A redescription of *Anurida elipsoides* STACH, 1949* (*Collembola: Neanuridae*)

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Abstract. Anurida elipsoides Stach, 1949 is redescribed. Anurida brunsvigiensis Hoter, 1964 is a junior synonym of A. elipsoides.

Key words: Entomology, taxonomy, new species, Collembola, Neanuridae.

Thanks to the kindness of Dr Wanda Weiner from the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow we had an opportunity to examine type material of *Anurida elipsoides* Stach, 1949. We found distinct differences between Stach's oryginal description and the type material. This induced us to redescribe the species.

Anurida elipsoides Stach, 1949

Type material: lectotype - &, paralectotypes - & on slide, 5 specimens in alcohol, Dublany near Lwów, Ukraine, sifted from humus - soil, 16.09.1924, collection of Institute of Animal Systematics and Evolution, PAS, Kraków, Poland.

Other material: Wolin Island, Poland, flood debris and under stones on the shore of Kamieński Flood, many specimens, 10-15.04.1991, leg. R.J. Pomorski, D. Skarżyński (Anurida brusvigiensis Hüter, 1964: Skarżyński, Pomorski, 1992); Sriednij Ostrow, North Karelia, Russia, under stones on the sea shore, 24.09.1992, many specimens, leg. R.J. Pomorski, D. Skarżyński (A. brunsvigiensis: Skarżyński, Pomorski, 1994);

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Tonkiele, Nizina Mazowiecka, Poland, on the bank of the Bug river, 2 specimens, 10.09.1994, leg. R.J. Pomorski (*A. brunsvigiensis*: Pomorski, 1994); Węgliniec, Nizina Śląska, Poland, on the bank of the Czerna Mała stream, 3 specimens, 17.09.1994, leg R.J. Pomorski.

REDESCRIPTION

Lenght of adult specimens without antennae 0.75-0.9 mm, lectotype 0.85 mm.

Body rather slender, antennae shorter than head. Colour white. 2 + 2 ocelli without pigment (fig. 1, 3). Body granulation coarse, rather uniform, distinctly coarser on medial areas of IV-VI abdominal tergites (fig. 1).

Ant. IV with simple apical bulb and 8 (7) plump sensilla in a typical arrangement as in figs. 4-5. PAO consisting of 15-18 simple, rather regular vesicles in ovate arrangement (fig. 3).

Mandible with 6 teeth as in fig. 9, maxillary capitulum with 4 strong teeth the second of which has a small denticle at base (fig. 8). Lamella 1, 2 and 3 serrated (figs. 6-7).

Dorsal chaetotaxy as in fig. 1. Setae relatively short and thin, macrochaetae distinct only on IV-VI abdominal tergites. Thoracal segment I with 2+2 setae. Only thoracal II with microsensillum laterally. Abdominal IV with 2+2 setae between sensilla p_4 . Ventral abdominal chaetotaxy as fig. 2. Furca absent (fig. 2, 10). Tubus ventralis with 4+4 setae.

Legs without subcoxal processes. Tibiotarsi with two verticils of setae, distal one regular, symmetrical, composed of 11 setae, subdistal one asymetrical with 9 setae. Subcoxae with 1, 2, 2 setae. Claws always without denticle and empodial appendage.

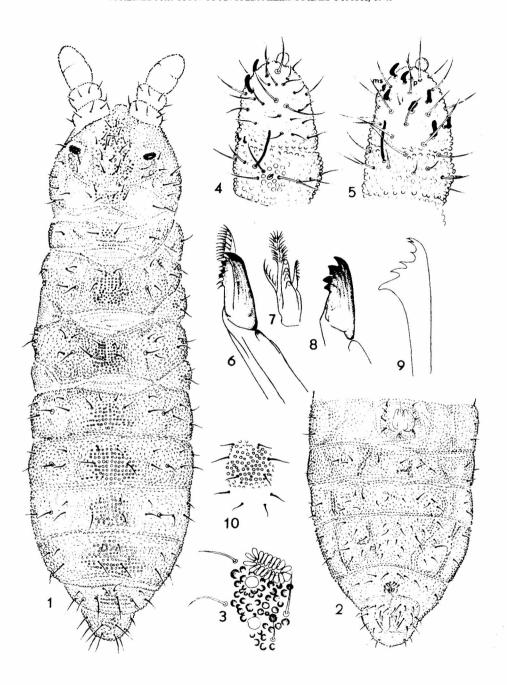
DISSCUSION

In Stach's collection we found 2 specimens on slides and 7 specimens of A. elipsoides in alcohol. The slides are unfortunately illegible. Alcohol-preserved specimens were a basis for redescription. The most important point in the redescription is finding 2+2 unpigmented eyes. Because of their small size (1,5-2 x larger than the surrounding granules) they were omitted from the original description. The remaining characters mentioned by Stach (1949) are in agreement with our observations.

HOTER (1964) describing A. brunsvigiensis states, that it differs from A. elipsoides in the presence of 2+2 unpigmented eyes and in the granulation of V abdominal segment. Though the case of the eyes is obvious, the granulation is debatable. Examining specimens from our collection, coming from various populations, indicates that the size of granules on V abdominal segment varies and is an expression of individual variability. In the light of these facts A. brunsvigiensis is a junior synonym of A. elipsoides.

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY

The species known from Ukraine and Slovakia (STACH, 1949), Austria (CHRISTIAN, 1987) and Poland (SZEPTYCKI, WEINER, 1990) as A. elipsoides, and also from



1 - 10. Anurida elipsoides. 1 - dorsal chaetotaxy; 2 - ventral chaetotaxy; 3 - PAO and eyes; 4, 5 - III and IV ant. (left antenna); 6, 7 - maxilla; 8 - maxillary capitulum; 9 - mandible; 10 - median area of IVth abdominal sternite

Germany (HÜTER, 1964), Czech Republic (RUSEK, 1977), Poland (SKARŻYŃSKI, POMORSKI, 1992) and Russia (POMORSKI, SKARŻYŃSKI 1994 in press) as A. brunsvigiensis. Found in humus soil, under flower pots, on marshy meadows, banks of rivers and streams and also on the sea shore. An epilittoral species, associated with very humid habitats.

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