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Morphological characterization of *Streptocephalus sirindhornae* (Branchiopoda: Anostraca) from South East Asia: First record of the Streptocephalidae from China

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During a zooplankton study in southern China, *Streptocephalus* specimens were collected from ephemeral ponds located in the Yunnan Province and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. We determined that the specimens from both locations are *Streptocephalus sirindhornae* Sanoamuang, Murugan, Weekers, and Dumont, 2000. This documents are the first records of Streptocephalidae in China, which represent its northern and easternmost distributional edge in East Asia. All specimens are deposited in Kunming Natural History Museum of Zoology, Kunming Institute of Zoology (KIZ), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). The morphological terminology follows Rogers and Padhye (2014) and the material is compared with the original description (Sanoamuang *et al.*, 2000).

***Streptocephalus sirindhornae* Sanoamuang, Murugan, Weekers, and Dumont, 2000**

(Figs 1 and 2)

Streptocephalus sirindhornae Sanoamuang, Murugan, Weekers, and Dumont, 2000; Sanoamuang *et al.*, 2007; Dararat *et al.*, 2012; Sornsupharap *et al.*, 2013; Rogers *et al.*, 2013; Rogers and Padhye, 2014.

Material examined. China: Yunnan, Luxi County: Laogantang temporary pond, 24°36' 07.05" N, 103°42' 33.88" E, 5 males, 6 females, total body length 23.1 to 30.8 mm, September 2008, S.S. Shu *legit*. Chongzuo City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region: Ecology Park, swamp for white-headed langur, 22°16' 22.13" N, 107°30' 54.87" E, 7 males, 6 females, total body length 20.4 to 23.3 mm, August 2009, M. Hou *legit*. Thailand: Maha Sarakham: aquaculture pond, 16°15'56.50" N, 103°08'27.65" E, 10 males, 8 females, August 2012, S.S. Shu *legit*.

Diagnosis. Male. Frontal appendage simple and short. First antenna filiform, second antenna well developed (Fig. 1 B). Distal antennomere with distinct basomedial outgrowth (wart) (Fig. 1 C). Proximal antennomere with stout distomedial outgrowth, consisting of a cylindrical, robust, bigeniculated peduncle of the long type (sensu Maeda-Martinez *et al.* 1995), terminating in a scleroid cheliform structure (hand) (Fig. 1 B); peduncle without pulvinus, with three to five dorsobasal fleshy processes with their ventral surfaces bearing longitudinal rows of papillae (Fig. 1B); peduncle inflexion lateral side with longitudinal row of 9 to 14 slender conical processes (Fig. 1 B, C); medial side with longitudinal row of triangular protuberances (Fig. 1C). Posterior ramus (so called “finger” in Maeda-Martinez *et al.* 1995) biramous and longer than anterior ramus (so called thumb in Maeda-Martinez *et al.* 1995); posterior ramus with a dorsolateral (lower) sickle-shaped subramus, that is curved dorsally, sharply keeled over most of length, with apical third bearing an undulating free margin; posterior ramus with medial (upper) subramus with small rounded protuberances along dorsal margin, with two apical additional subramus equal in length bearing few small rounded protuberances (Fig. 1B; Fig. 2 A, B, C); spur of thumb broad basally, apically subacute (Fig. 2E, F). Genitalia with lateral

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