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## Some Records of Chilopods from Florida

By RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN

A collection of chilopods submitted to me for identification by H. A. Denmark of the Florida Plant Board contains representatives of the species listed below. Of these, those numbered from 3 to 6 are interesting in being apparently the first records of the occurrence within the limits of the United States of four species otherwise widespread in the West Indies and other tropical and subtropical regions. The type of the new *Cryptops* is for the present retained in the writer's collection.

### 1. *Cryptops denmarki* new species

The general color is light yellow of a slightly greenish tinge.

Cephalic plate a little overlapping the first dorsal plate; not sulcate.

Prosternum with anterior margin nearly straight, narrowly chitinized.

First tergite without a transverse or cervical sulcus; two longitudinal sulci extending over entire length of the plate. The following tergites also with paired and complete sulci.

Sternites without sulci or furrows. The last sternite with caudal corners rounded, the intervening margin nearly straight.

Coxopleurae without marginal spines; bluntly rounded behind; pores small, the area nearly attaining the caudal margin.

Prefemur and femur of anal legs bearing a patch of stout setae on mesal and mesocaudal faces. Tibiae with four teeth beneath, the first tarsal joint with two.

Locality.—FLORIDA: Madeira Point. Two specimens taken by H. A. Denmark, Mar. 19, 1955.

Differing from *C. hyalina* and other American species in lacking a cervical sulcus while possessing two complete longitudinal sulci.

## 2. *Scolopendra viridis* Say

Specimens of this, the most common *Scolopendra* in Florida, were taken at the following localities: Vero Beach (H. C. Burnett); Alachua Co. (H. V. Weems: Marco Id.; Sarasota (C. J. Bickner); Gainesville (H. A. Denmark, Grace Rogers).

## 3. *Scolopendra alternans* Leach

One specimen taken by Denmark in Collier Co., Dec. 1, 1955.

## 4. *Rhysida longipes* (Newport)

One taken by R. W. Swanson at South Miami on Dec. 3, 1956. The specimen is somewhat variant in the spining of the prefemur of the anal legs.

## 5. *Orphnaeus brevilabiatus* (Newport)

Dade Co. (E. F. Miles) and Key Largo (H. V. Weems).

## 6. *Mecistocephalus maxillaris* (Gervais)

Hollywood (O. D. Link); South Miami (H. W. Swanson).

## 7. *Geophilus mordax* Meinert

Gainesville (H. M. VanPelt).



# Report of *Geophilus proximus* in North America, with a Key to its Eastern North American Con- geners (Chilopoda: Geophilomorpha: Geophilidae)

By RALPH E. CRABILL, JR., U. S. National Museum,  
Washington, D. C.

*Geophilus proximus* C. L. Koch, 1847, is one of the most common and widely-dispersed of western European geophilids. Reportedly favoring the more temperate areas, it has been collected from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean, as well as in Siberia and North Africa. Considering such ecological versatility and the ease with which geophilids or their eggs can be transported in soil, it is not surprising to learn at last of the presence of *proximus* in temperate North America.

The single adult female, upon which this report is based, agrees closely with European conspecifics and was captured in August, 1955, in Cobden, Ontario, Canada, by Dr. Herbert W. Levi of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. This is actually the second American specimen I have seen. The first, in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, was taken at quarantine in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where it was found in the soil about the roots of *Amaryllis* plants imported from Germany. In the light of all the evidence it seems safe to suggest that further collecting will show *proximus* to be established at least in our northeastern coastlands, especially in long-settled areas and in the vicinity of greenhouses and nurseries.

The following key will facilitate the identification of *proximus* and its congeners now known to occur in northeastern North America.

- 1 (8) Coxopleural *lateral* pores absent. Pores, when exposed, limited to margins of sternite and tergite, or only of sternite. [*vittatus*, *oweni*, *mordax* (s.l.), *proximus*] .....2
- 2 (3) Each coxopleuron with pores opening into two pits which are usually completely or partially covered by



Chamberlin, Ralph V. 1958. "Some records of chilopods from Florida."  
*Entomological news* 69, 13–15.

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