



## Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah13>

### Trichoniscus pygmæus, G. O. Sars, a woodlouse new to the British fauna

Richard S. Bagnall F.E.S. <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Winlaton-on-Tyne

Published online: 29 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: Richard S. Bagnall F.E.S. (1906) *Trichoniscus pygmæus*, G. O. Sars, a woodlouse new to the British fauna, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 7*, 18:108, 474-474, DOI: [10.1080/00222930608562654](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930608562654)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222930608562654>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not

be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

described them as new, and it was only when I showed the specimens to my friend Mr. Herbert Druce, and he recognized them at once as a well-known South-American insect, that I discovered my error. The soldier has never been to America in his life, and I conclude some friend must have given them to him, but unfortunately the supposition that they came from Sierra Leone put me off the scent altogether. The simplest plan will be to withdraw the name and treat the description as *non est*. G. T. BETHUNE-BAKER.

*Trichoniscus pygmæus*, G. O. Sars, a Woodlouse new to the British Fauna. By RICHARD S. BAGNALL, F.E.S.

Early this month I discovered a tiny woodlouse that seemed to find its home in soft and worm-riddled earth, and which upon examination proved to be *Trichoniscus pygmæus*, G. O. Sars, a species that, so far as I am aware, has not been taken since Prof. Sars described it from Christiania in 1897. As I hope to describe and figure this and other interesting Isopoda in a future part of the 'Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne,' the briefest account will herein be sufficient.

*Trichoniscus pygmæus*, G. O. Sars.

*Trichoniscus pygmæus*, G. O. Sars, Crustacea of Norway, ii. p. 162, pl. lxxii. fig. 2.

Easily recognized from other species of *Trichoniscus* by its small size and by its comparatively broad antennæ, which have the flagellum only triarticulate. The dorsal face is roughened by numerous tubercles arranged in transverse rows, whilst the lateral parts of thoracic segments are edged with small spicules. Length 2 mm. and about one third the length in breadth. *T. pygmæus* bears a strong resemblance to *Trichoniscoides albidus*, Budde-Lund, but apart from the smaller size may easily be separated by the three visual elements of each eye, the eyes of *Trichoniscoides* being simple. *T. pygmæus* is, moreover, easily recognized from other species of its genus by its slow, rhythmic, and almost worm-like movements, and here again it strangely resembles *T. albidus*, the habits of both species, in fact, being practically identical.

Taken in numbers in gardens at Winlaton (Co. Durham), October, and several from garden of Hancock Museum, Newcastle-on-Tyne, November 1906.

Prof. G. S. Brady, F.R.S., and the Rev. Canon Norman, F.R.S., have most kindly confirmed my identification of this species, and through Dr. Norman's generosity I have had the additional satisfaction of examining co-types of both species mentioned in this short and hastily prepared note, from Prof. Sars, Norway.

Winlaton-on-Tyne,  
November 10th, 1906.