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A new genus and species in the chilopod family Tampiyidae

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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES IN THE CHILOPOD FAMILY TAMPIYIDAE[1]

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The large family Sogonidae and the family Tampiyidae, both of which were first proposed in 1912, pertain to a larger and apparently homogeneous group of geophilid chilopods forming a characteristic element in the fauna of the northern tropical and subtropical areas of America, but so far unknown from the eastern hemisphere. Representatives of both of the two families mentioned occur in the southern and southwestern United States where their progenitors must have arrived by incursion from the south. As at present known the most readily recognizable characteristic of these chilopods is the possession of a labrum composed of a single piece which is always partially and sometimes completely fused with the clypeus with no indication of sutures setting off the divisions usual in most geophilids. In connection with the labrum there is often developed a more or less pronounced extension of the clypeus caudad in a lobe or process that involves the median section of the labrum which may show degeneration or be entirely replaced. Because of the very small size of most sogonids and the obscure habits of the members of the group as a whole, these animals have been generally overlooked or neglected by most collectors. As a result there undoubtedly remain many new forms to be discovered and new groupings to be defined.

The tampiyids in their superficial appearance contrast with the sogonids in their much larger size and more numerous segments. Of the four genera presently referred to the Tampiyidae two were brought to light in the study of a collection of chilopods from the Nevada Test Site kindly referred to me for identification by Drs. Dorald M. Allred and D Elden Beck, project directors of the Brigham Young University ecology project at the Site. One of these two genera is here first diagnosed; the other one, *Eremorus*, typified by *E. becki*, was previously described (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 76:33-36). The following key will aid in distinguishing the four known genera.

Key to the Genera of Tampiyidae

1. Prosternum armed anteriorly with two stout teeth; last sternite narrow; pleurocoxal pores small, independent, and numerous ..... *Tampiya* Chamb.

— Prosternum unarmed; last sternite very broad; pleurocoxal glands composite, opening through one or two large pores on each side 2

1. AEC-BYU Report COO-1355-10. Field work and research conducted under AEC Contracts AT(11-1)786 and AT(11-1)1355 with Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

2. Institute of Arachnology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

2. Two composite glands and two pores on each side ..... *Abatorus* gen. n.

— One composite gland on each side, with a single pore 3

3. Median section of labrum presenting three separate dentate blocks ..... *Eremorus* Chamb.

— Median section of labrum bearing teeth in a single unbroken series ..... *Ketampa* Chamb.

Abatorus, new genus

Head small, but little longer than broad. Antennae long and filiform, only narrowly separated at base.

Labrum fused at middle with the clypeus, but free laterally; median section with posterior margin convex and bearing a series of teeth; the lateral pieces not dentate or fimbriate.

First maxillae with coxae forming a coxosternum; palpus typically thick, distally rounded and setose. Second maxillae with coxae united at middle by a membrane; palpus ending in a stout claw and bearing coarse setae.

Prehensors when closed not surpassing the anterior margin of head, all joints unarmed. Prosternum with pleurosternal suture long, extending to antero-ectal corner on each side; the sclerotic line or raphe strongly developed and complete; anterior margin smooth, unarmed.

Ventral pores present in a transverse band.

Last sternite very broad, trapeziform. The pleurocoxal glands composite, two glands and pores on each side, concealed beneath border of the sternite.

No terminal pores.

In the male the legs are long and crassate excepting the tarsal articles; tarsus biarticulate, bearing a stout unguiform pretarsus. Type species: *Abatorus allredi*, new species.

Abatorus allredi, new species

Head small, slightly longer than broad (cir. 10:9), of form shown in Fig. 1, with no frontal suture. Antennae long and slenderly narrowing distad; the terminal article with a subelliptic planate or slightly depressed area nearly as long as the article; this area clothed densely with short sensory hairs; similar but smaller areas on the two preceding articles which taken together somewhat exceed the ultimate in length.

Labrum with median section moderately convex and bearing a comb of narrowly acute teeth as shown in Fig. 3; lateral divisions with caudal margin a little irregularly roughened or crenulate.

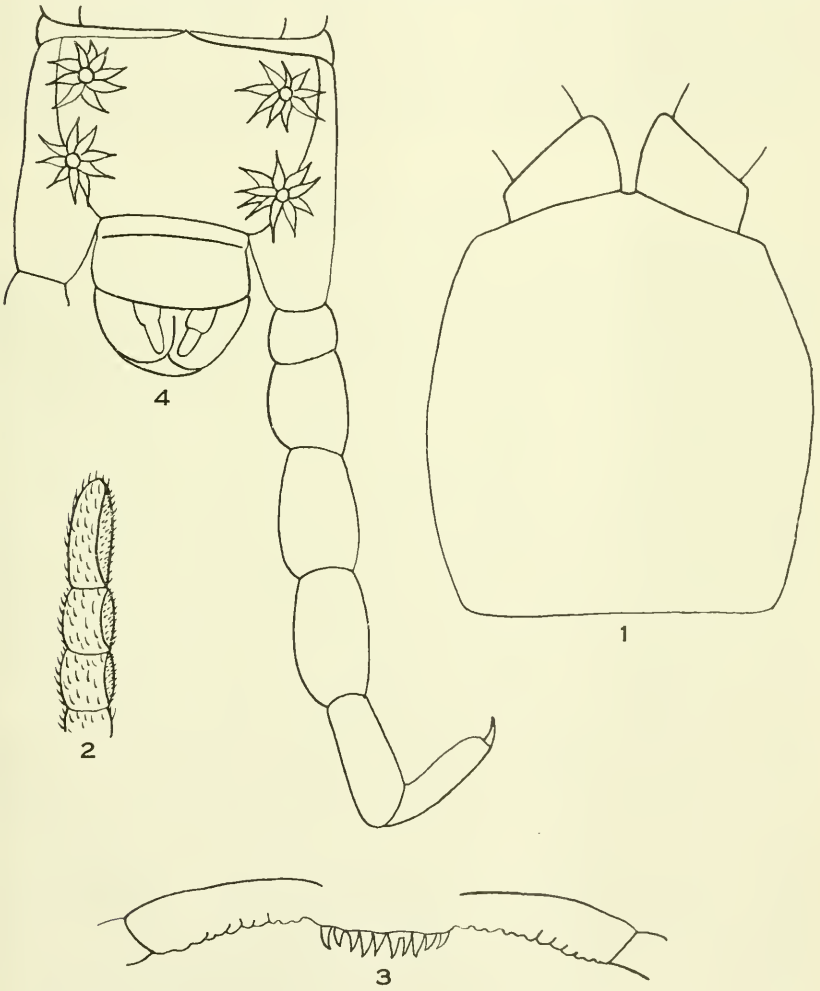
First maxillae with coxae fused into a coxosternum; inner processes conical; palpus with second or terminal article rounded, bear-

ing numerous coarse setae. Second maxillae with coxae united at middle; palpus bearing at end a straight claw and many coarse setae.

Prehensors short, the claws when closed not surpassing the anterior margin of head; all joints unarmed. Prosternum unarmed; the pleurosternal suture long and extending forward to the antero-ectal corner; sclerotic line strongly developed and essentially complete, ending distally a litte ectad of the condyle.

Ventral pores in a transverse band in front of the caudal margin of the sternite.

Last sternite very broad, trapeziform. Pleurocoxal glands com-



Abatorus allredi, new species. Fig. 1, head in outline. Fig. 2, terminal articles of antennae. Fig. 3, labrum. Fig. 4, caudal end of body, ventral view.

posite, covered by border of sternite as shown in Fig. 4. No terminal pores. Gonopods of male biarticulate. Anal legs of male of form shown in Fig. 4. Pairs of legs 67 or more.

Length: 40-46 mm.

Localities: Nevada: Nye Co., Nevada Test Site. One male taken Dec. 24, 1961. California: Riverside, Box Springs. Several specimens taken by Dr. Joseph C. Chamberlin, Dec. 1, 1925.