

New records of Myriapoda (Arthropoda) from Iceland and the Faroe Islands

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The two Myriapoda classes Chilopoda and Diplopoda have long been known from Iceland (Lohmander 1928, Tuxen 1941, Eason 1970) and the Faroe Islands (Hammer & Henriksen 1929, Meidell & Solhøy 1990) while the other two classes, Pauropoda and Symphyla, have not been recorded. Now two of us, A.F. and E.O., during our field studies, have found new localities for Pauropoda and Symphyla considerably extending the range of the groups. So have pauropods appeared among the Collembola collected by A.F. on Iceland and the Faroe Islands and symphylans have been found on Iceland by E.O. The identification of collected specimens has been made by U.S.

To af klasserne indenfor Myriapoda – Chilopoda og Diplopoda – har længe været kendt fra Island (Lohmander 1928, Tuxen 1941, Eason 1970) og Færøerne (Hammer & Henriksen 1929, Meidell & Solhøy 1990) mens de to andre klasser, Pauropoda og Symphyla, ikke tidligere har været fundet dér. Nu har to af forfatterne, i forbindelse med feltundersøgelser, fundet nye forekomster af Pauropoda og Symphyla som udvider det kendte udbredelsesområde betydeligt. 3 individer repræsenterende 3 arter af klassen Pauropoda blev fundet blandt springhaler indsamlet af A.F. i Island og Færøerne og 19 individer repræsenterende en art af klassen Symphyla blev fundet i Island af E. O.. Identifikationen af de indsamlede dyr blev foretaget af U.S.

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Class PAUROPODA

Family Pauropodidae

Genus *Allopauropus* Silvestri, 1902

Subgenus *Decapauropus* Remy, 1957

1. *Allopauropus (D.) gracilis* (Hansen)

Material examined. Faroe Islands, Streymoy, Thorshavn, Vidarlundin in Gundadali, under planted *Fagus sylvatica*, in litter, I.IX.2004, 1 juvenile (6 pairs of legs), leg. Arne Fjellberg.

2. *Allopauropus (D.) vulgaris* (Hansen)

Material examined. Faroe Islands, Bordoy, Klaksvik, Vidarlundin in Grov, under planted

Nothofagus betuloides, in litter, 2.IX.2004, 1 juvenile (5 pairs of legs), leg. Arne Fjellberg.

Genus *Amphipauropus* Scheller, 1984

3. *Amphipauropus* sp.

Material examined. Iceland, Myvatn, position 65°38'08.7"N, 16°51'21.0"W, sample 05.253, 1 juvenile (5 pairs of legs), 2.X.2005, leg. Arne Fjellberg

Representants of the genus *Amphipauropus* are seldom met with and only one species has been described, *A. rehmanus* (Hüther). It was first recorded from western Germany (Hüther, 1971) and has later been collected from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. It is very tiny and is living somewhat deeper than most other pauropods, probably close to the subsoil water surface and it seems to prefer soils containing a large proportion of sand.

The species identity of the Myvatn specimen can not be fixed with certainty because it is juvenile and the anal plate is hidden. It is very similar to the European *A. rehmanus* but is distinctly deviating in the structure of the long sensory hairs of the tergal side, the bothriotricha. These agree entirely with those found in a species occurring in eastern Canada (Scheller, 1984) but not yet described. Most probably the Icelandic specimen is conspecific with the Canadian material.

Probably nobody has seen a living specimen of *Amphipauropus*. The few drawings published up to now have been based on characters manifested in slides with preserved specimens. Both Hüther's drawings (Hüther, 1971) and the one made by one of us (U.S.) in Nationalnyckeln till Sveriges fauna och flora (Scheller, 2005) come from more or less flattened specimens and give the impression of a distinctly fusiform body. The Icelandic specimen is mounted in a cavity slide and the body shape appears cylindrical which is typical of members of an interstitial fauna. No other genus in the Pauropoda shows this cylindrical body shape.

Besides these specimens pauropods have also been observed but not collected from three more sites on Iceland:

1. SW Reykholt, road no. 35, river bank at the bridge (64°08'44.8"N, 20°33'20.4"W), 5.X.2005, Arne Fjellberg. One specimen with body shape similar to members of the subfamily Pauropodinae in Pauropodidae.
2. Reykjavik, Fossvogsbakkar, beach meadow with *Dryas/Silene*, 4.IX.2004, Arne Fjellberg.
3. Borgarnes, rich seashore meadow, 9.IX.2004, Arne Fjellberg.

Class **SYMPHYLA**

Family **Scutigerellidae** Bagnall, 1913

Genus *Scutigerella* Ryder, 1882

1. *Scutigerella* sp.

Material examined. Iceland, Borg., Reykholtsdalur, Kleppjárnsreykir, sample 4691, 4 adults, 31.VIII.1986; – Árnessýsla, Olfus, Hveragerði, sample 4873, 2 adults, 5.VIII.1986 and sample 11541, 2 adults, 23.VIII.1990; – Gullbringusýsla., Hafnarfjörður, sample 3074, 5 adults, 1.V.1983 and sample 11672, 1 adult, 5.VI.2003; – Reykjavik, sample 1808, 2 adults, 6.VI.1979; sample 2560, 1 adult, 15.IX.1982; – Kjós, Mosfellbær, Suðurreykir, sample 4622, 2 adults, 26.VIII.1977; all leg. Erling Olafsson.

The genus *Scutigerella* is widely distributed and often met with on the north hemisphere. It is difficult to manage because a few species only of those c. 30 described are

well delimited and easy to identify. The specimens from Iceland belong to a group of species described from North America and Europe which are most difficult to identify because of vague characters and considerable variation. Until the genus has been revised the Icelandic material can not be identified with certainty.

The specimens have been found in gardens in Reykjavik and Hafnarfjörður, and in thermal soil near greenhouses at the other localities, Kleppjárnsreykir, Suðurreykir and Hveragerði.

Summary

Two Myriapoda classes, Pauropoda and Symphyla, are reported for the first time from Iceland, the former also for the first time from the Faroe Islands.

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