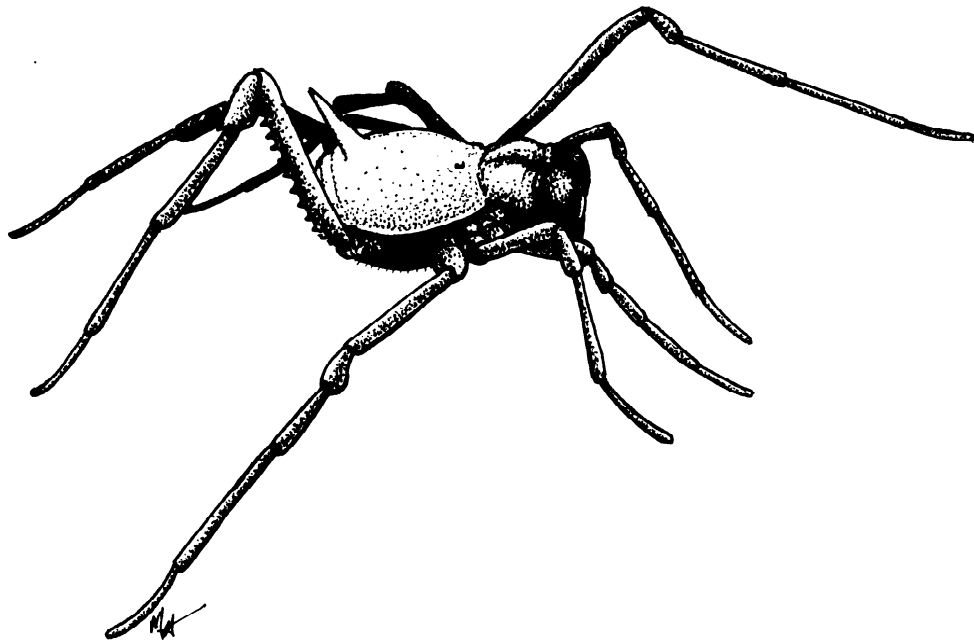


Occasional Papers  
of the  
Florida State Collection of Arthropods  
Volume 5

**Annotated Bibliography  
to the Harvestmen of the West Indies  
(Arachnida: Opiliones)**

James C. Cokendolpher  
and  
Gerardo R. Camilo-Rivera



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES  
Doyle Conner, Commissioner

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to the Harvestmen of the West Indies  
(Arachnida: Opiliones)**

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**Annotated Bibliography to the  
Harvestmen of the West Indies  
(Arachnida: Opiliones) <sup>1</sup>**

James C. Cokendolpher<sup>2</sup> and Gerardo R. Camilo-Rivera

**ISSN:0885.5943**

**Release date: October 1989**

This public document was promulgated at a cost of \$3,576.29 or \$3.58 per copy. It makes available to all interested persons the results of arthropod faunal studies, emphasizing Florida and the circum-Caribbean region. PI89T-31.

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**Cover:** *Trinimontius darlingtoni* Silhavy, male, from Cuba. Drawing by M.C. Thomas

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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## Foreword

Members of Opiliones are diverse in morphology, biology, and behavior. Although species are found from Arctic to Subantarctic localities, there are far more species and genera found in the warmer regions of the world. Likewise, more species are found in humid to moist habitats than those occurring in dry or constantly wet situations. The study of Opiliones from the West Indies has been slow, and from examination of museum collections many new species await description. Sufficient collections are available [some unstudied material from European museums are quite old and still mounted on pins!] from many areas now to revise the known faunas. Much variation in external morphology and coloration has been noted in several species, and a modern approach with careful examination of the genitalia is needed. Our knowledge of the distribution and biology of species from the West Indies is lacking. Significant contributions can be made by individuals residing in the West Indies as well as by taxonomists housed in foreign museums. Unlike many areas in North America and Europe, the island opiloid faunas are virtually unrecorded. Island inventory lists and studies on natural history are worthwhile projects. We hope the present contribution will serve as a starting point for future projects. The authors have brought together all the literature on harvestmen from this region and have provided several cross indexes which will aid readers in determining what is known about each species as well as known faunas from a particular island.

Mr. James C. Cokendolpher was born in San Angelo, Texas, on 6 September 1953, son of Loyd H. and Eunice L. Cokendolpher. His primary school education was in the public schools of Texas, and in 1976 he earned his A.A.S.C.T. and B. S. Degrees from Midwestern State University (M.S.U.) (Wichita Falls). After earning his M.S. Degree in 1978 at M.S.U. he studied for two years at Texas Tech University. James became an adjunct professor at M.S.U. in May of 1979.

His interest in natural history started very young with parents who encouraged him to examine natural objects closely and tolerated a room full of jars containing dead bugs, fish, etc. Like many American entomologists/arachnologists, James' interest in the field was kindled by Dr. Ross H. Arnett, Jr. Unlike most, James met Ross in person before he ever saw one of his publications. At the age of 14, James had the good fortune to meet and watch Ross collecting at light traps in Texas. Dr. Arnett wrote James later that year (19 August 1968) to thank him for some beetles

he had collected and stated, "They are exactly what I wanted, the right family, genus, and species. You have a very good eye for these things. I hope you keep up your interest in natural history." He of course did keep his interest and in 1980 described his first new species of harvestman from Texas and named it for Dr. Arnett, *Eumesosoma arnetti*. The first arachnologist James met was his major advisor for his Master of Science Degree at Midwestern State University. Dr. Norman V. Horner not only directed James' studies on spiders but was instrumental in directing his interest from his earlier studies of chemistry and vertebrate zoology. Like Ross, Dr. Horner's name became a species epithet for a Texas harvestman described by James, *Trachyrhinus horneri*.

Although James is a well known arachnologist, he is employed by Texas Tech University as an entomologist to study the biology and control methods for the red imported fire ant and ants in general in western Texas. He has published numerous papers on ant genetics, morphology, biotic preferences and tolerances, range expansion and control, and a gynandromorph.

His arachnological studies have been varied. His M.S. thesis was on crab spiders of north central Texas. Other published studies, excluding those on opiloids, have been on jumping and sac spiders from Texas, arachnids in a national forest in Oklahoma, and schizomids from various localities around the world.

James' primary interests are Palpatores harvestmen and Schizomida of the World. Although he has described or redescribed many recent and fossil species and two genera of opiloids, he does not limit his studies to taxonomy and nomenclature. He has published papers on general biology, defensive chemistry/behavior, and fine structure of spermatogenesis. His other publications, primarily earlier studies, deal with fish and mammals.

His papers (62 refereed scientific papers and numerous nonrefereed notes, articles, letters, and abstracts) are published in journals around the world with 26 coauthors from five different countries.

Mr. Cokendolpher is a member of: American Arachnological Society, American Association for Zoological Nomenclature, American Entomological Society, Arachnological Society of Japan, Australasian Arachnological Society, Belgische Arachnologische Vereniging, British Arachnological Society, Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc., Centre International de Documentation Arachnologique, Entomological Society of Washington, Guild of Natural

Science Illustrators, International Carnivorous Plant Society, New York Entomological Society, and Young Entomologists' Society. Hundreds of graphs, distribution maps, and other illustrations (pen/ink and coquille board) have been published in scientific and semipopular articles. Numerous photographs (from chromosomes to habitat shots) in popular and scientific articles and one journal cover have been published.

James became a Research Associate of the Florida State Arthropod Collection in 1979. He is currently a Director of the American Arachnology Society and member of the Editorial Board for the Journal of Arachnology. He also served as Assistant Editor of the Journal from 1984 to 1987.

In 1979, he married Jean Elizabeth Heinzman. They have one child, Sarah Yeong Cokendolpher. Sarah was born 26 January 1987. James' hobbies include photography and culture of plants, especially carnivorous plants. He is a member of the First United Methodist Church of Lubbock, Texas.

Mr. Gerardo R. Camilo-Rivera was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 17 January 1963. He earned his B.S. Degree in biology from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez. He first became interested in vertebrate zoology, mostly amphibians, while taking a basic evolution course under Dr. Juan A. Rivero. During the last part of his undergraduate work his interest switched to insects, especially Hymenoptera (Parasitica and Aculeata).

As a senior in college, Mr. Camilo received an appointment as a student researcher with the Oak Ridge Associated Universities (O.R.A.U.) and worked with the Center for Energy and Environment Research (C.E.E.R.) on surveys of gamma irradiated forests.

Recently, he received another appointment with O.R.A.U., this time as a graduate student. This past summer he returned to Puerto Rico to work with C.E.E.R. in Long-Term Ecological Research at the Luquillo Experimental Forest.

From 1983 to 1985 he was a member of the Auxiliary Scientific Investigators Corps of the Department on Natural Resources of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. During that time he worked at the Cabo Rojo Forest and Wildlife Refuge doing bird census and helping in the maintenance and management of the reserve.

He is presently finishing his M. S. Degree in entomology at Texas Tech University. His thesis deals with the disturbance of the ant community structure in central Texas by the red imported fire ant, *Solenopsis invicta*.

While an undergraduate in Puerto Rico, Mr. Camilo's interest in arachnids was started by Mrs.

Sandra Moyá, who first showed him a guabá (*Amblypygi: Phrynus* sp.). Although his main interest is in social insects, he hopes to continue working with arachnids.

Mr. Camillo is coauthor of 2 refereed and 2 nonrefereed scientific articles.

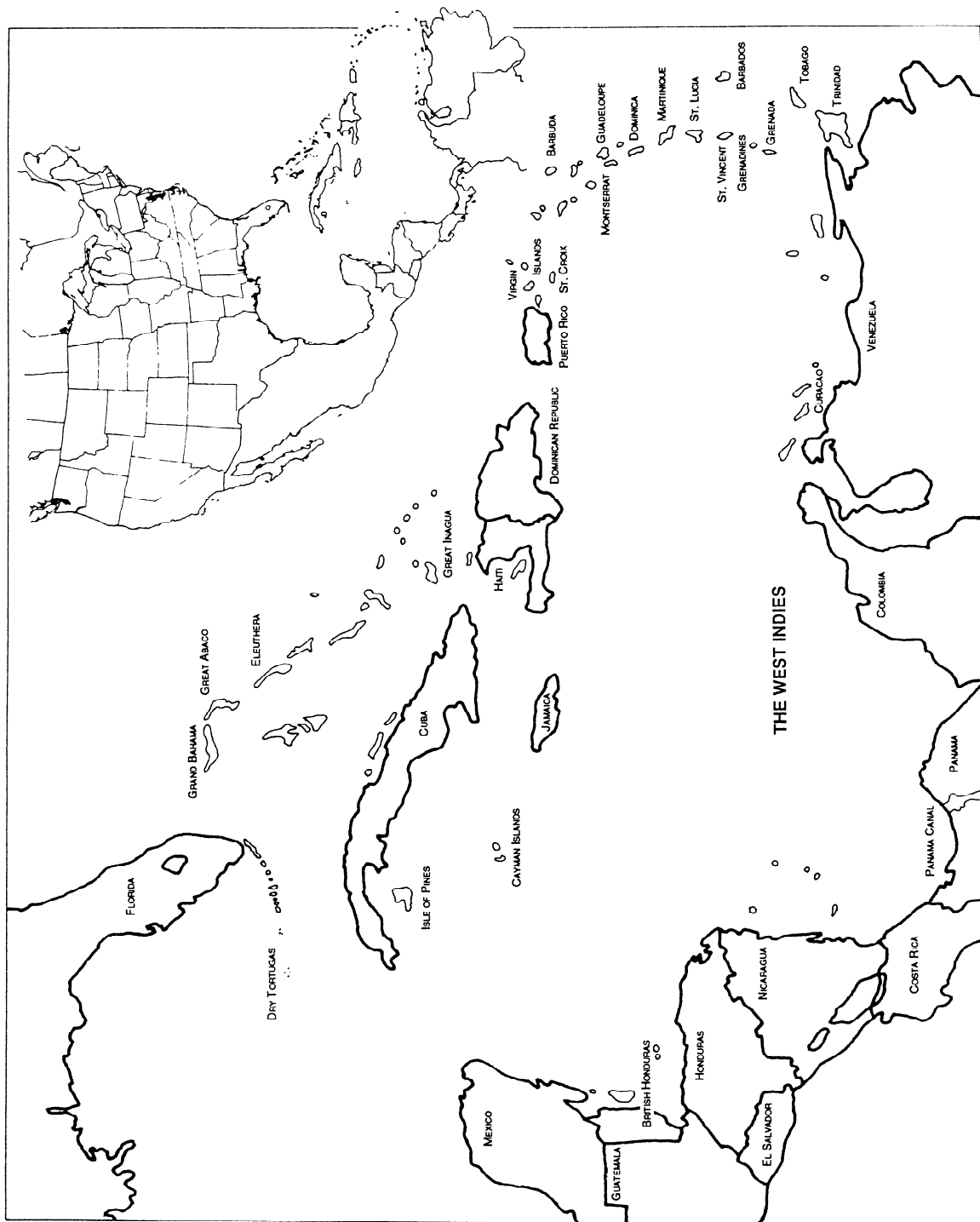
He has traveled to the Dominican Republic, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, and visited Mona Island and Desecheo Island several times. He also has visited Viques and Culebra Islands and most of the small keys between Puerto Rico and the U. S. Virgin Islands.

His hobby of scuba diving is on hold until he leaves the arid region of Lubbock. Jerry also raises orchids and freshwater aquarium fishes.

Mr. Cokendolpher and Mr. Camilo met at Texas Tech University, where they both are studying fire ants. Realizing their common interest in arachnids, they first coauthored a manuscript which was published in the Caribbean Journal of Zoology on the schizomids of Puerto Rico. Subsequently, they undertook the present bibliography on Opiliones.

Bureau of Entomology  
Division of Plant Industry  
Florida Department of  
Agriculture and  
Consumer Services

Howard V. Weems, Jr.  
Editor  
1 May 1989



**Map 1.** Islands of the Caribbean Sea.

## Introduction

Biologists often find it is extremely difficult to identify invertebrate specimens collected in the Tropics. This is primarily because many groups have not been monographed or revised. Often the available literature is outdated or difficult to locate. The lack of practicing taxonomists forces some ecologists and behaviorists to attempt identifications. In some groups of invertebrates from the Tropics, like the Opiliones, even the taxonomists are bewildered by the maze of literature and species descriptions. Although some papers may deal specifically with the West Indian fauna, more often species descriptions are part of a larger taxonomic treatment published in a foreign land and language. These descriptions are sometimes overlooked and the species will be described a second time by a second author. In the opilionids these doubled descriptions are not often obvious because the species will be described in different genera. Although thorough generic revisions are badly needed, much useful information can be obtained from the study of opilionids at all levels in the West Indies. Little is published on the natural history or distribution of any West Indian harvestmen species.

## Bibliography and Indexes

The bibliography and indexes are arranged in four sections: annotated citations, island index, taxa index, and general index. The first section contains citations to all publications arranged in alphabetical order by the author's last name. A number, which will be used to cite that paper elsewhere in the bibliography and indexes, is provided for each publication.

Annotations list taxa and islands from which they are recorded, higher classification when not obvious from the title, and references to related papers. The island index lists, under each island, all taxa (arranged alphabetically by families) reported from that island and the publications in which the records are provided. Islands are listed by both their specific names and the chain of Islands to which they belong. The taxa index lists all taxa, regardless of distribution, followed by citation numbers. Names preceded by an asterisk (\*) refer to fossil taxa. The general index is an alphabetical listing of all islands, island chains, and taxa, each with the appropriate literature citation number(s).

We have not tried to straighten the classifications or create new combination or synonyms, except where required by the rules of nomenclature (e.g.,

*Cynortina* spp. in paper # 56). The classifications used are those which are generally in use in recent publications. Taxonomic revisions are needed at all levels, and many changes are expected in future publications. Examination of some collections from the Academia de Ciencias de Cuba, Florida State Collection of Arthropods, and the William B. Muchmore collection reveal that numerous species await description and that some already described species are placed in combination with the wrong genus. We hope that this publication will serve as a starting point in the study of the opilionids of the West Indies. We further hope that any corrections or literature additions will be brought to the attention of the authors.

## Geographical Limits

We have taken a broad definition of the West Indies and include all islands between the southeastern mainland U.S.A. and northern South America. We herein define the West Indies to include Tortugas Island of the Florida Keys (U.S.A.), Curaçao, Bonaire, Trinidad and Tobago, and all the classical Caribbean Sea islands. As no opilionids have been reported from any of the islands in the Gulf of Mexico near Mexico and Central America, they are of no concern in the present publication.

## The Literature

Generally, catalogues and bibliographies list only primary zoological literature, excluding checklists and papers making casual mention of the animals of concern. We have attempted to list all publications which mention opilionids, either as a group or as individual taxa, from the region. In one case (paper # 94), we list a paper which states that opilionids were not found during an island survey. This information, although currently negative, will certainly prove useful to the individual first collecting opilionids on that island. Since some of the cited articles are in difficult to find or obscure publications, we have not abbreviated the journal titles. Each article is serially numbered and the language(s) of the text and abstract(s) are listed.

## Acknowledgments

We thank Dr. Luis F. de Armas (Academia de Ciencias de Cuba, La Habana) and Dr. Stewart B. Peck (Carleton University, Ottawa) for providing some literature and comments helpful in the prepara-

tion of this manuscript. We also thank the following individuals for providing copies of difficult to obtain articles: Mr. Vincent F. Lee (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco), Dr. Herbert W. Levi (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge), Dr. William B. Muchmore (The University of Rochester, Rochester), Dr. Norman I. Platnick and Mr. Louis N. Sorkin (American Museum of Natural History, New York), Mr. James R. Reddell (Texas Memorial Museum, Austin), Mr. Jose L. Roig (University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez), and Mr. Jorge Santiago-Blay (University of California, Berkeley). We also thank Dr. G. B. Edwards and Dr. Kenneth Langdon for their reviews of the manuscript.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Andrews, E. A. 1892. Notes on the fauna of Jamaica. The Johns Hopkins University. Circulars, Baltimore, XI, p.75. (English)

**Comment.-** There is no mention of specific taxa found on the island, only that "Many spiders and phalangiums abound throughout the island."

2. Armas, L. F. de. 1984. Tipos de Arachnida depositados en el Instituto de Zoología de la Academia de Ciencias de Cuba. I. Amblypygi, Opiliones, Ricinulei, Scorpiones, Schizomida, y Uropygi. Poeyana, no. 284, 11 pp. (Spanish with English abstract)

**Comments.-** Lists Opiliones types deposited in the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba. All belong to the family Cosmetidae, and were described by Pelegrín Franganillo from Cuba (paper # 28). All are in good shape.

3. Armas, L. F. de. 1986. Biología y morfometría de *Rhopalurus garridoi* Armas (Scorpiones: Buthidae). Poeyana, no. 333, 27 pp. (Spanish with English abstract)

**Comment.-** The only reference to Opiliones is that members of the family Biantidae are found in the same type of habitats as the scorpion *Rhopalurus garridoi* Armas in Provincia de Guantánamo, Cuba.

4. Armas, L. F. de. 1987. Depredación de arácnidos por dos vertebrados cubanos. Miscelanea Zoológica, no. 34, pp. 1-2. (Spanish)

**Comment.-** This paper mentions a male of *Cynorta* sp. present in a fecal sample from the Cuban almiquí, *Solenodon cubanus* Peters (Insectivora:

Solenodontidae), that was collected in Provincia Holguín, Cuba.

5. Armas, L. F. de, and G. Alayón García. 1984. Sinopsis de los arácnidos cavernícolas de Cuba (excepto ácaros). Poeyana, no. 276, 25 pp. (Spanish with English abstract)

**Comments.-** Seven species of Opiliones, five belonging to the family Phalangodidae (*Jimeneziella decui* Avram, *Jimeneziella negreai* Avram, *Kimula botosaneanui* Avram, *Rula bolivari* Goodnight and Goodnight, and *Rula cotilla* Goodnight and Goodnight) and two to the Biantidae (*Decuella cubaorientalis* Avram and *Manahunca cuevajibarae* Avram) occur in caves of Cuba. The cave names and localities are provided for each recorded species. In addition, 21 caves where Opiliones have been found are listed, but no specific taxa are cited. The specimens of *Rula* spp. are correctly *Stygnumma spinifera bolivari* (Goodnight and Goodnight). (see paper # 38)

6. Avram, St. 1970. Nuevos opilionidos de la familia Phalangodidae en Cuba. Serie Espeleologica y Carsologica, La Habana, no. 18, 14 pp. (Spanish with English abstract)

**Comments.-** A new genus of Phalangodidae, *Jimeneziella*, and two new species, *J. decui*, and *J. negreai*, are described. The new species are from caves in eastern Cuba. Four figures are provided.

7. Avram, St. 1973. Recherches sur les Opiliones de Cuba. I. Phalangodidae: description de *Jimeneziella* n.g., de *J. decui* n.sp. et de *J. negreai* n.sp. Résultats de expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaines à Cuba, Bucaresti, I: 243-249. (French with Spanish and English abstracts)

**Comments.-** This is a translation of the previous paper. See paper # 6 for comments.

8. Avram, St. 1973. Recherches sur les Opiliones de Cuba. II. Phalangodidae: *Kimula* (*Metakimula*) *botosaneanui* n.sg., n.sp. Résultats de expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaines à Cuba, Bucaresti, I:253-258. (French with Spanish and English abstracts).

**Comments.-** A new subgenus, *Metakimula*, is described for the genus *Kimula* Goodnight and Goodnight, and a new species, *K. (M.) botosaneanui*, is described from eastern Cuba. The known species

of *Kimula* (see paper # 81) are reviewed. Two figures.

9. Avram, St. 1977. Recherches sur les Opiliones de Cuba. III. Genres et espèces nouveaux de Caribbiantinae (Biantidae, Gonyleptomorphi). Résultats de expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaines à Cuba, Bucuresti, 2:123-136. (French with Spanish and English abstracts).

**Comments.-** A key to the five genera of the subfamily Caribbiantinae (Biantidae) from Cuba is provided along with the description of two new genera, *Negreaella* and *Decuella*. A new species of *Decuella* (*D. cubaorientalis*) and five new species of *Negreaella* (*N. fundorai*, *N. palenquensis*, *N. rioindiocubanicola*, *N. vinai*, *N. yumuriensis*) are described from caves in Cuba. *Galibrotus carlotanus* Silhavy is redescribed and a new species of *Galibrotus*, *G. matiasis*, is described from Cuba. Two new species of *Manahunca* are described from Cuba: *M. silhavyi* and *M. cuevajibarae*. A total of 48 figures.

10. Avram, St. 1977. Recherches sur les Opiliones de Cuba. IV. Genres et espèces nouveaux d'Agoristeninae (Agoristenidae, Gonyleptomorphi). Résultats de expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaines à Cuba, Bucuresti, 2:137-143. (French with Spanish and English abstracts)

**Comments.-** Three genera and four species (*Orghidaniella granpiedrae*, *Torreana poeyi*, *T. spinata*, and *Dumitrescuella ornata*) of Agoristeninae (Agoristenidae) are described as new from Cuba. In addition, a key to the seven genera (the three above, plus *Agoristenus* Silhavy, *Lichirtes* Silhavy, *Piratrinus* Silhavy, and *Vampyrostenus* Silhavy) of the subfamily occurring in Cuba is provided. Ten figures.

11. Avram, St. 1981. Recherches sur les Opiliones de Cuba. V. Cosmetinae - (Cosmetidae). Résultats de expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaines à Cuba, Bucuresti, 3:89-93. (French)

**Comments.-** Three new species of Cuban cosmetids are described: *Cynorta lithoclasica*, *C. quibijana*, and *C. poaensis*. Additional descriptive data and illustrations are provided for two other Cuban cosmetids: *Cynorta v-album* Simon and *C. cubana* Banks. A total of 16 figures are provided.

12. Banks, N. 1901. Some spiders and other Arachnida from Porto Rico. Proceedings of the

United States National Museum 24:217-227, pl. 15. (English)

**Comments.-** In this paper a new species of cosmetid (*Cynorta obscura*) and one Phalangodidae (*Stygnus insulanus*) are described as new from Puerto Rico. The descriptions with two figures are extremely short. *Cynorta obscura* is now placed in the genus *Neocynortoides* (see paper # 37) and *Stygnus insulanus* is placed in combination with *Mirda* (see paper # 85).

13. Banks, N. 1903. A list of Arachnida from Hayti, with descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 55:340-345, pl. 15. (English)

**Comments.-** Three species of Opiliones are listed from Haiti, *Cynorta obscura* Banks, *C. v-album* Simon, and *Stygnus insulanus* Banks. *Cynorta obscura* is now placed in the genus *Neocynortoides* (see paper # 37) and *Stygnus insulanus* is placed in combination with *Mirda* (see paper # 85). No figures. See also papers # 12, 78.

14. Banks, N. 1906. Arachnida from the Bahamas. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, 22:185-189. (English)

**Comments.-** A new cosmetid species, *Erginus castaneus*, is described from Andros and New Providence Islands. This species was later transferred to the genus *Erginulus* Roewer (see papers # 61, 65). Femur IV and the palpus are illustrated. An immature specimen of a *Leiobunum* [= *Liobunum*] sp. is also recorded from Andros Island.

15. Banks, N. 1908. Three new species of the tropical Phalangida. Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington, 9(1-4):37-39. (English)

**Comments.-** Two new species of Phalangodidae are described from near Havana, Cuba. The species, *Scotolemon flavipes* and *S. pictipes*, have since been transferred to the genera *Phalangodes* and *Neoscotolemon*, respectively (see paper # 60). These new combinations are probably incorrect and require further study. The palpus and ocular tubercle of each species are illustrated.

16. Banks, N. 1909. Arachnida of Cuba. Estación Experimental Agronómica de Cuba, Second Report, Part 2:150-174, pl. 45. (English)

**Comments.-** Short descriptions without illustrations are provided for five new species of cosmetids from Cuba: *Cynorta bisignata*, *C. cubana*, *C. fraterna*, *C. scabrosa*, and *Vonones modestus*. Also, *Scotolemon flavipes* Banks, *S. pictipes* Banks, and *Cynorta v-album* Simon are recorded from Cuba. The species, *Scotolemon flavipes* and *S. pictipes*, have since been transferred to the genera *Phalangodes* and *Neosco-tolemon*, respectively (see paper # 60). *Cynorta sca-brosa* is now considered to be a member of the genus *Metacynortoides* Roewer (see paper # 61). See also papers # 15, 78 comments.

17. Baroni-Urbani, C., and J. B. Saunders. 1982. The fauna of the Dominican Republic amber: the present status of knowledge. Transactions of the 9th Caribbean Geological Conference, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 1980, 1:213-223. (English)

**Comments.-** The order Opiliones is mentioned as occurring in Dominican Republic amber, but no specific taxa are recorded. See papers # 24, 72, 73.

18. Bolívar y Pieltain, C. 1944. Exploración biológica de algunas cavernas de Cuba. Ciencia, México, 4(11-12):301-304. (Spanish)

**Comments.-** Unidentified specimens of Phalangodidae were found in Cueva del Cura and Cueva de Cotilla, Provincia de La Habana, Cuba. These specimens were described as *Rula bolivari* and *R. cotilla* by Goodnight and Goodnight (paper # 35) and later these names were synonymized and regarded as a single subspecies of *Stygnomma spinifera* (see paper # 38).

19. Botosaneanu, L., V. Decou, and St. Negrea. 1973. La situation des matériaux zoologiques recueillis en 1969 et 1970 par les missions cubano-roumaines à Cuba. Résultats des expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaines à Cuba, Bucures-ti, I:13-18. (French)

**Comments.-** Gives the status of the material collected during the 1969-1970 Cuban-Rumanian expedition to Cuba. Gives lists of species collected and cites resulting papers. See papers # 6, 8 for descriptions of taxa.

20. Capocasale, R. M. 1976. Las especies de genero *Parageaya* Mello-Leitao, 1933 (Opiliones, Phalangiidae). Physis, Sec. C, 35(90):33-41. (Spanish with English abstract)

**Comments.-** The Palpatores genus *Parageaya* is revised. Only one species, *Parageaya bielawskii* Starega, occurs in the West Indies (from Cuba). One photograph, see paper # 21.

21. Capocasale, R. M. 1976. Las especies de genero *Parageaya* Mello-Leitao, 1933 (Opiliones, Phalangiidae). Fe de Errata. Physis, Sec. C, 36(92):351-353. (Spanish)

**Comment.-** Figure 4 of the Cuban *Parageaya bielawskii* Starega is reprinted in a larger format (see paper # 20).

22. Capocasale, R. M. 1981. Nota breve sobre los generos *Holmbergiana* Mello-Leitao y *Parageaya* Mello-Leitao (Opiliones; Phalangiidae). Comunicaciones Zoologicas del Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo, 10(145):1-7. (Spanish with English abstract)

**Comment.-** A short communication listing the species belonging in *Holmbergiana* and *Parageaya*, of which *Parageaya bielawskii* Starega occurs in Cuba.

23. Cokendolpher, J. C. 1984. Clarification of the Colombian genus *Carmenia*, with a review of the New World Gagrellinae (Opiliones: Gagrellidae). The Florida Entomologist, 67(3):471-478. (English with Spanish abstract)

**Comment.-** Mentions that a species of the Palpatores genus *Parageaya* occurs in Cuba (see paper # 20).

24. Cokendolpher, J. C. 1987. A new species of fossil *Pellobunus* from Dominican Republic amber (Arachnida: Opiliones: Phalangodidae). Caribbean Journal of Science, 22(3-4): 205-211. (English with Spanish abstract)

**Comments.-** The first fossil Laniatores, *Pellobunus proavus*, from the New World is described. Nine figures, including two photographs. A new record of the recent *Pellobunus haitiensis* (Silhavy) is reported from the Dominican Republic.

25. Decou, V. 1981. Quelques aspects de la biospéologie tropicale résultant des expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaines à Cuba. Résultats des expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaines à Cuba, Bucures-ti, 3:1-15. (French)

**Comments.-** Lists the troglobitic species of opilionids from Cuba: *Jimeneziella decui* Avram, *J. negreai* Avram, and *Decuella cubaorientalis* Avram. In addition, some notes on the ecology of the Cuban caves are given.

26. Dec[o]u, V., St. Negrea, Gh. Racovitza, and C. Fundora 1973. Algunas observaciones sobre las estaciones terrestres estudiadas. I Expedición bio-speleológica cubano-rumana en Cuba (1969). Serie Espeleológica y Carsológica, La Habana, no. 50, 10 pp. (Spanish)

**Comments.-** The order Opiliones is mentioned as members are present in several Cuban caves. No specific taxa or cave records are stated.

27. Estrada-Pinto, A., R. W. Garrison, D. P. Reagan, R. B. Waide, and C. P. Zucca. 1984. Flora and fauna of the El Verde field station. Center for Energy and Environment Research, University of Puerto Rico, United States Department of Energy, CEER-T-159, 18 pp. (English)

**Comments.-** Lists a gonyleptid from El Verde, Puerto Rico. No specific taxon is mentioned.

28. Franganillo Balboa, P. 1926. Arácnidos nuevos o poco conocidos de la Isla de Cuba. Boletín de la Sociedad Entomológica de España, Madrid, 9(3-4):42-68. (Spanish with Latin descriptions)

**Comments.-** Original descriptions of *Cynorta sextuberculata*, *C. quinquesignata*, and *Erginus quadricristatus* from Cuba. New records from Cuba are also given for *Cynorta v-album* Simon and *C. fraterna* Banks. The descriptions are in Latin. No figures. Although this article is from the March-April 1926 issue, it was not actually printed until 9 July 1926. (See paper # 29)

29. Franganillo Balboa, P. 1926. Arácnidos nuevos o poco conocidos de la Isla de Cuba. Cuba Contemporánea, La Habana, 41(161):64-83. (Spanish)

**Comments.-** This is essentially the same paper as # 28, except the descriptions are in Spanish. Although this article is from the May 1926 issue, the copy at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is dated 5 August 1926.

30. Franganillo Balboa, P. 1930. Mas Arácnidos nuevos de la Isla de Cuba. Instituto nacional de inves-

tigaciones científicas, 1: 47-99 [reprinted, La Habana, 1930, pp. 1-53]. (Spanish)

**Comments.-** Lists *Liobonum vittatum*, *Cynorta v-album*, and *C. quinquesignata* from Sierra Maestra, Cuba. The record of the North American *Leiobunum* [= *Liobonum*] *vittatum* (Say) from Cuba is probably incorrect. The specimens of *L. vittatum* are no longer in existence (L. F. Armas, pers. commun.).

31. Franganillo Balboa, P. 1936. Los Arácnidos de Cuba hasta 1936. Cultural, S.A., La Habana, 180 pp. (Spanish)

**Comments.-** Three species of eastern North American Gagrellidae (listed as Gamasidae!) are listed (p. 165) from Cuba: *Liobonum* (sic) [= *Leiobunum*] *vittatum* (Say), *L. longipes* (Weed), and *L. ventricosum* (Weed). All are certainly misidentified and are properly members of the Gagrellinae. Five species of Cosmetidae are listed (pp. 165-166) and briefly described from Cuba: *Cynorta v-alba* Simon, *C. fraterna* Banks, *C. sextuberculata* Franganillo, *C. quinquesignata* Franganillo, and *Erginus quadricristatus* Franganillo.

32. Gervais, P. 1844. Ordre V. Phalangides. Pp. 94-131. In: Acéres Phrynéides, Scorpionides, Solpugides. C. A. Walckenaer. Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Aptères. Paris, Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret, tome 3. (French)

**Comments.-** *Cosmetus quadrimaculatus* and *C. junctus* are described from Cuba. See paper # 93 for illustrations of these species. Both species are now placed in the genus *Cynorta* (papers # 66, 78).

33. Goodnight, C. J., and M. L. Goodnight. 1942. Phalangids from Central America and the West Indies. American Museum Novitates, no. 1184, 23 pp. (English)

**Comments.-** Three genera, *Kimula*, *Antagona* and *Parastygnoplus* and 16 species are described as new from the West Indies: Puerto Rico (*Kimula elongata*, *Paraconomma ovala*, *P. spino-ocularum*, *Pseudomitraceras minutus*, *Antagona spinulata*), Haiti (*Cynorta hassleri*), Dominica (*Neoscotolemon luzzi*, *Vonones planus*, *Parastygnoplus tuberculatus*), Dominican Republic (*Cynortoides marginata*, *Metacynortoides bilineata*, *M. romanus*, *M. transversalis*), Jamaica (*Cynortoides quadrispinosa*), and Bahamas (*Cynortula garna*, *Cynorta sayensis*). New records are given for five other species: *Neoscotolemon*

*pictipes* (Banks) (Cuba), *Cynortoides cubana* (Banks) (Cuba), *C. haitiensis* Roewer (Haiti), *Neocynortoides dorsalis* Roewer (Puerto Rico), and *Metacynortoides obscura* (Banks) (Puerto Rico and St. John, U. S. Virgin Islands). *Antagona spinulata* is now placed in combination with *Stygnomma* Roewer (see paper # 38), *Cynortoides cubana* is considered to belong to *Cynorta* Koch (see paper # 78), *Metacynortoides obscura* is placed in the genus *Neocynortoides* Roewer, and *Neocynortoides dorsalis* is considered a subspecies of the previous species. (see paper # 37)

34. Goodnight, C. J., and M. L. Goodnight. 1943. Three new phalangids from tropical America. American Museum Novitates, no. 1228, 4 pp. (English)

**Comments.-** Two species from the Greater Antilles are newly described: *Kimula tuberculata* from Cuba (figs. 1-3) and *Geaya haitiensis* from Haiti (figs. 5-6).

35. Goodnight, C. J., and M. L. Goodnight. 1945. Dos nuevos opiliones de cavernas de Cuba. Ciencia, México, 6(2):62-64. (Spanish)

**Comments.-** The phalangodids collected by Bolívar y Pieltain (see paper # 18) in Cuba are described in this paper: *Rula bolivari* and *R. cotilla*. These two species are later synonymized and regarded as a subspecies of *Stygnomma spinifera*. (see paper # 38)

36. Goodnight, C. J., and M. L. Goodnight. 1947. Studies of the phalangid fauna of Trinidad. American Museum Novitates, no. 1351, 13 pp. (English)

**Comments.-** A new genus, *Trinella*, and nine new species are described from Trinidad: Phalangodidae - *Kalina tuberculata*, *Pellobunus longipalpus*, *P. trispinatus*, *Trinella intermedia*, *Vima albiornata*; Cosmetidae - *Paecilaema inglei*; Gonyleptidae - *Cranellus montgomeryi*, *Pseudostygnoplus clavotibialis*. New distribution records are also provided for several species: Cosmetidae - *Cynortula granulata* Roewer; Gonyleptidae - *Phareicranus calcariferus* (Simon), *Rhopalocranus albilineatus* Roewer; Gargrellidae - *Prionostemma vittatum* Roewer. *Rhopalocranus albilineatus* is now placed in the genus *Cranaus*. (see paper # 77)

37. Goodnight, C. J., and M. L. Goodnight. 1947. An example of subspeciation in the Phalangida. Journal of the New York Entomological Society, 55:35-41. (English)

**Comments.-** *Metacynortoides obscura* (Banks) is transferred to the genus *Neocynortoides* Roewer, and *N. dorsalis* Roewer is reduced in rank to a subspecies of *N. obscura*. *Neocynortoides obscura obscura* is recorded from Puerto Rico and *N. obscura dorsalis* from St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands. *Proërginus lineatus* Roewer (Haiti) and *Metacynortoides scabrosa* (Banks) (Cuba) are mentioned.

38. Goodnight, C. J., and M. L. Goodnight. 1951. The genus *Stygnomma* (Phalangida). American Museum Novitates, no. 1491, 20 pp. (English)

**Comment.-** The previously known Cuban species *Rula bolivari* and *R. cotilla* (see paper # 35) are synonymized as *Stygnomma spinifera bolivari* (Goodnight and Goodnight). The Puerto Rican species *Antagona spinulata* Goodnight and Goodnight is transferred to the genus *Stygnomma* (see paper # 33).

39. Goodnight, C. J., and M. L. Goodnight. 1953. The opilionid fauna of Chiapas, Mexico, and adjacent areas (Arachnoidea, Opiliones). American Museum Novitates, no. 1610, 81 pp. (English)

**Comments.-** The authors synonymize many genera in this paper which occur in the West Indies. Since they deal only with species from the mainland no new combinations are presented for West Indian species. The Phalangodidae genera *Hewus* Goodnight and Goodnight and *Kalina* Goodnight and Goodnight are synonymized (p. 15) with *Cynortina* Banks. These synonymies have not been upheld (see paper # 89) and the name *Cynortina* has been replaced by *Dapessus* (see papers # 39, 56). The Cosmetidae genera *Erginulus* Roewer, *Eucynortoides* Roewer, *Metacynortoides* Roewer, *Cynortoides* Roewer, *Neocynortoides* Roewer, *Proërginus* Roewer, *Cynortellana* Roewer, and *Cynortesta* Roewer were all synonymized (pp. 37-38) with *Cynorta* Koch. As before, species not occurring on the mainland were not listed in their new combinations. The cosmetid genera *Heterovonones* Roewer and *Libitiosoma* Roewer were synonymized (p. 60) with *Vonones* Simon. Although we agree Roewer was notorious for creating too many taxa we can not agree with lumping them into a few genera without examination of the genitalia. Creating new combinations here without thorough revisions would not aid

future researchers in our opinion. Secondary homonyms would also be needlessly created. If these synonymies for the Cosmetidae were followed the described West Indian fauna (see Taxa Index) would consist of almost 50 species in three genera and three monotypic genera.

40. Goodnight, C. J., and M. L. Goodnight. 1983. Opiliones of the family Phalangodidae found in Costa Rica. *Journal of Arachnology*, 11(2):201-242. (English)

**Comment.-** *Psycitrus* Roewer is synonymized with *Pellobunus* Banks, resulting in the new combination for the Haitian *Pellobunus haitiensis* (Silhavy).

41. Jones, S. R., and J. C. Cokendolpher. 1985. Spermatogenesis in the harvestman *Vonones sayi* (Simon) (Opiliones: Laniatores: Cosmetidae). *Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society*, 6(9):403-413. (English)

**Comment.-** The presence of microvilli coatings on the spermatozoa of *Cynorta cubana* Banks (Cosmetidae) is reported. (see papers # 44, 45)

42. Juberthie, C. 1972. Reproduction et développement d'un Opilion Cosmetidae, *Cynorta cubana* (Banks), de Cuba. *Annales de Spéléologie*, 27(4):773-785. (French)

**Comments.-** The reproduction and development of *Cynorta cubana* Banks is discussed. In addition, the geographical distribution, habitats, and climatic factors that most affects this species are noted.

43. Juberthie, C., and J.-F. Manier. 1976. Les grands traits de la spermiogenèse chez les Opilions. Troisième réunion des arachnologues d'Expression française, Les Eyzies, pp. 74-82, 4 unnumbered plates. (French)

**Comment.-** The spermatogenesis and spermatozoa of the cosmetid *Cynorta cubana* are described and illustrated (see papers # 41, 43).

44. Juberthie, C., and J.-F. Manier. 1978. Etude Ultrastructurale Comparée de la Spermiogenèse des Opilions et son Intérêt Phylétique. Symposium zoological Society of London, no. 42, pp. 407-416. (French with English abstract)

**Comments.-** This paper contains detailed descriptions and comparisons of spermatogenesis of 15 species in 11 different families of Opiliones. *Cynorta cubana* Banks is the only West Indian species included (see papers # 41, 43).

45. Moritz, M. 1971. Die Typen der Arachniden-Sammlung des zoologischen Museums Berlin. I. Opiliones. *Mitteilungen aus dem zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, 47(1):189-214. (German)

**Comments.-** Notes the type specimens of *Neocynortoides dorsalis* Roewer (paper # 64) are deposited in the Berlin Museum of Zoology. *Neocynortoides dorsalis* was described from St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands and is now considered to be a subspecies of *N. obscura* (see paper # 37).

46. Muchmore, W. B. 1982. Survey of terrestrial invertebrates of St. John. Colloquium on long-term ecological research in the Virgin Islands, Maho Bay, Virgin Islands National Park, July 27, 1982. Abstract p. 19. (English)

**Comments.-** Reports that at least five new species of opilionids have been collected. Also two previously unreported species are added to the fauna of St. John. No specific taxa are reported.

47. Nichols, B. G. 1968. pp. 117-124 *In*: Gurnee, R. H., B. G. Nichols, and J. V. Thraillkill. Discovery at the Rio Camuy, Puerto Rico. *National Geographic Society Research Reports, 1963 Projects*, pp. 115-126. (English)

**Comments.-** Mentions that harvestmen occur in the Rio Camuy cave. No specific taxa are mentioned.

48. Núñez Jiménez, A., V. Decou, St. Negrea, and C. Fundora Martínez. 1973. Première expédition biospéologique cubano-roumaine à Cuba (1969). Présentation sommaire des stations prospectées pour la faune terrestre. Résultats des expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaine à Cuba, Bucaresti, 1: 21-42. (French)

**Comments.-** Details caves visited by the 1969 Cuban-Roumanian biospeological expedition in Cuba. The fauna of each cave is listed. Harvestmen (identified only to order) are reported from 14 caves on the main island and two caves on Isla de Pinos.

49. Núñez Jiménez, A., Carlos Fundora, V. Dec[ou], and St. Negrea. 1973. Primera expedición

bioespeleologica cubano-rumana en Cuba (1969). Presentación de las estaciones terrestres estudiadas. Serie Espeleológica y Carsológica, La Habana, no. 49, 48 pp. (Spanish)

**Comments.-** This paper is a translation of the previous one. For comments see paper # 48.

50. Orghidan, T. N., St. Negrea, and N. Viña Bayés. 1977. Deuxième expédition biospéologique cubano-roumaine à Cuba (1973). Présentation sommaire des stations terrestres et aquatiques prospectées. Résultats de expéditions biospéologiques cubano-roumaines à Cuba, Bucures-ti, 2:15-40. (French)

**Comments.-** List caves visited by the 1973 Cuban-Roumanian expedition to Cuba with a short description of the caves and a faunistic list of the organisms found. No specific taxa of opilionids are mentioned.

51. Peck, S. B. 1974. Recent studies on the invertebrate fauna and ecology of sub-tropical and tropical American caves. Association for Mexican Cave Studies, Austin, Texas, Bull., 5(1):30-38. (English)

**Comments.-** Two troglobitic species of Phalangodidae are mentioned as occurring in caves of Jamaica. No specific taxa are mentioned, but the species in question are surely the troglobites named by Rambla (see paper # 56).

52. Peck, S. B. 1975. The invertebrate fauna of tropical American caves, Part III: Jamaica, an introduction. International Journal of Speleology, 7:303-326. (English)

**Comments.-** Lists three troglobitic phalangodids (*Stygnomma fiskei* Rambla, *Cynortina pecki* Rambla, undescribed species from Jackson Bay Cave) and three troglomorphic species of Opiliones (*Stygnomma spinifera* (Packard), *Cynortina goodnighti* Rambla, and unidentified *Nemastoma* sp.) from Jamaican caves. The report of an unidentified species of *Nemastoma* is an error (Stewart B. Peck, pers. comm.), but as no specimens are currently available for reexamination the correct identification cannot be determined. (see paper # 56)

53. Peck, S. B. 1981. Zoogeography of invertebrate cave faunas in southwestern Puerto Rico. The

National Speleological Society Bulletin, 43:70-79. (English)

**Comment.-** Two possibly troglomorphic phalangodid species are listed from caves in Puerto Rico: a *Stygnomma* sp. from Cueva Los Chorros, and an unidentified genus and species from Cueva El Convento.

54. Peck, S. B., and O. Kukal. 1975. Jamaican caves and caving. A preliminary report. Canadian Caver, 7(2):47-78, Map 1. (English)

**Comments.-** Harvestmen (recorded only to order) are reported from Jackson Bay Great Cave.

55. Peck, S. B., and J. Kukalova-Peck. 1981. The subterranean fauna and conservation of Mona Island (Puerto Rico): A Caribbean karst environment. The National Speleological Society Bulletin, 43: 59-68. (English)

**Comments.-** Reports a *Stygnomma* sp. (Phalangodidae) from Cueva de Doña Gefía and Cueva Esqueleto-Diamante, Mona Island. The species is classified as a probable troglophile and predator.

56. Rambla, M. 1969. Cave harvestmen from Jamaica (Opiliones: Phalangodidae). Psyche, 76(4): 390-406. (English)

**Comments.-** Original descriptions of *Stygnomma fiskei*, *Cynortina pecki*, and *C. goodnighti*. Also a key to the species of *Stygnomma* is provided. Since Goodnight and Goodnight (see paper # 39) note *Cynortina* is preoccupied, Rambla's species must be transferred to the oldest available generic name, resulting in the two new combinations: *Dapessus goodnighti* (Rambla) and *D. pecki* (Rambla). (see papers # 51, 52)

57. Ringuelet, R. A. 1954. Conspectus y notas críticas sobre los géneros americanos de "Gagrellinae" (Opiliones). Notes del Museo de Zoología, Universidad Nacional de Eva Perón, Buenos Aires, 17(153):273-308. (Spanish with English abstract)

**Comments.-** The genera of the subfamily Gagrellinae in the New World are revised. Characters for the taxonomy at generic level are suggested and a key to the genera is provided (without any figures). Few specific names are given, but the number of species by country and genus are listed: *Fesa tricolor* Roewer (Jamaica), *Geaya* Roewer

(Haiti, Martinique, Grenada, Jamaica, Curaçao), *Prionostemma* Pocock (Cuba, Martinique, Grenada, Curaçao, Trinidad), and *Tamboicus* Roewer (Trinidad).

58. Ringuelet, R. A. 1962. Notas sobre opiliones. *Physis*, 23(64):77-82.

**Comment.-** The gagrellids *Prionostemma mediobrunneum* (Cuba) and *P. vittatum* (Trinidad) are the only West Indian species mentioned.

59. Roewer, C.-F. 1910. Revision der Opiliones Plagiostethi (= Opiliones, Palpatores). 1. Teil: Familie der Phalangidae. (Subfamilien: Gagrellini, Liobunini, Leptobunini). Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der Naturwissenschaften hrsg. vom naturwissenschaftlichen Verein in Hamburg, 19(4):1-294. (German)

**Comment.-** The gagrellid *Prionostemma vittatum* is described (without figures) from Trinidad.

60. Roewer, C.-F. 1912. Die Familien der Assamiiden und Phalangodiden der Opiliones - Laniatores. (= Assamiden, Dampetriden, Phalangodiden, Epedaniden, Biantiden, Zalmoxiden, Samoiden, Palpipediden, auferer Autoren.). Archiv für Naturgeschichte, Berlin, 78A(3):1-242. (German)

**Comments.-** The original description of the phalangodid *Pellobunus unicolor* (St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands) is provided. *Phalangodes flavipes* (Banks) (Cuba: p. 142), *Neoscotolemon spinifera* (Packard) (Tortugas Islands: p. 150), and *N. pictipes* (Banks) (Cuba: p. 150) are also recorded from the West Indies. *Neoscotolemon spinifera* is now placed in the genus *Stygnomma*. (see paper # 38)

61. Roewer, C.-F. 1912. Die Familie der Cosmetiden Opiliones-Laniatores. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, Berlin, 78A(10):1-122, + Taf. 1-2. (German)

**Comments.-** Includes descriptions of five new genera, *Cynortula*, *Cynortella*, *Cynortoides*, *Erginulus*, and *Metacynortoides* which occur in the Caribbean area. Two new species are described, *Cynortula granulata* (Trinidad: p. 46), and *Cynortoides haitiensis* (Haiti and Dominican Republic: pp. 62-64, fig. 11). The Cuban *Vonones modestus* Banks is listed (p. 15) in synonymy with the U.S.A. *Libitoides ornata* (Wood). This action was upheld by Silhavy [paper # 80 as *Vonones ornata* (Wood)], although he did not

examine Cuban material. As both U.S.A. cosmetids are currently retained in *Vonones*, Wood's species name is preoccupied by that of Say and the replacement name designated by Simon should be used. Thus, Wood's species is correctly *V. sayi* (Simon). The matter of the correct identification of the *Vonones* sp. in Cuba remains a problem. Until demonstrated otherwise (based on morphology of penes), we feel *V. sayi* applies to the U.S.A. species and the Cuban species is correctly *Vonones modestus* Banks. *Cynorta v-album* Simon (Cuba, Tortuga, Dominican Republic: pp. 39-40, fig. 6), *C. fraterna* Banks (Cuba: p. 40), *Cynorta juncta* (Gervais) (Cuba: p. 43), *Cynortella quadrimaculata* (Gervais) (Cuba: p. 44), *C. bisignata* (Banks) (Cuba: p. 44), *Cynortoides cubana* (Banks) (Cuba: p. 62), *C. cubana-signata* nov. var. (Cuba: p. 62), *Metacynortoides obscura* (Banks) (Puerto Rico, Haiti: p. 66), *M. scabrosa* (Banks) (Cuba: p. 66), *Erginulus castaneus* (Banks) (Andros Island: p. 83), and *Poecilaema conspicillatum* Simon (Martinique: p. 89) are listed and briefly described. Since *Cynortella* Roewer is preoccupied, Roewer (paper # 66) proposed the new replacement name *Cynortellana*. This action resulted in the new combination *Cynortellana bisignata* (Banks), but *Cynortellana* was later synonymized with *Cynorta* (see paper # 39). Thus Banks' name reverts back to its original status *Cynorta bisignata*. *Cynortella quadrimaculata* was also transferred to *Cynorta* (see paper # 78). *Cynortoides cubana* and *C. cubana-signata* are considered to be the same species, *Cynorta cubana* Banks (see paper # 78). *Metacynortoides obscura* (Banks) was transferred to the genus *Neocynortoides* (see paper # 37). *Poecilaema* is now known as *Paecilaema* (paper # 66).

62. Roewer, C.-F. 1913. Die Familie der Gonyleptiden de Opiliones - Laniatores. [part 2]. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, Berlin, 79A(Heft 5):257-472 + Taf. 2. (German)

**Comments.-** The monotypic genus *Styphelus* Simon (Gonyletidae: Stygninae) is redescribed on the basis of the single known specimen (pp. 441-442). The juvenile male of *Styphelus flavitarsis* Simon is likewise redescribed and illustrated (pp. 442-444, fig. 174). The type and only known locality is "Guadeloupe".

63. Roewer, C.-F. 1915. Die Familie der Triaenonychidae der Opiliones - Laniatores. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, Berlin, 80A(12): 61-168. (German)

**Comments.-** *Stygnus insulanus* Banks from Puerto Rico is redescribed and illustrated (p. 165, fig. 55) as the type species of a new genus *Mirada* Silhavy (see paper # 85).

64. Roewer, C.-F. 1916. 7 neue Opilioniden des Zoolog. Museums in Berlin. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, Berlin, 81A(12): 6-13. (German)

**Comments.-** *Neocynortoides dorsalis* is described as a new genus and species from St. Thomas (pp. 10-11, fig. 3). This species is now considered a subspecies of *N. obscura* (see paper # 37).

65. Roewer, C.-F. 1917. 52 neue Opilioniden. Archiv für Naturgeschichte, Berlin, 82A(2):90-158. (German)

**Comments.-** The original descriptions (pp. 99-100, fig. 6) of the genus *Proërginus* and the single new species *P. lineatus* from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, are provided.

66. Roewer, C.-F. 1923. Die Weberknechte der Erde. Systematische Bearbeitung der bisher bekannten Opiliones. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1116 pp. (German)

**Comments.-** Monographic treatise of the order Opiliones, with listing of all known species to the time. A single Palpatores species, *Prionostemma vittatum* Roewer, (Trinidad: p. 1085, figs. 1204-1205) is listed from the West Indies. Two gonyleptids and four phalangodids are listed: *Styphelus flavitarsis* Simon (Guadeloupe: pp. 576-577, fig. 723), *Stygnus insulanus* Banks (Puerto Rico: pp. 631-632, fig. 791), *Phalangodes flavipes* (Banks) (Cuba: p. 106, fig. 106), *Metapellobunus unicolor* Roewer (St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands: p. 112), *Neoscotolemon spinifera* (Packard) (Florida Keys: Tortugas: p. 113), *N. pictipes* (Banks) (Cuba: p. 113, fig. 113). Fifteen species of Cosmetidae are recorded: *Libitoides ornata* (Wood) (Cuba: pp. 296-297, fig. 317), *Cynortellana bisignata* (Banks) (Cuba: pp. 321-322, fig. 355), *Cynortellana quadrimaculata* (Gervais) (Cuba: p. 322), *Cynortula granulata* Roewer (Trinidad: pp. 323-324), *Cynorta v-album* Simon (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico: pp. 315-316), *C. fraterna* Banks (Cuba: p. 316), *C. juncta* (Gervais) (Cuba: pp. 320-321), *Cynortoides cubana cubana* (Banks) and *C. cubana signata* Roewer (Cuba: pp. 335-336, fig. 379), *C. haitiensis* Roewer (Haiti: pp. 336-337, fig. 80), *Neocynortoides dorsalis* Roewer (St. Thomas: p. 340), *Metacynortoides obscura*

(Banks) (Haiti, Puerto Rico: p. 338), *M. scabrosa* (Banks) (Cuba: pp. 338-339), *Erginulus castaneus* (Banks) (Bahamas: pp. 354-355, figs. 409-410), *Paecilaema conspicillatum* (Simon) (Martinique: pp. 365-366, fig. 434), and *Proërginus lineatus* Roewer (Dominican Republic: pp. 387-388, fig. 478). The name *Libitoides ornata* (Wood) is correctly *Vonones sayi* (Simon) but until demonstrated otherwise this name applies to the U.S.A. species and the Cuban species is correctly *Vonones modestus* Banks (see comments under paper # 61). *Stygnus insulanus* was designated the type species of a new genus *Mirada* Silhavy (see paper # 85). *Neoscotolemon spinifera* was transferred to the genus *Stygnomma* Roewer (see paper # 38). Since *Cynortella* Roewer is preoccupied, *Cynortellana* is proposed as a new replacement name. This action resulted in the new combination *Cynortellana bisignata*, and *C. quadrimaculata*. However, *Cynortellana* was later synonymized with *Cynorta*. Thus, both names are now listed in combination with *Cynorta* (see papers # 39, 78). *Cynortoides cubana* and *C. cubana-signata* are considered to be the same species, *Cynorta cubana* Banks (see paper # 78). *Metacynortoides obscura* (Banks) was transferred to the genus *Neocynortoides* (see paper # 37). See also comments about *Cynorta roeweri* Henriksen in paper # 78.

67. Roewer, C.-F. 1927. Weitere Weberknechte II. II. Ergänzung der: "Weberknechte der Erde", 1923. Abhandlungen hrsg. vom Naturwissenschaftlichen verein zu Bremen, 26(3):527-632. (German)

**Comments.-** A key to the genera of the subfamily Phalangodinae and keys to the species of the genera *Cynorta* Koch, *Cynortula* Roewer, *Metapellobunus* Roewer, and *Paecilaema* Koch are provided. Four other species are recorded from the West Indies: *Metapellobunus unicolor* Roewer (St. Thomas: p. 530, see paper # 60), *Cynorta v-album* Simon (Antilles: p. 557), *Cynortula granulata* Roewer (Trinidad: p. 575), and *Paecilaema conspicillatum* (Simon) (Martinique: p. 596).

68. Roewer, C.-F. 1932. Weitere Weberknechte VII. Ergänzung der "Weberknechte der Erde", 1923 (Cranainae). Archiv für Naturgeschichte, N. F. 1(2):275-350. (German)

**Comments.-** *Cranellus balthazar* is described (p. 310-311, fig. 26) as a new genus and new species from the Windward Islands. *Rhopalocranaus albilineatus* is described (p. 285, fig. 3) as a new species

from Trinidad. *Rhopalocranaus albilineatus* is now listed in the genus *Cranaus* Simon (see paper # 77).

69. Roewer, C.-F. 1943. Über Gonyleptiden. Weitere Webernechte (Arachn., Opil.) XI. Senckenbergiana, 26(1-3):12-68. (German)

**Comments.-** Two genera and three species are described as new from the West Indies: *Sanvincentia tarsalis* (St. Vincent: p. 32, fig. 27), *Ilhastygnus dominicanus* (Dominica: p. 63-64, fig. 77), and *I. antiguanus* (Antigua: p. 64, fig. 78).

70. Roewer, C.-F. 1947. Diagnosen neuer Gattungen und Arten der Opiliones Laniatores (Arachn.) aus C. F. Roewer's Sammlung im Senckenberg-Museum. 1. Cosmetidae. Senckenbergiana, 28:7-57. (German)

**Comments.-** Two new genera, *Libitiosoma* and *Cynortesta*, and 12 new species are described from the West Indies: *Platycynorta secunda* (Cuba: p. 8, fig. 2), *Libitiosoma granulatatum* (Trinidad: p. 8, fig. 6), *Heterovonones insularis* (Cuba: p. 8, fig. 9), *Vonones granulatus* (Antigua: p. 10, fig. 11), *Vonones testaceus* (Trinidad: p. 10, fig. 10), *Cynortula undulata* (Trinidad: p. 14, fig. 26), *Eucynortoides antillarum* (St. Vincent: pp. 23-24, fig. 76), *Cynortesta granulata* (St. Vincent: p. 24, fig. 77), *C. laevis* (Windward Islands: p. 24, fig. 78), *Cynortoides lateralis* (Jamaica: p. 24, fig. 79), *Paecilaema adspersum* (Trinidad, p. 29, fig. 91), *P. paucipustulatum* (Trinidad: p. 29, fig. 92).

71. Roewer, C.-F. 1953. Neotropische Gagrellinae. (Opiliones, Arachnida). Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin, 29:180-264. (German)

**Comments.-** One new genus, *Fesa*, is described and keys to the genera and species of the Americas are provided. The taxonomy is based on leg femoral nodule counts, coloration, body tuberculation, and leg lengths. Only five species are illustrated by single dorsal views of the body. Twenty-one species of Gagrellinae are reported from the Antilles, 19 as new species: *Fesa tricolor* (Jamaica), *Geaya aureobrunnea* (Martinique, fig. 7), *G. bipectinata* (Martinique), *G. haitiensis* Goodnight and Goodnight (Haiti), *G. insularis* (Grenada), *G. jamaicana* (Jamaica), *G. opaca* (Martinique), *G. thoracica* (Martinique), *G. werneri* (Curaçao), *Prionostemma bryantae* (Cuba: fig. 23), *P. cubanum* (Cuba: fig. 25), *P. fuliginosum* (Trinidad: fig. 28), *P. insulare* (Trini-

dad), *P. martiniqueum* (Martinique), *P. mediobrunneum* (Cuba), *P. referens* (Trinidad), *P. sulfureum* (Grenada), *P. turki* (Curaçao, fig. 24), *P. vittatum* Roewer (Trinidad), and *Symphithica aureopunctata* (Trinidad)

72. Schawaller, W. 1984. Spinnentiere (Arachnida) im Dominikanischen Bernstein. Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, Serie C, 18:72-78. (German)

**Comment.-** The order Opiliones is reported from Dominican Republic amber, but no specific taxa are mentioned. See papers # 17, 24, 73.

73. Schlee, D., and W. Glöckner 1978. Bernstein. Bernsteine und Bernstein-Fossilien. Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, Serie C, nr. 8, 72 pp. (German)

**Comments.-** The order is recorded (p. 26) from Dominican Republic amber, but no specific taxa are named. (see papers # 17, 24, 72)

74. Shear, W. A. 1982. Opiliones. Pp. 104-110. In: S. P. Parker (ed.). Synopsis and classification of living organisms. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, Vol. 2, 1232 pp. (English)

**Comments.-** Discusses diagnostic characteristics for all suborders and families of Opiliones. The Stygnidae, Agoristenidae, and Podoctidae are specifically mentioned as having members which occur in the Caribbean area. The subfamily Caribbiantinae is reported not to belong in the Biantidae, but its correct placement is not recorded. The Phalangodidae is reported to be very heterogeneous and should be regrouped into at least four separate families. No specific genera are mentioned from the West Indies.

75. Silva Taboada, G. 1974. Sinopsis de la Espeleofauna Cubana. Serie Espeleológica y Carsológica, La Habana, no. 43, 65 pp. (Spanish with English abstract)

**Comment.-** The Phalangodidae known from Cuban caves are listed: *Rula bolivari* Goodnight and Goodnight, *R. cotilla* Goodnight and Goodnight, *Jimeneziella decui* Avram, and *J. negreai* Avram. The *Rula* spp. are correctly known as *Stygnomma spinifera bolivari* Goodnight and Goodnight (see paper # 35).

76. Simon, E. 1879. Essai d'une classification des Opiliones Mccostethi. Remarques synonymiques et descriptions d'espèces nouvelles. Annales de la Société entomologique de Belgique, 22:183-241. (French)

**Comments.-** The original descriptions of *Styphelus flavitarsis* (Guadeloupe), *Paecilaema* (= *Poecilaema*) *conspicillatum* (Martinique), and *Cynorta v-album* (Dominican Republic, Tortuga Island) are provided. *Cynorta quadrimaculata* (Gervais) is reported as very widespread throughout the Antilles. The Cuban *Cosmetus juncta* Gervais is questionably listed in combination with *Cynorta* (see paper # 78).

77. Soares, B. A. M., and H. E. M. Soares. 1948. Monografia dos Gêneros de Opiliones Neotrópicos. Arquivos de Zoologia, 5(9): 553-635. (Portuguese)

**Comments.-** Only two gonyleptid species (subfamily Cranainae) are reported from the Antilles, *Cranellus balthazar* Roewer (Windward Islands: p. 598), and *Cranaus albilineatus* (Roewer) (Trinidad: p. 594).

78. Sörensen, W. 1932. Descriptiones Laniatorum (Arachnidorum Opilionum Subordinis). Opus posthumum recognovit et edidit Kai L. Henriksen. Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Lettres de Danemark, Copenhagen, Section des .cb

Sciences, 9<sup>me</sup> série, 3(4):197-442. (Preface and notes in English, text in Latin)

**Comments.-** This paper contains descriptions and revisions, but because of the death of Sörensen before publication many revisions and comments are by Henriksen. Many of the comments are confusing and like other papers of that time rely on coloration too much. No diagrams or figures. A total of seven species are either described as new [*Cynorta caraibica* (St. Thomas, Dominican Republic: pp. 408-409), *C. fallax* (West Indies: pp. 379-380), *C. modesta* (Trinidad: pp. 399-400)] or reported [*Cynortula granulata* Roewer (Trinidad: p. 400), *Cynorta cubana* Banks (Cuba: pp. 406-408), *C. quadrimaculata* Gervais (Cuba: pp. 402-404), *C. v-album* Simon (Haiti, Dominican Republic, Tortuga Island: pp. 404-406)] in this paper from the West Indies. *Cynorta roeweri* Henriksen is newly named (p. 406) for the species reported from Cuba and Haiti as *C. v-album* Simon by Simon (in part, paper # 76), Banks (papers # 13, 16), and Roewer (in part, paper # 66). *Cynortoides haitiensis* Roewer is synonymized (p. 406) with *Cynorta v-album* Simon. *Cynorta anchorata*

Sörensen (nomen nudum - manuscript name only) is mentioned to be a synonym of *C. cubana*.

79. Starega, W. 1970. Zwei neue Gagrellinae (Opiliones) aus Kuba. Annales Zoologici, Warszawa, 28(1):1-5. (German with Polish and Russian abstracts)

**Comments.-** Two new species of Gagrellidae are described from Cuba: *Parageaya bielawskii* and *Holcobunus riedeli*. The descriptions are based only on female specimens.

80. Silhavy, V. 1966. Ökologische und genital-morphologische Bemerkungen über einige Arten der Familie Cosmetidae Simon aus Kuba (Arachnoidea, Opilioniidea). Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, N. F., 13(I/III): 263-266. (German)

**Comments.-** The morphology of the male genitalia of three species of cosmetids is described: *Cynorta cubana* (Cuba), *C. v-album* (Cuba), and *Vonones ornata* (Mississippi, U.S.A.). Notes on the ecology and biology of *C. cubana*, and *C. v-album* are provided. See comments under paper # 61 for synonymy of the Cuban *Vonones modestus* (Banks) with the U.S.A. *V. ornata* (Wood) [= *V. sayi* (Simon)].

81. Silhavy, V. 1969. The genus *Kimula* Goodnight and Goodnight from Cuba (Arachnoidea, Opilioniidea). Acta entomologica bohemoslovaca, 66(6):399-409. (English)

**Comments.-** The genus *Kimula* Goodnight and Goodnight is revised and redescribed with the description of the anatomy of the genitalia and a key to the species known to that time. In addition, four new Cuban species are described: *K. levii*, *K. goodnightorum*, *K. turquinensis*, and *K. banksi*. The previously described species are *K. elongata* Goodnight and Goodnight (Puerto Rico) and *K. tuberculata* Goodnight and Goodnight (Cuba).

82. Silhavy, V. 1969. *Ibantila cubana*, gen. nov., spec. nov., the first representative of subfamily Ibaniinae Roewer (Arach., Opilioniidea) from America. Vestník Československé Společnosti Zoologické, 33(4):372-376. (English)

**Comments.-** *Ibantila cubana*, new genus and species, is the first known member of the family Podoctidae from the Antilles. The new species is described from Cienfuegos, Cuba.

83. Silhavy, V. 1970. A new phalangid from Cuba, *Trinimontius darlingtoni* gen. n., sp. n. (Opilionoidea, Cosmetidae). *Reichenbachia*, 13(14):143-148. (English)

**Comments.-** A new genus and species, *Trinimontius darlingtoni*, are described from Cuba. Ten figures are provided with the text. See paper # 84 comments.

84. Silhavy, V. 1971. A further new genus and species of cosmetid from the Antilles: *Arucillus hispaniolicus* gen. n., sp. n. (Arachnoidea, Opilionoidea). *Acta entomologica bohemoslovaca*, 68(2):138-140. (English)

**Comments.-** A new genus and species are described and nicely illustrated from Haiti: *Arucillus hispaniolicus*. A key to the genera of cosmetids with unpaired tergal armature is provided, of which *Arucillus* and *Trinimontius* Silhavy (Cuba) are the only West Indian members.

85. Silhavy, V. 1973. Fifth study to the Antillean Phalangida: *Mirda* gen. nov. (Arachnida, Opiliones). *Reichenbachia*, 14(18):145-149. (English)

**Comments.-** *Stygnus insulanus* Banks is designated the type species of the new monotypic genus *Mirda*. The species, originally described from Puerto Rico, is redescribed and nicely illustrated from material collected in Haiti. The new genus belongs to the Phalangodinae (Phalangodidae). *Styphelus flavitarsis* Simon is also mentioned from Guadeloupe.

86. Silhavy, V. 1973. Two new systematic groups of gonyleptomorphid phalangids from the Antillean-Caribbean Region, Agoristenidae Fam. N., and Caribbiantinae Subfam. N. (Arachn.: Opilionoidea). *Vestník Československé Společnosti Zoologické*, 37(2):110-143. (English)

**Comments.-** A new family, Agoristenidae, with two subfamilies, Agoristeninae and Leiosteninae, and a new subfamily of Biantidae, Caribbiantinae, are described (see comments under paper # 77). A revised key to the subfamilies of Biantidae and families of Opiliones is provided. Fifteen new genera and 18 new species from these groups are described: *Agoristenus cubanus* (Cuba: pp. 114-116, figs. 1-8), *A. haitensis* (Dominican Republic: pp. 116-118, figs. 9-12), *Ahotia hispaniolica* (Haiti: p. 119, figs. 13-16), *Haitimera paeninsularis* (Haiti: pp. 119-121, figs. 22-23), *Piratrinus calcaratus* (Cuba: pp. 121-

122, figs. 17-21), *Calmotrinus turquinensis* (Cuba: pp. 122-124, figs. 24-26), *Meriosfera gertschi* (Haiti: pp. 124-125, figs. 27-29), *M. lineata* (Haiti: pp. 125-126, figs. 30-33), *Lichirtes hexapodoides* (Cuba: pp. 127-128, figs. 34-38), *Yunqueus portoricanus* (Puerto Rico: pp. 130-131, figs. 39-45), *Leiostenus leiobuniformis* (Trinidad: pp. 131-133, figs. 46-50), *Caribbiantes cubanus* (Cuba: p. 135, figs. 51-58), *Galibrotus carlotanus* (Cuba: p. 137, figs. 59-62), *G. riedeli* (Cuba: p. 137-139, fig. 63), *Martibianta virginsulana* (St. John: pp. 139-140, figs. 64-66), *Manahunca bielawskii* (Cuba: pp. 140-142, figs. 67-68), *Vestitecola haitensis* (Haiti: p. 142, figs. 69-70), and *Bidoma indivisa* (Haiti: p. 143, figs. 71-74). Keys to the genera and species of these groups are also provided.

87. Silhavy, V. 1976. A remarkable new opilionid of the family Agoristenidae, *Vampyrostenus kratochvili* gen. n., sp. n. (Opilionea, Gonyleptomorpha). *Acta entomologica bohemoslovaca*, 73(1): 56-58. (English)

**Comments.-** *Vampyrostenus kratochvili* is described from El Yunque, Puerto Rico, as a new genus and species in the family Agoristenidae. Seven figures.

88. Silhavy, V. 1978. *Minuides milleri* sp. n., an opilionid with an unusual manner of stridulation (Phalangodidae, Phalangodinae). *Acta entomologica bohemoslovaca*, 75:58-63. (English with Russian abstract)

**Comments.-** The species *Minuides milleri* is described from Cuba. The classification of the stridulatory organs of opilionids is revised. A new combination in *M. milleri* is the lateral sides of the eye mound as "pars striden" and prolateral surfaces of tibiae III as "plectrum". The paper is richly illustrated.

89. Silhavy, V. 1979. New opilionids from the subfamily Phalangodinae from Cuba (Arachn.: Opilionea). *Vestník Československé Společnosti Zoologické*, 43(1):60-75. (English)

**Comments.-** Original descriptions and illustrations of five new genera (*Anamota*, *Caribula*, *Cersa*, *Turquinia*, and *Valifema*) and eight new species of phalangodids from Cuba are provided: *Anamota custodiens*, *Caribula longimana*, *Cersa kratochvili*, *Turquinia montana*, *Valifema blanda*, *Brimma castanea*, *Hewus cubensis*, and *Kalina zebroides*.

*Kalina tuberculata* Goodnight and Goodnight from Trinidad is compared to *K. zebroides*. *Psyctrapus* Roewer was synonymized with *Pellobunus* Banks, resulting in the combination *Pellobunus haitiensis* (see paper # 40).

90. Silhavy, V. 1979. New American representatives of the subfamily Samoinae (Opiliones, Phalangodidae, Arach.). *Annotationes Zoologicae et Botanicae*, no. 130, 27 pp. (English)

**Comments.-** Four new genera (*Orsa*, *Vlachiolus*, *Hummelinckiolus*, and *Reventula*) and 10 new species of Samoinae (Phalangodidae) are described from the West Indies: *Orsa daphne* (Haiti), *Vlachiolus vojtechii* (Cuba), *Hummelinckiolus parvus* (Windward Islands), *Reventula amabilis* (Jamaica), *Arganotus robustus* (Haiti), *Akadalima jamaicana* (Jamaica), *Maracaynatum trinidadense* (Trinidad), *M. cubanum* (Cuba), *M. stridulans* (Cuba), and *Psyctrapus haitiensis* (Haiti). The paper is nicely illustrated with 58 figures. (see papers # 39, 40)

91. Turk, F. A. 1948. Records and descriptions of new and little-known Opiliones, mostly cavernicolous. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Zoology, Botany and Geology*, 1(4):254-262. (English)

**Comments.-** The phalangodid *Vima albiornata* Goodnight and Goodnight is recorded from the East Cave, Lopinot Caves, Trinidad. This is the first record of an opilionid from this famous cave system.

92. Vaurie, P. 1952. Insect collecting in the Bimini Island group, Bahama Islands. *American Museum Novitates*, no. 1565, 24 pp. (English)

**Comment.-** No specific taxa are mentioned, only that Opiliones were collected during 1951 in the Bimini Island group in the Bahamas.

93. Walckenaer, [C. A.], and P. Gervais. 1847. Plate 46. Gonylepte. *In: Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Aptères*. Paris. Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret, tome 4. (French)

**Comment.-** This plate compliments the description by Gervais. (see paper # 32)

94. Werner, F. 1925. Zur Kenntnis der Fauna der Insel Bonaire (Niederlandisch-Westindien). *Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie*, 125:540-556 [Arachnida pp. 540-542.]. (German)

**Comment.-** Werner states no Opiliones were found on Bonaire during the survey.

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