



## A new species of *Pseudachorutes* Tullberg (Collembola, Neanuridae) from China

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A new species of Collembola, *Pseudachorutes cheni* **sp. nov.** from Zhejiang Province, China, is described. It is close to *P. andrei* Weiner & Najt, 1985 from Korea and *P. anomalus* Imms, 1912 from India. However, it could be easily distinguished from them and from other members of the genus by the structure of mandible, maxilla, postantennal organ, unguis and dorsal chaetotaxy of abdomen.

Members of *Pseudachorutes* Tullberg genus have 8+8 eyes, well developed furcula, oval or circular postantennal organ, mandible without molar plate, elongate maxillae, and lack of spines on Abd. VI. So far, more than 90 species of the genus have been described worldwide, but no species has been reported from China despite the fact, that members of this genus are not rare in this country. During examination of Collembola collected in Zhejiang Province, a new species of *Pseudachorutes* was found. This paper is the first published record of the genus in China.

### *Pseudachorutes cheni* **sp. nov.**

Figs 1–14

**Type material.** Holotype, female. China: Zhejiang Province, Taizhou City, Shanmen County, in a grove of orange trees at Mountain Qiushui, 20.xi.2005, collection number S1034, coll. Zhi-Xiang Pan. Paratypes: 3 females, 2 males, 4 juveniles, the same data as holotype. Deposited in the Department of Biological Science, Taizhou College, China.

**Description.** Body length 1.0–2.15 mm, (holotype, female: 1.5 mm; paratypes, three females: 1.5–2.15 mm, two males: 1.75–1.9 mm, four juveniles: 1.0–1.65 mm). Body color gray to dark gray (in alcohol). Tegumentary granulation uniform, granules conical.

**Head.** Cephalic setae smooth, short (Fig. 1). Eyes 8+8. Postantennal organ 2.4–2.7 times as large as nearest eye, composed of 14–17 lobes arranged in an ellipse (Fig. 8). Antenna short, respectively 0.6–0.7 and 0.14–0.18 times as long as cephalic length and body length, dorsal side of third and fourth segments fused (Fig. 4). Antennal segment length ratio as I : II : III + IV = 1 : 0.9–1.1 : 2.5–2.7. Ant. IV with trilobed apical bulb; dorsally with 6 differentiated sensilla, subapical organite (os) and microsensillum (ms); ventrally with some pointed setae (Figs 4 and 7). Ant. III sensory organ with two small internal rod-like sensilla in separate foveae and two guard sensilla; ventral microsensillum (ms) present. Ant. II with 12 setae, Ant. I with 7 setae (Fig. 4). Mandible distinctly tridentate, middle tooth smaller than the basal and apical teeth (Fig. 5). Maxilla with crochet-like apical part, without denticle (Fig. 6). Labral chaetotaxy as 4/3, 5, 2; outer prelabral setae longer than labral setae (Fig. 9). Labium elongated apically, apex narrowly rounded, without spine-like setae and short sensilla (Fig. 11).

**Thorax.** All setae (except setae s) short and smooth (Fig. 1). Pronotum with 3+3 setae in one row. Mesonotum and metanotum each with 2+2 smooth setae s, 3–4 times as long as common seta. Mesonotum with seta a<sub>2</sub> and microsensillum (ms). Metanotum without seta a<sub>2</sub> and microsensillum (Fig. 1). Thoracic sternum without setae. Unguis with one inner tooth in the basal one fourth to one third of its length (Fig. 13). Lateral teeth absent (Fig. 14). Unguiculus absent. Tibiotarsi without differentiated tenent hairs. Fore leg with 1 seta on 1.subcoxa, no seta on 2.subcoxa, 3 setae on coxa, 6 on trochanter, 11 (rarely 10 or 12) on femur, 19 on tibiotarsus. Middle leg with 2 setae on 1.subcoxa, 2 on 2.subcoxa, 3 on coxa, 6 on trochanter, 11 on femur, 19 on tibiotarsus. Hind leg with 3 setae on 1.subcoxa, 2 on 2.subcoxa, 8 on coxa, 6 on trochanter, 11 on femur, 18 on tibiotarsus (Fig. 13).