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Catalogue of Chilean centipedes (Myriapoda, Chilopoda)

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Abstract

A review of all literature, published between 1847 and 2016, provides a comprehensive inventory of research on Chilean Chilopoda. A total of 4 orders, 10 families, 28 genera and 70 species were recorded, highlighting the diversity of Chilopoda species in Chile. The geographical distribution and habitat preferences of all species are given with reference to the literature.

Keywords Arthropoda | Chilopoda | Chile | taxonomy | biogeography

1. Introduction

The Chilopoda are a group of arthropods distributed worldwide, occupying a wide variety of ecosystems with the exception of polar areas (Edgecombe & Giribet 2007). They are nocturnal arthropods, preferring areas with high humidity, even inhabiting intertidal and supratidal zones (Barber 2009). Although several studies focus on Chilean species, more research efforts are needed to have a thorough knowledge of existing taxa in the country. Vega-Román et al. (2010–2011) point out that there are no more than 30 publications related to Chilean chilopods. Therefore, the aim of this study is to provide an updated and annotated species inventory of Chilean Chilopoda in order to quantify the current state of knowledge and encourage future studies on these arthropods.

2. Materials and methods

A comprehensive literature review, from 1847 to the present day, was undertaken in order to compose an inventory of all Chilean Chilopoda. Species were cross-referenced against ChiloBase 2.0, an international database of Chilopoda taxonomy (Bonato et al. 2016).

Where species identification was considered ambiguous in the literature, it was excluded from the present analysis to avoid erroneous or non-reliable results. The exclusion criteria considered that most records were taken directly from the literature without the possibility to check the material for misidentifications, so the reliability of each record must be judged in accordance to the quality of the work in which it appeared. Therefore, records taken from recent taxonomic revisions were considered the most current and thus the most reliable (Huiqin Ma 2014 used a similar criteria).

Taxonomical classification of the Chilopoda used followed the systems recommended by Foddai et al. (2000), Bonato et al. (2016) and Minelli (2011). The species inventory compiled in the current analysis records the name source (bibliographic information), the year of description, original name of the genus, localities or documented distribution in Chile, as well as comments about species´ ecology, distribution and/or systematic, if available. Families, genera and species are listed in alphabetical order. There are comments attached to each species describing general taxonomic aspects and the geographical distribution in Chile.

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3. Results

The literature review and ChiloBase 2.0 showed the existence of 70 species of Chilopoda in Chile, comprising 4 orders, 10 families and 28 genera (Tab. 1).

Inventory of the currently documented Chilean Chilopoda species:

Order **Scutigeromorpha** Pocock, 1895
Family **Pselliodidae** Chamberlin, 1955

1. *Sphendononema chagualensis* (Kraus, 1957)
Pselliodes chagualensis Kraus, 1957: see p. 400, figs 60–61.
Distribution: North of Chile (Kraus 1957, Würmli 1976, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Marañon River, Chagual, Peru (Kraus 1957).

Remarks: Although Sielfeld (2002) mentions the presence in Chile, there is no information on the distribution of this species. Probably this record is a locality error.

Family **Scutigeridae** Leach, 1814

2. *Scutigera coleoptrata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Scolopendra coleoptrata Linnaeus, 1758: see. p. 638.
Scolopendra chilensis Gervais, 1847: 285, figs 1–3.
Distribution: Talca, Concepción, Osorno, Santiago, Navidad, Tregualemu (Silvestri 1899, Sielfeld 2002, Pérez-Schultheiss & Mosqueira 2009, Faúndez 2011, Vega-Román & Ruiz 2013).
Type locality: Hispania, Spain (Linnaeus 1758).

Remarks: Until 2009 this species was only documented to the south of Talca (Pérez-Schultheiss & Mosqueira 2009), but in recent years there are records from almost the entire south-central area in Chile (Faúndez 2011, Vega-Román & Ruiz 2013). Almost worldwide distributed except of the northernmost areas (Minelli 2011).

Order **Scolopendromorpha** Pocock, 1895
Family **Scolopendrida**e Pocock, 1895

3. *Akymnopellis chilensis* (Gervais, 1847)
Scolopendra chilensis Gervais, 1847: see p. 285.
Scolopendra pallida Gervais, 1847: 285–286.
Distribution: Valparaíso, Aconcagua, Crest of Sierra Nahuelbuta, Talcahuano, Concepción, San Carlos, Temuco, Angol, Crest of Sierra Nahuelbuta. Villarrica, Juncal (4000 m), Coquimbo, Copiapó, Antuco, Chiguayante, Punta Arenas (Gervais 1847, Silvestri 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Bücherl 1974, Sielfeld 2002, Shelley 2008, Vega-Román et al. 2014).

Table 1. Number of centipedes: orders, families, genera and species recorded in Chile.

Orders	Families	Genera	Species
Geophilomorpha	Geophilidae	15	41
	Linotaeniidae	1	1
	Oryidae	2	2
	Schendylidae	1	1
Lithobiomorpha	Henicopidae	4	11
	Lithobiidae	1	1
Scolopendromorpha	Cryptopidae	1	8
	Scolopendridae	1	3
Scutigeromorpha	Pselliodidae	1	1
	Scutigeridae	1	1
Total	**10**	**28**	**70**

Type locality: Chile (Gervais 1847).

Remarks: This species was recorded from Copiapó to Punta Arenas; it shows the largest distribution of all Chilopoda in Chile (Shelley 2008, Vega-Román et al. 2014).

4. *Akymnopellis laevigata* (Porat, 1876)
Cormocephalus laevigata Porat, 1876: see p. 17–18.
Otostigmus michaelseni Attems, 1903: 97–98.
Distribution: Coquimbo, Valparaíso, Quilpúe, Salto, Santiago (Attems 1903b, Silvestri 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Bücherl 1974, Shelley 2008).
Type locality: Montevideo, Uruguay (Porat 1876).

Remarks: This species is similar to *Akymnopellis chilensis,* however, *Akymnopellis laevigata* differs by a dorsal suture on the tergite 21 and a strongly sclerotized last pair of legs (Shelley 2008).

5. *Akymnopellis platei* (Attems, 1903)
Otostigmus platei Attems, 1903: see p. 98.
Hemiscolopendra perdita Chamberlin, 1955: 44–45.
Distribution: Los Vilos, Copiapo, Ovalle, Zapallar, Quilpué, Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Coquimbo, Zapallar, Aconcagua (Guardia Vieja), Antofagasta (Oasis de Niebla, La Chipana) (Attems 1903, Silvestri 1899, Porter 1911, Chamberlin 1955, Bücherl 1974, Sielfeld 2002, Shelley 2008).
Type locality: Valparaíso, Chile (Shelley 2008).

Family **Cryptopidae** Kohlrausch, 1881

6. *Cryptops armatus* Silvestri, 1899

Cryptops armatus Silvestri, 1899: 141–152 pp., see p. 147.
Distribution: Santiago (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Bücherl 1974).
Type locality: Santiago, Chile (Silvestri 1899).

Remarks: Attems (1930) suggests that it is a doubtful species. Further comparative studies of specimens from *Cryptops armatus* are needed to clarify the taxonomic status.

7. *Cryptops detectus* Silvestri, 1899

Cryptops detectus Silvestri, 1899: 141–152 pp., see p. 146.
Distribution: Temuco (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Bücherl 1974, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Temuco, Chile (Silvestri 1899).

8. *Cryptops gynnis* Chamberlin, 1956

Cryptops gynnis Chamberlin, 1956, see p. 12.
Cryptops debilis Chamberlin, 1955 *nec* Bücherl, 1950
Distribution: Los Muermos, Raqui (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002, Bonato et al. 2016).
Type locality: Los Muermos, Llanquihue, Chile (Chamberlin 1956).

9. *Cryptops monilis* Gervais, 1849

Cryptops monilis Gervais, 1849: In: C. Gay (ed.) 53–72 pp., see p. 69.
Cryptops abbreviatus Attems, 1903.
Distribution: Tenglo Island (Chiloé), Valparaíso, Valdivia, Corral, Coipue, Villarrica, San Vicente, Viña del Mar, Temuco (Gervais 1849, Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Büchert 1974, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Valdivia, Chile (Gervais 1849).

10. *Cryptops nahuelbuta* Chamberlin, 1955

Cryptops nahuelbuta Chamberlin, 1955: 1–44 pp., see p. 37.
Distribution: Crest of Sierra Nahuelbuta (Angol) (Chamberlin 1955, Bücherl 1974, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Crest of Sierra Nahuelbuta, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

11. *Cryptops nivicomes* Verhoeff, 1938

Cryptops nivicomes Verhoeff, 1938b: 339–388 pp., see p. 367.
Distribution: Santiago, Puerto Puyuhuapi, Calbuco (Verhoeff 1938b, 1939, Chamberlin 1955, Bücherl 1974, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Fierro Carrera above Santiago, 2350 m, Chile (Verhoeff 1938b).

12. *Cryptops patagonicus* Meinert, 1886

Cryptops patagonicus Meinert, 1886: 161–233, see p. 211.
Distribution: Cocholgüe, Constitución, Concepción, Talcahuano (Bücherl 1974, Vega-Román et al. 2011).
Type locality: Patagonia, Puerto Bueno, Argentina (Meinert 1886).

13. *Cryptops triserratus* Attems, 1903

Cryptops triserratus Attems, 1903a: 155–302, see p. 298.
Distribution: Valdivia (Silvestri 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Verhoeff 1939, Chamberlin 1955, Bücherl 1974, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Valdivia, Chile (Attems 1903b).

Order **Lithobiomorpha** Pocock, 1895
Family **Henicopidae** Pocock, 1901

14. *Anopsobius productus* Silvestri, 1899

Anopsobius productus Silvestri, 1899: 141–152, see p. 143.
Distribution: Temuco (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Temuco, Chile (Silvestri 1899).

15. *Anopsobius schwabei* (Verhoeff, 1939)

Dichelobius schwabei Verhoeff, 1939: 301–324 pp., see p. 320.
Distribution: Puerto Puyuhuapi (Verhoeff 1939).
Type locality: Puerto Puyuhuapi, Chile (Verhoeff 1939).

16. *Catanopsobius chilensis* Silvestri, 1909

Catanopsobius chilensis Silvestri, 1909: 267–271 pp., see p. 271.
Distribution: Temuco (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Temuco, Chile (Silvestri 1909).

17. *Lamyctes africanus* (Porath, 1871)

Henicops africanus Porath, 1871: 1135–1167 pp., see p. 1140.

Lamyctes insignis (Pocock, 1891)
Distribution: Juan Fernández Archipelago (Pocock 1896).
Type locality: Caffraria, South Africa (Porath 1871).

18. *Lamyctes calbucensis* Verhoeff, 1939

Lamyctes calbucensis Verhoeff, 1939: 301–324 pp., see p. 321.
Distribution: Puerto Puyuhuapi (Verhoeff 1939).
Type locality: Calbuco island, Chile (Verhoeff 1939).

19. *Lamyctes andinus* Kraus, 1954

Lamyctes andinus Kraus, 1954: 311–323 pp., see p. 322.
Lamyctes neglectus Chamberlin, 1955
Lamyctes rectus Chamberlin, 1955
Lamyctes subtropicalis Chamberlin, 1955
Distribution: Temuco, Angol (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Mountain Atojja in Chucuito, Perú (Kraus 1957).

20. *Lamyctes baeckstroemi* Verhoeff, 1924

Lamyctes baeckstroemi Verhoeff, 1924: 403–418 pp., see p. 410.
Distribution: Juan Fernández Archipelago "Mas a Tierra Island" (Verhoeff 1924).
Type locality: Juan Fernández Archipelago, "Mas a Tierra Island", Chile (Verhoeff 1924).

21. *Lamyctes inermipes* (Silvestri, 1897)

Henicops inermipes Silvestri, 1897: 1–11 pp. see p. 2.
Distribution: Talca, Coipué, Temuco, Osorno, Puyehue (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: San Lorenzo, Argentina (Silvestri 1897).

22. *Lamyctes taulisensis* Kraus, 1954

Lamyctes taulisensis Kraus, 1954: 311–323 pp., see p. 322.
Lamyctes brattstroemi Chamberlin, 1955
Distribution: Angol, Puerto Montt (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Perú (Bonato et al. 2016).
Remarks: According to Bonato et al. (2016) this species is distributed across South America, yet, it has only been recorded in Perú and Chile.

23. *Paralamyctes (Nothofagobius) chilensis* (Gervais, 1847)

Henicops chilensis Gervais, 1847: 210–623 pp., see p. 239.
Distribution: Talcahuano, Chiloé, Puyehue National Park, Calbuco (Gervais 1847, Silvestri 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Verhoeff 1939, Chamberlin 1955, Edgecombe 2001, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Chile (Gervais 1847).
Remarks: *Paralamyctes* Pocock, 1901 has a classic Gondwanian distribution, with species previously known from New Zealand, southern Africa, Madagascar and Chile. *Henicops chilensis* was transferred to *Paralamyctes* by Silvestri in 1905.

24. *Paralamyctes wellingtonensis* Edgecombe, 2003

Paralamyctes wellingtonensis Edgecombe, 2003: 1–12 pp., see p. 2.
Distribution: Puerto Edén, Wellington Island and Torres del Paine National Park (Edgecombe 2003).
Type locality: Puerto Edén, Wellington Island, Chile (Edgecombe 2003).
Remarks: This species was described from a sample from Puerto Edén, Wellington Island (*ca* 49°S), that was similar to *P. chilensis* except the modified female gonopods (Edgecombe 2003).

Family **Lithobiidae** Pocock, 1895

25. *Lithobius obscurus* Meinert, 1872

Lithobius obscurus Meinert, 1872: 281–344 pp., see p. 300.
Chilebius coquimbo Chamberlin, 1955
Distribution: Coquimbo to Los Niches, in the Curicó Province, Maule region (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002, Moya-Hernández et al. 2015).
Type locality: Fray Jorge, Coquimbo, Chile (Meinert 1872).

Order **Geophilomorpha** Leach, 1815
Family **Geophilidae** Leach, 1815

26. *Apogeophilus claviger* Silvestri, 1905

Apogeophilus claviger Silvestri, 1905: 715–772 pp., see p. 766.
Distribution: Santiago, Chile (Silvestri 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Foddai et al. 2000, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Santiago, Chile (Silvestri 1905).

27. *Chilenophilus corralinus* (Attems, 1903)
Geophilus corralinus Attems, 1903: 155–302 pp., see p. 253.
Distribution: Corral: Valparaíso (Estación el Salto and Viña del Mar), Valdivia (Estancilla), Corral (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Corral, Chile (Attems 1903a).

Remarks: Considered a junior synonym of *Pachymerinus millepunctatus* (Gervais, 1847) by Silvestri (1905). However, currently it is considered a different species according to the original descriptions.

28. *Chilenophilus goetschi* (Verhoeff, 1934)
Queenslandophilus goetschi Verhoeff, 1934: 1–112 pp., see p. 23.
Distribution: Zapallar, Valparaíso (Verhoeff 1934, 1939, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002, Bonato et al. 2016).
Type locality: Zapallar, North of Valparaíso, Chile (Verhoeff 1934).

29. *Chilenophilus porosus* Verhoeff, 1938
Chilenophilus porosus Verhoeff, 1938: 123–130 pp., see p. 129.
Distribution: Puerto de Olido (Verhoeff 1938a, Chamberlin 1955).
Type locality: Puerto de Olido, Chile (Verhoeff 1938).

Remarks: Originally described as *Chilenophilus goetschi porosus* Verhoeff, 1938.

30. *Eurytion moderatum* Attems, 1903
Eurytion moderatum Attems, 1903: see 247–248 pp.
Distribution: Quilpué (Silvestri 1905, Foddai et al. 2000).
Type locality: Quilpúe, Chile (Attems 1903).

Remarks: Silvestri (1905) considered this species to be a junior synonym of *Eurytion gracile* (Gervais, 1849). However, Pereira (2016) considered *E. gracile* should be revised and retained *E. moderatum* within the genus *Plateurytion*.

31. *Filipponus holdgati* Chamberlin, 1962
Filipponus holdgati Chamberlin, 1962: 1–23 pp., see p. 3.
Distribution: Chiloé (Chamberlin 1962).
Type locality: Chiloé, midway between Refugio River and Lar River in San Pedro mountain range, Chile (Chamberlin 1962).

32. *Nicopus chilensis* Attems, 1947
Nicopus chilensis Attems, 1947: 50–149 pp., see p. 60.
Distribution: Chile (Chamberlin 1955).
Type locality: Chile (Attems 1947).

Remarks: The status of this species has never been revised since the original description. Type material: 1 female dissected, 1 slide (head, maxilla, prepared by Crabill) (syntype) preserved in the Natural History Museum of Vienna (Ilie et al. 2009) was collected by Novara Expedition (1857–1859) (Foddai et al. 2000).

33. *Ketampa brattstroemi* Chamberlin, 1955
Ketampa brattstroemi Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 14.
Distribution: Bahía San Vicente (Chamberlin 1955).
Type locality: San Vicente Bay, Punta Liles, just West of San Vicente, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

34. *Orinomerium andes* Chamberlin, 1955
Orinomerium andes Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 37.
Distribution: Crest of Sierra Nahuelbuta (Chamberlin 1955).
Type locality: Nahuelbuta, Crest of the Sierra, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

35. *Pachymerinus canaliculatus* (Gervais, 1849)
Geophilus canaliculatus Gervais, 1849: see p. 72.
Distribution: Coipué (Gervais 1849, Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Coipué, Araucanía Region, Chile (Gervais 1849).

Remarks: Distributed almost worldwide except of Antarctica and some areas in Western Africa and South and Southeast Asia (Minelli 2011).

36. *Pachymerinus millepunctatus* (Gervais, 1847)
Geophilus millepunctatus Gervais, 1847: 210–623 pp., see p. 311.
Distribution: Valdivia, Temuco, Los Muermos, Purranque, San Rosendo, Corral, Valparaíso, El Salto, Crest of Sierra Nahuelbuta (Gervais 1847, Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality : Valdivia, Chile (Gervais 1847).

37. *Pachymerinus pluripes* (Silvestri, 1899)
Mecistocephalus pluripes Silvestri, 1899: see p. 149.
Distribution: San Vicente, Talcahuano (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: San Vicente, Talcahuano, Chile (Silvestri 1899).

38. *Pachymerinus porteri* (Silvestri, 1899)
Mecistocephalus porteri Silvestri, 1899: 141–152 pp., see p. 149.
Distribution: Santiago, Quilpué, Coipué, Temuco, Puerto Montt, Tenglo Island, Los Muermos (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Coipue, Temuco, Chile (Silvestri 1899).
Remarks: Silvestri (1905) classified the species as belonging to the genus *Pachymerinus,* this was confirmed by Attems (1929), see Foddai et al. (2000).

39. *Pachymerium armatum* Silvestri, 1905
Pachymerium armatum Silvestri, 1905: 715–722, see p. 763.
Distribution: Puerto Mayno (Silvestri 1905).
Type locality: Puerto Mayno, Chile (Silvestri 1905).
Remarks: The genus *Polycricus* is considered synonym junior of *Pachymerium* (Ilie et al. 2009).

40. *Pandineum alticolens* Chamberlin, 1955
Pandineum alticolens Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 20.
Distribution: Crest of Sierra Nahuelbuta (Chamberlin 1955, Foddai et al. 2000, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Crest of Sierra Nahuelbuta, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

41. *Pandineum clarum* Chamberlin, 1955
Pandineum clarum Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 19.
Distribution: Llanquihue, Calbuco Island (San Antonio) Reloncaví bight, Tenglo Island (Chamberlin 1955, Foddai et al. 2000, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Llanquihue, Calbuco Island (San Antonio), Reloncaví bight, Tenglo Island, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

42. *Pandineum clypeale* Chamberlin, 1955
Pandineum clypeale Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 20.
Distribution: North of Llanquihue lake (Chamberlin 1955, Foddai et al. 2000, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: North of Llanquihue lake, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

43. *Pandineum collis* Chamberlin, 1962
Pandineum collis Chamberlin, 1962: 1–23 pp., see p. 6.
Distribution: Chiloé Island (Chamberlin 1962).
Type locality: Chepu, Chiloé Island, Chile (Chamberlin 1962).

44. *Pandineum cryptum* Chamberlin, 1956
Pandineum cryptum Chamberlin, 1956: 11–12 pp. see p. 11.
Distribution: Llanquihue Province (Chamberlin 1956).
Type locality: Llanquihue Province, Petrohue, at western end of Todos los Santos Lake, Chile (Chamberlin, 1956).

45. *Pandineum dahli* Chamberlin, 1955
Pandineum dahli Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 22.
Distribution: Coquimbo (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Coquimbo peninsula, Pelicanos rock, North of Coquimbo; Northwest of Guayacan, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

46. *Pandineum leium* Chamberlin, 1955
Pandineum leium Chamberlin, 1955, 1–61 pp., see p. 21.
Distribution: Golfo de Arauco, Lota Bay (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Arauco Gulf, Lota Bay, Southeast of Fuerte Viejo, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

47. *Pandineum pauronyx* Chamberlin, 1955
Pandineum pauronyx Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 21.
Distribution: Chiloé Island, South of Lechagua (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: South of Lechagua, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

48. *Pandineum setifer* Chamberlin, 1955
Pandineum setifer Chamberlin, 1955: 1–23 pp., see p. 6.
Distribution: Chiloé Island (Chamberlin 1962).
Type locality: Chiloé Island, Chepu area, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

49. *Pandineum spanum* Chamberlin, 1962
Pandinium spanum Chamberlin, 1962: 1–23 pp., see p. 7.
Distribution: Chepu, Chiloé Island (Chamberlin 1962).
Type locality: Chepu (about one mile from Chepu up the Chepu River), Chile (Chamberlin 1962).
Remarks: Originally described as *Pandinium spanum*. Inside of forests of Eucryphia, Laurelia and Weinmannia (Chamberlin 1962).

50. *Plateurytion gracilis* (Gervais, 1849)
Geophilus gracilis Gervais, 1849: 53–72 pp., see p. 70.
Geophilus moderatus Attems, 1903
Distribution: Valdivia (Gervais 1849), Argentina (Pereira 2016).
Type locality: Valdivia, Chile (Gervais 1849).

51. *Plateurytion metopias* (Attems, 1903)
Geophilus metopias Attems, 1903a: 155–302 pp., see p. 246.
Distribution: Corral (Bonato et al. 2016).
Type locality: Corral, Chile (Attems 1903).

Remarks: The last taxonomic revision was proposed by Bonato et al. (2007). Attems (1903) considers that this species belongs to the subgenus *Eurytion*.

52. *Plateurytion michaelseni* (Attems, 1903)
Geophilus michaelseni Attems, 1903a: 155–302 pp., see p. 245.
Distribution: Valparaíso, Viña del Mar (Atems, 1903a)
Type locality: Valparaíso, „Viña del Mar“, Chile (Attems 1903a).

Remarks: Valid as *Plateurytion michaelseni* (Attems, 1903a, Bonato et al. (2007). This species also is considered in the subgenus *Eurytion* by Atems (1903).

53. *Plateurytion mundus* (Chamberlin, 1955)
Chilerium mundus Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 24.
Distribution: 35 kilometers East to Temuco (Chamberlin 1955, Foddai et al. 2000, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: 35 kilometers East to Temuco, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

54. *Plateurytion roigi* Pereira, 2016
Plateurytion roigi Pereira, 2016: 347–360 pp., see. 360.
Distribution: Chaitén (Pereira 2016).
Type locality: Chaitén, Los Lagos Region: Palena province, Chile (Pereira 2016).

Remarks: This species seems particularly similar to *P. gracilis* (Gervais, 1849) (Pereira 2016).

55. *Plateurytion zapallar* (Chamberlin, 1955)
Chilerium zapallar Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 24.
Distribution: Aconcagua, Zapallar, Coquimbo, Quebrada Huaquén, Pichicuy, La Campana National Park, Quebrada el Tigre, Cachagua (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002, Pereira 2015).
Type locality: Zapallar, Aconcagua, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

56. *Schendyloides alacer* (Pocock, 1891)
Geophilus alacer Pocock, 1891: 215–227 pp., see p. 226.
Scolioplanes magellanicus Attems, 1897
Distribution: Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, Juan Fernández Archipelago, Tierra del Fuego (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1991, 1912, Verhoeff 1924, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002). Chile, Navarino Island, Puerto Toro; (Ilie et al. 2009).
Type locality: Strait of Magellan, Punta Arenas, Chile (Pocock 1891).

Remarks: *S. magellanicus* has been regarded as belonging to *Cryotion* Chamberlin, 1962 by Shelley (2006), who confirmed Chamberlin's classification as a species of *Cryotion*, a genus which Crabill (1964) identified as a synonym of *Schendyloides* Attems, 1897. According to Silvestri 1899: 151, *Scolioplanes magellanicus* is a synonym of *Schizotaenia alacer* (Pocock, 1891), redescription by Pereira & Minelli (1992).

57. *Schendyloides psilopus* (Attems, 1897)
Schendyla psilopus Attems, 1897: 1–8 pp., see p. 6.
Distribution: Coipué, Strait of Magellan, Patagonia, Elizabeth Island (Porter 1911, 1912, Silvestri 1905, Verhoeff 1924, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Strait of Magellan, Punta Arenas, Chile (Attems 1897).

58. *Schizonium amplum* Chamberlin, 1956
Schizonium amplum Chamberlin, 1956: see p. 8.
Distribution: Chiloé (Chamberlin 1962, Foddai et al. 2000).
Type locality: Chiloé, San Pedro Mountain Range, Chile (Chamberlin 1956).

59. *Schizonium glaciale* Chamberlin, 1962
Schizonium glaciale Chamberlin, 1962: 1–23 pp., see p. 9.
Distribution: Wellington Island (Chamberlin 1962, Foddai et al. 2000).
Type locality: Wellington Island, Chile (Chamberlin 1962).

60. *Schizonium lamprum* Chamberlin, 1962
Schizonium lamprum Chamberlin, 1962: 1–23 pp., see p. 9.
Distribution: Chepu (Chamberlin 1962).
Type locality: Chepu, Chiloé Island, Chile (Chamberlin 1962).

61. *Schizonium ovallenum* Chamberlin, 1955
Schizonium ovallenum Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp. see p. 30.
Distribution: Ovalle, Fray Jorge (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Ovalle, Fray Jorge, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

62. *Schizonium paucipes* Chamberlin, 1962
Schizonium paucipes Chamberlin, 1962: 1–23 pp., see p. 10.
Distribution: Wellington Island (Chamberlin 1962).
Type locality: Wellington Island, Chile (Chamberlin 1962).

63. *Schizonium talcanum* Chamberlin, 1955
Schyzonium talcanum Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 29.
Distribution: 35.4 kilometers Northeast to Talca (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: 35.4 kilometers Northeast to Talca, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

64. *Synerium nuble* Chamberlin, 1955
Synerium nuble Chamberlin, 1955: 1–61 pp., see p. 31.
Distribution: San Carlos, province to Ñuble (Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: 50 kilometers East of San Carlos, province to Ñuble, Chile (Chamberlin 1955).

65. *Tuoba baeckstroemi* (Verhoeff, 1924)
Geophilus baeckstroemi Verhoeff, 1924: 403–418 pp., see p. 414.
Distribution: Within Southern America, Valparaíso, Juan Fernández Archipelago, Easter Island (Verhoeff 1924).
Type locality: Santa Clara in "Mas a tierra Island", Chile (Verhoeff 1924).

Remarks: Assigned to the genus *Tuoba* Chamberlin, 1920 by Foddai et al. (2000). New combination proposed by Jones (1998).

66. *Tuoba laticollis* (Attems, 1903)
Geophilus laticollis Attems, 1903: 155–302 pp., see p. 239.
Distribution: Juan Fernández Archipelago (Foddai et al. 2000).
Type locality: Juan Fernández Archipelago, Chile (Ilie et al. 2009).

Remarks: New combination proposed by Crabill (1968).

Family **Linotaeniidae** Cook, 1899

67. *Chileana araucanensis* (Silvestri, 1899)
Linotaenia araucanensis Silvestri, 1899: see p. 152.
Distribution: Temuco, Pitrufquén, Los Muermos, Zapallar, Valle del Aconcagua (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002, Özdikmen 2009).
Type locality: Temuco, Pitrufquén, Chile (Silvestri 1899).

Remarks: New combination proposed by Özdikmen (2009).

Family **Oryidae** Cook, 1896

68. *Metaxythus austrinus* Crabill, 1968
Metaxythus Crabill, 1968: 243–248 pp., see p. 244.
Distribution: Juan Fernández Archipelago (Bonato et al. 2016).
Type locality: Juan Fernández Archipelago, Chile (Crabill 1968).

69. *Trematorya sternalis* Brölemann, 1909
Trematorya sternalis Brölemann, 1909: 415–432 pp., see p. 425.
Distribution: Juan Fernández island (Chamberlin 1955, Foddai et al. 2000, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: Valparaíso Hills, Chile (Brölemann 1909).

Family **Schendylidae** Cook, 1896

70. *Schendyla tyrolensis* Meinert, 1870
Schendyla tyrolensis Meinert, 1870: 81–103 pp., see p. 103.
Distribution: Quinta Normal, Valparaíso, Santiago (Silvestri 1899, 1905, Porter 1911, 1912, Chamberlin 1955, Sielfeld 2002).
Type locality: "Razzes, Tyrol" = Bagni di Razzes, Italy (Meinert 1870).

Remarks: Species was introduced from Europe (Foddai et al. 2000); it is distributed in America, some areas of Africa, Madagascar, southern and eastern Asia, Australia and Pacific Islands (Minelli 2011).

4. Discussion

This work is the first complete list of the chilopod fauna recorded in Chile from 1847 until today. A bibliographic compilation is presented including publications, a revision of ChiloBase, and field data of the authors. To the present in Chile a total of 70 species from 28 genera, 10 families, and 4 orders have been registered.

The highest number of species is presented by the Geophilomorpha with 45 species, followed by Lithobiomorpha and Scolopendromorpha with 12 and 11 species, respectively. Scutigeromorpha presents the least diversity with only two species, and one of which, apparently, presents a problem in its registered location.

Akymnopellis chilensis (Gervais, 1847) is the species with the widest distribution in Chile, occurring from Copiapó to Punta Arenas. *Scutigera coleoptrata*, which until 2009 only reached Talca is currently recorded throughout the entire central-southern area (Pérez-Schultheiss & Mosqueira 2009, Faúndez 2011).

Most of the remaining species were only been recorded at one or two locations (*e.g. Cryptops gynnis*, *C. nahuelbuta*, *C. armatus*, *C. detectus*, *C. nivicomes*, *Anopsobius productus*, *Lamyctes andinus*, *L. baeckstroemi*, *Paralamyctes wellingtonensis*, *Apogeophilus claviger*, *Chilenophilus porosus*, *Eurytion moderatum*, *Pachymerinus canaliculatus*).

This may indicate that many of these species are endemic; however, in reality more fieldwork is required in unexplored areas regarding this fauna. Species such as *Lamyctes africanus* have been registered in several countries in Great Britain (Barber 1992), in Denmark (Enghoff et al. 2013); in the Czech Republic (Dányi & Tuf 2016), in Germany (Decker et al. 2017), and in France (Iorio 2016). In Chile this species may have reached Juan Fernández through an expedition, being dispersed by boats. The species *Scutigera coleoptrata* presumably came to our country the same way; it is an introduced species that is currently distributed throughout the central and central-southern area of the country.

Species such as *Cryptops armatus* require studies to clarify their taxonomic status (Attems 1930). Silvestri (1905) considers *Eurytion moderatum* to be a junior synonym of *Eurytion gracile* (Gervais, 1849). However, Pereira (2016) estimates that *E. gracile* requires a revision and retains *E. moderatum* within the genus *Plateurytion*. Other species such as *Nicopus chilensis, Trematorya sternalis, Metaxythus austrinus, Schizonium lamprum, Pandineum collis, etc.,* have never been revised since the original description.

Of the 70 species currently present in Chile, 24 (34.3%) have been registered on islands. Seven species have been recorded on Juan Fernández Archipelago, and eight species on the island of Chiloé, which is undoubtedly due to the work of expeditions that have passed through the country. Therefore, if the sampling effort increases, it is likely that the number of species and their range of distribution will also increase.

Certainly, our knowledge of Chilean centipedes is still far being from complete and a review of the taxonomic status of several species is necessary due to the time elapsed since their original descriptions. Biogeographic and autecological information will increase with the number of specialists. However, the information provided here is essential to initiate future studies on the distribution, taxonomy and ecology of Chilopoda as much of the Chilean national territory is still poorly sampled. Therefore, the number of species and distributional data on this list will increase in the near future when studies are expanded to include those parts of the Chilean territory not yet sufficiently investigated.

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