

CHECK LIST OF THE FALSE SCORPIONS
OF OCEANIA

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In the following list all described species are arranged in systematic order. A faunal listing of the species and a bibliography of all the systematic papers dealing with the Chelonethida as they have thus far been recorded from the Australian region follow.

SUBORDER HETEROSPHYRONIDA CHAMBERLIN

SUPERFAMILY CHTHONIOIDEA CHAMBERLIN

FAMILY DITHIDAE CHAMBERLIN

But one species of this family is thus far known from the Australian region. This is *Ditha elegans* Chamberlin from Banda in the Molucca Archipelago (9, 6)*. Other species of *Ditha* are recorded from South America, Central America, Africa, and southern Asia (6).

FAMILY CHTHONIIDAE HANSEN

This is a fairly large and generally cosmopolitan family. No representatives are yet known from Oceania, though they probably exist. The following genera and species are found in the Australian region broadly considered:

Maorichthonius mortenseni Chamberlin (8, 6).

New Zealand, beach species. Monotypic genus.

Mundochthonius caecus (Tullgren) (26, 6).

The generic assignment of this species to the otherwise nearctic and Japanese genus *Mundochthonius* is dubious. Southwestern Australia.

Genus TYRANNOCHTHONIUS Chamberlin

A tropical and subtropical genus of wide distribution. Three species have been recorded from the Australian region (6).

* Numbers in parentheses refer to the Bibliography, p. 13.

Tyrannochthonius grimmeti Chamberlin (9, 6).

New Zealand.

Tyrannochthonius terribilis (With) (29, 15, 9, 1).

Bismarck Archipelago, Sumatra, and the islands of Lem Ngob and Koh Chang off the coast of Siam.

Tyrannochthonius wlassicsi Daday (14, 29, 6).

Generic assignment doubtful. New Guinea (Friedrich-Wilhelms Hafen).

SUBORDER DIPLOSPHYRONIDA CHAMBERLIN

SUPERFAMILY NEOBISIOIDEA CHAMBERLIN

FAMILY NEOBISIIDAE CHAMBERLIN

The typical subfamily Neobisiinae is holarctic without a known representative from the Southern Hemisphere.

SUBFAMILY IDEOBISIINAE CHAMBERLIN

Genus IDEOBISIUM Balzen

A tropical genus occurring in the neotropical, Australian, and Oriental regions. None yet recorded from Oceania (6).

Ideobisium peregrinum Chamberlin (10, 6).

New Zealand.

Ideobisium bipectinatum Daday (14, 29, 6).

New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago.

Ideobisium antipodum (Simon) (21, 6).

Generic assignment not certain. Australia, New Caledonia, Tanafuti.

SUPERFAMILY GARYPODOIDEA CHAMBERLIN

FAMILY OLPIIDAE CHAMBERLIN

SUBFAMILY OLPIINAE BANKS

Genus OLPIUM L. Koch

A desert genus ranging through southern Europe, Africa, and Asia. One Australian representative is known:

Olpium michaelsoni Tullgren (26, 10, 6).

Australia: New South Wales, Queensland, southwestern Australia.

Genus **XENOLPIUM** Chamberlin

This genus is represented by 4 species from the Australian region, Oceania, and Madagascar (6).

Xenolpium pacificum (With) (30, 10, 6).

This species has been recorded from Stewart Island, New Zealand, and the Aldabra Islands (near Madagascar). Probably a widely distributed Oceanic species.

Xenolpium amboinense Chamberlin (10, 6).

Molucca Archipelago (Amboina).

Xenolpium oceanicum (With) (19, 30, 17, 10, 6).

Ellice Islands: Funafuti (type locality). Samoa: Upolu, Muli-fanua (Kästner).

Xenolpium longiventer (L. Koch) (19, 30, 17, 10, 6).

Australia: Queensland. Erroneously recorded by Simon (24) from Hawaii. See *Garypinus mirabilis* With.

SUBFAMILY GARYPININAE DADAY

Genus **GARYPINUS** Daday

With the possible exception listed below, this genus occurs in southern Europe, Asia, and South Africa (?).

Garypinus mirabilis With (24, 30, 6).

Hawaii. Generic assignment doubtful. Originally recorded by Simon (24) as *Xenolpium longiventer* (L. Koch).

Genus **SOLINUS** Chamberlin

Corticolous genus, known from 2 species, 1 Mexican, the other Australian.

Solinus australiensis Chamberlin (10, 6).

Australia: Barrington (between Queensland and New South Wales).

FAMILY GARYPIDAE HANSEN

SUBFAMILY GARYPINAЕ SIMON

Genus GARYPUS L. Koch

A widely distributed littoral or maritime genus, commonly found between tide marks on sandy or rocky beaches. Tropicopolitan. Representatives should probably be found in Oceania (6).

Genus MAORIGARYPUS Chamberlin

Represented by 2 species from the Australian region (6).

Maorigarypus melanochelatus Chamberlin (10, 6).

New Zealand: Ohakune.

Maorigarypus hansenii (With) (31, 6).

Tasmania.

Genus SYNSPHYRONUS Chamberlin

A "monotypic" Australian genus.

Synsphyronus paradoxus Chamberlin (10, 6).

Australia: New South Wales.

SUBFAMILY GEOGARYPINAЕ CHAMBERLIN

Genus GEOGARYPUS Chamberlin

A nearly cosmopolitan genus which is primarily tropicopolitan. Southern Asia and Europe, Africa, South America, and Australian region (6).

Geogarypus (Geogarypus) longidigitatus (Rainbow) (20, 19, 30, 6).

Ellice Islands: Funafuti.

Geogarypus (Geogarypus) personatus (Simon) (24, 25, 6).

Hawaii, Malay Peninsula. The Malay Peninsula record is probably wrong. *G. personatus* is probably correctly assigned to this genus.

SUBORDER MONOSPHYRONIDA CHAMBERLIN

SUPERFAMILY CHEIRIDIOIDEA CHAMBERLIN

FAMILY CHEIRIDIIDAE CHAMBERLIN

Genus APOCHEIRIDIUM Chamberlin

This genus is nearly cosmopolitan. Representatives are known from western United States, the Philippines, South Africa, and southern Europe (France). One of these, *Apocheiridium ferum*, was recorded by Kästner from Apia, Upolu, Samoa, but this is very probably a specific misdetermination although the generic determination is likely to be correct. *Apocheiridium ferum* has heretofore, at least, been correctly recorded only from France. The Samoan record should probably stand, for the present at least, as *Apocheiridium* species (17).

FAMILY STERNOPHORIDAE CHAMBERLIN

Genus STERNOPHORUS Chamberlin

Represented as far as known by 4 species of which 2 are from western Mexico, 1 from Georgia and Florida of the United States, and 1 from Australia.

Sternophorus hirsti Chamberlin (13, 6).

Australia: New South Wales, Queensland.

SUPERFAMILY CHELIFEROIDEA CHAMBERLIN

FAMILY ATEMNIDAE CHAMBERLIN

This is primarily an Oriental and African family but in addition is represented in the holarctic, neotropical, and Australian regions.

Genus PARATEMNUS Beier

This genus is most largely represented in southern Asia and Africa, but is also represented in the Australian and neotropical regions (6).

Paratemnus histrionicus nom. nov. for **P. insularis** Beier, preoccupied by **P. insularis** (Banks) (15, 4, 6).
"Bismarck Archipelago". Marshall Islands (?).

Paratemnus magnificus Beier (2, 4, 6).
New Guinea (Hughipagu).

Genus ANATEMNUS Beier

Primarily an Oriental genus but with representatives in Madagascar and the Australian region (6).

Anatemnus nova-guineensis (With) (31, 4, 6).
New Guinea.

Anatemnus brevidigitatus (L. Koch) (18, 28, 4, 6).
East and southwest Australia.

Anatemnus punctatus (L. Koch) (18, 6).
Australia: Queensland. Generic assignment of the species possibly incorrect.

Genus ORATEMNUS Beier

Tropical Asiatic genus with 1 Australian representative (6).

Oratemnus samoanus Beier (4, 6).
Samoa: Upolu, Apia.

FAMILY CHERNETIDAE CHAMBERLIN

SUBFAMILY CHERNETINAE Beier

This subfamily is truly cosmopolitan in distribution.

Genus HAPLOCHERNES Beier

This genus is largely Australian but with Oriental and African representatives.

Haplochernes megasoma (Daday) (14, 29, 6).
New Guinea: Friedrich-Wilhelms Hafen.

Haplochernes buxtoni (Kästner) (17, 6).
Samoa: Upolu, Malololelei, from "bats' dung in cave", altitude 2,000 feet.

- Haplochernes pygmaeus** (L. Koch) (18, 28, 6).
Australia: Gayndah.
- Haplochernes brevispinosus** (L. Koch) (18, 28, 6).
Australia: Queensland.
- Haplochernes taierensis** (With) (30, 6).
New Zealand: Taieri.
- Haplochernes pallipes** (White) (27, 28, 15, 6).
New Zealand: Stephens Island.
- Haplochernes keyserlingi** (With) (30, 6).
Australia: Rockhampton.
- Haplochernes atrimanus** (Kästner) (17, 6).
Samoa: Upolu, Malololelei, altitude 2,000 feet.
- Haplochernes funafutensis** (With) (30, 6).
Ellice Islands: Funafuti.
- Haplochernes dahli** Beier (15, 7, 6).
Bismarck Archipelago: Ralum.

Genus **PARACHERNES** Chamberlin

This is primarily a South American genus, but representatives are found in the Oriental, Australian, Ethiopian, and nearctic faunas.

- Parachernes (Argentochernes) sabulosus** (Tullgren) (26, 6).
Southwest Australia.

Genus **OCHROCHERNES** Beier

Sunda Islands (Java and Sumatra) and the Nicobar Islands. One species doubtfully assigned to the genus is found in the Australian region.

- Ochrochernes aequatorialis** (Daday) (14, 29, 6).
New Guinea.

Genus **MAORICHERNES** Beier

- Maorichernes vigil** (With) (30, 6).
New Zealand. The only described species of this genus.

Genus **AUSTROCHERNES** Beier

A small genus, the four known representatives of which are from the Australian region.

Austrochernes nova-zealandiae Beier (7, 15, 6).

New Zealand: Stephens Island.

Austrochernes australiensis (With) (28, 6).

Australia: Queensland.

Austrochernes ramosus (L. Koch) (18, 6).

Australia: Rockhampton.

Austrochernes silvestrii (Beier) (3, 6).

Western Australia: Mount Lofty.

Genus **NESOCHERNES** Beier

Monotypic New Zealand genus.

Nesochernes gracilis Beier (7, 6).

New Zealand: Auckland.

Genus **EUMECOCHERNES** Beier

Eumecochnes hawaiiensis (Simon) (24, 28, 6).

Hawaiian islands: Hawaii.

Eumecochnes oceanicus Beier (28, 7, 6).

Hawaiian islands: Kauai.

Eumecochnes pacificus (With) (28, 6).

"Hawaii".

FAMILY CHELIFERIDAE HAGEN

SUBFAMILY WITHIINAE CHAMBERLIN

Genus **ALLOWITHIUS** Beier

Primarily an African genus. One representative is known, however, in Ceylon and another in the Australian region.

Allowithius australasiae Beier (15, 7, 6).

Marshall Islands: Jaluit, from fallen leaves (Laub?).

Genus **PHILOMAORIA** CHAMBERLIN

A monotypic genus thus far recorded only from New Zealand.

Philomaoria nova-zealandica Chamberlin (11, 6).

New Zealand.

SUBFAMILY CHELIFERINAE SIMON

Genus **LOPHOCHERNES** Simon

A widely distributed genus which seems to be most commonly found in southern Asia and Africa.

Lophochernes cryptus sp. nov. (nom. nov. for species erroneously recorded as *L. bifissus* Simon from Hawaii) (23, 24, 28, 29, 6).
Hawaii.

Simon originally described *L. bifissus* from Sumatra (23). It is extremely probable that the Hawaiian record is the result of a mis-determination. The Hawaiian material is therefore renamed here-with. With's description of Simon's Hawaiian material under the name of *Chelifer bifissus* Simon sufficiently diagnoses the new species (24, 28, 29, 6).

Lophochernes laysanensis (Simon) (22, 6).

Hawaiian islands: Laysan. Doubtful species tentatively referred to this genus. Probably valid in spite of its inadequate original diagnosis.

Lophochernes superbus (With) (29, 16).

Celebes, India (?).

The false scorpions from the Australian region (completed to January 1934) are as follows:

Celebes: *Lophochernes superbus* (With).

Molucca Archipelago: *Ditha elegans* Chamberlin; *Xenolpium amboinense* Chamberlin.

New Guinea: *Tyrannochthonius wlassicsi* (Daday); *Ideobisium bipectinatum* (Daday); *Paratemnus magnificus* Beier; *Anatemnus nova-guineensis* (With); *Haplochernes megasoma* (Daday); *Ochrochernes aequatorialis* (Daday).

Bismarck Archipelago: *Tyrannochthonius terribilis* (With); *Ideobisium bipectinatum* (Daday); *Paratemnus histrionicus* nom. nov. for *P. insularis* Beier (name preoccupied by *P. insularis* Banks from the Galapagos Islands; *Haplochernes dahli* Beier.

Australia: *Mundochthonius caecus* (Tullgren); *Olpium michaelsoni* Tullgren; *Xenolpium longiventer* (L. Koch); *Solinus australiensis* Chamberlin; *Synsphyronus paradoxus* Chamberlin; *Sternophorus hirsti* Chamberlin; *Anatemnus brevidigitatus* (L. Koch); *Anatemnus punctatus* (L. Koch) (?); *Haplochernes pygmaeus* (L. Koch); *Haplochernes brevispinosus* (L. Koch); *Haplochernes keyserlingi* (With); *Parachernes (Argentochernes) sabulosus* (Tullgren); *Austrochernes australiensis* (With); *Austrochernes ramosus* (L. Koch); *Austrochernes silvestrii* (Beier).

Tasmania: *Maorigarypus hansenii* (With).

New Zealand (including Stewart Island): *Maorichthonius mortenseni* Chamberlin; *Tyrannochthonius grimmeti* Chamberlin; *Ideobisium grimmeti* Chamberlin; *Xenolpium pacificum* (With); *Maorigarypus melanocheilatus* Chamberlin; *Haplochernes taierensis* (With); *Haplochernes pallipes* (White); *Maorichernes vigil* (With); *Austrochernes nova-zealandiae* Beier; *Nesochnes gracilis* Beier; *Philomaoria nova-zealandica* Chamberlin.

New Caledonia: *Ideobisium antipodum* (Simon).

Micronesia (Marianas, Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands): *Paratemnus histrionicus* nom. nov. (see note following this species from Bismarck Archipelago); *Allowithius australasiae* Beier (Marshall Islands).

Ellice Islands: *Xenolpium oceanicus* (With) (Funafuti); *Geogarypus (Geogarypus) longidigitatus* (Rainbow) (Funafuti); *Haplochernes funafutensis* (With) (Funafuti).

Samoa: *Xenolpium oceanicum* (With); *Apocheiridium* species; *Oratemus samoanus* Beier; *Haplochernes buxtoni* (Kästner); *Haplochernes atrimanus* (Kästner).

Hawaii (including Laysan). *Xenolpium mirabilis* (With); *Geogarypus (Geogarypus) personatus* (Simon); *Eumecochernes hawaiiensis* (Simon); *Eumecochernes oceanicus* Beier; *Eumecochernes pacificus* (With); *Lophochernes cryptus* sp. nov. for *L. bifissus* Simon (misdet.); *Lophochernes laysanensis* (Simon).

Galapagos Islands: *Paratemnus insularis* (Banks) (nec Beier); *Parachernes (Argentochernes) nigrimanus* (Banks).

No false scorpions have yet been recorded from Tonga, Society Islands, the Marquesas, Tuamotu Archipelago, Pitcairn Island, Easter Island, Fanning Island, Solomon Islands, Gilbert Islands, Phoenix Islands, Tokelau (Union) Islands, New Hebrides, Fiji, Kermadec Islands, or Norfolk Island.

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