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Notes on *Bonea* Roewer, 1914 and *Lomanius* Roewer, 1923 (Opiliones: Laniatores: Podoctidae), with the description of three new species from China

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Abstract

The harvestman genus *Bonea* Roewer, 1914 and its type species *B. sarasinorum* Roewer, 1914 are redescribed based on the type material. In addition, two new species of *Bonea* from Hainan Island, China, are described and illustrated: *B. zhui* sp. nov. and *B. tridigitata* sp. nov. A new species of *Lomanius* Roewer, 1923 from Yunnan Province, China, is also described and illustrated: *L. bulbosus* sp. nov.. Keys to the 10 species of *Bonea* and the six species of *Lomanius* are provided. *Paralomanius* Goodnight & Goodnight, 1948 is revalidated from the synonymy of *Lomanius*, carrying as junior synonym *Eulomanius* Roewer, 1949, and containing two species from Micronesia (*Paralomanius longipalpus* Goodnight & Goodnight, 1948) and Philippines (*Paralomanius mindanaoensis* (Suzuki, 1977) **new status**). *Bonea* is transferred from the Ibaloniinae to Podoctinae. These are the first records of named species of Podoctidae from China.

Key words: taxonomy, harvestmen, Arachnida, Ibaloniinae, Podoctinae, genitalia, Indo-Malaya

Introduction

Podoctids are medium-sized Laniatores (body length 2.5–5mm), usually with powerful ventral and dorsal rows of setiferous spines on leg I of both sexes. The highest diversity of the family is in Southeast Asia, while some species also occur in Australasia and Africa. A single species is known from Cuba, probably accidentally introduced in a botanic garden (Kury 2003, 2007). Podoctidae is currently represented by three subfamilies (Erecananinae Roewer, 1912, Ibaloniinae Roewer, 1912, and Podoctinae Roewer, 1912), 53 genera and 128 species worldwide, with two species belonging to two genera occurring in Taiwan Island and one unidentified species distributed in Yunnan Province, China (Kury 2007; 2011; Suzuki 1977a, b; Song 1998; Li & Song 1993).

The genus *Bonea* Roewer, 1914, was described based on the type species, *Bonea sarasinorum* Roewer, 1914, from Northern Sulawesi (Indonesia), and originally placed in Phalangodidae: Ibaloniinae. There was no further study on this genus until it appeared in a work by Suzuki (1977b). Suzuki rediagnosed this genus keeping it in Ibaloniinae, described one new species, and synonymized six monotypic genera with *Bonea*, namely, *Zmissolus* Roewer, 1927, *Posisus* Roewer, 1949, *Kappacola* Roewer, 1949, *Nurullus* Roewer, 1949, *Suraplus* Roewer, 1949, and *Parabonea* Roewer, 1949. As a result, the genus *Bonea* presently includes eight species: *B. albertus* (Roewer, 1949), *B. armatissima* (Roewer, 1949), *B. cippata* (Roewer, 1927), *B. longipalpis* Suzuki, 1977, *B. palpalis* (Roewer, 1949), *B. sarasinorum*, *B. scopulata* (Roewer, 1949), and *B. silvestris* (Roewer, 1949). These species are distributed in Southeast Asia, more specifically in Indonesia (Celebes, Java), Malaysia (Borneo), Singapore, and Philippines (Roewer 1927, 1949; Suzuki 1977b).

The genus *Lomanius* Roewer, 1923 was erected for *Podoctis tridens* Loman, 1905, and was placed in the subfamily Erecananinae. Roewer (1923) also transferred *Erecanana formosae* Roewer, 1912 to *Lomanius*. Roewer (1949) later erected a new genus *Thaipea* Roewer, 1949 for *Erecanana formosae*, and two other monotypic genera, *Maquilingius* Roewer, 1949 and *Eulomanius* Roewer, 1949, which are closely related to *Lomanius*. Goodnight & Goodnight (1957) synonymized *Maquilingius* and *Thaipea* with *Lomanius*, and *Eulomanius* with *Paralomanius*