



Two new millipede genera from northwest Tasmania, Australia (Diplopoda: Polydesmida: Dalodesmidae)

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Abstract

Setoisenoton pallidus n. gen., n. sp. and *Dysmicodesmus jeekeli* n. gen., n. sp. occupy small ranges (<5000 km²) in the forests of northwest Tasmania. Both have a head+19 rings, metatergites lacking posterior corner extensions, and long, rigid gonopod telopodites reaching at least to legpair 4 when retracted. *S. pallidus* resembles *Notonesiotes aucklandensis* Johns, 1970 from the subantarctic Auckland Islands, but differs in gonopod details. *D. jeekeli* is unusual in the Tasmanian dalodesmid fauna in having basally fused telopodites.

Key words: Diplopoda, Polydesmida, Dalodesmidae, Australia, Tasmania

Introduction

In five species of small dalodesmid Polydesmida from northwest Tasmania with a head+19 body rings (H+19), males have unusually long gonopod telopodites, reaching at least to legpair 4 when retracted. Three of these species, in the genus *Ginglymodesmus* Mesibov, 2005, have a midlength pseudo-articulation in the telopodite which allows the distal portion to flex anteriorly (Mesibov 2005). The fourth and fifth species both have rigid, straight telopodites and are here described and placed in new genera. One of the new species superficially resembles *Notonesiotes aucklandensis* Johns, 1970, a dalodesmid from the subantarctic Auckland Islands. The second new species superficially resembles species in the dalodesmid genus *Tasmaniosoma* Verhoeff, 1936.

Methods

'Male' and 'female' in the text refer to stadium 7 adults. Specimens are preserved in 80% ethanol. Gonopods were cleared in 80% lactic acid and temporarily mounted in 60% lactic acid for microscopic examination. Preliminary drawings on graph paper were made using an eyepiece grid at 160X on a binocular microscope. Photomicrographs were taken with a Canon EOS 1000D digital SLR camera mounted on a Nikon SMZ800 binocular dissecting microscope equipped with a beam splitter. Measurements were made with the same microscope using an eyepiece scale. An FEI Quanta 600 ESEM operated in high-vacuum mode was used to examine preserved material which had been air-dried before sputter-coating with gold. All images and drawings were prepared for publication using GIMP 2.6 software.

Locality details are given with latitude and longitude based on the WGS84 datum. Most localities also have a UTM grid reference (grid zone 55G) based on the AGD66 datum, because these are the coordinates most often written on 20th century specimen labels in Tasmania. Abbreviations: AM = Australian Museum, Sydney; ANIC = Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra; NRCP = National Rainforest Conservation Program; QVM = Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Launceston; Tas = Tasmania.