THE CENTIPEDE GENUS *EUPOLYBOTHRUS* VERHOEFF, 1907 (LITHOBIIDAE, CHILOPODA) IN SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO. B. M. Mitic, S. E. Makarov and S. B. Curcic, Institute of Zoology, Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, and Centre for Biospeleology in Southeast Europe, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro.

The order Lithobiomorpha is distributed chiefly in the temperate regions of both Old and New Worlds and is well-represented in Serbia and Montenegro (even with 37 species and subspecies or 58.73% of all chilopod species and subspecies inhabiting Serbia and Montenegro, and 4 genera or 22.22% of all chilopod genera known from Serbia and Montenegro) (Mitic and Tomić 2002).


An identification key, based on the spinulations of legs, tergite structure and morphology of gonopods (Jeekel 1967) has been prepared along these lines for better diagnostification of the subgenera of *Eupolybothrus*.

**Key to the subgenera of *Eupolybothrus* Verhoeff in Serbia and Montenegro**

1. Leg XV with a double claw; VCa spines almost absent; triangular projections present on tergites VI, VII, IX, XI and XIII, rarely reduced or absent on tergites VI and VII; male gonopods long. .................................. *Eupolybothrus* Verhoeff, 1907

2. VCa spines absent; projections present on tergites VII, IX, XI and XIII, sometimes also on tergite VI; male gonopods long. .................................. *Leptopolybothrus* Jeekel, 1967

3. Projections present on tergites VI, VII, IX, XI or XIII; ventral spinulation of the leg XV: 0, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2; male gonopods long. .................................. *Mesobothrus* Verhoeff, 1937

**Eupolybothrus (Eupolybothrus) fasciatus** (Newport, 1845)

*General distribution*: South Europe.


*Distribution in Montenegro*: Njeguši; Rijeka; Ulcinj; Krstac; Podgorica; Virpazar; Bar (Attém 1929); Igalo, Herceg Novi; v. Trebišjev, nr. Igalo (Matic and Đurašanu 1968); Gorica Hill, Podgorica; v. Opasanića, Mt. Komovi; Zeleni Vir, Mt. Durmitor (Mitic and Tomić 2002).

**Eupolybothrus (Eupolybothrus) gloriasygis** (Absolon, 1916)

*General distribution*: Endemic to the Balkan Peninsula.

*Distribution in Montenegro*: Dućica Pećina Cave, Peuita, nr. Podgorica; Megara Cave, Tološi, Podgorica (Matic and Đurašanu 1968).

**Eupolybothrus (Eupolybothrus) grossipes** (C. L. Koch, 1847)

*General distribution*: South Europe.

*Distribution in Serbia*: Subotica; Kalemegdan, Beograd; Mt. Fruška Gora; Mt. Kosmaj; Mt. Bukulja (Vučković 1956).

**Eupolybothrus (Eupolybothrus) litoralis** (L. Koch, 1867)

*General distribution*: Mediterranean area.

*Distribution in Montenegro*: present, but without precise locality (Stov 1996).

- Leg XV with a single claw; VCa spines usually present. ....... 2

2. VCa spines absent; projections present on tergites VII, IX, XI and XIII, sometimes also on tergite VI; male gonopods long. .................................. *Leptopolybothrus* Jeekel, 1967

3. Projections present on tergites VI, VII, IX, XI or XIII; ventral spinulation of the leg XV: 0, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2; male gonopods long. .................................. *Mesobothrus* Verhoeff, 1937

**Eupolybothrus (Mesobothrus) transsylvanicus** (Latzel, 1882)

*General distribution*: Southeastern Europe.

*Distribution in Serbia*: Potpećska Pećina Cave, v. Potpeće, nr. Uličce (Matic 1957); Source Sakinac, v. Pinosava, Mt. Avala,
Eupolybothrus (Parapolybothrus) herzegowinensis
(Verhoeff, 1900)

General distribution: Endemic to the Balkan Peninsula.

Distribution in Montenegro: present, but without precise locality
(Stoev 1997).

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