

The centipede genus *Newportia* Gervais, 1847, in Mexico: description of a new troglomorphic species; redescription of *N. sabina* Chamberlin, 1942; revival of *N. azteca* Humbert & Saussure, 1869; and a summary of the fauna (Scolopendromorpha: Scolopocryptopidae: Newportiinae)

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Abstract

In Mexico, the newportiine scolopocryptopid genus *Newportia* Gervais, 1847, comprises 10 species: *N. mexicana* (Saussure, 1858); *N. azteca* Humbert & Saussure, 1869; *N. stollii* (Pocock, 1896); *N. spinipes* Pocock, 1896; *N. oreina* Chamberlin, 1915; *N. sabina* and *pelaezi*, both by Chamberlin, 1942; *N. atoyaca* and *morela*, both by Chamberlin, 1943, and *N. troglobia*, n. sp. The last occurs in caves in Tamaulipas and appears to be an obligate troglobite; *N. sabina*, known only from caves in San Luis Potosí, is redescribed and illustrated. *Newportia azteca* is revived and returned to its rightful position as the third oldest name in the genus; despite having priority by 27 years, it had been considered to be “the same” as *N. spinipes* and dropped from nomenclature. Although *Newportia* and the Newportiinae are not known from the continental United States, they do inhabit the country’s territories in the Caribbean; *N. heteropoda* Chamberlin, 1918, is reported from Puerto Rico, and *N. longitarsis virginensis* Lewis, 1989, is recorded from St. Thomas and St. Croix, US Virgin Islands, and Tortola and Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands. The northernmost Mexican record, of *N. pelaezi* in Nuevo León, is only 96 mi (154 km) south of the US border, suggesting that the taxa may potentially be discovered in the southern periphery of Texas; likewise, rafting from Cuba, where 4–5 species occur, could bring them to the Florida Keys. New localities from Mexico are presented for *N. stollii*, *N. spinipes*, *N. oreina*, *N. atoyaca*, and *N. morela*, and ranges are depicted on a distribution map.

Key words: *Newportia*, *N. troglobia*, *N. sabina*, *N. azteca*, Mexico, Tamaulipas, United States, Texas