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## A new giant velvet worm from Costa Rica suggests absence of the genus *Peripatus* (Onychophora: Peripatidae) in Central America

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**ABSTRACT. Introduction:** Neotropical onychophoran taxonomy and diversity has been poorly investigated. Recent studies have discovered problems in species classification: they have questioned the accepted genera and the actual number of species. This is true in Costa Rica, where several unidentified species have been reported. **Objective:** The objective of this investigation was to evaluate the occurrence of the accepted genera in this country, and to describe a new genus and species from Central America. **Methods:** In 2017, we collected one onychophoran in the Keköldi Indigenous Reserve in Talamanca, Limón, Costa Rica. The specimen gave birth to several offspring. Therefore, seven organisms were analyzed. Light microscopy was used to observe the gross morphology in all samples. The detailed morphology was studied in the biggest specimen with scanning electron microscopy; after that, we performed a phylogenetic analysis with the corresponding sequence of COI. **Results:** According to our results, a new genus and species of giant onychophoran was found. The genus was identified by its giant size, apical piece of seven scale ranks, large conical primary papillae, dorso-median furrow flanked by two-three accessory papillae, the absence of hyaline organs and a marked sexual dimorphism with respect to the number of legs. The new species presents a particular head pattern, as well as novel structures like cephalic papillae, accessory papillae with rudimentary apical pieces, and a lack of antennal chemoreceptors. Phylogenetic analysis rendered our genus as monophyletic and includes *Peripatus solorzanoi*, which is grouped within the Central American clade. As our species is clustered inside the Costa Rica-Panamanian group, it is not related to the Caribbean Island nor Guyanan Shield samples, home of *Epiperipatus* and *Peripatus* respectively. Therefore, we suggest that those genera do not occur in Central America, and a new genus exists: *Mongeperipatus*, **gen. nov.** **Conclusion:** We concluded that Costa Rica is home to a diversity of undescribed onychophorans that requires specific studies to help clarify the taxonomy and evolutionary relationships of the group to justify their protection.

**Key words:** onychophoran speciation, Costa Rican biodiversity, endemism, saproxilic taxa, phylogenetics.

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Onychophorans are terrestrial invertebrates that inhabit moist habitats (Picado, 1911; Carvalho, 1941; Monge-Nájera, 1995; Zitani et al., 2018). Their peculiar biology (Podsiadlowski, Braband, & Mayer, 2008; Sampaio-Costa, Chagas-Junior, & Baptista, 2009; Braband, Podsiadlowski, Cameron, Daniels, & Mayer, 2010a; Braband, Cameron, Podsiadlowski, Daniels, &

Mayer, 2010b; Brito, Pereira, Ferreira, Vasconcellos, & Almeida, 2010; Rota-Stabelli et al., 2010; Lacorte, Oliveira, & Fonseca, 2011; Chagas-Júnior, & Sampaio-Costa, 2014; Monge-Nájera, & Morera-Brenes, 2015) includes high endemism rates (Oliveira, Wieloch, & Mayer, 2010; Cunha et al., 2017), the existence of social behavior (Reinhard, & Rowell, 2005;

Barquero-González, Vega-Hidalgo, & Monge-Nájera, 2019), and the capacity of expelling an adhesive net (Bouvier, 1905; Haritos et al., 2010; Concha et al., 2015; Corrales-Ureña et al., 2017; Baer, Hänsch, Mayer, Harrington, & Schmidt, 2018). They have been considered living fossils (Garwood et al., 2016). The phylum has two families: Peripatopsidae and Peripatidae (Brinck, 1957; Ruhberg, 1985; Reid, 1996; Mayer, 2007; Allwood et al., 2010; Braband et al., 2010a). Within the latter, neotropical species have been classified as Neopatia (*sensu* Oliveira et al., 2016). Costa Rican onychophorans have been placed within this group. Even though Costa Rican onychophorans have been studied in the last few years (Morera-Brenes, Monge-Nájera, & Sáenz, 1988; Monge-Nájera, Barrientos, & Aguilar, 1993; Monge-Nájera, 1995, Mora, Herrera, & León, 1995; Monge-Nájera, 1996; Morera-Brenes, & Monge-Nájera, 2010; Oliveira et al., 2012a; Monge-Nájera, & Morera-Brenes, 2015; Barquero-González, Acosta-Chaves, Sotela, Villalobos-Brenes, & Morera-Brenes, 2016a; Barquero-González, Alvarado Cabrera, Valle-Cubero, Monge-Nájera, & Morera-Brenes, 2016b; Monge-Nájera, 2017; Barquero-González, Morera-Brenes, & Monge-Nájera, 2018; Barquero-González et al., 2019), their taxonomy remains deficient.

For instance, Peripatidae lacks proper taxonomic characters that could be used to identify them. Therefore, progress in morphology has been slow (Read, 1988a, 1988b; Oliveira et al., 2012a; Sampaio-Costa, Amazonas-Chagas & Pinto-da-Rocha, 2018). Bouvier (1905) recognized two groups of neotropical species: the Andean clade (with four or more foot papillae, and the nephridial tubercle inserted in the third spinous pad) comprised by the genus *Oroperipatus* (Cockerell, 1908), and the Caribbean clade (with three foot papillae, and the nephridial tubercle below the third spinous pad). To this day, it remains as the only justified evolutionary division. Other characteristics used to identify genera – including body size, number and shape of teeth, coloration, internal structures, the number of pairs of legs (Sedwick, 1888;

Lavallard, & Campiglia, 1975; Read, 1985) and of spinous pads - can overlap amongst genera (Read, 1985, 1988a; Oliveira et al., 2012a) or vary within a single species (Bouvier, 1899; Marcus & Marcus, 1955; Read, 1988a; Oliveira et al., 2010).

Thereby, morphological restrictions are an obstacle to elucidate relationships. On the other hand, while Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) permitted a detailed revision of some neopatiids (Read, 1988a, 1988b; Oliveira et al., 2012a, 2013, 2014), it has not clarified genera distinction. Dorsal integument - once regarded as highly informative for the group's systematics (Bouvier, 1905; Peck, 1975; Read, 1988a; Sampaio-Costa et al., 2018) - has been questioned (Oliveira et al., 2010) given the supposed fixation artifacts in for example *Macroperipatus* (Clark, 1913). Other authors who proposed unexplored characteristics (Oliveira et al., 2012a) to identify species of Peripatopsidae and Peripatidae (Oliveira et al., 2012a, 2013, 2016; Oliveira, & Mayer, 2017; Oliveira, Ruhberg, Rowell, & Mayer, 2018), were successful in this regard and managed to show a higher morphological diversity in the phylum. However, its value at the genera level has still to be proven further. Additionally, some of those characteristics - like interpedal structures, pre-ventral and ventral organs - depend on the contraction of preserved specimens. Moreover, the discovery of cryptic species in both families (Briscoe, & Tait, 1995; Trewick, 1998, 1999, 2000; Ruhberg, & Hamer, 2005; Daniels, Picker, Cowlin, & Hamer, 2009; Daniels, & Ruhberg, 2010; Oliveira et al., 2010; Daniels, 2011; Oliveira, Lacorte, Fonseca, Wieloch, & Mayer, 2011; Daniels, McDonald, & Picker, 2013; Ruhberg, & Daniels, 2013; Myburgh, & Daniels, 2015; Daniels, Dambire, Klaus, & Sharma, 2016; Cunha et al., 2017; Sato, Buckman-Young, Harvey, & Giribet, 2018) has complicated taxonomic distinctions.

Currently, it is still impossible to identify most genera. Read (1988a, 1988b) distinguished *Epiperipatus* (Clark, 1913) from *Peripatus* (Guilding, 1826), based on primary papillae apical piece's scale ranks. He split

species into three groups: one with more than three scale ranks, the second with three scale ranks, and the last with less than three scale ranks. With this classification, *Oroperipatus* and *Peripatus* were classified within the first group; *Epiperipatus* and most *Macroperipatus* fell in the second; while *M. torquatus* and *Plicatoperipatus jamaicensis* (Peck, 1975) occupied the last group. Since then, there has not been a single revision of the genus *Peripatus*. When solely considering this distinction, some species classified as *Peripatus* are grouped into *Epiperipatus* and vice versa. In fact, Sampaio-Costa and collaborators (2018) described several *Epiperipatus* species with a large number of scale ranks on their apical piece, a supposed exclusive character of *Peripatus*. Simultaneously, Giribet and collaborators (2018) showed that different species tend to be grouped by geographic location instead of genera, weakening genera validity and leaving the taxonomy of new species uncertain.

In Costa Rica, the occurrence of unidentified species (Barquero-González et al., 2016a, 2016b), has served as a motivation to explore the biodiversity of the taxa and to face the taxonomic issues. Therefore, based on locations provided by previous studies, we collected and described an onychophoran from the Caribbean side the country, which cannot be classified within the accepted genera. Considering our findings, we suggest a new genus of giant onychophorans endemic to Costa Rica (*Mongeperipatus*) and argue about the absence of a true representative of the genus *Peripatus*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Study site:** From March to May 2017, we surveyed various locations on the districts of Talamanca (mainly in the Keköldi Indigenous Reserve), Limón, Costa Rica, for onychophorans, and managed to find a sample. The specimen was collected using the Sistema Nacional de Áreas de Conservación (SINAC) licenses (SINAC-SE-CUSBSE-PI-R-133-2016 and SINAC-SE-CUSBSE-PI-R-015-2017) and its geographic location was registered (Fig. 1).

This individual subsequently gave birth to several offspring during its time in captivity.

**DNA sequences:** A sequence of cytochrome oxidase I (COI) from the studied specimen was generated and donated by colleagues from the Universidad de Costa Rica on October 2017. Sequence data of other Neotropical species (Morera-Brenes, & Monge-Nájera, 2010; Oliveira et al., 2012a; Muriene, Daniels, Buckley, Mayer, & Giribet, 2014; Giribet et al., 2018) were acquired from The National Center for Biotechnology Information. To increase phylogenetic resolution, we avoided outgroups like *Eoperipatus* and *Mesoperipatus* given the long branches between them and neopitids (Giribet et al., 2018). Our final matrix had 47 species sequences for COI, 47 species for 12S, 41 species for 16S and 37 species for 18S (Table 1). Alignments were made with MAFFT web server (Katoh, Kuma, Toh, & Miyata, 2005; Kuraku, Zmasek, Nishimura, & Katoh, 2013), G-INS-i strategy was used for COI, 12S and 16S genes; and E-INS-i strategy was used for 18S gene (Sato et al., 2018). Each gene alignment was trimmed using the Gblocks web server (Castresana, 2000). Additionally, default parameters settings for DNA global alignment with free end gaps were used. Sequences were concatenated with SequenceMatrix 1.8 (Vaidya, Lohman, & Meier, 2011). Then, we used the Akaike information criterion (Akaike, 1973) to evaluate the best fit substitution model for each gene (Digital Appendix 1) using JModelTest 2.1.10 (Posada, 2008).

**Phylogenetic analysis:** We conducted a Bayesian inference analyses on CIPRES Science Gateway version 3.3 (Miller, Pfeiffer, & Schwartz, 2010), with MrBayes 3.2.6 (Ronquist et al., 2012) on XSEDE. Each analysis comprised two independent Markov Monte Carlo Chains (MCMC) runs, with four chains of 10 million generations each, sampling every 1000 generations with default parameters. A burn-in of 50 % was included in the command. A consensus tree was obtained after the analysis as part of our output. Convergence was



**Fig. 1.** Map of Costa Rica illustrating the exact location of our species.

**TABLE 1**  
Taxon IDs with GenBank collection accession numbers for studied specimens

| Species                            | Catalog no.                      | Region        | COI      | 12S      | 16S      | 18S      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Epiperipatus adenocryptus</i>   | ONY-SBL011                       | Brazil        | HQ236114 | HQ236140 | -        | -        |
| <i>Epiperipatus adenocryptus</i>   | ONY-SBL008                       | Brazil        | JN564575 | -        | -        | -        |
| <i>Epiperipatus acacioi</i>        | ONY-ITA001 -<br>MNRJ:0044        | Brazil        | HQ404904 | HQ404922 | MG973517 | MG973554 |
| <i>Epiperipatus acacioi</i>        | Tripui1                          | Brazil        | HQ655588 | HQ404920 | -        | -        |
| <i>Epiperipatus cf. edwardsii</i>  | MCZ 131427                       | French Guiana | MH107336 | MG973702 | MG973468 | MG973561 |
| <i>Epiperipatus edwardsii</i>      | GF180312HC003-06 -<br>MCZ:141306 | French Guiana | HG531958 | HG531961 | HG531962 | MG973542 |
| <i>Epiperipatus diadenoproctus</i> | ONY-MDS010                       | Brazil        | HQ236095 | HQ236121 | -        | -        |
| <i>Epiperipatus paurognostus</i>   | UFMT                             | Brazil        | MH107346 | MG973696 | MG973516 | MG973553 |
| <i>Epiperipatus sp.</i>            | MZUSP 0090                       | Brazil        | MH107338 | MG973653 | MG973479 | MG973550 |
| <i>Epiperipatus sp.</i>            | MCZ 131428                       | Colombia      | MH107352 | MG973706 | MG973525 | MG973590 |
| <i>Epiperipatus sp.</i>            | MCZ 131430                       | Colombia      | MH107354 | MG973708 | MG973527 | MG973592 |
| <i>Epiperipatus sp.</i>            | MZUP 0112                        | Panama        | MH107360 | MG973684 | MG973490 | MG973577 |
| <i>Epiperipatus sp.</i>            | MZUP 0111                        | Panama        | MH107359 | MG973683 | MG973489 | MG973576 |
| <i>Epiperipatus sp.</i>            | UNACHI                           | Panama        | MH107365 | MG973685 | MG973491 | MG973578 |
| <i>Epiperipatus vagans</i>         | MZUSP 0114                       | Panama        | MH107350 | MG973665 | MG973484 | MG973547 |
| <i>Epiperipatus vagans</i>         | MZUSP 0101                       | Panama        | MH107349 | MG973663 | MG973482 | MG973544 |

TABLE 1 (Continued)

| Species                            | Catalog no.              | Region                | COI      | 12S      | 16S      | 18S                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|
| <i>Epiperipatus vagans</i>         | MZUSP 0113               | Panama                | MH107348 | MG973664 | MG973483 | MG973545               |
| <i>Epiperipatus vagans</i>         | MZUSP 0115               | Panama                | MH107347 | MG973666 | MG973485 | MG973546               |
| <i>Macroperipatus valerioi</i>     | MCZ 130841               | Costa Rica            | MH107341 | MG973681 | MG973496 | MG973558               |
| <i>Macroperipatus valerioi</i>     | MCZ 130842               | Costa Rica            | MH107342 | MG973682 | MG973497 | MG973569               |
| <i>Macroperipatus torquatus</i>    | MCZ 143928               | Trinidad              | MH107344 | MG973699 | MG973504 | MG973562               |
| <i>Macroperipatus</i> sp.          | DNA104651                | Colombia              | KC754644 | -        | KC754527 | -                      |
| <i>Epiperipatus trinidadensis</i>  | MCZ 143926               | Trinidad              | MH107343 | -        | MG973513 | -                      |
| <i>Oroperipatus eisenii</i>        | MCZ 71297                | Mexico                | MH107369 | MG973712 | MG973531 | -                      |
| <i>Oroperipatus</i> sp.            | MCZ 43394                | Galapagos             | MH107372 | MG973716 | MG973532 | MG973603               |
| <i>Oroperipatus</i> sp.            | MNRJ 0069 -<br>MCZ131387 | Ecuador               | MH107368 | MG973711 | MG973530 | MG973604               |
| <i>Oroperipatus</i> sp.            | DVL2011                  | Belize                | NC015890 | JF800076 | JF800076 | -                      |
| <i>Peripatus basilensis</i>        | MCZ131422                | Dominican<br>Republic | KC754646 | MG973700 | MG973471 | MG973563               |
| <i>Peripatus juanensis</i>         | MCZ 133568               | Puerto Rico           | -        | MG973693 | MG973500 | MG973565               |
| <i>Peripatus juanensis</i>         | MCZ 133570               | Puerto Rico           | -        | MG973694 | MG973501 | MG973567               |
| <i>Peripatus juanensis</i>         | MCZ 133572               | Puerto Rico           | -        | MG973691 | MG973498 | MG973566               |
| <i>Peripatus</i> sp.               | MCZ 131445               | Guyana                | MH107374 | MG973701 | MG973528 | -                      |
| <i>Peripatus solorzanoi</i> (type) | PE11 (red)               | Costa Rica            | KM095130 | KM095128 | -        | -                      |
| <i>Peripatus solorzanoi</i>        | PE12                     | Costa Rica            | KM095131 | KM095129 | -        | -                      |
| <i>Peripatus solorzanoi</i>        | MCZ 130840               | Costa Rica            | -        | MG973679 | MG973486 | MG973580               |
| <i>Peripatidae</i> sp.             | MZUSP 0019               | Brazil                | MH107356 | MG973655 | MG973478 | MG973548               |
| <i>Peripatus</i> sp.               | MCZ 46445                | Guyana                | MH107337 | MG973703 | MG973470 | MG973583               |
| <i>Peripatidae</i> sp.             | MCZ32028                 | Venezuela             | MH107366 | MG973676 | MG973524 | MG973581               |
| <i>Peripatus</i> sp.               | MZUSP 0102               | Panama                | MH107357 | MG973677 | MG973522 | MG973571               |
| <i>Peripatus</i> sp.               | MZUSP 0103               | Panama                | MH107358 | MG973678 | MG973523 | MG973572               |
| <i>Peripatidae</i> sp.             | MZUSP 0106               | Panama                | MH107364 | MG973686 | MG973493 | MG973573               |
| <i>Peripatidae</i> sp.             | MZUSP 0108               | Panama                | MH107361 | MG973687 | MG973495 | MG973575               |
| <i>Peripatidae</i> sp.             | MZUSP 0110               | Panama                | MH107363 | MG973688 | MG973494 | MG973579               |
| <i>Epiperipatus biolleyi</i>       | NC009082                 | Costa Rica            | NC009082 | NC009082 | NC009082 | AF370782 -<br>AF370783 |
| <i>Epiperipatus biolleyi</i>       | HM600781                 | Costa Rica            | HM600781 | HM600781 | HM600781 | MG973570               |
| <i>Principapillatus hitoyensis</i> | MCZ131340                | Costa Rica            | MH107340 | MG973680 | MG973488 | MG973555               |
| <i>Principapillatus hitoyensis</i> | DNA103564                | Costa Rica            | KC754642 | KC754476 | KC754525 | KC754575               |
| <i>Principapillatus hitoyensis</i> | PH1 - MCZ131339          | Costa Rica            | JX568983 | JX568960 | -        | MG973556               |
| <i>Principapillatus hitoyensis</i> | PH12                     | Costa Rica            | JX568994 | JX568971 | -        | -                      |
| <i>Principapillatus hitoyensis</i> | PH13                     | Costa Rica            | JX568995 | JX568972 | -        | -                      |
| New species (ONI068)               | ONI068                   | Costa Rica            | **       | -        | -        | -                      |

\*\*=Sequence waiting for code assignation.

checked in Tracer 1.7.0 (Rambaut, Drummond, Xie, Baele, & Suchard, 2018). Trees were edited and visualized with Figtree v1.4.1.

**Morphology:** We used the terminology established by Oliveira and collaborators (2010) for the description. Gross morphology was

recorded in seven specimens (Digital Appendix 2). One paratype was used for SEM analysis. We compared the autapomorphies of the extant genera of Peripatidae (Peck, 1975; Oliveira et al., 2012a; Oliveira, Read, & Mayer, 2012b; Oliveira et al., 2013, Sampaio-Costa et al., 2018) with our specimens and with *P. solorzanoi*

(Morera-Brenes, & Monge-Nájera, 2010) given their similarity in size and morphology in order to assign them to a genus (Table 2).

**Scanning Electron Microscopy:** Specimens were preserved in 70 % ethanol and 20 % ethanol after distention. Small pieces from the biggest female (paratype) were treated in the following order: they were rehydrated and re-distended progressively in 50, 30, 15 and 5 % ethanol and distilled water for 15 min each and, later, in OsO<sub>4</sub> for two hours. Then, they were treated in distilled water for 15 min and tannic acid followed by two hours in OsO<sub>4</sub> and two rinses in distilled water (15 min each). After

15 min of a 5, 15, 30, 50, 70, 80, 90, 95 and 100 % ethanol series each (the 100 % treatment was repeated three times) and critical point drying, the pieces were gold-coated for 10-15 min (Morera-Brenes & Monge-Nájera, 1990), and its morphology was observed in a Hitachi S3700 Scanning Electron Microscope.

**Deposition of type specimens:** Specimens were deposited in the collection of the Museo de Zoología of Universidad de Costa Rica (MZUCR).

**Nomenclatural acts:** This work and its respective nomenclatural act were registered

TABLE 2  
Autapomorphies from each genus compared to the analyzed species

| Genus                   | Distinctive character  | New species | <i>P. solorzanoi</i> |
|-------------------------|--|-------------|----------------------|
| <i>Cerradopatus</i>     | Large female genital pad, covered with modified scales, smaller than those covering dermal papillae.   | 0           | 0                    |
| <i>Eoperipatus</i>      | Males with a single and medial anal gland opening; four circular pits on the male gonopore; a single complex formed by the crural tubercles united by a dermal fold.   | 0           | 0                    |
| <i>Epiperipatus</i>     | Primary papillae base with 4-18 scale ranks. Apical pieces from conical-cylindrical to flat. Four complete and rarely remains of a fifth spinous pad. One-tree pregenital legs with crural papillae (male only).     | 0/1         | 0/1                  |
| <i>Heteroperipatus</i>  | One posterior and three anterior distal foot papillae.   | 0           | 0                    |
| <i>Macroperipatus</i>   | Dermal papillae with quadrangular bases, covered with flat scales; primary papillae with undeveloped apical pieces, only one collar of small scales.   | 0           | 0                    |
| <i>Mesoperipatus</i>    | Male anal gland openings in a single medial groove before the anus, separated by a dermal fold; three spinous pads per leg.  | 0           | 0                    |
| <i>Oroperipatus</i>     | Two or more distal foot papillae on anterior and posterior foot region.  | 0           | 0                    |
| <i>Peripatus</i>        | More than two crural tubercles present in pregenital leg pairs in males; dorsal primary papillae apical piece larger than basal piece.   | 0           | 0                    |
| <i>Plicatoperipatus</i> | Each segment with twenty-four dorsal plicae, "apical-most scales of basal piece thorn-shaped, as high as the apical piece and sticking out" (Oliveira et al., 2012a)   | 0           | 0                    |
| <i>Principapillatus</i> | Largest and medium-sized primary papillae arranged in an alternated pattern; plica with large primary and accessory papillae alternate with plica with small to medium-sized primary papillae and accessory papillae | 0/1         | 0/1                  |
| <i>Speleoperipatus</i>  | Eyes are not visible; body pigmentation absent   | 0           | 0                    |
| <i>Typhloperipatus</i>  | Eyes not visible; uterine embryos of almost the same age   | 0           | 0                    |

0= absence; 1=presence; 0/1= some characters are present.



in the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN). The ZooBank Life Science Identifiers can be consulted using a web browser. The LSID for this study is: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:0FF9536A-EFC8-48B8-9457-9D7EF5F7E891

## RESULTS

**Phylogenetic analysis:** The final alignment of gene sequences consisted of 764 bp for COI, 327 bp for 12S, 353 bp for 16S and 1788 bp for 18S nucleotide positions. We rooted our tree between Bouvier's (1905) "Andean Clade" and the rest of Neotropical Peripatidae ("Caribbean Clade" Bouvier, 1905), as done by Giribet and collaborators (2018). Our analysis achieved convergence (Digital Appendix 3A, B, C, Digital Appendix 4, Digital Appendix 5, Digital Appendix 6) and revealed two clades corresponding to the Andean and Caribbean groups (Bouvier, 1905), as previously reported (Giribet et al., 2018). The first one is formed by the *Oroperipatus* species from Mexico, Ecuador and Galapagos, while the second included the rest of the samples. Within the latter, South American samples from Brazil, the Guyanan Shield and Dominican Republic formed a group.

Another group contained specimens of *Epiperipatus* and *Macroperipatus* from Colombia. The next group had species from Central America, Trinidad and Venezuela. The Panamanian *E. vagans* was excluded from the cluster formed by most individuals from Costa Rica and Panama. In the latter group our species and *P. solorzanoi* formed a monophyletic clade (Morera-Brenes & Monge-Nájera, 2010). This suggests a close evolutionary relationship. *P. solorzanoi* is comprised of two lineages (Fig. 2): one is composed by the type specimen (Morera-Brenes & Monge-Nájera, 2010) and other by the one analyzed by Giribet and collaborators (2018). The exceptions to the geographic groups were *Peripatus* MCZ131445 of Guyana - which is outside the South American clade - and *O. eisenii* from Mexico - which

is related to *Oroperipatus* from Ecuador and Galapagos.

**Morphological characters:** Our species and *P. solorzanoi* lacked the autapomorphies of the accepted genera, with two partial exceptions: *Epiperipatus* and *Principapillatus* (Table 2). The two taxonomical approaches suggested by Giribet and collaborators (2018) were to include this species within the genus *Peripatus* or to propose a new genus based on the character combination found. Given these options, we proposed another alternative (see Discussion).

**Taxonomy:** Since the morphological and phylogenetic analysis showed little to no similarities of this specimen with the ones previously identified, we propose a new genus for the Peripatidae family:

### Family PERIPATIDAE Bouvier, 1902

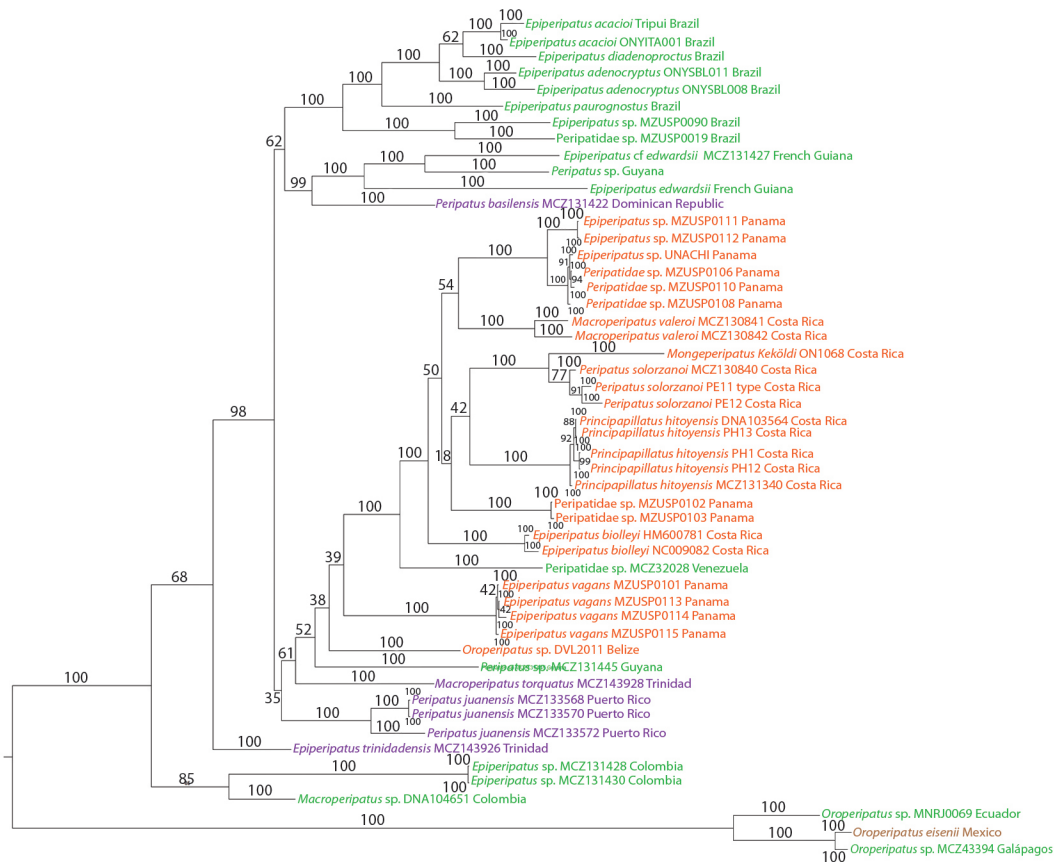
Genus *Mongeperipatus*, gen. nov. Barquero-González, Sánchez-Vargas & Morera-Brenes; urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:0FF9536A-EFC8-48B8-9457-9D7EF5F7E891

**Type species:** *Mongeperipatus keköldi*, gen. et sp. nov. by designation

**Diagnosis:** Giant size in adults, biggest specimens reach between 18-22 cm in length; dorsal integument with large conical shaped primary papillae (Fig. 3B, Fig. 4B). Dorsomedian furrow is flanked by two-three accessory papillae (Fig. 5A). Conical apical piece with four to seven scale ranks and a central sensory bristle, thorn-shaped, straight or slightly curved with an ornamented base (Fig. 5B, Fig. 5C). Hyaline organs are absent (Fig. 5D). A marked sexual dimorphism is seen in the number of legs (32-34 pairs in males and 37-41 pairs in females).

**Non-Diagnostic:** Plica with largest primary papillae alternate with mid-sized primary papillae. Larger primary papillae with 9-18 scale ranks (Fig. 5C). Two posterior and one





**Fig. 2.** Bayesian analysis of the dataset. Posterior probability support is given in each node. Distinct geographic regions are represented by different colors: South America (green), Central America (red), Caribbean Islands (purple) and Mexico (brown).

**Fig. 2.** Análisis bayesiano del set de datos. Los valores de soporte de probabilidad posterior se dan en cada nodo. Las distintas regiones geográficas se representan con colores diferentes: América del Sur (verde), América Central (rojo), Islas Caribeñas (morado) y México (café).

anterior foot papillae (Fig. 5C, Fig. 5D, Fig. 6A) corresponding to the Caribbean clade (Bouvier, 1905). Slightly curved spinous pads on each leg (Fig. 6A, Fig. 6B). Nephridial tubercle in fourth and fifth leg pairs indenting both the third and fourth pad, which is slightly deformed (Fig. 6B).

**Distribution:** Costa Rica, cantons of Limón, Matina, Siquirres and Talamanca, Limón Province.

**Etymology:** The genus *Mongeperipatus* is dedicated to the biologist, photographer and scientific editor Julián Monge Nájera. He started

his career studying tropical freshwater turtles and arboreal snakes, and then shifted to snail ecology. Later he specialized on the behavior of *Hamadryas* butterflies. In the decade of 1990, he moved to the field of behavior, ecology and biogeography of Onychophora, including organisms from the marine Cambrian communities in Southern China. In this field, he has made outstanding contributions.

### Species description.

*Mongeperipatus keköldi*, sp. nov.

**Holotype:** One female, in 70 % ethanol, deposited in the Museo de Zoología of the

Universidad de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica (MZUCR 73-01), 9 October 2017, J. Barquero-González col. Paratypes (MZUCR 73-02) - a total of one male and two females.

**Type locality:** COSTA RICA, Talamanca, Reserva Indígena Keköldi, Tropical Wet Forest in Holdridge (1967) system, 100-200 m.

**Diagnosis:** Peculiar head pattern: An oval shaped central area with underdeveloped smooth accessory papillae is surrounded on its posterior side by six primary papillae (Fig. 4B, C). Antennal chemoreceptors absent (Fig. 3B). Between antennal bases, it has a well-developed rounded and paired “cephalic papillae” lacking an apical piece (Fig. 4B, Fig. 4C, Fig. 4D). Dorsally, largest and medium primary papillae usually alternate, some accessory papillae have remnants of one-three apical pieces on its sides (Fig. 5A, Fig. 5D). A vestigial fifth spinous pad is present (Fig. 6A). 32-33 pairs of legs in males and 37-39 pairs in females. COI sequence as in the studied specimen.

**Measurements:** Maximum length of our biggest female (used for SEM studies), deposited as paratype, was 18 cm alive, including antennae. After being fixed in 70 % ethanol, the size was reduced to 12 cm.

#### *Non-diagnostic features*

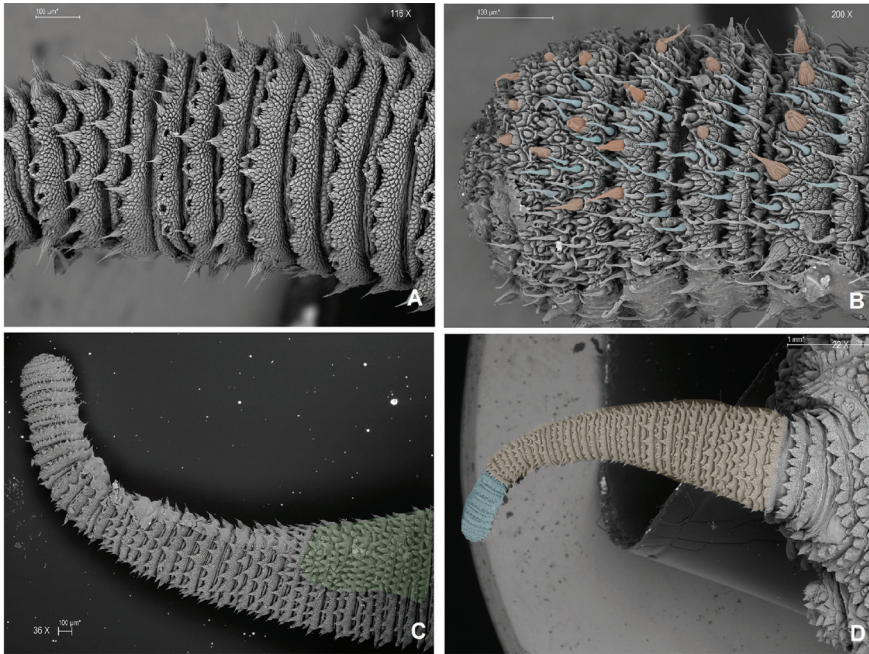
**Head.** 54-66 antennal rings (Fig. 3A, Fig. 3B, Fig. 3D), first two rings of antennal tip with type II sensillum (Fig. 3B). From the third to the 18<sup>th</sup> antennal ring type I and II, sensillum are present, frequently alternating with narrow rings with type II sensillum (Fig. 3A, Fig. 3D). Ventrally, from the 45<sup>th</sup> antennal ring to its base, spindle-shaped sensilla appear (Fig. 3C). Dorsally, from the 19<sup>th</sup> ring to the base, only type I sensillum are found (Fig. 3D). Eyes with a slightly rugged texture are located laterally behind antennal bases (Fig. 4A). Mouth as in other neopatids (Oliveira et al. 2012a), one accessory tooth on the outer jaw, one-two

accessory tooth on the inner jaw with 8-11 blunt shaped denticles (Digital Appendix 7A, B).

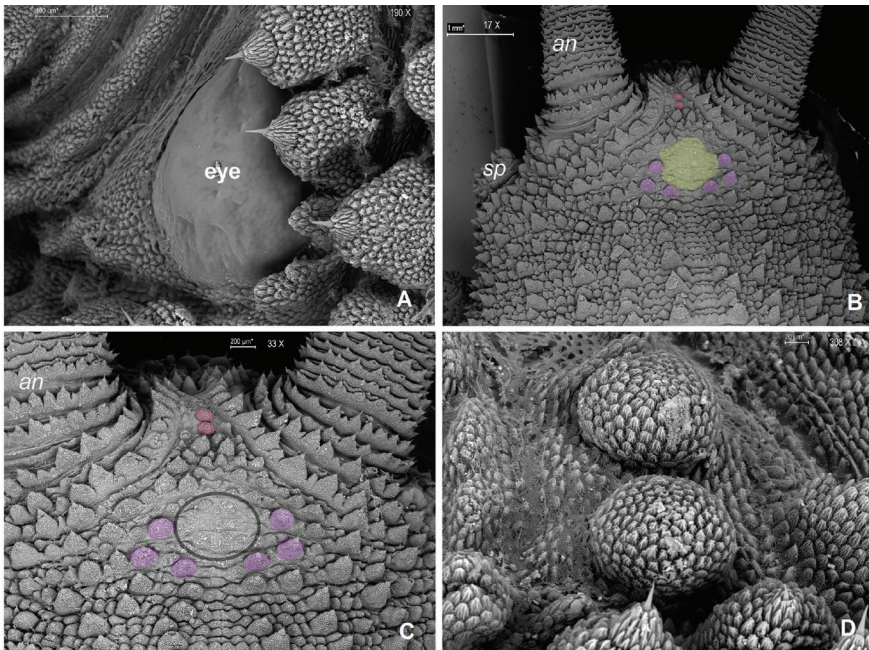
**Dorsal integument.** 12 dorsal plicae per segment, seven cross to the ventral side, incomplete or bifurcated dorsal plicae above legs base, and primary papillae rarely with two apical pieces (Fig. 5A). Roundish papillae bases (Fig. 5A, Fig. 5C). Larger primary papillae with nine-twelve scale ranks. Its base is surrounded by a 41-45 scale collar. Medium sized primary papillae with six-eight scale ranks, and its base surrounded by a 37-40 scale collar (Fig. 5C). Primary papillae scales with pointed sharp apex from which three long roots with few to no ramifications emerge (Fig. 5B). Three accessory papillae present between two primary papillae (Fig. 5A).

**Ventral integument.** Ventral, prefrontal organs and interpedal structures not observed, given the fixation of ventral integument (Fig. 7C). Type I crater shaped papillae (*sensu* Oliveira et al., 2012a) with no rudimentary apical piece, with 13-15 scales and a narrow longitudinal central slit (Fig. 7D). Ventral papillae are separated by a longitudinal integument fold with narrow scales and a central stripe of smooth tegument (Fig. 8A). Type II crater shaped papillae like type I, but with a rudimentary central apical piece (Fig. 8B). The crater shaped papillae scales have a similar texture to the primary papillae.

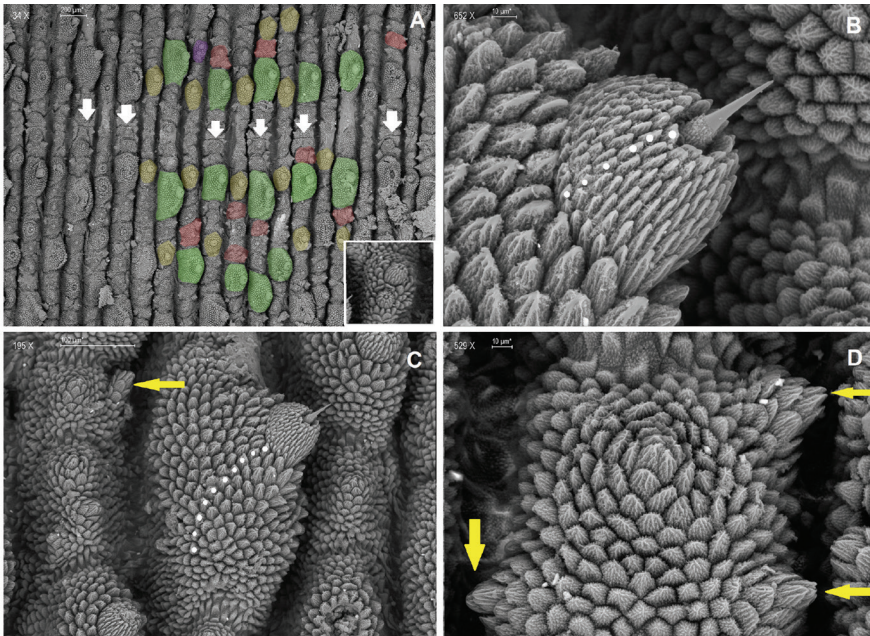
**Legs.** First spinous pad smaller than the two subsequent ones. Second and third ones similar in size, the fourth narrower and the fifth one is vestigial. Two types of spinous pad bristles: one with thin long roots emerging from the bristle base and extending to a short basal piece, with few ranks of scales (Fig. 7A); another with short roots emerging from the bristle base with numerous scales to a longer basal piece with numerous scales ranks (Fig. 7B). The penultimate pair of legs with three pads, last pair of legs with two pads (Fig. 8C).



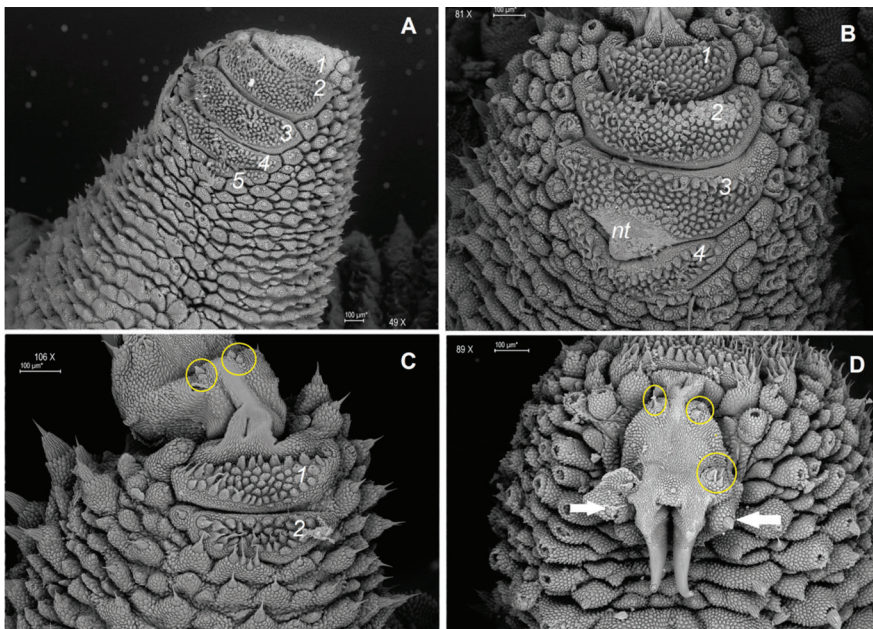
**Fig. 3.** A. Type I sensillum occur in the mid antennal body; B. Antennal tip with type II (light blue) and type I sensillum (orange), smaller rings with type II sensillum are frequent. C. Ventral antennal view with spindle-shaped sensillum (green) near its base. D. Dorsal view, type II sensillum near antennal tip (light blue), the rest of the antennae have type I sensillum. (Color in digital version).



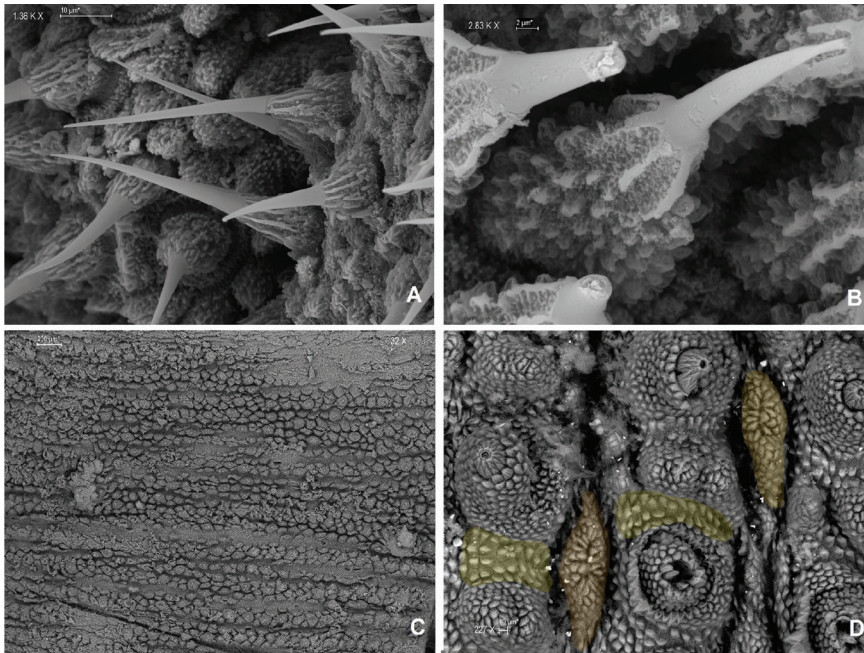
**Fig. 4.** A. Eye with slightly rugged texture. B. Dorsal head view: low developed accessory papillae with smooth texture (yellow) are surrounded posteriorly by six primary papillae (purple); paired round papillae (pink) appear between antennal bases. C. Detail of head pattern. D. Paired “cephalic papillae” resembling primary papillae lacking an apical piece. Abbreviations as follows: antennae (an); slime papillae (sp). (Color in digital version).



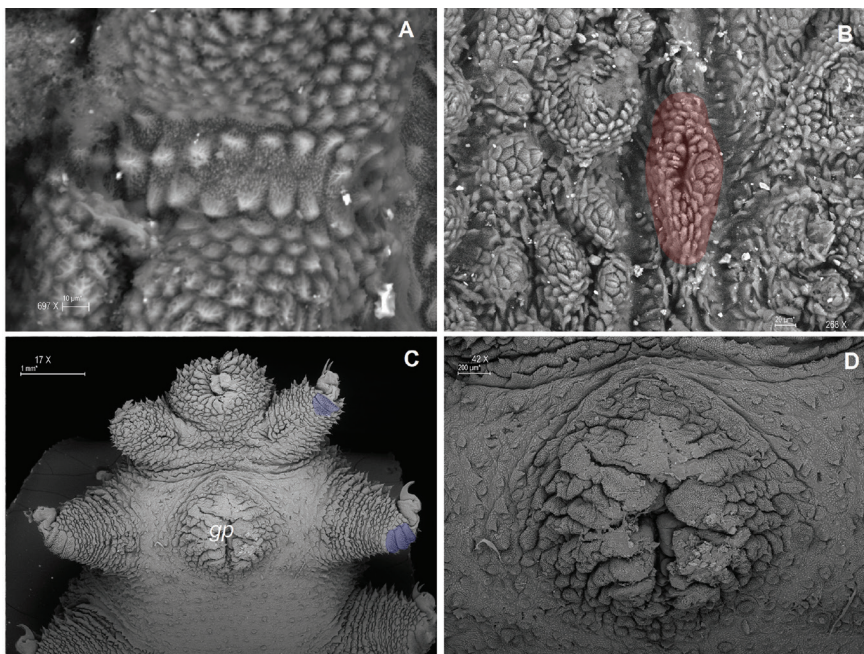
**Fig. 5.** A. Dorsal integument, plicae with largest primary papillae (green) alternate with plicae with mid-sized primary papillae (yellow), accessory papillae including the new kind (red) are found in groups of three between each primary papillae; primary papillae with two apical pieces (purple) is detailed on the inset, dorsomedian furrow pointed by white arrows; B. Apical piece on primary papillae with five-seven scale ranks; C. Ten scale ranks found on primary papillae; D. Accessory papillae with rudimentary apical pieces are highlighted by yellow arrows. (Color in digital version).



**Fig. 6.** A. Four complete and the rudiment of a fifth spinous pad are present in most legs; B. Nephridial tubercle indents third and fourth pads; C. Two spinous pads appear in the last pair of legs; D. Two-three bristles occur both on the proximal and distal setiform ridges (yellow circles) of the paw; two posterior (only one is seen given fixation position) and one anterior foot papillae are signaled by white arrows. Abbreviations as follows: nephridial tubercle (nt). (Color in digital version).



**Fig. 7.** A. Two types of bristles are found on spinous pads. One type presents long roots and a small base with few scale ranks; B. The second type has short roots and a base with various scale ranks; C. Ventral integument condition avoided proper examination; D. Type I crater shaped papillae (orange) with no apical piece and peculiar integument folds that separate papillae (yellow) are observed. (Color in digital version).



**Fig. 8.** A. Detailed view of the peculiar ventral integument folds that separate primary papillae; B. Type II crater shaped papillae with rudimentary apical piece (red); C. Ventral view of last pairs of legs with two spinous pads and gonopore; D. Detailed female gonopore. (Color in digital version).



**Fig. 9.** A. Adult specimen with bluish grey coloration and two rows of yellow papillae, its offspring has a pinkish brown color; B. Our biggest female size almost resembles that of *P. solorzanoi*; C. Female in its natural habitat. (Color in digital version).

*Posterior region.* Female gonopore is a longitudinal slit (Fig. 8C, Fig. 8D). Male structures are unknown.

*Color pattern.* Bluish brown to grayish purple, two dorsal rows of yellow colored papillae at each side of the body, yellow legs and dark antennae (Fig. 9A). Neonates with a pinkish-brown coloration, white-yellow legs and dark antennae (Fig. 9B).

*Behavior and habitat.* Our specimen was collected in Keköldi Indigenous Reserve, at a soil wall next to a creek (Fig. 9C). Additional observations include one individual in a burrow at a forest (Javier Tenorio pers. comm.) and another under a rock near a creek (Michael Segura pers. comm). In captivity, our specimen gave birth to numerous offspring and stayed in close contact with them for about three days after birth, behaviors such as food sharing were recorded, young individuals fed on the glue strings used to capture prey rather than the prey itself (Barquero-González et al., 2019). Other

specimens were photographed in Manzanillo, Limón in a banana plantation (Alejandra Barrrantes pers. comm.).

*Species etymology:* The species is named in honor of its type locality: the Keköldi Indigenous Reserve. The Bribri indigenous group gave the reserve's name. It means "río bastón del awá" or "the river that supports the awá". Awá means doctor in the Bribri language.

### Species description

#### *Mongeperipatus solorzanoi*

(Morera-Brenes & Monge-Nájera, 2010).  
comb. nov.

**Synonyms:** *Peripatus solorzanoi*, by original designation (Morera-Brenes & Monge-Nájera, 2010).

**Holotype:** Deposited in the Museo de Zoología of Universidad de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica (MZUCR-59-01).

**Type locality:** COSTA RICA, Limón, Guayacán de Siquirres, 10°02'58" N, 83°32'31" W, 400-500 m.

**Diagnosis:** Four spinous pads per leg; 5-12 accessory papillae between two primary ones; up to 18 scale ranks on primary papillae bases; a rudimentary tooth on inner jaws; males with 34 pairs of legs and females with 39-41 pairs.

**Behavior and habitat:** This species can be found both in forests and in semi-altered areas specifically near streams. It has been observed in burrows on the margins of these water bodies or frequenting the soil walls adjacent to them. It is rarely seen inside the forest. It has been reported that some of these animals can feed on crayfish in their natural habitat. When bothered, they usually expel large amounts of adhesive slime as a defense mechanism.

## DISCUSSION

The new species *Mongeperipatus keköldi* gen. nov. et sp. nov. lacks the autapomorphies of the described Peripatidae genera (Oliveira et al., 2012a, 2014). It differs from *Eoperipatus* (Evans, 1901), *Heteroperipatus* (Zilch, 1954) *Oroperipatus* and *Typhloperipatus* (Kemp, 1913) because it presents one posterior and two anterior distal foot papillae. Since the primary papillae shape is roundish, they are not *Macroperipatus*. Additionally, since it has four complete spinous pads rather than three, it is neither *Mesoperipatus* (Evans, 1901). On the other hand, its 12 dorsal plicae, instead of 24, are not compatible with *Plicatoperipatus* (Clark, 1913). Its pigmentation and functional eyes are inconsistent with *Speleoperipatus* (Clark, 1913). This species is also not associated with *Cerradopatus* (Oliveira et al., 2013) given the absence of a large genital pad, covered with modified scales in females.

Nevertheless, it shared some characters with *Principapillatus* (Oliveira et al., 2012a) like the dorsal integument pattern, alternating largest and medium-sized primary papillae, and the plica with large primary and accessory

papillae followed by plica with small mid-sized primary and accessory papillae. However, the size, number of pairs of legs, and spinous pads number and shape are different from *Mongeperipatus*. The type *Peripatus* (*P. juliformis* Guilding, 1826), has a lower number of legs, poorly limited hyaline organs, and primary papillae apical piece larger than the basal piece (Read, 1988a, 1988b). Since this is not observed in the Costa Rican species, we concluded that it wasn't *Peripatus*.

It is important to point out that *Macroperipatus* and *Epiperipatus* are problematic genera (Oliveira & Wieloch, 2005, Oliveira et al., 2010, 2012a): considering the general onychophoran biology, they exhibit an unlikely broad distribution (Oliveira et al., 2011; Daniels et al., 2016; Cunha et al., 2017; Giribet et al., 2018; Sato et al., 2018; Barnes & Daniels, 2019), which causes an overlap in characters with those of other genera. This is especially true in *Epiperipatus* (Sampaio-Costa et al., 2018), as its diagnostic characters are present in most species. For example, all described species of Costa Rica fit within *Epiperipatus*: *E. isthmicola*, (Bouvier, 1902a); *E. biolleyi*, (Bouvier, 1902b); *P. ruber*, (Fuhrmann, 1913); *Ma. valerioi*, (Morera-Brenes & León, 1986); *E. hilkae*, (Morera-Brenes & Monge-Nájera, 1990); *P. solorzanoi*, (Morera-Brenes & Monge-Nájera, 2010); *Pr. hitoyensis*, (Oliveira et al., 2012a) – an issue not reflected in our molecular analysis. We suggest that true representatives of *Epiperipatus* are restricted to the Guyanan Shield as the phylogeny shows. Therefore, morphological studies should focus solely on them in order to elucidate diagnostic features.

In our phylogenetic analysis, non-amazonic Brazilian species formed one clade, becoming a sister group of Guyanan Shield samples (*P. basilensis* was included here). The Caribbean Islands samples did not constitute a group. In addition, the Central American clade contained the sample from Venezuela; *E. vagans* was the only Panamanian sample not included in it. Similar findings were reported on a previous study (Giribet et al., 2018). *Mongeperipatus* is within the latter group, composed by the

species *M. keköldi* and *P. solorzanoi*. Based on what was previously stated, we suggest that the sample MCZ130840 from Hitoy Cerere may be a third species of this genus. Its weak support is caused by the comparison of only the 12S gene. This monophyletic clade was related to *Pr. hitoyensis* from the Caribbean of Costa Rica. As stated above, neither the Guyanan Shield nor the Caribbean Island samples (home of the genera *Epiperipatus* and *Peripatus* respectively) are closely related to *Mongeperipatus*. Thereby, we believe that true representatives from both genera are absent in Central America. Even though, the DNA of *P. juliformis* from Saint Vincent Island is unavailable (Giribet et al., 2018), the geographic clades found suggest that it should be grouped within the Caribbean Islands representatives rather than with the Costa Rican-Panamanian ones.

On the other hand, Giribet and collaborators (2018) showed a lack of genetic support in evolutionary relationships between the accepted genera within Neotropical Peripatidae. Nevertheless, their results confirmed the two main clades validated by Bouvier (1905): those that are distinguished by the number of foot papillae and position of the nephridial tubercle. This fact collates with the nearly complete lack of diagnostic characters at the generic level that bear phylogenetic significance (Sampaio-Costa, 2016). A strong suggestion by many to solve this conflict is going back to Bouvier's system and split the group in two broad genera: *Oroperipatus* (Andean clade) and *Peripatus* (Caribbean clade). They maintain that it is completely unnecessary to create more genera.

We do not agree with this drastic solution for many reasons. Firstly, a strict attachment to the Bouvier's system would force us to include the African *Mesoperipatus* within *Peripatus*, as it displays typical Caribbean clade morphology (nephridial tubercle on the fourth and fifth legs between the third and fourth spinous pads, and two prolateral and one retrolateral foot papillae). Hence, the proposal of Neopatida as a supra-generic taxon would be discarded, consequently neglecting the contribution of the modern phylogenetic analyses. Except for the

pioneer works of Treweek (1998, 1999, 2000), none other onychophoran's taxonomist has recognized that molecular genetics is the best tool available to identify taxa within this phylum (see Gleeson & Ruhberg, 2010). Particularly, for cryptic species, this is possibly the only way (Briscoe, & Tait, 1995; Daniels et al., 2016; Cunha et al., 2017; Sato et al., 2018). Certainly, morphology and biogeography should be used as auxiliary tools.

Secondly, by accepting only two genera, the identification in the field may be greatly simplified, but it makes it impossible to understand the systematic relationships between the Neotropical species. Thirdly, it should be considered that, in recent phylogenetic analyses (Giribet et al., 2018; and this paper), the internal branches on the Caribbean clade are very short and have low support, which creates in fact polytomies. Our interpretation is that the four studied genes (1 nuclear and 3 mitochondrial) lack enough information to solve robustly such clades at the generic level. Indeed, exome or whole genome analyses may corroborate or reject this statement. Our recommendation - if it is necessary - is to propose new genera based on monophyletic geographic clades in which the relationships can be proven by genetics and morphology.

Given our results, we suggest assigning *P. solorzanoi* to *Mongeperipatus*, as genetics and morphology reflect this relationship. Both species are giants, even though body size is considered of little taxonomic use given the difficulties in measuring them (Read, 1988a). Representatives of this genus can exceed 18 cm, making them unmistakable with other onychophorans (Dzik, & Krumbiegel, 1989; Morera-Brenes, & Monge-Nájera, 2010). The other integument features mentioned above, and the remarkable sexual dimorphism in the number of leg pairs, the highest reported for Central-American species (Monge-Nájera, 1994), which is only comparable to inhabitants of some South-American (von Kennel, 1883; Schmarida, 1871; Sampaio-Costa et al., 2018) and Caribbean Island species (Clark, 1913) are present in both.



*M. keköldi* is differentiated from *M. solorzanoi* by their vestigial fifth spinous pad, the number of accessory papillae between the two primary ones, the number of scale ranks on the largest primary papillae; the number of pairs of legs in both sexes and by the rudimentary tooth in the inner jaw. Characters like head pattern, modified accessory papillae, “cephalic papillae” and lack of antennal chemoreceptors are only reported in *M. keköldi*, but a detailed re-description of *M. solorzanoi* (which is pending) may reveal they also have it. Morera-Brenes and Monge-Nájera (2010) erroneously considered *M. solorzanoi* as a real *Peripatus* because it fulfilled the criteria of: “four or more scale ranks in the apical piece” (Fig. 3), established by Read (1988b). However, once we conducted the new scanning electron micrographs of *M. keköldi* n. sp. and the phylogenetic analysis as a reference, we realized the artificial location of this species within that genus. At same time, both big species seem to be closely related to each other and this suggests they belong to a previously un-described genus. Their mistake was caused by the fact that such trait alone (apical piece of primary papillae) is insufficient to differentiate between the Caribbean genera. At most, it is barely useful to separate between *Peripatus* and “*Epiperipatus*” on the Antillean arc. Therefore, more comprehensive and robust set of characters must be found to distinguish between the Neotropical Peripatidae genera.

A characteristic head pattern was also found in *Pr. hitoyensis*, but it had three large primary papillae forming a triangle (Oliveira et al., 2012a), rather than six primary papillae surrounding the lower part of an oval shaped space with less-developed accessory papillae of smooth appearance, that resembled some species of Peripatopsidae (Reid, 1996). While primary papillae number, base shape, and scales rows have served to distinguish various Neotropical Peripatids (Bouvier, 1899, 1905; Read, 1988a; Oliveira et al., 2010, 2012a), accessory papillae have not received enough attention. *M. keköldi*'s peculiar accessory papillae showed the occurrence of an unexplored diversity within them in need of additional

studies. This is the first report in Peripatidae of such characters states, particularly the round paired papillae lacking an apical piece located between the antennal bases - which we named cephalic papillae - increasing the diversity of known structures in the phylum.

The previous characteristics and the absence of visible chemoreceptors in the antennae exemplify the morphological complexity of Neotropical Peripatids, capable of giving better taxonomic distinctions at species level. While some authors have argued that teeth shape and number of denticles are variable within a species (Marcus & Marcus, 1955; Oliveira et al., 2010), it is recommended conducting a detailed revision in several species to confirm such statement. Similar studies on unidentified species are urgent (Barquero-González et al., 2016b), particularly since SINAC's officers have recently reported illegal extraction of specimens from the reserve by scientists from first-world countries (Ronald Mora pers. comm). This is a concern because it is a direct threat to the species population and these individuals should face the corresponding legal consequences. Costa Rica harbors a diverse Onychophoran fauna that needs to be described and protected.

**Ethical statement:** authors declare that they all agree with this publication and made significant contributions; that there is no conflict of interest of any kind; and that we followed all pertinent ethical and legal procedures and requirements. All financial sources are fully and clearly stated in the acknowledgements section. A signed document has been filed in the journal archives.

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## RESUMEN

**Un nuevo onicóforo gigante de Costa Rica sugiere la ausencia del género *Peripatus* (Onychophora: Peripatidae) en América Central. Introducción:** Los onicóforos del neotrópico han sido poco estudiados, especialmente en cuanto a taxonomía y diversidad. Sin embargo, estudios recientes sugieren que los géneros actuales son obsoletos y el número de especies existentes es desconocido. Por ejemplo, en Costa Rica, se han reportado diversos onicóforos que no han sido identificados exitosamente. **Objetivo:** El objetivo de este trabajo fue evaluar la presencia de los géneros aceptados en el país, y describir un nuevo género y especie para Centroamérica. **Métodos:** En el 2017, recolectamos un espécimen de onicóforo en la reserva indígena de Keköldi en Talamanca, Limón, Costa Rica, el cual dio a luz a varias crías. Incluyendo a este animal, estudiamos un total de siete especímenes. Mediante el uso de microscopía de luz, observamos las características morfológicas macroscópicas en todas las muestras. Asimismo, utilizamos la microscopía electrónica para analizar detalladamente la morfología en una de estas. Finalmente, realizamos un análisis filogenético con la secuencia correspondiente de COI. **Resultados:** Un nuevo onicóforo gigante fue descrito. Se propuso un nuevo género, el cual se distingue por su tamaño gigante, el número de filas de escamas en la pieza apical de las papilas primarias, sus grandes papilas primarias cónicas, la línea media flanqueada por dos-tres papilas accesorias, la ausencia de órganos hialinos y el dimorfismo sexual marcado respecto al número de patas. Esta especie presenta un patrón particular de papilas en su cabeza, además de estructuras nuevas como papilas modificadas en la cabeza (papilas cefálicas), papilas accesorias con piezas apicales rudimentarias y la ausencia de quimiorreceptores en las antenas. Los análisis filogenéticos lo sitúan como un género monofilético que incluye a *Peripatus solorzanoi*, tal clado se encuentra dentro del grupo de especies centroamericanas. Por lo tanto, la nueva especie se agrupa dentro de las muestras pertenecientes a Costa Rica-Panamá. Este grupo no se relaciona con los especímenes de las islas caribeñas ni del Escudo Guayanés, hogares de las especies tipo de *Epiperipatus* y *Peripatus* respectivamente. De modo que sugerimos que estos géneros no están presentes en Centroamérica. Así entonces, describimos el nuevo género *Mongeperipatus* para Costa Rica. **Conclusión:** Este país alberga una diversidad de onicóforos sin describir, que se

requieren estudios puntuales que ayuden a aclarar la taxonomía y relaciones evolutivas del grupo para justificar la protección del filo.

**Palabras clave:** especiación de onicóforos, biodiversidad de Costa Rica, endemismo, fauna aproxílica, filogenética.

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