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All genera of the world: Order Amblypygi (Animalia: Arthropoda: Arachnida)

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Abstract

Forty-one genus-group names are available in the arachnid Order Amblypygi Thorell, 1883 by the end of 2025. Twenty-five of these refer to currently accepted genera (18 extant and seven extinct) and two are *nomina dubia*. Fourteen genus-group names are in synonymy. Eleven (44%) of the currently accepted genera were described since 1950. Amblypygi includes 299 currently accepted species-group names (284 extant species, including two extant subspecies elevated to the rank of species herein, and 15 extinct species) and 13 *nomina dubia*. The suprageneric classification of the order is well structured due to extensive phylogenetic analyses.

Key words: Euamblypygi, Paleoamblypygi, Charinoidea, Charontoidea, Phrynoidea, Charinidae, Charontidae, Paracharontidae, Phrynichidae, Phrynidae, †Weygoldtinidae, Damoninae, Heterophryinae, Phrynichinae, Phryniinae, generic names, synonyms, type species, amblypygids, whip spiders, tailless whip scorpions

Introduction

Amblypygids, also known as whip spiders or tailless whip scorpions, are distinctive, dorsoventrally compressed arachnids with a walking leg-span in adults of 5–16 cm. They possess two body-segments, the prosoma and the segmented opisthosoma, connected by a narrow pedicel (the first opisthosomal segment). The prosoma comprises a carapace that is wider than long, usually with one pair of eyes anteromedially and two smaller triads anterolaterally (except in some troglomorphic species); two-segmented chelicerae; spinose raptorial pedipalps, folded in front of the carapace when not in use; and a sensory, antenniform first pair of legs with a multisegmented tarsus (the ‘whips’) (Weygoldt & Paulus, 1979; Shultz, 1990, 2007; Coddington *et al.*, 2004). The opisthosoma possesses two pairs of book lungs and, unlike the arachnid orders Palpigradi Thorell, 1888, Schizomida Petrunkevitch, 1945 and Thelyphonida Latreille, 1804, lacks a pygidial flagellum (hence ‘tailless’). Whip spiders lack venom and silk glands (Beccaloni, 2009). Their cuticle is covered with a solidified colloidal secretion that forms a hydrophobic coating (Wolff *et al.*, 2016).

Whip spider pedipalps vary markedly among species. In some taxa, e.g., *Phrynus marginemaculatus* C.L. Koch, 1840, the pedipalps are short and broad whereas, in others, e.g., *Euphrynichus* Weygoldt, 1995, they are elongate and lacking spines except distally (Weygoldt, 1995). At least one species of whip spider possesses stridulatory organs on the prolateral surfaces of the chelicerae (Fage, 1939; Dumortier, 1963; Weygoldt, 2002a).

The amblypygid fossil record extends to the Late Carboniferous (Dunlop & Penney, 2012; Garwood & Dunlop, 2014; Garwood *et al.*, 2017), at least 315 Mya in which their body plan has barely changed. Living amblypygids occur on all major landmasses except Antarctica, and many islands except Greenland, Iceland, and New Zealand. Some taxa are distributed worldwide whereas others are restricted to Africa, Asia, the New World, the Old World, or the remnants of Gondwana (Harvey, 2003). Although most diverse in humid tropical or subtropical ecosystems, especially forests, some whip spiders, e.g., *Musicodamon* Fage, 1939 and *Xerophrynus* Weygoldt, 1996b, inhabit arid to semi-arid ecosystems like savannas and deserts (Weygoldt, 1996b, 2000; Blick & Seiter, 2016). Most species are epigean, hiding by day in the cracks or crevices of rocks, under stones or peeling tree bark, in animal burrows, and termitaria (Weygoldt, 2000; Chapin & Hebets, 2016). However, many species inhabit caves and display various degrees of troglomorphy (Moreno-González *et al.*, 2023).

Whip spiders are exquisitely adapted to their habitat and equipped with sense organs for detecting prey, predators and conspecifics (Foelix & Hebets, 2001; Hebets, 2002; Santer & Hebets, 2009). As only six legs are used for walking, whip spiders scuttle sideways in crablike fashion. Prey is detected by the antenniform first pair of legs, impaled by the chelicerae and spinose pedipalps, and masticated prior to ingestion. Whip spiders can endure several months without food, especially prior to molting. Although their diet mostly comprises arthropod prey, these opportunistic predators will also feed on small vertebrates (Chapin & Hebets, 2016). They are important in ecological food webs, for controlling insect populations and as prey for a range of other predators, vertebrate and invertebrate (Weygoldt, 2000; Chapin & Hebets, 2016).

Amblypygids are in some respects K-selected, resembling vertebrates in their life history traits. What

little is known about the biology and behavior of these secretive, nocturnal hunters reveals complex courtship rituals, male combat, territoriality, sociality, and parental care (Alexander, 1962; Weygoldt, 1998a, 2000, 2002a, 2008, 2009; Prendini *et al.*, 2005; Fowler-Finn & Hebets, 2006; Rayor & Taylor, 2006; Engel & Grimaldi, 2014). Reproduction is indirect, intromission occurring via a spermatophore (Weygoldt, 1975). Many species are markedly sexually dimorphic, the pedipalps often more elongated in the adult male (McLean *et al.*, 2018, 2020). Courtship involves elaborate, ritualized behavior which appears to be species-specific (Weygoldt, 1990, 2000; Prendini *et al.*, 2005). The male grasps the female's pedipalps and leads her around while searching for a suitable substrate to deposit the stalked spermatophore. After deposition, the male guides the female over the spermatophore whereupon the female gathers the sperm package into her genital opening. The couple separate soon after. Whip spiders are oviparous, the eggs laid in a membranous brood pouch below the opisthosoma (Weygoldt, 2000). Gestation is 2–4 months, protonymphs are large at birth and altricial, climbing atop the mother's opisthosoma and clinging there until the first molt, before dispersing (Weygoldt, 1970). In some species, females and their offspring appear to communicate using the antenniform legs (Rayor & Taylor, 2006). Amblypygids take up to three years to reach sexual maturity but continue to molt after maturity (indeterminate growth). Larger species may live 10–15 years.

Based on their absence from disturbed or degraded habitats, whip spiders appear to be equilibrium species. These arachnids may therefore be bioindicators of environmental health and climate change. Fairly small litter sizes and low survivorship (Weygoldt, 2000) contribute to a low rate of population increase for many species which are often highly habitat-specific and range-

restricted (Esposito *et al.*, 2015), exacerbating their risk of extinction due to human activities (Giupponi & Miranda, 2016; Rodríguez-Cabrera & Teruel, 2016). Threatened by habitat destruction and harvesting for the souvenir and exotic pet trades, no amblypygids receive formal protection and many may disappear before being described. Although none are currently listed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, at least twenty species are exported annually from various countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to pet stores in Europe and the U.S.A. (Marshall *et al.*, 2022; Herzig *et al.*, 2023).

Kraepelin (1895, 1899) presented the first comprehensive taxonomic treatments of all extant amblypygid taxa known at the time, updated thirty years later by Werner (1934) and again by Millot (1949). Half a century passed before the next update by Weygoldt (2000). Soon after, Harvey (2003) presented the first catalog of the families, genera and species of the order. A list of suprageneric taxa with counts of genera and species was provided by Prendini (2011). The present contribution updates species counts from the World Amblypygi Catalog (2025) through the end of 2025.

The Order Amblypygi Thorell, 1883 currently comprises two suborders (Table 1) and one extinct genus *incertae sedis*. Suborder Euamblypygi Weygoldt, 1996a accommodates two extant superfamilies and three extinct genera *incertae sedis*. Superfamily Charontoidea Simon, 1892 accommodates the family Charontidae Simon, 1892, with five extant genera. Superfamily Phrynoidea Blanchard, 1852 accommodates two families, Phrynichidae Simon, 1892 and Phrynidae Blanchard, 1852. Family Phrynichidae comprises two subfamilies, Damoninae Simon, in Fage & Simon 1936, with four extant genera; Phrynichinae Simon, 1892, with two extant genera; and an extant genus *incertae sedis*.

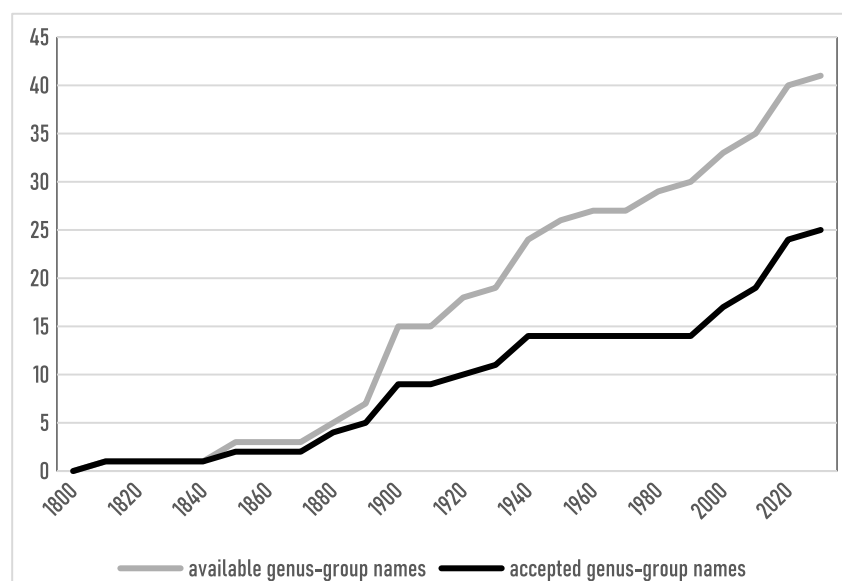


FIGURE 1. Cumulative number of available and accepted genus-group names in the arachnid Order Amblypygi Thorell, 1883 by decade.

TABLE 1. Current classification of the Order Amblypygi Thorell, 1883.

Order Amblypygi Thorell, 1883	
	† <i>Thelyphrynus</i> Petrunkevitch, 1913
Suborder Euamblypygi Weygoldt, 1996a	
	† <i>Kronocharon</i> Engel & Grimaldi, 2014
	† <i>Paracharonopsis</i> Engel & Grimaldi, 2014
	† <i>Sorellophrynus</i> Harvey, 2002
Superfamily Charontoidea Simon, 1892	
Family Charontidae Simon, 1892	
	<i>Catageus</i> Thorell, 1889
	<i>Charinus</i> Simon, 1892
	<i>Charon</i> Karsch, 1879
	<i>Sarax</i> Simon, 1892
	<i>Weygoldtia</i> Miranda, Giupponi, Prendini & Scharff, 2018a
Superfamily Phrynoidea Blanchard, 1852	
Family Phrynichidae Simon, 1892	
	<i>Xerophrynus</i> Weygoldt, 1996b
Subfamily Damoninae Simon, in Fage & Simon 1936	
	<i>Damon</i> C.L. Koch, 1850
	<i>Muscodamon</i> Fage, 1939
	<i>Phrynichodamon</i> Weygoldt, 1996b
	<i>Trichodamon</i> Mello-Leitão, 1935
Subfamily Phrynichinae Simon, 1892	
	<i>Euphrynichus</i> Weygoldt, 1995
	<i>Phrynichus</i> Karsch, 1879
Family Phrynidae Blanchard, 1852	
	† <i>Britopygus</i> Dunlop & Martill, 2002
	† <i>Electrophrynus</i> Petrunkevitch, 1971 [<i>nomen dubium</i>]
Subfamily Heterophryninae Pocock, 1902a	
	<i>Heterophrynus</i> Pocock, 1894b
Subfamily Phryninae Blanchard, 1852	
	<i>Acanthophrynus</i> Kraepelin, 1899
	<i>Paraphrynus</i> Moreno, 1940
	<i>Phrynus</i> Lamarck, 1801
Suborder Paleoamblypygi Weygoldt, 1996a	
	† <i>Burmacharon</i> Hu, Lei, Luo, Jarzembowski, Wang & Xiao, 2020
	† <i>Graeophonus</i> Scudder, 1890 [<i>nomen dubium</i>]
Family Paracharontidae Weygoldt, 1996a	
	<i>Jorottui</i> Moreno-González, Guiterrez-Estrada & Prendini, 2023
	<i>Paracharon</i> Hansen, 1921
Family † Weygoldtinidae Dunlop, 2018	
	† <i>Weygoldtina</i> Dunlop, 2018

Family Phrynidae comprises two extant subfamilies, Heterophryninae Pocock, 1902a, with an extant genus, and Phryninae Blanchard, 1852, with three extant genera; an extinct genus *incertae sedis*; and a *nomen dubium*. Suborder Paleoamblypygi Weygoldt, 1996a, accommodates two extant genera in a single family, Paracharontidae Weygoldt, 1996a, one extinct genus in the family †Weygoldtinidae Dunlop, 2018, an extinct genus *incertae sedis*, and a *nomen dubium*.

Forty-one genus-group names are available in Amblypygi by the end of 2025. Twenty-five of these refer to currently accepted genera (18 extant and seven extinct) and two are *nomina dubia*. Fourteen genus-group names are in synonymy. Eleven (44%) of the currently accepted genera were described since 1950 (Fig. 1), demonstrating the renewed interest in their systematics in the past 75 years. The order includes 299 currently accepted species-group names (284 extant species, including two extant subspecies elevated to the rank of species herein, and 15 extinct species) and 13 *nomina dubia*.

The suprageneric classification of Amblypygi is comparatively well structured due to extensive phylogenetic analyses based on morphological and molecular data (Weygoldt, 1996a; Garwood *et al.*, 2017; Miranda *et al.*, 2018b, 2021, 2024). Several extant genera, e.g., *Charinus* Simon, 1892 and *Phrynus* Lamarck, 1801, appear to be paraphyletic.

Acknowledgements

This list was developed from the World Amblypygi Catalog (<https://wac.nmbe.ch/order/amblypygi/1>), in turn based on the catalogs of Harvey (2003, 2013; <http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/catalogues/whip-spiders>) and the list of fossil spiders and their relatives by Dunlop *et al.* (2023). The Biodiversity Heritage Library (<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (<https://www.gbif.org>), the Interim Register of Nonmarine and Marine Genera (<https://www.irmng.org>), and the Paleobiology Database (Uhen *et al.*, 2023; <https://paleobiodb.org>) were also consulted. The author's research on minor arachnid orders was supported by grants EAR 0228699, DEB 0640219, and DEB 2003382, from the National Science Foundation, U.S.A. The author thanks Zhi-Qiang Zhang for the invitation to submit this contribution, and Jason A. Dunlop, Mark S. Harvey and Jairo Moreno-González for comments on earlier drafts of the manuscript.

Order **Amblypygi** Thorell, 1883
(2 extant suborders, 1 extinct genus *incertae sedis*)

Incertae sedis

†*Thelyphrynus* Petrunkevitch, 1913 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Thelyphrynus elongatus* Petrunkevitch, 1913, by original designation.

Suborder **Euamblypygi** Weygoldt, 1996a
(2 extant superfamilies, 3 extinct genera *incertae sedis*)

Incertainae sedis

†**Kronocharon** Engel & Grimaldi, 2014 [3 extinct species]. Type species: †*Kronocharon prendinii* Engel & Grimaldi, 2014, by original designation.

†**Paracharonopsis** Engel & Grimaldi, 2014 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Paracharonopsis cambayensis* Engel & Grimaldi, 2014, by original designation.

†**Sorellophrynus** Harvey, 2002 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Protophrynus carbonarius* Petrunkevitch, 1913 = †*Sorellophrynus carbonarius* (Petrunkevitch, 1913), by original designation. [Replacement name for †*Protophrynus* Petrunkevitch, 1913.]

†*Protophrynus* Petrunkevitch, 1913. Type species: †*Protophrynus carbonarius* Petrunkevitch, 1913 = †*Sorellophrynus carbonarius* (Petrunkevitch, 1913), by original designation. [Junior homonym of †*Protophrynus* Pomel, 1853 (Amphibia).]

Superfamily **Charontoidea** Simon, 1892
(1 extant family)

Family **Charontidae** Simon, 1892
(5 extant genera)

Catageus Thorell, 1889 [8 extant species]. Type species: *Catageus pusillus* Thorell, 1889, by original designation.

Stygophrynus Kraepelin, 1895. Type species: *Charon cavernicola* Thorell, 1889 = *Catageus cavernicola* (Thorell, 1889), by original designation. Synonymized by Miranda *et al.* (2018a).

Charinus Simon, 1892 [103 extant species, 3 *nomina dubia*]. Type species: *Phrynus australianus* L. Koch, 1867 = *Charinus australianus* (L. Koch, 1867), by original designation.

Enantiosarax Mello-Leitão, 1931. Type species: *Enantiosarax schirchii* Mello-Leitão, 1931 = *Charinus schirchii* (Mello-Leitão, 1931), by monotypy. Synonymized by Quintero (1983).

Oligacanthophrynus Caporiacco, 1947. Type species: *Oligacanthophrynus guianensis* Caporiacco, 1947 = *Charinus guianensis* (Caporiacco, 1947), by original designation. Synonymized by Weygoldt (1998b).

Speleophrynus Ravelo, 1975. Type species: *Speleophrynus tronchonii* Ravelo, 1975 = *Charinus*

tronchonii (Ravelo, 1975), by original designation. Synonymized by Quintero (1983).

Tricharinus Quintero, 1986. Type species: *Tricharinus guianensis* Quintero, 1986 = *Charinus quintero* Weygoldt, 2002b [replaced homonym of *Oligacanthophrynus guianensis* Caporiacco, 1947 = *Charinus guianensis* (Caporiacco, 1947)], by original designation. Synonymized by Weygoldt (2002b).

Charon Karsch, 1879 [7 extant species, 1 *nomen dubium*]. Type species: *Phrynus grayi* Gervais, 1842 = *Charon grayi* (Gervais, 1842), by original designation.

Stygophrynus (*Neocharon*) Dunn, 1949. Type species: *Stygophrynus* (*Neocharon*) *forsteri* Dunn, 1949 = *Charon forsteri* (Dunn, 1949). Synonymized by Rahmadi *et al.* (2011).

Sarax Simon, 1892 [38 extant species, 1 *nomen dubium*]. Type species: *Sarax brachydactylus* Simon, 1892, by original designation.

Charinides Gravely, 1911. Type species: *Charinides bengalensis* Gravely, 1911 = *Sarax bengalensis* (Gravely, 1911), by monotypy. Synonymized by Delle Cave (1986).

Phrynichosarax Gravely, 1915. Type species: *Phrynichosarax cochinchinensis* Gravely, 1915 = *Sarax cochinchinensis* (Gravely, 1915), by original designation. Synonymized by Simon (1892).

Lindosiella Kritscher, 1959. Type species: *Lindosiella ioannitica* Kritscher, 1959 = *Sarax ioanniticus* (Kritscher, 1959), by monotypy. Synonymized by Weygoldt (1972).

Weygoldtia Miranda, Giupponi, Prendini & Scharff, 2018a [4 extant species]. Type species: *Sarax davidovi* Fage, 1946 = *Weygoldtia davidovi* (Fage, 1946), by original designation.

Superfamily **Phrynoidea** Blanchard, 1852
(2 extant families)

Family **Phrynichidae** Simon, 1892
(2 extant subfamilies, 1 extant genus *incertae sedis*)

Incertainae sedis

Xerophrynus Weygoldt, 1996b [1 extant species]. Type species: *Hemiphrynus machadoi* Fage, 1951 = *Xerophrynus machadoi* (Fage, 1951), by original designation.

Afrophrynus Lawrence, 1967 [*nomen nudum*].

Subfamily **Damoninae** Simon, in Fage & Simon 1936
(4 extant genera)

Damon C.L. Koch, 1850 [12 extant species]. Type species: *Phrynus variegatus* Perty, 1834 = *Phrynus variegatus* (Perty, 1834), by subsequent designation (Simon, 1892). [One subspecies is hereby elevated to the rank of species (Appendix 1).]

Titanodamon Pocock, 1894a. Type species: *Titanodamon johnstonii* Pocock, 1894a = *Damon johnstonii* (Pocock, 1894a), by original designation. Synonymized by Kraepelin (1899).

Nanodamon Pocock, 1894a. Type species: *Phrynus annulatipes* Wood, 1869 = *Damon annulatipes* (Wood, 1869), by original designation (see Pocock, 1894a). Synonymized by Kraepelin (1899).

Musicodamon Fage, 1939 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Musicodamon atlanteus* Fage, 1939, by original designation.

Phrynichodamon Weygoldt, 1996b [1 extant species]. Type species: *Phrynichus scullyi* Purcell, 1902 = *Phrynichodamon scullyi* (Purcell, 1902), by original designation.

Trichodamon Mello-Leitão, 1935 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Trichodamon princeps* Mello-Leitão, 1935, by original designation.

Subfamily **Phrynichinae** Simon, 1892
(2 extant genera)

Euphrynichus Weygoldt, 1995 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Phrynus bacillifer* Gerstaecker, 1873 = *Euphrynichus bacillifer* (Gerstaecker, 1873), by original designation.

Phrynichus Karsch, 1879 [19 extant species, 2 *nomina dubia*]. Type species: *Phalangium reniforme* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Phrynichus reniformis* (Linnaeus, 1758), by original designation. [One subspecies is hereby elevated to the rank of species (Appendix 1).]

Myodalis Simon, in Fage & Simon, 1936. Type species: *Phrynus scaber* Gervais, 1844 = *Phrynichus scaber* (Gervais, 1844), by original designation. Synonymized by Delle Cave & Simonetta (1975).

Family **Phrynidae** Blanchard, 1852
(2 extant subfamilies, 1 extinct genus *incertae sedis*, 1 *nomen dubium*)

Incertae sedis

†**Britopygus** Dunlop & Martill, 2002 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Britopygus weygoldti* Dunlop & Martill, 2002, by original designation.

Nomen dubium

†**Electrophrynus** Petrunkevitch, 1971 [1 *nomen dubium*]. Type species: †*Electrophrynus mirus* Petrunkevitch, 1971, by original designation. [Dunlop & Mrugalla (2015) considered †*Electrophrynus mirus* Petrunkevitch, 1971 a *nomen dubium*, implying that †*Electrophrynus* Petrunkevitch, 1971 is also a *nomen dubium*.]

Subfamily **Heterophryninae** Pocock, 1902a
(1 extant genus)

Heterophrynus Pocock, 1894b [20 extant species, 1 *nomen dubium*]. Type species: *Phrynus cheiracanthus* Gervais, 1842 = *Heterophrynus cheiracanthus* (Gervais, 1842), by original designation.

Subfamily **Phryninae** Blanchard, 1852
(3 extant genera)

Acanthophrynus Kraepelin, 1899 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Phrynopsis spinifrons* Pocock, 1894a = *Acanthophrynus spinifrons* (Pocock, 1894a), by original designation (Pocock, 1894a). [Replacement name for *Phrynopsis* Pocock, 1894a.]

Phrynopsis Pocock, 1894a. Type species: *Phrynopsis spinifrons* Pocock, 1894a = *Acanthophrynus spinifrons* (Pocock, 1894a), by original designation (Pocock, 1894a). [Junior homonym of *Phrynopsis* Fitzinger, 1843 (Reptilia) and *Phrynopsis* Pfeffer, 1893 (Amphibia).]

Paraphrynus Moreno, 1940 [23 extant species, 1 *nomen dubium*]. Type species: *Tarantula laevifrons* Pocock, 1894a = *Paraphrynus laevifrons* (Pocock, 1894a), by original designation. [Replacement name for *Hemiphrynus* Pocock, 1902b.]

Hemiphrynus Pocock, 1902b. Type species: *Tarantula laevifrons* Pocock, 1894a = *Paraphrynus laevifrons* (Pocock, 1894a), by original designation. [Junior homonym of *Hemiphrynus* Horn, 1889 (Insecta: Coleoptera) and *Hemiphrynus* Frič, 1901 (Arachnida: Trigonotarbita).]

Phrynus Lamarck, 1801 [41 extant species, 3 extinct species, 3 *nomina dubia*, 1 *nomen nudum*]. Type species: *Phalangium palmatum* Herbst in Lichtenstein & Herbst, 1797 = *Phrynus operculatus* Pocock, 1902a, by subsequent designation (Karsch, 1879). [Quintero (1982) requested the ICZN to designate *Phrynus operculatus* Pocock, 1902a as type species. Latreille (1810) incorrectly designated *Phalangium lunatum* Pallas, 1772 as type species but this species is not available as a type species, as it was not originally included by Lamarck (1801).]

Tarantula Fabricius, 1793. Type species: *Phalangium reniforme* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Phrynichus reniformis* (Linnaeus, 1758), by subsequent designation (Karsch, 1879). [Name suppressed by ICZN (2017).]

Admetus C.L. Koch, 1850. Type species: *Phalangium palmatum* Herbst, in Lichtenstein & Herbst, 1797 = *Phrynus operculatus* Pocock, 1902a, by subsequent designation (Simon, 1892). Synonymized by Pocock (1894b).

Neophrynus Kraepelin, 1895. Type species: *Phalangium palmatum* Herbst, in Lichtenstein & Herbst, 1797 = *Phrynus operculatus* Pocock, 1902, by original designation [misidentification]. Synonymized with *Admetus* by Pocock (1897) and with *Phrynus* by Pocock (1902b).

Suborder **Paleoamblypygi** Weygoldt, 1996a
(1 extant family, 1 extinct family, 1 extinct genus
incertae sedis, 1 *nomen dubium*)

Incertae sedis

†**Burmacharon** Hu, Lei, Luo, Jarzembowski, Wang & Xiao, 2020 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Burmacharon dunlopi* Hu, Lei, Luo, Jarzembowski, Wang & Xiao, 2020, by original designation.

Nomen dubium

†**Graeophonus** Scudder, 1890 [2 extinct species]. Type species: †*Libellula carbonaria* Scudder, 1876 = †*Graeophonus carbonaria* (Scudder, 1876), by monotypy.

Family **Paracharontidae** Weygoldt, 1996a
(2 extant genera)

Jorottui Moreno-González, Guterrez-Estrada & Prendini, 2023 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Jorottui ipuanai* Moreno-González, Guterrez-Estrada & Prendini, 2023, by monotypy.

Paracharon Hansen, 1921 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Paracharon caecus* Hansen, 1921, by monotypy.

Family †**Weygoldtinidae** Dunlop, 2018
(1 extinct genus)

†**Weygoldtina** Dunlop, 2018 [2 extinct species]. Type species: †*Graeophonus scudder* Pocock, 1911 = †*Weygoldtina scudder* (Pocock, 1911), by original designation.

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APPENDIX 1. New taxonomic changes in the Order Amblypygi Thorell, 1883.

Order **Amblypygi** Thorell, 1883

Suborder **Euamblypygi** Weygoldt, 1996a

Superfamily **Phrynoidea** Blanchard, 1852

Family **Phrynichidae** Simon, 1892

Subfamily **Damoninae** Simon, in Fage & Simon 1936

Damon robustus Weygoldt, 1999, stat. nov.

Subfamily **Phrynichinae** Simon, 1892

Phrynichus arabicus Weygoldt, 2003, stat. nov.