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A SMALL LIZARD STIFLED BY PHORETIC DEUTONYMPHAL MITES (UROPODINA)

BY R. DOMROW

LETHIFEROUS PHORESY UROPODINA LIZARD

ABSTRACT: A small lizard (Lampropholis delicata, Scincidae) found moribund carried many hundreds of phoretic deutonymphal uropodine mites. These are figured and described in the genus Uroactinia.

RESUMÉ: Un petit lézard (Lampropholis delicata, Scincidae) a été trouvé, moribond et couvert de plusieurs centaines de deutonymphes phorétiques d’un uropodide. Elles sont figurées et décrites dans le genre Uroactinia.

INTRODUCTION

Phoresy by modified deutonymphs is common among the Acari, especially the Astigmata (Acaridiae) and Mesostigmata (Uropodina). In the former, the hypopodes (see TREAT, 1975 : 53) are modified either for survival of adverse conditions (Dauernymphen in German) or for dispersal (Wandernymphen). In the latter, the deutonymphs attach to some larger animal by adhesive anal pedicels. The normal, relatively light, infestation is illustrated in KRANTZ (1978 : 64), but that reported below is massive in the extreme.

It concerns a small lizard, Lampropholis delicata (De Vis) (Lacertilia : Scincidae) (Fig. 1), covered over the whole dorsum, sides, limbs and tail by so many hundreds of deutonymphal Uropodina that it was found moribund (Mt Molloy, Queensland, April 1978, F. LITTLE). I thank Dr Valerie DAVIES, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, for the chance to make this report, and Misses Cobie RUDD and Robyn WILSON for the plates.

Genus Uroactinia Sellnick


Uroactinia sp. (Figs. 1-16)

Deutonymph (phoretic) : Terminology largely after EVANS and TILL (1965). Capitulum concealed in camerostome (Fig. 10) between vertex of idiosoma and basal segments of legs I. Basis (Fig. 5) with setae c barbulate; deutosternum with at least two rows of frank, multiple denticles. Hypostome with setae in two longitudinal rows (KRANTZ, 1978), $h_1 = h_2$, but thicker basally and less barbulate, $h_3$ longer; epipharynx (Fig. 9) complex; with pair of serrate...
structures internally (Fig. 6); cornicles dentate. Epistome (Fig. 8) truncate, with spicules apically and dendritic pattern submarginally. Palpi (Figs. 11-12) with "Fuscuropoda-type" setation (Evans, 1963, 1964), i.e. 2.5.5.14 (including two dorsodistal tibial rods); trochanter with terminal rods, claw bifid. Chelicerae (Fig. 4) long, attenuate; middle segment with more distal articulation ventral, shaft striate at midlength, fixed digit with Actinia-like process distally.

Idiosoma 680-770 μm long, 550-625 μm wide; ovate, with slight vertical prominence. Dorsum (Fig. 2) in form of upturned bowl with narrow rim; shield apparently entire, without any marginal component, with numerous short, vaguely paired setae and four pairs of complex pores submarginally.

Venter flat (Fig. 3). Tritosternum (Fig. 7) hidden by coxae I, base armed laterally, laciniae three, ciliated. Sternomagenital shield with small triangular projection anteromedially; with eight pairs of setae and about six pairs of pores (one lyriform and one punctae in anterolateral angles etc.). Ventrianal shield with slight anteromedian prominence, with six pairs of setae (posteriormost the strongest) and about five pairs of pores (one lyriform, one complex and one punctate in anterolateral angles etc.). Analia with two shields each bearing two setae and two pores, anus provided with hyaline adhesive pedicel. Foveae for legs IV complex, with three pairs of pores; those for legs I-III fused into peritrematal shields, with two pairs of pores at midlength and posterior spine; peritremes with short posterior extension and reaching forward in sinuous course to level of distal margins of trochanters I. Ventral cuticle with about 14 pairs of short setae.

Legs stout, retractable into foveae. Coxae I (Figs. 10, 13) armed both ventro- and dorsally; trochanters I (Fig. 10) armed internally and with ventrodistant flap; all femora with longitudinal ventral flap, that on I (Fig. 14) irregularly dentate, those on II-IV (Fig. 16) smooth; tarsi I (Fig. 13) tactile. Setation (Fig. 13-16) after Evans (1969, 1972): coxae 2.2.2.1; trochanters 4.4.4.4; femora I 1-4/3-1, II 1-4/2-1, III 1-3/1-1, IV 1-4/1-1; genua I 1-2/1.2/1-1; II 1-2/0.2/1-1; III-IV 1-2/0.2/0-1; tibiae 1-1/1.2/1-1; tarsi -18.18.18 (av. on II-IV feathered). All tarsi with caruncle and two claws.

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Fig. 1. — Uroactinia sp. — Massive infestation of lizard (Lampropholis delicata, 83 mm long) by deutonymphs. Ventral view.
**Fig. 2-3.** *Uroactinia* sp. Idiosoma in dorsal and ventral views (scales = 100 μm).

- **Notes:** The indices to Series 16, 18, 19 and 21 provide the key to the maze that is *Acarologie*. They list *Uroactinia* from most land masses, the major entries being HIRSCHMANN and ZIRNGIEBL-NICOL (1964, classification and diagnosis of genus; 1969a, revision of genus; 1969b, illustration of four known species; 1974, critique), ZIRNGIEBL-NICOL (1973, description of above four species) and HIRSCHMANN and HUTU (1974, geographical distribution). These make it clear that some of the many nominal species are inadequately described by modern standards, that some based on immatures may be synonyms of others based on adults, that the fauna is imperfectly sampled etc. In these circumstances, I have described my specimens fully, but prefer to place them neither in a known species nor in a new one.

Since writing this, my library has received Series 26 of *Acarologie* (but not 22-25); these contain further references to *Uroactinia*.

**REFERENCES**


Fig. 4-12. — *Uroactinia* sp. 4) Chelicera in dorsal view; 5) Basis capituli in ventral view; 6) One of two serrate structures within basis capituli; 7) Tritosternum; 8) Epistome; 9) Epipharynx; 10) Coxae-trochanters I showing extent to which capitulum (note tips of palpi) and tritosternum are hidden; 11-12) Palpi in external and internal views.
Fig. 13-16. — *Uroactinia* sp. 13) Leg I in posterodorsal view; 14) Femur-tarsus I in anteroventral view; 15-16) Femur-tarsus IV in posterodorsal and anteroventral views.


Paru en octobre 1981.

Corrigenda

Acarologia, 20: 513 (column 2, footnote relevant to P. thymanzae is 20).

N. Z. Jl Zool., 7: 295 (column 2, line 9, for J5 read J5; before Type Data add Leg setation holotrichous, with one exception: genu IV with pl added, predicting state in adult. Femur II without ventral prominence); 297 (Please note: The specimens listed under Other Material of O. scincorum were clearly stated not to form part of the type series in the original ms and should be so treated now, see I.C.Z.N., Art. 72 (b). They are not labelled as types.).