



The Protura from Xinjiang, Northwestern China

YUN BU & WEN YING YIN

Institute of Plant Physiology & Ecology, Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200032, People's Republic of China. E-mail: ybu@sibs.ac.cn

Abstract

One new genus (*Nanshanentulus* **gen. n.**), three new species (*Hesperentomon septemsetum* **sp. n.**, *Nanshanentulus urumchiensis* **sp. n.** and *Eosentomon xinjiangense* **sp. n.**), one new record species (*Gracilentulus fjellbergi* Szeptycki, 1993) to Chinese fauna and one undetermined species *Eosentomon* sp. are described from Xinjiang Province, Northwestern China.

Key words: Protura, new genus, new species, Xinjiang, China

Introduction

Few are know about the proturans of Xinjiang Province. Up to now, only one species of protura was reported from Xinjiang (Yin, 1987). During the soil fauna survey of Northwestern China in 2006 (from May to June), 100 proturans were collected from Xinjiang Province. They were identified as one new genus, three new species, one new record species to Chinese fauna and one undetermined species *Eosentomon* sp. All of them are described below. All type specimens are deposited in Shanghai Entomological Museum (SEM), Institute of Plant Physiology & Ecology, Shanghai Institutes for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Taxonomy

Hesperentomidae Price, 1960; Hesperentominae Tuxen, 1963

Hesperentomon septemsetum new species

(Figs. 1–11)

Diagnosis. The present species is characterized by the presence of seven setae on urosternites VIII and IX, sensillum *b'*-2 on foretarsus and the posterior accessory seta *P1a* on urotergites I–VI.

Description. Adult. Body length 1570 μ m.

Head—Long-elliptic, length 138 μ m, width 93 μ m. Head setae short, rostrum not protruded. Submedial and sublateral additional setae present. Two additional pairs of pores between pseudocelli and in posterior part of head present. (Fig. 1). Pseudoculus pear-like, elongate, with long lever, length 15 μ m, width 7.5 μ m. PR=9.2 (Fig. 2). Canal of maxillary gland long, with sausage-like calyx and bulb-like posterior dilation. CF=3.4 (Fig. 4). Maxillary palpus with two subequal sensilla, parallel-side. Labial palpus well developed, with four setae and apical tuft, with no basal sensillum.

Thorax—Chaetotaxy as shown in Table 1. Mesonotum with two pairs of anterior setae (*A2* and *A4*), with