

RESEARCH NOTE

***SURAZOMUS CHAVIN* NEW SPECIES, FIRST SCHIZOMIDA (HUBBARDIIDAE, HUBBARDIINAE) DESCRIBED FROM PERU**

The order Schizomida is known in South America only from the northern third of the continent. There are no records from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, or Uruguay (Reddell & Cokendolpher 1995). Although 14 species have been described from South America, many collections consist only of females and immatures and therefore have not been identified or described. Until now, the only schizomids known from Peru (from Madre de Dios, Pasco and Ucayali Departments) were identified only to subfamily (Hubbardiinae) by Reddell & Cokendolpher (1995). This paper describes a new species of *Surazomus* Reddell & Cokendolpher 1995 (formerly, *Schizomus brasiliensis* group) from Peru from adults of both sexes.

The nomenclature of flagellar setae and other anatomical terms follow that of Harvey (1992) and Reddell & Cokendolpher (1995). Acronyms of the institutions where the specimens are deposited are: AMNH (American Museum of Natural History, New York); INPA (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus); SMNK (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe); MZSP (Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo); MHSM, (Museo de Historia Natural da Universidade de San Marcos, Lima); TMM, (Texas Memorial Museum, Austin).

***Surazomus chavin* new species (Figs. 1–7)**

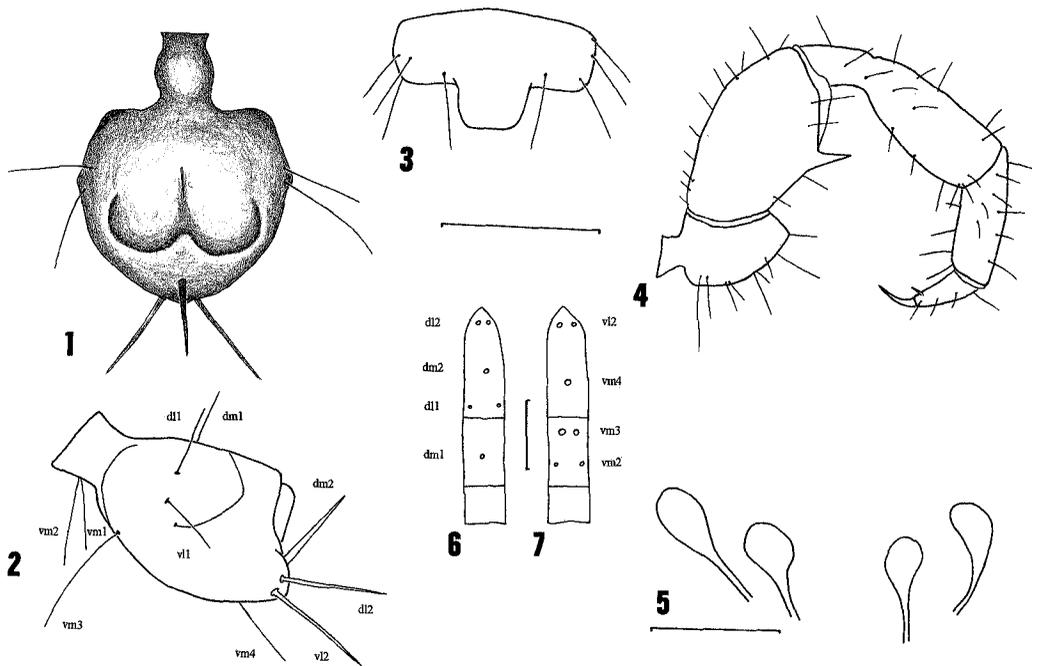
Etymology.—In reference to the Indian culture Chavin, that was in the area during Pre-Columbian times.

Type material.—Holotype male collected near Rio Yuyapichis, Pachitea, Panguana, Departamento Huánuco, Peru (9°37'S, 76°56'W, elev. 260 m), 3–17 December 1984 (SMNK); paratypes: 14♂ and 13♀, collected between May 1984–May 1985 (AMNH, INPA, SMNK, MZSP, MUSM, TMM), all from type locality.

Not paratypes: 12imm collected in June–July 1984 and between October 1984–May 1985 (SMNK, MZSP).

Diagnosis.—In most respects, the new species is very similar to *Surazomus brasiliensis* (Kraus 1967). *Surazomus chavin* new species can be distinguished from *S. brasiliensis* by having the male pedipalpal trochanter and flagellum more rounded and propeltidium brownish (see Kraus & Beck 1967, figs. 2–5). The presence of a pedipalp femoral spur in males and unicolorous leg patellae groups the new species with *S. brasiliensis*, *S. cuenca* (Rowland & Reddell 1979), and *S. sturmi* (Kraus 1957) (see Rowland & Reddell 1979). *Surazomus chavin* has a single pit on the male flagellum and a round posteroabdominal process like *S. brasiliensis* and *S. cuenca* (double pit and truncate postero-abdominal process in *S. sturmi*). Unlike *S. cuenca* and *S. sturmi*, the new species has the metapeltidium and legs greenish like *S. brasiliensis*. The spermathecae of *S. brasiliensis* and *S. cuenca* have not been studied; but those of *S. sturmi* are like *S. chavin*.

Description.—**Male:** Propeltidium brownish, metapeltidium and tergites brownish green. Leg patellae without white, unicolorous with other leg segments. Propeltidium with three pairs of dorsal and two frontal setae. Eyespots indistinct or absent. Metapeltidium widely divided. Anterior sternum with 14 simple setae. Abdominal tergite I with 3 setae; II–VII with 2; VIII with 6; IX with 4; XII with 4 pairs of setae and well developed postero-dorsal process (Fig. 3). Flagellum (Figs. 1–2) globose, with a pair of posteromedian globose lobes, 2 ventrobasal lobes; setation: 2 dorso-medial (dm1, dm2 largest), 2 dorsolateral pairs (dl1, dl2), 2 ventrolateral pairs (vl1, vl2), 6 ventral (unpaired, vm1 and vm4; paired vm2 and vm3). Chelicera: fixed finger with 6 small teeth between 2 large teeth. Pedipalpal (Fig.



Figures 1–7.—*Surazomus chavin* new species. 1–4, Male. 1, Flagellum, dorsal; 2, Flagellum, lateral; 3, Abdominal process; 4, Right pedipalp. 5–7, Female. 5, Spermathecae; 6, Flagellum, dorsal; 7, Flagellum, ventral. Scale bars = 0.5 mm for Figures 1–5; 0.1 mm for Figures 5–6.

Table 1.—Maximum and minimum measurements (mm) of 15 males and 13 females of *Surazomus chavin* new species.

		Male	Female
Carapace	Length	0.97–1.00	0.96–1.06
Flagellum	Length	0.32–0.34	0.20–0.28
	Width	0.29–0.31	—
Leg I	Femur	0.87–0.90	0.80–0.87
	Patella	1.03–1.07	0.90–0.98
	Tibia	0.71–0.73	0.63–0.71
	Basitarsus-telotarsus	0.76–0.79	0.60–0.68
Leg II	Femur	0.60–0.62	0.56–0.65
	Patella	0.34–0.36	0.27–0.34
	Tibia	0.38–0.40	0.27–0.36
	Basitarsus	0.35–0.36	0.31–0.39
Leg III	Femur	0.54–0.58	0.50–0.59
	Patella	0.27–0.29	0.18–0.25
	Tibia	0.27–0.29	0.22–0.30
	Basitarsus	0.38–0.40	0.30–0.37
Leg IV	Femur	1.00–1.03	0.81–0.89
	Patella	0.41–0.43	0.38–0.46
	Tibia	0.62–0.65	0.49–0.57
	Basitarsus	0.56–0.58	0.43–0.52

4) trochanter slightly acute apically, 1 mesal spur; femoral spur about $\frac{1}{4}$ of femur length; patella slightly constricted on dorsobasal $\frac{1}{3}$; tarsal spurs about $\frac{1}{5}$ of segment length; claw about $\frac{1}{3}$ of tarsus length. Basitarsal-telotarsal articles of leg I with approximate proportions: 19-3-4-3-3-4-12. Measurements in Table 1.

Female (as male except as follows): Anterior sternum with 12 simple setae. Median and lateral spermathecae similar in size, narrowed basally, expanded to nearly circular apically, without concentration of sclerotization. Gonopod absent. Pedipalpal trochanter more rounded apically than male; femur unarmed. Basitarsal-telotarsal articles of leg I with approximate proportions: 22-3-4-4-3-4-12. Flagellum 3-segmented; setation: 5 pairs (vm2, vm3, vl2, dl1, dl2), 3 unpaired (dm1, dm2, vm4), vm2 and dl1 short. Measurements in Table 1.

Distribution.—Known only from type locality.

Biological notes.—The material, 15♂ 13♀ 12imm, was collected with pit-fall traps in primary evergreen rain forest by Dr. M. Verhaagh, during the period from May 1984–May 1985. See Römbke & Verhaagh (1992) for more details on type locality. No seasonal differences were observed in the occurrence of adults versus immatures and nor in males versus females. The male/female ratio was approximately equal.

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