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A new species of the genus *Pumilinura* CASSAGNAU, 1979 from Croatia (Collembola: Neanuridae: Neanurinae)

ADRIAN SMOLIS & DARIUSZ SKARŻYŃSKI

Zoological Institute, University of Wrocław, Przybyszewskiego 63/77, 51-148 Wrocław, Poland,
e-mail: adek@biol.uni.wroc.pl, hypogast@biol.uni.wroc.pl

ABSTRACT. *Pumilinura croatica* n. sp. is described from Croatia. It is close to *P. loksai* (DUNGER, 1973).

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Collembola, Neanuridae, Neanurinae, *Pumilinura*, new species, Croatia.

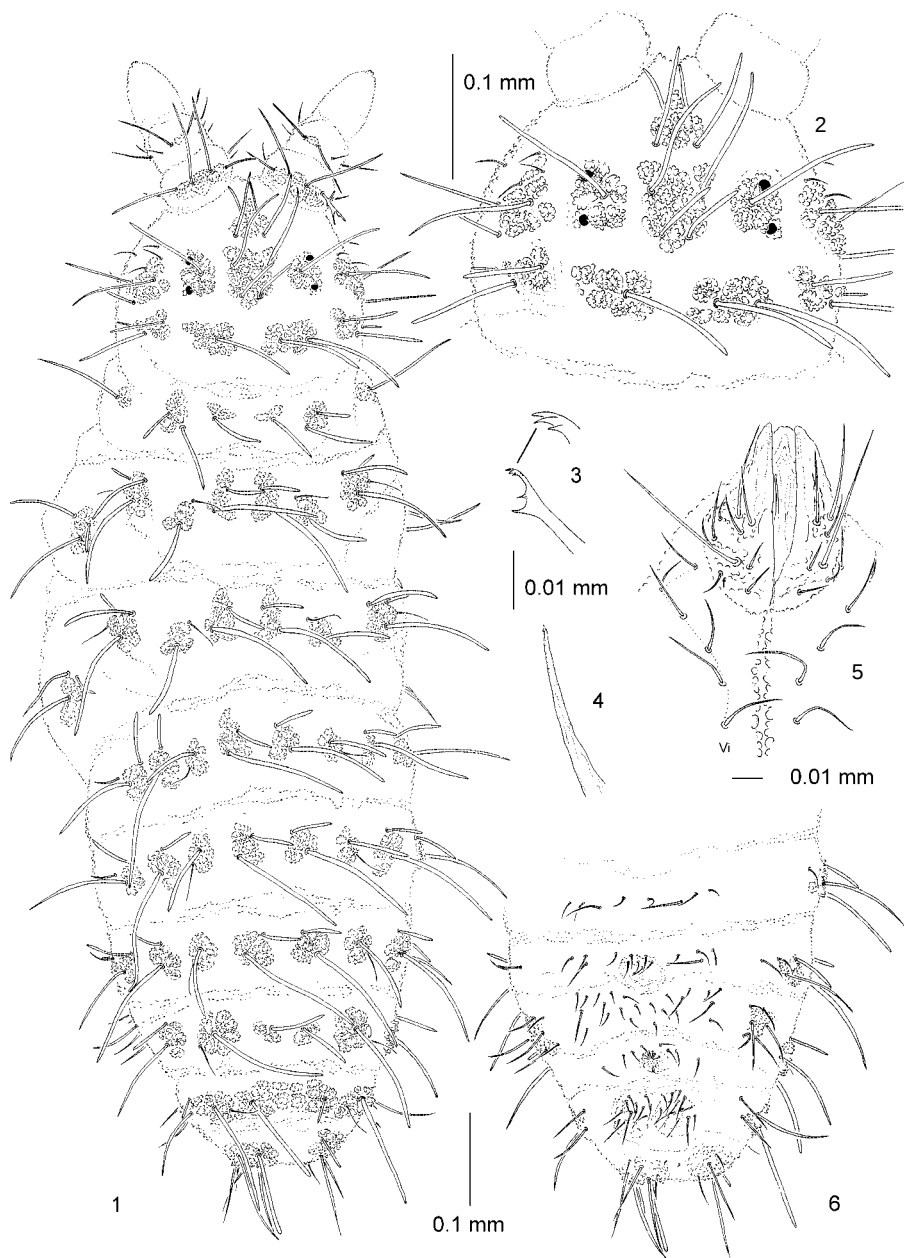
The genus *Pumilinura* CASSAGNAU, 1979 comprised five species distributed in the Balkan Peninsula mainly (PEJA & DEHARVENG 1995). The northern border of the range of the genus is now marked out by the localities of *Pumilinura loksai* (DUNGER, 1973) in South Slovakia (KOVÁČ et al. 1996) and North Hungary (TRASER 1999). In the material from Croatia, which we obtained thanks to the kindness of MARIA ZAGICZEK, we have found a new species of the genus *Pumilinura*. Its description is given below.

TERMINOLOGY

The terminology and layout of the tables used in this paper follow DEHARVENG (1983), DEHARVENG & WEINER (1984) and GREENSLADE & DEHARVENG (1990), and the following abbreviations are used:

General morphology:

abd. – abdomen, ant. – antenna, Cx – coxa, Fe – femur, Scx2 – subcoxa 2, T – tibiotarsus, th. – thorax, Tr – trochanter, VT – ventral tube.



1-6. *Pumilinura croatica* n. sp.: 1 – habitus and dorsal chaetotaxy, 2 – dorsal chaetotaxy of head, 3 – mandible, 4 – maxilla, 5 – chaetotaxy of labium and group Vi, 6 – ventral chaetotaxy of abd. II-VI

Groups of chaetae:

Ag – antegenital, An – anal lobes, Fu – furcal, Ve – ventroexternal, Vi – ventrointernal, Vl – ventrolateral.

Tubercles:

Af – antenno-frontal, Cl – clypeal, De – dorsoexternal, Di – dorsointernal, Dl – dorsolateral, L – lateral, Oc – ocular, So – subocular.

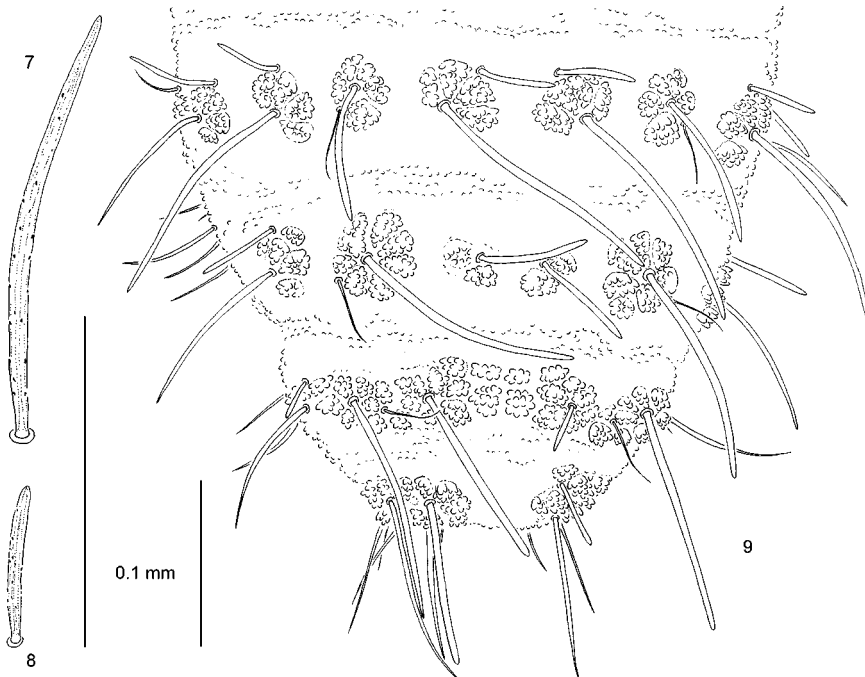
Types of chaetae:

Ml – long macrochaeta, Mc – short macrochaeta, Mcc – very short macrochaeta, me – mesochaeta, mi – microchaeta, ms – s-microchaeta, S or s – chaeta sensalis or sensillum, or – organite on ant. IV, i – ordinary chaeta on ant. IV, mou – cylindrical sensilla on ant. IV (“soies mousses”), x – labial papilla x.

***Pumilinura croatica* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

The new species is named after its terra typica, Croatia.



7-9. *Pumilinura croatica* n. sp.: 7 – chaeta Di1 of th. II, 8 – chaeta Di2 of th. II, 9 – dorsal chaetotaxy of abd. III-VI

DIAGNOSIS

Two characters: absence of numerous chaetae (O, C, D, E, Ocp, Di2 and De2) on dorsal side of head and presence of fused tubercles on abd. V place *Pumilinura croatica* n. sp. near *P. loksai*. Nevertheless, it can be easily separated from mentioned species by the following set of characters: absence of chaeta Oca on head (in *P. loksai* present), presence of chaeta f on labium (in *P. loksai* absent), absence of labial papillae x (in *P. loksai* present), groups Vi and Ve on ventral side of head with 6 and 8-9 chaetae respectively (in *P. loksai*: 5 and 3-4 chaetae), tubercle Di and De on th. I with 1 and 2 chaetae respectively (in *P. loksai*: 0 and 1 chaeta), tubercles L on th. II-abd. IV with 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 6 chaetae respectively (in *P. loksai*: 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3-4 chaetae) and tubercles Di on abd. IV separate (in *P. loksai* fused).

Table 1. Chaetotaxy of *Pumilinura croatica* n. sp.

a) cephalic chaetotaxy

Tubercle	Number of chaetae	Types of chaetae	Names of chaetae
Cl	4	MI Mc	F G
Af	4	MI Mc	B A
Oc	1	MI	Ocm
(Di+De)	2	MI	Di1, De1
DI	3	MI Mc Mcc	DI5 DI1 DI4
(L+So)	7	MI Mcc me	L4, So1 L1 So3-6

Number of other cephalic chaetae: Vi, 6; Ve, 8-9; labrum, 2 / 2, 4; labium, 10, 0x; ant. I, 7; ant. II, 9-11; ant. III, 18 + 5s; ant. IV, 8S + i + or + 12mou.

b) postcephalic chaetotaxy

	Terga				Legs				
	Di	De	DI	L	Scx2	Cx	Tr	Fe	T
th. I	1	2	1	-	0	3	6	13	19
th. II	2	1+s	3+s+ms	3	2	7	6	12	19
th. III	2	1+s	3+s	3	2	8	6	11	18
Sterna									
abd. I	2	1+s	2	3	VT: 4				
abd. II	2	1+s	2	3	Ve: 4 Ve1- present				
abd. III	2	1+s	2	4	Ve: 4 Fu: 6 me 0 mi				
abd. IV	1	1+s	3	6	Ve: 8 VI: 4				
abd. V	[(5-6+s)+ (5-6+s)]				Ag: 3			VI: 1	
abd. VI	7				Ve:12-13			An:2mi	

DESCRIPTION

Body length (without antennae) of holotype 1.15 mm. Habitus typical of *Neanurini* (CASSAGNAU 1989). Colour of the body greyish-blue. 2+2 large, dark-pigmented eyes (Figs 1, 2).

Types of dorsal ordinary chaetae: macrochaetae M1 thickened, narrowly sheathed, feebly serrated and not pointed (Fig. 7); macrochaetae Mc and Mcc thickened, apically not pointed (Fig. 8); mesochaetae thin and pointed.

Head. Buccal cone short and rounded at apex (Fig. 5). Labral chaetotaxy 2 / 2, 4. Labrum with ventral arc-like sclerifications. Chaetotaxy of labium as in Fig. 5 and Tab. 1. Maxilla styliiform (Fig. 4), mandible thin with 2 basal and 3 apical teeth (Fig. 3). Chaetotaxy of antennae as in Tab. 1. Apical vesicle distinct, trilobed. S-chaetae subequal, long and moderately thickened. Chaetotaxy of head as in Fig. 2 and in Tab. 1. Head with numerous chaetae absent (O, C, D, E, Oca, Ocp, Di2, De2, DI2, 3, 6, L2, 3 and So2). Chaeta A shorter than B (Fig. 2).

Thorax, abdomen, legs. Chaetotaxy of th. and abd. as in Figs 1, 6, 9 and in Tab. 1. Tubercles L on abd. III and IV with 4 and 6 chaetae respectively (Fig. 6). Tubercles Di on abd. IV separate. All tubercles on abd. V fused. Cryptopygy absent (Figs 1, 9). Chaetotaxy of legs as in Tab. 1. Claw untoothed.

TYPES

Holotype: subadult male on slide, moss in a mixed forest, the Plitvička jezera National Park, Mala Kapela Mountains, Croatia, 10. 10. 2000, leg. M. ZAGICZEK (type material preserved in the collection of the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Poland).

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