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# *Paleonura bilinskii* (Collembola, Neanuridae, Paleonurini), a new species from Ecuador

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The genus *Paleonura* Cassagnau, 1982, with 50 species, is found mainly in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world with some species restricted to high altitudes. Eighteen species have been described from the mountains above 800 m a. s. l., in the Himalayas (13 species) and Kenya and Tanzania (three species each). Seven species (together with the new one) have been found in the mountains above 3000 m a. s. l.: *P. ganesh* Cassagnau, 1991, *P. indrabahadouri* Cassagnau, 1991, *P. setikholensis* Cassagnau, 1991, *P. spectabilis* Cassagnau, 1982, *P. khumbica* Yosii, 1971 (all Himalayas), *P. africana* Cassagnau, 1996 (Kenya) and *P. bilinskii* **sp. nov.** (Ecuador). The northernmost record of the genus is *P. peterbellingeri* Palacios-Vargas & Simón Benito, 2007, from a cave in Virginia, USA (38°55'59.44" N) and the most southern, *P. limnophila* (Cassagnau & Rapoport, 1962) from Argentina (42°52'24.48" S).

Terminology follows Deharveng (1983), Deharveng and Weiner (1984).

Abbreviations used in the text and tables:

General morphology: Abd. I–VI—abdominal terga I–VI, Ant. I–IV—antennal segments I–IV, Cx—coxa, Fe—femur, Scx2—subcoxa 2, Ti—tibiotarsus, Th. I–III—thoracic terga I–III, Tr—trochanter, VT—ventral tube.

Tubercles and chaetal groups: Af—antenno-frontal, CL—clypeal, De—dorso-external, Di—dorso-internal, Dl—dorso-lateral, L—lateral, Oc—ocular, So—subocular, VL—ventro-lateral, Ve—ventro-external, Ag—antegenital, An—anal.

Types of chaetae: M—macrochaeta, Mc—short macrochaeta, me—mesochaeta, mi—microchaeta, ms—s-sensorial microchaeta, S—Sensorial chaeta.

## *Paleonura bilinskii* sp. nov.

Figs 1–7, Tab. 1

**Diagnosis.** Habitus typical of the genus *Paleonura* (Fig. 1 and 2). Dorsal tubercles poorly developed, distinct only on posterior abdominal segments. Buccal cone elongate. Head with 2 Oc chaetae. Ant. IV with trilobed apical vesicle. Tubercles Af and CL with A, B, C, D and F, G chaetae respectively. Tubercles De on Th. II and III with 2 chaetae + S. Tubercles De on Abd. I–III with 2 chaetae + S. Tubercles De and Dl on Abd. IV separated with 2 + S and 3 chaetae respectively.

**Type material.** Holotype: male (E–99–1–HT), paratypes: male (E–99–1/2), 2 females (E–99–1/3–4). All deposited in the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PAS in Kraków (ISEA).

**Type locality.** Ecuador, El Ángel Reserve, Páramo (0°43'02,67" N, 77°57'59,47" W), 3600–3700 m, 6.VI.1999, in the axils of marcescent leaves of *Espeletia*, Sz. Biliński *leg.*

**Etymology.** Named for Sz. Biliński who collected the specimens.

**Description.** Body length 2.1–2.51 mm males and 2.72–3.14 mm females. Colour white in alcohol, orange-red alive (Fig. 1). Cuticular granulation homogenous, rather fine, except for small areas around some setae. Abd. VI bilobed (Fig. 2).

Antennae shorter than head (about 3/4 of the length of head). Ant. I with 7 chaetae, Ant. II with 11 chaetae. Ant. III and IV fused dorsally, ventral separation well marked. Sensory organ on antennal segment III consisting of

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