

New and interesting mites from the Geneva Museum LXXI : new oribatids (Acari) from the Philippines and Indonesia

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NEW AND INTERESTING MITES FROM
THE GENEVA MUSEUM LXXI. NEW ORIBATIDS (ACARI)
FROM THE PHILIPPINES AND INDONESIA

BY

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ABSTRACT

New and interesting mites from the Geneva Museum LXXI. New Oribatids (Acari) from the Philippines and Indonesia. — Three new Oribatida species are described from the Oriental Region: *Nesiacarus philippinensis* sp. n. from Luzon (Philippines), *Mochlozetes chambrieri* sp. n. and *Unguizetes inermis* sp. n. from Lombok (Indonesia).

INTRODUCTION

Between the soil samples collected for the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva, in different parts of the world by Mr and Mrs A. de Chambrier (Geneva) there is one sample from Lombok extracted by WINKLER apparatus. It contains two new species of Oribatid mites: *Mochlozetes chambrieri* sp. n. and *Unguizetes inermis* sp. n. A third new species was found in a small sample from the Philippines collected by Dr P. Schauenberg (Geneva): *Nesiacarus philippinensis* sp. n. These three species are described and illustrated in the following.

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DESCRIPTIONS

Lohmanniidae Berlese, 1916
Nesiacarus philippinensis sp. n.

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length 465 μm , width: 213 μm .

D o r s a l s i d e (Fig. 1): Rostrum slightly swollen.

No great difference in length between prodorsal setae, but rostral ones slightly shorter and thinner than the others. All setae strongly and squamosely ciliate (Fig. 3) having a long and smooth tip. Sculpture consisting of small granules, arranged into a polygonal reticulation. Sensillus (Fig. 4) curved, on one side with 11-12 relatively long branches, on the other side with 5-6 short bristles. Nineteen pairs of notogastral setae present, all different in length, c_1 and d_1 smooth, the others densely ciliate. Setae e_1 and f_1 of nearly equal length, no setae in submarginal position beside f_1 . Transversal bands similar to those of *Nesiacarus granulatus* Hammer, 1972.

V e n t r a l s i d e (Fig. 2): Mentum with one pair of setae. Epimeral setal formula: 3-1-3-4. Setae $1a$ much longer than $1b$ and $1c$, with long cilia. All other epimeral setae short. Anogenital region similar to that of the other species of the genus, ad_4 shorter than ad_1 .

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype, Philippines: Luzon: Baler (Santa Cruz), 20.VIII.1982, leg. P. Schauenberg; 3 paratypes from the same sample. Holotype and 2 paratypes (protonymph and larva): MHNG¹; 1 paratype (tritonymph) (761-PO-88): HNHM².

R e m a r k s : Until now three species belonging to the genus *Nesiacarus* Csiszár, 1961 have been known (*N. reticulatus* Csiszár, 1961, *N. granulatus* Hammer, 1972 and *N. australis* Balogh et Mahunka, 1981). The new species stands closer to the first two, because its setae c_1 and d_1 are short, however, it differs from both species by the length and ratio of setae c_1 - c_2 - d_2 ; e_1 - f_1 - h_1 and especially by the lack of submarginal setae beside setae f_1 .

Mochlozetidae Grandjean, 1960

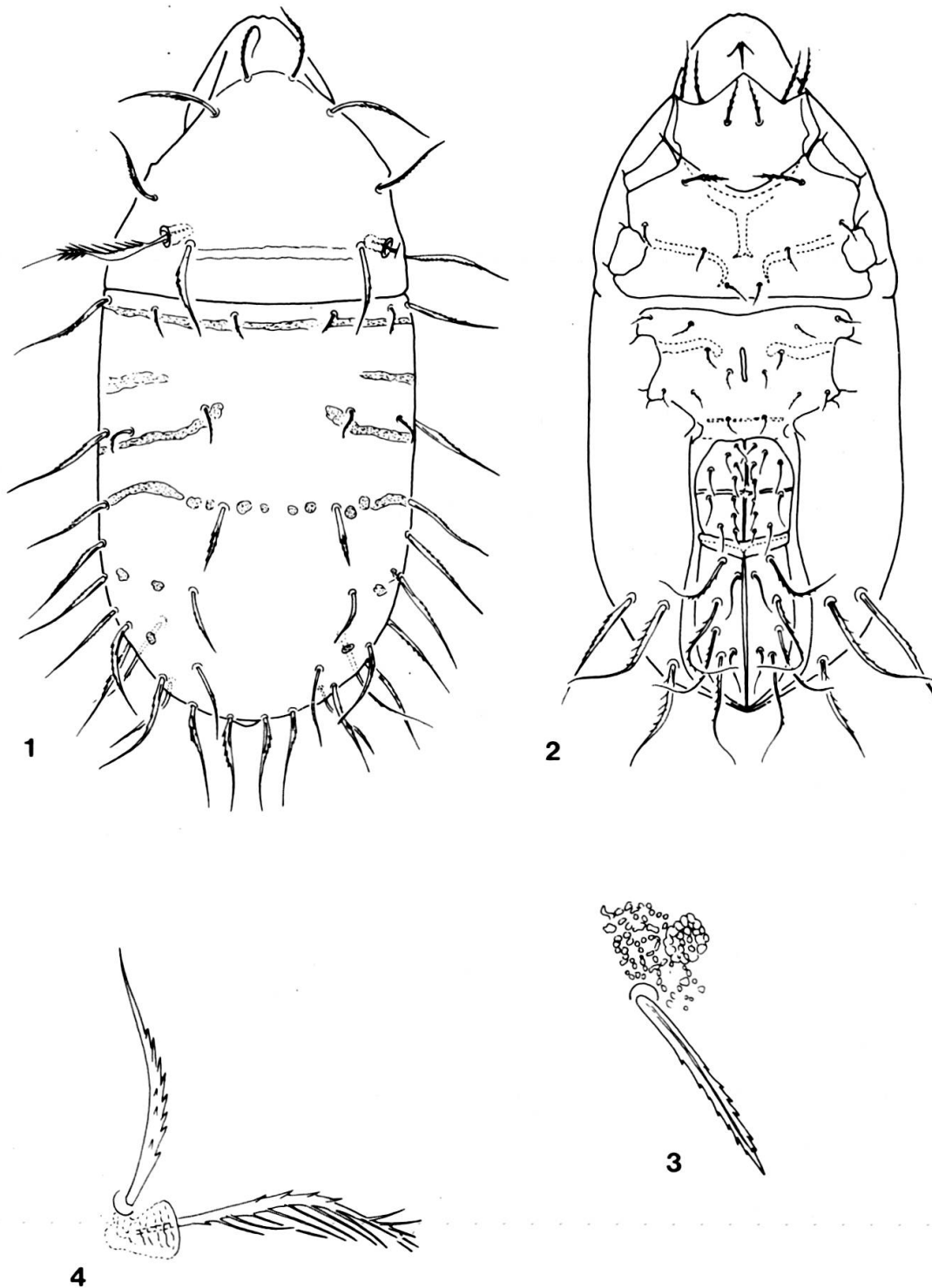
Mochlozetes chambrieri sp. n.

M e a s u r e m e n t s . — Length: 947-1012 μm , width: 753-802 μm .

P r o d o r s u m : Rostral apex conical. Lamellae and translamella well developed, lamellae with blunt and wide lamellar cuspis (Fig. 6). Lamellar setae arising on it. Tutorium narrow, comparatively short, rostral seta arising on its blunt distal end (Fig. 8). Ratio of prodorsal setae $ex < ro < le < in$, all finely and sparsely ciliate. Sensillus small, its head slightly spiculate.

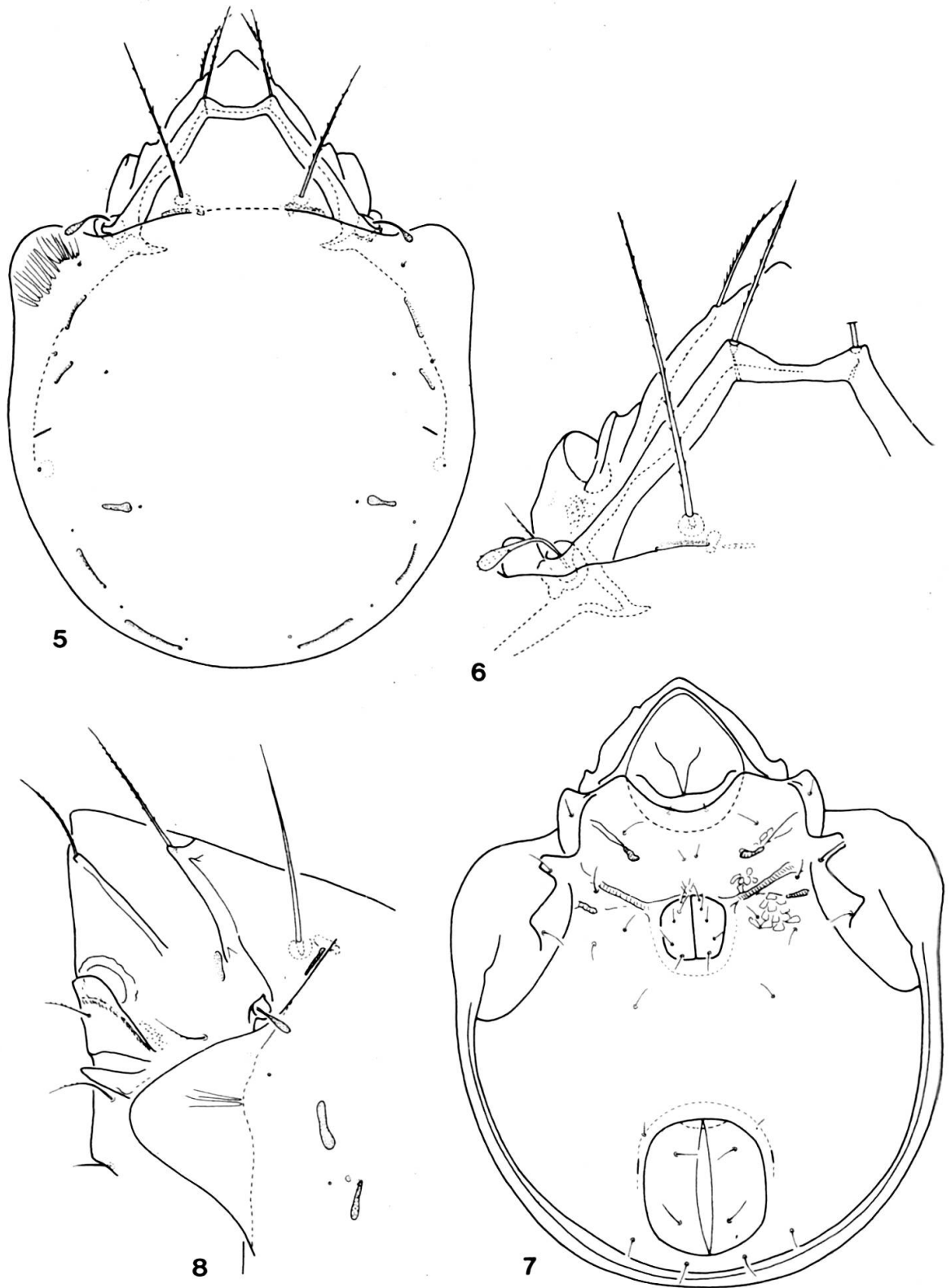
¹ Deposited in the Museum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève.

² Deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, with identification number of the specimen in the Arachnoidea Collection.



FIGS 1-4.

Nesiacarus philippinensis sp. n. — 1: dorsal side, 2: ventral side, 3: sculpture of notogaster and seta d_1 , 4: sensillus and seta in .



FIGS 5-8.

Mochlozetes chambrieri sp. n. — 5: dorsal side, 6: bothridial and lamellar region, 7: ventral side, 8: prodorsum from lateral view.

N o t o g a s t e r : Dorsosejugal suture incomplete medially. Pteromorphae small but well protruding from the lateral margin of notogaster (Fig. 5). Dorsal surface smooth, though a radiate pattern visible on pteromorphae. Five pairs of elongate areae porosae present, A_1 originating transversally. Ten pairs of alveoli or sometimes very minute setae visible, setae c_2 always setiform.

V e n t r a l r e g i o n : Surface ornamented by irregular spots. Apodemes distinct, epimeral borders not or hardly observable. All epimeral setae fine, setae $1c$ arising on pedotecta 1, $3c$ on pedotecta 2-3 and $4c$ on discidium. Setae $3c$ and $4a$ originating very near to each other, and very near to genital aperture (Fig. 7). Anogenital setal formula: 5-1-2-3, all genital setae equal in length, aggenital setae shorter than the preceding ones. Adanal and anal setae also short, setae ad_3 minute. Many very small marginoventral areae porosae present.

L e g s : All legs tridactylous. ϵ of tarsus 1 is between setae ft'' and solenidium ω_2 . Solenidia ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 on tibia 1 arising beside each other.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype (AC/52), Indonesia: Lombok: Tetebatu, 6.-10.VIII.1979, leg. Mr and Mrs Alain de Chambrier; 4 paratypes from the same sample. Holotype and 2 paratypes: MHNG, 2 paratypes (1332-PO-88): HNHM.

R e m a r k s : With this species the genus *Mochlozetes* is recorded for the first time in SE Asia. By the wide translamella and the unsculptured notogaster, it differs from the heretofore known species of this genus.

Unguizetes inermis sp. n.

M e a s u r e m e n t s . — Length: 737-851 μm , width: 672-738 μm .

P r o d o r s u m : Rostrum conical, without any teeth, tubercles or triangular protuberances. Lamellae and translamella well developed, lamellae anteriorly far from each other, in marginal position. Lamellar cuspis comparatively long, with a sharp outer apex. Its inner apex much shorter, sometimes rounded. Translamella convex medially, with characteristic longitudinal ribs medially (Fig. 12). Tutorium also long and strong, a true cuspis also visible, rostral setae arising on it (Fig. 13). All prodorsal setae ciliate, their ratio: $ro < le < in$. Sensillus small, its head slightly clavate and spiculate.

N o t o g a s t e r : Dorsosejugal suture absent medially. Pteromorphae comparatively large, liguliform (Fig. 9). Surface smooth, four pairs of rounded areae porosae and ten pairs of alveoli visible. Aerae proposae round, very similar to each other.

V e n t r a l s i d e (Fig. 10): Epimeral surface ornamented by irregular polygonal reticulation. Epimeral setae arranged in a characteristic order, setae $1a$ placed anteriorly, far from setae $2a$. Setae $1c$ arising on pedotecta 1; $3c$ on pedotecta



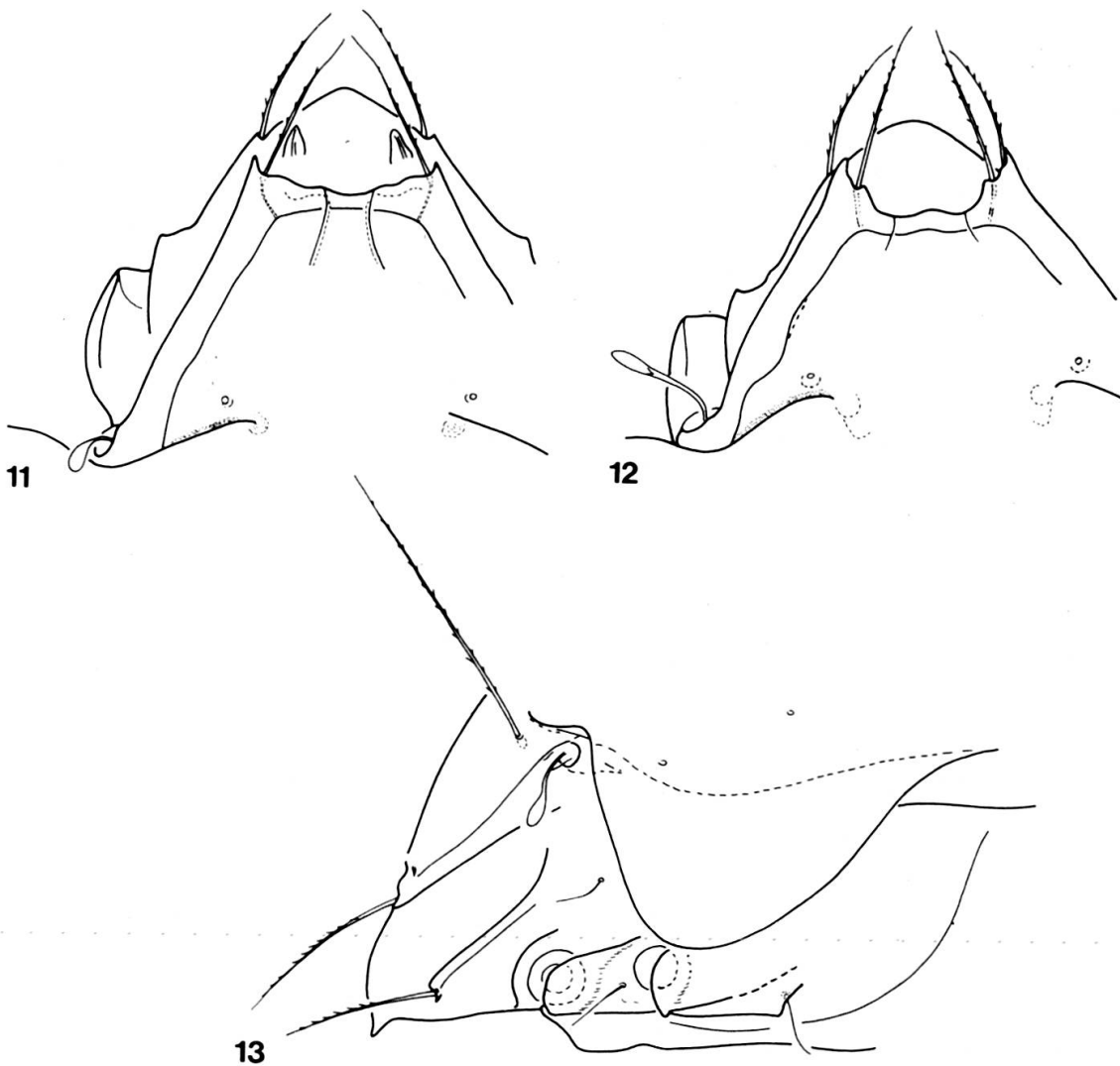
FIGS 9-10.

Unguizetes inermis sp. n. — 9: dorsal side, 10: ventral side.

2-3 and curved backwards. All setae finely roughened. Custodium strong and long (Fig. 10), almost reaching the anterior margin of pedotecta 2-3. Genital and aggenital setae much longer than anal or adanal ones, anogenital setal formula: 6-1-2-3.

Material examined: Holotype (AC/52), Indonesia: Lombok: Tetebatu, 6-10.VIII.1979, leg. Mr and Mrs Alain de Chambrier; 3 paratypes from the same sample. Holotype and 2 paratypes: MHNG, 1 paratype (1333-PO-88): HNHM.

Remarks: The type species of this genus was described by SELLNICK (see GRANDJEAN, 1960) from Java. Some other related species were also described from this region (*U. clavatus* Aoki, 1967 from Thailand, *U. sabahnus* Mahunka, 1987 from Sabah), but the new species differs from these two species by lacking rostral teeth or protuberances (very strong and wide in the others, cf. Fig. 11), by the far removed lamellae and by the forms of the lamellar cuspis.



FIGS 11-13.

Unguizetes sabahnus Mahunka, 1987 — 11: prodorsum from dorsal view. *Unguizetes inermis* sp. n. — 12: prodorsum from dorsal view, 13: prodorsum from lateral view.

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