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The millipede genus *Anoplodesmus* Pocock, 1895 in Vietnam (Diplopoda: Polydesmida: Paradoxosomatidae)

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Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Anoplodesmus* are described: *A. borealis* **sp. nov.** from northern Vietnam, and *A. solenophorus* **sp. nov.** from southern Vietnam. Both these species belong to the group showing an extremely long solenomere and strongly reduced paraterga. A key to all three *Anoplodesmus* species currently known from Vietnam is presented.

Key words: Vietnam, Paradoxosomatidae, *Anoplodesmus*, new species

Introduction

The genus *Anoplodesmus* Pocock, 1895 is one of the largest in the family Paradoxosomatidae Daday, 1889. It currently contains 31 species ranging from northern India to Taiwan, through the Himalayas to the mainland of Malaysia, and Sumatra, Indonesia (Table 1). This genus is distinguished by the following characters: paraterga modest or strongly reduced, legs usually with tarsal brushes, sterna usually with four cones, gonopod more or less elaborate, with or without a distofemoral process, both lamina medialis and lamina lateralis well-developed with several obvious lobes, solenomere as long as solonophore or extremely long (Golovatch & Semenyuk 2010).

This genus can be divided into two groups, based on the length of the solenomere. One group, showing a relatively to extremely long solenomere, currently consists of five species: *A. elongissimus*, *A. perplexus*, *A. spiniger*, *A. aspinosus* and *A. anichkini*. All of the remaining species seem to belong to the second group, characterized by far shorter solenomeres, the length of which either fails to or barely exceeds the solenophore. The concept of this genus was discussed more clearly by Golovatch (1999), and Golovatch & Semenyuk (2010).

Only one congener, *A. anichkini*, has hitherto been known from Vietnam. This paper is devoted to descriptions of further two new *Anoplodesmus* species from this country.

Material and methods

Material was collected during several field trips in Vietnam and preserved in 75% ethanol. Line drawings were made with the help of a Leica dissection microscope and a *camera lucida* attached to the microscope. SEM images were taken with a Leo Scanning Electron Microscope, Carl Zeiss SMT, Peabody, MA in the Field Museum, Chicago, USA.

Most examined material is deposited at the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources (IEBR), Hanoi, VIETNAM. Some material is shared with the Zoological Museum of University of Moscow (ZMUM), RUSSIA.

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