



A new *Umbopilio* species from Assam, NE India (Opiliones: Sclerosomatidae: Gagrellinae)

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Abstract

The monotypic genus *Umbopilio* Roewer, 1956 (Opiliones, Sclerosomatidae) from Burma, originally placed in the Phalangiinae and later transferred to the Sclerosomatinae, is here transferred to the Gagrellinae. A second species of the genus, *Umbopilio martensi* **n. sp.**, is described from Assam, NE India.

Key words. Asia, harvestmen, *Umbopilio martensi*, *Umbopilio paradoxus*, new species

Introduction

The family Sclerosomatidae Simon, 1879, with its about 1270 currently known species (Hallan 2005), is the largest family of harvestmen. Of these species, about 950 belong to the subfamily Gagrellinae Thorell, 1889, distributed mainly in the tropics of the Old (700 species) and New World (250 species) (Tourinho-Davis 2004). While a revision of the group has been recently undertaken in S America (Tourinho & Kury 2001, Tourinho-Davis 2004), the only extensive modern study of this group in Asia was carried out in the Nepalese Himalayas (Martens 1987), an area which, even though species-rich, lies at the margin of the distribution area of this group. Roewer (1910, 1923, 1954a, 1954b, 1955a, 1955b), who described numerous taxa of Gagrellinae from SE Asia, did not use genital characters for the delimitation of genera and species. Instead, he used numbers of pseudoarticular nodules on the femora of legs I–IV to delimit genera. The usefulness of this character has been repeatedly questioned (Suzuki 1949, 1973; Martens 1987; Tourinho & Kury 2001) as the number of pseudoarticular nodules is variable in some species, pseudoarticular nodules are sometimes difficult to recognise, and the same number of pseudoarticular nodules does not always imply relatedness among species. Consequently, a thorough revision of the subfamily Gagrellinae in Asia, based on a