

## A new species of Salina (Collembola: Paronellidae) from Anhui Province, China

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The genus *Salina* was established by MacGillivray (1894) with *Salina banksi* from the U.S.A as its type species. The main characters of the genus include: (1) absence of scales; (2) the presence of distal vesicle on dens; (3) mucro square or rectangular; (4) unpaired vertical macrosetae (Vo) absent (Mitra 1993). About 70 species have been described worldwide divided between three subgenera: *Salina* (*s. s.*) Macgillivray, *Narisa* Yosii & Suhardjono, 1992 and *Silana* Yosii & Suhardjono, 1992. The differences between these three subgenera are the number of prelabral setae and the shape of basal seta on outer maxillary lobe.

Six species are known from China, all in the subgenus *Salina: Salina mutabilis* Lee & Park, 1989 and *S. celebensis* (Schäffer, 1898) Denis, 1935 from Taiwan; *S. yunnanensis* Denis, 1929 from Yunnan; *S. yosii* Salmon, 1964 (= *S. maculata* Yosii, 1961) from Zhejiang; *S. sinensis* Lin, 1985 and *S. auriculae* Lin, 1985 from Guangdong. A new species, *S. (S.) anhuiensis* from Anhui Province is described here and *S. celebensis* (Schäffer, 1989) Denis 1935 from mainland of China is reported for the first time.

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

Genus Salina MacGillivray, 1894

Salina anhuiensis, sp. nov. Figures 1–21, Table 1

**Type material.** Holotype female, CHINA, Anhui, Tongluo Village, 15. X 2009, collection number 1122, in leaf litter. Paratypes: 8 females, same data as holotype. All deposited in School of Life Science, Nantong University, China.

**Description.** Body length up to 2.3mm. Ground colour pale yellow; eye patches dark blue, a blue stripe between eye patches; anterior and lateral margin of Th. II with similar pigments; an irregular transverse blue stripe on Th. III, Abd. II–III, middle and posterior parts of Abd. IV and posterior part of Abd. V; Abd. I with an irregular blue spot on lateral margin; blue pigment also on distal part of hind femora (Fig. 1&2). Ventral side of body with a medial blue stripe from Th. II to Abd. IV (Fig. 3). Colour uniformly pale yellow and lacking blue stripe or spot on dorsal body in some specimens (Figs 4, 5).

Head. Ant. 1.7 times length of body. Ratio of Ant. segments I–IV as 1.0/1.3-1.4/1.2-1.3/1.7-1.9. Ant. IV apically with a bulb (Fig. 6). Ocelli 8+8, G & H smaller than others. Frontal spines 1+1. Prelabral setae 4, ciliate; labral setae 5, 5, 4, all smooth; labral margin not clearly seen (Fig. 7). Basal seta of maxillary palp blunt (Fig. 8). Labium with ABCDF setae (Chen 1993), all smooth, seta F apically blunt; setae of labial base MEL<sub>1</sub>L<sub>2</sub>, all ciliate (Fig. 9). Setae along cephalic groove long, acuminate and ciliate, short smooth setae present between ciliate setae (Fig. 10). Dorsal chaetotaxy of head as fig. 11, seta SD3 sometimes absent.

Thorax. Macrochaetae of Th. II–III as shown in Fig. 12. Median part of Th. II with 4–5 (rarely with 6) macrochaetae, posterior part with 9–13 macrochaetae on each side. Th. III with 11–13 macrochaetae on each side. Trochanteral organ with 29–55 setae (Fig. 13). Tibiotarsus with three types of setae: (1) type A, long and finely ciliate; (2) type B, normal ciliate; (3) type C, ciliate and broad (Fig. 14). Tenent hair spatulate and finely ciliate, 1.6–2.0 as long as inner side of unguis; unguiculus strongly truncate; unguis with a pair of lateral teeth, a pair of inner teeth, 1–2 unpaired teeth (Fig. 15).

Abdomen. Macrochaetae and bothriotricha of Abd. I–V as shown in Fig. 16. Abd. I with 5–6 macrosetae on each side. Chaetal pattern on Abd. II as 2 central and 2 lateral macrochaetae. Abd. III with 2 bothriotricha medially and 1 bothriotrichum and 2 macrochaetae laterally. Abd. IV with 30–38 macro–mesochaetae medially and 11–18 macro–mesochaetae laterally. Chaetal pattern on Abd. V as 3/3. Anterior face of ventral tube with 4 distal macrochaetae