

A new species of *Paralamyctes* (Chilopoda: Lithobiomorpha: Henicopidae) from southern Chile

GREGORY D. EDGECOMBE

Australian Museum, 6 College Street, Sydney, NSW 2010, Australia; greged@austmus.gov.au

Abstract

Paralamyctes wellingtonensis n. sp. occurs further south in Chile than its sister species, *P. chilensis* (Gervais in Walckenaer & Gervais, 1847). The new species, from Isla Wellington and Magallanes, is identified by distinctive female gonopods.

Key words: Chilopoda, Lithobiomorpha, Henicopidae, *Paralamyctes*, *Paralamyctes wellingtonensis*, Chile, taxonomy

Introduction

The henicopid chilopod *Paralamyctes* Pocock, 1901, is widely distributed on fragments of Gondwana. Species are known from southern Africa (Silvestri 1903; Attems 1928; Lawrence 1955; Edgecombe 2003a), Madagascar (Lawrence 1960), southern India (Silvestri 1917), eastern Australia (Edgecombe 2001, 2003b), New Zealand (Archey 1937), and Patagonia (Silvestri 1905; Edgecombe 2001). The only described South American species is *P. chilensis* (Gervais in Walckenaer & Gervais, 1847). The types and type locality of *P. chilensis* are unknown, but the species as understood by previous workers (Silvestri 1905; Verhoeff 1939; Edgecombe 2001) is distributed in northern Patagonia. In Chile it ranges from Curicó in the north to near Quellón, Isla Chiloé, in the south (ca 35°-43°S). The eastern limit of its distribution is San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina.

Paralamyctes samples from Isla Wellington (ca 49°S) and Parque Nacional Torres del Paine, Magallanes (ca 51°S), include a species that is similar to *P. chilensis* except for its more modified female gonopods. This material forms the basis for a new species, *P. wellingtonensis*.

Morphological terminology follows Edgecombe (2001). Scanning electron microscopy used a LEO 435VP with a Robinson backscatter collector. Specimens are housed in