Zootaxa 3709 (5): 432–444
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3709.5.2
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:EC3480B6-4352-40C6-87DF-14E7177E9026

The first troglobitic *Cryptops* (*Trigonocryptops*) (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha) from South America and the description of a non-troglobitic species from Brazil

LUDSON NEVES DE ÁZARA[1] & RODRIGO LOPES FERREIRA[2]

[1]*Laboratório de Ecologia Subterrânea, Setor de Zoologia, Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Federal de Lavras, Minas Gerais, Brasil. E-mail: ludsonazara@yahoo.com.br*
[2]*Setor de Zoologia/Departamento de Biologia, UFLA, Lavras-MG. E-mail: drops@dbi.ufla.br*

Abstract

Cryptops (*Trigonocryptops*) *iporangensis* **n. sp.**, and *C.* (*T.*) *hephaestus* **n. sp.** are described from SE Brazil. *C.* (*T.*) *iporangensis* **n. sp.** presents highly troglomorphic characters and is described from a remarkable cave system located in Sao Paulo State, the Areias cave system, from were other 16 troglobitic species are also known. *C.* (*T.*) *hephaestus* **n. sp.** was described on specimens collected in three caves of the "Quadrilátero Ferrífero" (Iron quadrangle), in Minas Gerais State, but does not presents a clear specialization to subterranean habitat. The new troglobitic species can be separated from other species of *Cryptops* (*T.*) from Brazil and all troglobitc species of the genus *Cryptops* by presenting incomplete paramedian sutures on tergites, antennal article 1 with an inverted Y-shaped suture on its proximal part and distal spinose processes on ultimate leg. *C*. (*T.*) *hephaestus* differs from the other species of *Cryptops* (*Trigonocryptops*) from Brazil by presenting anterior oblique sutures on tergites 2-7 and posterior oblique sutures on tergites 1-3. *Cryptops* (*Cryptops*) *galatheae* Meinert, 1886 is moved here to the subgenus *Trigonocryptops.*

Key words: Neotropics, caves, iron ore, limestone, taxonomy, Cryptopidae

Introduction

The genus *Cryptops* Leach, 1815 is currently divided into four subgenera: *Cryptops* Leach, 1815; *Trigonocryptops* Verhoeff, 1906; *Chromatanops* Verhoeff, 1906 and *Haplocryptops* Verhoeff, 1934 (Bonato *et al*. 2011). Their validity is uncertain (except for *Trigonocryptops*) and the number of valid species of the genus *Cryptops* is probably overestimated (Lewis 2009).

According to the original description of Verhoeff (1906) revised by Attems (1930), the subgenus *Trigonocryptops* is characterized by a transverse ridge on the sternites between the coxae, generally bipartite tarsi, the head overlying tergite 1, a transverse suture on tergite 1, a divided katopleure and mostly yellow or brown colour.

Six species of *Cryptops* have been recorded from Brazil: *C*. (*Trigonocryptops*) *galatheae* Meinert, 1886; *C*. (*T.*) *iheringi* Brölemann, 1902; C. (*Cryptops*) *heathii* Chamberlin, 1914; *C*. (*Cryptops*) *dubiotarsalis* Bücherl, 1946; *C*. (*Cryptops*) *schubarti* Bücherl, 1953; *C*. (*Cryptops*) *goiasus* Chamberlin, 1958 (Bücherl 1940, 1942; Minelli 2006).

Trajano & Bichuette (2010) mentioned erroneously, that only three troglobitic species of *Cryptops* are known to date in the world (two from Australia and one from Cuba). In fact, there are six known troglobitic species of this genus: *C*. (*T.*) *longicornis* Ribaut, 1915, from mainland Spain; *C*. (*T.*) *cavernicolus* Matic, Negrea and Fundora Martinez , 1977, and *C*. (*T.*) *troglobius* Matic, Negrea and Fundora Martinez, 1977, from Cuba; *C*. (*Cryptops*) *vulcanicus* Zapparoli, 1990, from the Canary Is.; *C.* (*T.*) *roeplainsensis* Edgecombe, 2005, and *C.* (*T.*) *camoowealensis* Edgecombe, 2006, from Australia (Ribaut 1915; Matic *et al.*, 1977; Serra, 1981; Zapparoli 1990; Edgecombe 2005, 2006).

In this study, we describe the seventh troglobitic *Cryptops* species in the world, and the seventh and eighth species of this genus from Brazil.

 Accepted by A. Minelli: 26 Aug. 2013; published: 9 Sept. 2013