

## Some remarks on *Micranurida forsslundi* Gisin and *Micranurida conjuncta* Murphy (Collembola, Anuridae)

by

WILLEM N. ELLIS

Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam

On May 25, 1960, I collected in the park of the "St. Petrus Canisius Retraitehuis" at Bergen (Noord Holland prov.) a small sample of Collembola (sample number 960061). The material came from the humification layer of some sort of mixed *Quercus robur* - *Fagus* wood at a depth of approx. 5 cm.

The material contained 3 specimens of Anuridae, which with the key of GISIN, 1960, could easily be identified as *Micranurida forsslundi* Gisin, 1949 (in the key as *Anurida*), originally described from Swedish Lapland, and recorded later also from the Alps, the Jura and the "Schwäbische Alp", which indicates a boreo-alpine distribution pattern. The above-mentioned locality is the first one known in the Netherlands.

In his paper on *M. forsslundi*, GISIN discussed the close affinity of this species to *M. anophthalmica* Stach, described from Poland in the same year.

In 1960 MURPHY described *M. conjuncta* from England, and compared it with *anophthalmica*, not, however, with the species of GISIN, with which there exists an even closer relationship, both in morphology and in geography. Obviously he was unaware of GISIN's paper at that time. In fact the only differences between *conjuncta* and *forsslundi*, to judge from the descriptions, are the following: in the former species the papilla at the apex of the fourth antennal segment is slightly trilobate (MURPHY states: "deeply trilobed apically", but, according to his figure this division actually is not very deep). According to GISIN, this division is absent or very faint in *forsslundi*. MURPHY gives a rather rough sketch of the mandible of *conjuncta*, showing two sharp teeth. GISIN supposed that the mouth parts were needle-like in shape, or that the mandibles were provided with a blunt subapical tooth, but he could not distinguish them very well. MURPHY describes his species as having the postantennal organ composed of 7—9 small bladders, whereas according to GISIN there are 9—13 in *forsslundi*.

As regards the division of the antennal papilla, I do not believe that this will be an important character, since it may vary to some extent. In fact, in one of my specimens I could observe that the papilla was weakly trilobate apically. The mouth parts are very small indeed, and in my opinion the statements of both authors do not necessarily contradict. The differences in the number of bladders in the postantennal organ are small and the numbers show a tendency to overlap.

It seems quite possible that the differences between *M. forsslundi* and *conjuncta* will turn out to be below a specific level. A definite conclusion will be possible only after a thorough comparison of a larger sample from a wide range of localities.

Neither the structure of the antennal segments III and IV of the material from the Netherlands, as given in fig. 1d, nor the chaetotaxy (fig. 1e) differ essentially from the drawings by MURPHY. The number of bladders in the postantennal organ falls within the range given by GISIN (fig. 1a). In my material the mandible has

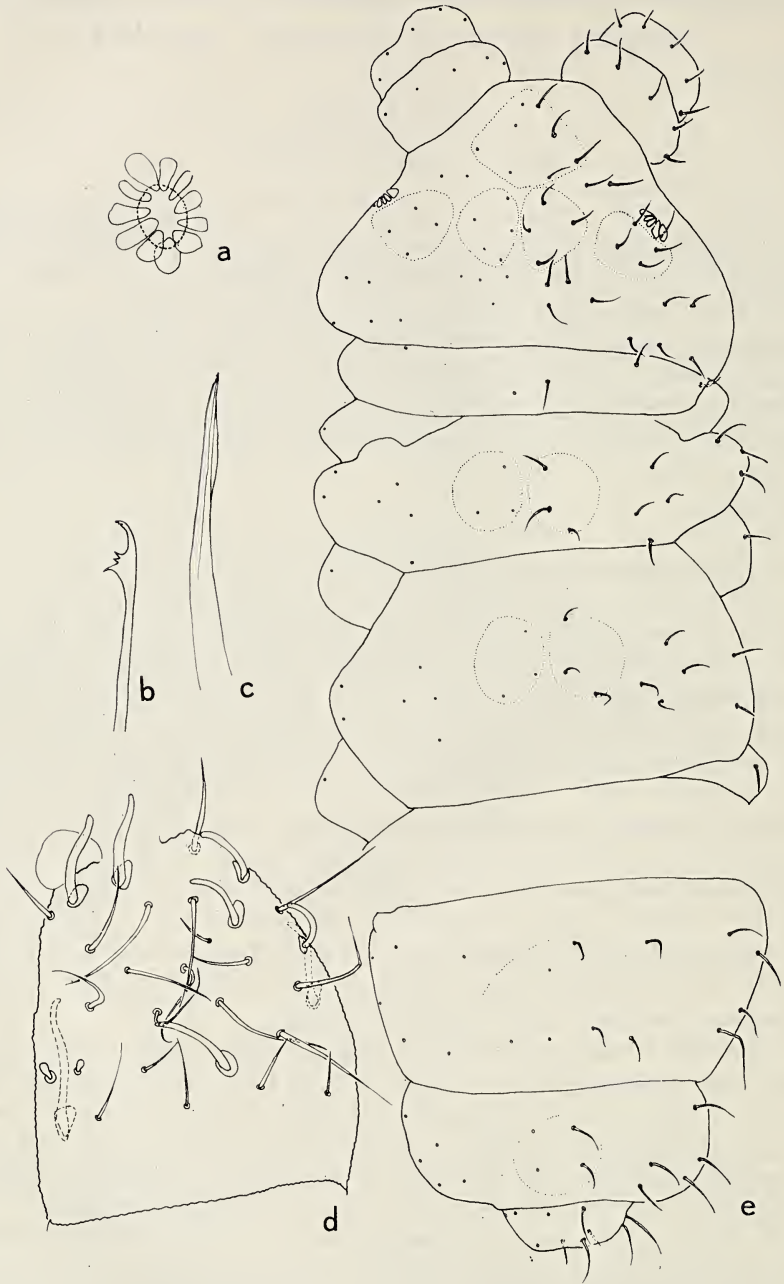


Fig. 1, *Micranurida forsslundi* Gisin. a: postantennal organ. b: mandible. c: maxilla. d: antennal segments III and IV, from a crushed specimen — the apical papilla is severely deformed. e: dorsal chaetotaxy.

three small apical teeth and three strong basal ones (fig. 1b). The maxilla is simple, having only a subapical row of about four extremely minute teeth (fig. 1c).

The specimens were caught together with *Folsomia quadrioculata* (Tullberg, 1871), *Lepidocyrtus lanuginosus* (Gmelin, 1788) and *Willemia aspinata* Stach, 1949; the latter is also new to the fauna of the Netherlands.

### Samenvatting

*Micranurida forsslundi* Gisin, 1949 en *Willemia aspinata* Stach, 1949 worden opgegeven als nieuw voor de Nederlandse fauna. *Micranurida conjuncta* Murphy, 1960 is wellicht conspecifiek met *M. forsslundi*.

### Literature

- GISIN, H., 1949, *Micranurida forsslundi* n. sp. (Collembola). *Ent. Tidskr.* 70 : 243—244.  
 ———, 1960, Collembolenfauna Europas. p. 1—312. Genève.  
 MURPHY, D. H., 1960, Some records and redescriptions of British Collembola. Part I Arthropleona, with a description of *Micranurida conjuncta* sp. n. *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 29 : 46—55.  
 STACH, J., 1949, The apterygotan fauna of Polar.† in relation to the world-fauna of this group of insects. Families Anuridae and Pseudachorutidae. *Acta monogr. Mu. Hist. nat. Krakow* (3): 1—122, pl. I—XV.



Kiriakoff, S. G. — Lepidoptera, Familia Notodontidae. Pars prima. Genera Aethiopica et Malgassica. P. Wijtsman, Genera Insectorum, fascicule 217a, pp. 1—211, 171 textfigs. and 11 photographic plates, Quatre-Bras, 1964.

The monograph is executed in the familiar grand style of the well-known series and has a really royal appearance. Few publications are being edited in such a magnificent form nowadays. The almost antique grandeur of the shape of the volume is well balanced by the modern solution of the contents: description of each of the numerous genera is well illustrated by drawings of the male genitalia of the type-species. Each genus is accompanied by a list of references and synonymies, indication of the type-species, an elaborate original redescription, with reference to the genital characters, and a list of species with distributions.

The monograph represents the first of a series of four volumes planned. The second volume will treat the Palaearctic and Indo-Australian faunas — a large task! — by the same author. The third volume will comprise the North and South American genera, by Dr. J. G. FRANCLEMONT, Cornell University, and finally the fourth volume, by Dr. KIRIAKOFF and Dr. FRANCLEMONT together, will contain the Holarctic genera, i.e., those common to both Europe and North America, with a general survey of the family, an index to the genera and bibliography. Keys to the genera will be given in each separate volume.

This richly edited volume forms a most welcome addition to the series. We hope that the following parts will appear regularly and without delay. — A. D.

Afdeling Zuid-Holland. De vergaderingen zijn in beginsel vastgesteld op de volgende data: 27 oktober en 15 december in hotel Terminus, Den Haag, 16 februari in restaurant „Engels”, Groothandelsgebouw, Stationsplein, Rotterdam, en op een nog nader te bepalen datum in april in het Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, steeds 's avonds om 8 uur.

I. A. KAIJADOE, Secretaris.