



## Two new species of ricinuleids of the genus *Pseudocellus* (Arachnida: Ricinulei: Ricinoididae) from southern Mexico

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### Abstract

Two new species of ricinuleids of the genus *Pseudocellus* are described from Mexico: *Pseudocellus cruzlopezi* **sp. nov.** from Oaxaca, and *Pseudocellus monjarazi* **sp. nov.** from Chiapas. Both species are described from adult males and females. The first species is epigeal and edaphomorphic, whereas the second is cavernicolous and troglomorphic. The number of known species of the genus *Pseudocellus* increases to 25, and Mexican species to 16, indicating that Mexico has the highest diversity of ricinuleids in the world. An updated identification key to adult males of the 16 described species found in Mexico and southern USA is provided.

**Key words:** *Pseudocellus*, taxonomy, troglomorphism, Oaxaca, Chiapas

### Resumen

Dos especies nuevas de ricinúlidos del género *Pseudocellus* son descritas de México: *Pseudocellus cruzlopezi* **sp. nov.** de Oaxaca, y *Pseudocellus monjarazi* **sp. nov.** de Chiapas. Ambas especies son descritas de machos y hembras adultos. La primera especie es epigea y edafomórfica, mientras que la segunda es cavernícola y troglomórfica. El número de especies conocidas del género *Pseudocellus* incrementó a 25, y las especies mexicanas a 16, por lo que México tiene la más alta diversidad de ricinúlidos en el mundo. Una clave de identificación actualizada para machos adultos de las 16 especies descritas y registradas en México y Estados Unidos es proporcionada.

### Introduction

Currently, the class Arachnida Lamarck, 1801 is composed of 11 orders, of which Ricinulei is the least diverse. Two suborders are recognized: Palaeoricinulei Selden 1992 and Neoricinulei Selden, 1992. Palaeoricinulei is composed of 16 fossil species in two families: Curculioididae Cockerell, 1916 (genera *Amarixys* Selden, 1992 and *Curculioides* Buckland, 1837) and Poliocheridae Scudder 1884 (genera *Poliochera* Scudder, 1884 and *Terpsicroton* Selden, 1992). Neoricinulei is represented by a single family, Ricinoididae Ewing, 1929, with the genera *Cryptocellus* Westwood, 1874 *Pseudocellus* Platnick, 1980 and *Ricinoides* Ewing, 1929, with a total of 73 living species (Selden 1992; Harvey 2002, 2003; Botero-Trujillo & Pérez 2008, 2009; Tourinho & Azevedo 2007; Teruel & Armas 2008, Tourinho & Saturnino 2010; Tourinho *et al.* 2010; Valdez-Mondragón & Francke 2011; Pinto-da-Rocha & Andrade 2012).

Mexico has the highest diversity of ricinuleids in the world, as well as the largest number of cavernicolous species troglomorphic modifications. Fourteen species of the genus *Pseudocellus* are known from Mexico, not including the two new species described here: *P. bolivari* (Gertsch, 1971); *P. boneti* (Bolívar y Pieltain, 1942); *P. chankin* Valdez-Mondragón & Francke, 2011; *P. gertschi* (Márquez & Conconi, 1974); *P. jarocho* Valdez-Mondragón & Francke, 2011; *P. mitchelli* (Gertsch, 1971); *P. osorioi* (Bolívar & Pieltain, 1946); *P. oztotl* Valdez-