

SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ON
SCHIZOMUS LIBERIENSIS (COOK)
(SCHIZOMIDA, SCHIZOMIDAE)

The name *Artacarus liberiensis* Cook was used [*nomen nudum*] by Kraepelin (1897). Abh. Naturw. Ver. Hamburg, 15:1-60), but the new genus and new species remained undescribed for two years. Cook (1899. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Washington, 4:249-261) briefly diagnosed the species, but it remained a *nomen dubium* until Kraus (1960. Senck. biol., 41:103-107) designated a lectotype and published a redescription based on specimens in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC. At that time he also transferred the species to the genus *Schizomus* Cook.

In the present note we provide a description and illustration of the female spermathecae and flagellum and add some additional descriptive data.

We wish to thank Dr. Jonathan Coddington, National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Washington, DC, for permitting us to examine the type-series of the species.

Schizomus liberiensis (Cook)

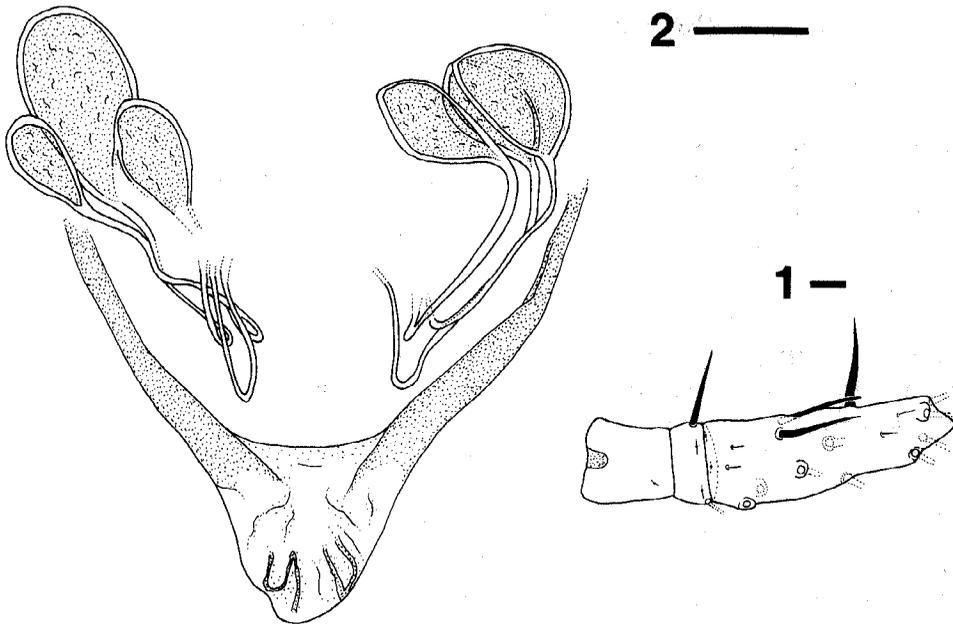
Figs. 1, 2

Artacaris liberiensis Cook, 1899. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Washington, 4:254, 255.

Schizomus liberiensis: Kraus, 1960. Senck. biol., 41:103-107, figs. 1-5.

Material examined.—Male lectotype and three female paralectotypes from Mt. Coffee, by the St. Paul River, Montserrado County, Liberia (USNM No. T-1:1903).

Supplementary description.—The female paralectotypes are in poor condition, being shriveled and largely cleared. The male lectotype is broken at the base of the metapeltidium but is in somewhat better condition than the females.



Figs. 1-2.—*Schizomus liberiensis*, female paralectotype: 1, flagellum, dorsolateral view; 2, spermathecae, ventral view. Scale lines =0.2 mm for Fig. 1, 0.05 mm for Fig. 2.

Prosoma: Anterior process ends in a down-turned point; one seta on and a pair of setae at base of process; three pair dorsal setae on prosoma.

Opisthosoma: Male with tergites I-VIII with one pair of dorsal setae on each; tergite IX with one pair dorsal and one pair lateral setae. The condition of the females did not allow an accurate count of the opisthosomal setae. Female flagellum (Fig. 1) of one female with two annulations, the posterior segment more than twice as long as two basal segments combined. The most basal annulation could not be seen in a second female but is probably present. No annulations could be seen in the flagellum of the third female due to extreme clearing.

Spermathecae (Fig. 2): The spermathecae consist of three pair of expanded ovate lobes with long, curved stalks.

Comments.—This is the first illustration of the spermathecae of an African species of *Schizomus* to be published. Reddell and Cokendolpher (1985, *Oriental Ins.*, 18:43-52) illustrated the spermathecae of *Megaschizomus mossambicus* (Lawrence 1958). In that species the spermathecae consist of one pair of slightly rugose lobes. The relationships of *S. liberiensis* to other African species must await examination of the spermathecae of additional species.

James C. Cokendolpher, 2007 29th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79411; and **James R. Reddell**, Texas Memorial Museum, The University of Texas at Austin, 2400 Trinity, Austin, Texas 78705.