

A. A. Birula (Petrograd).

Description of two new species of the *Solifugae* brought
by Mr. S. N. von Wick from Soudan.

(With 3 figures).

(Zoological Museum, Academy of Sciences of Petrograd .

А. А. Бируля (Петроградъ).

Описание двухъ новыхъ видовъ *Solifugae*, доставленныхъ
С. Н. фонъ Викомъ изъ Судана.

(Съ 3 рис.).

(Зоологическій Музей Петроградской Академіи Наукъ).

The following paper is based upon a few specimens of Solifugae collected by Mr. S. N. von Wick during his expedition to the Egyptian Soudan. Mr. von Wick brought home a valuable series of zoological specimens and generously presented them to the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences of Petrograd. The Scorpions and Solifugae, which came into my hands for determination, proved upon examination to be of a very considerable interest. Of Scorpions none were new to science, but two specimens of *Buthus (Hottentotta) minax* (L. Koch) from Beda (♂ ad., captured 5. V. 1913) and Mustafa (♂ juv., captured 30. IV. 1913) form a valuable addition to our series of this species. As far as the Solifugae are concerned, the collection contained two probably new species, which form the subject-matter of the present communication.

Daesia wicki, sp. n.

(Figs 1, 2 and 3).

♂. Colour — ground colour reddish yellow, variegated with deeper reddish-brown, or black; mandibles reddish-yellow, with three indistinct, fuscous, but not pigmented, stripes above; head-plate reddish-brown, with its posterior border, lateral parts and a spot on each side of the deep black ocular tubercle pale yellowish; behind the ocular tubercle in the middle part of the head-plate a rhomboidal, fuscous, reticulated, very large central area; the latter provided in its middle with a pale longitudinal line; head-plate ornamented with a fine black line along the anterior border. Abdomen with pale grayish

tinge, all the terga irregularly infuscated. Palpi with the distal part of femur (some parts on its inner side excepted) and the tibia reddish-brown; metatarsus and tarsus deeply reddish-brown, nearly black;

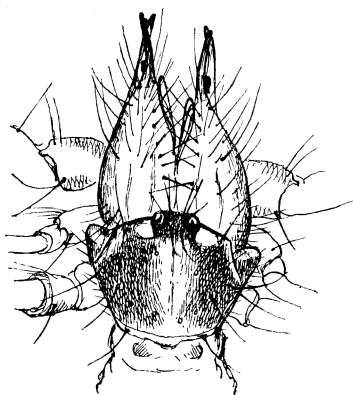


Fig. 1. *Daesia wicki* ♂: head-plate and mandibles, seen from upper side.

all joints of palpi covered with fine pale spots and clothed with long pale hairs, intermixed with very long fuscous bristles. First and second pairs of legs pale yellow, femur distally, tibia and metatarsus at base very slightly infuscate; third pair of legs with the femur and tibia (below and distally excepted) more infuscate; fourth pair of legs with the femur and tibia deep reddish-brown, finely pale spotted; basal half of the metatarsus infuscate.

Head-plate and mandibles — covered with a clothing of very short hairs and with partly regularly disposed bristles; mandibles elongate; the upper fang slightly inclined outwards from its base, distally almost straight and not curved downwards at apex, when seen from the side, below with a minute basal tooth, the posterior side of which is prolonged posteriorly in the form of a long low ridge; the inner side of the upper fang deeply sulcate throughout its length; the upper jaw forms an angle of about 145° with the lower surface of the upper fang and is furnished with a double row of teeth, the outer row being composed of seven teeth; the first tooth of the upper jaw large, conical, at base slender; the second and fifth very small; the third is the largest tooth of the jaw, conical; the rest, three in number, forming proximal part of the dentition, smaller, triangular; the inner row composed of four teeth; the first being

Head-plate and mandibles — covered with a clothing of very short hairs and with partly regularly disposed bristles; mandibles elongate; the upper fang slightly inclined outwards from its base, distally almost straight and not curved downwards at apex, when seen from the side, below with a minute basal tooth, the posterior side of which is prolonged posteriorly in the form of a long low ridge; the inner side of the upper fang deeply sulcate throughout its length; the upper jaw forms an angle of about 145° with the lower surface of the upper fang and is furnished with a double row of teeth, the outer row being composed of seven teeth; the first tooth of the upper jaw large, conical, at base slender; the second and fifth very small; the third is the largest tooth of the jaw, conical; the rest, three in number, forming proximal part of the dentition, smaller, triangular; the inner row composed of four teeth; the first being

slightly inclined outwards from its base, distally almost straight and not curved downwards at apex, when seen from the side, below with a minute basal tooth, the posterior side of which is prolonged posteriorly in the form of a long low ridge; the inner side of the upper fang deeply sulcate throughout its length; the upper jaw forms an angle of about 145° with the lower surface of the upper fang and is furnished with a double row of teeth, the outer row being composed of seven teeth; the first tooth of the upper jaw large, conical, at base slender; the second and fifth very small; the third is the largest tooth of the jaw, conical; the rest, three in number, forming proximal part of the dentition, smaller, triangular; the inner row composed of four teeth; the first being

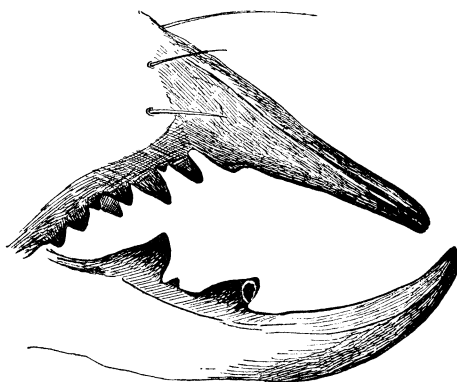


Fig. 2. *Daesia wicki* ♂: upper and lower jaws, seen from outer side.

slightly inclined outwards from its base, distally almost straight and not curved downwards at apex, when seen from the side, below with a minute basal tooth, the posterior side of which is prolonged posteriorly in the form of a long low ridge; the inner side of the upper fang deeply sulcate throughout its length; the upper jaw forms an angle of about 145° with the lower surface of the upper fang and is furnished with a double row of teeth, the outer row being composed of seven teeth; the first tooth of the upper jaw large, conical, at base slender; the second and fifth very small; the third is the largest tooth of the jaw, conical; the rest, three in number, forming proximal part of the dentition, smaller, triangular; the inner row composed of four teeth; the first being

the largest, sharp, spine-shaped; the second very small. The lower fang longer than the upper, curved upwards and towards the apex, armed with two large triangular teeth and a minute denticle between them, immediately in front of the hinder tooth. Mandibles gibbous above, at the base of the flagellum, with a longitudinal row of bristles above and along the inner edge, and with a few very strong stridulating ridges on the inner side.

Flagellum — composed of a transparent, membranous, ellipsoidal flattened disc, drawn out behind into a straight, slender terminal portion, not exceeding the disc in length; superior edge of the disc more convex and more widely involuted outwards than the lower one; the disc attached excentrically and rotatably to the inner surface of the mandible at its upper edge, just behind the base of the fang; its involuted edge being slightly crenulate.

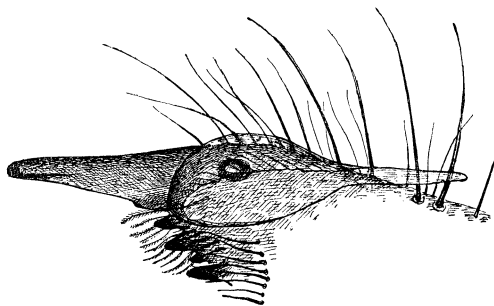


Fig. 3. *Daesia wicki* ♂: upper fang with the flagellum, seen from inner side.

Palps — with the metatarsus distinctly stouter near the middle than at ends, slightly depressed from above and below; under side of metatarsus with two rows of spines on the distal half of the limb; each row being composed of three long straight spines; the middle pair of the latter situated nearer to the distal than the proximal pair; tarsus incrassated, distinctly stouter than the distal end of the metatarsus; its length about one-third that of the metatarsus; under side of the tibia with two rows of very long and stout setae; the femur below with an irregular row of a few very long setae.

Legs — long, slender; tarsus of first leg fusiform, slightly incrassated distally, with a few fine clavate setae at apex; metatarsus of second leg with five long, curved dorsal spines; under side of the latter joint with two long external bristles on the proximal half and with 1 + 2 curved spines on the distal half; metatarsus of third leg with three long, fine curved dorsal spines and with similar 1 + 2 spines on the ventral side distally; tarsi of first and second legs two-jointed with a brush of fine, reddish at tips, bristles below; the proximal joint of the tarsus of these legs armed with an external row of two very short spines on the distal half below; fourth pair of legs very long, with the femur distinctly incrassated and depressed from the

sides; the tibia of fourth leg furnished with on apical pair of very long, stout bristles below; metatarsus unarmed above, with 1 + 2 long, curved spines below; tarsus four-jointed, below with 2+2/0/2/0 long, curved at apex, stout spines and with a brush of reddish bristles similar to those on the second and third pairs of legs.

Measurements (in millimeters) — total length 18,2; width of head-plate 4,0; length of mandibles 5,0; length of palps 15,2; length of tibia 5,0; length of metatarsus 3,8; length of tarsus 1,6; length of fourth leg 23,0; length of tibia 5,7.

Locality — a single ♂ (type) from Abu-Gas, 6. V. 1913.

Solpuga funksoni, sp. n.

♀. Colour — ground colour fox-reddish-yellow; truncus with a clothing of deep brownish bristles above; mandibles uniform reddish-yellow, without any longitudinal dark stripes; head-plate slightly infusate in the middle part, marbled with brownish on each side behind the ocular tubercle; a fine black line along the frontal border of the head-plate; the ocular tubercle yellow in the middle, with a black ring round each eye; thoracal segments blackish above; abdomen citron-yellow, with a dense clothing of citron-yellow hairs below and on the sides; above on the terga 1—5 and at the sides irregularly tinged with black; abdominal segments 6—9 pale yellow, all bordered along the dorsal, lateral and, partly, ventral parts of the hind edge by a fine black line; anal segment with blackish tinge; palps from the basal joints to the basal half of the metatarsus uniform reddish-yellow, with a not dense clothing of brownish hairs and bristles; distal half of the metatarsus above deep purplish-black, pale spotted; its lower surface and the whole tarsus fuscous with reddish-yellow hairs and bristles; metatarsus (except the basal part) and tarsus of the first pair of legs deeply infusate; the second, third and fourth pairs of legs uniform reddish-yellow, distally slightly paler, with brownish bristles and spines. Malleoli uniform pale yellow.

Head-plate — trapezoidal, with cephalic lateral lobes small and very short, which do not extend the level of the front; this latter slightly convex; ocular tubercle prominent, high and wide, equalling in width about one-third the width of the front, with numerous long bristles on the frontal side and a few short ones behind; width of the head-plate (6,0 mm) a little less than the length of tibia (7,0 mm) and metatarsus (6,2 mm) of palpus, or of 4th leg.

Mandibles — inflated, gradually narrowed at base of the long, straight upper fang, densely clothed with long brownish forwards recurved bristles; the length of the mandible a little exceeding the length of the tibia of palpus. Upper jaw with 9 teeth; the first

second and fifth large, pointed, gradually enlarged backwards, the third and fourth very minute, lying close to the base of the fifth; the rest, four in number, considerably smaller than the anterior tooth; the posterior the smallest. Lower fang armed with two strong triangular teeth and a small one between them just at the base of the hind tooth.

Palps — furnished below, on the femur and tibia, with very long fine bristles; the proximal half of the metatarsus, seen from the side, very inflated below, forwards attenuated, but towards apex, just at base of the tarsus, distinctly incrassated; tarsus short, ellipsoidal, slightly thicker than the apex of metatarsus; this latter without any bacilli below.

Legs — the first pair of legs with the almost cylindrical, distally slightly incrassated tarsus; this latter being a little longer (2,4 mm), than the half of metatarsus (4,2 mm); the tip of the tarsus with numerous apically excavated short hairs and a few longer clavate bristles; metatarsus of the second and third pairs of legs with a longitudinal row of five dorsal and 1+2+2 ventral spines; tibia with an apical spine above; tarsi of these legs four-jointed, with 2+2+2+2/2/2/2 spines below; two apical pairs of spines on the first tarsal joint and a pair of the second joint distinctly longer and stouter than the rest of the tarsal spines; metatarsus of the fourth pair of legs with 1+2+1+2+2 ventral spines; tarsi of the legs seven-jointed, with 2+2+2+2/2/2/2/0/2 ventral spines.

Measurements (in millimeters) — total length 30; width of head 6,0; width of front 4,2; width of ocular tubercle 1,4; length of mandible 7,5; length of palp 21,7; tibia 7,0, metatarsus 6,2, tarsus 1,8; length of 4th leg 34,3; tibia 6,8, metatarsus 6,3.

Locality — a single ♀ (type) from Galegu, captured 7. IV. 1913.