



Revision of the genus *Scleropauropus* Silvestri, 1902 (Myriapoda: Pauropoda: Pauropodidae)

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Abstract

Out of the 31 species currently referred to *Scleropauropus* Silvestri, 1902, 17 species are removed and placed in other genera, including the new genus *Juxtapauropus* (of which *Scleropauropus* (*Scleropauropus*) *crinitus* Remy, 1950 is fixed as the type species) and *Hystrichopauropus* Remy, 1942, originally described as a subgenus of *Scleropauropus* and raised here to the status of independent genus. The following new combinations are thus proposed: *Allopauropus* (*A.*) *lemurum* (Remy, 1956), *A.* (*Decapauropus*) *mameti* (Remy, 1959), *A.* (*D.*) *prunilis* (Scheller, 1970), *A.* (*D.*) *squameus* (Remy, 1948), *A.* (*D.*) *quadriramosus* (Scheller, 1995), *Juxtapauropus* *angularis* (Scheller, 2002), *J. beritae* (Scheller, 1997), *J. carmelus* (Scheller, 1999), *J. comatus* (Remy, 1958), *J. crinitus* (Remy, 1950), *J. dugdalei* (Remy, 1956), *J. fissus* (Scheller, 1994), *J. maurusiacus* (Remy, 1960), *J. rimatus* (Scheller, 1997), *Pauropus stephani* (Remy, 1957), *Stylopauropus* (*Donzelotauropus*) *christiani* (Scheller, 2007), *Hystrichopauropus portitor* (Remy, 1935). Two new synonymies are established: *Scleropauropopsis* Remy, 1957 = *Pauropus* Lubbock, 1867 and *Scleropauropoides* Remy, 1957 = *Decapauropus* Remy, 1957.

Key words: Myriapoda, Pauropoda, *Scleropauropus*, *Juxtapauropus*, *Hystrichopauropus*, *Scleropauropopsis*, *Pauropus*, *Scleropauropoides*, *Decapauropus*, taxonomy

Introduction

For more than a century, *Scleropauropus* Silvestri (1902) has been accepted as a taxonomically well delimited genus. It was embraced by e.g. Verhoeff (1934), Bagnall (1935) and by Remy in many papers. The latter author described several new species and also divided the genus in two subgenera (Remy 1942): *Scleropauropus* s. str. with *S. hastifer* Silvestri, 1902 as type species, and *Hystrichopauropus* for *Scleropauropus portitor* Remy, 1935. Remy also erected (1957a) two more subgenera: *Scleropauropoides* for *Scleropauropus squameus* Remy, 1948 and *Scleropauropopsis* for *Scleropauropus stephani* Remy, 1957. In the same paper, Remy also rejected *S. hastifer* Silvestri as type species for *Scleropauropus* and proposed to replace it with *Scleropauropus lyrifer* Remy, 1936. Remy's action was plausible because Silvestri's original description of *Scleropauropus hastifer* is incomplete, type material seemed to be unavailable and further specimens likely to correspond to this taxon have never been recorded. In fact, the holotype of *S. hastifer* has been recently found in Silvestri's collection (Scheller and Minelli in press), but it is in very bad conditions and thus really useless. On the other hand, the holotype of *S. lyrifer* is also useless, thus the usage of both names requires fixation through the replacement of the useless holotypes through suitable neotypes. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has thus been asked to ignore previous holotype fixation for both *S. hastifer* Silvestri, 1902 and *S. lyrifer* Remy, 1936 and to fix as neotype for both nominal species a specimen from Montgailard nr. Périgueux (France) which was already identified by Remy itself as belonging to his *lyrifer*. In this way, the two nominal species become objective synonyms, the taxonomic interpretation of the genus continues to