






# Checklist of centipedes (Chilopoda) and millipedes (Diplopoda) from Honduras

## Lista de ciempiés (Chilopoda) y milpiés (Diplopoda) de Honduras

Alex M. Cubas-Rodríguez<sup>1</sup> , Julián Bueno-Villegas<sup>2</sup> , Fabio G. Cupul-Magaña<sup>3\*</sup> 

### Abstract

Little information is available regarding centipedes (Chilopoda) and millipedes (Diplopoda) from Honduras, a country located on the following biogeographic provinces: Mosquito (North and East), Chiapas Highlands (Central) and Pacific Lowlands (South). Here, we provide an updated list of centipede and millipede species based on a literature survey and a review of global taxonomic on-line databases of Chilopoda (Chilobase) and Diplopoda (MilliBase). The updated list includes 14 centipede and 21 millipede species. Three centipede and 14 millipede species are endemic. We report and additional three centipede and six millipede species compared to the previous record. Brief comments of taxonomy, biology and distribution of the recorded species are given.

**Keywords:** Central America, distribution, Myriapoda, richness, taxonomy

### Resumen

Hay poca información disponible sobre los ciempiés (Chilopoda) y los milpiés (Diplopoda) de Honduras, un país ubicado en las provincias biogeográficas de Mosquito, al norte y este, Tierras Altas de Chiapas, al centro y Tierras Bajas de la Costa Pacífico, al sur. Aquí proporcionamos una lista actualizada de las especies de ciempiés y milpiés, con base en una revisión de literatura y la consulta de las bases de datos taxonómicas globales en línea de Chilopoda (Chilobase) y Diplopoda (MilliBase). La lista actualizada incluye 14 especies de ciempiés y 21 de milpiés. Tres especies de ciempiés y 14 de milpiés son endémicas. Reportamos tres especies de ciempiés y seis de milpiés más que el registro previo. Se proporcionan breves comentarios sobre taxonomía, biología y distribución de las especies registradas.

**Palabras clave:** Centroamérica, distribución, Myriapoda, riqueza, taxonomía

<sup>1</sup> Museo de Entomología, Escuela de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Departamento Francisco Morazán, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

<sup>2</sup> Laboratorio de Sistemática Animal, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Hidalgo, México.

<sup>3</sup> Centro Universitario de la Costa, Universidad de Guadalajara, Jalisco, México.

\* Corresponding author: [fabiocupul@gmail.com](mailto:fabiocupul@gmail.com)

Received: September 25, 2023; accepted: February 27, 2024; published: May 10, 2024.

## INTRODUCTION

Myriapods (subphylum Myriapoda) are non-flying terrestrial arthropods whose characteristic feature is the presence of a multisegmented head and trunk with numerous pairs of legs (Brusca et al., 2023; Grimaldi and Engel, 2005). Four classes are included within the group: Chilopoda or centipedes, Symphyla or garden centipedes, Pauropoda or pauropods, as well as Diplopoda or millipedes (Giribet and Edgecombe, 2020). Regarding centipedes and millipedes, their worldwide diversity is 3327 and 13,619 species, respectively (Bonato et al., 2016; Sierwald and Spelda, 2023). Both groups are distributed in a wide variety of habitats and microhabitats (David, 2015; Voigtländer, 2011).

Centipedes are predators, mainly nocturnal, that have a pair of appendages (forcipules) capable of inoculating venom and located in the segment of the trunk located behind the head. In addition, centipede length measures between 4 mm and 300 mm and adults have 15 to 191 pairs of legs (Minelli, 2011; Minelli and Koch, 2011). Millipedes, on the other hand, measure from 1.4 to 300 mm, their trunk is formed by diplosegments or rings generally provided with two pairs of legs whose number ranges from 11 to 653 pairs of legs. Most millipedes also have repugnatory glands

(ozopores). Specialized appendages (gonopods) for sperm transfer are observed in most male millipedes, and most species are detritivorous, feeding on decaying organic matter (David, 2015; Koch, 2015; Marek et al., 2021).

Honduras is a country of the Neotropical region with a territory of 112,492 km<sup>2</sup> and is located in the widest part of the Central American isthmus, where the biogeographic provinces of Mosquito, to the north and east, Tierras Altas de Chiapas, in the center, as well as the Pacific Coast Lowlands, to the south, converge (Morrone et al., 2022; Oficina de Información Diplomática, 2023). However, studies on the diversity of its myriapod fauna are scarce. In fact, consultation by geographic region in online catalogs of global Chilopoda (Chilobase) and Diplopoda (MilliBase) yields that species richness for Honduras is 11 centipedes and 15 millipedes (Bonato et al., 2016; Sierwald and Spelda, 2023).

The millipede *Orthoporus otomitus* (De Saussure, 1859) was the first myriapod recorded for Honduras (Attems, 1914). *Piestophilus caribbeanus* (Chamberlin, 1915) was the first documented centipede and the first species described as new to the country (Figure 1; Chamberlin, 1915).

The two publications of Chamberlin (1922a, 1922b) were the firsts to review and describe new

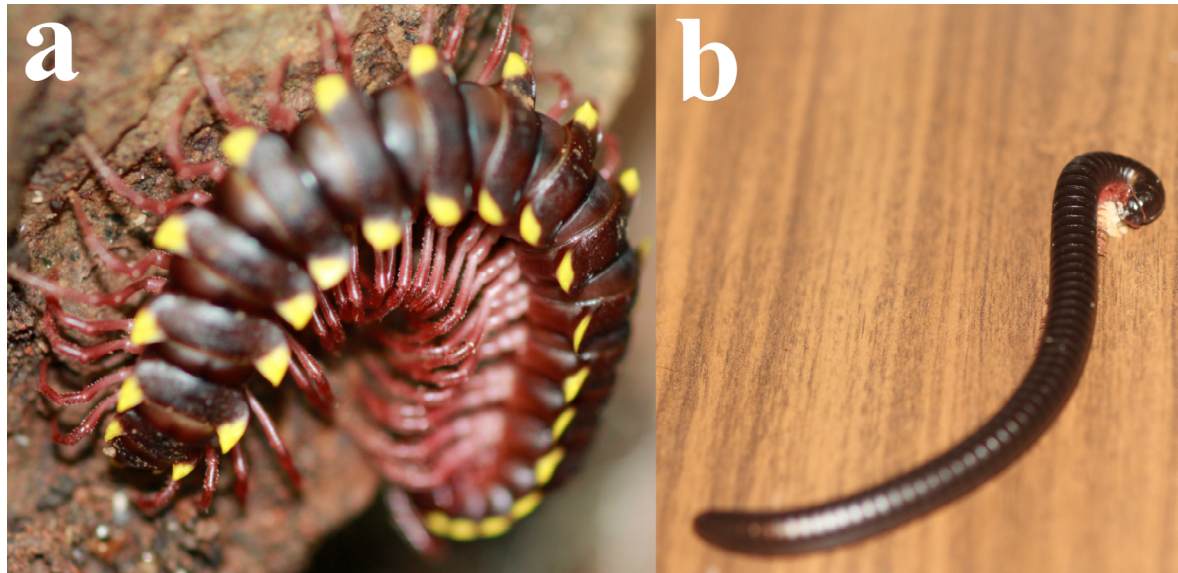


**Figure 1.** Holotype of the centipede *Piestophilus caribbeanus*, catalog number MCZ:IZ:CHIL-1716. **Top:** anterior ventral view of body (sternites) and forcipules (cephalic plate was detached). **Bottom:** posterior ventral view of the body (sternites) and last pair of legs. Photo courtesy: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; ©President and Fellows of Harvard College.

species of centipedes and millipedes (Figure 2) of Honduras from material deposited in collections: ten species of centipedes, with five described as new, as well as 15 of millipedes, with ten described as new; all species described as new remain valid. The latest published works on the myriapods of Honduras are those of Loomis (1959), describing

the millipede *Chondrodesmus allenae* Loomis, 1959, and de Armas and Cubas-Rodríguez (2023), on the centipede *Rhysida celeris* (Humbert and De Saussure, 1870).

This paper updates the list of centipedes and millipedes species recorded for Honduras, with



**Figure 2.** Images of undescribed myriapods from Honduras. **a)** Millipede specimen, likely belong to the family Chelodesmidae, from the municipality of Pespire in the department of Choluteca. **b)** Millipede specimen, probably belong to the family Spirostreptidae from the municipality of Santa Ana. Photographs Alex Cubas.

the purpose of increasing knowledge about their richness, based on the consultation of online catalogs, as well as scientific papers published in the last 100 years.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The online catalogs Chilobase, MilliBase and Myriatrix (Bonato et al., 2016; Myriatrix, 2023a; Sierwald and Spelda, 2023) were consulted. Searches were performed by distribution or geographic area, in this case Honduras, as well as by particular species. Also, the publications of Attems (1914), Chamberlin (1915, 1922a, 1922b, 1944, 1953), Loomis (1959), Keall (1980), Hoffman (1999), Foddai et al. (2000), Jeekel (2001), Pereira (2013), and de Armas and Cubas-Rodríguez (2023) were reviewed. In addition, the online catalogs from the collections of the Field Museum of Natural History (<https://collections-zoology.fieldmuseum.org/>), U.S. National Entomological Collection of the National Museum of Natural History (<https://collections.nmnh.si.edu/search/ento/#new-search>) and the Museum of Comparative Zoology Harvard University (<https://mczbase.mcz.harvard.edu/SpecimenSearch.cfm>) were consulted.

edu/SpecimenSearch.cfm) were consulted.

The list obtained is presented in order according to Bonato et al. (2011), Zhang (2013) and Enghoff et al. (2015) and includes, in addition to the taxonomic hierarchies (in bold) of class, order, family and in some cases subfamily, valid scientific names (in bold), synonyms (ordered alphabetically), localities in Honduras, geographic distribution, comments, host collection and catalog or registry number if available.

The institutional acronyms for myriapod repository collections are FMNH = Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; MCZ = Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard; MZUT = Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino, Turin; NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna; NMNH = National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.; and ZMHB = Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin. Also, the expression EZID corresponds to a data identifier number; [sic!] denotes a scientific name that retains the misspelling as cited in the original paper; while the symbol "?" represents an identification made

correctly, but, for some reason, is still uncertain and needs further research.

## RESULTS

Fourteen species, 11 genera, seven families and three orders of centipedes were counted, as well as 21 species, one subspecies, 12 genera, 11 families and seven orders of millipedes. Three species of centipedes and 14 species of millipedes (as well as one subspecies) are endemic to Honduras. According to the information available in databases and literature, myriapods were collected at 13 localities, most located in northwestern and northeastern Honduras, corresponding to the Mosquito province. La Ceiba and San Juan Pueblo in the department of Atlántida, recorded the highest number of species: ten and seven, respectively. The specific localities for three species is unknown.

List of species recorded in Honduras.

### Chilopoda Latreille, 1817

#### Scutigermorpha Pocock, 1895

#### Scutigera Leach, 1814

#### Scutigerinae Leach, 1814

#### *Dendrothereua linceci* Wood, 1867

*Cermatia linceci* Wood, 1867

*Dendrothereua arborum* Verhoeff, 1944

*Scutigera cacahuamilpensis* Herrera, 1891

*Scutigera dorothea* Chamberlin, 1943

*Scutigera homa* Chamberlin, 1942

*Scutigera linceci* Wood, 1867

*Scutigera mexicana* De Saussure and Humbert, 1872

*Scutigera nubila* Chamberlin, 1922

*Scutigera occidentalis* Meinert, 1886

*Scutigera phana* Chamberlin, 1943

*Scutigera tancitarona* Chamberlin, 1942

**Localities in Honduras:** the record for the country was based on the dubious identification of an immature specimen in a shipment of orchids of the genus *Laelia* that arrived in New Zealand in March 1979, and which was shipped from Honduras (Keall, 1980).

**Geographic distribution:** from the southern United States, Mexico, Central America, Colombia and the Caribbean (Bonato et al., 2016; Cupul-Magaña, 2019; De Saussure and Humbert, 1872; Edgecombe and Cupul-Magaña 2008).

**Comments:** records of the species in Honduras, as well as for Panama and Grenada, which have been widely reported in publications, may be the result of misinterpretations of the localities names in the literature and, therefore, should not be considered in determining the geographic distribution of the species (Jiménez and Chagas-Jr, 2022; Myriatrix, 2023b).

### Scolopendromorpha Pocock, 1895

#### Cryptopidae Kohlrausch, 1881

#### *Cryptops (Cryptops) positus* Chamberlin, 1939

**Localities in Honduras:** Chamberlin (1939) erected the species from a specimen designated as holotype, collected in banana waste from Honduras and intercepted on November 1, 1937, in a quarantine center in New Orleans, USA. NMNH Collection, holotype sex undetermined, on banana waste, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/38967e576-34ab-44d8-b819-dd8e4f86641d>

**Geographic distribution:** Honduras and Nicaragua (Chamberlin, 1939; Flores-Urtiaga et al., 2015).

**Comments:** Chamberlin (1939) designated paratypes of the species from two specimens collected at the same quarantine center in New Orleans on 21 November 1936, but from Nicaragua. It is also likely that these Honduran specimens came from the north of the country, between the departments of Atlántida and Cortés, where the banana exporting areas were located during the 1930s (Soluri, 2001).

#### *Cryptops (Cryptops) pugnans* Chamberlin, 1922

**Localities in Honduras:** Progreso, department of Yoro (Chamberlin, 1922a). NMNH Collection, holotype sex undetermined, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3a0d0fd8b-1ff8-4f42-a868-866e84cbd771>

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

### Scolopendridae Leach, 1814

#### Scolopendrinae Leach, 1814

#### *Rhysida celeris* (Humbert and De Saussure, 1870)

*Branchiostoma celer* Humbert and De Saussure, 1870

*Rhysida caripensis* González-Sponga, 2002  
*Rhysida celeris* Pocock, 1896  
*Rhysida celeris andina* Bücherl, 1953  
*Rhysida guayanica* González-Sponga, 2002  
*Rhysida maritima* Gonzalez-Sponga, 2002  
*Rhysida monaguensis* González-Sponga, 2002  
*Rhysida neoespartana* González-Sponga, 2002  
*Rhysida porlamarensis* González-Sponga, 2002  
*Rhysida sucupanensis* González-Sponga, 2002  
*Trematophychus celeris* Chamberlin, 1914

**Localities in Honduras:** island of Útila, department of Islas de la Bahía (de Armas and Cubas-Rodríguez, 2023).

**Geographic distribution:** Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela (Chagas-Jr, 2013; de Armas and Cubas-Rodríguez, 2023; Myriatrix, 2023c).

**Comments:** the recorded specimen was observed as prey of the scorpion *Centruroides limbatus* (de Armas and Cubas-Rodríguez, 2023).

### ***Scolopendra polymorpha* Wood, 1861**

*Scolopendra californica* Humbert and De Saussure, 1870  
*Scolopendra copeiana* Wood, 1862  
*Scolopendra copeiana gaumeri* Pocock, 1895  
*Scolopendra leptodera* Kohlrausch, 1878  
*Scolopendra michelbacheri* Verhoeff, 1938  
*Scolopendra mohavea* Chamberlin, 1912  
*Scolopendra mysteca* Humbert and Saussure, 1869  
*Scolopendra pachypus* Kohlrausch, 1878  
*Scolopendra polymorpha pueblae* Chamberlin, 1915  
*Scolopendra viridilimbata* Daday, 1891

**Localities in Honduras:** Bonacca Island, department of Islas de la Bahía (Chamberlin, 1922a).

**Geographic distribution:** United States (Fort Riley type locality), Mexico and Honduras; possibly Belize and introduced to Hawaii (Shelley, 2006).

### ***Scolopendra viridis* Say, 1821**

*Scolopendra azteca* De Saussure, 1858  
*Scolopendra cuivis* Pocock, 1891  
*Scolopendra microcanthus* Bollman, 1889  
*Scolopendra nicaraguensis* Bollman, 1893  
*Scolopendra otomita* De Saussure, 1858

*Scolopendra utahana* Chamberlin, 1925  
*Scolopendra viridis tolteca* De Saussure, 1860

**Localities in Honduras:** not specified, only Honduras (Chamberlin, 1922a).

**Geographic distribution:** Costa Rica, El Salvador, United States (type locality at an unknown site on the coasts of Georgia or Florida), Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama (Bonato et al., 2016; Shelley, 2002).

### **Scolopocryptopidae Pocock, 1896**

#### **Scolopocryptopinae Pocock, 1896**

### ***Scolopocryptops ferrugineus* (Linnaeus, 1767)**

*Otocryptops ferrugineus gabonensis* Demange, 1968  
*Otocryptops ferrugineus nimbanus* Demange, 1963  
*Otocryptops ferrugineus soucupi* Bücherl, 1943  
*Scolopendra ferruginea* Linnaeus, 1767  
*Scolopocryptops antillarum* Marshall, 1878  
*Scolopocryptops bisulca* Karsch, 1884  
*Scolopocryptops ferrugineus gabonensis* Demange, 1968  
*Scolopocryptops ferrugineus nimbanus* Demange, 1963  
*Scolopocryptops meinerti* Pocock, 1888  
*Scolopocryptops mexicana* Humbert and De Saussure, 1869  
*Scolopocryptops miersii peruanus* Verhoeff, 1941  
*Scolopocryptops rufa* Gervais, 1847  
*Scolopocryptops strigilis* Karsch, 1884

**Localities in Honduras:** Choloma, department of Cortés (Chamberlin, 1922a).

**Geographic distribution:** West Africa (type locality), Bahamas, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mexico, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Peru, and Venezuela (Chagas-Jr, 2003; Martínez-Muñoz and Perez-Gelabert, 2018).

### ***Scolopocryptops melanostoma* Newport, 1845**

*Otocryptops aculeatus* Attems, 1897  
*Scolopocryptops boholiensis* Kohlrausch, 1881  
*Scolopocryptops geophilicornis* Tömösváry, 1885  
*Scolopocryptops longiceps* Pocock, 1891  
*Scolopocryptops luzonicus* Kohlrausch, 1879

**Localities in Honduras:** San Juan Pueblo, La

Masica, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922a).

**Geographic distribution:** Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Peru, St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Saint Vincent, type locality), Taiwan, Trinidad and Venezuela (Chagas-Jr, 2008; Chamberlin, 1922a; Martínez-Muñoz and Perez-Gelabert, 2018; Schileyko, 1995).

#### Newportinae Pocock, 1896

##### *Newportia stolli* (Pocock, 1896)

*Newportia mimetica* Chamberlin, 1922

*Newportia sulana* Chamberlin, 1922

*Scolopendrides stolli* Pocock, 1896

**Localities in Honduras:** Progreso, department of Yoro; San Pedro Sula, department of Cortés; Lombardia, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922a).

**Geographic distribution:** Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala (Quezaltenango type locality), Honduras, El Salvador and Mexico (Martínez-Muñoz and Tcherva, 2017; Schileyko and Minelli, 1998).

**Comments:** Both *N. (Newportia) stolli* and *N. (N.) monticola* are among the most geographically widely distributed *Newportia* species. However, molecular studies suggest that the wide distribution is partly an artifact of morphology-based identifications (Edgecombe et al., 2015).

#### Geophilomorpha Pocock, 1895

##### Geophilidae Leach, 1815

##### *Piestophilus caribbeanus* (Chamberlin, 1915)

*Leptophilus caribbeanus* Chamberlin, 1915

**Localities in Honduras:** Swan Island (Swan Island in the original citation) in the Honduran Caribbean, department of Islas de la Bahía (Chamberlin, 1915; Foddai et al., 2000). MCZ Collection, male holotype, catalog number CHIL-1716.

**Geographic distribution:** Cuba and Honduras (see comments; Foddai et al., 2000).

**Comments:** in the MCZ Collection, catalog number 32551, are deposited two specimens identified by

Ralph E. Crabill, dated March 10, 1962, collected in a sugar cane field in the town of Jatibonico, Sancti Spiritus province, Cuba.

##### *Polycricus tardus* (Chamberlin, 1922)

*Suturodes tardus* Chamberlin, 1922

**Localities in Honduras:** San Juan Pueblo, La Masica, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922a). NMNH Collection, holotype sex undetermined, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/30baecec-fa59-4162-8109-313691d1ecb6>

**Geographic distribution:** Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama (Foddai et al., 2000).

**Comments:** in the NMNH Collection, EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/31ae5c651-eaf6-4ff6-a08c-5b634ad4b5b6>, the female holotype of *Suturodes schmidtii* (synonym of *Polycricus schmidtii*) is erroneously assigned to the type locality of San Pedro Sula, the correct type locality is Tajumulco volcano, San Marcos, Guatemala (Chamberlin, 1944; Foddai et al., 2000).

#### Oryidae Cook, 1895

##### *Orphnaeus brevilabiatus* (Newport, 1845)

*Geophilus bilineatus* Peters, 1855

*Orphnaeus lividus* Meinert, 1870

*Orya xanti* Tömösváry, 1885

*Scolopendra phosphoreus* Linnaeus, 1758

**Localities in Honduras:** La Ceiba, department of Atlántida; Choloma and San Pedro Sula, department of Cortés (Chamberlin, 1922a; Foddai et al., 2000).

**Geographic distribution:** wide distribution in tropical regions, often introduced (Bonato et al., 2011; Foddai et al., 2000).

#### Schendylidae Cook, 1896

##### *Ityphilus ceibanus* Chamberlin, 1922

**Localities in Honduras:** La Ceiba, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922a; Foddai et al., 2000). NMNH Collection, holotype sex undetermined, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3196a71be-b9f4-4088-b8b3-39af9b829b89>

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

**Comments:** the species was described on the basis of a single, incomplete specimen, with the posterior end of the body misplaced (Chamberlin, 1922a). For this reason, it doubtful the specimen really belongs to the genus (Pereira, 2013).

**Tanophilus hondurasanus Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** Cerro Cecilia, department of Olancho (Chamberlin, 1922a; Foddai et al., 2000). NMNH Collection, holotype not found.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

**Diplopoda de Blainville in Gervais, 1844**

**Chilognatha Latreille, 1802/1803**

**Platydesmida De Saussure, 1860**

**Platydesmidae De Saussure, 1860**

**Platydesmus interruptus Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** San Juan Pueblo, La Masica, department of Atlántida (type locality); La Ceiba, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999). NMNH Collection, holotype not specified, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3ef040d80-17a0-49e6-96fe-42a9ce2915af>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

**Platydesmus interruptus simplex Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** San Juan Pueblo, la Masica, department of Atlántida (type locality); La Ceiba, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999). NMNH Collection, holotype not specified, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3a2a8971e-1566-4065-b213-54c36cd29df0>

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

**Siphonophorida Newport, 1844**

**Siphonophoridae Newport, 1844**

**Columbianum telana (Chamberlin, 1922)**

*Chamberlinium telanum* Chamberlin, 1922

*Siphonophora telana* Chamberlin, 1922

*Siphonophorella telana* Chamberlin, 1922

**Localities in Honduras:** Tela, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999; Jeekel, 2001; Sierwald and Spelda, 2023). NMNH

Collection, holotype female, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/33b793c4a-b93f-4f96-9717-e862cb639284>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic and probably *C. aviceps* (Loomis, 1961) from Panama is its synonym (Read and Enghoff, 2018).

**Columbianum progressor (Chamberlin, 1922)**

*Siphonophora progressor* Chamberlin, 1922

*Siphonophorella progressor* Chamberlin, 1922

**Localities in Honduras:** Progreso, department of Yoro (Chamberlin, 1922b; Read and Enghoff, 2018). NMNH Collection, male holotype, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3e25d08db-58cd-41e6-b807-fcef6ead8ff2>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

**Polydesmida Pocock, 1887**

**Chelodesmidae Cook, 1895**

**Chondrodesmus alidens Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** La Ceiba, department of Atlántida (Hoffman, 1999; Chamberlin, 1922b). MNH Collection, holotype female, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/34ad-4bae3-a69d-4315-b21e-075b786b9192>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

**Chondrodesmus allenae Loomis, 1959**

*Chondrodesmus alleni* Loomis, 1959

**Localities in Honduras:** Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Zamorano, Tegucigalpa, department of Francisco Morazán (Hoffman, 1999; Loomis, 1959). NMNH Collection, male holotype, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3286cf750-28fe-47c6-af5c-cc5b610401f4>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

**Chondrodesmus tuberculifer Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** La Ceiba, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999). NMNH Collection, male holotype, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3d-d9a2b76-d46e-4fe2-9a7e-132e11ace48b>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

### ***Schistides atopophallus* Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** San Juan Pueblo, La Masica, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999). NMNH Collection, male holotype, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/396640879-a56b-4e3c-8bd5-784cc-c8a033f>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

### **Aphelidesmidae Brölemann, 1916**

#### ***Amplinus constrictus* Chamberlin, 1953**

**Localities in Honduras:** camp east of San Pedro Sula, department of Cortés, altitude 1372 m (4500 ft in the original reference), collected in bromeliad on a tree (Chamberlin, 1953; Hoffman, 1999; Sierwald et al., 2005). FMNH Collection, male holotype, catalog number FMNHINS 0000 000 536, vial 6A 6244 (Sierwald et al., 2005).

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

#### ***Amplinus manni* Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** La Ceiba, Atlántida department (type locality); Lombardia, Atlántida department (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999). NMNH Collection, male holotype, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/34686c0e3-0e45-4104-9cd9-768991524c04>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

#### ***Amplinus mimus* Chamberlin, 1953**

**Localities in Honduras:** camp east of San Pedro Sula, department of Cortés (Chamberlin, 1953; Hoffman, 1999; Sierwald et al., 2005). FMNH Collection, holotype female, catalog number FMNHINS 0000 000 529, vial 6A 529 (Sierwald et al., 2005).

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

#### ***Amplinus orphinus* Chamberlin, 1922**

*Pseudamplinus orphinus* [sic!] (Chamberlin, 1922)

**Localities in Honduras:** La Ceiba, department

of Atlántida (type locality) (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1954, 1999; Sierwald et al., 2005). NMNH Collection, male holotype, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/3f-9d4e2f5-5860-4a2a-8b16-2b2e5aed6af6>.

**Geographic distribution:** Belize, Guatemala and Honduras (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999).

**Comments:** Sierwald et al. (2005) do not cite the holotype deposited in the NMNH collection: a paratype female in vial 6A 6244.

### **Holistophallidae Silvestri, 1909**

#### ***Holistophallus peregrinus* Silvestri, 1909**

**Localities in Honduras:** Progreso, department of Yoro; San Juan Pueblo, La Masica, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999).

**Geographic distribution:** Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico (Tabasco, type locality) (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999; Silvestri, 1909).

**Comments:** in the publications of Silvestri (1909) and Sierwald and Spelda (2023) the type is cited as being deposited in the MZUT Collection; however, consultation with curator Roberta Tota did not yield its presence in catalogs or in the collection.

### **Sphaeriodesmidae**

#### ***Sphaeriodesmus hondurasanus* Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** San Juan Pueblo, La Masica, department of Atlántida (type locality); Lombardia, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999). NMNH Collection, male holotype, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/374232d88-8e7c-4278-b061-63f28a38a1c6>

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

### **Paradoxosomatidae Daday, 1889**

#### ***Orthomorpha coarctata* (De Saussure, 1860)**

*Asiomorpha coarctata* De Saussure, 1860

*Asiomorpha watsa* Chamberlin, 1950

*Brasilogonopus attemsi* Verhoeff, 1943

*Onciurosoma coarctata* De Saussure, 1860

*Orthomorpha coarctata gigas* Attems, 1927

*Orthomorphina coarctata* Saussure, 1860

*Orthomorphina watsa* Chamberlin, 1950

*Oxidus coarctatus* De Saussure, 1860  
*Paradesmus flavocarınatus* Daday, 1889  
*Paradesmus poeyi* Bollman, 1887  
*Paradesmus vicarius* Karsch, 1881  
*Polydesmus coarctatus* De Saussure, 1860  
*Strongylazoma poeyi* Bollman, 1887  
*Strongylosoma coarctata* De Saussure, 1860  
*Strongylosoma coarctatum* De Saussure, 1860

**Localities in Honduras:** Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Zamorano, Tegucigalpa, department of Francisco Morazán (Loomis, 1959).

**Geographic distribution:** introduced, with a wide Neotropical distribution (Shelley and Lehtinen, 1998).

**Chordeumatida Pocock, 1894**  
**Cleidogonidae Cook, 1896**  
***Cleidogona ceibana* Chamberlin, 1922**  
*?Hirsutogona ceibana* (Chamberlin, 1922)

**Localities in Honduras:** La Ceiba, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999; Kraus, 1954). NMNH Collection, male holotype, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/38da56cad-f6ff-4e9f-b563-36945b88eebb>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

**Stemmiulida Pocock, 1894**  
**Stemmiulidae Pocock, 1894**  
***Prostemmiulus lombardiae* Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** Lombardia, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999). NMNH Collection, holotype female, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/35830af9b-7024-4467-a8ac-f4fc90dd7f6e>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

***Prostemmiulus relictus* Chamberlin, 1922**

**Localities in Honduras:** La Ceiba, department of Atlántida (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999). NMNH Collection, male holotype, no catalog number. EZID: <http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/34fef8881-1e64-4469-b966-6c0ef5cfb0c6>.

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

**Comments:** in Chamberlin's publication (1922b) the original name of the genus is misspelled as *Prostemmimulus*.

**Spirostreptida Brandt 1833**  
**Spirostreptidae Brandt 1833**  
***Orthoporus absconsus* Chamberlin, 1922**  
*Scaphiostreptus absconsus* Chamberlin, 1922

**Localities in Honduras:** Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Zamorano, Tegucigalpa, department of Francisco Morazán (Hoffman, 1999; Loomis, 1959).

**Geographic distribution:** Costa Rica (type locality in Santo Domingo de San Mateo), El Salvador and Honduras (Chamberlin, 1922b; Hoffman, 1999).

***Orthoporus otomitus* (De Saussure, 1859)**  
*Julus otomitus* De Saussure, 1859  
*Spirostreptus otomitus* De Saussure, 1859

**Localities in Honduras:** Trujillo, department of Colón (Attems, 1914; Krabbe, 1982). Syntypes in ZMHB (catalog number ZMB212) and NHMW (inventory and acquisition numbers 2445 and 1866.I.H, respectively) collections (Hollier et al., 2017).

**Geographic distribution:** Honduras and Mexico (contains type locality) (Attems, 1914; De Saussure, 1859; Hollier et al., 2017; Krabbe, 1982; Sierwald and Spelda, 2023).

**Spirobolida Bollman, 1893**  
**Messicobolidae Loomis, 1968**  
***Messicobolus mundus* (Chamberlin, 1953)**  
*Oxobolus mundus* Chamberlin, 1953

**Localities in Honduras:** San Pedro Sula, department of Cortés (Chamberlin, 1953; Hoffman, 1999; Sierwald et al., 2005). FMNH Collection, male holotype, FMNH catalog number FMNH FMNHINS 0000 001 077, vial 9E 1077 (Sierwald et al., 2005).

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

***Messicobolus santanus* (Chamberlin, 1953)**

*Oxobolus santanus* Chamberlin, 1953

**Localities in Honduras:** source or spring of the Santa Ana river in San Pedro Sula, department of Cortés, elevation 1372 m (4500 ft in original citation) (Chamberlin, 1953; Hoffman, 1999; Sierwald et al., 2005). FMNH Collection, male holotype, FMNH catalog number FMNH FMNHINS 0000 001 078, vial 9F 1078 (Sierwald et al., 2005).

**Geographic distribution:** endemic.

## DISCUSSION

Most of the records of centipedes and millipedes in northwestern and northeastern Honduras, as well as the few collecting effort in the rest of the territory, are the result of non-systematized collections of specimens that were subsequently sent to specialists for identification. To date, no field campaign has been carried out to recognize the myriapods fauna of specific areas.

In this work, three more centipede and six more millipede species were recorded than those obtained from the revision of Chilobase and MilliBase. The inclusion of the centipedes *Dendrothereua linceci* (Wood, 1867) and *Ityphilus ceibanus* Chamberlin, 1922 among the species for Honduras should be taken with reservations because of their doubtful identification (for more details see the notes on both species in the taxonomic list). Three species of centipedes and 14 species of millipedes (plus one subspecies) are endemic.

The genera of centipedes recorded in Honduras are well represented as in the Caribbean region as in North and South America (Bonato and Zapparoli, 2011). The genus *Tanophilus* is the only genus endemic to the country (Chamberlin, 1922a; Crabill, 1960) so far. Meanwhile, as for millipede orders, all of them have representatives in the Neotropical region (Enghoff, 2015). In fact, it is to be expected that occur many more species in the country, because as it is known in the Neotropics occur the millipedes families Rhinocricidae, Chelodesmidae, Rhachodesmidae, Sphaeriodesmidae and Spirostreptidae (all of them well represented in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua), as well as centipedes of the family Scolopocryptopidae are dominant in the myriapods diversity (Bonato and Zapparoli, 2011;

Enghoff, 2015). Although centipedes of the order Lithobiomorpha, a group for which there are no formal records for some areas of the tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas (Bonato and Zapparoli, 2011), have not been collected in the country, they are known to occur in the country from their photographic documentation on the iNaturalist website (iNaturalistEC, 2023).

Although the collection sites have been circumstantial in the north of the country, it is at least possible to relate the presence of the species to coniferous, broadleaf and mixed forests, as well as large tracts of land without forest (Figure 3; Mora et al., 2018). In fact, it is noteworthy, at least until 2015, that 44% of the area of Honduras have lost more than 33 tons of soil per hectare per year, tripling the acceptable level of soil loss of 11 tons per hectare per year (Irazoque, 2015). This situation will certainly result in the potential loss of habitat for myriapods.

The results show the lack of studies to know the regional diversity and its interactions with the environment. In fact, most of the records and descriptions have been made from specimens deposited in scientific collections outside Honduras (see Chamberlin, 1922a, 1922b) or sent to researchers for review (see Chamberlin, 1953; Loomis, 1959).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To Roberta Tota, curator of the MZUT Collection, for her support. To the anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments. To Ubaldo Sebastián Flores Guerrero for preparing the map for the graphic summary.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

All authors contributed to the idea and design of the study. Fabio G. Cupul Magaña drafted the manuscript. Alex M. Cubas Rodríguez and Julián Bueno Villegas, in addition to the critical revision of the intellectual content of the manuscript, carried out the searches of the scientific names of species in databases and specialized bibliography.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of



**Figure 3.** Some types of environments in Honduras with potential to observe myriapods. **a)** Dry forest fragment trail in Pespire, Department of Choluteca. **b)** Coconut palm trunk in the tropical forest of the Útila island (Atlantic Ocean), where myriapods have been found (not determined). **c)** Tropical dry forest, Canal Seco, Department of Comayagua. Photographs Alex Cubas.

interest.

## REFERENCES

- Attems, C. G. (1914). Afrikanische Spirostreptiden nebst Überblick über die Spirostreptiden orbis terrarum. *Zoologica (Stuttgart)*, 25(65-66), 1-235. [https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/Zoologica\\_25\\_65-66\\_0001-0233.pdf](https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/Zoologica_25_65-66_0001-0233.pdf)
- Bonato, L., Chagas-Jr, A., Edgecombe, G. D., Lewis, J. G. E., Minelli, A., Pereira, L. A., Shelley, R. M., Stoev, P. & Zapparoli, M. (3 de agosto de 2016). *ChiloBase 2.0 – A World Catalogue of Centipedes (Chilopoda)*. <https://chilobase.biologia.unipd.it/>
- Bonato, L., Edgecombe, G. D. & Zapparoli, M. (2011). Chilopoda – Taxonomic overview. En: Minelli, A. (Ed.), *Treatise on Zoology – Anatomy, Taxonomy, Biology: The Myriapoda* (Vol. 1, pp. 363–443). Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266\\_020](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266_020)
- Bonato, L. & Zapparoli, M. (2011). Chilopoda – Geographical distribution. En: Minelli, A. (Ed.), *Treatise on Zoology – Anatomy, Taxonomy, Biology: The Myriapoda* (Vol. 1, pp. 327-337). Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266\\_017](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266_017)
- Brusca, R. C., Giribet, G. & Moore, W. (2023). *Invertebrates*. (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). Sinauer Associates.
- Chagas-Jr, A. (2003). *Revisão das espécies neotropicais de Scolopocryptopinae (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha: Scolopocryptopidae)* [Tesis de maestría, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro]. <https://pantheon.ufrj.br/handle/11422/3441>
- Chagas-Jr, A. (2008). *Revisão sistemática e análise filogenética dos Scolopocryptopinae (Chilopoda, Scolopendromorpha)*. [Tesis de doctorado, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro]. <http://objdig.ufrj.br/71/teses/698943.pdf>
- Chagas-Jr, A. (2013). A redescription of *Rhysida celeris* (Humbert & Saussure, 1870), with a proposal of eight new synonyms (Scolopendromorpha, Scolopendridae, Otostigminae). *ZooKeys*, (258), 17–29. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.258.4675>
- Chamberlin, R. V. (1915). New chilopods from Mexico and the West Indies. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College*, 59(8), 493–541. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/6340207#page/573/mode/1up>
- Chamberlin, R. V. (1922a). The centipeds of Central America. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 60(2402), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.60-2402.1>
- Chamberlin, R. V. (1922b). The millipeds of Central America. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 60(2403), 1–75. <https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.60-2403.1>
- Chamberlin, R. V. (1939). Four new centipeds of the genus *Cryptos*. *The Pan-Pacific Entomologist*, 15(2), 63–65. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/53431736#page/69/mode/1up>
- Chamberlin, R. V. (1944). Chilopods in the collection of Field Museum of Natural History. *Field Museum of Natural History, Zoological Series*, 28(4), 175–216. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/21081#page/11/mode/1up>
- Chamberlin, R. V. (1953). Six new American millipeds, with notes on several cave dwelling species. *Proceedings of the*

- Biological Society of Washington*, 66, 67–71. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/107336#page/7/mode/1up>
- Crabill, R. E. Jr. (1960). Centipedes of the Smithsonian-Bredin Expeditions to the West Indies. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 111(3427), 167–195. <https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.111-3427.167>
- Cupul-Magaña, F. G. (2019). *Scutigera tancitarona* Chamberlin, nuevo sinónimo júnior de *Dendrothereua linceci* (Wood) (Scutigermorpha: Scutigeridae). *Revista Chilena de Entomología*, 45(4), 695–698. <https://doi.org/10.35249/rche.45.4.19.26>
- David, J. -F. (2015). Diplopoda – Ecology. En: Minelli, A. (Ed.), *Treatise on Zoology – Anatomy, Taxonomy, Biology: The Myriapoda* (Vol. 2, pp. 303–327). Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188273\\_013](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188273_013)
- de Armas, L. F. & Cubas-Rodríguez, A. M. (2023). Presencia de *Centruroides limbatus* (Scorpiones: Buthidae) en Honduras, Centroamérica. *Revista Nicaragüense de Entomología*, (298), 1–16.
- De Saussure, H. L. F. (1859). Diagnose de divers Myriapodes nouveaux. *Linnaea Entomologica*, 13, 328–332. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/44115#page/7/mode/1up>
- De Saussure, H. & Humbert, A. (1872). Études sur les Myriapodes. Mission scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale. Recherches zoologiques. *Mémoires du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle Paris*, 6(2), 3–8, 107–148, 188–207. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.119680>
- Edgecombe, G. D. & Cupul-Magaña, F. G. (2008). Primer registro de *Scutigera linceci* (Wood, 1867) para Jalisco y anotaciones sobre los escutigermorfos de México (Chilopoda: Scutigermorpha: Scutigeridae). *Dugesiana*, 15(1), 17–19.
- Edgecombe, G. D., Vahtera, V., Giribet, G. & Kaunisto, P. (2015). Species limits and phylogeography of *Newportia* (Scolopendromorpha) and implications for widespread morphospecies. *Proceedings of the 16th International Congress of Myriapodology*, Olomouc, Czech Republic. *ZooKeys*, (510), 65–77. <http://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.510.8573>
- Enghoff, E. (2015). Diplopoda – Geographical distribution. En: Minelli, A. (Ed.), *Treatise on Zoology – Anatomy, Taxonomy, Biology: The Myriapoda* (Vol. 2, pp. 329–336). Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188273\\_014](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188273_014)
- Enghoff, H., Golovatch, S., Short, M., Stoev, P. & Wesener, T. (2015). Diplopoda Taxonomic overview. En: Minelli, A. (Ed.), *Treatise on Zoology – Anatomy, Taxonomy, Biology: The Myriapoda* (Vol. 2, pp. 363–453). Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188273\\_017](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188273_017)
- Flores-Urriaga, L. L., Cupul-Magaña, F. G. & Flores-Guerrero, U. S. (2015). Lista de los ciempiés (Myriapoda: Chilopoda) de Nicaragua. *Revista Nicaragüense de Entomología*, (91), 3–16. <http://www.bio-nica.info/RevNicaEntomo/91-Cienpies.pdf>
- Foddai, D., L. A. Pereira, L. A. & Minelli, A. (2000). A catalogue of the geophilomorph centipedes (Chilopoda) from Central and South America including Mexico. *Amazoniana*, 16(1/2), 59–185. [http://naturalis.fenym.unlp.edu.ar/repositorio/\\_documentos/sipcyt/bfa003922.pdf](http://naturalis.fenym.unlp.edu.ar/repositorio/_documentos/sipcyt/bfa003922.pdf)
- Giribet, G. & Edgecombe, G. G. (2020). *The invertebrate tree of life*. Princeton University Press.
- Grimaldi, D. & Engel, M. S. (2005). *Evolution of the Insects*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hoffman, R. L. (1954). Further studies on American millipeds of the family Euryuridae (Polydesmida). *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*, 44(2), 49–58. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24533307>
- Hoffman, R. L. (1999). Checklist of the millipedes of North and Middle America. *Virginia Museum of Natural History*, (8), 1–584.
- Hollier, J., Schiller, E. & Akkari, N. (2017). An annotated list of the Diplopoda described by Aloïs Humbert alone and with Henri de Saussure, and the Diplopoda from Saussure's Mexico expedition. *Revue Suisse de Zoologie*, 124(2), 203–224. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.893503>
- Humbert, A. & De Saussure, H. (1870). Myriapoda nova Americana, Series 2. *Revue et Magasin de Zoologie*, 22, 196–205. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/33761634#page/212/mode/1up>
- iNaturalistEC. (8 de agosto de 2023). Género *Lithobius*. <https://ecuador.inaturalist.org/observations/103671383>.
- Irazoque, A.A. (2015). *Lineamientos técnicos para una ley de conservación de suelos para la República de Honduras* [tesis de licenciatura, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, Zamorano]. Repositorio Institucional Zamorano. <https://bdigital.zamorano.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/3eddd55d-006e-4ea8-aaa9-01d5939107d9/content>
- Jeekel, C. A. W. (2001). A bibliographic catalogue of the Siphonophorida (Diplopoda). *Myriapod Memoranda*, 3, 44–71.
- Jiménez, S. G., Chagas-Jr A. (2022). First records of *Dendrothereua linceci* (Wood, 1867) (Chilopoda, Scutigermorpha, Scutigeridae) in Colombia. *Check List*, 18(5), 967–971. <https://doi.org/10.15560/18.5.967>
- Keall, J. B. (1980). Some arthropods recently intercepted entering New Zealand in orchids from Honduras. *New Zealand Entomologist*, 7(2), 127–129. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00779962.1980.9722351>
- Koch, M. (2015). Diplopoda – General Morphology. En: Minelli, A. (Ed.), *Treatise on Zoology – Anatomy, Taxonomy, Biology: The Myriapoda* (Vol. 2, pp. 7–67).

- Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188273\\_003](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188273_003)
- Krabbe, E. (1982). Systematik der Spirostreptidae (Diplopoda, Spirostreptomorpha). *Abhandlungen und Verhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg*, (24), 1–476.
- Kraus, O. (1954). Myriapoden aus El Salvador. *Senckenbergiana Biologica*, 35(5/6), 293–349.
- Loomis, H. F. (1959). A new millipede from Honduras. *Ceiba: A Scientific Journal Issued by the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana*, 8(2), 41–43. <https://revistas.zamorano.edu/index.php/CEIBA/article/view/728/691>
- Marek, P. E., Buzatto, B. A., Shear, W. A., Means, J. C., Black, D. G., Harvey, M. S. & Rodriguez, J. (2021). The first true millipede—1306 legs long. *Scientific Report*, (11), 23126. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-02447-0>
- Martínez-Muñoz, C. A. & Perez-Gelabert, D. E. (2018). Checklist of the centipedes (Chilopoda) of Hispaniola. *Novitates Caribaea*, (12), 74–101. <https://doi.org/10.33800/nc.v0i12.86>
- Martínez-Muñoz, C. A. & Tcherva, T. (2017). Primer registro de Newportia stollii (Pocock, 1896) (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha: Scolopocryptopidae) para Cuba y las Antillas. *Boletín de la Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa (S.E.A.)*, (60), 179–184.
- Minelli, A. (2011). The Chilopoda – Introduction: Diagnosis. En: Minelli, A. (Ed.), *Treatise on Zoology – Anatomy, Taxonomy, Biology: The Myriapoda* (Vol. 1, pp. 21). Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266\\_003](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266_003)
- Minelli, A. & Koch, M. (2011). Chilopoda – General Morphology. En: Minelli, A. (Ed.), *Treatise on Zoology – Anatomy, Taxonomy, Biology: The Myriapoda* (Vol. 1, pp. 43–66). Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266\\_004](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266_004)
- Mora, J. M., López, L. I., Espinal, M., Marineros, I. & Ruedas, L. (2018). *Diversidad y conservación de los murciélagos de Honduras*. Master Print S. de R.L.
- Morrone, J. J. Escalante, T., Rodríguez-Tapia, G., Carmona, A., Arana, M. & Mercado-Gómez, J. D. (2022). Biogeographic regionalization of the neotropical region: new map and shapefile. *Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências*, (94), e20211167. <https://doi.org/10.1590/001376520220211167>.
- Myriatrix (The Fellegship of the Rings). (1 de julio de 2023a). *Home*. <https://myriatrix.myspecies.info>.
- Myriatrix (The Fellegship of the Rings). (13 de julio 13 de 2023b). *Dendrothereua lincei* (Wood, 1867). *Descriptions*. <https://myriatrix.myspecies.info/taxonomy/term/37257/descriptions>.
- Myriatrix (The Fellegship of the Rings). (20 de Agosto de 2023c). *Rhysida celeris* (Humbert & Saussure, 1870). *Descriptions*. <https://myriatrix.myspecies.info/taxonomy/term/8963/descriptionsdescriptions>.
- Oficina de Información Diplomática. (2023). *Ficha de país: Honduras, República de Honduras* [Archivo PDF]. [https://www.exteriores.gob.es/documents/fichaspais/honduras\\_ficha%20pais.pdf](https://www.exteriores.gob.es/documents/fichaspais/honduras_ficha%20pais.pdf)
- Pereira, L. A. (2013). A new species of *Ityphilus* (Chilopoda: Geophilomorpha: Ballophilidae) from the tropical rainforest of French Guiana, northern South America. *Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environment*, 48(1), 13–24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01650521.2012.747871>
- Read, H. J. & Enghoff, H. (2018). Siphonophoridae from Brazilian Amazonia Part 1 – The genus *Columbianum* Verhoeff, 1941 (Diplopoda, Siphonophorida). *European Journal of Taxonomy*, (477), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2018.477>
- Schileyko, A. A. (1995). The scolopendromorph centipedes of Vietnam (Chilopoda Scolopendromorpha). Part 2. *Arthropoda Selecta*, 4(2), 73–87.
- Schileyko, A. & Minelli, A. (1998). On the genus Newportia Gervais, 1847 (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha: Newportiidae). *Arthropoda Selecta*, 7(4), 265–299.
- Shelley, R. M. (2002). A synopsis of the North American centipedes of the order Scolopendromorpha (Chilopoda). *Virginia Museum of Natural History Memoir*, (5), 1–108.
- Shelley, R. M. (2006). A chronological catalog of the New World species of *Scolopendra* L., 1758 (Chilopoda: Scolopendromorpha: Scolopendridae). *Zootaxa*, 1253, 1–50. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1253.1.1>
- Shelley, R. M. & Lehtinen, P. T. (1998). Introduced millipeds of the family Paradoxosomatidae on Pacific Islands (Diplopoda: Polydesmida). *Arthropoda Selecta*, 7(2), 81–94.
- Sierwald, P., Bond, J. E. & Gurda, G. T. (2005). The millipede type specimens in the Collections of the Field Museum of Natural History (Arthropoda: Diplopoda). *Zootaxa*, 1005(1), 1–64. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1005.1.1>
- Sierwald, P. & Spelda, J. (2023, julio 1) MilliBase. <https://www.millibase.org>
- Silvestri, F. (1909). Descrizione di un nuovo genere di Polydesmoidea (Diplopoda) del Messico. *Bollettino del museo di zoologia e di anatomia comparata della Reale Università di Torino*, 24(615), 1–4. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/51282#page/3/mode/1up>
- Soluri, J. (2001). A la sombra del bananal: poquiteros y transformaciones ecológicas en la costa norte de Honduras, 1870–1950. *Mesoamérica*, 22(42), 39–74. <https://www.mesoamericarevista.org/publication42.htm>
- Voigtländer, K. (2011). Chilopoda – Ecology. *Treatise on Zoology – Anatomy, Taxonomy, Biology: The Myriapoda* (Vol. 1, pp. 309–325). Brill. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266\\_016](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004188266_016)
- Zhang, Z. -Q. (2013). Phylum Arthropoda. *Zootaxa*, 3703(1), 17–26. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3703.1.6>