Title

Two new species of Folsomia (Collembola, Isotomidae) from Nepal (Special Papers in Honor of late Professor Ryozo Yoshii)

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Two new species of *Folsomia* (Collembola, Isotomidae) from Nepal

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ABSTRACT *F. obscurocellata* and *F. riozoyoshii* spp. nov. are closest to species distributed mostly in Eastern Palearctic. The former belongs to the *sexoculata* group and mostly differs in having many setae on ventral side of manubrium and dens. The latter resembles *F. quadrioculata* and its relatives and is characterized by the number of setae on the ventral tube (3+3 laterodistally) and ventral side of manubrium (4+4 median setae).

KEY WORDS Collembola / Isotomidae / Folsomia / Asia

Introduction.

*Folsomia* is one of the richest Collembola genera of the Palearctic. Asiatic species remain poorly studied, in spite of the fact that Asia's leading taxonomist, Riozo Yoshii described six species. Some species of *Folsomia* were found in the materials collected in Nepal by researchers from University of Paul Sabatier. Two of these are described below as new to science. The type material is kept in University of Paul Sabatier (UPS) and Moscow State Pedagogical University (MSPU).

*Folsomia obscurocellata* sp. nov. Figs. 1-10.

Length 1.4 mm for the largest subadult female. Pigment absent on body excluding eyepatch (on old Phoera slides). 2+2 ommatidia with weak cornea, recognized mostly by pigmentation. PAO narrow, about as long as Ant.I width, with distinct constriction and inner denticles. Maxillary palp bifurcate, in one specimen trifurcate (Figs. 3, 4), outer maxillary lobe with 4 sublobal hairs. Labral formula 4/554. Ventral side of head with 4+4(5) postlabial setae. Ant. I with 3 basal ms and 3 s, Ant. II with 3 basal ms and 1 s, Ant. III with 4 common and a lateral s, with 1 ms. Ant. IV without strongly broadened sensilla. Apical organit rod-like.

Body sensilla weakly differentiated from common setae. Sensillar formula for Th. II-Abd. V: 4,3/2,2,2,3,5 (s), 1,0/1,0,0,0,0 (ms). On Th. II-Abd. IV medial sensilla are
Figs. 1-7. *Folsomia obscurocellata* sp. nov.: 1, Th. III; 2, Ant. I; 3, maxillary outer lobe; 4, the same, other specimen; 5, PAO and ommatidia; 6, pigmentation of ocular area; 7, chaetotaxy of Abd. III-VI. s, sensillum; bms, basal microsensillum.
situated in front of p-row, on Abd.I situated between mac1 and mac2 or just behind mac2, on Abd. II-III between mac2 and mac3. Abd. V with 4+4 nearly equal dorsal and 1+1 shorter ventral sensilla. Macrosetae 1,2/3,3,3,4 in number, short and pointed. The largest macrosetae of the last abdominal segments 2,0-2,2 times longer than mucro. Th. III with 30-35 setae in p-row. No ventral setae on thorax.

Claw with tiny lateral teeth, no inner tooth. Upper and lower subcoxa with 3 and 6-8 (leg II), 5-6 and 7-8 (leg III) setae, respectively. Retinaculum with 4+4 teeth and one seta on corpus. Ventral tube with 4+4 latero-distal and 6-8 posterior setae. Anterior furcal subcoxa with 8-11, posterior with 4 setae. Anterior side of manubrium with 8+8-10+10 setae, apically usually with 3+3 in transverse row of which one pair is the longest. Manubrium on posterior side with 4+4 latero-basal, 6+6(5+6) central, 2+2 distal, and 1+1 apical setae. Lateral sides of manubrium normally with 1+1 setae. Dens with 18-21 anterior and 6 posterior setae (3 in basal, 2 in middle part and one minute near mucro), with distinct crenulations. Mucro bidentate. Ratio manubrium : dens : mucro as 4,4-4,7:5,8-5,9:1.


Remarks: F. obscurocellata sp. nov. belongs to sexoculata group in having specific arrangement of medial sensilla on Abd. II and III and 3 sensilla on Ant. I. Species of this group with 2+2 ommatidia, viz. F. microchaeta Agrell, 1939, F. volgensis Martynova, 1967 bear much fewer setae on anterior side of dens and manubrium.

Etymology. The corneas of ommatidia are hardly visible and can be overlooked.

Folsomia riozojuoshii sp. nov. Figs. 11-19.

Body length from 0,9 to 1,3mm, moderately plump. Pigmentation from diffuse to mottled grey, sometimes rather dark (see variability). 1+1 well pigmented ommatidia. PAO narrow, normally a little longer than Ant. I width, constriction and inner denticles usually weak (see variability). Maxillary palp bifurcate, outer maxillary lobe with 4 sublobal hairs. Labral formula 4/554. 4+4 postlabial setae. Ant. I with 3 basal ms (2 ventral and 1 dorsal) and 2 thin s. Ant. II with 3 basal ms and 1 s. Ant. III with 5 s: 4 common and a small lateral seta, without basal ms. Sensilla on Ant. IV weakly broadened. Males with special setae on Ant. II-IV (Fig. 13).

Body sensilla rather long and thin. Sensillar formula for Th. II-Abd. V: 4,3/2,2,2,3,5 (s), 1,0/1,0,0,0,0 (ms). On Th.II-Abd. III medial sensilla in front of p-row, on Abd. IV they at the level with or slightly in front of, on Abd.I-III they between macrosetae mac1 and mac2. Abd. V with 3+3 long and thin medial, 1+1 shorter and weakly broad lateral, and 1+1 the shortest and thin ventral. Macrosetae 1,1/3,3,3,4 in number, pointed
Figs. 8-16. *Folsomia obscurocellata* (8-10) and *F. riozoyoshii* (11-16) spp. nov. 8, 9, posterior and anterior side of manubrium; 10, furca from lateral side; 11, 12, variants of pigmentation of head; 13, Ant.I-III, PAO and ommatidium, dorsally, male seta marked with x; 14, common seta and medial sensillum on Abd.I, Form A; 15, the same in form C; 16, ventral tube. s, sensillum; bms, basal microsensillum; x, "male seta".
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Claw without teeth. Upper and lower subcoxa with 2 and 7-9 (leg II), 4-5 and 7-8 (leg III) setae, respectively. Retinaculum with 4+4 teeth and one seta. Ventral tube with 3+3 latero-distal and 6-7 posterior setae. Anterior furcal subcoxa with 3-4(5), posterior with 3 seta. Anterior side of manubrium with a pair of setae. Manubrium on posterior side with 3+3 latero-basal, 4+4 central, 2+2 distal, and an unpaired apical seta, in all with 9+9 paired and 1 unpaired setae; sides of manubrium with 1+1 setae. Dens "quadrioculata"-like, with 8 anterior and 3 posterior of which two basal ones very close to each other, posterior side with distinct crenulations. Mucro bidentate. Ratio manubrium : dens : mucro as 4.3-5.0:3.2-3.8:1.

Holotype: (female, slide). Nepal. Annapurna Massif. Taounja Range, nearby Deorali, labelled “Massif des Annapurna, crête du Taounja, au-dessus de Deorali, Litière décomposée, épaisse. Prélèvement en profondeur, vers 2860m, 6/11/1976, leg. P. Cassagnau (Nepal 76 106)”, deposited in UPS. Paratypes: 5 specimens from holotype sample (deposited in MSPU) and 10 specimens from sample of moss and soil on the

Figs. 17-19. Folsomia riosoyoshiii sp. nov.: 17, chaetotaxy of posterior part of abdomen; 18, 19, posterior and anterior side of furca. s, sensillum.
ground at the same locality, leg. P. Cassagnau (Nepal 76 115), in UPS.

Remarks: The 1+1 ommatidia and "quadrioculata"-like anterior face of the furca of *F. riozoyoshii* sp. nov. resembles several species found mostly in Siberia and N. Europe. Certain of them resemble the *taimyrica* group in having 4+4 laterodistal setae on ventral tube and 4+4-6+6 central setae on posterior face of the manubrium, the other members of the group are similar to the *quadrioculata* group in having 3+3 and 2+2 setae, respectively. *F. riozoyoshii* shares characters with the both groups because of 3+3 setae on ventral tube and 4+4 setae on the manubrium. It is most similar to three forms whose descriptions are in press (see Table 1).

Table 1. Diagnostic features of the species which formally belong to "*Folsomia diplophthalma*" in traditional understanding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters</th>
<th>Folsomia species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sp. 1*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAO/Ant. I width</td>
<td>1.6-1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basal ms on Ant. III</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ms on Th. III</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper coxa of leg. II</td>
<td>3(2-4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latero-distal setae on ventral tube</td>
<td>3+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anterior furcal subcoxa</td>
<td>5(4-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anterior setae on dens</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>central setae on posterior side of manubrium</td>
<td>2+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apical setae on posterior side of manubrium</td>
<td>1+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Mongolia, S Siberia, N European Part of Russia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Potapov & Dunger (in press)

Variability: The commonest form of *F. riozoyoshii* (Form A) has dark pigmentation, weakly constricted middle-sized PAO and long sensillae on the body. Two other forms were found in our material from Nepal.

Form B has longer (about 1.5 as long as Ant.I is wide) and more constricted PAO and a paler coloration (Fig. 12). Form A, however, has variable PAO and body coloration resulting in an intergradation between the forms. Form B is found at high altitudes (2920-3070m.) in Central and Eastern Nepal (Massif Gosainkund and Jaljale Himal...
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Form C is characterized by having body sensilla half as long as normal setae (Fig. 15). Specimens with sensilla only slightly shorter than normal setae are found in form A. Form C is found only in alpine meadows and steppes at very high altitude (4000-4200 m), Massif Annapurna (Thorong Pass and Jargeng Khola Valley). In two samples from Jaljale Himal Range (Eastern Nepal, 2920 and 2950 m); another, probably, undescribed species, was found together with *F. riozoyoshii*. It differs in lacking ommatidia and having much paler coloration.

**Etymology**: Named after Riozo Yoshii who was the first to deal with this species.

**Distribution and ecology**: Nepal. Massif Annapurna (Taounja Range, S Machhapuchhare Range, road Pisang-Chame), Massif Gosainkund (to the north of Kathmandu), Kathmandu Valley (Royal Forest in Gokarna), Jaljale Himal Range (to the north of Dhankuta). The records of specimens with uncommon characters are given above. The species mostly inhabits litter, soil and mosses under *Rhododendron* and coniferous trees, rarely grasslands, at rather high altitudes (from 2860 to 3300 m), a few records came from lower areas (with the lowest of 1430 m) in oak and other deciduous litter.

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**References**


