

On several new or poorly-known Oriental Paradoxosomatidae (Diplopoda: Polydesmida), VIII

О нескольких новых или плохоизученных ориентальных Paradoxosomatidae (Diplopoda: Polydesmida), VIII

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KEY WORDS: Diplopoda, Polydesmida, Paradoxosomatidae, taxonomy, new species, China, Vietnam.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Diplopoda, Polydesmida, Paradoxosomatidae, таксономия, новые виды, Китай, Вьетнам. область.

ABSTRACT. This contribution is devoted to descriptions of *Parorthomorpha panda* sp.n. and *Streptogonopus jeekeli* sp.n., both from central China, of as well as *Touranella peculiaris* sp.n., from south-central Vietnam. *Nedyopus dawydoffiae* (Attems, 1953) is re-described in due detail based on new, near-topotypic material from Vietnam.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Данное сообщение посвящено описаниям *Parorthomorpha panda* sp.n. и *Streptogonopus jeekeli* sp.n., оба из Центрального Китая, а также *Touranella peculiaris* sp.n. из Юго-Центрального Вьетнама. По новому, почти топотипическому материалу из Вьетнама подробно переописан вид *Nedyopus dawydoffiae* (Attems, 1953).

Introduction

This paper continues my series devoted to the paradoxosomatid faunas of Oriental countries and partly published in «Arthropoda Selecta» [Golovatch, 1993, 1994c, 1995a, b, 1996, 1997, 2000]. The present contribution deals with a few additional samples deriving from China and Vietnam, all belonging to the collection of the Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Russia.

Taxonomic part

Parorthomorpha panda sp.n.
Figs 1–6.

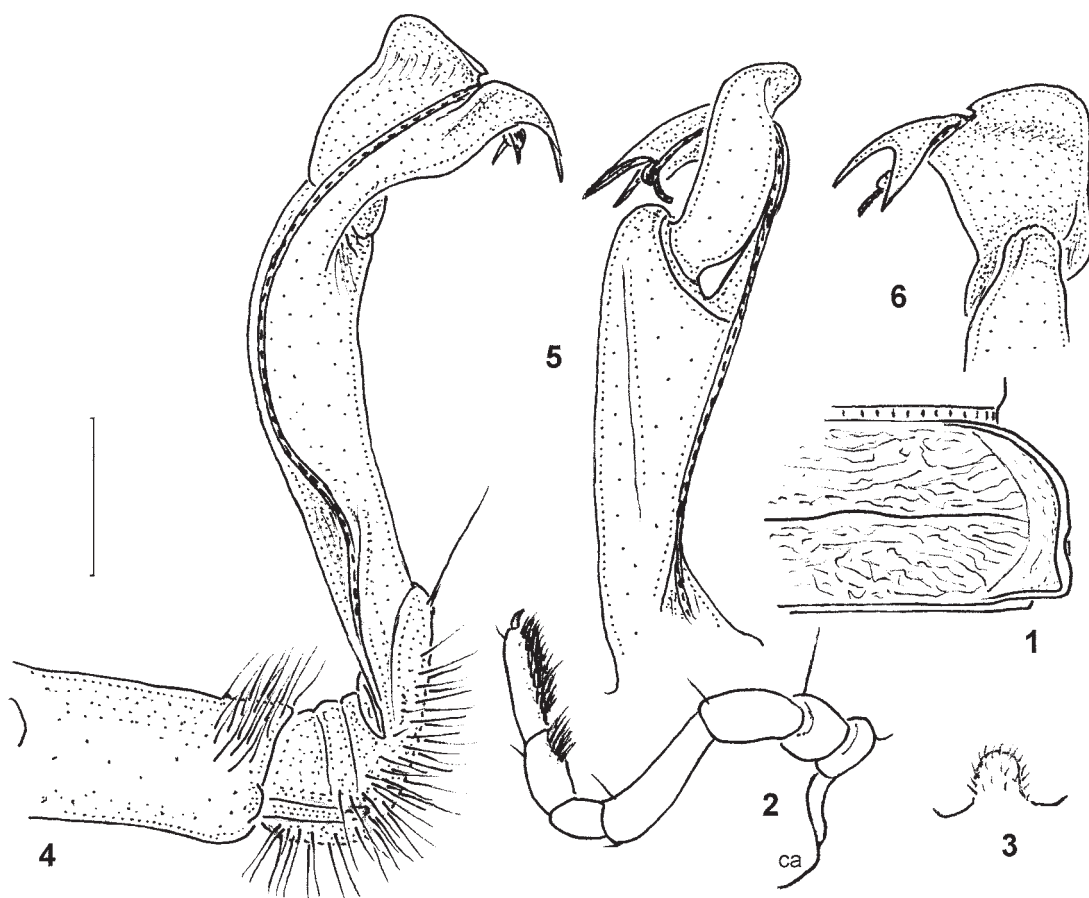
MATERIAL. Holotype ♂, China, Shaanxi Prov., Foping Nature Reserve, Panda area, 33°45'N, 107°48'E, 1600 m a.s.l., 20.IV–11.V.1999, leg. V. Siniyaev & A. Plutenko. PARATYPE: 1 ♂, same locality and date, together with holotype.

DIAGNOSIS. Differs from congeners in its overall black-brown coloration with contrastingly white to white-yellow paraterga, its clearly rugulose metaterga and its lamina medialis, not lamina lateralis, being characteristically bifid.

DESCRIPTION. Length of both holo- and paratype ca 33 mm, width of pro- and metazona 4.0 and 5.0 mm, respectively. General coloration black-brown; antennae, clypeolabral region, venter, legs and distal half of epiproct brown to pinkish brown; paraterga contrastingly white to white-yellow (Fig. 1).

Head width = segments 3 and 4 < collum < segments 2 and 5 < segments 6–16; body thereafter gradually tapering towards telson. Antennae long and slender, slightly clavate, in situ reaching slightly beyond somite 3 dorsally. Paraterga rather well developed (Fig. 1), set rather low (at 1/3–1/2 midbody height); beginning already from collum, very slightly inclined ventrad, calluses rather narrowly bordered dorsally but not bordered ventrally; a little narrower in lateral view on poreless segments compared to pore-bearing ones; caudal corner broadly rounded and clearly surpassing the rear tergal contour on segment 2, onward narrowly rounded and not surpassing the contour until segment 16 (Fig. 1), subspiniform and again clearly surpassing the contour on segments 17–19. Ozopores lateral in position, evident, lying inside a shallow, ovoid fovea in front of caudal corner. Body surface generally dull, metaterga evidently rugulose dorsally (Fig. 1), metazona finely granular laterally below paraterga, prozona very finely shagreened. Transverse metatergal sulcus indistinct, starting from segment 5, present until segment 18, usually reaching the paraterga, line-shaped, slightly arcuate anteriorly near middle (Fig. 1). Tergal setation traceable only as a row of 8+8 rather short setae near front edge of collum. Segments rather poorly constricted (body non-moniliform), stricture between pro- and metazona moderately deep, relatively narrow, finely striolate dorsally down to paratergal level. Pleurosternal carinae mostly evident (Fig. 2, ca), gradually reduced down to a caudal knob towards segment 18. Epiproct rather long, flattened dorsoventrally, digitiform with well developed terminal papillae, tip evidently emarginate; subapical papillae very evident, strongly set off from tip, like a pair of large, lateral, digitiform teeth. Subanal scale subtrapeziform, caudal margin slightly convex, rounded, with a pair of evident, well-separated, setigerous, paramedian knobs at caudal margin.

Sternites glabrous, cross-impression weak, sternal cones missing; a rather high, linguiform, ventral, rounded, setose lamina only between coxae 4 (Fig. 3). Legs relatively long



Figs 1–6. *Parorthomorpha panda* sp.n., ♂ paratype: 1 — right half of metatergum 9, dorsal view; 2 — leg 9, ventral view; 3 — lamina between coxae 4, caudal view; 4–6 — left gonopod, mesal, sublateral and lateral views, respectively. Scale bar 0.75 (1–3) and 0.5 mm (4–6).

Рис. 1–6. *Parorthomorpha panda* sp.n., паратип ♂: 1 — правая половина метатергита 10, вид сверху; 2 — нога 9, вид снизу; 3 — пластинка между тазиками 4, вид сзади; 4–6 — левый гонопод, соответственно изнутри, почти сбоку и сбоку. Масштаб 0,75 (1–3) и 0,5 мм (4–6).

(Fig. 2), slender, by ca 1/3 longer than body height, without adenostyles, two last leg-pairs slightly longer; conspicuous ventral brushes present on pregonopodal tibiae and tarsi, onward these brushes on tibiae gradually reduced into distotibial (Fig. 2); last two leg-pairs devoid of brushes altogether.

Gonopods (Figs 4–6) relatively simple; coxite long, subcylindrical, setose distoventrally; prefemur relatively large, as usual densely setose; femorite long, simple, subcylindrical, slightly curved and enlarged distad, devoid of torsion, any outgrowths, grooves or an additional lateral sulcus demarcating a postfemoral region; postfemoral part (solenomere and solenophore) well-demarcated, curved laterad, much shorter than femorite, quite condensed; solenophore divided into a bulging lamina lateralis with a minute ridge and a denticle distally, and an elongate, slenderer, slightly curved and evidently bifid lamina medialis; solenomere flagelliform but modestly long, nearly fully supported or sheathed by solenophore, tip slightly visible between both spiniform ends of lamina medialis.

ETYMOLOGY. Emphasizes the provenance of this species in sharing the habitat with the Giant Panda, *Ailuropoda*

melanoleuca, as well as the contrastingly black-and-white coloration.

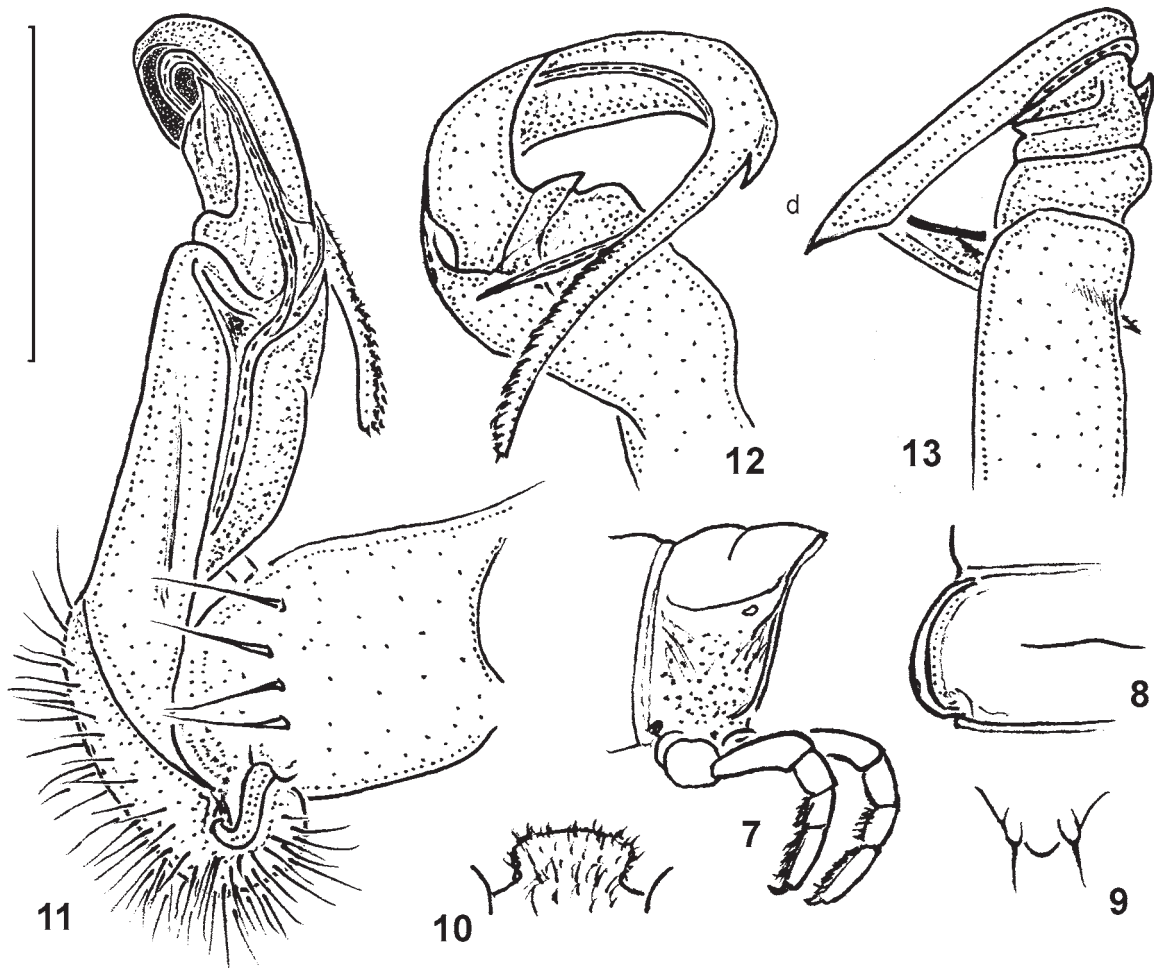
REMARKS. The genus *Parorthomorpha* Golovatch, 1994 has hitherto been known from nine species from Nepal [Golovatch, 1994a]. The above new species agrees well with the original diagnosis, in particular as regards gonopod structure: long and simple coxite and femorite, absence of an additional lateral sulcus demarcating a postfemoral region, a rather compact solenophore divided into equally well-developed laminae, a modestly long solenomere etc. However, it differs well from congeners in some of its peripheral and gonopod characters (see Diagnosis and Golovatch [1994a]). This is the first formal record of this genus in China.

Streptogonopus jeekeli sp.n.

Figs 7–13.

MATERIAL. HOLOTYPE ♂, China, Shaanxi Prov., Foping Nature Reserve, Panda area, 33°45'N, 107°48'E, 1600 m a.s.l., 20.IV–11.V.1999, leg. V. Siniyev & A. Plutenko.

DIAGNOSIS. Differs from congeners by the modestly developed paraterga and pleurosternal carinae, a very dark gener-



Figs 7–13. *Streptogonopus jeekeli* sp.n., ♂ holotype: 7 — body segment 9, lateral view; 8 — left half of metatergum 9, dorsal view; 9 — subanal scale, ventral view; 10 — lamina between coxae 4, caudal view; 11–13 — right gonopod, mesal, dorsal and sublateral views, respectively. Scale bar 2.0 (7–10) and 0.5 mm (11–13).

Рис. 7–13. *Streptogonopus jeekeli* sp.n., голотип ♂: 7 — туловищный сегмент 9, вид сбоку; 8 — левая половина метатергита 9, вид сверху; 9 — субанальная чешуйка, вид снизу; 10 — пластинка между тазиками 4, вид сзади; 10–11 — правый гонопод, соответственно изнутри, сверху и почти сбоку. Масштаб 2,0 (7–10) и 0,5 мм (11–13).

al coloration obviously devoid of a distinct pattern, coupled with certain details of gonopod structure, in particular the presence of a midway tooth on a distally serrulate solenophore.

DESCRIPTION. Length ca 20 mm, width of midbody pro- and metazona 2.5 and 1.8 mm, respectively. Coloration in alcohol blackish brown, but clypeus, genae, caudal parts of some paraterga, tip of epiproct, venter and legs a little lighter, brown.

In width, body segments 3 and 4 subequal < head = segment 5 < collum = segments 6–16; thereafter body gently and gradually tapering towards telson. Labrum densely setose, remaining head nearly glabrous. Antennae slender, moderately long, slightly clavate, in situ not reaching the end of somite 3 dorsally. Paraterga modest (Figs 7–8), calluses bordered only dorsally, present already on collum; caudal corner evidently surpassing the rear tergal contour only on segments 2, 18 and 19, usually broadly rounded, narrowly rounded and dentiform (but still not pointed beak-like) only on segments 2 and 19. Ozopores lateral (Fig. 7). Body surface generally smooth and shining, microgranular only below paraterga, very finely rugulose only on prozona near stricture. Axial line missing. Transverse metatergal sulcus

starting from segment 5, line-shaped, not reaching the base of paraterga. Tergal setae medium-sized, simple, mostly broken off, pattern traceable as a row of setae near front edge of collum and as 2+2 setae in a transverse front row. Somites rather clearly constricted, stricture dividing pro- and metazona evident, smooth at bottom. Pleurosternal carinae evident and complete on segments 2–7, with a rounded tooth caudally, reduced to a short, low and incomplete ridge on segments 8 and 9 (Fig. 7), onward virtually missing. Epiproct relatively short, in dorsal view narrowly coniform, truncate, subapical papillae poorly developed. Subanal scale semi-circular, sides slightly concave, caudal margin rounded, with a pair of evident, well-separated, convex, setigerous, paramedian knobs at caudal margin (Fig. 9).

Sternites without modifications, densely setose, cross-impressions modest; a broad, rounded and setose lamina with a caudal swelling only between coxae 4 (Fig. 10). Legs (Fig. 7) about 1.7 times as long as midbody height, probably somewhat incrassate and elongate as compared to ♀, prefemora with a lateral bulge gradually reduced towards caudal legs; ventrally all tibiae and tarsi except for those of two caudalmost pairs with evident brushes.

Gonopods (Figs 11–13) quite typical of the genus; coxite short, sparsely setose distally; femorite simple, distinctly torched and excavate medially, poorly enlarged distad; postfemoral region evident, demarcated by a distinct dorsolateral sulcus; solenophore very long and evidently coiled, directed laterad, mostly represented by a lamina lateralis, near midway with an evident tooth (**d**), finely serrulate in distal one-third; solenomere subflagelliform, nearly as long as solenophore, largely freely attached to solenophore on mesal side.

ETYMOLOGY. Honours Dr C.A.W. Jeekel, an outstanding specialist in Diplopoda.

REMARKS. The genus *Streptogonopus* Attems, 1914 is known to currently comprise six valid species: *S. neglectus* (Silvestri, 1895), from Ethiopia, *S. aethiopicus* Jeekel, 1956, from Eritrea, *S. phipsoni* (Pocock, 1892), from India and Pakistan, *S. jerdani* (Pocock, 1892) and *S. nitens* Attems, 1936, from India, and *S. degerboelae* Golovatch, 2000, from northern Thailand [Pocock, 1892; Silvestri, 1895; Attems, 1936; Jeekel, 1956; Golovatch, 2000]. Using the latest key [Jeekel, 1956], due to the relatively evident paraterga and poorly-developed pleurotergal carinae, *S. jeekeli* keys out readily between the size groups of 2.8–4.5 and less than 2.0 mm in width.

Nedyopus dawydoffiae (Attems, 1953)

Figs 14–22.

MATERIAL. 6 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, 4 juv., Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov., near Lang Lanh, Bi Doup – Nui Ba Nature Reserve, 12°10'N, 108°40'E, 1.400–1.900 m a.s.l., 1–22.IV.2008, leg. D.N. Fedorenko (Expedition of the Russian-Vietnamese Tropical Center).

REDESCRIPTION. Length ca 38–40 (♂) or 42 mm (♀), width of midbody pro- and metazona 3.1–3.8 and 4.0–4.5 mm (♂) or 4.5 and 5.0 mm (♀), respectively. General coloration yellowish-brown with contrastingly dark brown to blackish head, antennae, most of collum (except for its dorsal part), legs (except for tips of tarsi), base of epiproct, paraprocts and hypoproct; calluses of paraterga 3–19, tip of epiproct and tips of tarsi yellow; tip of antenna whitish.

In width, head < collum = 3 = 4 < 2 < 5 = 15–16, thereafter body gradually and gently tapering caudally.

Antennae slender, moderately long, slightly clavate, in situ not reaching the end of somite 3 dorsally, a little shorter in ♀ compared to ♂. Paraterga modest, set low (mostly at about 1/3 midbody height), like rather thin ribs on poreless segments and like strongly enlarged calluses on pore-bearing segments (Figs 14–15); all calluses evidently bordered/outlined dorsally (Figs 14–15), pore-bearing ones likewise strongly delimited ventrally by a sulcus, but poreless ones at most very poorly outlined ventrally (Fig. 15); caudal corner always rounded, slightly surpassing the rear tergal contour only on segments 2, 18 and 19. Ozopores lateral, evident, lying inside a mostly ovoid groove (Fig. 15). Body surface generally smooth, shining almost throughout, only bases of paraterga finely rugulose; bottom of a rather deep stricture between pro- and metazona delicately striolate; sides below paraterga 2–4 finely microgranular, below subsequent paraterga smooth but poorly shining. Axial line present, but incomplete, interrupted (Fig. 14). Transverse metatergal sulci present on segments 5–18, line-shaped, rather deep, but not reaching the bases of paraterga (Fig. 14). Tergal trichome missing, setation pattern untraceable. Pleurosternal carinae present, incomplete in retained only as a caudal rounded tooth on segments 2–4, complete and like a low, slightly actuated rib on segments 5–7; thereafter only like a swelling (Fig. 15). Epiproct long, digitiform, flattened dorsoventrally, broadly rounded at apex, subapical papillae nearly un-

traceable (Fig. 16). Hypoproct semi-circular, setigerous papillae at caudal edge evidently separated and rather poorly developed (Fig. 17).

Sternites clearly setose, unmodified except for a linguiform, setose, slightly notched lamina between ♂ coxae 4 (Fig. 18). Legs (Fig. 15) modestly long, in ♂ a little incrassate (but without particularly swollen prefemora) and ca 1.3 times as long as midbody height, slightly slenderer and shorter in ♀; tarsal brushes present on ♂ legs 1–7 and 9–13.

Gonopods (Figs 19–22) with subequally stout prefemoral part, femorite, postfemoral part and solenophore; femorite and postfemoral part strongly tortiled so that seminal groove runs mostly on lateral side before getting onto a relatively short and flagelliform solenomere. Postfemoral part with a lobe near base while solenophore with a peculiar parbasal process and a distal lamina supporting the distal-most part of solenomere between both lamellae.

REMARKS. This large species with a characteristic colour pattern has hitherto been known from a single locality in Vietnam (Peak Lang Biang near Dalat, 2.200 m a.s.l.). Although its original description (in *Helicorthomorpha* Attems, 1914) was rather detailed [Attems, 1953], it still contained a few errors while the accompanying drawings were too few and too schematic. So Hoffman [1973] not only provided additional, highly accurate illustrations of the distal parts of the gonopods, but he also transferred *dawydoffiae* to *Vaulogerodesmus* Brölemann, 1916. Furthermore, he also suggested, but not formalized the synonymy of *Vaulogerodesmus* under *Nedyopus* Attems, 1914. Since then *Vaulogerodesmus* has been reviewed, its species keyed [Golovatch, 1995a; Golovatch et al., 2003], and the above suggested synonymy formalized [Chen et al., 2006]. As a result, *Nedyopus* currently comprises 21 nominate species or subspecies, all from East or Southeast Asia, among which *dawydoffiae* has heretofore remained relatively poorly known.

The above new samples, which come from a place lying quite close to the type locality and thus representing near-totypes, allow the original description [Attems, 1953] to be refined in noting the presence of pleurotergal carinae on segments 2–7, of tarsal brushes on ♂ legs 1–7 and 9–13, and of microgranulation below the first 3–4 paraterga. In addition, the gonopod structure is fully clarified, showing a highly characteristic course of the seminal groove and a peculiar shape of the solenophore.

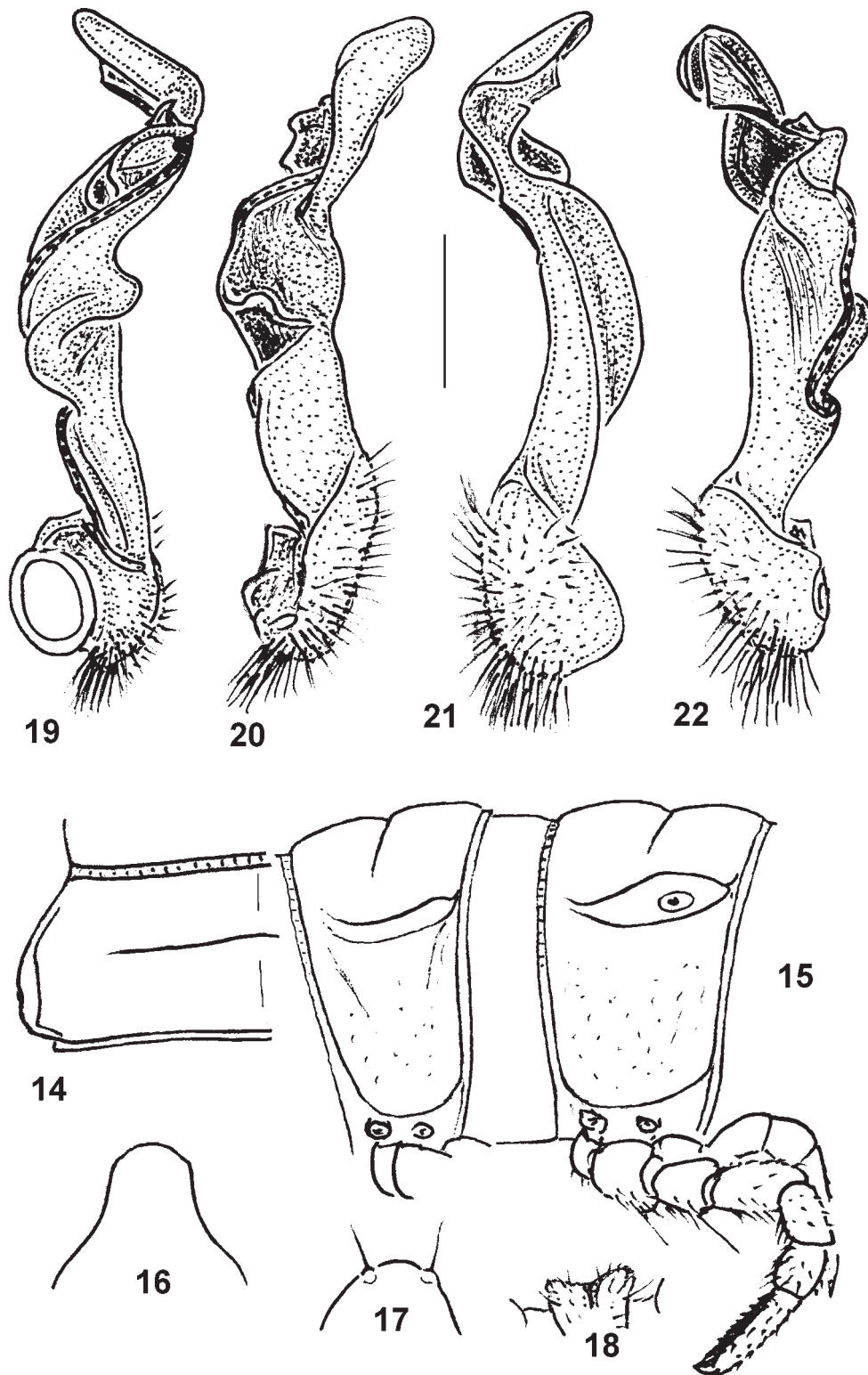
Touranella peculiaris sp.n.

Figs 23–30.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (ZMUM), Vietnam, Lam Dong Prov., near Lang Lanh, Bi Doup – Nui Ba Nature Reserve, 12°10'N, 108°40'E, 1.400–1.900 m a.s.l., 1–22.IV.2008, leg. D.N. Fedorenko (Expedition of the Russian-Vietnamese Tropical Center). PARATYPES: 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality and date, together with holotype.

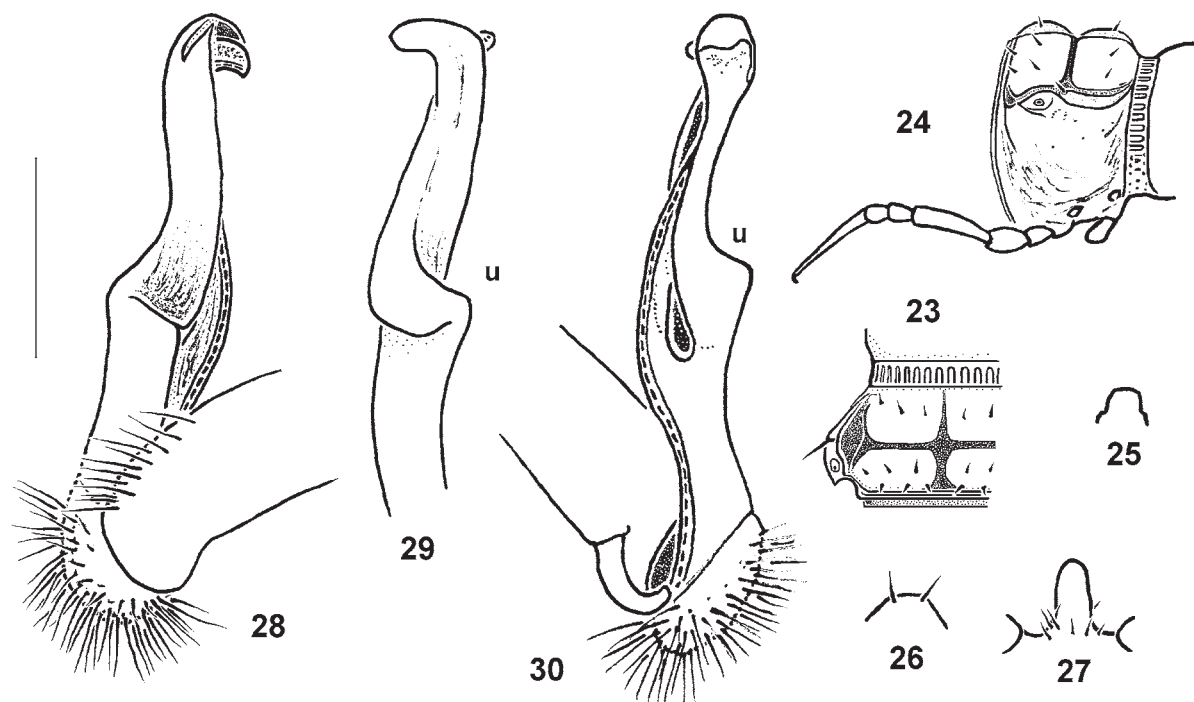
DIAGNOSIS. Differs from congeners mainly in gonopod structure, in particular the absence of a basal process on a relatively long and slender femorite.

DESCRIPTION. Length ca 11 (holotype) to 12 mm (paratype) in ♂, 13–14 mm in ♀ paratypes, width of midbody pro- and metazona 0.8 and 1.1 (holotype), 0.9 and 1.2 (♂ paratype), and 1.2 and 1.5 mm (♀ paratypes), respectively. General coloration in alcohol marbled brown to dark brown; head, limbus and metatergal impressions infuscate, up to blackish; tips of antennae white; venter, several proximal podomeres and caudal 1/3 of most of paraterga lighter, yellow-brown, but distal podomeres infuscate, brown.



Figs 14–22. *Nedyopus dawydoffiae* (Attems, 1953), ♂ from the Bi Doup – Nui Ba Nature Reserve: 14 — left half of metatergum 9, dorsal view; 15 — segments 8 and 9, lateral view; 16 — epiproct, dorsal view; 17 — hypoproct, ventral view; 18 — lamina between coxae 4, subcaudal view; 19–22 — left gonopod, subdorsal, mesal, ventral and sublateral views, respectively. Scale bars 1.5 (14–18) and 0.5 mm (19–22).

Рис. 14–22. *Nedyopus dawydoffiae* (Attems, 1953), ♂ из заповедника Бидуп-Нюба: 14 — левая половина метатергита 9, вид сверху; 15 — туловищные сегменты 8 и 9, вид сбоку; 16 — эпипрокт, вид сверху; 17 — гипопрокт, вид снизу; 18 — пластинка между тазиками 4, почти сзади; 19–22 — левый гонопод, соответственно почти сверху, изнутри, снизу и почти сбоку. Масштабы 1,5 (14–18) и 0,5 мм (19–22).



Figs 23–30. *Touranella peculiaris* sp.n., ♂ paratype: 23 — left half of metatergum 10, dorsal view; 24 — segment 10, lateral view; 25 — epiproct, dorsal view; 26 — hypoproct, ventral view; 27 — lamina between coxae 4, subcaudal view; 28–30 — left gonopod, lateral, ventral and mesal views, respectively. Scale bars 1.0 (23–27) and 0.2 mm (28–30).

Рис. 23–30. *Touranella peculiaris* sp.n., паратип ♂: 23 — левая половина метатергита 10, вид сверху; 24 — туловищный сегмент 10, вид сбоку; 25 — эпипрокт, вид сверху; 26 — гипопрокт, вид снизу; 27 — пластинка между тазиками 4, почти сзади; 28–30 — левый гонопод, соответственно сбоку, снизу и изнутри. Масштабы 1,0 (23–27) и 0,2 мм (28–30).

Head broadest (♂) to as broad as segments 6–16 (♀); body segments 2 and 3 subequal, narrowest, either < collum = segment 4 or 5; body parallel-sided on segments 6–16, thereafter gently and gradually tapering towards telson. Head densely setose. Antennae moderately long, evidently clavate, in situ not reaching the end of somite 3 dorsally (♂), slightly shorter in ♀. Paraterga modest (Figs 23–24), subhorizontal, lying at about 1/3 midbody height; calluses bordered only dorsally, present already on collum; with a setigerous knob at about midway; caudal corner evidently pointed but spiniform and a little surpassing the rear tergal contour only on segments 18 and 19. Ozopores dorsolateral, lying at bottom of a slightly ovoid groove (Figs 23–24). Body surface shining, very finely alveolate all over. Axial line very deep and evident on segments 2–18, sometimes incomplete only in anterior 1/4. Transverse metatergal sulcus also starting from segment 2, likewise very deep and evident, reaching an impressed base of paraterga; so metatergal surface with four clear bosses. Tergal setae medium-sized, simple, often broken off, a little longer on collum and segment 19; pattern traceable as a row of 3+3 setae on front row of 1+1 bosses and as two rows of 3+3 setae on rear row of 1+1 bosses (Fig. 23). Segments very clearly constricted, thus body evidently moniliform; stricture dividing pro- and metazona broad and evidently ribbed at bottom down to about 1/3 body height (Figs 23–24). Pleurosternal carinae totally absent. Epiproct short, flattened dorsoventrally, narrowly truncate, subapical papillae rudimentary (Fig. 25). Hypoproct subtrapeziform, caudal 1+1 setae virtually without knobs and evidently separated (Fig. 26).

Sternites without modifications, sparsely setose, cross-impressions modest; a high, rounded and setose lamina only

between coxae 4 (Fig. 27). Legs long and slender (Fig. 24), about 1.8 (♂) or 1.3 times (♀) as long as midbody height, very slightly incrassate in ♂; prefemora without evident lateral bulge; ventral brushes present and increasingly distal on ♂ tarsi 1–5(6), onward thinning out; adenostyles on ♂ leg 1 absent, but each ♂ coxa 2 with a very evident ventro-apical process carrying a vas deferens.

Gonopods (Figs 28–30) not quite typical of the genus; coxite long, subcylindrical, setose distally; femorite simple, nearly as long as solenophore or solenomere, with neither a basal process nor evidence of torsion; solenophore simple, suberect, sheathing much of a ribbon-shaped solenomere, with a peculiar shoulder (u) near base.

ETYMOLOGY. To emphasize the peculiarities of this new species viz-a-viz the remaining two congeners.

REMARKS. The genus *Touranella* Attems, 1937 has hitherto been known to comprise two species, the type-species *T. gracilis* Attems, 1937, from Danang, South Vietnam [Attems, 1937, 1938], and *T. himalayaensis* Golovatch, 1994, from Nepal [Golovatch, 1994b]. Despite its peculiar gonopod conformation, such as the lack of a femoral process and the presence of an elongated femorite, the new species seems to be closer to both *gracilis* and *himalayaensis* than to any other taxon from amongst the rather numerous Alogolykinae as more recently defined or redefined by Jeekel [1980a, 1980b] and Golovatch [1994b]. Hence the allocation in *Touranella*, a genus which can currently be rediagnosed as follows: constituent species small (1–2 mm wide), showing a considerable metatergal trichome and neither pleurosternal carinae nor adenostyles; gonopod coxite long and subcylindrical; femorite either rudimentary and carrying an evident basal process or considerably elongate and bare, but in any

event with seminal groove running entirely on mesal side and making no loops; a ribbon-shaped suberect solenomere considerably sheathed by a suberect, subequally long, parabasally shouldered (**u**) solenophore showing both a lamina medialis and a lamina lateralis.

The following key is provided to facilitate recognition:

- 1(2) Gonopod femorite elongate and devoid of a process; shoulder **u** rudimentary (Figs 27–30) *T. peculiaris*
 2(1) Gonopod femorite very short and supplied by a process 3
 3(4) Base of solenophore with a prominent parbasal tooth **u**; Nepal *T. himalayaensis*
 4(3) Base of solenophore with a small parbasal tooth **u**; Vietnam *T. gracilis*

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