



## A new Amazonian *Cryptocellus* Westwood (Arachnida, Ricinulei)

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### Abstract

*Cryptocellus icamiabas* sp. nov. is described from an adult male from Amazonas state, Brazil. The new species is a member of the Amazonian *foedus* group, and is closest to *Cryptocellus abaporu* Bonaldo & Pinto-da-Rocha, 2003, *Cryptocellus becki* Platnick, 1977, and *Cryptocellus simonis* Hansen & Sorensen, 1904. The distribution pattern and morphology of the *foedus* group are briefly discussed.

**Key words:** Neotropics, Brazilian Amazonia, taxonomy, *foedus* group, Ricinulei

### Introduction

The order Ricinulei Thorell 1892 includes two suborders, Neoricinulei Selden 1992 and Palaeoricinulei Selden 1992. The first of these is composed of extant ricinuleids belonging to the single family Ricinoididae Ewing 1929, the second includes fossil species from the Carboniferous of North America and Europe, which are presently divided into two familial groups, the Curculiodidae and Poliocheridae (Selden 1992). Ricinulei is one of the smallest arachnid groups, counting only 59 extant species (including the new species described herein), all attributed to the family Ricinoididae (Talarico *et al.* 2006). Three genera are included in Ricinoididae: *Cryptocellus* Westwood 1874, *Pseudocellus* Platnick 1980, and *Ricinoidea* Ewing, 1929. The first two genera are composed of New World species while the latter are found in the Old World, having an African distribution.

Neotropical Ricinulei are known to occur in northern South America, where 17 species have been described. They are largely restricted to humid leaf litter and underlying soil layers, commonly being found under rotten logs in lowland forests, and in caves with bat guano (Cooke 1967; Mitchell 1970; Adis *et al.* 2002). Although ricinuleids were once considered to be among the rarest invertebrates, they are now known to be locally abundant in certain areas (Platnick 1988; Adis *et al.* 1989).

Recently, four Neotropical ricinuleids have been described, one *Pseudocellus* from (Cokendolpher & Enríquez, 2004), and three South American *Cryptocellus* (Cokendolpher 2000; Bonaldo & Pinto-da-Rocha 2003; Pinto-da-Rocha & Bonaldo 2007). In this paper we describe a new species of *Cryptocellus* found on one of the small islands of the Balbina Lake, formed by the Balbina Hydroelectric power plant, in Uatumã Reserve, Amazonas state, Brazil. Terminology follows Platnick & Shadab (1976, 1977, 1981) and Cokendolpher (2000); the general description is based on Cokendolpher (2000) and Cokendolpher & Enríquez (2004), who focused on significant taxonomic structures and colors. All measurements are given in millimeters. The type material is deposited at the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaus, Brazil.