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The first blind spirostreptid millipede, found in a cave in Morocco; with notes on the genus *Odontostreptus* Attems, 1914 (Diplopoda, Spirostreptida, Spirostreptidae)

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Abstract. The first eyeless species of the suborder Spirostreptidea, *Odontostreptus fadriquei* sp. nov., is described from a cave in Morocco. The new species, which exhibits some troglomorphic traits, is compared with the highly variable *O. maroccanus* (Attems, 1914) of which new material is presented.

Keywords. Taxonomy, troglobiont, caves, North Africa.

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Introduction

Millipedes of the family Spirostreptidae have frequently been found in caves, but with one exception, they do not present troglomorphisms (Krabbe 1982: 81). The exception is *Orthoporus kiemi* Loomis, 1962, described from a cave in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico.

The family Spirostreptidae counts around 275 described species of medium-sized to very large millipedes. They are distributed mainly in the Afrotropical (including Madagascar) and Neotropical regions, with a few marginal occurrences in southern North America, North Africa and the Middle East (Enghoff *et al.* 2015). Two genera of Spirostreptidae occur in the southernmost fringe of the Palaearctic subregion: *Archispirostreptus* Silvestri, a mainly Afrotropical genus, is represented by *A. syriacus* (Saussure, 1859) in Israel, Syria, and the Arabian Peninsula, and (stretching the delimitation of the Palaearctic) by *A. lugubris* (Brölemann, 1901) ssp. *villiersi* (Schubart, 1951) in the Air Mts in Sahara (Mwabvu *et al.* 2010); in addition, fragments of an unidentified species of *Archispirostreptus* have been found in Libya (Enghoff & Van Neer submitted). In the western part of North Africa, in Morocco, spirostreptids of the genus *Odontostreptus* Attems, 1914, are not uncommon. *Odontostreptus* currently includes 13 species, most of which occur in Central and Western Africa, but *O. maroccanus* (Attems, 1914) and *O. lepineyi*

(Verhoeff, 1938) are restricted to Morocco (Krabbe 1982), isolated from their congeners by the Sahara desert.

Here, we describe a new Moroccan species of *Odontostreptus*, collected in a cave and clearly troglomorphic. Very few species of troglobiont millipedes are known from Morocco, including three species of Paradoxosomatidae: *Jeekelosoma abadi* (Mauriès, 1985), *J. heptarachne* Enghoff & Reboleira, 2019, and *J. viginti* Enghoff & Reboleira, 2019, one species of Chamaesomatidae: *Origmatogona strinatii* Manfredi, 1956, and one species of Opisthocheiridae: *Ceratosphys maroccana* Mauriès, 1985.

Material and methods

Specimens were obtained from the collection of the Zoological Museum of Barcelona (MZB) and the Natural History Museum of Denmark (NHMD, formerly ZMUC).

Specimens were examined under a binocular stereo microscope Leica M165C, and measurements were made with the software Leica Application Suite ver. 4.12. Habitus were photographed with a Cannon 6D equipped with a macrolens. The gonopods were dissected and mounted on temporary slides in lactic acid or glycerine for study under light microscopy in a Leica DM2500 microscope. For scanning electron microscopy (SEM) specimens were mounted on aluminium stubs, coated for 110 seconds with platinum/palladium, and studied in a JEOL JSM-6335F microscope. The background of some SEM images was processed with Adobe Photoshop CS6.

Results

Class Diplopoda de Blainville in Gervais, 1844

Order Spirostreptida Brandt, 1833

Suborder Spirostreptidea Brandt, 1833

Family Spirostreptidae Brandt, 1833

Genus *Odontostreptus* Attems, 1914

Diagnosis (based on Krabbe 1982)

Differs from other genera of Spirostreptidae by having a gonopod telopodite with an antetorsal process and a terminal, large, ladle-like lamella protecting an unbranched solenomere, in combination with having a simple gonopod coxal metaplica without terminal lamellae, moderately developed prefemoral processes on the first pair of male legs, a dorsally smooth preanal ring, and body rings without longitudinal keels.

Of the 13 included species (Krabbe 1982), two are restricted to Morocco, viz., *O. maroccanus* (Attems, 1914) and *O. lepineyi* (Verhoeff, 1938). The latter is very poorly known; it was described from a female and according to Schubart (1960) may be a synonym of *O. maroccanus tidsiaccola*. In contrast, *O. maroccanus* has been collected frequently. In its present concept it is quite a variable species; the following forms have been described:

- *O. maroccanus tidsiaccola* (Brolemann, 1928)
- *O. maroccanus ahmedensis* (Brolemann, 1928)
- a form of *ahmedensis* with particularly many body rings (Schubart 1960)
- a form of *ahmedensis* (“Rif-Form”) with ozopores on body ring 5 (Schubart 1960)

Schubart (1952, 1960) considered the possibility that *ahmedensis* could be a separate species. We here present some notes and illustrations of *O. maroccanus* s. lat., but a clarification must await a study of a much more comprehensive material. On the other hand, we are confident in describing the new eyeless *Odontostreptus* as a separate species.

Odontostreptus fadriquei sp. nov.

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Figs 1–2

Diagnosis

Differs from other species of *Odontostreptus*, and from all other known spirostreptid millipedes, by the lack of eyes. Further differs from all other known species of *Odontostreptus* by its smaller diameter.

Etymology

The species is dedicated to our friend Floren Fadrique, intrepid collector of invertebrates in caves of Morocco.

Material examined

Holotype

MOROCCO • ♂; Agadir, Ifni (= Cave) Bougayou, Ouauosrou Kbt, Immouzer des Ida ou Tanane; 30 Jul. 2003; A. Ighious, J. Esguius and F. Fadrique leg.; MZB 2003-1301.

Paratype

MOROCCO • 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; MZB 2019-2016.

Description

Male

SIZE. Body length 39 mm, vertical midbody diameter 1.34 mm. 70 podous + 2 apodous rings in front of telson.

COLOUR. Uniform pale yellowish-whitish, faint dark shadows posteriorly on some metazonites.

HEAD. No eyes. Antennae reaching back to end of body ring 6; relative lengths of antennomeres 2–7: 21/19/20/18/18/4.

COLLUM. Lateral lobes broadly rounded, with ca 4 faint striae.

BODY RINGS. Very faintly constricted between pro- and metazonite. Prozonites without concentric furrows; metazonites dorsally smooth, laterally (from well above ozopores) and ventrally with regular, fairly dense longitudinal striae. Ozopores starting on body ring 6, situated ca in middle of metazonites.

LEGS. Projecting laterad of body rings, tibia visible from above. Relative lengths of podomeres: prefemur 19/femur 19/postfemur 16/tibia 13/tarsus 20/claw 12. Indistinct ventral pads on postfemur, and slightly more distinct one on tibia, on anterior postgonopodal legs. First pair with short, apically rounded, diverging prefemoral lobes.

TELSON. Completely smooth; preanal ring without a process; anal valves with raised distal margins, the “labiate” type of Hoffman (2011: fig. 10).

GONOPODS (Fig. 2). Sternum (not visible in Fig. 2) triangular, low, not reaching end of paraxocite (*px*). Coxal proplica (*pp*) with lateral margin very shallowly concave, apical margin concave, slanting distad towards mesal margin. Metaplica (*mp*) considerably higher than proplica, apically regularly rounded, with a long, subdistal lateral process (*lap*). Lateral process distinctly set off from main body of metaplica by rounded incision (*in*), distal to incision straight, regularly tapering and directed laterad and slightly basad. Telopodite (*tlp*) first directed basad after exit from coxa, then turning mesad at ca right angles

and passing posterior side of coxa, torsotop (tp) located at this horizontal section, distal to torsotop making another ca 90° distad turn and ending in a broad, curved lamella (“ladle”) protecting short, slender solenomere (slm).

Female (Fig. 1)

SIZE. Body length 60 mm, vertical midbody diameter 1.93 mm. 84 podous rings, no apodous rings in front of telson.

OTHER NONSEXUAL CHARACTERS. As in male, except for relatively shorter appendages.

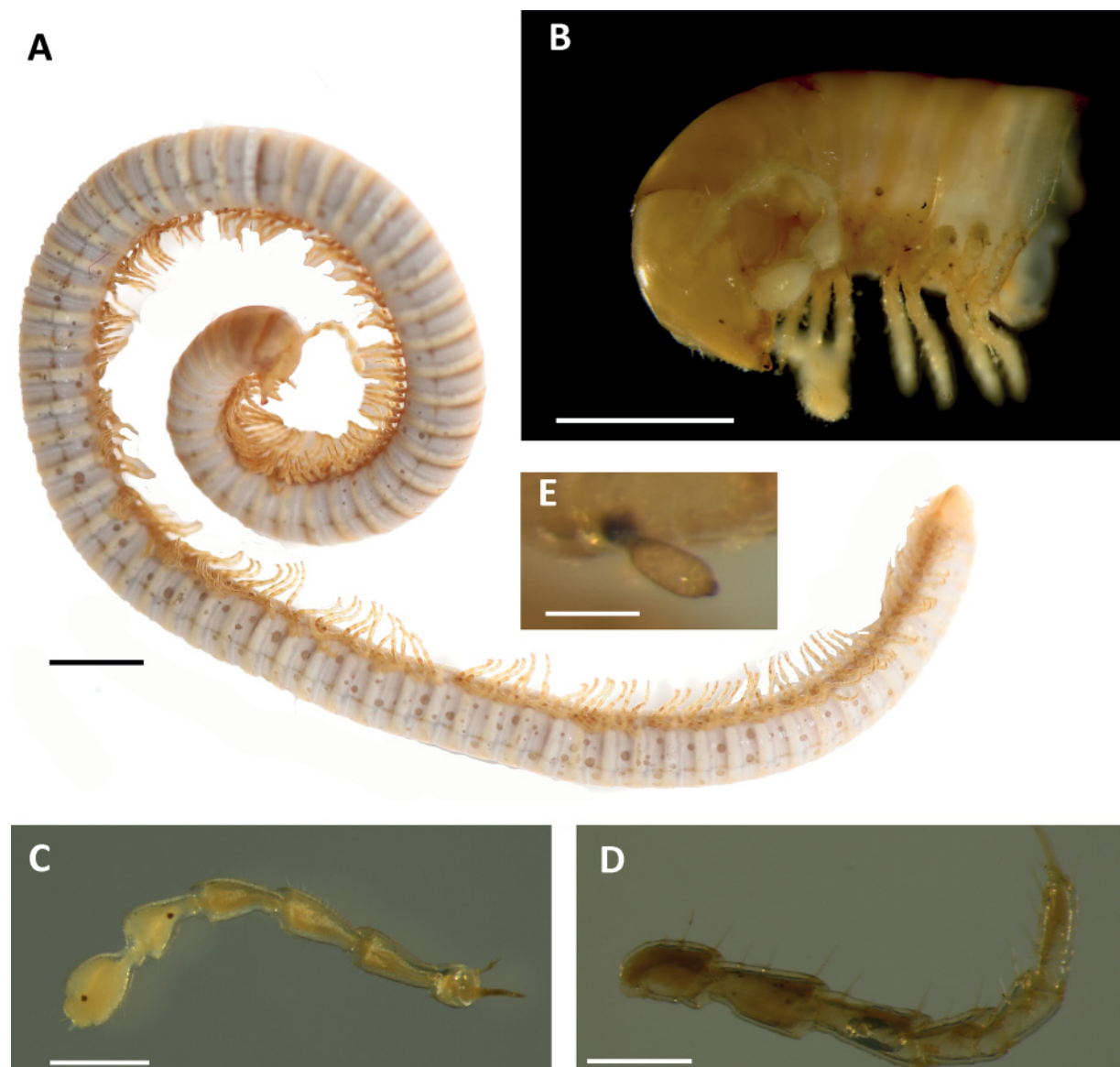


Fig. 1. *Odontostreptus fadriquei* sp. nov. **A, C.** ♀, paratype (MZB 2019-2016). **B, D–E.** Holotype, ♂ (MZB 2003-1301). **A.** Habitus. **B.** Head and rings 1–6. **C.** Antenna. **D.** Midbody leg. **E.** “Amphoromorph” fungus from leg. Scale bars: A = 2 mm; B = 1 mm; C = 0.5 mm; D = 0.25 mm; E = 0.05 mm.

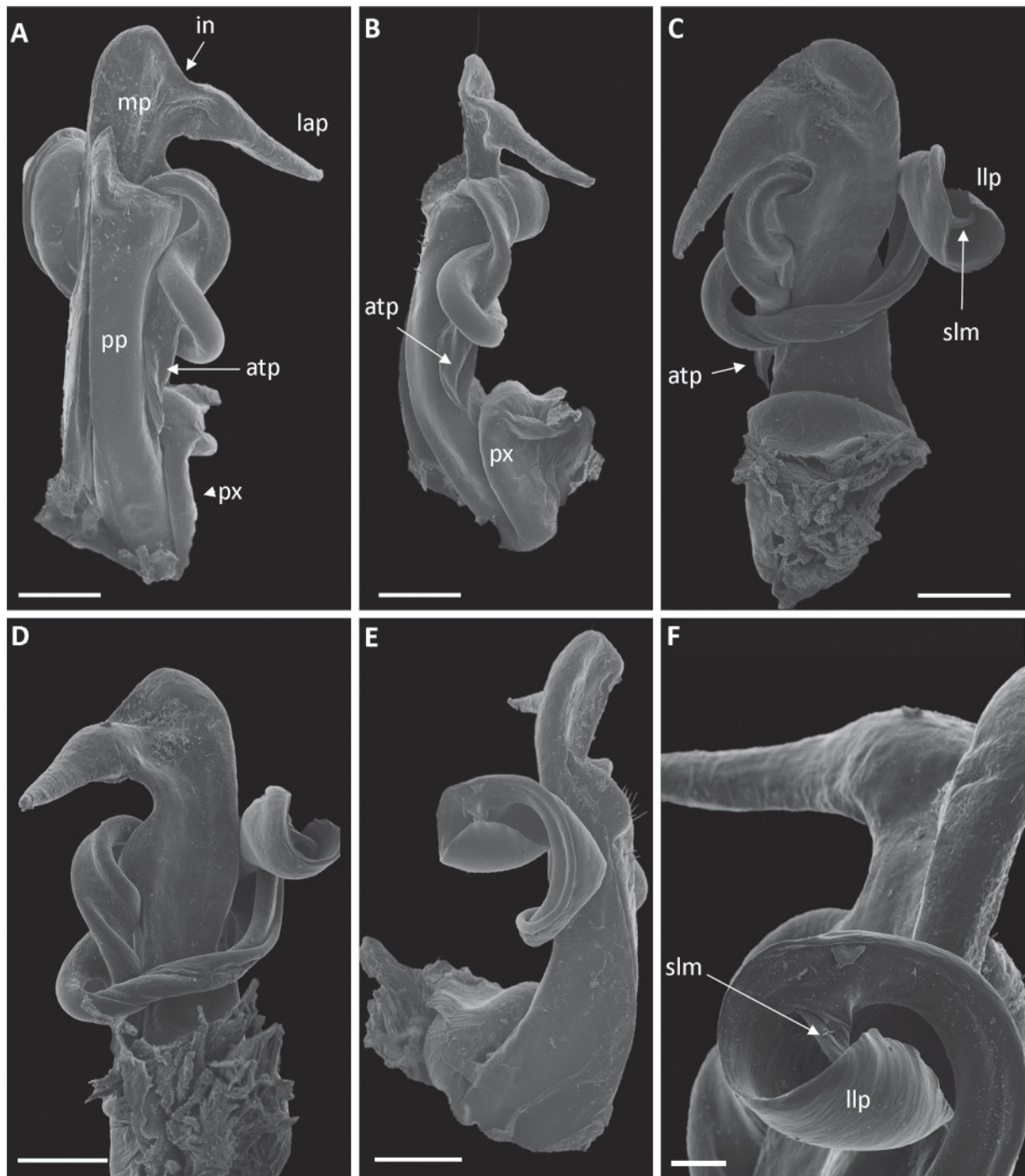


Fig. 2. *Odontostreptus fadriquei* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (MZB 2003-1301), right gonopod. **A.** Anterior view. **B.** Lateral view. **C.** Oblique latero-posterior view. **D.** Posterior view. **E.** Mesal view. **F.** Meso-posterior view. Abbreviations: *atp* = antetorsal process; *in* = incision; *lap* = lateral metaplical process; *llp* = ladle-like process; *mp* = metaplica; *pp* = proplica; *px* = paracoxite; *slm* = solenomere. Scale bars: A–E = 0.2 mm; F = 0.1 mm.

Remarks

On the head, antennae and legs of both specimens, thalli of a very conspicuous amphoromorph fungus were seen (Fig. 1E), similar to those reported from other species of millipedes by Enghoff & Reboleira (2017).

The type locality is a “small cave with sixty meters of horizontal development descending” (F. Fadrique in litt.), located in the Tasroukht plateau, about 60 km northeast of Agadir. Its biocoenosis includes other cave-adapted species as the staphylinid beetle *Domene (Spelaeomene) cantonsi* Español, 1972 (Hernando 2007).

Odontostreptus maroccanus (Attems, 1914)

Figs 3–5

Charactopygus maroccanus Attems, 1914: 201, figs 81–82.

Scaphiostreptus maroccanus var. *tidsiaccola* Brolemann, 1928: 38.

Scaphiostreptus maroccanus var. *ahmedensis* Brolemann, 1928: 39.

Scaphiostreptus maroccanus – Brolemann 1928: 37. — Krabbe 1982: 163.

Charactopygus maroccanus ahmedensis – Schubart 1952: 206, figs 7–10.

Charactopygus maroccanus tidsiaccola – Schubart 1960: 226.

Material examined

MOROCCO • 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, 2 juv.; Asni area; 1100–1400 m a.s.l.; 8–10 Apr. 1989; Zool. Mus. Copenh. leg.; NHMD 52994 • 1 ♂; same collecting data as for preceding; NHMD 621688 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Atlas Azrou; 1800 m a.s.l.; 17 Apr. 1985; *Cedrus* forest; M. Stoltze leg.; NHMD 53003 • 1 juv.; AntiAtlas, S Ait-Baha, 70 km NW of Tafraoute; 30.00° N, 09°02' W; 12 Mar. 1997; M. Hauser leg.; NHMD 52999 • 1 ♀; Ait Oueritane, 2 km from Tinerhir; 14 Apr. 1985; R.M. Kristensen leg.; NHMD 53000 • 1 ♂; 15–17 km N of Ijoukak along road S501, at river Nfiss; 23 Apr. 1980; J.B. Rasmussen leg.; NHMD 52997 • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; 76 km S of Marrakesh along road P31; 21 Apr. 1980; under stone; J.B. Rasmussen leg.; NHMD 52998 • 1 ♂; 10 km before Ouzzane; sifted; 26 Apr. 1980; Mediterranean maquis; G. Osella leg. and ded.; NHMD 53001 • 6 ♀♀; Middle Atlas, Aïn Leuh; 1600 m a.s.l.; 5 Jun. 1975; Sama and Magnani leg.; G. Osella ded.; NHMD 53002.

Descriptive notes

The studied specimens show a great deal of variation in size, colour, and sculpture. Thus, the specimens in samples NHMD 52999 and 53000 lack prozonital ring furrows (character of ssp. *tidsiaccola*), and the ones in samples NHMD 53001 and NHMD 53002 have the metazonites clearly vaulted and deeply furrowed even dorsally (character of ssp. *ahmedensis*). Figure 3 indicates the colour variation (the difference does not seem to be due to preservation), and Figs 4–5 show gonopods of two males, illustrating the variation in, e.g., the distal margin of the proplica (*pp*) and the shape of the lateral metaplical process (*lap*).

Discussion

Odontostreptus fadriquei sp. nov. shows some troglomorphic characters, notably lack of eyes and pigment. Compared to other spirostreptids, the only other known troglomorphic spirostreptid, *Orthoporus kiemi* Loomis, 1962, is paler (“nearly white throughout, the only exception being an internal dark spot beneath each pore, doubtless the repugnatorial gland”) has smaller eyes, and longer legs (leg span 13 mm, compared with body width 4.5 mm) (Loomis 1962). The legs (and antennae) of

Odontostreptus fadriquei sp. nov., in contrast, are not remarkably long; on the other hand, *O. fadriquei* sp. nov. completely lacks eyes.

The presence of two apodous rings in front of the telson in the holotype is noteworthy. In Spirostreptidae as a rule, there are no such apodous rings, even in larger juveniles, meaning that the full number of body rings is attained before maturity is achieved, a process known as hemianamorphosis, cf. Enghoff *et al.* (1993). The holotype of *O. fadriquei* sp. nov., although mature, thus has retained the potential of adding further body rings, but the significance of this cannot be assessed.

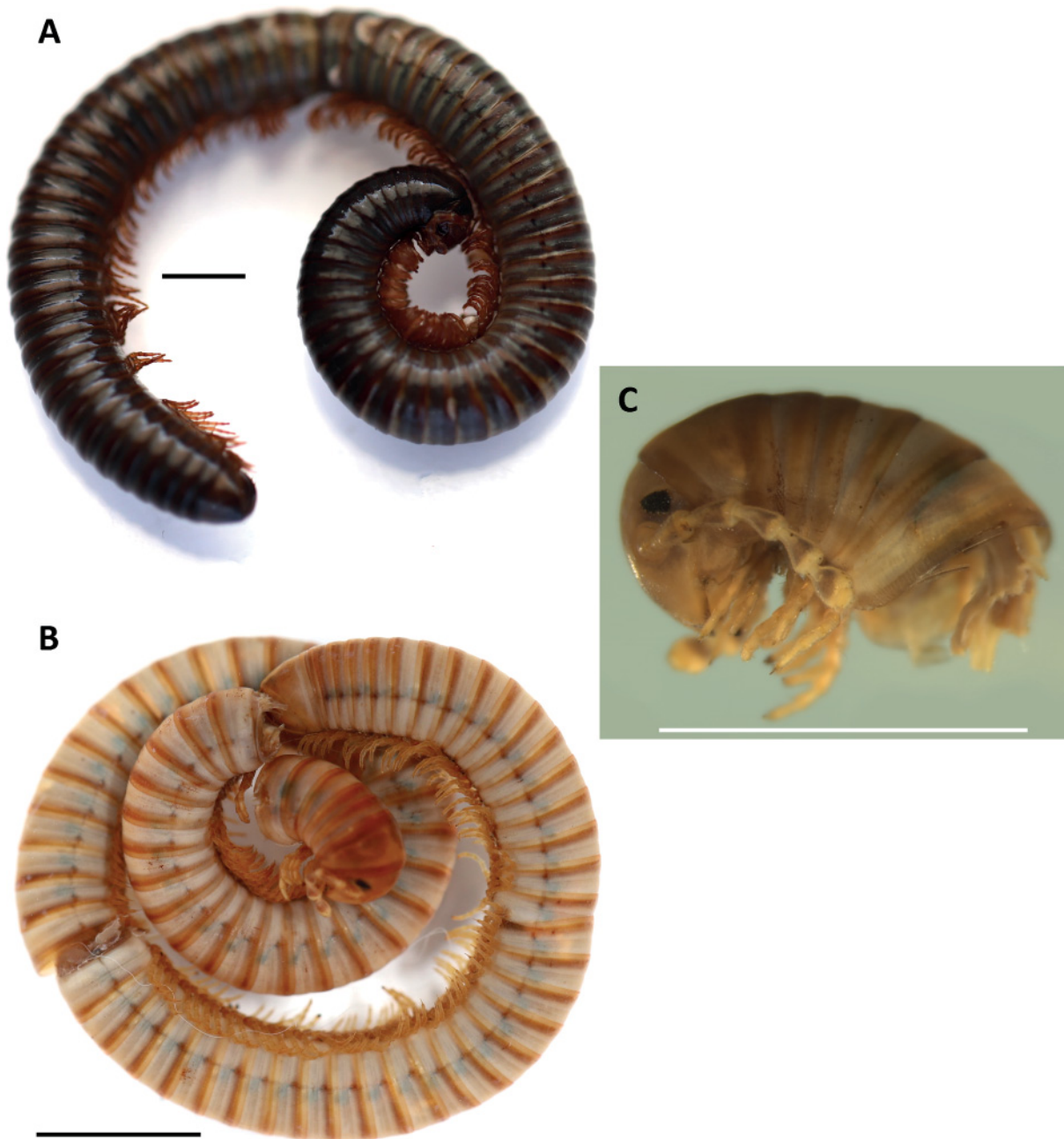


Fig. 3. *Odontostreptus maroccanus* (Attems, 1914). **A.** ♀ from the Asni area (NHMD 52994). **B–C.** ♂, from 10 km before Ouzzane (NHMD 53001). Scale bars = 5 mm.

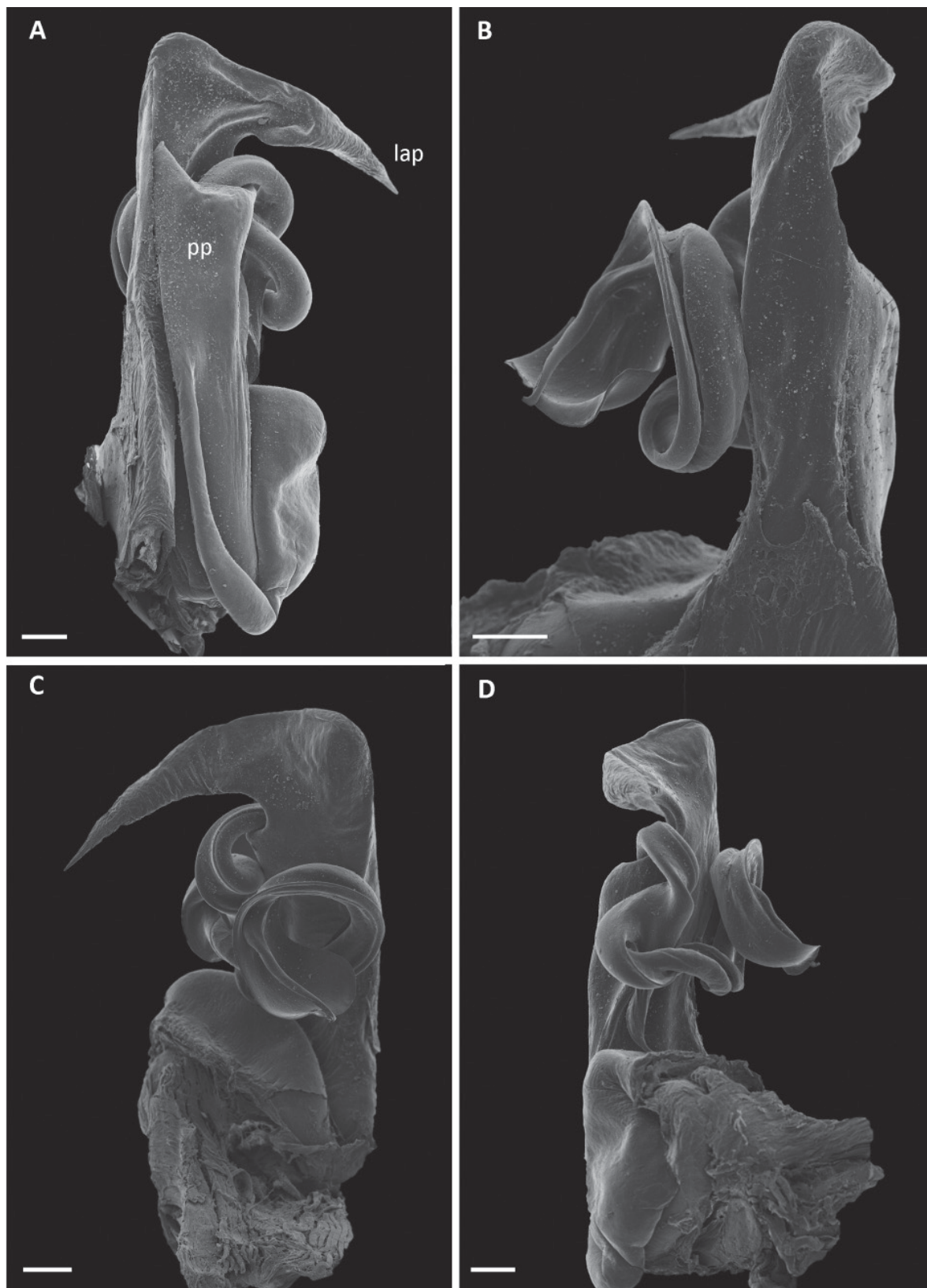


Fig. 4. *Odontostreptus maroccanus* (Attems, 1914), ♂, from the Asni area (NHMD 621688). Right gonopod. **A.** Anterior view. **B.** Mesal view. **C.** Posterior view. **D.** Lateral view. Abbreviations: *lap* = lateral metaplical process; *pp* = proplica. Scale bars = 0.2 mm.

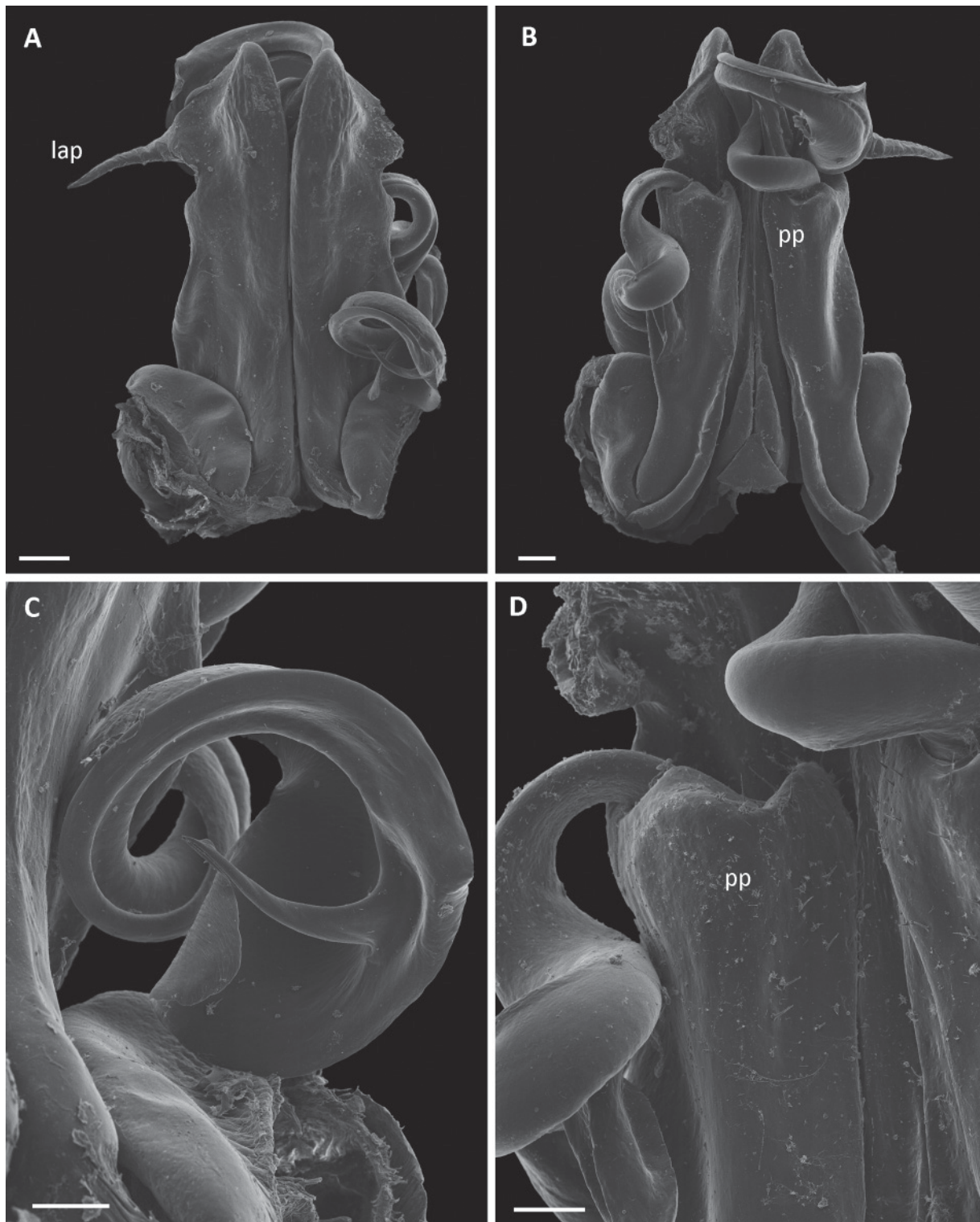


Fig. 5. *Odontostreptus maroccanus* (Attems, 1914), ♂, from 10 km before Ouzzane (NHMD 53001), gonopods. **A.** Posterior view. **B.** Anterior view. **C.** Tip of left telopodite. **D.** Detail of left coxa. Abbreviations: *lap* = lateral metaplical process (broken on left gonopod); *pp* = proplica. Scale bars: A–B = 0.2 mm; C–D = 0.1 mm.

In the light of the considerable variation found within *O. maroccanus* s. lat., it might seem premature to describe a new Moroccan species of this genus. *Odontostreptus fadriquei* sp. nov. does, however, differ significantly from all other Moroccan *Odontostreptus*. Notably, it is blind and depigmented, and it is much smaller than even the smallest *O. maroccanus* s. lat.: adult male diameter is 1.34 mm in *O. fadriquei*, vs 2.1–5.6 mm in *O. maroccanus* (the lower values were reported from ssp. *ahmedensis* by Schubart 1960). The variation in the gonopods is apparently uncorrelated with the non-gonopodal characters. Neither Brolemann (1928) nor Schubart (1960) found useful differences between *maroccanus* s. str., *tidsiaccola* and *ahmedensis* in gonopod characters, and the material we have seen supports the conclusion of these authors. The Moroccan *Odontostreptus* definitely invite a comprehensive analysis which will presumably lead to the recognition of several species, in addition to *O. maroccanus* and *O. fadriquei* sp. nov.

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