

Norwegian Symphyla

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A collection of Norwegian Symphyla has been reviewed. Distributional maps are presented, including older literature records and a previously unpublished material collected by the third author. Seven species have now been recorded from Norway: *Hanseniella caldaria* (Hansen, 1903), *Scolopendrellopsis subnuda* (Hansen, 1903), *Scutigereella causeyae* Michelbacher, 1942, *Scutigereella palmonii* Michelbacher, 1942, *Symphylella elongata* Scheller, 1952, *Symphylella isabellae* (Grassi, 1886) and *Symphylella vulgaris* (Hansen, 1903), of which *S. elongata* is here presented for the first time.

Key words: Symphyla, Myriapoda, Norway, faunistics, checklist.

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Introduction

The Symphyla is a poorly studied group of invertebrates in the Norwegian fauna. Together with Pauropoda, Chilopoda and Diplopoda, they are referred to as myriapods. They all have at least eight pairs of legs as adults, with Pauropoda representing the class with the lowest number (8–11). Symphyla possess 12 pairs of legs. The largest of the Norwegian species reach about 9 mm, while the small ones reach only 1–2 mm. Symphyla are soil- or litter-dwellers, they are unpigmented and they lack eyes. They are not capable of digging tunnels and must therefore rely on either loose soil, old root canals or runways and fissures created by other invertebrates.

The paper of Lock (2010) sparked the present study. The "discovery" that *Scutigereella immaculata* (Newport, 1845) could not be confirmed as belonging to the Belgian fauna, led to the hypothesis that also some or all Norwegian records of this taxon were false.

History of the study of Symphyla in Norway

Porat (1887) was the first to mention Symphyla from Norway, reporting '*Scutigereella immaculata*' from Bygdøy, Oslo. Subsequently, the same species has been mentioned by many authors (although not always by name). The following list present these authors chronologically and only *new* localities for Norway are mentioned: von Porat (1889), Ellingsen (1892: Kragerø, Telemark), Ellingsen (1897), Storm (1898: Trondheim, Sør-Trøndelag), Lie-Pettersen (1898: Stryn, Sogn og Fjordane and/or Bergen, Hordaland), Hansen (1903), Ellingsen (1903: Fredrikstad, Østfold; Holmestrand, Vestfold; Triset, Telemark), Attems (1904: Aust-Agder), Lohmander (1923), Børset (1969: Ås, Vollebekk, Årungenbukta and Syverud in Akershus; Linderud and Huk in Oslo), Andersen (1969), Meidell (1972: Mosterhamn, Stord, Samnanger, Tysnes, Åsane, Laksevåg, Fana, Kvinnherad and Varaldsøy in Hordaland; Haugesund, Rogaland; Arendal, Aust-Agder),