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A NEW SPECIES OF ORIPODIDAE
(ACARI: ORIBATIDA)
FROM JAPAN

by Y.-N. NAKAMURA

(Accepted February 2009)

Summary: Truncopes gozeensis sp. n. was collected from Ehime Pref., Japan.

ORIPODIDAE
NEW SPECIES
ORIBATIDA
SOUTHERN JAPAN

Résumé : Une nouvelle espèce de la famille des Oripodidae, Truncopes gozeensis, de la région de Ehime, Japon, est décrite.

The ‘Goze stone’ looks like to human body in Kamibayashi, Tōon city, Ehime Pref., Shikoku island, Japan. The stone is narrated into Japanese folk story, and defied up to the present. I investigated the stone and soil surrounding the area, and found a new species belonging to the genus Truncopes. Nine species and one subspecies have been known as members of the genus Truncopes, according to Subías (2004). In the present paper, the tenth species of the genus is described newly.

Truncopes gozeensis sp. n.

[Figs. 1 & 2]

Material examined: Holotype (Female) (NSMT-Ac 12921) from litter, humus, soil material around and hollow of stone (33.7 N; 132.8 E; 565 m a.s.l.) in Kamibayashi, Tōon-shi, Ehime Prefecture, Dec-28-2003, Y.-N. Nakamura; 1 paratype (NSMT-Ac 12922, female): the same data as holotype, but Dec-28-2006, Dr. T. Fujikawa.

Etymology: After the name of investigated stone, Goze

Measurements and body appearance: Female (n = 1): Body length, 443 μm; width: 207 μm. Body color brown. The whole integument foveolate; plural minute, elongate. Prodorsum, genital plates and legs without foveolae.

Prodorsum: Projecting rostral tip appearing to be triangle in form (Fig. 1A). Lamellae thick extending forwards from bothridia for a distance equal to about 0.6x as the length of the propodosoma at the lateral sides. Lamellar setae barbed through the length, arising on lamellar surface at the tip. Prolamella

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Fig. 1: *Truncipes gozeensis* sp. n. (Holotype NSMT-Ac 12921, ?). A. — Dorsal view; B. — Ventral view. *ro, le, in, ex*: Rostral, lamellar, interlamellar; exobothridial setae, respectively; *ss*: Sensillus; *c, la, lm, lp, h1-3, p1-3*: Dorsal setae; *Sa, S1, S2, S3*: Sacculi; *hy*: Dorsophragmatic apophyses; *gla*: Latero-opisthosomatic gland; *ia, im, ip, iad*: Lyrifissures; *a, m, h*: Anterior, medial and posterior subcapitular setae, respectively; *1a-c, 2a, 3a-c, 4a-c*: Epimeral setae; *g, ag, an1-2, ad1-3*: Genital, aggenital, anal and adanal setae, respectively.
Fig. 2: *Truncopes gozeensis* sp. n. A. — Sacculi S1 region; B. — Genu and femur of leg II; C. — Solenidial region of tarsus I. *ro, le, ex*: Rostral, lamellar, interlamellar; exobothridial setae, respectively; *ss*: Sensillus; *lp*: Dorsal setae; *S1*: Sacculi; *im*: Lyritissures; *1b, 2a, 3a*: Epimeral setae; *g, ag, an, ad*: Genital, aggenital, anal and adanal setae, respectively; *a, m, h*: Anterior, medial and posterior subcapitular setae, respectively; *ε*: Famulus; *ω1, ω2*: Solenidia; *σ*: Solenidial of genu.
reaching the insertion of rostral setae. Translamellar absent. Setae ro unilaterally barbed; other prodorsal setae, le, in and ss minutely barbed through the length. Setae ro and le extending beyond the rostrum; setae le not extending beyond the end of setae ro. Bothridium directed anterally. Sensillus like clarialiform, ciliate throughout the length except for basal portion. Relative lengths and distances: ro>in>le>ss; (le-le)≥(in-in)>(ro-ro)>(le-in)>(ro-le); ro:le:in = 1.00:0.89:0.96; (ro-ro):(le-le):(in-in) = 1.00:1.03:1.03.

NOTOGASTER: Dorsosejugal suture straight. Pteromorphae immovable, like neck of bottle, projecting ahead, not extending farther anteriarily than dorsosejugal suture. Dorsophragmatic apophyses hy leaf-like and conspicuous. Ten pairs of notogastral setae roughened, short, same in length. Four pairs of sacculi and three pairs of lyrifissures (ia, im and ip) discernible. Setae c inserted antero-laterally to la; Sa situated anterior to la; S1 situated antero-laterally to lp; S2 postorial to h₃; S3 latero-postorial to h₁. Lyrifissures ia situated, antero-laterally, just near to c; im situated anterior to lp; ip situated latero-postorial to h₁. Relative distances: (S2-S2)/(S1-S1) = 0.89, (h₁-h₂)/(h₂-h₃) = 1.19.

VENTRAL REGION: Ventral plate covered laterally by notogaster strongly bending ventrally. Genital opening small; smaller than half length of interspace between genital and anal openings (Fig. 1B). Genitoanal setae: 3(2)-1-2-3; all setae, smooth; anal and adanal setae, very long; Relative lengths of ad₁ and anal plate = 1.6. Genital setae variable in number; g₁ inserted anterior to inner margin of each plate; setae g₁ remoting from g₁, g₂. Lyrifissures iad aligned in paraanal position, almost at the level of insertion of anal setae an₁. Adanal setae ad₁ and ad₃ adanal, ad₃ preanal to anal apature. The relative distances: (ad₁-ad₂)> (ad₂-ad₃)> (ad₃-ad₄)> (ag-ad₅)> (ag-ag)> (ad₅-ad₆)> (ad₆-ad₇). Sternal ridge indistinct; apodemata II and III weekly recognizable. Epimeral setal formula: 3-1-3-3; setae smooth. Diarthric subcapitulatum bearing 3 pairs of setae; a barbed unilaterally; m smooth; h barbed sparsely. Relative lengths of some of the ventral setae: ad>an>1a>a≥zh>ag>m>g = 12.0:10.8:4.0:2.8:2.2:2.0:1.3:1.0.

LEGS: All tarsi heterotrIdactylous; claws denteate. Setal formula of legs including famulus but excluding solenidia: I (1-5-2-4-14), II (1-4-2-4-12), III (2-3-1-3-12), IV (1-2-2-2-10). Solenidiotaxy; I (1-2-2), II (1-1-2), III (1-1-0), IV (0-1-0). Famulus on tarsus I setiform situated posterior to o₁; o₁ and o₂ setiform; o₁ longer than o₂ inserted antero-lateral to o₁.

REMARKS: The new species is similar to Truncopes moderatus Aoki & Ohkubo, 1974. However, the former differs from the latter by the following points: (1) the tip of rostrum triangle in form, (2) the tip of pteromorpha like the neck of bottle and projects ahead, (3) lyrifissures ia situated, antero-laterally, just near to setae c, (4) the situation among S₁, lp and im very near, (5) lyrifissures ip situated latero-postorial to dorsal setae h₁, (6) epimeral setae 2a inserted anterior to the line of insertion of 3a, and (7) adanal setae ad₃ inserted far from anterior margin of anal apature.

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