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http://www1.montpellier.inra.fr/CBGP/acarologia/subscribe.php
Previous volumes (2010-2020): 250 € / year (4 issues)
Acarologia, CBGP, CS 30016, 34988 MONTFERRIER-sur-LEZ Cedex, France
ISSN 0044-586X (print), ISSN 2107-7207 (electronic)

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)

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ADULTS AND IMMATURES OF YOSHIOBODES IRMAYI
(ACARI: ORIBATIDA: CARABODIDAE) FROM NORTH AMERICA

BY R. Marcel REEVES *

REDESCRIPTION
LIFE CYCLE
ECOLOGICAL NICHES
PARTHENOGENESIS
DISTRIBUTION
YOSHIOBODES IRMAYI

SUMMARY: Yoshiobodes irmayi (Balogh and Mahunka), a Neotropical species of oribatid mite, is redescribed from adults collected in eastern United States; larvae, protonymphs, deutonymphs and tritonymphs are described for the first time. This species prefers hardwood leaf litter with smaller numbers found in rat nests, conifer leaf litter, tree holes, and rotten wood, respectively. All adults from both field collections and cultures were females, suggesting that it is the third thelytokus species known in the Carabodidae; this may help explain the wide distribution of the species.

Most North American species of Carabodidae are restricted to the Nearctic region. Of the 24 known species of Carabodes from the continent, three are truly Holarctic (REEVES, 1992). Three other species are listed in the oribatid catalog (MARSHALL et al., 1987) as Holarctic, but REEVES (1990, 1991) has shown that two of these, Carabodes coriaceus C. L. Koch and C. areolatus Berlese, are not present in North America. The third species, C. minusculus Berlese, has been recorded only once in North America (SENGBUSCH, 1957); the one specimen I have seen from the Sengbusch collection labeled as C. minuscul-
lus is not this species and its presence in North America is doubtful. One Palearctic species of Odontocephus, O. elongatus (Michael), has been introduced into North America from Europe (REEVES, 1995). Few known Neotropical species reach the Nearctic; in the Carabodidae only one species, Kalloia simpliseta Mahunka, from Florida, and undetermined species of two genera, Austrocarabodes from Texas and Cubabodes from Florida, have been reported from United States (MARSHALL et al., 1987).

The genus Yoshiobodes contains eight species: six are Oriental, one is Australian, and only one, Y.

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irmayi (Balogh and Mahunka), is Neotropical, being described from specimens collected in Bolivia and Brazil. The presence of this species in North America was not anticipated, but comparison of a specimen of Y. irmayi from St. Lucia (on loan from the Hungarian Natural History Museum) to North American material showed them to be conspecific. A redescription of adults of Y. irmayi from North American specimens is provided, and the larvae, protonymphs, deutonymphs and tritonymphs are described for the first time.

All immatures were obtained from cultures provided with the mossy maple polypore, Oxyporus populinus (Fr.) Donk, multicolor gill polypore, Lenzites betulina (Fr.) Fr., or chicken mushroom, Laetiporus sulphureus (Fr.) Murr. Culture chambers were either glass Stender dishes (4.5 cm diameter, 2.5 cm depth) provided with 2-3 layers of filter paper in the bottom, or plastic petri dishes (5.0 cm diameter, 1.5 cm depth) provided with a charcoal/plaster (ratio 1:9) bottom. All were kept at room temperature. Reproduction was greatest on chicken mushroom in Stender dishes with filter paper bottoms. In cultures maintained for two years or more immatures were found burrowing in the partially decayed filter paper. The addition of yeast to these cultures may have influenced this latter behavior. The adults originally introduced into these cultures were from South Carolina and Florida.

Terminology and abbreviations are those developed by F. GRANDJEAN, as summarized by BALOGH & MAHUNKA (1983). All measurements are given in micrometers (μm), and are taken from specimens mounted temporarily on cavity slides. Specimen measurements are as follows: total length (tip of rostrum to posterior edge of notogaster); width (widest part of notogaster). All of the above measurements are expressed as a mean (n=10 unless otherwise noted) followed by the range in parentheses.

Scanning electron micrographs (SEMs) were made from mites stored in 70% ethyl alcohol, ultrasonically cleaned to remove cerotegument, air dried, placed onto tape on 1/2 inch (1.27 cm) aluminum stubs, and coated with 20 nm AuPd in a Hummer IV sputter coater before observation in an AMR1000 Scanning Electron Microscope.

Yoshiobodes irmayi (Balogh and Mahunka 1969)
Figs. 1-15

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS

Prodorsal surface foveate between lamellae. Lamellar seta long, barbed, inserted under lateral edge of lamella. Interlamellar setae like notogastral setae, leaf-like, spiculate. Sensillus fan-shaped. Anterior region of notogaster with longitudinal rows of tubercles, tubercles arranged in circular patterns behind setal row c. Fifteen pairs of notogastral setae, 4 pairs in medial rows, 5 pairs in lateral rows, 4 pairs along posterior margin, and 2 pairs in humeral region.

ADULT


Prodorsum (Figs. 1, 8-11). Mostly foveate-recticulate, dorsal surfaces of lamellae and bothridia granulate. Rostral setae (ro) short (nearly equal to distance between insertions), fusiform. Lamellar setae (le) approximately twice as long as ro, minutely barbed, inserted under lateral edge of lamellae. Rostral and lamellar setae hidden in dorsal view (see Figs. 10, 11). Interlamellar setae (in) like notogastral setae, short, wide (approximately 2.5 times longer than wide), leaf-like, spiculate, directed anteriad, inserted on basal portion of lamellae. Sensillus (ss) with fan-shaped, barbed, dorsally directed club. Dorsosejugal depression deep, slit-like, widest medially.

Notogaster (Figs. 1, 8, 9, 12, 14). Circumgastric depression present. Surface tuberculate, tubercles obscure on rim; arranged in longitudinal rows of 6-7 tubercles each from anterior margin to c-row of setae, tubercles posterior to c-row arranged in circles of 6-10 tubercles each. Notogastral setae short (length of da approximately 1/2 distance between insertion of da and insertion of dm), leaf-like, spiculate; 15 pairs present: four pairs in medial row (c1, da, dm, dp), five pairs in lateral row (c2, lm, lp, h1, h2), two pairs on shoulder (c3, la), and four pairs along posterior edge
FIGS. 1-2: Yoshiobodes irnayi (Balogh and Mahunka), adult, gnathosoma and legs removed.  
1. — Dorsal aspect. 2. — Ventral aspect. See text for abbreviations. Scale bars in micrometers.

(p_{1-3}, h_3), seta \( c_3 \) shortest, \( l_a, p_{1-3}, \) and \( h_3 \) approximately 1/2 as long as central notogastral setae.

Gnathosoma. Mentum granulate. Pulp setal formula 0-2-1-3-9(1).

Ventral surface (Figs. 2, 13, 15). Surface foveate-retticulate on epimera and lateral to genital plates; genital and anal plates foveate; ventral plate tuberculate, size and arrangement of tubercles like those on central area of notogaster. Epimeral setae short, spiniform, formula 3-1-3-3. Genitoanal region formula 4-1-2-3. Genital, aggenital (ag) and anal setae short, spiniform; adanal setae (ad_{1-3}) similar to notogastral setae but shorter, \( ad_3 \) inserted anterior to anal plate. Lyrifissure \( iad \) in lateral position.

Lateral surface. Surface below lamellae and bothridium, anterior to ventral plate, and above pedotecta I-IV with minute tubercles.

Legs. Abaxial surfaces of femora I and II and trochanters and femora III and IV foveate. Femur III and trochanter and femur IV with ventral keel. Setation of legs I-IV (solenidia in parentheses): trochanters 1-1-2-1, femora 4-4-3-2, genua 3(1)-3(1)-1(1)-2, tibiae 4(2)-3(1)-2(1)-2(1), tarsi 15(2)-15(2)-15-12. Setae (\( u \)) of all tarsi short, scale-like. See Table 1 for setal designations.
IMMATURVES

Measurements. Total length: larva (n=2) 178 (165-190), protonymph (n=8) 208 (180-235), deutonymph (n=5) 242 (220-260), tritonymph (n=10) 300 (270-335). Width: larva (n=2) 110 (100-120), protonymph (n=8) 119 (100-135), deutonymph (n=5) 134 (120-145), tritonymph (n=10) 162 (155-180).

Integument. Unsclerotized, clear.

Prodorsum (Figs. 5, 7). All immatures except larva with scalloped edged depression on central area behind insertion of lamellar setae. Rostral, lamellar and interlamellar setae long, setiform. Sensillus short, setiform, arising from small, pocket-like bothridium. Exobothridial setae (ex) short, spiniform.

Gastronotic region (Figs. 5, 7). All setae setiform, setae h3, p1, p2, and p3 added in protonymph, adanal setae added in deutonymph.

Gnathosoma (Fig. 4). Ventral seta of femur of palpus added in deutonymph.

Ventral region (Fig. 6). Setal formulae (larva to tritonymph) for epimera 2-1-2, 3-1-2-1, 3-1-2-2, 3-1-2-2, genital 0, 1, 2, 4; aggenital 0, 0, 0, 1; anal 0, 0, 0, 2.

Legs (Fig. 3). Setal ontogeny for the legs of larvae to adults given in Table 1.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype and paratypes (neither seen) of Y. irmayi are from Bolivia and Brazil and deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. Observed was one specimen on loan from the Hungarian Natural History Museum collected from St. Lucia, Antilles. The nearly 900 specimens of this species examined were collected from Oklahoma (Latimer Co.), Texas (Aransas, Bastrop, Blanco and...
FIGS. 5-7: Yashiobodes irmayi (Balogh and Mahunka), tritonymph (lyrifissure lp not illustrated).
and North American specimens appear longer. This species differs from all other North American Carabodi­dae in the presence of 15 pairs of notogastral setae, the form of the interlamellar and notogastral setae, and the arrangement of tubercles on the notogaster.

The scalloped edged depression on the prodorsum of protonymphs, deutonymphs and tritonymphs appears similar to the foveate sclerite found in immatures described by BELLIDO (1978) of Carabodes willmanni. The addition of the ventral seta on the femur of the palp differs in each species so far studied. In Y. irmayi it first appears in the deutonymph, in Carabodes polyporetes Reeves in the protonymph (REEVES 1991), in C. willmanni Bernini in the tritonymph, and in Carabodes erectus Reeves it is present in all immatures (REEVES, 1992). The setation of the legs differs from species so far studied as follows: trochanters with seta v' of legs III and IV added in adult rather than in tritonymph as in C. polyporetes and C. erectus, femora with seta r' of legs I and II added in deutonymph rather than tritonymph as in C. polyporetes and C. willmanni, tibiae with seta v" of leg II absent as in C. erectus and C. willmanni but not in C. polyporetes, seta v' of legs III and IV added in tritonymph as in C. erectus and C. willmanni rather than in deutonymph as in C. polyporetes, seta v" of leg IV added in deutonymph as in C. polyporetes and C. erectus rather than in tritonymph as in C. willmanni, and tarsi with seta f' of leg III present in all immatures as in C. polyporetes and C. erectus, f' absent from leg III in C. willmanni.

All adult specimens observed, both field collected and from cultures, were females, suggesting that this is the third species in the family Carabodidae that is thelytokous. Thelytoky is suspected in Carabodes granulatus Banks and C. pentasetosus Reeves (REEVES, 1992). The former is the most widely distributed cara-

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Table 1: Development of setae and solenidia in larvae (L), protonymphs (PN), deutonymphs (DN), tritonymphs (TN) and adults (A) of Yoshiobodes irmayi (Balogh and Mahunka).

Tyler Cos.), Louisiana (Calcasieu Co.), Mississippi (Adams and Harrison Cos.), Alabama (Baldwin and Conecuh Cos.), Florida (Baker, Calhoun, Dade and Monroe Cos.), Georgia (Jones, Morgan and Putnam Cos.), South Carolina (Abbeville, Charleston, Edgefield, McCormick and Newbury Cos.), and North Carolina (Jones Co.) (Fig. 16). I have also seen specimens from Chichen Itza, Yucatan, Mexico.

Most of the specimens (44%) examined from North America were collected from hardwood leaf litter, 11% from rat nests, 8% from conifer leaf litter, 6% from tree holes, and 4% from rotten wood.

Voucher specimens will be deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC; Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Canadian National Insect Collection, Centre for land and Biological Resources Research, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; and the personal collections of R. A. NORTON and the author.

Remarks

North American specimens of Y. irmayi are similar to the specimen from St. Lucia and to figures in BALOGH & MAHUNKA (1969) and MAHUNKA (1986, 1987) except that the rostral and lamellar setae on North American specimens appear longer. This species differs from all other North American Carabodi­dae in the presence of 15 pairs of notogastral setae, the form of the interlamellar and notogastral setae, and the arrangement of tubercles on the notogaster.

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All adult specimens observed, both field collected and from cultures, were females, suggesting that this is the third species in the family Carabodidae that is thelytokous. Thelytoky is suspected in Carabodes granulatus Banks and C. pentasetosus Reeves (REEVES, 1992). The former is the most widely distributed cara-
bodid species in eastern North America (REEVES, 1992) and, since publication of its distribution, I have seen additional specimens from South Dakota and California. The latter species is most abundant in low, wet forested areas along the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains of eastern United States. Only in four recent collections from southern Alabama have I found male:female ratios approximately equal, suggesting that thelytoky may be an important factor in colonization of this species.

NORTON & PALMER (1991), in their discussion of characteristics of thelytokus mites, suggested that small size, preference for disclimaxes, a broadly adapted genome, and tolerance of habitats that are regularly flooded are important and provide a distinct colonization advantage. They cite Rostrozetes ovulum (Berlese) as an example of a thelytokus species in both Neotropical and Nearctic regions. Yoshiobodes irmayi is small in comparison to most other Carabodidae, its body length (344) is less than the thelytokus species C. granulatus (430) and C. pentasetosus (374). Its presence in tropical South America and eastern
United States indicates a relatively broad tolerance of climatic conditions. The effects of disclimaxes and flooding could not be determined from the available collection information.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank N. CHERIM, Instrumentation Center, University of New Hampshire, for help in making the scanning electron micrographs. For loan of specimens I thank S. MAHUNKA, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary, and V. BEHAN-PELLETIER, Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Additional material was generously provided to me by the following collectors: D. S. CHANDLER and S. O'KEEFE, Department of Entomology, University of New Hampshire, R. S. ANDERSON, Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, and S. PECK, Carlton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. For review of the manuscript, I thank D. S. CHANDLER.
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