

PAUROPODA (MYRIAPODA) RECORDS FROM HUNGARY WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

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Pauropods have been poorly studied in Hungary. Earlier records have been critically examined and a new collection has been identified. Six species belonging to the families Pauropodidae and Brachypauropodidae are reported. One species new to science is described by the first author, *Donzelotauropus hungaricus* sp. n.

Key words: Myriapoda, new species, taxonomy, biogeography, soil science.

INTRODUCTION

Pauropods were shown to occur in Central Europe about one and a half decade after their discovery in London in 1866 (LUBBOCK 1867) by TÖMÖSVÁRY (1882, 1883) and a few years later by DADAY (1889*a, b*, 1896). Tömösváry also described the peculiar sensory organ of the Myriapoda named after him (KORSÓS 2003). The localities given in these early papers were then in the Kingdom of Hungary, presently in Romania, so strictly viewed there are no early records of any species from the current territory of Hungary. The first records appeared in the 1960s (LOKSA 1966): *Allopauropus bakonyensis* n. sp., *Allopauropus furcula* Silvestri, *A. helophorus* Remy, *A. minusculus* n. sp. *A. minutus* Silvestri, *A. vulgaris* Hansen, *Decapauropus minimus* n. sp., *Pauropus huxleyi* Lubbock, *Stylopauropus dolomiticus* n. sp., *S. montanus* n. sp., *S. pedunculatus* Lubbock, *Scleropauropus scleroticus* n. sp. and *Eurypauropus latzeli* Cook. These species were not described and Loksa's collection has not been refound (K. DÓZSA-FARKAS, pers. comm.). Loksa's new species have to be placed in nomina nuda (SCHELLER 2008) and his faunistic records of Pauropoda are difficult to evaluate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The first author has identified a few specimens collected in 1973 by Dr P.H. Enckell, Lund, Sweden, and a richer material collected in 2010–2011 by the second author, together giving a list of six species, all new to Hungary, one of them also new to science, *Donzelotauropus hungaricus*, described below by the first author. Two families are represented, Pauropodidae with five species, and Brachypauropodidae with one species.

All the species except the new one are widely distributed in Europe or even far outside.

The specimens brought together by the second author were collected manually with a thin paintbrush and were preserved in 70% ethanol and studied in ethanol or monopropylene glycol with 1000× magnification. Individuals have been classified as adults, ad. ..., subadults, subad. ... and juveniles, juv. ..., according to the number of pairs of legs. The sex of adults and subadults was recorded.

SYSTEMATICS

Family Pauropodidae Verhoeff, 1934

Genus *Pauropus* Lubbock, 1867

Pauropus huxleyi Lubbock, 1867

Material. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, Bükk Mountains, Ómassa village, 48°06' 28.5"N, 20°31'51.4"E, beech forest, in leaf-litter, ~500 m a.s.l., 1 subad. 8(♀), November 24, 2011, W. P. Pfliegler leg.

General distribution. Palaearctic countries: Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Russia, France, Portugal, Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Greece, Georgia, Azerbaijan and from Natal. Reported also, but with some hesitation from Czech Republic, USA, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand.

Genus *Decapauropus* Remy, 1931

Decapauropus cuenoti Remy, 1931

Material. Hajdú-Bihar county, Újszentmargita, Margitai Forest, approx. 47°44'10"N 21°05'50"E, under oaks and maples in salt-oak forest, ~90 m a.s.l., water flotation, 1 ad. 9(♂). 1 juv. 5, May 12, 1973, P.H. Enckell leg. Found together with the symphylans *Symphyl-ella vulgaris* (Hansen) and *Scolopendrellopsis subnuda* (Hansen).

General distribution. The species is common in Europe, more often found in the north than in the south: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Great Britain, France, Czech Republic, Spain, Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece. Outside Europe it has been collected in Algeria, Morocco, Israel, Madeira, Canary Islands, Réunion and USA.

Decapauropus gracilis (Hansen, 1902)

Material. Hajdú-Bihar county, Újszentmargita, Margitai Forest, approx. 47°44'10"N, 21°05'50"E, under oaks and maples in salt-oak forest, ~90 m a.s.l., water flotation, 2 ad. 9(♀), May 12, 1973, P. H. Enckell leg.

General distribution. *D. gracilis* seems to have a (sub)cosmopolitan distribution. It is one of the species most often found in Europe but is also known from Africa, South Asia and the Americas.

Genus *Donzelotauropus* Remy, 1957*Donzelotauropus limitaneus* Remy, 1962

Material. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, Ómassa village, 48°06'28.5''N, 20°31'51.4''E, beech forest, in leaf litter, ~500 m a.s.l., 1 subad. 8(♀), October 15, 2010, 2 ad. 9(♀), 1 subad. 8(♀), November 24, 2011, W. P. Pfliegler leg.

General distribution. *D. limitaneus* is a rare species known from a few localities only in Austria, Romania, Slovenia, Italy and USA. A question mark may be put at the reports from Slovenia and the USA.

***Donzelotauropus hungaricus* Scheller sp. n.**

(Figs 1–11)

Holotype. Ad. 9(♂), Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, Ómassa village, 48°06'28.5''N, 20°31'51.4''E, beech forest, in leaf litter, ~500 m a.s.l., October 15, 2010, W. P. Pfliegler leg.

Paratypes. 1 ad. 9(♂), 1 juv. 5, same data as holotype.

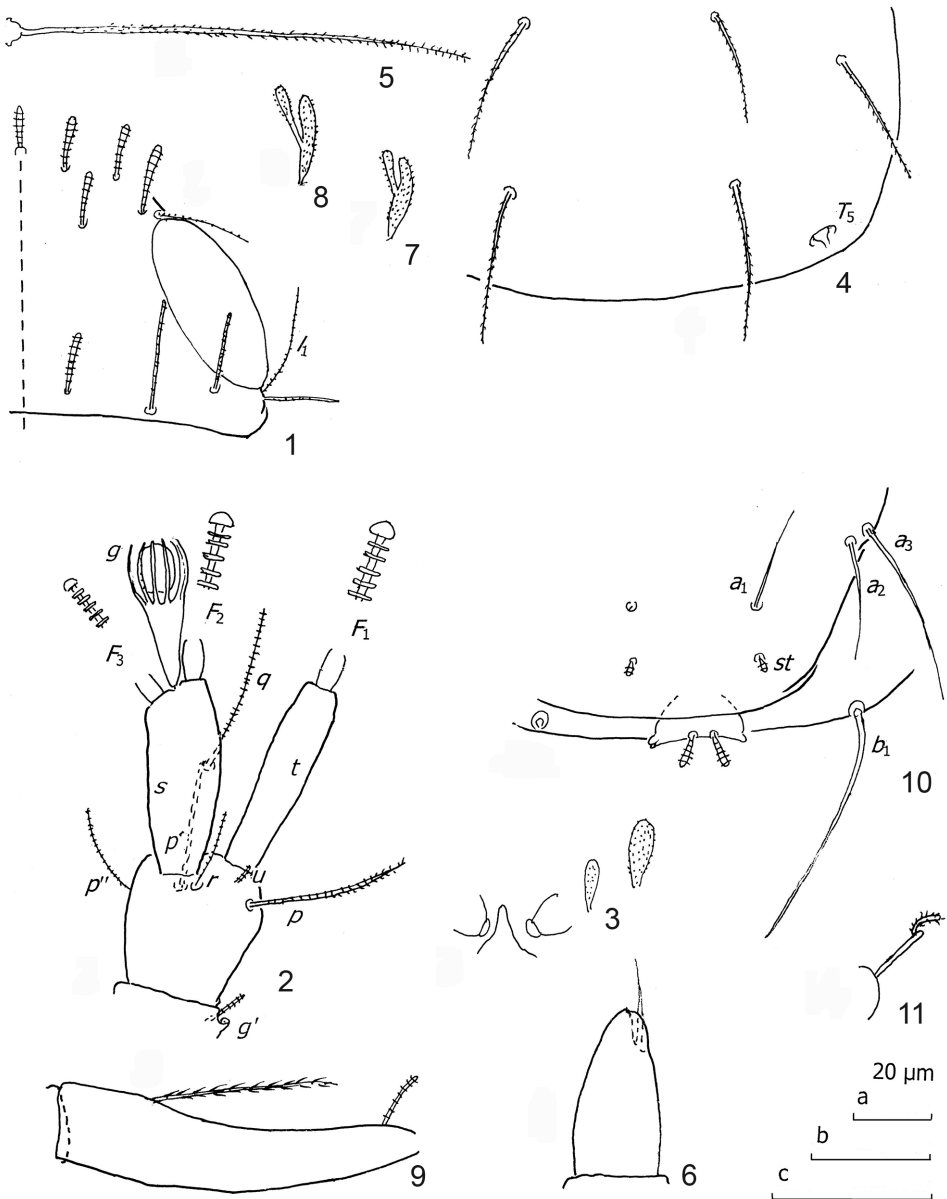
The type specimens are lodged in the collections of the Zoological Museum, University of Lund, Sweden.

Diagnosis. *D. hungaricus* sp. n. may be grouped together with *D. siberiae* Scheller from northeast Siberia, *D. subarcticus* Scheller from Alaska (both described in SCHELLER 1986) and *D. peniculatus* Hagino from Japan (HAGINO 1991). It can be distinguished from them all by the shape of the antennal globulus *g*, stalk slender and capsule ovoid, not stalk thick and capsule more or less spherical, the shape of the sternite process of the collum segment, narrow and blunt, not broad with anterior incision, the pygidial setae *st*, short, almost rudimentary, not well developed and clavate, and the shape of the posterior margin of the anal plate, with long shallow indentation, not with two or three small ones. Other distinguishing details of the anal plate are the shape of the lateral margins, convex in *D. hungaricus* and *D. subarcticus*, concave in *D. peniculatus* and *D. siberiae*, and the shape of the posterior appendages.

Description. Adult male holotype (and adult paratype).

Length. 0.70(–0.81) mm. *Head* (Fig. 1). Tergal setae striate, anterior and submedian ones short clavate, posterolateral ones cylindrical; relative lengths (holotype only), 1st row: $a_1 = a_2 = 10$; 2nd row: $a_1 = 11$, $a_2 = 13$, $a_3 = 17$; 3rd row not studied; 4th row: $a_1 = 11$, $a_2 = 22$, $a_3 = 17$, $a_4 = 14$; lateral group setae: $l_1 = 24$, $l_2 = 17$, $l_3 = 18$. Ratio a_1/a_1a_1 in 1st row 0.6, 2nd row ≈ 0.5 , 3rd row=?, 4th row 0.7. Temporal organs ovoid in tergal view, length 0.9 of shortest interdistance. Cuticle of head and temporal organs glabrous.

Antennae (Fig. 2). Segment 3 with rudimentary globulus *g'*. Segment 4 with five thin cylindrical striate setae; their relative lengths: $p = 10$, $p' = (6-)$ 7, $p'' = 5$, $r = 6$, $u = 1$. Tergal seta *p* 0.8 of the length of tergal branch *t*. The latter slightly fusiform, (3.7–)4.1 times as long as greatest diameter and about as long as sternal branch *s*, that branch 2.4 times as long



Figs 1–11. *Donzelotauropus hungaricus* Scheller sp. n., holotype ad.9(♂). 1 = head, median and right part, tergal view, 2 = left antenna, posterior view, 3 = collum segment, median and left part, sternal view, 4 = tergite VI, 5 = T_5 , 6 = right genital papilla, 7 = seta on coxa of leg IX, 8 = seta on trochanter of leg IX, 9 = tarsus of leg IX, 10 = pygidium, median and right part, tergal view, 11 = anal plate, lateral view. Scale a: Fig. 5; b: Figs. 1, 3, 4, 6–10; c: Figs 2, 11.

as greatest diameter; posterodistal corner truncate. Seta q as seta p of 4th segment, 0.9 of the length of s . Relative lengths of flagella (basal segments included) and basal segments alone: $F_1 = 100$, $b_{s_1} = 7$, $F_2 = 28$, $b_{s_2} = 5$, $F_3 = ?$, $b_{s_3} = 7$. F_1 2.9 times as long as t , F_2 0.8 of the length of s . Distal calyces helmet-shaped, distal part of flagella axes below calyces not widened. Globulus g long slender, ≈ 10 slightly curved bracts, capsule ovoid. Diameter of g (1.1–)1.3 times as wide as greatest diameter of t . Antenna glabrous.

Trunk (Figs 3–4). Setae of collum segment (Fig. 3) folioform, shortly pubescent, may be simple. Sublateral setae 1.1 times as long as submedian ones. Sternite process blunt anteriorly, appendages barrel-shaped to conical with distinct cap; process and appendages glabrous.

Setae on anterior tergites as submedian setae of head, on posterior tergites thin pointed, shortly pubescent; 4+4 setae on tergite I, 6+6 on II–V, 4+2 on VI (Fig. 4). Posterior setae on VI 0.7 of interdistance and 1.8 times as long as pygidial setae a_1 .

Genital papillae (Fig. 6) with round distal part, setae 0.5 of the length of papillae.

Bothriotricha (Fig. 5). All with simple straight axes and short oblique pubescence; their relative lengths (holotype only): $T_1 = 100$, $T_2 = 87$, $T_3 = 98$ (Fig. 5), $T_4 = 127$, $T_5 = ?$.

Legs (Figs 7–9). Setae on coxa (Fig. 7) and trochanter (Fig. 8) of leg 9 furcate, shortly pubescent, main branch longish folioform, secondary branch clavate, reaching outside the tip of main branch. Tarsus of leg 9 (Fig. 9) bow-shaped tapering, 4.3(–4.7) times as long as greatest diameter. Proximal seta long thin, with oblique pubescence, (0.4–)0.5 of the length of tarsus and 3.0 times as long as distal seta; the latter cylindrical striate.

Pygidium (Fig. 10). *Tergum*. Posterior margin rounded. Relative lengths of setae: $a_1 = 10$, $a_2 = 11$, $a_3 = 17$, $st = 1$. a -setae thin pointed glabrous, st short clavate striate; a_1 directed upwards–outwards, a_2 and a_3 curved inwards, the latter also diverging. The a_1 as long as interdistance, distance a_1 – a_2 about 5 times longer than distance a_2 – a_3 ; distance st – st 10 times longer than st and as long as distance a_1 – a_1 . Cuticle glabrous.

Sternum. Posterior margin rounded. Relative lengths of setae (pygidial $a_1 = 10$): $b_1 = 21$, $b_3 = 6$, both thin tapering glabrous; length of b_1 (0.7–)0.8 of interdistance, b_3 0.3 of interdistance.

Anal plate (Figs 10–11) narrowest anteriorly, broader than long, lateral margins convex, posterior margin with shallow indentation, from the median part of which two subcylindrical striate diverging appendages protrude backwards, length of appendages shorter than the length of plate (Fig. 10), pointing obliquely upwards in lateral view (Fig. 11).

Family Brachypauropodidae Silvestri, 1902 Genus *Brachypauropus* Latzel, 1884

Brachypauropus hamiger Latzel, 1884

Material. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county, Bükk Mountains, Ómassa village, 48°06'28.5"N, 20°31'51.4"E, beech forest, in leaf-litter, ~500 m a.s.l. 1 ad. ♀, 1 subad. ♂, October 15, 2010, W. P. Pfliegler leg.

General distribution. Not known outside Europe where it is widely distributed in the middle and southern parts, earlier known from Germany, Poland, France, Switzerland, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania and Greece.

REMARKS

The study lists six species and covers a small part only of at least many tens of species expected to live in Hungary. Like in most other areas studied the main part of the fauna seems to be build up by widespread taxa.

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