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THREE EUPHTHRACAROID MITES
(ACARI, ORIBATIDA, EUPHTHRACAROIDEA) FROM AFRICA.

BY W. NIEDBAŁA *

TAXONOMIE ORIBATES AFRIQUE

Résumé — Trois espèces nouvelles d'Euphtiracaroida de l'Afrique : Oribotritia bicarinata sp. nov., O. solitaria sp. nov. et Pocsia inopinata sp. nov. sont décrites.

TAXONOMY ORIBATIDS AFRICA

Abstract — Descriptions and illustrations of three new species of Euphtiracaroida from Africa : Oribotritia bicarinata sp. nov., O. solitaria sp. nov. and Pocsia inopinata sp. nov.

The subject of the following work is a description of three new species of Euphtiracaroida. Two species belong to family Oribotritiidae and one to Euphtiracaridae.

Oribotritia bicarinata sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-15)

Measurements of holotype (in micrometers) : prodorsum : length 360, width 279, height 130, sensillus 139, setae : interlamellar 60, lamellar 132, rostral 60, exobothridial 16.8 ; notogaster : length 682, height 477, setae : c₁ 72, c₂ 139, h₁ 67.2, p₁ 60, c₁/c₁-d₂ = 0.43 ; genitoaggenital plates 192x90, anoanal plates 366 x 62.

Colour light brown to brown. The integument is finely porose. Prodorsum (Figs. 1, 2) striated between and posterior of rostral setae. Two well developed and thick lateral carinae present (the name of the species refers to this character). Interlamellar and rostral setae short, erect and distinctly barbed. Lamellar setae procumbent, smooth and longer than rostral and interlamellar setae. Exobothridial setae minute. Sensillus long, smooth and gradually tapering.

Notogaster (Fig. 5). Fourteen pairs of short setae, distally acute but not attenuate ; same shape as rostral and interlamellar setae, only setae c₁ and p₁ are attenuating and smooth ; seta c₂ is longer than remaining setae. Setae c₁ and c₂ far from anterior margin of notogaster, seta c₃ close to this margin. Five lyrifissures and two vestigial setae present, positioned normally.

Ventral region (Figs. 3, 4, 6, 7, 12). Infracapitulum euphtiracaroid in form. Setae a, m and h long and smooth. Palps five segmented, with setal formulae 0-2-0-2-9 and one solenidion on tarsus. Epimeral setation : 3-0-2-2. Genital plates each with nine setae, four posterior pairs longer. Two pairs of aggenital setae. Anal plates are discrete, each with two setae. Two pairs of adanal setae. All ventral setae minute. Adanal fissure (iad) lies posterior to ad₂. Oblique cleft (trv) is short. Posterior sinus is present beyond anoanal region.


This species can be distinguished from its conge-

* Department of Animal Taxonomy and Ecology, A. Mickiewicz University, Szamarzewskiego 91 A, 60-569 Poznań, Poland.

FIGS. 1-7. *Oribotritia bicarinata* sp. nov.
1. — Prodorsum, lateral view. 2. — Prodorsum, dorsal view. 3. — Infracapitulum. 4. — Palp. — 5. — Notogaster, lateral view. 6. — Genitoaggenital and anoanal regions. 7. — Hind part of the ventral plate.
FIGS. 8-15. Oribotritia bicarinata sp. nov.

Figs. 16-21: *Oribotritia solitaria* sp. nov.

Figs. 22-24: *Poesia inopinata* sp. nov.
ners by the following combination of features: two well-developed carinae on prodorsum, interlamellar and rostral setae erect, setae \(c_3\) and \(PS_3\) smooth and attenuate, oblique cleft short, two pairs of anal and two pairs of adanal setae.

Holotype (V) and 3 paratypes: Togo, 30 km east of Kara, the remains of tropical forest near Sara country town, 02.02.1989, leg. W. NIEDBALA.

Holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Department of Animal Taxonomy and Ecology, University of Poznań.

Oribotritia solitaria sp. nov.

(Fig. 16-21)

Measurements of holotype (in \(\mu\)m): prodorsum: length 589, width 496, height 217, sensillus 180; setae: interlamellar 51, lamellar 57, rostral 54, exobothridial 30; notogaster: length 1272, width 1146; setae: \(c_1\) 74.4, \(h_1\) and \(ps_1\) 112, ratio \(c_1/c_1-d_1\) = 0.23, genitoaggenital plates 331 \(\times\) 208, anoadanal plates 539 \(\times\) 168.

Colour brown. Integument punctate.

Prodorsum (Figs. 16, 17). Two lateral carinae present, with upper carina shorter than lower one. Rostral and interlamellar setae fine, smooth, short, erect. Lamellar setae short, procumbent. Sensillus long, thin, smooth, gradually tapering.

Notogaster (Figs. 18, 19). Fourteen pairs of short, slightly roughened setae. Opening of latero-opisthosomal gland, five pairs of lyrifissures and two pairs of vestigial setae present. Vestigial setae \(f_1\) situated anterior to setae \(h_1\).

Ventral region (Figs. 20). Infracapitulum, palps and chelicerae typical of family. Epimeral setal formula: 3-0-2-2. Nine pairs of genital, two pairs of aggenital setae, two pairs of anal and two pairs of adanal setae present. Adanal fissure \(iad\) located posteriorly to seta \(ad_2\). Oblique cleft \(trv\) long.

Leg setation as in preceding species.

This species is distinguishable from Oribotritia bicarinata sp. nov. by the size of body, weaker developed and unequal lateral carinae of prodorsum, fine prodorsal setae, and oblique cleft \(trv\) longer.

Name “solitaria” refers to the fact that only holotype is known. Holotype (CLXVIII) : Zair, Kivu, Lubero, 1780 m, R.P.J. Celis, 10 V 1954, 78980-78984. It is deposited in the Zoological Museum of Kopenhague. I thank Dr. H. ENGHOFF, for the loan of this specimen.

Pocsia inopinata sp. nov.

(Fig. 22-37)

Measurements of holotype (in \(\mu\)m): length 431, width 331, height 146, sensillus 120; setae: interlamellar 189, lamellar 120, rostral 159, exobothridial 60; notogaster: length 853, width 643, height 657, setae \(c_1\) 72, \(h_1\) 78, \(ps_1\) 69, ratio \(c_1/c_1-d_1\) = 0.4, genitoaggenital plates 316\(\times\)135, anoadanal plates 308 \(\times\) 65.4.

Colour yellow-brown. Integument punctate without concavities.

Prodorsum (Figs. 22, 23, 24). Distinct hump present above rostrum, with sinus in the distal part of rostrum (in lateral aspect). Median and central ribs well developed. Single lateral carina present. Interlamellar, lamellar, and rostral setae similar in shape, procumbent, thick, with short barbs. Rostral setae positioned between interlamellar and lamellar setae. Exobothridial setae long, smooth. Sensillus long, almost isodiametric for most of length, or enlarged in distal region, always distally acute; distal end roughened.

Notogaster (Figs. 25, 26). Fourteen pairs of short setae, similar in shape, rather thick and roughened. Setae of row \(c\) distant from anterior margin of notogaster. Five pairs of lyrifissures and two pairs of vestigial setae present. Vestigial setae \(f_1\) situated anterior to setae \(h_1\).

Ventral region (Figs. 27-31). Two interlocking triangles present. Anogenital suture typical of the genus. Part of anterior margin of genital plates with small spines (Fig. 28). Seven pairs of genital and two pairs of aggenital setae present. Three pairs of anal and three pairs of adanal setae present. Setae \(an_1\) and \(an_2\) smooth, remaining setae roughened. Lyrifissure \(iad\) located between setae \(ad_3\) and \(an_3\). Terminal fissure (FT) long, ending dorsal to setae \(ps_1\).

Infracapitulum normal for genus, setae \(h\) longer.
than their mutual distance. Palps three segmented, with setation: 2-2-8(1).

Legs (Figs. 32-37). Setation (solenidia included): I: 1-3 or 4-5(2)-5(1)-17(3), II: 1-4-3(1)-5(1)-13(2), III: 2-2-3(1)-2(1)-12, IV: 2-1-2(1)-2(1)-10. Tarsi heterotridactylous. Both setae $f$ on tarsus II situated between the solenidia.

The new species differs from its congeners by: shape of sensillus, position of rostral setae, posterior to lamellar setae, thick rostral, lamellar and interlamellar setae, shorter genital setae of equal length.

The name "inopinatus" is a latin meaning "unexpected" which refers to the unexpected discovery of a species in the material studied.

Holotype (CXLVIII) and two paratypes, Zair,
Figs. 31-37: *Poccia inopinata* sp. nov.

31. — Posterior aspect of the notogaster. 32. — Trochanter, femur and genu of the leg II. 33. — Tibia of the leg II. 34. — Fragment of the tarsus II with solenidion and associated setae. 35. — Trochanter and femur of the leg I. 36. — Genu and tibia of the leg I. 37. — Fragment of tarsus I with solenidion and associated setae.

Kivu, 118 926. Holotype deposited in the Zoological Museum of Kopenhague (I thank Dr. H. ENGHOFF for the loan of these specimens), paratypes in the Department of Animal Taxonomy and Ecology, University of Poznań.

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