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1. On some Chilopods from India

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(with 4 figures)

The present paper is a report upon a small but interesting collection of chilopods made by the German Indian Expedition of 1955—1958 and placed in my hands for study through the kindness of Dr. H. Weidner of the Hamburg Zoological Museum. The collection represents seven species of which three are herein described as new.

Polyporogaster indicus (Meinert)

Himantarium indicum Meinert, 1885, Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc., vol. 23 p. 228.

Polyporogaster indicus Silvestri, 1919, Records Ind. Mus., vol. 16, p. 93, f. 30.

Himalaya, Molta, el. 3,000 m. Two specimens taken May 12 and one May 4, 1956.

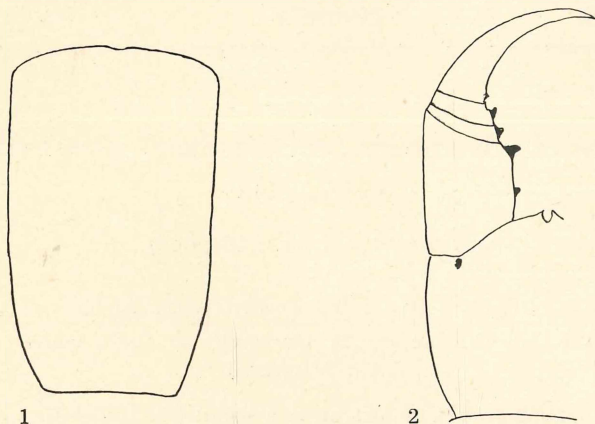
Mecistocephamus diversidens (Silvestri)

Lamnonyx diversidens Silvestri, 1919, Records Ind. Mus. vol. 16, p. 76, f. 20.

Himalaya, Molta, el. 3,000 m. Ten specimens taken May 20, three May 12, and three May 4, 1956.

Mecistocephalus ethodon n. sp.

Body yellowish brown with a network of fine black lines more condensed in a median dorsal band, caudal end and legs yellowish and the head and prehensors chestnut. — Head longer than wide in ration 7:4, widest anteriorly, the anterior corners not obliques and the anterior margin evenly convex (fig. 1). — Prosternum anteriorly with two small acute teeth. Femuroid of prehensors armed within with two teeth of which that at distal end much exceeds the other in size; each of the next two articles armed with a distinct black tooth and the claw with a minute denticle at base (fig. 2). — Prelabral area much longer than the labral; polygonal



Mecistocephalus ethodon n. sp. Fig. 1. Head in outline. Fig. 2. Right prehensor areas uniform; about six setae on anterior part. Median piece of labrum narrow, acutely pointed caudally; lateral pieces acutely or subacutely produced at mesal end. — Sternites of middle region of body with the sharply impressed median sulcus anteriorly furcate and the branches forming a subrectangular or somewhat obtuse angle. — Last ventral plate trapeziform, rather narrow. Coxal pores small and numerous, uniform. — Pairs of legs, 49. — Length, 80 mm.

Localities. — North Kanara, Mandurli. Two specimens taken Dec. 22, 1955. — Timli, Siwalik. These partly grown and apparently variant specimens taken August 25, 1955.

Related to *M. punctifrons*, a rather common species in India. Differing from that species in form and proportions of head. Also in the characteristically large tooth on the femuroid of the prehensors the two teeth which in *punctifrons* are subequal. The lateral pieces of the labrum are more acutely produced, and the angle of the sternal impressions more obtuse.

Cryptops setosior n. sp.

Color nearly uniform clear yellow. — Head wider than long (ca. 19:15); anterior margin with median obtuse angle well rounded, sides

convex; caudal border overlapped by the basal plate; without sulci. Basal plate lacking cervical as well as longitudinal sulci. — Anterior border of the prosternum subtrapeziform in outline; anterior margin evenly convex, lightly obtusely indented at middle; on each side a characteristic series of submarginal setae about twelve in number, or a total of twenty-four (fig. 3). — Tergites of middle and posterior portions of body with well impressed median and paramedian sulci, the area between the median sulci often appearing ridge-like. On anterior tergites the sulci becoming weaker or fading out entirely. — Sternites with a sharply impressed median longitudinal sulcus. — Last ventral plate with caudal margin and corners convexly rounded. Pleurocoxal poriferous area partly covered by the sternite beak of which it does not extend; behind the poriferous area a number of short setae. — Prefemur and femur of anal legs clothed beneath with numerous evenly spaced short hairs which leave no median naked area, such hairs more sparse above; prefemur longitudinally furrowed above, the femur also longitudinally furrowed above over distal portion, leaving a ridge each side at distal end; a single tooth beneath at distal end; tibia beneath with a series of eight close-set teeth; the first tarsal article with three similar teeth on basal portion. — Length 15 to 21 mm.

Locality. — Himalaya, Molta, el. 3,000 m. Three specimens taken May 20, 1956.

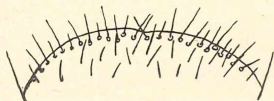
Differing from *C. doriae* in the presence of longitudinal sulci on the prefemur and femur of the anal legs, etc. and in the characteristically numerous submarginal setae on the prosternum.

Scolopendra morsitans Linné

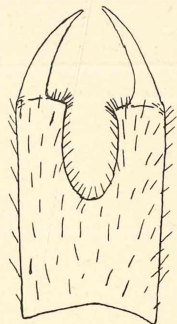
North Kanara, Karwa. Thirteen specimens taken February 25, 1956 (Nr. 324). — Timli, Siwalik. August 16, 1956, one (No. 497); August 28, five (No. 495); August 26, one (No. 522). — Nishangara. One Oct. 5, 1956 (No. 568). — Bombay. Two (No. 728).

Monotarsobius erraticulus (Silvestri)

Lithobius (*Archilithobius*) *erraticulus* Silvestri, 1917, Records Ind. Mus., vol. 13, part 6, no. 18, p. 312, f. 6.



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Fig. 3. *Cryptops setosior* n. sp. Anterior border of prosternum

Fig. 4. *Thereuonema erga* n. sp. Gonopods of female

Himalaya, Molta. May 4, 1956, two; May 16, two; May 20, two. — Chakrata. May 17, 1956, six specimens.

Thereuonema erga n. sp.

Dorsum deep, somewhat olivaceous, black, the median longitudinal stripe scarcely contrasting except over the stoma saddles and median part of caudal border which is yellow, giving thus the appearance of a series of yellow spots along dorsum; proximal article of legs yellowish, the tarsi darker, subferruginous; prefemur with a dark annulus at distal end, the femur with an annulus at each end, the tibia with an annulus at distal end, all these annuli tending to be broken above. — First division of antennae composed of about 324 articles. — Tergites with well spaced spinules over the general surface with fine, needle-shaped hairs between them; spinules on stoma saddles of tergite 7 twelve to fourteen on each side; margin of tergites serrate with close-set spinules. Stoma ending a concave caudal excavation. — In leg I the first tarsus consists of 20 articles, the second tarsus of 45—47. No spinules on posterior face of articles of tarsus 1. Tarsus 1 of leg 2 composed of 17 articles tarsus 2 of 39. In legs 5, 6, and 7 the comb of setae runs nearly along middle of anterior face of prefemur, with no intercalated spinules and no spinules elsewhere. Tarsus 1 of leg 5 with 12 articles, tarsus 2 with 40; in legs 6 the corresponding articles are 11 and 38, and in leg 7, 12 and 14. Spinules on posterior face of articles of tarsus 1 of leg 5 are 1 + 1; on leg 6 the same, on leg 7 2+2+2+2+1+1+1+1. No ventral spines on tibia of leg 7. In legs 10 and 11, the articles of tarsus 1 and 2 number respectively 11 and 40. Tibiae of legs 11 and 12 with a series of spinules along the mid-ventral line, 17 or 18 in number; another series along antero-dorsal line and another series along caudodorsal line. Similar series of spinules on femur; on prefemur two spinules beneath and several on anterior face higher up, none on dorsal face. — Gonopods of the female with sides nearly parallel, not diverging distally (fig. 4). — Length up to 36 mm. — Length of antennae, about 42 mm.

Locality. — Himalaya, Molta. May 8, 1956, four specimens (No. 788), and May 15, 1956, one specimen (No. 401).

Aside from the obvious difference in coloration and in larger size, differing from *tuberculata* in such features as the possession of numerous spinules on the ventral face of the tibia of legs 10 and 11 where in *tuberculata* there are none.

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