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Annotated inventory of the Pauropoda species in Austria

Ulf Scheller

ABSTRACT

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The Pauropoda fauna of Austria is catalogued from the literature and 36 species are listed. Each species is presented with information of current name, provincial occurrence with literature records and, if distributed outside Austria, the general distribution.

Introduction

Over the years, some lists of the Pauropoda occurring in Austria have appeared. The latest and most comprehensive were P. A. Remy's of 1962 ("Synopsis des Pauropodes d'Autriche") and G. Imhof's of 1972 (Pauropoda. In: "Catalogus Faunae Austriae, Ein systematisches Verzeichnis aller auf österreichischem Gebiet festgestellten Tierarten"). Imhof enumerated 27 species and described in short the long history of Pauropoda research in Austria from Latzel, Attems and Tömösváry in the 1880s to Chalupsky, Remy, Schubart and Schuster in the 1960s. Both Remy's and Imhof's lists have been most valuable but they have a few errors and ambiguities, and the report in later decades of several new species from Austria, even description of new ones, justify an updating.

By now (2009) 36 species are known and thus Austria seems to be the second best investigated country in Europe, because only France has more, namely 76 species, and Greece, with 35 species, is number three. However, the picture is fallacious because the particularly high figure for France depends on its larger area, a considerable north-south extension and above all on three decades of careful investigations over the whole country by the Pauropoda expert and authority, professor P. A. Remy, Nancy. Moreover, most studies of the Austrian pauropods were focused on systematics and taxonomy and other fields have been noticed only exceptionally and are still mostly uninvestigated.

So, even if several species have been reported, indicating a diversified fauna, the Austrian pauropods are still in many respects uninvestigated. E.g., we do not know in full the distribution of any species. Unfortunately, also keys to the genera and species are still not available.

Statements as to distribution occurring in textbooks have been omitted, and also the following doubtful or incompletely identified records: Latzel (1884B: 27), *Pauropus huxleyi* var. *filiformis*, later moved to the level of species by Cook, rejected by all later authors: Jahn (1972: 69), *Allopaupopus* sp. from Tirol; Jahn & Schimitschek (1952: 110), *Pauropus huxleyi*? from Tirol; Remy (1963: 47), *P. cf. numidus* Remy from Carinthia. The last mentioned of these species is known from Spain, Algeria and the Canary Islands but an occurrence in Austria would not be surprising. The nomenclature follows Scheller (2008).

Abbreviations:

B	Burgenland
K	Carinthia (Kärnten)
N	Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)
O	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)
S	Salzburg
St	Styria (Steiermark)
T	Tyrol (Tirol)
V	Vorarlberg
W	Vienna (Wien).

Inventory

Order Tetramerocerata

Family Pauropodidae

Subfamily Pauropodinae

Genus *Allopaupopus* SILVESTRI, 1902

1. *Allopaupopus brevisetus* SILVESTRI, 1902

N: Imhof (1972): 22.

General distribution: The main range covers southern Europe from France to Greece, Bulgaria and Romania, but there are records from Great Britain and Switzerland too. Remy (1958) mentions it from the USA (Florida).

2. *Allopauropus danicus* (HANSEN, 1902)

K: Remy (1963): 47.

T: Thaler (1994): 108. – Scheller (2003): 327.

W: Christian & Szeptycki (2004): 57.

General distribution: *A. danicus* is a wide range species known from most countries in Europe, from North and East Africa with Madagascar and the Mascarenes, southern Asia and the Americas.

3. *Allopauropus humilis* REMY, 1945

V: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: The species is rare and its area incompletely known. Outside Austria it is known from Bulgaria and Greece only.

Genus *Decapauropus* REMY, 1957

4. *Decapauropus cuenoti* REMY, 1931

N: Imhof (1972): 21.

T: Remy (1963): 50. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

V: Remy (1962): 22. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: The species is common in Europe and more often found in the north than in the south. It is also known from North Africa, the Mascarenes and the USA.

5. *Decapauropus gracilis* (HANSEN, 1931)

K: Remy (1963): 49 (f. *typica*, var. *sabaudianus* REMY and sub *Allopauropus* (*Decapauropus*) *cordieri* REMY).

N: Imhof (1972): 21.

O: Remy (1963): 49 (var. *sequanus* REMY and sub *A. (D.) cordieri* REMY).

St: Remy (1963): 49–50 (sub *A. (D.) cordieri* REMY).

T: Remy (1963): 49 (var. *sabaudianus* REMY). – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

V: Remy (1963): 49 (f. *typica* and var. *sequanus* REMY). – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: *D. gracilis* seems to have a (sub)cosmopolitan distribution. It is one of the species most often found in Europe, but it has also been reported from Africa, South Asia and the Americas.

6. *Decapauropus helophorus* (REMY, 1936)

V: Remy (1962): 22. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: This rare species is known from Belgium to Portugal in the west, to Romania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Greece in the east.

7. *Decapauropus helveticus* (HANSEN, 1902)

K: Remy (1963): 48.

O: Remy (1963): 48 (f. *typica* and var. *obtusicornis* REMY).

St: Remy (1963): 48.

V: Remy (1963): 48 (f. *typica* and var. *obtusicornis* REMY). – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

T: Remy (1963): 48 (f. *typica* and var. *obtusicornis* REMY). – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: The species is Holarctic. It has been collected in most European countries and in North Africa, on the Azores and in North America.

8. *Decapauropus hessei* (REMY, 1935)

K: Remy (1963): 48.

V: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: The species is central and southern European. Outside Austria it has been collected in France, Switzerland and Romania only.

9. *Decapauropus multiplex* REMY, 1936

N: Remy (1963): 50.

T: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

V: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

W: Christian & Szeptycki (2004): 58.

General distribution: *D. multiplex* is known from the West Palearctic region only. It occurs from Sweden in the north to Morocco in the south, from Great Britain in the west to Greece in the east.

10. *Decapauropus pectinatus* (HANSEN, 1902)

T: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: *D. pectinatus* is a West Palearctic species known from France and Spain in the west, to Greece in the east. It has also been collected in Morocco and Algeria.

11. *Decapauropus tenellus* (SCHELLER, 1971)

T: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: The species is rare, reported from seven localities only in Sweden, Finland, France, Austria and Canada.

12. *Decapauropus vulgaris* (HANSEN, 1902)

N: Imhof (1972): 22.

T: Remy (1963): 49. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

V: Remy (1962): 21–22; (1963): 49. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: The species is very common in Europe and is known from Norway – Sweden – Finland to Spain – Italy. Moreover it has been reported from Africa, Sri Lanka and North America.

Genus *Pauropus* LUBBOCK, 1867

13. *Pauropus bagnalli* REMY, 1935

N: Imhof (1972): 21

General distribution: Previously known from France, Germany, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

14. *Pauropus furcifer* SILVESTRI, 1902

N: Imhof (1972): 21.

General distribution: *P. furcifer* is widely distributed in central and southern Europe and reported also from Algeria and New Zealand.

15. *Pauropus huxleyi* LUBBOCK, 1867

K: Latzel (1884b): 27. – Attems (1895): 125, 172; (1949): 119.

N: Latzel (1884a): 127; (1884b): 23–27. – Attems (1895): 125, 172; (1949): 119; (1954): 304.

O: Attems (1949): 119.

St: Attems (1895): 125, 172; (1949): 119; (1954): 304.

T: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437. – Thaler (1994): 108.

V: Remy (1962): 21. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

W: Attems (1949): 119.

Taxonomical remarks: The two species *P. huxleyi* LUBBOCK and *P. lanceolatus* REMY (no. 17 below) are very similar and since the latter was not described until 1937 (Remy 1937b, sub *P. huxleyi* LUBBOCK var. *lanceolatus*) and raised to species only in 1956, some of the above records published by Latzel and Attems may belong to that species.

General distribution: *P. huxleyi*, in the sense of Lubbock, has been mentioned from many European countries, from North America and New Zealand and may have a wide range. However, it has often been confused with *P. lanceolatus* REMY, and at present it is impossible to delimit its range.

16. *Pauropus lanceolatus* REMY, 1956

K: Remy (1963): 47.

N: Imhof (1972): 21.

O: Remy (1963): 47.

W: Christian & Szeptycki (2004): 57.

General distribution: The present range includes several European countries, but because it has earlier been confused with its close relative *P. huxleyi* LUBBOCK, its range may be considerably larger than it appears now.

Genus *Stylopauropus* COOK, 1896

Subgenus *Stylopauropus* s. str.

17. *Stylopauropus (S.) beauchampi* REMY, 1947

O: Remy (1963): 46.

General distribution: *S. beauchampi* is a very rare species. Outside the single Austrian locality, it is only known from its type locality in France, two localities in the Czech Republic (Chalupsky 1967) and one in the Slovak Republic (Košel 1975).

18. *Stylopauropus (S.) neglectus* REMY, 1962

K: Remy (1963): 45.

T: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

V: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

Taxonomical remarks: *S. neglectus* has a close relative in *S. pubescens* HANSEN, described 60 years earlier. There are several reports of the latter from many countries in central and southern Europe and from North Africa, and some of them may belong to *S. neglectus*.

General distribution: As known now, *S. neglectus* is distributed in central Europe and the Mediterranean only.

19. *Stylopauropus (S.) pedunculatus* (LUBBOCK, 1867)

K: Latzel (1884b): 27–28 (sub *Pauropus pedunculatus* LUBBOCK). – Attems (1895): 125, 172 (sub *Pauropus pedunculatus* LUBBOCK); (1949): 119. – Remy (1963): 46.

N: Latzel (1884): 27.

O: Attems (1949): 119; (1954): 304.

St: Attems (1895): 125, 172 (sub *Pauropus pedunculatus* LUBBOCK); (1949): 119; (1954): 304.

T: Remy (1963): 43, 45–46. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

V: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

W: Latzel (1884): 27.

General distribution: *S. pedunculatus* has been collected in most European countries and in North Africa, North America and Australia.

20. *Stylopauropus (S.) pubescens* HANSEN, 1902

N: Imhof (1972): 22.

V: Remy (1962): 21; (1963): 45. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

Taxonomical remarks: See above under no. 19, *Stylopauropus neglectus*.

General distribution: Outside Austria, *S. pubescens* in the modern sense is known from France and Germany only.

Genus *Donzelotauropus* REMY, 1957

21. *Donzelotauropus limitaneus* REMY, 1962

K: Remy (1963): 45.

General distribution: *D. limitaneus* is a rare species known from a few localities only. Besides the Austrian locality (Feistritz in Carinthia) there are a few reports from Romania and Slovenia and one locality in the USA.

22. *Donzelotauropus christiani* SCHELLER, 2006.

W: Scheller (2006): 115–119.

Distribution: The species is not known outside its type locality in a riparian forest in Vienna, Prater.

Genus *Scleropauropus* SILVESTRI, 1902

23. *Scleropauropus lyrifer* REMY, 1936

V: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: A West Palearctic species not so often met with but with a large range: from Norway and Great Britain in the northwest, to Greece and Romania in the southeast.

Family Brachypauropodidae

Genus *Brachypauropus* LATZEL, 1884

24. *Brachypauropus hamiger* LATZEL, 1884

K: Latzel (1884b): 30–31. – Attems (1895): 125, 173; (1949): 119.

N: von Feiler (1885): 20. – Attems (1949): 119. – Imhof (1972): 21.

T: Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

V: Janetschek (1961): 175. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

General distribution: *B. hamiger* has a central to southern European distribution and is everywhere rare.

25. *Brachypauropus meyeri* SCHELLER, 1991

T: Scheller (1991): 77–82. – Meyer & Scheller (1992): 437.

Distribution: The species is not known outside its type locality near Langkampfen/Kufstein in Tirol.

Family Eurypauropodidae

Genus *Acopauropus* COOK, 1896

26. *Acopauropus attemsi* HASENHÜTL, 1986

K: Hasenhütl (1985): 109; (1986a): 153; (1987a): 21.

S: Hasenhütl (1985): 109.

St: Hasenhütl (1985): 109.

General distribution: Outside Austria *A. attemsi* has been collected in Croatia only.

27. *Acopauropus consobrinus* (REMY, 1937)

K: Remy (1963): 44. – Hasenhütl (1985): 107–108; (1986a): 151–152; (1987a): 30–35.

N: Remy (1963): 44.

St: Schuster (1960): 7 (sub *Eurypauropus consobrinus* Remy). – Remy (1961): 97; (1963): 44. – Hasenhütl (1985): 107; (1987a): 30–35.

General distribution: The species is known from several localities in some southern departments in France. Otherwise it is known only from Austria, Switzerland and Spain.

28. *Acopauropus hastatus* (ATTEMS, 1895)

N: Remy (1937): 7–14 (sub *Eurypauropus hastatus* ATTEMS). – Attems (1926): 23 (sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL); (1949): 119; (1954): 305 (sub *Eurypauropus hastatus* ATTEMS). – Hasenhüttl (1985): 108; (1986a): 156.

S: Imhof (1972): 22.

St: Attems (1895): 125, 173–175 (sub *Eurypauropus hastatus*). – Attems (1949): 119; (1954): 305 (sub *Eurypauropus hastatus* ATTEMS). – Hasenhüttl (1985): 108; (1986a): 156, 163.

General distribution: The species is rare but has been found in some countries in central and southern Europe from Switzerland and France to Greece and European Turkey.

29. *Acopauropus ornatus* (LATZEL, 1884)

K: Hasenhüttl (1985): 107; (1986a): 150–151; (1987a): 35–40.

N: Latzel (1884a): 126–127; (1884b): 36 (sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL). – Attems (1895): 125, 173; (1949): 119; (1954): 305 (all sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL). – Remy (1937): 14–19 (sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL). – Hasenhüttl (1985): 107; (1986a): 151; (1987a): 35–40. – Tichy (1987): 159.

O: Hasenhüttl (1985): 107. – Attems (1949): 119 (sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL).

S: Imhof (1972): 22 (sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL). – Hasenhüttl (1985): 107. – Latzel (1884a): 127; (1884b): 34–37 (both sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* n. sp.).

St: Attems (1954): 305 (sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL). – Schuster (1960): 7 (sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL). – Remy (1962): 22 (sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL). – Schuster & Hasenhüttl (1983): 187–188. – Hasenhüttl (1985): 106–107; (1987a): 35–40.

T: Attems (1954): 305 (sub *Eurypauropus ornatus* LATZEL).

General distribution: *A. ornatus* is unknown outside southernmost France and Austria.

30. *Acopauropus otteri* HASENHÜTL, 1984

St: Hasenhüttl (1984): 274–279; (1985): 109; (1986a): 152.

Distribution: *A. otteri* is known from two localities in Styria only.

Genus *Trachypauropus* TÖMÖSVÁRY, 1882

31. *Trachypauropus cordatus* (SCHELLER, 1974)

W: Christian & Szeptycki (2004): 58.

General distribution: The species has been collected in Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Greece and European Turkey.

32. *Trachypauropus glomerioides* TÖMÖSVÁRY, 1882

K: Latzel (1884a): 127; (1884b): 37–38 (both sub *Eurypauropus cycliger* n. sp.). – Attems (1895): 120, 125, 175 (sub *Eurypauropus cycliger* LATZEL); (1949): 119 (sub *Eurypauropus hastatus* ATTEMS and *T. glomerioides* TÖMÖSVÁRY).

N: Latzel (1884a): 128–129 (sub *Eurypauropus cycliger* LATZEL); (1884b): 37–38 (sub *Eurypauropus cycliger* LATZEL). – Attems (1895): 120, 125, 175 (sub *Eurypauropus cycliger* LATZEL); (1949): 119 (sub *Eurypauropus hastatus* ATTEMS and *T. glomerioides* TÖMÖSVÁRY).

O: Attems (1949): 119.

St: Attems (1949): 119 (sub *Eurypauropus hastatus* ATTEMS). – Schuster (1960): 7. – Remy (1961): 98. – Imhof (1972): 22 (sub *Eurypauropus hastatus* ATTEMS).

General distribution: The species is known from the southern half of Europe only and is rare.

33. *Trachypauropus graecensis* HASENHÜTL, 1984

K: Hasenhütl (1985): 110.

N: Hasenhütl (1985): 110.

St: Hasenhütl (1984): 284–288; (1985): 110; (1986a): 166.

General distribution: The known area seems to be restricted to the south-eastern part of Europe from Austria to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

34. *Trachypauropus huetheri* HASENHÜTL, 1984

St: Hasenhütl (1984): 294–301; (1985): 110–111; (1986a): 167.

General distribution: *T. huetheri* is known from Austria and Croatia only.

35. *Trachypauropus styriacus* HASENHÜTL, 1984

N: Hasenhütl (1984): 288–294; (1985): 111.

St: Hasenhütl (1984): 288–294; (1985): 111; (1986a): 167–168.

General distribution: *T. styriacus* is known from Austria and Italy only.

36. *Trachypauropus latzeli* (Cook, 1896)

K: Latzel (1884b): 38–39 (sub *Eurypauropus spinosus* RYDER). – Attems (1895): 120, 125, 175 (sub *Eurypauropus spinosus* RYDER). – Attems (1949): 119 (sub *Gravieripus latzeli* Cook). – Hasenhütl (1985): 112–113; (1986b): 264; (1987a): 24–25.

N: Schuster (1960): 7 (sub *Gravieripus latzeli* Cook). – Hasenhütl (1985): 112–113.

O: Attems (1949): 119; (1954): 304 (in both sub *Gravieripus latzeli* Cook). – Hasenhütl (1985): 112–113.

S: Hasenhütl (1985): 112–113.

St: Schuster (1960): 7 (sub *Gravieripus latzeli* Cook). – Remy (1961): 98. – Schuster & Hasenhütl (1983): 187–188. – Hasenhütl (1985): 112–113; (1986b): 264; (1987a): 24–25.

T: Hasenhütl (1985): 112–113.

Remarks: Remy found 5 specimens of *T. latzeli* (Cook) in the Natural History Museum, Vienna, labelled *Eurypauropus spinosus*, Kärnten, Oberösterreich (Remy 1937, sub *Gravieripus latzeli* (Cook)).

General distribution: The species is rare but widely distributed in the southern half of Europe from France to Slovenia.

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