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FIVE NEW SOUTH AMERICAN CHILOPODS

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The five new species, including one new genus, of chilopods here described are represented in two small collections made by Borys Malkin in August and September, 1957. One of these collections was made in the state of Goias, Brazil, the other in the states of Trujillo and Portoguesa, Venezuela.

Scolopendridae

Rhoda isolata new species

Dorsum brown, with head, last tergite and anal legs of a somewhat chestnut tinge.

Head small, decidedly narrower behind than the first tergite by which it is overlapped; a fine median longitudinal sulcus which extends forward to the frontal level. No basal plates. Antennae thick at base, strongly attenuated distad, composed of 17 articles.

Prosternum anteriorly with 3 - 3 teeth of which the two innermost on one side are partially fused in the type specimen; a transverse sulcus more obscure than in *calcarata*. Claws of prehensors when closed not surpassing anterior margin in head.

Paired dorsal sulci present on tergites 1 to 20, but on the first of these not quite reaching the anterior margin. Last tergite laterally margined and with a deep median longitudinal sulcus. First and second tergites about equal in length, considerably shorter than the third and fourth which are subequal to each other but clearly shorter than tergite 5. Paired sulci present on sternites 2 to 21. The last sternite strongly rounded behind. Coxopleurae without caudal processes and also lacking spinules.

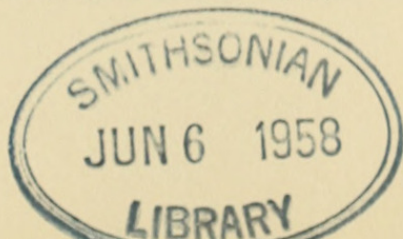
Anal legs very thick as in *calcarata*; prefemur on mesoventral line with three spinules of which the median and distal arise from a raised base; a series of 3 spinules on mesal face and 1 or 2 on mesodorsal line in addition to the large process at distal end, the latter bearing two spinous points.

Legs 1 to 19 with a tarsal spine.

Length, 43 mm.

Locality.—Brazil: State of Goias, Santa Isabel, Ilha do Bananal, Rio Aragua. Two specimens taken August 15-22, 1957; by Malkin.

In general structure this species agrees with *R. calcarata* (Pocock) but a smaller and darker species differing in having the paired dorsal sulci beginning on tergite 1 instead of on 2, in having 3 equal in length to 4



and shorter than 5 instead of having 4 longer than either 3 or 5, and also in having the claws of the prehensors when closed not surpassing the anterior margin of the head.

Of two other members of the Scolopendridae occurring at the same locality, *Scolopendra angulata* Newport, a species widespread in South America, is most abundantly represented, while *Scolopendra viridicornis* Newport is represented by one specimen.

Cryptopidae

Cryptops goiasus new species

Yellow, the head and first tergite light chestnut; legs and antennae yellow.

Cephalic plate with two longitudinal sulci extending from caudal margin well toward anterior border.

First tergite with cervical sulcus evenly curved; also with paired longitudinal sulci which continue beyond the cervical sulcus to the anterior margin of the plate. The other tergites from the second on also with complete paired paramedian sulci, and also with lateral sulci from the third tergite or these indistinct also on the second tergite.

Prosternum with margin convex on each side, the median angle shallow and obtuse; margin fifth four or five short setae.

Last ventral plate trapeziform, the caudal margin wide, forming at middle a slightly obtuse reentrant angle; coxal pores few, not extending to caudal margin of coxa.

First tarsus of anal legs with a series of four teeth beneath; tibia with six teeth, with no lateral terminal tooth, a series of spinules along distal margin and with numerous spinules beneath where they leave a median naked strip which is very narrow on prefemur but wide on femur.

Length, 20 mm.

Locality.—Brazil, state of Goias, Goiania August, 1957. One specimen. Borys Malkin collector.

This species seems to be readily distinguished from *heathi* and other related species by the paired longitudinal sulci of the first tergite which do not meet or cross and by the extension of these sulci cephalad of the cervical sulcus taken in conjunction with the long paired sulci of the head.

Newportia sargenti new species

General color orange brown.

Head smooth, without sulci. Antennae composed of 16 articles. Anterior margin of prosternum not protruding, horizontal and nearly straight, each half only slightly convex, the median sinus shallow and obtuse, the chitinous rim narrow.

First tergite overlapped by the cephalic plate, rather short, entirely lacking cervical sulcus as well as longitudinal sulci.

Paired paramedian longitudinal sulci first distinct on the fourth tergite; oblique lateral sulci deeply impressed.

Last ventral plate long, trapeziform, its sides gently convex. Coxal processes long and slenderly acute; no spinules; poriferous area extending to caudal end of coxa.

Prefemur of anal legs with a series of four large spinous process

beneath. Femur beneath with two denticles, one toward base and one at middle. Tibia without spinules. First tarsal joint shorter than tibia and longer than second tarsal article than which it is but little thicker; the five articles beyond first tarsal article proportionately long and slender.

Length, 21 mm.

Locality.—Venezuela: taken on road of Bocono-Trujillo pass on Atlantic Pacific divide, state of Trujillo, at elevation of 2500-3000 m.(?). One specimen taken September 15, 1957, by B. Malkin and M. J. Sargent.

A species distinct from all other members of the genus so far known in lacking a cervical sulcus on the first tergite. The anal legs are also distinctive.

Ballophilidae

Genus *Koinethmus*, new

Unlike other known genera of the Ballophilidae with the exception of *Taeniolum* in having the ventral pores diffuse and distributed in one or two transverse bands rather than condensed in one or two sharply defined submedian areas. From *Taeniolum* it differs in having the tarsus of the anal legs composed of one instead of two articles. Prosternum lacking sclerotic (chitinous) lines. Ventral pores in one, or in part two transverse bands. Coxal pores simple, one on each side. Antennae subfiliform, not clavate.

Generotype.—*Koinethmus guanereus* new species.

Koinethmus guanereus new species

Preserved specimen yellow, no darker pigment being preserved; head light chestnut.

Head small, widest behind middle; rounded anteriorly, the caudal margin slightly abruptly angled at middle. Antennae not clavate and not geniculate; a little thickest at ninth and tenth articles, the section beyond which is thus somewhat set off; last article large, subacutely conical.

Ventral pores beginning on the second sternite; on anterior sternites the pores form two narrow transverse lines or bands, these bands not elevated or otherwise sharply defined; on the more posterior sternites the pores form but single, wider, band behind middle.

Body narrowed over several segments behind the first one.

Anal legs crassate, narrowing continuously distad; composed of but five articles beyond the coxa. One large simple gland on each anal coxa, its pore located posteriorly and free from the sternite. Sternite trapeziform.

Pairs of legs, 71.

Length, 22 mm.

Locality.—Venezuela: state of Portuguesa, Guanare. One specimen taken September 10-17, 1957.

Psellioididae

Pselliodes subglaber new species

Dorsum with a median longitudinal yellow stripe which is bisected by a rather faint median line, the yellow stripe extending also on the

head where it is furcate between the bases of the antennae. Each side of the median yellow stripe a brown stripe separated from the lateral margin of the tergites by a narrow yellow submarginal line. Legs with prefemora and femora with three yellow annuli of which the distal one may be more or less obscure; tibia brownish, with a submedian and distal annulus of yellow; tarsi and antennae ferruginous.

Articles of first division of antennae for the most part distinctly longer than broad, shorter ones occurring at intervals; second division composed of 275 plus articles, with shorter articles intercalated at intervals. The division shows no definite distinction of a third division.

Tergites bearing numerous well-spaced spinules which are more numerous toward the middle and are more abundant on the posterior plates than on the anterior ones; marginal spinules directed dorsad except in the caudolateral part; the spinules not accompanied by hairs or hair points. Stoma large, reaching posterior excavation or slightly extending into it as a low convexity.

Anal tergite strongly narrowed caudad, its narrow caudal end blunt, its margin nearly straight, bearing numerous spinules above. The preceding tergite also strongly narrowed caudad, its caudal margin incurved at middle, clothed with numerous spinous points.

Gonopods of female with prongs about three times as long as the consolidated basal portion; the prongs parallel, each presenting the usual angle or shoulder on the mesal side at middle of length, the angle setose.

Length: 28 mm.

Locality.—Brazil, state of Goias, Santa Isabel, Ilha de Bananal, Rio Araguaia. Two females taken August 22, 1957. Borys Malkin.

In general appearance and structure suggesting *P. andicolens* but readily distinguishable from this and other known related species in the unusual complete absence of hair points between the dorsal spinules of the tergites.



Chamberlin, Ralph V. 1958. "Five new South American chilopods." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 71, 57–60.

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