

ON *HUTTONIELLA CLOUDSLEYTHOMPSONI* SP. N.

(DIPLOPODA) FROM SOUTH INDIA

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(With 1 text-figure)

I—INTRODUCTION

Pocock (1903) described *Hendersonula collina*, a species of Chordeumoidea, from India. Until now no other species of diplopods has been described from this region (see Attems, 1936). This paper contains the description of another species of this order from South India.

The species, described here, belongs to the genus *Huttoniella* (Pocock, 1903) as it has the largest external tubercle on the median segments and also as the internal tubercle, on the posterior segments, are not lateral. However, it differs from the other known species of the genus (Pocock, 1903) chiefly in the number of the trunk segments and ocelli. It is therefore described here as a new species.

II—SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Class DIPLOPODA

Order CHORDEUMOIDEA

Family HETEROCHORNEUMOIDAE

Genus *Huttoniella*

*Huttoniella cloudsleythompsoni** sp.n.

Material.—23 specimens, Alagarkoil forests (Madras State), South India, ca. 9° 55' N. lat. and 78° 10' E. long., Coll. Sundara Rajulu, 7-vii-1965; found in soft mud under stones and in organic debris.

Description.—Adult (Text-fig. 1).

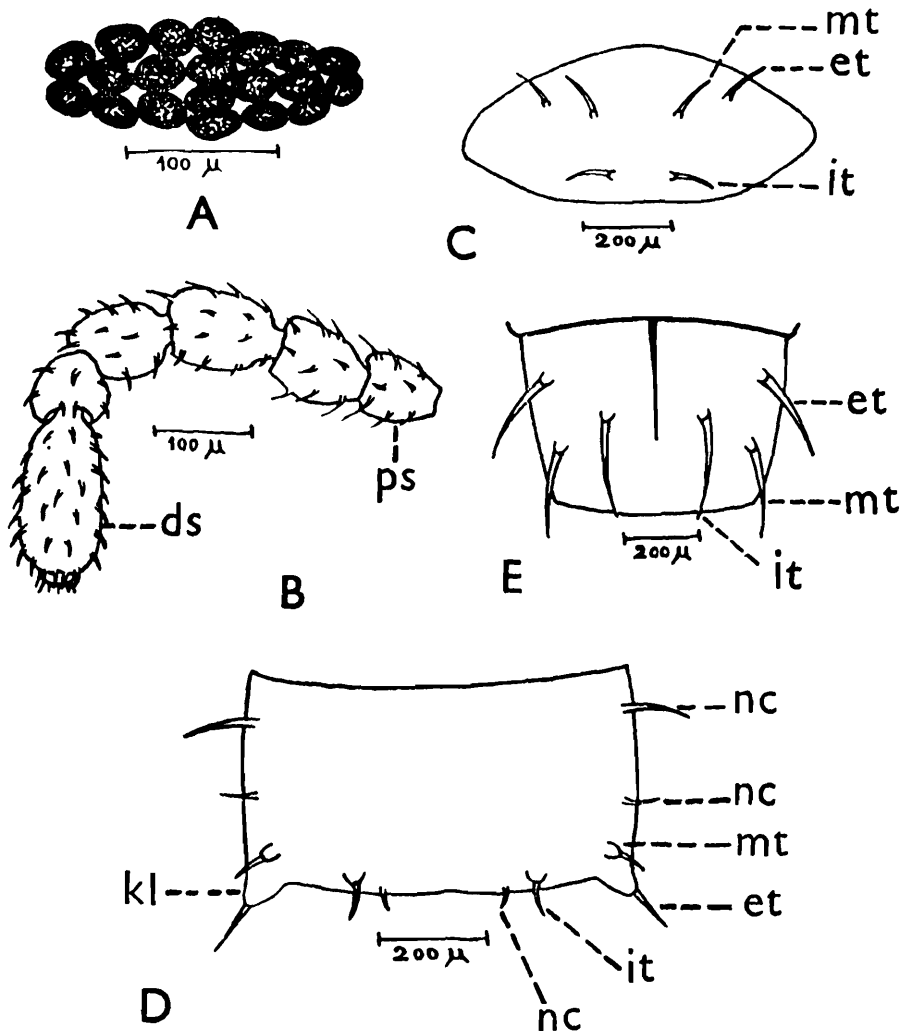
General.—Body creamy white or faintly flavous and cylindrical. Total length (without antenna) 3.5 to 4.0 mm. and 0.4 to 0.5 mm. wide.

Head.—Slightly larger than the trunk segments and ovate. Eyes: consisting of 20 contiguous ocelli arranged in 7 vertical rows of 2, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, and 2 (A in text-fig.) Antenna: Incrassate and club-shaped, thicker at the distal end and narrow at the proximal end; 0.7 mm. long and 6-segmented; distal segment longest of all (B in text-fig.). Mouth parts: Hypognathous.

Trunk.—18-segmented, segments with small setiferous, tuberculi-form prominences. Terga: coriaceous with fine polygonal ornamentation. On the first tergal plate the intermediate tubercles are nearer to the external than to the internal; the external and intermediate

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tubercles are directed anterolateral, while the internal is directed lateral (C in text-fig.); the external and intermediate tubercles on the median segments are laterally aggregated and remote from the inner (D in text-fig.); the external tubercles are very large and form small ventero-lateral keels, which are less than half the width of the median tergal



TEXT-FIG. 1. *Huttoniella cloudsleythompsoni* Sundra Rajulu sp. n.

(A) Eye. (B) Antenna. (C) First tergal plate. (D) Seventh tergal plate. (E) Last tergal plate.

ds., distal segment ; et., external tubercle ;
 it., internal tubercle ; kl., keel ;
 mt., intermediate tubercle ; nc., non-tuberculate chaeta ;
 ps., proximal segment.

area (D in text-fig.). Anterior border of the keel concave and the posterior border is convex. 3 pairs of non-tuberculate chaetae are present in addition ; of these 2 pairs are lateral and the third pair is near the internal tubercle (D in text-fig.). On the last three segments, the external and intermediate tubercles retain their lateral position on each side, while the internal tubercles are not lateral, but widely separated from each other in the middle line (E in text-fig.).

Type specimens.—*Holotype*: An adult, Z.S.I. Reg. No. 3281/18 in spirit in a vial, Alagarkoil forests (Madras State), 7-vii-1965, coll. Sundara Rajulu, deposited in the National Zoological Collections, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta. *Paratypes*: The same data as for the holotype; deposited as follows: (i) One adult, Z.S.I. Reg. No. 3282/18 in spirit in a vial, with Zoological Survey of India; (ii) one adult in spirit in a vial in the Zoology Museum, Thiagarajar College, Madurai; (iii) one adult with Professor J. L. Cloudsley-Thompson, Department of Zoology, Khartoum University, Khartoum, Sudan; (iv) The remaining are deposited in the personal collections of the author.

Type locality.—INDIA: Alagarkoil forests (Madras State), ca. 9° 55' N. latitude and 78° 10' E. longitude.

Geographical distribution.—INDIA: Alagarkoil Hills, Madras State. Known only from the type-locality.

Remarks.—*Hutteniella cloudsleythompsoni* sp. n. is similar to *H. trisetosa* Poc., but it is distinguishable by the following features: (i) 18-segmented trunk, (ii) 20 ocelli arranged in 7 vertical rows, (iii) distal segment is the longest of all in the antenna, and (iv) the external and intermediate tubercles on the median segments laterally aggregated and remote from the inner.

In *H. trisetosa* Pocock, the trunk is 32-segmented, 25 ocelli arranged in 5 vertical rows, 3rd segment is the longest in the antenna, and all the three tubercles on the median segments are close together and laterally aggregated (Pocock, 1903).

III—ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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IV—SUMMARY

The genus *Hutteniella* is known from India so far by a single species *H. collina*. A second species *H. cloudsleythompsoni* from South India is described in this paper.

V—REFERENCES

- ATTEMS, C. 1936. Diplopoda of India. *Mem. Indian Mus.*, Calcutta, 11, pp. 133-323.
 POCOCK, R. I. 1903. On *Hendersonula collina*, a new diplopod. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, London, (7) 12, pp. 520-525.