



A review of the millipede tribe Tonkinosomatini (Diplopoda: Polydesmida: Paradoxosomatidae) from Vietnam

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Abstract

The millipede tribe Tonkinosomatini Jeekel, 1968 is reviewed based on literature and fresh material. This tribe comprises two genera: *Sellanucheza* Enghoff *et al.*, 2004 and *Tonkinosoma* Jeekel, 1953, including 6 species distributed in southern China and northern Vietnam. Among them, two new species are described from Vietnam, *Sellanucheza hoffmani*, **sp. n.**, and *Tonkinosoma jeekeli*, **sp. n.** A key to all species of Tonkinosomatini and a map of their distribution are also provided for Vietnam fauna

Key words: Vietnam, Polydesmida, Paradoxosomatidae, Tonkinosomatini, new species

Introduction

When established by Jeekel (1968), the millipede tribe Tonkinosomatini consisted of three genera: *Szechuanella* Hoffman, 1961 (synonym of *Sellanucheza* Enghoff *et al.*, 2004), *Tonkinosoma* Jeekel, 1953, *Aponedyopus* Verhoeff, 1939. However, Chen *et al.* (2010) suggested that *Aponedyopus* could be closer to the genus *Chamberlinius* Wang, 1956, and better placed in the tribe Chamberlinini. Soon after that, Chen *et al.* (2011) formally transferred the genus *Aponedyopus* to the tribe Chamberlinini. Consequently, the millipede tribe Tonkinosomatini Jeekel, 1968 currently comprises only two genera and four species ranging from southern China to northern Vietnam: *Sellanucheza tenebra* (Hoffman, 1961) from Szechuan, China, *S. variata* (Attems, 1953), *S. grandis* (Golovatch, 1984) and *Tonkinosoma flexipes* Jeekel, 1953, all from northern Vietnam (Attems, 1953; Jeekel, 1953; Hoffman, 1961, 1963; Golovatch, 1984; Enghoff *et al.*, 2004). This tribe is characterized by paraterga which are small or sometimes reduced; by the gonopod femorite often broadened, with or without processes; by the postfemoral region (= solenophore) often not demarcated from the femorite, with both *lamina medialis* and *lamina lateralis*, with or without basal processes, and usually curved to form a circle or part of a circle with the femorite; by the solenomere often sheathed by the solenophore, both subequal in length; and by the seminal groove always running on the mesal side of the femorite (Jeekel, 1968).

This paper summarizes knowledge of the millipede tribe Tonkinosomatini, with descriptions of two new species from Vietnam.

Material and methods

Material was collected during several field surveys and preserved in 75% ethanol. Line drawings were made using an Leica stereo microscope with a drawing tube attached. SEM images were made using a Topcon Technohouse C ABT32. Ltd at the Faculty of Science, Ibaraki University.

All examined material is kept at the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources (IEBR), Hanoi, Vietnam.