

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Hubbardia idria*
COMMON NAME: None; a short-tailed whipscorpion
CLASS, FAMILY: Arachnida, Hubbardiidae

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION: Reddell, J.R. and J.C. Cokendolpher. 1991.

Redescription of *Schizomus crassicaudatus* (Pickard-Cambridge) and diagnoses of *Hubbardia* Cook, *Stenochrus* Chamberlin, and *Sotanostenochrus* new genus, with description of a new species of *Hubbardia* from California (Arachnida: Schizomida: Hubbardiidae). Pearce-Sellards Series, Texas Memorial Museum. (47):15, figs. 22-26 (lateral and dorsal views of flagellum, lateral view of pedipalp, mesal view of pedipalp tibia, cheliceral fixed jaw).

TYPE MATERIAL: *Holotype:* Male – California: San Benito Co.; 2.9 km SW of Idria, 25 Mar – 8 Jun 1981, collected in antifreeze pit trap in oak woodland, A.J. Gilbert, N. Smith. Deposited in California Academy of Sciences, type #17727. *Paratype:* Male – one specimen, same data as holotype; deposited in the collection of the University of California, Riverside.

RANKING/STATUS: G1S1 (NatureServe – CNDDDB).

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS: The short-tailed whipscorpions belong to the order Schizomida, and resemble the more familiar whipscorpions of the order Uropygi, but are smaller, more slender, and lack the long, whip-like terminal appendage. The order name refers to the transverse suture on the prosoma. The slender forelegs are not used for walking but are instead used as tactile organs, and the hind legs (fourth pair) are modified for jumping. The female of *H. idria* is unknown. Females of this genus are very difficult to identify to species; features of the spermatheca are most useful for separating the species. The male holotype measures about 4.3 mm and is orangish in color. The species is most reliably separated from its nearest relative, *H. secoensis*, by the rounded, apically-upturned flagellum (which is pointed and not upturned in *H. secoensis*), as well as its elongate pedipalps, which contrast with the stout pedipalps present in *H. secoensis*.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

HABITAT: The holotype and paratype were found in oak woodland, but the microhabitat is uncertain, since the specimens were passively collected in a pit trap. Most species occur in leaf litter and beneath rocks.

LIFE HISTORY/BEHAVIOR: Nothing is known of the biology or behavior of this species.

NOTES: *Hubbardia* contains 9 species, 8 of which occur in California (one also occurs in Arizona). Some of the species were previously included in the genera *Trithyreus* or *Schizomus*. As currently understood, no New World species occur in either genus.

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