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Two new species of *Heterophrynyus* Pocock, 1894 from Colombia with distribution notes and a new synonymy (Arachnida: Amblypygi: Phrynidiae)

ALESSANDRO P. L. GIUPPONI^{1&2} & ADRIANO B. KURY¹

¹-Departamento de Invertebrados, Museu Nacional/UFRJ. Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, 20.940-040, Rio de Janeiro - RJ – Brazil ²-Laboratório de Referência Nacional em Vetores das Riquezas, LIRN-FIOCRUZ. Manguinhos, 21040-360, Rio de Janeiro – RJ – Brasil. (E-mail: agiupponi@gmail.com)

Abstract

The genus *Heterophrynyus* is for the first time recorded from Transandean areas. *Heterophrynyus botororum* sp. nov. and *Heterophrynyus silviae* sp. nov. are described respectively from Tolima and Valle del Cauca departments, Colombia, based on material from the 2006 Arachnological Expedition of Museu Nacional to Colombia. *Heterophrynyus nicefori* Amado & Morales, 1986, from Meta department is newly considered a junior subjective synonym of *Phrynyus batesii* Butler, 1873 (currently in *Heterophrynyus*). *Heterophrynyus* is currently known from Amazon forest, Brazilian Cerrado, Littoral Ridge of Venezuela and Andean forests. A revised terminology is proposed for the constituent parts of male and female gonopods of *Heterophrynyus*.

Resumo

Este é o primeiro registro transandino do gênero *Heterophrynyus*. *Heterophrynyus botororum* sp. nov. e *Heterophrynyus silviae* sp. nov. são descritos respectivamente dos departamentos de Tolima e Valle del Cauca, baseado em material da Expedição Aracnológica do Museu Nacional à Colômbia. *Heterophrynyus nicefori*, do departamento de Meta é considerado sinônimo júnior subjetivo de *Phrynyus batesii* Butler, 1873 (atualmente em *Heterophrynyus*). *Heterophrynyus* é conhecido atualmente de floresta amazônica, cerrado brasileiro, Cordilheira Costeira da Venezuela e florestas andinas. Uma nova terminologia é proposta para as partes constituintes dos gonópodos masculino e feminino de *Heterophrynyus*.

Introduction

Heterophrynyus is a Neotropical genus of Phrynidiae whip-spiders, with 11 species (Harvey 2002; Giupponi 2002) not including one *nomen dubium*. Most species occur in the Amazon basin, and the genus has been said to be “typical” of this biome (Weygoldt 2002), in spite of some literature records from Brazilian Cerrado (Mello-Leitão 1931; 1940; Lourenço & Hertault 1978); the Andean Ridge (Butler 1873; Pocock 1894; Pocock 1902; Amado & Morales 1986) and Littoral Ridge of Venezuela (Harvey 2002).

The species of *Heterophrynyus* are large-bodied with elongate appendages and occur mostly on large tree trunks, gullies and boulders. The species of *Heterophrynyus* present a retro-ventral apophysis on pedipalp trochanter which is a synapomorphy for the genus (Weygoldt 1996), although no systematic value for use on species relationships has been yet discovered. Their habits are mostly nocturnal (Weygoldt 2000). Mello-Leitão (1931) provided a list of the species then known, describing two new ones and gave a key to the species. Two Brazilian species have been redescribed by Weygoldt (1974). More recently, only one species has been described (Amado & Morales 1986). A checklist of the species is given in Harvey (2002). Finally, two species *H. longimanus* Piza, 1939 and *H. brevimanus* Mello-Leitão, 1931 have been synonymized respectively with *H. batesii* (Butler, 1973) and *H. longicornis* (Butler, 1973) (Giupponi 2002).

A revisionary project on *Heterophrynyus* is currently being carried out in the Museu Nacional, including field work in South America focusing in these animals. In the Colombia Expedition 2006, 15 specimens have been secured, which are here described as two new species.