

A New Pedipalp from Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo, 13,455 ft

by E. A. M. SPEIJER

(Plate V)

Messrs. F. N. Chasen and H. M. Pendlebury, collected only one Pedipalp on Mount Kinabalu, during their expedition of 1929 which was sent to me for determination but among other material sent from the Raffles Museum, were two other Pedipalps from Mount Kinabalu collected by Dr. R. Hanitsch in 1899.

The specimen of 4th May 1929 was obtained at Kenokok (3,300 feet), belonging to the lower mountain zone.

Mr. F. N. Chasen, in the introduction to "The Herpetology of Mount Kinabalu, North Borneo, 13,455 feet" by Malcolm A. Smith,¹ suggests zoological divisions for Mount Kinabalu and characterizes the lower mountain zone as follows:—

"From 3,000 to 6,000 feet. The zone of the high forest in which lowland species occur sporadically. Certain species of a peculiar sub-montane habitat are also characteristic of this division. Animals are abundant."

Having only one specimen, (there is no exact locality attached to the two specimens collected by Dr. Hanitsch) of a new species from this zone, it is of course not possible to conclude if it is a lowland form or not. Mr. F. N. Chasen characterizes the collecting place Kenokok as follows:—

"An excellent collecting ground situated in very high old forest. The camp was in the Kenokok valley on the right bank of the stream which eventually joins the Kinataki River."

The three specimens from Mount Kinabalu belong to the same, till now unknown species, which I call *Thelyphonus* Latr., em Poc. *kinabaluensis* nov. spec. The genus Latr., em Poc. is not at all homogenic and it highly needs a revision, which I hope to give shortly in another place. This genus can be divided into two groups, the females of the first group having modified tarsal joints of the antenniform legs, while the females of the second group have those tarsal joints not modified.

Thelyphonus Latr., em Poc. *kinabaluensis* nov. spec. belongs to the first group.

This group with modified tarsal joints of the antenniform legs can be divided into two smaller groups, the females of the first group having those joints bayonet-shaped, and the females of the second group having several of the modified joints ridged, and black in colour. *Thelyphonus* Latr., em Poc. *kinabaluensis*

¹ Bull. Raffles Mus., 15, 1931.

nov. spec. belongs to the second group, but differs from almost all other species belonging to this group, namely:—

<i>Thelyphonus</i> Latr., em Poc.	<i>caudatus</i> (L.).
" "	<i>borneensis</i> Krpln.
" "	<i>klugi</i> Krpln.
" "	<i>celebensis</i> Krpln.
" "	<i>sucki</i> Krpln.
" "	<i>semperi</i> Krpln.
" "	<i>doriae</i> Thor.
" "	<i>schimkewitschi</i> Tarnani.
" "	<i>linganus</i> C. L. Koch.
" "	<i>burchardi</i> Krpln.
" "	<i>wayi</i> Poc.
" "	<i>kraepelini</i> E. A. M. Speijer.

The females of these species never have a modified 5th joint, but they have often several of the following tarsal joints modified:—the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

Thelyphonus Latr., em Poc. *kinabaluensis* nov. spec. shows modified 5th and 6th joints.

Only *Thelyphonus* Latr., em Poc. *anthracinus* Poc. has also somewhat modified 5th and 6th tarsal joints.

But this species, which also occurs in Borneo (Sarawak), differs from *Thelyphonus* Latr., em Poc. *kinabaluensis* nov. spec. among other characters by having a different proportion of the joints of the antenniform legs and quite different ommatoids, etc.

Here follows a summary of all the species of *Thelyphonus* Latr., em Poc. found in Borneo:—

<i>Thelyphonus</i> Latr., em Poc.	<i>caudatus</i> (L.).
" "	<i>doriae</i> Thor.
" "	<i>anthracinus</i> Poc.
" "	<i>sucki</i> Krpln.
" "	<i>borneensis</i> Krpln.
" "	<i>grandis</i> E. A. M. Speijer.
" "	<i>kinabaluensis</i> nov. spec.

Thelyphonus Latr., em Poc. *kinabaluensis* nov. spec.

Colour: upperside of trunk blackish brown, lower side reddish brown; legs and postabdomen of a lighter colour.

Abdomen: ♀ *first sternal plate*. The middle of it smooth and convex, + heart-shaped, lighter coloured than the rest of the plate. Two elongate-oval depressions.

♂ *first sternal plate* with a strong median groove, caudal widening up into a triangle with a very obtuse top angle.

Following sternal plate showing the usual median tubercle.

Ommatoids: not large, oblong-oval, + their own diameter removed.

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Palpus maxillaris: rather coarsely granulated.
trochanter dorsally armed with six spines, the fourth from the middle being by far the greatest.
tibial apophysis with many spines.
tarsal joints of antenniform leg:—

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ♂ | | ♀ |
| 1. very small, much longer than broad | | 1. the same as in ♂. |
| 2. much larger, longer than all following joints except 9. | | 2. the same as in ♂. |
| 3. except 1 and 8, the smallest joint. | | 3. smaller as in ♂. |
| 4. + of the same length, longer than broad | | 4. the same as in ♂. |
| 5. + of the same length, longer than broad | | 5. modified, with a deep groove, both longer than broad. |
| 6. + of the same length, longer than broad | | 6. + of the same length, longer than broad. |
| 7. somewhat shorter than one of the three former ones | | 7. the same as in ♂. |
| 8. somewhat longer than 2. | | 8. the same as in ♂. |
| 9. + as long as 2 + 3. | | 9. the same as in ♂. |

♀ *holotype*: length 24 mm., with palpus maxillaris 30 mm.
Locality: Kenokok; 3,300 feet; Mount Kinabalu; Borneo.
 ♂ *allotype*: length 22 mm., with palpus maxillaris 25.5 mm.
Locality: Mount Kinabalu, Borneo.
 ♀ *paratype*: a rather damaged ♀, length 22 mm., with palpus maxillaris 26 mm.

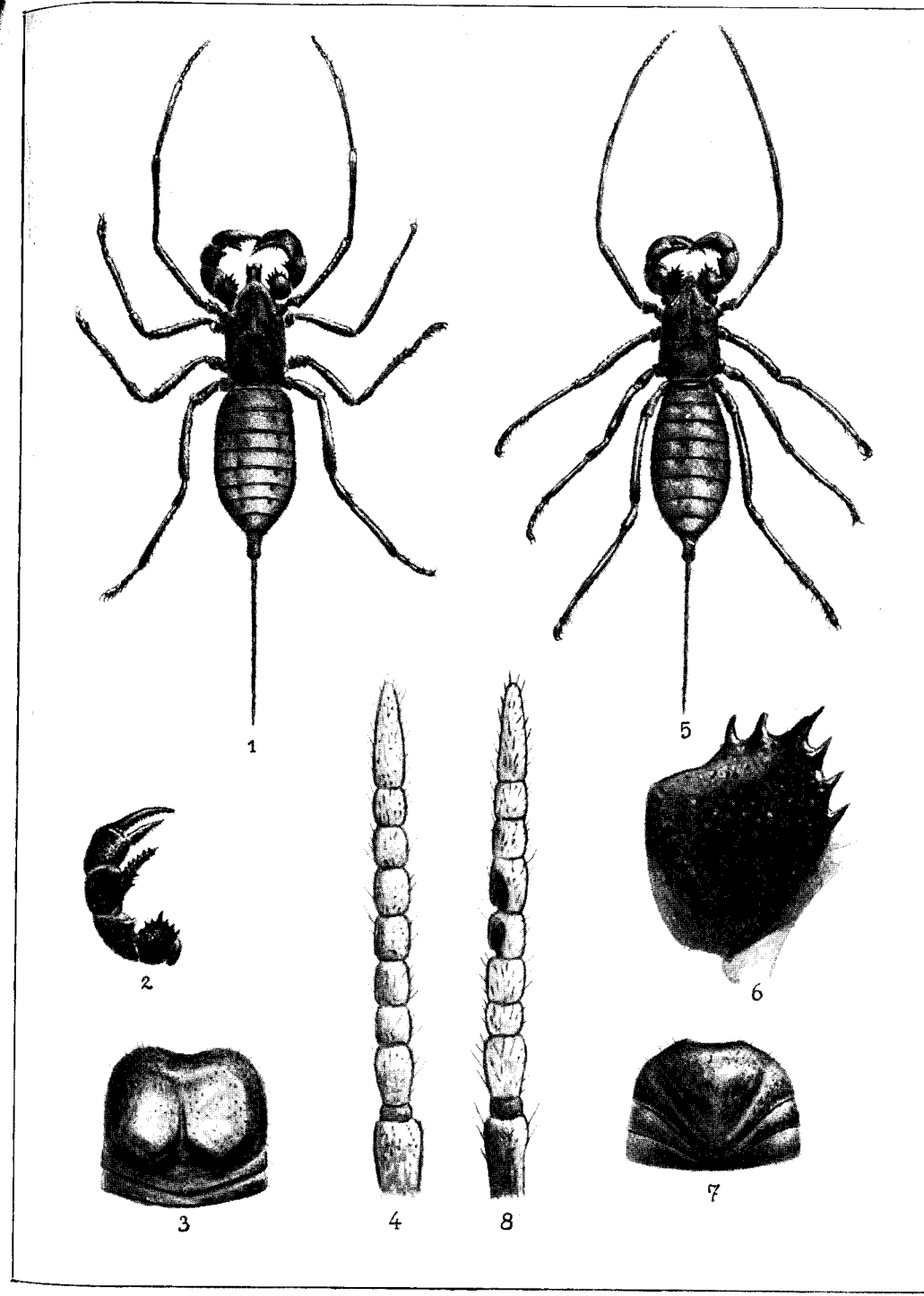
The types are in the collection of " 's Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie", Leiden, Holland.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V

- Thelyphonus* Latr. em. Poc. *kinabaluensis* nov. spec.
 Fig. 1. male, dorsal view, × 2.
 Fig. 2. male, palpus maxillaris.
 Fig. 3. male, genital sternum.
 Fig. 4. male, tarsus of antenniform leg.
 Fig. 5. female, dorsal view, × 2.
 Fig. 6. female trochanter of palpus maxillaris
 Fig. 7. female, genital sternum.
 Fig. 8. female, tarsus of antenniform leg.

LIST OF PAPERS

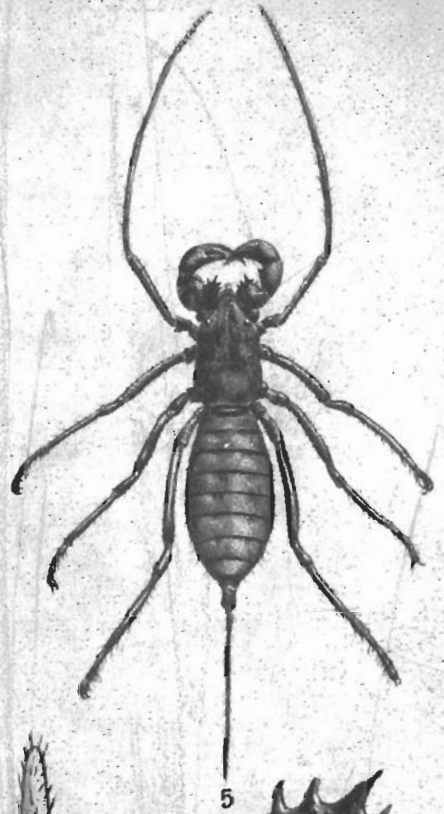
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Thelyphonus kinabaluensis.

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Thelyphonus kinabaluensis.