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THE LATIN NAMES OF BRITISH CENTIPEDES

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INTRODUCTION

This paper is a follow on from my earlier listing of The Latin Names of British Millipedes (Slawson, 1996) and much of this introduction is a repeat of that article. This is by no means comprehensive, and much has been gleaned from Latin and Greek dictionaries, I do not have the time or availability to access the original descriptions of the species - where the derivation of the name is often also explained. Many scientific names are open to personal interpretation, and I am indebted to Helen Read and her colleagues in the B.M.G. for their critical corrections and additional derivations included in this list. However, there are still a few missing - any suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

KEY

Many of the names come from the Latin from which numerous common English words are derived. In some cases, the species name is the exact spelling of the Latin word, to avoid repetition, the Latin word is omitted. Some specific names are used for more than one species, often with different endings (dependent on the gender of the generic name e.g. armatum or armatus) - rather than including two entries, these different versions are denoted as follows - armat|um -us. Some names have more than one possible derivation, in these cases two entries are included.

For Greek derivations I have included the original Greek spelling, therefore there follows here a quick listing of the approximate transliterations of the Greek letters:

ABBREVIATIONS

GK	- Greek	L	- Latin	N.L.	- New Latin
M.E.	- Middle English	Met.	- Metonym	Myth.	- Mythological
Pat.	- Patronym	Obs.	- Obscure meaning		

It has not been possible to determine the derivation of some names. Any suggestions for the following scientific names would be appreciated by the author or Editor: Chalandea, coleoptrata, duboscqui, osquidatum, peyerimhoffi, seurati, Strigamia & Tygarrup.

acuminata (L: acumen) a point - acuminate; pointed or tapered; (L: -atus) bearing

agilis (L) easily moved, mobile

anomalans (GK: ανωμαλος) irregular, uneven

aulacopus (GK: αυλαχος) a furrow; (GK: πους) a foot

borealis (GK: βορειος) northern

Brachygeophilus (GK: βραχυς) short; (from Geophilus) q.v.

Brachyschendyla (GK: βραχυς) short; (from Schendyla) q.v.

brevior (L: brevis) short; (L: ora) border, edge

brevis (L) short

calcaratus (L: calcar) a spur; (L: -atus) bearing

carniolensis (L) Carniola, former Austrian crownland, N. Yugoslavia; (L: -ensis) indicates place of origin: from Carniola

carpophagus (GK: καρπος) fruit; (GK: φαγι) food

Chaetechelyne (GK: χαιτη) a mane; (GK: χελι) an eel: a hairy eel

CHILOPODA [Class] (GK: χιλιας) a thousand; (GK: ποδι) the foot : referring to the number of legs, but not as a hundred!

Clinopodes (GK: $\kappa\lambda\iota\nu\omega$) lean; bend; (GK: $\pi\circ\delta\iota$) a foot or leg: with bent legs

crassipes (L: crassus) thick; (L: pes) the foot: with thick legs

Cryptops (GK: κρυπτω) hide, conceal

curtipes (L) shortened or mutilated; (PES: the foot) with short legs

dalmatica (L) Dalmatia, SW Yugoslavia; (L: -aticus) indicates place of origin: from Dalmatia

dentatia -um (L: dentatus) toothed

Dicellophilus (GK: δικελλα) two-pronged fork; (GK: φιλη) friend

electricus (GK: ηλεκτρικός) electric

erythrocephalus (GK: ερυθρος) red; reddish; (GK: κεφολη) the head: with a red head

ferrugineum (L) rusty; light red brown

flavus (L) pale yellow

forficatus (L: forfex) scissors; (L: -atus) bearing : referring to the jaws

fucorum (L: fuco) to redden: referring to the darker coloured head

fulvicornis (L: fulvus) yellow or tawny; (L: cornus) a horn: referring to the antennae

Geophilus (GK: γεως) the Earth; (GK: φιλος) a friend: referring to its subterranean habits

Haplophilus (GK: απλους) simple; (GK: φιλος) a friend

Henia (GK: ειαιος) single; uniform

hortensis (L: hortus) a garden; (L: -ensis) indicates place of origin: of the garden

Hydroschendyla (GK: ψδωρ) water; (GE: Schendyla) q.v.

insculptus (L: insculpo) to cut or carve in: referring to the carpophagus fossae

javanicus (L) from Java

Lamyctes (GK: λαμα) a thin sheet

lapidicola (L: lapis) a stone; (L: colo) inhabit : inhabiting stony places

linearis (L: linea) a line

Lithobius (GK: \lambda 1805) a stone: found under stones

longicornis (L: longus) long; (L: cornus) a horn : referring to the antennae

macilentus (L) thin

maritimla -um -us (L) of the sea; coastal

melanops (GK: μελας) black; (GK: οψις) appearance

microps (GK: μικρος) small; (GK: οψις) appearance

monoeci (GK: μονος) single; (GK: εικων) image or picture

montania -um (L: montanus) of mountains

muticus (L) without a point; blunt

MYRIAPODA (GK: μυριοι) numberless; (GK: ποδι) the foot: many-legged

Necrophloeophagus (GK: νεκρος) dead; lifeless; (GK: φλοιος) rind; bark; (GK: φαγι) food : feeding in dead bark

nemorensis (L) of a grove or wood, particularly the grove of Diana near Aricia

Nesoporogaster (:); (GK: πορως) a passage; pore; (GK: γαστηρ) belly

oblongocribellata (L: oblongus) oblong or elongate

Pachymerium (GK: παχυς) thick or stout; (GK: μερις) portion

parisi (L: Parisii) from Paris, France

peregrinus (L) foreign

piceus (L) pitch-black

pilicornis (L: pilus) a hair, (L: cornus) a horn : referring to the antennae

pinguis (L) fat; greasy

proximia -um -us (L: proximus) nearest : to another
species?

pusillifrater (L: pusillus) very little; (GK: φρατωρ) a brother: referring to its small size

Schendyla (GK: σχοινον) a rope

Scolopendra (GK: σκολοπενδρα) a millipede

Scutigera (L: scutulum) a small shield; (L: gero) to bear (carry)

submarina (L: sub) below; (L: marinus) the sea? : referring to its maritime habits

subspinipes (L: sub) below; (L: spina) a thorn; (L: pes) the foot

subterraneus (L) underground

tenebrosus (L) dark or gloomy

tricuspis (L: tres) three; (L: cuspis) a point

truncorum (L: truncus) a tree trunk: referring to its
habitat

variegatia -us (L: varius) mottled; (L: -atus) bearing vesuviana (L) Vesuvius, Italy: from Vesuvius zonalis (L: zona) a belt; (L: -alis) pertaining to

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