

## NOTES

- Myrmicinae *Cardiocondyla emeryi* Forel, 1881 - S 1997; *Crematogaster ratsoherinae* Forel, 1891 - S 1998; *Monomorium destructor* (Jerdon, 1851) - P 1996; *M. floricola* (Jerdon, 1851) - S 1998; *M. fossulatum* Emery, 1894 - S 1998; *Pheidole braueri* Forel, 1897 - S 1997; *Solenopsis seychellarum* Forel, 1909 - M 1996; *Strumigenys emmae* (Emery, 1890) - M 1994-6, S 1997; *S. rogeri* Emery, 1890 - M 1991-2, S 1998; *Tetramorium simillimum* (Smith, 1851) - S 1998; *Vollenhovia laevithorax alluaudi* Emery, 1894 - S 1998; *V. prioskae* Forel, 1912 - S 1997
- Dolichoderinae *Technomyrmex albipes* (Smith, 1861) - C 1996, S 1998; *T. foreli* Emery, 1893 - S 1997-8; *T. mayri* Forel, 1891 - S 1997-8
- Formicinae *Camponotus thomasseti* Forel, 1912 - M 1994, S 1997; *C. grandidieri* Forel, 1886 - S 1998; *C. hova* Forel, 1886; *hoivini* Forel, 1891 - M 1996; *C. h. fulvus* Emery, 1894 - S 1998; *Paratrechina bourbonica* (Forel, 1886) - M 1992; *Plagiolepis exigua* Forel, 1894 - S 1998, P 1993-6

## References

- Hölldobler, B. & Wilson, E.O. 1990 - *The Ants*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin.
- Dorow, W.H.O. 1996 - Review and bibliography of the ants of the Seychelles (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *J. Afr. Zool.* **110**:73-96.

## NOTES

### New and rediscovered animals in Seychelles

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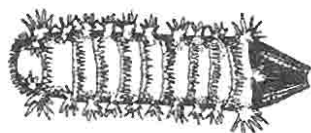
Recent research on Silhouette island has resulted in the discovery of new populations of several invertebrate species. Two of these are distinctive species that were previously known from single specimens collected before 1911 and are rediscoveries of species feared extinct (Gerlach 1997). The third represents a new family for the islands.

#### DIPLOPODA

#### Family POLYXENIIDAE

#### *Polyxenus* sp.

A species of bristly millipede, *Polyxenus*, was found under the bark of a coconut tree (*Cocos nucifera* L.) at La Passe, Silhouette on 7/2/1998. These wood-inhabiting millipedes are widely distributed but have not previously been found in Seychelles. The specimens



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(NPTS U1998.4) have not been identified to species to date as there are several very similar taxa.

### Family TRIGONIULIDAE

#### *Eucardia urophorus* (Pocock, 1893)

*E. urophorus* was known from a specimen collected at an unknown locality on Mahé (Pocock 1893) and a second specimen, also from Mahé in 1894 (Attems, 1900). In September 1997 a second specimen (NPTS 1997.1) was found under the bark of a rotten log at Jardin Marron, Silhouette. Rotten logs have rarely been investigated and this apparently very rare species may be more widespread and abundant than the present scarcity of records suggests.



## LEPIDOPTERA

### Family SPHINGIDAE

#### *Cephonodes tamsii* Griveaud, 1960

Bee hawkmoths have been recorded in Seychelles on several occasions but appear to be rare or only locally abundant. The African species *C. hylas* Linnaeus, 1771 is widespread but the endemic *C. tamsii* has been recorded only once. The single specimen of this species is a male reared from a larva by H.P. Thomasset in 1911. This appears to have been reared on *Canthium bibracteum* (Baker) Hiern (Legrand 1965).

On 3/7/1997 a green bee hawkmoth, *C. hylas*, flew into the NPTS building at La Passe, Silhouette. 5 days later three were seen feeding on *Lantana camara* L. flowers near the Dauban mausoleum at La Passe at 17:30h. This species was seen regularly in the late afternoon at this site until 18/8/1997 (Table 1).

On 16/7/1997 a single individual of the distinctive red bee hawkmoth, *C. tamsii*, was seen in the same area. This species was seen again on 14/8/97 and 18/8/97, a maximum of 3 were seen. Both species were feeding on the yellow, unpollinated flowers of *L. camara*. *C. hylas* was also feeding on *Catharanthus roseus* (L.) G. Don and *Asystasia* sp. (the latter for very short periods only). *C. tamsii* was seen both during the morning and afternoon (11:31, 11:47, 11:59, 17:40-44).

**Table 1.** Number of *Cephonodes* recorded at La Passe

Date	Time	<i>C. hylas</i>	<i>C. tamsii</i>
9/7/97	17:15	1	0
10/7/97	16:45	1	0
12/7/97	17:15	1	0
13/7/97	16:05	1	0
16/7/97	17:40	1	1
20/7/97	17:25	1	0
14/8/97	17:20-44	1	1
16/8/97	17:05	1	0
17/8/97	17:31-29	12	0
18/8/97	11:31-59	9	3

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The hawkmoths have only been seen in a very restricted area; *C. hylas* in an area of approximately 5,000m<sup>2</sup> and *C. tamsi* in only 10m<sup>2</sup>. Searches for larvae have been unsuccessful although the recorded food plant for both species, *Canthium bibracteatum* is abundant in the surrounding area. Since the hawkmoths were first seen the site has been visited daily but no hawkmoths were found after 18/8/1997.

### Family TINEIIDAE

#### *Trichophaga mormopis* Meyrick

This small moth was found in barn owl (*Tyto alba* (Scopoli, 1769), pellets collected on Aride by M. Betts in April 1996. Boxes of pellets opened 3 months after collection contained living spiders, pseudoscorpions and moths. Numerous caterpillars were found feeding on the pellets. In addition there were several pupae and a few emerged moths. Two specimens of the moth were preserved and have been identified as *T. mormopis* by Dr. G.S. Robinson of the British Museum (Natural History). One specimen is in the BM(NH), the other in the collection of The Nature Protection Trust of Seychelles (NPTS HI1998.57).

This is a widespread species with an almost pantropical distribution. It is often found in stored animal fibres or in owl pellets (Robinson *pers. comm.*). It is believed to have been introduced to many countries.

### OPILIONES

#### Family ASAMIIDAE

#### *Bandonia palpalis* Roewer, 1927

A single opilionid collected from the edge of the Dauban marsh, La Passé Silhouette on 14/7/1997 was identified by Dra. M. Rambla of Barcelona University as *Bandonia palpalis*. This species was described from Chieng Mai Province, Thailand. A second species of the genus, *B. boninensis* Suzuki, 1974, from the Bonin islands may be synonymous with *B. palpalis* (Rambla *pers. comm.*).

### Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Dr. G. Robinson and Dra. M. Rambla for their extremely efficient identification of the tineid moth and opilionid respectively.

### References

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