

NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF MYRIAPODA FROM MOSSY CREEK,
TENN., WITH A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES.

BY CHARLES H. BOLLMAN.

The following list of myriapods is based upon an extensive collection made at various times by Mr. Charles B. Branner, of Mossy Creek, Tenn. As the material was collected in all seasons of the year, and a large number of species found, it is safe to say that this list is almost complete.

Notes on a small collection made at Mossy Creek and other places in East Tennessee by Dr. John C. Branner were published in the Ann. N. Y. Acad. Nat. Sci. for 1887; but in this list there are no species mentioned as occurring at Mossy Creek which have not been found by Mr. Charles B. Branner.

I here desire to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Charles B. Branner for the numerous specimens he has so kindly sent me.

1. *Andrognathus corticarius* Cope.

Common. The number of segments vary from 55-65 in the adult specimens. The fifth and sixth antennal joints are not united as Cope has stated, but are distinctly separate, the sixth being the largest joint.

2. *Nemasoma minutum* (Brandt).

In one lot of material sent were six specimens of this species.

3. *Parajulus pennsylvanicum* (Brandt).

Abundant.

4. *Cambala annulata* (Say).

Abundant. All the specimens of this species which I have received from East Tennessee and North Carolina (Balsam and Chapel Hill) are very large (45-52^{mm}), and of a very dark brown-shade, while those which I have examined from other localities (Indiana and Arkansas) are much smaller (26-38^{mm}) and of a light yellowish-brown shade. Specimens from the latter localities may represent a geographical species, but it is hard to say what form Say described, although his description may apply to the former, as his specimens were from Georgia and Florida.

5. *Lysicpetalum lactarium* (Say).

Very common.

6. *Striaria granulosa* Bollman.

One female of this species was found in the collection.

This specimen is curled in the same manner on the type specimen, and no more important characters can be ascertained until one of the specimens is torn to pieces.

7. *Campodes flavicornis* Koch.

This seems to be a rare species in this locality.

8. *Fontaria evides* Bollman.

No others besides the two type specimens of this species were found.

9. *Fontaria tennesseensis*, sp. nov.

Diagnosis.—Related to *Fontaria castanea* (McNeill), but the lateral carinæ larger, and the copulation foot of male different.

Type.—U. S. Nat. Museum; No. 203, Mus. Ind. Univ.; No. 388, author's coll.

Description.—Brown, lateral carinæ pink; an indistinct dark median dorsal line; legs and underparts yellow. Body depressed; anterior segments of female noticeably attenuated; segments smooth, marked with numerous short lines; papillæ prominent, especially on lateral carinæ. Vertex sulcus moderate; occipital, antennal, and clypeal foreolæ single. Lateral carinæ large, moderately produced; repugnatorial pores large and placed on the upper edge of the posterior third of the carinæ. Ventral plates produced into a short straight cone; coxæ unarmed. Male: Segments more depressed than in the female, antennæ more crassate. Copulation foot deeply bifid; the inner or shorter branch cylindrical, tapering, twisted at base; outer or seminal branch somewhat flattened and wavy, end slightly expanded. Length 23–27^{mm}, width 5–7^{mm}.

Tennesseensis is very closely related to *castanea* in all points except the copulation foot and lateral carinæ. From *oblonga* it is separated by not having the posterior border of segments red (white, acc. to Koch, but this is probably due to immersion in alcohol). No. 388 contains five specimens, two males and three females, of which two have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum. No. 203, Mus. Ind. Univ., contains a female of this species.

10. *Euryurus erythropygus* (Brandt.).

Common.

11. *Scytonotus setiger* (Wood).

There are ten specimens of this species in the collection.

12. *Polydesmus branneri* Bollman.

Not common.

13. *Linotænia ruber* Bollman.

Not common.

14. *Linotænia bidens* (Wood).

One specimen of this species obtained.

15. *Linotænia robusta* (Meinert).

Common.

16. *Linotænia fulva* (Sæger).*Strigamia fulva* Sæger, Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1856.*Strigamia bothriopa* Wood, Journ. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1861.

Not common.

17. *Scolioplanes gracilis* Bollman.

Although this species belongs to a new genus, I do not care here to erect a genus for its reception. I prefer to wait until I can obtain more specimens in order to satisfactorily make an examination of the mouth parts.

18. *Geophilus varians* McNeill.

One specimen, ♀, pairs of legs 57.

19. *Geophilus umbraticus* (McNeill).

Abundant.

20. *Scolopocryptops sexspinosus* (Say).

Common.

21. *Scolopocryptops nigridius* McNeill.

Common.

22. *Theatops posticus* (Say).

Not common.

23. *Theatops spinicaudus* (Wood.)

Common.

24. *Cryptops hyalinus* (Say).

Abundant.

25. *Scolopendra woodi* Mimert.

One specimen in the collection.

26. *Lithobius proridens* Bollman.

Not common.

27. *Lithobius trilobus* Bollman.*Lithobius similis* Bollman, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Nat. Sci., 112, 1887 (*Mossy Cr., Tenn.*).

I now consider *similis* as identical with *trilobus*. Only the type specimen of *similis* was obtained.

28. *Lithobius lundii* Meinert.

Not common.

29. *Lithobius branneri* Bollman.

Common.

30. *Lithobius cantabrigensis* Meinert.

Rare.

31. *Lithobius juvenus* Bollman.

Not common.

32. *Lithobius multidentatus* Newport.

Common. Some of the specimens have the coxæ of the anal legs armed laterally with two spines.

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