LIST OF THE MYRIAPODS FOUND IN ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX NEW SPECIES.

By JEROME McNEILL.

(With one plate.)

The Myriapods which furnished the material for this paper were collected by Mr. Charles H. Bollman during the months of March and April, 1886, on the shores of Pensacola Bay. The collection contains four hundred specimens, and is in Mr. Bollman's possession. Six of the species appear to be new to science.

1. **Polydesmus bimaculatus**, n. sp., Pl. xi, figs. 3, 4, and 5.

Obscure olive or chestnut, the scuta generally marked with an indistinct transverse dark band, with lighter color towards the margins; a well-defined oval spot of gray is frequently present on the lateral margins; lateral laminæ with a narrow pink border.

In the young the color is white with a conspicuous black dorsal band. The color becomes gradually darker as the animal grows, and the band finally becomes indistinct or obsolete. Venter and legs yellow. Head dark except a narrow border around the cephalic margin; vertex furrow strongly pronounced and labrum emarginate.

Antennæ pilose, especially distad.

Caudal scuta rapidly contracted.

Anal scutum prolonged, acute, and apex subtruncate.

The male appendages consist of two pairs of spines placed on low tumuli, which are sunk below the surrounding surface.

The larger pair of spines are somewhat twisted and cut distad into two broad, thin processes.

The caudal surfaces of these spines are completely covered to the furcation with a very long, bushy growth of hair. The second pair of spines are cephalad to the first and spring from their base. This pair is smooth, very slender, acute, and nearly as long as the first pair.

Length, $34^{mm}.5$; width, 7^{mm}.

This description is based upon thirty or more specimens of various ages and both sexes.

Habitat.—Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Charles H. Bollman.

This is the common form of *Polydesmus*. It resembles *Polydesmus erythropygus* in its habits, but differs from it decidedly in form, color, size, and in the genitalia.

2. **Polydesmus varius**, n. sp., Pl. xi, figs. 1 and 2.

Varied with red, black, and white, dorsum with a conspicuous mesal line.

Each scutum has its caudal half blackish with a white spot on each side of the mesal line; cephalic half yellow varied with darker color

and with one red spot on each side of the mesal line. The vertex furrow is very plain and the vertex is beautifully marked with a reticulation of black on a yellowish-white ground.

The labrum is very deeply emarginate with a fringe of long hairs; the antennæ are white and pilose with somewhat silky hairs.

The venter is yellowish, mottled with brown. The legs are yellowish white, almost hairless proximad but moderately pilose distad, the first two joints without spinous processes.

The anal scutum is large, subtriangular, somewhat depressed, apex truncate, the caudo-lateral margins strongly concave and armed with very long hairs.

The female genitalia consist of two flattened pyramidal processes contiguous to each other and with openings mesad.

Length, 15^{mm}.

Habitat.—Pensacola, Fla. Charles H. Bollman.

I had three specimens, all females.

3. **Polydesmus canadensis** Newport.

This species was most abundant in the neighborhood of Titi swamps. All the specimens found were very dark chestnut or black. They are also notably different from the species found in Indiana in form and size, being uniformly smaller, with the ends of the body tapering more gradually, but they agree well in the form of the genitalia.

4. **Lisiopetalum eudasum** McNeill.

A few specimens of this species, which has hitherto only been reported from Indiana, were found. The specimens found agree well with the published descriptions.

5. **Julus impressus** Say.

This species was found abundant. The specimens do not differ materially from individuals of the same species in the Central States.

6. **Julus lineatus**, n. sp.

Color varying from deep yellow to deep brown with a series of brown spots along each side of the dorsum, very large and conspicuous in the light-colored specimens, becoming obsolete in the very dark ones.

Vertex furrow wanting. Segments, 38–42. Scuta smooth dorsad, canaliculate ventrad.

Ocelli 8 or 9 in each series in one decurved line which reaches almost to the base of the antennæ.

Antennæ pilose, the first joint suborbicular, the succeeding four clavate, the second being four times as long as it is thick at the distal end, the fifth being as long as it is wide at the distal end, the sixth joint is cylindrical, and the seventh subconical and very short.

The labrum is slightly marginate with a double row of hairs around its margin. The anal scutum is triangular and without amucro, and with a few long hairs around its caudal margin.

The anal plates are each armed with four long hairs.

Length, 12mm.

Habitat.—Pensacola, Fla. Charles H. Bollman.

I had six specimens.

7. **Spirobolus uncigerus** Wood.

This species was common under loose material in the neighborhood of swamps. The segments vary in number from 48 to 51; the ocelli are almost complanate.

8. **Mecistocephalus foveatus** McNeill.

Three specimens were found which agree with the description of this species published by the writer.

9. **Schendyla ? perforatus**, n. sp., Pl. xi, figs. 6 and 7.

Rather robust, gradually attenuated cephalad, rapidly and very decidedly attenuated caudad, sparsely pilose with long hairs; yellow, head orange.

The mandibles are deeply punctate, armed with four not very distinct teeth, the basal joint four-fifths as wide as long, sternum deeply emarginate and coarsely and broadly punctate.

Cephalic lamina length, 1mm.15; width, 1.03; deeply and coarsely punctate; cephalic and caudal margins truncate; sides evenly curved.

Prebasal lamina concealed.

Basal lamina three times as wide as long with the lateral margins converging cephalad.

Antennæ pilose with long hairs, the articles gradually diminishing in length distad.

Dorsum bisulcate. Præscuta narrow cephalad, broader caudad.

Sterna, except the last, trisulcate.

Præsterna cephalad are wider laterad than mesad; caudad half as broad as the sterna.

The last sterna pilose with one mesal sulca, the lateral margins slightly converging, caudal angles rounded and caudal margin slightly emarginate.

The last præscuta with a deep mesal groove and two shallow lateral grooves.

Spiracles round, larger cephalad.

First pair of feet very little shorter than the second pair.

Feet very slightly pilose.

Anal coxa slightly, inflated, with two very large pores, the caudal one exposed, the one cephalad partly concealed by the last sterna.

Anal feet more than twice as long as the penultimate pair, rather densely pilose, and claw obsolete.

Pairs of feet of the female sixty-one.

Length, 48mm; width, 1mm.7.

Habitat.—Pensacola, Fla. Charles H. Bollman.

I had a single specimen, female. I place this species in the genus *Schendyla* with some hesitation, but having only a single specimen it is impossible to determine the character of the mouth parts by dissection.

10. Scolopendra woodii Meinert.

A single specimen belonging to this species was found.

11. Scolopendra viridis Meinert.

This species was found abundantly.

12. Scolopocryptops sexpinosa Say.

The specimens found agree well with Wood's *Scolopocryptops spinicauda*, but I agree with Minert in uniting this species with *sexpinosa*.

13. Opisthemega crassipes ? Meinert.

I have not fully identified this species; the prosternal teeth, in the specimens I examined, were often 6 or 8 on a side and very irregular in size, and in the more mature individuals often run together. The two caudal pairs of legs had the tibia and first tarsal joint unarmed. Meinert appears to say only the anal pair are without tibial and tarsal spines. The antennæ are pubescent.

This form of *Scolopendridæ* occurs as abundantly about Pensacola as *S. sexpinosa* does in Indiana, while the latter form occurs as rarely there as *O. crassipes* occurs here.

14. Cryptops asperites Wood.

Specimens belonging to this species agree well with Wood's description, with the exception that the joints of the antennæ always number seventeen instead of nineteen.

15. Litnobius mordax Koch.

This seems to be the common form of the *Lithobiadæ*.

16. Lithobius clarus n. sp.

Caudal angles of the 7., 9., 11., 13 scuta produced.

The anal feet each armed with a single claw.

Coxal pores few, arranged in a single series.

Penultimate feet armed with three claws.

Coxæ of the anal feet armed with a spine.

The claw of the female genitalia three-cleft.

Yellowish brown or chestnut, venter and feet orange or paler than dorsum, rather slender. Scutæ polished, smooth cephalad, very slightly rugose and pilose caudad. Venter very pilose caudad with long hairs. Antennæ pilose, 31–34 articulate. Head about as long as wide.

Ocelli 24–26 arranged in 5 curved longitudinal lines, 7, 5, 5, 4, 3.

Prosternal teeth 5–5.

Coxal pores 5, 6, 6, 4 or 5, 5, 5, 4 or 4, 5, 5, 3, round.

Cephalic pair of feet armed with spines 2, 2, 1; anal feet armed with spines 1, 3, 3, 1.

Anal feet slightly elongated and swollen.

Claw on the female genitalia divided into three acutely pointed lobes.

Claws of the penultimate feet three, one of the smaller pair sometimes minute or wanting.

Length, 15–17^{mm}.

Habitat.—Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Charles H. Bollman.

This species is a common one about Pensacola.

17. Lithobius aureus, n. sp.

Caudal angles of scuta not produced.

Coxal pores few, arranged in a single series.

Coxæ of anal feet each armed with a single spine.

Penultimate feet each armed with three claws.

Yellowish brown, head and antennæ reddish, venter and legs paler. Body and legs moderately pilose.

Head obcordate, 1^{mm}.16 wide; 1^{mm}.02 long. Antennæ pilose, short, 2.74^{mm} long, with twenty joints.

Ocelli 13, in three longitudinal straight rows, 3, 6, 4.

Prosternal teeth 2–2, acute, diverging.

Coxal pores 4, 4, 4, 3, round.

Penultimate feet each armed with three claws and 1, 3, 2, 1 spines.

Claw of the female genitalia three-lobed.

Caudal margins of the scuta elevated in the 1., 3., 5., 8., 9., 10.

Caudal margins of the scuta straight in the 2., 4., 6., 7., 9., 11., 13.

Caudal margins of the scuta curved in the 1., 3., 5., 8., 10., 12., 14., 15.

Caudal angles of the scuta subrectangular in the 2., 4., 6., 7.

Length, 9^{mm}.5.

In the two specimens—one male, one female—which I had the anal legs were wanting.

Habitat.—Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Charles H. Bollman.

Entomological Laboratory of Indiana University,
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