A new Dicranocentrus species (Collembola: Entomobryidae) from China with a key to all species in the genus from Asia

YITONG MA¹ & JIAN-XIU CHEN²

¹ Department of Biology, Nantong University, Nantong 226007, China.
E-mail: mayitong@ntu.edu.cn.
² Department of Biology, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China;
Corresponding author. E-mail: chenjx@nju.edu.cn

Abstract

A new species, Dicranocentrus wangi, is described from Guangdong, South China. The new species is most similar to the Philippine species D. luzonensis Mari Mutt, 1985 and the Singapore species D. simplex Yosii, 1959 in the arrangement of dental spines, but differs from them in the number of dental spines and in other characters. A key to Asian species of Dicranocentrus is provided.

Key words: Dicranocentrus wangi, Guangdong

Introduction

The genus Dicranocentrus Schött, 1893 is characterized by having 6-segmented antennae, 8+8 eyes, and the body and furcula covered by apically rounded scales. Up to now, 60 species have been described from all over the world and about half of them were from Asia. Two species have been reported from China: D. indicus Bonet, 1930 from Taiwan and D. chenae Ma et al., 2006 from Guangxi Province. Herein, we describe a second new species of Dicranocentrus from Guangdong Province, mainland China.

Abbreviation: ant., th. and abd. stand for antennae, thorax and abdomen, respectively.

Key to the Asian Dicranocentrus species

1 Dental spines absent ..........................................................................................................................2
  - Dental spines present ..................................................................................................................21
2 Abd. I without macrochaetae ........................................................................................................3
  - Abd. I with macrochaetae ..........................................................................................................4
3 Seven macrochaetae in posterior group on dorsal head, abd. IV with 3 macrochaetae ..........halophilus
  - Four macrochaetae in posterior group on dorsal head, abd. IV with 2 macrochaetae ..............litoreus
4 Abd. I with 2 macrochaetae ...........................................................................................................singularis
  - Abd. I with more than 2 macrochaetae .....................................................................................5
5 Abd. I with 3 macrochaetae ...........................................................................................................6
  - Abd. I with more than 3 macrochaetae .....................................................................................12
6 Tibiotarsi with smooth setae ........................................................................................................7