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A new strikingly coloured species of *Siphonocryptus*, sixth of its order (Diplopoda: Siphonocryptida)

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The small millipede family Siphonocryptidae was revised by Enghoff & Golovatch (1995) who assigned two genera and three species to it: *Siphoncryptus compactus* Pocock, 1894, from Sumatra, *S. latior* Enghoff & Golovatch, 1995, from the Malaccan peninsula, and *Hirudicryptus canariensis* (Loksa, 1967) from the Canary and Madeiran archipelagos in the Atlantic Ocean. This highly disjunct distribution pattern has later become partly filled out by *Hirudicryptus taiwanensis* Korsós *et al.*, 2008, from Taiwan, and *H. quintumelementum* Korsós *et al.*, 2009, from Nepal.

Hoffman (1977, 1980) placed the Siphonocryptidae (at that time known only from *Siphonocryptus compactus*) in a separate suborder, Siphonocryptidea, in order Polyzoniida. This separation was supported by Enghoff & Golovatch (1995). Shelley (2002) elevated this taxon to a full order, Siphonocryptida, based on an unpublished phylogenetic analysis by W.A. Shear. In the phylogenetic analysis by Sierwald & Bond (2007), Siphonocryptida is sister to Platydesmida, and (Siphonocryptida + Platydesmida) is sister to Siphonophorida. Siphonocryptida is the second-smallest millipede order; only the Siphoniulida, with a mere 2 described species, is smaller (cf. Sierwald *et al.* 2003).

Siphonocryptids are rare in collections, and this is particularly true of the genus *Siphonocryptus*. Enghoff & Golovatch (1995) knew of 4 specimens of *S. compactus* and 3 of *S. latior*. To my knowledge, no further specimens belonging to this genus have been reported, and the discovery of an eighth specimen, clearly differing from both described species, is therefore of considerable interest.

Material and methods

The single specimen of the new *Siphonocryptus* was found in a large material of small millipedes from the Cameron Highlands, continental Malaysia, collected by sifting by Petr Baňař (Moravian Museum, Brno) and kindly donated to the Natural History Museum of Denmark. This material is very rich in such millipede groups as glomeridesmids, glomerids, siphonorhinids, heterochordeumatids, metopidiotrichids, julids, paradoxosomatids and haplodesmids, and the fact that only one specimen of a siphonocryptid was found underlines the rarity of these millipedes. Photographs were taken with a BK Plus Lab Imaging System from Visionary Digital (http://www.visionarydigital.com) equipped with a Canon EOS 7D camera. Single images were combined with Helicon Focus (version 5.0) software from Helicon Soft Ltd., to increase depth of field.

Siphonocryptus zigzag, new species

(Figs. 1, 3)

Material studied. Holotype female, MALAYSIA, PAHANG, Cameron Highlands,"ORANGE ASLI vill." env. Gunung Perdah [Mt.], 4°29.2N, 101°22.1E, 1575 m, sifting leaf litter in shallow ravine, 2–14.v.2009, Petr Baňař leg. (Natural History Museum of Denmark, Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, ZMUC 00101324).

Diagnosis. A species of *Siphonocryptus* with a dorsal colour pattern including two triangular lateral areas each covering 7 pleurotergites.

Description. Female holotype with 32 pleurotergites, body length 4.3 mm, max. width 2.6 mm. Dorsal colour pattern distinctive: ground colour pale yellowish, almost transparent along margins of body. Tergites 2–4 entirely dark brown. A mid-dorsal longitudinal band, running uninterrupted from tergite 5 to penultuimate tergum (both included) and

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