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*Paranurida kopetdagi* a new genus and species of *Neanuridae* from  
Turkmenia\*  
(*Insecta: Collembola*)

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ABSTRACT. *Paranurida kopetdagi* n. gen. et n. sp. is described from the Kopet Dag (Turkmenia). Its systematic position is discussed.

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

***Paranurida* n. gen.**

DIAGNOSIS

Small size. Body shape of *Micranurida* - type with uniform granulation, without tubercules and reticulations. Pigmentation diffuse bluish-gray with 2 + 2 black eyes. Ant. IV with 8 hammer-shaped sensilla, seta "i" and microsensillum. Chaetotaxy of ordinary setae on ant. IV reduced. PAO absent. Labral chaetotaxy in 2 rows. Mandible absent. Maxilla styliform. Body chaetotaxy homogenous, similar to *Pseudachorutinae*. No furca. Claw untoothed, with remnant of empodial appendage.

DERIVATIO NOMINIS

On account of similarity to *Paranura* AXELSON, 1902 and *Anurida* LABOULBÉNE, 1865.

DISCUSSION

*Paranurida* gen. n. represents a combination of morphological features characteristic of many genera within the *Neanuridae*. Combination of the following

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characters: lack of PAO, shape of sensilla on ant. IV, presence of microsensillum on ant. IV, absence of furca, body chaetotaxy, lack of tubercles and typically rounded abd. VI, as well as reduced number of eyes indicate a relationship with numerous genera within *Pseudachorutinae*, e.g.: *Anurida* LABOULBÉNE, 1865; *Micranurida* BORNER, 1901; *Pseudachorutella* STACH, 1949; *Pseudanurida* SCHOTT, 1901. The new genus also appears to be related to some species of *Paranura* (*Neanurinae*), e.g.: *P. impedita* PALACIOS-VARGAS & DEHARVENG, 1987 and *P. quadrilobata* HAMMER, 1953, since like them it has no tubercles, furca and PAO; it has a similar arrangement and number of sensilla on ant. IV and reduced number of eyes. Besides, the lack of mandibles suggests relationship to the *Brachystomellinae*, especially to genera without PAO e.g.: *Cassagnella* NAJT & MASSOUD, 1974, *Bonetella* STACH, 1949 and *Subclavontella* STACH, 1949. The structure of mouthparts, reduced chaetotaxy of ordinary setae on ant. IV and presence of remnant of empodial appendage are characteristic only of this genus. *Paranurida* gen. n. does not fit within the definitions of the *Neanurinae* and *Pseudachorutine* formulated by MASSOUD (1967) and DEHARVENG (1981) and the situation requires re-defining these subfamilies or simply resigning them.

### *Paranurida kopetdagi* n. sp.

#### MATERIAL

Holotype male and paratype male (on slides), Nochur region, Kopet Dag, Turkmenia, April 1993, soil sample, leg. Grzegorz WÓJCIK (preserved in authors collection).

#### DESCRIPTION

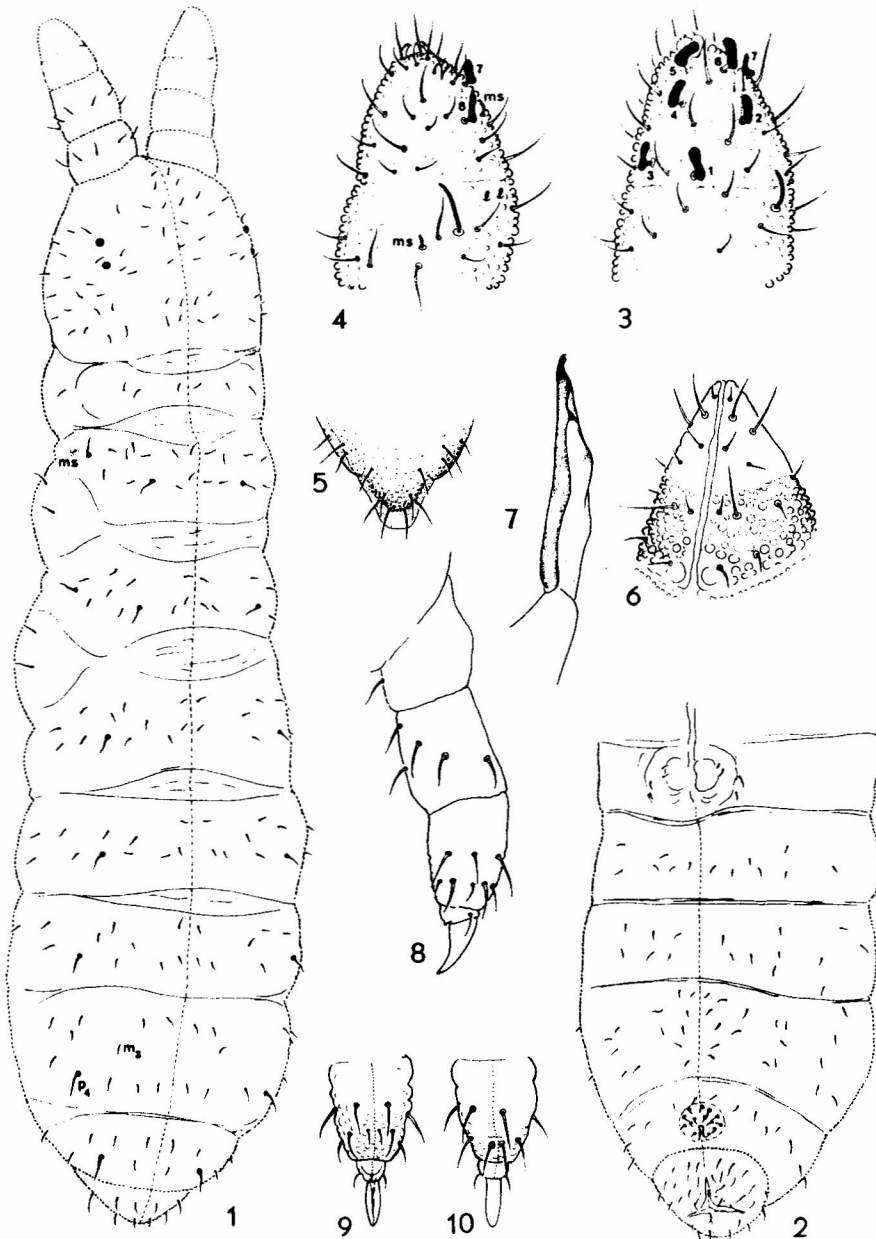
Length without antennae 0,5 mm. Body shape of *Micranurida*-type, with normally rounded abd. VI. Colour diffuse bluish-gray. 2 + 2 black pigmented eyes. Granulation homogenous, without tubercles and reticulations.

Antenna IV with 8 subequal, thick and hammer-shaped sensilla in arrangement similar to antennal chaetotaxy of *Neanurinae* (figs. 3, 4). Chaetotaxy of long ordinary chaetae on Ant. IV reduced - its impossible to identify 4 triplets of setae typical for the *Neanurinae* (DEHARVENG, 1981). Apical bulb trilobed. Subapical organ on the bottom of deep funnel (spiracle), ms on ant. IV in latero-external position c. 1/2 length from the base, ms on ant. III slightly below AO III. AO III as in fig. 3, 4.

PAO absent.

Buccal conus long. Labrum with 3 + 3 setae in 2 rows and 1 + 1 prelabral setae (fig. 5), labium with 8 + 5 setae (fig. 6). Maxilla styliform (fig. 7). Mandible absent.

Body chaetotaxy as in fig. 1, 2. Ordinary setae of mesochetae-type. Tergite setae sensuales thin, twice longer than ordinary setae. Formula of s-setae: 0/022/11111. Th. I with 3 + 3 setae. Only 2nd thoracic tergite with ms laterally. Abd. IV distinctly broader with row m (seta  $m_3$  present) and 3 + 3 setae between sensilla  $p_4$ . On abd. IV



1-10. *Paranurida kopetdagi* n. sp.: 1 - dorsal chaetotaxy; 2 - ventral chaetotaxy of abdomen; 3 - III and IV antennal segment in dorso-lateral position, 4 - III and IV antennal segment in ventro-lateral position, 5 - labrum, 6 - labium, 7 - maxilla, 8 - leg of the 3rd pair, 9 - ventral side of tibiotarsus, 10 - dorsal side of tibiotarsus

sternite no remnants of furca. Chaetotaxy of this area as in fig 2.

Subcoxae I, II, III with 1, 2, 2 setae respectively. Tibiotarsi with 2 regular verticils of setae, of which distal one is composed of 10 (5 + 5) setae. Subdistal composed of 6 (3 + 3) setae (figs. 8-10). Claws without inner tooth, but with remnant of empodial appendage (fig. 8).

#### DERIVATIO NOMINIS

The name is derived from the type locality.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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