A new Stenognathriopes (Collembola, Symphypleona, Bourletiellidae) from Brazilian coast

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Abstract

The new species Stenognathriopes (Tenentiella) janssensi sp. nov. (Collembola, Bourletiellidae) is described from coastal vegetation. This is the second species named to the subgenus Tenentiella and can be diagnosed by presenting nine subsegments on Ant IV, large conical tenent hair and tibiotarsal setae coarsely dented. The new species significantly extends the distribution of the genus and subgenus southward from Mexico to Northeastern Brazil. A comparative table is provided to the species of the genus Stenognathriopes.

Key words: Taxonomy, Tenentiella, Littoral Collembola, globular springtails

Resumo

A nova espécie Stenognathriopes (Tenentiella) janssensi sp. nov. (Collembola, Bourletiellidae) é descrita oriunda de vegetação costeira. Esta é a segunda espécie descrita pertencente ao subgênero Tenentiella e pode ser diagnosticada pela presença de nove subsegmentos no Ant IV, Tenent-hair grande e cônico e cerdas fortemente serreadas no tibiotarso. A nova espécie estende significativamente a distribuição conhecida do gênero e subgênero para o sul, do México ao nordeste Brasileiro. Apresenta-se uma tabela comparativa entre as espécies do gênero Stenognathriopes.

Introduction

The genus Stenognathriopes is characterized by having elongated maxillae and mandibles, long apical filament on unguiculi and 3,3,2 large, thick capitata tenent hairs on claws of legs I, II and III respectively (Betsch & Lasebikan 1979). Betsch and Lasebikan (1979) proposed the genus Stenognathriopes to differentiate four species described in Rastriopes that have elongate and narrow mandibles and numerous dentate tibiotarsal spines, some of which strongly serrated, from those species with normal mandibles and 5–6 mostly flattened and smooth spines on rastral organ, normally observed in the genus Rastriopes (Betsch 1980, Delamare & Massoud 1964, Denis 1948).

In 1997 a subgenus was proposed to accommodate a species from Mexico, Stenognathriopes (Tenentiella) siankaana Palacios-Vargas & Vazquez, 1997, characterized by a large lamellar tenent hair on each leg, different from that seen in Stenognathriopes. Betsch and Lasebikan’s (1979) figures 1G–I show blunt thick capitata tenent hairs, contrasting with the flat and lamellar structure figured by Palacios-Vargas and Vazquez (1997) for the subgenus Tenentiella. The presence of four oval organs on each tibia, two oval organs on each side of head, tibiotarsal spines weakly serrated, foot complexes structure and number of setae on the corpus of tenculum also differentiate the subgenus Tenentiella from the type subgenus.