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Three new species of Pauropoda (Myriapoda) from Brazil with description of a new genus in Diplopauropodidae, *Adelphopauropus*

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Abstract

Three new species of Pauropoda are described from Brazil, *Allopauropus prolongus* n.sp. and *Decapauropus glomeratus* n.sp. in Pauropodidae, and *Adelphopauropus ichtyematos* n. gen., n. sp. in Diplopauropodidae.

Key words: Myriapoda, Pauropoda, new genus, new species, taxonomy, Brazil, biogeography

Introduction

Three species new to science have been found in material collected at three localities in Amazonas, Brazil, two belonging to Pauropodidae and the third to Diplopauropodidae. One of the Pauropodidae species, *Decapauropus glomeratus* n. sp., was collected by the late Dr Joachim Adis, Plön, Germany, in Central Amazonas in a black-water inundation forest at Praja Grande, about 30 km W of Manaus at the south bank of the Rio Negro. The other new species of this family, *Allopauropus prolongus* n. sp., was found in Western Amazonas, near Carauari by Dr A. Sortwell, Kettering, Great Britain. The third species, belonging to a new genus in Diplopauropodidae, *Adelphopauropus ichtyematos* n. sp., comes from Central Amazonas and was collected by Dr J.M.G. Rodrigues, Manaus, Brazil, in a secondary forest, capoeira, near the Rio Tarumã Mirim N of Manaus.

The specimens were collected from funnel extractions and were preserved in ethanol and studied in monopropylene glycol.

The material has been lodged in the collections of the Zoological Museum, University of Lund, Sweden.

Order Tetramerocerata

Family Pauropodidae Lubbock, 1867

Genus *Allopauropus* Silvestri, 1902

Allopauropus prolongus n. sp

Figs 1–8

Type locality. Brazil, Amazonas, 10 km from Carauari (4°52'56''S, 66°03'45''W), topsoil sample in *Mardiocca* vegetation.

Type specimen. Holotype: subad. 8(♀), 1982, leg. A. Sortwell. – 1 specimen.

Diagnosis. The pygidial characters of the new species are typical for *Allopauropus* (pygidial sternum with setae b_1 , b_2 and b_3 , two setae, d_1 and d_2 , in the subadult stage) but the sternal antennal branch is distinctly truncated anteriorly and more like those found in e.g. *Decapauropus*. Because the shape of the anal plate and the pygidial