Two New Species of Americanura (Collembola: Neanuridae) from Belize, Central America

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Two new species of *Americanura* (Collembola: Neanuridae) from Belize, Central America

José G. Palacios-Vargas¹, Blanca E. Mejía-Recamier¹-*, and M. Magdalena Vázquez²

### Abstract

Two new species of *Americanura* (Collembola: Neanuridae) from Belize are described and illustrated, *A. belicensis* sp. nov. and *A. denisi* sp. nov. *Americanura belicensis* sp. nov. has long barbulate setae and the dorso-internal tubercles chaetotaxy formula 033/222, whereas *A. denisi* sp. nov. has short and less barbulate setae, and with a reduced chaetotaxy formula of dorso-internal tubercles of 011/1111.

Key Words: taxonomy; chaetotaxy; neotropicals; comparison

### Materials and Methods

Collembola were cleared in 10% potassium, followed by chloral hydrate, and then were mounted in Hoyer’s solution. Specimens were drawn under a compound microscope with the help of a camera lucida. Terminology for the descriptions is based mainly on Deharveng (1981) and Deharveng and Weiner (1984), modified by Palacios-Vargas and Simón Benito (2007).

Abbreviations: Abd = abdominal segment; Ant = antennal segment; Af = cephalic anteno-frontal tubercle; BM = barbulate macrosetae; bm = barbulate microsetae; bme = barbulate mesoaceae; Cl = clypeal tubercle; De = dorso-external tubercle; Di = dorso-internal tubercle; DL = dorso-lateral tubercle; L = lateral tubercle; M = macrosetae; m = microsetae; Oc = ocular tubercle; Ocm = ocular median seta; Ocp = ocular posterior seta; S = cylindrical sensilla on Ant IV; Sgd = dorsal guard sensillum; Spv = ventral guard sensillum; So = sub-ocular tubercle; ss = sensorial setae on body; Th = thoracic segment.

### Results

*Americanura Cassagnau, 1983*

Modified diagnosis: Eyes 2 + 2 dark pigmented. Body without hypodermic blue pigment. Usually white, yellow or light orange when alive, white in alcohol. Mouthparts reduced, maxillae styletiform. Sensillum S7 hyperatrophied, at least twice as thick as others. Posterior cephalic setae in 2 groups, D1 isolated, and D12 + De2 + De1 together (De2 is located behind D12, but in half of the 24 species examined both were lacking). Head DL tubercle often separated and usually with 2 setae. Tubercles L and So difficult to distinguish. Di tubercle on thorax always absent; 1 or 2 setae on De and always 1 seta on DL. Di on Abd IV and V with 1 or 2 setae. Tubercles De, DL, and L on Abd V fused and with a reduced chaetotaxy. Four, 6, or 8 crenulated setae between the ss on Abd IV, and 2 (half of the cases) to 6 between those of Abd V. Setae on Di and De tubercles crenulated, barbulate, or palmate.

### Type species

*Americanura mexicana* Cassagnau, 1983.

### Type material

HOLOTYPE female: One paratype female and 1 preadult. All the type material will be kept at senior authors’ institution. Type Locality: BELIZE, Chikibul National Park, ex litter, 12 Nov 1998, ex litter, col. M. Vázquez, H. Klompen, C. Chargoy.

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Figs. 1–3. *Americanura belicensis* sp. nov. 1, antennal dorsal chaetotaxy; 2, head and thorax chaetotaxy; 3, abdominal chaetotaxy.
**DESCRIPTION**

Length 1.6 mm (range 1.1–1.9 mm; n = 3). Color white in alcohol. Granulations fine, about half size of 1 eye. Tubercles well developed, both cephalic tubercles B coalesce, and those of Abd IV, De, DL and L fused. Head seta F long (128 µm). Four kinds of body setae, long and heavy BM (on Di tubercle / Th II, III; Abd I and IV) 153, 155; 160 and 148 µm; bme (on Di tubercle / Th II, III; Abd I and IV) 43, 46; 56, 53µm, and M 151 µm (range 133–155 µm), with few barbulations, almost smooth, inserted near ss, which is around 100 µm long (Fig. 1).

Ant I with 7 setae, 3 are dorsal BM, Ant II with 11 setae, 1 dorsal barbulated seta. Ant III sensorial organ with 2 globular sensilla in a cuticular fold, and 2 guard sensilla. Sgd straight, shorter than Sgy, 1 microsensillum ventro-external. Ant IV typical for the genus (Fig. 3) with sensillum S7 hypertrofied, and S1, S2 and S5 thinner and shorter than others.

Eyes 2 + 2 with dark pigment. Setae Ocm and Ocp long (131 µm). Mandibles with 3 teeth, maxillae styliform. Head with tubercles well developed, chaetotaxy as in Table 1 and Fig. 1.

Tibiotarsi I, II, and III without tenent hairs, with 18, 18, and 17 setae, respectively. Thoracic and abdominal chaetotaxy as in Figs. 1 and 2. Total chaetotaxy is shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Ventral tube with 4 + 4 setae, 2 anterior distal setae subequal in size, 2 posterior setae different, 1 larger. Female genital plate with 3 + 3 pregenital setae, 20–23 circumgenital, 2 eugenital setae. Furcal vestige without microsetae.

**ETYMOLOGY**

Species is named after the country Belize, the type locality.

**REMARKS**

*Americanura belicensis* sp. nov. has long barbulate setae and the Di setae formula 033/2222, lacks cephalic setae “A,” has 2 ocular setae and is unique for the fusion of DL and L tubercles on Abd III and IV. In addition, it only has 1 seta between the ss of Abd V. Thirteen other forms share the chaetotaxy of Th I and Th II to III with the new species. The head chaetotaxy of *Americanura belicensis* sp. nov. is similar to *A. palaciosi* Paniagua Nucamendi, 2012 from Turrialba, Costa Rica. The most evident difference between both species is *A. belicensis* sp. nov. lacks cephalic setae “A” and tubercle Di on Abd V carries 1 seta, whereas *A. palaciosi* bears 2 setae. Variation: On Th II tubercle De, asymmetrically, 1 bifid seta.

*Americanura denisi* sp. nov. (Figs. 4–6)

**TYPE MATERIAL**

HOLOTYPE female: 4 paratype females, 1 paratype male. All the type material will be kept at senior authors’ institution. Type Locality: BELIZE, Chikibul National Park, ex litter, 12 Nov 1998, ex litter, col. M. Vázquez, H. Klompen, C. Chargoy.

**DESCRIPTION**

Length 1.2 mm (range 1.3–1.6 mm; n = 3). Color white in alcohol. Granulations fine, about half size of 1 eye. Tubercles well developed, cephalic tubercles B not coalesce, and those of Abd IV, De, DL, and L fused. Head seta F short (93 µm). Four kinds of body setae, relatively short and slightly barbulated macrosetae (BM on Di tubercle / Th II, III; Abd I and IV) 119, 111; 111 and 128 µm, short barbulated mesosetae (bme) 83 µm (range 67–86 µm), and M 122 µm (range 109–130 µm) nearly smooth with few barbulations, microsetae 38 µm (range 33–45 µm) besides sensorial seta (ss) around 100 µm (Fig. 5).

Ant I with 7 setae, 3 are dorsal BM, Ant II with 11 setae, 4 dorsal weakly barbulated. Ant III sensorial organ with 2 globular sensilla in a cuticular fold, and 2 guard sensilla. Sgd slightly curved and as long as Sgy, 1 microsensillum ventro-external. Ant IV typical for genus (Fig. 4) with sensillum S7 hypertrofied and S1 and S2 subequal to others.

Eyes 2 + 2 with dark pigment. Setae Ocm and Ocp short (99 µm). Mandibles with 3 teeth, maxillae styliform. Head with tubercles well developed, chaetotaxy as in Figs. 2 and Table 3.

Tibiotarsi I, II and III without tenent hairs, with 18, 18, and 17 setae, respectively. Thoracic and abdominal chaetotaxy as in Figs. 5 and 6. The total chaetotaxy is shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Ventral tube with 4 + 4 setae, the 2 distal setae subequal in size. Female genital plate with 3 + 3 pregenital setae, 20 to 23 circumgenital, 2 eugenital setae. Furcal vestige without microsetae.

**ETYMOLOGY**

Species is named after Dr. Edouard Denis, for his contributions to the Collembola of Central America.
Figs. 4–6. Americanura denisi sp. nov. 4, antennal dorsal chaetotaxy; 5, head and thorax chaetotaxy; 6, abdominal chaetotaxy.
**Remarks**

*Americanura denisi* sp. nov. has short and not heavily barbulated setae. *Americanura denisi* sp. nov. is very closely related to one group of species that share a similar reduced chaetotaxy of the thorax and abdomen: *A. banksi* (Denis, 1933), *A. bara* (Christiansen and Bellinger, 1980), *A. castagnorum* Palacios-Vargas, Simón Benito, Panagua Nunca-mendi, 2009, *A. interrogator* (Cassagnau and Palacios-Vargas, 1983), *A. sotanophila* (Cassagnau and Palacios-Vargas, 1983), and *A. sotanophila* (Cassagnau and Palacios-Vargas, 1983). It differs very clearly from *A. sotanophila* (Cassagnau and Palacios-Vargas, 1983), and *A. sotanophila* (Cassagnau and Palacios-Vargas, 1983), which has palmate eyes can be dark in living individuals; antennal and frontal cephalic tubercles are always fused; and, when present, cephalic setae Di2 + De2 always form a group. The 1983 diagnoses do not mention the number of setae on the De tubercle on Th I, the number of setae between the ss on Abd V. The most evolved species to the fusion of tubercles in the posterior region of body.

### Discussion

Cassagnau (1983) briefly discussed the genus *Americanura* and referred to Cassagnau and Palacios-Vargas (1983), which was in press at the time, for a more detailed diagnosis. However, the discussion by Cassagnau (1983) was inadvertently sufficient to establish the genus as *Americanura* Cassagnau, 1983, which is unfortunate because Cassagnau & Palacios-Vargas (1983, p. 5, original in French) provided a more detailed diagnosis, as follows:

“Habitus typical Neanurinae, lacking blue hypodermic pigment; eyes 2+2, unpigmented. When cephalic tubercles present, antennal and frontal fused; cephalic dorso-internal tubercles isolate from dorso-external and with only one seta. Last antennal segment with sensillum S7 thicker than others. Buccal pieces reduced. Dorso-internal setae on thorax I always absent. Tendency in the most evolved species to the fusion of tubercles in the posterior region of body.”

Cassagnau & Palacios-Vargas (1983) described 8 additional species in *Americanura*, but now the genus includes 21 species, and some aspects of both 1983 diagnoses must be modified. It is now clear that eyes can be dark in living individuals; antennal and frontal cephalic tubercles are always fused; and, when present, cephalic setae Di2 + De2 + De1 always form a group. The 1983 diagnoses do not mention the number of setae on the De tubercle on Th I, the number of setae between the ss on Abd IV, or those between ss of Abd V. The new diagnosis also describes the shape of setae, which can be crenulated, barbulate or palmate.

### Acknowledgments

We thank Hans Klompen and Claudia Chargoy for their assistance during the collecting trip. Final plates were prepared by Lina Romero and María Martínez. Senior author had a scholarship from the program PASPA (UNAM: DGAPA).

### Table 3. Demi head chaetotaxy of *Americanura denisi* sp. nov. +/- indicates presence/absence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head setae group</th>
<th>Tubercles</th>
<th>Number of setae</th>
<th>Kind of setae</th>
<th>Setae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CI</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>BM, m</td>
<td>FG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oc</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>Ocm, Ocp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>Di1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>De1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DL + L + So</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2BM, M, 3m</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. Chaetotaxy of *Americanura denisi* sp. nov. by demitergite. +/- indicates presence/absence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body part</th>
<th>Demitergite</th>
<th>Di</th>
<th>De</th>
<th>DL</th>
<th>L</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thorax</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM + ss</td>
<td>2BM, me + ss</td>
<td>3BM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM + ss</td>
<td>2BM + ss</td>
<td>2BM, m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdomen</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM + ss</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM, m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM + ss</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM, m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM + ss</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>2BM, m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>2BM + ss</td>
<td>BM, m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>BM + ss</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5. Comparison among the new species of *Americanura* and related taxa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Head “A” Ocp</th>
<th>Th I</th>
<th>Th II</th>
<th>Th III</th>
<th>Abd I–III</th>
<th>Abd IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>belicensis</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palaciosi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sotanophila</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bara</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basseti</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castagnorum</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denisi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrogator</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: “A” = Cephalic setae A; Abd = abdominal segment; De = dorso-external tubercle; Di = dorso-internal tubercle; DL = dorso-lateral tubercle; L = lateral tubercle; Ocp = ocular posterior seta; Th = thoracic segment. ? indicates unknown.
References Cited


