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THREE CHILOPOD SPECIES NOT DESCRIBED IN "CENTIPEDES OF THE BRITISH ISLES"

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In the ten years since Dr. Eason published his now standard work (Eason, 1964) certain new species have been added to the British list. The following descriptions make no claim to originality but are based on the literature.

Brachyschendyla dentata Brolemann & Ribaut

Size: 9 to 12 mm long

Number of trunk segments: 39

Colour: yellowish or whitish, somewhat translucent

Head: about 1.1 times as long as broad

Antennae: 3 to 4 times as long as breadth of head capsule, about 1/12 of body length, each article as long as broad

Forcipule: well developed medial tooth on femoroid and a very prominent tooth at the base of the poison claw. Concavity of claw smooth.

Trunk: anterior sternites without pores, reticulation very faint; anterior and posterior marginal setae large and conspicuous, other setae small and variable.

Last trunk segment: coxal pores 2 + 2. Telopodite about 1.5 times as long as that of penultimate, moderately swollen; prefemur barely longer than trochanter when viewed ventrally; metatarsus rudimentary, about 1/7 the length of the tarsus, truncated, without apical armature.

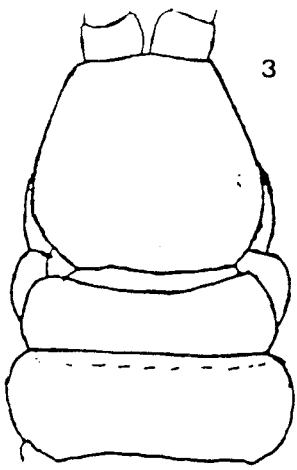
Males: unknown

Juveniles: 5 - 6.5 mm long; antennae relatively short and stout; characters of forcipule less well developed but distinct. Coxal pores 1 + 1.

Occurrence: France: Haute Garonne (Saint Beat), Tarn (Montagne Noir)
(Brolemann, 1930)
Britain: Surrey, Devon (soil samples)
(Barber & Eason, 1970 & unpub.)
Denmark: North Copenhagen (garden)
(Enghoff, 1973)
Netherlands: Amsterdam (park), Limburg
(Jeekel, 1977)

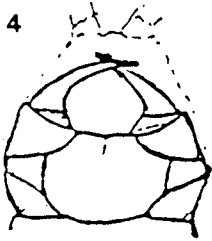
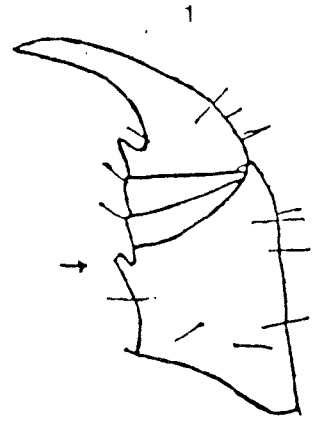
Chalandea pinguis (Brolemann)

Size: up to 20 mm long x 1.6 mm broad; very short and fat for a geophilid.
Number of trunk segments: 35 - 37
Colour: pinkish
Head: a little broader than long
Antennae: relatively robust, 3 - 4 times longer than head, last article about
the same length as the preceding together
Forcipular segment: tergite 3 - 4 times as broad as long, lateral borders
converging. Coxosternum very short, about 2.5 times as
broad as long. Poison claw without tooth at base,
narrowed towards base, tapers gradually, "flattened like
the blade of a sabre". Concavity smooth.
Trunk: transverse bands of pores on all but the last sternite
Last trunk segment: coxae short and swollen with 6 - 10 pores on the ventral
surface; one isolated near the apex and separate from the
remainder. Legs not much longer than preceding pair.
Apical claw distinct in both sexes.
Occurrence: France: Pyrenees, Alpes-Maritimes (Peira Cava), Corsica
(Brolemann, 1930)
Britain: North Devon Coast
(Blower, 1972 & unpub.)



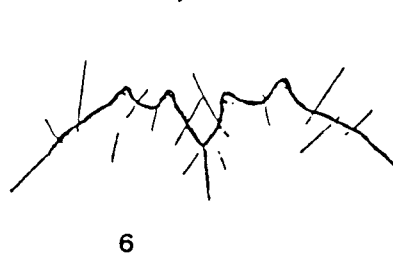
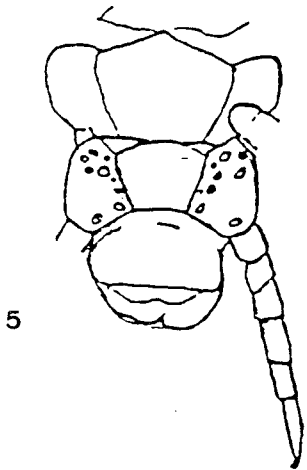
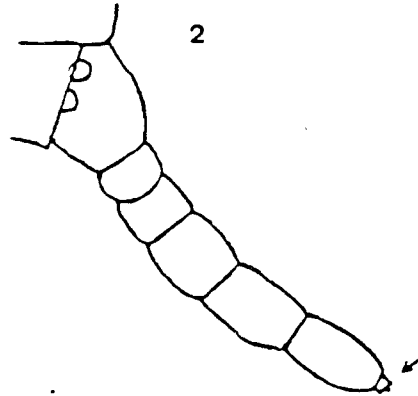
Figs. 1 - 2 Brachyschendyla dentata
(based on Barber & Eason, 1970)

- 1. Forcipule
- 2. Last leg, ventral



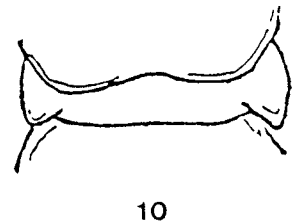
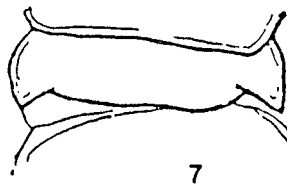
Figs. 3 - 5 Chalandea pinguis
(based on Brolemann, 1930)

- 3. Anterior end, dorsal
- 4. Forcipules, ventral
- 5. Posterior end, ventral



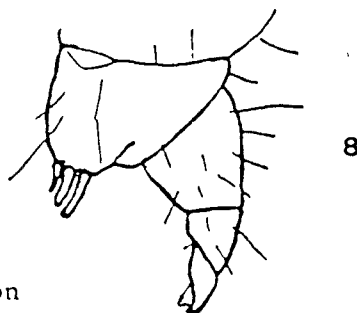
Figs. 6 - 8 Lithobius tricuspis
(based on Eason, 1965)

- 6. Forcipular coxosternite teeth
- 7. 9th tergite
- 8. ♀ gonopod, ventral



Figs. 9 - 10 Lithobius melanops
(based on Eason, 1965) for comparison

- 9. Forcipular coxosternite teeth
- 10. 9th tergite



Lithobius tricuspis Meinert

Size: 10 - 14 mm long x 1.5 - 1.9 mm broad

Colour: brown, somewhat variable

Shape: fusiform, T1 distinctly narrower than head and than T3. Trunk broadest at T8 which is broader than T3 in the ratio 4:3

Head: a little broader than long, about as broad as T3. Marginal ridge without or with only a feeble median thickening; paired posterior depressions usually fairly distinct; posterior border straight or very feebly concave.

Antennae: about half body length; 40 - 45 articles of irregular size

Ocelli: 10 - 12 on each side; posterior much larger than largest of others which are arranged in three fairly straight rows

Forcipular coxosternite: anterior border with 2 + 2 robust teeth and without definite shoulders lateral to the paradental spines

Tergites: posterior angles of T9, T11, T13 with prominent projections; those on T9 being rather broader than the others

Coxal pores: small and round, usually 3, 3, 3, 3

Legs: 14th and 15th slightly thickened in both sexes; no distinctive characters in male. 15th $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{2}{5}$ of body length, accessory apical claws well developed

Spinulation: 15 VaT is deficient in some specimens and so cannot be used to separate this species from L. agilis. 15 VaC present in some, but not all, specimens.

Female gonopods: 3 + 3 somewhat spinous spurs. Claw with dorsal denticle distinct or reduced.

Occurrence: Very common in all of France especially woodland; Great Britain; Central Europe

(Brolemann, 1930)

South Devon; possibly present in Ireland

(Eason, 1965 & unpub.)

Netherlands (Limburg)

(Jeekel, 1977)

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