

Revision of the Genus *Holonuncia* Forster (Arachnida: Opiliones: Triaenonychidae) with Description of Cavernicolous and Epigeal Species from Eastern Australia

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ABSTRACT. The genus *Holonuncia* Forster and the type species *H. cavernicola* Forster are redescribed. One new combination is established: *H. seriata* (*Nuncia*) (Roewer, 1915). *Holonuncia seriata* and *H. tuberculata* (Roewer, 1915) are redescribed and ten new species described: *H. sussa*, *H. dewae*, *H. francesae*, *H. katoomba*, *H. weejasperensis*, *H. dispar*, *H. recta*, *H. hamiltonsmithi*, *H. kaputarensis* and *H. enigma*. Allozyme electrophoresis resolves some species boundary problems. Morphological adaptations to cave life include leg attenuation, depigmentation and eye regression but not loss. The distribution of the genus in eastern mainland Australian caves is illustrated.

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Species of *Holonuncia* Forster are the most widely distributed cavernicolous harvestmen in eastern mainland Australia (Fig.1). Apart from notes on cavernicolous adaptations (Hunt, 1972), no work has been done on the group since Forster (1955) described the type species from Jenolan Caves. Surface species in the genus occur across virtually the entire range of the genus, unlike the situation with the largely cavernicolous Tasmanian genus *Hickmanoxyomma* in which the single known surface species is confined to a small part of the generic range (Hunt, 1990).

Materials and Methods

Type material of all nominal species has been examined and reassessed. The following abbreviations are used to indicate the present location of material examined:

AM – Australian Museum, Sydney (usually denoted by the registration number prefix KS); ANIC – Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO, Canberra; FIS – Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main; SAM – South Australian Museum,