

A new species of *Leptoiulus* VERHOEFF (*Diplopoda*)

by Irène DE QUEKER

Leptoiulus (*Proleptoiulus*) *vanoyei* n. sp. (fig. 1, 2, 3.)

The species is very light in colour, beige to light-brown. It tends to get a smoky purplish hue in the alcohol. The metazonite is plain light-brown, the prozonite is chocolate-coloured with many light-brown dots which combine to form markings. On the ventral side is a light-brown to yellow blot which gradually becomes more indistinct or smaller caudad.

The head has a pattern of light and dark bands. The upperlip is light, between the ocelli there is a dark band which extends forward round the base of the antennae. Behind it is a light oval area and the occipital-region behind that again is dark-brown. The collum is light, margined with dark. The last metazonites, the anal segment, the anal valves and the anal scale are very light coloured. The legs and the antennae are nearly white with scattered brown pigmentation which is more dense on the proximal part of each article.

The trunk is characteristic of the *Leptoiulus*-genus; cylindrical, slender and shiny.

The head-capsule has a few short hairs on the sides. There are four labial grooves, each with a typical prelabial hair. The capsule has an occipital groove and two transverse grooves each with an occipital hair, characteristic for the genus. There are about 40 flat ocelli arranged in a rounded triangle. (σ 8.8.7.6.5.4.3. \varnothing 9.8.7.7.4.3.1.) The antennae reach to the posterior margin of the third trunk segment.

The collum is oval with softly rounded ends, it is striated irregularly. The prozonites are smooth, with only a few hardly visible striations near the caudal margin. The metazonites are

marked with longitudinal grooves [σ (5-6) \varnothing (5)]. The foramina repugnatoria lie in the metazonites at the beginning of a furrow, very near to the suture which is nearly straight. The caudal margins of the metazonites bear short hairs which grow longer and denser at the posterior end of the trunk. The last metazonites and the anal segment have no grooves. The latter segment bears long hairs in transversal rows, its posterior margin is produced to form a pointed translucent tail. The anal valves bear long silky hairs, the anal scale is triangular and stands with its end a bit off from the other parts, without being produced.

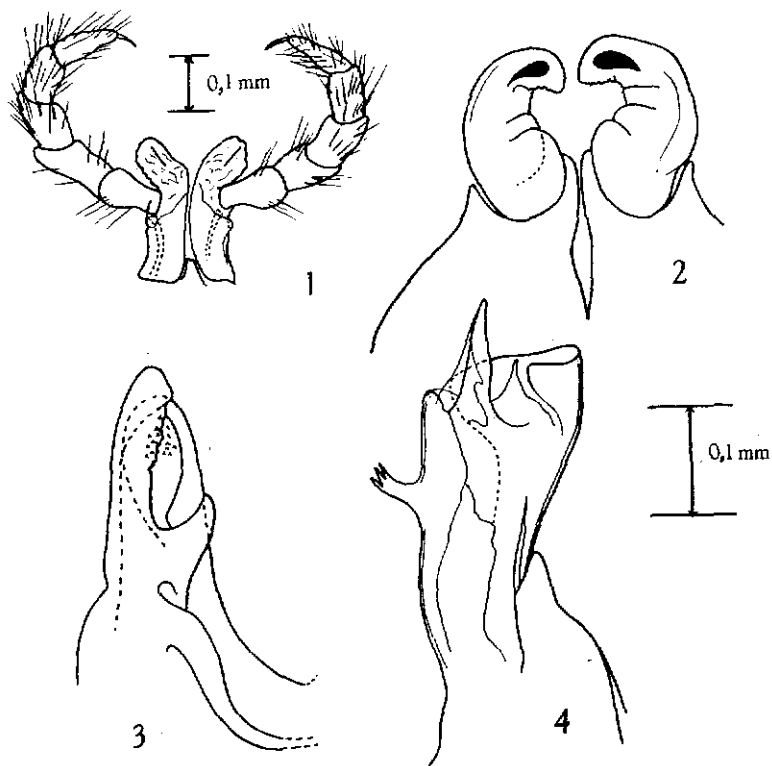
The following table gives the number of segments, the number of apodous segments, the length and the breadth of a few specimens.

Where found	sex	nb. seg.	nb. ap. seg.	l	br
Greze-Doiceau 2.V.54	σ	49	4	16,5 mm	0,9 mm
	σ	53	4	—	—
	σ	56	5	18,0 mm	1,0 mm
	σ	58	5	20,0 mm	1,3 mm
Melle 25.IV.56	σ	54	4	17,0 mm	1,3 mm
Melle 12.VII.56	σ	51	4	15,5 mm	1,0 mm
	σ	53	4	15,0 mm	1,0 mm
	σ	53	4	16,0 mm	1,0 mm
	σ	54	4	15,0 mm	1,0 mm
	σ	48	4	16,4 mm	1,2 mm
	σ	50	4	16,0 mm	1,1 mm
	σ	50	4	17,0 mm	1,2 mm
	σ	51	4	16,5 mm	1,1 mm
	σ	51	4	16,5 mm	1,1 mm
	σ	52	4	16,5 mm	1,1 mm
	σ	54	4	17,0 mm	1,2 mm
σ	54	3	20,0 mm	1,3 mm	
Moorsel	σ	47	4	13,0 mm	0,9 mm
Min. and max.	σ	47-56	4-5	13-18 mm	0,9-1,0 mm
Observed	\varnothing	48-58	3-5	16-20 mm	1,1-1,3 mm

The first two pairs of legs of the $\varnothing\varnothing$ are somewhat more robust than the others.

The first pair of legs of the adult σ is modified to form a pair of small curved hooks (Fig. 1). The second pair (Fig. 2) is thickened and has a broad spatulate protuberance which is crenulated on the outer margin. It is very like that described by BROELEMANN for *Leptoiulus kervillei*. The penis is small and bilobed.

The gonopods : (Fig. 3) The promerite and mesomerite are broad and not quite as long as the opisthomerite. The mesomerite is slightly shorter than the promerite, the sides that face each other are papillous. The promerite has a tooth-like process on the inside. The flagellum is long, narrow and pointed.



Leptoiulus vanoyei n. sp. ♀

- FIG. 1. — Second pair of legs with the protuberance, and bilobed penis.
 FIG. 2. — First pair of legs modified to a pair of hooks.
 FIG. 3. — Promerite and mesomerite of the gonopods.
 FIG. 4. — Opisthomerite.
 (Fig. 2 to 4 on the same scale.)

The opisthomerite is narrow at the base and broadens proximally. The sperm part is short. There are two solanomerite processes, the anterior long and extending beyond the margin of the phylacum, the posterior shorter and with a pointed extremity. It does not reach beyond the margin of the phylacum. The latter

is broad and surrounds the other parts. The velum is incised. The coxite is well developed.

I have found this species for the first time 2.V.1954 at Grezdoiceau, under leaves in the litterlayer on the edge of a beach wood 5 ♂ and 1 ♀.

This year I have found the same species at Melle near Ghent, in a small wood of oak, beech, and hazel, with an undergrowth of brambles and herbs. The litterlayer was not very thick.

2.IV.1956 : 3 ♀.

25.IV.1956 : 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

12.VII.1956 : 4 ♂ 9 ♀.

I have also found 1 ♂ in the collection of the « Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique » collected by A. Ball at Moorsel 24.III.1929.

The description of the species and the general profile of the opisthomerite is very like that of *Leptoiulus kervillei* BROELEMANN but it is distinguished from the latter by its smaller size and by the possession of a posterior process of the solanomerite.

The holotype ♂, the allotype ♀ and three paratypes ♂♂, together with the gonopods slide I made from the typical specimen have been deposited at the « Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique ».

I have the pleasure to dedicate this *Leptoiulus*-species, which I found during my studies on the Diplopod-fauna of Belgium, to Prof. P. VAN OYE as a token of my gratitude for his kindness and his help.

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Hermetia illucens LINNE en France

(Diptera, Stratiomyidae)

par A. COLLART

Le 21 juillet 1955, M. le D^r M. LÉCLERCQ recueillait à Hyères (Var), à l'étalage d'un magasin de denrées alimentaires, un Stratiomyiide qu'il a bien voulu me confier pour étude.

Bien qu'il fut privé de la presque totalité de ses antennes (l'une absente, l'autre largement mutilée), c'est sans aucun doute que j'ai pu rapporter ce grand Diptère à *Hermetia illucens* L. Cette capture était pour le moins inattendue, aucun représentant de la sous-famille des *Hermetiinae* n'ayant été signalé, à ma connaissance, du territoire français. La « Faune de France » est, en tous cas, absolument muette au sujet de cet insecte.

Les *Hermetiinae* se distinguent aisément des autres *Stratiomyiidae* par l'aspect insolite de l'antenne qui se termine par une sorte d'appendice allongé et aplati, fusiforme, que l'on peut considérer comme un style apical, ce style étant aussi long que l'article III des antennes, ce dernier étant annelé et composé en réalité des articles III à IX plus ou moins intimement soudés. Ajoutons à cela que l'écusson des *Hermetiinae* est toujours inerme.

Les divers éléments de cette sous-famille occupent une aire de répartition comprise dans la zone tropicale et subtropicale. Le genre *Hermetia*, par exemple, est tout particulièrement riche en Amérique centrale. Cependant, certains de ses représentants se rencontrent également en Amérique du Sud et en Amérique du Nord, comme aussi aux Indes et en Afrique. *Hermetia illucens* L. est certainement l'espèce la plus commune du genre, ce qui lui vaut d'ailleurs un cortège de synonymes; on l'a en effet décrite au moins sous sept vocables différents. Elle est très largement répandue dans le Nouveau-Monde et a pénétré aux îles Hawaii.