ON SOME ONYCHOPHORES FROM THE WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA

By Austin H. Clark

Dr. Edward A. Chapin, curator of insects, United States National Museum, has been so kind as to submit to me for study a small but interesting collection of onychophores from the West Indies and Central America. It includes nine specimens of *Peripatus juliformis danicus* from St. Croix, two specimens of *Epiperipatus barbouri* from Tobago, two specimens of *Epiperipatus bolluyi* from Costa Rica, and a single specimen of a new species of *Macroperipatus* from Haiti.

The discovery of a species of *Macroperipatus* on the island of Haiti is especially interesting, as this genus was known heretofore only from Central and South America, ranging from Veracruz in Mexico southward to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, including the island of Trinidad.

Five other onychophores are known from Haiti, all of which were recorded and described by Prof. Charles T. Brues from specimens collected by Drs. William M. Mann and P. J. Darlington. These five forms are *Peripatus manni*, related to the South American *P. sedgwicki*, and four subspecies of the purely West Indian *Peripatus dominicae*: *P. d. haitiensis*, *P. d. lachauxensis*, *P. d. basilensis*, and *P. d. darlingtoni*. Other subspecies of *Peripatus dominicae* occur on Dominica (*P. d. dominicae*), on Antigua and Montserrat (*P. d. antiquensis*), and on Puerto Rico and Vieques (*P. d. juanensis*).

In Haiti the four subspecies of *Peripatus dominicae* occupy localized and ecologically isolated habitats; *Peripatus manni* occurs with *Peripatus dominicae haitiensis*. 18835—37
It is rather curious that, although two genera including six species and subspecies occur in Haiti, two genera including two species are found in Jamaica, and one genus with one species is known from Puerto Rico, no onychophores have ever been discovered in Cuba.

Genus PERIPATUS Guiding

PERIPATUS JULIFORMIS DANICUS Bouvier


**Locality.**—Prosperity Garden, St. Croix, Virgin Islands: from rotting stump of a mammeea tree; H. A. Beatty. Five females and four males.

**Notes.**—The largest female is 45 mm long and 4 mm broad, with 31 pairs of legs; another is 42 mm long and 4 mm broad, with 32 pairs of legs; a third is 40 mm long and 3.5 mm broad, with 31 pairs of legs; the fourth is 35 mm long and 3 mm broad, with 32 pairs of legs; and the fifth is 30 mm long and 2.7 mm broad, with 32 pairs of legs.

The males are as follows: 16 mm long and 2 mm broad, with 26 pairs of legs; 15 mm long and 2 mm broad, with 27 pairs of legs; 15 mm long and 2 mm broad, with 27 pairs of legs; and 9 mm long and 2 mm broad, with 27 pairs of legs.

**Remarks.**—This species was first recorded from St. Croix by Prof. Charles T. Brues in 1925 from specimens found under a rotten log by Dr. Frank E. Lutz.

Genus EPIPERIPATUS A. H. Clark

EPIPERIPATUS BARBOURI (Brues)


**Locality.**—Scarborough, Tobago; Allison V. Armour Expedition; H. F. Loomis, February 19, 1932. Two females.

**Notes.**—One of the specimens is 38 mm long and 3.7 mm broad, with 34 pairs of legs; the other is 22 mm long and 4 mm broad with 31 pairs of legs. Both specimens as preserved are light yellow-brown, lighter beneath, and unmarked. The color in life was not recorded.

**Remarks.**—This species was known heretofore only from the neighboring island of Grenada. It appears to be quite different from the form that I recorded from Tobago in 1913 under the name of *Peripatus* (*Epiperipatus*) *trinidadensis*, but it is possible that some, at least, of these differences may be due to the poor condition of the specimen on which that record was based.
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