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A new epigean harvestman of the genus *Guerrobunus* (Laniatores: Phalangodidae), from Hidalgo, Mexico, with taxonomic notes about the genus

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Abstract

The fifth species of the genus *Guerrobunus*, *Guerrobunus barralesi* **sp. nov.** is described from specimens collected in Hidalgo, Mexico. This species represents the first eastern record from the country and unlike other species of the genus, is completely epigean. *Guerrobunus barralesi* **sp. nov.** is compared with the most similar species, *Guerrobunus minutus*, which also has well developed and pigmented eyes. Finally, external morphology, including male genitalia, taxonomy of the genus, and familial assignment into the family Phalangodidae are discussed.

Key words: Male genitalia, familial assignment, Grassatores, Nearctic, Opiliones

Resumen

Se describe la quinta especie del género *Guerrobunus*, *Guerrobunus barralesi* **sp. nov.** con base en especímenes recolectados en el estado de Hidalgo, México. Esta especie representa el primer registro del género en el oriente del país. Esta especie, a diferencia de sus congéneres especie a diferencia de sus congéneres, es completamente epígea. Se comparó *Guerrobunus barralesi* **sp. nov.** con la especie morfológicamente más parecida, *Guerrobunus minutus*, con la que comparte la presencia de ojos desarrollados y pigmentados. Finalmente se discuten la morfología externa y genital, la taxonomía del género, así como su asignación familiar dentro de la familia Phalangodidae.

Palabras clave: Genitales masculinos, asignación familiar, Grassatores, Neártico, Opiliones

Introduction

The family Phalangodidae includes 22 genera and 117 species (Shear 2001; Sharma *et al.* 2011a, b; Kury 2013). With a mainly Holarctic distribution, the family is found disjunctly in the Palearctic (Japan and Mediterranean region) and Nearctic regions (North America and central Mexico) (Ubick 2007). The majority of species-level diversity is in western North America, particularly in California and Texas (Ubick 2007; Kury 2003). Additionally, recent studies have extended the distribution into the southern hemisphere. Shear (2001) described the new monotypic Australian genus *Glennhuntia* Shear, 2001, which he placed tentatively in Phalangodidae. More recently, three additional genera have been transferred from Zalmoxidae to Phalangodidae. Sharma & Giribet (2011) included the monotypic genus *Remyus* Roewer, 1949, from Madagascar, based on phylogenetic analysis using molecular data. Sharma *et al.* (2011a) included the Australian genus *Bogania* Forster, 1955 and the *Bunofagea* Staręga, 1992, based on morphology of the male genitalia, which resembles Nearctic phalangodids.

According to recent molecular phylogenetic analyses, the family is considered the sister group to the remaining