

SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

VOLUME 63, NUMBER 2

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Onychophore (*Oroperipatus corradoi*)
New to the Fauna of Panama

BY

AUSTIN HOBART CLARK



(PUBLICATION 2261)

CITY OF WASHINGTON
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
FEBRUARY 21, 1914

The Lord Baltimore Press
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

NOTES ON SOME SPECIMENS OF A SPECIES OF
ONYCHOPHORE (OROPERIPATUS CORRADOI)
NEW TO THE FAUNA OF PANAMA

BY AUSTIN HOBART CLARK

Through Professor T. D. A. Cockerell I have recently received four specimens of a species of *Peripatus* collected at Ancon, Canal Zone, by Mr. J. Zetek, which represent a genus, as well as a species, not previously definitely known as an inhabitant of the region.

These specimens are now in the collection of the United States National Museum.

OROPERIPATUS CORRADOI (Camerano)

Peripatus corradoi 1898. CAMERANO, Boll. Mus. Zool. ed Anat. comp. di Torino, vol. 13, No. 316, p. 2.—1898. CAMERANO, Atti R. Acc. Sci. di Torino (2), vol. 33, pp. 308-310, figs. A and B; p. 591.—1905. BOUVIER, Ann. des. sci. nat. (9), vol. 2, p. 120, pl. 3, fig. 15; pl. 4, figs. 29, 30; text figs. 6, p. 15; 18, p. 20; 42, p. 38; 63, p. 124; 64 and 65, p. 125 (the complete synonymy is given).

Oroperipatus corradoi 1913. A. H. CLARK, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 26, p. 16.

Locality.—Ancon, Panama Canal Zone.

Material.—Four specimens, two males and two females.

Notes.—One of the females is 34 mm. long and 4 mm. broad, and possesses twenty-seven pairs of ambulatory legs; the other is 34 mm. long and 3.5 mm. broad, with twenty-nine pairs of ambulatory legs.

Of the males one is 19 mm. long and 2.3 mm. broad, with twenty-four pairs of ambulatory legs, and the other is 19 mm. long and 2.5 mm. broad, with twenty-five pairs of ambulatory legs.

All the specimens are dorsally dark brown in color, with a narrow median line of darker, and ventrally light brown.

The dorsal folds in the two females are all of approximately the same width, but in the males there is a more or less distinct alternation of broader and narrower folds; there are no incomplete folds.

Some of the primary papillæ of the back are very much more developed than the others, and lighter in color, and these enlarged light colored papillæ show a more or less regular arrangement which, however, is very much less evident in the females than in the males.

There is a regular line of these papillæ on either side of the median dorsal dark line, which gradually becomes irregular and disappears somewhat before the middle of the body. There are two scalloped rows, one along each of the outer margins of the dorsal surface of the body, consisting of a series of arcs of which the convexity is above each of the ambulatory legs; beyond these in the males there are similar lines with the arcs alternating with those in the inner rows, their convexity being between the legs, and reaching down to the level of the leg bases. Between the median and lateral lines the enlarged papillæ are arranged in a sinuous and more or less irregular line, with scattered ones on either side of it; but toward the posterior part of the body they become less and less numerous, and more and more irregular in their position.

All of the legs are provided with feet.

The creeping pads consist each of four arcs of nearly equal width, of which the fourth is about as long as the second.

The urinary tubercle which, in reference to the short diameter of the third arc is approximately central in position, divides the third arc into two parts, of which the posterior is much smaller than the anterior, and is entirely separated from the tubercle, which is broadly united with the anterior portion. The conditions in these specimens is well represented in Bouvier's figure.

Remarks.—These individuals appear to agree with the specimens of *Oroperipatus corradoi* from Guayaquil as described by Bouvier.

Range.—*Oroperipatus corradoi* is now known from Quito, Balzar and Guayaquil, Ecuador, and from Ancon, Panama Canal Zone.

*List of the Species of Onychophores Known from the Isthmus
of Panamá*

Oroperipatus corradoi (Camerano).

Oroperipatus eiseni (Wheeler)¹.

Macroperipatus geayi (Bouvier).

Epiperipatus brasiliensis (Bouvier).

Epiperipatus edwardsii (Blanchard).

¹ This species has not actually been taken on the isthmus, but as it ranges from Tepic, Mexico, south to the Rio Purus, Brazil, it probably occurs there.