



Studies on the non-European *Endonura* Cassagnau, 1979 (Collembola, Neanuridae, Neanurinae)

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Abstract

Two new species of non-European *Endonura*, *E. levantica* **sp. nov.** (Israel) and *E. asiatica* **sp. nov.** (Kirgisia), are described and illustrated. *E. reticulata* (Axelson, 1905), the most widespread member of the genus, is redescribed on the basis of a new extensive material.

Key words: *Endonura levantica* **sp. nov.**, *E. asiatica* **sp. nov.**, *E. reticulata*, taxonomy, springtails

Introduction

The subgenus *Endonura* established by Cassagnau (1979), raised to generic status by Deharveng (1982) and recently redefined by Smolis (2008), is among the most thoroughly studied genera within subfamily Neanurinae (Dallai 1983, Deharveng 1979, 1982, Fanciulli & Dallai 2008, Pomorski & Skarżyński 2000, Pozo & Simón 1981, Smolis & Kaprus' 2003, 2009, Smolis 2006, Smolis *et al.* 2007). As here understood, following Smolis (2008), the genus includes 37 valid species. Among members of the tribe Neanurini Cassagnau, 1989 *Endonura* species are easily recognizable by their number of eyes (0–2), reduced mouth part, separate tubercles Di and De on head, the uncross-type of chaetotaxy on head and the number of tubercles on abdomen V (three or two). The highest diversity of the genus is in Europe (34 species of the known 37), but the knowledge of *Endonura* species living outside the continent is very fragmentary and far from satisfactory.

In the present paper two new non-European of *Endonura* are described, suggesting that more members of the genus can be discovered and expected in different parts of the Palearctic region. Additionally, the present paper includes a redescription of *E. reticulata* (Axelson, 1905), the only holarctic and the most widespread species of the genus, known from numerous localities in Scandinavia, Siberia and Alaska (Babenko 2002, 2003; Babenko & Fjellberg 2006; Fjellberg 1985, 1998).

Terminology

Terminology for the description follows that given in Deharveng (1983), Deharveng and Weiner (1984), Greenslade and Deharveng (1990), and Smolis (2008).

Abbreviations used:

General morphology: abd.—abdomen, ant.—antenna, AOIII—sensory organ of antennal segment III, Cx—coxa, Fe—femur, Scx2—subcoxa 2, T—tibiotalar, th.—thorax, Tr—trochanter, VT—ventral tube.

Groups of chaetae: Ag—antegenital, An—chaetae of anal lobes, ap—apical, ca—centroapical, cm—centromedial, cp—centroposterior, d—dorsal, Fu—furcal, vc—ventrocentral, Ve or ve—ventroexternal, Vea—ventroexter-