# A Taxonomic Key to the Collembola in Four Seral Stages Leading to the Beech-Maple Climax

# PATRICIA M. ARNETT<sup>1</sup>, Indiana State University

#### Abstract

From April through July, 1968, 96 leaf litter samples were taken from an old field, oak and maple-oak dominated seral stages, and a beech-maple climax in Parke County, Indiana. Collembola were extricated by a modified Tullgren funnel apparatus, collected, and identified. A key was based on morphology and color for 32 species, which represent 20 genera and 5 families. A table of the distribution of each species by seral stage was included

#### Introduction

From April through July, 1968, 96 leaf litter samples of 1.0 dm<sup>2</sup> each were taken from an old field, oak and maple-oak dominated seral stages, and a beech-maple climax in Allee Woods, Parke County, Indiana. Collembola were extricated by a modified Tullgren apparatus and identified (2, 3). With current keys, not all individuals could be identified to species. The key represents 1,533 individuals, 32 species, 20 genera and 5 families. The purpose of this paper was to present a simplified key to the species in the four seral stages leading to the beech-maple climax. The changes in Collembola populations as influenced by plant successional patterns was previously described (1).

### Method

After all species were identified, the most obvious external characteristics were selected for these 32 species and a key was constructed. The key was based on color and morphology. The primary morphological characteristics were: 1) length and shape of the body; 2) degree of fusion and length of abdominal segments; 3) nature of prothorax; 4) presence of scales, body hair, and setae; 5) number of eyespots; and 6) number of segments and length of antennae. The distribution of each species by seral stage (Table 1) shows the relative abundance of each species per ecological area and hence could be helpful in confirming an identification of an individual from a comparable sere.

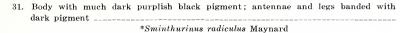
## Taxonomic Key

1.	Body elongate; abdominal segments distinct although IV, V, and VI or V and VI may be ankylosed	2
	suborder Arthropleona Borner	
1′.	Body globular; abdominal segments not distinct; the first four abdominal segments fused with thorax  suborder Symphypleona Borner  family Sminthuridae	26
2.	Prothorax reduced and membraneoussuperfamily Entomobryoidea Womersley	3
2′.	Prothorax similar to other segmentssuperfamily Poduroidea Womersley	22

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Present address: Northwestern High School, Kokomo, Indiana 46901.

3.	Scales absent; body segments equal to subequal in length; antennae with 4 simple segments; last abdominal segments may be ankylosed							
3'.	Scales and/or brush-like setae present; third or fourth body segment elongate; antennae with 4-6 segments, the third and fourth sometimes annulated; abdominal segments always distinct							
	family Entomobryidae							
4.	Fourth, fifth, and sixth abdominal segments ankylosed							
4'.	Fourth, fifth, and sixth abdominal segments not ankylosed							
5.	. Eyes absent; pigment absent							
5′.	Eyes 2 and 2; pigment gray to black							
6.	Body with bothriotrichia (long sensory body hairs)							
6'.	Body without bothriotrichia							
7.	Manubrium (single part of furcula; is attached to abdomen) much shorter than dentes (middle part of furcula; is forked), with many ventral setae; Abd. IV usually shorter than Abd. III							
7'.	Manubrium often longer than dentes with few or no ventral setae; Abd. IV usually longer than Abd. III							
8.	Eyes 4 and 4 on round patches connected by an inverted V-shaped mark*lsotoma eunotabilis Folsom							
8'.	8'. Eyes 8 and 8 on elongate patches without an inverted V-shaped mark							
9.	Length 0.6 mm							
9'.	Length 1.5 mm							
	$*Isotoma\ olivacea\  ext{Tullberg}$							
10.	Dentes shorter than manubrium							
10'	Dentes longer than manubrium							
	*Proisotoma immersa Folsom							
11.	Abd. III longer than Abd. IV; mucrones (tip of furcula) hairy; Ant. III longest segment and annulated; antennae 4-segmentedsubfamily Tomocerinae							
11′.	Abd. III shorter than Abd. IV; mucrones not hairy; antennae 4- to 6-segmented subfamily Entomobryinae							
12.	Maxilla bearded							
12'.	Maxilla not bearded							
	Antennae longer than body** *Tomocerus elongatus Maynard							
13′.	Antennae shorter than body* *Tomocerus flavescens Tullberg							
14.	Dental spines tridentate; Th. II overlapping but not obscuring Th. I dorsally $\_\_\_$ *Tomocerus minor Lubbock							
	Dental spines simple; Th. II obscuring Th. I dorsally*Tomocerus vulgaris Tullberg							
	Antennae with 6 segmentsOrchesella ainsliei Folsom							
	Antennae with 4 segments							
h	Body without conloc							

16'. Body with scales	:
Lepido cyrtus	
17. Eyes not on dark patches	
*Isotobryoides ochracius Maynard	
17'. Eyes on dark patches	
18. Body unicolorous without crossbands of contrasting color	
18'. Body with dark dorsal and lateral spots or bands or both on light grou color	
19. Color gray to olive green to bluish purple $Entomobrya\ marginata\ {\bf Tullberg}$	
19'. Color yellow to yellow-orange ${\it *Entomobrya\ atrocineta\ f.} \\ pseudoperpulehra\ Mills$	
20. Transverse bands on every segment **Entomobrya multifasciata Tullberg	
20'. Transverse bands on most segments; Abd. I with 2 dark dorsal spots $\_\_\_\_\_$ $Entomobrya \ assuta \ Folsom$	
21. Purple pigment on Abd. IV*Lepidocyrtus unifasciatus James	
21'. Purple pigment on antennae and legs	
22. Eyes absent	
family Onychiuridae *Onychiurus armatus Tullberg	
22'. Eyes present	:
family Poduridae	
23. Pigment present	5
23'. Pigment absent	
*Neanura barberi Handschin	
24. Furcula well developed	
24'. Furcula reduced*Xenylla welchi Folsom	
25. Color brown and yellow mottled; abdomen not considerably distended*  *Hypogastrura tigrina Harvey	
25'. Color dark gray to black; abdomen considerably distended*  *Pseudachorutes simplex Maynard	
26. Antennae shorter than head; eyes absent	
26'. Antennae longer than head; eyes present	
27. Color white*Neclus albus Maynard	
27' Color yellow with red speckles*Neelus maculosus Maynard	
28. Color purplish red	
*Arrhopalites binoculatus Borner 28'. Color not purplish red	
29. Black pigment spots present on abdomen	
29'. Black pigment spots absent; eyes orange	
Katiannina macgillivrayi Banks	
30. Antennae pale basally	
30'. Antennae dark basally	:
Can in the contract	



31'. Body with black pigment reduced in form of lateral polygons; buff and orange spots present

\*Sminthurinus radiculus f. pictus Maynard

Table 1. Species distribution by seral stage.

Species	Beech- maple	Maple- oak	Oak	Old field	Total
Arrhopalites binoculatus	2	1	3	1	7
Dicyrtominia variabilis	0	1	0	0	1
Entomobrya assuta	42	7	16	8	73
$Entomobrya\ atrocineta$					
${f f.}\ pseudoperpulchra$	16	8	41	2	67
$Entomobrya\ marginata$	13	8	10	11	42
$Entomobrya \ multifasciata$	44	69	121	19	253
$Folsomia\ fimentaria$	10	31	18	4	63
$Folsomia\ quadrioculata$	6	1	0	0	7
Hypogastrura tigrina	0	0	1	1	2
$Isotobryoides\ ochracius$	35	49	42	2	128
Isotoma eunotabilis	1	2	3	0	6
Isotoma olivacea	8	15	46	16	85
Isotoma viridis	0	1	0	0	1
Isotomurus palustris	2	2	3	0	7
Katiannina macgillivrayi	2	1	2	1	6
$Lepidocyrtus\ curvicollis$	5	3	1	0	9
Lepidocyrtus unifasciatus	0	2	0	0	2
Neanura barberi	0	0	2	0	2
Neelus albus	1	3	2	0	6
Neelus maculosus	0	0	1	0	1
Onychiurus armatus	94	124	43	4	265
Orchesella ainsliei	0	0	0	1	1
Proisotoma immersa	2	6	14	1	23
Proisotoma minuta	0	0	5	0	5
$Pseudachorutes\ simplex$	1	1	4	0	6
Sminthurinus radiculus	2	1	0	0	3
Sminthurinus radiculus					
f. pictus	5	3	17	0	25
Tomocerus elongatus	1	1	1	0	3
Tomocerus flavescens	2	2	2	0	6
Tomocerus minor	73	74	115	36	298
Tomocerus vulgaris	1	3	38	5	47
Xenylla welchi	20	10	33	20	83

## Literature Cited

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<sup>\*</sup> Species first reported for Indiana.