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Taxonomy/Taxinomie

## A new species of *Discocyrtanus* from Mato Grosso, Brazil (Opiliones: Gonyleptidae) with a key to the species of the genus

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### ABSTRACT

*Discocyrtanus canjinjim* sp. n., belonging to the family Gonyleptidae Sundevall, 1833 is described based on nineteen specimens, eleven adult males and eight adult females, collected in the Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade, in the State of Mato Grosso, Brazil. This new species represents an endemic component for the harvestmen fauna of Chiquitano Dry Forests terrestrial eco-region, being the most occidental point of distribution of the genus, notably found in the Cerrado and the Atlantic Forest. The new species is characterized by femur IV swollen with the same length of dorsal scutum, trochanter IV with prodorsal distal apophysis as a stout hook not bifurcated, and a unique form of genitalia in the genus. This paper also includes the first identification key to the species of the genus after its revalidation.

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## 1. Introduction

The genus *Discocyrtanus* Roewer, 1929 is currently composed by five valid species, distributed in Central (Cerrado) and Eastern (Atlantic Forest) regions of Brazil, and they are characterized as medium to large gonyleptids, dull and dark colored, with serial armature on femur IV and powerful armature on the ocularium [1]. It has been under synonymy of *Discocyrtus* Holmberg, 1878 since 1944 [2], when B. Soares considered that the pair of paramedian tubercles present in area I could bring ambiguity to the interpretation of the classification at the genus level according to the Roewerian system. Today, after the revalidation of the genus [1], the taxon began to disassociate from this purely operational paradigm. By means of phylogenetic studies, it was transferred of subfamily leaving the Pachylinae Sørensen, 1884 (highly

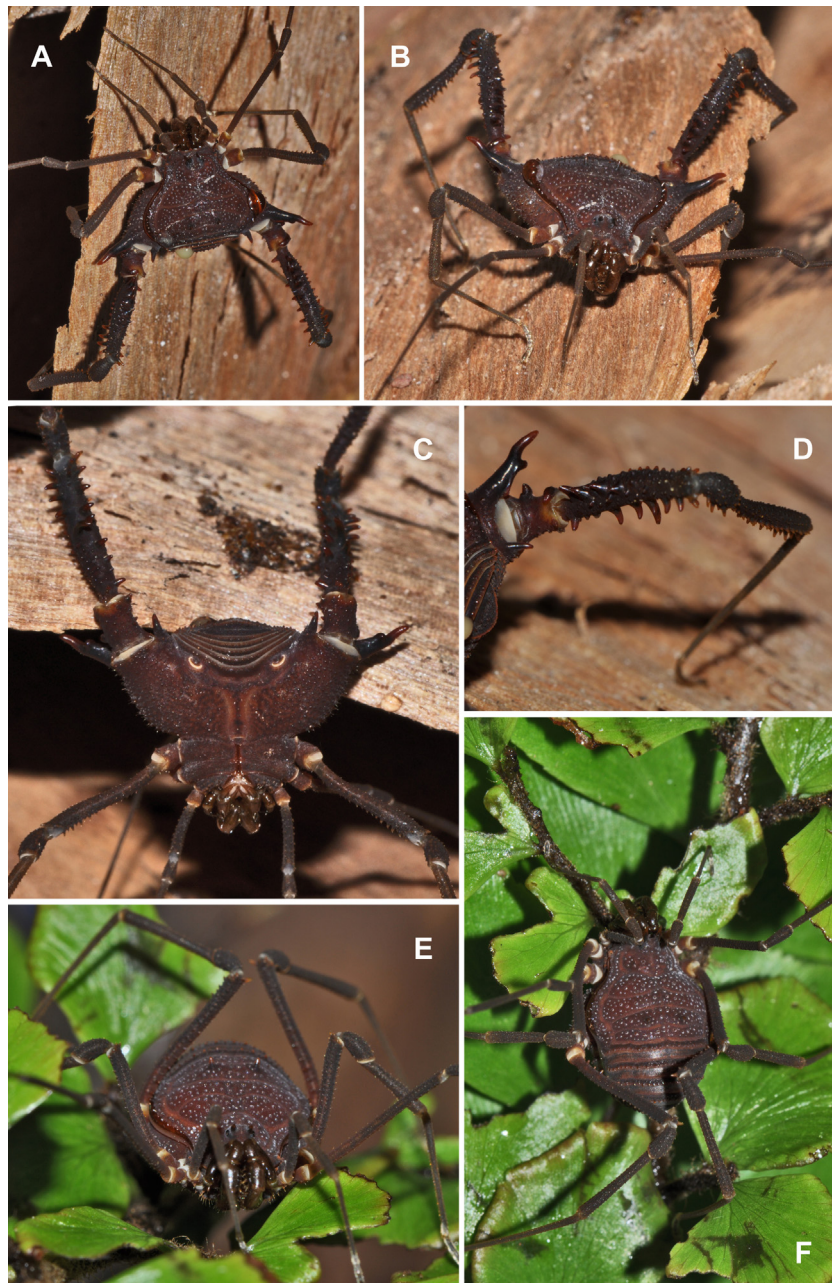
corroborated as polyphyletic) [3–5] and integrating a subfamily recently proposed by Carvalho and Kury [6]. In this work, we describe a new species of *Discocyrtanus* (Fig. 1) and provide a key to the species of the genus.

## 2. Material and methods

The descriptions of colors use the standard names followed by the centroid code in parenthesis of the 267 Color Centroids of the NBS/IBCC Color System [7] as described in Kury and Orrico [8]. The formula for the tarsomere count in which the distitarsi of legs I and II are indicated between parentheses was created by Avram [9]. The formula for megaspines of pedipalpus in which I = large spine and i = small spine is shown as used by Kury [10]; here, the same formula is used to discriminate the size of spines in Femur IV. The terminology for the scutum outline follows Kury and Medrano [11]. The terminology for chaetotaxy of the ventral plate of the penis follows Kury and Villarreal [12] for the macrosetae and Kury [13] for the

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**Fig. 1.** *Discocyrtanus canjinjim* sp. n., specimens in vivo. A–D. Male, from Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade, Mato Grosso, Brazil. E–F. Female, same locality. Photos by A.B. Kury.

microsetae. The term mesotergum [14] refers to the roughly subrectangular region of dorsal scutum formed by areas I to IV and circumscribed anteriorly by the carapace, laterally by the lateral margins and posteriorly by the area V (posterior margin of scutum). The term dry mark (“mancha seca”) Kury [15] (called “dry-mark” Kury in Da Silva & Gnaspini [16]) refers to the more external serose layer of the cuticle, which forms powdery patterns in the living animal or when it dries up after having been removed from the preserving fluid.

Biogeographical units used here are from the WWF Terrestrial Eco-regions of the World (names starting with

“NT” [17]). They are indicated by colored background areas on the map (Fig. 2).

Scanning Electron Microscopy was carried out with a JEOL JSM-6390LV at the Center for Scanning Electron Microscopy of the Museu Nacional/UFRJ. All measurements are in mm.

The diagnoses given here are comparative among the five species of *Discocyrtanus*: *Discocyrtanus bugre* Kury & Carvalho, 2016, *Discocyrtanus goyazius* Roewer, 1929, *Discocyrtanus oliverioi* (H. Soares, 1945), *Discocyrtanus pertenuis* (Mello-Leitão, 1935) and *Discocyrtanus tocantinsensis* Kury & Carvalho, 2016.

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