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DESCRIPTION OF *DIPLOMARAGNA PROVECTA* SP. N., WITH THE NEW RECORDS OF TWO CONGENERS FROM THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST (DIPLOPODA, CHORDEUMATIDA, DIPLOMARAGNIDAE)

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Diplomaragna provecta sp. n. is described from the Primorskii krai, Russian Far East. New species differs from congeners mainly by the configuration of the posterior angiocoxal process of the posterior gonopods. New faunistic records of two other species of the genus *Diplomaragna* Attems, 1907 are presented.

KEY WORDS: Diplopoda, *Diplomaragna*, new species, fauna, Russian Far East, Primorskii krai.

Е. В. Михалёва. Описание нового вида *Diplomaragna provecta* sp. n. и новые находки двух других видов этого рода с Дальнего Востока России (Diplopoda, Chordeumatida, Diplomaragnidae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2005. N 145. С. 1-4.

Из Приморского края описан *Diplomaragna provecta* Mikhaljova sp. n. Новый вид отличается от других видов рода, главным образом, конфигурацией заднего ангиококсового отростка задних гоноподий. Приведены новые фаунистические находки двух других видов *Diplomaragna* Attems, 1907.

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INTRODUCTION

This contribution continues my studies of the millipede fauna of the Asian part of Russia. Material treated here has been deposited in the collections of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (ZMUM), Russia, the Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Science, Vladivostok (IBSS), Russia, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität (ZMB), Berlin, Germany, and the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (ZMUC), Denmark. This work was supported in part by grant of the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences N 04-1-OBH-100.

***Diplomaragna provecta* Mikhaljova, sp. n.**

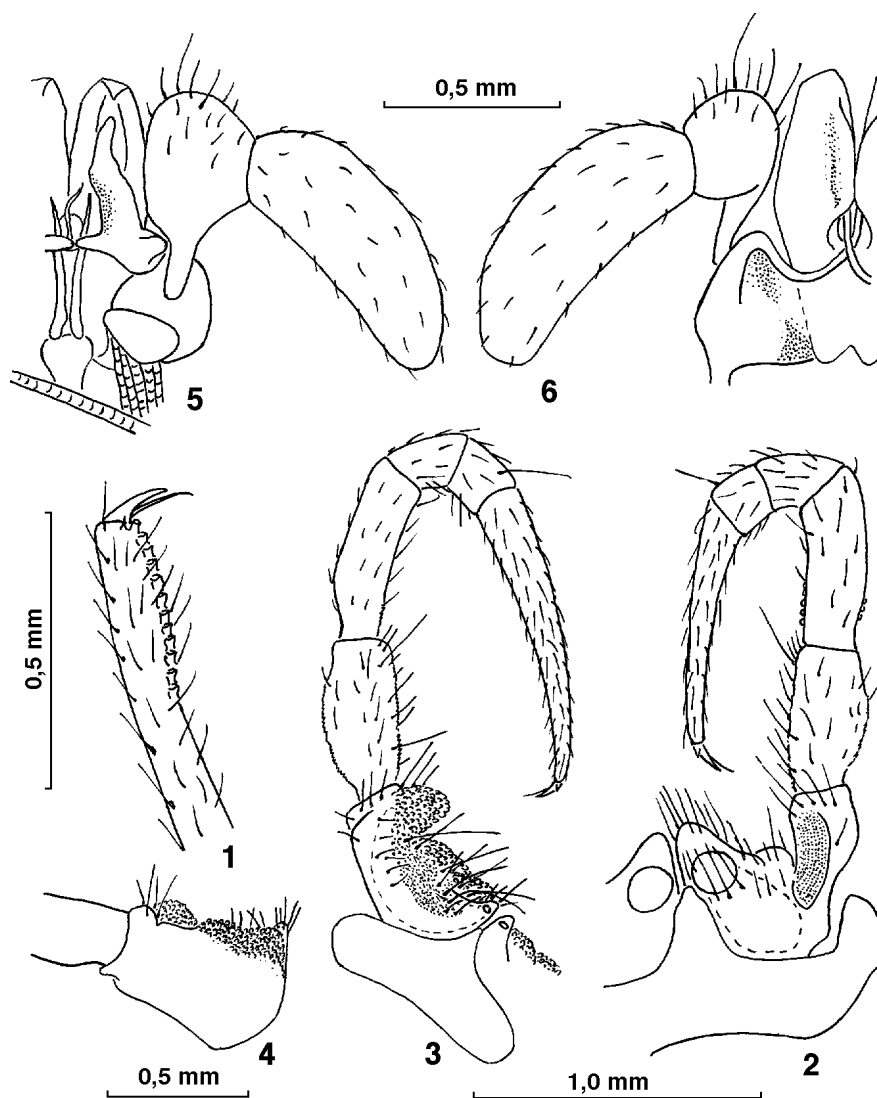
Figs 1-6

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♂, Russia: Primorskii krai, Ussuriysk District, 5 km E of Nikolo-Lvovskoe, leafed forest, near stream, litter, 22.IV 2003 (leg. Mikhaljova) (ZMUM). Paratypes: 60♂, 29♀, the same label as holotype (leg. Mikhaljova) (54♂, 21♀ – IBSS, 4♂, 5♀ – ZMUM, 1♂, 1♀ – ZMUC, 1♂, 1♀ – ZMB); 3 juveniles, the same locality as holotype, 16-17.VIII 2002 (leg. Mikhaljova) (IBSS); 2♂, 2♀, Primorskii krai, Khanka District, ca. 6-7 km N of Novokachalinsk, bank of Khanka Lake, leafed forest, litter, 20.VI 2003 (leg. Mikhaljova) (IBSS); 2♂, 1 juvenile, the same locality, 21.VI 2003 (leg. Mikhaljova) (IBSS); 4♂, 4♀, Primorskii krai, Oktyabrskii District, ca. 18 km E of Pokrovka, 26-27.X 2003 (leg. Ponomarenko) (IBSS).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Length 13-15 mm, width 1.7-1.8 mm with and 1.1-1.2 mm without paraterga. Coloration in alcohol brown with light brown transverse strip between pro- and metazone. Legs brown, faintly marbled brown dorsally. Eyes black. Antennae brown.

Body with 32 segments. Head sparsely setose, vertigial suture hardly visible. Labrum usual. Eye patches triangular. Ocelli 26-29. Antennae long and slender, antennomere 3 longest, as usual. Collum semicircular, with 3+3 macrochaetae. Somite 2 narrower than as head with genae as somite 3. Paraterga beginning on somite 2, well developed on somites 4-26, reduced on somites 27-28, onward missing. Metazonal macrochaetae in a transverse row on somites 30-31, like an extended triangle on preceding somites. Macrochaetae pointed, but not very sharply so. Anterolateral macrochaetae shortest, caudolateral ones longest. Axial suture well developed.

Legs long and slender. Legs 1 and 2 typically reduced; claw at base with a long seta (=filament) ventrally and two small additional claws dorsally. Other pregonopodal legs increasingly enlarged toward gonopods. Leg pairs 3-7 with a group of funnel-shaped tarsal papillae distally (Fig.1); claws at base with a long seta ventrally only. Postgonopodal legs (including leg pairs 10 and 11) without tarsal papillae; claw at base with a long seta ventrally and two small additional claws dorsally. Legs 10 and 11 with coxal glands. Coxa 10 with a median setose conical process and a lateral hollow (Fig. 2). Aperture of coxal gland 10 large. Coxa 11 with a ventral cavity and a papillate protuberances as well as a median conical process supplied with a small aperture of coxal gland (Figs 3, 4).



Figs 1-6. *Diplomaragna provecta* sp. n., male: 1) distal part of leg 7; 2) leg 10 (front view); 3) leg 11 (front view); 4) coxa 11 (caudal view); 5) gonopods (caudal view); 6) gonopods (front view).

Anterior gonopods with a T-shaped coxal part of coxosternum; telopodite 1-segmented, flagelliform, not long, tip pointed, unmodified. Posterior gonopod colpocoxites fused medially in basal half, their distal parts curved caudally, apices unciform (Fig. 5). Colpocoxite sheath grooves without processes. Angiocoxite with a globule in posterior view. Posterior angiocoxal processes, elongated vertically, each at base with

mesal outgrowth meeting in midline. Frontal surface of posterior angiocoxal process with knob-shaped outgrowth. Posterior angiocoxal process apex somewhat curved caudally. Posterior gonopods in anterior view (Fig. 6) with a long, flagelliform processes, passing between colpocoxites in front folds. Edges of the folds skewed. Angiocoxites strongly depressed on anterior face. Posterior gonopod telopodites 2-segmented, setose, with a long femur.

FEMALE. Length 12-15 mm, width 1.6-1.8 mm with paraterga and 1.1-1.2 mm without paraterga. Body with 32 segments. Ocelli 23-29. Vulvae not dissected.

DIAGNOSIS. A new species differs from congeners mainly by the configuration of the posterior angiocoxal process of the posterior gonopods.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to the elongated posterior angiocoxal processes of the posterior gonopods.

***Diplomaragna anuchino* Shear, 1990**

MATERIAL. Russia: Primorskii krai: Ussuriysk District, ca. 20 km SW of Krounovka, leafed forest, in mushrooms, 13.IX 2002, 1 ♂ (leg. Mikhaljova) (IBSS); Ussuriysk District, ca. 20 km SW of Krounovka, slope, leafed forest, litter, 13-15.IX 2002, 17 ♂, 11 ♀ (leg. Mikhaljova) (IBSS); Khasan District, ca. 6 km N of Zanadvorovka, Gusevskii mine, leafed forest, track with leaf fall, 18.VI 2003, 2 ♂, 4 ♀ (leg. Mikhaljova) (IBSS).

DISTRIBUTION. Russian Far East: Primorskii krai. This species is firstly recorded from Ussuriysk and Khasan districts.

***Diplomaragna terricolor* (Attems, 1899)**

MATERIAL. Russia: Primorskii krai: Khasan District, ca. 6 km N of Zanadvorovka, Gusevskii mine, slope, *Quercus*, *Abies holophylla*, *Ulmus*, *Fraxinus*, *Juglans mandshurica*, litter, 18.VIII 2002, 1 ♂ (leg. Mikhaljova) (IBSS).

DISTRIBUTION. Russian Far East: Primorskii krai. This species is firstly recorded in the environs of Zanadvorovka.

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