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A new species of the genus *Endonura* CASSAGNAU, 1979 from Israel (Collembola: Neanuridae)

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ABSTRACT . *Endonura gladiirostra*, a new species from Israel is described and illustrated.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Collembola, Neanuridae, *Endonura*, new species, Israel.

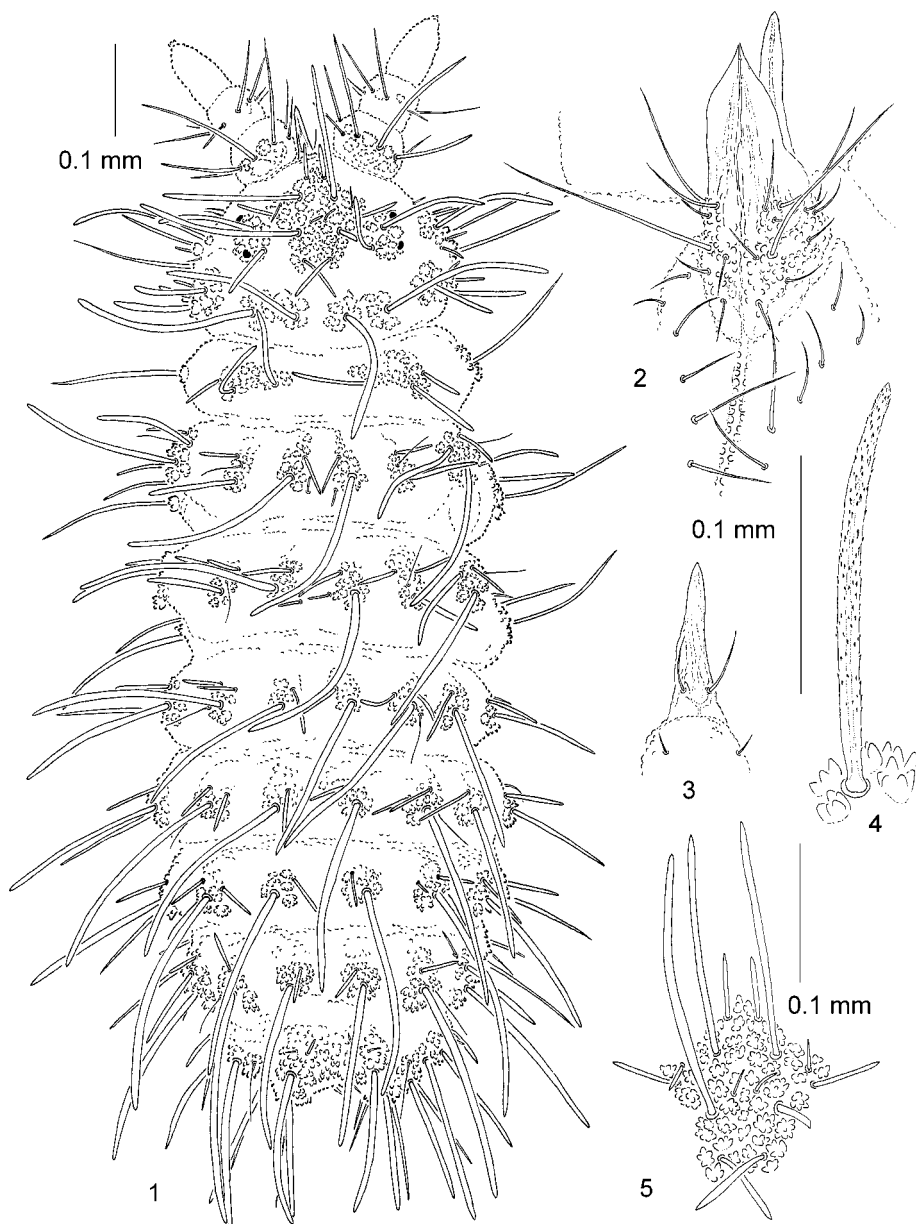
The genus *Endonura* CASSAGNAU, 1979, with its 27 species (POMORSKI & SKARŻYŃSKI 2000), is one of the most speciose genera within the tribe Neanurini (CASSAGNAU 1989). Most members of the genus have European distribution, often limited to the Mediterranean part of the continent. Only one species, *Endonura reticulata* (AXELSON, 1905) sensu FJELLBERG, 1998 is widely distributed and reported from many localities in North Holarctic (FJELLBERG 1985, 1998). In the material from Israel we found a new species of the genus. 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.



1-5. *Endonura gladiirostra* n. sp.: 1 - habitus and dorsal chaetotaxy, 2 - chaetotaxy of labium and group Vi, 3 - chaetotaxy of labrum, 4 - chaeta Di1 of th. V, 5 - tubercle (Cl+Af) on head

Groups of Chaetae:

Ag – antegenital, 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 setae:

Ml – long macrochaeta, Mc – short macrochaeta, Mcc – very short macrochaeta, me – mesochaeta, mi – microchaeta, ms – s-microchaeta, S – or s – chaeta sensuality or sensilla, or – organite of antenna IV, i – ordinary chaeta on ant. IV, mou – cylindrical sensillae on ant. IV (“soies mousses”), x – labial papilla x, L’ – ordinary chaeta on abd. V.

***Endonura gladiirostra* n. sp.**

ETYMOLOGY

The new species has an exceptionally elongated buccal cone (Latin word „*rostrum*”), resembling a sword (Latin word „*gladius*”).

DIAGNOSIS

Endonura gladiirostra belongs to a small group of species characterised by fused tubercles Cl and Af on the head. The group comprises also *E. granulata* (CASSAGNAU & DELAMARE-DEBOUTTEVILLE, 1955) from Lebanon, *E. pejai* DEHARVENG, 1980 and *E. poisotae* DEHARVENG, 1980 (both from Corsica). The new species differs from all of them in the following characters: chaetotaxy of labrum (0/2, 2), fused tubercles Di and De on th. I and strongly developed cryptopygy. The other mentioned species have a higher number of chaetae on labrum, separate tubercles Di, De on th. I and cryptopygy poorly developed or completely absent. In the dorsal chaetotaxy of head and thorax *E. gladiirostra* is most similar to *E. granulata*. Additionally, the new species differs from the latter in the number of chaetae on tubercle De of abd. I-III (*gladiirostra*: 4, *granulata*: 3 chaetae) and the shape of long macrochaetae (*gladiirostra*: thickened and apically not pointed, *granulata*: thin and pointed).

DESCRIPTION

Body length holotype (without antennae): 1.28 mm. Habitus typical of *Neanurini* (CASSAGNAU 1989). Colour of the body greyish-blue. 2+2 large, dark-pigmented eyes (Fig. 1).

Types of dorsal ordinary chaetae: macrochaetae Ml thickened, narrowly sheathed, distinctly serrated and not pointed (Fig. 5); macrochaetae Mc and Mcc thickened, pointed or rounded at apex; microchaetae thin and pointed.

Head. Buccal cone strongly elongate. Labrum pointed, with ventral sclerifications oval as in Figs 2, 3. Labrum chaetotaxy 0 / 2, 2. Chaetotaxy of

labium as in Fig. 2 and Tab. 1. Maxilla styliform, mandible thin and tridentate. Chaetotaxy of antennae as in Tab. 1. Apical bulb distinct, trilobed. S-chaetae subequal, long and moderately thickened. Chaetotaxy of head as in Figs 1, 5 and in Tab. 1. Tubercles Cl and Af fused, with a small non-reticulate area between chaetae C and F. Chaeta 0 absent. Chaeta A shorter than B.

Table 1. Chaetotaxy of *Endonura gladiirostra* n. sp.

a) Cephalic chaetotaxy

Tubercle	Number of chaetae	Types of chaetae	Names of chaetae
(Cl+Af)	14	MI Mc Mcc	B, F A, G, E C, D
Oc	3	MI Mc mi	Ocm Ocp Oca
Di	2	MI mi	Di1 Di2
De	2	MI mi	De1 De2
DI	6	MI Mc mi	DI1, DI5 DI4 DI2, DI3, DI6
(L+So)	9	MI Mcc or mi mi	L1, L4, So1 L2, So2 So3-6

Number of other cephalic chaetae: Vi, 6; Ve, 9-12; labrum, 0 / 2, 2; labium, 11, 0x;
ant. I, 7; ant. II, 12; ant. III, 17-18 + 5s; ant. IV, 8S + i + or + 12mou.

b) Postcephalic chaetotaxy

Terga					Legs				
Di	De	DI	L		Scx2	Cx	Tr	Fe	T
th. I	3		1	-	0	3	6	13	19
th. II	3	2+s	3+s+ms	3	2	7	6	12	19
th. III	3	3+s	3+s	3	2	8	6	11	18
					Sterna				
abd. I	2	3+s	2	3	VT: 4				
abd. II	2	3+s	2	3	Ve: 5	Ve1- present			
abd. III	2	3+s	2	3	Ve: 5			Fu:4 me 0 mi	
abd. IV	2	2+s	3	6	Ve: 8			VI: 4	
abd. V	3+3	5+s			Ag: 3			VI: 1	L: 1
abd. VI	7				Ve:14			An:2mi	

Thorax, abdomen, legs. Chetotaxy of th. and abd. as in Fig. 1 and in Tab. 1. Tubercles Di and De on th. I fused. Tubercles L on abd. III and IV respectively with 3 and 6 chaetae (Fig. 5). Cryptopygy present, strongly developed (Figs 1, 5). Chaetotaxy of legs as in Tab. 1. Claw untoothed.

TYPES

Holotype: subadult female on slide, litter, shrubs, near village Kanyon, Israel, Mount Carmel, Lower Nahal Oren, N slope displays a dense maqui-fire of *Quercus calliprinos* and *Pistacia palaestina*, 16. 02. 1999 (type material preserved in the collection of the Department of Biodiversity and Evolutionary Taxonomy, Wrocław University, Poland).

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