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.
New data on the Philippine oribatid mite fauna, with a contribution to knowledge of the genus *Drymobatoides* (Acari, Oribatida, Mochlozetidae)

Sergey G. Ermilov and Leonila Corpuz-Raros

(Received 21 August 2016; accepted 12 September 2016; published online 07 April 2017; edited by Ekaterina Sidorchuk)

**Abstract** — A list of identified oribatid mite taxa (Acari, Oribatida) from Capual, Luzon, Mindanao, Polillo, Samal and Samar Islands of the Philippines, including 54 species from 46 genera and 26 families, is presented; of these, 19 species, four genera and one family are recorded in this country for the first time. A new generic diagnosis for *Drymobatoides* (Mochlozetidae) is proposed. The taxonomic status of the mochlozetid genus *Rykella* is discussed, resulting in the proposal that *Drymobatoides* Jacot, 1936 is a senior subjective synonym of *Rykella* Balogh, 1962 (**n. syn.**) and in the following reassignments from *Rykella*: *D. asiaticus* Yamamoto and Aoki, 2000 **n. comb.**, *D. clamellatus* Berlese, 1916 **n. comb.**, *D. insignis* Balogh, 1962 **n. comb.**. A new species of *Drymobatoides* from the Philippines is described; *D. boronganensis* **n. sp.** differs from *D. malabaricus* (Clement and Haq, 1982) by the morphology of rostral, lamellar and bothridial setae, the length of the interlamellar seta, and the presence of a ventrodistal rectangular incision on leg femur II. An identification key to the seven known species of *Drymobatoides* is provided.

**Keywords** — Mites; fauna; list of taxa; record; systematics; new species; generic diagnosis; new synonym; new combination; key; Oriental region

**Zoobank** — DE80D472-5B83-4465-B244-6E7639ABC77C

**Introduction**

This work is the final report for our study of the Philippine oribatid mites (Acari, Oribatida) based on a random set of previously unstudied materials, which were received in 2016 from the collections of the Museum of Natural History (University of the Philippines Los Baños). These materials come from the Capual, Luzon, Mindanao, Polillo, Samal and Samar Islands, where oribatids are insufficiently studied (e.g. Corpuz-Raros 1979, 2000, 2014; Corpuz-Raros and Grüežo 2005, 2011). Our primary goal is to present a list and new findings of identified oribatid taxa except Carabodidae, Microzetidae, Oppiidae, Rhynchoribatidae and Galumnidae – data on these families were presented earlier (e.g. Ermilov and Corpuz-Raros 2016a-c).

A second goal is to describe and illustrate a new Philippine species of the genus *Drymobatoides* Jacot, 1936 of the family Mochlozetidae (see Norton and Behan-Pelletier 2009; Schatz *et al.* 2011) – *D. boronganensis* **n. sp.** – and to use this opportunity to re-diagnose the genus and assess its relationship with...

Drymobatoides was proposed by Jacot (1936) with Drymobatoides mauritius Jacot, 1936 as type species. Currently it comprises three paleotropical species (Subías 2004, updated 2016), including the type species of its two generic synonyms (=Pelokylla Clement and Haq, 1982, =Seychellozetes Mahunka, 1984). Below we explain why we consider the paleotropical genus Rykella to be yet another junior synonym, and provide an identification key to the now seven known species of Drymobatoides.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material — Reported mites were collected from the following sites in the Philippines (extracted from samples by means of Berlese funnel extraction):

**Polillo Island**, Quezon Province, Polillo Municipality: 3596 (this code - hereinafter - to link specimens with data in the Museum of Natural History, University of the Philippines Los Baños); 3596 – Barangay Burdeos, 16.II.2007 (O.L. Eusebio), from sample of bamboo litter near entrance to Mapanghe cave; 5383 – Sibulan watershed, 27.IX.2003 (I.L. Lit, Jr. and O.L. Eusebio), from sample of decaying log; 5384 – Sibulan watershed, 27.IX.2003 (I.L. Lit, Jr. and O.L. Eusebio), from sample of moss; IL – Sitio Abakahan, Barangay Panukulan, 21.X.2006 (A.A. Caprichio), from sample of litter (habitat type not provided by collector); Pol – Barangay Pinaglubayan, 7-12.V.2007 (I.L. Lit Jr. et al.), from litter sample from old growth forest.


**Samar Island** off Mindanao Island, Davao del Norte Province: 5741 – Pearl Farm Resort, Davao City, at sea level, 17.V.2009 (W.Sm. Gruèzo et al.), from sample of litter and soil taken from base of low limestone hill with coco palms and typical beach plants, about 10 m from shoreline.


Methods — Specimens were mounted in lactic acid on temporary cavity slides for measurement and illustration. The body length was measured in lateral view, from the tip of the rostrum to the posterior edge of the ventral plate. Notogastral width refers to the maximum width in dorsal aspect. Lengths of body setae were measured in lateral aspect. All body measurements are presented in micrometers. Formulas for leg setation are given in parentheses according to the sequence trochanter-femur-genu-tibia-tarsus (famulus included). Formulas for leg solenidia are given in square brackets according to the sequence genu-tibia-tarsus.

Morphological terminology used in this paper follows that of F. Grandjean: see Travé and Vachon (1975) for general references, Norton (1977) for leg setal nomenclature, and Norton and Behan-Pelletier (2009), for overview.

Drawings were made with a camera lucida using a Carl Zeiss transmission light microscope "Axioskop-2 Plus".

List of identified taxa

This list indicates the specific localities where orbibatid mites were collected, and notes new records and general known distribution (mostly from Subías (2004, updated 2016)). Data on ptyctimous mites, Carabodidae, Microzetidae, Oppiidae, Rhynchoribatidae and Galumnidae and also well as taxa that are not identified are not included in list. All specimens are deposited in the collection of the Tyumen State University Museum of Zoology, Tyumen, Russia. References for original descriptions of species are not presented in the "References" section.

Hypochthoniidae

Lohmanniidae

Trhypochthoniidae

Malaconothridae


Nanhermanniidae


Hermanniellidae

Plasmobatidae

Astegistidae

Gustaviidae – First record of the family in the Philippines

Peloppiidae

Zetorchestidae

Eremulidae

Damaeolidae

Eremobellidae

Basilobelbidae

Suctobelbidae

Oxyameridae

Tectocepheidae

Microtegeidae

Scheloribatidae

Scheloribates praeincisus (Berlese, 1910). Localities: 3596, 5584, 5611, 5621, 5625, 5741, 5757, 5762, 1S. Distribution: Tropical and southern Holarctic regions.

Tuberemaeus perforatus (Willmann, 1931). Localities: 5189, 5466, 5525, 5584, 5621, 5625, 5741, 5757, 5762, 1S. Distribution: Oriental and Australian regions.

Mochlozetidae


Haplozetidae


Oripodidae


Punctoribatidae


Lamellobates molecula (Berlese, 1916). Localities: 5383, 1S. Distribution: Tropical and Subtropical regions.

Parakalummidae


Galumnellidae


Earlier, several lists on oribatid taxa from different Islands of the Philippines were presented (e.g. Corpuz-Raros 1979; 1992; Corpuz-Raros and Raros 1999; Corpuz-Raros and Gruèzo 2005, 2009; Ermilov and Corpuz-Raros 2015). In the course of our taxonomic identification of new materials from the Capual, Luzon, Mindanao, Polillo, Samal and Samar Islands we found 54 species from 46 genera and 26 families. Of these, one species is new to science; 19 species, four genera (Gustavia, Drymobatoides, Acutozetes, Trypogalumnella) and one family (Gustaviidae) are recorded in the Philippines for the first time.

Drymobatoides – NEW DIAGNOSIS AND SYNONYMY WITH Rykella

Genus Drymobatoides Jacot, 1936

Type species: Drymobatoides mauritius Jacot, 1936, p. 397

Adult — Mochlozetidae (Grandjean 1960; Norton and Behan-Pelletier 2009). Large mites, length: 737 – 1330. Integument without ornamentation. Rostrum rounded. Lamella well-developed, cusp absent or present, minute, truncate or with lateral tooth. Translamella absent. Sublamella present. Prolamella absent. Tutorium linear. Rostral, lamellar, interlamellar and bothridial setae long (but lengths of ro, le and in are unknown (broken) in Drymobatoides insignis (Balogh, 1962)), setiform, barbed or unilaterally ciliate, rarely smooth, ro distanced from end of tutorium. Pedotecta I and
II represented by small lamina. Porose areas $Al$, $Am$ and $Ah$ present, $Ad$ absent. Anterior margin of notogaster complete mediially, posterior margin rounded. Pteromorph well-developed, immovable (see Remarks section below). Dorsothrama and pleurothrama present. Notogaster with numerous (about 20-50 pairs) small, rounded porose areas. Ten pairs of notogastral setae represented only by alveoli. Axillary saccula on subcapitulum absent. Subcapitular setae long, setiform. Discidium and circumpedal carina present, custudium usually present. Typical epimeral setal formula: 3-1-3-[2].

Four, five or six pairs of genital, one pair of aggenital, two pairs of anal and three pairs of adanal setae, $ad_j$ in postanal position. Adanal lyriformis located close to anal plate, paraanal. Marginoventral porose area band present. Porose area on leg femora and trochanters III and IV well visible, and absent from postero-ventral part of leg tarsi and antero-ventral part of leg tibiae. Tarsus I with 20 setae (including $l''$ and $v'$). Sexual dimorphism absent.

Juvenile instars — Unknown.

Remarks — Based on data from Mahunka (1994), Seychellozetes benoiti Mahunka, 1984 has movable pteromorph. We could not study the type material of this species, but in Mahunka’s original figure (Fig. 17, p. 675), the supposed hinge follows the line of the ventral plate exactly, and we consider-believe that he confused the lines and was wrong in the observation. This has happened before. For example (pers. com. from Prof. Dr. Roy A. Norton), the mochlozetid genus Uracrobates Balogh and Mahunka, 1967 was originally described as having movable pteromorph and was included in Haplozetidae by Balogh and Mahunka (1967). It became clear that they had made an error in observation, regarding the pteromorph. Mahunka (1988) re-illustrated the type species ($Uracrobates magniporus$ Balogh and Mahunka, 1967), showing clearly the absence of a ‘hinge’; he did not specifically state that the pteromorph was immovable, but it is implied. And in Balogh and Balogh 2002 (part 1, p. 300-301) the type species is clearly keyed in a group that is characterized by immovable pteromorph. So, in the case of $Uracrobates$ both original authors indirectly tell us that there was an original error, even if that word was not used. We suspect that the same is true of $S. benoiti$.

**Taxonomic status of Rykella Balogh, 1962**

Balogh (1962) proposed the genus Rykella with Rykella insignis Balogh, 1962 from Central Africa as type species. Later, Clement and Haq (1982) proposed the genus Pelokylla with Pelokylla malabaricus Clement and Haq, 1982 from India, and Mahunka (1984) described Seychellozetes with Seychellozetes benoiti Mahunka, 1984 from the Seychelles. These three genera are morphologically similar to each other and to Dromobatoïdës, differing mainly by the number of genital setae (six pairs in Rykella, five pairs in Pelokylla and four pairs in Seychellozetes and Dromobatoïdës). Balogh and Balogh (1992) proposed that Pelokylla and Seychellozetes are junior subjective synonyms of Dromobatoïdës without explanation, but they supported the taxonomic independence of Rykella, possibly because of the presence of well-developed lamellar cusps in Rykella (vs. absent in Dromobatoïdës) (Mahunka 1984). However, Pelokylla malabaricus (see Clement and Haq 1982) and D. boronganensis n. sp. (see below) also have lamellar cusps as in Rykella species. Therefore, if Dromobatoïdës includes species with four and five pairs of genital setae and some species of this genus have lamellar cusps, then in the absence of other distinguishing features the number of genital setae (six pairs) and the presence of lamellar cusps in Rykella are best regarded as species traits. Since Rykella species match all other traits of Dromobatoïdës, we propose that Rykella Balogh, 1962 is a junior subjective synonym of Dromobatoïdës Jacot, 1936 (n. syn.). Hence, the known representatives of Rykella should be recombined in Dromobatoïdës: D. asiaticus (Yamamoto and Aoki, 2000) n. comb., D. clamellatus (Berlese, 1916) n. comb., D. insignis (Balogh, 1962) n. comb.

**Dromobatoïdës boronganensis n. sp.**

*(Figures 1-5)*

Zoobank: 18EAFC6B-2EB0-4370-AAC6-4C85411E62C7

Diagnosis — Body size: 664 – 747 × 514 – 564. Rostral and lamellar setae setiform, densely ciliate unilaterally. Interlamellar seta setiform, sparsely...
barbed. Bothridial seta setiform, with strong cilia unilaterally and several indistinct barbs on opposite side. About 45 pairs of notogastral porose areas. Epimeral setae setiform, slightly barbed, 1a, 2a, 3a and 4c shorter than other setae. Custodium present, curved laterally. Five pairs of genital setae. Marginoventral porose areas numerous. Leg femur II with rectangular emargination (em) ventrodistally.

Measurements — Body length: 713 (holotype: male), 664 – 747 (four paratypes: three females and one male); notogaster width: 547 (holotype), 514 – 564 (four paratypes).

Integument (Fig. 3) — Body color light brown to dark brown. Surface microporose, lateral side of prodorsum densely microgranulate (diameter of granule up to 1) and tuberculate (diameter of tubercle up to 4).

Prodorsum (Figs 1, 3A) — Rostrum rounded. Lamella (lam) longer than half of prodorsum, with minute, distally truncate cusp. Sublamella (slam) shorter than half of lamella, very thin. Sublamellar porose area oval (Al, 20 × 12 – 16). Tutorium (tu) well-developed. Rostral (ro, 61 – 65) and lamellar (le, 98 – 102) setae setiform, densely ciliate unilaterally. Interlamellar seta (in, 217 – 233) setiform,
sparsely barbed, thicker than \( ro \) and \( le \). Exobothridial seta (\( ex \), 12 – 16) setiform, thin, indistinctly barbed. Bothridial seta (\( bs \), 217 – 233) setiform, with strong cilia unilaterally and several indistinct barbs on opposite side. Dorsophragma (\( D \)) elongated longitudinally.

Notogaster (Figs 1, 3) — Pteromorph broadly rounded laterally. About 45 pairs of porose areas small, rounded (diameter of area up to 12). All lyrifissures (\( ia, im, ip, ips, ih \)) and opisthontotal gland opening (\( gla \)) clearly visible.

Gnathosoma (Figs 2, 4) — Subcapitulum longer than wide (159 – 168 \( \times \) 143 – 147). Three pairs of subcapitular setae setiform, \( h \) (53 – 61) longer than \( m \) (45 – 53) and \( a \) (32 – 36), \( h \) and \( m \) distinctly barbed, \( a \) sparsely and indistinctly barbed. Two pairs of adoral setae (\( or_1, or_2 \), 16) thickened, heavily ciliate. Palp (90) with formula 0-2-1-3-9(\(+\omega\)). Chelicera (176 – 184) with two setiform setae, \( cha \) (57 – 61) ciliate unilaterally, \( chb \) (28 – 32) heavily ciliate.

Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions (Figs 1, 3A) — Epimeral setal formula: 3-1-3-3. All setae setiform, slightly barbed, \( 1a, 2a, 3a \) and \( 4c \) (49 – 53) shorter than other setae (53 – 57). Humeral porose
FIGURE 3: Drymobatoides boronganensis n. sp.: A – lateral view (legs not illustrated), msig – muscle sigillae; B – posterior view. Scale bars 100 μm.
areas well separated, \( Am \) diffuse, elongate oval, \( Ah \) oval, with distinct border. Custodium (\( cus \)) present, minute, curved laterally. Discidium (\( dis \)) triangular, bears seta \( 4c \). Circumpedal carina (\( cp \)) connected to \( cus \).

Anogenital region (Figs 2, 3B) — Five pairs of genital (\( g_1-g_5, 16 \)), one pair of aggenital (\( ag, 20 \)), two pairs of anal (\( an_1, an_2, 20 \)) and three pairs of analanal (\( ad_1-ad_3, 20 \)) setae setiform, thin, indistinctly barbed. Adanal lyrifissure (\( iad \)) well visible. Seta \( ad_1 \) postanal, \( ad_2 \) in lateral position, \( ad_3 \) inserted anterior or anterolateral to \( iad \). Marginoventral porose areas (\( Amar \)) numerous, rounded, oval or oblong.

Legs (Fig. 5) — Median claw sparsely serrate dorsally, laterals heavily serrate dorsally. Femur II with rectangular emargination (\( em \)) ventrodistally. Formulas of leg setation and solenidia: I (1-5-3-4-20) [1-2-2], II (1-5-3-4-15) [1-1-2], III (2-3-1-3-15) [1-1-0], IV (1-2-2-3-12) [0-1-0]; homology of setae and solenidia indicated in Table 1. Solenidion \( \omega_1 \) on tarsus I, \( \omega_1 \) and \( \omega_2 \) on tarsus II and \( \sigma \) on genu III distally blunt, other solenidia longer, pointed.

Material examined — Holotype (male) and two paratypes (one female and one male): 5492 – Philippines, Samar Island, Eastern Samar Province, Sitio South Kamparema, Barangay Benowangan, Borongan Municipality, 17.VII.2003 (W.Sm. Gruèzo), from sample of secondary forest litter. Two paratypes (both females): 5639 – Luzon Island, Camarines Sur Province, Mt. Isarog, Barangay Panicuason, Naga City, 1.XI.2004 (D. General), from leaf litter in secondary forest.

Type deposition — The holotype (alcohol) is deposited in the collection of the Senckenberg Institute, Görlitz, Germany; one paratype (alcohol) in the collection of the Museum of Natural History (University of the Philippines Los Baños), three paratypes (alcohol) are in the collection of the Tyumen State University Museum of Zoology, Tyumen, Russia.

Etymology — The specific name \( boronganensis \) refers to the Philippine Municipality, Borongan (Eastern Samar Province, Samar Island), where the holotype and some paratypes were collected.

Remarks — \textit{Drymobatoides boronganensis n. sp.} is morphologically most similar to \textit{D. malabaricus} (Clement and Haq, 1982) from India in body size (about 700) and in having five pairs of genital setae.
FIGURE 5: Drymobatoides boronganensis n. sp.: A – leg I, right, antiaxial view (solenidia σ and φ₁ broken); B – leg I, without trochanter, right, antiaxial view; C – trochanter, femur and genu of leg III, left, antiaxial view; D – trochanter, femur and genu of leg IV, left, antiaxial view. Scale bar 50 µm.
TABLE 1: Leg setation and solenidia of adult Drymobatoides boronganensis n. sp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leg</th>
<th>Tr</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Ge</th>
<th>Ti</th>
<th>Ta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>v'</td>
<td>d, (l), bv'', v''</td>
<td>(l), v', σ</td>
<td>(l), (v), φ_1, φ_2</td>
<td>(ft), (tc), (it), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), v', (pl), l'', ɛ, ω_1, ω_2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>v'</td>
<td>d, l', bv'', v''</td>
<td>(l), v', σ</td>
<td>(l), (v), φ</td>
<td>(ft), (tc), (it), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), ω_1, ω_2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>l', v'</td>
<td>d, l', ev'</td>
<td>l', σ</td>
<td>l', (v), φ</td>
<td>(ft), (tc), (it), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>v'</td>
<td>d, ev'</td>
<td>d, l'</td>
<td>l', (v), φ</td>
<td>ft'', (tc), (it), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Roman letters refer to normal setae, Greek letters to solenidia (except ɛ = famulus). Single prime (') marks setae on the anterior and double prime ('') setae on the posterior side of a given leg segment. Parentheses refer to a pair of setae. Tr – trochanter, Fe – femur, Ge – genu, Ti – Tibia, Ta – tarsus.

However, the new species differs from the latter by the rostral, lamellar and bothridial setae being ciliate unilaterally (vs. barbed completely), by the interlamellar seta being two times the length of the lamellar seta (vs. 1.4 times), and by the presence of a ventrodistal rectangular emargination on leg femur II (vs. emargination absent).

**Key to known species of Drymobatoides**

1. Genital plate with four setae ........................................... 2
   — Genital plate with five or six setae ................................ 3

2. Interlamellar seta longer than lamellar seta; body length: 850 – 988 × 672 – 735 .......................................................... D. benoiti (Mahunka, 1984). Distribution: Seychelles
   — Interlamellar and lamellar setae similar in length; body length: 1310 .......................................................... D. mauritius (Jacot, 1936). Distribution: Mauritius

3. Genital plate with five setae ........................................... 4
   — Genital plate with six setae ........................................... 5

4. Interlamellar seta not shorter than length of prodorsum, two times the length of lamellar seta; leg tarsus II with rectangular incision ventrally; body length: 664 – 747 × 514 – 564 .................................................. D. boronganensis n. sp.
   Distribution: Philippines
   — Interlamellar seta shorter than length of prodorsum, 1.4 times the length of lamellar seta; ventro-anterior part of leg tarsus II rounded; body length: 737 – 767 × 565 – 646 ........................................ D. malabaricus (Clement and Haq, 1982). Distribution: India

5. Lamellar cusp with lateral tooth; body length: 1222 – 1330 × 1080 – 1114 ........................................ D. insignis (Balogh, 1962). Distribution: Ethiopia
   — Lamellar cusp truncate, without lateral tooth ... 6

   — Bothridial seta without clear barbs; interlamellar and lamellar setae similar in length; body length: 750 × 650 ...................................... D. elamellatus (Berlese, 1916) (see also Mahunka 1994). Distribution: Ethiopian region

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We cordially thank Prof. Dr. Roy A. Norton (State University of New York, Syracuse, U.S.A.) for his thorough review of this manuscript and many valuable suggestions (especially on movability of pteromorph in Seychellozetes benoiti Mahunka, 1984 and Uracrobates Balogh and Mahunka 1967); Dr. W.Sm. Gruézo, D. General, R.C. Garcia, I.L. Lit, Jr. and O.L. Eusebio (College of Arts and Sciences and Museum of Natural History, University of the Philippines Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines) for collecting extensive litter and soil samples including material used in this study; and Mr. Jeremy Naredo (Museum of Natural History, University of the Philippines Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines) for facilitating transmittal of the specimens, together with other oribatids, to Russia. This project
was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (project 14-14-01134).

REFERENCES


COPYRIGHT

Ermilov S.G. and Corpuz-Raros L. Acarologia is under free license. This open-access article is 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.