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The genus *Drepanura* (Collembola: Entomobryidae) in Australia: descriptions of two new species and redescriptions of five known species

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Abstract

Seven Australian species of the genus *Drepanura* are reported. Two of the seven are new and five are redescribed. The new species are: *D. liuae* **sp. nov**. and *D. polychaeta* **sp. nov.** Redescriptions are given for *D. albocoerulea* (Schött, 1917), *D. cinquilineata* Womersley, 1934, *D. citricola* Womersley, 1934, *D. cobaltina* (Schött, 1917) and *D. coeruleopicta* (Schött, 1917). The chaetotaxy is described and a key to the Australian species of the genus is given.

Key words: *Drepanura liuae* **sp. nov.,** *Drepanura polychaeta* **sp. nov**., chaetotaxy, key

Introduction

The genus *Drepanura* Schött, 1891 belongs to the subfamily Entomobryinae as the antennae are four-segmented, there are 8+8 eyes and the body lacks scales. The genus is close to *Entomobrya* Rondani, 1861, but the mucro is falcate with basal spine in *Drepanura* and bidentate in *Entomobrya*. Twenty-nine species have been described world-wide (Bellinger *et al*., 1996−2015). Among them, five species are from Australia: *D. albocoerulea* (Schött, 1917), *D. cinquilineata* Womersley, 1934, *D. citricola* Womersley, 1934, *D. cobaltina* (Schött, 1917) and *D. coeruleopicta* (Schött, 1917). We redescribe these species as well as provide descriptions of two new species, *D. liuae* **sp. nov**., and *D. polychaeta* **sp. nov.** Holotypes of the known species are old and in poor condition so the chaetotaxy cannot be observed. Consequently, redescriptions are based on specimens from either the type locality or, if no type locality was designated by the describer, from as near to the localities listed by the original describer as practical but collected more recently. Lectotypes from the original Mjöberg Expedition collection were designated in Greenslade (2007). It should be noted that all species are widely distributed in Australia predominately on and under native grasses and in leaf litter in drier vegetation communities.

Materials and methods

Specimens were mounted under a coverslip in Marc André II solution, and were studied under a Leica DM2500 microscope. Photographs were taken under a mounted Leica DFC300 FX digital camera, and were enhanced with Photoshop CS2 (Adobe). The nomenclature of the dorsal chaetotaxy of head and interocular chaetae is described following Jordana and Baquero (2005) and Mari-Mutt (1986). Labial chaetae are designated following Gisin (1964). Tergal chaetae of the body are designated using the system of Szeptycki (1979).

Abbreviations used in the description: Ant.—antennal segment; Th.—thoracic segment; Abd.—abdominal segment; SAM—South Australian Museum.

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