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

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Abstract

Eighty-one genus-group names are available in the arachnid Order Schizomida Petrunkevitch, 1945 by the end of 2025. All except one genus, i.e., 72 extant genera and eight extinct genera, are currently accepted. Seventy-four (91%) of the currently accepted genera were described since 1950. Schizomida includes 395 currently accepted species-group names (381 extant species and 14 extinct species) and a *nomen dubium*. Despite this descriptive activity, the suprageneric classification of Schizomida is poorly structured as phylogenetic relationships remain largely uninvestigated. Many recent genera are monotypic and narrowly delimited whereas several older genera appear to be paraphyletic. The systematics of African and Asian schizomids lags far behind that of Australian and New World schizomids.

Key words: Uropygi, Hubbardiodea, †Calcitronidae, Hubbardiidae, Protoschizomidae, Hubbardiinae, Megaschizominae, generic names, synonyms, type species, schizomids, tartarids, short-tailed whip scorpions

Introduction

Schizomids, also known as short-tailed whip scorpions, sprickets or tartarids, are small (usually 2–5 mm and seldom exceeding 12 mm in length), soft-bodied arachnids which superficially resemble whip scorpions (Thelyphonida Latreille, 1804). They possess two body-segments, the prosoma and the opisthosoma. The prosoma is divided into three platelets (which confers the Latin name, meaning ‘split middle’), the larger propeltidium and the smaller, paired mesopeltidia and metapeltidia. Although usually blind, some schizomid species possess a pair of vestigial lateral eyespots on the propeltidium or a pair of corneate ocelli (Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995). The prosoma also bears a pair of raptorial pedipalps and a sensory, antenniform first pair of legs with a multisegmented tarsus (the ‘whips’) (Sissom, 1980; Weygoldt & Paulus, 1979; Cokendolpher *et al.*, 1988; Shultz, 1990, 2007; Coddington *et al.*, 2004). The first segment of the opisthosoma is reduced, forming a narrow pedicel that connects to the prosoma, whereas the last three segments are constricted, forming the pygidium, the last

segment of which bears a short flagellum (hence ‘short-tailed’). Together with whip scorpions (thelyphonids), schizomids form the group Uropygi Thorell, 1883, united by the presence of pygidial glands, fused pedipalpal coxae, and elongation of the patellae of the first pair of legs (Weygoldt & Paulus, 1979; Shultz, 1990, 2007; Garwood & Dunlop, 2014; Ruiz & Valente, 2017). As with thelyphonids, the pygidial glands of schizomids discharge a noxious secretion, reported to smell of acetic acid or acetone (Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995) from a pair of orifices on the pygidial flagellum (Gravely, 1915; Lawrence, 1958; Brignoli, 1973). Schizomids lack venom and silk glands and, unlike spiders, whip scorpions and whip spiders (Amblypygi Thorell, 1883), possess only a single pair of book lungs on the second opisthosomal segment, as the second pair on the third opisthosomal segment found in the other three orders is absent.

The exoskeleton of schizomids is weakly sclerotized and they are susceptible to desiccation (Humphreys *et al.*, 1989). Consequently, schizomid fossils are rare. The oldest, from Burmese (Kachin) amber, date to the mid-Cretaceous (c. 99 Mya) (Müller *et al.*, 2019; De Francesco Magnussen *et al.*, 2022). Living schizomids occur in humid tropical and subtropical environments on all major landmasses except Antarctica, and many islands except Greenland, Iceland, and New Zealand (Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995). One family is restricted to Mexico and southern Texas, U.S.A., whereas the other is distributed worldwide (Harvey, 2003). Although not native to Europe, some species have been introduced to greenhouses in France, Germany, the Czech Republic, and the U.K. via soil imported from elsewhere, demonstrating their ability to withstand long-distance transport by human activities (Millot, 1949; Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Armas & Rehfeldt, 2015). Although most schizomids have very restricted distributions, one species, *Stenochrus portoricensis* Chamberlin, 1922, which is facultatively parthenogenetic (Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995), has a circumtropical distribution (Monjaraz-Ruedas *et al.*, 2022). Many schizomid species probably reached oceanic islands by rafting (Vine *et al.*, 1988; Cokendolpher & Tsurusaki, 1994).

Most schizomids are epigeal, hiding in the soil or leaf litter, in or under rotten logs, and beneath stones. Some species have been found in termite mounds or ant nests

(Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995). One species, *Surazomus arboreus* Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2000, moves up into the tree canopy when the lowland Amazonian rainforest it inhabits is seasonally flooded (Adis, 1981; Adis *et al.*, 1999, 2001). Many schizomid species are hypogean or endogean, inhabiting caves or other subterranean voids (Harvey, 2003), and displaying various degrees of troglomorphy. Although most diverse in humid habitats, such as tropical forests, some species from California have been reported from the undersides of ice- and snow-covered rocks (Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1991).

Centipedes, pseudoscorpions, spiders and whip spiders are among the potential predators of schizomids (Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1991; Armas & Moreno-González, 2021). When threatened, schizomids escape by reversing rapidly or using the enlarged hind legs to jump (Gravely, 1915; Hilton, 1916; Brach, 1976). Like the related whip scorpions and whip spiders, schizomids use only six legs for walking, as the elongate first pair are sensory. Schizomids are active predators which move rapidly back and forth, repeatedly contacting the substrate with the antenniform legs, while searching for potential prey, such as isopods, millipedes, cockroaches, symphylans, springtails, termites, booklice, zorapterans, worms, or other schizomids (Humphreys *et al.*, 1989; Armas & Melic, 2015). Some species, such as *Hubbardia pentapeltis* Cook, 1899, can survive five months without food (Briggs & Hom, 1966).

Courtship and mating have been documented in only a few schizomid species (Sturm, 1958, 1973; Kraus & Beck, 1967; Oliveira & Ferreira, 2014). Secondary sexual dimorphism primarily concerns the pygidial flagellum, which is enlarged, often bulbous and single-segmented in the adult male, but small, slender and three- or four-segmented in the adult female and immature stages (McLean *et al.*, 2018; Kallal *et al.*, 2022). Reproduction

is indirect, intromission occurring via a spermatophore (Weygoldt, 1975, 1990). Following courtship, the female grips the male flagellum with her chelicerae, the male deposits the spermatophore onto the substrate, and the female moves above it, inserting the sperm packet into her genital atrium. Sperm are stored in the spermathecae until fertilization. Females prepare a brood chamber in which they protect the clutch of eggs (Giribet & Moreno-González, 2021). Hatchling juveniles are carried on the mother's back, remaining with her until their first molt, after which they disperse.

Schizomids are highly sensitive to habitat disturbance, suggesting that they are equilibrium species and potential bioindicators of environmental health. Most schizomid species are habitat-specific with remarkably small distributions, many known only from one or a few adjacent localities (usually the type locality) and considered short-range endemics, a category for species distributed in <10,000 km² (Harvey, 2002; Harvey *et al.*, 2011). Consequently, schizomids may be especially vulnerable to climate change and habitat loss or degradation (Harvey, 2000a; Castillo-Figueroa *et al.*, 2024). Threatened by deforestation and climate change, no schizomids receive formal protection. One species, *Surazomus sturmi* (Kraus, 1957), has been listed as vulnerable according to the IUCN Red List criteria (Flórez & Cepeda, 2007). Many others may become extinct before they are known to science.

Kraepelin (1899) presented the first comprehensive taxonomic treatment of all extant schizomid taxa known at the time, updated by Hansen & Sörensen (1905) and again, thirty years later, by Werner (1934). The next update was provided by Millot (1949). Almost half a century passed before Reddell & Cokendolpher (1995) presented the first catalog of the families, genera and species of the order, updated a decade later by Harvey (2003). A list of suprageneric taxa with counts of genera and species was

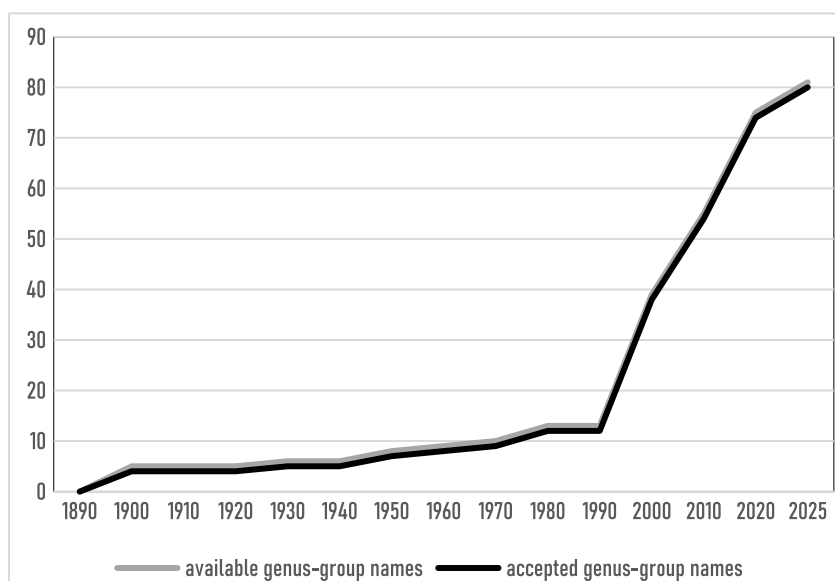


FIGURE 1. Cumulative number of available and accepted genus-group names in the arachnid Order Schizomida Petrunkevitch, 1945 by decade.

TABLE 1. Current classification of the Order Schizomida Petrunkevitch, 1945

Order Schizomida Petrunkevitch, 1945
Superfamily Hubbardioidea Cook, 1899
Family † Calcitronidae Petrunkevitch, 1945
† Calcitro Petrunkevitch, 1945
Family Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899
† Annazomus De Francesco Magnussen & Müller, in De Francesco Magnussen <i>et al.</i> , 2022; † Calcoschizomus Pierce, 1951; † Cretaceozomus De Francesco Magnussen & Müller, in De Francesco Magnussen <i>et al.</i> , 2022; † Groehnzomus De Francesco Magnussen & Müller, in De Francesco Magnussen <i>et al.</i> , 2022; † Mesozomus Müller, Dunlop, Kothhoff, Hammel & Harms, 2019; † Muellerizomus De Francesco Magnussen & Müller, in De Francesco Magnussen <i>et al.</i> , 2022
Subfamily Hubbardiinae Cook, 1899
Adisomus Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2000; Afrozomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Ambulantactus Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019; Anepsiozomus Harvey, 2001; Antillostenochrus Armas & Teruel, 2002; Apozomus Harvey, 1992; Artacarus Cook, 1899; Attenuizomus Harvey, 2000b; Baalrog Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019; Bamazomus Harvey, 1992; Belicenochnus Armas & Viquez, 2010; Brignolizomus Harvey, 2000b; Bucinozomus Armas & Rehfeldt, 2015; Burmezomus Bastawade, 2004; Calima Moreno-González & Villarreal Manzanilla, 2012; Cangazomus Pinto-da-Rocha, Andrade & Moreno-González, 2016; Caribezomus Armas, 2011; Clavizomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Cokendolpherius Armas, 2002; Colombiazomus Armas & Delgado-Santa, 2012; Cubacanthozomus Teruel, 2007; Cubazomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Draculoides Harvey, 1992; Dumitrescoella Teruel, 2017; Enigmazomus Harvey, 2006; Gravelyzomus Kulkarni, 2012; Guanazomus Teruel & Armas, 2002; Hansenochrus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Harveyus Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019; Heterocubazomus Teruel, 2007; Heteroschizomus Rowland, 1973a; Hubbardia Cook, 1899; Javazomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Jipai Colmenares, Moreno-González, Villarreal & Prendini, 2025; Julattenius Harvey, 1992; Kenyzomus Armas, 2014; Lawrencezomus Armas, 2014; Luisarmasius Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Mahezomus Harvey, 2001; Mayazomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Naderiore Pinto-da-Rocha, Andrade & Moreno-González, 2016; Nahual Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019; Neozomus Reddell &

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

Cokendolpher, 1995; Notozomus Harvey, 1992; Oculozomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Olmeazomus Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019; Orientzomus Cokendolpher & Tsurusaki, 1994; Ovozomus Harvey, 2001; Pacal Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Piaroa Villarreal Manzanilla, Giupponi & Tourinho, 2008; Pinero Teruel, 2018; Reddellzomus Armas, 2002; Rowlandius Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Schizomus Cook, 1899; Schizophyxia Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019; Secozomus Harvey, 2001; Siguanesiotes Teruel, 2018; Sotanostenochrus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1991; Stenochrus Chamberlin, 1922; Stenoschizomus González-Sponga, 1997; Stewartpeckius Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Surazomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Tayos Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995; Trithyreus Kraepelin, 1899; Troglocubazomus Teruel, 2003; Troglostenochrus Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019; Vinabayesius Teruel & Rodríguez-Cabrera, 2021; Wayuuzomus Armas & Colmenares, 2006; Zomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995
Subfamily Megaschizominae Rowland, 1973c
Megaschizomus Lawrence, 1969
Family Protoschizomidae Rowland, 1975
Agastoschizomus Rowland, 1971b
† Onychothelyphonus Pierce, 1950
Protoschizomus Rowland, 1975

provided by Prendini (2011). The present contribution updates species counts from the World Schizomida Catalog (2025) through the end of 2025.

The Order Schizomida Petrunkevitch, 1945 currently comprises a single superfamily, Hubbardioidea Cook, 1899, accommodating an extinct family, †Calcitronidae Petrunkevitch, 1945, and two extant families, Hubbardiidae Cook, 1899 and Protoschizomidae Rowland, 1975 (Table 1). †Calcitronidae comprises an extinct genus. Hubbardiidae comprises two extant subfamilies, Hubbardiinae Cook, 1899, with 69 extant genera, and Megaschizominae Rowland, 1973c, with an extant genus; and six extinct genera *incertae sedis*. Protoschizomidae comprises two extant genera and an extinct genus.

Eighty-one genus-group names are available in Schizomida by the end of 2025. All except one genus, i.e., 72 extant genera and eight extinct genera, are currently accepted. Seventy-four (91%) of the currently accepted genera were described since 1950 (Fig. 1). The order includes 395 currently accepted species-group names (381 extant species and 14 extinct species) and a *nomen dubium*.

Despite the tremendous descriptive activity on Schizomida, as well as a preliminary molecular phylogenetic

analysis (Clouse *et al.*, 2017), the phylogeny and suprageneric classification of the order remain poorly understood. Many genera are monotypic and narrowly delimited whereas several older genera, e.g., *Schizomus* Cook, 1899 and *Stenochrus* Chamberlin, 1922, appear to be paraphyletic (Monjaraz-Ruedas *et al.*, 2020). The systematics of African and Asian schizomids lags far behind that of Australian and New World schizomids.

Acknowledgements

This list was developed from the World Schizomida Catalog (<https://wac.nmbe.ch/order/schizomida/5>), in turn based on the catalogs of Harvey (2003, 2013; <http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/catalogues/schizomids>) 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 Jairo Moreno-González, Feng Zhang and an anonymous reviewer for comments on earlier drafts of the manuscript.

Order **Schizomida** Petrunkevitch, 1945
(1 extant superfamily)

Superfamily **Hubbardioidea** Cook, 1899
(2 extant families, 1 extinct family)

Family †**Calcitronidae** Petrunkevitch, 1945
(1 extinct genus)

†**Calcitro** Petrunkevitch, 1945 [2 extinct species]. Type species: †*Calcitro fisheri* Petrunkevitch, 1945, by monotypy.

Family **Hubbardiidae** Cook, 1899
(2 extant subfamilies, 6 extinct genera *incertae sedis*)

Incertain sedis

†**Annazomus** De Francesco Magnussen & Müller, in De Francesco Magnussen *et al.*, 2022 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Annazomus parvulus* De Francesco Magnussen, in De Francesco Magnussen *et al.*, 2022, by original designation.

†**Calcoschizomus** Pierce, 1951 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Calcoschizomus latisternum* Pierce, 1951, by monotypy.

†**Cretaceozomus** De Francesco Magnussen & Müller, in De Francesco Magnussen *et al.*, 2022 [2 extinct species]. Type species: †*Cretaceozomus robustus* De Francesco Magnussen, in De Francesco Magnussen *et al.*, 2022, by original designation.

†**Groehnizomus** De Francesco Magnussen & Müller, in De Francesco Magnussen *et al.*, 2022 [2 extinct species]. Type species: †*Groehnizomus oculiferans* De Francesco Magnussen & Müller, in De Francesco Magnussen *et al.*, 2022, by original designation.

†**Mesozomus** Müller, Dunlop, Kothhoff, Hammel & Harms, 2019 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Mesozomus groehni* Müller, Dunlop, Kothhoff, Hammel & Harms 2019, by original designation.

†**Muellerizomus** De Francesco Magnussen & Müller, in De Francesco Magnussen *et al.*, 2022 [2 extinct species]. Type species: †*Muellerizomus palicaudatus* De Francesco Magnussen, in De Francesco Magnussen *et al.*, 2022, by original designation.

Subfamily **Hubbardiinae** Cook, 1899
(69 extant genera)

Adisomus Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2000 [1 extant species]. *Adisomus duckei* Cokendolpher and Reddell, 2000, by original designation.

Afrozomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus machadoi* Lawrence, 1958 = *Afroschizomus machadoi* (Lawrence, 1958), by original designation.

Ambulantactus Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019 [3 extant species]. Type species: *Ambulantactus montielae* Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019, by original designation.

Anepsiozomus Harvey, 2001 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Anepsiozomus sobrinus* Harvey, 2001, by original designation.

Antillostenochrus Armas & Teruel, 2002 [12 extant species, 1 extinct species]. Type species: *Antillostenochrus cokendolpheri* Armas & Teruel, 2002, by original designation.

Apozomus Harvey, 1992 [19 extant species]. Type species: *Apozomus watsoni* Harvey, 1992, by original designation.

Artacarus Cook, 1899 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Artacarus liberiensis* Cook, 1899, by monotypy.

Attenuizomus Harvey, 2000b [4 extant species]. Type species: *Apozomus mainae* Harvey, 1992 = *Attenuizomus mainae* (Harvey, 1992), by original designation.

- Baalrog** Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019 [4 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus firstmani* Rowland, 1973a = *Baalrog firstmani* (Rowland, 1973a), by original designation.
- Bamazomus** Harvey, 1992 [14 extant species]. Type species: *Bamazomus bamaga* Harvey, 1992, by original designation.
- Belicenochnus** Armas & Viquez, 2010 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Belicenochnus pentalatus* Armas & Viquez, 2010, by original designation.
- Brignolizomus** Harvey, 2000b [3 extant species]. Type species: *Apozomus woodwardi* Harvey, 1992 = *Brignolizomus woodwardi* (Harvey, 1992).
- Bucinozomus** Armas & Rehfeldt, 2015 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Bucinozomus hortuspalmarum* Armas & Rehfeldt 2015, by original designation.
- Burmezomus** Bastawade, 2004 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus cavernicola* Gravely, 1912 = *Burmezomus cavernicola* (Gravely, 1912), by original designation.
- Calima** Moreno-González & Villarreal Manzanilla, 2012 [5 extant species]. Type species: *Calima brementis* Moreno-González & Villarreal Manzanilla, 2012, by original description.
- Cangazomus** Pinto-da-Rocha, Andrade & Moreno-González, 2016 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Cangazomus xikrin* Pinto-da-Rocha, Andrade & Moreno-González, 2016, by original designation.
- Caribezomus** Armas, 2011 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Caribezomus laurae* Armas, 2011, by original designation.
- Clavizomus** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Trithyreus claviger* Hansen, in Hansen & Sørensen, 1905 = *Clavizomus claviger* (Hansen, in Hansen & Sørensen, 1905), by original designation.
- Cokendolpherius** Armas, 2002 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Cokendolpherius ramosi* Armas, 2002, by original designation.
- Colombiazomus** Armas & Delgado-Santa, 2012 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Colombiazomus truncatus* Armas & Delgado-Santa, 2012, by original designation.
- Cubacanthozomus** Teruel, 2007 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus rowlandi* Dumitresco, 1973 = *Cubacanthozomus rowlandi* (Dumitresco, 1973), by original designation.
- Cubazomus** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [3 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus armasi* Rowland & Reddell, 1981 = *Cubazomus armasi* (Rowland & Reddell, 1981), by original designation.
- Draculoides** Harvey, 1992 [31 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus vinei* Harvey, 1988 = *Draculoides vinei* (Harvey, 1988), by original designation.
- Dumitrescoella** Teruel, 2017 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Dumitrescoella decui* (Dumitresco, 1977), by original designation.
- Enigmazomus** Harvey, 2006 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Enigmazomus eruptoclausus* Harvey, 2006, by original designation.
- Gravelyzomus** Kulkarni, 2012 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus chalakudicus* Bastawade, 2002 = *Gravelyzomus chalakudicus* (Bastawade, 2002), by original designation.
- Guanazomus** Teruel & Armas, 2002 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Guanazomus armatus* Teruel & Armas, 2002, by original designation.
- Hansenochnus** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [17 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus trinidadus* Rowland & Reddell, 1979b = *Hansenochnus trinidadus* (Rowland & Reddell, 1979b), by original designation.
- Harveyus** Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019 [3 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus mexicanus* Rowland, 1971a = *Harveyus mexicanus* (Rowland, 1971a), by original designation.
- Heterocubazomus** Teruel, 2007 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Heterocubazomus sierramaestrae* Teruel, 2007, by original designation.
- Heteroschizomus** Rowland, 1973a [5 extant species]. Type species: *Heteroschizomus goodnightorum* Rowland, 1973a, by original designation.
- Hubbardia** Cook, 1899 [9 extant species]. Type species: *Hubbardia pentapeltis* Cook, 1899, by monotypy.
- Javazomus** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus oculatus* Cokendolpher & Sites, 1988 = *Javazomus oculatus* (Cokendolpher & Sites, 1988), by original designation.
- Jipai** Colmenares, Moreno-González, Villarreal & Prendini, 2025 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Jipai longevus* Colmenares, Moreno-González, Villarreal & Prendini, 2025, by original designation.

- Julattenius** Harvey, 1992 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Julattenius lawrencei* Harvey, 1992, by original designation.
- Kenyazomus** Armas, 2014 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Kenyazomus pekkai* Armas, 2014, by original designation.
- Lawrencezomus** Armas, 2014 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Lawrencezomus atlanticus* Armas, 2014, by original designation.
- Luisarmasius** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus yunquensis* Camilo & Cokendolpher, 1988 = *Luisarmasius yunquensis* (Camilo & Cokendolpher, 1988), by original designation.
- Mahezomus** Harvey, 2001 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Mahezomus apicoporus* Harvey, 2001, by original designation.
- Mayazomus** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [8 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus infernalis* Rowland, 1975 = *Mayazomus infernalis* (Rowland, 1975), by original designation.
- Naderiore** Pinto-da-Rocha, Andrade & Moreno-González, 2016 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Naderiore carajas* Pinto-da-Rocha, Andrade, & Moreno-González, 2016, by original designation.
- Nahual** Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019 [4 extant species]. Type species: *Nahual pallidus* Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019, by original designation.
- Neozomus** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus tikaderi* Cokendolpher, Sissom & Bastawade, 1988 = *Neozomus tikaderi* (Cokendolpher, Sissom & Bastawade, 1988), by original designation.
- Notozomus** Harvey, 1992 [17 extant species]. Type species: *Notozomus aterpes* Harvey, 1992, by original designation.
- Oculozomus** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus biocellatus* Sissom, 1980 = *Oculozomus biocellatus* (Sissom, 1980), by original designation.
- Olmecazomus** Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019 [3 extant species]. Type species: *Olmeca cruzlopezi* Monjaraz-Ruedas & Francke, 2017 = *Olmecazomus cruzlopezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas & Francke, 2017), by subsequent designation (Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019). [Replacement name for *Olmeca* Monjaraz-Ruedas & Francke, 2017.]
- Olmeca* Monjaraz-Ruedas & Francke, 2017. Type species: *Olmeca cruzlopezi* Monjaraz-Ruedas & Francke, 2017 = *Olmecazomus cruzlopezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas & Francke, 2017), by subsequent designation (Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019). [Junior homonym of *Olmeca* Lamothe-Argumedo and Pineda-López, 1990 (Trematoda).]
- Orientzomus** Cokendolpher & Tsurusaki, 1994 [3 extant species]. Type species: *Trithyreus sawadai* Kishida, 1930 = *Orientzomus sawadai* (Kishida, 1930), by original designation.
- Ovozomus** Harvey, 2001 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus similis* Hirst, 1913 = *Schizomus (Trithyreus) lunatus* Gravely, 1911 = *Ovozomus lunatus* (Gravely, 1911), by original designation.
- Pacal** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [5 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus lacandonus* Rowland, 1975 = *Pacal lacandonus* (Rowland, 1975), by original designation.
- Piaroa** Villarreal Manzanilla, Giupponi & Tourinho, 2008 [9 extant species]. Type species: *Piaroa virichaj* Villarreal Manzanilla, Giupponi & Tourinho, 2008, by original designation.
- Pinero** Teruel, 2018 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Pinero marmoreus* Teruel, 2018, by original designation.
- Reddellzomus** Armas, 2002 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Reddellzomus cubensis* Armas, 2002, by original designation.
- Rowlandius** Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [62 extant species, 1 extinct species]. Type species: *Schizomus viridis* Rowland & Reddell, 1979a = *Rowlandius viridis* (Rowland & Reddell, 1979a), by original designation.
- Schizomus** Cook, 1899 [24 extant species, 1 *nomen nudum*]. Type species: *Nyctalops crassicaudata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872 = *Schizomus crassicaudatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872), by subsequent designation (Cook, 1899). [Replacement name for *Schizonotus* Thorell, 1888.]
- Nyctalops* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872. Type species: *Nyctalops crassicaudata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872 = *Schizomus crassicaudatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872), by subsequent designation (Cook, 1899). [Junior homonym of *Nyctalops* Wagler, 1832 (Aves).]
- Schizonotus* Thorell, 1888. Type species: *Nyctalops crassicaudata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872 = *Schizomus crassicaudatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872), by subsequent designation (Cook, 1899). [Replacement name for *Nyctalops* O. Pickard-

Cambridge, 1872. Junior homonym of *Schizonotus* Ratzeburg, 1852 (Insecta: Hymenoptera).]

Schizophyxia Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus lukensi* Rowland, 1973b = *Schizophyxia lukensi* (Rowland, 1973b), by original designation.

Secozomus Harvey, 2001 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus latipes* Hansen, in Hansen and Sørensen, 1905 = *Secozomus latipes* (Hansen, in Hansen and Sørensen, 1905), by original designation.

Siguanesiotes Teruel, 2018 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus insulaepinorum* Armas, 1977 = *Siguanesiotes insulaepinorum* (Armas, 1977), by original designation.

Sotanostenochrus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1991 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus cookei* Rowland, 1971a = *Sotanostenochrus cookei* (Rowland, 1971a), by original designation.

Stenochrus Chamberlin, 1922 [7 extant species]. Type species: *Stenochrus portoricensis* Chamberlin, 1922, by original designation.

Stenoschizomus González-Sponga, 1997 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Stenoschizomus tejeriensis* González-Sponga, 1997, by original designation.

Stewartpeckius Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus troglobius* Rowland & Reddell, 1981 = *Stewartpeckius troglobius* (Rowland & Reddell, 1981), by original designation.

Surazomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [28 extant species]. Type species: *Trithyreus sturmi* Kraus, 1957 = *Surazomus sturmi* (Kraus, 1957), by original designation.

Tayos Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus ashmolei* Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1984 = *Tayos ashmolei* (Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1984), by original designation.

Trithyreus Kraepelin, 1899 [2 extant species, 1 *nomen dubium*]. Type species: *Tripeltis grassii* Thorell, 1889 = *Trithyreus grassii* (Thorell, 1889), by original designation. [Replacement name for *Tripeltis* Thorell, 1889].

Tripeltis Thorell, 1889. Type species: *Tripeltis grassii* Thorell, 1889 = *Trithyreus grassii* (Thorell, 1889), by original designation. [Junior homonym of *Tripeltis* Cope, 1886 (Reptilia).]

Triplomus Cook, 1899. Type species: *Tripeltis grassii* Thorell, 1889 = *Trithyreus grassii* (Thorell, 1889),

by original designation. [Unnecessary replacement name for *Tripeltis* Thorell, 1889.]

Troglocubazomus Teruel, 2003 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus orghidani* Dumitresco, 1977 = *Troglocubazomus orghidani* (Dumitresco, 1977), by original description.

Troglostenochrus Monjaraz-Ruedas, Prendini & Francke, 2019 [2 extant species]. Type species: *Stenochrus valdezi* Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012 = *Troglostenochrus valdezi* (Monjaraz-Ruedas, 2012), by original description.

Vinabyesius Teruel & Rodriguez-Cabrera, 2021 [3 extant species]. Type species: *Vinabyesius naranjoi* Teruel & Rodriguez-Cabrera, 2021.

Wayuuzomus Armas & Colmenares, 2006 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Wayuuzomus gonzalezspingai* Armas & Colmenares, 2006, by original designation.

Zomus Reddell & Cokendolpher, 1995 [1 extant species]. Type species: *Trithyreus bagnallii* Jackson, 1908 = *Zomus bagnallii* (Jackson, 1908), by original designation.

Subfamily **Megaschizominae** Rowland, 1973c
(1 extant genus)

Megaschizomus Lawrence, 1969 [3 extant species]. Type species: *Schizomus mossambicus* Lawrence, 1958 = *Megaschizomus mossambicus* (Lawrence, 1958), by original designation.

Family **Protoschizomidae** Rowland, 1975
(2 extant genera, 1 extinct genus)

Agastoschizomus Rowland, 1971b [8 extant species]. Type species: *Agastoschizomus lucifer* Rowland, 1971b, by monotypy.

†**Onychothelyphonus** Pierce, 1950 [1 extinct species]. Type species: †*Onychothelyphonus bonneri* Pierce, 1950, by original designation.

Protoschizomus Rowland, 1975 [8 extant species]. Type species: *Agastoschizomus pachypalpus* Rowland, 1973a = *Protoschizomus pachypalpus* (Rowland, 1973a), by original designation.

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