

## A NEW *PARAPHRYNUS* FROM YUCATAN (AMBLYPYGIDA, TARANTULIDAE)

A new eyeless cave species belonging to *Paraphrynus* has been sorted out from a collection of amblypygids made in Yucatan. This is the first species described in the genus in which all eight eyes are absent. This lack of eyes as well as unusual pedipalp spination make it quite distinctive from all other known species of *Paraphrynus*. The following description is based on the female holotype.

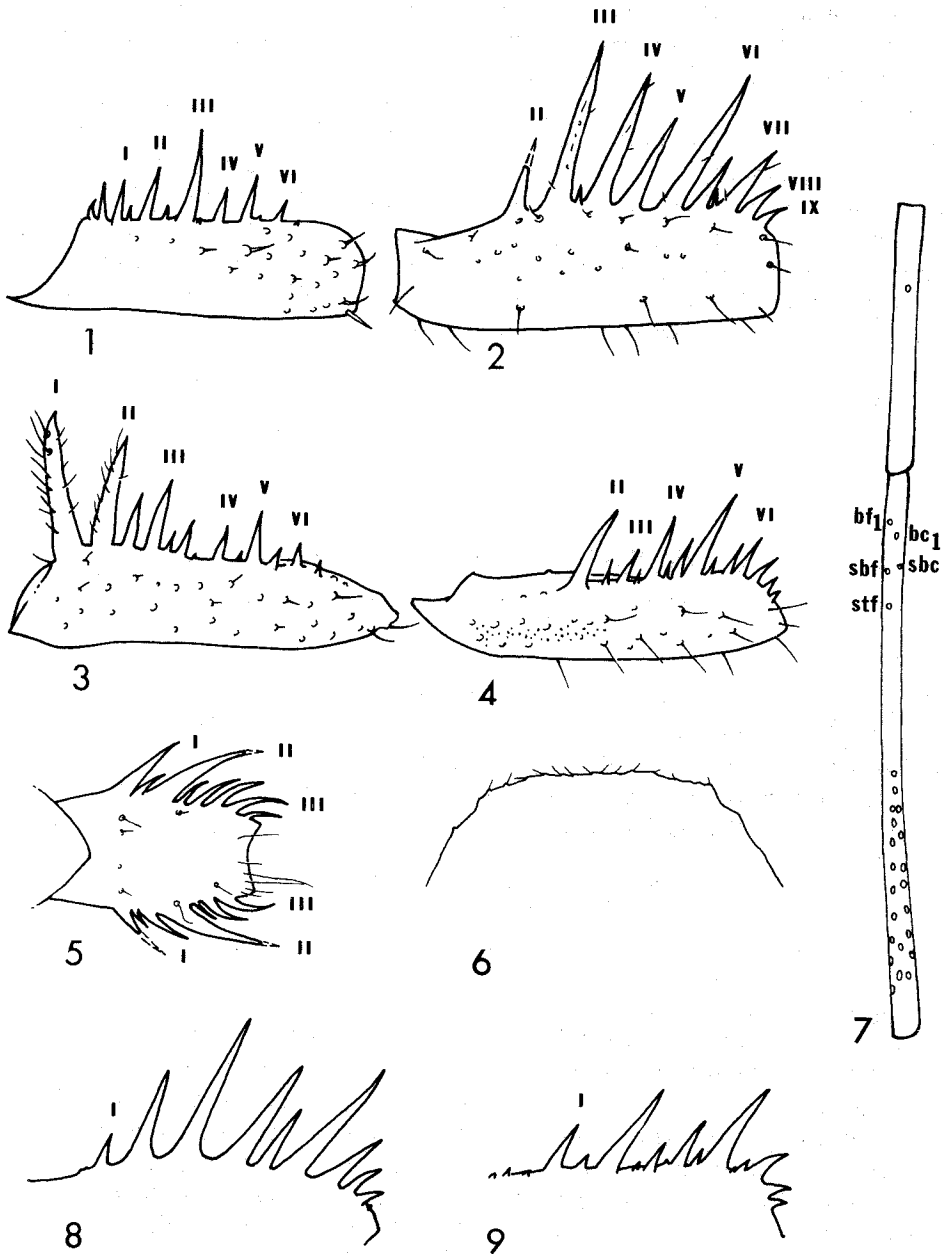
*Paraphrynus reddelli*, new species

Figs. 1-9

**Types.**—Female holotype and female paratype from Actún Loltún, 7 km SSW Oxkutzcab, Yucatan, Mexico (25-26 July 1975. James Reddell, Andrew Grubbs, David McKenzie, Suzanne Wiley). Both deposited in The American Museum of Natural History.

**Diagnosis:**—General color a pale brown with no conspicuous banding. Carapace lacking eyes. Can also be distinguished from other described species of *Paraphrynus* by pedipalp spination. On ventral surface of pedipalp femur there is a well developed spine between spines II and III (fig. 3). This spine is lacking in all other species of *Paraphrynus*. On pedipalp tibia the spines corresponding to I on dorsal and ventral surfaces are lacking (figs. 2, 4). This spine occurs on both surfaces in all other species of *Paraphrynus* and is generally less than half the length of II (figs. 8, 9). Trichobothria on basitarsi of legs with **sbc** slightly more basad than **sbf** and nearer to **sbf** than to **stf**; **sbc** approximately equidistant between **bf**<sub>1</sub> and **stf** (fig. 7). In the other species of *Paraphrynus* **sbc** is much closer to **stf** than **sbf**.

**Description:**—Anterior edge of carapace straight (fig. 6). Surface finely granular with greatest density of granules in ocular area, becoming more scattered posteriorly. A few coarser setiferous granules located over entire surface becoming inconspicuous in ocular area. Lacking median and lateral eyes.



Figs. 1-7.—*Paraphrynus reddelli*: 1, right pedipalp femur, dorsal view; 2, right pedipalp tibia, dorsal view; 3, left pedipalp femur, ventral view; 4, left pedipalp tibia, ventral view; 5, left pedipalp basitarsus, inner lateral view; 6, anterior edge of carapace; 7, left basitarsus of leg IV showing patterns of trichobothria.

Figs. 8-9.—*Paraphrynus* sp. showing presence of spine I: 8, right pedipalp tibia, dorsal view; 9, left pedipalp tibia, ventral view.

Dorsal surface of pedipalp femur with 10 spines (fig. 1). Ventral surface with 12 spines (fig. 3); setae extending length of spines I and II; between II and III is a well developed spine greater than half the length of II and slightly shorter than III. Dorsal surface of pedipalp tibia with 11 spines (fig. 2); this surface lacking a spine corresponding to I thereby making the actual second spine (III) longest; between VI and VII is a well developed spine only slightly shorter than VII and longer than VIII. Ventral surface of pedipalp tibia with 14 spines (fig. 4); this surface also lacks a spine corresponding to I; with 2 spines between IV and V and 2 more between V and VI, the longest between V and VI is considerably longer than half the length of VI. Pedipalp basitarsus with 8 dorsal and 8 ventral spines (fig. 5).

**Measurements:** *Carapace*; median length 4.2 mm, width 5.6 mm. *Pedipalps*; length of femur 3.2 mm, width of femur 0.8 mm, length of tibia 4.0 mm, width of tibia 0.8 mm, length of longest dorsal tibial spine (III) 1.6 mm, length of basitarsus 2.4 mm, length of tarsus 2.2 mm. *Leg I* femur 12.2 mm; *Leg II* femur 8.4 mm, tibia 7.6 mm, basitarsus 5.2 mm, tarsus 1st segment 1.4 mm, 2nd segment 0.5 mm, 4th segment 0.6 mm. *Leg III* femur 9.4 mm, tibia 8.8 mm, basitarsus 6.0 mm, tarsus 1st segment 1.4 mm, 2nd segment 0.5 mm, 3rd segment 0.6 mm. *Leg IV* femur 8.0 mm, tibia 1st segment 4.8 mm, 2nd segment 0.6 mm, 3rd segment 2.8 mm, tarsus 1st segment 1.4 mm, 2nd segment 0.5 mm, 4th segment 0.6 mm. *Abdomen*; length 6.8 mm, female genital operculum length 1.2 mm, width 2.4 mm.

**Distribution:**—Known only from type locality.

**Material Examined:**—The types, and 2 immature specimens, 1 male and 1 undetermined sex.

**Etymology:**—The species is named in honor of James Reddell, one of the collectors of the type specimens who has participated in extensive collecting of cave arthropods in Mexico.

**Comments:**—Numbering of spines is according to that used in the last revision for the genus (Mullinex, C.L.1975. Occ. Papers California Acad. Sci., N<sup>o</sup> 116, 80 pp.). The actual number of spines is considered less important than the presence of certain spines. Therefore in *P. reddelli* not all spines have been given numbers. However those spines considered homologous to major spines found in other species of *Paraphrynus* have been given corresponding roman numerals. In an individual, the actual number of spines on any one surface of a pedipalp segment may differ slightly from the numbers given in the description.

Labeling of trichobothria is according to P. Weygoldt (1970. Z. Morph. Tiere, 67: 58-85).

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