

CHILOPODA

By

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The following is a report upon a small collection of chilopods made by members of the Tanager Expedition upon several of the small islands lying northwest and west of Hawaii. Most of the specimens were collected by E. H. Bryan, Jr.

Family LITHOBIIDAE

ONEBIUS new genus

Antennae short, composed of twenty articles. Eyes consisting of but few (5 or 6) ocelli arranged in two series; the single ocellus smaller than the adjacent ones, not remote. Prosternal teeth 2+2. Posterior angles of none of the dorsal plates produced. Anal and penult legs with dorsal spines 1, 0, 2, 0, 0 and ventral spines 0, 1, 2, 1, 0. Claw of anal legs single, that of the penult double. Ventral spines of first legs 0, 0, 0, 0, 1.

Claw of female gonopods tripartite; the basal spines 2+2.

Genotype.—*Onebius moananus* new species.

Onebius moananus new species

When in full color the body is dark brown or chestnut above with the head of a lighter shade. The anal legs are darker than the others but with the distal portion distinctly lighter, somewhat orange. Antennae short, consisting of twenty articles, which are short excepting the proximal ones and the ultimate one. Ocelli mostly five or six in number; thus, 1+3, 2 and 1+2, 2. The single ocellus smaller than the others, the contiguous one of upper series largest. Prosternal teeth 2+2. Tarsi of all legs excepting the anal ones entire, that of the anal legs biarticulate. Coxal pores small, circular, 1, 2, 2, 2. Ventral spines of first legs 1, 0, 0, 0, 1. Dorsal spines of anal and penult legs 1, 0, 2, 0, 0; ventral, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0. Claw of female gonopods tripartite, the lobes short.

Length: 5.5 mm.

Locality: Ocean Island, Apr. 18, 1923 (Fullaway): 6 females,

Family SCHENDYLIDAE

Nyctunguis bryanus new species

The body mostly light yellowish brown of a greenish cast, lighter yellow anteriorly; the head and prehensors, when in full color, light chestnut. A geminate, dark median dorsal stripe may show through from beneath. The body is attenuated from the middle towards both ends. The cephalic plate longer than wide in about the ratio 45:34. Anterior borders triangular. Prebasal plate exposed. Claws of prehensors when closed attaining anterior margin of head; joints unarmed; anterior margin of prosternum with two low, blunt or truncate dentiform processes which are not darker than the adjacent parts. Labrum with median arc wide, not deep, bear-

ing about ten blunt, chitinous teeth with three or four pectinations on each side of these. Spiracles all circular, gradually decreasing in size caudad. Ventral pores in a conspicuous subcircular area on sternites of anterior, middle, and part of posterior regions, the areas becoming smaller posteriorly. Last ventral plate broad and trapeziform. Coxal pits two on each side, homogeneous. Pairs of legs, 57.

Length, 42 mm.

Locality: Necker Island, June, 1923: 4 specimens taken under stones by E. H. Bryan, Jr., for whom the species is named.

Other species of this genus have been found along the California coast and in the region of the Gulf of California.

Family ORYIDAE

Orphnaeus brevilabiatus (Newport)

Geophilus brevilabiatus Newport, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 1844, 19, p. 436.

Orphnaeus brevilabiatus Pocock, Weber's Reise, 1894, 3, p. 317.

Orphnaeus brevilabiatus Chamberlin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 1920, 64, p. 38.

Locality: Wake Island, May 31, 1923 (Bryan): 2 specimens taken "under a stick."

This species is widespread in the Polynesian and Australian region as indicated by the author in the place cited above.

Family GEOPHILIDAE

HONUAPHILUS new genus

No frontal suture present. A well-defined median clypeal area. Labrum tripartite. The median piece large, armed with numerous teeth. Lateral pieces comparatively short, with few pectinations. Outer branch of first maxillae short, its second article reduced; with no distinctly developed lappets. Claw of palpus of second maxillae wholly smooth. Claws of prehensors small, covered by the head in dorsal view, armed at base. Other joints of prehensors and the prosternum unarmed. Ventral pores present in a transverse band in front of caudal margin of sternites. Last ventral plate wide. Coxopleural pores opening into a single large ventral pit on each side. Anal legs with claw well-developed.

Genotype: *Honuaphilus alohanus* new species.

This genus may be readily distinguished from *Geophilus* by the single cocopleural pits into which the ordinary tubular glands open, as well as by such features as the reduced outer branch of the first maxillae.

Honuaphilus alohanus new species

Body in general yellow, the head and prehensors but little darker. Cephalic plate about equal in length and breadth, its caudal margin wide and truncate, the anterior border obtusely triangular. Frontal suture not present. Median piece of labrum wide, bearing typically seven teeth. Each lateral piece with three or four pectinae. Inner branch of first maxillae longer than outer branch; second article of latter very short, truncate. Claw of palpus of second maxillae small, smooth. Prebasal plate covered. Claws of prehensors small and weak, when closed not fully attaining the front margin of the head. Claws armed at base with a small tooth, the other joints and the prosternum unarmed. Chitinous lines of prosternum weak. Body attenuated

anteriorly and more strongly so posteriorly. Dorsal plates bisulcate. Spiracles circular, very gradually decreasing caudad from the first one. Ventral pores comparatively few, arranged transversely in front of the caudal margin of sternites. Pairs of legs, 45 or 47.

Length: up to about 22 mm.

Localities: Ocean Island (Fullaway): 1 specimen. Laysan Island (Fullaway): 3 specimens; April 21, 1923 (Ball): 1 specimen on beach under dead tern. Pearl and Hermes Reef (Fullaway): 1 specimen. Johnston Island, July 13, 1923 (Bryan): 4 specimens taken under boards on beach; July 18, 1923 (Bryan): 1 specimen taken under dead bird; July 13, 1923 (Bryan): 1 specimen.

Family MECISTOCEPHALIDAE

Mecistocephalus spissus (Wood), Acad. Nat. Sc. Philadelphia Journ., ser. 2, Vol. 5, p. 43, 1863.

Locality: Necker Island, June, 1923 (Bryan): 7 specimens.

This species has previously been reported from the following Hawaiian islands: Oahu or "Kauai," Maui, Molokai, Kauai, and Hawaii. Pocock records it as occurring also in the Indo-Malayan region.