

UDC 595.7

THE FAUNA OF SPRINGTAILS (COLLEMBOLA) IN LVIV

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Accepted 12 November 2001

The Fauna of Springtails (Collembola) in Lviv. Shrubovych J. — 119 species of Collembola have been recorded in various ecosystems of Lviv, differing by degree of the urban pressure. Successful coexistence of great number of springtail species with different ecological preferences (forest, meadow, meadow-steppe, eurytopic, compost, ruderal, synanthropic, troglophilous forms) is the most characteristic peculiarity of faunal communities in urban conditions.

Key words: Collembola, springtails, urban ecosystems, fauna.

Фауна ногохвосток (Collembola) Львова. Шрубович Ю. — 119 видов ногохвосток зарегистрированы в различающихся степени урбопресса экосистемах города Львова. Успешное сосуществование большого числа видов коллембол с разными экологическими предпочтениями (лесных, луговых, лугостепных, эвритопных, компостных, рудеральных, синантропных, троглофильных форм) является наиболее характерной особенностью фаунистических комплексов в условиях урбосреды.

Ключевые слова: Collembola, ногохвостки, урбоэкосистемы, фауна.

Introduction

Urban ecosystems are heterogenous formations with considerably transformed soil, flora and fauna under the effect of anthropogenic pressure. Nowadays the scientific interest in studying the urban ecosystems has much increased, the analysis of urban fauna allowing to expand the list of new species, which do not occur in natural biotopes of the region. Hitherto there are only some data on springtail fauna from two park and one orchard ecosystems, where 79 species were recorded (Kaprus, 1998).

The objective of this paper is to study the species structure of springtail communities in various ecosystems of Lviv with different degree of urban pressure.

Material and methods

The material was collected between 1997 and 1999 in the following habitats, which were selected in different types of ecosystems along the gradient of urban pressure:

- № 1 — beech forest-park "Iron Water";
- № 2 — I. Franko Park in the centre city;
- № 3 and № 4 — roadside boulevards in the city centre;
- № 5 — soil near single trees surrounded by asphalt, along the road with intensive traffic;
- № 6 — flower-beds;
- № 7 — desert sandy quarry in the Park "Znesinja";
- № 8 — waste industrial dump in the Park "Znesinja";
- № 9 — the building site in the Park "Znesinja";
- № 10 — cellars;
- № 11 — hothouses;
- № 12 — flower-pots.

Soil samples (5×5×10 cm), each in series of 20 repetitions, as a rule, were taken during the whole year. Springtails were extracted by means of Tullgren apparatus and fixed in 80% ethyl alcohol. A total of 1,000 samples were collected and more than 20,000 specimens of Collembola were identified.

Data on collembolan fauna in beech forest-park "Pohulianka" (№ 13) and in orchard near the centre of the City (№ 14) follow Kaprus (1998) (tabl. 1).

Table 1 (continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>*Onyshiurus rectospinatus</i> Stach, 1922	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>*Ortonyshiurus rectopapillatus</i> Stach, 1933	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Deuteraphorura insubrarica</i> Gisin, 1952	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>*Deuteraphorura cebennaria</i> Gisin, 1956	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>*Deuteraphorura silesiaca</i> Dunger, 1977	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>*Agronychiurus naglitshi</i> Gisin, 1960	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Mesaphorura macrochaeta</i> Rusek, 1976	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
<i>Mesaphorura krausbaueri</i> Börner, 1901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
<i>*Mesaphorura critica</i> Ellis, 1976	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
<i>*Metaphorura affinis</i> Börner, 1902	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>*Stenaphorurella quadrispina</i> Börner, 1901	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>*Paratullbergia callipygos</i> Börner, 1902	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Neonaphorura adulta</i> Gisin, 1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Isotomidae															
<i>*Paranurophorus simplex</i> Denis, 1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
<i>*Isotomodes productus</i> Axelson, 1906	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Folsomides parvulus</i> Stach, 1922	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>*Folsomides marchicus</i> Frenzel, 1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Folsomia manolacei</i> Bagnall, 1932	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Folsomia penicula</i> Bagnall, 1939	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
<i>Folsomia quadrioculata</i> Tullberg, 1971	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>*Folsomia similis</i> Bagnall, 1939	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Folsomia fimetaria</i> Linnaeus, 1758	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
<i>*Folsomia cf. fimetarioides</i> Axelson, 1903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Folsomia candida</i> Willem, 1902	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Folsomia strenzkei</i> Nosek, 1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Cryptopygus bipunctatus</i> Axelson, 1903	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>*Cryptopygus orientalis</i> Stach, 1947	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>*Cryptopygus thermophilus</i> Axelson, 1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Proisotoma minima</i> Axelson, 1901	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Proisotoma minuta</i> Tullberg, 1871	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-
<i>Isotomiella minor</i> Schäffer, 1896	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Isotoma notabilis</i> Schäffer, 1896	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Isotoma tigrina</i> Nicolet, 1942	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
<i>Isotoma anglicana</i> Lubbock, 1862	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Isotoma viridis</i> Bourlet, 1839	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>*Isotoma violacea</i> Tullberg, 1876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>*Isotoma propinqua</i> Axelson, 1902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Isotomurus palustris</i> Börner, 1923	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
<i>Vertagopus cinereus</i> Nicolet, 1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Cyphoderidae															
<i>*Cyphoderus albinus</i> Nicolet, 1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomoceridae															
<i>Tomocerus minor</i> Lubbock, 1862	+	+	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
<i>*Tomocerus minutus</i> Tullberg, 1876	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tomocerus vulgaris</i> Tullberg, 1871	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
<i>Pogonognathelus flavescens</i> Tullberg, 1871	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
Entomobryidae															
<i>Orchesella flavescens</i> Bourlet, 1839	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Orchesella cincta</i> Linnaeus, 1758	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Orchesella bifasciata</i> Nicolet, 1842	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
<i>Orchesella pseudobifasciata</i> Stach, 1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Orchesella spectabilis</i> Tullberg, 1871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Orchesella xerothermica</i> Stach, 1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>*Entomobrya</i> sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>*Entomobrya marginata</i> Tullberg, 1871	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
<i>*Entomobrya muscorum</i> Nicolet, 1842	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Entomobrya multifasciata</i> Tullberg, 1871	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Entomobrya nivalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Entomobrya arborea</i> Tullberg, 1871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>*Entomobrya quinquelineata</i> Börner, 1901	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Entomobrya puncteola</i> Uzel, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Lepidocyrtus lignorum</i> Fabricius, 1775	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Lepidocyrtus lanuginosus</i> Gmelin, 1788	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Lepidocyrtus cyaneus</i> Tullberg, 1871	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Lepidocyrtus violaceus</i> Fourcrou, 1775	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Lepidocyrtus curvicolis</i> Bourlet, 1839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
<i>Lepidocyrtus paradoxus</i> Uzel, 1891	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>*Lepidocyrtus nigrescens</i> Sheptycki, 1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pseudosinella alba</i> Packard, 1873	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
<i>Pseudosinella zygophora</i> Schille, 1908	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>*Pseudosinella</i> sp. 1	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>*Pseudosinella</i> sp. 2	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sinella caeca</i> Schött, 1897	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+

Table 1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Heteromurus nitidus</i> Templeton, 1935	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
* <i>Heteromurus major</i> Moniez, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* <i>Willowsia nigromacullata</i> Lubbock, 1873	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Willowsia buski</i> Lubbock, 1870	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
Neelidae														
<i>Megalothorax minimus</i> Willem, 1900	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
* <i>Neelides minutus</i> Folsom, 1901	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrhopallitidae														
<i>Arrhopallites caecus</i> Tullberg, 1871	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
* <i>Arrhopallites terricola</i> Gisin, 1958	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sminthurididae														
* <i>Sminthurides schoetti</i> Axelson, 1903	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sphaeridia pumilis</i> Krausbauer, 1898	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
Katianidae														
<i>Sminthurinus aureus</i> Lubbock, 1862	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
<i>Sminthurinus elegans</i> Fitch, 1862	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
* <i>Sminthurinus trinotatus</i> Axelson, 1905	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
* <i>Sminthurinus domesticus</i> Gisin, 1963	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
* <i>Sminthurinus niger</i> Lubbock, 1867	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* <i>Gisinianus flammeolus</i> Gisin, 1957	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sminthuridae														
* <i>Sminthurus multipunctatus</i> Schäffer, 1896	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sminthurus viridis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Lipothrix lubbocki</i> Tullberg, 1872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
* <i>Allacma fusca</i> Linne, 1758	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourletiellidae														
<i>Deutherosminthurus bicinctus</i> Koch, 1840	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Deutherosminthurus pallipes</i> Egren, 1903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
* <i>Bourletiella lutea</i> Lubbock, 1867	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
* <i>Bourletiella hortensis</i> Fitch, 1863	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* <i>Bourletiella</i> sp.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dicyrtomidae														
<i>Dicyrtomina ornata</i> Nicolet, 1842	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Dicyrtomina minuta</i> Fabricius, 1783	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Dicyrtoma fusca</i> Lubbock, 1873	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Total species	70	56	51	25	28	17	39	29	29	27	23	24	29	66

* Species recorded in Lviv for the first time.

¹ By I. Kaprus, 1998.

The basis of springtail communities in the urban environment is formed mainly by eurytopic species, the following being the most distributed over the territory investigated: *Protaphorura armata*, *Mesaphorura macrochaeta*, *Folsomia manolachei*, *Isotoma notabilis*, *Tomocerus vulgaris*, *Entomobrya marginata*, *Lepidocyrtus lignorum*, *Lepidocyrtus lanuginosus*, *Lepidocyrtus cyaneus*, *Megalothorax minimus* and *Sminthurinus aureus*. The group of meadow species makes up a considerable part of collembolan species richness in urban ecosystems of parks, boulevards, flower-beds and in technotopes of the Park "Znesinja" (fig. 1). Such meadow species as *Mesaphorura critica*, *Isotomodes productus*, *Pseudosinella alba* and *Sminthurinus elegans* were recorded in the majority of investigated urban ecotystems. As to the group of forest species, only *Isotomiella minor* was recorded almost in every site investigated, the other species of this group more often occurred in the forest-park.

Synantropic (*Heteromurus nitidus*, *Sinella caeca* etc.), ruderal (*Cryptopygus bipunctatus* and *Isotoma anglicana*) and compost species (*Hypogastrura denticulata*, *Hypogastrura vernalis*, *Folsomia fimetaria* and *Proisotoma minuta*), generally typical for the collembolan fauna in urban environment, form the basis of communities in ecosystems with high level of urban transformation (fig. 1). These species are constant dwellers in cellars, hothouses and flower-pots.

Very interesting from the faunistic point of view were the findings in specific urban habitats of closed ground. *Paranurophorus simplex* recorded in hothouses is adventitious in regional fauna. Its original range includes Southern China and North America (California), and in Europe it has been found in human dwellings (Опеделитель..., 1988). The closely related species *Paranurophorus armatus* Stach, 1947 was

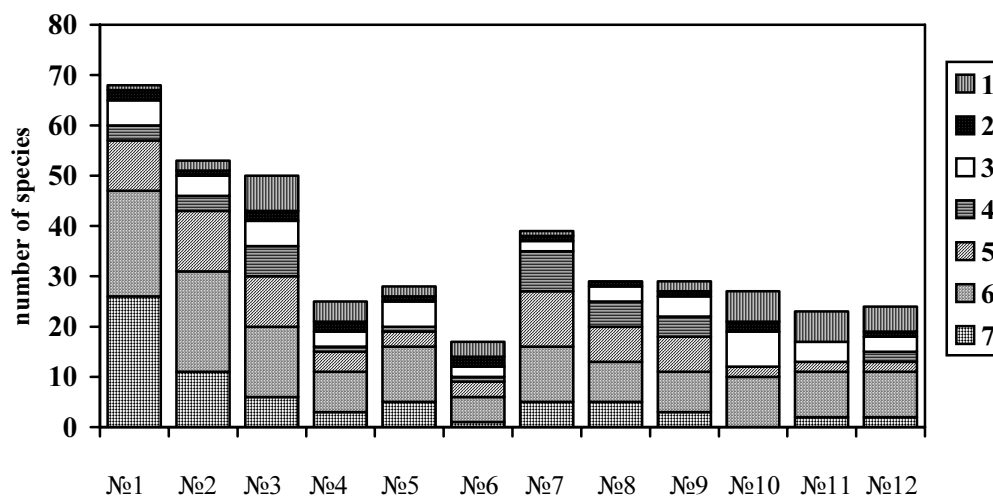


Fig. 1. Spectra of ecological groups of springtail communities in the investigated urban ecosystems (numbering of investigated habitats corresponds to that in "Material and methods" section): 1 — synantropic species; 2 — ruderal species; 3 — compost species; 4 — meadow-steppe species; 5 — meadow species; 6 — eurytopic species; 7 — forest species.

Рис. 1. Спектры экологических групп сообществ ногохвосток в исследованных урбозкосистемах нумерация исследованных урбозкосистем соответствует таковой в разделе "Material and methods": 1 — синантропные виды; 2 — рудеральные виды; 3 — компостные виды; 4 — лугоstepпные виды; 5 — луговые виды; 6 — эвритопные виды; 7 — лесные виды.

recorded in Poland in the same habitats: hothouses and flower-pots with exotic ornamental plants (Pomorski, Skarzynski, 1996). *Acherontiella cassagnai*, *Mesogastrura libyca* and *Isotoma propingua* were recorded in cellars, in natural conditions being restricted to caves (Fjellberg, 1980; Определитель..., 1988). Consequently, these troglphilous species of springtails have found favourable conditions for their existence in cellar urban habitats and have become synantropic.

Conclusions

Thus, the springtail fauna in urban environment is characterized by great species richness and a wide spectrum of ecological groups with various preferendums. The eurytopic, forest and meadow species coexist here with the meadow-steppe, compost, synantropic and ruderal ones. Forming and maintaining artificial urban ecosystems, people favor the expansion of natural ranges of springtail species with specific requirements for habitats, such as troglphilous and adventitious species. The urban formations of such a type supports the high collembolan species richness.

Acknowledgements

I am much obliged to my colleague I. B. Konovalova for English version of the paper and to I. V. Zagorodniuk for his assistance in preparing the manuscript.

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