



Redescription of *Verrucoentomon montanum* new status (= *Acerella montana* Martynova) (Protura: Acerentomidae, Nipponentominae)

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E. F. Martynova (1970) described two species of Protura from the Tian-Shan Mountains of Kyrgyzstan: *Hesperentomon tianschanicum* and *Acerella montana*. The descriptions are now outdated due to progress in proturan taxonomy in the last three decades, and the systematic position of *A. montana* is unclear. I redescribe *A. montana* based on the holotype female and another specimen mounted on the same slide. This slide is preserved in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia. The paratypes were not marked. I thank the head curator of Zoological Institute RAS, Dr. V.A. Krivokhatsky, Dr. V. Kuznetsova (St. Petersburg) and Dr. A. Nadachovska (Krakow) for their kindness and help. This work was supported by grant NN303 0683 34 from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, Poland.

Verrucoentomon montanum (Martynova, 1970) new status

Figs. 1–20, Table 1.

Acerella montana Martynova 1970: 239.

Specimens examined. Holotype female and one additional female, Inner Tian-Shan, Kyrgyzstan, 3600 m elev., high mountain plateau in the upper region of Karasai and Bol'shoj Naryn rivers, 22.07.1966, coll. P. A. Zlotin.

Head with short setae, additional setae absent, anteropseudocular (*ap*), postpseudocular (*pp*) and lateral (*ls*) setae present; labrum slightly protruded (Figs. 1, 2). Setae of hind margin of head slightly differentiated, their length ratio 1: 2: 3 as 1.4 : 1.7 : 1. Pseudoculus abbreviated, with distinct posterior projection, PR = 22 (Fig. 7). Maxillary gland with small, distinctly granulated calyx, long posterior filament and distinct posterior dilation, CF = 5.6 (Fig. 8). Maxillary palps with slender subequal sensilla; labial palps with terminal tuft and broad sensillum (Figs. 5, 6). Granulation on inner margin of labium not visible in holotype, but in other female distinct granulation present.

Nota with short setae; accessory setae *P1a* and *P2a* very short, sensillum-like (Fig. 3), *P3a* distinctly longer and setiform (Fig. 20 A). Pronotal seta 2 nearly equal in length with seta 1. Setae *M* short, thin. Length ratio of mesonotal setae *P1* : *P1a* : *P2* as 6.7 : 1 : 9.3. *P2a* situated nearer to *P3* than to *P2*. Seta *M2* on prosternum absent; *A2* on thoracic sternites short, sensillum-like (Fig. 20 E); other setae of normal shape. Meso- and metanotum with pores *sl* and *al*. Thoracic sternal pores not seen.

Foretarsus without sensillum *b'*; sensillum *t1* filiform, short; *a*, *b*, *g* and *a'* linear, *g* the thickest (Figs. 10, 11). Sensilla *c* and *e* strongly broadened, short; *d*, *f*, *t2* and *c'* thin, nearly seta-like; *t3* very small, leaf-like. Sensillum *d* situated closer to *e* than to *c*; *a'* slightly distal to level of *t2* insertion. Relative lengths of sensilla: $t3 < e < (t1 = c) < (d = g = a') < c' < a < (b = t2) < f$. Seta $\beta 1$ slightly shorter than $\delta 1$ and setiform, $\delta 4$ distinctly shorter than $\delta 1$ and blunt. Claw relatively short, without inner tooth, empodial appendage short. BS = 0.7, TR = 3.4, EU = 0.2.

Seta *P4* on tergite I short (Fig. 20B). Accessory setae on tergites I–VI longer than those on nota, thin, longest on tergite VII (Figs. 20C, D). Pores *psm* present on tergites I–VIII, *al* on tergites II–VII; pores *psl* weakly visible, present on tergite VII (Figs. 13–15).

Abdominal legs with 4, 2, 2 setae. Subapical seta on second and third pairs of abdominal legs slightly longer (19 μ m) than apical seta (15 μ m) (Fig. 12).

Sternal accessory setae on sternites I–VII slightly shorter than those on tergites (Figs. 20F, G). Sternite I with pair of anterolateral single pores (Fig. 12). Pores not observed on sternites II–VI; sternite VII with simple median pore near hind margin of tergite, anterior to *Pc* seta (Figs. 17, 18).