



Rediagnoses of the milliped genera *Pseudojulus* Bollman, 1887, and *Arvechambus* Causey, 1963, in the southeastern USA; description of *P. mississippiensis*, n. sp. and proposal of the subtribe Pseudojulina (Julida: Parajulidae: Parajulinae: Aniulini)

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Abstract

Pseudojulina n. subtribe, featuring lateral lobes on the 8th sternum in males, is proposed for the milliped genera *Pseudojulus* Bollman, 1887, *Arvechambus* Causey, 1963, and *Arvechamboides* Shelley, 2007 (Julida: Parajulidae: Parajulinae: Aniulini). The coordinate, nominate taxon, **Aniulina n. stat.**, is necessitated for other aniulinine genera, and "**Southern Clade**" is proposed to replace "Aniulina" as the unofficial name for the tribal lineage comprising Aniulini + Gosiulini + Nesoressini + Parajulini. New accounts & diagnoses, consistent with the new taxon, are presented for *Pseudojulus*, *Arvechambus*, and *Arvechamboides*, and *P. mississippiensis* n. sp., from Grenada County, Mississippi, is described. A variant displaying features of 3 species — *P. paynei* (Hoffman, 1992) and *P. carolinensis* & *coastalis*, both by Shelley, 2004 — is characterized as is a gynandromorph of *Arvechambus hummi* Causey, 1963, that possesses malformed gonopods & cyphopods. Nomenclatural alterations appear necessary among family-group taxa in the Parajulidae; existing tribes may warrant elevation to subfamilies.

Key words: *Pseudojulus*, *Arvechambus*, *Arvechamboides*, *P. mississippiensis*, Pseudojulina, Aniulina, gynandromorph, southeastern US

Introduction

The recent discovery of *Arvechamboides* Shelley, 2007, in central Florida, which exhibits features of both *Pseudojulus* Bollman, 1887, and *Arvechambus* Causey, 1963, compels review of the latter genera and assessment of the position of all three taxa in the Aniulini; they are the only tribal components in which the 8th sterna possess lateral lobes, either alone (*Pseudojulus*) or along with medial lobes (*Arvechambus* & *Arvechamboides*). They are geographically congruent in the southeastern US and range from the southcentral Piedmont Plateau of North Carolina to northern peninsular Florida to northcentral Mississippi; the center of diversity extends from central Georgia to the panhandle and northernmost counties in Florida (Fig. 1). Taxonomic recognition is desirable to distinguish these taxa from the rest of the Aniulini, requiring the rarely used subtribal category that carries the "...ina" suffix (Article 29.2 of the 4th edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (effective 1 January 2000)). The 3rd, February 1985, edition of the Code recognized this category but did not establish a suffix, and the 1st, 1961, and 2nd, 1964, editions did not mention it nor does an English translation of the *Règles Internationales de la Nomenclature Zoologique* that were established in 1901 and preceded the formal Code (Schenk & McMasters 1948). However, subtribes were one of a number of taxonomic categories that had been employed unofficially up to 1948. To the best of my knowledge, the only