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Collembola from the Scotia Arc and Antarctic Peninsula
including descriptions of two new species and notes on
biogeography

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ABSTRACT. Collections of *Collembola* made by British Antarctic Survey personnel from the Antarctic Peninsula contained seven species including two which are new, *Friesea topo* n. sp. and *Cryptopygus badasa* n. sp., described here. *Tullbergia mixta* is redescribed and the generic and subgeneric placement of *Parisotoma octooculata* in *Isotoma* (*Folsomotoma*), is confirmed and justified. Collembolan records from the Antarctic are reviewed and the low level of endemism on the Peninsula contrasted with that of Eastern Antarctica where generic and species level endemism are both high.

Terrestrial invertebrates were collected from the Scotia Arc and Antarctic Peninsula on many expeditions to the Antarctic in the 19th and early part of the 20th century. SCHÄFFER (1891), WILLEM (1902) and WAHLGREN (1906) described *Collembola* from these collections. As a result the fauna, which is very small because of the severe climate, became relatively better known than did more species-rich regions of the world of comparable area. More recently, intensive collections were made in the region by GRESSITT (1967) and others, and additional taxonomic papers were the result (WISE 1967, 1971).

Until now, the fauna of this region consisted of ten species (WISE 1967, 1971, GREENSLADE, WISE 1984) but examination of collections made by British Antarctic Survey personnel from the Antarctic Peninsula revealed some new records and two new species. The new species, *Cryptopygus badasa* n. sp. and *Friesea topo* n. sp., from the South Shetland I. and Alexander I. respectively, are described, and another, *Tullbergia mixta* WAHLGREN, is redescribed. A new combination is

justified for *Parisotoma octooculata* WILLEM and distribution records for it and the other widely distributed species are critically examined. All species known from the Peninsula are listed but a full list of localities and collections for species already recorded is given in WISE (1971) and is not repeated here. Holotypes are deposited in the Australian National Insect Collection.

Abbreviations. Collectors: WB - W. BLOCK; BH - B. HULL; JM - J. MORRIS; KR - K. RICHARD; PT - P. TILBROOK; RW - R. WORLAND; ANIC - Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, Australia; BAS - British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge, England; SAM - South Australian Museum, Adelaide. Morphology: abd - abdomen; ant - antenna; PAO - postantennal organ; F - female; M - male.

Tullbergia mixta WAHLGREN 1906 (Figs 1-4)

Type locality: Nelson I., South Shetland Is. (Holotype Repository unknown)

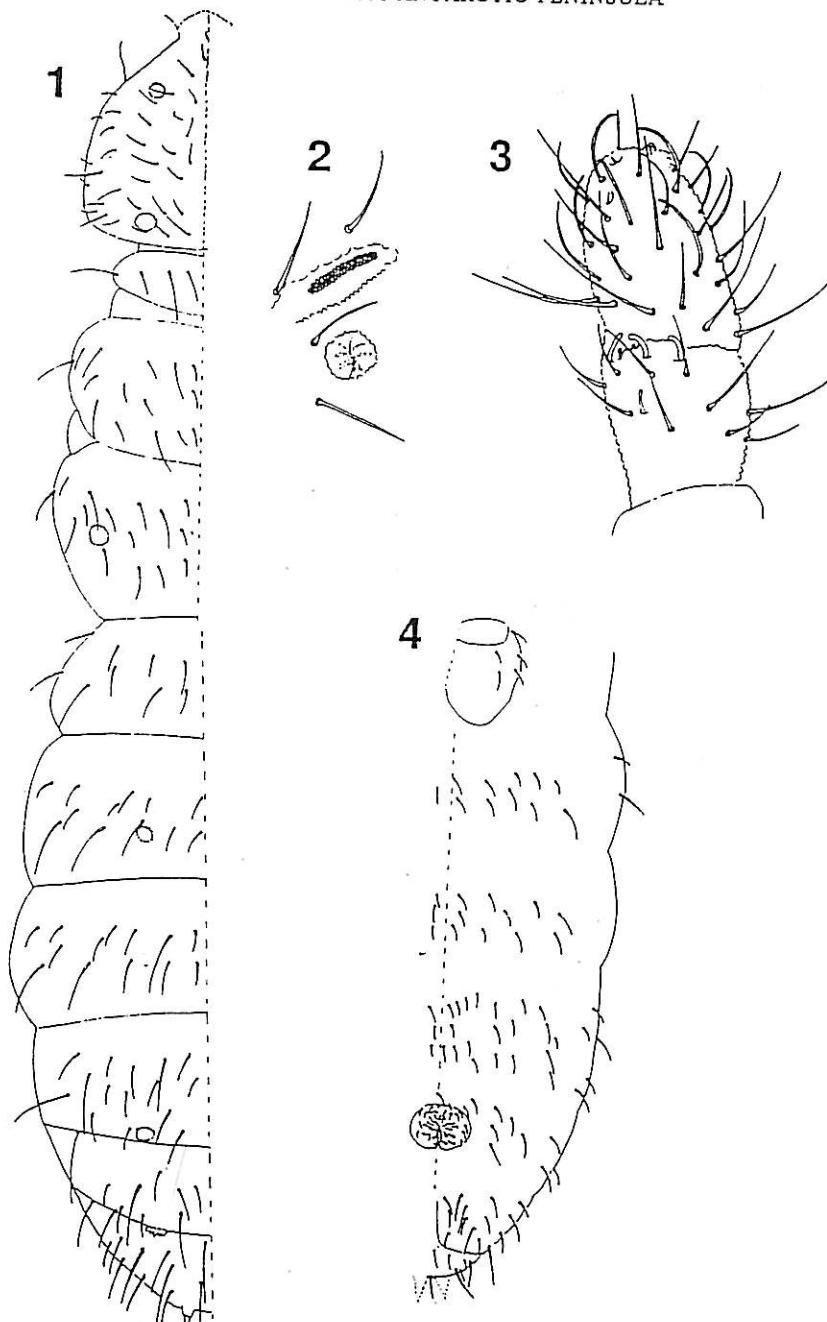
Material examined: Byers Pen., Livingston I., South Shetland Is., in moss and under stones, KR. 1991

Body length: f mean 1.28mm (range 1.2-1.5); m mean 1.15mm (range 0.96-1.3)

Description: White; pseudocelli circular, with 5-6 ribs and a distinct rim, arranged 11/001/0,10110 on each side (SALMON 1974 gives /001/000110); setae moderately long, smooth and pointed, macrosetae fairly well developed, about twice as long as ordinary setae on mid abd V; dorsal cephalic chaetotaxy as in Figure 2, asymmetric seta present on mid abd IV posteriorly.

Antenna I with 7 setae; ant II with 11; ant III with 16; ant II organ with 3 rods, bent or straight, and 2 exposed, dorsal pegs, 1 ventral rod; macrosensilla of ant IV slender, s'a marginally broader; ant IV apical vesicle small, tendency to division; PAO with 22-58 tubercles, mean 42, n = 30 (48-52 a/c SALMON 1974; 35-65 a/c WISE 1967; and 50 a/c WAHLGREN 1906); ventral groove closed and coarsely granulate, with 4-5 valves posterior to head; 1+1 ventral seta on thorax II and III; lateral spine on thorax II and III inserted in a socket; claw with minute tubercle, more distinct on claw III, no empodial appendage; claw toothless; tibiotarsal setae 15, 15, 14, on legs I and II respectively; anal spines and anal papillae equal in length, short, slightly curved.

Measurements: PAO:claw III = 0.75; claw III; ant pseudocelli = 2.2; anal spine; claw III = 0.43; a0 abd VI: anal spine = 4.65; m0 abd VI: anal spine; 3.7; abd V macrosetae: ordinary seta = 2.



1-4. *Tullbergia mixta* WAHLGREN. 1 - dorsal chaetotaxy of thorax and abdomen; 2 - pseudocelli and postantennal organ; 3 - dorsal chaetotaxy of ant III and IV; 4 - ventral chaetotaxy of abdomen

Tilliera

Numbers of tubercles in the PAO varied considerably showing a slight positive correlation with size and also with sex. WAHLGREN (1906) stated that the empodial appendage is lacking and SALMON's (1974) figure of the tibiotarsus also shows it to be absent but a remnant tubercle is present on leg III of Byers Peninsula specimens. Based on the pseudocelli formula and structure, short anal spines and lack of cuticular fold in the ant III organ, *T. mixta* may belong to the *Tilleria* (WEINER, NAJT 1991) group of species, but whether *Tilleria* has validity at generic, subgeneric or lower level requires further study.

I consider the material described here is correctly identified as *T. mixta* although it was not collected from the type locality, because the Livingston I. specimens conform exactly to WAHLGREN's original description, Livingston I. is close to the type locality, Nelson I., and there are no other species of *Tullbergiinae* known from the region.

WISE (1971) corrected an erroneous record of this species from Graham Land and only listed localities in the southern South Shetland Is.: Deception I., King George I., Livingston I. and Penguin I. SALMON (1974) redescribed the species based on specimens from Deception I. and added records from Greenwich I., South Shetland Is. and nr Nelson, New Zealand but this latter record is unlikely.

Distribution: southern South Shetland Is.

Hypogastrura viatica TULLBERG 1872

Material examined: Leonie I., nr Adelaide I., coastal terrace, moss, *Deschampsia antarctica*, WB, 1993.

The known distribution of this species from the South Shetland Is. and adjacent Tower I. (WISE 1971) is extended 500 km farther south with this record.

Distribution: Antarctic Pen., and all other continents.

Friesea grisea (SCHÄFFER 1891) sensu SALMON 1962

Tullbergia grisea SCHÄFFER 1891; Type locality: South Georgia
Material examined: Byers Pen.; Livingston Is, KR, 1991; Brabant I., Gerlache Strait, JM, 1984; Lagoon I., Leonie I., WB, RW, 1993.

A redescription of this species was published by SALMON (1962) based on material from the Antarctic Peninsula and Eastern Antarctica. He noted variability in numbers of tenant hairs from 0-8 as well as sexual dimorphism in that females had two pairs of anal spines and males only one. In the present study, both sexes carried one posterior pair of spines (M1) and one anterior pair of spinose setae (A1) on abd VI and 6 (5-7) clavate tenant hairs. DALLAI et al. (1988) recorded

4 clavate tenent hairs in material from Victoria Land. The synonymy of *F. grisea* with *Achorutoides antarcticus* from Harry I., Gerlache Straits, established by WAHLGREN (1901), should be confirmed by comparing chaetotaxy of topotypical material.

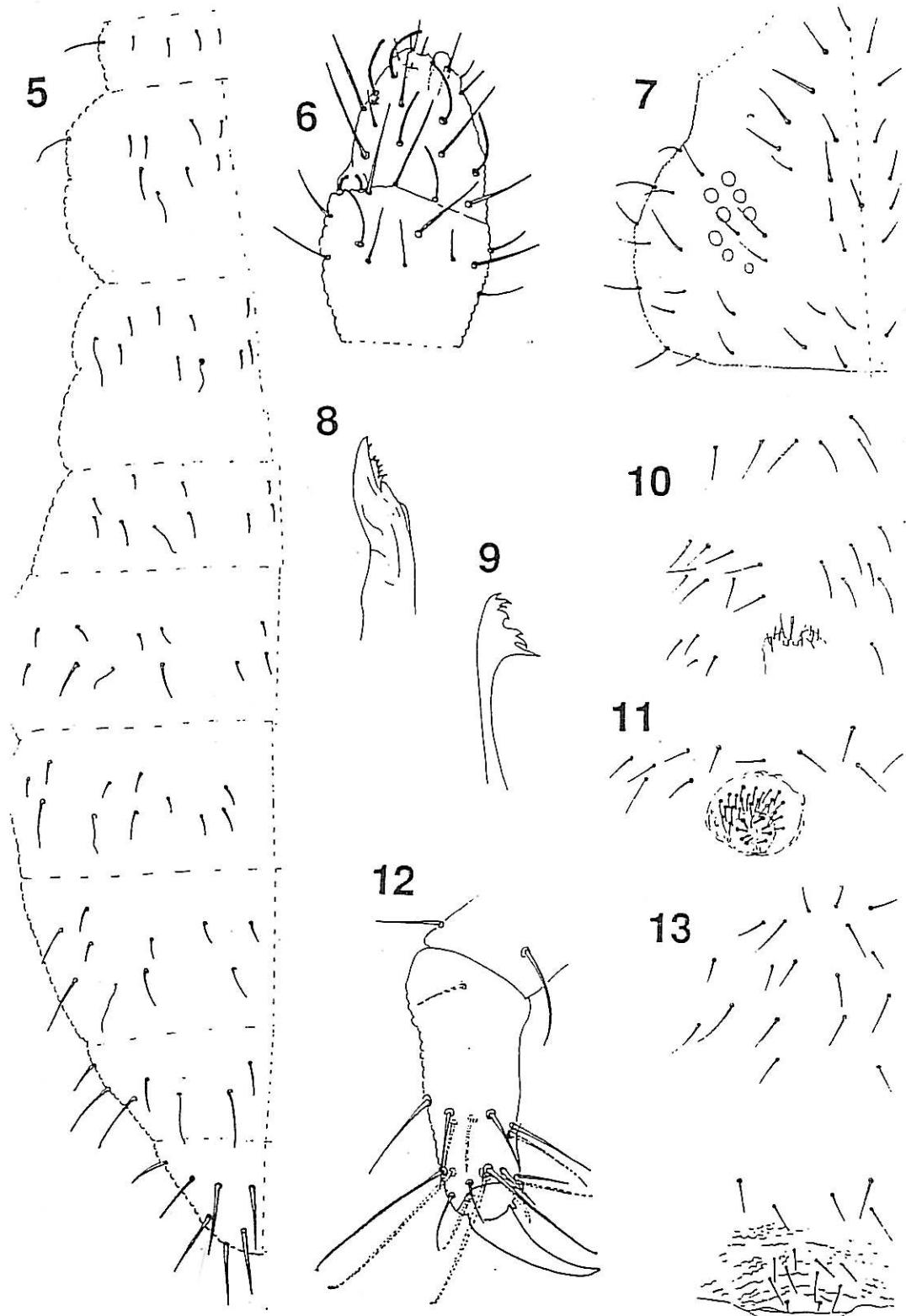
Distribution: South Georgia; Antarctic Pen.; Victoria Land, Dronning Maud Land, Enderby Land, East Antarctica.

Friesea topo n. sp. (Figs 5-13) Table 1

Material examined: Holotype m, Horrocks Block, Alexander I, in moss (*Tortula princeps* (tall), *Bryum algens*), 20.xii.92, BH (ANIC). Paratypes, same data as holotype, 1f1m (BMNH), 1f1m (SAMA), 1f1m (ANIC), numerous specimens in alcohol (BAS)

Other non paratypic material examined: Ablation Valley (AB3, AB2, AB7, AB9) RW, Herschel Heights (M) BH, Horrocks Block, (J, K, L) BH, 1993, Alexander I. (detailed collection data available from BAS).

Habitus: elongate oval, abd VI rather pointed, antennae cylindrical, short, slightly conical. Colour: brownish pink in alcohol. Body length: 1.1-1.5 mm F, 0.8-1.0 mm M. Setae smooth, slightly thickish, sparse, short, no plurichaetosis, macrosetae not well distinguished from ordinary setae on head about half as long again as ordinary setae, but longer on distal part of body; macrosensilla long and fine, as long or longer than macrosetae; cuticle granular but not markedly so. Dorsal chaetotaxy as given in Table 1: setal groups Di and De very variable on thorax I - abd II. Antenna I with 7 setae, ant II with 13 setae, ant III with about 17 setae and 2 macrosensilla and 3 small sensory pegs, pegs small, exposed in a open pocket, the 2 guard setae very long, 1 of which is ventral; ant IV with the 6 long, thick, well developed macrosensilla, A and B rather thicker than the other 4, apical bulb large and simple but slight tendency to division: ocelli 8+8, G slightly smaller and A slightly larger than others; mandible with 7 teeth; labium with L' seta in form of a distinct spine. No ventral setae on thorax; dorsally a2 is normally present on Thorax II but absent on Thorax III; tibiotarsus I, II, III with 18, 18 and 17 setae of which 3-5 are clavate, 3 dorsal (A7,A1,(A2)), and 1-2 ((A4),A5) ventral, M seta absent; empodial appendage absent; claw long and slender, without teeth. Ventral tube with 4 setae; retinaculum present with 2 teeth; furca present but reduced, dens very short with 3-4 microsetae, mucro absent; anal spines absent but abd VI dorsally with 8 long strong spinose smooth setae (A1, A2, M1, M2); genital plate of the male with numerous setae, female plate with only 2 anterior microsetae



5-13. *Friesea topo* n. sp. 5 - dorsal chaetotaxy of thorax and abdomen; 6 - dorsal chaetotaxy of ant III, IV; 7 - dorsal chaetotaxy of head; 8 - maxilla; 9 - mandible; 10 - ventral chaetotaxy of abdomen I, II and III; 11 - male genital opening and associated setae; 12 - tibiotarsus II; 13 - female genital opening and ventral chaetotaxy of abdomen II

Table 1
Dorsal chaetotaxy of *Friesea topo* n. sp.; variations in parenthesis

	Di	De	DL	L
Th I	- - - - -	4 (1,2,3)-	- - - - -	
Th II	4(3)	4(3) + s	2 + s + ms	1
Th III	3	3(4) + s	2 + s	2
Abd I	3	3 + s	2	2
Abd II	3	3(2) + s	2	3
Abd III	4(3)	3 + s	2	2

and about 8 mesosetae. Measurements. Abd V macrosensilla:macrosetae:mesosetae = 2.5:1.4:1. Claw III:dorsal tibiotarsal clavate hair = 1:1.3. Claw III:diameter of anterior ocellus A = 4:1. Anal spinose seta:claw III = 1.5-1.7.

Friesea travei DEHARVENG 1981 from the Iles Crozet, is the only other species of *Friesea* without anal spines currently known from the Antarctic or Subantarctic. It differs from *F. topo* in possessing only 7 ocelli and in totally lacking clavate tenent hairs, furca and retinaculum.

Distribution: Alexander I.

Friesea woyciechowskii WEINER 1982

Type locality: Keller Pen., 62°05'S 58°23'E, King George I., South Shetland Is.

This species is only known so far from the type locality and from Signy I. South Orkney Is, (USHER, BOOTH 1984). WEINER (1982) lists this and other *Friesea* species from the Antarctic and Subantarctic with 2 anal spines giving two characters by which *F. grisea* and *F. woyciechowskii* can be distinguished, numbers of ocelli and clavate tenent hairs.

Distribution: South Shetland Is, Signy I.

Cryptopygus antarcticus antarcticus WILLEM 1901

Localities of original described material: August I., Harry I., Dancoland, Brabant I., Cavelier de Cuverville I. Wiencke I., Bob I., Gerlache, Straits (no type locality designated).

Material examined: Brabant I., Gerlache Straits, JM; Lynch I., South Orkney Is, Byers Pen., Livingston I. KR; South Sandwich Is, PT; Rothera Pt, Adelaide I., Leonie I., Lagoon I., WB RW, 1993.

Specimens from Brabant I. were examined and chaetotaxy conformed with DEHARVENG's (1981) redescription of the nominate subspecies, which was based on material from Kerguelen I. Additions to the description: macrosensilla formula 43/22235; maxillary palp bifurcate with 4 sublobals, prelabrals 2-3; tibiotarsus I II III with 21, 21 and 27 setae respectively, B5 long on I and II. This species has been intensively studied by BAS scientists (BURN, LISTER 1988 and included references).

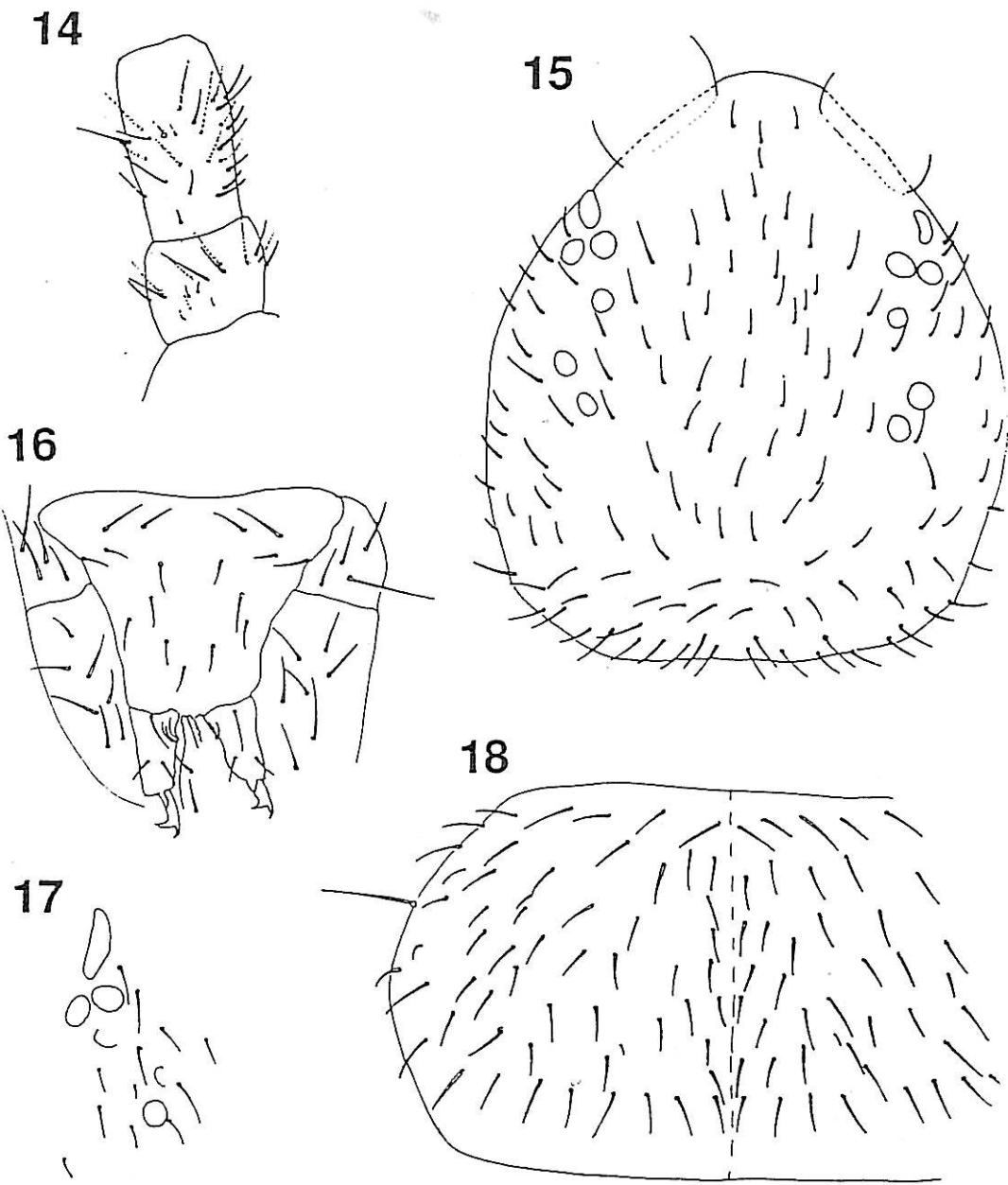
Distribution: Antarctic Pen., South Shetland and South Orkney Is., Kerguelen I. (other records need confirmation).

Cryptopygus badasa n. sp. (Figs 14-18)

Material examined: Holotype m, Livingston I, Byers Pen., moss, February 1991, KR (ANIC). Paratypes: same data as holotype 1m 1f (BMNH), 1m 1f (SAMA), 1m 1f (ANIC), numerous specimens in alcohol (BAS).

Other non paratypic material examined: Ablation Valley, Horrocks Block, Two Step Nunatak, Alexander I.; Rothera Pt., Adelaide I.; Leonie I., Lagoon I., WB RW 1993 (habitat data available from BAS).

Habitus: slender, cylindrical, abd VI more distal than ventral. Colour: pale to medium grey, 5 small round pigmented eye spots. Body length: 0.55-0.63 mm. Setae fairly short and sparse for the genus, macrosetae twice as long as ordinary setae on anterior segments, number of macrosetae on each segment from anterior to posterior 11/2223, macrosensilla (s' setae) fairly long, about half length ordinary setae, in number on each half tergite 4,3/22235. Antennae about the same length as the head diagonal; ant I with 11 setae, 2 macrosensilla and 2, 1 dorsal 1 ventral microsetae, ant II with about 22 setae, ant III with 27 setae. Ocelli 5+5 (specimens from Alexander I. with two ocelli reduced slightly Fig. 17), antenna I 1.7 times wider than length PAO. Thorax II, III with 0 and 1 pairs ventral setae respectively; empodial appendage lamella narrow; tibiotarsus I II III with 21, 21, 27 setae respectively, clavate tenent hairs 1,2,2 on legs I,II,III respectively; claw without teeth. Ventral tube with 3+3 distal setae and 6 (5-7) posterior setae; retinaculum with 4 teeth and 2-3 setae; posterior furcal subcoxa with 4 setae (3 in 30% of individuals), anterior furcal subcoxa with 6-9 setae; manubrium with 1+1 anterior setae and 8-9 posterior setae; dens short and thick, about twice as long as broad, with 4-5 posterior setae and 3 anterior setae, all short; mucro about half dens in length with two teeth, anteapical tooth longer than apical tooth; 9 ordinary setae between posterior macrosensilla on abd IV; adults with 4+4 anogenital setae. Males and females in equal



14-18. *Cryptopygus badasa* n. sp. 14 - chaetotaxy of ant I, II; 15 - dorsal chaetotaxy of head; 16 - furca and subcoxae; 17 - ocelli and postantennal organ of specimen from Alexander Is.; 18 - dorsal chaetotaxy thorax III

numbers. Measurements. Antenna: head diagonal = 0.99:1. Claw III : empodial appendage III:1.79:1. PAO:claw III = 1.2:1. Ant I:ant II: ant III:ant IV = 1:1.2:1.5:2.5. PAO:diameter of anterior ocellus A = 2.5:1. Dorsal clavate tenent hair:claw III = 1.3:1. Manubrium:dens = 2.5:1. Dens:mucro = 2.2:1. Dens:claw III = 1.5:1. Dorsal macrosetae of abd V/VI:ordinary seta = 1.4:1.

Cryptopygus badasa is distinguished from others in the genus by a combination of the 5+5 ocelli, the 4-5 anterior and the 3 posterior setae on the dens, small size and reduced numbers of macrosetae, furcal subcoxal and manubrial setae.

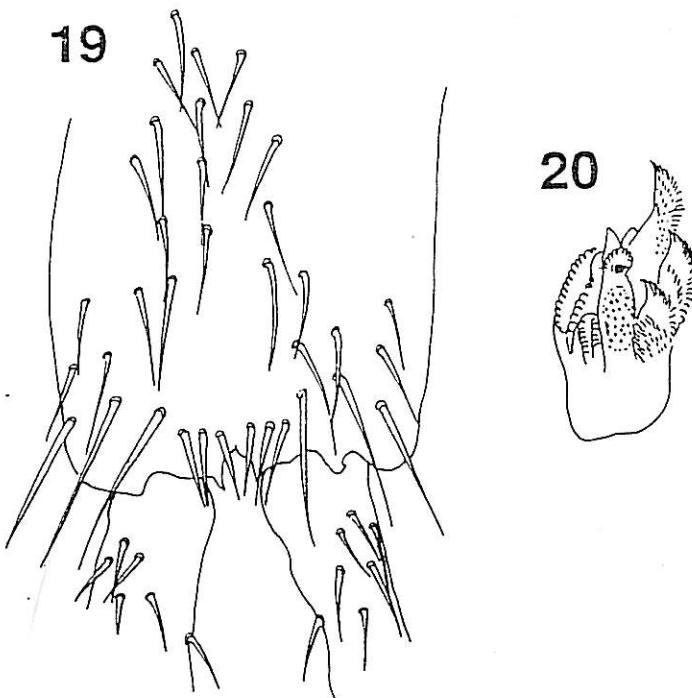
Distribution: Byers Pen., Livingston I., South Shetland Is., Alexander I.; Adelaide I., Leonie I.

Isotoma (Folsomotoma) octooculata (WILLEM 1901) nov. comb
(Figs 19-20)

Isotoma octooculata WILLEM 1901. Localities of original described material: Harry I., Dancoland, Cap Van Beneden, Cavelier de Cuverville I., Gerlache Straits (no type locality designated).

Material examined: Brabant I., Gerlache Straits; Byers Pen., Livingston I.; Signy I., South Orkney Is.

Abd V and VI fused; body with simple, smooth, pointed mesosetae and long, thick, finely toothed macrosetae; glands observed at bases of some setae; abd IV posterior macrosensilla long, fine, as long as ordinary setae; abd V macrosensilla shorter, half as long as ordinary setae; ocelli 4+4, PAO large; maxilla of *Folsomotoma* type (Fig. 22) (M. POTAPOV pers. comm.); clavate tibiotarsal setae absent; claw with ridge laterally typical of *Folsomotoma*; empodial appendage just over



19-20. *Isotoma Folsomotoma octooculata* WILLEM. 19 - manubrium and dens; 20 - maxilla

half length of claw, with broad lamellae; retinaculum with 4+4 teeth and 4 setae; manubrium with 3+3 ventroanterior setae with slightly inflated bases, 25-29 ordinary setae and 1+1 spines distally (Fig 23); internal setae on dens hardly spinose, mucro 3 toothed, distal seta extending to tip.

The characters above place this species in the subgenus *Folsomotoma* rather than *Parisotoma* BAGNALL as stated by SALMON (1964). DEHARVENG (1981) noted that "*Isotoma 8 oculata*" was probably a *Sorensia* SALMON 1949, a subgenus synonymised with *Folsomotoma* by GREENSLADE (1986a).

Distribution: Antarctic Pen., South Shetland Is., South Orkney Is., (not on Kerguelen, Heard, Auckland, Campbell or Macquarie Is.) (DEHARVENG 1981, GREENSLADE 1986b, GREENSLADE, WISE 1986). The ecology of this species has been studied by British Antarctic Survey biologists (BURN, LISTER 1988 and included references)

Archisotoma brucei (CARPENTER 1907)

Isotoma brucei CARPENTER 1907. Type locality Laurie I., South Orkneys.

Distribution: South Shetland, South Orkney and Auckland Is. (WISE 1967), Danco coast, Cuverville and Anvers Is., (WISE 1971), Bouvetoya (SOMME 1986), Macquarie and Heard Is. (P. GREENSLADE, unpubl. records).

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Ocelli and pigmented eye spot present, body pigment present . . . 3
Ocelli and pigmented eye spot absent, body pigment absent 2
2. Furca present, PAO a simple, oval, empodial appendage present . . . 7
Furca absent, PAO elongate, with many tubercles (Fig. 4),
empodial appendage absent *Tullbergia mixta*
3. Furca long, curved, as long as half the body length, ocelli 4+4
. *Isotoma (Folsomotoma) octooculata*
Furca short, about as long as abd IV or less, ocelli more than 4+4 . 4
4. Thorax I present, with setae 5
Thorax I absent, without setae 8
5. Grinding mandibular plate present and PAO present
. *Hypogastrura viatica*
Grinding mandibular plate and PAO absent 6
6. Abd VI with 2 dorsal spines 9
Abd VI without spines but with several long strong setae (Fig. 14)
. *Friesea topo*

- 7. Mucro with 5 teeth, dens with 2 anterior setae . . *Cryptopygus caecus*
 Mucro with 3 teeth, dens with more than 2 anterior setae
 *Folsomia candida*
- 8. Length of adults <1mm, dens with 3 anterior setae (Fig. 20)
 *Cryptopygus badasa*
 Length of adults >1mm dens with 4 anterior setae
 *Cryptopygus antarcticus antarcticus*
- 9. Ocelli 5+5, 1 clavate tenant hair on each leg
 *Friesea woyciechowskii*
 Ocelli 8+8, 4 or more clavate tenant hairs on each leg
 *Friesea grisea*

DISCUSSION

Until now the collembolan fauna of the Scotia Arc and Antarctic Peninsula comprised ten species (WISE 1971; GREENSLADE, WISE 1984), of which three, *Protaphorura* sp., *F. candida* and *C. caecus*, also occur in temperate climates, and may have been recently introduced. They have been collected once, in 1965, from under whale bones at Whaler's Bay on Deception I. The locality is under geothermal influences and the warmer soil may have contributed to the species survival on this site. Deception I. was heavily disturbed in earlier times by the sealing industry when exotic grasses were planted (LEWIS SMITH 1984, 1987). It is possible that these species no longer occur in the region since the collection was made before 1967 when major volcanic eruptions took place causing mud slides, which engulfed much of the disturbed part of Deception I., including this site (R. I. LEWIS SMITH pers. comm.). Another cosmopolitan species, *H. viatica*, is recorded for the first time from Leonie I. near Adelaide I., 500 km farther south than previous records. *Hypogastrura viatica* is an invasive, cosmopolitan species normally found in saline, supralittoral habitats. Warming climates may have permitted extension of its range naturally accelerated by shipping and/or bird movements. Another terrestrial species, *C. a. antarcticus*, appears to be widely distributed in southern regions of the globe and rafts of live individuals of this species have been observed floating in the ocean some distance from land (GRESSITT 1967). *Friesea grisea* has been recorded from localities in Eastern Antarctica (OHYAMA, SUGAWARA 1989) and *T. mixta* is recorded from South Georgia. *Archisotoma brucei* is a widely distributed marine littoral species in the Antarctic and Subantarctic. There are therefore, only four species endemic to the region, *F. woyciechowskii*, *I. (F.) octooculata* and the two new species (Table 2).

Table 2
Endemic species and genera of Collembola in Western Antarctica

<i>Hypogastruridae</i>	<i>Hypogastrura viatica</i> (TULLBERG 1872)
<i>Onychiuridae</i>	<i>Tullbergia mixta</i> WAHLGREN 1906*
<i>Neanuridae</i>	<i>Protophorura</i> sp.
	<i>Friesea grisea</i> (SCHÄFFER 1891)
	<i>Friesea topo</i> n. sp.*
<i>Isotomidae</i>	<i>Friesea woyciechowskii</i> WEINER 1982*
	<i>Cryptopygus antarcticus antarcticus</i> WILLEM 1901
	<i>Cryptopygus badasa</i> n. sp.*
	<i>Cryptopygus caecus</i> WAHLGREN 1906
	<i>Isotoma (Folsomotoma) octooculata</i> WILLEM 1901*
	<i>Archisotoma brucei</i> (CARPENTER 1907)
	<i>Folsomia candida</i> WILLEM 1902

Total genera = 8

Total species = 12

Regionally endemic genera = 0

Regionally endemic species = 5*

The fauna of the Scotia Arc and Antarctic Peninsula differs greatly in composition from that of Eastern Antarctica (WISE 1971). Only *F. grisea* is common to both regions and it has been suggested that it could have been distributed to Molodezhnaya, a continental station, by man (ROUSEVELL, HORNE 1986). Records from Victoria Land (SALMON 1962, DALLAI et al. 1988 (as "Virginia Land")) may represent a different species. Eastern Antarctica has a highly endemic collembolan fauna at the genus level and most species have extremely restricted distributions (Table 3) while that of the Antarctic Peninsula and Scotia Arc shows no endemism at genus level and species are fairly widely distributed both within and, in some cases, outside the region (Table 2).

With the two new species, the collembolan fauna has increased by nearly 25% indicating that there may be more species yet to be discovered. The most frequently recorded genera, *Tullbergia*, *Friesea*, and *Cryptopygus* are common in mossy habitats in southern Australia and New Zealand, as is *Isotoma (Folsomotoma)*. This suggests that the fauna of the region does not consist of species which evolved *in situ* in response to the very low temperatures currently characteristic of these sites, but of taxa which were preadapted and so persisted after differential extinction of less tolerant forms. The higher number of endemic species in Eastern Antarctica indicates that the fauna survived recent glaciations in isolated nunataks (ELLIS-EVANS, WALTON 1990) and did not invade later during glacial retreat. Common species on the Peninsula, such as *C. a. antarcticus* and *F. grisea* appear to be widely adaptable, opportunistic and easily dispersed.

Table 3
Endemic species and genera of *Collembola* in Eastern Antarctica

<i>Onychiuridae</i>	<i>Tullbergia mediantarctica</i> WISE 1967
<i>Neanuridae</i>	<i>Biscoia sudpolaris</i> SALMON 1962
	<i>Friesea grisea</i> (SCHÄFFER 1891)*
<i>Hypogastruridae</i>	<i>Gomphiocephalus hodgsoni</i> CARPENTER 1908
<i>Isotomidae</i>	<i>Gressittacantha terranova</i> WISE 1967
	<i>Cryptopygus cisantarcticus</i> WISE 1967
	<i>Cryptopygus sverdrupi</i> LAWRENCE 1978
	<i>Neocryptus niviculus</i> SALMON 1965
	<i>Antarctophorus subpolaris</i> (SALMON 1962)*
	<i>Anurophorus subpolaris</i> SALMON
	<i>Isotoma klovstadi</i> CARPENTER 1902
	<i>Antarcticinella monoculata</i> SALMON 1965

Total genera = 10
Total species = 11

Regionally endemic genera = 6
Regionally endemic species = 10

* Erected by POTAPOV (1991)

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