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# Polish Protura V. Genus Acerentulus BERLESE, 1908 (Acerentomidae)\*

### Andrzej SZEPTYCKI

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Abstract. Acerentulus alni, silvanus and collaris are described as new to science; exiguus, carpaticus, xerophilus, tuxeni, rafalskii, cunhai and traegardhi are redescribed. A list of Polish localities of all 11 species and determination key is given. Sternal porotaxy and lineation are used as taxonomical features. Earlier data concerning A. confinis in Poland are rejected. Some corrections to the IMADATÉ's system of setal naming are introduced.

Key words: Protura, taxonomy, Poland.

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

The genus Acerentulus is widely distributed over the Holarctic, reaching Southern America, Australia and New Zealand. 24 species and one subspecies are recorded from Europe (ALDABA 1983; NOSEK 1973, 1983; RUSEK 1988; RUSEK, STUMPP 1988; SZEPTYCKI 1979; TUXEN 1964, 1982), three species and one subspecies from Japan (IMADATÉ 1988), and single ones from Argentina (NAJT, VIDAL 1970), United States (EWING 1940, comp. IMADATÉ 1974), Australia (TUXEN 1967) and New Zealand (TUXEN 1985).

Only six species have been recorded from Poland till now (STACH 1955, 1964; SZEPTYCKI 1964, 1969a,b, 1979). Acerentulus confinis BERLESE, 1908 has been recorded due to a misidentification. The data of STACH (1964) and of myself (SZEPTYCKI 1969a,b) repeated in NOSEK (1973) concern other species.

The material described here has been collected by many workers. The abbreviations of their names given in brackets in the descriptions of individual samples are as follows:

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BI - M. BLASKI, Bł - J. BŁOSZYK, Da - H. DASTYCH, Dz - A. DZIABASZEWSKI, IZ - samples taken collectively by the staff of the Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, Ja - M. JACKIEWICZ, Ka - M. KACZMAREK, Kl - A. KALISZEWSKI, Ko - J. KOLASA, Nd - W. NIEDBAŁA, Pm - R. J. POMORSKI, Pn - Z. PNIEWSKI, R - J. RAFALSKI, Rh - J. ROHLOFF, Rj - A. RAJSKI, St - J. STACH, Sz - A. SZEPTYCKI, Tr - H. TROJANOWSKI, We - W. WEINER, ZM - samples taken by the staff of the Departament of Animal Morphology of A. Mickiewicz University in Poznań.

The coordinates of localites are given in UTM grid. The following abbreviations for developmental instars are used: pm - preimago, mj - maturus junior, l2 - larva II, l1 - larva I.

All materials described here (including the type specimens) are preserved in the collection of the Institute of Systematic and Evolution of Animals of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland.

I owe the deepest gratitude to all of friends who presented me with materials for this study, especially to Prof. Dr Jan RAFALSKI, Dr Wanda WEINER, Dr Maria KACZMAREK and Dr Maria STERZYŃSKA. The extensive material of the Ojców National Park was given by the late Dr Aleksander RAJSKI. Without the kindness of the mentioned persons, the paper presented would be impossible. The checking of the type material of A. exiguus, carpaticus and ruseki was possible due to the kindness of Dr B. HAUSER (Genève) and Dr H. ENGHOFF (København). Dr C. TORTI (Genova) presented me a species of A. confinis from Italy. Mrs Maria BIENIEK helped me much in preparing the typescript, and Mr Jan RYBICKI checked and corrected my English. I would like to express my thanks to them.

## II. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

The morphological characteristics of the genus were given in TUXEN (1964), NOSEK (1973, 1978) and IMADATÉ (1974, 1988) and only some new details are added below.

Head. The head chaetotaxy does not differ from that in the other Accrentomoidea. The additional seta is lacking in all of the species described here, but it exists in some Japanese ones (IMADATÉ 1988). 3+3 setae are in the shape of sensillae (fig.16,s). They can be hair-like or billet-like. The shape of pseudoculus is sometimes taxonomically important, especially the length of the lever, the PR index can vary in very broad limits. The length of the filamento di sostegno and the CF index is very variable, too. Sometimes the shape of the distal dilation of the filamento is a taxonomical feature. Maxillary palp is the same in all the species studied, in some species the length ratio and the shape of sensillae of maxillary palp is important. More important is the structure of the tuft of labial palp - it can be four- (fig.17) or two-branched (fig.175). Some subtle inter-specific differences exist also in the shape of sensilla of labial palp.

The chaetotaxy of head does not change during the postembryonic development beginning from larva I.

Foretarsus. The taxonomical importance of the length and shape of foretarsal sensillae has been well known since long ago. The setae  $\beta 1$  and  $\delta 4$  are always short,

sensilla-shaped. They are hardly visible and were omitted in many older drawings - but they are present in all the species studied. In larva I sensillae b' and c' are absent; sensilla c' arises in larva II, b' in maturus junior. Some proportions of sensillae can change during the postembryonic development (comp. figs 192-197 and 182).

Body chaetotaxy. The symbols for denomination of individual setae in the genus Acerentulus were introduced by IMADATÉ (1966, 1974, 1988). The comparative studies on the chaetotaxy of different Proturan genera (especially on the chaetotaxy of Sinentomon YIN, 1965 which seems to be the most generalised among Protura) led me to the conclusion that this system should be corrected in some details to avoid the naming of nothomologous setae with the same symbols and the naming of homologous setae with different symbols. These corrections are presented in the Table I.

Table I
The differences between the IMADATÉ's system of setal denomination
and the proposed system

IMADATÉ's system	Proposed system	IMADATÉ's system	Proposed system					
	Dorsal side							
Th. II	I - III	Abo	d. I					
P5 P5a	P4a P5	P5 P4						
Abd.	Abd. VIII		X - X					
M2	P1	2	1a					
P2	P1a	3	2					
M3	P2	3a	2 <i>a</i>					
P3	P2a	4	3					
P4	P3a	5	4					
	Ventra	al side						
Th. II	- III	Abd. I - III						
		P2	P1a					
P1 P2	P2 P3	Abd. VIII						
		P	1a					

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The development of chaetotaxy was described in four species by ALDABA (1984) and in three species by IMADATÉ (1974,1988). I had an opportunity to study it in A. exiguus, xerophilus, cunhai, traegardhi and (partly) tuxeni. It is very similar in all the species studied and it is summed up in Table II and III. The differences in the time of origin of individual setae concern only seta A4 on urotergite VI (but the time of its origin can vary individually), P1a on urosternite I and 1a on urosternite VIII. The species also differ in the time of the vanishing of larval seta on urosternite XII.

The differentiation of the setae is indentical in all species of the genus. Setae P1a, P2a, and P5 on nota and P2a on urotergite I are in the shape of very small, rounded or conical sensillae. Seta P4a on metanotum, A2 and M2 on thoracal sterna, A5 on urotergite I and accessory setae on abdominal segments I - VII are in the shape of small elongated sensillae, which can be billet-like (fig. 28) or hair-like (fig. 167). They are hair-like on abd. VII in all studied species.

The specific differences in chaetotaxy concern the length of main setae, the shape of some accessory setae, the presence/absence of setae P1a and P3a on urotergite I-VII and seta 1 on urotergite XI, the number of setae A on urotergite VII and number of setae on urosternite XI.

Porotaxy. Tergal porotaxy is uniform in all the species described here. An identical one was found in some undescribed Balkanian and North American species and in the three Japanese species (own data) - so it is probably a good feature of the genus as a whole.

Tergal porotaxy is as follows (the denomination of the pores according to SZEPTYCKI 1988):

Th. I	0	
Th. II	2 + 2	al, l
Th. III	1+1	l
Abd. I	1+1	psm
Abd. II-V	2+2	psm, al
Abd. VI-VII	3+3	psm, psl, al
Abd. VIII	1+1	psm
Abd. IX-XI	0	
Abd. XII	1	

Sternal porotaxy is much more differentiated and in many cases can be used as a good taxonomical character. The pores are situated near the seta P1 or on the medial line. In some species there are groups of 2-4 small pores instead of one pore. In some cases there exists only one pore, asymmetrically situated. This asymmetry is, in many cases, a specific character too. Sternal porotaxy can be described by the following formula (for A. cunhai):

	0	
Th. I	0	
Th. II-III	1	(single pore situated on medial line)
Abd. I	1+0	(single pore asymmetrically situated)
Abd. II-III	0	
Abd. IV-V	1+1	(single pores symmetrically situated)
Abd. VI	n+n	(groups of pores symmetrically situated)
Abd. VII	1+0	
Abd. VIII-XI	0	
Abd. XII	1+1	

The lack of the pores on prosternum and on urosternites VIII-XI, and the presence of 1+1 pore on XII is a common feature for all the species studied.

In the following descriptions of individual species porotaxy is described by a "sternal porotaxy formula" concerning urosternite I-VII. In the case of A. cunhai it is:  $\frac{1+0}{0}$ 

Lineation. There are two distinct types of lineation of antero-lateral corners of sternites IV-VI. In spite of the great variability in the shape of individual lines, the presence or absence of a connecting line (fig. 30, 117 and 162, c) is an important taxonomical feature.

Genitalia. The general patterns of the penis does not differ from that in the related genera (comp. SZEPTYCKI 1988). Additional setae are absent. Accrentulus traegardhi differs from the other species by the absence of the lateral setae on the acroperiphallus (comp. fig. 35 and 198). Squama genitalis  $\varphi$  is characterised by the presence of a distal prolongation of the stylus surrounding acrostylus. The shape of the squama as a whole, the shape of the prolongation of stylus, and the shape of acrostylus are of great taxonomical importance.

Prelarva (fig. 1-11). There exist some more or less detailed descriptions of the prelarva of Acerentulus (CONDÉ 1944a; ALDABA 1984, 1985). The problem of taxonomical characters of this instar is still unsolved, so precise data about the species of Protura accompanying it are necessary. The specimen described below was taken from decayed wood of an old dead willow in Puszczykowo ad Poznań, 18.X.1986. (leg. J.RAFALSKI) together with numerous specimens of A. cunhai, exiguus and traegardhi. The sample contains no other genera of Protura.

Length (in  $\mu$ m) of body 610, head 100, foretarsus 45. Head with 2+2 anterior setae, 5+5 spines and no trace of rostrum. Body chaetotaxy and structure of foretarsus exactly as in Acerentonom (SZEPTYCKI 1986). Small sensilla P5 on meso- and metanotum present. Relatively short foretarsal sensillae c and e might be a specific character of A. cunhai.

The prelarva is only known in a few genera of Acerentomoidea. They are: Proturentomon SILVESTRI, 1909 (CONDÉ 1961; ALDABA 1985), Protentomon EWING, 1921 (BERNARD 1975), Nosekiella RUSEK, 1974 (TUXEN 1949), Nipponentomon IMADATÉ et YOSII, 1959 (IMADATÉ 1974, 1980), Acerentomon SILVESTRI, 1907 (FRANÇOIS 1960; ALDABA 1985; SZEPTYCKI 1986), and Acerentulus (CONDÉ 1944b; ALDABA 1985). In protentomids it is characterised by very short foretarsal setae and sensillae (if the latter are present). In Nosekiella and Nipponentomon the head spines seem to be (according the drawings in the quoted papers) replaced by the normal setae. The prelarva of Acerentulus differs from that of Acerentomon (own data, unpublished) by the presence of 5+5 spines on head (in Acerentomon there exist only 3+3 spines, those lying exteriorly to pseudoculus are replaced by small setae), in the lack of rostrum (a small protrusion exists in Acerentomon), and in the presence of 2+2 anterior setae on head (in Acerentomon there are 3+3 setae).

Table II Dorsal chaetotaxy of Acerentulus sp. sp.

		composition of setae		fo	rmul	a	
			ρl	I l1	l2	mj	im
×	I	1 2	0	4	4	4	4
THORAX	77 777	A2 A4 M	0	4	6	6	6
프	II-III	P1 P1a P2 P2a P3 P4 P4a P5	10	10	14	16	16
	•	A1 A2 A5	0	0	0	6	6
	Ī	P1 (P1a) P2 P2a P3 P4	8	8	10	10-12	10-12
		A1 A2 A5	0	0	0_	6	6
	II	P1 (P1a) P2 P2a P3 P4 P4a P5	8	10	14	14-16	14-16
		A1 A2 A5	0	0	0	6	6
	III-A	P1 (P1a) P2 P2a P3 (P3a) P4 P4a P5	8	10	14	14-16	14-18
	1/7	A1 A2 A4 A5 0 III 0 IV 0 II I	0	0	0	6-8	8
III.	VI	P1 (P1a) P2 P2a P3 (P3a) P4 P4a P5	8	10	14	14-16	14-18
ABDOMEN		(A1) A2 (A4) A5	0	0	0	6-8	6-8
AB	VII	P1 (P1a) P2 P2a P3 (P3a) P4 P4a P5	8	10	14	16-18	16-18
		A1 A3 A5	0	0	2	6	6
	VIII	M1 P1 P1a P2 P2a P3 P3a P5	6	12	14	15	16
	IX	1 1a 2 2a 3 4	X	X	8	12	12
	X	1 1a 2 2a 3 4	X	X	X	8	12
	XI	(1) (3) (4)	X	X	X	4-6	4-6
	XII		2 3	6	6	6	6
			3	3	3	3	3

O - prelarval setae, I - primary setae, II - secondary setae, III - tertiary setae, IV - complementary setae, (in brackets) - setae lacking in some species.

Ventral chaetotaxy of Acerentulus sp. sp.

ventral chaetotaxy of Acerentulus sp. sp.							
		composition of setae		formula			
			ρĺ	l 1	l <sup>II</sup>	m j	im
	1	A1 A2 M1 M2	0	2+2	2+2	4+4	4+4
		P1 P2 P3	0	4	4	6	6
THORAX	II	Ac A2 A3 M	0		5+2		5+2
上		P2 P3	0	2	2	4	4
	III	Ac A2 A3 A4 M	0				7+2
		P2 P3	0	2	2	4	4
	I	Ac A2	0	0	3	3	3
		P1 P1a	0	2	2	2-4	4
	II-III	Ac A2	0	0	1	3	3
		Pc Pla P2	0	3	3	5	5
	IV-VI	Ac A2 11 111 0 1	0	1	1_	3	3
		P1 P1a P2 P3	2	4	6	8	8
ABDOMEN	VII	1 111 Ac A2 1V II 111 0 I	0	1	1	3	3_
B		(Pc) P1 P1a P2 P3	2	4	6	8	8-9
	VIII	1 1 2 11-IV	0	2	4	4	4
		1α	0	0	0	0-2	2
	IX	1 2	X	X	4	4	4
	X	1 2	X	X	X	4	4
	XI	1 (2) 3	X	X	X	0-2	4-6
	IIX		2 4	6	0-2 6	0	0

### III. KEY TO THE POLISH SPECIES OF ACERENTULUS

	2
1. Urosternite XI with 4 setae	
Urosternite XI with 6 setae	4
2. Connecting line on urosternite VI present, sensilla b on foretarsus	2
reaching or passing base of claw	
Connecting line on urosternite VI absent, sensilla b not reaching base	-C-1-1-::
of claw	rajaiskii
3. Connecting line on urosternite V present, sensilla a' on level	. 11:
of t1 or slightly distally	traegarani
Connecting line on urosternite V absent, sensilla a' proximally	
to level of t7	collaris sp n.
4. Urotergite II-VI with seta Pla	tuxeni
- Urotergite II-VI with no seta Pla	
5. Urosternite VI with connecting line	cunhai
- Urosternite VI with no connecting line	0
6. Pores on urosternite VI composed	
- Pores on urosternite VI simple	8
7. Foretarsus longer than 110 µm, urosternite VII with no seta Pc	silvanus sp. n.
Foretarsus shorter than 105 $\mu$ m, urosternite VII mostly with seta $Pc$	xerophilus
8. Urotergite VII with seta P3a, foretarsus longer than 110 µm	$\dots$ alnı sp. n.
- Urotergite VII with no seta P3a, foretarsus shorter than 105 μm	9
9. Sensilla a' situated on level of seta δ2	occultus
Sensilla a' situated proximally to level of δ2	10
10. Sensilla a' long and thin, mesonotal seta P2 longer than 38 μm	carpaticus
-Sensilla a' short, dilated; mesonotal seta P2 shorter than 37 μm	exiguus

### IV. DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIES

Acerentulus exiguus CONDÉ, 1944 (Figs 16-36)

Acerentulus confinis exiguus: CONDÉ 1944b; NOSEK 1977 Acerentulus exiguus: TUXEN 1964; NOSEK 1973

Diagnosis. A. exiguus belongs to a group of species with long foretarsal sensilla a, sensilla b of medium length, the lineation of sternites of "exiguus" type (with no connecting line), simple pores on urosternites IV-VI, and pore on VII urosternite situated far from its hind margin. It shares mentioned characters with occultus, carpaticus, alni and confinis. It differs from occultus in the position of sensilla a', from carpaticus in shorter and thicker sensilla a' and shorter setae on nota, from alni and confinis in shorter sensilla a', smaller body dimensions, and the lack of P3a on urotergite VII.

Description. Head setae short, additional seta absent. Sensory setae billet-like. Pseudoculus round with long lever, PR 13-18. Filamento di sostegno with simple posterior dilation, CF 4-6. Sensillae of maxillary palp thin, lateral slightly shorter than ventral. Tuft of labial palp with four branches, sensilla slender.

Main setae on nota long, P1a, P2a and P5 rounded. Length ratio of P1:P2 on mesonotum as 1: 1.1-1.6. Seta P4a on metanotum, A2 on thoracal sterna and M2 on prosternum billet-like. Thoracal sterna with no pores.

Foretarsus with long sensilla a, reaching level of  $\gamma 3$ ; b of medium length subequal to c; d long, reaching level of f; a' short, situated distally to level of t1. Sensilla a and a' thicker than others, b' and c' thin. All sensillae parallel-sized. Length formula of foretarsal sensillae: t1=t3 < g=a' < b' < c'f < b=c=d=e=t2 < a. Seta  $\beta 1$  slightly shorter than  $\delta 4$ . BS 0.3-0.4, TR 3.0-4.0, EU 0.1-0.2.

Urotergite I with no P1a; P2a of same shape as P1a on nota; A5 billet-like. Urotergite II-VI with no setae P1a and P3a; accessory setae billet-like. Urotergite VII with 3+3 anterior setae (A2, A4, A5); seta P1a presents, P3a absents; accessory setae hair-like. Accessory setae on urosternite I-VI billet-like; thinner than that on tergites, on VII hair-like. Urosternite VII with no seta Pc. Connecting line on urosternite IV-VI absents. Porotaxy formula of urosternite I-VII /0/0/0/1+1/1+1/1+1/1. Pore on urosternite VII situated far from its hind margin.

Urotergite VIII with two more or less regular rows of subtle granules, urosternite with one row only and traces of second one. Comb VIII with straight hind margin, composed of 7-14 (mostly 9-10) slender teeth. Seta 1a on urotergite IX and X shorter than seta 1. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae, seta 1 long. Hind margin setae of urotergite XII short, subequal. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae.

Squama genitalis q with very long distal prolongation of stylus and long, distally-forked acrostylus. Penis with 6+6 setae.

Maturus junior with seta P1a on urosternite I and with seta 1a on VIII. Larva II with no larval seta on urosternite XII.

Body dimensions (in µm):

	imago	preim.	mat.jun	larva II	larva I
head	115-147	96-126	99-121	88-107	82
pseudoculus	7-10	6-9	7-9	6-7	ca 7
filamento di sostegno	22-37	17-29	17-31	15-21	ca 16
mesonotal P1	20-28	16-22	13-20	10-14	7-9
mesonotal P2	28-37	22-28	19-28	13-21	13-14
foretarsus	86-100	77-87	63-82	54-63	ca 51
claw	23-27	20-24	19-24	17-19	?
empodial appendage	2-5	3-5	2-4	2-4	?
maximum body length	1460	1240	1130	840	610
No of specimens studied	216	36	45	15	2

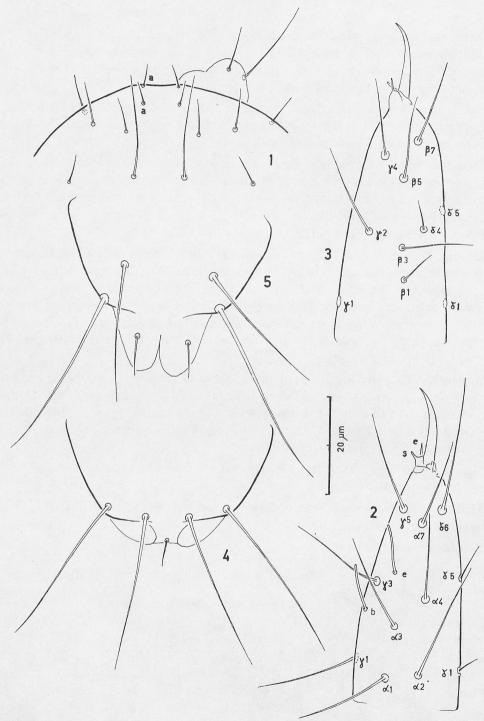


Fig. 1-5. Acerentulus sp., prelarva. 1 - anterior part of head, dorsal view (a - anterior setae); 2 - foretarsus, dorso-external viev; 3 - ditto, ventro-internal viev (e - empodial appendage); 4 - telson, dorsal lobe; 5 - ditto, ventral lobe

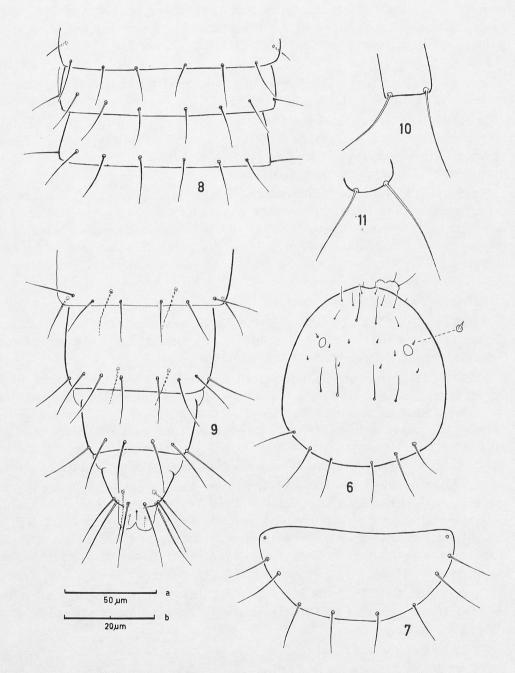


Fig. 6-11. Acerentulus sp., prelarva. 6 - head; 7 - mesonotum; 8 - urotergite I-III; 9 - urotergite VI-XII; 10 - abdominal leg I; 11 - abdomonal leg III (14, 15 - magnification b, others - a)

Chaetal variability. Imago (214 specimens). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical lack of AI (5 sp.), of A2 (2 sp.), of A4 (7 sp.); urotergite VII: symmetrical (3 sp.) and asymmetrical (10 sp.) presence of AI, asymmetrical lack of A2 (1 sp.), of A4 (1 sp.), symmetrical duplication of P1a (1 sp.), asymmetrical duplication of P2 (1 sp.); urotergite VIII: presence of Mc and lack of MI (1 sp.); urosternite XI: chaetotaxy 2+3 (1 sp.).

Preimago (36 specimens). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical lack of A1 (1 sp.), symmetrical (1 sp.) and asymmetrical lack of A4 (1 sp.)

Maturus junior (43 specimens). Urotergite VI: symmetrical lack of A2 (1 sp.), asymmetrical lack of A1 (1 sp.), of P2 (1 sp.), asymmetrical presence of A4 (1 sp.); urotergite VII: asymmetrical lack of P1a (4 sp.); urotergite VIII: lack of Mc (1 sp.); urosternite VIII: asymmetrical lack of Ia (1 sp.)

Larva II (15 specimens). Mesonotum: asymmetrical lack of A2 (1 sp.); metanotum: asymmetrical lack of P1a (2 sp.); urotergite VI: asymmetrical lack of P2a (1 sp.); urotergite VII: asymmetrical lack of P2a (1 sp.). Beside, in one specimen seta P2a is asymmetrically lacking on urotergite I, II and IV, and in the second one seta A4 is asymmetrically lacking on metanotum and seta P2a is symmetrically lacking on urotergite I and asymetrically on III.

Larva I (2 specimens) - not observed.

Remarks. The Polish specimens agree well with the specimen from Corsica (probably paratype) from the TUXEN's collection (labelled: "Acerentulus confinis f. exiguus. From original material") and with the description of NOSEK (1973).

NOSEK (1977) supposed - on the base of a large material from Corfu Island - that exiguus is only a subspecies of confinis. But the specimens considered by him as exiguus are evidently smaller and having longer sensilla a' than those described in his monograph (NOSEK 1973). As in the time of NOSEK's studies neither the length of notal setae nor the details of sternal porotaxy and lineation were taken into consideration - one can suspect that the Corfu specimens belong to a different species than those from Central Europe.

According the kindness of Dr C.TORTI I have had the oportunity to study one specimen of A. confinis from Italy (Piemonte, Colle San Bernardino, Guaressio-Cueno). Besides the differences in chaetotaxy (the presence of A1 and P3a on urotergite VII) it differs from exiguus by much longer notal setae, longer foretarsal sensilla a' and in the shape of squama genitalis q - in confinis the prolongation of stylus is short and acrostylus is long, but not forked.

General distibution. Known from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yougoslavia, France and Mediterranean islands (NOSEK 1973). One of the most common species of *Protura* of the Polish fauna.

Polish localities (Fig. 12).

VV 67. Wolin Isl., ca 4 km S of Międzyzdroje, soil of peaty meadow on border of mixed forest, 7 VI 1975, 1 o, 1 mj (R). WS 45. Wleń, Castle Hill, decaying leaves under castle walls, 20 VI 1976, 5 o, 3 o, 1 mj (R). WS 74 "Wąwóz Myśliborski" reserve, deciduous forest, 18 VI 1985, 1 pm (Pm). WT 99. Woodland east of Opalenica, near

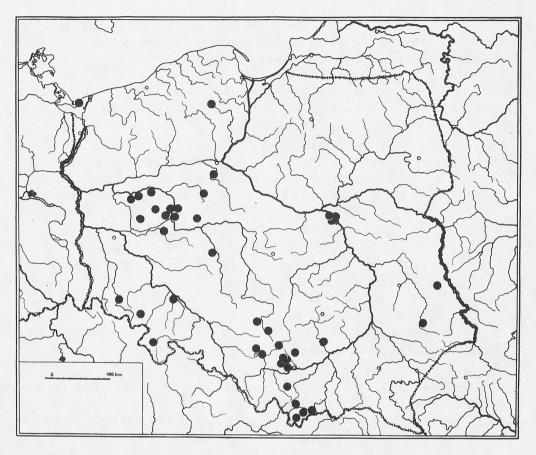


Fig. 12. Polish localities of Acerentulus exiguus CONDÉ

Mogielnica Stream, decaying wood and plant-debris from the stump of cutten spruce, 28 IX 1964, 1  $\sigma$  (R). WU 72. Gorzyckie Lake, old alder forest with *Ribes rubra* and rich undergrowth, litter, soil, decaying wood, 16 VIII 1985, 6  $\circ$ , 2  $\sigma$ , 1 pm, 2 mj, 2 12 (R). WU 83. "Buki nad jez. Lutomskim" reserve, old beech forest, litter, roots etc. near decaying logs, 17 IX 1985, 1  $\circ$  (R). WU 93. Winnogóra, soil of the lucerne field, 24 VI 1968, 1  $\circ$  (Tr). XR 18. Bank of Bystrzyca Kłodzka River in Piekielna Valley, forest of spruce, beech, maple, alder, 12 V 1976, 1 pm (R). XS 46. Wrocław - Park Wschodni (Eastern Park), on the lower side of a timber-piece in locality owergrown with *Impatiens parviflora* and *Urtica dioica*, 26 VI 1975, 1  $\circ$ , 1  $\sigma$ , 1 pm, 1 mj (R); in the soil and rotten wood from the huge stump of poplar, 11 III 1977, 2  $\circ$ , 1 mj (R). XT 17. Racot, soil and litter from abandoned old park, 6 VIII 1975, 1  $\circ$ , 2 mj (R). XT 19. Trzebaw - Rosnówko, from decayed *Salix alba* near a lake, 17 IX 1969, 1  $\sigma$  (R); Wielkopolski National Park, deciduous forest, soil under *Ficaria verna*, 30 V 1975, 1 pm (R). XT 39. Puszczykowo, wet decaying wood, pieces of bark, rest of mycelinum under the base of a dead tree in dense forest,

18 VIII 1986, 1 o, 1 pm, 4 mj, 1 l1 (R). XT 49. Kórnik (SZEPTYCKI 1969a), XU 11. Jankowice, decaying wood with rest of the rodent nest from an old cherry-tree, 29 VIII 1985, 5 9, 5 o, 4 pm, 8 mj, 1 12 (R). XU 21. Poznań - Sołacki Park (SZEPTYCKI 1969a); Poznań - Botanical Garden, soil and litter under Impatiens parviflora, 3 VIII 1976, 1 mj (R); Poznań - Szelag, abandoned park, decaying wood (with roots) from a huge stump of a poplar, 11 III 1983, 3 o, 2 pm, 1 l2 (R). XU 31. Poznań - Cybina Valley (SZEPTYCKI 1969a); Poznań - Golecin, abandoned park, soil and litter in the base of horse chesnut-tree. 8 IX 1977, 1 o (R); decaying leaves, soil and plant debris, 21 X 1977, 1 o, 1 o (R). XU 41. Promno, decaying wood (with ants) from apple-tree, 20 VIII 1964, 20, 20, 2 mi (Ja and R). XU 60. Nekla, old park, soil with decaying wood and of leaves from an old linden, 27 VII 1978, 5 9, 1pm, 1 12 (R). XU 84. Ostrowickie Lake, dense hornbeam-oak forest on steep SE slope with rich shrub layer and undergrowth, soil and litter, 11 VI 1981, 1 pm (R). XU 97. Lubostroń, decaying wood (nearly dry), from small hollow in an old poplar, 11 VI 1982, 70, 20, 2 pm, 1 mj (R). XV 88. Wdzydze Lake near a mouth of Wda River, decaying wood from old Salix alba, hollow about 120 cm up, 24 V 1979, 2 o (R). YT 05. Gołuchów, Arboretum, wet litter under Lonicera and Symphoricarpa bushes, 20 VIII 1977. 1 o, 1 o (R). CA 67. Golonóg, young cultivated forest with larch, birch, pine, oaks, 21 IX 1974, 14 o, 15 o, 8 pm, 5 mj, 212 111 (Bl). CA 76. "Ostra Góra" reserve, brushwood under scattered old beeches, litter and soil with roots, 28 IV 1979, 10 o, 6 o, 2 pm, 1 mj, 1 12 (R). CB 72. "Zielona Góra" reserve, beech forest with hornbeam and oak, litter, 10 VIII 1979, 1 o (ZM). CB 81. Potok Złoty, palace park, rotten bark from a log with rest of fungi, mosses and decaying wood, 18 X 1982, 1 o (R). CD 20. Lubstów, park, decaying wood, plant debris etc. from a huge stump of a linden, 2 X 1971, 1 o, 1 o (R). DV 27. Szaflary (SZEPTYCKI 1969a). DV 29. Rabka - Zaryte, gravel terrace of Luboński Stream, 15 VII 1976, 1 pm (Sz). DV 37. "Kramnica" reserve, xerothermical calcareous rock with scattered bushes (mostly Rosa sp.), Saxifraga aizoon, Sempervivum soboliferum etc., mosses and plant-debris from rock-crevices, 1 VII 1964, 1 Q (Da and R). DV 57. Pieniny National Park, petrophilous turfs: Trzy Korony Mt, S of main peak, 18 III 1972, 4 o, 5 o, 1 mj (We) and 12 XI 1972, 1 o, 1 pm, 2 12 (We), Sobczański Gorge, 4 IV 1972, 7 o, 1 o, 1 mj (We), Gorczyński Gorge, 13 XI 1976, 1 l2 (We); pine forest on calcareous rock: Macelowa Mt, in needles and mosses, 21 VI 1975, 1 pm (We). DV 67. Little Pieniny Mts. Homole Gorge, turf on a slope of W exposition, soil, plant-debris between stones. 12 VI 1971, 2 of (We); Czubata Rock, exposition SW, mosses and plant debris from rock-shelves with Saxifraga aizoon, Sempervivum soboliferum etc., 24 IX 1974, 1 q, 1 pm, 1 mj (R). DA 06. Czerna, young beech forest with admixture of old pines, linden etc., soil with roots near decaying stump, 28 IX 1978, 1 o, 6 o, 1 pm, 2 mj (R). DA 08. Smoleń, mosses from shadowed rocks under the castle, 25 VIII 1971, 1 o (R); northern foot of castle-hill, beech forest, litter, 12 VIII 1987, 2 o, 2 mj (Sz). DA 14. Balice, forest with pine, oak, hazel etc., soil and plant debris at foot of limestone rock, 28 IV 1979, 6 Q, 1 mj (R). DA 16. Ojców National Park - Origano-Brachypodietum on limestone rocks: above Ciemna Cave. 1 VII 1964, 1 o (Ri), lower part of Rekawica Rock, 2 o, 5 o, 2 pm, 1 mj (Rj), rocks near Ciemna Cave, 7 VII 1964, 20, 1 of (Sz); Origano-Brachypodietum on deforestrated slopes: Grodzisko, 7 VII 1964, 7 o, 2 o, 3 mj, 1 l2 (Sz) and slope of Pradnik Valley ca 1.5 km N of Ojców, 18 VII 1964, 1 o (Sz); xerophilous hazel brushwood: rocks between Koronna Mt

and Rekawica Rock, 13 VI 1964, 112 (Sz), southern slope of Koronna Mt, 13 VI 1964, 1 of (Sz) and 14 VI 1964, 1 o, 2 o, 1 mj (Rj), slope near a chapel, 15 VI 1964, 4 o, 2 o (Rj), slope above old path to Skała Town, 18 VII 1964, 1 o, 1 pm (Sz); brushwood of Cerasus fruticosa: Grodzisko, 5 VI 1964, 1 o, 1 mj (Sz); mosses on shadowed limestone rocks: valley under Koziarnia Cave, 1 VII 1964, 1 mj (Sz); Tilio-Carpinetum: Koronna Mt, 2 VI 1964, 2 o, 2 pm, 2 mj (Rj). DA 21. Alder forest near Tyczyna Stream above Lubień, from decaying Salix alba, 13 IX 1973, 20, 1 o, 2 mj (R). DA 47. "Dabie" reserve, high hazel bushes with admixture of other shrubs and old pines above xerothermic slope, litter, 26 VI 1977, 1 o, 1 pm, 1 mj (R). DB 60. Kopernia, xerothermic slope above the village, mosses, soil and plant debris, 10 VIII 1980, 10 o, 5 o, 1 pm, 2 mj (Pn). DC 99. Warszawa-Wrzeciono, soil of a lawn, various dates, 7 o, 5 o, 1 mj (IZ), Warszawa - Las Sobieskiego, hornbeam-oak forest, 10 I 1984, 1 mj (IZ). DD 90. Białołęka, hornbeam-oak forest, 6 V 1980, 1 o (IZ) and 9 VII 1980, 20, 1 mj (IZ). EC 09. Warszawa - Lasek Bielański, hornbeam forest, leaves, plant debris, decaying wood and mosses near decaying log, 13 VIII 1984, 1 o, 2 12 (R). FB 41. Zwierzyniec (SZEPTYCKI 1969a). FB 76. "Stawska Góra "reserve, xerothermical grassland, soil, mosses and plant-debris, 19 IX 1976, 3 o, 1 mj (R).

### Acerentulus occultus SZEPTYCKI, 1979 (Figs 37-39)

Acerentulus occultus: SZEPTYCKI 1979

Diagnosis. Very similar to exiguus, differs only in more distal position of foretarsal sensilla a'.

Description. Details of head and thorax morphology as in exiguus. PR 13.5, length ratio of mesonotal setae P1: P2 as 1:1.4.

Foretarsus generally similar to that of *exiguus*, but sensilla e is relatively shorter, and a' is sword-shaped, situated distally, on level of seta  $\delta 2$ . Length formula of sensillae: t1=t3 < g=a' < c' < e=f=b' < c < b=d=t2 < a. Seta d is not so long as on my previous drawing (SZEPTYCKI, 1979, Fig. 39).

Abdominal chaetotaxy, porotaxy and lineation as in exiguus. Comb VIII with 11 slender teeth.

Squama genitalis  $\varphi$  with long distal prolongations of stylus and long, forked acrostylus. The last seems to be shorter than in *exiguus* but this can be due to the position of the squama on the slide. Males and younger instars unknown.

Body dimensions (holotype) (in  $\mu$ m): head 113, pseudoculus 8, foretarsus 96, claw 30, empodium 5, mesonotal seta P1 24, P2 33, body length 1270, length of filamento di sostegno unestablished.

Remarks. There is only one specimen (holotype) known till now. All its dimensions and indices (the number of teeth on comb VIII too) are within the limits of variability of exiguus. The peculiar position of sensilla a' (which is regular on both foretarsi) can justify

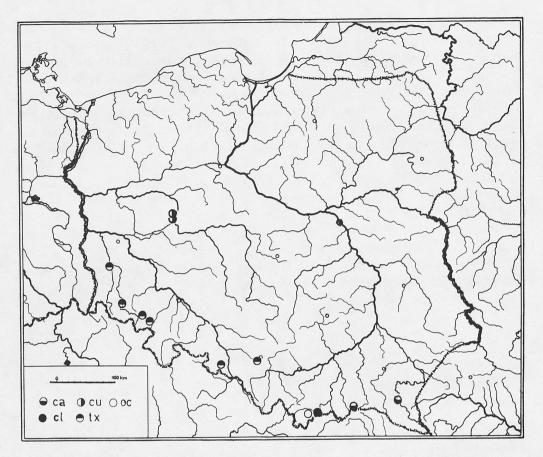


Fig. 13. Polish localities of Acerentulus carpaticus NOSEK (ca), cunhai CONDÉ (cu), occultus SZEPTYCKI (oc.), collaris sp.n. (cl) and tuxeni RUSEK (tx)

distinguishing it as a different species. Still, the possibility exists that it is only a variability of exiguus of no taxonomical value.

Distribution (Fig.13, oc.). Only one known specimen (holotype) from: DV 37. "Kramnica" reserve (SZEPTYCKI 1979).

## Acerentulus carpaticus NOSEK, 1967 (Figs 40 - 54)

Acerentulus carpaticus: NOSEK 1967a; 1973

Diagnosis. Chaetotaxy, general pattern of foretarsus, sternal porotaxy and lineation as in exiguus. Both species differ in the length and shape of foretarsal sensilla a' (in

carpaticus it is much longer and more slender than in exiguus) and in the length of the main setae on nota (in carpaticus longer than in exiguus).

Description. Head setae long, additional seta absent. Sensory setae billet-like. Pseudoculus more or less round, with long lever, PR about 15. Filamento di sostegno with simple posterior dilation, CF about 5. Sensillae of maxillary palp thin, lateral shorter than ventral. Tuft of labial palp with four branches, sensilla thin. Main setae on nota long, P1a, P2a and P5 rounded. Length ratio of P1:P2 on mesonotum as 1:1.2-1.3. Seta P4a on metanotum, A2 on thoracal sterna and M2 on prosternum billet-like. Thoracal sterna with no pores.

Foretarsus with long sensilla a, reaching level of  $\gamma 3$ ; b of medium length, subequal to c; d short, not reaching level of f; a' long and slender, situated distally to level of t1. Sensillae a and a' slightly thicker than others; b' and c' thin. All sensillae parallel-sized. Length formula of foretarsal sensillae: t1=t3 < a'=b'=c' < e=f=g < b=c=d=t2 < a. Seta  $\beta 1$  slightly shorter than  $\delta 4$ . BS 0.35-0.38, TR about 3.6, EU about 0.2.

Urotergite I with no P1a; P2a of same shape as P1a on nota; A5 billet-like. Urotergite II-VI with no setae P1a and P3a; accessory setae billet-like. Urotergite VII with 3+3 anterior setae (A2, A4, A5); seta P1a present, P3a absent; accessory setae hair-like. Accessory setae on urosternite I-VI billet-like, thinner than that on tergites, on VII hair-like. Urosternite VII with no seta Pc. Connecting line on urosternite IV-VI absent. Sternal porotaxy formula: 0/0/0/1+1/1+1/1+1/1. Pore on urosternite VII situated far from its hind margin.

Urotergite and urosternite VIII with irregular row of granules. Comb VIII with straight hind margin composed of 9-11 slender teeth. Seta *1a* on urotergite IX subequal to seta *1*, on X shorter. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae, seta *1* long. Hind margin setae of urotergite XII short, subequal. Urosternite XI with 3+3 setae.

Squama genitalis  $\varphi$  with very long distal prolongation of stylus and long (forked?) acrostylus. Penis with 6+6 setae.

Maturus junior with relatively shorter notal setae. Seta P1a on urosternite I and 1a on VIII present. Other instars unknown.

Body dimensions (3 imagines, in brackets - single specimen of maturus junior) (in  $\mu$ m): head 120-133 (96), pseudoculus about 8 (7), filamento di sostegno about 29 (22), mesonotal P1 33-34 (19), P2 39-44 (24), foretarsus 91-95 (69), claw about 26 (?), empodial appendage about 4 (?). Total length unestablished.

Chaetal variability: not observed.

Remarks. The Polish specimens agree well with the typical series of NOSEK (from Museum d'Histoire Naturelle in Genève and from Zoological Museum in Kopenhagen).

General distribution. Till now known only from Hron Valley in Slovakia (NOSEK 1973). **Polish localities** (Fig. 13, ca)

EV 09. Czerteżyki, north-eastern slope - mixed forest with beech, fir, pine etc., litter, 26 VII 1971, 1 \( \rho \) (Pn). EV 99. Orle Mts. - at foot of the hill 376 m, border of forest, near a stream, 8 VI 1960, 1 \( \rho \), 1 \( \sigma \), 1 mj (R).

# Acerentulus alni sp.n. (Figs 55-71)

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to a group of species with long foretarsal sensilla a ("confinis" group after NOSEK 1973). By the general morphology of foretarsus, chaeto-taxy of urotergite VII, the presence of simple pores on urosternite VI, and the position of pore on VII it is most similar to confinis. The two species differ in shape of foretarsal sensilla a' (thinner in confinis), length of body setae (notal setae in confinis are evidently longer) and sternal porotaxy (in confinis urosternite II and III are with no pores).

Description. Head setae short, additional seta absent. Sensory setae billet-like. Pseudoculus round with short lever, PR about 17. Filamento di sostegno with bilobed posterior dilation, CF 4-5. Sensillae of maxillary palp thin, lateral shorter than ventral. Tuft of labial palp with four branches, sensilla slender.

Main setae on nota long, P1a, P2a and P5 rounded. Length ratio of P1:P2 on mesonotum as 1:1.3-1.5. Seta P4a on metanotum, A2 on thorocal sterna and M2 on prosternum billet-like. Thoracal sterna with no pores.

Foretarsus with long sensilla a, not reaching level of  $\gamma 3$ ; sensilla b of medium length, shorter than c; d short, not passing level of e; a' long and slender, situated distally to t1. Sensillae a and a' thicker than others, b' and c' thin. All sensillae parallel-sized. Length of foretarsal sensillae: t1=t3 < g=a'=b'=c' < b=d=e < c=f < a=t2. Seta  $\beta 1$  evidently shorter and thinner than  $\delta 4$ . BS 3.0-3.5, TR about 4.0, EU 0.1-0.2.

Urotergite I with no seta P1a, seta P2a of same shape as P1a on nota; A5 billet-like. Urotergite II-VI with no setae P1a and P3a; accessory setae billet-like. Urotergite VII with 4+4 anterior setae (A1, A2, A4, A5); setae P1a and P3a present; accessory setae hair-like, subequal to that tergites, on VII hair-like. Urosternite VII with no seta Pc. Connecting line on urosternite IV-VI lacking. Porotaxy formula of urosternite I-VII as  $\frac{1}{10}$  or  $\frac{1}{10$ 

Urotergite and urosternite VIII with more or less regular row of small granules and some scattered granules posteriorly to it. Comb VIII with straigth hind margin composed of 9-11 slender teeth. Seta 1a on urotergite IX subequal to seta 1, on X shorter. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae, seta 1 long. Interesegmental membrane with distinct granulation. Posterior setae on urotergite XII short, subequal. Urosternite XI with 3+3 setae.

Females unknown. Penis with 6 + 6 setae.

Maturus junior with seta P1a on urosternite I and with seta 1a on VIII. Larva II without larval seta on urosternite XII.

Body dimensions (in µm):

	imago	preim.	mat.jun.	larva II
head	151-169	139	81-100	73
pseudoculus	9-10	8	7-8	7
filamento di sostegno	33-37	?	24-28	?

mesonotal P1 mesonotal P2	27-33 40-43	28 36	22-26 31-36	17 24
foretarsus	112-115	98	81-100	73
claw	30-31	?	24	22
empodial appendage	5-6	?	4	4
maximum body length	1610	?	1200	880
No of specimens studied	4	1	4	1

Chaetal variability. Imagines (4 specimens) - not observed. Maturus junior (4 specimens): urotergite VII - symmetrical lack of A1 (2 sp.).

In other instars - not observed.

Derivatio nominis. Named after the generic name of alder-tree (Alnus) because it was mostly collected in river-bank forests, a typical habit for alder.

Material (Fig. 14, al).

Holotype of (specimen nr 3396). EV 08. Uście Gorlickie, slope above Ropa River, border of hornbeam forest with hazel, 24 IV 1959 (Pn).

Paratypes. DV 27. Szaflary, 1954, 1  $\sigma$  (sp. nr 3397) (St). DV 47. Czorsztyn, alder forest on the bank of Dunajec River, 29 IV 1972, 1  $\sigma$ , 1 pm, 1 12 (sp. nrs 3398-3400) (We) and gravel terrace of Dunajec River, in tussocks of grass, 10 XI 1986, 1  $\sigma$  (sp. nr 3116) (We). DA 72. Ca 10 km S of Brzesko, border of deciduous forest with old oaks and admixture of spruce, 4 X 1983, 3 mj (sp. nrs 3119, 3401, 3402) (R). EV 08 - as holotype, 1 mj (sp. nr 3395). FV 07. Peak 696 near Teleśnica, beech-fir forest near a stream, 7 VII 1977, 1 mj (sp. nr 2422) (ZM). FA 10. Kalwaria Pacławska, mixed forest with fir, beech hornbeam etc., in the lower part of Klasztorna (=Monastery) Mt, 9 VIII 1978, 1 mj (sp. nr 3403) (ZM).

## Acerentulus xerophilus SZEPTYCKI, 1979 (Figs 72-92)

Acerentulus xerophilus: SZEPTYCKI 1979

Diagnosis. A. xerophilus belongs together with silvanus sp. n. to a group with long foretarsal sensilla a, sensilla b of medium length and relatively long sensilla a, composed pores on urosternite VI and very short acrostylus of squama genitalis o. It is much smaller than silvanus, differs also in relatively shorter foretarsal sensilla a.

Description. Head seate short, additional seta absent. Sensory setae billet-like. Pseudoculus round, with short lever, PR 12-15 (in larva I 10-12). Filamento di sostegno with bilobed posterior dilation, CF 4-5. Sensillae of maxillary palp thin, lateral shorter than ventral. Tuft of labial palp four-branched, sensilla slender.

Main setae on nota long, P1a, P2a and P5 rounded. Length ratio of P1:P2 as 1: 1.3-1.5. Seta P4a on metanotum, A2 on thoracal sterna and M2 on prosternum billet-like. Thoracal sterna with no pores.

Foretarsus with long sensilla a, not reaching level of  $\gamma 3$ ; b of medium length, subequal to c; d long, reaching level of f; a' long and thick situated distally to level of t1. Sensilla a slightly, a' evidently thicker than others, b' and c' thin. All sensillae parallel-sized. Length formula of foretarsal sensillae: t1=t3 < e < a'=c' < g=b' < b=c=d=t2 < f < a. Setae  $\beta 1$  and  $\delta 4$  thin and short, subequal. BS 0.3-0.4, TR 3.9-4.2, EU 0.1-0.2.

Urotergite and urosternite VIII with irregular row of distinct granules. Comb VIII with slightly convex hind margin composed of 6-12 (mostly 9-10) slender teeth. Seta 1a urotergite IX subequal to seta 1, on X shorter. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae, seta 1 very long. Hind margin setae of urotergite XII long, medial seta longer than sublateral ones. Urosternite XI with 3+3 setae.

Squama genitalis o with long prolongation of stylus and short acrostylus. Penis with 6+6 setae.

Maturus junior with seta P1a on urosternite I and with seta 1a on VIII. Larva II with no larval seta on urosternite XII.

Body dimensions (in µm)

	imago	preim.	mat. jun.	larva II	larva I
head	117-149 9-11	116-131 8-10	112-122 8-10	97-113 6-9	81-90 ca 8
pseudoculus filamento di sostegno	23-36	22-31	23-27	19-24	ca 20
mesonotal P1 mesonotal P2	17-23 26-33	15-21 23-29	14-19 21-27	12-14 17-20	ca 9 ca 13
foretarsus	93-106	80-93 22-23	76-84 ca 19	61-68 ca 19	52-54
claw empodial appendage	24-26 3-4	3-4	ca 3	ca 4	?
maximum body length	1390	1350	1170	942	600
No of specimens studied	49	9	7	9	2

Chaetal variability. Imago (49 specimens). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical lack of A1 (1 sp.) and A4 (6 sp.); VII: asymmetrical (7 sp.) and symmetrical (1 sp.) presence of A1, symmetrical lack of P3a (1 sp.) asymmetrical lack of P1 (1 sp.); VIII: seta Mc instead of setae M1 (6 sp.), seta Ac instead of setae A1 (1 sp.); X: asymmetrical lack of seta 1a (2 sp.); urosternite VII: lack of seta Pc (4 sp.).

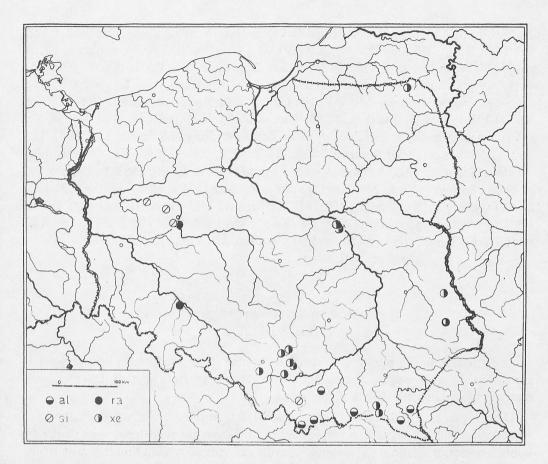


Fig. 14. Polish localities of Acerentulus alni sp. n. (al), rafalskii SZEPTYCKI (ra), silvanus sp. n. (si) and xerophilus SZEPTYCKI (xe)

Preimago (9 specimens). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical lack of A2 (1 sp.); VIII: Mc insted of M1 (1 sp.); X: asymmetrical lack of seta 1 (1 sp.); urosternite VII: lack of Pc (4 sp.).

Maturus junior (7 specimens). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical lack of A1 (1 sp.); VII: asymmetrical presence of A1 (1 sp.), asymmetrical lack of P3a (1 sp.); urosternite VII: presence of Pc (1 sp.); VIII: asymmetrical lack of seta I (1 sp.) and Ia (2 sp.).

Larva II (9 specimens). In single specimen seta P4a on urotergite IV and Ac on urosternite VII are lacking.

Larva I (2 specimens) - not observed.

General distribution: known only from Poland

Polish localites (Fig. 14, xe).

CA 55. Zawiść - town park, small hollow in linden ca 70 cm up, decaying wood, 22 V 1986, 1  $\sigma$  (R). CA 97. Pomorzany, artificial pine forest on calcareuos hill, 12 VIII 1987,

7  $\circ$ , 5  $\circ$ , 1 pm, 1 mj (Sz). DA 04. "Kajasówka" reserve, decaying plants, plant-debris and soil from unforested top of rocks, 15 X 1976, 1  $\circ$  (R). DA 08. Smoleń, northern base of castle-hill, beech forest, 12 VIII 1987, 1  $\circ$ , 2  $\circ$ , 2 pm, 1 l2 (Sz). DA 16. Ojców National Park, dry grassland: slope under the castle in Pieskowa Skała, 19 VI 1964, 1  $\circ$  (Sz); *Tilio-Carpinetum*: Koronna Mt., 2 VI 1964, 2  $\circ$ , 5  $\circ$ , 2 pm (Rj), and eastern slope of Złota Mt., 24 VIII 1964, 1 mj, 1 l2 (Sz). DC 98. Warszawa - Ogród (=Garden) Saski, 8 X 1976, 1  $\circ$  (IZ); lawn near the Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, 13 X 1977, 1  $\circ$ , 1 mj (IZ); Cementary of Soviet Soldiers, 25 X 1978, 1  $\circ$  (IZ). EV 58. Cergowa Mt., deciduous forest at foot of western slope, litter, mould, soil etc., 12 VIII 1983, 1  $\circ$  (R). EV 59. Miejsce Piastowe - Winna Mt., hornbeam forest on S and SW slopes, 9 IX 1960, 2  $\circ$  (R), and 1 IX 1981, 2  $\circ$ , 4  $\circ$ , 2 mj, 3 l2 (R). FB 76. "Stawska Mt." reserve (SZEPTYCKI, 1979). FB 7. Świdniki, pine forest with *Aster amellus* on a chalk hill, 5 X 1958, 1  $\circ$ , 3  $\circ$ , 1 mj, 1 l2 (Dz). FF 11. Turtul, soil of meadow, VIII 1984. 8  $\circ$ , 3  $\circ$ , 3 pm, 3 mj, 2 l1 (Ka).

# Acerentulus silvanus sp. n. (Figs 93-112)

Diagnosis. In the presence of composed pores on urosternite VI and very short acrostylus the new species is most similar to *xerophilus*. Both species differ in body dimensions and in some details of foretarsus.

Description. Head setae short, additional seta absent. Sensory setae billet-like. Pseudoculus round with short lever, PR about 14. Filamento di sostegno with distinctly bilobed posterior dilation, CF about 4. Sensillae of maxillary palp thin, lateral slightly shorter than ventral. Tuft of labial palp with four branches, sensilla slender.

Main setae on nota short, P1a, P2a and P5 rounded. Length ratio of P1:P2 on mesonotum as 1:1.5-1.8. Seta P4a on metanotum, A2 on thoracal sterna, and M2 on prosternum billet-like. Thoracal sterna with no pores.

Foretarsus with long sensilla a, not reaching level of  $\gamma 3$ ; sensilla b of medium length, subequal to c; d long, passing level of f, a' very long, situated distally to level of t1. Sensillae a and a' thicker than others, b' and c' thin. All sensillae parallel-sized. Length formula of foretarsal sensillae: t1=t3 < t2 < g < b=c=e=a'=b'=c' < a=d=f. Setae  $\beta 1$  and  $\delta 4$  short,  $\delta 4$  longer and thicker than  $\beta 1$ . BS about 0.4, TR about 4.0, EU about 0.1.

Urotergite I with no seta P1a; P2a elongated, longer than P1a on nota; A5 billet-like. Urotergite II-VI with no setae P1a and P3a; accessory setae billet-like. Urotergite VII with 4+4 anterior setae (A1, A2, A4, A5); setae P1a and P3a present; accessory setae hair-like. Accessory setae on urosternite I-VI billet-like, subequal to that on tergites, on VII hair-like. Urosternite VII with no seta Pc. Connecting line on urosternite IV-VI absent. Sternal porotaxy formula:  $\frac{1}{000}$  ( $\frac{1}{11}$ ) Pore on urosternite VII near its hind margin.

Urotergite VIII with no granulation, urosternite VIII with iregular row of small granules. Comb VIII with 10-11 slender teeth. Seta 1a on urotergite IX subequal to seta 1,

on X shorter. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae, seta 1 very long. Hind margin setae of urotergite XII long, sublateral ones longer and thicker than medial. Urosternite XI with 3+3 setae. Membrana between segment VIII and IX, and IX and X with two irregular rows of distinct granules.

Squama genitalis o with long prolongation of stylus and very short acrostylus. Males unknown.

Younger instars (with exception of larva I) unknown.

Body dimensions (4 imagines, in brackets - dimensions of single specimen of larva I) (in  $\mu$ m): head 148-156 (97), pseudoculus 10-11 (9), filamento di sostegno 34-39 (22), mesonotal seta P1 17-23 (9), P2 28-35 (15), foretarsus 119-121 (62), claw 27-29 (?), empodial appendage 4-5 (?), maximum body length of expanded specimen about 1600 (?).

Chaetal variability. Imago (4 specimens). Mesonotum: asymmetrical lack of A2 (1 sp.); urotergite VIII: seta Mc instead of setae M1 (1 sp.).

Material (Fig. 14, si):

Holotype o (specimen nr 3363): WU 81. "Jakubowo" reserve, oak-hornbeam forest with beech, 22 VI 1981 (Bl).

Paratypes: WU 73. "Buki nad jez. Lutomskim" reserve, beech forest, litter, decaying wood, mould etc., near decaying logs, 17 IX 1985, 1 \( \rightarrow \) (sp. nr 3364) (R). WU 81. as holotype, 9 V 1981, 1 \( \rightarrow \) (sp. nr 3362) (Bl). DA 21. Alder forest near Tyczyna Stream above Lubień, 13 IX 1973, 1 \( \rightarrow \) (sp. nr 3370) (R).

Not included into the type material: XT 29. Puszczykowo, wet decaying wood from the base of dead willow, 18 X 1986, 1 l1 (R).

Derivatio nominis: silva (lat.) = forest, as all the specimens were collected in soil and litter of forest.

### Acerentulus tuxeni RUSEK, 1966 (Figs 113-130)

Acerentulus tuxeni: RUSEK, 1966; NOSEK 1973

Diagnosis. A.tuxeni belongs to a group of species with short foretarsal sensilla a ("cunhai" group of NOSEK 1973). In the peculiar body chaetotaxy it is the most similar to Iberian ladeiroi da CUNHA, 1950 (NOSEK 1973; TUXEN 1964) but differs in sensilla b subequal to c (in ladeiroi it is shorter). From two other Polish species of the "cunhai" group (cunhai and rafalskii) it differs in the presence of P1a on urotergite II-VI and absence of P3a on VII.

Description. Head setae long, additional seta absent. Sensory setae billet-like. Pseudoculus abbreviated, with short lever, PR 16-19. Filamento di sostegno with distincly bilobed posterior dilation, CF 4.5-6.0. Sensillae of maxillary palp subequal, thin, nearly seta-shaped. Tuft of labial palp four-branched, sensilla thin.

Main setae on nota long, P1a, P2a and P5 rounded. Length ratio of P1:P2 as 1: 1.2-1.3. Seta P4 on metanotum, A2 on thoracal sterna and M2 on prosternum billet-like. Thoracal sterna with no pores.

Foretarsus with very short sensilla a, reaching only base of d; b short, not reaching level of  $\gamma 3$ , subequal to c; d long, passing level of f; a' of medium length, slender, situated distally to level of t1. Sensillae a and a' slightly thicker than others; b' and c' thin. All sensillae parallel-sized. Length formula of foretarsal sensillae: t1=t3 < b=c < a' < g=b' < a=e=c' < d=t2 < f. Seta  $\beta 1$  and  $\delta 4$  short,  $\delta 4$  longer than  $\beta 1$ . BS about 0.4, TR 3.5-3.9, EU 0.1-0.2.

Urotergite I with no seta P1a; P2a of same shape as P1a on nota; A5 billet-like. Urotergite II-VI with seta P1a and with no P3a; accessory setae billet-like. Urotergite VII with 4+4 anterior setae (A1, A2, A4, A5); seta P1a present, P3a absent; accessory setae hair-like. Accessory setae on urosternite I-VI billet-like, subequal to that on tergites, on VII hair-like. Urosternite VII with no seta Pc. Connecting line on urosternite IV-VI absent. Sternal porotaxy formula:  $\frac{1}{000}$ 0/0/1+1/1+1/1+1/1. Pore on urosternite VII near its hind margin.

Urotergite and urosternite VIII with some irregulary scattered single granules. Comb VIII with slightly convex hind margin, composed of 8-11 slender teeth. Seta 1a on urotergite IX subequal to seta 1, on X shorter. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae, seta 1 short. Hind margin setae of urotergite XII short, subequal. Urosternite XI with 3+3 setae.

Squama genitalis of with long prolongation of stylus and long, thick acrostylus. Penis with 6+6 setae.

Maturus junior with seta P1a on urosternite I and with seta 1a on VIII. Seta P1a on urotergite II-VI present, but much more variable than in adults. Larva II with larval seta on urosternite XII.

Body dimensions (in µm):

	imago	preim.	mat.jun.	larva II
head	125-149	114-124	114-128	ca 101
pseudoculus	7-8	7-8	ca 7	6-7
filamento di sostegno	24-31	ca 25	17-24	ca 19
mesonotal P1	30-38	25-26	22-28	17-21
mesonotal P2	38-45	33-34	28-36	24-28
foretarsus	97-108	97-104	75-83	65-66
claw	26-30	ca 25	ca 23	?
empodial appendage	4-5	3-4	3-4	?
maximum body length	1410	?	970	880
No of specimens studied	15	2	3	2

Chaetal variability. Imago (15 specimens). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical lack of A2 (1 sp.); VII: ditto, (1 sp.); VIII: asymmetrical presence of A2 (1 sp.); IX: asymmetrical lack of seta 1a (1 sp.); XI: asymmetrical lack of seta 1 (1 sp.).

Maturus junior (3 specimens). Urotergite II-VII: asymmetrical or symmetrical lack of *P1a* on individual tergites (3 sp.); urosternite XII: symmetrical presence of larval seta (1 sp.).

In other instars - not observed.

General distribution: till now known only from Southern Moravia (RUSEK 1966; NOSEK 1973)

Polish localities (Fig. 13, tx):

WS 45. Wleń, Zamkowa Mt., decaying laeves under castle walls, 10 VI 1976, 1 o, 1 o, 2 mj (R). WS 74. "Wawóz Myśliborski" reserve, deciduous forest, 18 VI 1985, 2 o, 1 pm (Pm). WS 93. Książ, decaying wood and plant debris from linden in park, 26 V 1972, 1 o, 2 o, 1 pm, 1 l2 (R). WT 21. Zagań, castle park, litter, soil and moos under bushes of bird chery under old trees, 30 VIII 1977, 1 o, 2 o, 1 l2 (ZM). BA 96. Krowiarki, abandoned castle park, liter, decaying twigs and moss under old trees between dense scrub of Samb. nigra, 30 V 1980, 4 o, 1 o (R). CA 46. Katowice-Ligota, park of Franciscan Monastery, litter, soil and decaying wood of old stumps, 27 IV 1987, 1 o, 1 mj (R).

# Acerentulus rafalskii SZEPTYCKI, 1979 (Figs 131-147)

Acerentulus rafalskii: SZEPTYCKI 1979

Diagnosis. By the short foretarsal sensilla a it belongs to "cunhai" group of NOSEK. From all the species of this group it differs by the peculiar shape of sensillae a and a' and by the presence of only 4 setae on urosternite XI.

Description. Head setae short, additional seta absent. Sensory setae billet-like. Pseudoculus round, with long lever, PR unestablished. Filamento di sostegno with big, trilobed posterior dilation, CF unestablished. Sensillae of maxillary palp subequal in length. Tuft of labial palp with four branches, sensilla slender.

Main stae on nota short, P1a, P2a and P5 rounded. Length ratio of P1:P2 on mesonotum as 1:1.3-1.8. Seta P4a on metanotum, A2 on thoracal sterna and M2 on prosternum billet-like. Thoracal sterna with no pores.

Foretarsus with short sensilla a, not reaching level of  $\gamma 3$ ; b short, slightly passing level of  $\gamma 3$ , subequal to c; d long, reaching level of f; a' short, situated distally to level of t1. Sensillae a, b and a' thicker than other ones, b' and c' thin. Sensilla a and a' more or less sword-shaped, other sensilla parallel-sized. Length formula of foretarsal sensillae t1=t3 < a' < g < b=c=e=f=b'=c' < a=t2 < d. Setae  $\beta 1$  and  $\delta 4$  short,  $\beta 1$  shorter than  $\delta 4$ . BS 0.3-0.4, TR 4.0, EU 0.1.

Urotergite I with no seta P1a, P2a of same shape as P1a on nota, A5 billet-like. Urotergite II-VI with no setae P1a and P3a; accessory setae billet-like. Urotergite VII with 4+4 anterior setae (A1, A2, A4, A5); setae P1a and P3a present, accessory setae hair-like. Accessory setae on urosternite I-VI thin, nearly hair-like, same length as those on tergites. Urosternite VII with no seta Pc. Connecting line on urosternite IV-VI absent.

Sternal porotaxy formula  $\frac{0}{0}{1+0/1+1/1+1/n+n/1}$ . Pore on urosternite VII near its hind margin.

Urotergite and urosternite VIII with regular row of small granules. Comb VIII with 7-8 slender teeth. Seta 1a on urotergite IX same length as seta 1, on X shorter. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae, seta 1 short. Hind margin setae of urotergite XII short, subequal. Urosternite XI with 2+2 setae.

Squama genitalis  $\varphi$  with short prolongation of stylus and short, stump acrostylus. Penis with 6+6 setae.

Younger instars unknown.

Body dimensions (6 imagines) (in  $\mu$ m): head - unestablished, pseudoculus about 8, filamento di sostegno 22-23, mesonotal P1 14-17, P2 19-24, foretarsus 79-82, claw ca 20, empodial appendage ca 3, maximum body length 1250.

Chaetal variability. Imago (6 specimens). Urotergite VII: asymmetrical lack of A4 (1 sp.)

Remarks. In my description of A. rafalskii (SZEPTYCKI 1979) the length of the head was established as 111-115  $\mu$ m, and PR about 14. This measurement was not accurate. The state of preservation of the type material and that newly collected does not allow more precise data. So, actually, the length of head and the indices based on it remain unknown. The body length, measured for the description, was based on not completely expanded specimens.

General distribution: known only from Poland, but in this country it is probably an introduced species.

Polish localities (Fig. 14,ra).

XS 46. Wrocław - Botanical Garden, compost soil, 13 VI 1975, 1  $\circ$ , 3  $\circ$  (R). XT 29. Rogalin (SZEPTYCKI 1979).

### Acerentulus cunhai CONDÉ, 1950 (Figs 148-171)

Acerentulus cunhai: CONDÉ 1950; TUXEN 1964; NOSEK 1973; ALDABA 1984

Diagnosis. Very distinct species, characterised in elongated pseudoculus, very short foretarsal sensilla a, extremally long d and thick sensillae b' and c'.

Description. Head setae short, additional seta absent. Sensory setae billet-like. Pseudoculus elongated, with long lever, PR 14-18. Filamento disostegno with indistinctly bilobed posterior dilation, CF about 4. Sensillae of maxillary palp very thin and short, subequal. Tuft of labial palp with four branches, sensilla very thin, nearly seta-like.

Main setae on nota long, P1a, P2a and P5 conical. Length ratio of P1:P2 on mesonotum as 1:1.4-1.6. Seta P4a on mesonotum, A2 on thoracal sterna and M2 on

prosternum billet-like. Meso- and metasternum with single pore situated medially, anteriorly to level of seta M.

Foretarsus with short sensilla a, reaching only base of d; b short, slightly passing level of  $\gamma 3$ , longer than c; very long d, passing level of f; a' short, parallel-sized, situated distally to t1. Sensillae b, c and d thinner than others, b' and c' thick. All sensillae parallel-sized. Length formula of foretarsal sensillae: t1=t3 < c=g=a' < e < a=b < t2=c' < b'=f < d. Setae  $\beta 1$  and  $\delta 4$  short, subequal. BS about 0.5, TR 3.0-3.5, EU 0.1.

Urotergite I with no seta P1a, P2a of same shape as P1a on nota, A5 billet-like. Urotergite II-VI with no setae P1a and P3a; accessory setae very short, billet-like. Urotergite VII with 4+4 anterior setae (A1, A2, A4, A5); setae P1a and P3a present; accessory setae longer and thinner than those on preceding tergites. All accessory setae on urosternite I-VI billet-like, evidently longer and thinner than those on tergites, on VII as on preceding sternites. Connecting line on urosternite IV-VI present. Sternal porotaxy formula:  $\frac{1+0}{0}\frac{1+0}{1+1}$  n+n or  $\frac{1+1}{1+0}$ . Pore on urosternite VII situated asymmetricaly, very near seta P1.

Urotergite and urosternite VIII with irregular row of strong granules. Comb VIII with concave margin, composed of 9-11 slender, commonly doubled teeth. Seta 1a on urotergite IX subequal to seta 1, on X shorter. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae, seta 1 long. Hind margin setae on urotergite XII long, sublateral longer and thicker than medial. Urosternite XI with 3+3 setae.

Squama genitalis o with long distal prolongation of stylus and long, thin acrostylus. Males from Poland unknown.

Maturus junior with no seta P1a on urosternite I and with 1a on VIII. Larva II with larval seta on urosternite XII.

Body dimensions (in µm):

	imago	mat. jun.	larva II	larva I
head	139-160	113-131	ca 109	95-109
pseudoculus	9-10	ca 8	ca 8	ca 6
filamento di sostegno	37-44	ca 29	ca 28	24-28
mesonotal P1	24-30	19-24	ca 22	13-14
mesonotal P2	40-42	33-36	ca 28	17-19
foretarsus	104-110	80-92	ca 73	57-59
claw	31-32	ca 26	ca 23	18-21
empodial appendage	3-5	ca 3	ca 3	ca 2
maximum body length	1670	1320	980	720
No of specimens studied	9	3	1	3

Chaetal variability. Imago (9 specimens studied). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical lack of A4 (1 sp.); VII: ditto, of A2 (1 sp.), and P2a (2 sp.), presence of Pc (1 sp.)

Maturus junior (3 specimens). Urotergite VIII: asymmetrical lack of A5 (1 sp.).

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In other instars - not observed.

General distribution: known from Mallorca, Portugal, Basque Country, Ireland and Sweden (NOSEK 1973, ALDABA 1984). In Poland it is probably an introduced species.

Polish localities (Fig. 13, cu)

XT 29. Puszczykowo, west decaying wood from the base of stump of dead willow, 18 X 1986, 8 o, 3 mj, 1 l2, 3 l1 (R). XU 21. Poznań - Botanical Garden, soil and litter under *Impatiens parviflora*, 10-20 cm deep, 3 VIII 1976, 1 o, (R).

## Acerentulus traegardhi IONESCU, 1937 (Figs 172-198)

Acerentulus Trägårdhi: IONESCU 1937 Acerentulus träghårdi: TUXEN 1961, 1964 Acerentulus traegardhi: NOSEK 1973

Diagnosis. In the very long and thick sensilla b on foretarsus and in the presence of only four setae on urosternite XI it is very symilar to ruseki NOSEK, 1967 (NOSEK 1967b) and collaris sp. n. From the both mentioned species it differs in larger body dimension, in thiner and shorter sensilla b and in the more distal position of a'. From collaris it differs also in some details of sternal lineation and porotaxy.

Description. Head setae short, additional seta absent. Sensory setae thin, hair-like. Pseudoculus round, with short lever, PR 16-21 in adults and 14-20 in younger instars. Filamento di sostegno with indistinct, simple distal dilation, CF 4-6. Sensillae of maxillary palp subequal, slender. Tuft of labial palp two-branched, sensilla slender.

Main setae on nota long, P1a, P2a and P5 conical. Length ratio of P1:P2 mesonotum as 1:1.2-1.5. Seta P4a on metanotum, A2 on thoracal sterna and M2 on prosternum hair-like. Thoracal sterna with no pores.

Foretarsus with short sensilla a, reaching only base of d; b very long, passing level of  $\gamma 5$ , much longer than c; d short, not passing level of f; a long, situated nearly on level of t1. Sensilla b much thicker than other ones, b and c thin. All sensillae parallel-sized. Length formula of foretarsal sensillae: t1=t3 < a' < c < g=c' < a=b' < d=e=f < t2 < b. Seta  $\beta 1$  and  $\delta 4$  short,  $\delta 4$  longer than  $\beta 1$ , BS 0.4-0.5, TR 3.3-4.3 (in larvae 3.0-4.0), EU 0.1-0.2.

Urotergite I with no seta P1a; P2a of same shape as P1a on nota; A5 hair-like. Urotergite II-VI with no setae P1a and P3a; accessory setae hair-like. Urotergite VII with 3+3 anterior setae (A2, A4, A5); setae P1a and P3a present; accessory setae hair-like, subequal to that on preceding tergites. Accessory setae on urosternite I-VII hair-like, subequal to that on tergites. Urosternite VII with no seta Pc. Connecting line on urosternite IV-VI presents. Sternal porotaxy formula:  $\frac{10}{0}\frac{0}{0}\frac{1}{0}$  of specimens medially, near hind border of sternite).

Urotergite and urosternite VIII with more or less regular row of small granules and with some scattered granules forming trace of second row. Comb VIII with 5-10 (mostly 7-9)

slender teeth. Seta 1a on urotergite IX subequal to seta 1, on X shorter. Urotergite XI with 3+3 setae, seta 1 short. Hind margin setae of urotergite XII short, subequal. Urosternite XII with 2+2 setae.

Squama genitalis of with long prolongation of stylus and very short acrostylus. Penis with 4+4 setae.

Preimago and maturus junior with relatively shorter and thiner foretarsal sensilla b, slightly passing level of  $\gamma 4$ . Maturus junior with no seta P1a on urosternite I and mostly with no seta 1a on urosternite VIII. Urosternite XI with no setae. Larva I and II with much shorter sensilla b, not reaching level of  $\gamma 4$ , larva II mostly with no larval seta on urosternite XII.

Body dimensions (in µm):

	imago	preim.	mat. jun.	larva II	larva I
head	107-141	104-119	92-120	96-104	83-95
pseudoculus	6-8	6-8	6-7	5-6	ca 5
filamento di sostegno	21-34	19-26	16-27	17-24	15-19
mesonotal P1	17-30	15-23	14-21	11-16	9-13
mesonotal P2	24-37	21-39	18-28	15-23	13-15
foretarsus	75-91	65-76	56-75	54-62	43-51
claw	20-25	16-21	17-23	15-19	15-16
empodial appendage	3-6	3-4	2-4	2-5	2-4
maximum body length	1340	1140	1100	840	630
No of specimens studied	246	22	50	29	7

Chaetal variability. Imago (246 specimens). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical (13 sp.) and symmetrical (2sp.) lack of A4, asymmetrical presence of A3 (1 sp.); VII: asymmetrical lack of A2 (1 sp.), of A4 (2 sp.); VIII: asymmetrical presence of A3 (2 sp.), asymmetrical lack of A1 (2 sp.), of A4 (2 sp.) of A5 (1 sp.), lack of A1 and presence of Ac (1 sp.), lack of A1 and presence of Ac (1 sp.); VII: lack of Ac (1 sp.); VIII: asymmetrical lack of seta Ac (1 sp.); VIII: asymmetrical lack of seta Ac (1 sp.); IX: asymmetrical presence of Ac (1 sp.); IX: asymmetr

Preimago (22 specimens). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical (3 sp.) and symmetrical (1 sp.) lack of A4; VII: asymmetrical presence of A1 (1 sp.), asymmetrical lack of P2a and symmetrical of P3a (1 sp.); VIII: lack of M1 and presence of Mc (1 sp.); urosternite VIII: asymmetrical lack of seta 1a (1 sp.)

Maturus junior (50 specimens). Urotergite VI: asymmetrical presence of A4 (1 sp.), asymmetrical lack of A1 (1 sp.); VII: asymmetrical presence of A3, asymmetrical lack of A2 (3 sp.), of A4 (2 sp.), asymmetrical (5 sp.) and symmetrical (2 sp.) lack of P1a, asymmetrical (4 sp.) and symmetrical (2 sp.) lack of P3a; VIII: asymmetrical lack of A1 (2 sp.), of A4 (1 sp.), of A5 (1 sp.), lack of A1 and presence of Ac (1 sp.); urosternite VIII: asymmetrical (3 sp.) and symmetrical (6 sp.) presence of seta 1a.

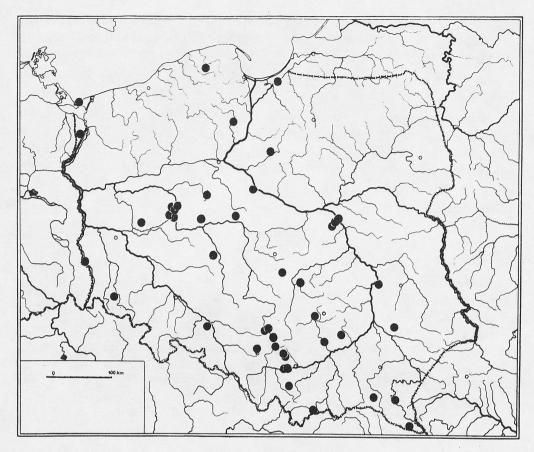


Fig. 15. Polish localities of Acerentulus traegardhi IONESCU

Larva II (29 specimens). Mesonotum: asymmetrical lack of A4 (1 sp.); metanotum: ditto (1 sp.); urosternite IX: asymmetrical lack of seta I (1 sp.); XII: asymmetrical (1 sp.) and symmetrical (1 sp.) presence of larval seta.

Larva I (7 specimens) - variability not observed.

Remarks. The species recorded as "traegardhi" from Basque Country by ALDABA (1984) differs of the Polish specimens in some taxonomically important features (as length of foretarsal sensilla a, position of sensilla a' and number of setae on urosternite XI) - it is with no doubt a different species.

General distribution: Recorded from nearly whole Europe (NOSEK 1973) but sometime probably mistaken with the other species with long sensilla b. It is one of the most common species of *Protura* in Poland.

## Polish localities (Fig. 15)

VT 80. Łęknica, park-forest with old trees, litter under very old beech, 30 VIII 1977, 1 Q (R). VV 67. Międzyzdroje (SZEPTYCKI 1964). VV 73. Szczecin, rotten wood and

plant-debris with the rests of fungi from rotten maple, 16 II 1974, 1 o (R). WS 45. Wleń - Zamkowa Mt., decaying leaves under castle-walls, 20 VI 1976, 4 o, 1 o, 3 pm, 1 mj, 1 l2 (R). WT 77. Wolsztyn, palace park near the lake, decaying wood, leaves, remnants of fungi etc., from crevices in old, decaying stump, 28 IV 1983, 4 o, 2 o (R). XS 46. Wrocław - Botanical Garden, compost soil, 13 VI 1975, 1 o (R). XT 29. Puszczykowo, wet decaying wood from base of stump of dead willow, 18 X 1986, 20 (R); Rogalin (SZEPTYCKI 1969a), and from thick layer of litter and decaying leaves under timber pieces in abandoned park, 18 IV 1972, 14 o, 12 o, 1 mj, 3 l2 (R), and thick layer of wet decaying wood near base of stump of horse chesnut-tree, 5 IV 1985, 3 o, 1 o, 1 pm, 2 mj (R). XU 21. Poznań-Golęcin, abandoned park, soil and litter near base of horse chesnut-tree, 8 IX 1977, 2 o, 5 o (R). XU 30. Poznań-Cybina Valley (SZEPTYCKI 1969a); Poznań-Kobylepole, decaying wood with leaves, plant debris, soil etc., under decaying log in mixed forest, 14 VII 1979, 3 o, 1 mj (R). XU 41. Promno, decaying wood (with ants) from apple-tree, 20 VIII 1964, 1 Q, 2 of (J,R). XU 60. Nekla, old park, soil and decaying wood with remnants of leaves from old linden, 27 VII 1978, 1 Q, 1 12 (R). XU 84. Ostrowickie Lake, dense hornbeam-oak forest on steep SE slope with rich undergrowth and herb layer, soil and litter, 11 VI 1981, 1 Q, 3 o, 1 pm (R). XA 74. Ca 7 km S of Lebork (SZEPTYCKI 1969a). YS 10. Woodland ca 5 km SE Opole, humid decidous forest, 28 V 1980, 2 Q (R, Ko). YT 05. Gołuchów-Aboretum, humid litter under Lonicera and Symphoricarpa bushes, 20 VIII 1977, 20, 10 (R). CA 67. Golonóg, young, cultivated forest with larch, birch, pine, oaks, 21 V 1974, 1 o, 1 l2 (Bl). CA 97. Pomorzany, dry calcareous rock of southern exposition, mosses and plant-debris, 12 VIII 1987, 2 o, 1 pm, 1 l2 (Sz). CB 81. Trzebniów - Kacza Skała, lower layer of litter from beech forest between calcareous rocks, 19 X 1982, 1 o, 3 o, 1 mj (R); Potok Złoty - "Parkowe" reserve, beech forest with maple, oak, hornbeam, pine etc., litter with decaying wood from old log, 20 X 1982, 112, 111 (R). CD 20. Lubstów, park, decaying wood and plant debris from huge stump of linden, 2 X 1971, 1 o, 1 pm, 2 mj (R). CD 63. "Kulin" reserve (SZEPTYCKI 1969a), and turf of mosses under shrubs in a gorge, 31 VII 1971, 29 o, 10 o, 3 pm, 2 mj (R). CE 25. Łuby, slope above Wda Valley, mixed forest with pine, oak, linden, hazel etc., 24 V 1979, 13 o, 1 o, 1 l2 (R). CE 80. "Mieliwo" reserve, hornbeam-oak forest with beech and pine, dry decaying wood from old hornbeam, 24 VII 1974, 8 o, 3 o, 1 pm (ZM). DV 57. Pieniny National Park petrophilous turfs: Głowa Cukru, 28 VI 1976, 1 o, 4 mj (We), and 26 VIII 1976, 1 l2 (We); petrophilous pine forest: Macelowa Mt., needles, litter and mosses, 21 VI 1975, 8 Q, 3 o, 2 mj, 112(We), and Czerwone Skałki, needles, 10 IV 1976, 2 o (We); fir-spruce forest, soil: Wawóz Sobczański, 15 I 1977, 1 o (We); beech forest: Ociemny Potok, 19 III 1972, 1 o (We); decidous forest, litter: Rabsztyn, 25 VIII 1975, 1 o, 1 mj (We), and Harczygrund, 27 VIII 1975, 1 of (We), and Ganek by base of Okraglica Mt., 24 VIII 1976, 13 o, 5 o, 1 pm, 6 mj (We); litter in the cave: Ociemne, ca 4 m from the entrance, 15 VII 1977, 1 12 (We). DA 05. Kleszczów, beech forest, litter, 1 V 1974, 1 o, 1 l2 (Sz), and mosses from shadowed calcareous rocks, 30 VI 1982, 1 l2 (R). DA 07. Podlesie - Djabla Mt., border of spruce forest, in small ant-nest near a stump, 29 IV 1987, 1 o (R). DA 15. Zabierzów, pine-oak forest, soil and plant debris at foot of calcareous rocks, 28 IV 1979, 2 o (R). DA 16. Ojców National Park - petrophilus xerothermic turfs: Rekawica Rock, 14 VI 1964, 1 o, 2 o (Ri), and Grodzisko, sloper under the chapel, 7 VII 1964, 2 o, 1 o, 1 pm, 1 mj (Sz); Origano-Brachypodietum: lower part of Rekawica Rock, 1 VII 1964, 4 o, 2 o, 1 pm, 2 mj (Rj), and slope above Ciemna Cave, 1 VII 1964, 1 pm (Rj); Corylo-Peucedanetum: Koronna Mt., 13 VI 1964, 1 o, 1 pm (Sz); brushwood of Cerasus fruticosa: Grodzisko, 5 VI 1964, 1 12 (Sz); Tilio-Carpinetum: Koronna Mt., 2 VI 1964, 6 Q, 4 o, 2 mj (Rj). DA 78. Skorocice, upper part of the reserve, xerophilus turf on gypsum rock, 8 V 1980, 1 o, 112 (We, Sz). DA 91. Falkowa, short moss on soil, 20 IX 1980, 1 pm (We). DB 29. Sulejów, decaying wood and plant debris from hollow in elm, 8 V 1968, 10 (R). DB 47. Modliszewice, plant remnants (mostly dry grasses) from nest of a rodent in small hole in a wall, 24 IX 1984, 1 o (R), DB 52. Milechowska Mt., mixed forest with many shrubs, litter (mostly under hazel), 25 IX 1984, 1 o, 1 o (R). DC 77. Podkowa Leśna, 15 V 1984, 5 o, 5 o, 1 pm, 5 mj, 2 l2, 1 l1 (Iz). DC 99. Warszawa - Pałac Kultury i Nauki, soil of a lawn, 25 II 1977, 1 pm (Iz); Warszawa - Las Sobieskiego, 10 I 1984, 18 g, 9 d, 1 pm, 4 mj. 712, 411 (Iz). DF 01. Kadyny (SZEPTYCKI, 1969a). EV 59. Miejsce Piastowe - Winna Mt., Querceto-Carpinetum (mostly hornbeam) on S and SW slopes, litter, soil, moss etc., 1 IX 1981, 1 o (R). EV 89. Sobień Mt., border between hornbeam forest and bushes on SE slope, litter, decaying grasses etc., 9 VI 1960, 1 o, 1 l2 (R). EB 00. Szydłów, xerothermic slope above old quarry, mosses and plant debris from a rock, 10 VIII 1979, 5 o, 1 o, 1 mj (Kl). FV 14. Gorge of Wołosaty Stream under Bereżki Mt., beech forest with maple on stony slope, 112 (Ja, R). FB 03. "Góra Chełmowa" reserve, oak-larch forest, litter, pieces of bark etc., under an old larch, 26 IX 1984, 1 o, 2 o (R). FB 68. Kazimierz-Męćmierz, pine forest, 29 VIII 1972, 5 o, 3 o, 2 mj (Nd).

# Acerentulus collaris sp. n. (Figs 199-215)

Diagnosis. In many body features the new species is very similar to traegardhi, but it is smaller, with longer and thicker sensilla b, and with more posteriorly situated a'. The lack of the connecting line and the presence of pore on urosternite V are also specific characters - in the big material of traegardhi (more than 200 specimens) these features were never found. The foretarsus of collaris is very similar to that of ruseki but sensilla t2 in the former is thinner. The tuft of labial palp in collaris is composed of two branches and sensilla is slender - in ruseki the tuft is reduced to one branch only, and sensilla is bulb-like.

Description. Head setae short, additional seta absent. Sensory setae thin, hair-like. Pseudoculus small, round, with short lever, PR 15.4. Filamento di sostegno with bilobed posterior dilation, CF 4.6. Sensillae of maxillary palp subequal, slender, relatively short. Tuft of labial palp with two branches, sensilla slender.

Main setae on nota short, P1a, P2a and P5 conical. Length ratio of P1:P2 on mesonotum as 1:1.3. Seta P4a on metanotum, A2 on thoracal sterna and M2 on prosternum hair-like. Thoracal sterna with no pores.

Foretarsus with short sensilla a, reaching base of d; extremally long sensilla b, passing base of claw; c subequal to a; d short, slightly passing base of e; a' short, situated proximmally to level of t2. Sensilla b much thicker than others, b' and c' thin, b

sword-shaped, other sensillae parallel-sized. Length formula of foretarsal sensillae: t1=t3 < g=a'=c' < a < c=d=e < b' < f=t2 < b. Setae  $\beta 1$  and  $\delta 4$  short, subequal. BS 0.5, TR 3.6, EU 0.2.

Urotergite I with no seta P1a, P2a of same shape as P1a on nota, A5 hair-like. Urotergite II-VI with no setae P1a and P3a; accessory setae hair-like. Urotergite VII with 3+3 anterior setae, setae P1a and P3a present, accessory setae hair-like, subequal to that on preceding tergites. Accessory setae on urosternite I-VII hair-like, subequal to that on tergites. Seta Pc on urosternite VII absents. Sternal porotaxy formula:  $\frac{1}{0}\frac{0}{0}\frac{1}{0}\frac{1}{1}$ . Pore on urosternite VII far from its hind border. Connecting line on urosternite IV-V absents, on VI present, sternal lines slightly serrated. Abdominal legs II and III with two setae, inner apical seta absent.

Urotergite and urosternite VIII with some scattered granules. Comb VIII with 8-9 slender teeth. Seta 1a on urotergite IX and X shorter than seta 1. Urotergite XI with 2+2 setae, seta 1 absent. Hind margin setae of urotergite XII short, subequal. Urosternite XI with 2+2 setae.

Squama genitalis  $\varphi$  seems to be similar to that in *traegardhi*, but in only one specimen studied it is poorly visible. Males unknown.

Younger instars unknown.

Body dimensions (holotype) (in  $\mu$ m): head 125, pseudoculus 8, filamento di sostegno 27, mesonotal PI 14, P2 18, foretarsus 74, claw 20, empodial appendage 5, total body length unestablished.

Remarks. The new species differs from all other *Acerentulus* species by the presence of only two setae on abdominal legs II-III. As the only one specimen is known up to date - the taxonomical value of this peculiar character remains unclear.

Derivatio nominis: collis (lat.) = hill.

Material (Fig. 13, cl):

Holotype  $\varphi$  (specimen nr 159): DV 57. Pieniny National Park, Polana (= Glade) Kosarzyska, soil of meadow, 23 VI 1973 (We).

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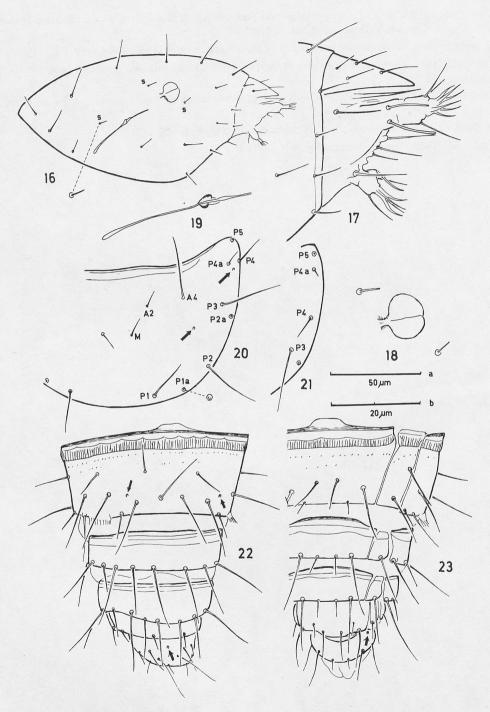


Fig. 16-23. Acerentulus exiguus CONDÉ. 16 - head (s - sensory setae); 17 - mouthparts, lateral view; 18 - pseudoculus; 19 - filamento di sostegno; 20 - mesonotum (arrows - pores); 21 - anterolateral margin of metanotum; 22 - urotergite VIII-XII (arrows - pores); 23 - urosternite VIII-XII (17-19 - magnification b, others - a)

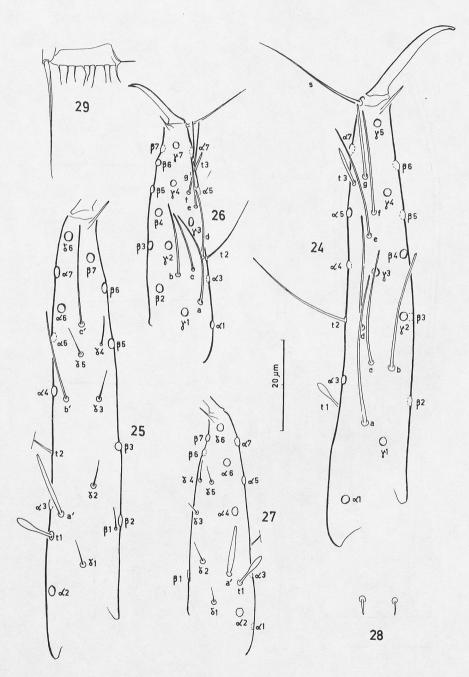


Fig. 24-29. Acerentulus exiguus CONDÉ. 24 - foretarsus of imago, exterior viev; 25 - ditto, interior view; 26 - foretarsus of larva I, exterior view; 27 - ditto, interior view; 28 - accesory seta of urotergite (left) and urosternite (right) III; 29 - comb VIII

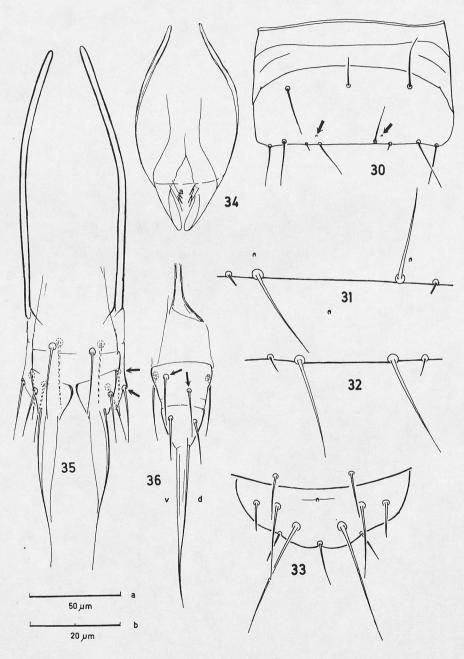


Fig. 30-36. Acerentulus exiguus CONDÉ. 30 - urosternite VI (arrows - pores); 31 - hind margin of urosternite VI; 32 - ditto, of urosternite VII; 33 - urotergite XII; 34 - squama genitalis o (a - acrostylus); 35 - penis, dorsal view; 36 - penis, lateralview (d - dorsal side, v - ventral side, arrows - acroperiphallar setae) (30 - magnification a, others - b)

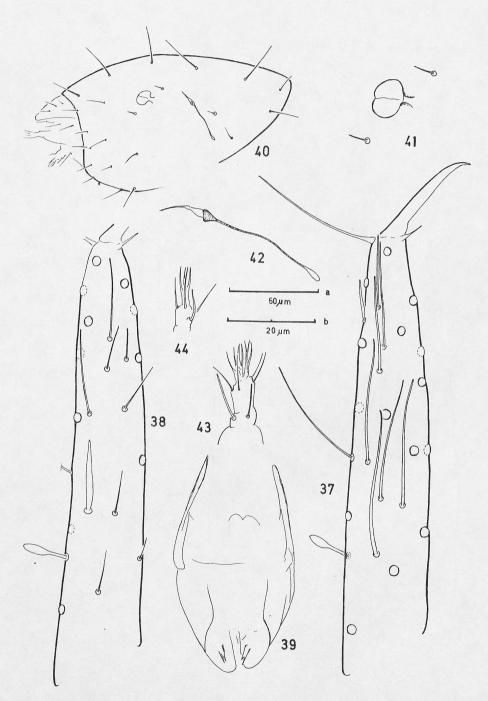


Fig. 37-44. 37-39 - Acerentulus occultus SZEPTYCKI. 37 - foretarsus, exterior view; 38 - ditto, interior view; 39 - squama genitalis o. 40-44 - Acerentulus carpaticus NOSEK. 40 - head; 41 - pseudoculus; 42 - filamento di sostegno; 43 - maxillary palp; 44 - labial palp (40 - magnification a, others - b)

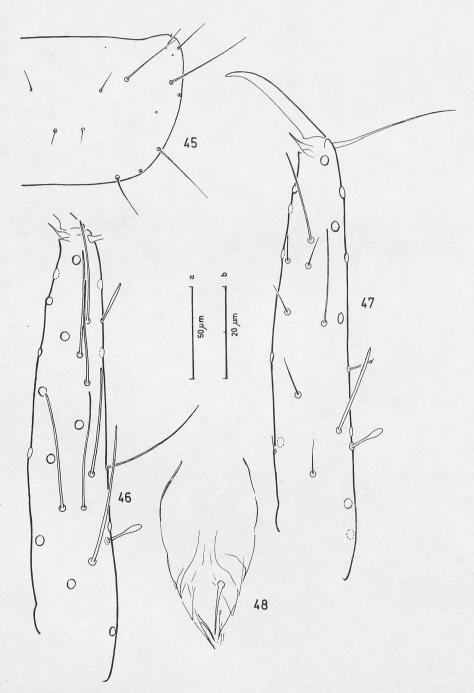


Fig. 45-48. Acerentulus carpaticus NOSEK. 45 - mesonotum; 46 - foretarsus, exterior view; 47 - ditto, interior view; 48 - squama genitalis q (45 - magnification a, others - b)

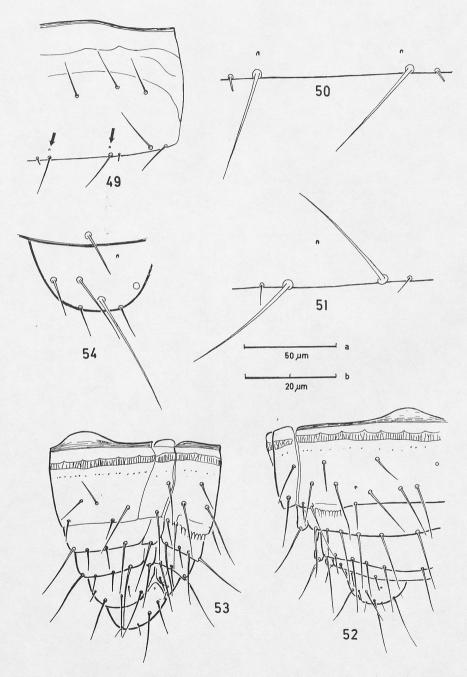


Fig. 49-54. Acerentulus carpaticus NOSEK. 49 - urosternite VI (arrows - pores); 50 - hind margin of urosternite VI; 51 - ditto, of urosternite VII; 52 - urotergite VIII-XII; 53 - urosternite VIII-XII; 54 - urotergite XII (49, 52, 53 - magnification a, others - b)

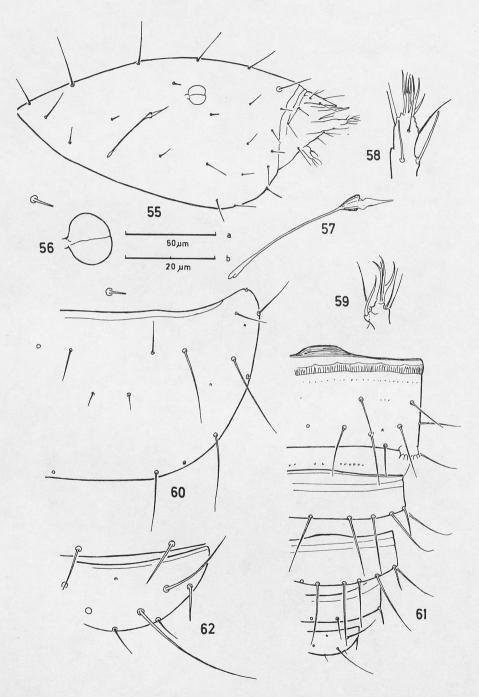


Fig. 55-62. Acerentulus alni sp. n. (55-59 - holotype, 60-62 - paratype nr 3116). 55 - head; 56 - pseudoculus; 57 - filamento di sostegno; 58 - maxillary palp; 59 - labial palp; 60 - mesonotum; 61 - urotergite VIII-XII; 62 - urotergite XII (55-59, 62 - magnification b, others - a)

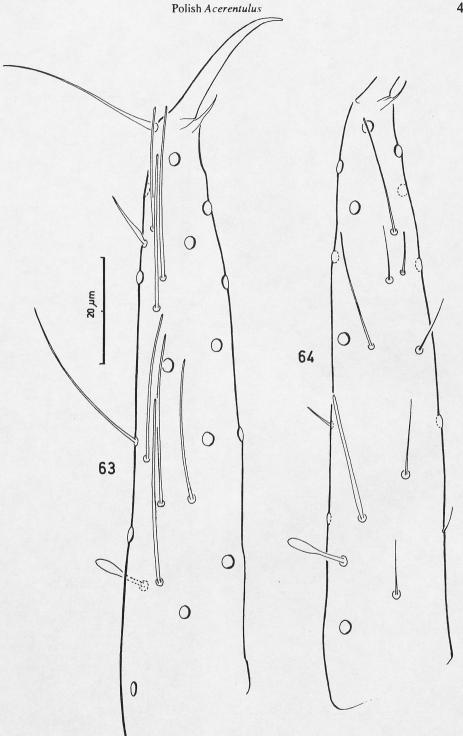


Fig. 63-64. Acerentulus alni sp. n., foretarsus (paratype nr 3116). 63 - exterior view; 64 - interior view

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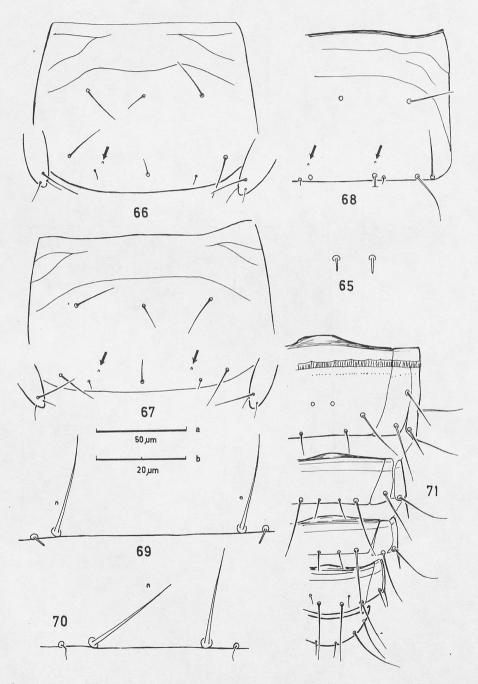


Fig. 65-71. Acerentulus alni sp. n. (65 - holotype, 66, 67, 69, 70 - paratype nr 3400, 68, 71 - nr 3116). 65 - accessory seta of urotergite (left) and and urosternite (right) III; 66 - urosternite II; 67 - urosternite III; 68 - urosternite VI (arrows - pores); 69 - hind margin of urosternite VI; 70 - ditto, of urosternite VII; 71 - urosternite VIII-XII (66-68, 71 - magnification a, others - b)

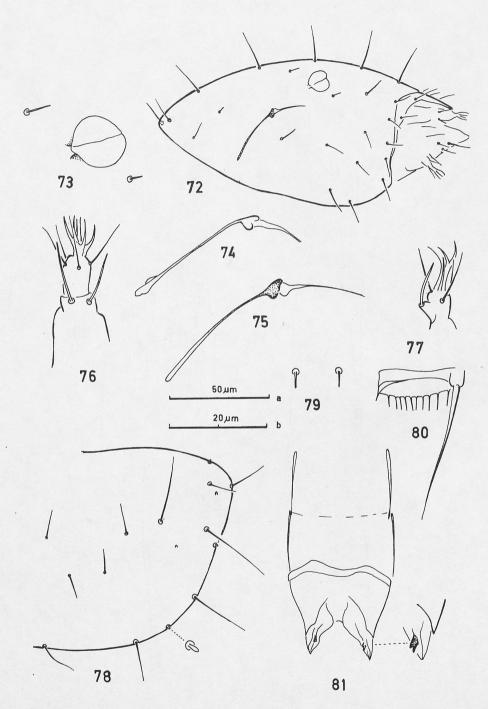


Fig. 72 -81. Acerentulus xerophilus SZEPTYCKI. 72 - head; 73 - pseudoculus; 74, 75 - filamento di sostegno of different specimens; 76 - maxillary palp; 77 - labial palp; 78 - mesonotum; 79 - accessory seta of urotergite (left) and urostergite (right) III; 80 - comb VIII; 81 - squama genitalis q (72, 78 - magnification a, others - b)

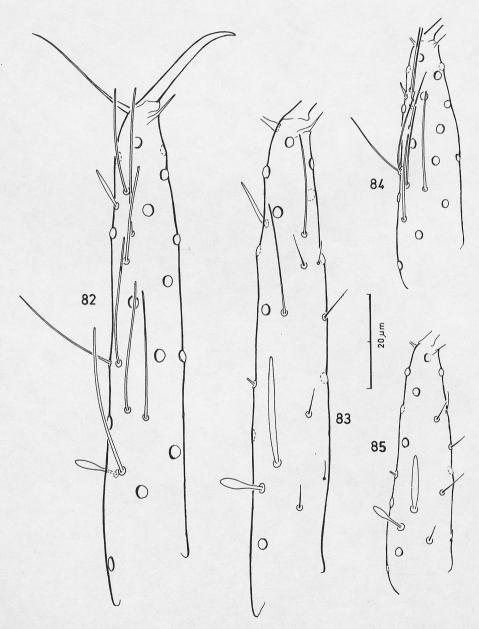


Fig. 82-85. Acerentulus xerophilus SZEPTYCKI, foretarsus. 82 - imago, exterior view; 83 - ditto, interior view; 84 - larva I, exterior view; 85 - ditto, interior view

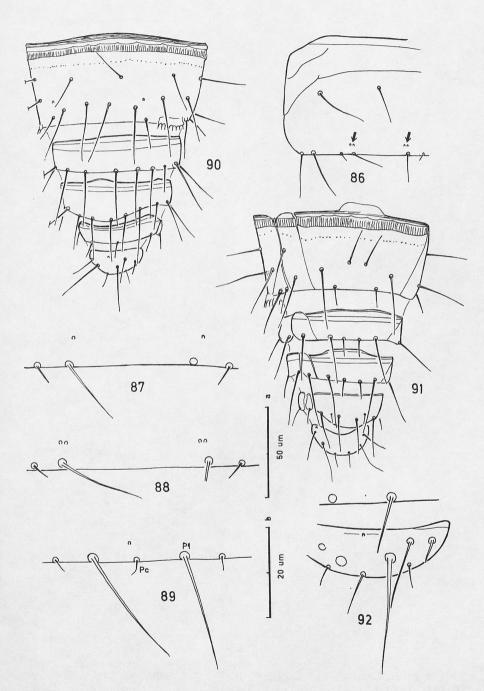


Fig. 86-92. Acerentulus xerophilus SZEPTYCKI. 86 - urosternite VI (arrows - pores); 87 - hind margin of urosternite V; 88 - ditto, of urosternite VI; 89 - ditto, of urosternite VII; 90 - urotergite VIII-XII; 91 - urosternite VIII-XII; 92 - urotergite XII (87-89, 92 - magnification b, others - a)

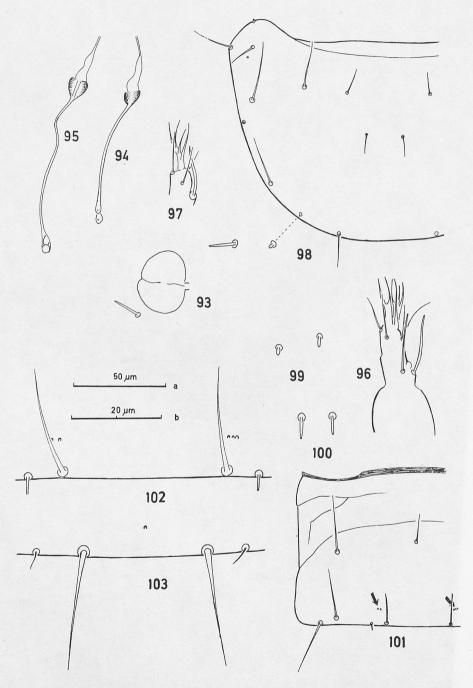


Fig. 93-103. Accrentulus silvanus sp. n. (93, 96, 98, 102, 103 - holotype, 94,97,99,100 - paratype nr 3362, 95 - nr 3370, 101 - nr 3364). 93 - pseudoculus; 94,95 - filamento di sostegno; 96 - maxillary palp, 97 - labial palp; 98 - mesonotum, 99 - seta P1a on mesonotum (left) and P2a on urotergite I (right); 100 - accessory seta of urotergite (left) and urosternite (right) III; 101 - urosternite VI (arrows - pores); 102 - hind margin of urosternite VI; 103 - ditto, urosternite VII (98, 101 - magnification a, others - b.)

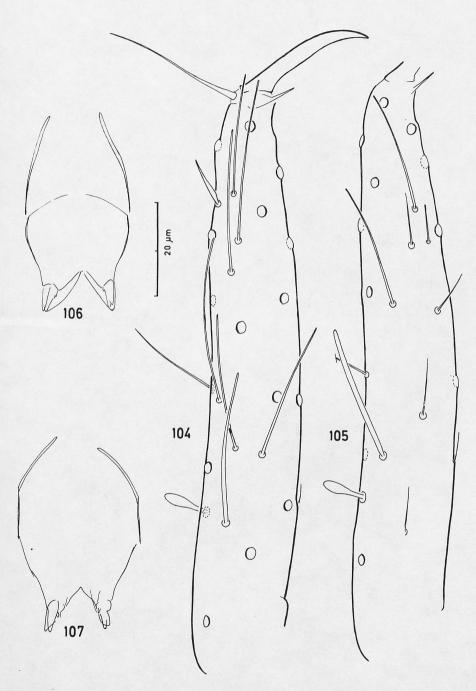


Fig. 104-107. Acerentulus silvanus sp. n. (104, 105 - holotype, 106 - partype nr 3370, 107 - nr 3362). 104 - foretarsus, exterior view; 105 - ditto, interior view; 106, 107 - squama genitalis o

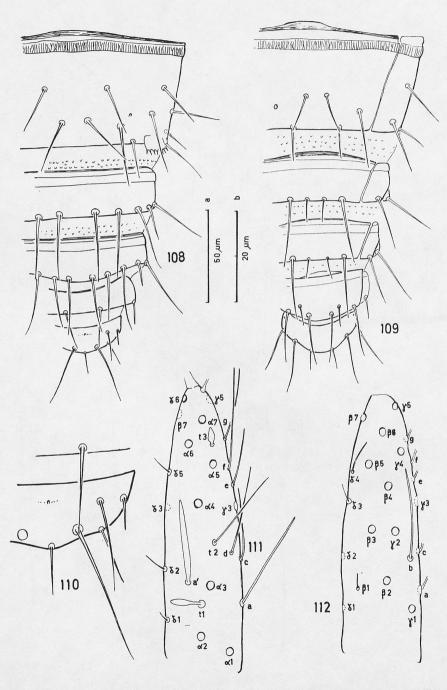


Fig. 108-112. Acerentulus silvanus sp. n. (108-110 - holotype, 111-112 - specimen of Puszczykowo). 108 - urotergite VIII-XII; 109 - urosternite VIII-XII; 110 - urotergite XII; 111 - foretarsus of larva I, dorsal view; 112 - ditto, ventral view (108, 109 - magnification a, others - b)

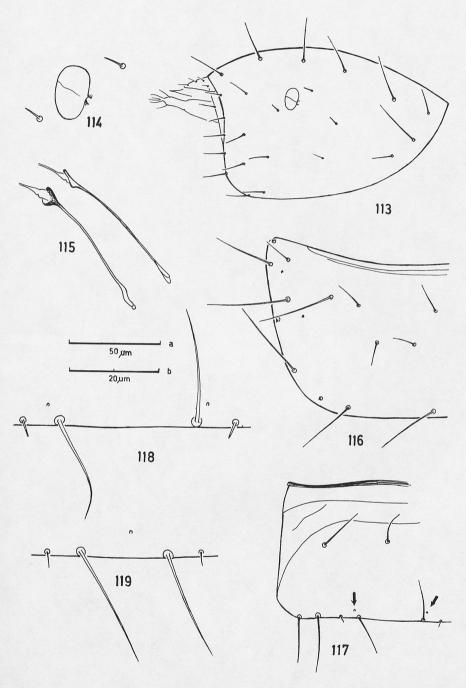


Fig. 113-119. Acerentulus tuxeni RUSEK. 113 - head; 114 - pseudoculus; 115 - right and left filamento di sostegno of same specimen; 116 - mesonotum; 117 - urosternite VI (arrows - pores); 118 - hind margin of urosternite VI; 119 - ditto of urosternite VII (113, 116, 117 - magnification a, others - b)

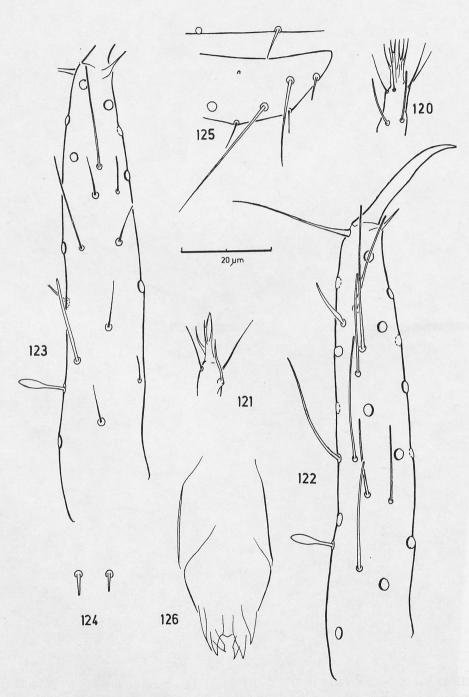


Fig. 120-126. Acerentulus tuxeni RUSEK. 120 - maxillary palp; 121 - labial palp; 122 - foretarsus, exterior view; 123 - ditto, interior view; 124 - accessory seta of urotergite (left) and urosternite (right) III; 125 - urotergite XII; 126 - squama gentalis o

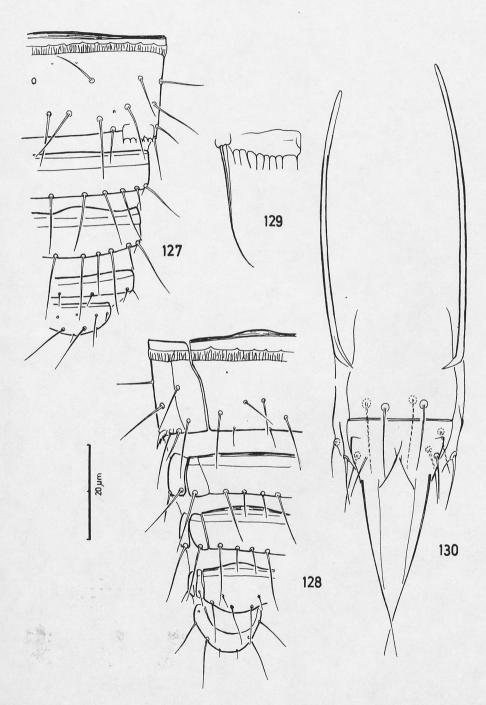


Fig. 127-130. Acerentulus tuxeni RUSEK. 127 - urotergite VIII-XII; 128 - urosternite VIII-XII; 129 - comb VIII; 130 - penis

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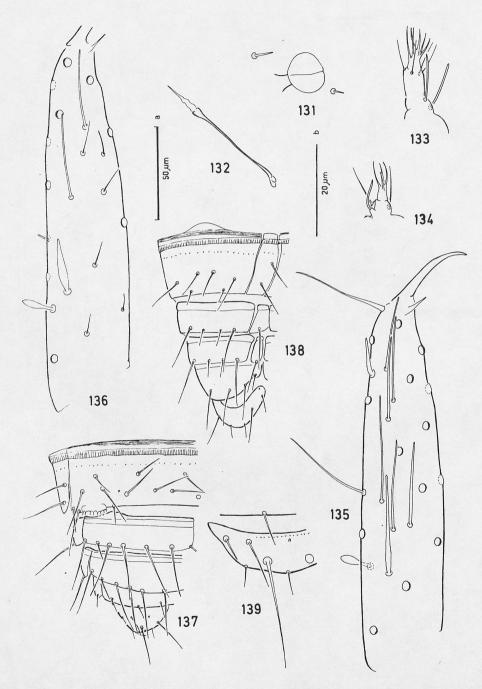


Fig. 131-139. Acerentulus rafalskii SZEPTYCKI. 131 - pseudoculus; 132 - filamento di sostegno; 133 - maxillary palp; 134 - labial palp; 135 - foretarsus, exterior view; 136 - foretarsus, interior view; 137 - urotergite VIII-XII; 138 - urosternite VIII-XII; 139 - urotergite XII (137,138 - magnification a, others - b)

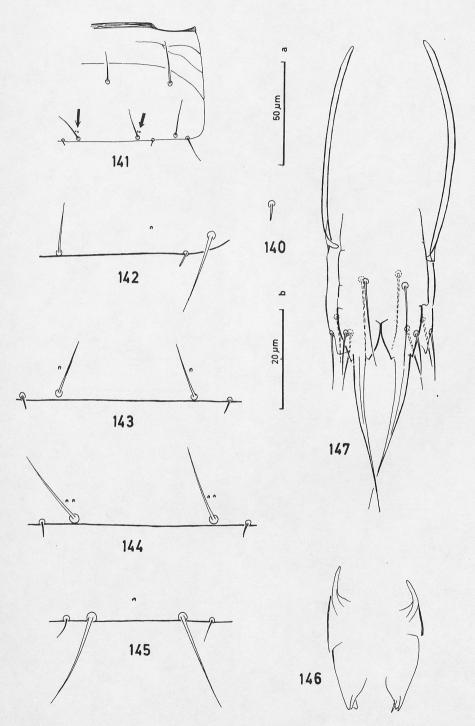


Fig. 140-147. Acerentulus rafalskii SZEPTYCKI. 140 - accessory seta of urotergite III; 141 - urosternite VI; 142 - hind margin of urosternite III; 143 - ditto, of urosternite VII; 146 - squama genitalis q; 147 - penis (141 - magnification a, others - b)

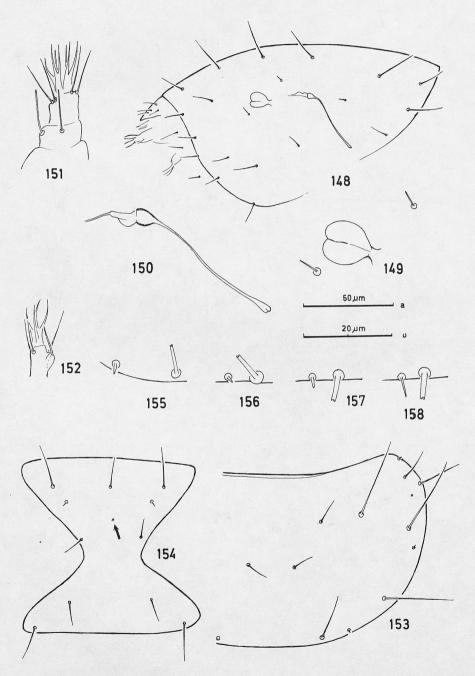
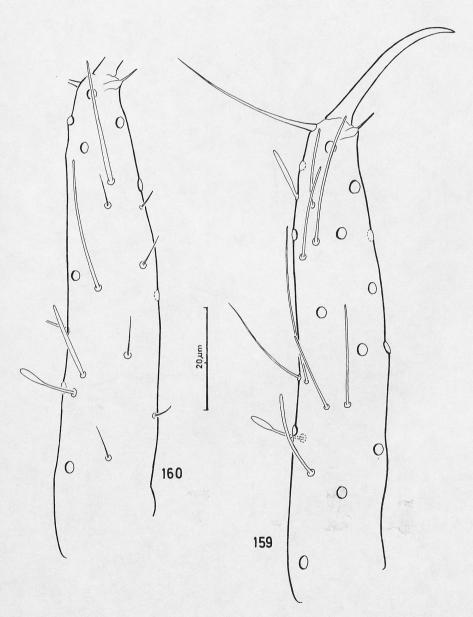


Fig. 148-158. Acerentulus cunhai CONDÉ. 148 - head; 149 - pseudoculus; 150 - filamento di sostegno; 151 - maxillary palp; 152 - labial palp; 153 - mesonotum; 154 - mesosternum (arrow - pore); 155 - seta P1a on metanotum; 156 - seta P2a on urotergite VI; 158 - ditto, on urotergite VII (148,153,154 - magnification a, others - b)



 $Fig.\ 159-160. \textit{Acerentulus cunhai}\ COND\'{E},\ foretarsus.\ 159-exterior\ view;\ 160-interior\ view.$ 

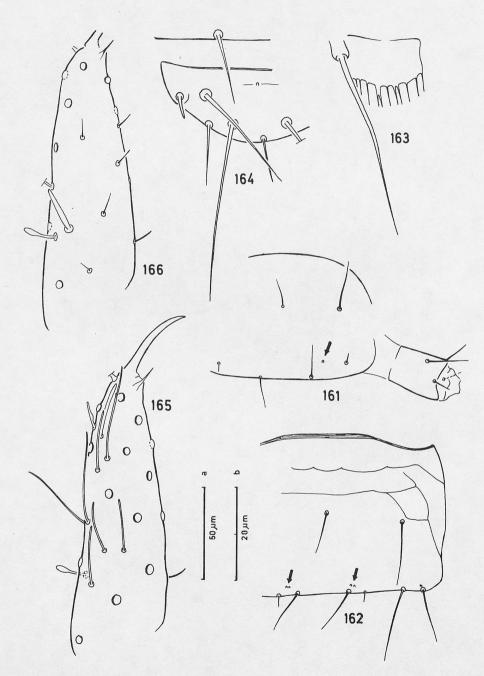


Fig. 161-166. Acerentulus cunhai CONDÉ. 161 - urosternite I; 162 - urosternite VI (arrows - pores, c - connecting line); 163 - comb VIII; 164 - urotergite XII; 165 - foretarsus of larva I, exterior view (161,162 - magnification a, others - b)

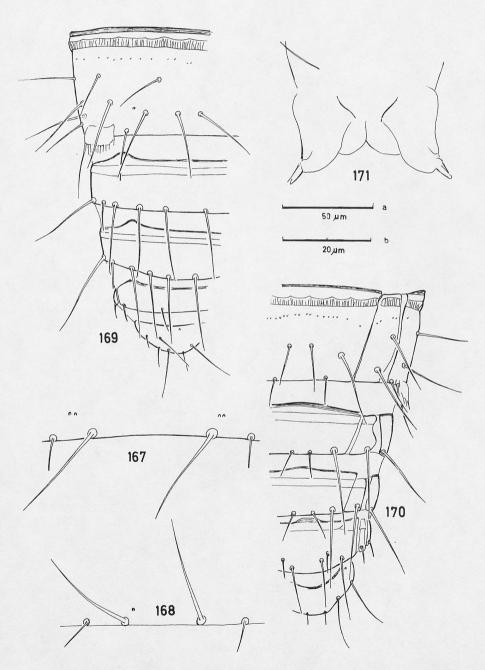


Fig. 167-171. Acerentulus cunhai CONDÉ. 167 - hind margin of urosternite VI; 168 - ditto, of urosternite VII; 169 - urotergite VIII-XII; 170 - urosternite VIII-XII; 171 - squama genitalis q (169-170 - magnification a, others - b)

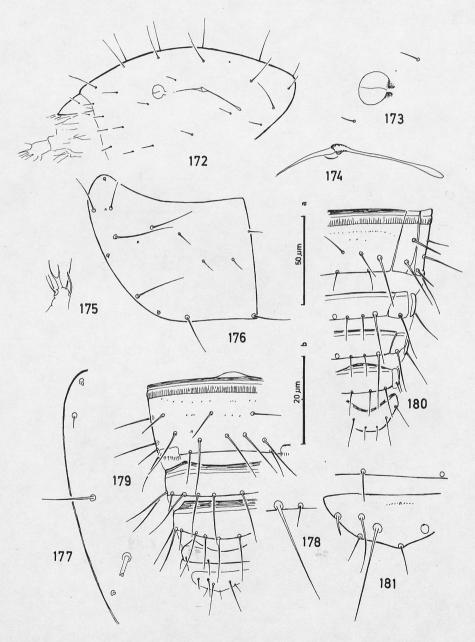


Fig. 172-181. Acerentulus traegardhi IONESCU. 172 - head; 173 - pseudoculus; 174 - filamento di sostegno; 175 - labial palp; 176 - mesonotum; 177 - metanotum, antero-lateral margin; 178 - seta P2 and P2a on urotergite IV; 179 - urotergite VIII-XII; 180 - urosternite VIII-XII; 181 - urotergite XII (172,176,179,180 - magnification a, others - b)

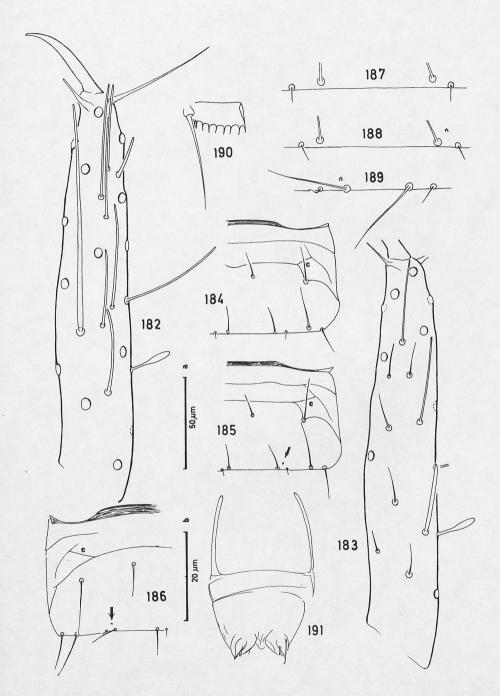


Fig. 182-191. Acerentulus traegardhi IONESCU. 182 - foretarsus, exterior view; 183 - ditto, interior view; 184 - urosternite V; 185 - urosternite VI; 186 - urosternite VI of another specimen (arrow - pore, c - connecting line); 187 - hind margin of urosternite V; 188 - ditto, of urosternite VI; 189 - ditto, of urosternite VII; 190 - comb VIII; 191 - squama genitalis of (184-186 - magnification a, others -b)

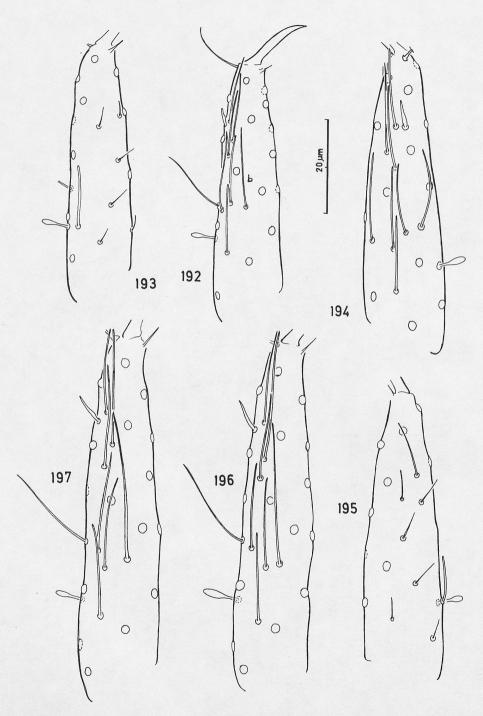


Fig. 192-197. Acerentulus traegardhi IONESCU, foretarsus. 192 - larva I, exterior view; 193 - ditto, interior view; 194 - larva II, exterior view; 195 - ditto, interior view; 196 - maturus junior, exterior view; 197 - praeimago, ditto

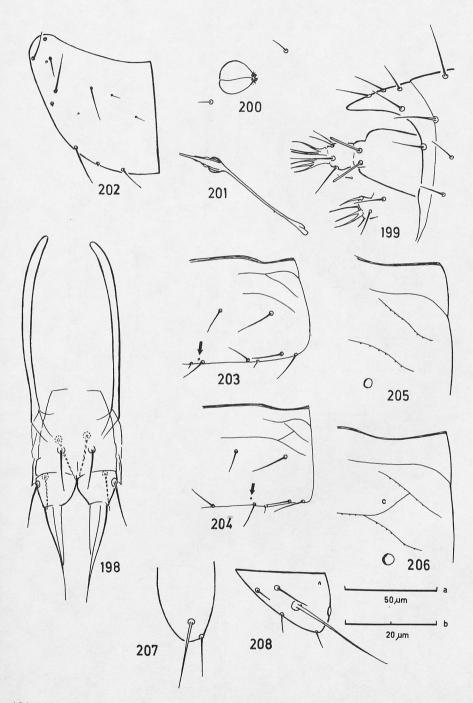


Fig. 198-208. 198 - Acerentulus traegardhi Ionescu, penis; 199-208. Acerentulus collaris sp. n. (holotype). 199 - mouthpart, lateral view; 200 - pseudoculus; 201 - filamento di sostegno; 202 - mesonotum; 203 - urosternite V; 204 - urosternite VI (arrows - pores, c - connecting line); 205 - anterolateral portion of urosternite V; 206 - ditto, urosternite VI; 207 - abdominal leg II; 208 - urotergite XII (202-204 - magnification a, others - b)

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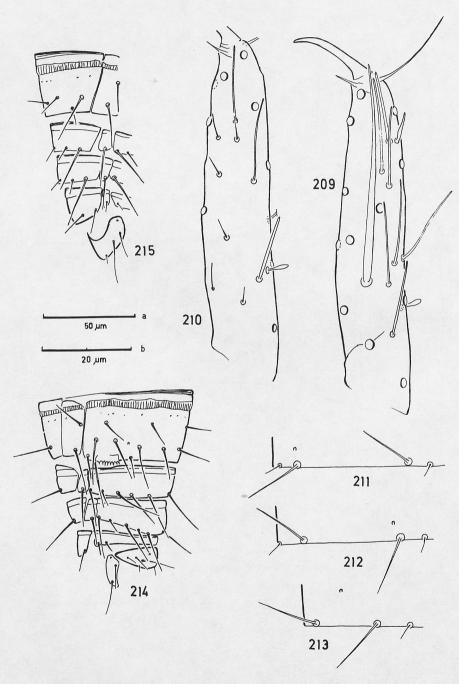


Fig. 209-215. Acerentulus collaris sp. n. (holotype). 209 - foretarsus, exterior view; 210 - ditto, interior view; 211 - hind margin of urosternite V; 212 - ditto, of urosternite VI; 213 - ditto, of urosternite VII; 214 - urotergite VIII-XII; 215 - urosternite VIII-XII (214-215 - magnification a, others - b)