira* **sp. nov.** from Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra, Minas Gerais, Brazil, and *Thereza murutinga* **sp. nov.**, from Parati, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Pristocnemis caipira* **sp. nov.** is diagnosed by shallow grooves on the dorsal scutum, a lower number of tarsal segments, presence of a spine on the anal operculum, large, pointed tubercles on the lateral margins of the dorsal scutum, and an absence of white patches on the dorsal scutum. *Thereza murutinga* **sp. nov.** is diagnosed by the combination of the following characters: incomplete median longitudinal groove on area III and absent on area II, prosoma much smaller than opisthosoma, and a large white patch covering the prosoma and whole areas of the opisthosomal scutum. A cladistic analysis including the two new species was performed to investigate their relationship within the subfamily. We obtained 927 trees of 185 steps (CI=0.4, RI=0.74), which corroborated the generic assignments of the new species, but infrageneric relationships remained unsolved. In addition, male genitalia of *Ampheres luteus* (Giltay) and genera *Pristocnemis* and *Thereza* are redescribed, new distribution records for Caelopyginae species are presented, and biogeographical implications are discussed.

Key words: Atlantic Rain Forest, harvestmen taxonomy, biogeography, Cerrado, phylogeny

Introduction

Knowledge on the biology and systematics of Brazilian Atlantic Forest harvestmen has greatly improved in the last decade. Seven subfamilies of Gonyleptidae, the largest laniatorid family, have been recently revised, six of them published in the last ten years: Caelopyginae (Pinto-da-Rocha 2002), Bourguyiinae (Yamaguti & Pinto-da-Rocha 2009), Goniosomatinae (DaSilva & Gnaspini 2009), Hernandariinae (DaSilva & Pinto-da-Rocha 2010), Sodreaninae (Pinto-da-Rocha & Bragagnolo 2010), and Heteropachylinae (Mendes 2011). Progonyleptoidellinae was also revised by R. Pinto-da-Rocha but is still unpublished. Furthermore, several Gonyleptidae genera have also been recently revised (Gonyleptinae genus *Mischonyx* Bertkau by E. G. Vasconcelos, *unpublished data*, Mitobatinae *Longiperna* Roewer by Pinto-da-Rocha & Bragagnolo 2010 and *Promitobates* Roewer by Bragagnolo & Pinto-da-Rocha, in press, and Pachylinae genera *Roeweria* Mello-Leitão and *Eusarcus* Perty by Bragagnolo & Pinto-da-Rocha 2009 and Hara & Pinto-da-Rocha 2010, respectively), as well as genera of other families, such as the Cosmetidae *Metavononoides* Roewer (C. P. Ferreira, *unpublished data*) and the Sclerosomatidae (Eupnoi) *Jussara* Mello-Leitão (Tourinho-Davis & Kury 2003). Stygnidae is another laniatorid family which also occurs in this biome (some species living in northeastern Atlantic Rain Forest) with many recent systematic studies (Pinto-da-Rocha 1997; Hara & Pinto-da-Rocha 2008; Pinto-da-Rocha & Villarreal-Manzanilla 2009).

This exponential increase in knowledge has allowed quick and easy identification of species and proposition of phylogenetic hypotheses, stimulating studies on biogeography, ecology, reproductive biology, and natural history of harvestmen in Atlantic Rain Forest (*e.g.*, Pinto-da-Rocha *et al.* 2005; Almeida-Neto *et al.* 2006; Machado *et al.* 2009; Willemart *et al.* 2009 and DaSilva & Pinto-da-Rocha 2011). The Atlantic Rain Forest, one of the most endangered hotspots in the world (Fonseca *et al.* 2005), harbors a very important harvestman fauna, since 97.5% of harvestmen species that inhabit this environment are considered endemic (Pinto-da-Rocha *et al.* 2005).

Accepted by A. Gonzalez: 21 Mar. 2012; published: 18 May 2012