ON SOME CHILOPODA SPECIES (MYRIAPODA) PUBLISHED BY S. JURINICH AND K. VERHOEFF

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The subject of this paper is an investigation of the collections of Chilopoda in the National Natural History Museum, Sofia, from Bulgaria and Greece (Western Thrace), studied by Юринич (1904) and Verhoeff (1928). These two authors give data on 17 species and subspecies. Mentioned here are only those newly described species or subspecies which turned out to be new synonyms of already known species, as well as inaccurately determined species.

Юринич (1904) refers to Eupolybothrus grossipes C. Koch (quoted by him as Lithobius grossipes C. Koch) as to a widespread species in Bulgaria. The author mentions that this species was found in the Osogovo Mountains, the Rila Mountains, the Rhodopes and the Sredna Gora Range. However, specimens No 21 in the collection, collected on 22 July 1898 from Turia, Sredna Gora, given by Jurinich as Lithobius grossipes C. Koch, turned out to be one male and one female Eupolybothrus transsylvanicus (Latr.). The author's own words in the same article, that all specimens found by him are without exception with a single nail at the last pair of feet¹, are confirmation of the erroneous determining of E. grossipes by Юриний. No other author has mentioned any find of E. grossipes in Bulgaria so far and this species should be deleted from the faunal list of the country. This species is known in Austria, South Germany, and Switzerland.

Verhoeff (1928) expresses doubts on the status of the taxon Scolopendra cingulata thracia still when describing it as a new subspecies (after a single specimen): "... Erst weitere Funde können entscheiden, ob es sich hier wirklich um eine lokale Rasse handelt, oder nur um ein abnormes Individuum". This specimen (No 18 in the collection: West Thrace, Badoma, Dedeagač, April 20, 1914, leg. I. Bureš) is in fact a young S. cingulata (Latr.). Thus, Scolopendra cingulata thracia Verhoeff, 1928 is a new synonym

of Scolopendra cingulata (Latreille, 1829).

A male specimen Lithobius forficatus (L.) (Rila, Čam Koria, the present-day resort Borovec, 1. VIII. 1924, leg. I. Bureš), No 7 in the collection, is given by Verhoef (1928) as Lithobius forficatus parietum Verh. Another specimen, No 9 in the collection (Strandža, Vurgari, 3. IV. 1922, leg. I. Bureš), also designated L. forficatus parietum, turned out to be a female of Lithobius bulgaricus Verh.

So far Lithobius parietum V er h. was known from a cave near Loveč, from Varna and Rila Mts. The examination of unidentified multipede material from the National Natural History Museum, Sofia, established two other localities of this species in Bulgaria: Vitoša Mt. (above Bistritsa, 1800 m

a.s.l.), and Burgas.

É a s o n (1983) has established that the female specimen from the British Museum (Natural History), designated by Verhoeff as Lithobius borisi

¹ The last pair of feet of E. grossipes end in a double nail.

Ver h., Cotype, Bulgaria, Verhoeff, Coll. B.M. (N.H.) Reg. No 1928, 7, 5.1., belongs to the species *Lithobius erythrocephalus* C. K o c h. The 5 other specimens revised from the type series, No 12 in the collection of the National Natural History Museum, Sofia, designated by Verhoeff "*Lithobius borisi* n. sp. (Pirin Mountains, Kameniti Vrăh, 2750 m a.s.l., July 4th, 1924)" are in fact 3 females, one damaged, and one young specimen of *Lithobius erythrocephalus*; one of these females is designated by G. Ribarov as lectotype of *L. borisi*. Therefore *Lithobius borisi* V er h o e f f, 1928 is a new synonym of

Lithobius erythrocephalus C. Koch, 1847.

Based on 13 males and one female from the Rila Mts. (near Saragyol Lake, 2500 m, June 20, 1926, leg. I. Bureš), Verhoeff (1928) provides the description of the new subspecies Lithobius borisi rylaicus. Five relatively young male specimens of this series are kept under No 17 in the collection of the National Natural History Museum, Sofia. These specimens were identified as Lithobius erythrocephalus C. K o c h. The question whether Lithobius rylaicus V e r-h o e f f is an independent taxon cannot be resolved as its description differs from the characteristics of Lithobius erythrocephalus. Besides that L. rylaicus has been reported in Czechoslovakia (F o l k m a n o v a, 1947; 1949, after 3 а л е с с к а я, 1978), as well as in the USSR, the Transcarpathian region (К у ш н и р, 1957, after 3 а л е с с к а я, 1978).

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О НЕКОТОРЫХ ВИДАХ CHILOPODA (MYRIAPODA), ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ С. ЮРИНИЧЕМ И К. VERHOEFF

Георги Рибаров

(Резюме)

Предлагаемая работа вносит вклад в выяснение видового состава группы Chilopoda (Myriapoda) в Болгарии и Западной Фракии. При просмотре материалов, определенных и опубликованных Ю р и н и ч е м (1904) и V е г- h о е f f (1928), установлено, что вид Lithobius borisi V е г h о е f f является новым синонимом Lithobius erythrocephalus С. К о с h. Подвид Scolopendra cingulata thracia V е г h о е f f — новый синоним Scolopendra cingulata (L a t г е i l l е), а вид Eupolybothrus grossipes С. К о с h неправильно определен Ю р и н и ч е м (1904) и в действительности до сих пор не обнаружен в Болгарии. Пять молодых особей Lithobius erythrocephalus С. К о с h определены V е г h о е f f (1928) как новый подвид — Lithobius borisi rylaicus. Два экземпляра, обозначенные V е г h о е f f (1928) как Lithobius forficatus parietum, оказались Lithobius forficatus (L i п п а е и s) и Lithobius bulgaricus V е г h о е f f.