

On Some Terrestrial "Sandhoppers" from the Marquesas Islands

BY EDWARD P. MUMFORD

(Presented by Mr. Pemberton at the meeting of October 4, 1934)

The discovery in the Marquesan native forests of a new species of "sandhopper" of the genus *Orchestia* Leach is of some interest to this Society as all four of our Hawaiian species are known elsewhere, and the only other terrestrial species which may perhaps be peculiar to the Oceanic islands of Polynesia is *Talorchestia rectimana* (Dana) which we collected in the Society Islands, and which may be apodemic. *O. gambariensis* Chevreux, at present known only from its type locality, Rikitea, Mangareva, is, of course, littoral. No Amphipods have yet been described from Samoa, but it is possible that some of the Hawaiian entomologists or perhaps Professor Buxton collected them, in which case I should greatly appreciate the privilege of looking over them.

Dr. Stephensen's description of the *Orchestia*, which was taken from eighteen hundred feet upwards, in wet vegetation, on the principal islands—Nukuhiva, Uapou, and Uahuka—in the north-western group of the Marquesan archipelago, together with some notes on a rather peculiar form of the widespread *O. floresiana* (Max Weber) is being published in the Survey Series by the Bishop Museum. The latter species, which is now known to range from as far as the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean, commonly occurs throughout the inhabited Marquesas Islands from the lowlands to the cloud zones, but its peculiar form is characterized by the long marginal spine on the outer ramus of uropod I, is as yet known only from high altitudes on Uapou and Uahuka. The only species yet found to be common to the Marquesas and Hawaii—*Talitrus sylvaticus* Haswell, a migrant from Australia and Tasmania—was not infrequently met with in the former group up to about two thousand five hundred feet.

In New Zealand and the adjacent islands, which though geologically and geographically "continental" are faunistically almost "oceanic," there are a number of peculiar terrestrial "sandhoppers"

such as *O. aucklandiae* Spence Bate, *O. bollonsi* Chilton, *Parorchestia improvisa* Chilton, *P. insularis* Chilton, *P. maynei* Chilton, *P. parva* Chilton, and *P. sylvicola* (Dana), but all four of our Hawaiian species, as I have already said, are known elsewhere; *Orchestia pickeringi* (Dana), also recorded from the Tuamotus, ranges right across the Pacific from New South Wales to California, *T. sylvaticus* Haswell is recorded from Australia and Tasmania, as well as having been taken in the Marquesas and Hawaii, *Parorchestia hawaiiensis* (Dana) is known from the Loyalty Islands (Lifu), and *O. platensis* Kroyer, also known from the Tuamotus, ranges from the East Indies and Asia.

Until more is known of the Polynesian representatives of this interesting though difficult group, lying in the "no-man's-land" between Entomology and Zoology, it would be absurd to pronounce either the Marquesan or Society Island species as autochthonous, yet it is hoped that the discovery of this new *Orchestia*, and the rediscovery of *Parorchestia rectimana* may stimulate further interest in this fascinating Order.