



Article

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***Licornus* Roewer, 1932: newly transferred to Ampycinae and first record of the family Gonyleptidae (Opiliones: Laniatores) from Venezuela**

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Abstract

Licornus tama **sp. nov.** is described from Táchira State in Venezuelan Andes. This is the first record of real Gonyleptidae from this country, although in the past some Venezuelan species, currently placed in other families, have been assigned to Gonyleptidae. The genus *Licornus* Roewer, 1932 had hitherto two species, both endemic to Ecuador. Male genital morphology of a species of *Licornus* is for the first time illustrated and described. Original placement of *Licornus* in the Cranidae: Cranainae is not supported by morphology of the included species and *Licornus* is here formally placed in Gonyleptidae: Ampycinae. An emended diagnosis is given to Ampycinae.

Key words: Arachnida, Ampycinae, false Cranidae, taxonomy, Neotropics

Resumen

Se describe *Licornus tama* **sp. nov.** del estado Táchira en los Andes venezolanos. Aunque en el pasado algunas especies venezolanas, actualmente ubicadas en otras familias, han sido asignadas a Gonyleptidae, este es el primer registro de un Gonyleptidae verdadero para Venezuela. El género *Licornus* Roewer, 1932 tenía hasta el presente dos especies, ambas endémicas de Ecuador. La morfología genital masculina de una especie de *Licornus*, es descrita e ilustrada por primera vez. La ubicación original de *Licornus* en Cranidae: Cranainae no es apoyada por la morfología de las especies incluidas y el género es aquí oficialmente ubicado en Gonyleptidae: Ampycinae. Se presenta una diagnosis enmendada para Ampycinae.

Introduction

The Venezuelan fauna of Opiliones is the second most diverse in South America with about 350 described species (Roewer 1953; González-Sponga 2003; Kury 2003). All the six families belonging to Gonyleptoidea have been recorded from this country, but with the removal of Cranidae Roewer, 1913, Manaosbiidae Roewer, 1943 and Stygnidae Simon, 1879 from the Gonyleptidae Sundevall, 1833 (see Kury 1994, 1997, 2003), the latter no longer has any record left from Venezuela. Gonyleptidae is the largest Neotropical family of Laniatores, with 16 subfamilies and 284 genera and 830 species (Kury 2003, Kury 2011). One of the less diverse subfamilies in Gonyleptidae is Ampycinae Kury, 2003, originally with two genera – *Ampycus* Simon, 1879 and *Hexabunus* Roewer, 1913 – and including only three described species (Kury 2003), but to which 10 genera and 21 species have been recently assigned: *Ampycella* Roewer, 1929, *Glysterus* Roewer, 1931, *Hernandarioides* Pickard-Cambridge, 1905, *Hutamaia* Soares & Soares, 1977, *Neopachyloides* Roewer, 1913, *Nesopachylus* Chamberlin, 1925, *Parahernandria* Goodnight & Goodnight, 1947, *Sibollus* Roewer, 1929 and *Thaumatopachylus* Roewer, 1929 (all transferred from Pachylinae by Kury & Alonso-Zarazaga, 2011) plus *Ceropachylinus peruvianus* Roewer, 1956 (combined in *Neopachyloides*) and the monotypic genus *Pirunipygus* Roewer, 1936 (Pinto-da-Rocha *et al.* 2012). They are distributed in Amazonia of Brazil, Ecuador and Peru (*Ampycus*, *Hexabunus*, *Hutamaia*,