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Pratanurida podolica sp. n. (Collembola, Neanuridae, Pseudachorutinae) from Ukraine

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Abstract. A new species of the genus *Pratanurida* RUSEK, 1973 from Ukraine is described and illustrated.

Key words: Collembola, Neanuridae, Pseudachorutinae, *Pratanurida*, new species, Ukraine, Podolya.

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In 1973, RUSEK created the new genus *Pratanurida* with the type species *P. cassagnaui* from Moravia (Czech Republic). ELLIS (1976) described *Pseudachorutes* (*Pratanurida*) *mucronata* from central Crete (Amnisós). Two next species (*Pratanurida tananensis* and *P. foxi*) were described from Alaska by FJELLBERG (1985). *P. foxi* probably belongs to another genus as the structure of furcal vestiges suggests. ARBEA & JORDANA (1990) transferred *Pseudachorutes minutus* SELGA, 1966 and *P. guadalajarensis* SIMÓN, 1985 (from Spain) to this genus, and described a new species *Pratanurida menorquina* (the two last species are considered presently as the subspecies of *P. minuta*). JORDANA et al. (1997) placed also *Pseudachorutes boerneri* SCHÖTT, 1902 in the genus *Pratanurida*.

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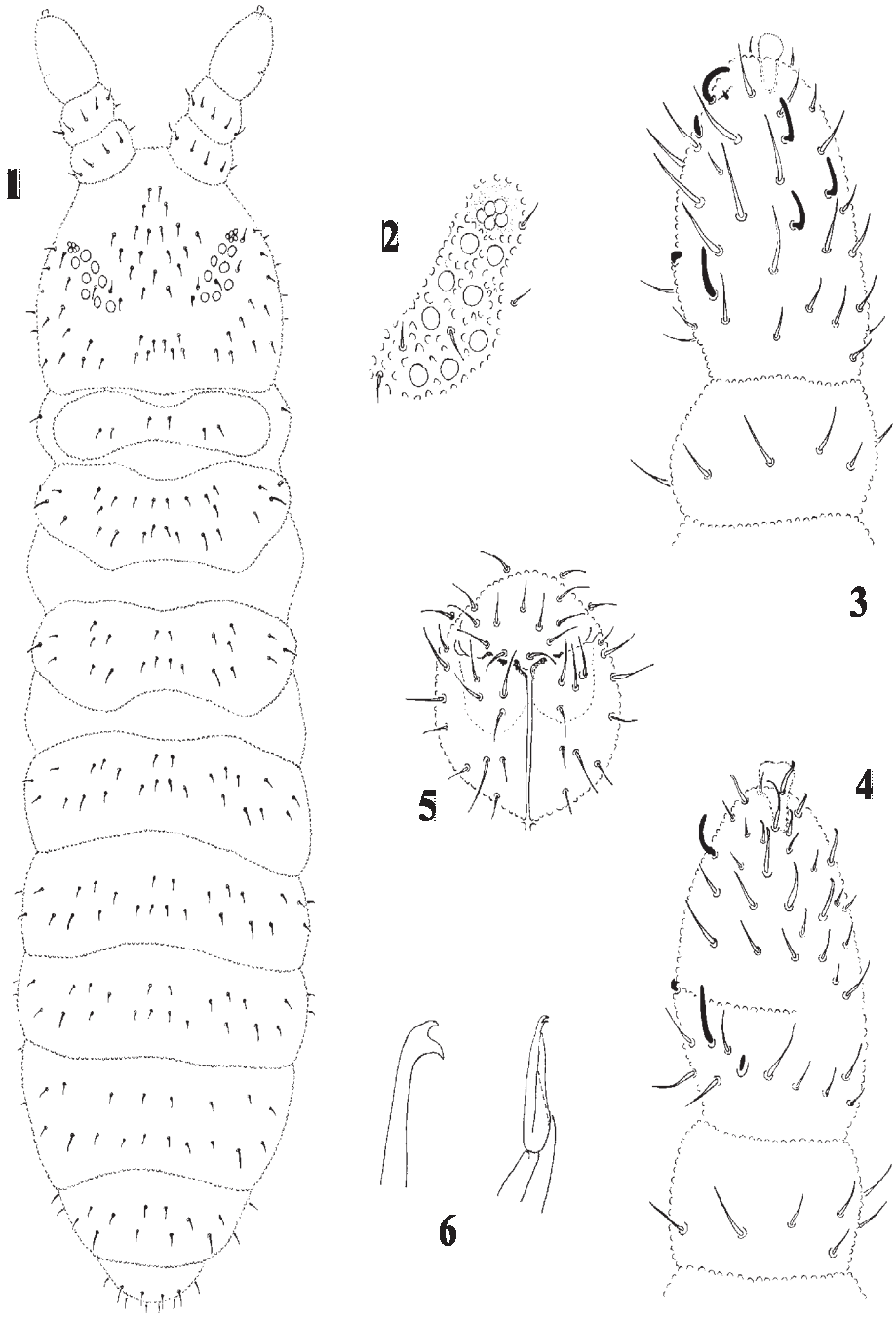
Pratanurida podolica sp. n.

(Figs 1-9)

D i a g n o s i s. Habitus and buccal cone typical for the genus *Pratanurida*. Antennal segment IV with five sensilla. Postantennal organ with five vesicles. 8+8 eyes present. Formula of sensory setae s per half tergum: 022/11111. Head with seta d0, without seta a0. Thoracic tergum I with



Figs 1-6 – *Pratanurida podolica* sp. n. 1 – dorsal chaetotaxy; 2 – postantennal organ and eyes; 3 – antennal segments II-IV dorsally; 4 – antennal segments II-IV ventrally; 5 – labral and labial chaetotaxy; 6 – mandible and maxilla.

3+3 setae. Furca with five setae on each dens. Small, hooked mucro with very tiny lamella. Tibiotarsi I, II and III with 18, 18 and 17 setae, respectively. Subcoxae "2" I, II and III with 0, 2 and 2 setae, subcoxae "1" I, II and III with 1, 2 and 3 setae, respectively. Each anal valve with two setae hr.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Holotype (female) length 0.65 mm, length of paratype (female): 0.72 mm. Colour in alcohol bluish-grey, ocular plate bluish-black.

Antennae shorter than head (about 3/4 the length of head). Antennal segment I with 7 setae, antennal segment II with 12-13 setae. Antennae III and IV fused dorsally, ventral separation well marked (Figs 3 and 4). Sensory organ of antennal segment III consisting of: two small, bent internal sensilla, two subcylindrical guard sensilla (both of the same size) and two guard setae between them; ventral microsensillum present. Antennal segment IV with rather long ordinary setae, with five slightly distinct subcylindrical sensilla; dorsoexternal microsensillum present, truncated subapical organite present; apical vesicle slightly trilobated, ventral side with a few truncated setae (Fig. 4).

Postantennal organ (Fig. 2) 1.6 times larger than ocellus B, bearing five vesicles. Eyes 8+8. Buccal cone typical for the genus. Mandible with 2-3 teeth, maxillae styliform, head of maxillae short, griffe two small apical ones, one not very well visible lamella (Fig. 6). Labral chaetotaxy: 2/2342 (Fig. 5).

Dorsal chaetotaxy as in Fig. 1, with mesochaetae, with slightly longer sensory setae s. Their formula per half tergum: 022/11111. Microsensilla on thoracic tergum II present. Head with seta d0, without seta a0. Thoracic tergum I with 3+3 setae. Abdominal terga I-IV with seta s = seta p4, thoracic tergum V with s = p2. Thoracic sterna without setae. Ventral tube with 4+4 setae, abdominal sternum I without setae, abdominal sternum II with 5+5 setae (Fig. 7).

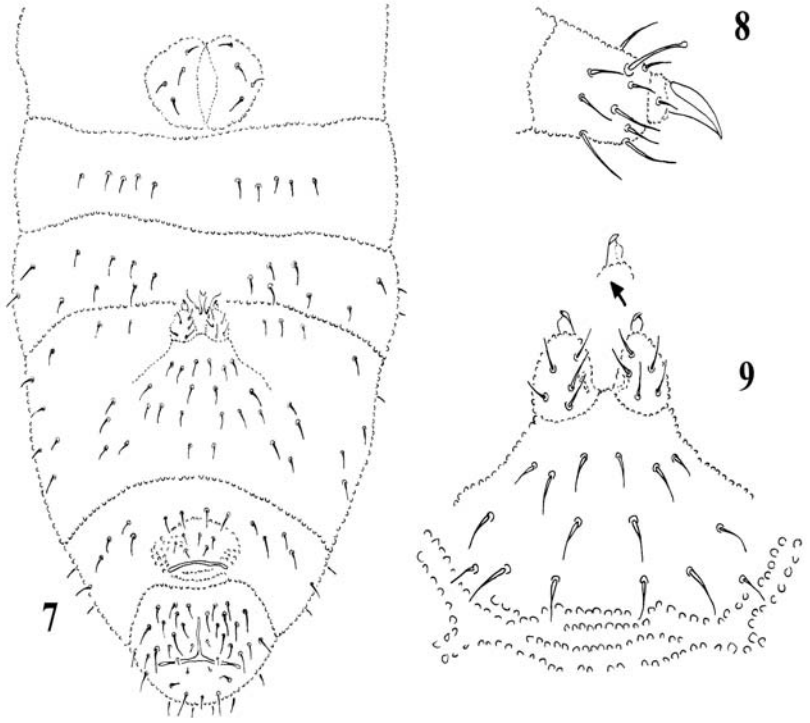
Furca short with 6 setae on each dens (Figs 7 and 9). Small, hooked mucro present. Tenaculum with 3+3 teeth. Each anal valve with two setae hr (Fig. 7). Males unknown.

Tibiotarsi I, II and III with 18, 18 and 17 setae, respectively, seta A1 capitate, seta M absent, seta B7 absent on tibiotarsus III . Femora I, II and III with 13, 12 and 11 setae, trochanters I, II and III with 6 setae each, coxae I, II and III with 3, 7 (8) and 7 setae, subcoxae "2" I, II and III with 0, 2 and 2 setae, subcoxae "1" I, II and III with 1, 2 and 3 setae, respectively. Claw without inner and lateral teeth (Fig. 8). Empodial appendage absent.

T y p e m a t e r i a l. Holotype female and one paratype (female): in the State Museum of Natural History, Ukrainian National Academy of Science, L'viv.

T y p e l o c a l i t y. Ukraine, Podolya region, Kremenetsky Mts., xerothermic meadow, soil, 11.vi.1999, lgt. I.J. KAPRUS'.

D i s c u s s i o n. Among the six species of *Pratanurida* RUSEK, 1973 only *P. podolica* sp. n., *P. minuta* (SELGA, 1966) and *P. boerneri* (SCHÖTT, 1902) possess mucro separated from dens, 5-6 setae on dens and tenaculum with 3+3 teeth. The new species is very close to *P. boerneri* in the number (five) of vesicles in postantennal organ (6-9 in *P. minuta*), in the presence of seta m4 on the thoracic tergum II (absent in *P. minuta*), in the presence of seta d0 and 5+5 other setae d on the head (seta d0 absent, 6+6 other setae d in *P. minuta*), and the presence of capitate seta A1 on tibiotarsi (acuminate in *P. minuta*). *P. podolica* shares with *P. minuta* the same number (five) of sensilla on the antennal segment IV (six in *P. boerneri*), but by the new species all of these sensilla have the same shape (in *P. minuta* one internal and one external enlarged), apical vesicle trilobated (simple one in *P. boerneri*). The new species *P. podolica* differs from both mentioned species by the absence of seta M on tibiotarsi.



Figs 7-9 – *Pratanurida podolica* sp. n. 7 – chaetotaxy of abdominal sterna I-VI ; 8 – tibiotarsus III; 9 – furca.

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