March 1996

A new *Mundochthonius* from the Dominican Republic (Pseudoscorpionida: Chthoniidae)

William B. Muchmore

*University of Rochester, Rochester, New York*

Follow this and additional works at: [http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi](http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi)

Part of the [Entomology Commons](http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi)


[http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi/19](http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi/19)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for Systematic Entomology, Gainesville, Florida at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Insecta Mundi by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.
A new *Mundochthonius* from the Dominican Republic
(Pseudoscorpionida: Chthoniidae)

William B. Muchmore

Department of Biology, University of Rochester
Rochester, New York 14627.

The genus *Mundochthonius* Chamberlin is generally Holarctic in distribution, with only a single species described from a more southern area, namely *M. mexicanus* Muchmore (1973) in Nuevo Leon, northern Mexico (see Harvey 1991). It is, therefore, of considerable interest to report a new species on Hispaniola in the Caribbean Sea, within the tropics. I am indebted to Michael A. Ivie for sending me the unique type specimen.

*Mundochthonius dominicanus*, new species

**Type data:** Holotype male (WM7200.01001) from mixed forest at 1250 m, Las Abejas, ca. 35 km N of Cabo Rojo, Prov. Pedernales, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 26 August 1988, M. A. Ivie; mounted on slide, in FSCA.

**Diagnosis:** The new species is much like *M. rossi* Hoff (1949), from midwestern United States, but its appendages are less slender and the coxal spines less complex than in the latter.

**Description of male** (female unknown): Palps very light brown, other parts tan. Carapace as long as broad; epistome serrate; 2 very faint eyes; chaetotaxy 6-4-4-2-2. Coxal area typical: chaetotaxy 2-2-1: CS : 2-5:2-5, each coxa II with a single, deeply incised coxal spine (CS) (Fig. 1); intercoxal tubercle with 2 small setae. Tergal chaetotaxy 4:4:6:7:8:8:6:6:4; sternal chaetotaxy 10:[4-4-4-15-14/ 10(?)] : (2) 8(2) : 11 : 8 : 8 : 7 : 8 : 6 : 0 : 2. Chelicera 0.8 as long as carapace; hand with 6 setae; flagellum of 8 setae; galea a very low elevation of the finger margin. Palp (Fig. 2): femur 0.85 and chela 1.25x as long as carapace; L/8 of trochanter 1.95, femur 3.75, patella 1.75, and chela 4.0; L/D of hand 1.45; movable finger L / hand L 1.85. Movable finger of chela with a conspicuous depression on the ventral side proximad of middle (Fig. 3). Trichobothria typical. Fixed chelal finger with 47 and movable finger with 46 contiguous, rectangular teeth. Legs robust; leg IV with L/D of femur+patella 2.05 and tibia 3.25. Leg I with femur 1.75x as long as patella.

**Measurements (mm):** Body L 1.11. Carapace L 0.41. Chelicera 0.33/0.16. Palp: trochanter 0.185/0.095; femur 0.355/0.095; patella 0.20/0.115; chela 0.52/0.13; hand 0.19/0.13; movable finger L 0.35. Leg I: femur 0.185/0.06; patella 0.105/0.05. Leg IV: femur+patella 0.33/0.16; tibia 0.245/0.075; basitarsus 0.11/0.055; telotarsus 0.215/0.04.

**Etymology:** The species is named *dominicanus* after the Dominican Republic, where it is found.

**References**


