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## Research article

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# A mountain of millipedes II: The genus *Aquattuor* Frederiksen, 2013 – five new species from the Udzungwa Mountains and one from Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania (Diplopoda, Spirostreptida, Odontopygidae)

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**Abstract.** The genus *Aquattuor* Frederiksen, 2013 is revised. *A. denticulatus* Frederiksen, 2013 (type species) from the East Usambara Mts, Tanzania, is redescribed, and six new species are described: *A. claudiahempae* sp. nov. from Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, and five species from the Udzungwa Mts, Tanzania: *A. longipala* Enghoff sp. nov., *A. major* Enghoff sp. nov., *A. stereosathe* Enghoff sp. nov., *A. submajor* Enghoff sp. nov., and *A. udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov.

**Keywords.** Eastern Arc, Kilimanjaro, taxonomy, new species.

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## Introduction

This is the second in a series of articles about the millipedes, especially the family Odontopygidae, of the Udzungwa Mountains, Tanzania. For general information on the Odontopygidae and the Udzungwa Mountains, see the first paper in the series (Enghoff 2014). The present article, although not numbered as such, also forms a sequel to our previous papers on the odontopygids of East Africa (Frederiksen 2013a, 2013b; Frederiksen & Enghoff 2012, 2015).

The genus *Aquattuor* was described by Frederiksen (2013b) for a relatively small odontopygid from the East Usambara Mountains, Tanzania. The genus, which has remained monotypic until now, is characterized by a slender, whiplike gonopodal solenomere and a simple telomere, combined with a unique structure of the metazonal limbus which consists of large, rectangular, easily detached flaps.

Collecting activities in the Udzungwa Mountains by the NGO Frontier Tanzania and by staff and students from the University of Copenhagen (*cf.* Enghoff 2014) have resulted in a considerable amount of material containing several new species of *Aquattuor*. At the same time, collections made in the framework of The KiLi Project (<https://www.kilimanjaro.biozentrum.uni-wuerzburg.de/>), sponsored by the German Research Foundation (*cf.* Frederiksen & Enghoff 2015), have procured several samples of still another new species.

In the present article we describe six new species of *Aquattuor*, re-describe the type species, *A. denticulatus* Frederiksen, 2013, and provide an updated definition of the genus as well as a key to its species.

## Material and methods

For reasons explained by Enghoff (2014), only adult males were considered. A total of 85 adult *Aquattuor* males were examined. All specimens are stored in 70% ethanol and are kept in the Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen (ZMUC). Specimens were examined in 75% ethanol under a stereo microscope. Numbers of podous rings were counted and midbody vertical diameter measured on complete specimens. Body parts for scanning electron microscopy (SEM) were transferred to 96% ethanol, then to acetone, air-dried, mounted on aluminium stubs or on triangles of flexible aluminium tape and in turn mounted on stubs, coated with platinum/palladium and studied in a JEOL JSM-6335F scanning electron microscope.

A general description of the genus is provided. The species diagnoses include, *inter alia*, information on the number of body rings and body diameter. Although it cannot be excluded that specimens falling outside the indicated ranges may be found, this information nevertheless helps to characterize each species. Gonopod terminology is as far as possible as in Enghoff (2014). Because of the great uniformity of *Aquattuor* species, and because size information and gonopod details are included in the diagnosis, the traditional “Description” paragraph has been replaced by a short note on colouration. Adding more would be redundant.

For the species from the Udzungwa Mts, species of *Aquattuor* and *Chaleponcus* (*cf.* Enghoff 2014) occurring in the same samples and localities are listed under “coexisting species”.

## Abbreviations for morphological terms used in descriptions and on illustrations of gonopods

<i>ba</i>	=	basomere
<i>bs</i>	=	basomeral spine
<i>btl</i>	=	basal telomeral lamella
<i>li</i>	=	lateral incision of coxa
<i>mbl</i>	=	meso-basal lobe of palette
<i>mi</i>	=	mesal incision of coxa
<i>mp</i>	=	metaplica
<i>mpl</i>	=	mesal-posterior lamella of telomere
<i>mpr</i>	=	metaplical ridge
<i>pa</i>	=	palette
<i>pn</i>	=	posttorsal narrowing
<i>pp</i>	=	proplica
<i>prl</i>	=	proplical lobe
<i>slm</i>	=	solenomere
<i>tm</i>	=	telomere
<i>tt</i>	=	triangular telomeral tooth

**Abbreviations used in the text, other than abbreviations for morphological terms**

asl = above sea level  
FR = Forest Reserve  
ZMUC = Zoological Museum, Natural History Museum of Denmark

**Results**

Class Diplopoda Blainville-Gervais, 1844  
Order Spirostreptida Brandt, 1833  
Family Odontopygidae Attems, 1909  
Subfamily Archepyginae Manfredi, 1939  
Tribe Prionopetalini Hoffman, 1991  
  
Genus *Aquattuor* Frederiksen, 2013

This genus was established by Frederiksen (2013b) for the type and until now only species, *A. denticulatus* (East Usambara Mts, Tanzania). The name is regarded as a masculine noun.

**Diagnosis**

A genus of Odontopygidae Prionopetalini in which the gonopodal proplica is apically expanded into a distal ‘palette’, the metaplica has an oblique flange, the solenomere is simple, thin and whiplike, the telomere terminates in a long, curved gutter-like to tubular part, and the limbus of the body rings consists of large, rectangular, easily detached flaps.

**Etymology**

The genus owes its name to the unique limbus flaps which resemble tiny sheets of paper in the standard A4 format.

**Description**

This description only applies to males and, as far as non-gonopodal characters are concerned, only includes a selection.

**Non-gonopodal characters**

**BODY LENGTH.** 19–35 mm. Midbody vertical diameter 1.4–2.1 mm. 44–54 podous rings, no apodous rings in front of telson. See Fig. 2.

**COLOUR.** Colours of specimens from Udzungwa and East Usambara Mountains all partly or completely faded, leaving only newly collected specimens from Mt. Kilimanjaro with fresh colour (Fig. 1). Light mid-dorsal longitudinal stripe or traces thereof sometimes present, even on faded specimens.

**LIMBUS.** Consisting of relatively large (*c.* 0.04 × 0.06 mm) rectangular flaps which are easily detached (Fig. 3D–E).

**TELSON** (Fig. 3B–C). Preanal ring with wrinkled/coriaceous sculpture dorsally. Anal valves with wrinkled/coriaceous sculpture, with a pronounced dorsal denticle and a smaller ventral one, denticles well set off from rest of valve rather than just being “sharp corners”. Each valve with three setae. Free margin (“lip”) of anal valves raised and provided with three small tubercles on which the setae are borne.

**Gonopods** (see Fig. 4)

COXA. In anterior or posterior view  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  × as long as broad. Margins of proplica (*pp*) parallel or slightly diverging in basal *c.*  $\frac{2}{3}$ , apical *c.*  $\frac{1}{3}$  set off by mesal (*mi*) and lateral (*li*) incisions; apical part of proplica appearing like a rounded “palette” (*pa*). Proplical lobe (*prl*) protruding into mesal incision. Metaplica (*mp*) with irregular surface; at level of mesal and lateral incisions a stout ridge (*mpr*) running obliquely across metaplica.

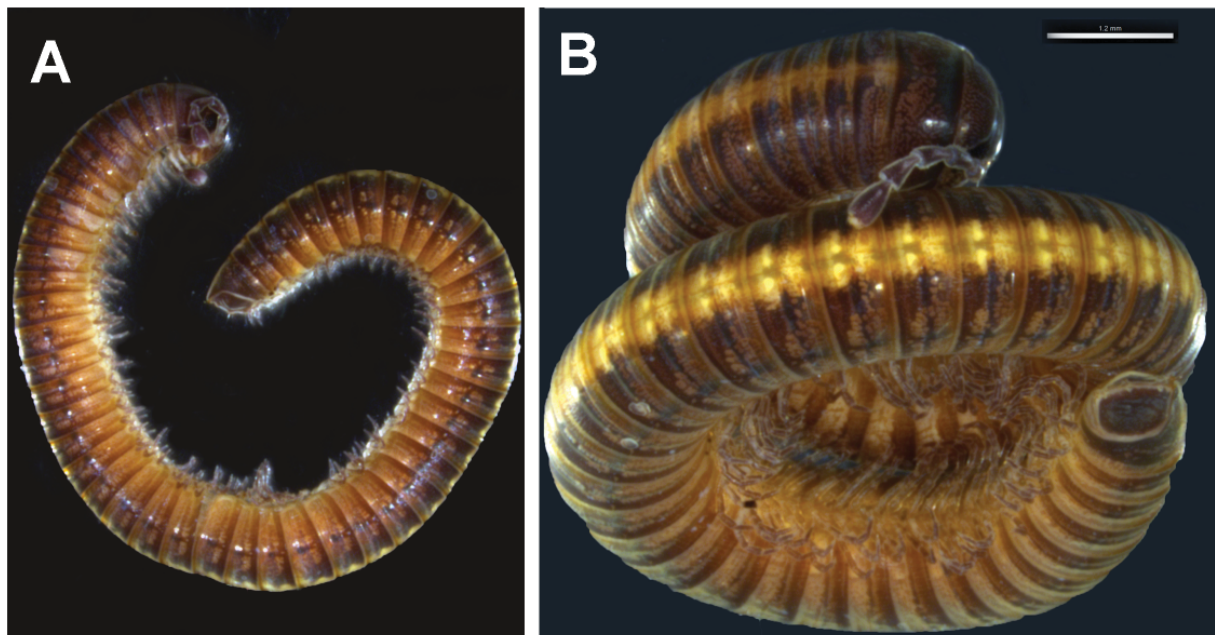
TELOPODITE. Basomere (*ba*) with small spine (*bs*) just distal of torsotope (Fig. 11A, C), arculus 90°. Post-torsal narrowing (*pn*) pronounced (e.g., Figs 5A, 6A). Telopodite beyond *pn* divided into solenomere (*slm*) and telomere (*tm*).

SOLENOMERE. Long, thin, whiplike, often resting within telomeral gutter but on preserved specimens frequently free (probably an artefact), apical part with oblique-longitudinal flutings.

TELOMERE. At base expanded into a complicated basal telomeral lamella (*btl*) obscuring origin of solenomere (Fig. 5D). Main part of telomere consisting of a long, narrow lamella folded into a more or less narrow gutter, sometimes even tube-like in distalmost part; gutter/tube describing a 90°–360° curve, usually in almost one plane, but sometimes (*A. stereosathe* Enghoff sp. nov.) clearly in three dimensions (note: this applies to preserved specimens). Posterior margin of gutter expanded into mesal-posterior lamella (*mpl*) (e.g., Fig. 5D). Tip of telomere variable: margins smooth or denticulate-lacinate, internal surface of gutter more or less microspiculate (e.g., Fig. 6C–D).

**Distribution**

Species of *Aquattuor* are so far known only from Tanzania. They have been found in several mountain blocks belonging to the Eastern Arc Mts (Burgess *et al.* 2007): Udzungwa (5 species), Nguru (1 species), Rubeho (1 species) and East Usambara (1 species). One further species has been found on Mt. Kilimanjaro. For an overview, see Figs 12–13.



**Fig. 1.** *Aquattuor claudiahempae* sp. nov., two paratype ♂♂ after 18 months in alcohol. Scale bar = 1 mm (B). Photographs by S. Reboleira.

**Intercalary cuticular microscutes**

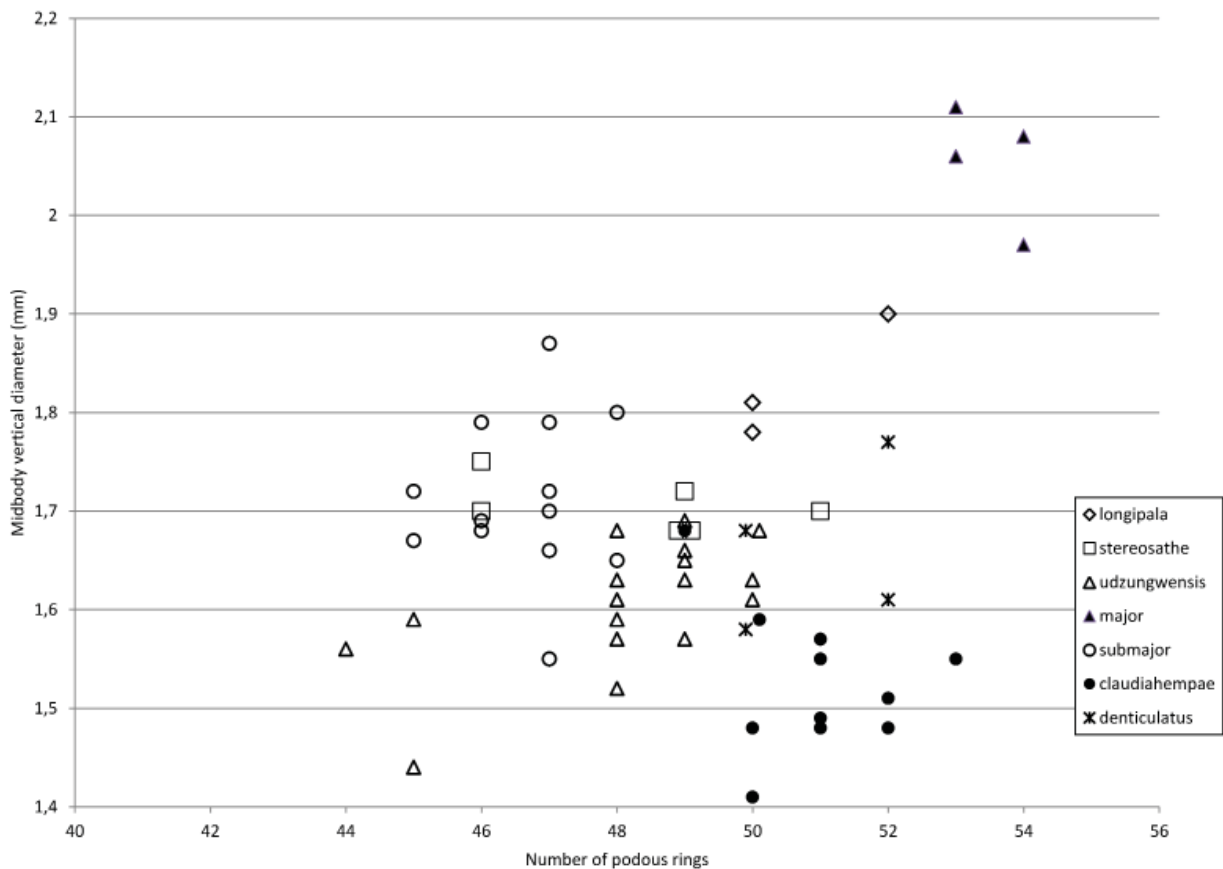
In *A. submajor* Enghoff sp. nov. and *A. udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov., intercalary cuticular microscutes, similar to those first reported by Akkari & Enghoff (2011) in polydesmidan millipedes and subsequently found, *inter alia*, in the odontopygid genus *Chaleponcus* Attems, 1914 (Enghoff 2014) and the callipodidan genus *Lusitanipus* Mauriès, 1978 (Reboleira & Enghoff 2015), were observed.

**Notes on identification**

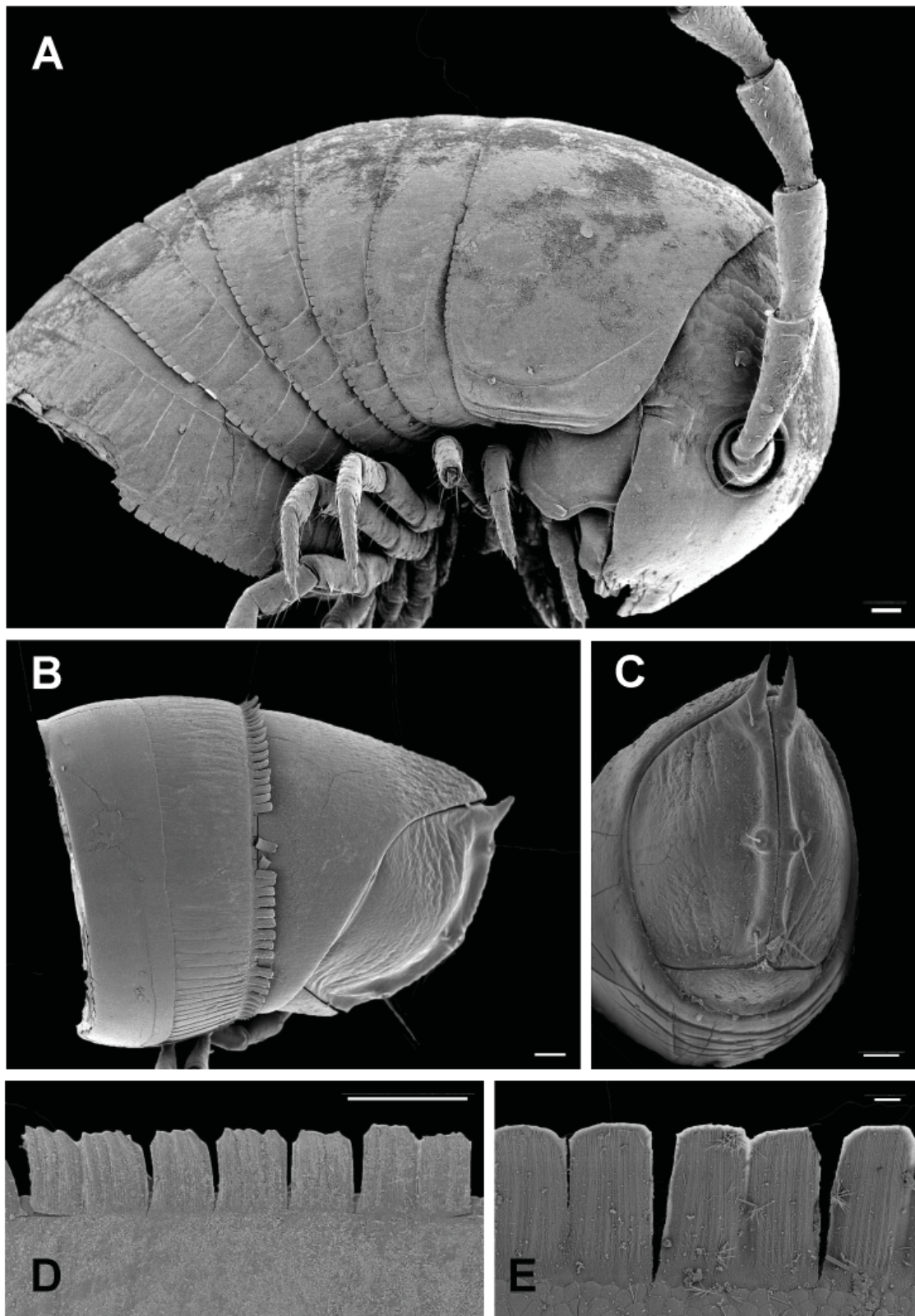
The species of *Aquattuor* are all quite similar, even in gonopod structure. In this respect, they form a contrast to the previously treated (much larger) species-swarm centred in the Udzungwa Mts., i.e., the *Chaleponcus dabagaensis*-group (Enghoff 2014), in which gonopods are highly diverse. Differences between *Aquattuor* species concern body size (Fig. 2), details of the outline of the gonopod coxa, the curvature of the telomere, the development of the posterior margin of the telomere, and the armature of the telomere tip.

**Similar genera**

By far the most diagnostic character of *Aquattuor* is the large (sub)rectangular-lobed limbus. Sub-rectangular limbus lobes do occur in certain other odontopygid genera, e.g., *Allantogonus* Attems, 1912 (Kraus 1960: fig. 5) and *Syndesmogenus* Attems, 1909 (Kraus 1966: figs 97–99), but in these genera, the lobes are much smaller and are not prone to detachment. The gonopods of *Aquattuor*, with their long, whip-like solenomere and slender telomere, superficially resemble those of *Allantogonus* (Kraus 1960:



**Fig. 2.** Body size (numbers of podous rings and midbody vertical diameter) in ♂♂ of species of *Aquattuor* Frederiksen, 2013. In cases of (almost) coinciding values, symbols have been slightly displaced horizontally.



**Fig. 3.** *Aquattuor* spp. **A.** *A. stereosathe* Enghoff sp. nov., paratype, front end. **B–C.** *A. udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov., paratype, telson, lateral and posterior view. **D–E.** *A. udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov., limbus. **D.** Specimen from West Kilombero Scarp FR. **E.** Paratype. Scale bars: A–D = 0.1 mm; E = 0.01 mm.

figs 7, 11, 17) and *Lamelloramus* Frederiksen, 2013 (Frederiksen 2013: figs 5, 9). However, the coxal apex in *Allantogonus* is folded basad over the anterior side; the metapical flange of *Lamelloramus* is situated completely differently on the median side, and the telomere is either strongly curling up or looping in these genera. The limbus is completely different from that of *Aquattuor* in both.

#### **Included species** (alphabetically)

*Aquattuor claudiahempae* Enghoff & Frederiksen sp. nov.

*A. denticulatus* Frederiksen, 2013 (type species)

*A. longipala* Enghoff sp. nov.

*A. major* Enghoff sp. nov.

*A. stereosathe* Enghoff sp. nov.

*A. submajor* Enghoff sp. nov.

*A. udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov.

#### **Species from the Udzungwa Mountains**

*Aquattuor submajor* Enghoff sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:690C121A-D087-400D-95BC-42BCA7B224BE](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:690C121A-D087-400D-95BC-42BCA7B224BE)

Figs 4–5

#### **Diagnosis**

Diameter 1.55–1.87 mm, 45–48 podous rings. Gonopods: lateral incision of coxa (*li*) absent to poorly developed; apical palette (*pa*) rounded, not longer than broad; telomere describing a *c.* 270° curve in almost one plane; mesal-posterior lamella of telomere (*mpl*) low; anterior margin of telomere without a triangular tooth; telomere tip with finely dentate margins, internal surface microspiculate.

#### **Etymology**

The name is an artificial Latin adjective meaning “below *major*” and refers to 1) the smaller size of this species compared to *A. major* Enghoff sp. nov. and 2) the fact that this species occurs at lower altitudes than *A. major* Enghoff sp. nov.

**Material studied** (total: 17 ♂♂)

##### **Holotype**

TANZANIA: ♂, Morogoro Region, Udzungwa Mts, Mwanihana FR, above Sanje, 1000 m asl, 18 Aug. 1982, in log, M. Stoltze & N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).

##### **Paratypes**

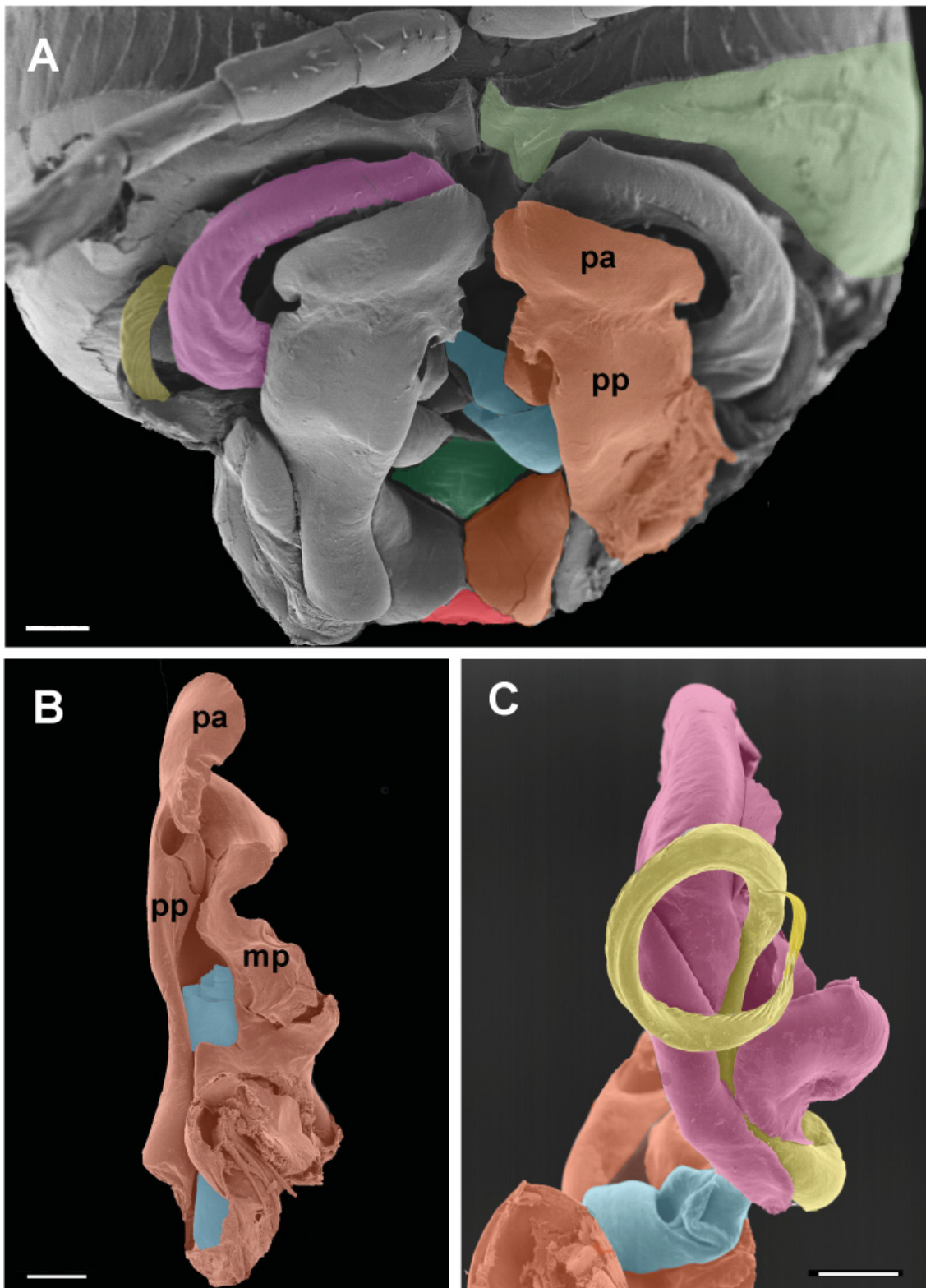
TANZANIA: 7 ♂♂, same data as holotype, but in litter, log and pitfall trap, M. Stoltze & N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC); 1 ♂, same data but 1100 m asl, pitfall trap (ZMUC); 8 ♂♂, same data but 1250 m asl, 1 Aug. 1982, under log, M. Stoltze & N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).

#### **Type locality**

TANZANIA: Morogoro Region, Udzungwa Mts, Mwanihana FR, above Sanje, 1000 m asl.

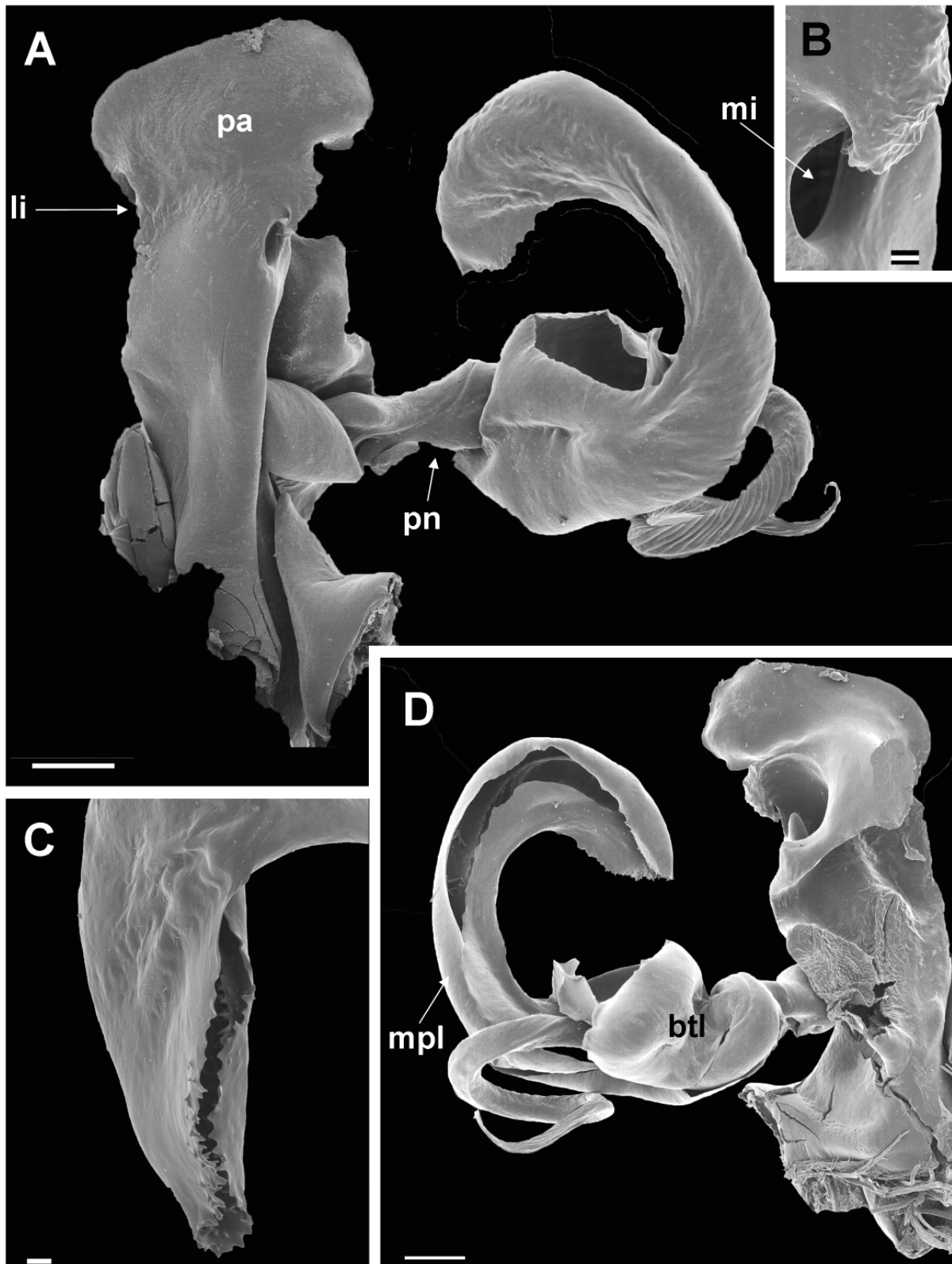
#### **Colouration**

After 33 years in alcohol faded, only some darker markings on head and collum left. No traces of a mid-dorsal stripe.



**Fig. 4.** *Aquattuor submajor* Enghoff sp. nov., paratype. **A.** Gonopods *in situ*, right gonopod coloured. **B.** Left gonopod coxa and basal part of telopodite. **C.** Left gonopod telopodite and part of coxa, dorsal (basal) view. Artificial colours: orange = coxa; blue = basomere; yellow = solenomere; pink = telomere; red = gonopod sternum; light green = ventral part of eighth pleurotergite (right side); dark green = sternum of reduced ninth leg-pair. *mp* = metaplica; *pa* = palette; *pp* = proplica. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.





**Fig. 5.** *Aquattuor submajor* Enghoff sp. nov., paratype, left gonopod. **A.** Anterior view. **B.** Close-up of mesal incision. **C.** Tip of telomere. **D.** Posterior view. *btl* = basal telomerical lamella; *li* = lateral incision; *mi* = mesal incision; *mpl* = mesal-posterior lamella of telomere; *pa* = palette; *pn* = posttorsal narrowing. Scale bars: A, D = 0.1 mm; B–C = 0.01 mm.

### Distribution and habitat

Known only from Mwanihana FR. Altitudinal range: 1000–1250 m asl.

### Coexisting species

*Aquattuor major* Enghoff sp. nov. and *Chaleponcus mwanihanensis* Enghoff, 2014 occur in the same area, but only at higher altitudes.

*Aquattuor major* Enghoff sp. nov.

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Fig. 6

### Diagnosis

Diameter 1.97–2.11 mm, 53–54 podous rings. Gonopods: lateral incision of coxa (*li*) triangular, basally delimited by triangular tooth; apical palette (*pa*) obliquely rounded, much longer than broad; telomere describing an almost 360° curve in almost one plane; mesal-posterior lamella of telomere (*mpl*) low; anterior margin of telomere with a triangular tooth (*tt*); telomere tip with densely microspiculate margins and internal surface.

### Etymology

The name is a Latin adjective meaning “larger” and refers of the larger size of this species, compared to its congeners.

**Material studied** (total: 4 ♂♂)

#### Holotype

TANZANIA: ♂, Morogoro Region, Udzungwa Mts, Mwanihana FR, 1800–1850 m asl, 25–29 Nov. 1984, pitfall traps, montane rain forest, N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).

#### Paratypes

TANZANIA: 3 ♂♂, Morogoro Region, Udzungwa Mts, Mwanihana FR, above Sanje, 1650 m asl, 18 Aug. 1982, pitfall trap, M. Stoltze & N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).

### Type locality

TANZANIA: Morogoro Region, Udzungwa Mts, Mwanihana FR, 1800–1850 m asl, montane rain forest.

### Colouration

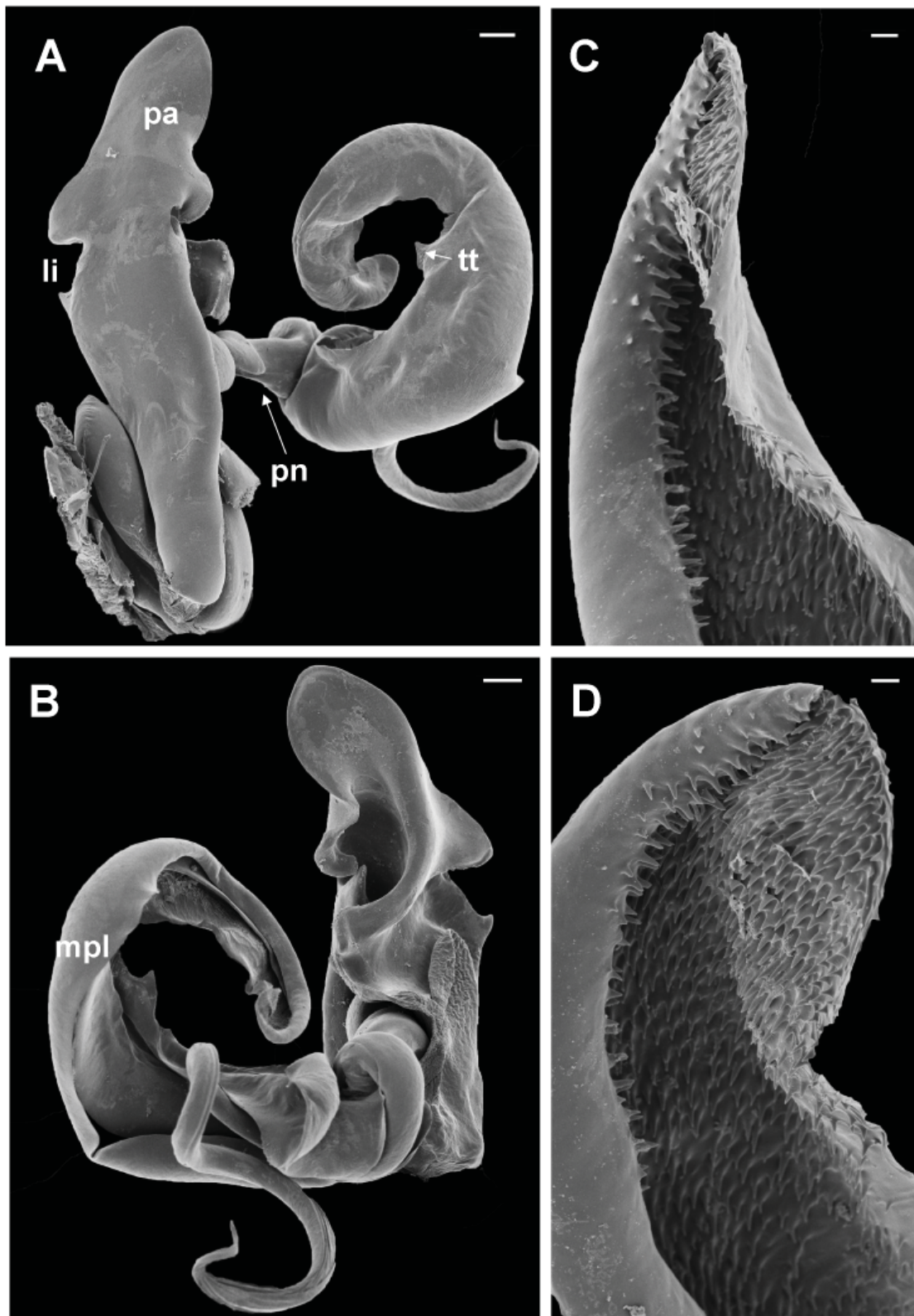
After 31–33 years in alcohol faded, only some darker markings on head and collum left. No traces of a mid-dorsal stripe.

### Distribution and habitat

Known only from Mwanihana FR. Altitudinal range: 1650–1850 m asl. Habitat: montane rain forest.

### Coexisting species

*Aquattuor submajor* Enghoff sp. nov. and *Chaleponcus mwanihanensis* Enghoff, 2014 occur in the same area, the former, however, only at lower altitudes.



**Fig. 6.** *Aquattuor major* Enghoff sp. nov., paratype. **A.** Left gonopod, anterior view. **B.** Left gonopod, posterior view. **C–D.** Telomere tip, two different views. *li* = lateral incision; *pa* = palette; *mpl* = mesal posterior lamella of telomere; *pn* = posttarsal narrowing; *tt* = triangular tooth of telomere. Scale bars: A–B = 0.1 mm; C–D = 0.01 mm.

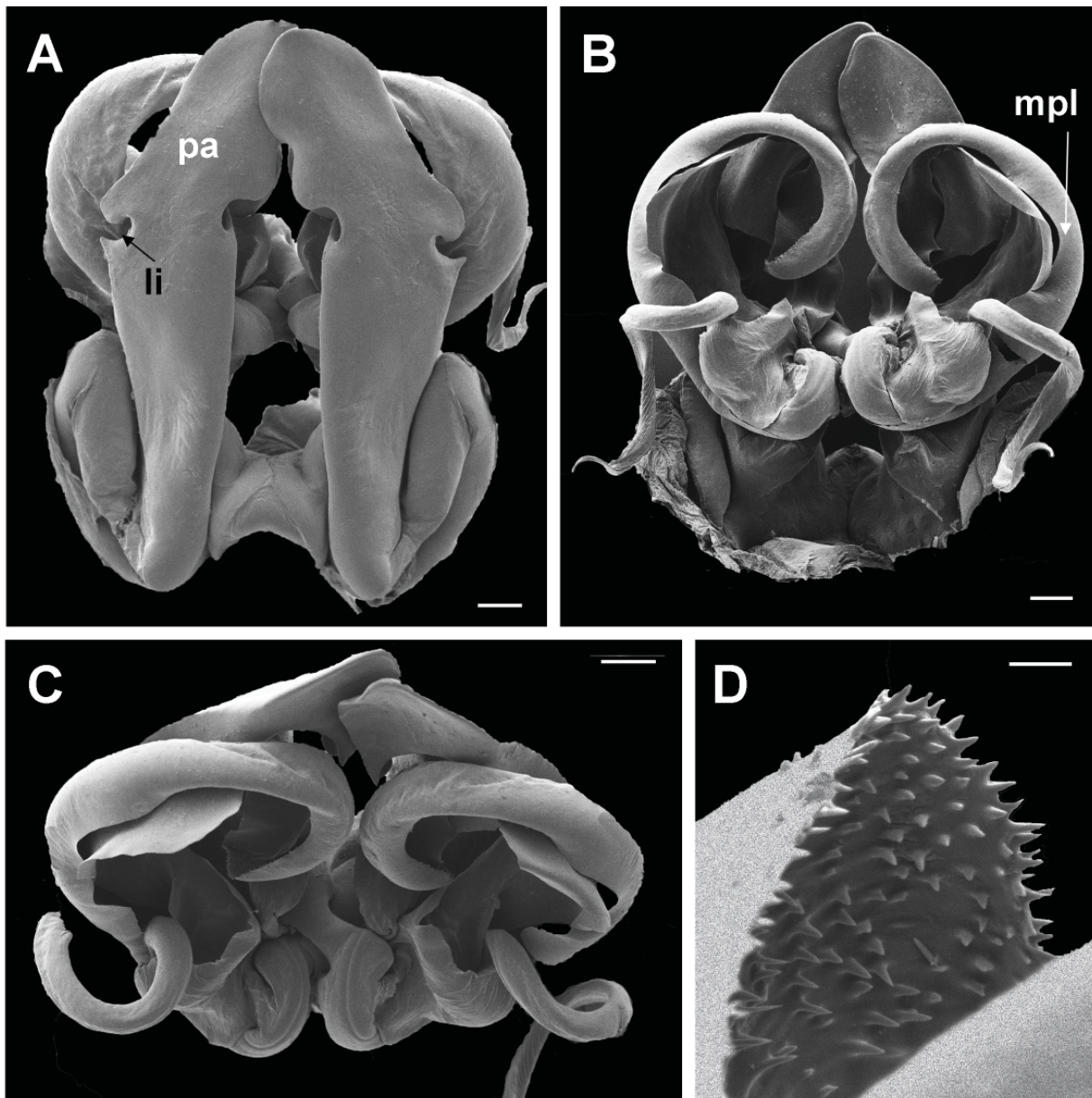
*Aquattuor longipala* Enghoff sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:69F309C5-A967-4A68-9776-7C03E879C06D](http://urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:69F309C5-A967-4A68-9776-7C03E879C06D)

Fig. 7

**Diagnosis**

Diameter 1.78–1.90 mm, 50–52 podous rings. Gonopods: lateral incision of coxa (*li*) deep with rounded bottom, curving distad, basally delimited by triangular tooth; apical palette (*pa*) obliquely rounded, much longer than broad; telomere describing a *c.* 270° curve in almost one plane; mesal-posterior lamella of telomere (*mpl*) moderately developed; anterior margin of telomere without a triangular tooth; telomere tip with densely microspiculate margins and internal surface.



**Fig. 7.** *Aquattuor longipala* Enghoff sp. nov., paratype. **A.** Gonopods, anterior view. **B.** Gonopods, posterior view. **C.** Gonopods, oblique apical (central) view. **D.** Detail of telomere tip. *li* = lateral incision; *pa* = palette; *mpl* = mesal-posterior lamella of telomere. Scale bars: A–C = 0.1 mm; D = 0.01 mm.

### Etymology

The name is a Latin noun, here in apposition, composed of *longi-* (long) and *pala* (palette), and refers to the shape of the apical part of the gonopod coxa.

**Material studied** (total: 3 ♂♂)

#### Holotype

TANZANIA: ♂, Iringa Region, Iringa District, Udzungwa Mts, West Kilombero Scarp FR, 07°50'38.4" S, 36°22'17.6" E, montane forest, 1390–1410 m asl, plot Paradiso, 18 Nov. 2000, Frontier Tanzania leg. (ZMUC).

#### Paratypes

TANZANIA: 2 ♂♂, same data as holotype (ZMUC).

### Type locality

TANZANIA: Iringa Region, Iringa District, Udzungwa Mts, West Kilombero Scarp FR, 07°50'38.4" S, 36°22'17.6" E, montane forest, 1390–1410 m asl.

### Colouration

After 15 years in alcohol still with a clear mid-dorsal, light longitudinal band, flanked by darker areas. Head and collum with some dark markings.

### Distribution and habitat

Known only from West Kilombero Scarp FR. Altitudinal range: 1390–1410 m. Habitat: montane forest.

### Coexisting species

*Aquattuor udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov., *Chaleponcus netus* Enghoff, 2014, and *C. circumvallatus* Enghoff, 2014 were found in the same sample as *A. longipala* Enghoff sp. nov. In addition, *C. basiliscus* Enghoff, 2014, *C. gracilior* Enghoff, 2014, *C. ibis* Enghoff, 2014, and *C. tintin* Enghoff, 2014 were found in West Kilombero Scarp FR.

*Aquattuor udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:60F38BFF-E5EA-4BB0-A691-263DB097502B](https://zoobank.org/act:60F38BFF-E5EA-4BB0-A691-263DB097502B)

Figs 3, 8

### Diagnosis

Diameter 1.44–1.69 mm, 44–50 podous rings. Gonopods: lateral incision of coxa (*li*) deep with rounded bottom, curving distad; apical palette (*pa*) rounded-triangular, not longer than broad; telomere describing a *c.* 270° curve in almost one plane; mesal-posterior lamella of telomere (*mpl*) high, basally set off by 45–90° angle; anterior margin of telomere without a triangular tooth; telomere tip with smooth to microspiculate margins, internal surface microspiculate.

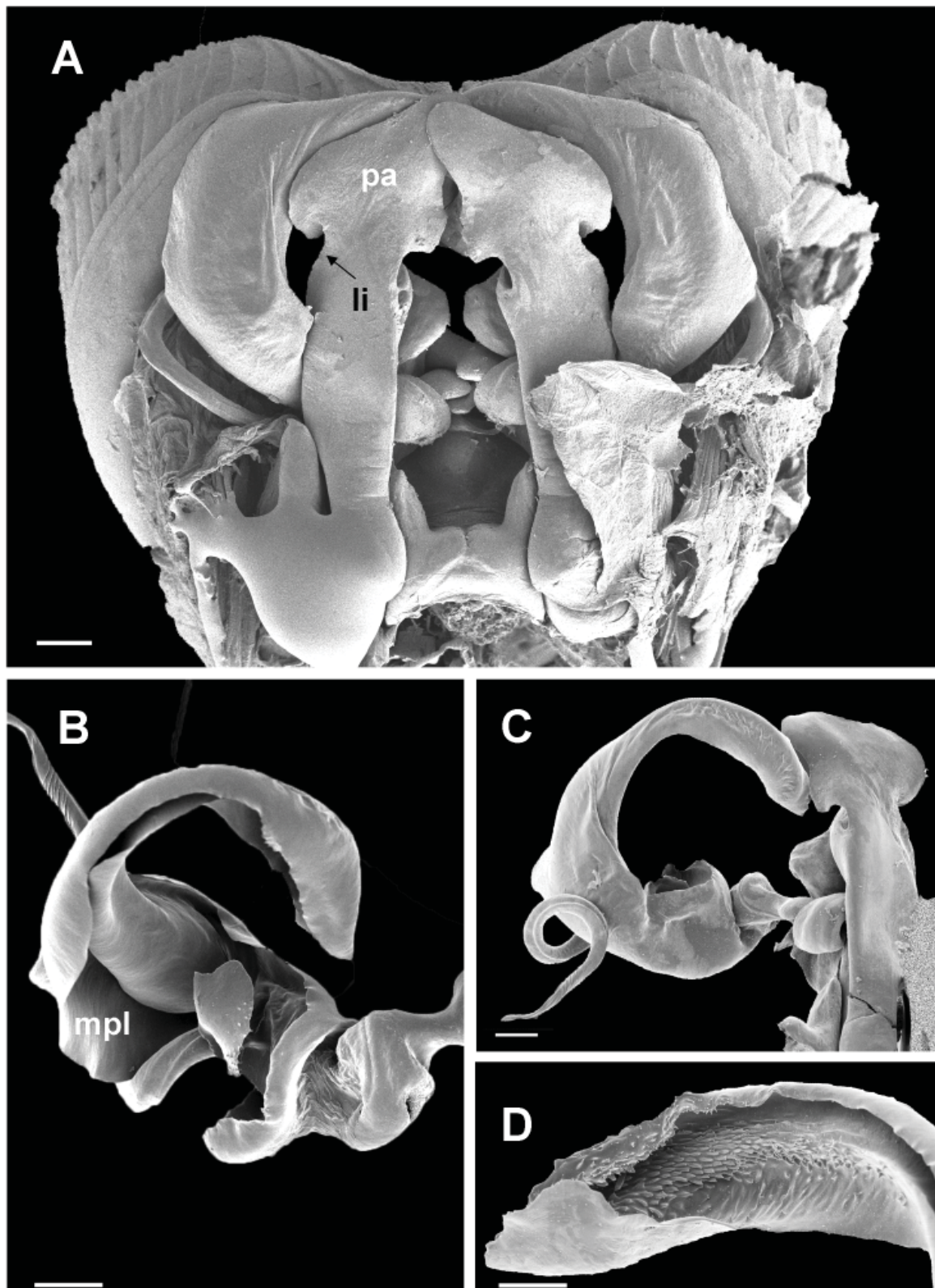
### Etymology

The name is a Latin adjective derived from the Udzungwa Mts, home of this (and several other) *Aquattuor* species.

**Material studied** (total: 21 ♂♂)

#### Holotype

TANZANIA: ♂, Udzungwa Mts, Iringa Region, Udzungwa Scarp FR, above Chita village, 750 m asl, 23 Oct. –14 Nov. 1984, lowland rain forest, N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).



**Fig. 8.** *Aquattuor udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov. A–B, D. Paratype. C. Specimen from West Kilombero Scarp FR. A. Gonopods *in situ*. B. Telopodite, ventral view. C. Right gonopod, anterior view. D. Telomere tip. *li* = lateral incision; *pa* = palette; *mpl* = mesal-posterior lamella of telomere. Scale bars: A–C = 0.1 mm; D = 0.05 mm.

### Paratypes

TANZANIA: 4 ♂♂, same data as holotype, but 25–29 Oct. 1984, pitfall traps (ZMUC).

### Referred non-type material

TANZANIA: Iringa Region, Iringa District, Udzungwa Mts, West Kilombero Scarp FR, montane forest, Frontier Tanzania coll.: 1 ♂, 07°53'19.5" S, 36°23'11.6" E, 1100–1300 m asl, Plot Ukami, 30 Nov. 2000 (ZMUC); 6 ♂♂, 07°53'19.5" S, 36°23'11.6" E, 1111 m asl, 23 Nov. 2000 (ZMUC); 7 ♂♂, 07°53'19.5" S, 36°23'11.6" E, 1126 m asl, plot 17 – Ukami, 25 Nov. 2000 (ZMUC); 1 ♂, 07°50'38.4" S, 36°22'17.6" E, 1390 m asl, 13 Nov. 2000 (ZMUC); 1 ♂, 07°50'38.4" S, 36°22'17.6" E, 1390–1410 m asl, Plot Paradiso, 18 Nov. 2000 (ZMUC).

### Type locality

TANZANIA: Udzungwa Mts, Iringa Region, Udzungwa Scarp FR, above Chita village, 750 m asl, lowland rain forest.

### Colouration

After 15–31 years in alcohol faded, pale yellowish, head and especially collum contrastingly darker. Traces of paramedian, dark bands flanking a middorsal, pale stripe.

### Distribution and habitat

Known from Udzungwa Scarp FR and from West Kilombero Scarp FR. Altitudinal range: 750–1410 m. Habitat: lowland rain forest and montane rain forest.

### Coexisting species

In Udzungwa Scarp FR, *Aquattuor stereosathe* Enghoff sp. nov., *Chaleponcus circumvallatus* Enghoff, 2014, *C. hamerae* Enghoff, 2014, and *C. nikolajshcharffi* Enghoff, 2014 have been found. In West Kilombero Scarp FR, *Aquattuor longipala* Enghoff sp. nov., *Chaleponcus netus* Enghoff, 2014, and *C. circumvallatus* Enghoff, 2014 were found in the same sample as *A. udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov. In addition, *C. basiliscus* Enghoff, 2014, *C. gracilior* Enghoff, 2014, *C. ibis* Enghoff, 2014, and *C. tintin* Enghoff, 2014 were found in West Kilombero Scarp FR.

*Aquattuor stereosathe* Enghoff sp. nov.

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Figs 3, 9

### Diagnosis

Diameter 1.68–1.75 mm, 46–51 podous rings. Gonopods: lateral incision of coxa (*li*) broad, shallow, with rounded bottom, basally delimited by triangular tooth; apical palette (*pa*) rounded, not longer than broad; telomere describing a 360° curve in three dimensions; mesal-posterior lamella of telomere (*mpl*) low; anterior margin of telomere without a triangular tooth; telomere tip with coarsely lacinate margins, internal surface smooth.

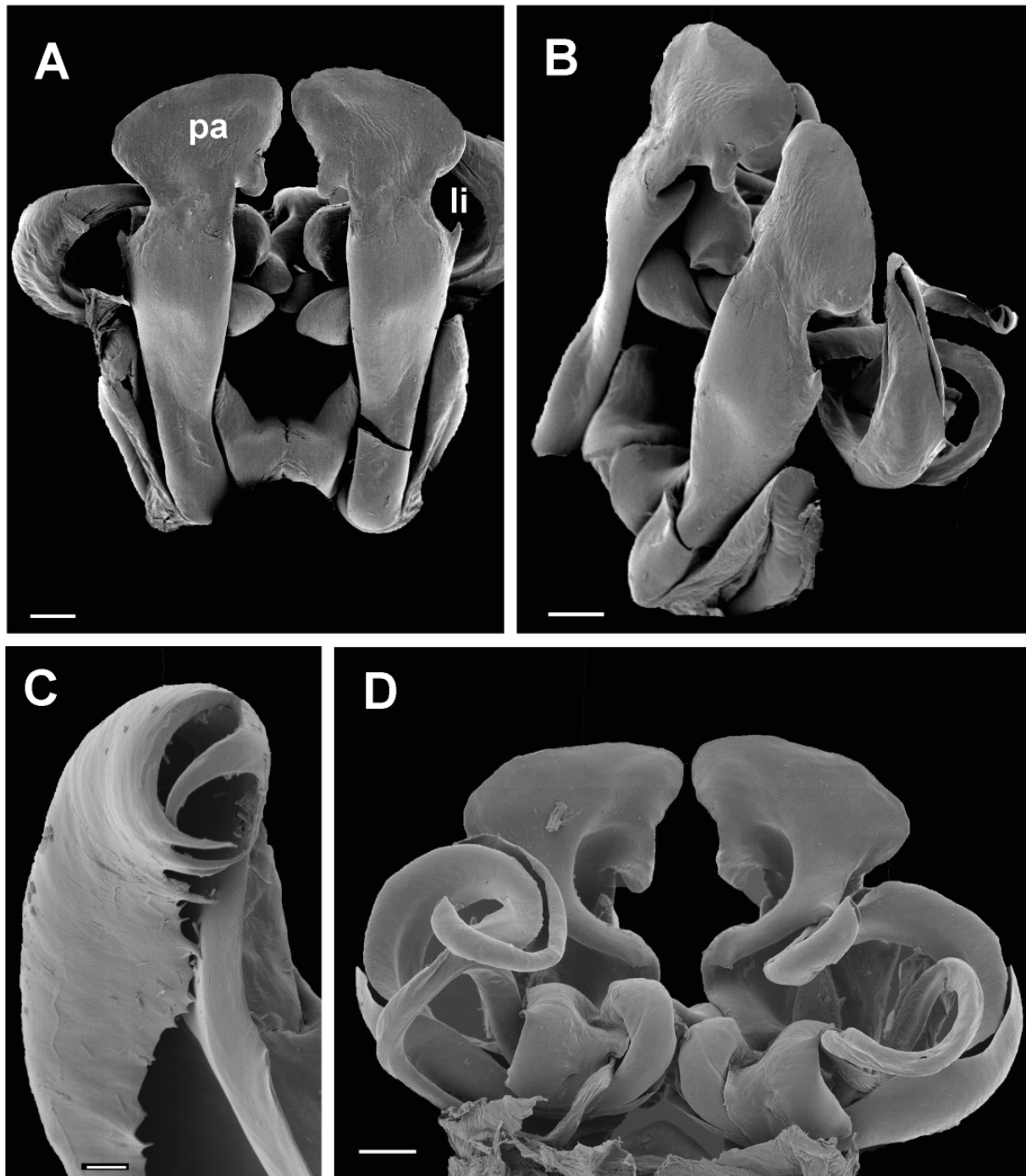
### Etymology

The name is a Greek noun, here in apposition, composed of *stereo-*, which refers to the three-dimensionality of the curvature of the telomere, and *sathe*, literally meaning “penis”, here referring to the telomere.

Material studied (total: 8 ♂♂)

**Holotype**

TANZANIA: ♂, Iringa Region, Udzungwa Mts, Udzungwa Scarp FR, above Chita village, 1500 m asl, 2–13 Nov.1984, N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC).



**Fig. 9.** *Aquattuor stereosathe* Enghoff sp. nov., paratype. **A.** Gonopods, anterior view. **B.** Gonopods, oblique lateral view. **C.** Tip of telomere. **D.** Gonopods, posterior view. *li* = lateral incision; *pa* = palette. Scale bars: A–C = 0.2 mm; D = 0.01 mm.



### Paratypes

TANZANIA: 3 ♂♂, same data as holotype, but 1050 m asl, 26–29 Oct. 1984, pitfall traps in intermediate rain forest (ZMUC); 1 ♂, same data, but 1400 m asl, 4–5 Nov. 1984 (ZMUC); 3 ♂♂, Iringa Region, Udzungwa Mts, Udzungwa Scarp FR, Luhega Forest, 08°23' S, 35°59' E, 900 m asl, 15 Jul. 1990, J. Lovett, E. Mulungu & L. Hansen leg.

### Type locality

TANZANIA: Iringa Region, Udzungwa Mts, Udzungwa Scarp FR, above Chita village, 1500 m asl.

### Colouration

After 25–31 years in alcohol still with a clear mid-dorsal, light longitudinal band, flanked by darker areas. Head and collum with some dark markings.

### Distribution and habitat

Known only from Udzungwa Scarp FR. Altitudinal range: 900–1500 m. Habitat: (intermediate) rain forest.

### Coexisting species

In Udzungwa Scarp FR, *Aquattuor udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov., *Chaleponcus circumvallatus* Enghoff, 2014, *C. hamerae* Enghoff, 2014, and *C. nikolajscharffi* Enghoff, 2014 have been found.

### *Species from areas other than the Udzungwa Mountains*

In addition to the Udzungwa Mts, species of *Aquattuor* have been collected in the East Usambara, Nguru and Rubeho Mts, which all belong to the Eastern Arc Mountains (Burgess *et al.* 2007), and on Mt. Kilimanjaro, a much younger, volcanic mountain (Nonnotte *et al.* 2008).

### *Aquattuor claudiahempae* sp. nov.

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Figs 1, 10

### Diagnosis

Diameter 1.41–1.58 mm, 50–53 podous rings. Gonopods: lateral incision of coxa (*li*) poorly developed; apical palette (*pa*) subquadratic, with well-developed meso-basal lobe (*mb*); telomere describing a c. 270° curve in almost one plane; mesal-posterior lamella of telomere (*mpl*) low; anterior margin of telomere without a triangular tooth; telomere tip densely microspiculate, margin microserrate.

### Etymology

The name is a feminine noun in the genitive, referring to Claudia Hemp, Würzburg, project leader of the DFG research group Kilimanjaro, in acknowledgement of her great support.

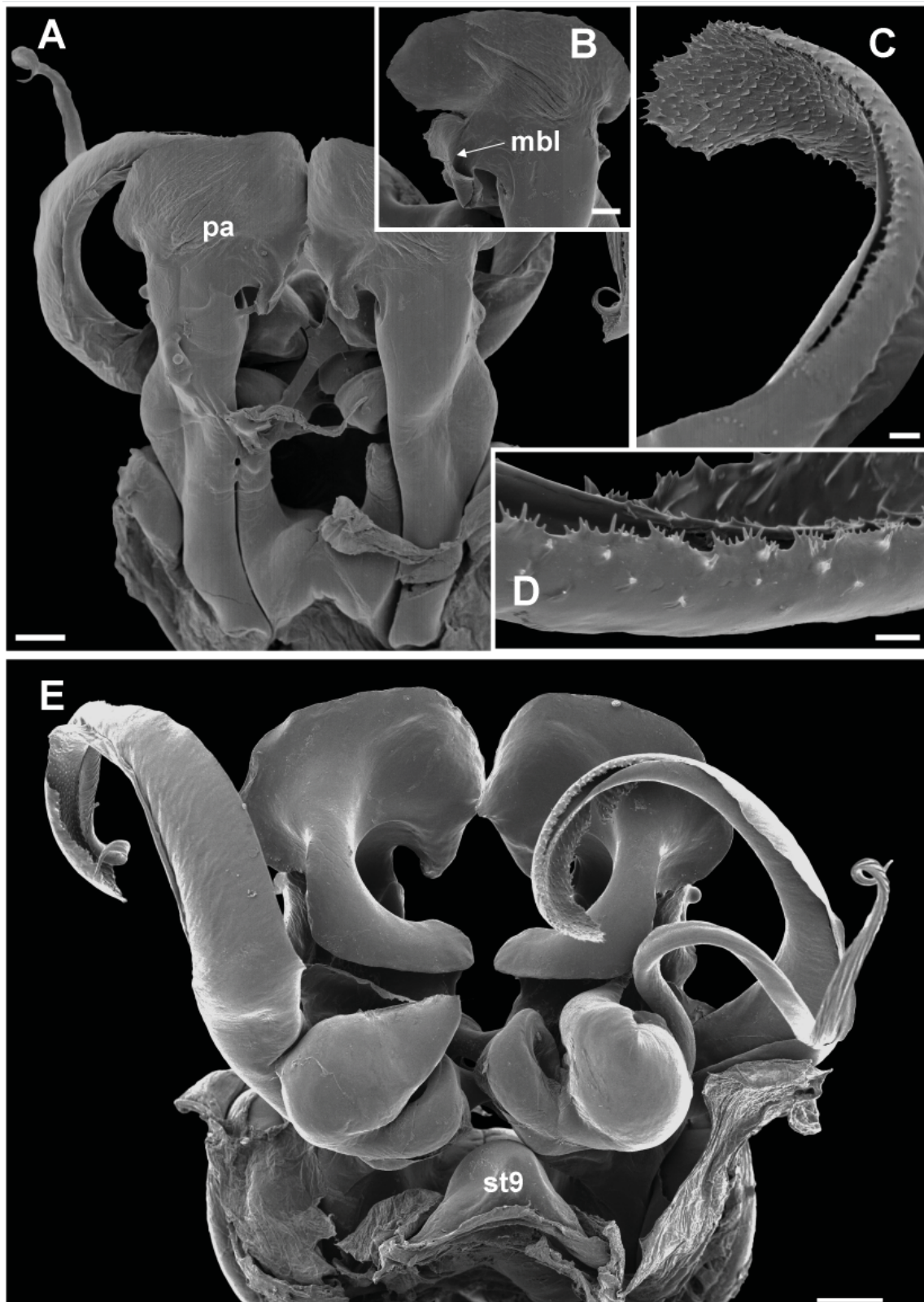
### Material studied (total: 26 ♂♂)

#### Holotype

TANZANIA: ♂, Kilimanjaro Region, Hai District, Mt. Kilimanjaro, 03°16'07.05" S, 37°18'28.68" E, homegarden plot 2, 1169 m asl, 26 Nov. 2013, S.B. Frederiksen leg. (ZMUC).

#### Paratypes

TANZANIA: Kilimanjaro Region, Mt. Kilimanjaro: 8 ♂♂, same data as holotype (ZMUC); 1 ♂, same data, but 21 Feb. 2014 (ZMUC); 13 ♂♂, Hai District, 03°13'59.37" S, 37°16'09.28" E, coffee plantation



**Fig. 10.** *Aquattuor claudiahempae* sp. nov., paratype. **A.** Gonopods, anterior view. **B.** Right palette, showing well developed meso-basal lobe. **C.** Telomere tip. **D.** Margin of telomere tip. **E.** Gonopods, posterior view. *mbl* = mesobasal lobe of palette; *pa* = palette; *st9* = sternum of rudimentary 9<sup>th</sup> leg-pair. Scale bars: A, E = 0.1 mm; B = 0.05 mm; C = 0.02 mm; D = 0.01 mm.

plot 2, 1345 m asl, 20 Nov. 2013, S.B. Frederiksen leg. (ZMUC); 1 ♂, Hai District, 03°14'34.66" S, 37°15'03.91" E, coffee plantation plot 2, 1306 m asl, 11 Mar. 2014, S.B. Frederiksen leg. (ZMUC); 1 ♂, same data, but 24 Feb. 2011, J. Röder leg. (ZMUC); 1 ♂, Rombo District, 03°17'57.57" S, 37°36'58.59" E, grassland plot 5, 1303 m asl, 16 Nov. 2011, J. Röder leg. (ZMUC).

#### **Type locality**

TANZANIA: Kilimanjaro Region, Hai District, Mt. Kilimanjaro, 03°16'07.05" S, 37°18'28.68" E, 1169 m asl.

#### **Colouration**

Mostly brown, darker on the dorsal side, with a clear mid-dorsal, yellow longitudinal band, lighter yellowish on the ventral side; legs, head, collum and telson mostly brown (Fig. 1).

#### **Distribution and habitat**

Known only from Mt. Kilimanjaro in habitats disturbed by human activities: chagga homegardens (Soini 2005) and coffee plantations. The grassland plot where one specimen was collected is used for fodder harvest and is thus also under human influence. Altitudinal range: 1169–1345 m asl.

*Aquattuor* aff. *claudiahempae* sp. nov.

#### **Material studied** (total: 1 ♂)

TANZANIA: 1 ♂, Morogoro Region, Kilosa District, Rubeho Mts, 5 km SW of Madizini, 900 m asl, 10–24 Sep. 1983, M. Andersen leg. (ZMUC).

#### **Remarks**

Diameter 1.68 mm, 49 podous rings. Colouration faded. Apart from its larger diameter, this specimen looks completely like *A. claudiahempae* sp. nov., despite the 350 km distance between the two sites (*cf.* Discussion).

*Aquattuor denticulatus* Frederiksen, 2013

Fig. 11

#### **Diagnosis**

Diameter 1.58–1.77 mm, 50–52 podous rings. Gonopods: lateral incision of coxa (*li*) deep, basally delimited by triangular tooth; apical palette (*pa*) rounded, not longer than broad; telomere bending 90° distal after basal lamella, tip of telomere curving laterad (towards coxa); mesal-posterior lamella of telomere (*mpl*) low; anterior margin of telomere without a triangular tooth; telomere tip densely microspiculate.

#### **Etymology**

The name refers to the microspiculate (denticulate) telomer tip (Frederiksen 2013).

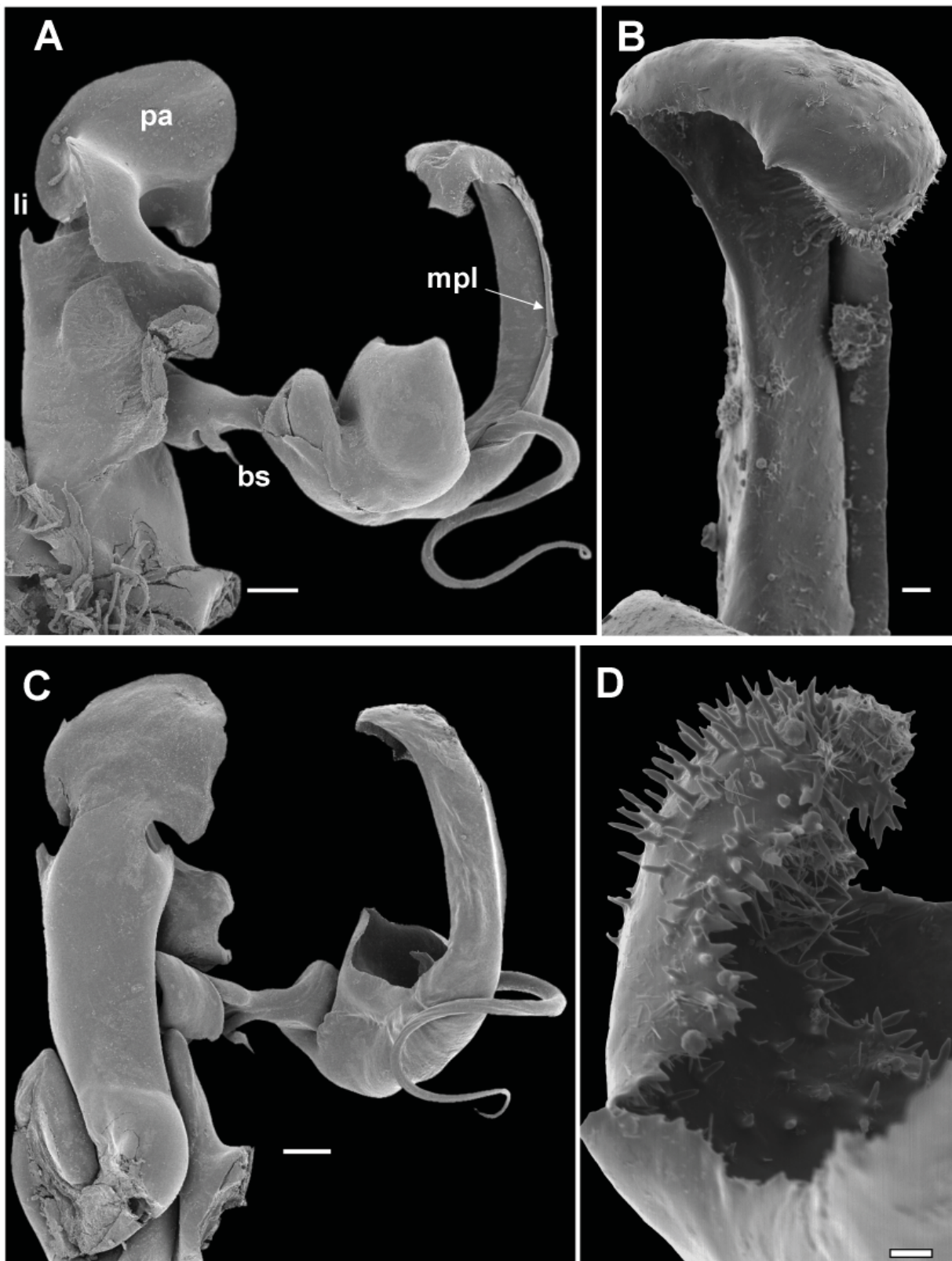
#### **Material studied** (total: 5 ♂♂)

##### **Holotype**

TANZANIA: ♂, East Usambara Mts, Amani, 1000 m asl, 20 Jul. 1980, M. Stoltze & N. Scharff leg. (ZMUC 00020529).

##### **Paratypes**

TANZANIA: East Usambara Mts, Amani: 1 ♂, 500 m asl, 7 Feb. 1977, H. Enghoff, O. Lomholdt & O. Martin leg. (ZMUC 00020528); 1 ♂, 1000 m asl, 27 Jan. 1977, H. Enghoff, O. Lomholdt & O.



**Fig. 11.** *Aquattuor denticulatus* Frederiksen, 2013, paratype. **A.** Gonopods, posterior view. **B.** Telomere, distal part, lateral view. **C.** Gonopods, anterior view. **D.** Telomere tip. *li* = lateral incision; *bs* = basomeral spine; *pa* = palette; *mpl* = mesal-posterior lamella of telomere. Scale bars: A, C = 0.1 mm; B = 0.02 mm; D = 0.01 mm.

Martin leg. (ZMUC 00020530); 1 ♂, 1000 m asl, 15 Jul. 1979, M. Stoltze leg. (ZMUC 00021429); 1 ♂, 1000 m asl, 28 Dec. 1975, E. Wederkinch leg. (ZMUC 00020610).

**Type locality**

TANZANIA: East Usambara Mts, Amani, 1000 m asl.

**Colouration**

After 35–40 years in alcohol, colouration faded, yellowish brown with no clear markings.

**Distribution and habitat**

Known only from the East Usambara Mts. Altitudinal range: 500–1000 m asl. Habitat: lower montane forest.

*Aquattuor* sp.

**Material studied** (total: 1 ♀)

TANZANIA: 1 ♀, Nguru Mts, Mhonda Mission at Turiani, Oct. 1992, M. Andersen leg. (ZMUC).

**Remarks**

The characteristic limbus places this specimen in *Aquattuor*, but in the absence of a male, the identity of the species remains obscure. The Nguru Mts are located roughly midway between the Udzungwa and the Usambara Mts.

**Key to species of *Aquattuor* Frederiksen, 2013**

The key is based on adult males. The diameter and number of podous rings are not absolute characters – newly collected specimens may fall outside the ranges (and because of the positive correlation between number of rings and diameter, if a specimens falls outside in one parameter, it is likely to fall outside in the other as well). Differences between species are subtle, and specimens should be carefully compared with the diagnoses and illustrations. Specimens collected in new localities are likely to represent new species.

1. Palette (*pa*) of gonopods elongate, much longer than broad (Figs 6A, 7A); 50+ podous rings, diameter > 1.7 mm .....2
  - Palette as long as broad or slightly longer (Figs 5A, 8A, 9A, 10A, 11A); diameter < 1.9 mm .....3
2. 53–54 podous rings, diameter > 1.9 mm; anterior margin of telomere with a triangular tooth (Fig. 6A, *tt*) .....*A. major* Enghoff sp. nov. (Udzungwa: Mwanihana)
  - 50–52 podous rings, diameter ≤ 1.9 mm; anterior margin of telomere without triangular tooth .....*A. longipala* Enghoff sp. nov. (Udzungwa: W Kilombero Scarp)
3. Subdistal part of telomere almost straight, parallel to coxite, telomere tip bent abruptly lateral (Fig. 11); 50–52 podous rings, diameter 1.6–1.8 mm .....
  - .....*A. denticulatus* Frederiksen, 2013 (E Usambara)
  - Telomere describing a smoother curve (Figs 5A, D, 8B–C, 9C, 10E) .....4
4. Telomere describing a *c.* 360° curve, curving in three dimensions; telomere tip with serrate margins, but surface not microspiculate .....*A. stereosathe* Enghoff sp. nov. (Udzungwa: Udzungwa Scarp)
  - Telomere describing a *c.* 270° curve, curving almost in one plane only; telomere tip with microspiculate surface .....5

5. Lateral incision (*li*) of gonopod coxa deep, apical palette (*pa*) rounded-triangular (Fig. 8A);  $\leq 50$  podous rings, diameter  $\leq 1.7$  mm .....*A. udzungwensis* Enghoff sp. nov. (Udzungwa: Udzungwa Scarp, W Kilombero Scarp)
  - Lateral incision (*li*) indistinct ..... 6
6. Palette (*pa*) of gonopods subquadratic, with well-developed meso-basal lobe (*mbl*) (Fig. 10A–B); 50–53 podous rings, diameter 1.4–1.6 mm .....*A. claudiahempae* sp. nov. (Mt. Kilimanjaro)
  - Palette more rounded, meso-basal lobe small (Fig. 5A–B); 45–48 podous rings, diameter 1.5–1.9 mm .....*A. submajor* Enghoff sp. nov. (Udzungwa: Mwanihana)

## Discussion

Although by far most of the available material of *Aquattuor* species is from the Udzungwa Mts, the genus has also been found in the East Usambara, Nguru and Rubeho Mts, all part of the Eastern Arc

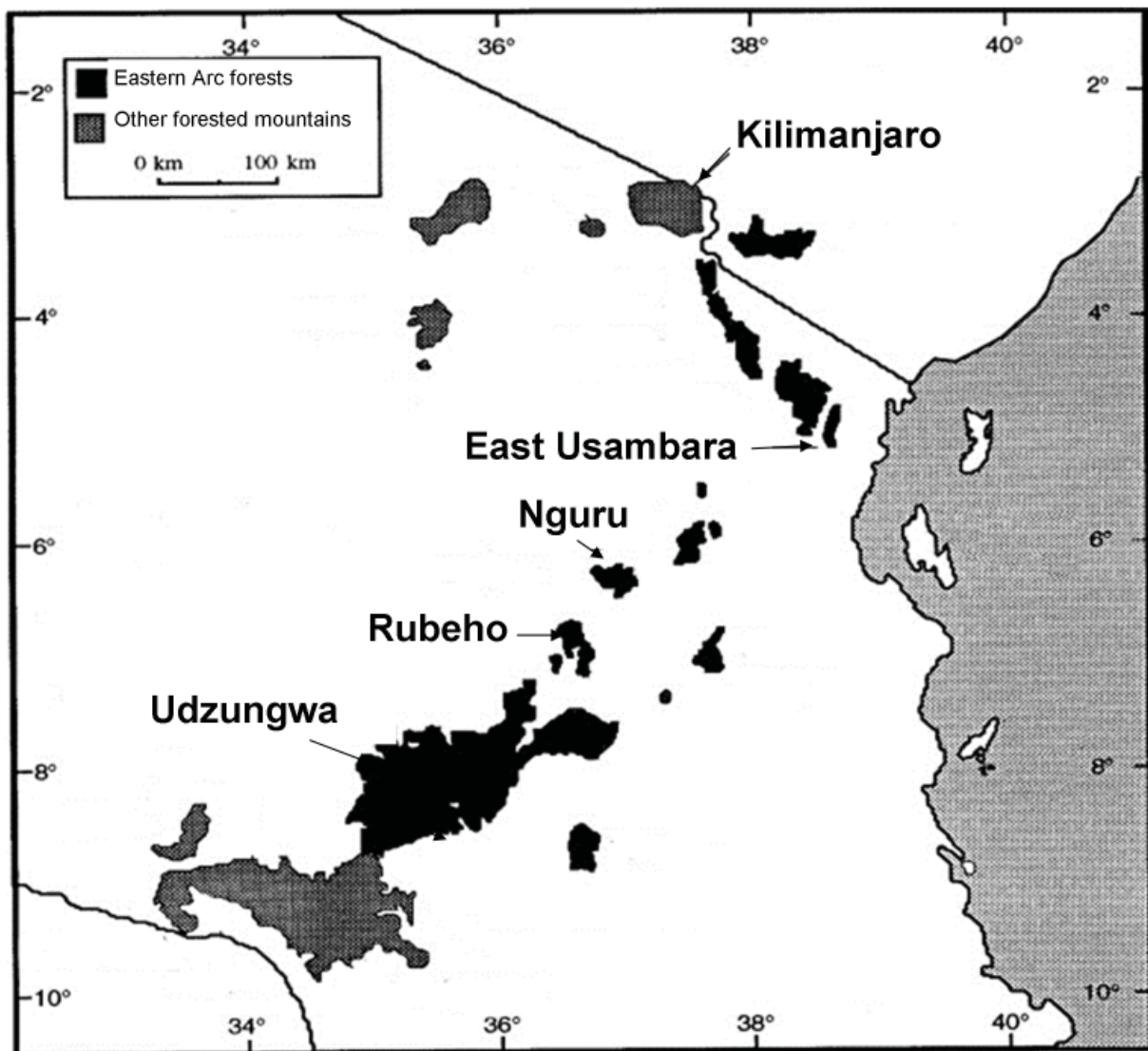
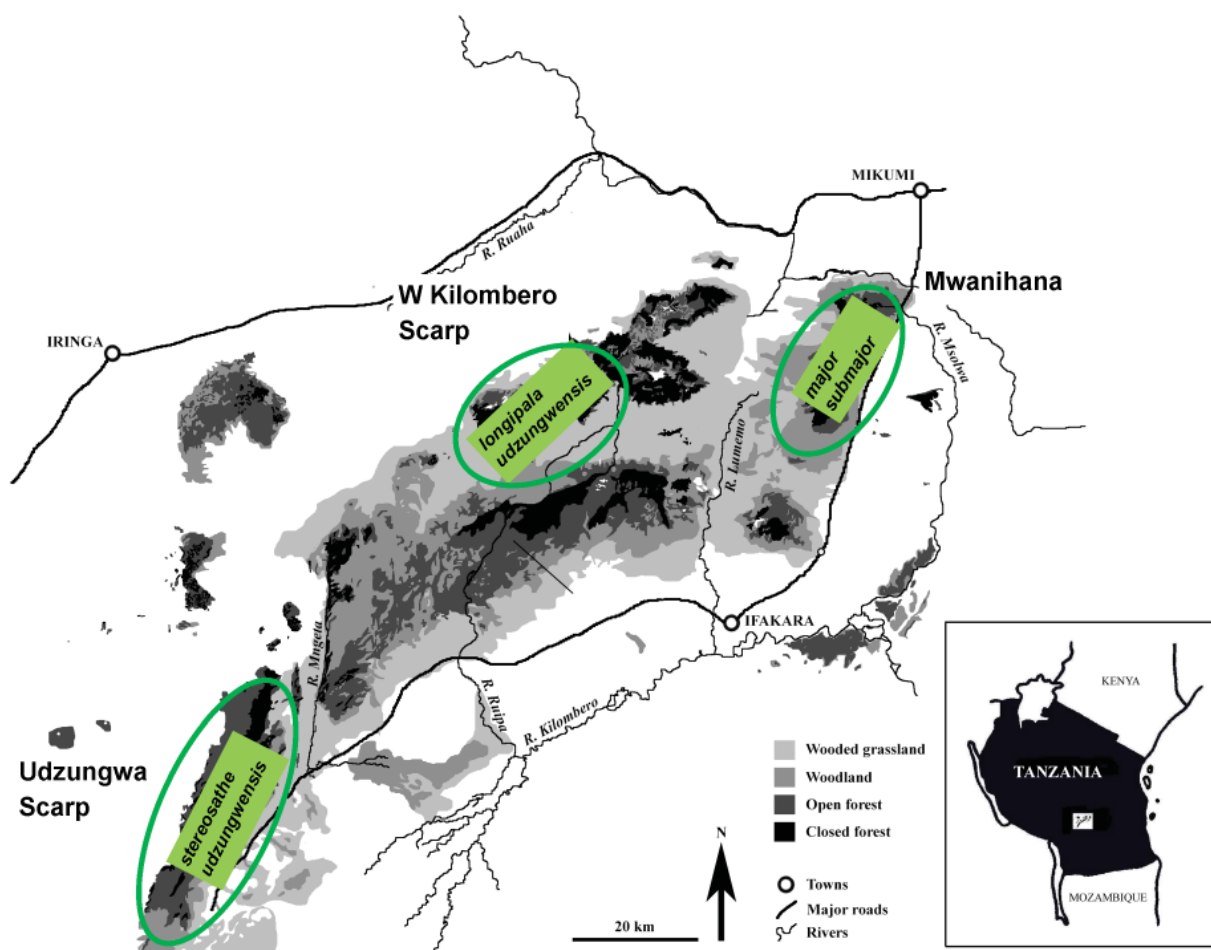


Fig. 12. Map of part of Tanzania showing the mountains where *Aquattuor* species have been found. Based on Burgess *et al.* (2007: fig. 1).

(Figs 12–13), and it is quite likely that *Aquattuor* will be discovered elsewhere in this ancient mountain system. The occurrence of *A. claudiahempae* sp. nov. on Mt. Kilimanjaro appears to be an anomaly, and three lines of evidence suggest that this species may have been introduced into Mt. Kilimanjaro: 1) it occurs only in disturbed habitats, 2) one specimen which is virtually identical to *A. claudiahempae* sp. nov. has been found in the Rubeho Mts, 350 km from Mt. Kilimanjaro, and 3) *A. claudiahempae* sp. nov. was not collected during earlier explorations of Mt. Kilimanjaro, including the rather large-scale Sjöstedt Expedition (Attems 1909).

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**Fig. 13.** Map of the Udzungwa Mts showing the forest reserves where *Aquattuor* species have been found, and the epithets of the species found. Based on Marshall *et al.* (2010: fig. 1).

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