



## A new species of Folsomia (Collembola: Isotomidae) from China

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## **Abstract**

A new species, *Folsomia wanxianensis*, from China (Chongqing) was described in the present paper. The new species shares some characters with *F. albens* Kaprus' & Potapov 1999, such as the absence of ommatidia, sensillar formulae and small body size. However, it could be easily distinguished from *F. albens* by the number of laterodistal setae on the ventral tube and the number of setae on furca. It is also easily distinguished from all known species in the genus by the combination of the following characters: 4+4 laterodistal setae on the ventral tube, 10+10 dorsal setae on manubrium, 10–11 ventral and four dorsal setae on dens, and other features.

Key words: Collembola, Isotomidae, Folsomia wanxianensis sp. nov., China

## Introduction

The genus *Folsomia* is intensively studied in nothern areas of Palaearctic (Kaprus' & Potapov 1999; Potapov 2000, 2001; Potapov & Dunger 2000; Potapov & Marusik 2000; Stebaeva & Potapov 1997) and the southern Palaearctic gets less study. Prior to this paper, more than 130 species were reported from the world. However, only 10 of them were known from China (Zhao *et al.* 1997; Ding *et al.* 2006). According to the morphological characters, a new Chinese species, *Folsomia wanxianensis*, belongs to the *quadrioculata*-group.

## Folsomia wanxianesis, sp. nov.

Figs 1–17, Tab.1

**Type material.** Holotype: female, China: Chongqing: Wanxian, Lihua Village, 252m alt., under stones in the village, 6.ix.1998, collection number C8639, coll. Meng Wen-xin *et al.* Paratypes: 3 females and 1 male, the same data as holotype. Deposited in the Department of Biology, Nanjing University.

**Description.** Body length. Up to 0.62mm. Color. Background color white. Head and body with very scattered blue pigment along sides, pigment on Abd. IV–VI relatively dense.

Head. Ommatidia absent. Postantennal organ (PAO) narrow, 0.68–0.74 times as width of Ant. I base, without inner denticles, with 6 guard setae (Fig. 1). Labral setal formula as 4 / 5, 5, 4 (Fig. 2). Labium with 4+4 basomedian setae, 3+3 proximal setae, 5+5 basolateral and 4+4 postlabial setae (Fig. 3). Ant. I with 2 dorsal basal microsensilla (ms) and 2 ventral sensilla (s), one s larger and more translucent. Ant. II with 1 dorsal, 1 ventral and 1 lateral basal ms and 1 apical lateral translucent s. Ant. III with 1 basal ms and 1 lateral s; antennal organ (AO) consisting of 2 inner s, 2 outer s, inner ones finger-like (Figs 4a, b). Except common setae, Ant. IV with 39–46 s of different sizes, all translucent, 6 of them apparently thicker than others (Figs 5). Sensilla thinner-walled and translucent usually slender than common setae.

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