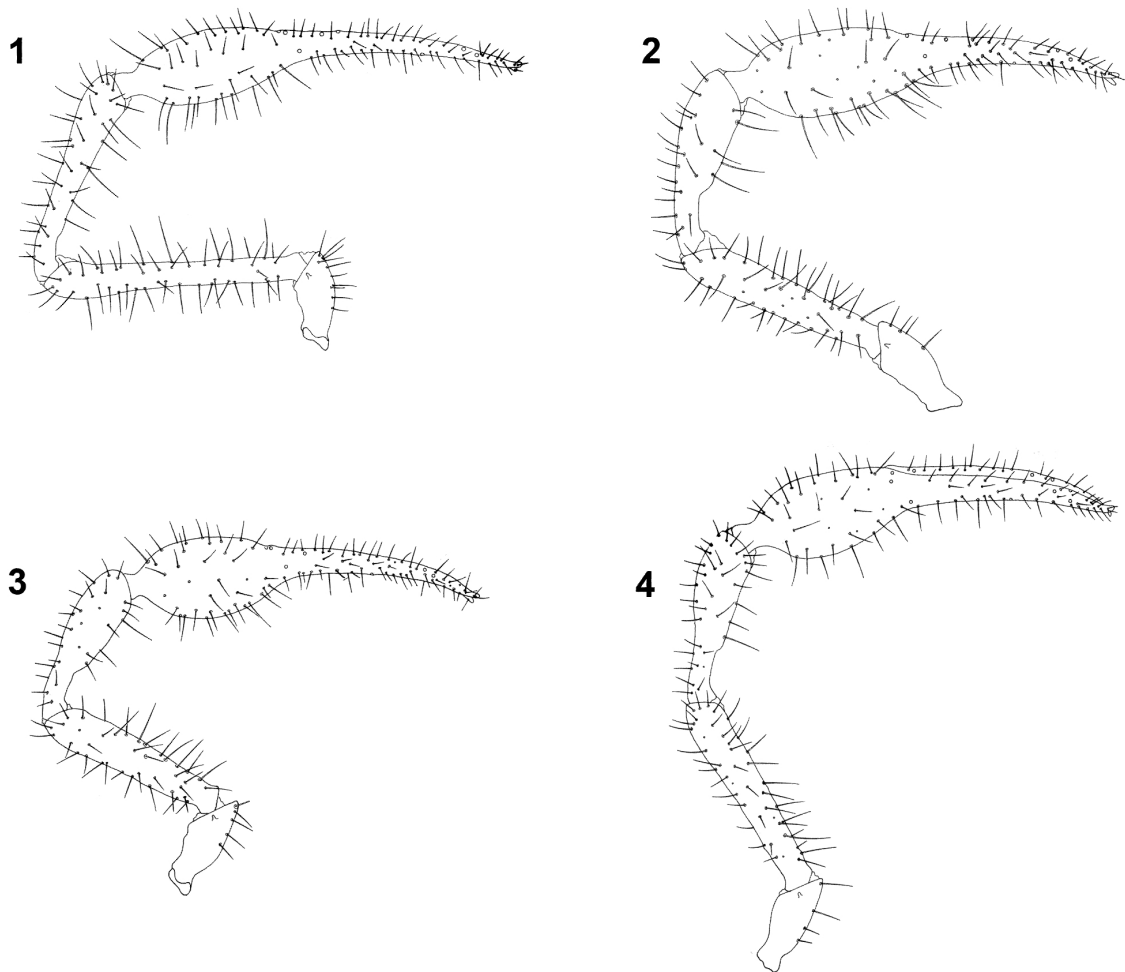


ON SOME LITTLE-KNOWN PSEUDOSCORPIONS (PSEUDOSCORPIONES, ARACHNIDA) FROM MONTENEGRO AND DALMATIA (CROATIA). B. P. M. Ćurčić¹, R. N. Dimitrijević¹, and T. Rada². ¹*Institute of Zoology, Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro;* ²*Špiljar Speleological Society, 21000 Split, Croatia*

UDC 595.47(497.16+497.13)
595.47:591.1(497.16+497.13)

In studying some cave Balkan pseudoscorpions from four small collections, one made by Ivo Karaman in Montenegro and the three other by some anonymous collectors from Croatia (Dalmatia), we concentrated on three species belonging to the genus *Neobisium* Chamberlin, 1930 (Neobisiidae). The former

was represented by one female and the latter by one female and one male, and one female, respectively. The specimen of *Neobisium* from Montenegro turned out to be *Neobisium goldameirae* B. Ćurčić & Dimitrijević, 2002, and the specimens from Dalmatia belong to another two species: *Neobisium*



Figs. 1-4: Pedipalps. 1 — *Neobisium goldameirae* B. Ćurčić & Dimitrijević, 2002, male from Vodena Pećina Cave, Montenegro; 2 — *Neobisium chaimweizmanni* B. Ćurčić & Dimitrijević, 2002, female from the Koraljna Jama Pit, Croatia; 3 — *Neobisium chaimweizmanni* B. Ćurčić & Dimitrijević, 2002, female from the Kravska Jama Pit, Croatia; 4 — *Neobisium dalmatinum* Beier, 1939, female from the Kraljeva Peć, Croatia.

chaimweizmanni B. Ćurčić & Dimitrijević, 2002, and *Neobisium dalmatinum* Beier, 1939, respectively (Beier, 1963; Ćurčić, 1988; Ćurčić *et al.*, 2002). In the present paper the species collected are thoroughly studied. In addition, some biogeographic and evolutionary traits of these forms are briefly discussed (Figs. 1-4).

The pseudoscorpion specimens analyzed were mounted on slides in gum chloral medium (Swan's fluid); they are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Zoology, Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro.

Setal designations follow Beier (1963).

NEOBISIUM GOLDAMEIRAE B. ĆURČIĆ & DIMITRIJEVIĆ, 2002

Specimens examined. — One male and one female from the Vodena Pećina Cave, nr. Žabljak, Mt. Durmitor, Montenegro; 12 July 1980, collected by Ivo Karaman.

Remarks. — This species is known to inhabit two more (Jama u Vjetrenim Brdima Pit and Zelenovirska Pećina Cave) caves on Mt. Durmitor, Montenegro (Ćurčić *et al.*, 2002). It is probable that it represents an endemic cave-dweller, restricted to some underground habitats on Mt. Durmitor.

NEOBISIUM CHAIMWEIZMANNI B. ĆURČIĆ & DIMITRIJEVIĆ, 2002

Specimens examined. — One female from the Kravska Jama Pit, Mt. Mosor, Dalmatia, Croatia (with no collecting

data); one female from the Koraljna Jama Pit, Bradarića Staje, northern side of Mt. Mosor (900 m a.s.l.), Dalmatia (Croatia) (collecting data missing).

Remarks. — *Neobisium chaimweizmanni* has been known only from its type locality (Trojama Pit, Mt. Mosor) (Ćurčić *et al.*, 2002). Now it is clear that this taxon is more widely distributed in Dalmatia, at least on Mt. Mosor and its adjoining areas.

NEOBISIUM DALMATINUM BEIER, 1939

Specimens examined. — One male and one female from the Kraljeva Peć Cave, Dugo Polje, Mt. Mosor, Dalmatia (Croatia) (with no collecting data).

Remarks. — This taxon is already known from a number of caves on Mt. Mosor (Ćurčić, 1988). The present study defines more clearly the present distribution area of this endemic and relict form.

Acknowledgement — This study was supported by the Serbian Ministry of Science and Environment Protection (Grant 143053).

References. — Beier, M. (1963). Ordnung Pseudoscorpionidea (Afterskorpione). In: Bestimmungsbücher zur Bodenfauna Europas, **1**, 1-313, Berlin. - Ćurčić B. P. M. (1988). *Acad. Sci. Art. Slov., Cl. IV, Opera 26*, Ljubljana, **8**, 1-191. - Ćurčić B. P. M., Dimitrijević, R. N., Ćurčić, S. B., Tomić, V. T., Ćurčić, N. B. (2002). *Acta entomologica serbica*, **7** (1/2), 83-110.