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Two new genera, ten new species and new records of Amazonian Stygnidae Simon, 1879 (Opiliones: Laniatores)

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Abstract

As a result of recent expeditions to two mountains in the Amazon basin, Tapirapecó and Pico da Neblina, two new genera of Stygnidae, *Imeri* **g. nov.** (type species *Imeri lomanhungae* **sp. nov.**) and *Jime* **g. nov.** (type species *Jime chifrudo* **sp. nov.**), and ten new species are described: *Auranus hehu* **sp. nov.**, *Auranus tepui* **sp. nov.**, *Imeri lomanhungae* **sp. nov.;** *Jime chifrudo* **sp. nov.;** *Stygnoplus ianomami* **sp. nov.**; *Stygnus magalhaesi* **sp. nov.**; *Stygnoplus neblina* **sp. nov.**; *Stygnoplus tapirapeco* **sp. nov.**; *Stygnus nogueirai* **sp. nov.**, *Stygnus kuryi* **sp. nov.**. Additionally, new distributional records in Amazonas (Brazil) are presented for *Stygnidius guerinii* Soerensen, 1932, *Minax tetraspinosus* Pinto-da-Rocha, 1997 and *Protimesius longipalpis* (Roewer, 1943). Keys for genera of Heterostygninae and Stygninae are provided.

Key words: Heterostygninae, Neblina Mountain, Stygninae, Tapirapecó Mountain, tepui

Introduction

Stygnidae is a well-known group of Opiliones with modest diversity within the order (29 genera and 87 species) and stable taxonomy (Pinto-da-Rocha 1997), and constituent species are endemic to the Neotropics, with the peak of their diversity occurring in the north and northeast regions (Pinto-da-Rocha 2007). In the last 10 years, this family has received considerable attention from scientists and has been the subject of both taxonomic revisions and phylogenetic studies; 15 new species and one genus have been described from South American localities (Villarreal-Manzanilla 2004; Villarreal & Rodríguez 2004, 2006; Villarreal-Manzanilla & Pinto-da-Rocha 2006; Villarreal *et al.* 2007; Hara & Pinto-da-Rocha 2008; Pinto-da-Rocha & Carvalho 2009; Pinto-da-Rocha & Villarreal 2009; Kury & Pinto-da-Rocha 2008; Kury 2009). However, stygnid diversity remains underestimated, as many new species are anticipated to be discovered in unexplored areas in northern South America.

In this paper we present descriptions of ten new species and two new genera of Stygnidae collected by Andre Nogueira and colleagues (see Nogueira *et al.* 2011) in two mountains in Brazilian Amazonia, the Tapirapecó and the Pico-da-Neblina Mountain. Harvestmen of both mountains have never been sampled before and we suspect that some of these species and even genera are exclusive to higher altitudes in these localities.

Material and methods

Harvestmen in both mountains were collected during the "dry" season (Serra do Tapirapecó: September/October 2006 – Pico da Neblina: September/October 2007). Sampling methods used were beating, and tray and nocturnal manual searching. At Pico da Neblina they were sampled in six different altitudes (100, 400, 860, 1,550, 2,000 and 2,400 m.a.s.l.) and four sampled altitudes at the Serra do Tapirapecó (180, 400, 800 and 1,200 m.a.s.l.). More details on collecting methods and sites can be obtained in Nogueira *et al.* (2011).

All measurements were obtained with a binocular microscope equipped with an ocular micrometer and are

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