



## ***Kalanura*—a new genus of Neanurini (Collembola, Neanuridae, Neanurinae) from Siberia, with description of four new species**

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### **Abstract**

*Kalanura*, a new genus of Neanurinae with four new species, *K. babenkoi* **sp. nov.**, *K. compacta* **sp. nov.**, *K. stebaevae* **sp. nov.**, and *K. spectabilis* **sp. nov.**, is described from Russian Siberia. The genus is characterised by separate tubercles DI, So and L on head. Within the tribe Neanurini it is the most similar to genera *Neanura* MacGillivray, 1893 and *Thaumanura* Börner, 1932, which they resemble in the presence of 3+3 eyes and the arrangement of chaetae Di and De on head.

**Key words:** taxonomy, springtails, *Kalanura babenkoi* **sp. nov.**, *Kalanura compacta* **sp. nov.**, *Kalanura stebaevae* **sp. nov.**, *Kalanura spectabilis* **sp. nov.**

### **Introduction**

The Neanurini was established by Cassagnau (1989) as one of the six tribes within the subfamily Neanurinae. Representatives of the tribe are the most numerous in the Palaearctic region and only a few native species were described from Nearctic and Oriental regions (Christiansen & Bellinger 1998, Deharveng & Bedos 2000). The palaeartic fauna of Neanurini is today reasonably well known in the westernmost (Europe) and easternmost (Korea and Japan) part of the region, but almost unknown in the huge areas between them.

Thank to the kindness of Dr. Anatoly Babenko from the Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution (Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow) I received a rich material of Neanurinae, collected from many localities in Russia. Among this material I found numerous specimens of four species from the Central and South Siberia that I can not classify to any existing genus of Neanurini. Exceptional combination of characters of these species justify establishing a new genus.

### **Terminology**

The terminology and layout of the tables used in this paper follow Deharveng 1983, Deharveng & Weiner 1984 and Greenslade & Deharveng 1990.

### **Abbreviations used:**

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

Groups of chaetae: Ag—antegenital, An—anal lobes, Fu—furcal, Ve—ventroexternal, Vi—ventrointer-