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SIAMANURA PRIMADINAE, A NEW SPECIES OF NEANURINAE (COLLEMBOLA: NEANURIDAE) FROM EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT. - *Siamanura primadina*, new species, (Collembola: Neanurinae) from East Java is described. This is the first record of the genus *Siamanura* Deharveng 1987 outside Thailand.

Siamanura was recently described from Thailand where 13 species are now known (Deharveng, 1987). *Siamanura primadinae*, new species, is the first representative of this genus found outside Thailand.

Siamanura primadinae, new species

Material. - Holotype - female (Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Bogor, Indonesia (MZB)), Baluran National Park, Pancur, East Java, Indonesia, leg. Y.R. Suhardjono, 17.v.1990.

Paratypes - 2 (1 paratype deposited in MZB, 1 paratype in the collection of Laboratoire de Zoologie, Université P. Sabatier, Toulouse, France) Baluran National Park, Pancur, East Java, Indonesia, leg. Y.R. Suhardjono, 17.v.1990.

Description. - Body length: 2.8-3.2 mm. Color: bright red when alive, white in alcohol. Dorsal tubercles poorly or not developed. Abdominal tergites IV to VI not well separated. Ordinary setae: ventral mesochaetae smooth and long; dorsal setae of different size, thickened, finely and densely serrated, some differentiated in large macrochaetae (figs. 5 to 7). Anterior part of head strongly bent downwards. Eyes 2+2, large, unpigmented, the anterior ones almost concealed under ocular tubercles (fig.1). Labrum with ?/2,2 setae (fig.8). Mandible reduced, maxilla styliform (fig.4). Apical bulb of ant.IV trilobed. Tibiotarsi of legs I, II and III with 19, 19 and 18 setae (M-seta present) (fig.3). Claw with one strong inner tooth (fig.3). Arrangement of setae as in Table 1.

Discussion. - *Siamanura primadinae*, new species, differs from all other species of the genus in the absence or the poor development of its dorsal tubercles. In particular, there are no dorso-internal tubercles on tergites. On the few specimens available, the chaetotaxy appears rather variable. The presence of three setae Di on both abd.IV and abd.V is the main difference

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observed from the Thai species of the genus, which have either two setae on abd.IV, or two setae on abd.V.

The discovery of a species of *Siamanura* in East Java extends considerably the range of the genus. At least one other species exists in Java, but there was not sufficient material to describe it. However, from the collections available and from the literature (Yosii, 1976; Yayuk, 1989), it is likely that *Siamanura* is not as frequent in Indonesia or Malaysia as it is in Thailand.

Table 1. Chaetotaxy of *Siamanura primadinae*, new species.

Cephalic chaetotaxy (see fig.1)

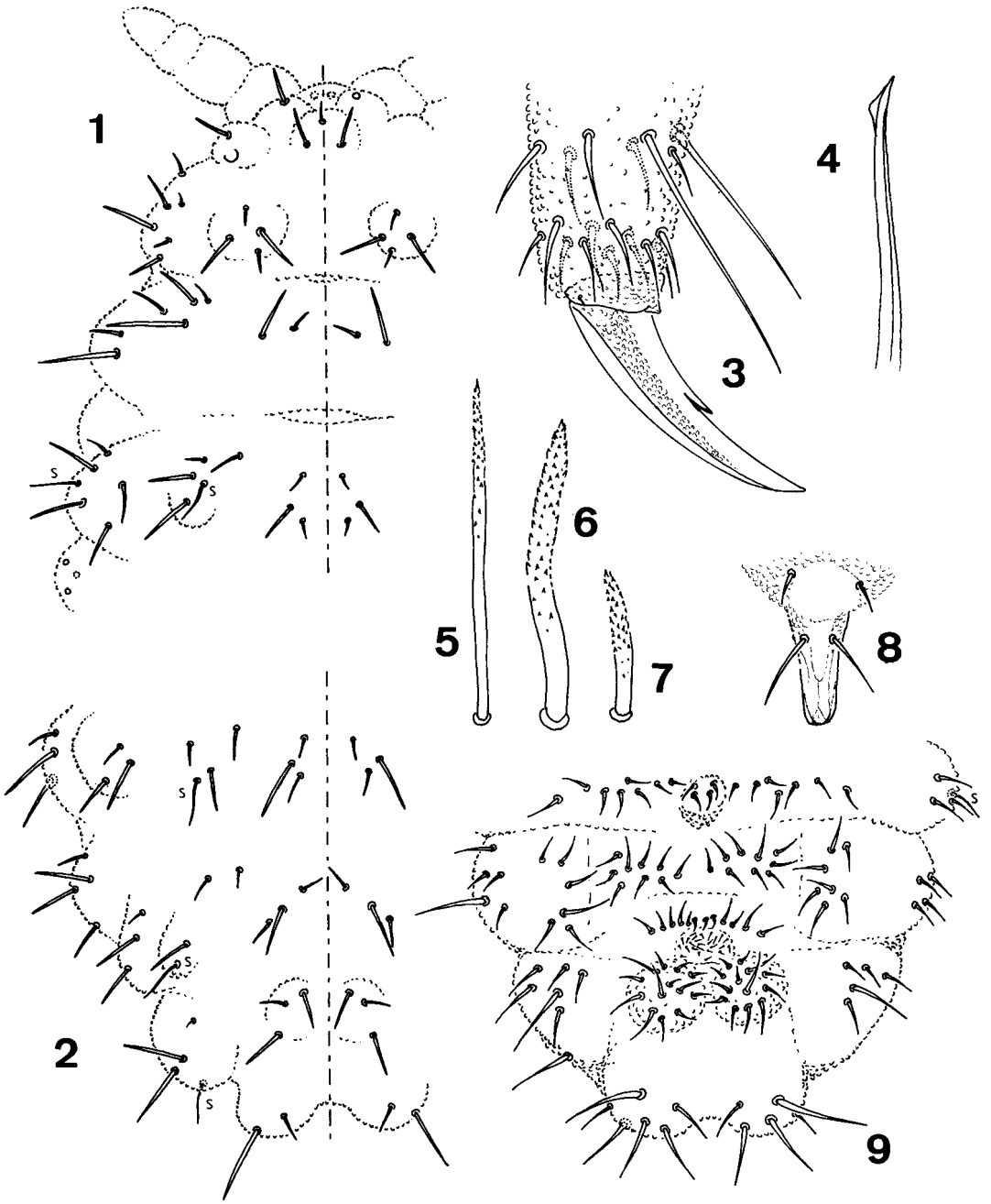
Setal group	Tubercle	No. of setae	Type of setae	Setae
Clypeal (CL)	-	6	M long	F
			me	G,G'
Antennal (An)	+	4	M long	B
			me or M short	C,D,E
Frontal (Fr)	+	3	M long	A
			M short	O
Ocular (Oc)	+	3	M long	Ocm
			me or M shor	Oc internal
			mi	Oc external
(Di + De)	+	4	M long	Di1, De1
			M short	Di2, De2
L+ DL+ So	(+)		M long	(5)
			me or M short	(8-10)

Tergite chaetotaxy (see figs.1 and 2)

	Di	De	DL	L
Th.I	2	3 - 4	2	-
Th.II	3	3-4 + S	7 + S + ms	3
Th.III	3	3-4 + S	5-7 + S	3
Abd.I	3	3 + S	3	5-7 + S
Abd.II	3	3 + S	3	5-6 + S
Abd.III	3	3 + S	3	6 + S
Abd.IV	3	3 + S	3	7
Abd.V	3	.....4 + S.....		(see VL)
Abd.VI	.....	.....	.....7.....	.....

Sternite chaetotaxy (fig.9)

Abd.I	Ventral tube : (?) 5 + 5	
Abd.II	Ve : 6-7	
Abd.III	Ve : 6-8	Fu : 4-5 me, O mi
Abd.IV	Ve : 9	VL : 6-8
Abd.V	Ag : 5-6+5-6	VL + L : 4-6
Abd.VI	Ve : 12-13	An : 3 mi



Figs. 1-9. *Siamnura primadinae*, new species. 1, dorsal chaetotaxy of head and th.I.II; 2, dorsal chaetotaxy of abd.III-VI tibiotarsus and praetarsus of leg III; 4, maxilla; 5, 6, 7, dorsal macrochaetae (lateral long, dorso-internal long and dorso-internal short); 8, labrum; 9, ventral chaetotaxy of abd.III-VI.