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The genus *Boreviulisoma* Brolemann, 1928— an Iberian-N African outlier of a mainly tropical tribe of millipedes (Diplopoda: Polydesmida: Paradoxosomatidae)

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Abstract

The genus *Boreviulisoma* Brolemann, 1928, is revised. The synonymy of *Liliputia* Attems, 1952, under *Boreviulisoma* is confirmed, but *L. badia* Attems, 1951, from Spain, is resurrected, as *Boreviulisoma badium*, from synonymy under *B. liouvillei* Brolemann, 1928 (the type species of *Boreviulisoma*) from Morocco. *Boreviulisoma barrocalense* n. sp. is described from the subterranean environment of the Algarve, the southernmost province of Portugal. The distribution of the three known species of *Boreviulisoma* is mapped, main characters of the genus and its species are reviewed and a key to species of the genus is included. The isolated occurrence of *Boreviulisoma badium* and *B. barrocalense* n. sp. in the southern Iberian Peninsula, together with *B. liouvillei* and *Eviulisoma abadi* Mauriès, 1985, in Morocco, as northern outposts of the chiefly Afrotropical-Neotropical tribe Eviulisomatini, is discussed.

Key words: taxonomy, troglobiont, caves, Algarve, Iberian Peninsula

Introduction

The very large millipede family Paradoxosomatidae is naturally distributed in all classical zoogeographical regions except the Nearctic. The family is currently divided into 21 tribes (Jeekel 1968, Hoffman 1980). In the western Palearctic region, most species of the family belong to the tribes Paradoxosomatini and Eroonsomatini, but the Sulciferini and Eviulisomatini are also represented, the former by the possibly introduced *Oranmorpha guerinii* (Gervais, 1836), the latter, which is a mainly tropical group with many species in tropical Africa and a few in tropical South America, by *Eviulisoma abadi* Mauriès, 1985, in Morocco and *Boreviulisoma liouvillei* Brolemann, 1928, recorded from Morocco and Spain (Jeekel 1968).

Boreviulisoma was described as a new genus by Brolemann (1928), based on a single, new species, *B. liouvillei*, that was found in two localities (Boulhaut S of Rabat and Volubilis N of Meknés) in Morocco. The species was subsequently recorded from another Moroccan locality, Taslount near Tahanaout, 35 km S of Marrakech, altitude 1000 m, by Schubart (1960). The distribution of *B. liouvillei* was extended to Europe when Jeekel (1967) synonymised *Liliputia badia* Attems, 1952, described from Gandul near Alcalá de Guadeira in Province Sevilla, Spain, with *B. liouvillei* (and also synonymised the genus *Liliputia* Attems, 1952, under *Boreviulisoma*).

After 1967 there has been little mention of *Boreviulisoma*/*Liliputia*. Mauriès (1978) included *Liliputia badia* in a list he compiled of south Spanish millipedes, and in the preliminary list of millipede species (Geoffroy 2013), *B. liouvillei* and *B. badia* (Attems, 1952) are listed as separate species.

The study of subterranean millipedes in Portugal has been neglected during the last seventy years (Machado 1946, Reboleira *et al.* 2011, 2013), but recent collecting in caves has yielded several species of millipedes (Enghoff & Reboleira in press, Reboleira & Enghoff in prep).