

Spolia Mentawiensia

Opiliones

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(Bremen).

Amongst a large number of *Araneæ* collected in the Mentawi Islands, off the West Coast of Sumatra, by Messrs. C. Boden Kloss, N. Smedley and H. H. Karny in 1924,¹ there were also a few Opiliones, which Mr. C. Boden Kloss, Director of Museums, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, entrusted to me for determination, and I thank him for having done so.

In working out the collection, in which I have found three new species, I have based the classification of the Opiliones upon my "Weberknechte der Erde" 1923,² in order to avoid a repetition of the diagnoses of known species, and I must refer to that publication for lists of literature and quotations. The collection includes the following Opiliones:—

Sub-order LANIATORES Thorell 1876.

Fam. Phalangodidæ Simon 1879

Sub-fam. PHALANGODINÆ Roewer 1912

1. *Beloniscus albimarginatus* Rwr.

Roewer, Weberknechte der Erde, p. 75 (1923).

So far known from Singapore only. Several ♀♀ from Siberut.

2. *Beloniscus* (sp. ?).

The single specimen obtained is much mutilated and without legs, so that a determination is impossible.

Sub-fam. ACROBUNINÆ Roewer 1912

3. *Harpagonellus glaber* Rwr.

Roewer, Abh. Nat. Ver. Bremen, Vol. XXVI, part 2, p. 329, fig. 29 (1927).

Several ♂♂ and ♀♀ from Sipora.

¹ Vide Bull. Raffles Mus., No. 1, 1928, pp. 2—4.² Die Weberknechte der Erde. Systematische Bearbeitung der bisher bekannten Opiliones. Pp. VI+1116, 1212 figs. (G. Fischer, Jena), 1923.

Fam. Assamiidæ Sørensen 1884

Sub-fam. DAMPRETINÆ Roewer 1912

4. *Simalurius jacobsoni* Rwr.Roewer, Weberknechte der Erde, p. 1093 (1923).
Several examples, Siberut.

Sub-order PALPATORES Thorell 1876

Fam. Phalangiidæ Simon 1879

Sub-fam. GAGRELLINÆ Rower 1912

5. *Dentobunus albiannulatus* n. sp.

Length of body 4 mm.; femur I—IV 10 mm., 27 mm., 11 mm., 21 mm.; leg I—IV 42 mm., 100 mm., 47 mm., 64 mm.

Surface of carapace, of scutum and of the free abdominal tergites uniformly and sparingly granular; tuber oculorum as long as broad and as high, in front, at the base and behind with fine and minute teeth, above on either side of the longitudinal furrow smooth and not armed, but at the upper front on either side with an obliquely projecting spine the end of which is sharply bifid; scutum with two slender, smooth and pointed median spines (one each in area 1 and 2). Free abdominal sternites and surface of the four coxæ dull, smooth; tubercles of the marginal rows of the coxæ transversely truncated. Supra-cheliceral lamellæ with numerous teeth; first joint of the chelicerae dorsally sparsely, but distinctly granular. Pedipalps slender and thin, entirely un-armed; patella without apophysis and as long as the tibia; the latter six times as long as thick; tarsus ventrally with traces of a longitudinal row of granules; (in one of the specimens the tibia of the left pedipalp is absent altogether, so that it abnormally has one joint less than the normally formed right pedipalp). Legs very long and slender; I—IV trochanter toothed on either side; I—IV femur toothed; number of noduli on I—IV femur 0, 1, 0, 0.

Body, chelicerae and pedipalps uniformly pale rust-yellow, only the tuber oculorum dark brown. Legs darker rust-yellow, and I—IV tibia each with a broad, white terminal ring.

Siberut 1 ♂.

5. *Gagrellula siberutiana* n. sp.

Length of body 6 mm.; femur I—IV 16 mm., 32 mm., 13 mm., 18 mm.; leg I—IV 73 mm., 141 mm., 67 mm., 90 mm.

Surface of carapace, scutum and of the free abdominal tergites with widely-spaced coarse granules, as also the surface of coxa I—IV. Tuber oculorum in front higher than behind, slightly slanting backwards, around the base granular like the surface of the carapace; in front above with a few (2—4) minute granules, but entirely smooth on either side of the median longitudinal furrow.

Scutum only upon the second area with a slender median spine. Free abdominal sternites dull, smooth, laterally granular; tubercles of the marginal rows of the coxæ transversely truncated, first joint of the chelicerae dorsally with a few granules. Pedipalps: femur ventrally with numerous stout teeth, patella without apophysis, dorsally and laterally toothed, tibia three times as long as thick, with teeth around; tarsus not armed, but in the male with a ventral longitudinal row of granules. Legs long and slender; femora toothed; number of nodules on femur I—IV: 0, 3, 0, 0.

Body dorsally, including tuber oculorum, black, only a median frontal mark of the carapace and the two supra-cheliceral lamellæ intensely golden-yellow. Free abdominal sternites and coxæ I—IV rusty-yellow, the latter thickly covered with a white secretion of the epidermal glands. Chelicerae and pedipalps uniformly black to dark brown. Legs dark-brown, unicolorous.

Siberut: several male, female and immature specimens.

7. *Paragagrella basalis* n. sp.

♂. Length of body 6 mm.; femur I—IV 14 mm., 26 mm., 12 mm., 18 mm.; leg I—IV 57 mm., 129 mm., 51 mm., 76 mm.

♀. Length of body 7 mm.; femur I—IV 12 mm., 22 mm., 10 mm., 16 mm.; leg I—IV 50 mm., 110 mm., 45 mm., 67 mm.

Surface of carapace, of scutum, and of free abdominal tergites and sternites uniformly coarse granular. Tuber oculorum as high as long and broad, entirely unarmed and dull, smooth, but basally beneath the eyes on either side with one to two coarse teeth. Scutum only in the second area with a median spine which basally is coarse granular, and apically slightly turned back. Surface of coxa I—IV very coarsely granular, the tubercles of the marginal rows transversely truncated. First joint of the chelicerae dorsally with 2—3 granules. Pedipalps: femur ventrally with numerous teeth, patella without apophysis, not armed in the male, and dull, smooth, in the female with rough teeth around, tibia four times as long as thick, in the male not armed and dull, smooth, in the female with teeth around, tarsus in the male ventrally in the basal two-thirds with a close longitudinal row of coarse granules, in the female entirely unarmed. Legs long and slender, femora toothed, number of noduli on femur I—IV: 0, 3, 0, 1.

Body dark brown, carapace and coxa I—IV thickly covered with a white secretion of the epidermal glands, scutum and free abdominal tergites and sternites only with scattered granules of the white epidermal secretion. (The scutum of young specimens which have not yet attained their full colour, shows a more or less distinct rust-yellow median saddle, with coxæ and free sternites of a lighter brown tint). Legs, pedipalps and chelicerae uniformly dark brown.

Siberut: numerous male, female and immature specimens.