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First report of the male of *Zamora granulata* Roewer, 1928, with implications on the higher taxonomy of the Zamorinae Kury, 1997 (Opiliones, Laniatores, Cranaidae)

ADRIANO B. KURY

Departamento de Invertebrados, Museu Nacional/UFRJ, Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, 20.940-040, Rio de Janeiro - RJ – BRAZIL. E-mail: adrianok@gmail.com

Abstract

Males of *Zamora granulata* Roewer, 1928—a species known from Zamora, Ecuador—are reported for the first time. The study of this species, especially the male genitalia, along with all species of Zamorinae Kury, 1997, allowed to reach the following conclusions: 1) *Zamora vulcana* Kury, 1997, from Cotopaxi, Ecuador, does not belong to *Zamora* and is transferred to *Rivetinus* Roewer, 1914; 2) *Zamora granulata*, the name-bearer of Zamorinae, is not an Agoristenidae and therefore Zamorinae is placed in Cranaidae; 3) Zamorinae is redefined based on previously unavailable information from male genitalia; (4) some genera hitherto placed in Zamorinae which present a combination of a generalized gonyleptoid habitus plus an agoristenid genitalia (which includes *Globibunus* Roewer, 1912 and *Rivetinus*), are placed in Globibuninae **subfam. nov.** Based on the examination of the holotype of *Prostygnus vestitus* Roewer, 1913 (from Ecuador, not Colombia, nor Venezuela), and new material of *Cutervolus albopunctatus* Roewer, 1957, the Prostygninae are restricted to *Cutervolus* Roewer, 1957 and *Prostygnus* Roewer, 1913, with distribution accordingly restricted to southern Ecuador and northern Peru. Iconographic complements are made on the type species of these two genera, and their male genitalia are illustrated for the first time. All other Prostygninae are considered Gonyleptoidea *incertae sedis*. Emended diagnoses are provided for Globibuninae, Prostygninae and Zamorinae.

Key words: Arachnida, harvestmen, Grassatores, Neotropics, Ecuador, Agoristenidae

Introduction

A recent expedition by members of the Arachnology section of the Museu Nacional (UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro) to Ecuador collected hitherto unreported males of *Zamora granulata* Roewer, 1928. This is an elusive species, which has been insistently classified among the Agoristenidae Šilhavý, 1973, but now is surprisingly shown to belong elsewhere. The unexpected combination of generalized gonyleptoid habitus (*i.e.*, scutum outline subrectangular to trapezoid, carapace and ocularium sexually dimorphic, greatly developed in male, chelicerae sexually dimorphic, swollen in male, pedipalpal femur with row of ventral spines, legs short) plus agoristenid genitalia (*i.e.*, ventral plate not defined as a single piece, distal lamina parva bilobed, with 4 ventral setae forming a square, distal truncus swollen with prostrate long trifid setae, stylus with dorsal hyaline keel), occurs in a second species of *Zamora* Roewer, 1928 and other Ecuadorian species. Kury (1997) detected this pattern and called this group Zamorinae Kury, 1997, but it will have to be renamed, because the name-bearer does not exhibit these traits.

Zamora granulata is redescribed below, based on the female holotype and newly collected males. Also, based on the examination of the holotype of the name-bearer of Prostygninae, *Prostygnus vestitus* Roewer, 1913, some complements are made to the description of this species which help define the Prostygninae.

Historical background of *Zamora*-Zamorinae

Roewer (1928) described the genus *Zamora* and its type species *Zamora granulata* based on a single female

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