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NEW DIPLOPODS.

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The five new diplopods described below were found in collections recently submitted to me for identification, the more important of these collections being one from Texas, sent by Mr. Stanley Mulaik, and one sent by Professor J. A. Macnab from Oregon. All types are in the author's collection.

**KLANSOLUS**, gen. nov.

A juloid form characterized in not having the first body segment of the male enlarged and especially in the modification of the first legs thereof. These are three-jointed, the two basal joints being short and broad, and the distal one elongate, stout, strongly chitinized and with end distally rounded and produced into a hook-like process on the outer side. Second legs of male normal. Gonopods sunk in a pocket, only the distal portion free. Anterior gonopods without telopodite and without flagellum; distally branched. Posterior gonopods without flagellum; telopodite lamellate, distally branched.

*Genotype*.—*Klansolus euphanus*, sp. nov.

The type of this genus occurs in a general region in which parajuloids are the dominant julid form. Of these the genus *Taijulus*, new, of which *Parajulus tiganus* Chamberlin is the genotype, is abundantly represented by *T. furcifer* (Harger).

***Klansolus euphanus***, sp. nov.

Body and legs deep brown or black, the antennae and legs of the same color, but clypeal region of head pale.

Ocelli well-developed, in a patch composed typically of 5 series; e. g., 7,7,7,4,2. Head bearing a pair of long setae near level of anterior end of vestigial sulcus.

First tergite or collum smooth above but deeply sulcate at each loose end beneath. Ordinary segments with metazonites deeply longitudinally striate throughout. Repugnatorial pores widely separated from segmental suture.

Anal tergite caudally convex, exceeded by the anal valves. Anal scale with caudal margin nearly straight as seen in ventral view.

Anterior gonopod with main (outer) branch distally rounded, with a long, pointed, retrorse, spine-like process from its base on cephalic side toward inner edge; arising from mesal side above base of the retrorse spine a slender, furcate process projecting beyond end of outer process, the inner prong much exceeding the outer, finely pointed; a second process from inner edge below this furcate one, this curved, the apex acute, a somewhat retrorse tooth some distance proximad of it. Posterior gonopod with telopodite broadly lamelliform, the outer distal corner rounded, with two weak dentations, while from the inner portion of distal end arise four processes; of these processes the most proximal bears at its end three slender, parallel prongs; next to it on the outside is a curved lamellate process ending in two spinous processes, of which the more distal is long and geniculate; a third process, arising just distad of the preceding, bears an evenly curving spine which describes a semicircle; the fourth process is distal in position and ends bluntly, the apical portion curving mesad.

Number of segments, 69.

Diameter, 4.25 mm.

*Locality*.—Oregon: Boyer. Male holotype taken by Macnab June 13, 1936. Female allotype and male paratype taken by "K. F." 31 August, 1933.

#### ***Ethojulus bufonius*, sp. nov.**

Dorsum and sides dark brown or blackish with numerous yellow spots, the anterior part of prozonites clear yellow; venter and legs yellow, the tarsi dark; antennae blackish, clypeal region and mouth parts yellow.

Ocelli forming a black, subtriangular patch with anterior and posterior sides convex and extal side more weakly so; mostly in 9 or 10 transverse series. Cardo of mandibles of male excavated below, the excavation wide and shallow.

First legs of male crassate, flattened on mesal surface; penult article narrowed distad, this and the preceding article setose, especially on anterior face. Sternite of second segment with chitinous processes elongate, contiguous, projecting forward, distally translucent and subtruncate.

Anterior gonopods of male with anterior lamina clavate and setose, the branch angled just below distal expansion; the posterior branch a broad, chitinous lamina, somewhat twisted and with free end somewhat expanded and distally convex. Posterior gonopod a curved or sickle-like blade with apical position a little curved ventrad and sperm duct opening at end of ventral projection, the blade transversely wrinkled and corrugate proximad of this tip.

Anal tergite projecting free a little beyond base of valves, but the latter exceeding it at the middle portion.

Number of segments, 47.

Diameter, 1.5–2 mm.

*Locality*.—Florida: Gainesville. Many specimens, male and female, taken from stomach of the spadefoot toad by A. J. Can, Jr., in 1932.

**Orthoporus texicolens**, sp. nov.

General color nearly black, with a broad yellow or ferruginous band encircling each segment over caudal portion. Head and collum lighter. Legs light brown or somewhat ferruginous. Collum with four complete and an incomplete fifth, deep striae running obliquely over lower part on each side. Repugnatorial pores beginning on sixth segment, each located at about one-third the distance from the sulcus to caudal margin of segment; sulcus widely excurved opposite the pore; smooth. Segments smooth above; striae distinct below level of pore and a few incomplete over caudad of sulcus just above the pore. Last tergite much exceeded by the anal valves. Anal valves compressed and elevated. Anal scale broadly subtriangular, the caudal angle rounded. Gonopods of male much as in *O. punctilliger* Chamb. in general structure but disto-ectal spine of anterior gonopod bent abruptly distad instead of extending caudad.

Number of segments, 73.

Length, 118 mm.

*Locality*.—Texas: Edinburg. One male taken in March, 1936, by S. Mulaik.

**Nannaria ursula**, sp. nov.

General color of dorsum brown, the metazonites narrowly bordered laterally and posteriorly with yellow. Venter, legs and antennae yellow.

Coxae and sternites in the male without processes.

Characterized especially by the structure of the gonopods of the male. In these the proximal article bears a conspicuous sickle-shaped hook from the mesal side. The telopodite with principal branch projecting ventrad and ending in a smooth abruptly more slender apical portion which bends mesad at an angle and has the tip bent proximad; mesal branch arising toward base as a smooth curved process much shorter than the main branch. Below the mesal branch of telopodite a depression or pit bordered with setae.

Width of male, 3.5 mm.; of female, 4 mm.

*Locality*.—New Mexico: Bear Canyon, Camp Mary White. One male (holotype) and one female taken in August, 1934, by S. Mulaik.

**APORIARIA**, gen. nov.

Characterized primarily by the structure of the gonopods in which the telopodite extends ventrad in line with axis of proximal joint and is but slightly curved, not coiled, and bears below middle on mesal side a single spine or process. Proximal joint glabrous or nearly so, bearing from mesal side at distal end a single uncate process the apex of which lies in a pit or furrow on the mesal side of those of the telopodite.

*Genotype*.—*A. texicolens* sp. nov. *Fontaria tepanicus* H. & S., *F. acolhuus* H. & S., and several other Mexican species also seem to belong in this group.

**Aporiaria texicolens**, sp. nov.

General color of head and dorsum brown with a transverse band across

anterior portion of each tergite, including the collum, of yellow. Antennae brown and legs yellow.

Body parallel sided over middle portion, gradually narrowing over caudal portion and more abruptly anteriorly.

Lateral carinae large, behind middle curving more and more caudad as usual.

Coxae and sternites in the male smooth, without processes.

Basal article of gonopods of male glabrous. Telopodite narrowing abruptly distad of mesal spine and again narrowed part way to tip, thereby leaving a spine-like apical portion which curves mesad and ends in an acute point, proximad of which is a denticle. The telopodite shortly setose on caudal surface to base of apical spine.

Width of male, 7-7.25 mm.

*Locality.*—Texas: Edinburg, May 1-12, 1937. S. Mulaik, collector.

**KEWANIUS**, gen. nov.

A study of additional species of *Eurymerodesmus* from the Southwest evidences a high degree of uniformity in the characters of the gonopods with the exception of those of the species described by the author as *E. simplex*. This divergence is now regarded as necessitating the creation of a new genus differing from *Eurymerodesmus*, sens. str. in the larger basal division of the gonopod and the entirely glabrous telopodite, etc.

*Genotype.*—*Eurymerodesmus simplex* Chamberlin.



Chamberlin, Ralph V. 1938. "New diplopods." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 51, 205–208.

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