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Short Communication

Cyphoderopsis nepalensis (Wilson, 1982): A New Record of Collembola (Entomobryomorpha: Paronellidae) from India

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Abstract

Cyphoderopsis nepalensis (Wilson, 1982) is recorded first time from Valmiki Tiger Reserve, West Champaran district of Bihar, India. Earlier it was known and described as Troglopedetes nepalensis from several caves and leaf litter from Pokhra, Mahendra Gupha, Nepal. However the species is now recorded from soil habitat of grassland ecosystem.

Keywords: Collembola, First Record, Terai Grassland, Valmiki Tiger Reserve

Introduction

The genus *Cyphoderopsis* Carpenter (1917) was established for C. kempi Carpenter, 1917, a species described from Assam, India. Jantarit et al. (2013) made great contribution to its modern taxonomy. At present 15 species of Cyphoderopsis described worldwide and 6 species of Cyphoderopsis were previously known from India. The present communication is added one more species of Cyphoderopsis, in the context of collembolanfauna of India.

The present communication is based on collection made through an extensive faunistic survey in the Valmiki Tiger Reserve, West Champaran district of Bihar, India as a part of Terai grassland of Gangetic plains, by the author in the year, 2017.

Material and Methods

Collombolan specimens were collected from Terai Grasslands (27°24.154' N, 83°54.663' E and 27°20.173' N, 83°53.396' E) in West Champaran dist., Bihar following the methods provided in Hazra & Mandal (2015). The specimens were mounted under a cover slip in Hoyer's solution, and were studied under a Leica Digital Module (DM 2500) microscope and identified using keys and illustrations of Christiansen and Bellinger (1998). Photographs were taken under a Leica Digital Module R (DMR) microscope using amounted Leica DFC 295 digital camera, and were enhanced with Photoshop CS4 (Adobe Inc.). All specimens and permanent slides have been deposited in the Apterygota Section, Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), Kolkata.

Results

Taxonomy

Family PARONELLIDAE Borner, 1913

Tribe Callyntrurini Mitra, 1913

Genus Cyphoderopsis Carpenter, 1917

Type species *Cyphoderopsis kempi* Carpenter, 1917

Diagnosis of the genus: Medium sized Paronellidae of 0.8 to 2.5 mm. Body colour usually white or weakly pigmented. Habitus rather broad, antennae shorter than body, scales generally absent on legs, present on antennae, head, body and furca. Antennae with 4 segments: Ant. I the shortest and Ant. IV the longest; Ant. IV not subdivided. Tenant hair either pointed on clavate, claw with 0–2 inner teeth; one (ceylonica group) or two (kempi group) rows of dental spines. Forth abdominal segment 3 to 7 times as long as the third measured along dorsal axis. Furcula well developed, about 1.8 to 2.8 times as long as body. Mucro rather stout, straight, normally with 3 main teeth, the apical one blunt,

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the sub-apical one small and acute, the dorso-basal one acute and longer with 0-5 toothless basally.

In Troglopedetes, Ant. IV is divided in two sub equal sub segments, but in *Cyphoderopsis* Ant. IV is not sub divided.

Cyphoderopsis nepalensis (Wilson, 1982) (Figure 1)

1982. Troglopedetes nepalensis Wilson, Transactions of the British Cave Research Association, 9: 212.

Type locality: Nepal: Pokhra, Mahendra Gupha.

Material examined: Soil habitat, Terai Grasslands, Valmikinagar Range VTR-II, West Champaran dist., Bihar, (27°24.154'N, 83°54.663'E), 24.i.2017, coll. G.P. Mandal, 01 ex., 2533/H14; Soil habitat, Terai Grasslands, Valmikinagar Range VTR-II, West Champaran dist., Bihar, (27°20.173'N, 83°53.396'E), 22.i.2017, coll. G.P. Mandal, 01 ex., 2541/H14.

Diagnosis: Coloration: White in alcohol. Head, body and furcula covered with numerous brownish scales. Ratio of Antennae: Head as 1.9: 1. Antenna to body length is 1: 2.3. Antennae IV not sub divided. Two strong wing -like basal teeth and a weak sub apical tooth; unguiculus lanceolate; a single row of spine on each dens, dens thickly covered with setae.



Figure 1. Cyphoderopsis nepalensis (Wilson, 1982): Habitus.

The main diagnostic character of this species is dentes with one row of dental spines, eyes absent, manubrium longer than mucrodens and claw with two strong internal teeth.

Distribution: India: Terai Grassland, Valmiki Tiger Reserve, West Champaran district of Bihar. Elsewhere: Nepal.

Discussion

Currently 15 species of the genus Cyphoderopsis are described worldwide. Thibaud and Najt (1988) segregated all the species of Cyphoderopsis into two groups, viz., ceylonica group and kempi group. They are listed here under with distributional information.

- 1. The 'ceylonica' group is distinguished in having one row of dental spines and the group comprise following five species.
 - C. nayakensis (Stach, 1960) (=Troglopedetes nayakensis Stach, 1960). Afganistan, Nayak cave (Stach, 1960). Thibaud and Najt (1988) transferred this species to Cyphoderopsis after examination of type specimens.
 - C. sexocellata Yosii, 1966a. India; Bombay (Yosii, 1966a) and Kerala Vandiperiyar, Nellikkai Estate (Prabhoo, 1971).
 - C. ceylonica Yosii, 1966a. Sri Lanka; India: Assam and Sikkim (Yosii, 1966b).
 - C. gorumaraensis Mandal, Suman & Bhattacharya, 2019. India: West Bengal, Jalpaiguri district, Gorumara Beat, Gorumara National Park (Mandal & Bhattachrya, 2019).
 - C. nepalensis (Wilson, 1982) (=Troglopedetes nepalensis Wilson, 1982). Nepal: Pokhra, Mahendra Gupha (Wilson, 1982). Jantarit, et al. (2013) transferred this species to Cyphoderopsis after examination of type specimens.

Table 1. Cyphoderopsis nepalensis (Wilson, 1982), measurements in μm from identified specimen (slide no. 2533/H14).

Body	Head	Ant.	Ant. I	Ant. II	Ant. III	Ant. IV	Th. II	Th. III
1281	287	555	70	160	94	231	158	104
Abd. I	Abd. II	Abd. III	Abd. IV	Abd. V	Abd. VI	Man	Dens	Mucro
56	68	79	452	48	29	328	253	58

- 2. The 'kempi' group is distinguished in having two rows of dental spines and the group contains following ten species.
 - C. kempi Carpenter, 1917. India: Assam (Carpenter, 1917), no ecological data available.
 - C. gracilis Carpenter, 1924. India: Assam, Siju cave (Carpenter, 1924), no ecological data available.
 - C. lamottei Delamare Deboutteville, 1951. Guinea (Delamare Deboutteville, 1951), no ecological data available.
 - C. madagascarensis (Wilson, 1982) (=Troglopedetes madagascarensis Wilson, 1982). Madagascar: Andrafiabe cave, from bat guano (Wilson, 1982).
 - C. decemoculata Prabhoo, 1971. India: Kerala (Prabhoo, 1971).
 - pauliani Delamare Deboutteville, (=Troglopedetes pauliani Delamare Deboutteville, 1951). Ivory Coast (Delamare Deboutteville, 1951).
 - C. khaophang Jantrait, Satasook & Deharveng, 2013. Thailand: Surat Thani Province, Phanom district, Tham Khao Phang (Jantrait & Deharveng, 2013).
 - C. cavicola Jantrait, Satasook & Deharveng, 2013. Thailand: Surat Thani Province, Phanom district, Tham Khao Phang (Jantrait & Deharveng, 2013).
 - C. phangnga Jantrait, Satasook & Deharveng, 2013. Thailand: Phangnga province, Muang Phangna district (Jantrait & Deharveng, 2013).

• C. thachana Jantrait, Satasook & Deharveng, 2013. Thailand: SuratThani Province, Tha Chana district (Jantrait & Deharveng, 2013).

Cyphoderopsis nepalensis differs from its congeners in ceylonica group having claw with 2 strong internal tooth, which is absent in other four species. This species is new record from India, Valmiki Tiger Reserve, and West Champaran district of Bihar. Previously, C. nepalensis was only known from its type locality Pokhra, Mahendra Gupha, Nepal. Obviously the present report from India forms its second report. Though, C. nepalensis was reported from cave habitat but our collection from soil habitat. Cyphoderopsis is also represented in caves and in forest litter by several species in Thailand (Jantrait & Deharveng, 2013). The distribution of the genus Cyphoderopsis ranges over tropical regions of Asia and Africa.

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