

## Article



# A new species of the genus *Lathriopyga* Caroli, 1912 (Collembola, Neanuridae, Neanurinae) from the Republic of Moldova

### GALINA BUŞMACHIU<sup>1</sup>, LOUIS DEHARVENG<sup>2</sup> & WANDA MARIA WEINER<sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Academiei str. 1, 2028 Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.

E-mail: bushmakiu@yahoo.com

<sup>2</sup>Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, UMR 7205 CNRS, Origine, Structure et Evolution de la Biodiversité, 45, rue Buffon, F-75005 Paris, France. E-mail: deharven@mnhn.fr

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Sławkowska 17, Pl–31 - 016 Kraków, Poland. E-mail: weiner@isez.pan.krakow.pl

<sup>4</sup>Corresponding author

#### **Abstract**

A new species of the genus *Lathriopyga* Caroli, from the Republic of Moldova is described and figured. It differs from its closest relative, *Lathriopyga bulgarica* Smolis, Skarżyński & Pomorski, by the presence of 3+3 chaetae Di on Abd. V, Di1 as a long macrochaeta, Di2, Di3 as short macrochaetae, presence of three chaetae Oc on head and the form of mandible (with 6–7 denticles appearing as a fringe between apical and basal teeth).

Key words: L. nistru sp. nov., chaetotaxy, key, Dniester River, Europe

#### Introduction

The genus Lathriopyga Caroli, 1912 was described without designating a type species (Caroli 1910). The genus was validated by Caroli (1912) when he designated as type species Achorutes (Lathriopyga) longisetus. The genus so far comprises nine species distributed across Southern Europe from the Crimea to southern England (including Madeira). During the course of a study of the collembolan fauna in Moldova one species cited was Lathriopyga bulgarica Smolis, Skarżyński & Pomorski, 2004 (Buşmachiu & Deharveng 2008). Reexamination of these specimens and of additional material collected in different localities indicates that these Lathriopyga specimens belong to a new species, the tenth species of the genus. We describe the species here and provide a key to all species of Lathriopyga with comments on biogeography.

Terminology used in description

The terminology used in the text and table are derived from Deharveng (1983), Deharveng and Weiner (1984) and Smolis and Deharveng (2006).

Abbreviations. Body parts: Abd.—abdomen, Ant.—antenna, Cx—coxa, Fe—femur, Scx2—subcoxa 2, Ti—tibiotarsus, Th.—thorax, Tr—trochanter, VT—ventral tube. Groups of chaetae: Ag—antegenital, An—anal, Fu—furcal, Ve—ventroexternal, Vi—ventrointernal, Vl—ventrolateral. Tubercles: Af—antenno-frontal, Cl—clypeal, De—dorsoexternal, Di—dorsointernal, Dl—dorsolateral, L—lateral, Oc—ocular, So—subocular. Types of chaetae: Ml—long macrochaeta, Mc—short macrochaeta, Mcc—very short macrochaeta, me—mesochaeta, mi—microchaeta, ms—microsensillum, s—sensory chaeta s, or—subapical organite of Ant. IV, mou—dorsal chaetae on Ant. IV ("soies à apex mousse" of Ant. IV), x—labial organite.

Material deposition: IZM—Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova; ISEA—Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland, MNHN—Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.