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.
THREE NEW SPECIES OF ORIBATID MITES (ACARI, ORIBATIDA) FROM ECUADOR

Sergey G. ERMILOV1, Dorothee SANDMANN2, Franca MARIAN2 and Mark MARAUN2

(Received 07 October 2012; accepted 03 November 2012; published online 29 March 2013)

1 Nizhniy Novgorod Referral Center of the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Inspection, Nizhniy Novgorod, Russia
( *Corresponding author) ermilovacari@yandex.ru
2 Georg-August-University Göttingen, J.F. Blumenbach Institute of Zoology and Anthropology, Göttingen, Germany
mark.maraun@biologie.uni-goettingen.de

ABSTRACT — Three new oribatid mite species – Ampullobates ecuadoriensis n. sp., Plenotocepheus neotropicus n. sp. and Monoschelobates hemileiformis n. sp. – are described from Ecuador. The three genera are also new for Ecuador. Ampullobates ecuadoriensis n. sp. is morphologically similar to Ampullobates nigriclavatus Grandjean, but differs from the latter by the morphology of the lamellar, exuval and some epimeral setae, sensilli, the size of the interlamellar and exobothridial setae and the position of the genital setae. Plenotocepheus neotropicus n. sp. is morphologically similar to Plenotocepheus mollicoma Hammer, but differs by the length of interlamellar setae, morphology of sensilli, localization of lyrifissures iad and adanal setae ad3 and structure of leg setae u. Finally, Monoschelobates hemileiformis n. sp. is morphologically similar to Monoschelobates parvus Balogh and Mahunka, but shows differences in body size, length of the interlamellar, notogastral and anogenital setae and the presence of aggenital setae.

KEYWORDS — oribatid mites; new species; Ampullobates; Plenotocepheus; Monoschelobates; Ecuador

INTRODUCTION

This paper is a part of our ongoing studies on the Ecuadorian oribatid mite fauna (Ermilov and Kalúz 2012a-e). It reports the description of three new species, one belonging to the genus Ampullobates Grandjean, 1962 (Hermanniellidae), one to the genus Plenotocepheus Hammer, 1966 (Tetracondylidae) and another to the genus Monoschelobates Balogh and Mahunka, 1969 (Scheloribatidae).

Ampullobates is a monotypic genus proposed by Grandjean (1962) with Ampullobates nigriclavatus Grandjean, 1962 as type species. This single known species is distributed in the Neotropical region; this genus is herein recorded for the first time from Ecuador. The main generic characters of Ampullobates are presented by Grandjean (1962b), and summarized by Balogh and Balogh (1988, 1992).

Plenotocepheus is a genus proposed by Hammer (1966) with Plenotocepheus mollicoma Hammer, 1966 as type species. It currently comprises ten species, distributed in the subtropics; this genus is herein recorded for the first time from Ecuador. The main generic characters of Plenotocepheus are presented by Hammer (1966), and summarized by Balogh and Balogh (1992) and Grobler (1995a). Known species of this genus were included in several keys (Grobler 1995a, b; Balogh and Balogh 2002).

Monoschelobates is a genus proposed by Balogh and Mahunka (1969) with Monoschelobates parvus Balogh and Mahunka, 1969 as type species. It...
currently comprises two species, recorded from Brazil; this genus is herein recorded for the first time from Ecuador. The main generic characters of Monoschelobates are presented by Balogh and Mahunka (1969), and summarized by Balogh and Balogh (1992).

The purpose of this paper is to describe and illustrate three new species, Ampullobates ecuadoriensis n. sp., Plenotocepehus neotropicus n. sp. and Monoschelobates hemileiformis n. sp.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens were mounted in lactic acid on temporary cavity slides for measurement and illustration. All body measurements are presented in micrometers. Body length was measured in lateral view, from the tip of the rostrum to the posterior edge of the ventral plate, to avoid discrepancies caused by different degrees of notogastral distortion. Notogastral width refers to the maximum width in dorsal aspect. Lengths of body setae were measured in lateral view, by different degrees of notogastral distortion. Notogastral setae well developed: p1, h1 and h2 (32 – 41) dilated distally, slightly serrate; p2 and p3 (28 – 32) thickened, setiform, straight, slightly barbed; c3 (16) setiform, thin, smooth. Lyrifissures and opisthonomatal gland openings (gla) located typically for the family.

Gnathosoma — (Figures 2E-G). Typical for Hermanniellidae (Grandjean 1962b; Ermilov and Kalúz 2012a). Subcapitulum longer than wide: 164 – 172 x 123. Subcapitular setae setiform, straight, smooth; m (53 – 57) longer than h (41 – 45) and a (32 – 36). Adoral setae or1 (20 – 24) fusiform, smooth; adoral setae or2 (24 – 28) thickened, densely barbed. Palps (length 94) with setation 0-2-1-3-6(+1w). Solenidion not attached with eupathidium (acm). Chelicerae (length 164) with two setiform, barbed setae: cha (82) longer, than chb (36). Trägårdh’s organ not evident.

Epimeral region — (Figures 1B; 2H). Epimeral setal formula: 3-1-2-3. Setae slightly barbed: 1a, 2a, 3a (all 32 – 36) bifurcate; others (all 41 – 45) setiform, straight. Discidia (dis) blunt-ended distally.

Anogenital region — (Figures 1B; 2I). Seven pairs of genital setae (anterior pair 32 – 36; others 16 – 20) setiform, smooth inserted in two parallel rows; seventh pair longest (41 – 45), inserted separately from others. One pair of aggenital (ag) and
FIGURE 1: *Ampullobates ecuadoriensis* n. sp.: A – dorsal view; B – ventral view, legs, subcapitular setae and palps not shown; C – lateral view of prodorsum, legs and gnathosoma not shown; D – sensillus. Scale bar (A, B) 200 µm, scale bar (C) 100 µm, scale bar (D) 20 µm.
FIGURE 2: *Ampullobates ecuadoriensis* n. sp.: A – interlamellar seta; B – exuvial seta d1E; C – notogastral seta h1; D – notogastral seta p2; E – subcapitulum, left half; F – palptarsus; G – anterior part of chelicera; H – epimeral seta 3r; I – genital plate, left; J – leg tarsus I, left, antiaxial view. Scale bar (A+D, G, I) 20 µm, scale bar (E, J) 50 µm, scale bar (F, H) 10 µm.
two pairs of anal setae similar in length \((an_1, an_2, 36 – 41)\), setiform, smooth. Three pairs of anal setae \((ad_1, 45 – 49, ad_2, 36 – 41)\) setiform, slightly barbed. Lyrifissures \(iad\) in inverse apoanal position, located laterally to adanal setae \(ad_3\).

Legs — (Figure 2J). Typical for Hermanniellidae (Grandjean 1962a; Ermilov and Kalúz 2012a). Claw of each tarsus smooth. Homology of setae and solenidia is indicated in Table 1. Famulus \((\epsilon)\) and solenidia setiform.

Material examined — Holotype (male) and four paratypes (two males, two females): Southern Ecuador, 3°58’ S, 79°50’ W, Estacion Scientifica San Francisco, 2000 m. a.s.l., upper organic soil layer in mostly undisturbed rain forest, 01.04.2008, collected by F. Marian and D. Sandmann.

Type deposition — The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; two paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Siberian Zoological Museum, Novosibirsk, Russia; two paratypes are in the personal collection of the first author.

Etymology — The specific name “ecuadoriensis” refers to the country of origin, Ecuador.

Remarks — *Ampullobates ecuadoriensis* n. sp. can be distinguished from the type species *Ampullobates nigriclavatus* Grandjean, 1962 (see Grandjean 1962b) by the setiform, bent lamellar setae (versus thickened, straight in *A. nigriclavatus*), longer interlamellar and exobothridial setae (versus minute in *A. nigriclavatus*), poorly developed, lanceolate sensillar head (versus well developed, rounded distally in *A. nigriclavatus*), thick, not dilated centrodorsal setae (versus clearly dilated in *A. nigriclavatus*), bifurcate epimeral setae 1a, 2a, 3a (versus setiform in *A. nigriclavatus*), and the position of one pair genital seta separated from the other six pairs (versus all genital setae inserted in two rows in *A. nigriclavatus*).

**Plenotocepheus neotropicus** n. sp.

(Figures 3-4)


Measurements — Body length 581 (holotype), 630 – 763 (mean 701; seven paratypes); notogaster width 249 (holotype), 249 – 332 (mean 284; seven paratypes).

Integument — (Figures 3A-C; 4F). Body color yellow-brownish. Surface of body densely microfoveolate (diameter of foveolae up to 1). Notogaster and anogenital region foveolate (diameter of foveolae up to 6). Lateral region nearly to pedotectae II with reticulate pattern. Genital plates with several longitudinal stria.

Prodorsum — (Figures 3A, C, D; 4A). Rostrum simple, broadly rounded in dorsal view. Rostral...

### Table 1: Leg setation and solenidia of *Ampullobates ecuadoriensis* n. sp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leg</th>
<th>Trochanter</th>
<th>Femur</th>
<th>Genu</th>
<th>Tibia</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>(v')</td>
<td>((l), (v), d \sigma)</td>
<td>((l), (v), d \sigma, \Phi_2)</td>
<td>((fi), (tc), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), (v), (pl), e, o_1, o_2)</td>
<td>((fi), (tc), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), (v), (pl), e, o_1, o_2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>(v')</td>
<td>((l), (v), d \sigma)</td>
<td>((l), (v), d \sigma)</td>
<td>((fi), (tc), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), (v), (pl), e, o_1, o_2)</td>
<td>((fi), (tc), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), (v), (pl), e, o_1, o_2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>(l', v')</td>
<td>((l), (v), d \sigma)</td>
<td>((l), (v), d \sigma)</td>
<td>((fi), (tc), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), (v), (pl), e, o_1, o_2)</td>
<td>((fi), (tc), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), (v), (pl), e, o_1, o_2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>(v')</td>
<td>((l), (v), d \sigma)</td>
<td>((l), (v), d \sigma)</td>
<td>((fi), (tc), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), (v), (pl), e, o_1, o_2)</td>
<td>((fi), (tc), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), (v), (pl), e, o_1, o_2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Roman letters refer to normal setae \((\epsilon)\) to famulus); Greek letters to solenidia; \(d \sigma\) and \(d \sigma\) — solenidion and seta coupled. Single prime \(’\) marks setae on anterior and double prime \(’’\) setae on posterior side of the given leg segment. Parentheses refer to a pair of setae.
Figure 3: Plenotocephus neotropicus n. sp.: A – dorsal view; B – ventral view, legs, subcapitular setae and palps not shown; C – lateral view of prodorsum, legs and gnathosoma not shown; D – sensillus. Scale bar (A, B) 200 µm, scale bar (C) 100 µm, scale bar (D) 20 µm.
FIGURE 4: *Plenotocepheus neotropicus* n. sp.: A – Prodorsal and notogastral condyles; B – subcapitulum, left half; C – palparsus; D – anterior part of chelicera; E – epimeral seta 4b; F – genital plate, right; G – aggenital seta; H – anal seta an2; I – leg tarsus I, right, antiaxial view. Scale bar (A) 50 µm, scale bar (B, D, F, I) 20 µm, scale bar (C, E, G, H) 10 µm.
(69–77), lamellar (73–77) and interlamellar (139–147) setae setiform, slightly barbed. Sensilli (106–118) lanceolate, smooth. Exobothridial setae (8) thin, smooth. All prodorsal condyles well developed, similar in sizes, rounded distally, located separately. Pedotecta I and II (Pt II) developed typically for genus.

Notogaster — (Figures 3A, C; 4A). Median condyles absent. Lateral condyles present, small, rounded distally. Notogaster with 14 pairs of notogastral setae, which are medium sized (127–164), setiform, slightly barbed. Lyrifissures and opisthontal gland openings developed in the typical arrangement of the family.

Gnathosoma — (Figures 4B-D). Typical for Tetracondylidae (Grobler 1995a; Ermilov et al. 2010). Claw of each tarsus with several small barbs in dorsal side. Homology of setae and solenidia indicated in Table 2. Tarsi I and II with one to two conical teeth on dorsal side. Leg setae u thorn-like on all tarsi. Famulus short, with small swelling distally. Solenidia simple.

Material examined — Holotype (male) and seven paratypes (four males, three females): Southern Ecuador, 3°58'–4°70‘ S, 78°58'–79°50' W, Bombokusaro, Podocarpus National Park and Estación Científica San Francisco, 2000–3000 m. a.s.l., upper organic soil layer in mostly undisturbed rain forest, 01.04.2008, collected by F. Marian.

Type deposition — The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; three paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Siberian Zoological Museum, Novosibirsk, Russia; four paratypes are in the personal collection of the first author.

Etymology — The specific name “neotropicus” refers to the region of origin, the Neotropical region.

Remarks — Plenotocepheus neotropicus n. sp. is most similar to Plenotocepheus mollicoma Hammer, 1966 (see Hammer 1966) from New Zealand in the absence of medial notogastral condyles and shape of body setae. However, it is clearly distinguish-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leg</th>
<th>Trochanter</th>
<th>Femur</th>
<th>Genu</th>
<th>Tibia</th>
<th>Tarsus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>v'</td>
<td>d, (l), bv''</td>
<td>(l), v', σ</td>
<td>(l), (v), φ1, φ2</td>
<td>(l), (c), (ti), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), e, o₁, o₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>v'</td>
<td>d, (l), bv''</td>
<td>(l), v', σ</td>
<td>l', (v), φ</td>
<td>(l), (c), (ti), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), o₁, o₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>l', v'</td>
<td>d, l', ev'</td>
<td>l', σ</td>
<td>(v), φ</td>
<td>(l), (c), (ti), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>v'</td>
<td>d, ev'</td>
<td>d, l'</td>
<td>(v), φ</td>
<td>φ'', (c), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Roman letters refer to normal setae (e to Greek letters to solenidia; d and d — solenidion and seta coupled. Single prime (') marks setae on anterior and double prime (ʺ) setae on posterior side of the given leg segment. Parentheses refer to a pair of setae.

---

Plenotocepheus n. sp.
able from the latter by the long interlamellar setae, which are longer than the rostral and lamellar setae (interlamellar setae considerably shorter than rostral and lamellar setae in *P. mollicoma*), sensillar heads weakly pointed distally, longer than its stalk (sensillar heads with long, thin tip, longer than its stalk in *P. mollicoma*), lyrifissures iad in direct apoanal position (inverse apoanal in *P. mollicoma*), distance between adanal setae ad$_2$-ad$_3$ longer than that between ad$_2$-ad$_2$ (shorter in *P. mollicoma*), and thorn-like leg setae on tarsi I (setiform in *P. mollicoma*).

**Monoschelobates hemileiformis** n. sp.  
(Figures 5-6)


Measurements — Body length 498 (holotype), 448 – 498 (mean 471; five paratypes); notogaster width 282 (holotype), 265 – 282 (mean 272; five paratypes).


Prodorsum — (Figures 5A, C, D). Rostrum rounded in dorsal view. Lamellae located dorso-laterally, little longer than half of prodorsum (see in lateral view), without cusps. Translamella absent, but rudimentary parts present near to lamellae. Prolamellar and sublamellar lines present. Sublamellar porose areas (Al) round, small (6 – 8). Rostral (53 – 65), lamellar (90 – 102) and interlamellar (164 – 172) setae setiform, barbed. Lamellar setae inserted on the distal part of lamellae. Sensilli (77 – 82) clavate, its head slightly barbed. Exobothridial setae (2 – 4) minute, thin, smooth. Pedotecta I and II typical for genus.

Notogaster — (Figures 5A, C). Antero-medial part straight or weakly convex. Ten pairs of short (24 – 36), smooth notogastral setae present. Four pairs of sacculi (S$_a$, S$_1$, S$_2$, S$_3$) small. Lyrifissures and opisthontal gland openings in typical arrangement of the family.


Anogenital region — (Figures 5B; 6E, F). Four pairs of genital (g$_1$, 20 – 24; g$_2$;g$_1$ 14 – 16), one pair of aggenital (12), two pairs of anal (12 – 16) and three pairs of adanal (20) setae setiform, smooth. Lyrifissures iad located in paranal position.

Legs — (Figure 6G). Typical for Scheloribatidae (Ermilov et al. 2011; Ermilov and Kalúz 2012e). Claw of each tarsus smooth. Homology of setae and solenidia indicated in Table 3. Famulus short, with small swelling distally. Solenidia simple.

Material examined — Holotype (male) and five paratypes (three males, two females): Southern Ecuador, 4°60’ S, 78°58’ – 79°10’ W, Cajanuma, Podocarpus National Park, 3000 m. a.s.l., upper organic soil layer in mostly undisturbed rain forest, 01.04.2008, collected by D. Sandmann.

Type deposition — The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; two paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Siberian Zoological Museum, Novosibirsk, Russia; three paratypes are in the personal collection of the first author.

Etymology — The specific name "hemileiformis" refers to the similarity of the new species to representatives of the subgenus Scheloribates (*Hemileius* Berlese, 1916). Remarks — *Monoschelobates hemileiformis* n. sp. can be distinguished from the type species, *M. parvus* Balogh and Mahunka, 1969 (see Balogh and...
**Figure 5**: *Monoschelobates hemileiformis* n. sp.: A – dorsal view; B – ventral view, legs, subcapitular setae and palps not shown; C – lateral view of prodorsum, legs and gnathosoma not shown; D – sensillus. Scale bar (A+C) 100 µm, scale bar (D) 20 µm.
Figure 6: Monoschelobates hemileiformis n. sp.: A – subcapitulum, left half; B – palptarsus; C – anterior part of chelicera; D – tutorium and epimeral seta 4c; E – genital plate, right; F – anal plate, right; G – leg tarsus 1, right, paraxial view. Scale bars (A, C, F, G) 20 µm, scale bar (B, D, E) 10 µm.
sp. should be included in the subgenus Scheloribates (Hemileius). However, the classification of genera in the family Scheloribatidae is difficult, and the further research on the taxonomic status of Monoschelobates is needed.

We cordially thank Dr. Umukusum Ya. Shtanchaeva (Caspian Institute of Biological Resources, Makhachkala, Russia) and Prof. Dr. Luis S. Subías (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain) for consultations. We cordially thank reviewers for the valuable comments. Oribatid mites were investigated as part of the Research Unit "Biodiversity and sustainable management of a megadiverse mountain ecosystem in South Ecuador", subproject "Soil fauna: Diversity and functioning" headed by Mark Maraun and Stefan Scheu; financial support by the German Research Foundation is gratefully acknowledged (RU 816).

REFERENCES


COPYRIGHT

Ermilov S.G. et al. Acarologia is under free license. This open-access article is 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.