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 2020 (Volume 60): 450 €
http://www1.montpellier.inra.fr/CBGP/acarologia/subscribe.php
Previous volumes (2010-2018): 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)

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.
THE GENUS SCHOUTEDENICHIA IN S.E. ASIA
(ACARINA, TROMBICULIDAE)

BY

Robert Domrow.

(Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur 1).

SUMMARY

Schoutedenichia bisetosa n. sp. is described and figured from Rattus mulleri and R. sабanu from Malaya. New records and figures are given for S. centalkwangtunga from South Vietnam. A key to the five Asian species of Schoutedenichia is provided. New synonymy: Schoutedenichia alongensis Schluger, 1960 = Schoutedenichia centalkwangtunga (Mo et al., 1959).

The trombiculine genus Schoutedenichia Jadin and Vercammen-Grandjean is essentially African, but three species were recognized from Asia by AUDY (1956). Two of these (S. jubbulporensis and S. nausheraensis) were described from India by Womersley (1952) while only S. vercammeni Audy is from S. E. Asia (Malaya). A second S. E. Asian species has since been described independently from the Chinese province of Kwang-tung and the adjoining North Vietnam by Chinese and Russian workers (Mo et al., 1959; Schluger, in Schluger et al., 1960).

It is the purpose of this note to describe a third new S. E. Asian species since taken on two species of Rattus in Malaya, and to present new records and figures for S. centalkwangtunga Mo et al. An excellent description and figures of S. vercammeni already exist (Audy, 1956), and Vercammen-Grandjean (1958) has also figured in detail the three species discussed by Audy. Diagnoses are given for all five Asian species in the form of a short key, extended from that of Audy. For the present, I follow Vercammen-Grandjean (1960) in accepting Schoutedenichia as a full genus among the trombiculines, but note that the tarsal "stumps" of the nymphs are also typical of the Gahriepliinae.

KEY TO ASIAN SPECIES OF Schoutedenichia.

1. Coxa III with only one seta.............................................................. 2
   Coxa III with more than one seta............................................... 4

1. On half-time loan from the Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Brisbane, to participate in a project "Bionomics of Oriental-Australasian acarine vectors" sponsored by the George Williams Hooper Foundation (University of California Medical Center), and supported by U.S. Public Health Service Grant E-3793.

Figs. 1-10. — Schoutedenichia centralkwangtunga (Mo et al.).

2. Setae on palpal femur and genu both branched; DS 38 in number.  *jubbulporensis*.
Setae on palpal femur and genu both nude; DS 48 or more.  

3. DS 48-60; scutum small, with PW 53-65 μ.  *centralkwangtunga*.
DS 72; scutum large, with PW 80 μ.  *vercammeni*.

4. Coxa III with two setae.  *bisetosa*.
Coxa III with three setae.  *nausheraensis*.

**Schoutedenichia centralkwangtunga** (Mo, Chen, Ho and Li, 1959), n. comb.
Figs. 1-10.

_Euschongastia centralkwangtunga_ Mo, Chen, Ho and Li, 1959, _Acta ent. sin._, 9 : 255.
Figs. 17-24. From _Suncus murinus_.

Fig. 12. New synonymy. From _Rattus edwardsi_.

I had already had this species figured as distinct from the other S. E. Asian species before seeing the papers of Mo _et al._ and Schlüger _et al._. The text is therefore now confined to some supplementary illustrations and detailed standard data.

**Standard data in micra of larval scutum of S. centralkwangtunga Mo _et al._**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AW</th>
<th>PW</th>
<th>SB</th>
<th>ASB</th>
<th>PSB</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>AP</th>
<th>AM</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>PL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Material examined._ Two larvae from the type host, a shrew, _Suncus murinus_ (Soricidae), Saigon, South Vietnam, 27-V-1960, L. W. Quate. Thus all known records are from Vietnam and the bordering Chinese province of Kwang-tung.

**Schoutedenichia vercammeni** Audy.

_Schoutedenichia vercammeni_ Audy, 1956, _Bull. Raffles Mus._, 28 : 82. Fig. 1.

_Schoutedenichia (Schoutedenichia) vercammeni_, Vercammen-Grandejean, 1958, _Ann. Mus. roy. Congo Belge. (Zool.)_, 65 : 64. Fig. 31.

_Notes._ This species was described from a single specimen (which I have not seen) from _Rattus sabanus_, Bukit Lagong, Kepong, Selangor, Malaya.

**Schoutedenichia bisetosa** n. sp.  Figs. 11-19.


(Natural History), London; paratypes in U.S. National Museum, Washington; Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton; and both my laboratories.


![Diagram of Schoutedenischia bisetosa n. sp.](image)

**Figs. 11-19. — Schoutedenischia bisetosa n. sp.**


**Body setation.** — Dorsal setae short and stout, with weak barbules, arranged 4.12.10.8.8.4. Humeral setae paired, 19 μ long; DS 17 μ long; CS 16 μ long. Ventral setae about 30 in number, those near anus 13 μ long. Sternal setae 2+2.

*Scutum* transverse, with anterior margin slightly concave, but lateral and posterior margins shallowly convex. Surface punctate. Scutal setae short, particularly AL, and slightly barbed along shaft. PL>AM>AL. Sensillary bases fairly
wide apart, slightly nearer to level of PL than that of AL. Eyes not clear, but possibly i+i.

Gnathosoma. — Galeal setae nude. Chelicerae with usual tricuspid cap, but apparently without any other armature. Apart from the tarsala, the palpal formula is b.n.b.n.b.4b. Genual seta very short. Subterminala absent. Palpal claw 3-pronged.

Legs all 7-segmented. Coxal formula r.r.z. Specialized setation as follows.

- Tarsus I with pretarsala, subterminala, parasubterminala, tarsala and microtarsala; tibia I with two tibialae and microtibialae; genu I with two genualae and microgenualae. Tarsus II with pretarsala, tarsala and microtarsala; tibia II with two tibialae; genu II with genualae. Genu III with genuala. Tibiala III absent.

Standard data in micra of larval scutum of S. bissetosa n. sp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AW</th>
<th>PW</th>
<th>SB</th>
<th>ASB</th>
<th>PSB</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>AP</th>
<th>AM</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>PL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The pencilled drafts of the illustrations were prepared under my supervision by Mr. Koong Yue Cheong, while the materials were screened by Mr. M. NadchatraI. I am most grateful to them both, and to Miss C. Especkerman, who has typed my manuscript. Materials from Laos and Vietnam were taken by a joint team from the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, and the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, through the courtesy of officers of the U. S. Operations Mission (particularly Drs. J. Cool and A. Nihoff), and the Office of the Surgeon-General, Washington. I trust that these acknowledgements will serve for a series of papers in preparation on Oriental-Australasian mites.

REFERENCES


