

New distribution records of the intertidal pseudoscorpion *Parahya submersa* (Pseudoscorpiones: Parahyidae)

Mark S. Harvey¹, Julianne Waldock¹, Roy J. Teale² and Jenni Webber³

¹Department of Terrestrial Invertebrates, Western Australian Museum, Locked Bag 49,
Welshpool DC, Western Australia 6986, Australia

²Biota Environmental Sciences Pty Ltd, PO Box 155, Leederville, Western Australia 6903, Australia

³P.O. Box 2280, Humpty Doo, Northern Territory 0836, Australia

Abstract – The intertidal pseudoscorpion *Parahya submersa* (Bristowe) is recorded from northern Australia for the first time, and new specimens are recorded from Singapore and New Caledonia.

INTRODUCTION

Intertidal pseudoscorpions are found in many parts of the world and some genera are totally or mostly restricted to seashore habitats. Prominent genera occurring in intertidal habitats are *Garypus* L. Koch (Garypidae) (e.g. Lee, 1979), *Halobisium* Chamberlin (Neobisiidae) (e.g. Schulte, 1976) and *Paraliochthonius* Beier (Chthoniidae) (e.g. Vachon, 1960; Muchmore, 1967, 1972; Muchmore, 1984; Mahnert, 1986). Other less widespread genera such as *Nannochelifer* Beier (Cheliferidae) and *Parahya* Beier (Parahyidae) also appear to be restricted to the intertidal zone. The mechanisms by which these small arachnids are able to survive in such inhospitable habitats are not fully known but their ability to spin a silken chamber (Gabbutt, 1962, 1966; Weygoldt, 1969) may enable them to survive prolonged periods of inundation.

The genus *Parahya* is currently known from a single species, *P. submersa* (Bristowe), recorded from several locations within the Australasian region ranging from Singapore through to the Micronesian islands and New Caledonia. Harvey (1991b) redescribed *P. submersa*, originally named *Obisium submersum* by Bristowe (1931) from Singapore, and treated *Parahya pacifica* Beier (1957) from the Caroline Islands as a junior synonym. The genus was later transferred to a separate family, the Parahyidae, by Harvey (1992). Recent collecting of pseudoscorpions from littoral habitats in northern Australia has revealed several specimens of *P. submersa* representing the first records of this species from the Australian continent. We also document new records of *P. submersa* from Singapore and New Caledonia, and present a distribution map showing known occurrences of the species.

The specimens recorded below are lodged in the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, Darwin (MAGNT) and the Western Australian Museum, Perth (WAM).

Family Parahyidae Harvey

Genus *Parahya* Beier

Parahya submersa (Bristowe)

Figures 1, 2

Obisium submersum Bristowe, 1931: 465, figs 3–6;
Roth and Brown, 1976: 128.

Parahya pacifica Beier, 1957: 15–16, figs 4b, 5
(synonymised by Harvey, 1991b: 288).

Parahya submersa (Bristowe): Harvey, 1991a: 315;
Harvey, 1991b: 288–290, figs 1–12; Harvey, 1992:
figs 117–125; Judson, 1997: 42.

Microcreagris sp.: Bigot, 1992: 113.

Material examined

Australia: Northern Territory: 1 ♀, Plater Beach, west side of Darwin Harbour, 12°29.25'S, 130°46.55'E, 21 April 1999, J.K. Webber (MAGNT A951); **Western Australia:** 1 ♀, Bonaparte Archipelago, Steep Head Island, 14°26'52"S, 125°59'44"E, intertidal zone, 6 September 2002, M.S. Harvey, R.J. Teale (WAM T57298). **New Caledonia:** 3 ♂, 4 ♀, 3 deutonymphs, 5 km SE. of Mou, 21°06'30"S, 165°27'30"E, littoral zone, 11 February 1993, M.S. Harvey, N.I. Platnick, R.J. Raven (WAM T62568). **Singapore:** 1 ♂, Labrador Beach, 1°16'N, 103°48'E, under rock in littoral zone, 24 October 1992, J.M. Waldock (WAM T62566); 5 ♂, 8 ♀, 1 deutonymph, Labrador Beach, 1°16'N, 103°48'E, under rocks, tidal zone, 8 March 1994, J.M. Waldock (WAM T62567).

Remarks

Parahya submersa has been recorded throughout the Australasian region including Singapore, Sulawesi, the Caroline Islands and New Caledonia (Bristowe, 1931; Beier, 1957; Harvey, 1991b). The new specimens listed above include material from some of these regions including the type locality of



Figure 1 *Parahya submersa* (Bristowe), female from Steep Head Island, Western Australia (WAM T62566).

Obisium submersum, Singapore, and New Caledonia. The Australian records represent a slight range extension, indicating that *P. submersa* has a wider distribution in the Australasian region than previously recognised. The record of *Microcreagris* sp. from Récif Croissant, New Caledonia by Bigot (1992) appears to be based upon the same specimens identified by Harvey (1991b) as *P. submersa*.

All specimens of *P. submersa* reported to date (Bristowe, 1931; Beier, 1957; Harvey, 1991b) are from littoral habitats suggesting that it is an obligate littoral species. The following habitats have been noted on locality labels accompanying specimens: "beach, sea" and "beneath boulders on seaward reef" (Caroline Islands); "dans la zone supérieure de l'estran (zone à gros chiton)" and "levée détritique de madrépores" (New Caledonia); "under rocks on sand, half way down littoral zone" (Singapore); and "below log on mud at around mid-tide level in mangrove" (Sulawesi). The new records are from similar habitats. The specimens from Steep Head Island, Western Australia, were found on the underside of rocks that were exposed on the beach at low tide, but which were fully covered at high tide. They occurred amongst polychaete tubes and other intertidal marine invertebrates, but no trace of a silken chamber was observed. The specimens ran backwards quickly when disturbed.

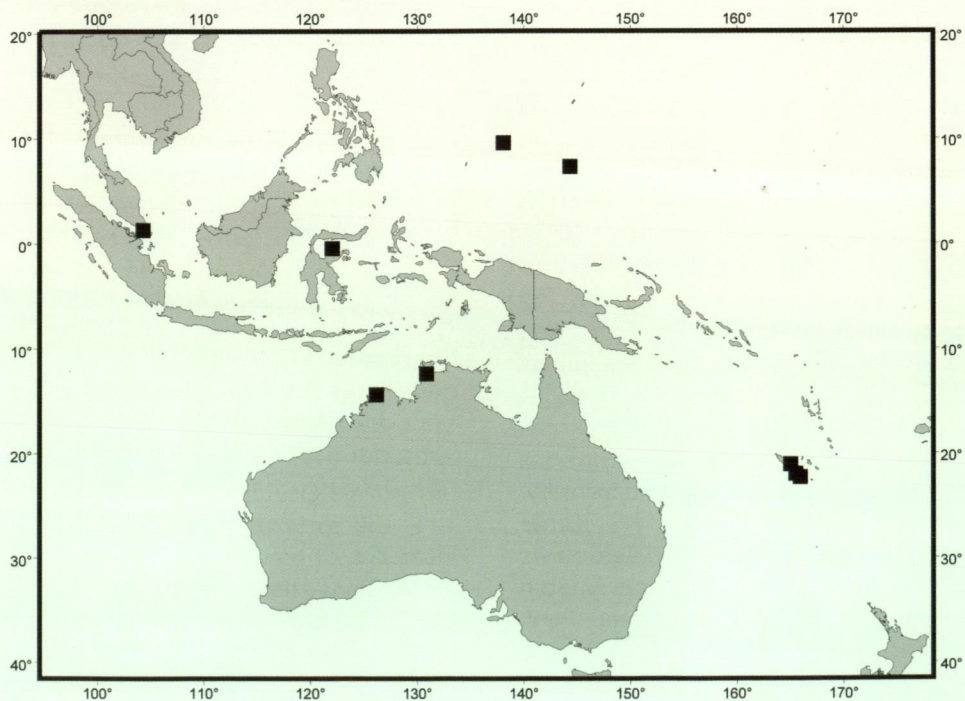


Figure 2 Map of Australasia showing known distribution of *Parahya submersa* (Bristowe).

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