Zootaxa 2756: 61–64 (2011)
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

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ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

A new species of *Tomocerus* (Collembola: Tomoceridae) from China

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Among the 15 extant genera of Tomoceridae, *Tomocerus*, with 73 species, is the largest. Most *Tomocerus* spp. have been described or reported from East Asia (Korea, Japan, China), 41 of them from China. *Tomocerus* spp. are large, active and epigaic, living in leaf litter. A new species, *Tomocerus jilinensis* **sp. nov.,** is described from China here; setal variations of the ventral tube and blunt setae on hind foot of *T. kinoshitai* Yosii are also described. Both species were found on the Changbaishan Mountain, Jilin Province, China.

Abbreviations: Abd.—abdomen, Ant.—antenna, Th.—thorax.

***Tomocerus jilinensis*, sp. nov.**
Figs 1–13, Table 1

Type material. Holotype female, CHINA, Jilin, Baihe Town, 8.Viii.2009, collection number 1116. Paratypes: 3 females, same data as holotype; 5 females, CHINA, Jilin, Fusong County, Xianren Bridge, 10.viii. 2009, collection number 1120; 7 females, CHINA, Jilin, Changbaishan Mountain, collection number, 1123. All deposited in School of Life Science, Nantong University, China.

Description. Body length up to 3.0 mm. Ground colour pale yellow; eye patches dark blue; ant. segments III & IV pigmented blue; Ant. I & II pigmented pale blue.

Head: Ant. 0.8–1.1 times length of body, 3.6–5.8 times length of head. Ratio of Ant. segments I–IV as 1.0/1.3–2.3/6.3–9.1/1.3–3.8 (Fig. 1). Head capsule anteriorly with 2+4 macrochaetae, medially with 2+7 macrochaetae, posteriorly with 4+4 macrochaetae; numerous small occipital setae (Fig. 2). Labral setae 4/5, 5, 4, marginally with 4 recurving spinules (Fig. 3).

Macrochaetae and bothriotricha of Th. II–III as shown in Fig. 4. Anterior part of Th. II with 11 macrochaetae, anterior part of Th. III with 1 macrochaeta, posterior part of Th. II & III with 3 macrochaetae on each segment. Trochanteral organ with 1/1 smooth setae (Fig. 5). Tibiotarsus with numerous pointed smooth setae of different sizes and 4–7,5–8,7–9 blunt spiny setae respectively on ventral side of legs I–III (Fig. 6). Unguis slender, with 5, occasionally with 4 or 6 inner teeth; pseudonychia 0.42–0.69 times as long as inner edge of unguis. Unguiculus lanceolate, with 1 inner tooth. Tenent hair strongly developed, 1.1–1.3 times length of inner edge of unguis, apex spatulate (Fig. 7).

TABLE 1. Comparison of *T. jilinensis* ***n. sp.,*** *T. emeicus* and *T. vulgaris.*

Character	*jilinensis* **n. sp**.	*emeicus*	*vulgaris*
Length ratio of antennae to body	≈1	<1	<1
Ground colour	pale yellow	pale yellow	dark
Blunt setae of tibiotarsus	4–7, 5–8, 7–9	5, 5, 5	4, 4, 4–5
Shape of dental spines	simple	compound	simple
Distal dental spines	I, 1, I	I, 1, I	I, 2, I
Arrangement of proximal dental spines	two rows	one row	two rows

Macrochaetae and bothriotricha on Abd. I–V as shown in Fig. 4. Abd. I, II & IV with 3 macrochaetae, posterior part of Abd. III & IV with 4 and 2 macrochaetae respectively. Ventral tube scaled, anterior face with 35–49 smooth setae of different sizes on each side (Fig. 8); posterior face with 71(specimen 1116b) smooth setae (Fig. 9) and lateral flap with 74 (specimen 1123d) smooth setae (Fig. 10). Tenaculum unscaled, corpus with 6–17 smooth setae (Fig. 11). Manubrium dorso-laterally with a row of 10–13 large setae on each side, all weakly ciliate and strongly tapering near apex; blunt principal setae absent. Dental spine formula 5–8/4–6, I, 1, I; spines simple, dark brown, finely striate or plicated,

Accepted by P. Greenslade: 19 Oct. 2010; published: 3 Feb. 2011