



Additions to the milliped family Caseyidae. I. *Caseya richarti*, n. sp., and new records of previously described species in the genus *Caseya* Cook and Collins 1895 (Diplopoda, Chordeumatida, Caseyidae)

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Abstract

Caseya richarti, n. sp., from King Co., Washington, USA, is described from two nearby localities in King County, Washington (state), USA. The genus *Caseya* Cook and Collins 1895, which now includes 25 species and subspecies, occurs from Los Angeles Co, California, USA, north through the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges nearly to the Canadian border. New records are given expanding the range of *C. borealis* Gardner and Shelley 1989 in Washington, and further new records are provided for *Caseya megasoma* Gardner and Shelley 1989, *C. dorada* (Chamberlin 1941), *C. heteropa disjuncta* Gardner and Shelley 1989, *C. heteropa oraria* Gardner and Shelley 1989, and *C. heteropa montana* Gardner and Shelley 1989. Additional notes are provided on gonopod nomenclature and the status of subspecies in *Caseya*.

Key words: Caseyidae, *Caseya*. Washington, Oregon, California, subspecies

Introduction

The genus *Caseya* was established in 1895 by Cook & Collins for a unique new species from the San Francisco Bay area of California, *Caseya heteropa* Cook & Collins. As additional exploration and collection in western North America continued, species were added to *Caseya* by Chamberlin (1941), Causey (1952) and Loomis (1966). Two evidently closely related monotypic genera, *Placerna* and *Zantona*, were also described by Chamberlin (1941). The former genus was synonymized with *Caseya* in 1979 by Hoffman. In 1989, the family Caseyidae was reviewed by Gardner and Shelley, who added 18 new species and subspecies to *Caseya* and synonymized *Zantona* for a total of 24 species and subspecies, making *Caseya* the most speciose milliped genus in western North America. The Caseyidae, thanks to this review, are now among the best understood two or three chordeumatid milliped families in the world.

Except for a single species from northeastern Siberia, the family Caseyidae is endemic to North America north of Mexico. The region west of the Coast Ranges in California, Oregon, Washington (Gardner & Shelley 1989), British Columbia and Alaska (Shelley *et al.* 2007) is home to all but two of the North American species. Species richness in *Caseya* is greatest in central and northern California, where 15 of the species and subspecies occur; only *C. taliae* Gardner & Shelley is found in southern California. There is a distinct gap in collecting in the northern tier of California counties just south of the Oregon border, and no species now known to occur in California has been recorded from Oregon. Oregon hosts eight endemic species of *Caseya*, which presently appear to be confined between the crest of the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific coast; northern Oregon has only a single species recorded: *C. megasoma* Gardner and Shelley 1989, the distribution of which stops well short of the Columbia River, the boundary between Oregon and Washington. In Washing-