

Revision of *Paralamyctes* (Chilopoda: Lithobiomorpha: Henicopidae), with Six New Species from Eastern Australia

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ABSTRACT. *Paralamyctes* Pocock, 1901 has a classic Gondwanan distribution, with species previously known from New Zealand, southern Africa, Madagascar and Chile. The genus as hitherto conceived is paraphyletic, with *Triporobius* Silvestri, 1917 (India) and *Haasiella* Pocock, 1901 (New Zealand, Tasmania) nesting within the group. Species from Argentina and New Caledonia originally assigned to *Paralamyctes* belong to *Analamyctes* Chamberlin, 1955. Revision of *Paralamyctes* based upon monophyletic subgroups recognizes four subgenera: *P. (Paralamyctes)*, *P. (Haasiella)*, *P. (Nothofagobius)* n.subgen. and *P. (Thingathinga)* n.subgen. The eastern Australian occurrence of *Paralamyctes* is demonstrated by six new species. *Paralamyctes (Thingathinga) grayi* n.sp. is distributed from the Blue Mountains to the Budawang Range, New South Wales; *P. (Thingathinga)* from the Barrington Tops may be specifically distinct. *Paralamyctes (T.) grayi* and the allied *P. (T.) hornerae* n.sp. from northern New South Wales have affinities to the New Zealand *P. (T.) validus*. *Paralamyctes (Nothofagobius) cassisi* n.sp. occurs in northern New South Wales, while the closely related *P. (N.) mesibovi* n.sp. inhabits northern Tasmania. Australian *P. (Nothofagobius)* is sister to the Patagonian *P. (N.) chilensis* (Gervais), which is illustrated based upon new collections. *Paralamyctes (Paralamyctes) monteithi* n.sp. is widespread in Queensland; *P. (P.) neverneverensis* n.sp. is endemic to the Dorrigo region, northern New South Wales. In addition to these two Australian species, the nominate subgenus occurs in New Zealand, southern Africa, Madagascar and India, the latter record based on the junior subjective synonym *Triporobius*. All new species are included in a key to Australian Lithobiomorpha.

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Most native Australian species of lithobiomorph centipedes belong to the family Henicopidae. Published systematic work on eastern Australian henicopids was undertaken long ago (Newport, 1845; Pocock, 1901; Chamberlin, 1920) based on scant material. Like most of the Australian chilopod fauna except for the Scolopendridae, the few henicopid species formalised in the literature are in need of

modern revision, and most of the fauna is undescribed. This study initiates a systematic survey of Australian Henicopidae by documenting the genus *Paralamyctes*.

Pocock (1901) erected *Paralamyctes* for a new species, *P. spenceri*, from Durban, South Africa. Additional species were subsequently assigned from Argentina (*P. andinus* Silvestri, 1903), South Africa (*P. asperulus* and *P. weberi*