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ON SOME DERMAPTERA FROM NORTH WEST PROVINCE AND SALT RANGES, PAKISTAN

By

G. K. SRIVASTAVA

Zoological Survey of India, Catcutta

(With 2 Text-figures)

The present paper is based on small collecion of Dermaptera from various localities in Chitral Dist. of N.W.F. Province collected by Dr. B.N. Chopra during the years 1929-30. Besides, some material from Salt Ranges, Punjab Dist. brought by Drs. S.L. Hora and H.S. Pruthi in the year 1930 are also dealt with. Altogether eight species are recorded, out of which five and one species are reported exclusively from Chitral and Salt Ranges, respectively and the remaining species are common to both these areas. Some intraspecific variations have been noted in *Oreasiobia fedtschenkoi* (Saussure) and *Anechura zubovskii* (Semenov).

Since very little is known about the Dermaptera fauna of this area of Pakistan, it is hoped that the present report will be useful and of interest.

CARCINOPHORIDAE

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Euborellia annulipes (Lucas)

Forficesila annulipes Lucas, 1847, *Annls. Soc. ent. Fr.*, **15** : 84.

Euborellia annulipes : Burr, 1915, *Jl. R. microsc. Soc.*, **1915** : 545.

Material examined : NWF PROV. : Chitral, Drosh, 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ 4 nymphs,—. ix. 1929 ; Ram ram Gol, near its junction with Chitral river, below Arandu, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 15-16.x. 1929 (Coll. *B.N. Chopra*).

Remarks.—A cosmopolitan species.

Euborellia compressa Borelli

Anisolabis compressa Borelli, 1907, *Boll. Musei Zool. Anat. comp. R. Univ. Torino*, **22** (558) : 3 (♂ ♀ : Uganda).

Euborellia compressa : Burr, 1915, *Jl. R. microsc. Soc.*, **1915** : 545.

Material examined : NWF PROV. : Chitral : Ram-ram Gol, near its junction with Chitral River, below Arandu, 1 ♂, 15-16.x.1929 (Coll. *B.N. Chopra*).

Remarks.—It has close resemblance with *E. annulipes*, but it can be easily separated in having the parameres somewnat rectangular.

Originally described from Africa it has been subsiquently reported from South India (Ramamurthi, 1963) and the present record from Chitral is of interest.

ISOLABOIDINAE Brindle, 1978

Isolaboides burri (Borelli)

Pseudoisolabis burri Borelli, 1909, *Boll. Musei. Zool. Anat. Comp, R. Univ. Torino*, **24** (603) : 1 (♂, ♀, N. E. Kashmir).

Isolaboides burri : Hincks, 1958, *Eos, Madr.*, **34** : 132.

Material examined : NWF PROV. : Chitral : Madaglasbt, 1 ♀, 1 nymph, 9. ix. 1929 ; Karakal, Bumboret Valley, 1 ♀, 22-25. vii. 1929 (Coll. *B. N. Chopra*).

Remarks.—The presence of this species from Chitral suggests its further westernward distribution. Hitherto, it was known to occur in Himalayas from various localities in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Kumaon.

LABIDURIDAE

LABIDURINAE

Forcipula trispinosa (Dohrn)

Labidura trispinosa Dohrn, 1863, *Stettin. ent. Ztg.*, **24** : 310 (♂, India orientali).

Forcipula trispinosa : Bormans, 1900, *Das Tierreich*, II, Forficulidae ; 80.

Material examined : NWF PROV. : Chitral, Ram-ram Gol, near its junction with Chitral River, Choa, 10 miles from Khusra, 1 ♀, 15-21.x. 1930 (Coll. *S.L. Hora and H.S. Pruthi*).

Remarks.—This species is quite common all along the Himalayas from East to West. It has been reported from various localities in Afghanistan (Bey-Bienko, 1963, 1967 and Brindle, 1967). It is reported from the area for the first time and is not unexpected.

Labidura riparia (Pallas)

Forficula riparia Pallas, 1773, *Reise Russ. Reichs*, 2 : 727.

Labidura riparia : Burr, 1911, *Gen. Insect.*, **122** : 37.

Material examined : NWF PROV. : Chitral : Izah, Lutkoh Valley, 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀,—. viii. 1929 ; Ram-ram Gol near its junction with Chitral

river below Arandu, 1 ♀, 2 nymphs, 15-16. ix. 1929 (Coll. *B. N. Chopra*); PUNJAB : Salt Ranges, Khewra, 1 ex. (hind portion of body missing), 24. ix-x. 1930; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 3 nymphs, 24. ix-x. 1930, Kallar Kahar (from Lake) 4 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, 1 ex. (abdomen missing), 5 nymphs, 20-23. x. 1930, under stones (Coll. *S. L. Hora and H.S. Pruthi*).

Remarks.—A very variable and widely distributed species occurring throughout the world.

Nala lividipes (Dufour)

Forficula pallipes Dufour, 1920, *Ann. Gener. Sci. Phy. Bruxelles*, **4** : 316.

Forficula lividipes : Dufour, 1828, *Annls Sci. nat.*, **13** : 340 (new synonymy).

Nala lividipes : Zacher, 1910, *Ent. Rdsch.*, **27** : 29.

Material examined : PUNJAB : Salt Range, 10 miles from Khewra, 4 ♀♀, 15-20. x. 1930, under stones ; Kallar Kahar, 1 ♀, 20-23. x. 1930, under stones (Coll. *S.L. Hora and H.S. Pruthi*).

Remarks.—Almost cosmopolitan in distribution.

FORFICULIDAE

ANECHURINAE

Oreasiobia fedtschenkoi (Saussure)

(Text-fig. 1, A-C)

Forficula fedtschenkoi Saussure, 1874, *Turkestan Orth.* : 6, pl. 1, fig. 1.

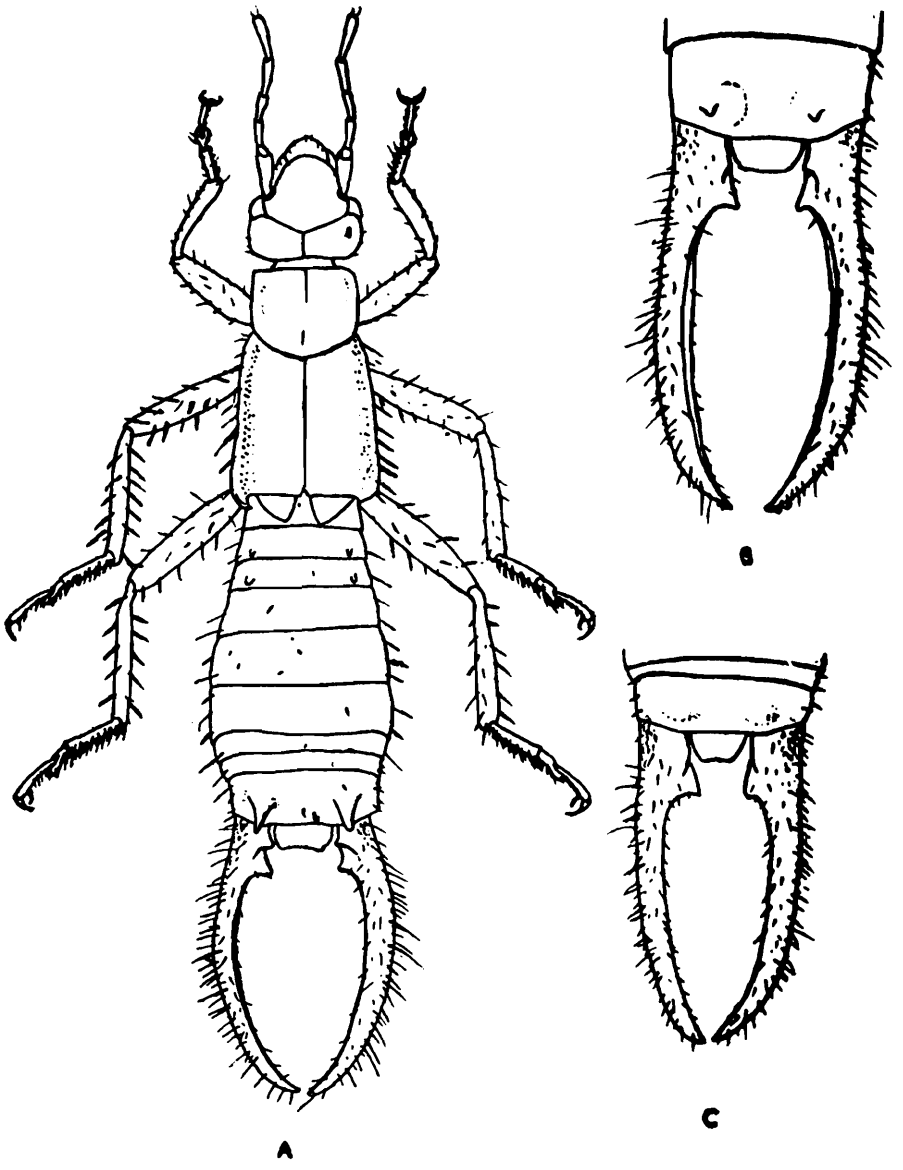
Anechura fedtschenkoi : Bormans, 1900, *Das Tierreich*, **11** : 103 ; —Semenov, 1902, *Horae. Soc. Ent. Ross.* **35** : 191 ;—Kirby, 1904, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* : 41 ; —Semenov, 1908, *Russk. ent. Obozr.*, **2** : 190 ; —Burr, 1911, *Gen. Insect.*, **122** : 73 ; —Burr, 1912, *Ann. Naturh Hofmus. Wein*, **26** : 95.

Oreasiobia fedtschenkoi : Bey-Bienko, 1936, *Faune De L'URSS. Dermapteres* : 161, figs. 49 & 50 ; —Bey-Bienko, 1967, *Acta ent. Bohem*, **64** (6) : 435.

Material examined : NWF PROV. : Chitral : Chimiksan stream, a little below Kunisht, Rambhur Valley, 5♂♂, 3♀♀, 4. vii. 1929 ; Utsui Gol, Rambhur Valley, 1♀, 8. vii. 1929, Kunisht, Rambhur Valley, 1♂, 6♀♀, 1-13. vii. 1929 (Coll. *B. N. Chopra*).

Remarks.—The present material shows variation in the colouration of elytra and in the degree of development of mammiform tubercles of ultimate tergite, pygidium and the upper basal tooth of forceps. In the majority of specimens the elytra are provided with a yellow spot in the middle which is often poorly marked whereas in 1♂ and 1♀ it is completely absent. Normally the ultimate tergite is provided with two

posteriorly directed pointed tubercles above the bases of forceps and forceps are armed near base above with a triangular tooth at the level of hind margin of pygidium and another similar but slightly larger tooth below, placed a little posteriorly. It is noted in the present material



Text-fig. 1. *Oreasibia feltschenkoi* (Saussure) ♂, A. Dorsal view, B and C. Ultimate tergite and forceps.

that mammiform tubercles as well as upper basal tooth of forceps are either well developed or totally lacking with various intermediate stages.

Bey-Bienko (1935) considered *Anechura calciatii* Borelli, as subspecies of this species but Srivastava (in press) has treated it as distinct owing to the presence of orange head, unicolorous elytra, strongly transverse pronotum and distinctive parameres which are enlarged at base and apex.

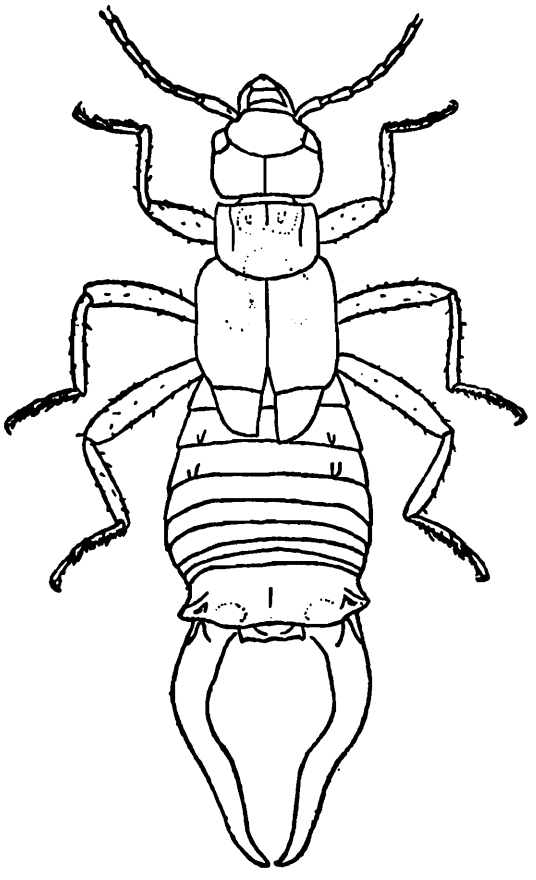
Anechura zubovskii Semenov

(Text-fig. 2)

Anechura bipunctata zubovskii Semenov, 1901, *Trud. Russ. Ent. Obr.*, 35 : 188.

Anechura zubovskii : Steinmann, 1975. *Fol. Ent. Hung.*, 28 ; 162, Fig. 32.

Material examined : NWF PROV. : Chitral, Rambhur Valley, 7♂♂, 3♀♀, 15-16. vii. 1929 ; Chimiksan Stream, a little below Kunisht, Rambhur Valley, 2♂♂, 2♀♀, 4. vii. 1929 ; Ustui Gol, Rambhur Valley, 1♂,



Text-fig. 2. *Anechura zubovskii* Semenov ♂, Dorsal view.

3♀♀, 8. vii. 1929 ; Karakal, Bumborit Valley, 2♀♀, 22-25. vii. 1929 (Coll. *B. N. Chopra*) ; PUNJAB : Kareri Lake (hill sides), 3040 m, 2♂♂, 1♀, 1. vi. 1926 (Coll. *S. L. Hora*).

Remarks.—It is widely distributed in Western Himalayas and recently reported by Bey-Beinko (1967) from Nuristan (E. Afghanistan). Therefore its occurrence in Chitral, though not unexpected, provides a possible clue to the interchange of western Himalayan forms through Afghanistan to central Asiatic mountains and vice-versa.

This species is characterised by having a yellow spot on elytra. Forceps are stout, remote at base ; in basal half branches raised up with a vertical tooth above near base, thence bent down and undulate, in

apical half inner margin below thickened in middle, reminiscent of an obsolete tooth, apices gently hooked.

In some specimens forceps are less stout and weakly undulate.

General Observations

From Salt Range (Punjab) only three species are represented of which two, viz., *Nala lividipes* (Dufour) and *Labidura riparia* (Pallas) are widely distributed and the third *Anechura zubovskii* Semenov, though more common in Western Himalayas occurs in N. E. Afghanistan also. The Chitral Dist. (NWF Prov.) being located on N.E. part of Hindukush Ranges appears to have in its fauna derivatives of both Western Himalayan and Central Asiatic mountains *via* Afghanistan. The former are represented by *Isolaboides burri* (Borelli), *Forcipula trispinosa* (Dohrn) and *Anechura zubovskii* Semenov, and the latter by *Oreasiobia fedtschenkoi* (Saussure). Besides two species, viz., *Labidura riparia* (Pallas) and *Euborellia annulipes* (Lucas) are cosmopolitan in distribution. The occurrence of *Euborellia compressa* Borelli, is of interest as it was originally described from Africa and subsequently recorded from South India. The present record of the species from Chitral fills a large distributional gap.

Thus it becomes evident that Chitral area serves as zone of transgression and intermingling for North Asiatic forms *via* Afghanistan on one hand and Western Himalayan element on the other.

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