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

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Abstract

Eight genus-group names are available in the arachnid Order Palpigradi Thorell, 1888 by the end of 2025. All of these refer to currently accepted genera: six extant and two extinct. Four (50%) of the currently accepted genera have been described since 1950. Palpigradi includes 138 currently accepted species-group names (136 extant species, including 13 extant subspecies elevated to the rank of species herein, and two extinct species). The phylogeny and suprageneric classification of the order remain poorly understood.

Key words: Eukoenerioidea, Eukoeneriidae, Prokoeneriidae, generic names, synonyms, type species, palpigrades, microwhip scorpions

Introduction

Palpigrades, also known as microwhip scorpions, are tiny (averaging 1–1.5 mm, but not exceeding 3 mm, in length), pale, blind arachnids with a prosoma divided into three platelets; a long, multisegmented and setose pygidial flagellum; three-segmented chelicerae; and largely unmodified pedipalps, except for the distal segments that are subdivided (Ax, 2000; Harvey, 2003).

The flagellum and first pair of legs are sensory and usually held clear of the substrate (Souza & Ferreira, 2023). However, palpigrades often use the pedipalps for locomotion, thus appearing to walk on four pairs of legs. Both the nine-segmented pedipalps and the four pairs of legs end in three claws each. A hydrophobic epicuticular layer, secreted by most arachnids, is absent (Seiter *et al.*, 2021), hence palpigrades are highly sensitive to desiccation. Gaseous exchange occurs directly through the integument. One of the two extant families (Prokoeneriidae Condé, 1996) possesses three pairs of sacs, which have been referred to as lung sacs (not book lungs, as they do not contain lamellae), on the fourth, fifth, and sixth opisthosomal segments, that may assist with respiration, but this has not been demonstrated conclusively.

As the exoskeleton is very weakly sclerotized, palpigrade fossils are extremely rare (Rowland & Sissom, 1980). The oldest, from Burmese (Kachin) amber, dates to the mid-Cretaceous (*c.* 99 Mya) (Engel *et al.*, 2016).

Living palpigrades occur on all continents, except Antarctica, but are rarely seen because of their extremely small size and cryptic habits. Most species are endogean, inhabiting moist microhabitats such as damp soil or leaf litter, but may also be found under rocks and logs, in humid tropical and subtropical environments (Adis *et al.*, 1997; Christian *et al.*, 2010; Moreno & Francke, 2013; Mayoral & Hernández-Borroto, 2023), as well as in caves and semi-aquatic interstitial environments (Condé, 1994, 1996; Geire, 2009; Mayoral & Barranco, 2013, 2017). One genus, *Leptokoeneria* Condé, 1965, inhabits littoral sand (Condé, 1965). Troglotic species have been observed walking on the ground, on speleothems, cave walls, and sediment banks (Souza & Ferreira, 2010; Christian *et al.*, 2014; Souza *et al.*, 2020). Because of their specialized habitat requirements, the distributions of most palpigrade species are highly restricted (Mammola *et al.*, 2021; Souza *et al.*, 2025).

Palpigrades feed on microscopic prey (Condé, 1998; Balestra *et al.*, 2019) and may be important predators of detritus food-web fauna. One species has been observed to feed on cyanobacteria (Smrž *et al.*, 2013). Little is known about palpigrade mating habits except that males produce a spermatophore (Condé, 1998; Smrž *et al.*, 2013) and the ovules of females are relatively large (Condé, 1996; Franz-Guess & Starck, 2020). Some species can apparently reproduce by parthenogenesis as males are absent in some populations and, even in bisexual populations, the proportion of males is often much lower than that of females (Condé, 1996; Christian & Christophoryová, 2013).

Kraepelin (1901) presented the first comprehensive taxonomic treatment of all extant palpigrade taxa known at the time, updated by Hansen (1926), and again by Roewer (1934). The next update was provided by Millot (1949), followed by Condé (1996). 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 Palpigradi Catalog (2025) through the end of 2025.

The Order Palpigradi Thorell, 1888 currently comprises a single extant superfamily, Eukoenerioidea Petrunkevitch, 1955 (Table 1). Recent genera (six extant, one extinct) are accommodated within two extant families, Eukoeneriidae

Petrunkévitch, 1955, with four extant genera and an extinct genus, and Prokoeneniidae, with two extant genera. A second extinct genus is *incertae sedis*.

Eight genus-group names are available in Palpigradi by the end of 2025. All of these refer to currently accepted genera, six extant and two extinct. Four (50%) of the currently accepted genera were described since 1950 (Fig. 1). The order includes 138 currently accepted species-group names (136 extant species, including 13 extant subspecies elevated to the rank of species herein, and two extinct species).

Two molecular phylogenetic studies of Palpigradi have been presented to date (Giribet *et al.*, 2014; Souza *et al.*, 2025), but the phylogeny and suprageneric classification of the order remain poorly understood.

Acknowledgements

This list was developed from the World Palpigradi Catalog (<https://wac.nmbe.ch/order/palpigradi/2>), in turn based on the catalogs of Harvey (2003, 2013; <http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/catalogues/palpigrades>) 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 Erhard Christian and Maysa F.V.R. Souza for comments on earlier drafts of the manuscript.

TABLE 1. Current classification of the Order Palpigradi Thorell, 1888

Order Palpigradi Thorell, 1888
Superfamily Eukoeneniioidea Petrunkevitch 1955
† <i>Paleokoenenia</i> Rowland & Sissom, 1980
Family Eukoeneniidae Petrunkevitch, 1955
<i>Allokoenenia</i> Silvestri, 1913
† <i>Electrokoenenia</i> Engel & Huang, in Engel <i>et al.</i> , 2016
<i>Eukoenenia</i> Börner, 1901
<i>Koeneniodes</i> Silvestri, 1913
<i>Leptokoenenia</i> Condé, 1965
Family Prokoeneniidae Condé, 1996
<i>Prokoenenia</i> Börner, 1901
<i>Triadokoenenia</i> Condé, 1991

Order Palpigradi Thorell, 1888
(1 extant superfamily)
Superfamily Eukoeneniioidea Petrunkevitch 1955
(2 extant families, 1 extinct genus <i>incertae sedis</i>)
<i>Incertae sedis</i>
† <i>Paleokoenenia</i> Rowland & Sissom, 1980 [1 extinct species]. Type species: † <i>Paleokoenenia mordax</i> Rowland & Sissom, 1980, by original designation.

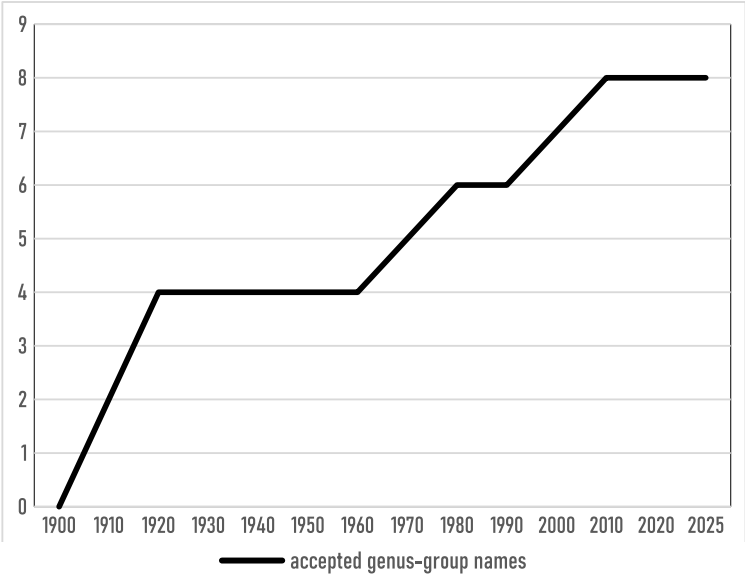


FIGURE 1. Cumulative number of accepted genus-group names in the arachnid Order Palpigradi Thorell, 1888 by decade.

Family **Eukoeneriidae** Petrunkevitch, 1955
(4 extant genera, 1 extinct genus)

Allokoeneria Silvestri, 1913 [3 extant species]. Type species: *Allokoeneria afra* Silvestri, 1913, by original designation.

†**Electrokoeneria** Engel & Huang, in Engel *et al.*, 2016 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Electrokoeneria yaksha* Engel & Huang, in Engel *et al.*, 2016, by original designation.

Eukoeneria Börner, 1901 as *Koeneria* (*Eukoeneria*) Börner, 1901 [111 extant species]. Type species: *Koeneria mirabilis* Grassi & Calandruccio, 1885 = *Eukoeneria mirabilis* (Grassi & Calandruccio, 1885), by monotypy. [Replacement name for *Koeneria* Grassi & Calandruccio, 1885. One subspecies is hereby returned to its former rank of species and twelve subspecies are newly elevated to the rank of species (Appendix 1).]

Koeneria Grassi & Calandruccio, 1885. Type species: *Koeneria mirabilis* Grassi & Calandruccio, 1885 = *Eukoeneria mirabilis* (Grassi & Calandruccio, 1885), by monotypy. [Junior primary homonym of *Koeneria* Beushausen, 1884 (Mollusca: Bivalvia).]

Koeneriodes Silvestri, 1913 [9 extant species]. Type species: *Koeneriodes notabilis* Silvestri, 1913, by original designation.

Leptokoeneria Condé, 1965 [5 extant species]. Type species: *Leptokoeneria gerlachi* Condé, 1965, by original designation.

Family **Prokoeneriidae** Condé, 1996
(2 extant genera)

Prokoeneria Börner, 1901 as *Koeneria* (*Prokoeneria*) Börner, 1901 [7 extant species]. Type species: *Koeneria* (*Prokoeneria*) *wheeleri* Börner, 1901 = *Prokoeneria wheeleri* (Börner, 1901) [junior primary homonym and objective synonym of *Koeneria wheeleri* Rucker, 1901], by monotypy.

Triadokoeneria Condé, 1991 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Prokoeneria millotum* Rémy, 1950 = *Triadokoeneria millotum* (Rémy, 1950), by original designation.

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APPENDIX 1. New taxonomic changes in the Order Palpigradi Thorell, 1888

Order **Palpigradi** Thorell, 1888

Superfamily **Eukoenenioidea** Petrunkevitch 1955

Family **Eukoeneniidae** Petrunkevitch, 1955

Eukoenenia bolkah Condé, 1993, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia cytheriaca Condé, 1979, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia hauseri Condé, 1974, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia hellenica Condé, 1979, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia hindua Condé, 1989, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia iberica Barranco & Mayoral, 2014, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia peregrina Condé, 1990, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia stinyi (Strouhal, 1936), stat. nov.

Eukoenenia strouhali Condé, 1972, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia styriaca Condé & Neuherz, 1977, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia tamula Rémy, 1960, stat. nov.

Eukoenenia vagvoelgyii (Szalay, 1956), stat. rev.

Eukoenenia virginea Condé, 1984, stat. nov.