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TYGARRUP JAVANICUS (ATTEMPS) A GEOPHILOMORPH CENTIPEDE NEW TO THE BRITISH ISLES.

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In 1967 A.J.R. collected two specimens of a small mecistocephalid centipede from the Palm House of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. These proved to be Tygarrup javanicus (Attems), a relatively well known species first diagnosed as Mecistocephalus spissus Wood, by Attems (1907), but subsequently (Attems, 1929), assigned by him to a new species of Chamberlin's genus Tygarrup. Attems' original material was collected in Java. The species has since been reported from Indochina (Attems, 1938 and 1953), the Seychelles (Demange, 1981) and Cambodia and Vietnam (Titova, 1983). The British specimens are here described.

Family Mecistocephalidae

Tygarrup javanicus (Attems, 1907)

Mecistocephalus spissus, Attems, 1907 (nec Wood). Mt. Mus. Hamburg 24: 95, figs. 8 and 9.

Tygarrup javanicus, Attems, 1929, Das Tierreich 52: 152.

Material examined: Two specimens sieved from peat in plant bed no. 5 Palm House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey. 8.2.1976. Grid. ref. TQ (51) 187769.

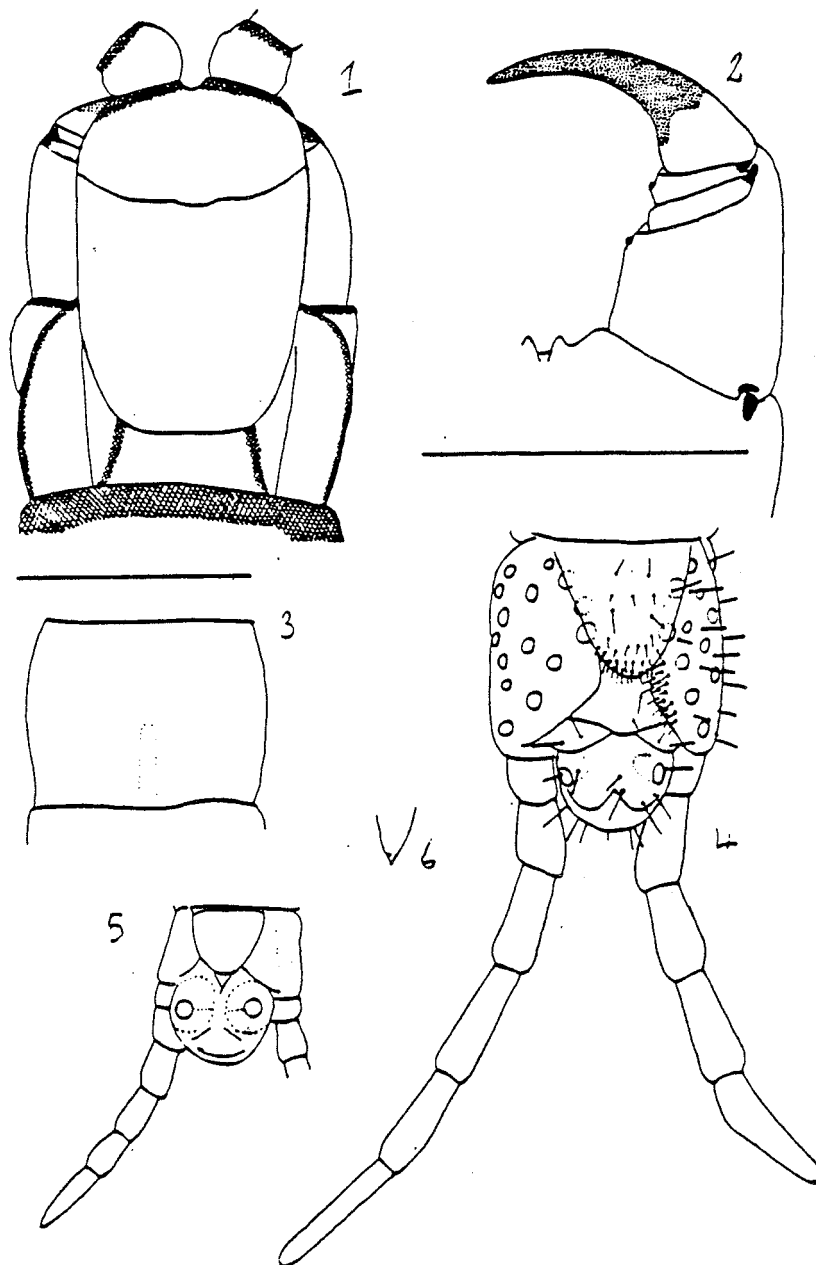
Description of specimen 1. Female, body length 14mm, 45 pairs of legs (the typical number for the species). Head capsule and first segments brownish orange, trunk pale yellow. Lateral patches of darkly pigmented tissue visible through the cuticle on the anterior segments.

Head capsule longer than wide (ratio 1 : 0.79), Frontal suture present (Fig. 1). Attems (1929) states that it is very clear: in this specimen it is best seen with dim illumination. The head capsule and mouthparts of this specimen have not been dissected so it has been impossible to check a number of characters of the ventral cephalic region. The following description of these structures has been taken from Attems 1929: Fore clypeus divided medially by a smooth region of cuticle, very narrow but deeper laterally. The hind clypeus very large. Titova (1983) notes that there are 6 - 7 seta on each side at the boundary of the fore and hind clypeus. The mid-part of the labrum is short and wide, ending in a short peg. The side parts internally with inwardly projecting teeth, described by Demange (1981) as slender hairs directed into the buccal cavity. Mandible with 6 well developed comb plates plus a further two with rudimentary spines. The first with five large pointed teeth which are much stronger than those of the other comb.plates. A large pointed tooth present on the stem of the mandible.

In specimen 1 the anterior wall of the prehensorial coxosternum bears a pair of teeth, one each side of a median notch (Fig. 2). The basal segment bears a small tubercle, smaller than that figured by Titova. The femuroid is without teeth but the tibioid has a small tooth.

A band of areolate cuticle along the anterior border of sternites 1 - 10. The scattered pores noted by Titova are not visible.

The median longitudinal thickenings of the sternites termed Sternitileiste by Attems and Rhachides by Crabill are only faintly visible in the cleared specimen. They are present on sternites 2 - 16 and unforked anteriorly (Fig 3).



#### Legends to Figures

Specimen 1. Fig. 1. Dorsal view of head capsule and prehensorial segment.  
 Fig. 2. Ventral view of right prehensor. Fig. 3. Ventral view of sternite 7.  
 Fig. 4. Ventral view of terminal segments.  
 Specimen 2. Fig. 5. Ventral view of terminal segments. Fig. 6.  
 End of tarsus of terminal leg.  
 Scale line = 0.5 mm in all cases.

Terminal segments: Last sternite subtriangular (Fig. 4), the rounded posterior border and somewhat swollen internal lateral borders of the coxopleura of the terminal legs moderately densely setose. The coxopleura with 14 - 16 pores opening on their ventral and lateral surfaces. Demange (1981) states that there are two large pores under the border of the last sternite, Titova, that there is a pair of larger ones at the edge of each sternite. In this Kew specimen there are two on the left and three on the right. They are not noticeably larger than some of the other pores. The female gonopods are triangular and widely separated. A large pair of anal pores is present. The right terminal leg lacks an apical claw and is terminated by a small hyaline conical projection.

Description of specimen 2. Stadium adolescens I, body length 6.75 mm, 45 pairs of legs. This specimen is clearly referable to Tygarrup javanicus. Rachides are present on sternites 2 - 15. The specimen shows a number of juvenile characteristics: the tibioid lacks a tooth and there are no pores on the coxopleura of the terminal legs, however, the anal glands and anal gland pores are very large (Fig. 5). As in the larger specimen, the terminal leg is terminated by a small hyaline conical projection (Fig. 6).

### Discussion

Titova (1983) has some first class figures of this species. She notes that Tygarrup javanicus is a somewhat variable species "which seems to be quite widespread, partly perhaps through human agency".

### Acknowledgments

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