Two new species of Opiliones from the Philippine and Bismarck Islands

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As a supplement to the author’s earlier treatment of the Opiliones of the Noona Dan Expedition, two new species are described, viz. *Zalmoxis lavongaiensis* from Lavongai (Bismarck Isl.), and *Anacrobunus palawanensis* from Palawan (Philippine Isl.).

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This is a supplement to the author’s treatment of the Opiliones collected by the Noona Dan Expedition (Suzuki 1982). The present two specimens had been misplaced and were only recently placed at my disposal by Dr. H. Enghoff, whom I thank for doing so. Since each specimen represents an undescribed species it was considered worthwhile to publish a supplement. The holotypes are deposited in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen.

**Phalangodidae-Phalangodinae**

*Zalmoxis lavongaiensis* n.sp.

Fig. 1.


Material: Holotype ♀: BISMARCK ISL., Lavongai (= New Hanover), Banatam, under bark, 20.iii.1962 (Noona Dan Expedition).

Measurements ♀ (in mm). Body 3.6 long, 2.2 wide at widest portion. Length of femora 1.1 : 1.6 : 1.3 : 1.8. Total length of legs 4.5 : 8.0 : 5.7 : 8.1.

**Female**

Dorsum as shown in Fig. 1 A. Eye tubercle long oval, low, with a few granules. Scutal areas I-IV with granules on the central region, granules arranged in two irregular rows on area I and in one row on II-IV, a transverse row of numerous granules across area V and free tergites, a longitudinal row of granules along lateral margins of scute. Surface of coxa I with coarse granules, coxa III with a row of small tubercles anteriorly and posteriorly, coxa IV with numerous small tubercles at prolateral surface. Free sternites each with a row of granules.

**Chelicerae** (Fig. 1 C-D). Segment 1 raised distally above, segment 2 smooth except for a few small hair-tipped granules at frontal surface, edges of fingers toothed as shown in Fig. 1 D.

**Palpi** (Fig. 1 A-B). Relatively short but robust. Femur with a ventral row of 4 spines (one arising at middle small) and a distomedia one, patella with a mesal spine, tibia with 3 mesal and 4 ectal spines (second and fourth ones small), tarsus with 2 spines on each side.

Coloration. Body and all appendages pale yellow because of bleaching, only scutal areas, free tergites and free sternites rusty yellow.

Ovipositor (Fig. 1 E). Each lobe with 3 dorsal and 2 ventral setae, setae slightly swollen at subdistal position.

Male Unknown.

Remarks
In the previous paper (Suzuki, 1982) three Zalmoxis-species, viz., neobritanica, similis and crassitarsis were recorded from New Britain, Bismarck Isl. Of these, neobritanica was separated from similis and crassitarsis by the different number of tarsal segments (3 : 7 : 5 : 6 instead of 3 : 6 : 5 : 5). In this respect the present new species is identical to neobritanica. However, it can be separated from neobritanica by having one or two rows of granules on each scutal area and free tergite, in stead of a row of distinct hairs.

One juvenile specimen taken from the same locality as the present material was treated as Z. neobritanica in the previous report (l.c.), but now it is apparent that the specimen belongs to Z. lavongaiensis.

Phalangodidae-Acro buninae

Anacrobunus palawanensis n.sp.
Fig. 2.

Measurements (in mm). Body 2.6 long, 1.8 wide at widest portion. Length of femora 1.7 : 2.9 : 2.2 : 2.3. Total length of legs 7.2 : 13.5 : 8.8 : 10.7.

Female
Body small, dorsum as shown in Fig. 2 A. Eye tubercle low, unarmed. Anterior margin and surface of carapace, scutal areas and tergites com-

Fig. 1. Zalmoxis lavongaiensis, holotype 9. A: Dorsal view of body. B: Lateral view of right palp. C: Lateral view of right chelicera. D: Frontal view of left cheliceral fingers. E: Dorsal view of ovipositor. (A X20; B-C X20; D X30; E X40).

Completely smooth, only a longitudinal row of small granules along lateral margins of scute. Surface of coxa 1 with a row of coarse hair-tipped granules, coxae II-IV almost smooth, coxa II with a blunt tubercle anteriorly at distal margin, coxa III with a row of small tubercles anteriorly and posteriorly. Sternites smooth.

*Chelicerae* (Fig. 2 C-D). Relatively weak, of normal form, almost smooth except for sparse short hairs on segment 2, edges of fingers toothed as shown in Fig. 2 D.

*Palpi* (Fig. 2 A-B). Rather slender but strongly spined.

*Legs*. Slender and long, all segments unarmed, smooth. Tarsi III-IV with a thick scopula (Fig. 2 E), double claws with a median tooth. Distitarsus I with 2, and II with 3 segments, tarsal segments 8R, 7L : 25L, 24R : 8 : 9.

*Coloration*. Body and all appendages uniformly pale rusty yellow.

*Ovipositor* (Fig. 2 F). Each lobe with 3 dorsal and 2 ventral setae.

*Male*
Unknown.

*Remarks*
*Anacrobus* Roewer was a monotypic genus including *A. filipes* from the Riouw Archipelago, Indonesia (Roewer 1927, 1938). The present new species can be separated from that species by the spination of the femur of palp, having a ventral row of 5 long spines and 2 distomedial ones in stead of being completely unarmed except for a ventral tooth at its base as in *filipes*. 
REFERENCES


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