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## New records of Pauropoda (Myriapoda) with descriptions of new taxa

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### Abstract

Nine species new to science are described, five species in Pauropodidae: *Allopauropus circulus* **n. sp.** from France, *Decapauropus extremus* **n. sp.** from Mexico, *D. pyriformis* **n. sp.** from Italy, *Stylopauropus laminatus* **n. sp.** from Thailand, *S. longus* **n. sp.** from Siberia; one in Brachypauropodidae: *Mojingapauropus biappendiculatus* **n. gen., n. sp.** from Panama; one species in Eurypauropodidae *Trachypauropus lusitanicus* **n. sp.** from Portugal; and two species in Sphaeropauropodidae: *Sphaeropauropus exilis* **n. sp.** from Papua New Guinea and *S. rotatilis* **n. sp.** from China. Pauropoda are reported for the first time from New Guinea. New collecting sites are given for 69 species.

**Key words:** Myriapoda, Pauropoda, new genus, new species, taxonomy, distribution

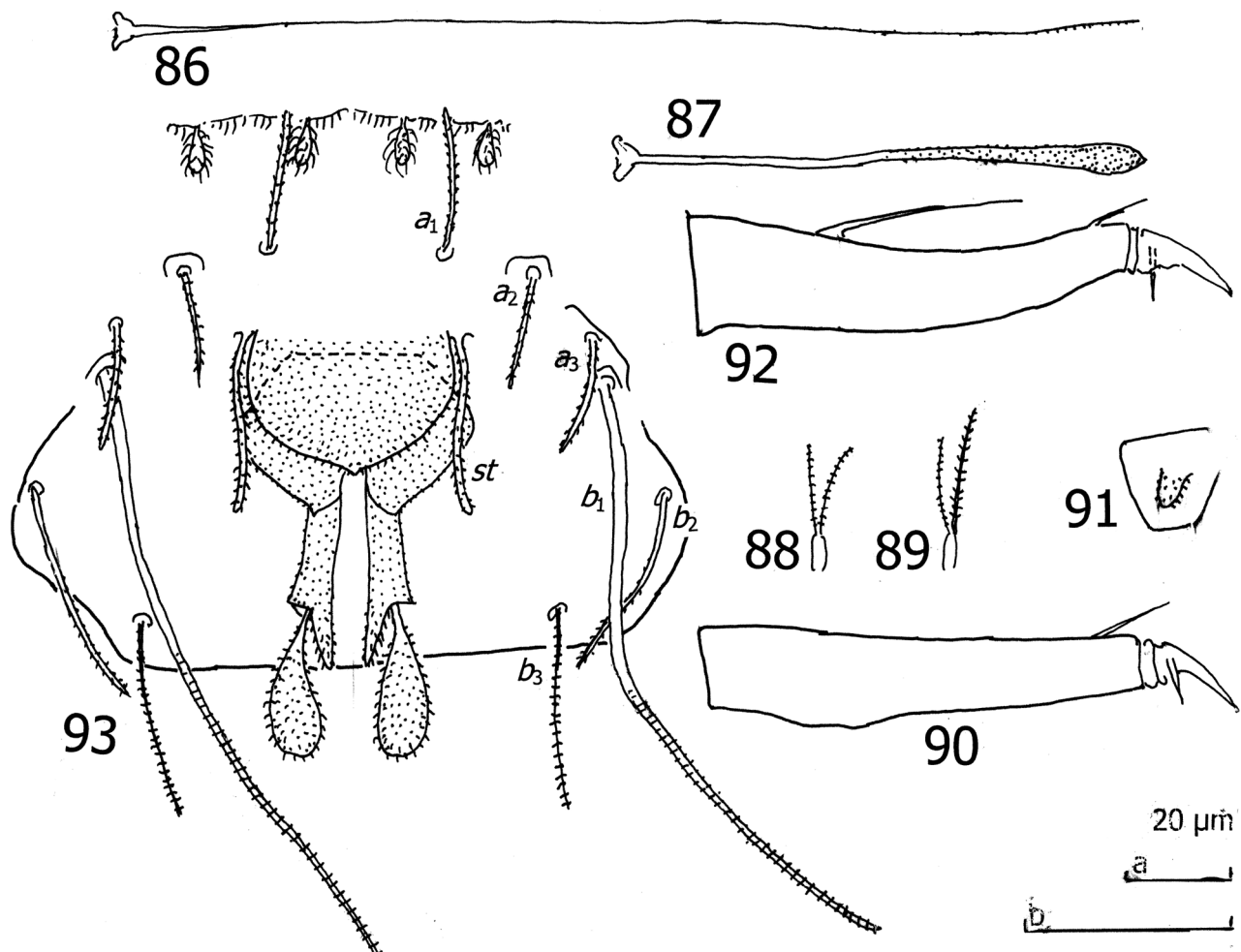
### Introduction

The geographical distribution of the Pauropoda is far from well-known. In a few countries only the main part of the species occurring may have been listed, so almost all new collection sites from most parts of the world are of value.

All through the years many collections of pauropods have been forwarded to the author for identification. Besides larger collections also several small ones, both accidental finds in connection with collecting of other groups of invertebrates living in litter and soil and specimens collected by curious zoologists with good eyesight. Some of these finds have been published together with other material from the same geographical area but the main part has not and are listed below. Most of them represent common species with wide distributions but many expand considerably the range of the species, some are here reported for the first time for a larger geographical area and some represent taxa not previously known to science and are described.

Species new to a country or a new part of a country are reported from the Palaearctic in Germany, France, Croatia, Portugal, Italy, Russia and China, from the Nearctic in the USA, from the Neotropics in Mexico, Panama, Bermuda Islands, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Paraguay, from the Ethiopian region in Kenya, Uganda and South Africa, from the Oriental region in Thailand and from the Australian region in Papua New Guinea.

Nine species new to science are described, in Pauropodidae, *Allopauropus circulus* **n. sp.** from France, *Decapauropus extremus* **n. sp.** from Mexico, *D. pyriformis* **n. sp.** from Italy, *Stylopauropus laminatus* **n. sp.** from Thailand, *S. longus* **n. sp.** from Siberia; in Brachypauropodidae: *Mojingapauropus biappendiculatus* **n. gen., n. sp.** from Panama; in Eurypauropodidae: *Trachypauropus lusitanicus* **n. sp.** from Portugal; in Sphaeropauropodidae: *Sphaeropauropus exilis* **n. sp.** from Papua New Guinea and *S. rotatilis* **n. sp.** from China. By request, several samples have been returned to the collectors. If not stated otherwise the remaining material has been lodged in the collections of the Zoological Museum, Lund, Sweden. For the material in different museums the following abbreviations have been used: NHMB, Natural History Museum, Bergen, Norway, NHMG, Natural History Museum, Gothenburg, Sweden, NHMGe, Natural History Museum, Geneva, Switzerland, ZMHUB, Zoologisches Museum an der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany.



**FIGURES 86–93.** *Sphaeropauropus rotatilis* n. sp., holotype, ad. ♀. 86.  $T_1$ . 87.  $T_3$ . 88. Seta on coxa of leg 9. 89. Seta on trochanter of leg 9. 90. Tarsus of leg 1. 91. Appendage of femur of leg 1. 92. Tarsus of leg 9. 93. Pygidium, sternal view. Scale a: 86–92; b: 93.

*Pygidium* (Fig. 93). *Tergum*: Posterior margin with semicircular lobe between *st* covering basal part of anal plate. Setae almost straight, shortly pubescent,  $a_1$ – $a_3$  tapering, *st* thicker than *a*-setae, cylindrical, blunt. Relative lengths of setae:  $a_1=10$ ,  $a_2=9$ ,  $a_3=8$ ,  $st=12$ . Tergum with very faint pubescence, most distinct on mediotergal plate.

*Sternum*: Setae proportionately thin, their relative lengths (pygidial  $a_1 = 10$ ):  $b_1 = 46$ ,  $b_2 = 14$ ,  $b_3 = 23$ ;  $b_1$  tapering, distal half striate,  $b_2$  similar but pointed,  $b_3$  very thin,  $b_1$  2.4 times as long as interdistance,  $b_2$  1.4 times as long as of interdistance.

Anal plate discoid with two posteriorly directed appendages, the latter cylindrical but widening outwards, each with a distinct inner tooth and a stalked bladder-shaped and pubescent appendage, the latter as long as the basal circular part of the plate, posterior branches separated by deep narrow incision as long as circular part of plate.

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