

Research article

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Abstract. The *Thyropygus opinatus* subgroup (Diplopoda: Harpagophoridae) of the *T. allevatus* group in Thailand is revised. Based on a phylogenetic analysis of mtDNA sequence data, it is merged with the *T. bifurcus* subgroup to form an extended *T. opinatus* subgroup. Nine new species are described: *Thyropygus cimi* sp. nov. and *T. forceps* sp. nov. from Nakhonsrithammarat Province, *T. culter* sp. nov., *T. planispina* sp. nov., *T. undulatus* sp. nov. and *T. ursus* sp. nov. from Krabi Province, *T. mesocristatus* sp. nov. from Songkhla Province, *T. navychula* sp. nov. from Phang-Nga Province and *T. sutchariti* sp. nov. from Phetchaburi Province.

Keywords. Millipedes, DNA barcoding, phylogeny, new species, Thailand.

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Introduction

The millipede genus *Thyropygus* Pocock, 1894, is the most species-rich genus of the family Harpagophoridae (subfamily Harpagophorinae) in Southeast Asia. Currently, it includes 56 named species of which 35 occur in Thailand (Enghoff 2005; Jeekel 2006; Pimvichai *et al.* 2009a, b; 2011a, b). The genus is widely distributed in Southeast Asia and is particularly diverse in Thailand. In a series of previous papers four subgroups of the large *Thyropygus allevatus* group were revised: the *T. opinatus* subgroup (Pimvichai *et al.* 2009a), the *T. bifurcus* subgroup (Pimvichai *et al.* 2009b), the *T. induratus* subgroup (Pimvichai *et al.* 2011a), and the *T. cuisinieri* subgroup (Pimvichai *et al.* 2011b). Yet, several species of the *T. allevatus* group still have not been assigned to a subgroup.

Although the four currently recognized subgroups of the *T. allevatus* group appear morphologically distinct, Pimvichai *et al.* (2014) observed that the *T. opinatus* and *T. bifurcus* subgroups did not form separate clades in a mtDNA phylogeny, but instead formed a single mixed clade. This suggested that the two subgroups should not be kept separate, which would also better reflect their morphological similarity (Pimvichai *et al.* 2009b).

The mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) is widely used for DNA-based species identification (DNA barcoding) of closely related species (Hebert *et al.* 2003), while mitochondrial 16S rRNA sequences are often used as an additional marker in diplopod taxonomy and phylogeny (Pimvichai *et al.* 2014). Hence, in the present study, COI and 16S rRNA sequence data are used to (1) delimit species of the *T. opinatus* and *T. bifurcus* subgroups, and (2) assess the monophyly of both these subgroups. As a result we describe nine new species and suggest to abandon the concept of a separate *T. bifurcus* subgroup. Instead, we propose to merge the *T. bifurcus* and *T. opinatus* subgroups into an extended *T. opinatus* subgroup.

Material and methods

Fresh specimens were hand-collected and preserved partly in 70% ethanol, partly in a freezer at -20 °C for subsequent DNA studies. Specimens were examined from the following collections:

CUMZ = Museum of Zoology, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand
NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria
ZMUC = Zoological Museum, Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen

Partial COI and 16S rRNA gene sequences were used to construct a phylogenetic tree of *Thyropygus* species. COI was also used to evaluate genetic divergences between species. The DNA sequence data were extracted from Pimvichai *et al.* (2014) and supplemented with sequences of seven new samples. The procedures for extracting and analyzing COI and 16S rRNA sequences followed Pimvichai *et al.* (2014). The COI fragment was amplified using the primers LCO-1490 and HCO-2198 (Folmer *et al.* 1994), while the 16S rRNA DNA fragment was amplified with the universal primers 16Sar and 16Sbr (Kessing *et al.* 1989). The new sequences are deposited in GenBank under the accession numbers KU306518–KU306531. Collection localities and accession codes for each nominal species are shown in Table 1.

The COI and 16S rRNA data involve 33 specimens, representing 29 named species. The genus *Anurostreptus* Attems, 1914 belongs to another harpagophorid subfamily (Rhynchoproctinae), and therefore *Anurostreptus barthelemyae* Demange, 1961, and *A. sculptus* Demange, 1961 were used as outgroup taxa.

Table 1. Specimens from which partial 16S rRNA and/or COI DNA sequences were obtained. The *cuisinieri* and *induratus* subgroups are as defined by Pimvichai *et al.* (2011a, b). Names of provinces in Thailand are shown in capitals. Abbreviated locality names are provided in parentheses after species names. GenBank accession numbers for DNA sequences are indicated for each species. (Table continued on next pages.)

	Voucher code	Locality	16S rRNA	COI
Family Harpagophoridae, subfam. Rhynchoproctinae				
<i>Anurostreptus barthelemyae</i> Demange, 1961 (Tlb)	CUMZ-D00003	Thale Ban N.P., Khuan Don, SATUN 6°42'37" N, 100°10'15" E	KC519543	KC519469
<i>A. sculptus</i> Demange, 1961 (Pl)	CUMZ-D00004	Phu Lan Kha, Nong Bua Deang, CHAIYAPHUM 15°53'55" N, 101°48'26" E	KC519544	KC519470
Family Harpagophoridae, subfam. Harpagophorinae				
<i>Thyropygus allelevatus</i> group, <i>allelevatus</i> subgroup:				
<i>T. allelevatus</i> (Karsch, 1881)				
<i>T. allelevatus</i> (Bb)	CUMZ-D00013	Bang Ban, AYUTTHAYA 14°24'05" N, 100°28'12" E	KC519552	KC519479
<i>T. allelevatus</i> (Bk)	CUMZ-D00014	Bang Kruey, NONTHABURI 13°48'19" N, 100°30'14" E	KC519553	KC519480
<i>T. allelevatus</i> group, <i>induratus</i> subgroup:				
<i>T. induratus</i> Attems, 1936				
<i>T. induratus</i> (Nru)	CUMZ-D00023	Nang Rin waterfall, Non Sa Ard, UDONTANI 17°03'56" N, 102°44'04" E	KC519562	KC519489
<i>T. induratus</i> (Tt)	CUMZ-D00027	Ban Ta Toom, Muang, MAHASARAKHAM 16°10'43" N, 103°27'04" E	KC519566	KC519493
<i>T. resimus</i> Attems, 1938				
<i>T. resimus</i> (Kc)	CUMZ-D00030	Kang Ched Khaew, Wat Bod, PHITSANULOK 17°08'32" N, 100°26'28" E	KC519569	KC519495
<i>T. resimus</i> (Ksp)	CUMZ-D00032	Kang So Pa, Nakhonhai, PHITSANULOK 16°52'33" N, 100°39'48" E	KC519571	KC519496
<i>T. uncinatus</i> (Demange, 1961)				
<i>T. uncinatus</i> (Kdb)	CUMZ-D00038	Khao Kra Dong, Muang, BURIRAM 14°56'28" N, 103°05'22" E	KC519577	KC519502
<i>T. uncinatus</i> (Rcb)	CUMZ-D00043	Rajabhat Buriram, BURIRAM 14°59'34" N, 103°06'12" E	KC519582	KC519507

Table 1 (continued).

	Voucher code	Locality	16S rRNA	COI
<i>T. allevatus</i> group, <i>cuisinieri</i> subgroup				
<i>T. foliaceus</i> (Demange, 1961) (Kj)	CUMZ-D00050	Pha Tam, Khong Chiam, UBONRATCHATHANI 15°23'55" N, 105°30'27" E	KC519589	KC519514
<i>T. jarukchusri</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2011b (Np)	CUMZ-D00053	Ban Nong Pue, Chaturaphakphiman, ROI-ET 15°49'34" N, 103°31'11" E	KC519592	KC519516
<i>T. allevatus</i> group, <i>opiniatus</i> subgroup				
<i>T. opinatus</i> (Karsch, 1881) (Arw)	CUMZ-D00054	Aerawan waterfall, Srisawad, KANCHANABURI 14°22'32" N, 99°08'41" E	KC519593	KC519517
<i>T. inflexus</i> (Demange, 1989) (Kk)	CUMZ-D00056	Srinakharin Dam, Srisawad, KANCHANABURI 14°24'24" N, 99°07'44" E	KC519595	KC519518
<i>T. bearti</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2009a (Ks)	CUMZ-D00057	Khao Sai, Si Chon, NAKHONSRI THAMMARAT 9°14'48" N, 99°45'51" E	KC519596	KC519519
<i>T. bispinus</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2009a (Tm)	CUMZ-D00058	Thep Muang Thong temple, Lansak, UTHAITHANI 15°24'55" N, 99°35'35" E	KC519597	KC519520
<i>T. bispinispatulula</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2009a (Kb)	CUMZ-D00059	Tam Khao Krieb temple, Lang Suan, CHUMPNORN 9°49'04" N, 99°02'17" E	KC519598	KC519521
<i>T. brachyacanthus</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2009a (Sk)	CUMZ-D00060	Sathitkhirirom temple, Khiriratnikhom, SURATTHANI 9°01'49" N, 98°59'12" E	KC519599	KC519522
<i>T. cristagalli</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2009a (Yn)	CUMZ-D00064	Koh Yao Noi, Koh Yao, PHANG-NGA 8°06'45" N, 98°36'06" E	KC519603	KC519523
<i>T. loxia</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2009a (Ty)	CUMZ-D00065	Tam Yai temple, Tha Cha Na, SURATTHANI 9°33'31" N, 99°10'26" E	KC519604	KC519524
<i>T. demangei</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2009b (Cm)	CUMZ-D00066	Ban Chang Lang, Hat Chao Mai, Si kao, TRANG 7°25'20" N, 99°20'55" E	KC519605	KC519525

Table 1 (concluded).

	Voucher code	Locality	16S rRNA	COI
<i>T. enghoffi</i> (Demange, 1989) (Kl)	CUMZ-D00067	Khao Lak Lam Ru, Takuepa, PHANG-NGA 8°37'34" N, 98°14'23" E	KC519606	KC519526
<i>T. quadricuspis</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2009b (Hy)	CUMZ-D00069	Khao Pina temple, Hui Yod, TRANG 7°51'01" N, 99°31'29" E	KC519608	KC519528
<i>T. richardhoffmani</i> Pimvichai <i>et al.</i> , 2009b (TCH)	CUMZ-D00085	Tham Chang Hai, Hui Yod, TRANG 7°32'45" N, 99°46'27" E	KU306525	KU306518
<i>T. cimi</i> sp. nov. (Nws1_2)	CUMZ-D00086	Namwang Srithammasokarach, Lanska, NAKHONSRITHAMMARAT, 8°20'25" N, 99°49'42" E	KU306526	KU306519
<i>T. forceps</i> sp. nov. (Nws2)	CUMZ-D00073	Namwang Srithammasokarach, Lanska, NAKHONSRITHAMMARAT, 8°20'25" N, 99°49'42" E	KC519611	KC519531
<i>T. undulatus</i> sp. nov. (Pb2)	CUMZ-D00087	Khao Pha Nom Bench, Muang, KRABI 8°16'30" N, 98°55'30" E	KU306527	KU306520
<i>T. mesocristatus</i> sp. nov. (Ss)	CUMZ-D00077	Srikasorn, Rattaphum, SONGKHLA 7°00'18" N, 100°08'24" E	KC519615	KC519534
<i>T. culter</i> sp. nov. (Nr)	CUMZ-D00078	Rom waterfall, Khlong Thom, KRABI 7°56'06" N, 99°12'18" E	KC519616	KC519535
<i>T. planispina</i> sp. nov. (Tsk2)	CUMZ-D00088	Tham Sua temple, Muang, KRABI 8°07'30" N, 98°55'30" E	KU306528	KU306521
<i>T. navychula</i> sp. nov. (KSR)	CUMZ-D00089	Surin Islands, Khuraburi, PHANG-NGA 9°24'20" N, 97°51'38" E	KU306529	KU306522
<i>T. ursus</i> sp. nov. (LTK)	NMHW-Inv.7855	Lanta Islands, Koh Lanta, KRABI 7°39'20" N, 99°02'31" E	KU306530	KU306523
<i>T. sutchariti</i> sp. nov. (KCP)	CUMZ-D00090	Kaeng Krachan, Kaeng Krachan, PHETCHABURI 12°54'07" N, 99°35'56" E	KU306531	KU306524

Alignment and phylogenetic analysis

The resulting forward and reverse sequences were assembled using CodonCode Aligner version 4.0.4 (CodonCode Corporation) and checked for errors/ambiguities. The partial nucleotide sequences (COI, 16S rRNA) were analyzed with the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) provided by NCBI to compare them with known reference sequences in GenBank. DNA sequences were aligned using MUSCLE (Edgar 2004). The two original mtDNA alignments consisted of 660 bp (COI) and 514 bp (16S rRNA). Yet, 27 bp, including all the gaps, were excluded from the 16S rRNA because of alignment ambiguities, resulting in a final 16S rRNA alignment of 487 bp. The sequences were checked for ambiguous nucleotide sites, saturation and phylogenetic signal using DAMBE version 5.2.65 (Xia 2013). MEGA version 6 (Tamura *et al.* 2013) was used to (1) perform Tajima's D test for selective neutrality of mutations (D-test statistic), (2) calculate uncorrected pairwise p-distances among sequences, (3) translate COI protein coding sequences into amino acids, (4) check for stop codons, and (5) evaluate transition/transversion rates for COI. Substitution models were inferred independently for each of the gene partitions using jModelTest version 2.1.7 (Darriba *et al.* 2012) applying Akaike (1974) weights as selection criterion.

Phylogenetic trees were constructed using maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference (BI). The shape parameter of the gamma distribution, based on 16 rate categories, was estimated using likelihood analysis. ML trees were inferred with RAxML version 8.0.0 (Stamatakis 2014) through the CIPRES Science Gateway (Miller *et al.* 2010) using a GTR+G substitution model and 1000 bootstrap replicates to assess branch support. The concatenated sequence alignment was partitioned by gene, allowing different evolution rates for COI and 16S rRNA.

The BI analysis was run for 5 million generations (heating parameter = 0.08), sampling every 1000 generations. Convergence was confirmed by verifying that the standard deviations of split frequencies were below 0.01. Then the first 2500 trees were discarded as burn-in, so that the final consensus tree was built using the last 7502 trees. The optimal parameters were assessed by calculating the Bayes factor using Tracer version 1.6.0 (Rambaut *et al.* 2014). Support for nodes was defined as posterior probabilities.

Species descriptions

Drawings were made using a stereo microscope. We have mainly focused on adult males, although adult females and a few juveniles were also available. For the gonopods we used the terminology of Pimvichai *et al.* (2009a: 21, figs 1–3) with the following abbreviations (terms not used in Pimvichai *et al.* 2009a, b in **bold**):

- ac* = anterior coxal fold: the main part of gonopod in anterior view; confusingly called *posterior* coxal fold by Demange (1961) and Hoffman (1975)
- aip* = additional spine-like process: between lateral and mesal processes of anterior coxal fold
- alp* = lateral process of anterior coxal fold: the distolateral part of the anterior coxal fold
- amp* = mesal process of anterior coxal fold: an additional projection on the anterior coxal fold, protruding from its mesal margin
- bp* = blepharochaete (pl. -ae): the normal form of apical setae, long, slender, stiffened, and usually pigmented, somewhat reminiscent of the mammalian eyelash (Hoffman 1975)
- cr* = longitudinal crest in gutter of palette: a crest which runs along the middle of the gutter near the tip of the palette
- fe* = femoral spine (also *fe 1* and *fe 2*): a usually long, curved spine on the telopodite, originating slightly distal to the point where the telopodite emerges from the coxa
- lc* = **longitudinal crest**: a strong longitudinal crest at the mesal margin of *amp* in posterior view
- ll* = lamellar lobe: a small, slightly folded lobe at the basis of the apical part of the telopodite
- pa* = palette: the distalmost lobe of the apical part, carrying the row of blepharochaetae

- pc* = posterior coxal fold: the main part of gonopod in posterior view, usually shorter than *ac* and forming shelf for accommodation of telopodite shaft
- plp* = lateral process of posterior coxal fold: the lateral part of the posterior coxal fold, normally digitiform
- pmf* = mesal process of posterior coxal fold: the mesal part of the posterior coxal fold, normally forming a shelf for accommodation of telopodite shaft
- px* = paracoxite: the basal, lateral part of the posterior coxal fold
- sl* = spatulate lobe: a distinct distal, separate lobe at the apical part, spatulate, sometimes with a distal spine-like process
- sls* = **slender long spine**: an additional slender long spine (much longer than *ss*) at the base of the apical part of telopodite in posterior view
- ss* = small spine: an additional small spine at the base of the apical part of telopodite in posterior view
- st* = sternum: a small, usually triangular sclerite between the basal parts of the anterior coxal folds
- ti* = tibial spine: a usually long spine on the telopodite, originating distal to the femoral spine, at the basis of the apical part of the telopodite, usually curved in the opposite direction of the femoral spine, the two together forming a circle

Apical part: the part of the telopodite distal to the tibial spine

Shelf: the distal surface of the posterior coxal fold

Results

DNA sequence data

The COI dataset included 660 bp, while the 16S rRNA dataset included 487 bp. The concatenated dataset therefore comprised 1147 bp.

The aligned COI gene fragment (660 bp) had nucleotide frequencies of 0.287, 0.226, 0.161 and 0.326 for A, C, G and T, respectively, (37.8% GC content). The uncorrected p-distance between the taxa ranged from 0.02 to 0.21 (Table 2).

The aligned 16S rRNA gene fragment (487 bp), had nucleotide frequencies of 0.324, 0.100, 0.210 and 0.366 for A, C, G and T, respectively (29.9% GC content). The uncorrected p-distance between the taxa ranged from 0.00 to 0.15 (Appendix I).

The concatenated data set (1147 bp) had nucleotide frequencies of 0.303, 0.172, 0.182 and 0.343 for A, C, G and T, respectively (35.3% GC content). The uncorrected p-distance between the taxa ranged from 0.01 to 0.18. The estimated value of the shape parameter, as evaluated by MEGA version 6 with the substitution pattern and rates fitted by the GTR+G model (Kumar & Nei 2000), for the discrete Gamma Distributions (Gu *et al.* 1995) were 0.1542, 0.1584 and 0.1424 for the COI fragment, 16S rRNA (unambiguously aligned sequences) and the concatenated data set, respectively.

D values for selective neutrality were 1.91, 0.63 and 1.45 for COI, 16S and the combined sequences, respectively. The COI transition/transversion ratio was 2.24.

Phylogeny

For ML analyses, we consider clades with bootstrap values of 70% and above to be well-supported (Hillis & Bull 1993), and below as not significantly supported; thus, we refer to clades with bootstrap values between 70% and 79% as moderately supported, between 80% and 89% as strongly supported, and 90% and above as very strongly supported. For BI analyses, we regard clades with posterior probabilities of 0.95 and above to be strongly supported and below as not significantly supported.

Table 2. Estimates of evolutionary divergence between COI sequences expressed as p-distance.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1 <i>A. barthelemyae</i> Tlb																																	
2 <i>A. sculptus</i> Pl	0.15																																
3 <i>T. allevatus</i> Bb	0.15	0.17																															
4 <i>T. allevatus</i> Bk	0.16	0.17	0.00																														
5 <i>T. bearti</i> Ks	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.17																													
6 <i>T. bispinispatula</i> Kb	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.13																												
7 <i>T. bispinus</i> Tm	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.14																											
8 <i>T. brachyacanthus</i> Sk	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.16																										
9 <i>T. cimi</i> sp. nov. Nws1_2	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.13																									
10 <i>T. cristagalli</i> Yn	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.10	0.13																								
11 <i>T. culter</i> sp. nov. Nr	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.16	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.13																							
12 <i>T. demangei</i> Cm	0.20	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.08																						
13 <i>T. enghoffi</i> Kl	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.13																					
14 <i>T. foliaceus</i> Kj	0.20	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.15																				
15 <i>T. forceps</i> sp. nov. Nws2	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.16																			
16 <i>T. induratus</i> Nru	0.17	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.16																		
17 <i>T. induratus</i> Tt	0.17	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.02																	
18 <i>T. inflexus</i> Kk	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.15																
19 <i>T. jarukhusri</i> Np	0.19	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.16															
20 <i>T. loxia</i> Ty	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.14														
21 <i>T. mesocristatus</i> sp. nov. Ss	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.07	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.13													
22 <i>T. navychula</i> sp. nov. KSR	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13												
23 <i>T. opinatus</i> Arw	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.08											
24 <i>T. planispina</i> sp. nov. Tsk2	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.13	0.13	0.05	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.12										
25 <i>T. quadricuspis</i> Hy	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.13									
26 <i>T. resimus</i> Kc	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.13								
27 <i>T. resimus</i> Ksp	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.00					
28 <i>T. richardhoffmani</i> TCH	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.05	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.14	0.14						
29 <i>T. suchariti</i> sp. nov. KCP	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.13					
30 <i>T. uncinatus</i> Kdb	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15			
31 <i>T. uncinatus</i> Reb	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.00			
32 <i>T. undulatus</i> sp. nov. Pb2	0.18	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.03	0.13	0.13	0.05	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.02	0.12	0.17	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.16		
33 <i>T. ursus</i> sp. nov. LTK	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.12	

The ML and BI phylogenetic trees reconstructed by separate and combined analyses of the partial COI and 16S rRNA were largely congruent (by visual inspection of the branch pattern). Indeed, the COI and concatenated COI+16S rRNA trees were topologically identical, whereas the 16S rRNA tree only showed topological differences for unresolved or unsupported nodes. The single gene trees (COI and 16S rRNA) are presented in Appendices II and III. Thus, we have selected the combined COI plus 16S rRNA phylogeny derived from the ML analysis for further discussion (Fig. 1). The best-fit substitution models for the ML tree under the Akaike information criterion (Akaike 1974) was the TIM1 + I + G ($-\ln L = 5531.3288$, gamma shape = 0.7890) and TIM3 + I + G ($-\ln L = 2557.2902$, gamma shape = 0.4540) model for COI and 16S rRNA, respectively. The *Thyropygus* clade (Clade 1, 27 included species) is strongly supported by 100% for ML bootstrap replicates, and a BI posterior probability of 1.00.

Clade 1A1, *Thyropygus allevatus* is very strongly supported (100% for ML bootstrap replicates and a BI posterior probability of 1.00).

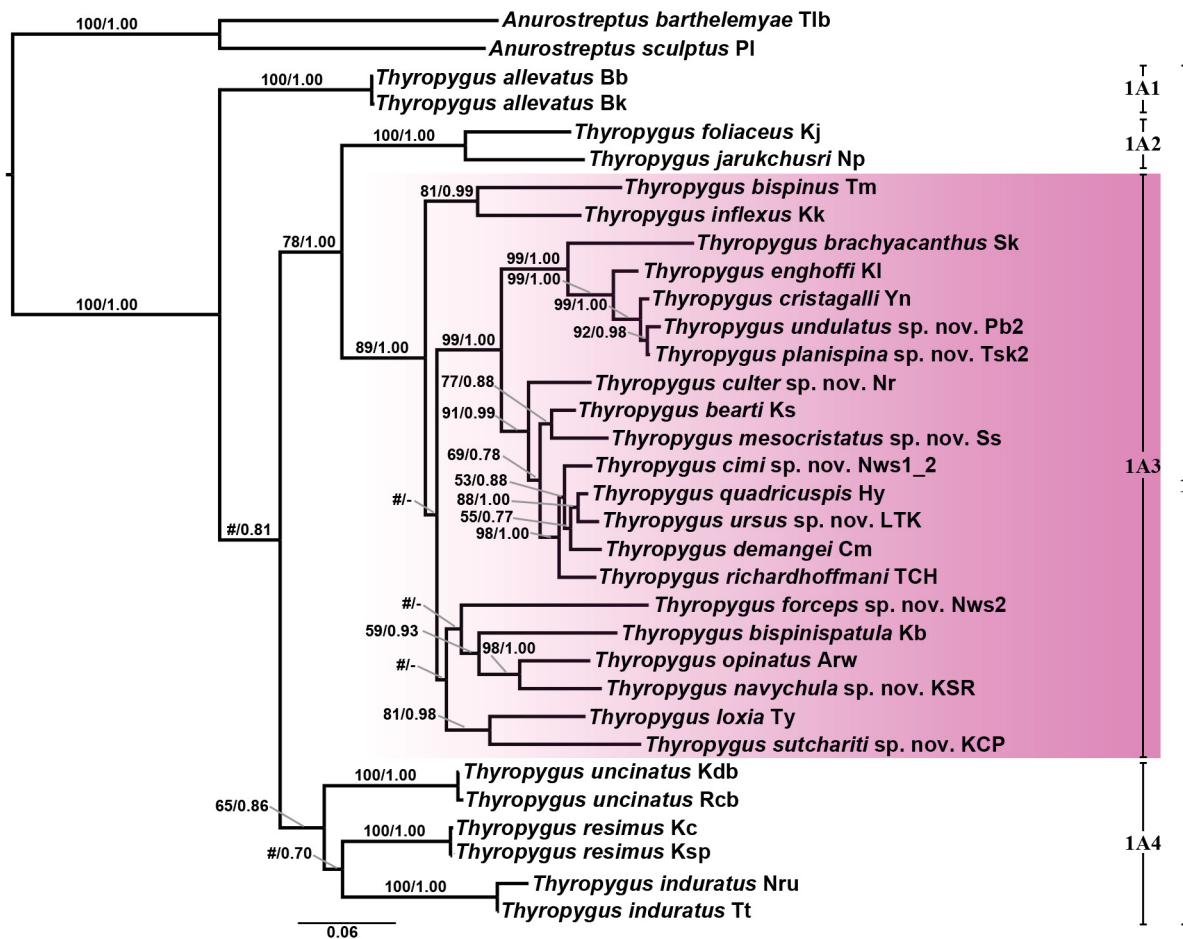


Fig. 1. Phylogenetic relationships of *Thyropygus* species based on maximum likelihood analysis (ML) and Bayesian Inference (BI) of 1147 bp of concatenated gene fragments of COI (660 bp) and 16S rRNA (487 bp). Numbers at nodes indicate branch support based on bootstrapping (ML) / posterior probability (BI). Scale bar = 0.06 substitutions/site. # indicates branches which received < 50% ML bootstrap support, - indicates non-supported branches by posterior probability. Clade memberships and designations are shown as vertical bars; 1A1 = *T. allevatus*, 1A2 = *cuisinieri* subgroup, 1A3 = *opinatus* subgroup and 1A4 = *induratus* subgroup. The coloured area marks the *T. opinatus* subgroup. Abbreviations after species names refer to locality names as shown in Table 1.

Clade 1A2, *T. cuisinieri* subgroup (here represented by *foliaceus* and *jarukchusri*) is very strongly supported (100% for ML bootstrap replicates and a BI posterior probability of 1.00).

Clade 1A3 (coloured highlight), is strongly supported by 89% ML bootstrap replicates and strongly supported by a BI posterior probability of 1.00, and is a monophyletic group consisting of a mixture of species from the *T. opinatus* and *T. bifurcus* subgroups (Pimvichai *et al.* 2009a, b), including the nine new species described in this study. Thus, we treat all species of these subgroups as a single subgroup viz., the extended *T. opinatus* subgroup (henceforward simply “the *T. opinatus* subgroup”).

Clade 1A4, the *T. induratus* subgroup (*induratus*, *resimus* and *uncinatus*) is not significantly supported (65% for ML bootstrap replicates and a BI posterior probability of 0.86).

Taxonomy

The *Thyropygus opinatus* subgroup (including the *T. bifurcus* subgroup of Pimvichai *et al.* 2009b)

This is a subgroup of the *T. allevatus* group, characterized by an additional projection on the anterior coxal fold (*amp*). Included species:

T. bearti Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
T. bifurcus (Demange, 1986)
T. bispinispatula Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
T. bispinus Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
T. brachyacanthus Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
T. casjeekeli Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009b
T. chelatus Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
T. cristagalli Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
T. demangei Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009b
T. enghoffi (Demange, 1989)
T. erectus Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
T. floweri (Demange, 1961)
T. implicatus (Demange, 1961)
T. inflexus (Demange, 1989)
T. loxia Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
T. opinatus (Karsch, 1881)
T. quadricuspis Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009b
T. richardhoffmani Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009b
T. cimi sp. nov.
T. culter sp. nov.
T. forceps sp. nov.
T. mesocristatus sp. nov.
T. navychula sp. nov.
T. planispina sp. nov.
T. sutchariti sp. nov.
T. undulatus sp. nov.
T. ursus sp. nov.

In addition to the diagnostic character combination given by Pimvichai *et al.* (2009a, b), all species in the *opinus* subgroup share common characters of head, antennae, mandibles, gnathochilarium, collum, epiproct, paraprocts, hypoproct and first pair of male legs. We therefore give a general description of males of the *opinus* subgroup, so that subsequent species descriptions (which are mainly based on males) can be kept brief.

General description of males of the *T. opinatus* subgroup

Head smooth, 5–8 supralabral setae, eyes moderate in size, ocelli in 7–8 horizontal rows consisting of 11–14, 10–13, 8–11, 7–9, 5–8, 3–6, 1–4 and 1–3 ocelli, total: 46–68.

Gnathochilarium: mentum smooth, at most with a few small setae distally and a large, horseshoe-shaped ridge opening distally. Stipites densely covered with spine-like setae, except for an irregular oblique band from *c.* middle of lateral margin to border of lamella lingualis; long setae present on the distolateral part; males (not females) distally with a small sclerotised ‘island’ with 1–3 spine-like setae in middle of an ovoid, poorly sclerotized, hairless area. Lamellae linguales with three long, apical setae and a number of short, basal, spine-like setae.

Sterna smooth, stigmatal grooves distinct, long. Legs relatively long; tip of postfemora, tibiae and tarsi visible from above when legs are extended laterad; coxae of anterior and posterior pair markedly dissimilar, posterior coxae humped; coxae with 2–8 setae, prefemora with 3–6 setae, femora with 2–5 setae in a median row and 2 larger, subapical setae; tarsi typically with 6–8 irregularly placed ventral setae and 1–2 large dorsal, apical spurs. Postfemora and tibiae without setae.

Ventral pads on postfemora and tibiae on all legs, except first three pairs.

Gonopods: sternum (*st*) triangular. Anterior coxal fold (*ac*) basally slender, becoming broader towards tip, lateral margins diverging; distally with two processes: a lateral process (*alp*) and a usually smaller mesal process (*amp*); the shape of these processes is species-specific. Posterior coxal (*pc*) fold much lower than anterior coxal fold, basally with moderately high lateral paracoxites (*px*), distally variously modified but always with a smooth area over which the telopodite shaft can slide. Telopodite with a single or double, well-developed femoral spine (*fe*) and a long, slender, curved tibial spine (*ti*). Many species with a characteristic spatulate lobe (*sl*) originating under the base of the tibial spine; lobe sometimes distally rounded, spoon-like, sometimes ending in a large, stout spine. Other species instead with a small and slightly folded lateral lamella (*ll*). Apical palette (*pa*) simple, forming a broad gutter, sometimes with a longitudinal crest in the concavity; apically with a row of 7–13 brownish blepharochaetae (*bp*).

Key to species of the *T. opinatus* subgroup (partly extracted and adapted from Pimvichai *et al.* 2009a, b)

1. Apical part of telopodite with spatulate lobe (*sl*)2
 - Apical part of telopodite with lateral lamella (*ll*)20
2. Spatulate lobe (*sl*) distally drawn out into one (rarely two) sharp dark brown spine(s)3
 - Spatulate lobe (*sl*) distally expanded and/or rounded, spoon-like, without a spine9
3. Spatulate lobe (*sl*) terminating in two sharp brown spines, the outer spine slightly smaller and shorter than the inner one; lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) slender, slightly curving mesad; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) almost as long as *alp*, flattened
 -*T. bispinispatula* Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
 - Spatulate lobe (*sl*) terminating in a single sharp dark brown spine4
4. Telopodite without a lobe distal to femoral spine (*fe*); lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) long, slender, regularly curved, tip close to tip of opposite *alp*, the two together forming a circle; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) straight, shorter than *alp*; *fe* directed distad, pointed
 -*T. erectus* Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
 - Telopodite distally to *fe* with a large, round lobe (*lo*), projecting distolaterally5

5. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) very slender, regularly curved6
 - Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) different, broader and/or with several apical denticles ...8
6. Mesal margin of lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) with fine serrations (Fig. 6A); mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) almost as long as *alp*, broadly expanded, apically sharp, straight distad, mesal margin forming a strong longitudinal crest (*lc*) in posterior view (Fig. 6B)*T. navychula* sp. nov.
 - Mesal margin of lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) without serrations, tip of lateral process close to tip of the opposite side, the two together forming a circle7
7. Mesal process of posterior coxal fold (*pmp*) strongly developed along anterior-posterior axis*T. floweri* (Demange, 1961)
 - Mesal process of posterior coxal fold (*pmp*) slender, directed distolaterad (Fig. 4C)*T. forceps* sp. nov.
8. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) broad, apically gradually narrowed; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) almost as long as *alp*, slender, straight, terminally slightly curved, pointed*T. opinatus* (Karsch, 1881)
 - Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) apically bent abruptly mesad, tip with serrate margins; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) much shorter than *alp*, directed meso-distad, simple, pointed; mesal process of posterior coxal fold (*pmp*) strongly developed along anterior-posterior axis*T. implicatus* (Demange, 1961)
9. Telopodite with a single femoral spine10
 - Telopodite with a double femoral spine17
10. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) apically abruptly truncate*T. bearti* Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
 - Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) apically pointed11
11. Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) very small; telopodite distally to *fe* with a small round lobe (*lo*) projecting distolaterally*T. loxia* Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
 - Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) relatively long12
12. Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) shorter than lateral process (*alp*)13
 - Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) as long as lateral process (*alp*)14
13. Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) directed obliquely disto-mesad, slender, straight*T. chelatus* Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
 - Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) directed distad, thicker, slightly sigmoid*T. brachyacanthus* Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
14. Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) directed obliquely disto-mesad, tip overlapping tip of opposite *amp* (Fig. 8A); lateral process of posterior coxal fold (*plp*) a massive, broad lobe, projecting laterad (Fig. 8B)*T. sutchariti* sp. nov.
 - Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) directed distad15
15. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) apically without a crest; telopodite distally with a rounded lobe (*lo*); margins of spatulate lobe (*sl*) terminally meeting in a distinct angle*T. bispinus* Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
 - Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) apically with a crest16

16. Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) apically irregularly tuberculate; telopodite distally without a rounded lobe (*lo*) ***T. inflexus*** (Demange, 1989)
 - Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) slender, straight, its tip pointed, its mesal margin forming a strong longitudinal crest (*lc*) in posterior view (Fig. 5B) ***T. mesocristatus*** sp. nov.
17. Anterior coxal fold (*ac*) with an additional spine-like process (*aip*) between lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) and mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*); *alp* broad, mesal margin concave, tip with serrate margins, cockscomb-like; *amp* much shorter than *alp*, directed meso-distad, simple, pointed; both femoral spines (*fe*) slender, long ***T. cristagalli*** Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009a
 - Anterior coxal fold (*ac*) without an additional spine-like process (*aip*) between *alp* and *amp* ...18
18. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) apically without a crest, flattened, slightly curved, its latero-distal margin coarsely dentate, terminating in a short, sharp, pointed spine (Fig. 3A); mesal process (*amp*) much shorter than *alp*, directed distad, tip curving mesad, pointed; both femoral spines (*fe* 1, *fe* 2) long, curving backward; tibial spine (*ti*) long, not curving in horizontal plane (Fig. 3C) ***T. culter*** sp. nov.
 - Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) apically with a crest extending caudad19
19. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) flattened, curving mesad, laterodistal margin coarsely dentate, terminating in a short spine, tip curving against the tip of opposite side (Fig. 9A); mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) much shorter than *alp*, slender, curving mesad; both femoral spines (*fe* 1, *fe* 2) broad, long; tibial spine (*ti*) long, curving in horizontal plane, not ending in a sharp spine (Fig. 9D) ***T. undulatus*** sp. nov.
 - Lateral process (*alp*) regularly curved, terminating in a sharp, slightly upward-pointing spine (Fig. 7A); mesal process (*amp*) slightly shorter than *alp*, flattend, straight, directed distad; tibial spine (*ti*) flattend, short, curving mesad (Fig. 7D) ***T. planispina*** sp. nov.
20. Telopodite with a single femoral spine21
 - Telopodite with a double femoral spine23
21. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) without an apical crest; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) shorter than and as broad as *alp*, directed distad; femoral spine (*fe*) very long and slender ***T. casjeekeli*** Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009b
 - Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) with a sharp crest on the posterior surface near the tip ...22
22. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) flattened, slightly curved, inflexed; femoral spine (*fe*) very long, slender, with an additional lamella at base ... ***T. quadricuspis*** Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009b
 - Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) regularly curved, basally broad, gradually tapering towards end and ending in sharp point (Fig. 2A); femoral spine (*fe*) very long, slender, without an additional lamella at base (Fig. 2D) ***T. cimi*** sp. nov.
23. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) broader24
 - Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) slender, regularly curved, sickle-shaped25
24. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) terminating in a very short external spine and a very long internal one; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) as long as *alp*; first femoral spine (*fe* 1) very short, pointed; second femoral spine (*fe* 2) very long, as long as tibial spine (*ti*); an additional lamella at both sides of base of *fe* 2 ***T. richardhoffmani*** Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009b
 - Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) flattened, apically curved laterad as a short spine, lateral margin of *alp* slightly folded; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) shorter than *alp*, slender, straight, directed distad, pointed (Fig. 10A); the first femoral spine (*fe* 1) very

- short, directed upward, situated above the second femoral spine (*fe* 2); *fe* 2 very long, slender, curved downward (Fig. 10C) *T. ursus* sp. nov.
25. Mesal margin of lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) simple, without a caudad spine or crest; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) much shorter than *alp*, curved, pointed *T. enghoffi* (Demange, 1989)
- Mesal margin of lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) caudad with a small spine or crest 26
26. Mesal margin of lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) with a small caudad crest; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) slightly shorter than *alp*, slightly sigmoid, pointed *T. bifurcus* (Demange, 1986)
- Mesal margin of lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) with a short curved caudad spine; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) as long as *alp*, straight ... *T. demangei* Pimvichai *et al.*, 2009b

Species descriptions

Class Diplopoda Blainville-Gervais, 1844

Order Spirostreptida Brandt, 1833

Family Harpagophoridae Attems, 1909

Subfamily Harpagophorinae Attems, 1909

Thyropygus Pocock, 1894

Thyropygus cimi sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0252646C-AD4E-4B8B-8A7C-AEEA80DD4A72

Fig. 2A–E

Diagnosis

A species of the *opinatus* subgroup. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) regularly curved, basally broad, gradually tapering towards end and ending in sharp point, with a lateral crest near tip. Similar in this respect to *T. bifurcus*. Differs from this species by having the mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) straight, directed distad, by having the mesal process of posterior coxal fold (*pmp*) slender, directed anteriorad, and by having only one femoral spine (*fe*).

Etymology

This species is named after the organization “Centre International de Myriapodologie – CIM” (www.myriapodology.org) in recognition of its immense importance for inspiring and supporting research on myriapods.

Material examined

Holotype

THAILAND: ♂, Nakhonsrithammarat Province, Lanska District, Namwang Srithammasokrach, 8°20'25" N, 99°49'42" E, 16 May 2010, leg. S. Panha, P. Pimvichai and members of the Animal Systematics Research Unit (CUMZ-D00086).

Paratypes

THAILAND: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype (CUMZ-D00096); 1 ♂, same data as holotype (ZMUC).

Description

Adult males with 65–68 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 13–16 cm, width 7.6–8.3 mm. Adult female with 65 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 13 cm, width 7.4 mm. Colour in life unknown;

preserved specimens with head, antennae, prozona, middorsal metazona and legs brown; metazona, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct dark brown.

GONOPODS (Fig. 2A–E). Anterior coxal fold (*ac*; Fig. 2A): lateral process (*alp*) regularly curved, basally broad, gradually tapering towards end and ending in sharp point, with lateral crest near tip (Fig. 2C, arrow); mesal process (*amp*) slightly shorter than *alp*, straight, directed distad. Posterior coxal fold (*pc*; Fig. 2B) basally with moderately high lateral paracoxites (*px*), distally truncate, forming shelf for accommodation of telopodite, mesal process (*pmp*) slender, directed anteriad. Telopodite (Fig. 2D–E) leaving coxite over shelf of posterior coxal fold; femoral spine (*fe*) very long, slender, curving downward, *in situ* resting between *alp* and *amp*; tibial spine (*ti*) long, slender, curving in horizontal plane, its tip

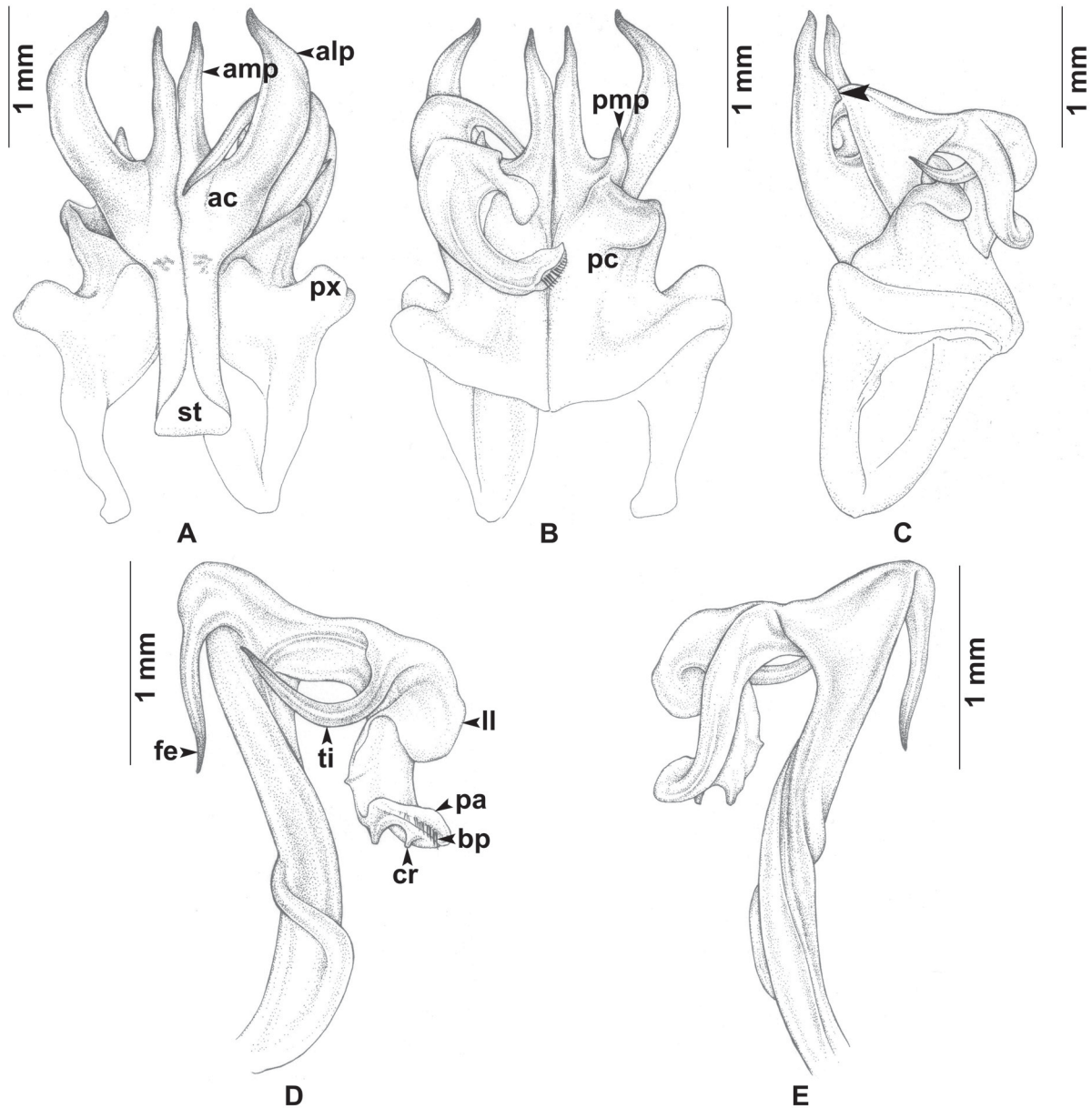


Fig. 2. *Thyropygus cimi* sp. nov., from Namwang Srithammasokrach, holotype (CUMZ-D00086), ♂, gonopods. **A.** Anterior view, left telopodite removed. **B.** Posterior view, left telopodite removed. **C.** Lateral view. **D.** Left telopodite, posterior-mesal view. **E.** Left telopodite, anterior-lateral view.

in situ resting close to base of *fe*; apical part: lamellar lobe (*ll*) broadly expanded, bent down; palette (*pa*) simple, gutter-like, with longitudinal rounded crest (*cr*) at middle; distally with about ten brownish blepharochaetae (*bp*).

DNA barcode

The GenBank accession number of the barcode of the holotype is KU306519 (voucher code CUMZ-D00086).

Distribution (Fig. 12)

Known only from the type locality.

Remarks

Coexisting with the smaller *T. forceps* sp. nov.

Thyropygus culter sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0093C39D-F1FC-4CAD-9DA0-0492F45E7370

Fig. 3A–D

Diagnosis

A species of the *opinatus* subgroup. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) flattened, slightly curved, its laterodistal margin coarsely dentate. Similar in this respect to *T. cristagalli*, *T. implicatus* and *T. undulatus* sp. nov. Differs from these species by having the mesal process of posterior coxal fold (*pmp*) very high, pointed-triangular, directed almost straightly distad, and by having the tibial spine (*ti*) recurved.

Etymology

The name is a Latin noun in apposition, meaning “knife”, and refers to the knifelike second femoral spine (*fe* 2).

Material examined

Holotype

THAILAND: ♂, Krabi Province, Khlong Thom District, Rorn waterfall, 7°56'06" N, 99°12'18" E, 15 Jan. 2009, leg. P. Pimvichai, C. Sutcharit and members of the Animal Systematics Research Unit (CUMZ-D00091).

Paratypes

THAILAND: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 1 subadult ♀, same data as holotype (CUMZ-D00078); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype (ZMUC).

Description

Adult males with 58–62 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 12–14 cm, width 7.1–8.0 mm. Adult females with 59–62 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 11–13 cm, width 6.9–7.9 mm. Colour in life unknown; preserved specimens with head, antennae, prozona, middorsal metazona and legs brown; metazona, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct reddish brown.

GONOPODS (Fig. 3A–D). Anterior coxal fold (*ac*; Fig. 3A): lateral process (*alp*) flattened, slightly curved, its laterodistal margin coarsely dentate, terminating in short, sharp, pointed spine; mesal process (*amp*) much shorter than *alp*, directed distad, tip curving mesad, pointed. Posterior coxal fold (*pc*; Fig. 3B) basally with lateral paracoxites (*px*) quite low, distally with two processes: mesal process (*pmp*) very

high, pointed-triangular, directed almost straightly distad; lateral process (*plp*) much shorter, digitiform, directed distad and slightly laterad. Telopodite (Fig. 3C–D) leaving coxite over shelf of posterior coxal fold; femoral spine (*fe*) duplicated, *fe 1* projecting above top of telopodite curvature, curving backward, ending in slender barb, *fe 2* basally broad, situated under *fe 1*, curving backward, ending in slender barb;

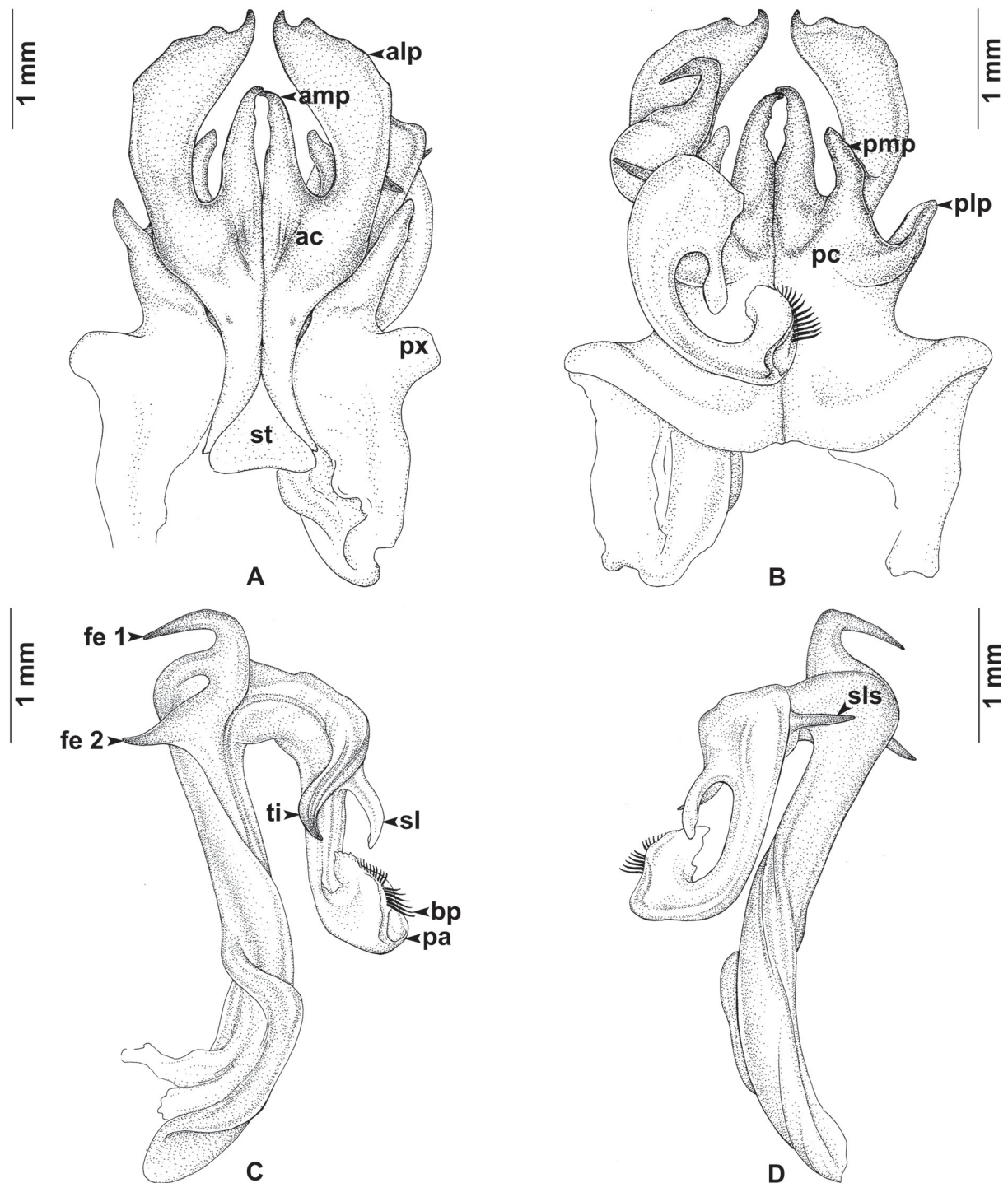


Fig. 3. *Thyropygus culter* sp. nov., from Rorn waterfall, holotype (CUMZ-D00091), ♂, gonopods. **A.** Anterior view, left telopodite removed. **B.** Posterior view, left telopodite removed. **C.** Left telopodite, posterior-mesal view. **D.** Left telopodite, anterior-lateral view.

tibial spine (*ti*) long, slender and recurved (not curving in horizontal plane); apical part: spatulate lobe (*sl*) slender, rounded; with slender, long spine (*s/s*) at base of apical part, opposite origin of tibial spine; palette (*pa*) simple, distally with about twelve brownish blepharochaetae (*bp*).

DNA barcode

The GenBank accession number of the barcode of one of the paratypes is KC519535 (voucher code CUMZ-D00078).

Distribution (Fig. 12)

Known only from the type locality.

Thyropygus forceps sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:11BAAEC5-404D-4E15-982C-2F3E51DEA56B

Figs 4A–E, 11B

Diagnosis

A species of the *opinatus* subgroup. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) long, slender, regularly curved, tip close to tip of opposite *alp*, the two together forming a circle. Similar in this respect to *T. erectus* and *T. floweri*. Differs from the former by having a telopodite lobe (*lo*). Particularly similar to *T. floweri*, differing from it by having the mesal process of posterior coxal fold (*pmp*) slender, directed distolaterad, laterally with a digitiform process (*plp*), and by not having *pmp* strongly developed along the anterior-posterior axis.

Etymology

The name is a Latin noun in apposition, referring to the forceps-like gonopod coxae.

Material examined

Holotype

THAILAND: ♂, Nakhonsrithammarat Province, Lanska District, Namwang Srithammasokrach, 8°20'25" N, 99°49'42" E, 16 May 2010, leg. S. Panha, P. Pimvichai and members of the Animal Systematics Research Unit (CUMZ-D00092).

Paratypes

THAILAND: 2 ♂♂, 2 subadult ♂♂, same data as holotype (CUMZ-D00073); 5 ♂♂, Nakhonsrithammarat Province, Ronpiboon District, Tham Pha Deang temple, 8°14'42" N, 99°52'03" E, 14 May 2012, leg. C. Sutcharit and members of the Animal Systematics Research Unit (CUMZ-D00093); 2 ♂♂, same data as preceding (ZMUC).

Description

Adult males with 54–62 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 9–12 cm, width 4.6–5.8 mm. Overall colour of living animal (Fig. 11B) brown. Legs, antennae, middorsal metazona, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct brownish orange; preserved specimens with head, antennae, prozona, legs, middorsal metazona, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct brown; metazona dark brown.

GONOPODS (Fig. 4A–E). Anterior coxal fold (*ac*; Fig. 4A): distinctly crenulated along convex part of lateral margin (smooth in specimens from Tham Pha Deang temple), lateral process (*alp*) long, slender, regularly curved, tip close to tip of opposite *alp*, the two together forming a circle; mesal process (*amp*) slightly shorter than *alp*, directed obliquely disto-mesad (in specimens from Tham Pha Deang temple lateral process (*alp*) long, slender, crossing over with opposite tip, the two together forming a circle;

Fig. 4B); mesal process (*amp*) slightly shorter than *alp*, directed distad, slightly sigmoid. Posterior coxal fold (*pc*; Fig. 4C) basally with moderately high lateral paracoxites (*px*), distally with two processes: mesal process (*pmp*) slender, directed distolaterad; lateral process (*plp*) digitiform. Telopodite (Fig. 4D–E) leaving coxite over shelf of posterior coxal fold; femoral spine (*fe*) massive, curving in horizontal plane and curving against *ti*; telopodite distally to *fe* with large, round lobe (*lo*) projecting distolaterally; tibial spine (*ti*) very long, slender, curving in horizontal plane, its tip resting against base of *fe*; apical part: spatulate lobe (*sl*) with sharp dark brown spine at tip; palette (*pa*) simple, distally with about nine brownish blepharochaetae (*bp*).

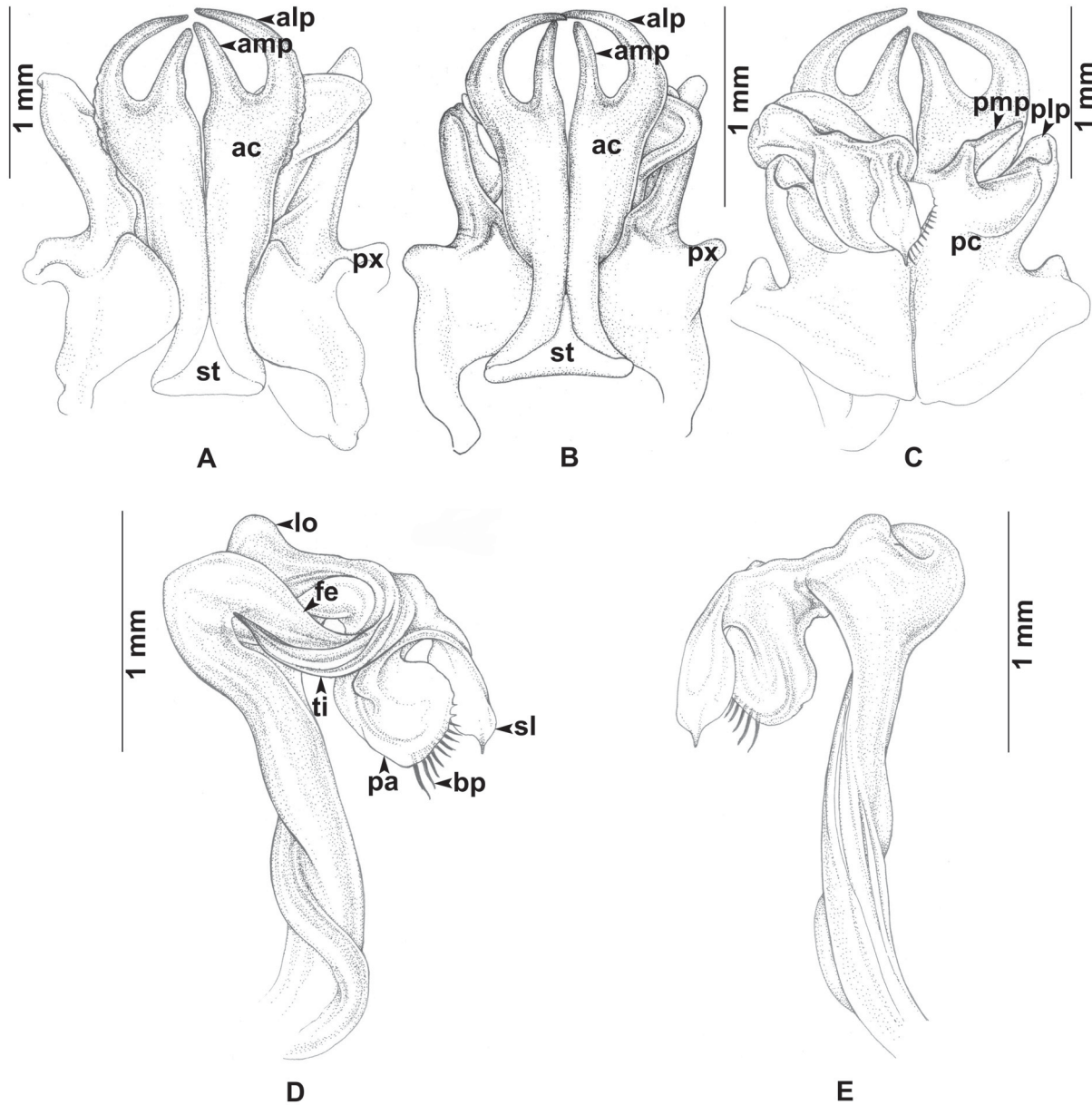


Fig. 4. *Thyropygus forceps* sp. nov., gonopods. – A, C–E. Holotype (CUMZ-D00092), ♂, from Namwang Srithammasokrach. A. Anterior view, left telopodite removed. C. Posterior view, left telopodite removed. D. Left telopodite, posterior-mesal view. E. Left telopodite, anterior-lateral view. – B. Specimen from Tham Pha Deang temple (CUMZ-D00093), ♂. Anterior view, left telopodite removed.

DNA barcode

The GenBank accession number of the barcode of one of the paratypes is KC519531 (voucher code CUMZ-D00073).

Distribution (Fig. 12)

Known only from Namwang Srithammasokrach and Tham Pha Deang temple in Nakhonsrithammarat Province.

Remarks

Coexisting with the larger *T. cimi* sp. nov. at Namwang Srithammasokrach.

Thyropygus mesocristatus sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5D8F7830-2E8E-46E3-B2BE-830FC31F290D

Fig. 5A–E

Diagnosis

A species of the *opinatus* subgroup. Lateral process of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) slender, curving mesad; mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) as long as *alp*, slender, straight, directed distad. Similar in these respects to *T. demangei*. Differs from this species by having mesal margin of *amp* forming a strong longitudinal crest (*lc*) in posterior view, by having only one femoral spine (*fe*) and by having the spatulate lobe (*sl*) broad and rounded.

Etymology

The name is a Latin adjective, referring to the longitudinal crest on the mesal process of the anterior coxal fold.

Material examined

Holotype

THAILAND: ♂, Songkhla Province, Rattaphum District, Srikasorn, 7°00'18" N, 100°08'24" E, 12 Jan. 2009, leg. P. Pimvichai, C. Sutcharit and members of the Animal Systematics Research Unit (CUMZ-D00094).

Paratype

THAILAND: ♂, same data as holotype (CUMZ-D00077).

Description

Adult males with 61–66 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 16–17 cm, width 9.2–9.5 mm. Colour in life unknown; preserved specimens with head, antennae, prozona and legs brown; metazona, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct reddish brown.

GONOPODS (Fig. 5A–E). Anterior coxal fold (*ac*; Fig. 5A): lateral process (*alp*) slender, curving mesad, with lateral serrate crest near tip (Fig. 5C, arrow); mesal process (*amp*) as long as *alp*, slender, straight, directed distad, tip sharp, pointed, in posterior view mesal margin of *amp* forming strong longitudinal crest (*lc*). Posterior coxal fold (*pc*; Fig. 5B) basally with moderately high lateral paracoxites (*px*), distally with two processes: mesal process (*pmp*) slender, directed anteriad; lateral process (*plp*) short, erect, digitiform; forming shelf for accommodation of telopodite. Telopodite (Fig. 5D–E) leaving coxite between *pmp* and *plp*; femoral spine (*fe*) long, curved downward, with expanded lamella at base; tibial spine (*ti*) very long, curving in horizontal plane, tip close to basal part of *fe*; small spine (*ss*) at base of apical part, opposite origin of tibial spine; spatulate lobe (*sl*) broad, rounded; a small accessory lobe (*al*)

at base of *sl*; palette (*pa*) simple, gutter-like, with longitudinal crest (*cr*) at middle, distally with about twelve brownish blepharochoetae (*bp*).

DNA barcode

The GenBank accession number of the barcode of the paratype is KC519534 (voucher code CUMZ-D00077).

Distribution (Fig. 12)

Known only from the type locality.

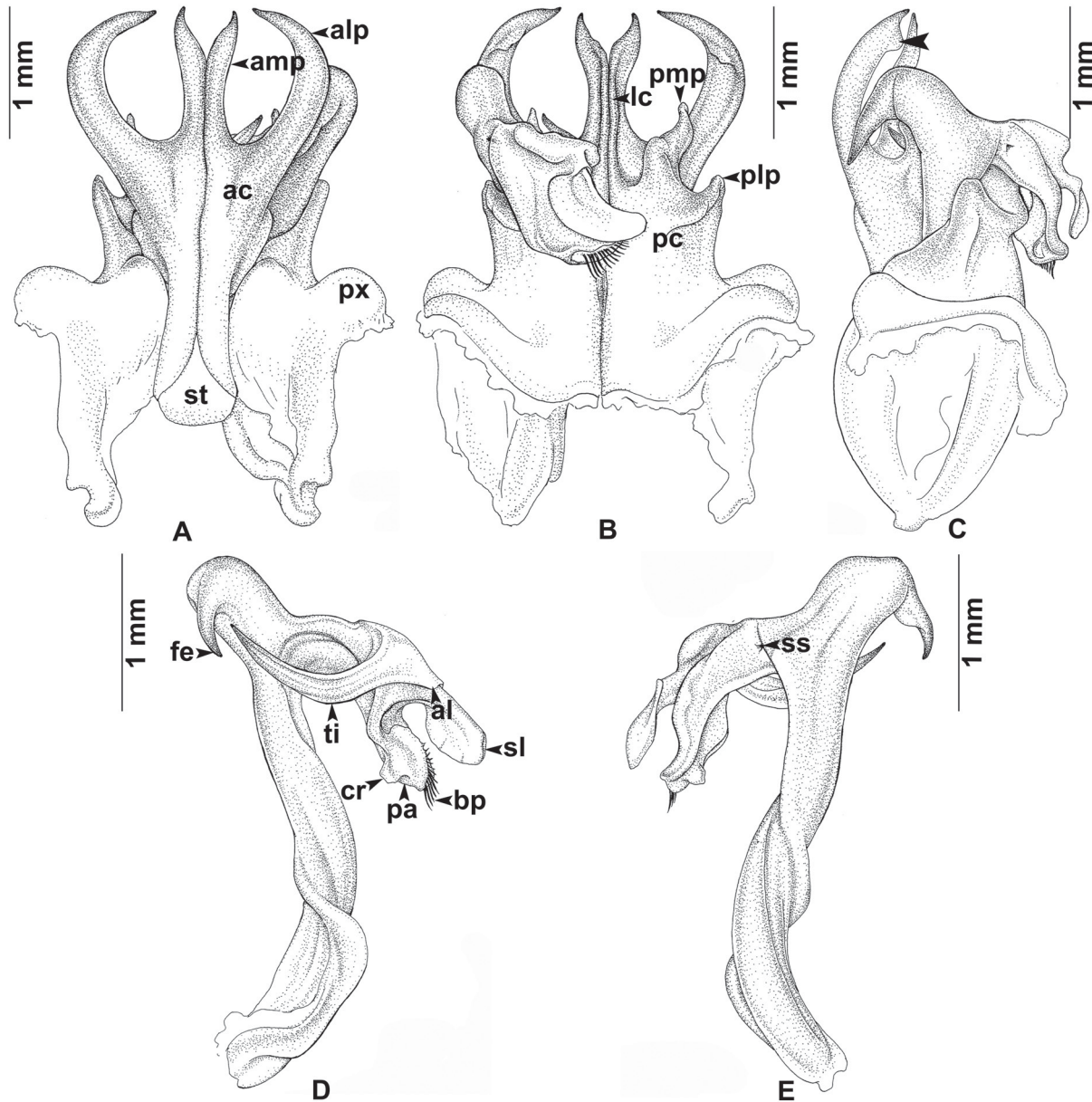


Fig. 5. *Thyropygus mesocristatus* sp. nov., from Srikasorn, holotype (CUMZ-D00094), ♂, gonopods. A. Anterior view, left telopodite removed. B. Posterior view, left telopodite removed. C. Lateral view. D. Left telopodite, posterior-mesal view. E. Left telopodite, anterior-lateral view.

Thyropygus navychula sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:01AC06C9-EEF0-4211-9837-28FE2C12C68E

Figs 6A–D, 11A

Diagnosis

A species of the *opinatus* subgroup. Mesal margin of anterior coxal fold (*alp*) with fine serrations. Similar in this respect to *T. opinatus*. Differs from this species by having the lateral process (*alp*)

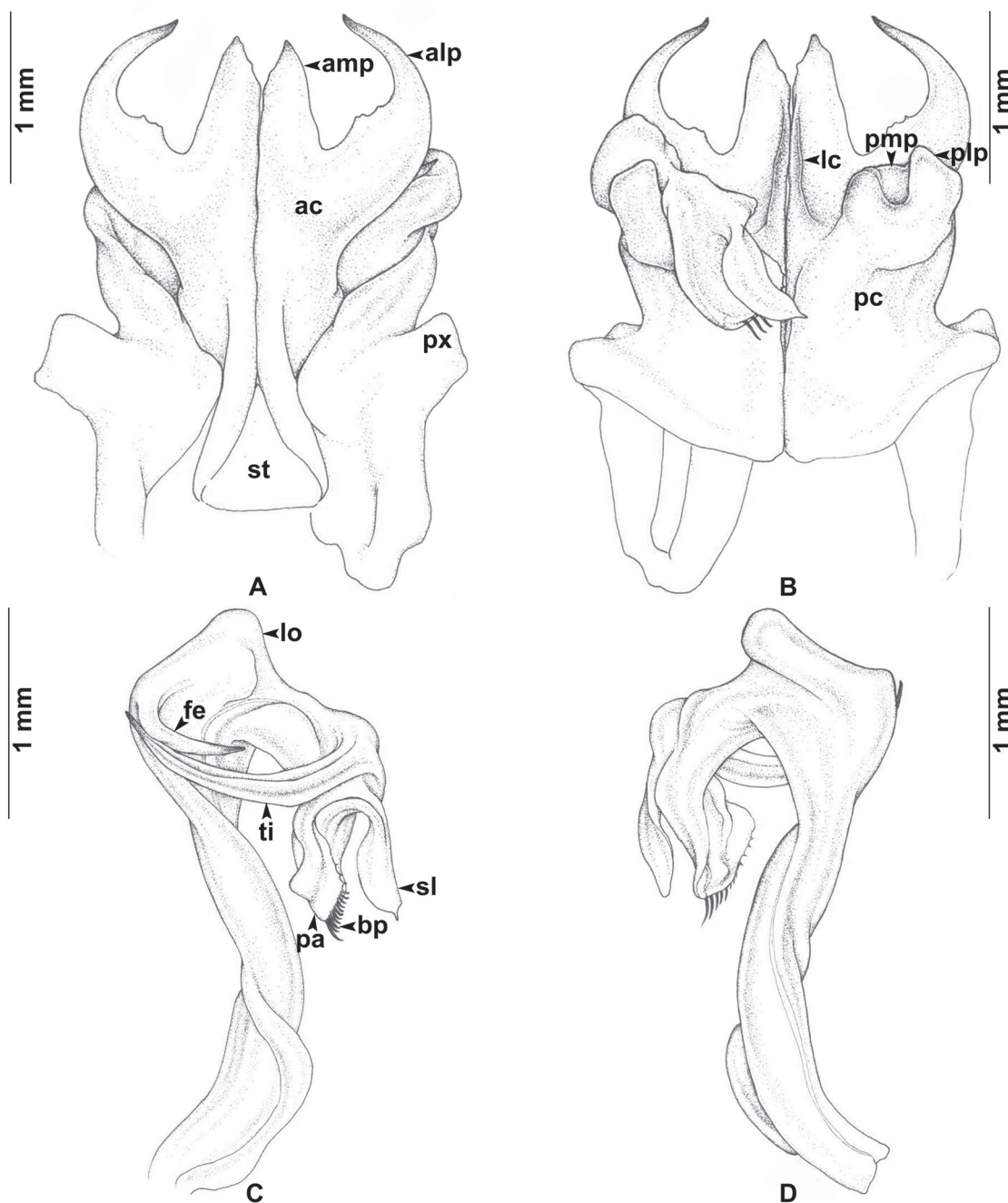


Fig. 6. *Thyropygus navychula* sp. nov., from Surin Islands, holotype (CUMZ-D00095), ♂, gonopods. A. Anterior view, left telopodite removed. B. Posterior view, left telopodite removed. C. Left telopodite, posterior-mesal view. D. Left telopodite, anterior-lateral view.

slender, regularly curved and by having the mesal process (*amp*) broadly expanded and forming a strong longitudinal crest (*lc*) in posterior view.

Etymology

The species is named after the Royal Thai Navy, in recognition of their kind assistance which enabled us to pursue the necessary fieldwork at the type locality, and also after Chulalongkorn University where pink is the symbolic colour of the university, indirectly referring to the pink legs of the species; the species name is treated as a noun in apposition.

Material examined

Holotype

THAILAND: ♂, Phang-Nga Province, Khuraburi District, Surin Islands, 9°24'20" N, 97°51'38" E, 7 Apr. 2012, leg. S. Panha, P. Pimvichai and members of the Animal Systematics Research Unit (CUMZ-D00095).

Paratypes

THAILAND: 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype (CUMZ-D00089); 2 ♂♂, same data as holotype (ZMUC).

Description

Adult males with 58–62 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 11–12 cm, width 6.2–7.2 mm. Adult female with 60 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 14 cm, width 8.0 mm. Overall colour of living animal (Fig. 11A) dark brown, shiny. Legs and antennae pink; preserved specimen with head, antennae, prozona, legs, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct brown; metazona dark brown.

GONOPODS (Fig. 6A–D). Anterior coxal fold (*ac*; Fig. 6A): lateral process (*alp*) slender, regularly curved, mesal margin with fine serrations; mesal process (*amp*) almost as long as *alp*, broadly expanded, apically sharp, straight distad, in posterior view mesal margin of *amp* forming strong longitudinal crest (*lc*). Posterior coxal fold (*pc*; Fig. 6B) basally with moderately high lateral paracoxites (*px*), distally with two processes: mesal process (*pmp*) shorter than *plp*, curving behind *plp*; lateral process (*plp*) flattened, directed distad. Telopodite (Fig. 6C–D) leaving coxite between *pmp* and *plp*; femoral spine (*fe*) very long, curving almost exclusively in horizontal plane; tibial spine (*ti*) very long, curving in horizontal plane close to basal part of *fe*; spatulate lobe (*sl*) terminating in sharp spine; palette (*pa*) simple, gutter-like, distally with about twelve brownish blepharochaetae (*bp*), laterally with few sharp spines.

DNA barcode

The GenBank accession number of the barcode of one of the paratype is KU306522 (voucher code CUMZ-D00089).

Distribution (Fig. 12)

Known only from the type locality.

Thyropygus planispina sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2F5A25A4-44CC-4B93-AC17-9A9B6E6E9E1F](https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1234567/v1)

Fig. 7A–E

Diagnosis

A species of the *opinatus* subgroup. Differs from all other species in the subgroup by having the lateral process of the anterior coxal fold (*alp*) regularly curved, terminating in a sharp spine pointing slightly distad, and by having the tibial spine (*ti*) short and flattened.

Etymology

The name is a Latin noun in apposition and refers to the flattened tibial spine (*ti*).

Material examined

Holotype

THAILAND: ♂, Krabi Province, Muang District, Tham Sua temple, 8°07'30" N, 98°55'30" E, 15 Jan. 2012, leg. P. Pimvichai, C. Sutcharit and members of the Animal Systematics Research Unit (CUMZ-D00088).

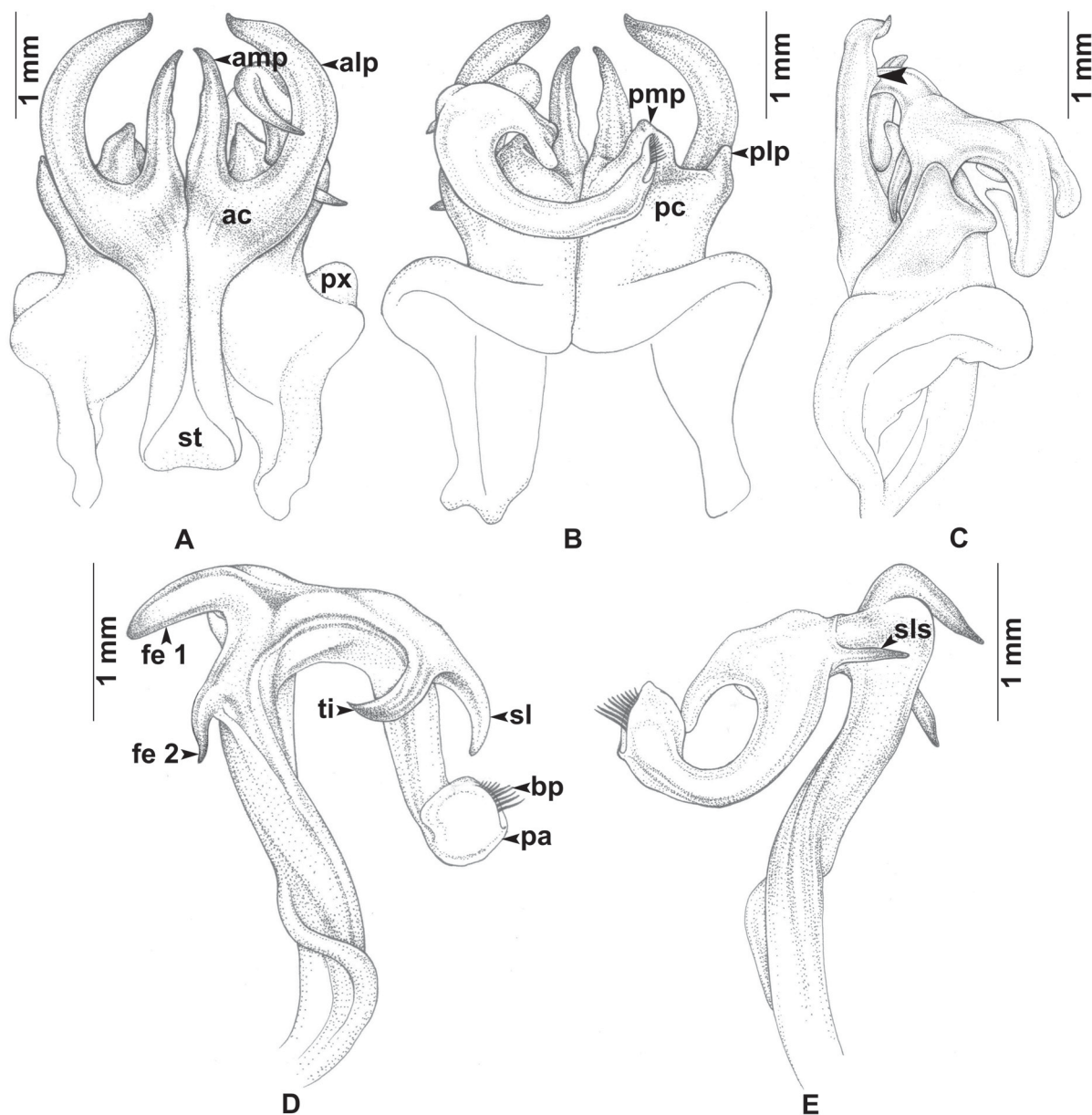


Fig. 7. *Thyropygus planispina* sp. nov., from Tham Sua temple, holotype (CUMZ-D00088), ♂, gonopods. **A.** Anterior view, left telopodite removed. **B.** Posterior view, left telopodite removed. **C.** Lateral view. **D.** Left telopodite, posterior-mesal view. **E.** Left telopodite, anterior-lateral view.

Paratypes

THAILAND: 3 ♀♀, same data as holotype (CUMZ-D00097).

Description

Adult male with 64 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 13 cm, width 7.6 mm. Adult females with 60–63 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 13–14 cm, width 7.8–8.6 mm. Colour in life unknown; preserved specimens with head, antennae, legs, metazona, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct brown; prozona yellowish brown.

GONOPODS (Fig. 7A–E). Anterior coxal fold (*ac*; Fig. 7A): lateral process (*alp*) regularly curved, terminating in sharp spine pointing slightly distad, with lateral short, sharp crest at middle of *alp* (Fig. 7C, arrow); mesal process (*amp*) slightly shorter than *alp*, flattened, straight, directed distad. Posterior coxal fold (*pc*; Fig. 7B) basally with moderately high lateral paracoxites (*px*), distally truncate, forming shelf for accommodation of telopodite, mesal process (*pmp*) triangular, directed distad, lateral process (*plp*) erect, digitiform. Telopodite (Fig. 7D–E) leaving coxite over shelf of posterior coxal fold; femoral spine double, *fe 1* very long, curved downward, situated above *fe 2*, *in situ* resting at middle of *alp*, *fe 2* long, very slender, curved downward; tibial spine (*ti*) flattened, short, curving mesad; apical part: spatulate lobe (*sl*) small, rounded; with slender, long spine (*sls*) at base of apical part; palette (*pa*) simple, gutter-like, distally with about nine brownish blepharochaetae (*bp*).

DNA barcode

The GenBank accession number of the barcode of the holotype is KU306521 (voucher code CUMZ-D00088).

Distribution (Fig. 12)

Known only from the type locality.

Thyropygus sutchariti sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6804DF2C-7787-46FE-9185-2E5C40AF5ED3](https://zoobank.org/act:6804DF2C-7787-46FE-9185-2E5C40AF5ED3)

Fig. 8A–D

Diagnosis

A species of the *opinatus* subgroup. Mesal process of anterior coxal fold (*amp*) directed slightly obliquely disto-mesad, tip overlapping tip of opposite *amp*. Similar in this respect to *T. chelatus*. Differs from this species by having *amp* as long as *alp* and by having the lateral process of the posterior coxal fold (*plp*) as a massive, broad lobe.

Etymology

The species is named in honour of Chirasak Sutcharit in recognition of his devotion to collecting millipedes.

Material examined**Holotype**

THAILAND: ♂, Phetchaburi Province, Kaeng Krachan District, Kaeng Krachan, 12°54'07" N, 99°35'56" E, 14 May 2012, leg. C. Sutcharit and members of the Animal Systematics Research Unit (CUMZ-D00090).

Paratypes

THAILAND: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 1 subadult ♀, same data as holotype (CUMZ-D00098); 1 ♂, same data as holotype (ZMUC).

Description

Adult males with 63–65 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 10–11 cm, width 5.4–5.7 mm. Adult females with 61–63 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 12–13 cm, width 6.7–6.9 mm. Colour in life unknown; preserved specimens with head, antennae, prozona, legs, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct brown; metazona reddish brown.

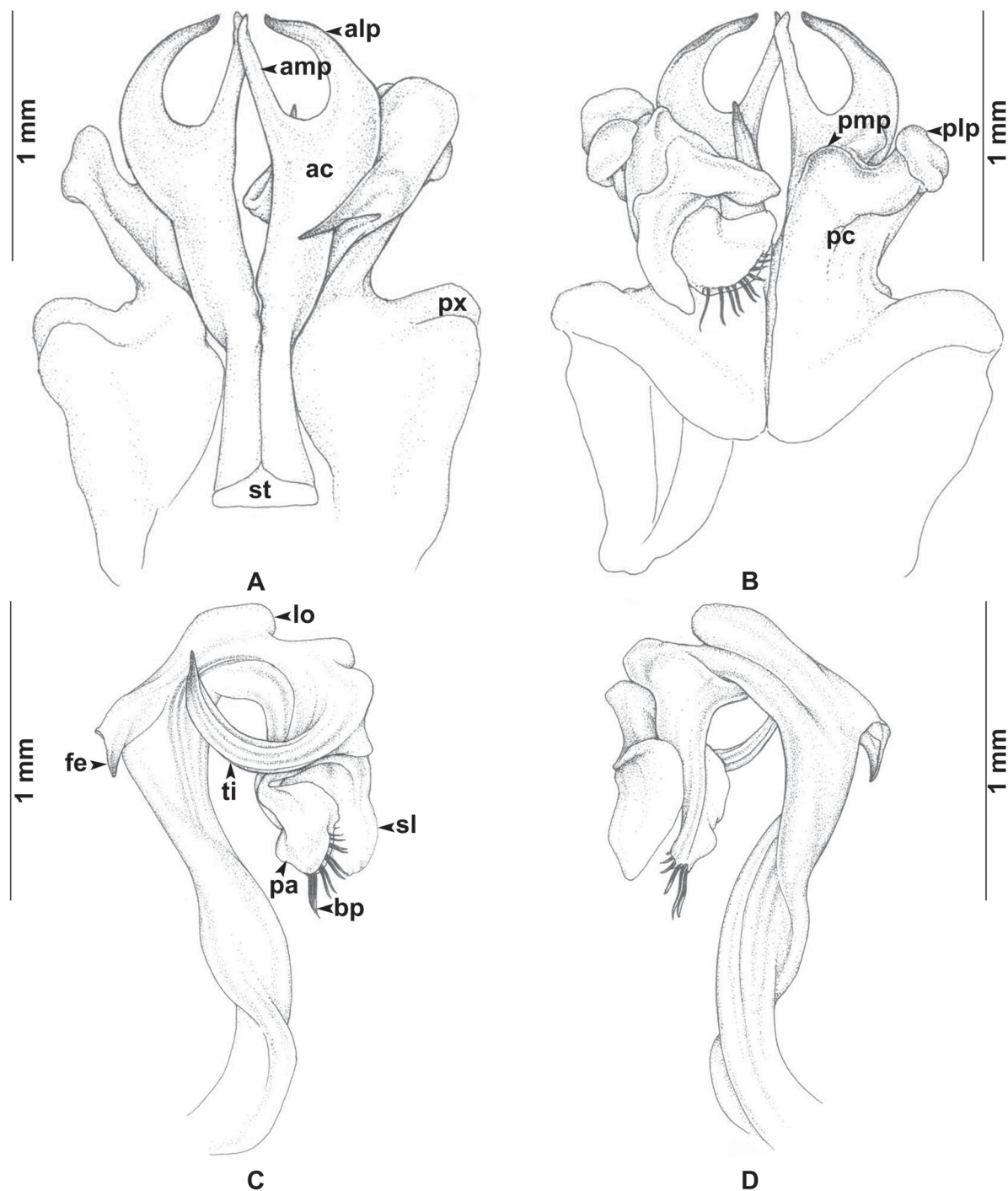


Fig. 8. *Thyropygus sutchariti* sp. nov., from Kaeng Krachan, holotype (CUMZ-D00090), ♂, gonopods. **A.** Anterior view, left telopodite removed. **B.** Posterior view, left telopodite removed. **C.** Left telopodite, posterior-mesal view. **D.** Left telopodite, anterior-lateral view.

GONOPODS (Fig. 8A–D). Anterior coxal fold (*ac*; Fig. 8A): lateral process (*alp*) slender, regularly curved; mesal process (*amp*) as long as *alp*, directed slightly obliquely disto-mesad, tip overlapping tip of opposite *amp*. Posterior coxal fold (*pc*; Fig. 8B) basally with moderately high lateral paracoxites (*px*), distally with two processes: mesal process (*pmp*) a rounded lobe; lateral process (*plp*) a massive, broad lobe, projecting laterad. Telopodite (Fig. 8C–D) leaving coxite between *pmp* and *plp*; femoral spine (*fe*) long, curved downward; telopodite distally to *fe* with large, round lobe (*lo*) projecting distolaterally; tibial spine (*ti*) very long, curving in horizontal plane, tip close to basal part of *lo*; spatulate lobe (*sl*) broad, rounded; palette (*pa*) simple, gutter-like, distally with about ten brownish blepharochaetae (*bp*).

DNA barcode

The GenBank accession number of the barcode of the holotype is KU306524 (voucher code CUMZ-D00090).

Distribution (Fig. 12)

Known only from the type locality.

Thyropygus undulatus sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:972296F7-CF7B-4AD4-A2AA-3DCE22596B3E

Fig. 9A–E

Diagnosis

A species of the *opinatus* subgroup. Lateral process (*alp*) flattened, slightly curved, its laterodistal margin coarsely dentate. Similar in this respect to *T. cristagalli*, *T. implicatus* and *T. culter* sp. nov. Differs from these species by having the mesal process of the posterior coxal fold (*pmp*) with two rounded distal lobes, visible in anterior view between *alp* and *amp*, and by having the tibial spine (*ti*) not ending in a sharp point.

Etymology

The name is a Latin adjective, referring to the undulate/coarsely dentate laterodistal margin of the lateral process of the anterior coxal fold.

Material examined

Holotype

THAILAND: ♂, Krabi Province, Muang District, Khao Phanom Bencha, 8°16'30" N, 98°55'30" E, 16 Jan. 2009, leg. P. Pimvichai, C. Sutcharit and members of the Animal Systematics Research Unit (CUMZ-D00087).

Paratypes

THAILAND: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (CUMZ-D00099).

Description

Adult male with 63 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 15 cm, width 8.7 mm. Adult female with 64 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 14 cm, width 8.5 mm. Colour in life unknown; preserved specimens with head, legs, middorsal metazona, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct brown; antennae and metazona dark brown; prozona whitish-brown.

GONOPODS (Fig. 9A–E). Anterior coxal fold (*ac*; Fig. 9A): lateral process (*alp*) flattened, curving mesad, its laterodistal margin coarsely dentate, terminating in a short spine, tip curving against tip of opposite side, lateral margins with serrate crest (Fig. 9C, arrow); mesal process (*amp*) much shorter than *alp*,

slender, curving mesad. Posterior coxal fold (*pc*; Fig. 9B) basally with moderately high lateral paracoxites (*px*); mesal process (*pmp*) distally with two rounded lobes, visible in anterior view between *alp* and *amp*; lateral process (*plp*) erect, digitiform. Telopodite (Fig. 9D–E) leaving coxite over shelf of posterior coxal fold; femoral spine (*fe*) duplicated, *fe 1* relatively long, projecting above top of telopodite, curving backward, ending in slender barb, *fe 2* basally broad, situated under *fe 1*, curving backward, ending in slender barb; tibial spine (*ti*) long, curving in horizontal plane, not ending in sharp spine; apical part: spatulate lobe (*sl*) rounded, with slender long spine (*sls*) at base of apical part, opposite origin of tibial spine; palette (*pa*) simple, distally with about eleven brownish blepharochaetae (*bp*).

DNA barcode

The GenBank accession number of the barcode of the holotype is KU306520 (voucher code CUMZ-D00087).

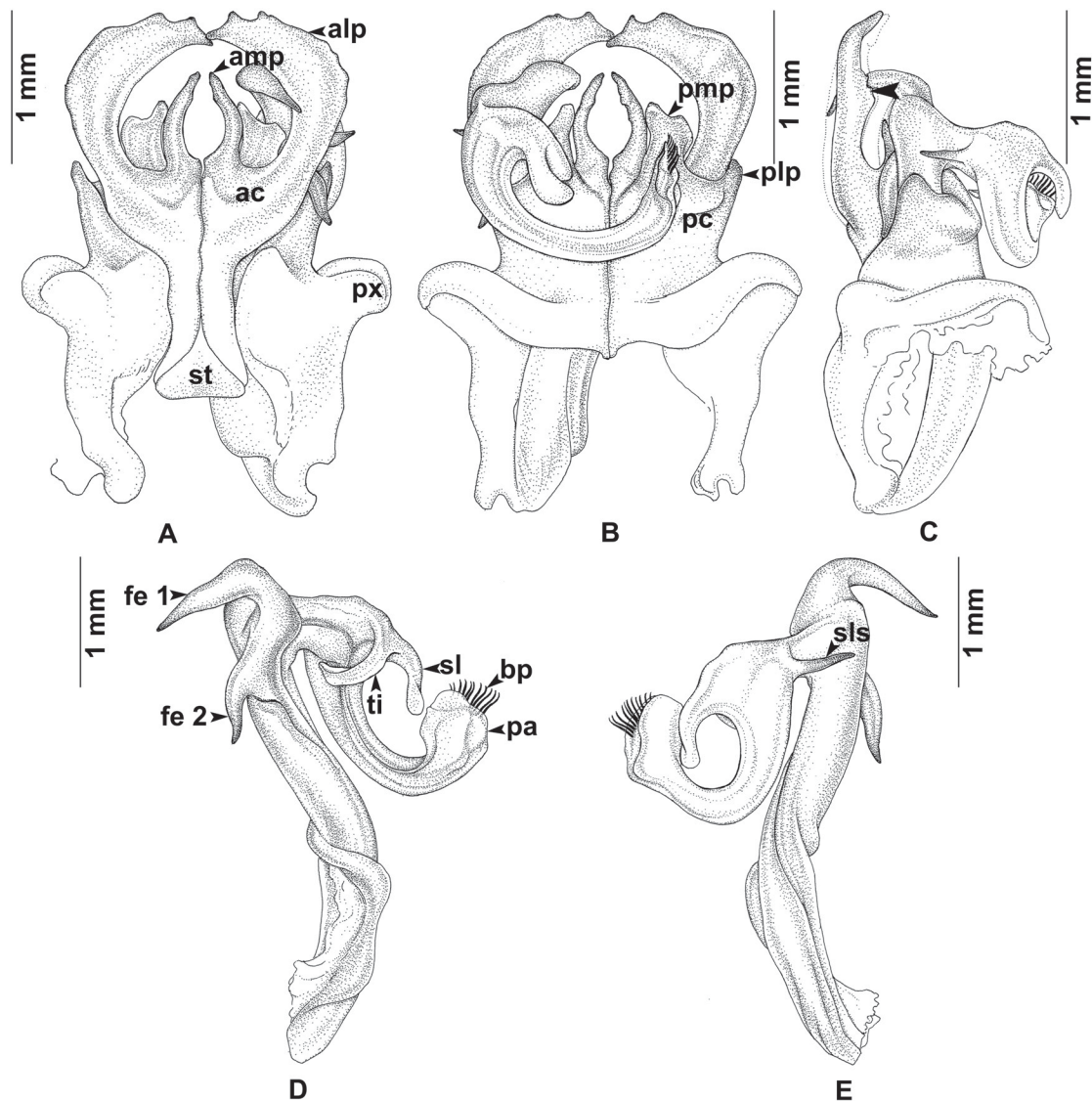


Fig. 9. *Thyropygus undulatus* sp. nov., from Khao Phanom Bencha, holotype (CUMZ-D00087), ♂, gonopods. **A.** Anterior view, left telopodite removed. **B.** Posterior view, left telopodite removed. **C.** Lateral view. **D.** Left telopodite, posterior-mesal view. **E.** Left telopodite, anterior-lateral view.

Distribution (Fig. 12)

Known only from the type locality.

Thyropygus ursus sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D3E091F2-C075-458B-A9B5-DA35B673309B](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D3E091F2-C075-458B-A9B5-DA35B673309B)

Fig. 10A–D

Diagnosis

A species of the *opinatus* subgroup. Differs from all other species in the subgroup by having the lateral process of the anterior coxal fold (*alp*) flattened, broad, apically curved caudad and ending in a short spine, as well as by the first femoral spine (*fe 1*) being very short and erect.

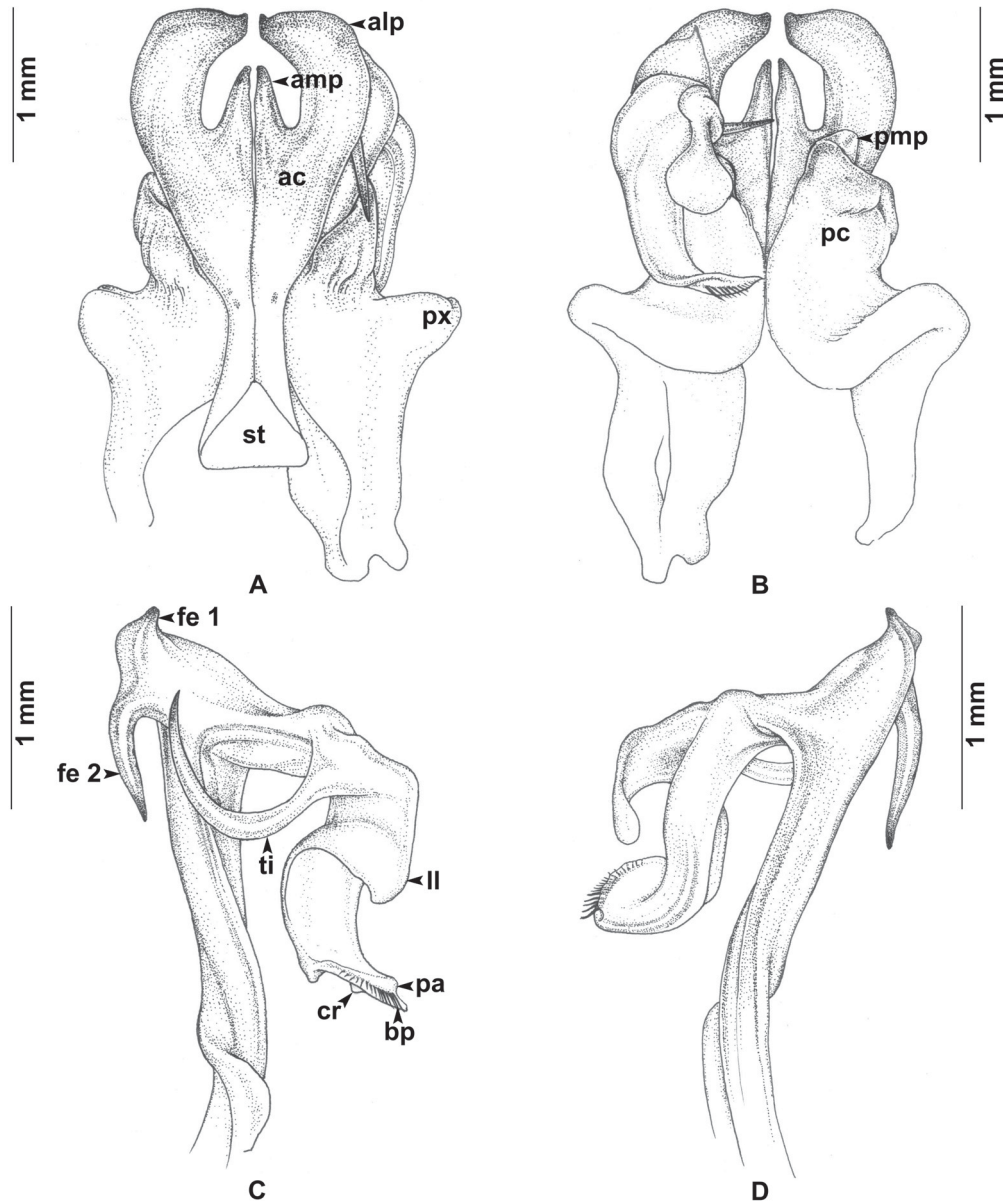


Fig. 10. *Thyropygus ursus* sp. nov., from Lanta Islands, holotype (NMHW-Inv.7855), ♂, gonopods. **A.** Anterior view, left telopodite removed. **B.** Posterior view, left telopodite removed. **C.** Left telopodite, posterior-mesal view. **D.** Left telopodite, anterior-lateral view.

Etymology

The name is a Latin noun in apposition, meaning “bear”, and refers to the (somewhat) bearhead-like profile of the lateral process of the anterior coxal fold (*alp*).

Material examined

Holotype

THAILAND: ♂, Krabi Province, Koh Lanta District, Lanta Islands, 7°39'20" N, 99°02'31" E, 2 Jan. 2009, leg. B. Däubel and E. Haring (NMHW-Inv.7855).

Paratypes

THAILAND: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (NMHW).

Description

Adult male with 62 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 11 cm, width 6.4 mm. Adult female with 61 podous rings, no apodous rings. Length 12 cm, width 7.4 mm. Colour in life unknown; preserved specimens with head, antennae, legs, metazona, epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct brown; prozona yellowish brown.

GONOPODS (Fig. 10A–D). Anterior coxal fold (*ac*; Fig. 10A): lateral process (*alp*) flattened, broad, apically curved caudad, tip with short spine, lateral margin slightly folded; mesal process (*amp*) shorter than *alp*, slender, straight, directed distad, pointed. Posterior coxal fold (*pc*; Fig. 10B) basally with moderately high paracoxites (*px*), distally truncate, forming shelf to accommodate telopodite, mesal process (*pmp*) very small, directed distolaterad. Telopodite (Fig. 10C–D) leaving coxite over shelf of posterior coxal fold; femoral spine double, *fe 1* very short, erect, situated above *fe 2*, *fe 2* very long, slender, curved downward, *in situ* resting behind *alp*; tibial spine (*ti*) long, slender, curving in horizontal plane, its tip close to base of *fe*; apical part: lamellar lobe (*ll*) broad, bent down; palette (*pa*) simple, gutter-like, with small crest (*cr*) near tip; distally with about twelve brownish blepharochaetae (*bp*).

DNA barcode

The GenBank accession number of the barcode of the holotype is KU306523 (voucher code NMHW-Inv.7855).

Distribution (Fig. 12)

Known only from the type locality.

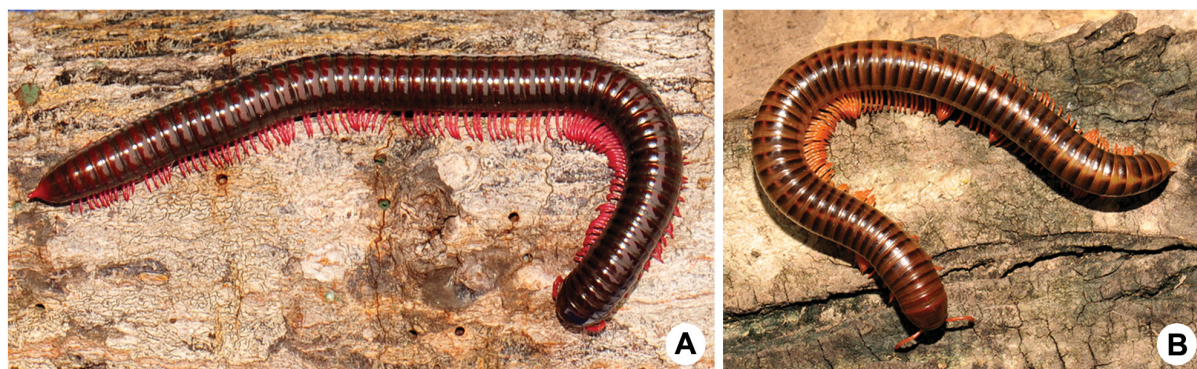


Fig. 11. **A.** *Thyropygus navychula* sp. nov., specimen from Surin Islands, living ♂ (paratype, CUMZ-D00089-1). **B.** *Thyropygus forceps* sp. nov., specimen from Namwang Srithammasokrach, living ♂ (paratype, CUMZ-D00073-1).

Discussion

In our previous treatment of the *T. opinatus* subgroup (Pimvichai *et al.* 2009a) we anticipated that DNA sequence data would help resolve relationships between *Thyropygus* species. A subsequent study (Pimvichai *et al.* 2014), which included a mtDNA sequence analysis of 23 *Thyropygus* species, did indeed shed light over these relationships. The present study expands the taxonomic coverage of this latter analysis by adding 9 new species to the mtDNA dataset. The analysis clearly shows that the *opinatus* and *bifurcus* subgroups cannot be maintained as separate groups and hence should be merged into an extended *opinatus* subgroup. The monophyly of this (extended) *opinatus* subgroup is well-supported (Fig. 1). However, the phylogenetic relationships within the *opinatus* subgroup are often not well-resolved. Thus, still more species and nuclear genes need to be added to improve the phylogenetic resolution.

For the delimitation of species in the *opinatus* subgroup we used both gonopodal characters and divergences in COI sequences (Table 2). Interspecific distances among Bavarian Diplopoda ranged

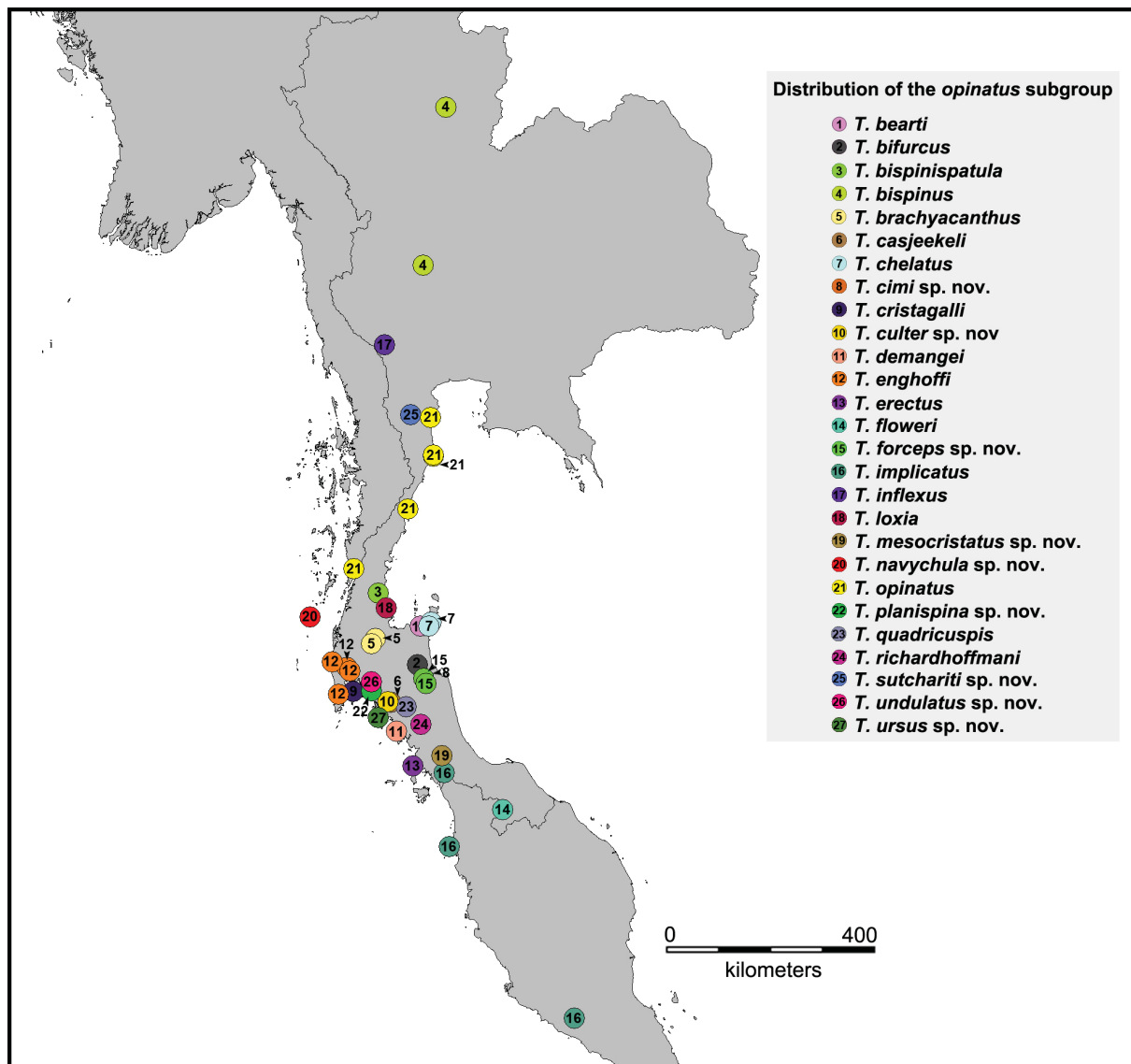


Fig. 12. Known distribution of the species of the *T. opinatus* subgroup.

between 0% (in subspecies) and 33.18 % (among different orders). The mean value of the interspecific distance for Diplopoda was 14.17% (Spelda *et al.* 2011). For 21 species of the *opinatus* subgroup the divergence was between 2 and 17%. The lowest interspecific divergence was 2%, between *T. cristagalli* and *T. planispina* sp. nov., between *T. planispina* sp. nov. and *T. undulatus* sp. nov., and between *T. quadricuspis* and *T. ursus* sp. nov. In these cases, speciation may have been very recent but we still need more DNA data and more samples to be able to infer the taxonomic status and relationships among these species properly. However, all these species show unique gonopodal characters and occur in separate localities and hence, for the time being, we treat these “morphs” as separate species. Nevertheless, intraspecific divergence of *T. induratus* was also 2% in the samples of the present study but despite this sequence divergence the overall gonopod configuration remained the same in the specimens here assigned to *T. induratus*.

All species of the *opinatus* subgroup share a conspicuous synapomorphy, viz. the additional projection on the anterior coxal fold. This character separates the *opinatus* subgroup from other subgroups of the *T. allevatus* group.

The main gonopodal variations within the *opinatus* subgroup are:

- the number of femoral spines (*fe*): one or two
- presence/absence of a spatulate lobe (*sl*)
- presence/absence of a longitudinal rounded crest (*cr*) near the tip of the palette
- presence/absence of a small spine (*ss*) or a slender long spine (*sls*) at the posterior base of the apical part of the telopodite
- presence/absence of a lateral (*plp*) and a mesal (*pmp*) process of the posterior coxal fold

The vast majority of the species we have studied and of the previous records of the *T. opinatus* subgroup are from the southern part of Thailand (Fig. 12). The remaining material comes from the North and West of Thailand and from some adjacent areas in Myanmar and Malaysia. Most probably further fieldwork in all these areas will lead to the discovery of further new species of *Thyropygus*.

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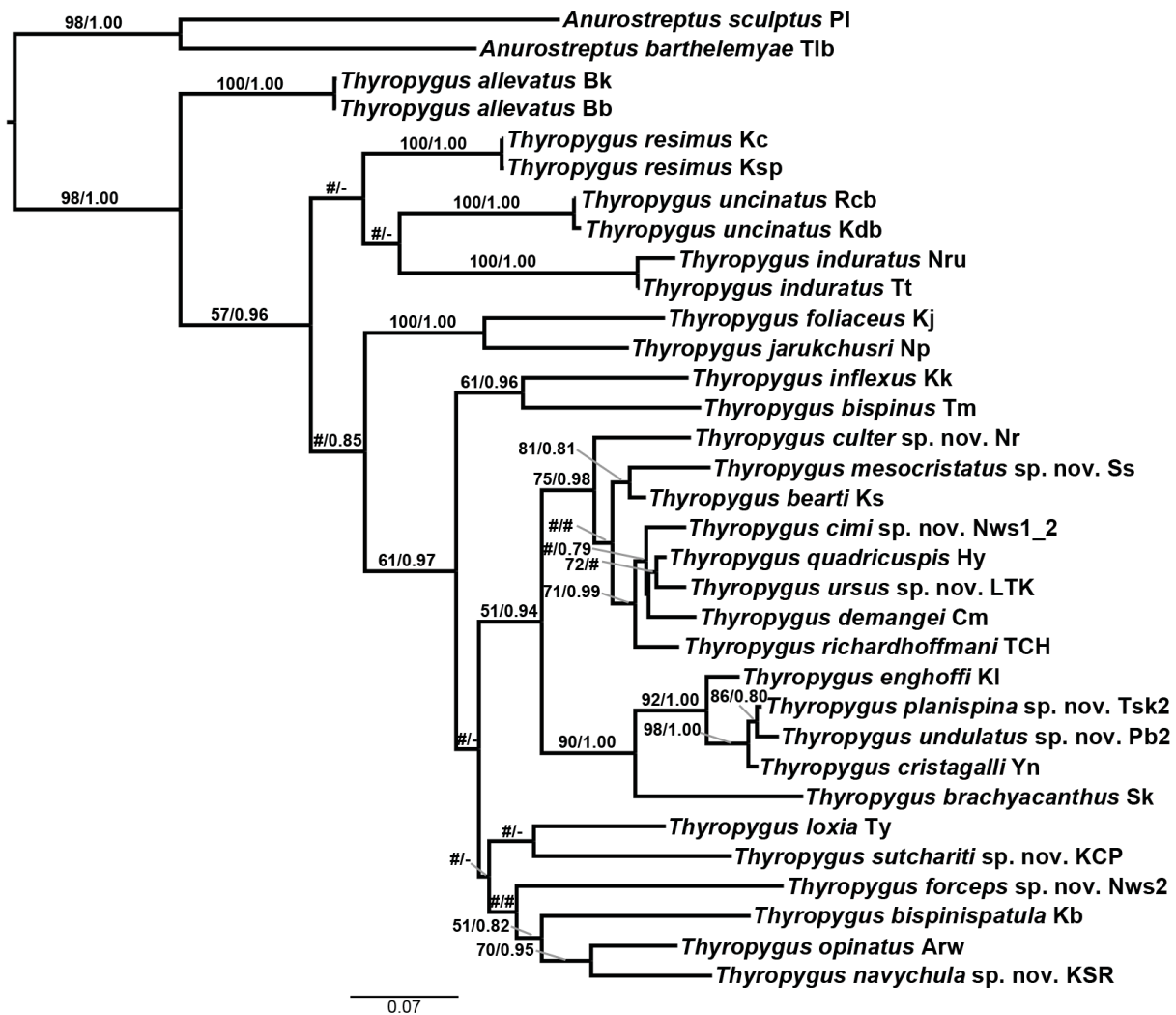
Appendix I

Estimates of evolutionary divergence between 16S rRNA sequences expressed as p-distance.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1 <i>A. barthelemyae</i> Tlb	0.09																															
2 <i>A. sculptus</i> Pl	0.14	0.13																														
3 <i>T. allevatus</i> Bb	0.14	0.13	0.00																													
4 <i>T. allevatus</i> Bk	0.14	0.13	0.00	0.10																												
5 <i>T. bearii</i> Ks	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10																											
6 <i>T. bispinipatula</i> Kb	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.05																											
7 <i>T. bispinus</i> Tm	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.07																										
8 <i>T. brachyacanthus</i> Sk	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.09																									
9 <i>T. cimi</i> sp. nov. NWS1_2	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.06																								
10 <i>T. cristagalli</i> Yn	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.04																							
11 <i>T. culter</i> sp. nov. Nr	0.15	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.04																						
12 <i>T. demangei</i> Cm	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.02																					
13 <i>T. enghoffi</i> Kl	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.04																				
14 <i>T. foliaceus</i> Kj	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10																			
15 <i>T. forceps</i> sp. nov. Nws2	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09																		
16 <i>T. induratus</i> Nru	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09																	
17 <i>T. induratus</i> Tt	0.14	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.01																
18 <i>T. inflexus</i> Kk	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.08															
19 <i>T. jarukchusri</i> Np	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.08														
20 <i>T. loxia</i> Ty	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.10													
21 <i>T. mesocristatus</i> sp. nov. Ss	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.06												
22 <i>T. nayeuhula</i> sp. nov. KSR	0.15	0.15	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.05											
23 <i>T. optinatus</i> Arw	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.04										
24 <i>T. planispina</i> sp. nov. Tsk2	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.07									
25 <i>T. quadricuspis</i> Hy	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.04								
26 <i>T. resimus</i> Kc	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08							
27 <i>T. resimus</i> Ksp	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00						
28 <i>T. richardhoffmani</i> TCH	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.09					
29 <i>T. suchariti</i> sp. nov. KCP	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.07				
30 <i>T. uncinatus</i> Kdb	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.11			
31 <i>T. uncinatus</i> Reb	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.00		
32 <i>T. undulatus</i> sp. nov. Pb2	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.11	
33 <i>T. ursus</i> sp. nov. LTK	0.14	0.14	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.04

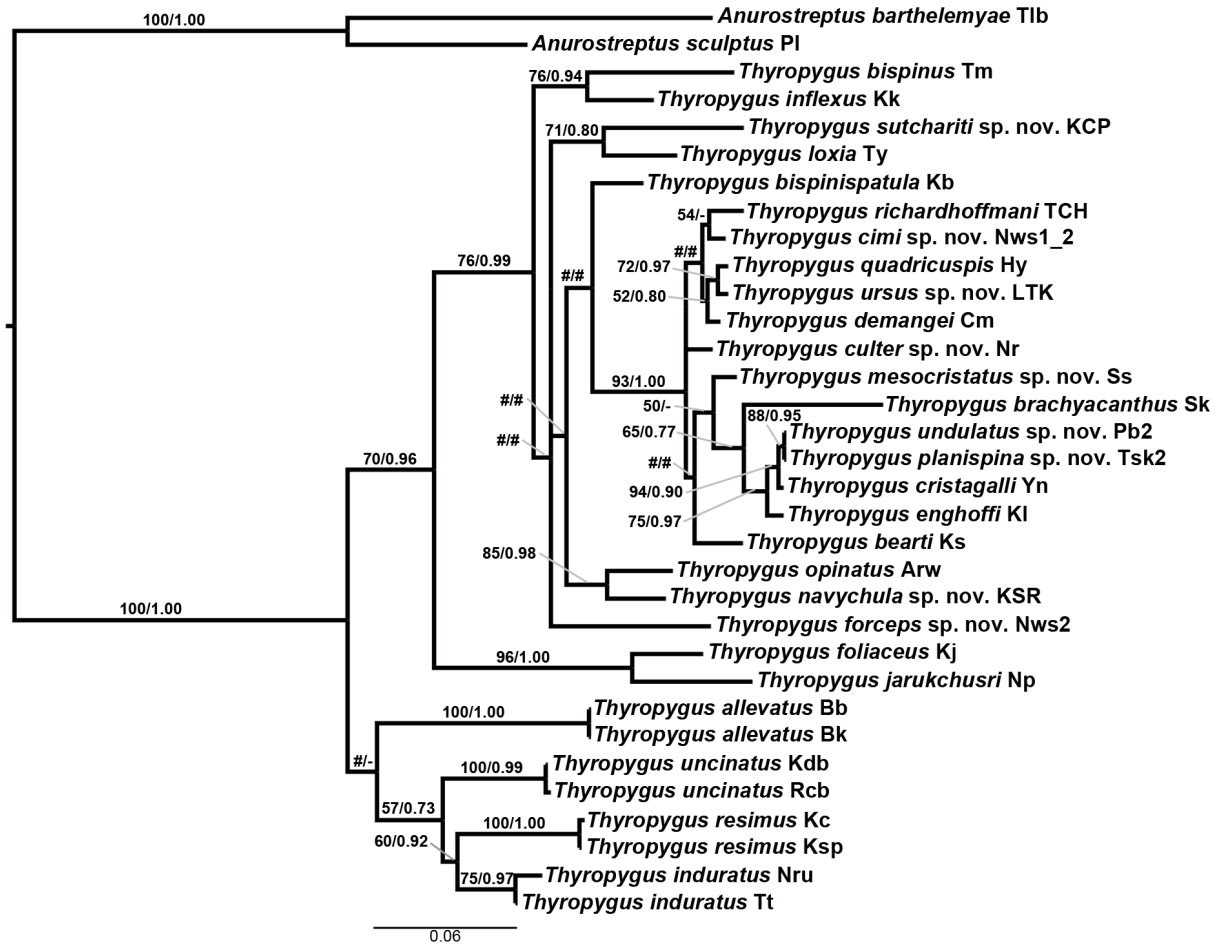
Appendix II

Phylogenetic relationships of *Thyropygus* species based on maximum likelihood analysis (ML) and Bayesian Inference (BI) of partial COI gene (660 bp). Numbers at nodes indicate branch support based on bootstrapping (ML) / posterior probability (BI). Scale bar = 0.07 substitutions/site. # indicates branches which received < 50% ML bootstrap support and < 0.70 BI posterior probability, - indicates non-supported branches by posterior probability. Abbreviations after species names refer to locality names as shown in Table 1.



Appendix III

Phylogenetic relationships of *Thyropygus* species based on maximum likelihood analysis (ML) and Bayesian Inference (BI) of partial 16S rRNA gene (487 bp). Numbers at nodes indicate branch support based on bootstrapping (ML) / posterior probability (BI). Scale bar = 0.06 substitutions/site. # indicates branches which received < 50% ML bootstrap support and < 0.70 BI posterior probability, - indicates non-supported branches by posterior probability. Abbreviations after species names refer to locality names as shown in Table 1.



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