



Article

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A new genus of Hubbardiidae (Arachnida: Schizomida) from the Colombian Andes, with some taxonomic comments

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Abstract

A new genus, *Calima*, and two new species, *C. bremensis* and *C. valenciorem*, of Hubbardiidae are here described, respectively from Bremen Forest, Filandia, Quindío department and Andinapolis, Trujillo, Valle del Cauca department, both localities located in the Colombian Andes. A comprehensive map of the South American species with a four-segmented female flagellum is presented, tables with characters of New World Hubbardiidae genera are provided. The relationships of the new genus within neotropical Hubbardiidae fauna is discussed.

Key words: Neotropic, South America, Colombia, *Calima*, taxonomy

Resumen

Se describen un nuevo género de Hubbardiidae, *Calima*, y dos nuevas especies *C. bremensis* y *C. valenciorem*, respectivamente, del Bosque de Bremen, Filandia, departamento del Quindío, y Andinapolis, Trujillo, departamento del Valle del Cauca, ambas localizadas en los Andes colombianos. Se presenta un mapa con la distribución de los géneros sudamericanos cuyas hembras tienen flagelo tetra-segmentado, y tablas con caracteres de todos los géneros de Hubbardiidae del Nuevo Mundo. Se discuten las relaciones del nuevo género con la fauna neotropical de Hubbardiidae.

Palabras clave: Neotropical, Sudamérica, Colombia, *Calima*, taxonomía

Introduction

In the last twenty years, schizomid taxonomy has undergone some dramatic changes. A total of fifty-six genera from Hubbardiidae (95 %, 53 genera), Calcitronidae (extinct, 2 %—one genus) and Protoschizomidae (4 %, two genera) families have been described around the world, and sexual characters including spermathecal morphology and the shape of the male flagellum have been widely used for diagnostic purposes (e.g. Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995). The male flagellum in particular has become important to assign taxa to genera, but due to the absence of solid phylogenetic hypotheses among the schizomids, it is difficult to deduce the importance of certain structures when considering the evolutionary background of the group. Given the current state of taxonomic knowledge, a comprehensive systematic review using a cladistic paradigm is necessary to permit unequivocal generic diagnoses. At present the generic definitions continue to be based on unique character combinations.

An overview of South American schizomids was recently published by Armas (2010), who diagnosed at least 12 genera, provided identification keys and detailed information on their distribution. During the last 17 years, a high number of monotypic genera have been described for this region: *Adisomus* Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2000, *Wayuuzomus* Armas & Colmenares, 2006, *Stenoschizomus* González-Sponga, 1997, and *Tayos* Reddell &