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UPPER LITTORAL RHOMBOGNATHINES (ACARI: HALACARIDAE) FROM SINGAPORE: DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

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ABSTRACT — In the upper tidal zone, which is uncovered most of the day, halacarid mites may numerically play a major role. Two genera, often present in algal films in this zone, are *Rhombognathus* and *Isobactrus*. One of the *Rhombognathus* species found in Singapore mangroves proved to be new to science. This species, *Rhombognathus amplus* n. sp., is described and compared with two closely related species, both known from mangroves, one from Singapore, the other from Hong Kong.

KEYWORDS — Singapore; mangroves; Halacaroidea; *Rhombognathus*; new species; description

INTRODUCTION

Amongst tropical halacarid mites only two genera are predominantly algivorous, hence restricted to algal substrata. These genera are *Isobactrus* and *Rhombognathus*. *Isobactrus* lives in areas that are periodically above the water and all tropical records are from the upper tidal zone. Representatives of the genus *Rhombognathus* inhabit both tidal and subtidal zones; only a few species are adapted to the upper tidal zone exposed to long-term desiccation. One species, *Rhombognathus bulbosus* Bartsch, 2005, is already known from Singapore mangroves. It was extracted from patches of green algae on trunks of *Rhizophora* sp. (Bartsch 2005). A second species has been found in a similar habitat and will be described in the present paper.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material was collected by the author during a stay in Singapore in October 2012, in the course of an International Workshop ‘The Comprehensive Marine Biodiversity Survey of Singapore. Johor Strait Workshop’.

The halacarid mites were preserved in 70 % ethanol. For microscopical studies the mites were cleared in lactic acid and mounted in glycerine jelly (cf. Bartsch 2006). Slides with the holotype and paratype specimens are deposited in the Arachnid Collection of the Zoological Reference Collection, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research (ZRC.ARA). The drawings were done with a drawing tube. In the descriptive part rarely occurring variants are in parentheses, the number of observations of a given state in square brackets. The legs, their segments and the epimeral plates are numbered from I to IV, from anterior to posterior.
FIGURE 1: *Rhombognathus amplus* n. sp.: a – idiosoma, dorsal, male; b – idiosoma, ventral, male; c – genital area, ventral, male; d – subgenital setae, male; e – gnathosoma, ventral (with outline of tectum), male; f – gnathosoma, lateral, male; g – palp, lateral, male; h – posterior part of idiosoma, ventral, female; i – idiosoma, dorsal, female (dotted lines surround a median and two pairs of lateral areas which are somewhat depressed and generally covered by a biofilm). a-c, e-i, scale = 50 μm; d, scale = 10 μm. (al, ala; gac, genital acetabulum; T, tectum)
RESULTS

*Rhombognathus amplus* n. sp.

Figures 1-3

Material examined — Holotype male, ZRC.ARA.01344, and paratype female, ZRC.ARA.01345, Singapore, Pulau Ubin, Chek Jawa, 1°24'N, 103°59'E, green algae (Cladophorales) on trunk of *Rhizophora* sp. 18 Oct 2012. Associated fauna: larvae of insects, oribatids (Acari). Paratype male, tritonymph, ZRC.ARA.01346, collection data as above. Paratype female, male, tritonymph, deutonymph, author’s collection; paratype male, deutonymph and protonymph, author’s collection, collection data as above.


Diagnosis (adults) — Idiosoma wide (length / width 1.3/1); length of females 390 – 415 µm, of males 364 – 400 µm. Posterior margin of anterior dorsal plate triangular. Ocular plates almost triangular; both corneae close to lateral corner; two setae on ocular plate arranged along a median line. Posterior dorsal plate with two pairs of setae, both removed from margins of plate. Both female and male with long, slender perigenital setae arranged in a ring around genital opening, female with almost 60-69 perigenital setae, male with approximately 38-47 setae. Gnathosoma short, its basis globular, rostrum conical. Legs almost equal in length, telofemora I to IV with 4(-5), (3)4, 2, 2(1) setae, genua with 4, (3)4, (2)-3(-4), (2)-3 setae and tibiae I to IV with 5, 5, 5, 5 setae. Pair of ventral setae on tibiae III and IV long, slender, slightly plumulose. Paired claws smooth.

Etymology — The Latin word *ampus* means wide, enlarged. In contrast to most of the *Rhombognathus* species, which have a rather slender idiosoma and posterior dorsal plate, the new species and its posterior dorsal plate are wide.

Description — Male. Idiosoma irregularly dark green, due to gut content shining through its transparent integument, and with three spots of dark-red eye pigment. Eye spots on ocular plates in almost marginal position. Gnathosoma and legs transparent. With an ovoid excretory body shining through dorsal integument.

Length of idiosoma 364 – 400 µm (holotype : 387 µm, and 290 µm wide). Surface of dorsal plates rather smooth, without markedly raised areas though with slight depressions. Anterior dorsal plate wider than long, length 110 µm, width 150 µm, anterior margin of plate slightly rounded, posterior margin almost triangular (Figure 1a). Ocular plates triangular in outline, with rounded medial and posterior corners. Length of ocular plates 119 – 127 µm, width 110 – 115 µm. Two corneae close to lateral margin, eye pigment immediately medial to corneae. Ocular plate with two gland pores, anterior pore on lateral protruding; posterior pore in lateral margin almost level with insertion of leg III. Posterior dorsal plate wide, anterior margin slightly arched; a median and two pairs of lateral areas slightly depressed (cf. Figure 1c). Length of posterior dorsal plate 220 µm, width 202 µm. A pair of gland pores in posterior part of posterior dorsal plate. All dorsal setae small, peg-like, their length 4 µm. One pair of setae on anterior dorsal plate; two setae each on ocular plates, one in middle of anterior margin, one posterior to that seta; another two pairs of setae on posterior dorsal plate, both in anterior half of plate and distinctly removed from margins of plate. Adanal setae on anal cone, on small anal papillae.

Anterior and posterior epimeral plates, genital and anal plates fused into a ventral shield. Surface of shield smooth, length of shield 310 µm, width 290 µm. Area corresponding to anterior epimeral plate with three pairs of ventral setae and one pair...
FIGURE 2: *Rhombognathus amplus* n. sp.: a – leg I, medial, male; b – leg II, medial, male; c – leg III, medial, male; d – leg IV, medial, male; e – tip of tarsus I, lateral (medial setae omitted), male; f – tip of tarsus III, lateral (medial seta omitted), male; g – tip of tarsus III, medial (dorsolateral seta omitted, medial parambulacral seta in broken line), female; h – tip of tarsus IV, ventral, male. Scale = 50 µm
of adjunct setae (Figure 1b); a pair of epimeral tubes within apodemes between epimera I and II. Area of posterior epimeral plate with one dorsal seta, one lateral and two ventral but no adjunct setae. Length of genital opening 60 \( \mu m \), width 39 \( \mu m \). Anterior margin of genital opening about level with insertion of leg IV. Perigenital setae arranged in a ring around genital opening, anterior setae smooth, posterior setae distinctly longer and very delicately plumose (Figure 1c). Holotype with 47 setae. Subgenital setae short, wide, with plumose outer edge (Figure 1d). Spermatopositor extending just beyond ring of perigenital setae, anteriorly flanked by a pair of alae. A single pair of genital acetabula distinctly seen; further internal structures obscured by spermatopositor and sperms. Anus small, anal sclerites visible; further internal structures obscured by spermatopositor and sperms. Anus small, anal sclerites seen; further internal structures obscured by spermatopositor and sperms. Anus small, anal sclerites seen; further internal structures obscured by spermatopositor and sperms. Anus small, anal sclerites seen; further internal structures obscured by spermatopositor and sperms.

Gnathosoma – 107 \( \mu m \) long; only slightly longer than wide, basis globular, rostrum conical (Figure 1e and f). Palps four-segmented, distinctly shorter than gnathosomal base. P-2 with one dorsal seta, P-4 with three basal setae and short spiniform process (Figure 1g).

Legs slender, rather equal in length (Figure 2a-d). Telofemora I and II slightly longer than tibiae I and II, telofemora and tibiae III and IV almost equal in length. Telofemora I to IV longer than high (x2.3, x2.6, x2.4, x2.5 in respect). Leg chaetotaxy of holotype, from trochanter to tarsus (parambulacral setae and famulus excluded): legs I and II, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 4; leg III, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 4; leg IV, 0, 2, 2, 3, 5, 3. Several dorsal setae curved and delicately plumose. Setae on trochanters I and II peg-like. Both ventral setae on tibia I coarsely bipunctate. On tibia II, ventromedial seta bipunctate, ventrolateral seta with more delicate pectination. Two ventral setae of tibiae III and IV long, slender, slightly plumulose. Apical fossary setae paired, equal-sized and delicately plumose. Dorsolateral seta on tarsus III removed from dorsal fossary seta. Tarsus I with dorsolateral 9 \( \mu m \)-long solenidion and 3 \( \mu m \)-long famulus (Figure 2e), tarsus II with 9 \( \mu m \)-long solenidion, dorsolateral in position as on tarsus I. Tarsi I and II with pairs of doubled eupathid parambulacral setae; on tarsus III medial parambulacral seta eupathid, lateral seta spiniform and slightly pectinate (Figure 2f), on tarsus IV medial parambulacral seta setiform, delicately plumulose, lateral seta spiniform, similar to that on tarsus III (Figure 2h). Paired claws smooth, no accessory process seen. Median sclerite without dentiform process. Carpites I to IV 13 – 14 \( \mu m \) long.

Female – Length 390 – 415 \( \mu m \). Dorsal aspect same as that of male. Often with an ovoid, stratified excretory body, 110 – 182 \( \mu m \) long, 62 – 77 \( \mu m \) wide. Ventral plates fused. Genital opening large, its length 105 \( \mu m \), width 55 \( \mu m \), extending anteriorly beyond insertion of legs IV. Each genital sclerite with two subgenital setae. Ring of perigenital setae including 60 – 69 long, smooth setae; with ring extending anteriorly to level of insertion of legs III (Figure 1h). Gnathosoma of 415 \( \mu m \)-long female 130 \( \mu m \) long, 115 \( \mu m \) wide (length / width 1.1/1). Shape of lateral parambulacral seta on tarsus III same as in male (Figure 2g), medial parambulacral seta on tarsus IV less plumulose than that of male. Eggs in ovigerous females spherical, 44 – 47 \( \mu m \) in diameter.

Tritonymph – Length 245 – 354 \( \mu m \). Dorsal plates smaller but otherwise rather similar to those of adults. Ovoid excretory body 127 \( \mu m \) long, 30 \( \mu m \) wide. Position of dorsal setae as illustrated (Figure 3a). Anterior and posterior epimeral plates and genitoanal plate separated. Anterior epimeral plate with three pairs of ventral but no adjunct setae; posterior plate with one dorsal, one lateral and two ventral setae. Genital and anal plate fused (Figure 3b), this genitoanal plate with two pairs of perigenital setae and one pair of short subgenital setae. Primordial genital slit obscured by numerous papillae (Figure 3c). Genitoanal plate with two pairs of large-sized internal genital acetabula, anterior pair about 10 \( \mu m \) long and 6 \( \mu m \) wide, posterior pair 10 \( \mu m \) long and 4 – 5 \( \mu m \) wide. Between these pairs of acetabula a pair of small, flattened, blindly ending tubes present. Gnathosoma 1.1 times longer than wide, its length 93 – 95 \( \mu m \), width 82 – 85 \( \mu m \). Leg chaetotaxy: leg I, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 4; leg II, 1, 2, 4, 3-4, 5, 4; leg III, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 4; leg IV, 0, 2, 2, 3, 5, 3. Telofemora I to IV with 3/1, 3/1, 2/0, 2/0 dorsal/ventral setae.

Deutonymph – Length 242 – 284 \( \mu m \). Excretory body 37 – 75 \( \mu m \) long, 25 – 30 \( \mu m \) wide. Anterior epimeral plate with three pairs of ventral setae; posterior plate with one dorsal, one lateral and
two ventral setae. Genitoanal plate with one pair of large-sized genital acetabula, 6–7 µm long, 4 µm in diameter, adjacent a pair of short tube-like acetabula, 4–5 µm long, 2–3 µm in diameter. No perigenital setae present (Figure 3d). Primordial genital slit obscured by small papillae (Figure 3e). Gnathosoma 1.1 times longer than wide. Leg chaetotaxy: legs I and II, 1, 2, 3-4, 4, 5; leg III, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4; leg IV, 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 3. Telofemora I to IV with 2-3/1, 2-3/1, 2/0, 2/0 dorsal/ventral setae. On tarsus III distance between dorsolateral seta and dorsal fossary seta equalling half the height of that tarsus.

Protonymph – Length 209–235 µm. In relation to idiosoma, posterior dorsal plate shorter and not as wide as in adults (Figure 3g). Anterior epimeral plate with three pairs of ventral setae; posterior epimeral plate with one dorsal and one lateral seta; no further ventral setae present. Genitoanal plate with small internal genital cavity, 6 µm long, 5–6 µm wide, and a pair of small tube-like structures, 2 µm long (Figure 3f). Integument close to that cavity with numerous papillae (not illustrated in Figure 3f). Gnathosoma 1.1 times longer than wide. Leg chaetotaxy: legs I and II, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4; leg III, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4; leg IV, 0, 0+2 (basi- plus telofemur), 3, 5, 3. Telofemora I to IV with 2/1, 2/1, 2/0, 2/0 dorsal/ventral setae.

Variants — In contrast to many other halacarid genera, e.g., the above mentioned Isobactrus, the number of setae in Rhombognathus species often varies. The variants in adult Rhombognathus amplus are summarized in Table 1.

Remarks — Characters of Rhombognathus amplus are: idiosoma wide (length / width 1.3/1), ventral plates fused, gnathosoma short, hardly longer than wide (length / width 1.0-1.1/1), its base spherical, rostrum conical, females and males with long, slender, almost smooth perigenital setae, claws smooth. Amongst the 104 valid species known (Bartsch 2009a, c), only two share this character combination, these are Rhombognathus verrucosus Bartsch,
1992 and *R. bulbosus* Bartsch, 2005. Both species are known from mangroves, from green algae growing in the upper tidal zone. Records of these two species are from Hong Kong (*R. verrucosus*) and Singapore (*R. bulbosus*) (Bartsch 1992, 2005).

Differences between adults of *R. amplus* and these two species are summarized in Table 2. The juveniles can be distinguished on the basis of the shape of the dorsal plates and the position of the idiosomatic setae. As in *R. amplus*, the protonymph of *R. bulbosus* bears four setae on the left genua I and II (re-examined); this may be an anomaly. Adults, tritonymphs and deutonymphs of *R. bulbosus* have three setae on the genua I and II (Bartsch 2005).

The idiosoma of *Rhombognathus amplus* is 1.3 times longer than wide, while in most of the other *Rhombognathus* species the idiosoma is more slender, 1.5 or more times longer than wide. The females of *R. amplus* have an unusual high number of perigenital setae. More than half of the presently known species bear five pairs of setae, only a few species have a lower or somewhat higher number of pairs of setae (cf. Abé 1991). The numbers, shape and arrangement of the male perigenital setae are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of idiosoma</th>
<th>female</th>
<th>390-415 µm [5]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>male</td>
<td>364-400 µm [5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjunct setae of right and left half of anterior epimeral plate</td>
<td>1[1], 1[17]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjunct setae of posterior epimeral plate</td>
<td>0[20]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perigenital setae right and left</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>27[1], 28[2], 32[2], 33[2], 34[1], 35[1], 36[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>male</td>
<td>19[3], 20[1], 21[2], 22[2], 25[1], 26[1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: Characters to distinguish between *Rhombognathus amplus* n. sp., *R. bulbosus* Bartsch, 2005 and *R. verrucosus* Bartsch, 1992. (—, no data available; rare variants in parentheses).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characters</th>
<th><em>Rhombognathus amplus</em></th>
<th><em>Rhombognathus bulbosus</em></th>
<th><em>Rhombognathus verrucosus</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length (in µm)</td>
<td>364-415</td>
<td>349-370</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface of dorsal plates</td>
<td>almost smooth</td>
<td>with raised areolae</td>
<td>with raised areolae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of posterior margin of anterior dorsal plate</td>
<td>triangular</td>
<td>truncate</td>
<td>arched to truncate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of ocular plates</td>
<td>triangular, slightly longer</td>
<td>rectangular, almost as long</td>
<td>oblong, longer than wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position of corneae on ocular plates</td>
<td>near lateral corner</td>
<td>removed from lateral margin</td>
<td>near lateral corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position of setae on ocular plates</td>
<td>setae in an almost median line on OC</td>
<td>one seta near median line, one seta near medial wedge</td>
<td>both setae close to truncate, medial margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position of setae on posterior dorsal plate</td>
<td>removed from margins</td>
<td>close to margins</td>
<td>close to lateral margins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pairs of adjunct setae on anterior epimeral plate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of perigenital setae, female</td>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>19-31</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of perigenital setae, male</td>
<td>38-47</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of dorsal/ventral setae on tefonomur I</td>
<td>3-4/1</td>
<td>3(4)/1</td>
<td>4-5/1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of setae on genua I and II</td>
<td>4-4</td>
<td>3-3</td>
<td>4-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape of ventral setae on tibia IV</td>
<td>faintly plumulose</td>
<td>faintly plumulose</td>
<td>bipectinate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1992 and *R. bulbosus* Bartsch, 2005. Both species are known from mangroves, from green algae growing in the upper tidal zone. Records of these two species are from Hong Kong (*R. verrucosus*) and Singapore (*R. bulbosus*) (Bartsch 1992, 2005).

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unusual. The most commonly found arrangement in *Rhombognathus* is, there are 7-14 pairs of short and distinctly plumose setae arranged trapezoidally.

Biology — The body of *Rhombognathus amplus* is covered by a biofilm which includes both organic (e.g. bacteria) and inorganic material (e.g. iron hydroxides). The fouling is most intense on adults but sparse on recently hatched protonymphs. Biofilms are commonly found on both littoral and deep-sea species (Gillan et al. 2004; Corbari et al. 2008; Caro et al. 2012), and the integument of shallow brackish water as well as deep-sea hydrothermal vent halacarids may be covered with brown spots which most likely include iron hydroxide. Such films are often found on species of the genera *Copidognathus* and *Halacarellus* (Bartsch 1994, 2011, unpublished). In addition to a biofilm several littoral halacarids may carry diatoms (*Cocconeis* sp., *Synedra* sp.), minute green algae and protozoans (Bartsch 1998, 2004). Several upper tidal rhombogonathines have the integument covered with delicate epicuticular villi or droplets (Bartsch 2000, 2009b); these may prevent colonization but also reduce loss of water. The biofilm that covers *R. amplus* may similarly prevent desiccation.

The records of *Rhombognathus amplus* are from the upper tidal zone, from green algal patches growing on the trunks of trees. No *R. amplus* were extracted from such green algal patches on trees growing at the edge of a mud flat (*Avicennia* sp., *Sonneratia* sp.). The mites were found in landward mangroves, also in a remote landward forest hardly reached by the tide and with a tidal creek which also served as rainwater runoff. Both the canopy of the trees, which affords shelter from sun radiation and severe aridity, and reduced silting may have favoured a successful colonization of this habitat.

The fauna within these spots of green algae is sparse. There are a few enchytraeid oligochaetes, larvae of insects and oribatid mites (Oribatida); halacarids were represented by *Rhombognathus amplus*, *Acarothrix grandocularis* and *Agauopsis* sp.; *R. amplus*, although not very numerous, was found to be the dominant species. It is likely that *R. amplus* does not prefer the meagre green algal patches but can live here because of reduced competitive pressure in this habitat in respect to salinity, temperature and humidity. Compared to other meiobenthic aquatic arthropods, several upper littoral halacarids are known to be highly euryhaline and eurythermic (Bartsch 1974). *Rhombognathus amplus*, as well, will certainly tolerate a wide range of such environmental parameters. As to the above mentioned silt fall, epibiotic halacarids are known to be sensitive to impact of sand and silt (Bartsch 1974, 2003; Proches and Marshall 2002), and one can expect that silt between the algae will have a negative effect on a *R. amplus* population.

Individuals of *Rhombognathus amplus* contained an ovoid, stratified body of accumulated excretory material. In the majority of halacarid species such excretory bodies have an elongate, rod-like shape. Species with a similar ovoid excretory body, e.g. *Halacarus excellens* Lohmann, 1907 and all *Limnohalacarus* species, have a conspicuously small anus with unusual narrow anal sclerites (Bartsch 2010, 2013). *Rhombognathus amplus*, too, has narrow anal sclerites.

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