



Article

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Two new species of the tribe Oligaphorurini Bagnall, 1949 (Collembola: Onychiuridae) from northeast China

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Abstract

Two new species of the tribe Oligaphorurini are described from northeast China: *Dimorphaphorura jingyueensis* **sp. nov.** and *Oligaphorura chankaensis* **sp. nov.** *Dimorphaphorura jingyueensis* **sp. nov.** is similar to *Dimorphaphorura pseudoraxensis* (Nosek & Christian, 1983) in having 1+1, 3+3, and 3+3 pso on Th. I–III, respectively. Both species can be distinguished by the number of pso on Abd. IV–V, the ratio of unguiculus/unguis, the inner basal lamella of the unguiculus, the number of chaetae in distal whorl of the tibiotarsi and of the apical teeth on mandible. *Oligaphorura chankaensis* **sp. nov.** is similar to the species *O. montana* Weiner, 1994 and *O. pseudomontana* Sun & Wu, 2012 in the same number of pso on the dorsal side of head and Th. I–Th. III terga (43/144), ventral pso formula (11/000/00000) and pso on subcoxa 1 of legs I–III (1, 1, 1). But the new species can be separated from them by the number of pso on abdominal terga, the ventral psx formula, the labial type, the number of chaetae on tibiotarsi I–III and the ratio of AS/unguis.

Key words: Taxonomy, *Dimorphaphorura*, *Oligaphorura*, China

Introduction

The tribe Oligaphorurini was established by Bagnall (1949) as being characterized by a small postantennal organ with a 3–5-lobed vesicle. Among 44 species of the tribe so far known in the world, six have been reported from China (Bellinger *et al.* 2012, Shvejonkova & Potapov 2011, Sun & Wu 2012a, Sun & Wu 2012b). A checklist of the Chinese Oligaphorurini has been given elsewhere (Sun & Wu 2012b).

Prompted by the discovery of further two new Oligaphorurini species from northeastern China, below we provide their descriptions.

Material and methods

Specimens were mounted in Hoyer's solution after clearing in lactic acid, and were studied using a Nikon Eclipse 80i microscope. Material is deposited in the collection of the Key Laboratory of Wetland Ecology and Environment, Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun.

Labial papillae types are named after Fjellberg (1999). Labium areas and chaetal nomenclature follow Massoud (1967) and D'Haese (2003). Chaetae on the anal valves are named after Yoshii (1996). Chaetae on furcal area are classified after Weiner (1996).

The pseudocelli, parapseudocelli and pseudopore formulae are the number of pseudocelli, parapseudocelli or pseudopores by half-tergum (dorsally) or half-sternum (ventrally). The S-chaetae formula is the number of S-chaetae by half-tergum from head to Abd. VI (for instance: 11/011/222111).

The tibiotarsus chaetotaxy formula: total number of chaetae (number of chaetae in distal row A+T, number of chaetae in row B, number of basal chaetae), for instance: 20 (11, 8, 1).