Research Note

FIRST TWO RECORDS OF PROTURA (INSECTA) FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WITH SYNOPTSES OF BOTH SPECIES

The Proturan fauna of the West Indies was unknown until very recently when Nosek recorded three species (two of them new) from Puerto Rico. In this paper the first two records of this order from the Dominican Republic are reported. This contribution is based on the study of 17 specimens extracted from a Berlese sample deposited in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. The sample was collected in Provincia Barahona, 4 km north of Plo, at 900–1000 m, in February 1975. Ground cover was coffee litter. FM 75-284 was collected by W. L. & D. E. Brown.

SYNOPSIS OF SPECIES

Eosentomon puertoricoense Nosek. (Plate I, Figs. A-D)

Nine specimens (5 males, 2 females, 2 maturi juniores) are at hand and agree with the original description. One female has been dissected and new important particularities are added: Labral setae present (Plate I, Fig. A). Mouthparts characterized by pointed mandible with few minute apical teeth (Plate I, Fig. B). Sensibilia b$_1$ of foretarsus (Plate I, Fig. C) present (reported absent in original description). Female squama genitalis as in Puerto Rican specimens (Plate I, Fig. D).

Material Examined: 5 males, 1 female, 2 maturi juniores, all deposited in the Field Museum of Natural History, one female kept in the senior author’s collection.

Distribution: Besides the holotype (male), three specimens are known, all from Puerto Rico: Mayagüez, December 13, 1976, and Maricao, January 5, 1977 (Nosek). Dominican Republic (new record).

Bolivaridia perissochaeta Bonet (Plate II, Figs. A–K)-Tuxen

Eight specimens (5 females, 2 maturi juniores, 1 larva II) agree with the original description and with the redescriptions of Tuxen and Imadaté, except for the labial palp which has three setae and sausage-like sensilla (Plate II, Fig. G). Chaetotaxy exactly as previously recorded for this species. TR = 3.0, BS = 0.47–0.48, EU = 0.15. Tarsus of hind leg

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almost 2.3 times longer than claw. Ratio of sensillae on exterior side of foretarsus a: b: c: d: e: f: g as 54: 36: 36: 40: 51: 41: 27; on the interior side a: c as 24: 29.5. Length of foretarsus without claw 70 μm. Length of body expanded 100 μm.

Survey of chaetotaxy in Tuxen’s system:

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Material examined: 4 females, 2 maturi juniores, 1 larva II, all deposited in the Field Museum of Natural History, one female kept in the senior author’s collection.

Distribution: Few specimens of this species are known. Besides the holotype (female) from Atoyac, Veracruz, Mexico, November 13, 1941, only one male and one female from Cañón de las Anahuac, Linares,
Nuevo León, Mexico, December 18, 1942, and one male from Cueva de las Sabinas, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, May 21, 1944, the latter with six anterior setae on terg. II-VI but otherwise agreeing with the other specimens (Tuxen & Imadaté). Dominican Republic (new record).

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