



Anodontophora tuvensis gen. nov. et sp. nov. (Collembola: Onychiuridae: Tetrodontophorinae)

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Anodontophora tuvensis—a new genus and species of onychiurids with a fully developed and functional furca is described. It is easily distinguishable by the lack of postantennal organ. Based on the structure of maxillae the new genus is related to the genera *Tetrodontophora* Reuter, 1882 and *Homaloproctus* Börner, 1909.

Only four species with a fully developed and functional furca are known in the family Onychiuridae. *Lophognatella choreutes* Börner, 1908 and *Ussuriaphorura pluripseudocellata* Martynova, 1979 have the maxillae modified and both are in the subfamily Lophognathellinae (Stach, 1954, Fjellberg, 1999). *Tetrodontophora bielansensis* Waga, 1842 and *Homaloproctus sauteri* Börner, 1909 have the maxillae typical of the Onychiuridae and belong in the subfamily Tetrodontophorinae. Thanks to the kindness of Dr. S. K. Stebaeva I received a specimen of a new species of jumping onychiurids from southern Siberia. It cannot be assigned to the any existing genus and is therefore placed in a new genus. The terminology of morphological details used in the following descriptions follows Pomorski (1998) and Fjellberg (1999).

Anodontophora gen. nov.

Type species: *Anodontophora tuvensis* sp. nov.

Diagnosis. Body pigmented, cylindrical, relatively short and robust, without anal spines. All abdominal segments well defined. Dorsal side of body with dorsomedial, lateral and ventral pseudocelli. Pseudocelli well chitinised. Dorsal posterior cephalic pseudocelli present. Parapseudocelli absent. Furca functional, with a fully developed with mucro. Subapical organite present. Antennal III sense organ composed of 4 guard setae and 5 papillae. PAO absent. Type O labial palp with 9 proximal setae (Fig. 7). Head of maxilla typical with short and not modified lamellae, slightly projecting above well developed three-toothed ungulum. Dorsal chaetotaxy of plurichaetotic type. Dorsal setae poorly differentiated into stick-like and apically rounded macro- and mesosetae and apically pointed microsetae. Body sensilla not marked. Tibiotarsal distal whorl with 11 setae.

Etymology. The genus name refers to the lack of anal spines.

Discussion. *Anodontophora* gen. nov. belongs in the subfamily Tetrodontophorinae because of the presence of a functional jumping apparatus, pigmented body, increased number of proximal setae (to 9) on the labial palp, and the typical structure of the head of maxillae. The new genus is characterized by the absence of postantennal organ and a cylindrical body shape. The two related genera, *Tetrodontophora* and *Homaloproctus*, have the postantennal organ and their body is distinctly flattened dorsoventrally with a sharp lateral edge. In addition, the genus *Tetrodontophora* is characterized by the presence of anal spines and spine-like appendages at the posterolateral edges of abdominal segment V. The genus *Homaloproctus* is distinguishable by the lack of anal spines and the autapomorphic presence of 6 small papillae on the antenna tip and a group of distally clubbed setae on the dorsal side of tibiotarsus.

Anodontophora tuvensis sp. nov.

Figs 1-13

Description. Color uniform bluish-grey. Length of holotype (reproductive male) 1.5 mm. Body shape cylindrical, short, without anal spines (Fig. 1). Granulation of body surface fine and uniform, with distinctly marked antennal bases. Antennae nearly as long as head. Antennal segment IV with subapical organite (Fig. 3). Microsensillum on antennal segment IV in latero-external position, above posterior setae (Fig. 5). Subapical organite present. Antennal III sense organ