Acarologia is proudly non-profit, 
with no page charges and free open access

Please help us maintain this system by 
encouraging your institutes to subscribe to the print version of the journal 
and by sending us your high quality research on the Acari.

Subscriptions: Year 2019 (Volume 59): 450 €
http://www1.montpellier.inra.fr/CBGP/acarologia/subscribe.php
Previous volumes (2010-2017): 250 € / year (4 issues)
Acarologia, CBGP, CS 30016, 34988 MONTFERRIER-sur-LEZ Cedex, France

The digitalization of Acarologia papers prior to 2000 was supported by Agropolis Fondation under the reference ID 1500-024 through the « Investissements d’avenir » programme (Labex Agro: ANR-10-LABX-0001-01)

Acarologia is under free license and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons-BY-NC-ND which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.
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.

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.

Japanese name: Goze-hana dani

(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
Fig. 1: *Truncopes 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, ls, 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; *g1, ag, an1,2, ad1,3*: Genital, aggenital, anal and adanal setae, respectively.
Fig. 2: Truncipes 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: Lyrifissures; 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, 2: Solenidia; σ: Solenidial of genu.
reaching the insertion of rostral setae. Translamelellar 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 clariiform, 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.


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 on anterior inner margin of each plate; setae g2 remitting from g1, g2. Lyrifissures ia situated antero-laterally to la; Sa situated anterior to la; S1 situated antero-laterally to lp; S2 posterior to h1; S3 latero-posterior to h1. Lyrifissures ia situated, antero-laterally, just near to c; im situated anterior to lp; ip situated latero-posterior to h1. Relative distances: (S2-S2)/(S1-S1) = 0.89, (h1-h1)/(h2-h2) = 1.19.

Legs: All tarsi heterotridactylous; claws dentate. 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 ω1; ω1 and ω2 setiform; ω1 longer than ω2 inserted antero-lateral to ω1.

Remarks: The new species is similar to Truncipes moderateus 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-posterior 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.

Acknowledgment

The author wishes to thank Emeritus Prof. Dr. Y. Nakamura of Ehime University for extracting of mite, and Dr. T. Fujikawa of Kumamoto Pref. for her advice.

References
