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Diplopod types in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, II. (Arthropoda: Myriapoda: Diplopoda)

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Abstract – After forty years, the type specimens kept in the Myriapoda Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum are revisited, a current catalogue is provided, and the status of the old names are updated and reevaluated. A total of 239 nominal taxa (species, subspecies, varietas and forma) are listed which is an almost fivefold increase compared to the number (35) of the previous catalogue from 1983. Two collections of old type specimens arrived to the museum after 1983: a set of Daday's types from the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle Genève in 2004, and another collection containing Loksa's material from the Department of Systematic Zoology and Ecology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, in 2017. Thorough search in the collection revealed type material of 66 species-group taxa originally considered lost. 53 type specimens that were supposedly deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum are missing, and the possible reason for that is discussed. In addition, a comprehensive bibliography is given along with the names of all type taxa dealt in those publications. With 43 figures, 8 tables, and an appendix.

Key words – type specimens, millipedes, collection, labels, catalogue

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

Forty years ago the first list of type specimens kept in the Myriapoda Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM) was published (Korsós 1983). At that time, a total of 100 type specimens belonging to 35 species were listed, in alphabetical order according to their species group names, with the number of specimens, old inventory records, locality details as exact as possible and references to the original descriptions.

The history of the Myriapoda Collection of the HNHM dates back to the middle of the 19th century (Korsós in prep.). According to the old inventory book (Fig. 1), the first Myriapoda specimens (seven individuals of two species, without closer identification) arrived to the museum in 1853 from "Bánát" (a region what was then in southern Hungary, now in Romania and Serbia), collected by János (= Johannes) Frivaldszky (1822–1895), who later became director of the Department of Zoology in 1870 (Korsós 2019). Fifty years later, 4364 myriapod specimens were counted in a summary by Horváth (1902). It was only near the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries that the Myriapoda collection received more attention through the activities of such prominent scientists as Jenő (= Eugene) Daday (1855–1920) and Ödön (= Edmund) Tömösváry (1852–1884). They mainly worked on two important collections brought from abroad by János (= John) Xántus (1825–1894) and Lajos (= Louis) Bíró (1856–1931). After them, coleopterist Ernő (= Ernest) Csiki (originally Dietl) (1875–1954) became

curator of the combined spider–myriapod collection, and kept the records in the inventory book from 1899 until 1950 (Fig. 2).

The next curator of the Arachnoidea–Myriapoda collection of the HNHM was László Szalay (1887–1970), who was a specialist in Hydracarina, but also published some small faunistic papers on Diplopoda. He retired in 1950, but continued to work in the collection until 1960. For the next twenty years, up until 1982, world-famous acarologist Sándor Mahunka (1937–2012) took care of the collection. At that point, the Myriapoda Collection was separated from the arachnoids and Zoltán Korsós was appointed curator. It was his first myriapodological publication to prepare the list of old types preserved in the collection (Korsós 1983).

In this list, the species were listed in alphabetical order according to their specific nomen, without regard to their taxonomic affiliation. The following data appeared in the old list with respective species-group names: (1) author's name and year of description; (2) original use of binominal name; (3) citation of description; (4) type locality; (5) in parentheses: collector's name and year of collection (for lack of the latter: year of registration, marked with asterisk); (6) inventory number/total number of specimens of the taxon; and (7) in parentheses: type category. In the original publication a short list of the species grouped according to their relationships was also added, but the family-group names used have not been validated by the modern system. In total, type material of only 35 species could be found in the collection at that time.

There were two major subsequent additions to the collection in the following decades, which obviously could not be listed in 1983: Type material of 16 species described by Daday (Table 1) and one type specimen from Robert Latzel (1845–1919) arrived on 31 October 2004 from the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève (MHNG), with contributions from Bernd Hauser and Sándor Mahunka, as a result of their close scientific collaboration.

Table 1. Millipede types returned to the HNHM from MHNG on 31 October 2004.

Species	Author/year	Collector	Locality	Inventory number
Platydesmus mediterraneus	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/1889
Platydesmus typhlus	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Corfu, Patras, Morea (Kumani)	866/1889
Julus acutesquamatus	Daday, 1889*c*	L. Örley	Sorrento	645/1883
Julus fuscifrons	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Patras	866/1889

Species	Author/year	Collector	Locality	Inventory number
Julus fuscofasciatus	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Patras	866/1889
Julus Hermani	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/1889
Julus mediterraneus	Latzel, 1883	G. Horváth	Montpellier, Nimes	961a/1892
Lysiopetalum unicolor	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/1889
Lysiopetalum longicorne	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Patras	866/1889
Lysiopetalum unilineatum	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/1889
Lysiopetalum trifasciatum	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/1889
Brachydesmus chyzeri	Daday, 1889*a*	Ö. Tömösváry & G. Horváth	Fiume, Recsina-völgy	830/1888
Paradoxosoma granulatum	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Corfu, Patras	866/1889
Polydesmus mediterraneus	Daday, 1889*c*	Ö. Tömösváry E. Reitter	Serbia (Negotin), Corfu, Patras	866/1889
Polydesmus gallicus	Daday, 1893*a*	G. Horváth	Palabas, Gall. Merid.	961/1892
Polydesmus graecus	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Morea (Demiobas)	866/1889
Trachydesmus simonii	Daday, 1889*c*	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/1889

Later, a huge collection of Imre Loksa (1923–1992), professor at the Department of Systematic Zoology and Ecology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest (ELTE), arrived to the HNHM in October 2017 through the help of J. Török (head of Department), J. Farkas, G. Balázs, G. Szövényi, A. Tőke (ELTE) and L. Dányi, D. Angyal, E. Horváth, T. Szederjesi (HNHM). The 73 boxes contained more than 10 thousand alcohol jars of mixed soil fauna (myriapods, arachnids, insects, crustaceans, unsorted pitfall traps etc.), which

were subsequently sorted into the corresponding collections of the Department of Zoology, HNHM. Those with myriapods were of various origins. Some were borrowed from the HNHM by I. Loksa decades ago to carry out taxonomical work, others as type specimens supposedly deposited in the HNHM (but never arrived there), the third part as unorganized type material intended to keep at the university. The rest was a complete mixture of identified, unidentified, improperly labelled, or even unsorted material. It was an enormous task to select or find the right type specimens which served as the basis for the new taxa described by Loksa. In many cases the condition of the material was far from satisfactory, the specimens were poorly labelled and their status was difficult to determine (see more in Discussion).

In addition to these new acqusitions, a thorough examination of the collection has led to the recovery of type material of further 66 species-group names that were thought to have been lost. In the past forty years, the collection has also been integrated into the international network of myriapodologists, with the results that vouchers of 85 newly described taxa have been deposited in the HNHM.

It is also important in terms of development of the collection, that Richard L. Hoffman (1927–2012), leading authority of myriapodology visited shortly the HNHM in 1980, and looked at certain diplopod type material described by Daday and Tömösváry. He marked the specimens with his identifications, in some cases even with holotype and lectotype indications, but subsequently only published one revisionary paper on Asiatic Harpagophoridae (Hoffman 1982). The situation is similar with Pavel Stoev, director of the National Museum of Natural History, Sofia, Bulgaria (NMNH), well-known expert on Myriapoda, who visited the HNHM in 2009, and labelled his identifications on Callipodida specimens. The taxonomical opinion of both authors, even they were not published properly, are mentioned in the Remarks section at the relevant species as "Hoffman 1980 *in litt*." and "Stoev 2009 *in litt*.", respectively.

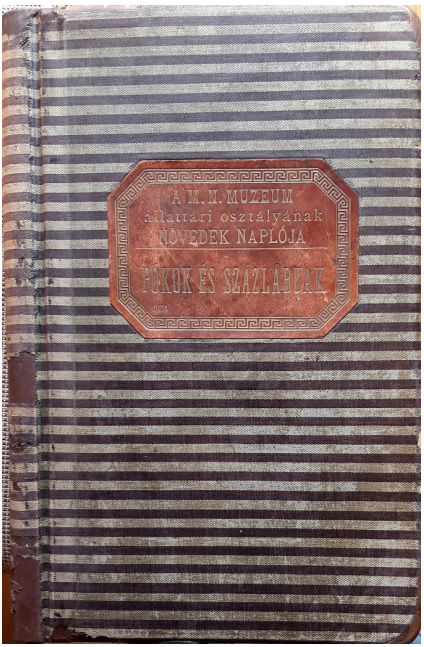
The present catalogue lists the type material of a total of 186 species-group names, which is more than five times higher than the number of 1983 (35).

METHODS

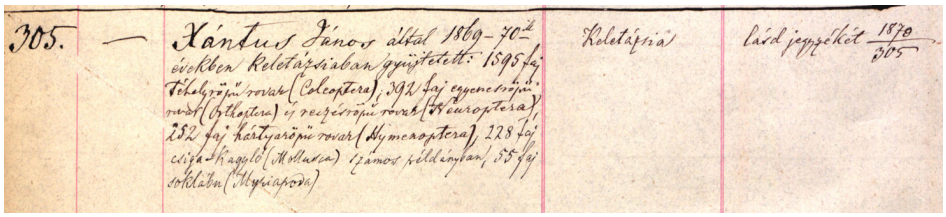
In the present catalogue we list the scientific binominal names (in their original spellings) according to the present system of Diplopoda (Shelley 2003, Shear 2011, Enghoff *et al.* 2015) (Table 2). The list of the existing types goes from number 1 to 186; after that 53 names are listed with missing types and numbered from 187 to 239. At the end, three interesting samples are added (Miscellaneous material), which were marked as types, but no proper descriptions are linked.

1

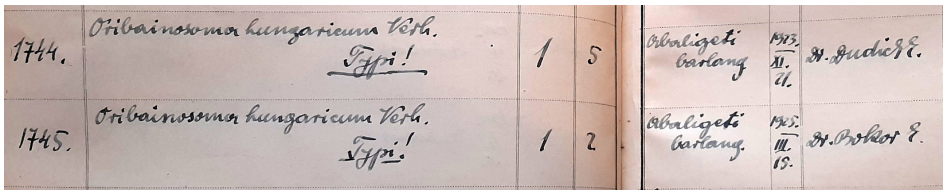
2



3



4



Figures 1–4. Details of old inventory books. 1 = Cover of the first inventory book of "Gerinctelenek" [Invertebrates] (1850–1898); 2 = Cover of the inventory book of "Pókok és százlábúak" [Spiders and centipedes] (1899–1950); 3 = Inventory record of the East Asian collection of J. Xántus, 55 species of myriapods, 305/1870; 4 = Inventory record of the types of *Orobainosoma hungaricum* Verh., Abaliget cave, 1744-1745/1928.

Table 2. System of millipedes followed in the present paper.

subclass	infraclass	subterclass	superordo	ordo
Penicillata				Polyxenida
Chilognatha	Pentazonia		Limacomorpha	Glomeridesmida
			Oniscomorpha	Glomerida Sphaerotheriida
	Helmintho-morpha	Colobognatha		Platydesmida Polyzoniida Siphonocryptida Siphonophorida
		Eugnatha	Juliformia	Julida Spirobolida Spirostreptida
			Nematophora	Callipodida Chordeumatida Stemmiulida
			Merochaeta	Polydesmida
		incertae sedis		Siphoniulida

Under the corresponding order, without further classification, the names follow alphabetic order according to the original generic name for easier search. All binomina are numbered, and an index is provided by the species-group names at the end of the paper. Data for every species-group names are given according to the followings: (1) The proposed binominal name with original spelling and combination with author's name and year of description; (2) Type material (with the total number of specimens, "n ="): number, sex and condition of the specimens (intact, dissected, certain parts in microvials, etc.; in the vial with separate inventory numbers new and old, if appropriate); collection details are as exact as possible, from comparison of label and the original description; date of collection (but marked with an asterisk, "*") if only the date of registration is known, what is not equivalent with the actual date of collecting), name of collectors (leg.); (3) Original description: bibliographical reference, number of pages and figures (with plates, if necessary); (4) Current status: valid name of the species, with references; (5) Remarks: any further annotations are included here on the conditions of the specimens or the status of the taxon involved.

For current status, we intended to refer the first publication where the current name is used, or to a recent revisionary work where the complete synonym history can be followed. All names were checked in *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023). For European taxa we also checked the Atlas of European Millipedes volumes by Kime & Enghoff (2011, 2017, 2021). In the case of Daday's varieties ("varietas") we follow Article 45.6.4. (ICZN 1999): from the contents of the original work by Daday (1889*a*) we consider that his varieties are unambiguously infrasubspecific entities, in which case they are unavailable names according to Article 45.5. (ICZN 1999).

Abbreviations for institutes – ELTE = Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary; GNHM = Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria" or Genova Natural History Museum, Genova, Italy; HNHM = Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary; MHNG = Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland; NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria; NHMH = National Museum of Natural History, Sofia, Bulgaria; ZMB = Zoologisches Museum Berlin, Germany; ZMMU = Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia; ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany; ZSUH = Zoologische Sammlung der Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany.

LIST OF TYPE MATERIAL

Glomerida
Glomeridae

1. *Glomeris connexa* var. *hungarica* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 2) – male and female syntypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–00134; 830/1888), [Romania]: Máramaros, 1888*, leg. J. Pável.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 75.
Current status – *Glomeris connexa* C. L. Koch, 1847.
Remarks – Daday's varieties are unavailable names according to the Article 45.5. (ICZN 1999), see also in Methods.

2. *Glomeris conspersa* var. *trisiriata* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 3) – three female syntypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04174; 830/1888), [Croatia]: Fiume [Rijeka], 1888*, leg. Ö. Tömösváry & G. Horváth.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 77.
Current status – *Glomeris klugii* Brandt, 1833 (Golovatch 2003, Golovatch *et al.* 2009).

3. *Glomeris hexasticha* var. *bihariensis* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00398, 830/1888, My 55.801), [Romania]: Bihar, 1888*, leg. J. Pável.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 76.
Current status – *Glomeris hexasticha* Brandt, 1833.

4. *Glomeris prominens* ssp. *reunita* Jermy, 1942
Type material (n = 10) – five female syntypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–00267, 3496/1951, My 1090) [Ukraine]: Hoverla, 1939.VIII.16., leg. Institute of Systematic Zoology, Budapest; female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00276; 1273/1911; My1101) [Ukraine:] Körösmező, Lazescsina valley, 21 June 1911, leg. E. Csiki; two female syntypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–00281; 3496/1951; My1088) [Ukraine:] Hoverla, 1939.VIII.16., leg. Institute of Systematic Zoology, Budapest; female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00282; 3496/1951; My1089), [Romania:] Kolibica, Bisztrica valley, 1000–1200m, 16 September 1941, leg. Dr. E. Dudich; female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00287; 1273/1911; My1100) [Ukraine:] Körösmező, 1914, leg. E. Csiki.
Original description – Jermy (1942): p. 44–45, figs. pl. VII, 141–149, pl. VIII. 156–163.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The species *Glomeris prominens* Attems, 1903 became junior subjective synonym of *Glomeris transversestriata* Sidoriak, 1899 (Kime & Enghoff 2011). Although the subspecies is accepted in *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023), probably a more detailed population study on new material is needed to establish its validity.

5. *Hyleoglomeris armeniaca* Golovatch, 1989
Type material (n = 2) – male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–00789), USSR [Russia]: No. 247, Caucasus, Armenia, Gandakar S of Idjevan, 1000 m, *Quercus* & *Corylus* scrub, litter, 28.V.1987, leg. S. Golovatch & K. Eskov.
Original description – Golovatch (1989): pp. 434–435, figs 23–25.
Current status – *Hyleoglomeris armeniaca* Golovatch, 1989 (Golovatch *et al.* 2006).

6. *Hyleoglomeris aurata* Golovatch, Mikhaljova et Chang, 2010
Type material (n = 1) – female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00795), Taiwan: Taitung County, Lanyu Island, Yeyou village, Shia Tien Chi (small pond), 22°05'N–121°31'E, 208 m, sclerophyll "laurisilva" forest, under bark and in litter, 21 September 2007, leg. Z. & P. Korsós.

Original description – Golovatch *et al.* (2010*a*): pp. 6–8, figs 4–6, 12–14.
Current status – *Hyleoglomeris aurata* Golovatch, Mikhaljova et Chang, 2010 (Golovatch *et al.* 2010*a*).

7. *Hyleoglomeris cremea* Golovatch, 1983
Type material (n = 1) – female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00784), Thailand: North Thailand, Chiang Dao, 1800m, 1958–59, leg. B. Degerbøl.
Original description – Golovatch (1983*a*): p. 114, figs 23–25.
Current status – *Hyleoglomeris cremea* Golovatch, 1983 (Golovatch *et al.* 2006; Likhitrakarn *et al.* 2023*a*).

8. *Hyleoglomeris magy* Nakama, Nakamura, Tatsuta et Korsós, 2022
Type material (n = 1) – male paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–03201), Japan: Okinawa Pref., Okinawa Island, Kunigami-gun, Onna Village, Yamada hill, 26.421944N–127.785556E, 12 August 2011, leg R. & Z. Korsós; 1 female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–03202), Japan: Okinawa Island, Kunigami-gun, Onna Village, Yamada, 26.421944N–127.785556E, 12 August 2011, leg R. & Z. Korsós.
Original description – Nakama *et al.* (2022): pp. 6–11, figs 2–3.
Current status – *Hyleoglomeris magy* Nakama, Nakamura, Tatsuta et Korsós, 2022 (Nakama *et al.* 2022).

9. *Hyleoglomeris montana* Golovatch, 1983
Type material (n = 1) – female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00792), Thailand: Prov. Chieng Mai, Doi Inthanon, summit, 2500 m, 7 October 1981, leg. Zool. Museum København.
Original description – Golovatch (1983*a*): p. 112, figs 16–19.
Current status – *Hyleoglomeris montana*: Golovatch *et al.* (2006); Likhitrakarn *et al.* (2023*a*).

10. *Hyleoglomeris proximata* Golovatch, Mikhaljova et Chang, 2010
Type material (n = 1) – female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00796), Taiwan: No. 44, Taitung County, Central Mountain Range, Chihpen Forest Recreation Area, at waterfall, disturbed primary forest, 22°42.262'N–121°00.861'E, 258 m, 27 May 2008, leg. L. Dányi, Z. Korsós & E. Lazányi.
Original description – Golovatch *et al.* (2010*a*): pp. 11–13, figs 25–27, 34–36.
Current status – *Hyleoglomeris proximata* Golovatch, Mikhaljova et Chang, 2010 (Golovatch *et al.* 2010*a*).

11. *Hyleoglomeris sinuata* Golovatch, Mikhaljova et Chang, 2010
Type material (n = 3) – female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00797), Taiwan: Nantou County, Shueili, Renluen, experimental forest area, mixed *Cryptomeria* & *Taiwania* forest, 23°42.783'N, 120°54.333'E, 1557 m, 17 May 2008, (No. 7), leg. L. Dányi, Z. Korsós & E. Lazányi; female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00798), Taiwan (No. T09–1): Nantou County, Renai Township, Meizilin, Hiusun Forest Area, Fording Trail, 24°05.322'N, 121°01.763'E, disturbed secondary broad-leaved forest, 717 m, 7 October 2009, leg. L. Dányi & E. Lazányi; female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00799), Taiwan: Nantou County, Kao-Leng Dyi, 18 km W of Wushe, 24°04.605'N, 121°07.583'E, 2074 m, 18–19 April 2002, leg. D. Austine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl.
Original description – Golovatch *et al.* (2010*a*): pp. 8–11, figs 15–24, 28–33.
Current status – *Hyleoglomeris sinuata* Golovatch, Mikhaljova et Chang, 2010 (Golovatch *et al.* 2010*a*).

12. *Hyleoglomeris specialis* Golovatch, 1989
Type material (n = 2) – male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–00790), USSR [Russia]: N Caucasus, Checheno-Ingushetia, Karachoy SE of Vedeno, 950 m, *Fagus*, *Carpinus*, etc. forest, litter, under bark & stones, 17 July 1986, (No. 181), leg. S. Golovatch.
Original description – Golovatch (1989): pp. 423–426, figs 1–6.
Current status – *Hyleoglomeris specialis* Golovatch, 1989 (Golovatch *et al.* 2006).

13. *Hyperglomeris conspicua* Golovatch, 1983
Type material (n = 2) – male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–00810), Vietnam: Prov. Hoa binh, Mai tiao distr., Von mai, secondary tropical forest, 6 December 1981, leg. D. A. Krivolutsky & L. B. Rybalov.
Original description – Golovatch (1983*a*): pp. 110–111, figs 11–14.
Current status – *Hyperglomeris conspicua* Golovatch, 1983 (Golovatch 2017; Likhitrakarn *et al.* 2023*b*).

14. *Hyperglomeris maxima* Golovatch, 1983
Type material (n = 1) – male paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00809), Vietnam: Prov. Hoa binh, Mai tiao distr., Von mai, secondary tropical forest, 12 December 1981, leg. D. A. Krivolutsky & L. B. Rybalov.
Original description – Golovatch (1983*a*): pp. 108–110, figs 6–10.
Current status – *Hyperglomeris maxima*: Golovatch, 1983 (Golovatch 2017; Likhitrakarn *et al.* 2023*b*).

15. *Mauriesia splendida* Golovatch, Mikhaljova et Chang, 2010
Type material (n = 1) – female paratype (in three pieces) (HNHM diplo–800), Taiwan: Nantou County, Lugu Township, Sitou, 31 October 1997, leg. S. H. Wu.
Original description – Golovatch *et al.* (2010*a*): pp. 5–6, figs 1–3, 7–11.
Current status – *Mauriesia splendida* Golovatch, Mikhaljova et Chang, 2010 (Golovatch *et al.* 2010*a*).

16. *Peplomeris magna* Golovatch, 1983
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (with leg-pairs 17–18 and telopods removed, mounted on slide, individual and slide preparation with the same code) (HNHM diplo–00811), Vietnam: Prov. Ninbinh, Cuc phuong, from pitfall traps in forest, 5–18 May 1966 (No. 385), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1983*a*): p. 107, figs 1–5.
Current status – *Peplomeris magna* Golovatch, 1983 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

Sphaerotheriida
Zephroniidae

17. *Sphaerobelum clavigerum* Verhoeff, 1924
Type material (n = 1) – male syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00900, 2859/1936) [Vietnam]: Tonkin, 1936*, leg. H. Fruhstorfer.
Original description – Verhoeff (1924): pp. 65–66, figs 35–36.
Current status – *Sphaerobelum clavigerum* Verhoeff, 1924 (Jeekel 2001*a*).
Remarks – The species is accepted in its original combination, *S. clavigerum* being the type species of the genus (Jeekel 2001*a*, Wonggthamwanich *et al.* 2012, Wesener 2016*b*).

18. *Sphaeropoeus falcicornis* Tömösváry, 1885
Type material (n = 17) – three male and eleven female syntypes (intact), three female syntypes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–00898, 305/62), [Malaysia]: Borneo, Matang, 1870*, leg. J. Xántus.
Original description – Tömösváry (1885): p. 68, pl. IV: figs 14–15.
Current status – *Castanotherium falcicorne* (Tömösváry, 1885) (Jeekel 2001*a*).
Remarks – The species was transferred to *Castanotherium* Pocock, 1895 by Jeekel (2001*a*), and listed in the catalogue of Wesener (2016*b*). The 17 syntype specimens were removed by Richard L. Hoffman in 1980 during his visit to HNHM (Hoffman 1980 *in litt.*) from their original wine spirit jar

with the dry label outside and put in ethanol (Fig. 5). The specimens differ from each other not only by size (Fig. 6), but also in male telopods, perhaps a closer examination would reveal them as representatives of a separate species.

19. *Sphaeropoeus granulatus* Tömösváry, 1885

Type material (n = 7) – five female syntypes (intact), two female syntypes (in pieces; one head missing) (HNHM diplo–00899, 305.60), [Malaysia]: Borneo, Matang, 1870*, leg. J. Xántus

Original description – Tömösváry (1885): p. 68, pl. IV: figs 16–17.

Current status – *Castanotherium granulatum* (Tömösváry, 1885) (Jeekel 2001*a*).

Remarks – It is listed in the new combination indicated above in the catalogues of Jeekel (2001a) and Wesener (2016*b*).

20. *Sphaeropoeus tatusiaeformis* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 5) – male syntype (intact), three male syntypes (without head), female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–00902, 648.14.d), [Indonesia]: Sumatra, 1873*, leg. J. Machik.

Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 141.

Current status – *Sphaeropoeus tatusiaeformis* Daday, 1889 (Jeekel 2001*a*).

Remarks – It is listed in the original combination in the catalogues by Jeekel (2001*a*) and Wesener (2016*a*, 2016*b*).

21. *Tonkinobelum maculatum* Verhoeff, 1924

Type material (n = 1) – male lecotype (with telopods and some walking legs dissected, placed in separate vial next to the specimen) (HNHM diplo–00903, 2858/1936), [Vietnam]: "Tonkin", Lang Son Province, Mau Son (= Mau Son Mountains), 1936*, leg. H. Fruhstorfer.

Original description – Verhoeff (1924): pp. 62–63, fig. 31.

Current status – *Sphaeropoeus maculatus* (Verhoeff, 1924) (Jeekel 1974).

Remarks – The genus *Tonkinobelum* Verhoeff, 1924 was synonymized by Jeekel (1974) under *Sphaeropoeus* Brandt, 1833, and the species was later listed in the new combination indicated above by Jeekel (2001*a*) and Wesener (2016*a*, 2016*b*). According to Jeekel (2001*a*), this species could represent a synonym of *Sphaeropoeus tigratus* Silvestri, 1897, based on erroneously labeled material (Wesener 2016*b*). However, Semenyuk *et al.* (2020) examined the only extant male syntype, proved its identity, and designated the specimen (NHMB 2858/1, now HNHM diplo–00903) as lectotype.

Figures 5–8. Labels and type specimens. 5 = *Sphaeropoeus falcicornis* Tömösváry, 1885, labeled by Hoffman (1980 *in litt.*) with the old label from outside the original jar; 6 = Type specimens of *S. falcicornis* showing different sizes; 7 = Hoffman's label of *Alloporus transvalicus* Daday, 1889; 8 = Hoffman's label of *Spirostreptus pusillus* Daday, 1889.

Platydesmida
Androgonathidae

22. *Brachycybe disticha* Mikhaljova, Golovatch, Korsós, Chen et Chang, 2010
Type material (n = 9) – female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–01077), Taiwan: No. T09-23, Nantou County, Ren-ai Township, Wushe, Western slope of Meifeng, 24°04.913' N, 121°09.434' E, 1659 m, disturbed secondary broad-leaved forest, 13 October 2009, leg. L. Dányi & E. Lazányi; female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–01078), Taiwan: Nantou County, Ren-ai Township, Meifeng, 24°06' N, 121°12' E, 2300 m, 5–6 September 2003, leg. G. Csorba & Z. Korsós, No. 157; female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–01079), Taiwan: No. 6, Nantou County, Shueili, Renluen, experimental forest area, primary forest, 23°42.7' N, 120°56.2' E, 1901 m, 16 May 2008, leg. L. Dányi, Z. Korsós & E. Lazányi; four male and two female paratypes (intact specimens) (HNHM diplo–01080), Taiwan: Pingtung County, Mutan, 8 December 1998, leg. Gy. Fábián & Z. Korsós.
Original description – Mikhaljova *et al.* (2010*b*): pp. 52–56, figs 1–16, 18.
Current status – *Brachycybe disticha* Mikhaljova, Golovatch, Korsós, Chen et Chang, 2010 (Mikhaljova *et al.* 2010*b*).

23. *Platydesmus mediterraneus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 8) – male (intact), three male syntypes (in pieces; one with missing gonopods), female syntype (intact), probably two female syntypes (in pieces), plus a juvenile syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–01068, 866/1889), [Greece]: Corfu, 1889*, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 118, pl. IV: figs 1–2, 4–5.
Current status – *Fioria mediterranea* (Daday, 1889) (Strasser 1974).
Remarks – A detailed description is given under the original combination by Verhoeff (1900*a*). Jeekel (1971) used the generic name *Phaeacobius* Attems, 1926, but Strasser (1974, 1976) already listed as *Fioria mediterranea* (Daday), and it appears also as such in Kime & Enghoff (2011).

24. *Platydesmus typhlus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 5) – male syntype (gonopods missing), female syntype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–01066, 866/1889), [Greece]: Patras, 1889*, leg. E. Reitter; ca. three syntypes (all in pieces, no heads, at least one male, but with dissected gonopods) (HNHM diplo–01067; 866/1899) [Greece]: Morea (Kumani).
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): pp. 117–118, pl. IV: figs 3, 6–11.
Current status – *Plutodesmus typhlus* (Daday, 1889) (Jeekel 1971).

Remarks – A detailed description is given under the original combination by Verhoeff (1900*a*). Jeekel (1971) designated *P. typhlus* as the type species of *Plutodesmus* Silvestri, 1903, and synonymized *Corcyrozonium* Verhoeff, 1921 under *Plutodesmus*. However, the species was still mentioned as *Corcyrozonium typhlus* (Daday) by Strasser (1974). It appears as *Plutodesmus typhlus* (Daday) in Kime & Enghoff (2011).

25. *Siphonophora quadrituberculata* Tömösváry, 1885

Type material (n ≈ 30) – probably 30 male or female syntypes (in many pieces) (HNHM diplo–01065, 305/1870), [Malaysia]: Borneo, Matang et Sarawak, 1870*, leg. J. Xántus

Original description – Tömösváry (1885): p. 7, pl. V: figs 6–11.

Current status – *Pseudodesmus quadrituberculatus* (Tömösváry, 1885) (Carl 1912; Jeekel 2001*b*).

Remarks – The specimens are severely damaged in many fragments, so their exact number cannot be counted. The species was erroneously associated to Siphonophorida by Tömösváry, and this was first corrected by Carl (1912), who put it in the order Platydesmida under the genus *Pseudodesmus*. This was accepted by Jeekel (2001*b*) in his catalogue.

26. *Yamasinaium latum* Mikhaljova, Golovatch, Korsós, Chen et Chang, 2010

Type material (n = 33) – male, six female, six juvenile paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–01070), Taiwan: Anmashan, Tahsueh-shan Forest Recreation Area, 2900 m, 24°16.66' N, 121°01.50' E, 2 December 1998, leg. Gy. Fábián & Z. Korsós; two male and two female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–01071), Taiwan: No. T09-59, Taichung County, Alishan township, Alishan National Forest Recreation Area, Mt. Da-Hsue-san, SE slope of Shaolai Shan, 24°13.734' N, 120°58.738' E, 2003 m, primary broad-leaved forest, 24 October 2009, leg. L. Dányi & E. Lazányi; male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–01072), Taiwan, Nantou County, Shueili, Renluen, experimental forest area, *Cryptomeria japonica* plantation, 23°43.4' N, 120°54.9' E, 1335 m, 16 May 2008, leg. L. Dányi, Z. Korsós & E. Lazányi; female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–01073), Taiwan: No. 2, Nantou County, Shueili, Renluen, experimental forest area, primary forest, 23°42.5' N, 120°55.3' E, 1615 m, 15 May 2008, leg. L. Dányi, Z. Korsós & E. Lazányi; two male and ten juvenie paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–01074), Taiwan: No. 210, Taichung County, Mts Da-Hsue-san, logging road, *Cryptomeria* plantation, 2000 m a.s.l., 14 October 2007, leg. Z. Korsós; male paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–01075), Taiwan: No. 5, Nantou County, Shueili, Renluen, experimental forest area, *Cryptomeria japonica* plantation, 23°43.2' N, 120°55.1' E, 1405 m, 16 May 2008, leg. L. Dányi, Z. Korsós & E. Lazányi.

Original description – Mikhaljova *et al.* (2010*b*): pp. 57–60, figs 19–30.
Current status – *Yamasinaium latum* Mikhaljova, Golovatch, Korsós, Chen et Chang, 2010 (Mikhaljova *et al.* 2010*b*).

Polyzoniida
Siphonotidae

27. *Rhinotus densepilosus* Golovatch et Korsós, 1992
Type material (n = 1) – 1 juvenile male paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–01044), Seychelles: Silhouette Isl., mist mountainous tropical forest on ridge, above La Passe, 540–590 m, 24–25 August 1984, (No. 7.b), leg. S. I. Golovatch.
Original description – Golovatch & Korsós (1992): pp. 4–5, figs 5–7.
Current status – *Rhinotus densepilosus* Golovatch et Korsós, 1992 (Golovatch et Korsós 1992).

28. *Siphonotus setosus* Silvestri, 1899
Type material (n = 1) – female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–01043, 1124/1897), [Papua New Guinea]: Ins. Tamara (Berlinhafen), 8–18 November 1869, leg. L. Bíró.
Original description – Silvestri (1899): pp. 205–206, pl. IX: figs 3–4.
Current status – *Siphonotus setosus* Silvestri, 1899 (Chamberlin 1920).
Remarks – Although the exact date does not appear in the oiriginal publication, here we add it from the original label handwritten by Silvestri.

Siphonocryptida
Siphonocryptidae

29. *Hirudicryptus taiwanensis* Korsós, Enghoff et Chang, 2008
Type material (n = 3) – two male paratypes (intact, but one specimen with removed gonopods for permanent slide preparation) (HNHM diplo–01085), Taiwan: Taichung County, Heping township, Da-Hsueh-Shan, Anma-Shan, 2000 m a.s.l., soil sample (0–5 cm), 28 May 1996, leg. R.-F. Chao; male syntype (intact, but gonopods removed for permanent slide preparation (HNHM diplo–01086), Taiwan: Ilan County, Chialo-hu, Shiji, N24°28' – E121°28', 2200 m a.s.l., coniferous forest, 20 June 2002, leg. Y. M. Chen & W. C. Yeh.
Original description – Korsós *et al.* (2008): pp. 152–155, figs 2–15.
Current status – *Hirudicryptus taiwanensis* Korsós, Enghoff et Chang, 2008 (Korsós *et al.* 2008)

30. *Siphonocryptus canariensis* Loksa, 1967

Type material (n = 15) – male syntype (without gonopods), three female syntypes (intact) and one fragment (without head and first segments) (HNHM diplo–04371), Spain: Canary Islands, La Gomera, Monte "El Cedro", 22 April 1965, (No. 1065), leg. H. Franz; four male, female, four juvenile syntypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04372), Spain: Canary Islands, La Gomera, Monte "El Cedro", 22 April 1965, (No. 1064), leg. H. Franz; male syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–4373), Spain: Canary Islands, Tenerife, Mts Anapa, Pico del Ingles, 8 April 1965, (No. 1037), leg. H. Franz.

Original description – Loksa (1967*a*): pp. 142–145, figs 47–54.

Current status – *Hirudicryptus canariensis* (Loksa, 1967) (Enghoff & Golovatch 1995).

Remarks – The specimens were found only with Loksa's handwritten label such as "Colobognatha Fr. 1064" (Fig. 9), and not marked as types. The number of specimens and locality numbers were neither indicated in the paper of Loksa (1967*a*), but because the numbers found in the vials correspond with Herbert Franz's handwritten expedition notes, received from the NHMW by the courtesy of N. Akkari, we believe that these samples served as the basis for the description. One male with the missing gonopods (HNHM diplo–04371) was obviously used by Loksa for the drawing (but the slide is lost). The intact male specimen from Tenerife (HNHM diplo–04373) could be designated as lectotype. Enghoff & Golovatch (1995) erected the new genus *Hirudicryptus* Enghoff et Golovatch, 1995 based on *S. canariensis*.

Siphonophorida

Siphonophora quadrituberculata Tömösváry, 1885 see No. 25 under Platydesmida.

Julida

Julidae

31. *Anaulaciulus acaudatus* Korsós, 2001

Type material (n = 2) – male paratype (in pieces in microtube; gnathochilarium, left antenna, limbus, penis, walking legs on slide prep. "AN-111"), female paratype (in pieces in microtube; vulvae on slide prep. "AN-112"; gnathochilarium, left antenna, limbus, walking legs on slide prep. "AN-113") (HNHM diplo–04157), India: West Sikkim, Kangchendzonga area, Dzongri, 3990 m, 17 September 1983, leg. S. Ae, S.-I. Uéno & Y. Nishikawa.

Original description – Korsós (2001*b*): p. 76, figs 25–27.
Current status – Anaulaciulus acaudatus Korsós, 2001 (Korsós 2001*b*).

32. *Anaulaciulus bilineatus* Korsós, 2001
Type material (n = 4) – male paratype (in pieces in microtube; gnathochilarium, left antenna, 1st leg-pair, limbus, penis, walking legs on slide prep. AN–51), female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04158), Nepal: Dolpo District, Northern Dhaulagiri Himal, Ringmo on Lake Phoksumdo, 4000 m, forest clearing, close to timberline, 15 June 1973, (No. 26), leg. J. Martens; female paratype (in pieces in microtube; gnathochilarium, left antenna, limbus, walking legs on slide prep. "AN–52"; vulvae on slide prep. "AN–53") (HNHM diplo–04159), Nepal: Dolpo Distr., Ringmo on Lake Phoksumdo, 4000–4100 m a.s.l., alpine meadows, 34 June 1970, (No. 24), leg. J. Martens; female paratype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04160), Nepal: Dolpo Distr., Gompa near Tarakot, 3300–3400 m, *Picea–Betula* forest, 11–16 May 1970, leg. J. Martens.
Original description – Korsós (2001*b*): pp. 76–78, figs 4, 6, 9, 11, 28–32.
Current status – Anaulaciulus bilineatus Korsós, 2001 (Korsós 2001*b*).

33. *Anaulaciulus enghoffi* Korsós, 2001
Type material (n = 2) – male paratype (in pieces in microtube; gnathochilarium, 1st leg-pair, penis, limbus, walking legs on slide prep. "AN–61"), female paratype (in pieces in microtube; vulvae on slide prep. "AN–62", gnathochilarium, right antenna, walking legs, limbus on slide prep. "AN–63") (HNHM diplo–04161), China: Kansu, southern wall of the pass Latschi-san, Karyn Valley, 4 May 1885, leg. G. N. Potanin.
Original description – Korsós (2001*b*): p. 78, figs 33–40.
Current status – Anaulaciulus enghoffi Korsós, 2001 (Korsós 2001*b*).

34. *Anaulaciulus multiarticulatus* Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2011
Type material (n = 2) – male paratype (in two pieces), female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04156), Taiwan: Nantou County, Huisun timberland, 27 December 1997, leg. S.–H. Wu.
Original description – Mikhaljova *et al.* (2011*a*): pp. 9–11, figs 27–39.
Current status – Anaulaciulus multiarticulatus Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2011 (Mikhaljova *et al.* 2011*a*).

35. *Anaulaciulus nepalensis* Korsós, 2001
Type material (n = 6) – female paratype (in two pieces; not dissected) (HNHM diplo–04170), Nepal: Mustang District, Thaksang above Tukche, 3150 m, *Pinus excelsa–Abies* forest, forest clearing, Berlese sample, 26–29 April 1980, leg. J. Martens & A. Ausobsky; male paratype (in pieces; gonopods dissected in microtube), female paratype (in pieces in microtube;

gnathochilarium, left antenna, walking legs, limbus on slide prep. "AN–72", vulvae on slide prep. "AN–73") (HNHM diplo–04171), Nepal: Mustang District, Thaksang, 3150–3400 m, clearing, 26–29 April 1980, (No. 157), leg. J. Martens & A. Ausobsky; male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04173), Nepal: Miyagdi District, Western Dhaulagiri Himal, Thankur, 3350 m, pine-fir forest, 26–27 May 1970, leg. J. Martens; female paratype (in pieces in microtube; gnathochilarium, left antenna, walking legs, limbus on slide prep. "AN–94"; vulvae on slide prep. "AN–95") (HNHM diplo–04172), Nepal: Sankhua Sabha District, above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, *Quercus semeacarpifolia*, *Rhododendron*, 31 May–3 June 1988, (No. 404), leg. J. Martens & W. Schawaller.
Orginal descrtiption: Korsós (2001*b*): pp. 79–80, figs 1–3, 7, 10, 47–51.
Current status – Anaulaciulus nepalensis Korsós, 2001 (Korsós 2001*b*).

36. *Anaulaciulus niger* Korsós, 2001
Type material (n = 2) – male paratype (in pieces, dissected small parts in microtube; telson removed for SEM, gnathochilarium, left antenna, 1st leg-pair, walking legs, limbus, penis on slide prep. "AN–81") (HNHM diplo–04168), Nepal: Taplejung District, S Gunsa, 4270 m, alpine meadows, dwarf bushes, rock debris, 10 September 1983, (No. 281), leg. J. Martens & B. Daams; female paratype (in pieces in microtube; gnathochilarium, left antenna, walking legs, limbus on slide prep. "AN–82", vulvae on slide prep. "AN–83") (HNHM diplo–04169), Nepal: Taplejung District, Pass Anda Deorali, between Simbua and Gunsa Khola, 4250–4500 m, alpine meadows, 9 September 1983, (No. 280), leg. J. Martens & B. Daams.
Original description – Korsós (2001*b*): p. 80–81, figs 52–55.
Current status – Anaulaciulus niger Korsós, 2001 (Korsós 2001*b*).

37. *Anaulaciulus oligosegmentatus* Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2011
Type material (n = 2) – male paratype (in pieces, gonopods in microtube) (HNHM diplo–04153), Taiwan: Hualien County, Taroko National Park, Mt Hohuan-Shan, Shihmon Trail, high mountain bamboo shrub (*Yushania niitakayamensis*), 24°08.785' N, 121°17.056'E, ca. 3140 m, 23 May 2008, leg. L. Dányi, Z. Korsós & E. Lazányi; female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04154), Taiwan: Nantou County, Huisun timberland, 24 October 1997, leg. S.–H. Wu.
Original description – Mikhaljova *et al.* (2011*a*): pp. 6–9, figs 15–26.
Current status – Anaulaciulus oligosegmentatus Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2011 (Mikhaljova *et al.* 2011*a*).

38. *Anaulaciulus pakistanus* Korsós, 2001
Type material (n = 1) – male paratype (in pieces, gonopods in microtube; gnathochilarium, left antenna, walking legs, penis, limbus on slide

prep. "AN–21") (HNHM diplo–04162), Pakistan: Swat, Malam Jabba, 2500–2600 m, *Abies* forest, sifted leaves and mosses, 18 May 1983, leg. C. Besuchet & I. Löbl.
Original description – Korsós (2001*b*): p. 83, figs 56–57.
Current status – Anaulaciulus pakistanus Korsós, 2001 (Korsós 2001*b*).

39. *Anaulaciulus setulifer* Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2011
Type material (n = 2) – male paratype (intact), female paratype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04155), Taiwan: Pingtung County, Chunri Township, Mt Dahan, 22°24'25" N, 120°45'21" E, 1200 m a.s.l., 15 December 2009, leg. M.H. Hsu.
Original description – Mikhaljova *et al.* (2011*a*): p. 12–13, figs 40–45.
Current status – Anaulaciulus setulifer Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2011 (Korsós 2001).

40. *Anaulaciulus tibetanus* Korsós, 2001
Type material (n = 1) – female paratype (in pieces, some dissected parts in microtube; gnathochilarium, walking legs, limbus on slide prep. "AN–122", vulvae on slide prep. "AN–123") (HNHM diplo–04163), China: East Tibet, valley of Dü Chu, July 1936, leg. R. Kaulbeck.
Original description – Korsós (2001*b*): p. 83, fig. 58.
Current status – Anaulaciulus tibetanus Korsós, 2001 (Korsós 2001*b*).

41. *Anaulaciulus tigris* Korsós, 2001
Type material (n = 1) – male paratype (in pieces in microtube; gnathochilarium, right antenna, walking legs, limbus, penis on slide prep. "AN–13") (HNHM diplo–04164), Pakistan: Swat, above Miandam, 2400–2500 m, *Abies* forest, under stones, 17 May 1983, leg. C. Besuchet & I. Löbl.
Original description – Korsós (2001*b*): p. 83–84, figs 5, 12, 59–64.
Current status – Anaulaciulus tigris Korsós, 2001 (Korsós 2001*b*).

42. *Anaulaciulus topali* Korsós, 2001
Type material (n = 7) – holotype male (in pieces, gonopods in microtube, gnathochilarium, right antenna, 1st leg-pair, walking legs, limbus, penis on slide prep. "AN–41") (HNHM diplo–04165), India: Jammu and Kashmir, Pahalgam, 2300 m, under stones in forest, 13 June 1967, (No. 516), leg. Gy. Topál; two female paratypes (intact) and three female paratypes (in pieces; one female dissected, and gnathochilarium, left antenna, walking legs, limbus mounted on slide prep. "AN–42", vulvae on slide prep. "AN–43", specimen in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04166), India: Jammu and Kashmir, Yusmarg (50 km W Srinagar), ca. 2300 m, under bark of trees in coniferous forest, 29 May 1967, (No. 400), leg. Gy. Topál; male paratype (in pieces, gonopods in microtube) (HNHM diplo–04167), India: Jammu and

Kashmir, Yusmarg (50 km W Srinagar), ca. 2300 m, under bark of trees in coniferous forest, 29 May 1967, (No. 400), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Korsós (2001*b*): p. 84–85, figs 65–70.
Current status – *Anaulaciulus topali* Korsós, 2001 (Korsós 2001*b*).

43. *Ansiulus aberrans* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003
Type material (n = 2) – holotype male (in three pieces; gonopods, antenna, leg-pairs 1, 2, 7 on permanent slide "N1", leg-pair 7 on permanent slide "N2") (HNHM diplo–04145), North Korea: Ryanggang Prov., Mt. Paekdu-san, Unhung, Nr. 6., 15 September 1989, leg. Han, Eng Hi; male paratype (in pieces; both gonopods, leg-pairs 1, 7 on permanent slide "N6") (HNHM–04146), North Korea: North Pyongan Prov., Mt. Myonhyang-san, Isonnan, 12 October 1987, (No. 1039), leg. Z. Korsós & L. Ronkay.
Original description – Mikhaljova & Korsós (2003): pp. 230–233, figs 42–49.
Current status – *Skleroprotopus aberrans* (Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003) (Mikhaljova 2019).

44. *Ansiulus legitimus* Golovatch, 1980
Type material (n = 8) – holotype male (intact) (HNHM diplo–01096), North Korea: North Hwanghae Province, Sinpyong, Pyongwa-ri, under stones at forest edge, 15 October 1978, (No. 512), leg. A. Vojnits & L. Zombori; male paratype (in pieces, first part of the body and the gonopods in microtube) (HNHM diplo–01095), North Korea: North Hwanghae Province, Sinpyong, Pyongwa-ri, under stones at forest edge, 15 October 1978, (No. 512), leg. A. Vojnits & L. Zombori; three male paratypes (males in pieces; two slides with removed gnathochilarium, 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11 leg-pairs, gonopod of two males, mandibules, head dissected), two female paratypes (intact), female paratype (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–01097), North Korea: North Hwanghae Province, Sinpyong, Pyongwa-ri, under stones at forest edge, 15 October 1978, (No. 512), leg. A. Vojnits & L. Zombori.
Original description – Golovatch (1980): pp. 51–53, figs 3–8.
Current status – *Skleroprotopus legitimus* (Golovatch, 1980) (Mikhaljova 2019).

45. *Chromatoiulus hortensis* Golovatch, 1981
Type material (n = 2) – male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–03365), [Georgia]: Caucasus, Abkhazia, Sukhumi, hortus botanicus suchumiensis, 20 October 1978, leg. S. I. Golovatch.
Original description – Golovatch (1981): 110–112, figs. 14–26.
Current status – *Omobrachyiulus hortensis* (Golovatch, 1981) (Vagalinski & Lazányi 2018).

46. *Chromatoiulus transsilvanicus* ssp. *transdanubicus* Loksa, 1962
Type material (n = 79) – nine male syntypes (intact), three male syntypes (in pieces; two with missing gonopods), eight female syntypes (intact), two female syntypes (in pieces), seven juvenile syntypes (HNHM diplo–03296), Hungary: Mecsek Mts., Mt. Tubes, 1959, leg. I. Loksa; 16 male syntypes (intact), four male syntypes (in pieces), 19 female synytpes (intact), eight female syntypes (in pieces), three juvenile syntypes (HNHM diplo–03297), Hungary: Mecsek Mts., Mt. Tubes, 1959, leg. I. Loksa.
Original description – Loksa (1962*b*): p. 163, figs 44–48.
Current status – *Megaphyllum transsylvanicum* (Verhoeff, 1897) (Lazányi & Vagalinski 2013).
Remarks – Loksa (1962*b*) wrote that "zahlreiche (cca. 150)" specimens were collected from two localities: Mt. Tubes in the Mecsek Mts, and Tenkes Hill in the Villányi Mts. No details about the deposition of type material were given. In the Loksa's material we found only the specimens from Mt. Tubes. On the labels there were no markings as "types", but because the locality data and year of collection agree with the original description we consider them to be part of the type series.

47. *Cylindroiulus ponticus* Golovatch, 1978
Type material (n = 2) – male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–01896), Russia: Crimea, near the village Krasnolesye, wood litter, 10 July 1975, leg. S. I. Golovatch.
Original descritpion: Golovatch (1978): p. 456, figs 5–11.
Currents status: Cylindroiulus horvathi (Verhoeff, 1897) (Korsós & Read 1994).

48. *Diploiulus truncorum* Silvestri, 1896
Type material (n = 3) – three female syntypes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–02096, 1110/1897), Tunisia: Babouch, A'in Draham, 1896*, leg. F. Silvestri.
Original description – Silvestri (1896*a*): pp. 160–161, figs 11–13.
Current status – *Cylindroiulus truncorum* (Silvestri, 1896) (Korsós & Enghoff 1990).

49. *Julus acutesquamatus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 3) – male syntype (intact), two juvenile male syntypes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04175, 645/1883), Italia: Sorrento, leg. L. Örley.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): pp. 122–123.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The species is not listed by Kime & Enghoff (2017). Having an intact male, it is worth for a closer investigation.

50. *Julus Frivaldszkyi* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 2) – two female syntypes (in pieces; one head missing) (HNHM diplo–04176, 61/1855; Revid.: Loksa 206/1955), [Hungary]: "Hungaria meridionalis", 1855*, leg. Dr. J. Frivaldszky.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 54.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – In his revisionary work of Daday's collection Loksa (1957) identified this species as *Chromatoiulus frivaldszkyi* (Daday), Lazányi & Vagalinski (2013) mentioned it under *Megaphyllum unilineatum* (C. L. Koch, 1838). In *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023) it is accepted as *Julus frivaldszkyi* (Daday, 1889), but it is missing from Kime & Enghoff (2017). The species is named after János Frivaldszky (1822–1895), head of the Department of Zoology, HNHM.

51. *Julus fuscifrons* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 1) – female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04177, 866/1889), [Greece]: Patras, 1889*, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 122, pl. IV: figs 14–15.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The species does not appear in Loksa (1957) and in Kime & Enghoff (2017).

52. *Julus fuscofasciatus* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 27) – five male, 22 female (or juvenile) synytpes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04178, 866/1889), [Greece]: Patras, 1889*, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): pp. 121–122, pl. IV: figs 16–17.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The species does not appear in Loksa (1957) and in Kime & Enghoff (2017). The sample with males needs a closer examination, because it seemingly contains at least two different species.

53. *Julus Hermani* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 8) – male and female syntypes (intact), three male and three female synytpes (in pieces; six forebodies but seven telson) (HNHM diplo–04179, 866/1889), [Greece]: Corfu, 1889*, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 121, pl. IV: figs 12–13.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The species does not appear in Loksa (1957) and in Kime & Enghoff (2017). The intact male is worth for a closer examination to settle its status. The species was named after Ottó Herman (1835–1914), Hungarian naturalist and politician.

54. *Julus (Orescoiulus) jedryczkowskii* Golovatch, 1981
Type material (n = 2) – male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–02757), [Russia]: Caucasus,: North Osetia, North Osetian State Reservation, Tseiss Valley, Tseidon River, northern slope, ca. 2160 m a.s.l., 8 August 1977, leg. M. Rudakowsky.
Original description – Golovatch (1981): pp. 105–107, figs 1–7.
Current status – Julus jedryczkowskii Golovatch, 1981 (Evsyukov *et al.* 2018).

55. *Julus sabulosus* var. *flavo-fuscus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 2) – female syntype (in three pieces), juvenile syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04183, 830/1888; Revid.: Loksa 207/1955), [Romania]: Kazán, 1888*, leg. K. Chyzer & Ö. Tömösváry.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 55.
Current status – Ommatoiulus sabulosus (Linné, 1758) (Jeekel 1968*b*).
Remarks – The species does not appear in Loksa (1957), although there is a label that he has seen it (Revid. Loksa 207/1955). As a variety it has no taxonomical value.

56. *Julus strictus* var. *hungaricus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – female syntype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04184, 830/1888; Revid.: Loksa 26/1955), [Hungary]: "Hungaria meridionalis".
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 49.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – In his revision of Daday's material Loksa (1957) listed the species as *Cylindroiulus strictus* var. *hungarica* (Daday) (revid. Loksa 26/1955), although as a variety it has no taxonomical value. In *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023) the species appears accepted as *Typhloiulus strictus* (Latzel, 1882). Verhoeff (1899, p. 186) discussed Daday's variety *hungaricus*, and said that it is either the same as Latzel's *Julus strictus* var. *nematodes*, which is valid as *Geopachyiulus nematodes* (Latzel, 1884), or it is just an abnormal colour form without standing in taxonomy. Both Latzel's *nematodes* and Daday's var. *hungaricus* were based on females, so they probably remain a nomenclatorial enigma, where the question to which species belongs *Julus strictus* var. *hungaricus* Daday, 1889 is not possible to settle.

57. *Julus terrestris balatonensis* Sziráki, 1967
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in three pieces, gonopods in microtube) (HNHM diplo–02758), Hungary: Somogy county, Fonyód, Bélatelep, pitfall trap, July 1962, leg. K. Dózsa-Farkas.
Original description – Sziráki (1967): p. 261, fig. 6.
Current status – Julus terrestris balatonensis (Sziráki, 1967) (Korsós 1994, 1998).

Remarks – New topotypic material should be collected and examined to clarify the taxonomic status of this subspecies.

58. *Julus Tömösváryi* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 1) – syntype female (HNHM diplo–04182, 830/1888; Revid.: Loksa 28/955), [Hungary]: "Hungaria meridionalis".
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 49.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – In his revision of Daday's material Loksa (1957) identified the single female specimen as *Cylindroiulus Tömösváryi* (Dad.) (revid. Loksa 28/955). In *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023) it is accepted as *Julus tomosvaryi* Daday, 1889, but it does not appear in Kime & Enghoff (2017). Verhoeff (1899, p. 185) synonymized it under "*Pachyiulus* (*Geopachyiulus*) *nematodes* (Latz.) mihi", but it is not clear whether he really meant *Geopachyiulus nematodes* (Latzel, 1884), or his concept of *G. nematodes* ("mihi").

59. *Julus transylvanicus* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = ~ 8) – ca. eight male syntypes (two intact, others in pieces: four heads but six telson; one of them is dissected with missing gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04185, 830/1888; My1280; Revid.: Loksa 77/1955), [Romania]: Retyezát, Comit. Hunyad, 1888*, leg. G. Entz & Ö. Tömösváry.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 56, figs 4, 18–19.
Current status – Leptoiulus transsylvanicus (Daday, 1889) (Loksa 1957).
Remarks – There are two papers by Daday (1889*a*, 1889*b*) where he described the species as new (and used the abbreviation „n. sp.") with essentially the same text, the second being an "abstract" of the first one according to Daday's intention. Moreover, because figures were only published in Daday (1889*a*), we consider this publication as the original one. Unfortunately, Daday himself spelt the specific name differently: *J. transylvanicus* (Daday 1889*a*), and *J. transsylvanicus* (Daday 1889*b*). Loksa (1957) as first reviser in his publication on Daday's material identified the specimens as *Leptoiulus transsylvanicus* with two "s", and this was followed by Kime & Enghoff (2017).

60. *Megaphyllum (Megaphyllum) cygniforme* Lazányi et Korsós, 2012

Type material (n =3) – holotype male (in pieces, gonopods and small dissected parts in microtube) (HNHM diplo–03373), Greece: Rodopi county, Papikio Mts., brook in a secondary forest 5 km N of Sostis, 442 m, N41°09.859' E25°16.939', 4 April 2007, (2007/51), leg. L. Dányi, Z. Erőss, Z. Fehér, J. Kontschán & D. Murányi; juvenile paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–03374), Greece: Rodopi county, Papikio Mts., brook in a secondary forest 5 km N of Sostis, 442 m, N41°09.859' E25°16.939', 4 April 2007,

(2007/51), leg. L. Dányi, Z. Erőss, Z. Fehér, J. Kontschán & D. Murányi; male paratype (in pieces, gonopods and small dissected parts in microtube) (HNHM diplo–03375), Greece: Kavala county, Lekanis Mts., rocky pasture beneath Kechrokambos, 370 m, N41°09.972' E24°38.587', 2 April 2007, (2007/32), leg. L. Dányi, Z. Erőss, Z. Fehér, J. Kontschán & D. Murányi.
Original description – Lazányi *et al.* (2012): pp. 29–30, figs 37–52.
Current status – Megaphyllum (Megaphyllum) cygniforme Lazányi et Korsós, 2012 (Vagalinski & Lazányi 2018).

61. *Megaphyllum danyii* Lazányi et Korsós, 2012
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in pieces, gonopods and small dissected parts in microtube) (HNHM diplo–03376), Greece: Arkadia county, Elliniko, Gortis ruins, *Platanus* gallery of Lousios River, 320 m, N37°32.378' E22°02.788', 6 April 2009, (2009/47), leg. L. Dányi, J. Kontschán & D. Murányi.
Original description – Lazányi *et al.* (2012): pp. 34–36, figs 53–68.
Current status – Byzantorhopalum (Ioniulus) danyii (Lazányi et Korsós, 2012) (Vagalinski & Lazányi 2018).

62. *Megaphyllum (Cyphobrachyiulus) digitatum* Lazányi et Korsós, 2012
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in pieces, gonopods and small dissected parts in microtube) (HNHM diplo–03377), Greece: Arkadia county, Aroania Mts., Zarelia, spruce forest and grassland SE of the village, 1310 m, N37°55.386' E22°14.191', 7 April 2009, (2009/59), leg. L. Dányi, J. Kontschán & D. Murányi.
Original description – Lazányi *et al.* (2012): pp. 34, 37–39, figs 69–83.
Current status – Cyphobrachyiulus (Cyphobrachyiulus) digitatus (Lazányi et Korsós, 2012) Vagalinski & Lazányi (2018).

63. *Megaphyllum (Parancistrum) arcuatum* Vagalinski, Lazányi et Golovatch, 2013
Type material (n = 1) – male paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–03378), Israel: Adolam Nature Reserve, nr. Beit Gurvin, pitfall trapping, November 2001, (No. 17/4), leg. Y. Mandelik.
Original description – Vagalinski *et al.* (2013): pp. 514–517, figs 41–55.
Current status – Megaphyllum (Parancistrum) arcuatum Vagalinski, Lazányi et Golovatch, 2013 (Vagalinski & Lazányi 2018).

64. *Microiulus dudichi* Verhoeff, 1927
Type material (n = 2) – male paratype (intact), female paratype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–03177, 1439a/1926), Hungary: Nyírbátor, Bátorliget mire, 16–18 April 1926, leg. E. Dudich & Gy. Éhik.
Original description – Verhoeff (1927): pp. 82–83, 121–122, fig. 1.

Current status – *Xestoiulus laeticollis dudichi* (Verhoeff, 1927) (Korsós 1991, 1994, 1998).
Remarks – Loksa (1953) corrected Verhoeff and considered the taxon as a subspecies of a formerly established species (*Microiulus laeticollis* ssp. *dudichi*). Verhoeff (1927) based his description only on 2 males and 1 female, one of the males being deformed. The genus *Microiulus* Verhoeff, 1895 was later placed under synonymy of *Xestoiulus* Verhoeff, 1898 by Hoffman (1980*a*). Korsós (1991, 1994, 1998) initially accepted the subspecific status (*Xestoiulus laeticollis dudichi* Verhoeff, 1927). The species was named after Endre Dudich (1895–1971), eminent Hungarian zoologist, head of the Department of Zoosystematics, Pázmány Péter University (later ELTE).

65. *Nepalmatoiulus formosae* Korsós et Lazányi, 2013
Type material (n = 11) – male paratype (in piece; gonopods dissected for SEM), two female paratypes (in pieces; vulvae and head with first rings in microtube), five female paratypes (some in pieces), three juveniule paratypes (HNHM diplo–04148), Taiwan: Nantou county, Kao-Leng Dyi, 18 km W of Wushe, 24°05'N–121°08'E, 2074 m a.s.l., singled from rotten wood, 18–19 April 2002, (No. 30), leg. D. Anstine, Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl.
Original description – Korsós & Lazányi (2013): pp. 4–5, figs 4–6, 16–18, 25–27, 32, 38.
Current status – *Nepalmatoiulus formosae* Korsós et Lazányi, 2013 (Mikhaljova 2020).

66. *Nepalmatoiulus taiwanensis* Korsós et Lazányi, 2013
Type material (n = 8) – 2 male paratypes (in pieces; one with gonopods dissected for SEM), two female paratypes (in pieces; both with dissected vulvae in microtubes) (HNHM diplo–04149), Taiwan: Ilan county, Mingchyh Forest Recreation Area, singled from beneath bark, 6 April 2002, (No. 9), leg. Gy. Fábián & O. Merkl; four female paratypes in pieces (one with dissected vulvae in microtube) (HNHM diplo–04150), Taiwan: Taitung County, Central Mountain Range, Li-Jai logging road, secondary subtropical forest, 22°48'N–121°02'E, 915 m a.s.l., 27 May 2008, (No. 42), leg. L. Dányi, Z. Korsós & E. Lazányi.
Original description – Korsós & Lazányi (2013): pp. 3–4, figs 1–3, 13–15, 22–24, 31, 38.
Current status – *Nepalmatoiulus taiwanensis* Korsós et Lazányi, 2013 (Mikhaljova 2020).

67. *Nepalmatoiulus yaeyamaensis* Korsós et Lazányi, 2013
Type material (n = 6) – male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04151), Japan: Southern Ryukyus, Yaeyama Group, Iriomote Island,

Otomi, Ordando–Otomi forest trail, 24°18'N–123°50'E, 250 m a.s.l., 27 August 2009, (No. 16), leg. M. Izawa; male (in pieces, gonopods and head plus first segments in separate microtube), three female paratypes (two in pieces, with dissected vulvae and head plus first segments in separate microtubes) (HNHM diplo–01452), Southern Ryukyus, Yaeyama Group, Ishigaki Island, Kabira, Mt. Mae–dake, secondary forest, 24°26'N–124°07'E, 29 August 2009, (No. 21), leg. Z. Korsós & Y. Nakamura.
Original description – Korsós & Lazányi (2013): pp. 5–7, figs 7–12, 19–21, 28–30, 33–35, 38.
Current status – *Nepalmatoiulus yaeyamaensis* Korsós et Lazányi, 2013 (Mikhaljova 2020).

Mongoliulidae

68. *Skleroprotopus chollus* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003
Type material (n = 10) holotype male (intact) (HNHM diplo–04143), South Korea: South Cholla Prov., Mt. Paekun-san, at the vicinity of the pass towards to the Mts Chiri-san, 800–860 m, ca. 3 km NNW of Nonshil, under bark, stones and trunks, 31 October 1993, (No. 1662), leg. L. Peregovits & L. Ronkay; male paratype (in pieces, gonopods partly in separate microtube and on permanent slide "micropr. N3") (HNHM diplo–04144), South Korea: South Cholla Prov., Mt. Paekun-san, at the vicinity of the pass towards to the Mts Chiri-san, 800–860 m, ca. 3 km NNW of Nonshil, under bark, stones and trunks, 31 October 1993, (No. 1662), leg. L. Peregovits & L. Ronkay; male paratype (intact) and male paratype (in pieces, some dissected parts on permanent slide "micropr. N4", the remaining part of the dissected male), four female and two juvenile paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–01447), South Korea: South Cholla Prov., Mt. Paekun-san, at the vicinity of the pass towards to the Mts Chiri-san, 800–860 m, ca. 3 km NNW of Nonshil, under bark, stones and trunks, 31 October 1993, (No. 1662), leg. L. Peregovits & L. Ronkay.
Original description – Mikhaljova & Korsós (2003): pp. 220–222, figs 6–13.
Current status – *Skleroprotopus chollus* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003 (Mikhaljova & Korsós 2003)

69. *Skleroprotopus costatus* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003
Type material (n = 3) – holotype male (in pieces, gonopods in microtube) (HNHM diplo–01115), North Korea: South Hwanghae Prov., Haeju, Mt. Suyong-san, deciduous forest of the SE slope, 16 October 1987, (No. 1049), leg. Z. Korsós & L. Ronkay; female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–01113), North Korea: South Hwanghae Prov., Haeju, Mt. Suyong-san, deciduous forest of the SE slope, 16 October 1987, (No. 1049), leg. Z. Korsós &

L. Ronkay; male paratype (in pieces, some dissected particles in microtube, gonopod on permanent slide "micropr. N7") (HNHM diplo–01114), North Korea: South Hwanghae Prov., Haeju, Mt. Suyong-san, deciduous forest of the SE slope, 16 October 1987, (No. 1049), leg. Z. Korsós & L. Ronkay.
Original description – Mikhaljova & Korsós (2003): pp. 222–224, figs 14–25.
Current status – *Skleroprotopus costatus* Mikhajlova et Korsós, 2003 (Mikhaljova & Korsós 2003).

Spirobolida
Pachybolidae, Rhinocricidae, Spirobolellidae, Spirobolidae

70. *Aulacobolus brevipygus* Golovatch et Korsós, 1990
Type material (n = 3) – holotype male (in pieces, gonopods in microtube) (HNHM diplo–04195), Vietnam: Prov. Ninh binh, Cuc phuong, in forest, 7 May 1966, (No. 266–267), leg. Gy. Topál; two juvenile paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04196), Vietnam: Prov. Ninh binh, Cuc phuong, in forest, 7 May 1966, (No. 266–267), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch & Korsós (1990): pp. 26–28, figs 1–7.
Current status – *Aulacobolus brevipygus* Golovatch et Korsós, 1990 (Pachybolidae) (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

71. ?*Eucarlia hoffmani* Golovatch et Korsós, 1992
Type material (n = 3) – female and two juvenile paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04199), Seychelles: Farquhar Atoll, coconut plantation with some *Casuarina* trees, ca. 100 m W offshore & 0,5 km S of settlement, 16–17. August 1984, leg. S. I. Golovatch.
Original description – Golovatch & Korsós (1992): pp. 14–17, figs 34–40.
Current status – ?*Eucarlia hoffmani* Golovatch et Korsós, 1992 (Pachybolidae) (Golovatch & Korsós 1992).
Remarks – The original description mentioned only one juvenile male paratype in addition to the female paratype, but actually we have two juvenile paratypes whose sex cannot be determined.

72. ?*Eucarlia mauriesi* Golovatch et Korsós, 1992
Type material (n = 2) – male and female paratypes (both in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04198), Seychelles: Silhouette Isl., tropical mist forest on ridge, above La Passe, 540–590 m, 24–25 August 1984, leg. S. I. Golovatch, L. B. Rybalov, A. A. Zakharov, G. M. Dlussky & L. Filatova.

Original description – Golovatch & Korsós (1992): pp. 12–14, figs 27–33.
Current status – ?*Eucarlia mauriesi* Golovatch et Korsós, 1992 (Pachybolidae) (Golovatch & Korsós 1992).

73. *Microspirobolus aequatorialis* Carl, 1909
Type material (n = 4) – four female paraylectotpyes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04192, 1268/1911), [East Africa]: Rwanda, 1911*, leg. I. Carl. From the paper: "Fundorte: Njarugenje (Central–Ruanda), im Tal des Njaranda, an sonnigem Abhang unter Dracaenen, bis 2 dm tief im trockenen, lockeren, hauptsächlich aus Laubmoder und Wurzelwerk gebildeten Boden, seltener in Bananenpflanzungen. Jinja (Busoga), bei den Riponfällen des Nils auf dem Ufervorsprung rechts von don Fällen, in lockerem Boden."
Original description – Carl (1909): pp. 356–359, pl. 7: figs 25–30.
Current status – *Brachyspirobolus aequatorialis* (Carl, 1909) (Pachybolidae) (Hollier *et al.* 2020).
Remarks – Although the label written by Carl indicates only the name and locality: "*Microspirobolus aequatorialis* Carl Ruanda / D. O. Afrika" (Fig. 10), we are of the opinion that our vial contains type specimens of the species. Hollier *et al.* (2020) mentioned "some 70 specimens in alcohol in two jars" in MHNG, and designated a lectotype, under the name *Brachyspirobolus aequatorialis* (Carl, 1909). Following that, we have 4 female paralectotype specimens.

74. *Physobolus pulvinipes* Golovatch et Korsós, 1990
Type material (n = 3) holotype male (in pieces, gonopods in microtube) (HNHM diplo–04193), Vietnam: Prov. Hoang lien son, 17 km SE of Lao cai, Dang khao valley, from under bark and trees, 29 Nov. 1971, (No. 163), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási; two female paratypes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04194), Vietnam: Prov. Hoang lien son, 17 km SE of Lao cai, Dang khao valley, from under bark and trees, 29 Nov. 1971, (No. 163), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási.
Original description – Golovatch & Korsós (1990): pp. 29–32, figs 8–13.
Current status – *Physobolus pulvinipes* Golovatch et Korsós, 1990 (Spirobolellidae) (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

75. *Rhinocricus furcatus* Silvestri, 1899
Type material (n ≈ 8) – three male syntypes (in pieces; one with dissected left sided gonopods in microtube – the right side is missing), four female syntypes (two intact, two in pieces), juvenile paratype (in two pieces) (altogether two intact individuals, and six heads but eight telsons) (HNHM diplo–04188, 1124/1897), Papua New Guinea: Erima, Astrolabe bay, 25 October 1897, leg. Bíró L.

Original description – Silvestri (1899): p. 209, pl. XII: fig. 27–29.
Current status – *Salpidobolus furcatus* (Silvestri, 1899) (Rhinocricidae) (Jeekel 2001*c*; Marek *et al.* 2003).

76. *Spirobolus dentatus* Daday, 1893
Type material (n = 2) – two male syntypes (in pieces, one with gonopod in separate tube) (HNHM diplo–04186), Papua New Guinea: Wilhelmsland, 1892*, leg. S. Fenichel.
Original description – Daday (1893*a*): p. 101, pl. III: fig. 1–7; Daday (1893*b*): pp. 3–4.
Current status – *Acanthiulus blainvillei* (Le Guillou, 1841) (Spirobolidae) (Jeekel 2001*c*).
Remarks – In the original description Daday (1983*a*) writes about 1 male and 1 female. The gonopods in the microtube are dissected by Daday, as his handwriting indicates on the label ("organe copulateur"= gonopods). However, the other specimen seems to be also a male (in many pieces), but with missing gonopods. Hoffman (1980 *in litt.*) has also identified it as male, and trasferred to an other genus resulting the new combination *Acanthiulus dentatus*, in the family Pachybolidae. He (Hoffman 1980 *in litt.*) designated an intact individual as lectotype, but unfortunately now both specimens we have are broken into many pieces. One of the male specimens is "intact" considering the first half of the body but the gonopods are just removed from the gonopod sinus.

77. *Spirobolus erythropus* Tömösváry, 1885
Type material (n = 12) – male syntype (in pieces, gonopods and first seven segments in microtubes), juvenile male syntype (in pieces), ca. ten female/juvenile syntypes (in pieces, altogether nine heads but twelve telsons) (HNHM diplo–04197, 866/1889.33), [Malaysia]: Borneo, Matang et Sarawak, 1870*, leg. J. Xántus.
Original description – Tömösváry (1885): p. 70, pl. IV: fig. 21, pl. V: figs 1–2.
Current status – *Trigoniulus erythropus* (Tömösváry, 1885) (Pachybolidae) (Silvestri 1896*b*).

78. *Spirobolus Fenicheli* Daday, 1893
Type material (n = 4) – three male syntypes (in pieces, one with dissected gonopods in separate microtube), juvenile syntype (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04187, 974a/1892), Papua New Guinea: Wilhelmsland, 1892*, leg. S. Fenichel.
Original description – Daday (1893*a*): p. 102, pl. IV: fig. 1–4; Daday (1893*b*): p. 4.

Current status – *Salpidobolus fenicheli* (Daday, 1893) (Rhinocricidae) (Marek *et al.* 2003).
Remarks – Jeekel (2001*c*) listed "*Rhinocricus" fenicheli* under "uncertain generic position"; Hoffman (1974) synonymized the genus *Dinematocricus* Brölemann, 1913 under *Salpidobolusi* Silvestri, 1897; Marek *et al.* (2003) listed the species as *Salpidobolus fenicheli* (Daday, 1891) (erroneously spelled as "*coerulolimbatus*"), and attributed the synonymy to Hoffman, who actually did not mention Daday's species. The species was named after Sámuel Fenichel (1868–1893), Hungarian naturalist, who died young in Papua New Guinea.

79. *Spirobolus Hegedüsii* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 2) – male syntype (intact), female syntype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04189, 799/1887), Panama, 1887, leg. J. Vadona.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 130.
Current status – *Anadenobolus hegeduesii* (Daday, 1889) (Rhinocricidae) (Hoffman (1999).
Remarks – Hoffman (1980, *in litt.*) "designated" the male as lectotype, but did not publish it. Korsós (1983) followed this invalid designation. Also the name "*hegedussi*" does not correspond to the original spelling by Daday, who wrote "*Hegedüsii*", named after Alexander Hegedüs (1847–1896), journalist and politician, member of the Hungarian legislative body; so the correct spelling of the specific name should be *hegeduesii*. Unfortunately, wrong spelling is repeated by Pocock (1910, p. 70: as "*hagedussii*"), Loomis (1968, p. 88: as "*hagedussi*"), Hoffman (1999, p. 76: as "*hegedusi*"), and Marek *et al.* (2003, p. 19: as "*hegedussi*").

80. *Trigoniulus gracilis* Silvestri, 1899
Type material (n = 5) – male syntype (in pieces, gonopods in separate microvial), four female syntypes (in pieces, altogether four heads but four telsons) (HNHM diplo–04191, 1124/1897), Papua New Guinea: Berlinhafen, Ins. Tamara, 8–18. November 1896, leg. L. Bíró.
Original description – Silvestri (1899): p. 210, pl. XII–XIII: figs 33–36.
Current status – *Plokamostrophus gracilis* (Silvestri, 1899) (Pachybolidae) (Chamberlin 1920; Jeekel 2001*c*).
Remarks – Although the exact date of collection does not appear in the original publication, here we add it from the handwritten label by Silvestri.

81. *Trigoniulus venatorius* Silvestri, 1899
Type material (n = 1) – male syntype (in pieces, gonopods in microvial) (HNHM diplo–04190, 1124/1897), Papua New Guinea: Ins. Tamara, Berlinhafen, 8–18. November 1896, leg. L. Bíró.
Original description – Silvestri (1899): p. 210, pl. XII: figs 30–32.

Current status – Plokamostrophus venatorius (Silvestri, 1899) (Pachybolidae) (Chamberlin 1920; Jeekel 2001*c*).
Remarks – The locality details on the label and in the article are not completely the same: in the paper "Hab. Erima (Astrolabebai)" is written.

Spirobolus rufo-marginatus Tömösváry, 1885 see No. 89. under Spirostreptida.

Spirostreptida
Cambalidae, Harpagophoridae, Odontopygidae, Spirostreptidae

82. *Alloporus transvalicus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – holotype female (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04208, 866/1889), South Africa: Transval, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 123, pl. IV: figs 19–22.
Current satus: uncertain.
Remarks – The female was labeled as holotype by Hoffman in 1980 during his visit to HNHM, and the specimen was identified as a representative of the family Spirostreptidae. In the original paper the specific name is spelt as "*transvalicus*" (with one "a"), but Hoffman's handwriting on the label can be read either with one or two "a" (Fig. 7). Although the original geographical name is "Transvaal", according to ICZN Art. 32.5 Daday's spelling is not to be considered inadvertent error. The status of the species, however, remains uncertain because of the single female holotype specimen (Krabbe 1982).

83. *Ctenorangoon meggittii* Verhoeff, 1940
Type material (n = 2) – male and female syntypes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04200, 2857/1936), Burma: Rangoon, 1936*, leg. Meggitt.
Original description – Verhoeff (1940): p. 191, figs 5–10.
Current status – Ctenorangoon feae (Pocock, 1893) (Demange 1961)
Remarks – Ctenorangoon meggittii was synonymized by Demange (1961), then followed by Jeekel (1971, 2006); the taxon was placed in the family Harpagophoridae.

84. *Eumastigonus hallelujah* Korsós et Johns, 2009
Type material (n = 19) – eight male and eight female paratypes (intact, gonopods of 1 male and vulva of 1 female removed into separate microtubes (HNHM diplo–04245), New Zealand: Craigieburn Range, Cave Stream, in *Nothofagus* forest, 8 February 1995, leg. Z. Korsós & Aorangi Exp.; two male and female paratypes (intact, gonopod of one male removed into separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04246), New Zealand: Craigieburn Forest Park, Lyndon Hut, S43°09'–E171°43', picnic area, 821 m, in *Nothofagus cliffortioides* forest, 28 May 2006, leg. Z. Korsós.

Original description – Korsós & Johns (2009): pp. 12–14, figs 25, 27–32, 50.
Current status – Eumastigonus hallelujah Korsós et Johns, 2009 (Korsós et Johns 2009).
Remarks – The family classification of the genus *Eumastigonus* Chamberlin, 1920 is sometimes debated, some authors associate it with Iulomorphidae (Mauriès 1992, Korsós & Johns 2009), others place it in Cambalidae (Hoffman 1980*a*, Shelley 2003).

85. *Eumastigonus waitahae* Korsós et Johns, 2009
Type material (n = 2) – female paratype (intact), female paratype (dissected, vulva removed into separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04244), New Zealand: Kaikoura, Mt. Fyffe Conservation Area, S42° 21' – E173° 34', 192 m a.s.l., coastal broadleaf forest, 3 June 2006, leg. Z. Korsós & P. M. Johns
Original description – Korsós & Johns (2009): pp. 14–23, figs 26, 33–49, 51.
Current status – Eumastigonus waitahae Korsós et Johns, 2009: (Korsós et Johns 2009).
Remarks – The family classification of the genus *Eumastigonus* Chamberlin, 1920 is sometimes debated, some authors associate it with Iulomorphidae (Mauriès 1992, Korsós & Johns 2009), others place it in Cambalidae (Hoffman 1980*a*, Shelley 2003).

86. *Lophostreptus bicolor* Carl, 1909
Type material (n = 2) – two female paralectotypes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04202, 1268/1911), [East Africa]: Rwanda, Kirehe in Kissaka (Südost-Ruanda), in Bananen-pflanzungen; Njarugenje bis Niansa (Central-Ruanda), 1911*, leg. J. Carl
Original description – Carl (1909): pp. 319–321, pl. 6: fig. 20.
Current status – Lophostreptus bicolor Carl, 1909 (Spirostreptidae) (Krabbe 1982); Hollier *et al.* 2020).
Remarks – The original label by Carl has been misread later as "*Leptostreptus*" (Fig. 11), with only a simple locality name: "Ruanda / D. O. Afr." (= Deutsch-Ostafrika). In the original publication at least two different localities are mentioned ("Südost-Ruanda" and "Central-Ruanda"). From the 53 specimens of the collection of MHNG, Demange & Mauriès (1975) designated the lectotype (Hollier *et al.* 2020), the rest becoming paralectotypes. Our two female specimens can also be considered as paralectotypes.

87. *Odontopyge ollieri* Silvestri, 1907
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04203, 1268/1911), [East Africa]: Rwanda, Toro, 1911*, leg. J. Carl.
Original description – Silvestri (1907): pp. 9–10.

Current status – *Geotypodon ollieri* (Silvestri, 1907) (Odontopygidae) (Enghoff 2016).
Remarks – Attems (1914) listed the species as *Haplothysanus ollieri* (Silvestri, 1907), which was recently transferred to the genus *Geotypodon* Enghoff, 2016.

88. *Odontopyge socialis* Carl, 1909
Type material (n = 3) – male paralectotype (intact) and two female paralectotypes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04201, 1268/1911), [East Africa]: Rwanda, "Njarugenje-Niansa (Central-Ruanda) sehr häufig in Bananenpflanzungen; Kirehe in Kissaka (Südost-Ruanda); Busch vom Kagera durch Süd-Karagwe bis Mabira in Ost-Ussuwi; Niakahanga (Central-Karagwe) in trockenen Bananengärten unter Steinen und faulenden Bananenstämmen; Entebbe (Uganda)", 1911*, leg. I. Carl.
Original description – Carl (1909): pp. 330–332, pl. 8: figs 51–52.
Current status – *Haplothysanus socialis* (Carl, 1909) (Odontopygidae) (Attems 1914; Hollier *et al.* 2020).
Remarks – In the original description Carl (1909) only mentioned one male specimen, but from several different localities ("Central-Ruanda, Südost-Ruanda, Central Karagwe, Uganda"). From the 53 specimens of the collection of MHNG, Demange (1988) designated the lectotype (Hollier *et al.* 2020), the rest becoming paralectotypes. On the basis of Demange's account our three specimens can also be considered paralectotypes.

89. *Spirobolus rufo-marginatus* Tömösváry, 1885
Type material (n = 4) – lectotype male (in pieces, gonopod in microvial), three female paralectotypes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04207, 305/35), [Malaysia]: Borneo, Matang, 1870*, leg J. Xántus.
Original description – Tömösváry (1885): p. 69, pl. IV: figs 19–20.
Current status – *Sculptulistreptus rufomarginatus* (Tömösváry, 1885) (Hoffman 1980*b*, 1982).
Remarks – Tömösváry erroneously described it as *Spirobolus*, in the order Spirobolida, as it actually belongs to Spirostreptida (Hoffman 1980*b*). The male specimen was designated as lectotype by Hoffman (1982), gonopods properly illustrated, and the species was transferred to the genus *Sculptulistreptus* Demange, 1961. It belongs in the family Harpagophoridae, subfamily Rhynchoproctinae (Pimvichai *et al.* 2010).

90. *Spirostreptus flavomarginatus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 4) – lectotype male (in fours pieces, gonopods in microvial) (HNHM diplo–04205, 305/44), [Malaysia]: Borneo, Matang, 1870*, leg. J. Xántus; three female paralectotypes (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04206, 305/44), [Malaysia]: Borneo, Matang, 1870*, leg. J. Xántus.

Original description – Daday (1889*c*): pp. 128–129.
Current status – *Remulopygus javanicus* (Brandt, 1841) (Harpagophoridae) (Hoffman & Golovatch 1998).
Remarks – Hoffman (1982) designated the male specimen as lectotype, with proper illustration of the male gonopods. The lectotpye designation was accepted by Korsós (1983). Later the species was synonymized under *Remulopygus javanicus* (Brandt, 1841) by Hoffman & Golovatch (1998).

91. *Spirostreptus politus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – holotype female (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04209, 832/1889), East India, leg. J. Vadona.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): pp. 127–128.
Current status – *Fageostreptus* sp., *incertae sedis* Hoffman, 1982 (Harpagophoridae) (Jeekel 2006).
Remarks – According to Hoffman (1982) "the species cannot be identified with certainty but is possibly referable to the genus *Fageostreptus*". During his visit to HNHM he labeled the specimen as holotype (Hoffman 1980 *in litt.*), what was followed by Korsós (1983).

92. *Spirostreptus pusillus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – holotype juvenile female (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04210, 866/1889), South Africa: Transval, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 124, pl. V: figs 1–5.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The specimen was labeled as holotype of *"Spirostreptus" pusillus* by Hoffman (1980 *in litt.*) (Fig. 8) during his visit to HNHM, but the action was not properly documented and published. The status of the specimen was accepted by Korsós (1983). It belongs to the family Odontopygidae.

93. *Spirostreptus trilineatus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in pieces, gonopods in microtube) (HNHM diplo–04211, 305/42), [Malaysia]: Borneo, Matang, 1870*, leg. J. Xántus.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 125.
Currents status – *Cystogonopus trilineatus* (Daday, 1889) (Harpagophoridae) (Hoffman 1982).
Remarks – Hoffman (1982) identified the male specimen as holotype, illustrated the gonopods, and transferred the species into the genus *Cystogonopus* Demange, 1961.

94. *Spirostreptus trisulcatus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – holotype female (in three pieces) (HNHM diplo–04204), Panama, 1870*, leg. I. Vereby.

Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 127.
Current status – *Orthoporus trisulcatus* (Daday, 1889) (Spirostreptidae) (Loomis 1968; Krabbe 1982).
Remarks – The specimen was labeled as holotype by Hoffman (1980 *in litt.*) (Figs 12–13) during his visit to HNHM. This action was followed by Korsós (1983).

Callipodida
Callipodidae

95. *Lysiopetalum longicorne* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in pieces first segments, 7th leg-pair, gonopods in microvial) (HNHM diplo–04216, 866/1889), [Greece]: Patras, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 133, pl. V: fig. 6.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – Stoev *et al.* (2008) mentioned the species as *species inquirenda*, but later Stoev (2009 *in litt.*) considered it as junior synonym of *Prolysiopetalum scabratum* (L. Koch, 1867).

96. *Lysiopetalum trifasciatum* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 3) – two female syntypes (intact) and female syntype (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04215, 866/1889), [Greece]: Corfu, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 131.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – Stoev *et al.* (2008) mentioned the species as *species inquirenda*, but later Stoev (2009 *in litt.*) considered it as junior synonym of *Prolysiopetalum scabratum* (L. Koch, 1867). At present it is listed as a junior synonym of *Callipodella fasciata* (Latzel, 1882) in *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023).

97. *Lysiopetalum unicolor* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 15) – male syntype (in pieces, head, pregonopodal segments, gonopods, 7th leg-pair in microvial) (HNHM diplo–04217, 866/1889), [Greece]: Corfu, leg. E. Reitter; male and thirteen female syntypes (some in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04218, 866/1889), [Greece]: Corfu, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): pp. 131–132.
Current status – uncertain.

Remarks – Stoev *et al.* (2008) mentioned the species as *species inquirenda*, but later Stoev (2009 *in litt.*) placed it in the genus *Dorypetalum*. Stoev during his visit to HNHM in 2009 considered it as a valid species. Kime & Enghoff (2011) did not list this species.

98. *Lysiopetalum unilineatum* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 1) – subadult male syntype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04214, 866/1889), [Greece]: Corfu, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 132, pl. V: fig. 9.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – Stoev *et al.* (2008) mentioned the species as *species inquirenda*, but later during his visit in HNHM (2009) identified the taxon as junior synonym of *Callipodella dorsovittata* (Verhoeff, 1900).

99. *Lysiopetalum vinciguerrae* Silvestri, 1894

Type material (n = 1) – female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04213, 1110/1897), Italy: Bevagna.
Original description – Silvestri (1894*a*): p. 42, fig. 2.
Current status – *Callipodella vinciguerrae* (Silvestri, 1894) (Strasser & Minelli 1984).
Remarks – The specimen in HNHM is labeled by Silvestri as "*Callipus vinciguerrae*, Silv. cotypi Bevagna – Silv." (Fig. 14). In the original description ("*Lysiopetalum vinciguerrae*, n. sp.") the number of specimens is not mentioned, and there is a figure of male gonopod as well. The species is listed as valid by Stoev *et al.* (2008) and Kime & Enghoff (2011).

Chordeumatida
Cleidogonidae, Craspedosomatidae, Diplomaragnidae, Haaseidae, Kashmireumatidae, Megalotylidae, Metopidiothrichidae, Niponiosomatidae, Verhoeffiidae

100. *Atractosoma cecconii* Silvestri, 1898

Type material (n = 2) – two male syntypes (in two pieces with intact gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04455, 1110/1897), Italy: Vallombrosa (Firenze), 1897*, leg. F. Silvestri.
Original description – Silvestri (1898*b*): pp. 159–160.
Current status – *Atractosoma cecconii* Silvestri, 1898 (Craspedosomatidae) (Kime & Enghoff 2021).
Remarks – On the original label it is written "varietas", but in the publication Silvestri (1898*b*) clearly indicates the status as "sp. n." (Fig. 16). It is accepted by Kime & Enghoff (2021).

Figures 9–16. Labels and type specimens. 9 = Loksa's handwritten label "Colobognatha FR. 1064" from the vial containing specimens of *Siphonocryptus canariensis* Loksa, 1967; 10 = Handwritten label by Carl of *Microspirobolus aequatorialis* Carl, 1909; 11 = Carl's label of *Lophostreptus bicolor* Carl, 1909; 12 = *Spirostreptus trisulcatus* Daday, 1889: female syntype; 13 = Hoffman's label of *Orthoporus trisulcatus* Dad.; 14 = Silvestri's label of *Callipus vinceguerrae* Silvestri, 1894; 15 = Label by Mikhaljova of *Koreadesmus proprius* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003; 16 = Silvestri's label of "*Atractosoma cecconii* Silv. varietas Cotypi Vallombrosa (Firenze) Silv.".

101. *Cleidogona scandens* Hoffman, 1975
Type material (n = 3) – male paratype and two female paratypes (all intact) (HNHM diplo–04231), Mexico: Chiapas, 17 km SE of San Cristobal de las Casas, 2195 m, within *Tillandsia* sp. 9 m from ground level on *Quercus* sp., 15 January 1973, leg. K. E. Lucas.
Original description – Hoffman (1975): pp. 33–36, figs 1–7.
Current status – *Cleidogona scandens* Hoffman, 1975 (Cleidogonidae) (Hoffman (1975).
Remarks – The specimens were donated to Zoltán Korsós by R. Hoffman during his visit to Radford, Virginia, in 2000.

102. *Diplomaragna korsosi* Shear, 1990
Type material (n = 3) – holotype male (in pieces, gonopods in microtube) (HNHM diplo–04222), North Korea: North Pyongyang Province, Mt. Myoh-yang-san, from sifted litter in a rocky forest along Isonnam Pathway, 11 October 1987, (No. 1035), leg. Z. Korsós and L. Ronkay; paratype female (intact) (HNHM diplo–04223), North Korea: North Pyongyang Province, Mt. Myoh-yang-san, from sifted litter in a rocky forest along Isonnam Pathway, 11 October 1987, (No. 1035), leg. Z. Korsós and L. Ronkay; paratype female (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–04224), North Korea: North Pyongyang Province, Mt. Myoh-yang-san, from sifted litter in a rocky forest along Isonnam Pathway, 11 October 1987, (No. 1035), leg. Z. Korsós and L. Ronkay.
Original description – Shear (1990): pp. 36–37, figs 97–98.
Current status – *Pterygostegia korsosi* (Shear, 1990) (Diplomaragnidae) (Mikhaljova 2000).

103. *Diplomaragna ronkayi* Shear, 1990
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in two pieces, gonopods in microvial) (HNHM diplo–04221), North Korea: Kangwan Province, Onjong-ri, T. Kumgang-san, singled in the forest above the Hotel Kumgang-san, 20 October 1987, (No. 1056), leg. Z. Korsós and L. Ronkay.
Original description – Shear (1990): pp. 37–38, figs 99–100.
Current status – *Tokyosoma ronkayi* (Shear, 1990) (Diplomaragnidae) (Mikhaljova 2000).

104. *Metopidiothrix melanocephala* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 2) – male and female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04487), Vietnam: Prov. Thai Nguyen, Buong luoi, 35 km N An khe, tropical rainforest, litter, 4 January 1981, leg. A. Druk.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 71–73, figs 32–35.
Current status – *Metopidiothrix melanocephala* Golovatch, 1984 (Metopidiothrichidae) (Shear 2002).

105. *Nepalella vietnamica* Golovatch, 1983

Type material (n = 10) – holotype male (intact) (HNHM diplo–4482), Vietnam: Prov. Yen bai, Chay River valley, Luc yen, 300 m, beaten from bushes at forest edge, 5 December 1971, (No. 238), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási; male and five female paratypes (all intact) (HNHM diplo–04484), Vietnam: Prov. Yen bai, Chay River valley, Luc yen, 300 m, beaten from bushes at forest edge, 5 December 1971, (No. 238), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási; male paratype (in two pieces) and two female paratypes (gnathochilarium, legpairs 6–11 and antenna of the male on separate slide) (HNHM diplo–04483), Vietnam: Prov. Yen bai, Chay River valley, Luc yen, 300 m, beaten from bushes at forest edge, 1 December 1971, (No. 177), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási.

Original description – Golovatch (1983*b*): pp. 123–126, figs 1–6.

Current status – *Nepalella vietnamica* Golovatch, 1983 (Megalotylidae) (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

106. *Orobainosoma hungaricum* Verhoeff, 1928

Type material (n = 5) – male syntype (intact) and a half individual (caudal half) (HNHM diplo–04228, 1745/1928), Hungary: Abaligeti Cave, 15 March 1925, leg. Dr. E. Bokor; three male syntypes (intact), female syntype (intact) and some fragments (HNHM diplo–04229; 1744/1928), Hungary: Abaligeti Cave, 21 November 1923, leg. E. Dudich.

Original description – Verhoeff (1928): pp. 195–199, figs 8–10.

Current status – *Haasea hungarica* (Verhoeff, 1928) (Haaseidae) Hoffman (1980*a*); Kime & Enghoff (2021).

Remarks – Antić & Akkari (2020) revised the genus *Haasea* in detail, and they mentioned three syntype slide preparations in ZSM. Two microscope slides of syntypes also exist in ZMB (Moritz & Fischer 1978). The inventory records in the HNHM book clearly states that type material has arrived to our museum, too (Fig. 4). Lectotype, however, has never been designated.

107. *Protochordeuma gestri* Silvestri, 1898

Type material (n = 1) – female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04457, 1110/1897), Italy: Genova, 1897*, leg. F. Silvestri.

Original description – Silvestri (1898*a*): pp. 659–660, pl. IV: figs 22, 26, 28, pl. V: figs 31–33.

Current status – *Haplogona gestri* (Silvestri, 1898): Kime & Enghoff (2021), Verhoeffiidae.

Remarks – On the label Silvestri wrote "*Protochordeuma gestri*, Silv. cotypus, Genova – Silvestri" (Fig. 17). According to the species catalogue of Silvestri (Viggiani 1973), more specimens of the type series may exist in GNHM.

108. *Taiwaneuma ramuligerum* Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2011
Type material (n = 2) – two female paratypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04232), Taiwan: Taichung County, Mt Da-Shue-Shan, (Ali shan township, Alishan National Forest Recreation area), SE slope of Mt Shaolai Shan, 24°13.734'N, 120°58.738'E, ca 2000 m, primary broad-leaved forest, 24 October 2009, (No. T09–59), leg. L. Dányi & E. Lazányi.
Original description – Mikhaljova *et al.* (2011*b*): pp. 55–58, figs 19–31.
Current status – *Taiwaneuma ramuligerum* Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2011 (Niponiosomatidae) (Mikhaljova *et al.* 2011*b*).

109. *Tokyosoma flexuosum* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2015
Type material(n = 1) – holotype male (in two pieces, gonopods in microvial) (HNHM diplo–04219), Japan: Central Ryukyus, Okinawa Island, Katsuren Peninsula, next to White Beach, secondary forest, 26°18′43" N, 127°53'59" E, 60 m, 22 October 2010, (No. 268), leg. Z. Korsós.
Original description – Mikhaljova & Korsós (2015): pp. 571–574, figs 1–4.
Current status – *Tokyosoma flexuosum* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2015 (Diplomaragnidae) (Mikhlajova & Korsós 2015).

110. *Tokyosoma hallum* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003
Type material (n = 6) – holotype male (intact) (HNHM diplo–04226), South Korea: Cheju Prov., Halla-san National Park, ca. 1300 m, 126°00'E, 33°15'N, border zone between the mixed deciduous forest and the mixed evergreen (pine) forest, litter, from beneath stones and trunks, 30 Oct 1993, (No. 1657), leg. L. Peregovits & L. Ronkay; two male paratypes (in pieces, gonopods in microvial) and three female paratypes (all intact) (HNHM diplo–04227), South Korea: Cheju Prov., Halla-san National Park, ca. 1300 m, 126°00'E, 33°15'N, border zone between the mixed deciduous forest and the mixed evergreen (pine) forest, litter, from beneath stones and trunks, 30 Oct 1993, (No. 1657), leg. L. Peregovits & L. Ronkay.
Original description – Mikhaljova & Korsós (2003): pp. 218–219, figs 1–5.
Current status – *Tokyosoma hallum* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003 (Diplomaragnidae) (Mikhlajova & Korsós 2003).

111. *Tokyosoma serratum* Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2010
Type material (n = 1) – male paratype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04225), Taiwan: Nantou County, Shueili, Renluen, experimental forest area, primary forest, 23°42.501' N, 120°55.275' E, 1615 m, 15 May 2008, leg. L. Dányi, Z. Korsós & E. Lazányi.

Original description – Mikhaljova *et al.* (2010*a*): pp. 24–25, figs 1–4, 33.
Current status – *Tokyosoma serratum* Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2010 (Diplomaragnidae) (Mikhaljova *et al.* 2010*a*).

112. *Tokyosoma taroko* Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2010
Type material (n = 1) – male paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04220), Taiwan: Nantou County, Xiulin Township, Taroko National Park, Dayuling, SE slope of Wufanaiwe Shan, 24°12.000' N, 121°18.024' E, 2546 m, disturbed secondary broad-leaved forest with stream, 12 October 2009, leg. L. Dányi & E. Lazányi.
Original description – Mikhaljova *et al.* (2010*a*): pp. 26–27, figs 9–11.
Current status – *Tokyosoma taroko* Mikhaljova, Golovatch et Chang, 2010 (Diplomaragnidae) (Mikhaljova *et al.* 2010*a*).

113. *Vieteuma topali* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 8) – holotype male (intact) (HNHM diplo–04485), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, Q quy ho, Sa pa Distr., pass between Lao cai and Lai chau provinces, 2160 m a.s.l., sifted litter, 22–25 November 1971, (No. 117), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási; five male and two female paratypes (two males dissected on separate slides) (HNHM diplo–04486), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, Q quy ho, Sa pa Distr., pass between Lao cai and Lai chau provinces, 2160 m a.s.l., sifted litter, 22–25 November 1971, (No. 117), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 74–76, figs 36–45.
Current status – *Vieteuma topali* Golovatch, 1984 (Kashmireumatidae) (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

Stemmiulida
Stemmiulidae

114. *Diopsiiulus parvulus* Silvestri, 1899
Type material (n = 1) – female syntype (in three pieces) (HNHM diplo–04230, 1124/1897), Papua New Guinea: Erima, Astrolabe bay, 1896*, leg. L. Bíró.
Original description – Silvestri (1899): pp. 210–211, pl. 13: figs 37–40.
Current status – *Diopsiulus parvulus* Silvestri, 1899 (Jeekel 1971; Mauriès 1981).
Remarks – The specimen is labeled by Silvestri as "*Diopsiiulus parvulus*, Silv. Typus N. Guinea: Erima" (Fig. 18). Also, in the paper the original spelling is *Diopsiiulus*, but later Silvestri (1916) himself used *Diopsiulus*. Jeekel (1971) in his *Nomenclator* also corrected the name to *Diopsiulus*, stating that "The name has been misspelled occasionally as Diopsiiulus".

Polydesmida
Paradoxosomatidae

115. *Arthrogonopus proletarius* Golovatch, 1996
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in two pieces, right gonopod removed to separate tube) (HNHM diplo–04383), Indonesia: Borneo, Kalimantan Barat, Gunung Palung National Park, Caban Panti Research site (1°13'S, 110°7'E), primary lowland rainforest, under bark, 20 July 1993 (No. 13), leg. O. Merkl.
Original description – Golovatch (1996): pp. 182–184, figs 90–93.
Current status – *Arthrogonopus proletarius* Golovatch, 1996 (Golovatch 1996).

116. *Atropisoma Horváthi* Silvestri, 1899
Type material (n = 2) – two male syntypes (one in 6 pieces without gonopods, one in three pieces with intact gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04377, 1124/1897), Papua New Guinea: "Ruldemenge", 25 October 1897, leg. L. Bíró.
Original description – Silvestri (1899): p. 207, pl. X: figs 9–12.
Current status – *Silvattia horvathi* (Silvestri, 1899) (Jeekel 2009)
Remarks – The locality "Ruldemenge" on the label by Silvestri, and mentioned in Korsós (1983), is probably based on a misreading of "Kuldemenye", which means "delivery" in Hungarian (= "küldeménye"), written on the package sent by Daday to Silvestri (see also under No. 179). In the paper, Silvestri (1899) gave the locality as "Erima, (Astrolabebai)". Silvestri's gonopod drawing (Silvestri 1899: fig. 12) is probably based on a slide which has not been found in HNHM. We do not know any lectotype designation in other museum specimens. If such does not exist, than our specimen with intact gonopods could be designated as lectotype. The species was named after Géza Horváth (1847–1937), entomologist, director of the Department of Zoology of the HNHM at that time.

117. *Atropisoma insulare* Silvestri, 1899
Type material (n = 2) – two male syntypes (in four pieces without gonopods, and two fragments from another specimen without head and first segments) (HNHM diplo–04378, 1124/1897), Papua New Guinea: Berlinhafen, Ins. Tamara, 1897*, leg. L. Bíró.
Original description – Silvestri (1899): p. 207, pl. X: figs 13–14.
Current status – *Caloma insulare* (Silvestri, 1899) (Hoffman 2005*a*).
Remarks – The fragments clearly belong to two specimens, one is larger and has almost all the parts (four pieces), while the other is smaller and lacks the head and the first part of the body. The gonopods illustrated by Silvestri (1899: fig. 14) can not be found in the HNHM.

118. *Cawjeekelia gloriosa* Golovatch, 1980
Type material (n = 2) – holotype male (intact) (HNHM diplo–04381), North Korea: Ryanggang Prov., Samjiyon, under *Larix* tree in moss and litter, 3 October 1978, (No. 448), leg. A. Vojnits & L. Zombori; male paratype (broken, one gonopod removed in a separate tube) (HNHM diplo–04382), North Korea: Ryanggang Prov., Chann-pay Plateau, Samjiyon, 1700 m, *Larix-Betula* forest litter, 25 August 1971, leg. J. Papp & S. Horvatovich.
Original description – Golovatch (1980): p. 55, figs 14–16.
Current status – *Cawjeekelia gloriosa* Golovatch, 1980 (Golovatch 2011).
Remarks – According to the original paper we should have one more male and one female paratype from the locality of the holotype, but in the collection we have only two specimens altogether.

119. *Curiosoma bispinosum* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in three parts, right gonopod removed in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04387), India: Maharashtra, Bhaja, 800 m, on slopes above the village, 6 August 1967, (No. 591), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*b*): pp. 331–333, figs 5–7.
Current status – *Curiosoma bispinosum* Golovatch, 1984 (Golovatch 1984*b*).

120. *Desmoxytes jeekeli* Golovatch et Enghoff, 1994
Type material (n = 1) – female paratype (HNHM diplo–04384), Thailand: Chieng Mai Province, Doi Sutep, 1100 m, 31 October 1958, (No. 1766), leg. B. Degerbøl.
Original description – Golovatch & Enghoff (1994): pp. 48–50, figs 1–10.
Current status – *Hylomus jeekeli* (Golovatch et Enghoff, 1994): Srisonchai *et al.* (2018); Likhitrakarn *et al.* (2023).
Remarks – According to the original description, one male paratype should have been deposited in HNHM; instead we have one female paratype specimen in a very bad condition.

121. *Desmoxytes rubra* Golovatch et Enghoff, 1994
Type material: (n = 1) – male paratype (in two pieces, with intact gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04385), Thailand: Satun Province, Thale Ban National Park (6°42'N, 100°10'E), lowland rainforest, <400 m, on vegetation & under bark, 20 October 1991, leg. M. Andersen, O. Martin & N. Scharff.
Original description – Golovatch & Enghoff (1994): pp. 53–55, figs 29–40.
Current status – *Desmoxytes delfae* (Jeekel, 1964) (Srisonchai *et al.* 2018, Likhitrakarn *et al.* 2023*a*).

Remarks – According to the original description, one female paratype should have been deposited in HNHM; instead we have one male paratype specimen in good condition.

122. *Koreadesmus proprius* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003
Type material (n = 3) – holotype male (in several pieces, right gonopod removed in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04393), and two female paratypes (in several pieces) (HNHM diplo–04394): North Korea: Ryanggang Prov., Konchang, 800 m, stream valley with shrubs of willow and rich under wood, beneath stones along the bank of river, 30 June 1988, (No. 1369), leg. O. Merkl & G. Szél. (Fig. 15)
Original description – Mikhaljova & Korsós (2003): pp. 234–238, figs 50–57.
Current status – *Cawjeekelia propria* (Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003) (Golovatch 2011).

123. *Laterogonopus simplex* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 4) – holotype male (in three pieces, right gonopod removed in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04389), India: Maharashtra, Wenchi, 700 m, under stones and cattle dung, 7 August 1967, (No. 612), leg. Gy. Topál; male paratype (in five pieces, right gonopod removed in separate microtube) and female paratype (in four pieces, in separate tube) (HNHM diplo–04390), India: Maharashtra, Pune, 700 m, in and around town, 5 August 1967, (No. 585), leg. Gy. Topál; female paratype (in fours pieces) (HNHM diplo–04388), India: Maharashtra, Wenchi, 700 m, under stones and cattle dung, 7 August 1967, (No. 612), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*b*): pp. 342–344, figs 32–37.
Current status – *Laterogonopus simplex* Golovatch, 1984 (Golovatch 1984*b*).

124. *Orientosoma koreanum* Golovatch, 1980
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (with one gonopod removed to a separate tube, other gonopod on a slide) (HNHM diplo–04386), North Korea: Ryanggang Prov., Chann-pay Plateau, Samjiyon, 1600 m, *Larix-Betula* forest, along a road, 25 August 1971 (No. 197), leg. J. Papp & S. Horvatovich.
Original description – Golovatch (1980): pp. 56–57, figs 17–18.
Current status – *Cawjeekelia koreana* (Golovatch, 1980) (Jeekel 1988, Golovatch 2011).

125. *Paradesmus flavocarinatus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 15) – eight male and seven female syntypes (based on the number of heads and gonopodal segments) in many pieces (HNHM, diplo–04422, 305/1870), [Thailand]: Siam, Bangkok, leg. J. Xantus.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): pp. 136–137.
Current status – *Asiomorpha coarctata* (De Saussure, 1860): Enghoff (2005); Likhitrakarn *et al.* (2023*a*).
Remarks – On the old inventory label "Japan, Bangkok" is written; an obvious mistake.

126. *Paradoxosoma* (n. gen.) *granulatum* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 8) – male and six female syntypes (based on the number of heads and one gonopodal segment) in many pieces (HNHM diplo–04423, 866/1889), [Greece]: Corfu, leg. E. Reitter; male syntype (in two pieces, with intact gonopods) (866/1889, HNHM diplo–04424), [Greece]: Patras, 1889*, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 135, pl. V: figs 19–20, 22–23.
Current status – *Stosatea granulata* (Daday, 1889) (Jeekel 1968*a*).
Remarks – The species was transferred to a different genus, but its original generic name, *Paradoxosoma*, still stands as type genus of the family Paradoxosomatidae Daday, 1889 (Figs 19–21). The family name was first introduced by Daday in his extensive paper on foreign myriapod material deposited in the Hungarian National Museum (Daday 1889*c*) for two species: *P. granulatum* and *Trachydesmus simonii*, both genera later becoming junior subjective synonyms of *Stosatea* Gray, 1843. Daday provided a detailed description in Latin, but did not give any etymology, and even the words "paradoxon" or "paradox" did not appear in his description: "*Paradoxosoma*, n. gen. Corpore subteri, parum juliformi; numero segmentonim undeviginti; scutis dorsalibus in medio sulco sat piofundo exaratis, tuberculis parvis setigeris 12 in seriebus tribus positis, carinatis, cariuis linearibus, evanescentibus; pedum paribus in femina 29, in mare 8; articulo tertio pedum tertiorum valde infiato pulvilloque piligero preedito." One can only guess that he might refer to the "uneven" shape of the segments of the animals, *i.e.* prozona and metazona differing so much from each other. The male specimen with intact gonopods could be designated as lectotype. The species is listed as *Stosatea granulata* in Kime & Enghoff (2011).

127. *Paranedyopus elongissimus* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 2) – holotype male (intact, right gonopod removed in separate microtube), and 1 juvenile female paratype (HNHM diplo–04391), India: W Bengal, Darjeeling distr., Kurseong, 1000 m, on mosses on bark of trees, 18 October 1967, (No. 851), leg. Gy. Topál.

Original description – Golovatch (1984*b*): pp. 351–352, figs 51–53.
Current status – Anoplodesmus elongissimus (Golovatch, 1984) (Golovatch 2000).

128. *Paratylopus strongylosomoides* Korsós et Golovatch, 1989
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (intact, left gonopod removed in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04425), Vietnam: Prov. Vinh phu, Tam dao, N of the village, singling from under stones and barks, 21 January 1986, (No. 27), leg. S. Mahunka & J. Oláh.
Original description – Korsós & Golovatch (1989): pp. 215–217, figs 6–10.
Current status – Tylopus strongylosomoides (Korsós et Golovatch, 1989) (Golovatch & Enghoff 1993).

129. *Parchondromorpha indica* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 2) – holotype male (intact with left gonopod removed in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04395), India: Maharashtra, Kanheri near Bombay, 200 m, beaten from bushes in sparse forest on hill-side, 27 August 1967, (No. 725), leg. Gy. Topál; female paratype (in three pieces) (HNHM diplo–04396), India: Maharashtra, Kanheri near Bombay, 200 m, beaten from bushes in sparse forest on hill-side, 27 August 1967, (No. 725), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*b*): pp. 337–338, figs 20–25.
Current status – Parchondromorpha indica (Golovatch 1984*b*).

130. *Parchondromorpha similis* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in four pieces, left gonopod removed) (HNHM diplo–04392), India: Maharashtra, Bhaja, 800 m, on slopes above the village, 6 August 1967, (No. 591), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*b*): pp. 339–340, figs 26–28.
Current status – Parchondromorpha similis Golovatch, 1984 (Golovatch 1984*b*).

131. *Phaeodesmus complicatus* Loksa, 1967
Type material (n = 3) – holotype male (in two pieces without gonopods) and female (in two pieces) (HNHM-diplo–04369), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: No. 82, Kindamba, Meya, Louolo river, beaten from high, riverside vegetation, 2 November 1963, leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi; male paratype (in two pieces with right gonopod *in situ*) (HNHM-diplo–04370), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Nr. 66, Kindamba, Meya, Louolo river, singled in litter of galery forest with formol, 2 November 1963, leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi.
Original description – Loksa (1967*b*): pp. 206–207, figs 1–3.

Current status – *Campsogon complicatus* (Loksa, 1967) (Jeekel 1968*a*).
Remarks – The gonopods of the holotype male (originally marked by Loksa) was probably prepared for a microscope slide, but we did not find it. Fortunately, one of the gonopods of the male paratype is still intact *in situ*. The species was not mentioned by Hoffman (2004) in his synopsis of *Phaeodesmus* Cook, 1898.

132. *Podochresimus (Allochresimus* n. subgen.*) pallidus* Loksa, 1967
Type material (n = 5) – holotype male (in two pieces without gonopods), and four juvenile patatypes (HNHM diplo–04374), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: No. 310, Bouenza waterfall, netted along dry path of rainforest, 30 November 1963, leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi.
Original description – Loksa (1967*b*): pp. 207–209, figs 4–7.
Current status – *Allochresimus pallidus* (Loksa, 1967) (Jeekel 1968*a*).

133. *Polydrepanum horridum* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 8) – holotype male (with intact gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04397), two male and five female paratypes (in several pieces) (HNHM diplo–04398), India: Maharashtra, Wenchi, 700 m, under stones and cattle dung, 7 August 1967, (No. 612), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*b*): pp. 333–335, figs 12–17.
Current status – *Polydrepanum horridum* Golovatch, 1984 (Golovatch 1984*b*).

134. *Strongylosoma italicum* Latzel, 1886
Type material (n = 4) – four males syntypes (intact with gonopods *in situ*) (HNHM diplo–04462, 1110/1897), Italy: Bevagna, leg. F. Silvestri.
Original description – Latzel (1886): p. 309.
Current status – *Stosatea italica* (Latzel, 1886) (Jeekel 1967).
Remarks – The original label reads "*Strongylosoma italicum*, Latz. Paratypi, Bevagna – Silv." (Fig. 22), whereas in the paper Latzel (1886) it is written "Patria: Italia (Serravalle Scrivia; Lombardia)".

135. *Strongylosoma pallipes* var. *albidum* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – female syntype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04475), 830/1889), [Romania]: Retyezát (= Retezat), 1889*, leg. G. Entz & Ö. Tömösváry.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 66.
Current status – *Strongylosoma stigmatosum* (Eichwald, 1830) (Jeekel 1967).
Remarks – The vials are not labeled as "types", only "Daday" and "det. Daday" are indicated, but the localities correspond to the ones listed in the

description, so the specimens can be considered as type material. The taxon was proposed as an individual variation, therefore the name is not available under the authorship of Daday (see also Methods).

136. *Strongylosoma pallipes* var. *flavum* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 2) – two female syntype (in fours pieces) (HNHM diplo–04476, 830/1889), [Romania]: Kazán, 1889*, leg. K. Chyzer & Ö. Tömösváry.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 66.
Current status – *Strongylosoma stigmatosum* (Eichwald, 1830) (Jeekel 1967).
Remarks – The vials are not labeled as "types", only "Daday" and "det. Daday" are indicated, but the localities correspond to the ones listed in the description, so the specimens can be considered as type material.

137. *Strongylosoma pallipes* var. *fulvum* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 10) – female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04472, 830/1889), [Romania]: Bihar county, Kóly [= Cadea], 1889*, leg. L. Bíró; female syntype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04473, 830/1889), [Romania]: Kazán, l889*, leg. K. Chyzer & Ö. Tömösváry; eight syntypes (based on heads; in many pieces (HNHM diplo–04474, 830/1889), [Romania]: Mehádia [= Mehadia], 1889*, leg. K. Chyzer, J. Pável & Ö. Tömösváry.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 66.
Current status – *Strongylosoma stigmatosum* (Eichwald, 1830) (Jeekel 1967).
Remarks – The vials are not labeled as "types", only "Daday" and "det. Daday"are indicated, but the localities correspond to the ones given in the description, so the specimens can be considered as type material.

138. *Strongylosoma pallipes* var. *fuscum* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 3) – male and two female syntypes (in 1three pieces) (HNHM diplo–04477, 830/1889), [Hungary]: Budapest, Madarászkert, 1889*, leg. J. Pável & Ö. Tömösváry.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 66.
Current status – *Strongylosoma stigmatosum* (Eichwald, 1830) (Jeekel 1967).
Remarks – The vials are not labeled as "types", only "Daday" and "det. Daday are indicated", but the localities correspond to the ones given in the description, so the specimens can be considered as type material.

139. *Strongylosoma vagans* Carl, 1909
Type material (n = 2) – male and female syntypes (intact) (HNHM diplo–04412, 1268/1911), East Africa: Ussuwi, 1911*, leg. J. Carl.

Original description – Carl (1909): pp. 291–293, pl. 6: fig. 3.
Current status – Xanthodesmus vagans (Carl, 1909) (Jeekel 2004, Hollier *et al.* 2020).
Remarks – Hollier *et al.* (2020) listed 38 syntype specimens deposited in the collection of MHNG, and labeled by Hoffman as "*Xanthodesmus vagans*", but no lectotype has been designated. There are further syntype specimens in several museums (Hollier *et al.* 2020).

140. *Substrongylosoma distinctum* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 54) – holotype male (with intact gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04399), India: W Bengal, Darjeeling distr., Lopchu, 1500 m, beaten from bushes in forest, 20 October 1967, (No. 857), leg. Gy. Topál; five male and four female paratypes (in several pieces, one gonopod removed in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04400), India: W Bengal, Darjeeling, below North Point, 1200 m, beaten from bushes after sunset, 16 October 1967, (No. 838), leg. Gy. Topál; 22 males and 22 females paratypes (in several pieces) (HNHM diplo–04401), India: W Bengal, Darjeeling distr., Lopchu, 1500 m, beaten from bushes in forest, 20 October 1967, (No. 857), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*b*): pp. 345–346, figs 38–42.
Current status – Substrongylosoma distinctum Golovatch, 1984 (Golovatch 1984*b*).

141. *Substrongylosoma falcatum* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 8) – holotype male (in two pieces, right gonopod removed in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04302), India: W Bengal, Darjeeling, below North Point, 1400 m, beaten from bushes, 18 October 1967, (No. 850), leg. Gy. Topál; two male and five female paraytpes (in several pieces) (HNHM diplo–04303), India: W Bengal, Darjeeling, below North Point, 1400 m, beaten from bushes, 17 October 1967, (No. 843), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*b*): pp. 346–347, figs 43–46.
Current status – Substrongylosoma falcatum: Golovatchm 1984 (Golovatch 1984*b*).

142. *Szechuanella grandis* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 2) – holotype male (in three pieces, right gonopod in situ, left gonopod missing (HNHM diplo–04413), Vietnam: Prov. Ninh binh, Cuc phuong, forest on limestone hill, 3 May 1966, (No. 247), leg. Gy. Topál; female paratype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04414), Vietnam: Prov. Ninh binh, Cuc phuong, forest on limestone hill, 16 May 1966, (No. 380), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 56–57, figs 4–6.

Current status – *Sellanucheza grandis* (Golovatch, 1984) (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).
Remarks – The new genus name *Sellanucheza* was necessary to replace *Szechuanella* Hoffman, 1961, which became a junior homonym of *Szechuanella* Zhang et Fan, 1960, an extinct trilobite. Özdikmen (2007), as an example of inadvertance in taxonomy, tried to introduce a new name for this taxon (*Cemsunguria grandis*), without noticing that it already has been replaced.

143. *Topalodesmus communis* Golovatch, 1988
Type material (n = 101) – holotype male (intact) (HNHM diplo–04406), India: Darjeelin Distr., Ghum, Senchal Reserve Forest, 2200 m, beaten from bushes in forest, 8 October 1967, (No. 779), leg. Gy. Topál; 24 male and 15 female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04407), India: West Bengal, Darjeeling District, Ghum, Senchal Reserve Forest, 2200 m, beaten from bushes in forest and pitfall traps, 13 October 1967, (No. 812), leg. Gy. Topál; 17 male and eight female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04408), India: West Bengal, Darjeeling District, Ghum, Senchal Reserve Forest, 2200 m, beaten from undergrowth in forest, 7 October 1967, (No. 772), leg. Gy. Topál; seven male and 14 female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04409), India: West Bengal, Darjeeling District, Ghum, Senchal Reserve Forest, 2200 m, pitfall traps in forest, 10–21 October 1967, (No. 871), leg. Gy. Topál; five male and six female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04410), India: West Bengal, Darjeeling District, Ghum, Senchal Reserve Forest, 2200 m, beaten from bushes in forest, 8 October 1967, (No. 779), leg. Gy. Topál; two male and two female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04411), India: West Bengal, Darjeeling District, Ghum, Senchal Reserve Forest, 2000 m, beaten from undergrowth in forest, 11 October 1967, (No. 807), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1988): pp. 44–46, figs 7–18.
Current status – *Topalodesmus communis* Golovatch, 1988 (Golovatch 1988).

144. *Topalosoma setiferum* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 2) – holotype male (with intact gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04044), India: W Bengal, Darjeeling, below North Point, 900 m, in grass, 17 October 1967, (No. 844–847), leg. Gy. Topál; male paratype (in three pieces, left gonopod removed in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04405), India: W Bengal, Darjeeling, below North Point, 900 m, in grass, 17 October 1967, (No. 844–847), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*b*): pp. 329–330, figs 1–4.
Current status – *Topalosoma setiferum* Golovatch, 1984 (Golovatch 1984*b*).

145. *Trachydesmus* (n. gen.) *Simonii* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 13) – male and twelve female syntypes (in many pieces; first body half of the male with intact gonopods separated in microtube) (HNHM diplo–04426, 866/1889), [Greece]: Corfu, 1889*, leg. E. Reitter
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 134, pl. V: figs 7–8, 10–18.
Current status – *Stosatea simonii* (Daday, 1889) (Jeekel 1968*a*, see Nguyen & Sierwald 2013, Jeekel 1971).
Remarks – It is one of the two species with which Daday introduced the family Paradoxosomatidae (see under 126. *Paradoxosoma granulatum*). On the old label "*Brachydesmus Simonii* Dad. Typ" is mistakenly written.

146. *Tylopus crassipes* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 3) – holotype male (in two pieces, left gonopod missing) (HNHM diplo–04430), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, O quy ho, near Sa pa, 1900 m, under bark of trees near stream, 24 November 1971, (No. 100), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási; male (intact) and female paratype (in five pieces) (HNHM diplo–04431), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, O quy ho, near Sa pa, 1900 m, 23 November 1971, (No. 85), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 62–64, figs 14–16.
Current status – *Tylopus crassipes* Golovatch, 1984 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

147. *Tylopus granulatus* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 2) – holotype male (in three pieces, with intact gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04432), Vietnam: Prov. Ninnh binh, Cuc phuong, from pitfall traps in forest, 5–18 May 1966, (No. 385), leg. Gy. Topál; male paratype (in four pieces, with intact gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04433), Vietnam: Prov. Ninnh binh, Cuc phuong, from pitfall traps in forest, 5–18 May 1966, (No. 385), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 68–69, figs 24–26.
Current status – *Tylopus granulatus* Golovatch, 1984 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

148. *Tylopus hilaroides* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 2) – holotype male (in two pieces, one gonopod removed into separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04434), Vietnam: Prov. Ninh binh, Cuc phuong, 16 May 1966, (No. 380), leg. Gy. Topál; male paratype (in five pieces, one gonopod removed into separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04435), Vietnam: Prov. Ninh binh, Cuc phuong, 16 May 1966, (No. 380), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 58–59, figs 7–8.
Current status – *Tylopus hilaroides* Golovatch, 1984 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

149. *Tylopus maculatus* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (right gonopod removed into separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04436), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, O quy ho, near Sa pa, 1950 m, beaten from bushes near stream, 24 November 1971, (No. 101), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 61–62, figs 12–13.
Current status – *Tylopus maculatus* Golovatch, 1984 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

150. *Tylopus magicus* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 5) – holotype male (in two pieces, with intact gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04437), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, O quy ho, near Sa pa, 1950 m, under bark of trees by a stream, 25 November 1971, (No. 116), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási; male paratype (in two pieces, both gonopods are removed and missing), and three juvenile paratypes (in several pieces) (HNHM diplo–04438), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, O quy ho, near Sa pa, 1950 m, under bark of trees by a stream, 25 November 1971, (No. 116), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 60–61, figs 9–11.
Current status – *Tylopus magicus* Golovatch, 1984 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

151. *Tylopus procurvus* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 7) – holotype male (in three pieces, right gonopod removed and missing) (HNHM diplo–04439), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, O quy ho, near Sa pa, 1950 m, under bark of trees by a stream, 25 November 1971, (No. 116), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási; female paratype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04440), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, O quy ho, near Sa pa, 1950 m, under bark of trees by a stream, 25 November 1971, (No. 57), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási; two male and three female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04441), Vietnam: Prov. Lao cai, O quy ho, near Sa pa, 1950 m, under bark of trees by a stream, 25 November 1971, (No. 116), leg. Gy. Topál & I. Matskási.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 64–65, figs 17–19.
Current status – *Tylopus procurvus* Golovtch, 1984 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

152. *Tylopus tamdaoensis* Korsós et Golovatch, 1989
Type material (n = 14) – holotype male (intact) (HNHM diplo–04442), Vietnam: Prov. Vinh phu, Tam dao, N from the village, singling from under stones and barks, 21 January 1986, (No. 27), leg. S. Mahunka & J. Oláh; five male and four female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04443), Vietnam: Prov. Vinh phu, Tam dao, N from the village, singling from under stones and barks, 21 January 1986, (No. 27), leg. S. Mahunka & J. Oláh; three male and one female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04444), Vietnam: Prov. Vinh phu,

Tam dao, forest, ca. 1000 m, 20 January 1986, (No. 19), leg. S. Mahunka & J. Oláh.
Original description – Korsós & Golovatch (1989): pp. 212–214, figs 1–5.
Current status – *Tylopus tamdaoensis* Korsós et Golovatch, 1989 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

153. *Tylopus topali* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 4) – holotype male (in five pieces, left gonopod removed and missing) (HNHM diplo–04446),Vietnam: Prov. Ninnh binh, Cuc phuong, from pitfall traps in forest, 5–18 May 1966, (No. 385), leg. Gy. Topál; male and two female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04447), Vietnam: Prov. Ninnh binh, Cuc phuong, from pitfall traps in forest, 5–18 May 1966, (No. 385), leg. Gy. Topál (Fig. 27).
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 65–67, figs 20–23.
Current status – *Tylopus topali* Golovatch, 1984 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).

154. *Vaulogerodesmus mahunkai* Korsós et Golovatch, 1989
Type material (n = 8) – holotype male (in five pieces, right gonopod placed in separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–004419), Vietnam: Prov. Vinh phu, Tam dao, singling from under stones, 20 January 1986, (No. 19), leg. S. Mahunka & J. Oláh; two male and four female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04420), Vietnam: Prov. Vinh phu, Tam dao, singling from under stones, 20 January 1986, (No. 19), leg. S. Mahunka & J. Oláh; female paratype (HNHM diplo–04421), Vietnam: Prov. Vinh phu, Tam dao, N from the village, singling from under stones and barks, 21 January 1986, (No. 27), leg. S. Mahunka & J. Oláh.
Original description – Korsós & Golovatch (1989): pp. 217–219, figs 11–14.
Current status – *Nedyopus mahunkai* (Korsós et Golovatch, 1989) (Chen *et al.* 2006).

155. *Vietnamorpha spiralis* Golovatch, 1984
Type material (n = 16) – holotype male (intact) (HNHM diplo–04416), Vietnam: Prov. Ninh binh, Cuc phuong, pitfall traps in forest, 5–18 May 1966, (No. 385), leg. Gy. Topál; 7 male paratypes (one gonopod removed), three female and two juvenile paratypes (HNHM diplo–04417), Vietnam: Prov. Ninh binh, Cuc phuong, pitfall traps in forest, 5–18 May 1966, (No. 385), leg. Gy. Topál; male and two juvenile paratypes (HNHM diplo–04418), Vietnam: Prov. Ninh binh, Cuc phuong, pitfall traps near creek, 6–18 May 1966, (No. 387), leg. Gy. Topál.
Original description – Golovatch (1984*a*): pp. 54–56, figs 1–3.

Current status – *Vietnamorpha spiralis* Golovatch, 1984 (Enghoff *et al.* 2004).
Remarks – On the original label "*Vietomorpha spiralis*" is written by Golovatch, but in the publication he changed it to *Vietnamorpha*.

Polydesmidae

156. *Brachydesmus attemsi* ssp. *tenkesensis* Loksa, 1962
Type material (n = 1) – male holotype (HNHM diplo–04233), Hungary: Villányi Mts, Tenkes Hill, pitfall traps, 8 December 1960, leg. I. Loksa.
Original description – Loksa (1962*b*): p. 159, fig. 8.
Current status – *Brachydesmus attemsi tenkesensis* Loksa, 1962 (Korsós 1994, 1998).
Remarks – The single male ("Typus") was originally deposited in the Department of Zoosystematics of ELTE. The specimen we found in HNHM is labeled as "tipus" by Loksa (Fig. 23). The subspecies was accepted by Korsós (1994, 1998).

157. *Brachydesmus Chyzeri* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 4) – male (intact), and three female synytypes (in several pieces (HNHM diplo–04463, 830/1888,), [Croatia]: Fiume [Rijeka], Vallis Recsina, 1888*, leg. Ö. Tömösváry & G. Horváth.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 72, pl. 2: figs 15–16.
Current status – *Brachydesmus chyzeri* Daday, 1889 (Kime & Enghoff 2011).
Remarks – Although it is not marked as "type" on the label, it is written that "det. Dr. Daday", and also the locality corresponds to the one mentioned in the original description. (Fig. 24). The species was not revised by Loksa (1957), but it is listed as an accepted taxon by Kime & Enghoff (2011). The intact male would perhaps be worthwhile to study for claryfiying the real status of *B. chyzeri*.

158. *Brachydesmus hungaricus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 1) – holotype (incomplete specimen in three pieces, in very bad condition; fragmets moved to a separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04464, 830/1888), [Romania]: Comit. Szilágy, Peér, 1888*, leg. Ö. Tömösváry & L. Bíró.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 71, pl. 2: fig. 14.
Current status – *Brachydesmus hungaricus* Daday, 1889 (Loksa 1957) .
Remarks – The specimen is almost unrecognizable (torn to pieces), but probably a male, as Daday wrote in the original description about the single

specimen he described: "femina ignota" (= female unknown). It is not marked as "type" on the label, but it is written "Det. Dr. Daday", and also the locality corresponds to the one mentioned in the original description (Fig. 25). The species was accepted by Loksa (1957) but not listed by Kime & Enghoff (2011).

159. *Brachydesmus Latzelii* Silvestri, 1894

Type material (n = 2) – male (intact; with gonopods *in situ*) and juvenile male (in three pieces) syntypes (HNHM diplo–04458, 1110/1897), Italy: Hab. Roma, Bracciano, Colle Pezzo, Bevagna (from the description), 1897*, leg. F. Silvestri.

Original description – Silvestri (1894*b*): p. 197.

Current status – *Brachydesmus proximus* Latzel, 1889 (Kime & Enghoff 2011).

Remarks – The material is without original label by Sivestri, but the 1897 label indicates "Cotyp." The species is listed as synonym under *B. proximus* by Kime & Enghoff (2011).

160. *Brachydesmus troglobius* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 3) – three snytypes (based on heads, in several pieces) (HNHM diplo–04465, 830/1888), [Hungary]: Abaligeti-barlang [cave].

Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 71, pl. 2: fig. 17.

Current status – *Brachydesmus troglobius*: Daday, 1889 (Angyal *et al.* 2017).

Remarks – Although it is not marked as "type" on the label, it is written "Det. Dr. Daday" (Fig. 26), and the locality and its inventory also correspond to the one mentioned in the original description. Angyal *et al.* (2017) already considered these specimens as the type series.

161. *Polydesmus albidus* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 1) – female holotype (in two pieces) (HNHM diplo–04466, 830/1888), [Romania]: Comit. Szilágy, Zilah, 1888*, leg. L. Bíró.

Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 67.

Current status – uncertain.

Remarks – The specimen is a female, and since Daday wrote in the original description "mas ignotus" (= male unknown), the species status cannot be settled. It is not indicated as "type" on the label, it is only written "Det. Dr. Daday", but because the locality corresponds to the one mentioned in the original description, the specimen can be considered as a type. However, its taxonomic status remains uncertain; it is not listed by Loksa (1954) or Kime & Enghoff (2011).

162. *Polydesmus banaticus* Daday, 1889
Type material (n = 4) – two male (in pieces without gonopods), and two female synytpes (HNHM diplo–04467, 830/1888), [Romania]: Orsova, 1888*, leg. Ö. Tömösváry & K. Chyzer
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): pp. 69–70, pl. 2: figs 8–9.
Current status – *Polydesmus subscabratus* Latzel, 1884 (Attems 1927).
Remarks – The specimens are in bad conditions and the gonopods of the males are missing. They are not marked as "type" on their labels, only "Det. Dr. Daday" is indicated, but because the locality corresponds to the one mentioned in the original description, the specimens can be considered as syntypes. The species synonymy with *Polydesmus subscabratus* has been established already by Attems (1927), then followed by Loksa (1954) and Tabacaru & Negrea (1961), as well. Not listed by Kime & Enghoff (2011).

163. *Polydesmus dispar* Silvestri, 1894
Type material (n = 4) – male (intact), male (in two pieces with gonopods *in situ*), and two female (in several pieces) syntypes (HNHM diplo–04459, 1110/1897), Italy: Genova, 1897*, leg. F. Silvestri
Original description – Silvestri (1894*a*): p. 43, fig. 4.
Current status – *Polydesmus asthenestatus* Pocock, 1894 (Kime & Enghoff 2011).
Remarks – On the label (with Silvestri's original handwriting) the locality is written as "Genova", whereas in the paper "Ad villa Pamphyliam (Roma) in humo" is indicated.

164. *Polydesmus gallicus* Daday, 1893
Type material (n = 5) – male syntype (in two pieces with intact gonopods in separate microtube), and four female syntypes (in several fragments) (HNHM diplo–04468, 961/1892), [France]: Gallia Meridionalis, Palavas, 1892*, leg. G. Horváth.
Original description – Daday (1893*a*): pp. 104–105, pl. V: figs 1–4.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – On the label the type status is clearly stated: "*Polydesmus gallicus* Dad. n. sp. Det. Dr. Daday Jenő Typus". However, it is uncertain, because there is a *P. gallicus* Latzel, 1884 which is junior synonym of *P. coriaceus* Porat, 1871 (Kime & Enghoff 2011). Accordingly, *P. gallicus* Daday, 1893 is a junior homonym of *P. gallicus* Latzel, 1884, and if it is a different species, then it should have a replacement name.

165. *Polydesmus genuensis* Pocock, 1894

Type material (n = 4) – male syntype (in two pieces with intact gonopods), three female syntypes (two intact, one in several pieces) (HNHM diplo–04460, 1110/1897), Italy: Genova, 1897*, leg. F. Silvestri.
Original description – Pocock (1894): pp. 509–510, fig. 1.
Current status – *Polydesmus genuensis* Pocock, 1894 (Kime & Enghoff 2011).
Remarks – The original label is written by Silvestri as "Polydesmus genuensis, Poc. Cotypi, Genova – Silv." (Fig. 28). In the paper Pocock (1894) gives the locality as "Genova and Busalla".

166. *Polydesmus graecus* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 6) – two male syntypes (in pieces with intact gonopodes, in separate microtube), and four female syntypes (HNHM diplo–04469, 866/1889), [Greece]: Morea, Demiobas, 1889*, leg. E. Reitter.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 139, pl. V: fig. 24.
Current status – *Polydesmus graecus* Daday, 1889 Daday (1889*c*)
Remarks – Marked as "n. sp. Typus" on the original label. The species is listed in Kime & Enghoff (2011).

167. *Polydesmus mediterraneus* Daday, 1889c

Type material (n = 68) – male syntype (intact, in separate microtube; and many further fragmented specimens not possible to count) (HNHM diplo–04478, 866.56-58/1889) [Greece]: Patras, 1889*, leg. E. Reitter; eight male syntypess (four intact and four in pieces in separate tube), and 54 female syntypes (intact and fragmented) (HNHM diplo–04481, 866/1889), [Greece]: Corfu, leg. E. Reitter; male and four female syntypes (HNHM diplo–04480, 866/.58/1889), Serbia: Negotin (= Неготин), 1889*, leg. Ö. Tömösváry.
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 140, pl. V: figs 25–27.
Current status – *Polydesmus mediterraneus* Daday, 1889 (Kime & Enghoff 2011).
Remarks – The vials are labeled as "Dad. n. sp. Typus!" and "det. Daday", and the localities correspond to the ones listed in the description.

Figures 17–29. Labels and type specimens. 17 = Silvestri's label of *Protochordeuma gestri* Silvestri, 1898; 18 = Silvestri's label of *Diopsiulus parvulus* Silvestri, 1899; 19–21 = Type specimens and labels of *Paradoxosoma granulatum* Daday, 1889, the type species of the family Paradoxosomatidae; 22 = Silvestri's label of *Strongylosoma italicum* Latzel, 1886; 23 = Label of *Brachydesmus attemsi tenkesensis* Loksa, 1962 typewritten by Loksa; 24 = Old inventory labels of Daday's *Brachydesmus Chyzeri* Daday, 1889; 25 = Old inventory labels of *Brachydesmus hungaricus* Daday, 1889; 26 = Old inventory labels of *Brachydesmus troglobius* Daday, 1889; 27 = Labels by Golovatch of *Tylopus topali* Golovatch, 1984; 28 = Silvestri's label of *Polydesmus genuensis* Pocock, 1895; 29 = *Plusigonodesmus felix* Silvestri, 1899: Silvestri's label "*Plusigonodesmus felix*, Silv. Typus (exemplum mutilatum) Ins. Tamara: Berlinhafen, N. Guinea, Biró 8–18.XI.1896" and the old inventory label.

168. *Polydesmus montanus* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 5) – three male and two female syntypes (in several pieces) (HNHM diplo–04470, 830/1888), [Romania]: Transylvania, Comit. Kolos, Vlegyásza, Oncsászai-barlang, leg. Ö. Tömösváry.
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 69, pl. 2: fig. 6.
Current status – *Polydesmus montanus* Daday, 1889 (Loksa 1954, Kime & Enghoff 2011).
Remarks – They are not marked as "type" on the label, it is written only that "Det. Dr. Daday", but because the locality corresponds to the one mentioned in the original description, the specimens may be considered as type series.

169. *Polydesmus pulcher* Silvestri, 1894

Type material (n = 4) – four female syntypes (in several pieces) (HNHM diplo–04461, 1110/1897), Italy: Nemi (Roma), 1897*, leg. F. Silvestri.
Original description – Silvestri (1894*a*): pp. 43–44, fig. 5.
Current status – *Polydesmus pulcher* Silvestri, 1894 (Kime & Enghoff 2011).
Remarks – On the label (with Silvestri's original handwriting) the locality is written as "Nemi (Roma)", whereas in the paper "Sub saxis ad montes Sublacenses (Subiaco)" is given.

170. *Polydesmus transylvanicus* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 1) – holotype (specimen in several undefineable fragments) (HNHM diplo–04471, 830/1888), [Romania]: Comit. Hunyad, Déva, 1888*, leg. Ö. Tömösváry
Original description – Daday (1889*a*): p. 69, pl. 2: fig. 13.
Current status – *Polydesmus transsylvanicus* Daday, 1889 (Loksa 1954).
Remarks – The specimen is in very bad condition, even its sex cannot be determined. According to the original description (Daday 1889*a*) it must have been a male. There are two papers by Daday (1889*a*, 1889*b*) where he described the species as new (and used the abbreviation „n. sp.") with essentially the same text. However, because figures were only published in Daday (1889*a*), we consider this publication as the original one. Loksa (1954) as first reviser used the name *Polydesmus transsylvanicus* with two "s".

Aphelidesmidae, Chelodesmidae, Cryptodesmidae,
Gomphodesmidae, Haplodesmidae, Opisotretidae, Platyrhacidae,
Pyrgodesmidae, Xystodesmidae

171. *Cryptocorypha (Afrocorypha* n. subgen.*) nympha* Loksa, 1967
Type material (n =1) – holotype male (in two pieces, gonopods removed and missing) (HNHM diplo–04234), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Brazzaville, ORSTOM Park, soil traps in forest of park (24 traps for 14 days), 16 January 1964, (No. 695), leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi.
Original description – Loksa (1967*b*): pp. 218–219, fig. 21.
Current status – *Cryptocorypha nympha* Loksa, 1967 (Pyrgodesmidae) (Golovatch *et al.* 2017, Golovatch 2019).
Remarks – Loksa (1967) erected the new subgenus *Afrocorypha* for this species, which was elevated to genus level by Hoffman (1980*a*), but later synonymized under *Cryptocorypha* Attems, 1907 by Golovatch *et al.* (2017).

172. *Endioporus plasticus* ssp. *congoensis* Loksa, 1967
Type material (n = 14) – four male paratypes (intact), two male paratypes (in several pieces, one with gonopods removed and missing) (HNHM diplo–04238), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Sibiti, IRHO, primary forest, pitfall traps, 1 December 1963, (Nos. 316, 317), leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi; juvenile paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04239), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Kindamba, Meya village, 4 November 1963, (No. 102), leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi; male paratype (intact) and another male paratype (in three pieces) (HNHM diplo–04240), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Sibiti, IRHO, primary forest, 24 November 1963, (No. 227), leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi; male and two juvenile paratypes (all intact) (HNHM diplo–04241), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Sibiti, IRHO, sifted from litter layer of rain forest, 29 November 1963, (No. 292), leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi; male paratype (in two pieces), and female paratype (intact) (HNHM diplo–04242), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Sibiti, IRHO, singled in litter layer of rain forest, 29 November 1963, (No. 294), leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi.
Original description – Loksa (1967*b*): pp. 217–218, figs 19–20.
Current status – *Endioporus plasticus congoensis* Loksa, 1967 (Cryptodesmidae) (Loksa 1967*b*).
Remarks – In the original publication only six males, four females and one juvenile specimens were mentioned. The holotype was not individually marked from the localities No. 316, 317 and 318, so all the specimens found are considered here as paratypes.

Figures 30–33. Type specimens and their labels. 30–31 = *Euryzonus flavosignatus* Carl, 1909: paralectotype male and Carl's label; 32–33 = *Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi* Silvestri, 1899: Hoffman's label and female syntype.

173. *Euryurus flavocarinatus* Daday, 1889

Type material (n = 1) holotype female (intact) (HNHM diplo–04428, 799/1887), Mexico, 1887*, leg. J. Vadona.

Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 137.

Current status – uncertain.

Remarks – During his visit to the HNHM in 1980, Hoffman labeled the jar as "*Amplinus flavocarinatus* holotypus female", and placed the taxon in the family Aphelidesmidae, These actions, however, were never published, so without having seen the specimen, Jorgensen (2004) considered *Euryurus flavocarinatus* as "*incertae sedis*".

174. *Euryzonus flavosignatus* Carl, 1909

Type material (n = 1) – male paralectotype (in two pieces with intact gonopods) (HHHM diplo–04380, 1268/1911), East Africa, Tanzania [today Burundi]: Ussuwi (in the paper: Kagera bis Njarowungo in Ost–Ussuwi, im Busch, October 1908), 1911*, leg. J. Carl.

Original description – Carl (1909): pp. 307–309, pl. 6: fig. 15.
Current status – Emphysemastix flavosignatus (Carl, 1909) (Gomphodesmidae) (Hoffman 1966, 2005b).
Remarks – According to Hoffman (1966, 2005*b*) several type specimens exist, distributed among different museums. He clearly designated a lectotype male from MHNG holdings (Hoffman 1966), although it was not acknowledged by Hollier *et al.* (2020). Accordingly, the male specimen in HNHM, with Carl's original label "*Euryzonus flavosignatus* Carl Ussuwi / Deutsch–O. Afrika" has been checked and labeled as paralectotype after Hoffman (1966). (Figs 30–31)

175. *Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi* Silvestri, 1899 (Fig. 33)
Type material (n = 6) – male syntype (without gonopods) and five female syntypes (all intact) (HNHM diplo–04427, 1124/1897), New Guinea: Erima (Astrolabebai), 25 October 1897, leg. L. Bíró.
Original description – Silvestri (1899): p. 208, pl. X–XI: figs 15–21.
Current status – Ozorhacus dadayi (Silvestri, 1899) (Platyrhacidae) (Jeekel 2007).
Remarks – On the original labels with Silvestri's handwriting, both in HNHM and GNHM, the locality appears as "Ruldemenge" or "Kuldemenye", "N. Guinea, Biro" (Figs 34–35). This was repeated by Korsós (1983) as well, but it is most probably a misreading of the Hungarian word "Küldeménye" meaning "delivery", written on the package sent by Daday, curator of the collection at that time, to Silvestri. A locality name "Ruldemenge" could not be found in the inventory book, nor in the detailed diaries by L. Bíró of New Guinea (Bíró 1923). It is a plausible assumption, corroborated by Dr. R. Poggi, Honorary Curator of GNHM, that Silvestri, not understanding Hungarian, wrote "Biro kuldemenye" on the label, when he received the package from HNHM. In the publication Silvestri (1899) already gave the locality as Erima (Astrolabebai). In the original description (Silvestri 1899) eight males and ten females are mentioned. According to Dr. Maria Tavano, curator of GNHM, the other specimens (7 males and 5 females) stored in alcohol and with microscope slides (Figure 36) are in GNHM. When Richard Hoffman visited the HNHM in 1980, he labeled the jar with *Ozorhacus dadayi* syntypes (Fig. 32), and the classification of the genus was followed by Jeekel (2007).

176. *Eutrichodesmus taiwanensis* Golovatch, Mikhaljova, Korsós et Chang, 2010
Type material (n =5) – two male and three female paratypes (HNHM diplo–04375), Taiwan: Taipei City, Wenshan Distr., Chih-Nan Temple, March 2002, leg. C.C. Chen *et al.*

Original description – Golovatch *et al.* (2010*b*): pp. 28–32, figs 1–2.
Current status – Eutrichodesmus taiwanensis Golovatch, Mikhaljova, Korsós et Chang, 2010 (Haplodesmidae) (Golovatch *et al.* 2010*b*).

177. *Opisthoporodesmus obtectus* Silvestri, 1899
Type material (n = 1) – male syntype (in three pieces without gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04376, 1124/1897), New Guinea: Ins. Tamara, Berlinhafen, 1897*, leg. L. Bíró.
Original description – Silvestri (1899): p. 206, pl. 60: figs 5–8.
Current status – Opisthoporodesmus obtectus Silvestri, 1899 (Opisotretidae) (Jeekel 1971).
Remarks – Silvestri in his description also published a gonopod figure (Silvestri 1899: fig. 8). Unfortunately, the individual in our collection lacks the gonopods and the corresponding segments; probably they were removed for a microscope slide, which can not be found in the HNHM. According to the information received from M. Tavano, in GNHM there are two more syntype specimens and also a typus slide.

178. *Oxyurus rosulans* Tömösváry, 1885
Type material (n = 3) – male syntype (in two pieces with intact gonopods), and two male syntypes (one with removed gonopods into separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04429, 305/1870), Japan, Nagasaki, 1870*, leg. J. Xántus.
Original description – Tömösváry (1885): p. 69, pl. IV: fig. 18.
Current status – Riukiaria rosulans (Tömösváry, 1885) (Xystodesmidae) (Korsós *et al.* 2011).
Remarks – During his visit to the HNHM in 1980, Hoffman labeled the jar as "*Riukiaria rosulans* (Töm.) Nagasaki, male lectotype, 2 male lectoparatypes" (Fig. 37), but this action was never published. The generic classification of the species in *Riukiaria* Attems, 1938, proposed by Hoffman, was confirmed by Korsós *et al.* (2011).

179. *Paltophorus desaillyi* ssp. *paucistachys* Loksa, 1967
Type material (n = 2) – holotype male (in three pieces, only right gonopod *in situ*) (HNHM diplo–04367), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Nr. 295, Sibiti, IRHO–Urwald, 29 November 1963, leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi; male paratype (in three pieces without gonopods) (HNHM diplo–04368), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Nr. 317, Sibiti, IRHO-Urwald, 1 December 1963, in Bodenfallen des Urwaldes, leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi.
Original description – Loksa (1967*b*): pp. 210–211, figs 8–10.
Current status – Basacantha paucistachys (Loksa, 1967) (Chelodesmidae) (Demange & Mauriès 1975).

180. *Paltophorus taeniatus* Loksa, 1967
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (in three pieces, gonopods removed and missing) (HNHM diplo–04236), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Kindamba, Meya, 11 November 1963, (No. 167), leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi.
Original description – Loksa (1967*b*): pp. 213–214, figs 14–15.
Current status – *Basacantha taeniatus* (Loksa, 1967) (Chelodesmidae) (Demange & Mauriès 1975).

181. *Paltophorus velifer* Loksa, 1967
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (gonopods missing) (HNHM diplo–04235), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Reservat Lefinie, Mbéokala primary forest, 10 January 1964, (No. 638), leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi.
Original description – Loksa (1967*b*): pp. 214–215, figs 16–17.
Current status – *Basacantha velifer* (Loksa, 1967) (Chelodesmidae) (Demange & Mauriès 1975).

182. *Paracordyloporus capreolus* Loksa, 1967
Type material (n = 1) – holotype male (gonopods missing) (HNHM diplo–04237), Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Sibiti, IRHO oil palm plantation, 23 November 1963, (No. 224), leg. S. Endrődy-Younga.
Original description – Loksa (1967*b*): pp. 215–216, fig. 18.
Current status – *Paracordyloporus capreolus* Loksa, 1967 (Chelodesmidae) (Demange & Mauriès 1975).

183. *Riukiaria jamila* Tanabe, 1990
Type material (n = 3) – male paratype (HNHM diplo–4452), Japan: Kagoshima-ken, Yaku-shima Island, Yaku-cho, Kurio, along Oku-rindo, 200 m from the entrance, 12 May 1987, leg. T. Tanabe; male paratype (HNHM diplo–4453), Japan: Kagoshima-ken, Yaku-shima Island, Yaku-cho, along Oku-rindo, 200 m from the entrance, 26 April 1986, leg. A. Moroto; female paratype (HNHM diplo–4454), Japan: Kagoshima-ken, Yaku-shima Island, Yaku-cho, Kurio, along Oku-rindo, 200 m from the entrance, 12 May 1987, leg. T. Tanabe.
Original description – Tanabe (1990): pp. 444–447, figs 1–16.
Current status – *Riukiaria jamila* Tanabe, 1990 (Xystodesmidae) (Korsós *et al.* 2011).

184. *Riukiaria maculata* Korsós, Nakamura et Tanabe, 2011
Type material (n = 4) – two female and two juvenile paratypes (HNHM diplo–04451), Japan: Northern Ryukyus, Osumi Group, Tane-ga-shima Island, Nakatane Town, Cryptomeria mixed forest close to the airport, 260 m alt., N30.6401° E130.9797°, 7 July 2010, (No. 238), leg. R. & Z. Korsós.
Original description – Korsós *et al.* (2011): pp. 58–62, figs 2–3, 7–13.
Current status – *Riukiaria maculata* Korsós, Nakamura et Tanabe, 2011 (Xystodesmidae) (Korsós *et al.* 2011).

185. *Riukiaria mundyi* Korsós, Nakamura et Tanabe, 2011
Type material (n = 17) – male, three female and two juvenile paratypes (HNHM diplo–04448), Japan: Southern Ryukyus, Yaeyama Group, Yonaguni-jima Island, Mt. Dunandake, primary forest, N24.4577° E122.9711°, 146 m alt., 31 August 2009, (No. 27), leg. Z. Korsós & Y. Nakamura; female paratype (in five pieces, right vulva removed into separate microtube) (HNHM diplo–04449), Japan: Southern Ryukyus, Yaeyama Group, Yonaguni-jima Island, Mt. Dunandake, primary forest, N24.4577° E122.9711°, 146 m alt., 31 August 2009, (No. 27), leg. Z. Korsós & Y. Nakamura; three male, four female and three juvenile paratypes (HNHM diplo–04450), Japan: Southern Ryukyus, Yaeyama Group, Yonaguni-jima Island, Kubura-bari, N24°27.4' E122°56.6', 50 m alt., rocky grassland, 14 February 2010, (No. 157), leg. R. & Z. Korsós.
Original description – Korsós *et al.* (2011): pp. 62–66, figs 4–6, 14–19.
Current status – *Riukiaria mundyi* Korsós, Nakamura et Tanabe, 2011 (Xystodesmidae) (Korsós *et al.* 2011).

Polydesmida *incertae sedis*

186. *Plusiogonodesmus felix* Silvestri, 1899
Type material (n = 1) – syntype (probably male) (in five pieces) (HNHM diplo–04379, 1124/1896), New Guinea: Ins. Tamara, Berlinhafen, 8–18 November 1896, leg. L. Bíró.
Original description – Silvestri (1899): p. 209, pl. XI–XII: fig. 22–26.
Current status – *Plusiogonodesmus felix* Silvestri, 1899 (Silvestri 1899).
Remarks – The original label of Silvestri was misread as "*Physiogonodesmus*" in the earlier inventory record (Fig. 29). In the generic description of "*Plusiogonodesmus* nov." Silvestri wrote "*Exemplum incompletum*: *9 segmenta*" (on the label: "*exemplum mutilatum*"), which is in agreement with the five small fragments found (head, collum, three midbody segments), and their shape corresponds to the figures published (Silvestri 1899: figs 23–24). Gonopods were also illustrated (Silvestri 1899: fig. 26), and a typus slide exists in GNHM (M. Tavano, *pers. comm.*).

Figures 34–37. Labels and type specimens. 34 = Silvestri's label of *Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi* Silvestri, 1899, with the locality "Ruldemenge" (Korsós 1983) or "Kuldemenye" (HNHM); 35 = Silvestri's identical label of *Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi* in the Genova Museum (photo: M. Tavano, GNHM); 36 = Microscope slide of *Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi* made by Silvestri in the Genova Museum (photo: M. Tavano, GNHM); 37 = *Riukiaria rosulans* (Tömösváry) jar with Hoffman's label.

MISSING TYPES

In this part of the paper we provide a list 53 species-group names (Nos 187–239) which, according to their original descriptions, should have type material deposited in the Myriapod Collection of the HNHM. The names here are listed in alphabetical order under the millipede orders (Table 2). The species described by Daday (1891) from ZSUH are all missing, as well as those described by Loksa (1960*a*) from Chinese caves. The possible reasons are explained under the Discussion. Because no specimens could be found, under the "Type material" we

can only list details about the number of type specimens (if available), locality and collector, and the status of the types [between squared brackets] implied from the original description.

Polyxenida

187. *Trichoproctus Birói* Silvestri, 1899
Type material – New Guinea: Ins. Tamara (Berlinhaven), leg. L. Biró [syntypes].
Original description – Silvestri (1899): p. 205, fig. 2.
Current status – *Trichoproctus biroi* (Silvestri, 1899), *incertae sedis* (Nguyen Duy-Jacquemin & Geoffroy 2003).
Remarks – Silvestri (1899) erected a new genus for this species. Both are listed as *incertae sedis* by Nguyen Duy-Jacquemin & Geoffroy (2003).

Glomerida

188. *Gervaisia noduligera* ssp. *hungarica* Jermy, 1942
Type material – six males and one female, [Romania]: Nagysomkút (= Şomcuta Mare), Törökfalu (= Buciumi), 15 September 1940, leg. A. Kesselyák; 1 male, Gyulaszeg (= Ciula), 11 June 1941, leg. T. Jermy [syntypes]
Original description – Jermy (1942): p. 60, pl. XI: fig. 201.
Current status – *Trachysphaera schmidtii* Heller, 1858 (Antić *et al.* 2021).
Remarks – The genus name *Gervaisia* Waga, 1858 was preoccupied by the name *Gervaisia* Bonaparte, 1854 (Aves), its senior synonym became *Trachysphaera* Heller, 1858 (Jeekel 1971). In addition, *Gervaisia noduligera* Verhoeff, 1906, turned out to be a junior subjective synonym of *Trachysphaera schmidtii* Heller, 1858 (Sillaber 1987). Jermy's subspecies does not show substantial differences, so it is not accepted (Antić *et al.* 2021).

189. *Glomeris simplex* Tömösváry, 1880
Type material – only locality mentioned, [Romania]: TránYis (= TaránYos = Tranişu; Cluj county) [syntypes].
Original description – Tömösváry (1880): p. 33, figs 12–14.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – Jermy (1942) could not find Tömösváry's specimens, so he could not confirm its status. He only referred to Daday (1889*a*), who wrote that in his opinion *G. simplex* Tömösváry was close to *G. tyroliensis* Latzel, 1884 (= *Onychoglomeris tyrolensis*) or may even be the same. The species is listed as "uncertain – *nomen dubium*" in *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023).

190. *Trachysphaera Transylvanica* Tömösváry, 1880
Type material – four specimens, [Romania]: Vlegyásza (=Vlădeasa), Oncsásza cave, 10 September 1878, leg. Ö. Tömösváry [syntypes].
Original description – Tömösváry (1880): pp. 31–32, figs 1–8.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – Jermy (1942), referring to Daday (1889*a*), writes that *T. transylvanica* is identical with *Gervaisia costata* var. *acutula* Latzel, 1884 (= *Trachysphaera schmidtii* Heller, 1858: Antić *et al.* 2021). However, because he could not find Tömösváry's specimens, he could not confirm its status, and considered it as "*incertae sedis*". It is also listed as "uncertain – *nomen dubium*" in *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023).

Julida

191. *Allotyphloiulus polypodus* Loksa, 1960
Type material – male and female, Hungary: Bükk Mts., Lillafüred, Forrás (Anna) cave, pitfall trap, September 1958–April 1959, leg. I. Loksa [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1960*b*): p. 418, figs 12–16.
Current status – *Typhloiulus polypodus* (Loksa, 1960) (Korsós 1994; Vagalinski *et al.* 2015).
Remarks – According to the description, the types were deposited in the Department of Zoosystematics of ELTE. Unfortunately, no specimens were found there, nor in the HNHM. The species was first mentioned by Loksa as *Allotyphloiulus bükkensis* (Loksa 1962*a*: as *nomen nudum* in the Table). Sziráki (1966) listed it as *Cylindroiulus polypodus*.

192. *Brachyiulus pusillus* ssp. *kaszabi* Loksa, 1956
Type material – 47 adults and juveniles, Hungary: Sukoró, Lake Velence shore, extracted from reed detritus, 12 November 1951, leg. Z. Kaszab; 4 juveniles, Hungary: Sukoró, Lake Velence shore, extracted from under willows, 12 November 1951, leg. Z. Kaszab [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1956): p. 389, figs 5–6.
Current status – *Brachyiulus bagnalli* (Curtis, 1845) (Korsós 1994).
Remarks – In the original paper no details about the deposition of type material were given. The synonymy with *B. bagnalli* was established on the basis of the gonopod drawings by Korsós (1994). The subspecies was named after Zoltán Kaszab (1915–1986), coleopterist and general director of the HNHM.

193. *Choneiulus franzi* Loksa, 1967
Type material – several males and females, Spain: Canary Islands, Tenerife, Anaga-Gebirge, Pico del Ingles, 8–13 April 1965; Montes de las Mercedes,

8–13 April 1965; südlich Erjos, 4 April 1965; Fruca, östlich Tacofonte, 5 April 1965; Barranco zwischen San Juan de la Rambla und Puerto de la Cruz, 4 April 1965; Spain, Canary Islands, La Gomera, Monje el Cedro, 22 April 1965; Monte de Asure, 21 April 1965, leg. H. Franz [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1967*a*): pp. 138–140, figs 15–25.
Current status – *Acipes franzi* (Loksa, 1967) (Enghoff 1983).

194. *Chromatoiulus bicolor* Loksa, 1970
Type material – seemingly a single male, [Greece]: Rhodes, without details of locality, April 1966, leg. H. Franz [holotype?].
Original description – Loksa (1970): p. 268, figs 22–23, 25.
Current status – *Italoiulus bicolor* (Loksa, 1970) (Vagalinski & Lazányi 2018).
Remarks – Although type specimens could not be found, the original drawings were sufficiently good enough for serving as a solid basis to transfer the species into the genus *Italoiulus* Attems, 1940.

195. *Chromatoiulus bosniensis* ssp. *cotinophilus* Loksa, 1962
Type material – three males and two females, Hungary: Keszthely Mts, Pető Hill, pitfall trap, May–November 1960, leg. I. Loksa [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1962*b*): p. 163, figs 42–43.
Current status – *Megaphyllum bosniense* (Verhoeff, 1897) (Lazányi & Vagalinski 2013).
Remarks – Although type specimens could not be found, the original drawings were sufficiently good enough for serving as a solid basis to prove the synonymy of the subspecies.

196. *Leptophyllum tatranum* ssp. *evae* Loksa, 1968
Type material – male, Hungary: Bükk Mts, Szalajka valley, October 1949, leg. É. Wenk [holotype].
Original description – Loksa (1968): pp. 61–62, figs 28–29.
Current status – *Enantiulus tatranus* (Verhoeff, 1907) (Lazányi & Korsós 2009).
Remarks – The description is based on a single male with gonopods illustrated. Deposition of type material is not mentioned in the paper.

197. *Microiulus imbecillus* ssp. *beszkidensis* Loksa, 1957
Type material – male ("Androptypus"), Poland: Northeast Carpathian Mts, Mt. Beszkid, leg. K. Chyzer [holotype].
Original description – Loksa (1957): p. 194, fig. 5.
Current status – uncertain.

Remarks – The short description was published together with the revision of Daday's millipede collection (Loksa 1957). It is based on a single male with gonopods illustrated, and the type was supposedly deposited in the Department of Zoosystematics of ELTE. A more detailed population study on new material is needed to clarify its status.

198. *Microiulus laeticollis* ssp. *evae* Loksa, 1965
Type material – male and female, Hungary: Somogy county, Nagybajom, 15 September 1964, leg. I. Loksa [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1965): pp. 217–218, figs 1–9.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The description is based on a male (gonopods illustrated) and a female. Deposition of type material is not mentioned in the paper. The subspecies is accepted in *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023), but a more detailed population study on new material may confirm its validity.

199. *Ophiiulus fallax* ssp. *brevispinosus* Loksa, 1962
Type material – specimen number unknown, Hungary: Mts Mecsek, Villány Hills, Tenkes Hill; Hungary: Tolnai Hills, without exact locality details [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1962*b*): pp. 162–163, figs 35–41.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The status of the species *Ophiiulus fallax* (Meinert, 1868) has been clarified as *Ophyiulus pilosus* (Newport, 1843) (Jeekel 1971). According to Loksa's description, several specimens were collected in two localities. No details about the deposition of type material were given. In order to clarify the identity of the subspecies a more detailed population study on new material is needed.

200. *Styrioiulus pelidnus* ssp. *orientalis* Loksa, 1962
Type material – several specimens, Hungary: "Vindornyaszöllős, 20 km von Keszthely, auf dem Kovács-Berg in einem Tilio-Fraxinetum Bestand", leg. J. Papp [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1962*b*): p. 160, figs 12–13.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – According to the description, several specimens ("einige Exemplare") served as basis for the description, but no details about the deposition of type material were given. Although the subspecies is accepted in *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023), probably a more detailed population study on new material is needed to establish its validity.

Spirobolida

201. *Spirobolus coeruleolimbatus* Daday, 1891
Type material – male, [Australia]: Queensland [holotype].
Original description – Daday (1891): pp. 139–140, pl. VII: figs 6–7.
Current status – *Salpidobolus coeruleolimbatus* (Daday, 1891) (Marek *et al.* 2003).
Remarks – Chamberlin (1920) listed the species as *Dinematocricus coeruleolimbatus* (Daday, 1891); Jeekel (2001*c*) listed it under "uncertain generic position". Hoffman (1974) synonymized the genus *Dinematocricus* under *Salpidobolus*, and Marek *et al.* (2003) listed it as *Salpidobolus coerulolimbatus* (Daday, 1891) (erroneously spelled), and attributed the synonymy to Hoffman (1974), who actually did not mention Daday's species.

202. *Spirobolus ferrugineus* Daday, 1889
Type material – the description only mentioned a single specimen kept in ethanol, collected by Dr. I. Vereby in Panama [holotype].
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 130.
Current status – *Anadenobolus ferrugineus* (Daday, 1889) (Hoffman 1999, Marek *et al.* 2003).
Remarks – Based on the short description without illustration, the species was transferred to the genus *Rhinocricus* Karsch, 1881 by Pocock (1910).

203. *Spirobolus politus* Daday, 1891
Type material – female, [India]: India orientalis [holotype].
Original description – Daday (1891): pp. 138–139.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – There is the senior, homonymous taxon *Spirobolus politus* Porat, 1888, known at present as *Anadenobolus politus* (Porat, 1888) in the family Rhinocricidae (Marek *et al.* 2003). Because Daday's type is missing, and the description is based on a single female, its status probably will never be clarified.

204. *Spirobolus virescens* Daday, 1891
Type material – female, [Trinidad and Tobago]: Insula Trinidad [holotype].
Original description – Daday (1891): p. 140, pl. VII: figs 8–10.
Current status – *Anadenobolus monilicornis* (Porat, 1876) (Pocock 1893).
Remarks – Based on the original description and the drawings, the species was synonymized with *Spirobolus monilicornis* Porat, 1876, now classified as *Anadenobolus monilicornis* (Porat, 1876) (Marek *et al.* 2003, Bueno-Villegas *et al.* 2019).

Spirostreptida

205. *Sechelleptus unilineatus* Golovatch et Korsós, 1992
Type material – female and six juvenile paratypes, Seychelles: Silhouette Isl., oligodominant tropical forest, Mt. Pot-à-Eau, 550 m, 23 August 1984, leg. S. I. Golovatch.
Original description – Golovatch & Korsós (1992): pp. 21–24, figs 46–49.
Current status – *Sechelleptus unilineatus* Golovatch et Korsós, 1992 (Golovatch & Korsós 1992)
Remarks – According to the original paper, the holotype male, one male, one female and six juvenile paratypes were deposited in ZMMU. One female and 6 juvenile paratypes should be in HNHM, but unfortunately we did not find them.

206. *Spirobolus ater* Tömösváry, 1885
Type material – two males, [Malaysia]: Borneo, Matang, leg. J. Xántus [syntypes].
Original description – Tömösváry (1885): p. 70, pl. V: figs 3–5.
Current status – *Rhynchoproctus ater* (Tömösváry, 1885) (Harpagophoridae) (Silvestri 1896*b*).
Remarks – Originally described as *Spirobolus* in Spirobolida, but Daday (1889*c*) later transferred it to another genus resulting the new combination *Spirostreptus ater* in Spirostreptida. He mentioned two specimens collected by Xántus in Matang, but those are also missing from the collection in HNHM. Silvestri (1896*b*) transferred the species to the genus *Rhynchoproctus* Pocock, 1894, a placement still considered to be valid (Pimvichai *et al.* 2010).

207. *Spirostreptus flavocingulatus* Daday, 1891
Type material – female, [USA]: California [holotype].
Original description – Daday (1891): p. 137, pl. VII: fig. 4.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The species is missing from all North American faunal lists (Loomis 1968, Hoffman 1999), and it is listed as "uncertain – *nomen dubium*" in *MilliBase* (Sierwald & Spelda 2023).

208. *Spirostreptus gracilis* Daday, 1889
Type material – female in two pieces (HNHM diplo–04212, 648/14.c), [Indonesia]: Sumatra, 1883*, leg. J. Machik [holotype].
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): pp. 126–127.
Current status – uncertain.

Remarks – The specimen what we found in the HNHM had no original label whatsoever, only a handwritten note with the species name and the locality: "Sumatra". We recorded it in the inventory, but its type status cannot be confirmed. The name itself is preoccupied by *Spirostreptus gracilis* (Brandt, 1840) which is now *Zinophora gracilis* (Brandt, 1840) (Jeekel 2006).

209. *Spirostreptus maculatus* Daday, 1889
Type material – female, [Indonesia]: Sumatra, 1883*, leg. J. Machik (648/14.a) [holotype].
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 126.
Current status – preoccupied (junior homonym).
Remarks – The name is preoccupied by *Spirostreptus maculatus* Newport, 1844, and also by *Spirostreptus maculatus* Karsch, 1881 (= *Callistodontopyge maculata* (Karsch, 1881)) (Jeekel 2006).

210. *Spirostreptus nitidus* Daday, 1891
Type material – five females, [Trinidad and Tobago]: Insula Trinidad [syntypes].
Original description – Daday (1891): pp. 137–138, pl. VII: fig. 5.
Current status – *Orthoporus nitidus* (Daday, 1891) (Chamberlin 1918).
Remarks – Chamberlin (1918) transferred the species to the genus *Orthoporus* Silvestri, 1897, and this combination has been accepted as valid by Krabbe (1982). Hoffman (1996) placed the species in the family Spirostreptidae.

211. *Spirostreptus sulcaticollis* Daday, 1891
Type material – three males and females (dry), [Venezuela]: Caracas [syntypes].
Original description – Daday (1891): pp. 136–137, pl. VII: figs 1–3.
Current status – *Orthoporus sulcaticollis* (Daday, 1891) (Krabbe 1982).
Remarks – It is a valid species as *Orthoporus sulcaticollis* in the family Spirostreptidae (Krabbe 1982, Bueno-Villegas *et al.* 2019).

212. *Spirostreptus unicolor* Daday, 1889
Type material – one specimen, [Indonesia]: Sumatra, 1883*, leg. J. Machik (648/14.b) [holotype].
Original description – Daday (1889*c*): p. 126.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – Inferred from the otherwise poor original description, it must have been based on a single female [holotype] specimen.

213. *Octoglyphus pulcher* Loksa, 1960
Type material – male and several females specimens, China: "aus der Höhle Nyu-Jie bei dem in der Nähe der Grenze gegen Vietnam gelegenen Dorf Pulung", 26–27 March 1959, leg. D. Balázs [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1960*a*): pp. 143–145, figs 32–38.
Current status – *Glyphiulus pulcher* (Loksa, 1960) (Murakami 1975).
Remarks – Based on the detailed description and the gonopod drawings, its valid status could be verified and confirmed (Golovatch *et al.* 2007).

214. *Trogloglyphus anophthalmus* Loksa, 1960
Type material – several male specimens, China: "aus der Höhle Nyu-Jie bei dem in der Nähe der Grenze gegen Vietnam gelegenen Dorf Pulung", 26–27 March 1959, leg. D. Balázs [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1960*a*): pp. 139–141, figs 17–24.
Current status – *Glyphiulus anophthalmus* (Loksa, 1960) (Mauriès & Nguyen Duy-Jacquemin 1997).
Remarks – Loksa (1960*a*) also introduced the new genus *Trogloglyphus* for his two new species, *T. anophthalmus* and *T. balazsi*, collected in Chinese caves. The status of the taxon in discussion is confirmed in the genus *Glyphiulus* Gervais, 1847 by Golovatch *et al.* (2007).

215. *Trogloglyphus Balázsi* Loksa, 1960
Type material – one male and one female specimens, China: "aus einer Wasserschlund-Höhle des Dorfes Lódjen in Süd-Kujtschoui", 27 January 1959, leg. D. Balázs [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1960*a*): pp. 141–142, figs 25–31.
Current status – *Glyphiulus balazsi* (Loksa, 1960) (Mauriès 1970).
Remarks – The species was named after Dénes Balázs (1924–1994), Hungarian geographer, traveller, founder of the Hungarian Geographical Museum in Érd. The status of theCurrent taxon in the genus *Glyphiulus* Gervais, 1847 is confirmed by Golovatch *et al.* (2007).

Chordeumatida

216. *Acrochordum (Heteracrochordum* subgen n.*) evae* Loksa, 1960
Type material – female, Hungary: Bükk Mts., near Bánkút, 15 September 1949, leg. Mrs. E. Loksa; one male and five juveniles, Hungary: Bükk Mts., Hosszúbérc, 20 July 1954, leg. I. Loksa [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1960*b*): pp. 414–415, figs 5–11.
Current status – *Heteracrochordum evae* (Loksa, 1960) (Mock *et al.* 2019).

Remarks – Loksa (1960*b*) established a new subgenus for the species, which was later elevated to genus level. According to the paper, the types were deposited in the Department of Zoosystematics of ELTE. In the HNHM we found one male and one juvenile specimen labeled by Loksa as "*Heteracrochordum evae*" (HNHM diplo–04536) (Fig. 38), but there is no supporting evidence that they can be considered as types.

217. *Ceratosoma (Triakantazona) caroli* ssp. *hungaricum* Loksa, 1968
Type material – specimen number unknown, Hungary: Bakony Mts, Zirc, Pintérhegy, 1947, leg. L. Szalay & I. Kovács; Hungary: Bakony, Miklóspálhegy, November 1965, leg. I. Loksa & Zs. Szombathelyi [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1968): pp. 57–59, figs 1–19.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The number of specimens is not mentioned in the paper, but male gonopods are illustrated. Deposition of type material is also not mentioned. Without a more detailed study of new topotypic material the identity of the subspecies cannot be clarified.

218. *Ceratosoma (Triakantazona) caroli* ssp. *somlóense* Loksa, 1968
Material found: only one broken specimen (HNHM diplo–04243), Hungary: Somló Hill, October 1967, leg. I. Loksa [holotype].
Original description – Loksa (1968): pp. 60–61, figs 20–27.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The number of specimens and deposition of type material is not mentioned in the paper. We have found a vial with a broken specimen (hind body part only) and a separate microtube with male gonopods. They are labeled with the name "*Ceratosoma caroli evae*" and corresponding locality ("Somló, 1967. X.") (Loksa's handwriting) (Fig. 39), so it is possible that this sample served as basis for the description where male gonopods were also illustrated. Without a more detailed study of new topotypic material the identity of the subspecies cannot be clarified.

219. *Craspedosoma transsylvanicum* f. *barcsicum* Loksa, 1981
Type material – specimen number unknown, Hungary: Baranya county, Barcs, *Juniperus* woodland, pitfall traps, 1975–1976, 1980–1981, leg. I. Loksa [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1981): p. 47, figs 1–3.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – No details on number of specimens, exact localities, or about the deposition of type material were indicated. The species *Craspedosoma transsylvanicum* Verhoeff, 1897 is now accepted as a subspecies of *Craspedosoma raulinsii* Leach, 1816 (Sierwald & Spelda 2023). Names

proposed as "forma" cannot be applied, but even the specific or subspecific status can only be clarified with a detailed study of new topotypic material.

220. *Craspedosoma transsylvanicum* f. *pákozdense* Loksa, 1956
Type material – 15 individuals, Hungary: Velencei Hills, Nadap, 24 October 1951, from litter sieving, leg. Z. Kaszab; 2 individuals, Hungary: Pákozd, Bella valley, 9 October 1951, leg. Z. Kaszab [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1956): pp. 385–386, fig. 1.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – In the paper 17 specimens were mentioned from two different localities as basis for the description. No details about the deposition of type material were indicated. The species *Craspedosoma transsylvanicum* Verhoeff, 1897 is now accepted as a subspecies of *Craspedosoma raulinsii* Leach, 1816 (Sierwald & Spelda 2023). Names propsed as "forma" cannot be applied, but even the specific or subspecific status can only be clarified with a detailed study of new topotypic material.

221. *Heteroporatia bosniense* ssp. *hungaricum* Loksa, 1953
Type material – seven male and nine female specimens, Hungary: Bátorliget, 30 September 1949, leg. Z. Kaszab; Hungary: 6 males and 20 females, Bátorliget, 29 September 1949, leg. J. Fodor; 47 males and 26 females, Hungary: Bátorliget, pitfall traps, 28 September–1 October 1949, leg. Z. Kaszab [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1953): pp. 179, figs 32–33.
Current status – *Mastigona bosniensis* (Verhoeff, 1897) (Lazányi & Korsós 2009).
Remarks – The description is based on a total of 60 male and 55 female syntypic specimens from the protected mire habitat in Bátorliget, W Hungary. No details about the deposition of type material were indicated. Based on newly collected topotypic material, the subspecific status was not considered convincing (Korsós 1991).

222. *Hylebainosoma tatranum* spp. *jósvaense* Loksa, 1962
Type material – two male specimens, Hungary: Aggtelek, Jósvafő, Nagyoldal, *Orno-Quercetum*, pitfall traps, September-November 1958, leg. I. Loksa [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1962*b*): pp. 158–159, figs 9–11.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – The description is based on two males with gonopods illustrated, and were supposedly deposited in the Department of Zoosystematics of ELTE. In his paper Loksa (1962) elevated Verhoeff's *Hylebainosoma tatranum* var. *dudichi* (Verhoeff, 1941) to subspecific rank, and at the same

time described the new subspecies "*jósvaense*". Without type material the subspecific status can only be clarified with a detailed study of new topotypic material.

223. *Microchordeuma brölemanni* ssp. *gebhardti* Loksa, 1962
Type material – several male and female specimens, Hungary: Mecsek Mts, "Misinatető und Dömörkapu", 1959, leg. A. Gebhardt; same locality, pitfall traps, 1959–1960, leg. I. Loksa [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1962*b*): pp. 157–158, figs 1–7.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – According to the original description, the "Typus" should have been deposited in the collection of the Janus Pannonius Museum, Pécs, South Hungary, but we could not find it there. It was named after Antal Gebhardt (1887–1972), Hungarian biologist and cave researcher, explorer of the Abaliget Cave, Mecsek Mts, South Hungary. The species itself is listed as *Melogona broelemanni* (Verhoeff, 1897) by Kime & Enghoff (2021). Without type material the subspecific status can only be clarified with a detailed study of new topotypic material.

224. *Microchordeuma transsilvanicum* ssp. *hungaricum* Sziráki, 1967
Type material – specimen number unknown, Hungary: Nógrád county, Karancs Hill, Kercseg hilltop, 1 March 1966, leg. Gy. Sziráki [syntypes].
Original description – Sziráki (1967): pp. 259–261, figs 1–5.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – No details of the type material, including its depository, are known. The subspecies was initially accepted by Korsós (1994, 1998) under *Melogona transsilvanica* (Verhoeff, 1897). Without type material the subspecific status can only be clarified with a detailed study of new topotypic material.

Stemmiulida

225. *Diopsiulus (Plusiochaeturus) Madaraszi* Silvestri, 1916
Type material – several male specimens, "Exempla descripta a Cl. Dr. J. Madarasz, cui species dicata est, ad Kala-wera (Ceylan) lecta sunt." (The specimens described by Dr. J. Madarasz, to whom the species is dedicated, were collected at Kala-wera, Ceylon) [syntypes].
Original description – Silvestri (1916): pp. 339–340, figs XLVI: 1–13.
Current status – *Diopsiulus madaraszi* Silvestri, 1916 (Silvestri 1916).
Remarks – According to the original publication, male specimens (with gonopods illustrated) were probably collected by (and named after) Gyula Madarász (1858–1931), Hungarian ornithologist and nature illustrator of

the Hungarian National Museum who conducted a collecting trip to Ceylon in 1895–1896. The specimens were properly illustrated by Silvestri (1916).

226. *Stemmiulus Biroi* Silvestri, 1916
Type material – holotype, "Exemplum descriptum in M. Hanseman (Nova Guinea) L. Birò, cui species dicata est, legit." (The specimen described in M. Hanseman (New Guinea) by L. Biró, to whom the species is dedicated.).
Original description – Silvestri (1916): pp. 322–323, fig. XXX (1–5).
Current status – Stemmiulus biroi Silvestri, 1916 (Silvestri 1916).
Remarks – It is not clear what "M. Hanseman" means in the original description; however, it is for sure that the single specimen has been collected by L. Bíró in Papua New Guinea. It was probably a female, because no gonopods were illustrated.

Polydesmida

227. *Centrodesmus longispinus* Loksa, 1960
Type material – a single male, China: "aus einer Höhle neben dem Dorf Pien-Ja in Mittel-Kuloui", 28 Januar 1959, leg. D. Balázs [holotype].
Original description – Loksa (1960*a*): pp. 135–137, figs 1–11.
Current status – Hylomus longispinus (Loksa, 1960) (Srisonchai *et al.* 2018).
Remarks – The species was first transferred to *Desmoxytes* Chamberlin, 1923, then the new combination *Hylomus longispinus* was established (Golovatch & Enghoff 1994, Nguyen & Sierwald 2010).

228. *Paltophorus tuberculifer* Loksa, 1967
Type material – holotype male, Brazzaville–Congo [Republic of Kongo]: Brazzaville, ORSTOM Park, Berlese sample, 27 December 1963, (No. 525), leg. J. Balogh & A. Zicsi; six male, six female and nine juvenile paratypes, from different localities (Nos. 215, 219, 248, 479, 492, 493, 526, 535, 543, 575, 648, 656, 695).
Original description – Loksa (1967*b*): pp. 211–212, figs 11–13.
Current status – Basacantha tuberculifer (Loksa, 1967) (Demange & Mauriès 1975).
Remarks – It is strange and disappointing that although all Brazzaville–Congo material have been found in the HNHM, the types of this species are missing.

229. *Polydesmus csikii* Loksa, 1954
Type material – specimen number unknown, [Romania]: Strázsa Hill, Vulkan Gorge, leg. E. Csiki [syntypes].

Original description – Loksa (1954): p. 219, figs 13–14.
Current status – *Polydesmus csikii* Loksa, 1954 (Tabacaru & Negrea 1961).
Remarks – The species, even without available type material, is accepted by Giurginca *et al.* (2007), Kime & Enghoff (2011).

230. *Polydesmus edentulus bidentatus* f. *hungarica* Loksa, 1958
Type material – ten male and four female specimens, Hungary, Szakonyfalu, SW from Szentgotthárd, pitfall traps, 16 August–16 October 1957, leg. I. Loksa [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1958): pp. 49–54, figs 1–12.
Current status – *Polydesmus edentulus* C. L. Koch, 1847 ssp. *bidentatus* Verhoeff, 1895 (Korsós 2001*a*).
Remarks – The infrasubspecific names proposed as "forma" cannot be applied in zoological nomenclature.

231. *Polydesmus geminidentatus* Loksa, 1954
Type material – male specimens (number unknown), [Ukraine]: Körösmező (Ясіня), Mts Mencsil, 1911, leg. E. Csiki [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1954): p. 220, figs 15–17.
Current status – *Polydesmus geminidentatus* Loksa, 1954 (Kosyanenko & Chumak 2008).

232. *Polydesmus graecus* ssp. *rhodosensis* Loksa, 1970
Type material – one male and four female specimens, [Turkey]: "Gebirge bei Marmaris, Gesiebe aus einem hohlen Baum und aus Moosrasen neben einem kleinen Gerinne", 12 April 1966, leg. H. Franz [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1970): pp. 264–268, figs 12–21.
Current status – *Polydesmus graecus* Daday, 1889 ssp. *rhodosensis* (Loksa, 1970) (Strasser 1976); Ćurčić *et al.* 2001).
Remarks – Although the name of the taxon is "*rhodosensis*" but actually it was collected in Turkey, near the port city Marmaris to Rhodos island (Greece).

233. *Polydesmus griseoalbus* ssp. *kesselyáki* Loksa, 1954
Type material – specimen number unknown, [Romania]: Pálfa, 27 September 1940, leg. A. Kesselyák [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1954): p. 221, fig. 26.
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – It was named after Adorján Kesselyák (1906–1951) Hungarian zoologist. The species, *Polydesmus griseoalbus* Verhoeff, 1898, is listed without any subspecies in Kime & Enghoff (2011). As type material is not available, the subspecific status of the taxon can only be clarified with a detailed study of new topotypic material.

234. *Polydesmus hamatus* Loksa, 1960
Type material – three male and two female specimens, China: "aus einer Wasserschlund-Höhle neben dem Dorf Lódjen in Süd-Kujtschoui", 27 January 1959, leg. D. Balázs [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1960*a*): pp. 137–139, figs 12–16.
Current status – *Pacidesmus sinensis* (Golovatch & Hoffman, 1989) (Golovatch & Geoffroy 2006).
Remarks – *Polydesmus hamatus* Loksa, 1960 is a preoccupied name, becasue it is a junior primary homonym of *P. hamatus* Brandt, 1841; the latter has been transferred to *Dalodesmus* Cook, 1896 resulting the combination *D. hamatus* (Brandt, 1841) (Golovatch & Hoffman 1989). Without being able to examine the type material, based on the insufficient details of the gonopod drawings, the replacement name *Epanerchodus sinensis* Golovatch et Hoffman, 1989 was proposed. Overlooking this replacement name, Chen & Meng (1990) renamed *P. hamatus* Loksa, 1957 as *P. guizhouensis* Chen et Meng, 1990, but this name immediately became junior subjective synonym of *E. sinensis*, as pointed out by Golovatch (1991). Later, Golovatch & Geoffroy (2006) transferred the species-group name *sinensis* to the genus *Pacidesmus* Golovatch, 1991, resulting in the new combination *P. sinensis* (Golovatch et Hoffman, 1989). Golovatch *et al.* (2010) and Liu & Golovatch (2020) confirmed this placement.

235. *Polydesmus (Propolydesmus) miguelinus* ssp. *laevidentatus* Loksa, 1967
Type material – specimen number unknown, Spain: Canary Islands, Tenerife, "N-Hang des Teide-Massivs, oberhalb Oratava beim Brothaus de las Fuentes, Lorbeerwald, 1000 m", "Barranco oberhalb Oratava, 750 m", 7 April 1965, leg. H. Franz [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1967*a*): pp. 133–134, figs 1–9.
Current status – *Propolydesmus laevidentatus* (Loksa, 1967) (Djursvoll *et al.* 2001).
Remarks – The subspecies was first elevated to species level as *Polydesmus laevidentatus* (Loksa, 1967) by Vicente & Enghoff (1999), then transferred to the genus *Propolydesmus* Verhoeff, 1895 (Djursvoll *et al.* 2001), followed by Enghoff & Golovatch (2003), Arndt *et al.* (2008) and Kime & Enghoff (2011).

236. *Polydesmus monticola* ssp. *kőszegensis* Loksa, 1954
Type material – specimen number unknown, Hungary: Kőszegi Mts, 600 m, 13 July 1936, leg. S. Pongrácz [syntypes].
Original description – Loksa (1954): p. 219, fig. 5.
Current status – *Polydesmus monticola* Latzel, 1884 (Korsós & Lazányi 2020).
Remarks – Without type material available, in order to clarify the status of the taxon a detailed study of new topotypic material is necessary.

237. *Rachis californicus* Daday, 1891
Type material – holotype male ("specimen unicum"), [USA]: California.
Original description – Daday (1891): p. 142, pl. VII: fig. 12.
Current status – Leptherpum californicum (Daday, 1891) (Hoffman 1992).
Remarks – Unfortunately we could not find the type specimen, as it was already stated as lost by Hoffman (1992). The species, however, is widely accepted as *Leptherpum californicum* (Daday, 1891) (see e.g. Hoffman 1999).

238. *Strongylosoma mediterraneum* Daday, 1891
Type material – 33 male and female syntypes, [Greece]: Panormo (Graecia) and [Italy]: Palermo (Sicilia).
Original description – Daday (1891): p. 141, pl. VII: fig. 11.
Current status – Stosatea italica (Latzel, 1886) (Jeekel 1967).
Remarks – Despite the numerous specimens examined by Daday, we could not find any material under this name. Hoffman & Lohmander (1968) listed *Strongylosoma mediterraneum* under *Enthothalassinum* Attems, 1914, overlooking Jeekel's publication (1967) one year earlier, where he established the priority of *Stosatea* Gray, 1843.

239. *Strongylosoma pallidicephalus* ssp. *franzi* Loksa, 1970
Type material – [Greece]: a single male, [Greece]: "Insel Rhodos zwischen Kolimbia und Arrgipolis", 10 April 1966, leg. H. Franz [holotype].
Original description – Loksa (1970): pp. 263–264, figs 1–5.
Current status – Tetrarthrosoma pallidicephalum (Schubart, 1934) ssp. *franzi* (Loksa, 1970) (Sierwald & Spelda 2023).

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

Glomerida

Glomeris hexasticha var. *cingulata* Daday, 1889
Material – female (intact) (HNHM diplo–00403, 830/1888, My 55.794); N. Parlag.
Original description – ?
Current status – uncertain.
Remarks – Although the specimen we found is labeled by Daday as "n. v." (= "new variety") we could not find any description in the relevant publications (Daday 1889*a*, 1889*b*, 1889*c*). Even the given locality "N. Parlag" is dubious and could not be found. The names proposed as individual variation ("varietas") cannot be applied.

Julida

Cylindroiulus n. sp. Verhoeff, 1941

Material – two females (in pieces) (HNHM diplo–01898), [Slovakia]: Körmöcbánya, Nándor altáró [Nándor mine], 300 m mélyben [in 300 m depth], 20 August 1936, leg. E. Dudich.

Description: Verhoeff (1941): p. 239.

Current status – uncertain.

Remarks – Karl Wilhelm Verhoeff (1867–1945) has been in regular contact with Professor Endre Dudich (1895–1971), head of the Department of Zoosystematics of the Budapest University, from whom he frequently received myriapod material for identification. In the 1941 paper on page 239, Verhoeff mentioned a sample of females "Julidae? gen.", from: "K. 20. VIII. 1936 in Nándor-Erbstollen, etwa in 300 m Tiefe". "K." is Körmöcbánya. The given locality is the same as in our sample, labeled with "*Cylindroiulus* n. sp." by Verhoeff (Fig. 40). As it is stated in the paper that "Es ist nicht möglich ohne Kenntnis der Mänchens über die Stellung dieser Form ins Klare zu kommen", we can only add that these female specimens have an unclarified identity.

Chordeumatida

Atractosoma bensae Silvestri, ?

Material – male (in three pieces with intact gonopods), and female "cotypi"(intact) (1110/1897, HNHM diplo–04456), Italy: Genova, Gr. Pollera, 1897*, leg. F. Silvestri.

Original description – ?

Current status – nomen nudum.

Remarks – It seems that "*Atractosoma bensae*" as a new species has never been described by Silvestri, although he labeled the specimens as "*cotypi*" (Figs 42–43). The name itself (*A. bensae*) appears in some publications (Bensa 1900: p. 106, Verhoeff 1900*b*: p. 391, Franciscolo 1951: p. 51, Bologna & Vigna-Taglianti 1985 p. 189), but without proper description, therefore it is a *nomen nudum*. Moreover, from the original locality, Pollera cave, only one chordeumatid millipede is known, and that is *Litogona* (originally *Atractosoma*) *hyalops* (Latzel, 1889) (Manfredi 1932, 1953). Based on the superficial comparison of the drawings by Latzel (1889: figs 3–4) and Manfredi (1953: figs 8–9), most probably *A. bensae* is identical with this species. This has already been foreseen by Verhoeff (1900*b*: p. 391): "Ich erhielt vom Autor 1 ♀ zugesandt. Silvestri tauschte mir 1 ♂ ein, das aus der Grotta Pollera in Ligurien stammt, unter dem Namen "*Atractosoma Brusae* [this is certainly a misreading of "*Bensae*"] Silv. i. litt." Eine genauere

Prüfung ergab, dass es sich zweifellos um *hyalops* Latz. handelt. Die Abbildungen, welche L. seiner Diagnose beigab, sind zwar roh und morphologisch ganz unrichtig, aber sie lassen sich doch mit grosser Wahrscheinlichkeit auf das mir von S. gesandte Thier beziehen." Later, Franciscolo (1951: p. 51) also wrote that he got the information directly from Silvestri, that "the species is still waiting for description", and "it cannot be excluded that it is a synonymy of *A. hyalops* Latzel". Since we have a male specimen with intact gonopods, with a more detailed investigation it would be worthwhile to prove all this assumptions.

Figures 38–43. Labels and type specimens. 38 = Label of the possible type of *Heterachrochordum evae* (Loksa, 1960) with Loksa's handwriting; 39 = Label of the possible type of *Ceratosoma caroli somlóense* Loksa, 1968, with Loksa's handwriting "*Ceratosoma caroli evae*"; 40–41 = Labels and two specimens of the undescribed "*Cylindroiulus* sp. n." by Verhoeff; 42–43 = Labels and specimen of the undescribed species "*Atractosoma bensae* Silv. Cotypi Gr. Pollera: Genova – Silv." *nomen nudum*.

DISCUSSION

As it can be seen from the lists above, the condition of the different type materials is not uniform. Some specimens are preserved in good shape, others are difficult to study and their status can only be estimated from the original descriptions if proper details and figures were published. In many cases, the current taxonomical classification has changed, new combinations and synonymies have been established, or the status remains uncertain – *nomen dubium*. Spelling alterations have also been corrected when Hungarian personal names with accents and capital letters were used in the specific name. Nomenclatorial or taxonomical actions like name amendments and lectotype designations, however, have not been made and have been left for future studies of the individual taxa.

In the case of the 53 species-group names indicated by numbers from 187 to 239 (section Missing types), several hypotheses can be proposed to explain the situation of missing material. In every case, the historical background should be taken into consideration, even if the circumstances cannot be clarified completely. The Department of Zoology of the HNHM moved to its present building in Baross street, Budapest, in 1928 ("on a temporary basis") where it still houses the majority of the entomological collections (Korsós 2019). During the Hungarian uprising in 1956, the building in Baross street was hit by a Russian artillery shell and many collections suffered significant damage. Fortunately, the Myriapoda Collection was not among them, and old material could survive. However, curatorial work was not specifically focussed on centipedes and millipedes, and until the employment of a permanent myriapodologist in 1982, the specimens received little attention. Even after that, the Myriapoda Collection had to be moved to different locations in the same building, which was not in the best interest of the scientific material. In order to get a better overview of the missing types, we have summarised the relevant major historical collections in several tables (Tables 3–9).

The oldest scientific contribution to Hungarian myriapod taxonomy was given by Tömösváry (1885), who described seven new species from the collection of J. Xántus from East Asia (Table 3). Xántus took part in the Austro-Hungarian Expedition to East Asia between 1869–1870 which he departed in Yokohama, Japan, and continued his collecting trip independently to Borneo (Xántus 1880). According to the old inventory book, he collected 55 species of myriapods under registry number 305/1870 (Fig. 3). Of these, Tömösváry described seven new millipede species, six of which exist in the present Myriapoda Collection of the HNHM. Four of them (marked with asterisk in Table 3) were already listed in Korsós (1983), while two of the other three could be found as documented by the present investigation. Unfortunately, the type of *Spirobolus ater* Tömösváry, 1885 could not be located.

Table 3. Species described by Tömösváry (1885) from the collection of J. Xántus (1 out of 7 is missing). Asterisks mark those species which were already listed in Korsós (1983).

Species	Author	Collector	Locality	Inventory number	Present/ absent
*Sphaeropoeus falcicornis**	Tömösváry	J. Xántus	Borneo, Matang	305/1870	+
*Sphaeropoeus granulatus**	Tömösváry	J. Xántus	Borneo, Matang	305/1870	+
*Oxyurus rosulans**	Tömösváry	J. Xántus	Japonia, Nangasaki	305/1870	+
*Spirobolus rufo-marginatus**	Tömösváry	J. Xántus	Borneo, Matang, Sarawak	305/1870	+
Spirobolus erythropus	Tömösváry	J. Xántus	Borneo, Matang, Sarawak	305/1870	+
Spirobolus ater	Tömösváry	J. Xántus	Borneo, Matang	305/1870	–
Siphonophora quadrituberculata	Tömösváry	J. Xántus	Borneo, Matang, Sarawak	305/1870	+

After the fruitful yet tragically short life of Ödön Tömösváry (Korsós 2003), J. Daday took over the curation of the Myriapoda collection. Daday was rather a specialist in Crustacea (Forró 1982) and his myriapodological activity is laden with many errors and by numerous misidentifications. In his monograph of the *Fauna Regni Hungariae*, Daday (1889*a*) described ten new species and nine new varieties of millipedes from the Carpathian Basin, whose types are found in the HNHM. Most of them are females or juveniles, or varieties; their current statuses are discussed in the previous chapter.

Daday also described a number of exotic species, and because of that early period of invertebrate taxonomy, those names are mostly still valid today. The two major publications are those on the foreign material preserved in the HNHM (Daday 1889*c*), and on the material borrowed from the Zoologische Sammlung der Universität Heidelberg, Germany (Daday 1891). All new species names, with their collectors, localities, old inventory numbers and their availability, are listed in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4. Species described by Daday (1889*c*) from foreign collections (4 out of 28 is missing). Asterisks mark those species which were already listed in Korsós (1983).

Species	Author	Collector	Locality	Inventory number	Present/ absent
Platydesmus typhlus	Daday	E. Reitter	Corfu, Patras	866/2.3.4.	+
Platydesmus mediterraneus	Daday	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/5	+
Julus Hermani	Daday	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/23	+
Julus fuscofasciatus	Daday	E. Reitter	Patras	866/28	+
Julus fuscifrons	Daday	E. Reitter	Patras	866/29	+
Julus acutesquamatus	Daday	L. Örley	Italia, Sorrento	645/116	+
*Alloporus transvalicus**	Daday	E. Reitter	Transval	866/32	+
*Spirostreptus pusillus**	Daday	E. Reitter	Transval	866/34	+
*Spirostreptus trilineatus**	Daday	J. Xántus	Borneo, Matang	305/42	+
Spirostreptus maculatus	Daday	J. Machik	Sumatra	648/14.a.	–
Spirostreptus unicolor	Daday	J. Machik	Sumatra	648/14.b.	–
Spirostreptus gracilis	Daday	J. Machik	Sumatra	648/14.c.	–
*Spirostreptus trisulcatus**	Daday	I. Vereby	Panama	–	+
*Spirostreptus politus**	Daday	J. Vadona	India orientalis	832/1	+
*Spirostreptus flavomarginatus**	Daday	J. Xántus	Borneo, Matang	305/44	+
Spirobolus ferrugineus	Daday	I. Vereby	Panama	–	–
*Spirobolus Hegedüsii**	Daday	J. Vadona	Panama	799/1	+
Lysiopetalum trifasciatum	Daday	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/40	+
Lysiopetalum unicolor	Daday	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/41	+
Lysiopetalum unilineatum	Daday	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/44	+
Lysiopetalum longicorne	Daday	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/45	+

Species	Author	Collector	Locality	Inventory number	Present/ absent
Trachydesmus Simonii	Daday	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/47	+
Paradoxosoma granulatum	Daday	E. Reitter	Corfu	866/48.49	+
Paradesmus flavocarinatus	Daday	J. Xántus	Siam, Bangkok	305/51	+
*Euryurus flavocarinatus**	Daday	J. Vadona	Mexico	799/2	+
Polydesmus graecus	Daday	E. Reitter	Morea, Demiobas	866/54	+
Polydesmus mediterraneus	Daday	Ö. Tömösváry E. Reitter	Serbia, Negotin Corfu, Patras	866/58 866/56-58	+
*Sphaeropoeus tatusiaeformis**	Daday	J. Machik	Sumatra	648/1.d.	+

Table 5. Species described by Daday (1891) from the Heidelberg collection (all 8 are missing).

Species	Author	Collector	Locality	Present/ absent
Spirostreptus sulcaticollis	Daday	?	Caracas	–
Spirostreptus flavocingulatus	Daday	?	California	–
Spirostreptus nitidus	Daday	?	Insula Trinidad	–
Spirobolus politus	Daday	?	India orientalis	–
Spirobolus coeruleolimbatus	Daday	?	Queensland	–
Spirobolus virescens	Daday	?	Insula Trinidad	–
Strongylosoma mediterraneum	Daday	?	Panormo (Graecia) et Palermo (Sicilia)	–
Rachis californicus	Daday	?	California	–

While 24 of the 28 "foreign" types deposited originally in the HNHM could be retrieved (eight of them were already listed in Korsós (1983), marked with an asterisk in Table 4), partly thanks to the material returned from the MHNG by B. Hauser (see Table 1), the whereabouts of the Heidelberg collection could not be brought to light. Daday received 137 myriapod specimens in 49 alcohol jars and

five dry specimens from Otto Bütschli (1848–1920), professor at the University of Heidelberg, and from this material he described eight new millipede species (Daday 1891). Unfortunately, data on exact collections and about the collectors are all missing (Table 5).

When we inquired about the current situation of the Zoological Collection of Heidelberg University (now under the Centre for Organismal Studies, Universität Heidelberg), Dr. Thomas Holstein (professor of Molecular Evolution and Genomics) provided the following information (11 October 2023): "The zoological collection, last curated before World War II by Clara Hamburger, had a turbulent history in the post-war period. With the move from Sophienstrasse to the new institute in Neuenheimer Feld 230 [in Heidelberg], many of the specimens were lost. In addition, the character of the museum changed; a scientific collection became a didactically oriented collection for students and the interested public. The last transfer of material took place around 2004 when collection items were passed on to the Senckenberg Museum in Frankfurt am Main. Unfortunately, again there are no records of this [Daday's material] either."

The next important historical myriapod collection in the HNHM from exotic regions originated from Lajos Bíró, who spent seven years in Papua New Guinea between 1896 and 1902 (Bíró 1923). His collected material, more than 200 thousand invertebrate specimens, arrived to the museum in several phases. At an intermediate occasion Daday sent a package of millipedes to Filippo Silvestri (1873–1949), a well-known Italian entomologist, born in Bevagna (Umbria, Perugia county), who served as director of the Institute of Entomology and Zoology at the Agricultural College in Portici for 45 years. Silvestri described eleven new species from Bíró's material (Table 6), and the types of all of them with one exception, could be retrieved in the HNHM (those already listed in Korsós 1983 are marked with asterisk in Table 6). Unfortunately, we could not find the correspondence about this material exchange between Daday and Silvestri. Silvestri instructed in his testament that his collection should be deposited at the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, but his descendants did not oblige and the material arrived there only in 2005 (letter by Dr. Roberto Poggi, honorary curator of Museo Civico di Storia Naturale). According to the information from Dr. Maria Tavano (curator of the GNHM), the millipede types of Silvestri are kept partly in the general collection of the Genova Museum (returned by Silvestri after the study) or in part in his personal collection curated separately (where he retained some duplicates, when present). This is important, because in some cases, indicated in our type catalogue, male gonopods are removed and missing from our specimens, and microscope slides made of the same specimens by Silvestri might have been retained in this personal collection (e.g. Fig. 36). The indication "Cotypi" on the labels (Figs 34–35) may refer also to the fact that there are type specimens in other collections. Silvestri generally considered "Typus" (e.g. Fig. 18) what is now a holotype and "Cotypi" or "Paratypi" (Fig. 22) what we call now paratypes.

Table 6. Species described by Silvestri (1899) from the material collected by L. Bíró in New Guinea (only 1 out of 11 is missing). Asterisks mark species already listed in Korsós (1983).

Species	Author	Collector	Locality	Inventory number	Present/ absent
Trichoproctus birói	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Ins. Tamara, Berlinhafen	1124/1897	–
*Siphonotus setosus**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Ins. Tamara, Berlinhafen	1124/1897	+
*Opisthoporodesmus obtectus**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Ins. Tamara, Berlinhafen	1124/1897	+
*Atropisoma Horváthi**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Erima, Astrolabebai	1124/1897	+
*Atropisoma insulare**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Ins. Tamara, Berlinhafen	1124/1897	+
*Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Erima, Astrolabebai	1124/1897	+
*Plusiogonodesmus felix**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Ins. Tamara, Berlinhafen	1124/1897	+
*Rhinocricus furcatus**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Erima, Astrolabebai	1124/1897	+
*Trigoniulus venatorius**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Erima, Astrolabebai	1124/1897	+
*Trigoniulus gracilis**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Erima, Astrolabebai	1124/1897	+
*Diopsiiulus parvulus**	Silvestri	L. Bíró	Erima, Astrolabebai	1124/1897	+

In the second half of the 20th century Imre Loksa provided the most important contributions to Hungarian myriapodology (Korsós 1993). He worked on almost all soil macroinvertebrates, and beside taxonomy his main interest was the ecology of Hungarian forests (Loksa 1966). From millipedes, he described 19 species, 19 subspecies, two forms new to science from the Hungarian fauna, whose type material, wherever mentioned, was supposed to be deposited in the Department of Zoosystematics, ELTE. Unfortunately, all of them are missing except for two (*Chromatoiulus transsilvanicus* ssp. *transdanubicus* Loksa, 1962 and *Brachydesmus attemsii* ssp. *tenkesensis* Loksa, 1962, see Nos. 46 and 155).

Loksa dealt with relatively little foreign millipede material, and his connection with other myriapodologists was also modest (Dózsa-Farkas 1992). However, he was asked by Herbert Franz (1908–2002), notable Austrian

entomologist and soil zoologist, to work on his material collected in the Canary Islands and Rhodos. Loksa described four new millipede species and two new subspecies (Table 7) from this material (Loksa 1967*a*, 1970). We tried to track the correspondence between Franz and Loksa with the help of Nesrine Akkari and Jürgen Gruber (NHMW), but apart from the handwritten list of exact localities by Franz which correspond to the publications and labels by Loksa, no further indications of the identifications could be found. Because of the matching data, we nevertheless consider one sample received from ELTE in 2017 as the only possible type material of *Siphonocryptus canariensis* Loksa, 1967 (No. 30) (Fig. 9). Unfortunately, the types of all the other five species and subspecies collected by Franz could not be located.

Table 7. New species and subspecies described by Loksa (1967*a*, 1970) from the material collected by H. Franz (Tenerife and Rhodos) (only 1 exist out of 6).

Species	Author	Collector	Locality	Present/ absent
Choneiulus franzi	Loksa, 1967	H. Franz	Tenerife	–
Chromatoiulus bicolor	Loksa, 1970	H. Franz	Rhodos	–
Polydesmus graecus rhodosensis	Loksa, 1970	H. Franz	Rhodos	–
Propolydesmus miguelinus laevidentatus	Loksa, 1967	H. Franz	Tenerife	–
Siphonocryptus canariensis	Loksa, 1967	H. Franz	Tenerife	+
Strongylosoma pallidicephalus franzi	Loksa, 1970	H. Franz	Rhodos	–

Loksa's two other papers dealing with exotic millipede material are those about the collections from China (Balázs 1962, Loksa 1960*a*) and from Brazzaville–Congo, today Republic of Congo (Balogh *et al.* 1965, Loksa 1967*b*). The Chinese material was collected by the eminent geographer and cave researcher Dénes Balázs (1924–1994) who – among others – is notable for the establishment of the Hungarian Geographical Museum in the town of Érd. Loksa (1960*a*) in his paper stated that the material which served as basis for the description of five new species (Table 8) was deposited in the HNHM. Unfortunately, none of those samples could be found.

Table 8. New species described by Loksa (1960*a*) from material collected in Chinese caves (none exist in HNHM).

Species	Author	Collector	Locality	Present/ absent
Centrodesmus longispinus	Loksa, 1960*a*	D. Balázs	Pien-Ja	–
Polydesmus hamatus	Loksa, 1960*a*	D. Balázs	Lódjen	–
Trogloglyphus anophthalmus	Loksa, 1960*a*	D. Balázs	Pulung, Nyu-Jie	–
Trogloglyphus Balázsi	Loksa, 1960*a*	D. Balázs	Lódjen	–
Octoglyphus pulcher	Loksa, 1960*a*	D. Balázs	Pulung, Nyu-Jie	–

The Brazzaville–Congo expedition was carried out by János Balogh (1913–2002) and András Zicsi (1928–2015), two eminent zoologists of ELTE, specialists of Acari and Lumbricidae, respectively (Balogh *et al.* 1965). Loksa (1967*b*) described 7 new millipede species and 2 subspecies from their material, and stated in the publication that the type material were deposited in the HNHM. With extreme luck, we found all the types with the exception of one species (*Paltophorus tuberculifer* Loksa, 1967, No. 228) (Table 9). The vials were labeled by Loksa's pencil handwriting with abbreviated species names and words like "type" or "typus", and with locality numbers exactly corresponding to the type localities given in the paper. Gonopods of some of the male millipedes were removed into microtubes in a separate jar and labeled with codes, but unfortunately they could not be retrieved.

Table 9. New species and subspecies described by Loksa (1967*b*) from Brazzaville–Congo (8 out of the 9 forms exist).

Species	Author	Collector	Locality	Present/ absent
Phaeodesmus complicatus	Loksa, 1967*b*	J. Balogh & A. Zicsi	Nr. 66, Kindamba	+
Podochresimus pallidus	Loksa, 1967*b*	J. Balogh & A. Zicsi	Nr. 310, Bouenza	+
Paltophorus desaillyi paucistachys	Loksa, 1967*b*	J. Balogh & A. Zicsi	Nr. 295, 317, Sibiti	+

Species	Author	Collector	Locality	Present/ absent
Paltophorus tuberculifer	Loksa, 1967*b*	J. Balogh & A. Zicsi	Nr. 215, 219, 248, 479, 492, 493, 525, 535, 543, 575, 648, 656, 695	–
Paltophorus taeniatus	Loksa, 1967b	J. Balogh & A. Zicsi	Nr. 167, Kindamba	+
Paltophorus velifer	Loksa, 1967*b*	J. Balogh & A. Zicsi	Nr. 638, Lefinie	+
Paracordyloporus capreolus	Loksa, 1967*b*	J. Balogh & A. Zicsi	Nr. 224, Sibiti	+
Endioporus plasticus congoensis	Loksa, 1967*b*	J. Balogh & A. Zicsi	Nr. 316, 317, 318, 102, 227, 292, 294	+
Cryptocorypha nympha	Loksa, 1967*b*	J. Balogh & A. Zicsi	Nr. 695, Brazzaville	+

Summarizing the results of our efforts presented above, we can state that there is not much hope to find any of the missing millipede types. Some of them probably got lost during the various transportations between and inside museums, others were improperly curated, handled or labeled in a hurry to make sure that they can be found for later identification. In a few cases the descriptions with proper figures are or can be sufficient to confirm the present status of the taxa, but in other cases their real identity will always remain as uncertain – *nomina dubia*, and only new topotypic material may help to clarify the situation.

As for the future, there are still some possible developments to be achieved with regards to the existing type material in the HNHM. It would be necessary to compile all information into a digital database which should be available and updated regularly online. Individual specimen and label photos could contribute to the identification of the types, including microscopic slides if any, and a collaboration with partner institutes, where similar type material might exist from the same authors, could be also fruitful.

*

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APPENDIX: AN INDEX

Species-group names are in the original spelling in alphabetical order. The number in bold indicates the serial number given in the section List of types. Names that were described before 1983 but not present in Korsós (1983) are underlined (n = 66), except for numbers from 187 to 239, which indicate material missing from the collection (n = 53).

trilineatus **93**
trisiriata **2**
trisulcatus **94**
troglobius **160**
truncorum **48**
tuberculifer **228**
typhlus **24**
unicolor (Lysiopetalum) **97**
unicolor (Spirostreptus) **212**
unilineatum (Lysiopetalum) **98**
unilineatus (Sechelleptus) **205**
vagans **139**
velifer **181**
venatorius **81**
vietnamica **105**
vinciguerrae **99**
virescens **204**
waitahae **85**
yaeyamaensis **67**

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https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5047.3.3

Arndt E., Enghoff H. & Spelda J. 2008: Millipedes (Diplopoda) of the Canarian Islands: Checklist and key. – *Vieraea* **36**: 1–28. (*Polydesmus miguelinus laevidentatus*)

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Daday J. 1889*b*: Erdély faunájának százlábúi (Myriopoda Faunae Transsylvanicae). [Kivonat a Myriopoda Faunae Hungariae műből. Abstract from the work Myriopoda Regni Hungariae.] – *Természetrajzi Füzetek* **12**(2–3): 85–107. (in Hungarian, with Latin descriptions) (*Julus transsylvanicus, Polydesmus albidus, Polydesmus montanus, Polydesmus transylvanicus, Brachydesmus hungaricus*)

Daday J. 1889*c*: A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum idegenföldi myriopodái (Myriopoda extranea Musaei Nationalis Hungarici). – *Természetrajzi Füzetek* **12**: 115–156. (in Latin) (*Platydesmus typhlus, P. mediterraneus, Julus Hermani, Julus fuscofasciatus, J. fuscifrons, J. acutesquamatus, Alloporus transvalicus, Spirostreptus pusillus, S. trilineatus, S. maculatus, S. unicolor, S. gracilis, S. trisulcatus, S, politus, S. flavomarginatus, Spirobolus ferrugineus, S. Hegedüsii, Lysiopetalum trifasciatum, L. unicolor, L. unilineatum, L. longicorne, Trachydesmus Simonii, Paradoxosoma granulatum, Paradesmus flavocarinatus, Eururus flavocarinatus, Polydesmus graecus, Polydesmus mediterraneus, Sphaeropoeus atusiaeformis*)

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A Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum ikerszelvényes-típusai II. (Arthropoda: Myriapoda: Diplopoda)

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Összefoglalás – A korábbi összefoglaló publikáció után 40 évvel újra áttekintettük a Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum Soklábúak (Myriapoda) Gyűjteményének típuspéldányait, és aktualizáltuk, értékeltük az eredetileg leírt nevek jelenlegi taxonómiai státuszát. A jelen katalógus összesen 186 fajcsoporttaxont (faj, alfaj, változat és forma) tartalmaz, amely több mint ötször több, mint az eredeti 1983-as listában (35). Azóta két nagyobb gyűjtemény érkezett a múzeumba: Daday Jenő típuspéldányainak nagyobbik részét 2004-ben küldték vissza a genfi Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle-ből, a másik anyag pedig 2017-ben Loksa Imre után érkezett vissza a budapesti Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Állatrendszertani és Ökológiai Tanszékéről. A Myriapoda Gyűjtemény alapos végigkeresésével 66 fajcsoportnevet képviselő típuspéldányt sikerült azonosítani, melyeket eredetileg elveszettnek hittünk. Továbbra is hiányzik azonban 53

taxon típuspéldánya, aminek lehetséges okait igyekeztünk feltárni. A katalógus végét részletes bibliográfia zárja, amelyben az egyes publikációkban hivatkozott taxonok neveit is feltüntettük. Végül az összes fajcsoportnévhez a sorszámot és oldalszámot tartalmazó mutatót állítottunk össze. 43 ábrával, 8 táblázattal, egy függelékkel.

Kulcsszavak – típuspéldányok, ikerszelvényesek, gyűjtemény, gyűjtési adatok, katalógus

ÁBRAMAGYARÁZATOK

1–4. ábra. Régi leltárkönyvek. 1 = Az első „Gerinctelenek" (1850–1898) leltárkönyv borítója; 2 = A „Pókok és százlábúak" (1899–1950) leltárkönyv borítója; 3 = Xántus János kelet-ázsiai gyűjteményének leltári bejegyzése, 305/1870; 4 = Az abaligeti *Orobainosoma hungaricum* Verh. típuspéldányok leltári bejegyzése, 1744-1745/1928

5–8. ábra. Típuspéldányok és céduláik. 5 = *Sphaeropoeus falcicornis* Tömösváry, 1885: Hoffman (1980 *in litt.*) cédulája, és a száraz felirat az eredeti üvegről; 6 = *S. falcicornis* különböző méretű típuspéldányai; 7 = *Alloporus transvalicus* Daday, 1889: Hoffman cédulája; 8 = *Spirostreptus pusillus* Daday, 1889: Hoffman cédulája

9–16. ábra. Típuspéldányok és céduláik. 9 = Loksa kéziratos cédulája „*Colobognatha* Fr. 1064" a *Siphonocryptus canariensis* Loksa, 1967 példányokat tartalmazó fiolában; 10 = *Microspirobolus aequatorialis* Carl, 1909: Carl kéziratos cédulája; 11 = *Lophostreptus bicolor* Carl, 1909 Carl kéziratos cédulája; 12 = *Spirostreptus trisulcatus* Daday, 1889: nőstény szüntípuspéldány; 13 = *Orthoporus trisulcatus* Dad.: Hoffman cédulája; 14 = *Callipus vinceguerrae* Silvestri, 1894: Silvestri cédulája; 15 = *Koreadesmus proprius* Mikhaljova et Korsós, 2003: Mikhaljova cédulája; 16 = Silvestri cédulája: „*Atractosoma cecconii* Silv. varietas Cotypi Vallombrosa (Firenze) Silv."

17–29. ábra. Típuspéldányok és céduláik. 17 = *Protochordeuma gestri* Silvestri, 1898: Silvestri cédulája; 18 = *Diopsiiulus parvulus* Silvestri, 1899: Silvestri cédulája; 19–21 = *Paradoxosoma granulatum* Daday, 1889, Paradoxosomatidae család típusfajának fiolái, példányai és céduláj; 22 = *Strongylosoma italicum* Latzel, 1886: Silvestri cédulája; 23 = *Brachydesmus attemsi tenkesensis* Loksa, 1962: Loksa írógéppel írt cédulája; 24 = *Brachydesmus Chyzeri* Daday, 1889; 25 = *Brachydesmus hungaricus* Daday, 1889: régi leltári cédulák; 26 = *Brachydesmus troglobius* Daday, 1889: régi leltári cédulák; 27 = *Tylopus topali* Golovatch, 1984: Golovatch céduláj; 28 = *Polydesmus genuensis* Pocock, 1895: Silvestri cédulája; 29 = *Plusigonodesmus felix* Silvestri, 1899: Silvestri cédulája „*Plusigonodesmus felix*, Silv. Typus (exemplum mutilatum) Ins. Tamara: Berlinhafen, N. Guinea, Biró 8–18.XI.1896" és a régi leltári cédula

30–33. ábra. Típuspéldányok és céduláik. 30–31 = *Euryzonus flavosignatus* Carl, 1909: hím paralektotípus-példány és Carl cédulája; 32–33 = *Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi* Silvestri, 1899: Hoffman cédulája és egy nőstény szüntípuspéldány

34–37. ábra. Típuspéldányok és céduláik. 34 = *Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi* Silvestri, 1899: Silvestri cédulája a lelőhely megnevezésével „Ruldemenge" (Korsós 1983) vagy „Kuldemenye" (HNHM); 35 = *Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi*: Silvestri azonos cédulája a genovai múzeumban (fotó: M. Tavano, GNHM); 36 = *Eutrachyrhachis Dadayi*: Silvestri mikroszkópos tárgylemeze a genovai múzeumban (photo: M. Tavano, GNHM); 37 = *Riukiaria rosulans* (Tömösváry) üvege Hoffman cédulájával

38–43. ábra. Típuspéldányok és céduláik. 38 = „*Heterachrochordum evae*": Loksa kézzel írt cédulája a *Heterachrochordum evae* (Loksa, 1960) faj lehetséges típuspéldánya mellől; 39 = „*Ceratosoma caroli evae*": Loksa kézzel írt cédulája a *Ceratosoma caroli somlóense* Loksa, 1968 faj lehetséges típuspéldánya mellől; 40–41 = „*Cylindroiulus* sp. n.": a Verhoeff által megjelölt, de leíratlan faj cédulája és példányai; 42–43 = Az „*Atractosoma bensae* Silvestri" leíratlan faj, nomen nudum, cédulája és példánya

TÁBLÁZATMAGYARÁZATOK

1. táblázat. A genfi múzeumból 2004. október 31-én visszakapott, Daday Jenő által leírt ikerszelvényesfajok típusai.

2. táblázat. Az ikerszelvényeseknek (Diplopoda) a jelen katalógusban használt rendszere.

3. táblázat. Tömösváry (1885) által Xántus János gyűjtéseiből leírt fajok (a hétből egynek a típusa hiányzik). Csillag jelzi azokat a fajokat, melyeket Korsós (1983) is listázott.

4. táblázat. Daday (1889*c*) által idegenföldi gyűjtésekből leírt fajok (a 28-ból négynek a típusa hiányzik) . Csillag jelzi azokat a fajokat, melyeket Korsós (1983) is listázott.

5. táblázat. Daday (1891) által a heidelbergi múzeum gyűjteményéből leírt fajok (mind a nyolc típus hiányzik).

6. táblázat. Silvestri (1899) által Bíró Lajos új-guineai gyűjtéséből leírt fajok (egy típus hiányzik a 11-ből). Csillag jelzi azokat a fajokat, melyeket Korsós (1983) is listázott.

7. táblázat. Loksa (1967*a*, 1970) által Herbert Franz kanári-szigeteki és rhodoszi gyűjtéseiből leírt alakok (csak egynek a típusa van meg a hatból).

8. táblázat. Loksa (1960*a*) által kínai barlangokból leírt fajok (mindnek hiányzik a típusa).

9. táblázat. Loksa (1967*b*) által Brazzaville–Kongóból leírt alakok (egynek a típusa hiányzik a kilencből).