

Zeitschrift: Archives des sciences et compte rendu des séances de la Société
Herausgeber: Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève
Band: 56 (2003)
Heft: 2

Artikel: On caligonellid mites from Turkey (Acari, Caligonellidae)
Autor: Doan, Salih
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-740431>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

Download PDF: 02.05.2026

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

ON CALIGONELLID MITES FROM TURKEY (ACARI: CALIGONELLIDAE)

BY

Salih DOĞAN

(Ms. reçu le 24.11.2003, accepté le 28.11.2003)

ABSTRACT

On Caligonellid mites from Turkey (Acari: Caligonellidae). - A new caligonellid mite, *Molothrognathus kamili* is described and illustrated from Turkey. Turkish *Molothrognathus* species has been reviewed and *Molothrognathus artvinensis* Koç & Ayyıldız 1997 **syn. nov.** has been given as a junior synonym of *Molothrognathus venusta* (Khaustov & Kuznetsov, 1997) **comb. nov.** Two caligonellid species, *Molothrognathus crucis* Summers & Schlinger, 1955 and *Neognathus spectabilis* (Summers & Schlinger, 1955), are newly recorded from Turkey and re-described. *Neognathus terrestris* (Summers & Schlinger, 1955) and *Caligonella humilis* (Koch, 1838) are recorded from new localities. A key to the known genera of Caligonellidae from Turkey is included.

Key-words: Acari, Caligonellidae, *Caligonella*, *Molothrognathus*, *Neognathus*, new species, new records, Turkey.

INTRODUCTION

These free living predatory mites often live on tree bark, litter, soil moss, storehouse and bird's nest. They are feeding on small arthropods and worldwide distributions (SUMMERS & SCHLINGER, 1955; MEYER & UECKERMANN, 1989; FAN, 2000). In Turkey two caligonellid species have been described recently. During my studies on caligonellid mites in Turkey, I found that *Molothrognathus artvinensis* Koç & Ayyıldız 1997 **syn. nov.** is a junior synonym of *Molothrognathus venusta* (Khaustov & Kuznetsov, 1997) **comb. nov.** I describe a new species from Turkey, report two species from Turkey for the first time, provide diagnostic characters for each genera of Turkish Caligonellidae, give distributions for each species, and also give a key to the genera of Turkish Caligonellidae. Terminology follows those of KETHLEY (1990) and GRANDJEAN (1944). All measurements are given in micrometers (μm). Types and examined specimens are deposited in the Zoological Museum of Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey.

Key to the genera of Turkish Caligonellidae

- 1 Peritremes on laterobasal margins of stylophore, W-shaped . *Neognathus* Willmann
- Peritremes not on laterobasal margins of stylophore, not W-shaped 2
- 2 Peritremes emerging anteriorly on stylophore *Caligonella* Berlese
- Peritremes emerging medially on stylophore, immediately behind the stylet bases *Molothrognathus* Summers & Schlinger

Caligonella Berlese

Type species - *Stigmaeus humilis* Koch, 1838.

This genus has the following diagnostic characters: Dorsal shields absent or present; two eyes on each side on dorsum, peritremes originate on anterior tip of stylophore and terminate on its dorsal surface. This genus comprises six species worldwide. In Turkey, only one species, *Caligonella humilis* (KOCH, 1838) is reported by KOÇ AND AYYILDIZ (1996).

Caligonella humilis (Koch)

Examined materials - Three females from soil under *Populus* sp., Gelinkaya, Ilıca, Erzurum, 30. X. 1999; one female from soil under *Juniperus* sp., Maden Köprübaşı, Pazaryolu, Erzurum, 30. X. 1999; two females from moss, Yukarı Parmaksız, Hınıs, Herzurum, 19. V. 2000; one female from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Çat, Erzurum, 27. V. 2000; five females from moss, Karayazı, Erzurum, 08.VI. 2000; five females from moss, Yeniköy, Karayazı, 08. VI. 2000; ten females from litter under a mixed forest, Allahuekber Mountain, Şenkaya, Erzurum, 21. VIII. 2000; three females from litter under *Alnus* sp., Maçka, Trabzon, 21. VIII. 2000; two females from moss, Üzümlü, Erzincan, 28. X. 2000; eight females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Bardakçı Village, Çat, Erzurum, 02. V. 2001; ten females from litter under *Salix* sp., Hınıs, Erzurum, 04. VI. 2001; twenty two females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Kiremitlik Tabya Atatürk Forest, Erzurum, 19. V. 2001; sixteen females from moss and litter under *Pinus* sp., Akdag Mountain, Olur, Erzurum, 15. VI. 2001; four females from moss, Dumanlı Forest, Erzincan, 05. VII. 2001; five females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Dumanlı Forest, Refahiye, Erzincan, 05. VII. 2001; twelve females from soil under *Pinus sylvestris*, Uzundere, Erzurum, 05. VII. 2001; thirty females from soil under *Astragalus* sp., Ovaköy, Pasinler, Erzurum 12. VII. 2001; eight females from soil in the nest of a wild animal, Bardakçı Village, Çat, Erzurum, 12. VII. 2001; two females from moss, Köprükoy Village, İspir, Erzurum, 04. VIII. 2001; one female from moss, Ovit Mountain, İspir, Erzurum, 04. VIII. 2001; twenty females from moss and litter under *Juniperus* sp., Tortum, Erzurum, 20. VIII. 2001; two females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Kapapınar Village, Narman, Erzurum, 29. VIII. 2001; one female from moss, Beyler Village, Olur, Erzurum, 29. VIII. 2001; four females from soil and litter under *Quercus* sp., Yozgat, 07. IX. 2001; seven females from litter under a mixed forest, Uzunoluk, Oltu, Erzurum, 25. IX. 2001; one female from soil and litter under *Quercus* sp., Karaçubuk Village, Adaklı, Bingöl, 30. IX. 2001; one female from moss, Sirin Village, Bingöl, 30. IX. 2001; two females from litter and bark of *Salix* sp., Horasan, Erzurum, 24. X. 2001; one female from soil in hollow of *Salix* sp., Horasan, Erzurum, 24. X. 2001; one female from moss, the campus of Atatürk University, Erzurum, 30. XII. 2001; seven females from moss, Güney, Denizli, 05. III. 2002; eighty females from moss, Düziçi, Osmaniye, 08. III. 2002; four females from soil, Kırıkkale,

15. V. 2002; two females from moss, Amasya, 16. V. 2002; three females from moss, Amanos, Osmaniye, 16. VI. 2002; five females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Kavaklı Village, Ispir, Erzurum, 02. VII. 2002; two females from moss, Aşkale, Erzurum, 05. VIII. 2002; five females from soil under *Astragalus* sp., Eleşkirt, Agri, 20. VII. 2002.

Distribution: The Baltic region, Europe and North America (KOCH, 1838; BERLESE, 1886; GRANDJEAN, 1946; SUMMERS & SCHLINGER, 1955; KUZNETZOV & PETROV, 1984; KOÇ AND AYYILDIZ, 1996; KHAUSTOV & KUZNETZOV, 1997; KAŻMIERSKI, 2000).

Neognathus Willmann

Types species - *Neognathus insolitus* Willmann, 1952.

This genus can be defined by the following characters: Idiosoma without dorsal shield or eyes; stylophore elongate, conical; peritremes confined to stylophore, w-shaped, outer arms ending on small lobules projecting from side walls of inflated section of stylophore.

SUMMERS & SCHLINGER (1955) fully described this genus under *Stigmagnathus*. Summers (1957) synonymized the latter genus with *Neognathus* Willmann, 1952. FAN (2000) suggested that four species belonging to *Neognathus* are transferred to the genus *Paraneognathus*. There are seven species in the genus (DOGAN & AYYILDIZ, 2003). To date this genus in Turkey is represented by one species: *Neognathus terrestris*, the only species reported from California and Turkey (SUMMERS & SCHLINGER, 1955; DOGAN & AYYILDIZ, 2003).

Neognathus terrestris (Summers & Schlinger)

Examined materials - Six females from grassy soil, the campus of Atatürk University, Erzurum, 31. VIII. 1999; one female from soil under *Acacia* sp., Dikyarkapı district, Uzundere, Erzurum, 03. X. 1999; one female from soil under *Populus* sp., Gelinkaya, Ilıca, Erzurum, 30.X. 1999; two females from soil under *Juniperus* sp., Maden Köprübaşı, Pazaryolu, Erzurum, 30. X. 1999; one female from soil and litter under *Rosa* sp., Güzelhisar, Köprüköy, Erzurum, 27. IV. 2000; four females from moss, Yukarı Parmaksız, Hınıs, Erzurum, 19. V. 2000; one female from soil Pınarderelesi district, Olur, Erzurum, 31. V. 2000; eight females from litter under *Salix* sp., Ilıca, Erzurum, 09. VII. 2000; thirteen females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Kiremitlik Tabya Atatürk Forest, Erzurum, 19. V. 2001; twenty two females from decayed bark of *Pinus* sp., Olur, Erzurum, 15. VI. 2001; one female from moss, Dumanlı Forest, Erzincan, 05. VII. 2001; twenty three females from moss, Köprüköy Village, Ispir, Erzurum; 04. VIII. 2001; eleven females from moss and lichen under *Ostyra carpinifolia*, Ispir, Erzurum, 04. VIII. 2001; two females from moss and lichen on the stone, Deve Mountain, Ispir, Erzurum, 04. VIII. 2001; ten females from moss, Tortum, Erzurum, 20. VIII. 2001; three females from moss and litter under *Juniperus* sp., Tortum, Erzurum, 20. VIII. 2001; one female from soil from vineyard, Yurtbaşı Village, Elazığ, 08. IX. 2001; thirty five females

from moss, Karaçubuk Village, Adaklı, Bingöl, 30. IX. 2001; forty five females from moss, Sirin Village, Bingöl, 30. IX. 2001; eight females from litter and bark of *Salix* sp., Horasan, Erzurum, 24. X. 2001; one female from soil in hollow of *Salix* sp., Horasan, Erzurum, 24. X. 2001; twenty two females from moss, the campus of Atatürk University, Erzurum, 30. XII. 2001; one female from soil from nut grove, Delice, Kırıkkale, 16. V. 2001; three females from grassy soil under *Pyrus malus*, Oltu, Erzurum, 23. V. 2002; thirteen females from moss, Amanos, Osmaniye, 25. VI. 2002; two females from moss, Aşkale, Erzurum, 05. VIII. 2002; three females from moss, Gülburnu Village, Espiye, Giresun, 30. VIII. 2002.

Distribution - Turkey and USA (SUMMERS & SCHLINGER, 1955; DOGAN & AYYILDIZ, 2003).

Neognathus spectabilis (Summers & Schlinger)

(Figs 1-4)

Stigmagnathus spectabilis Summers & Schlinger, 1955: 546.

Neognathus spectabilis Summers, 1957: 55; Gerson, 1968: 429; Kuznetzov & Petrov, 1984: 97; Swift, 1996: 322; Khaustov & Kuznetzov, 1997: 83.

Stigmathus (sic) sp. Goff, 1987: 25.

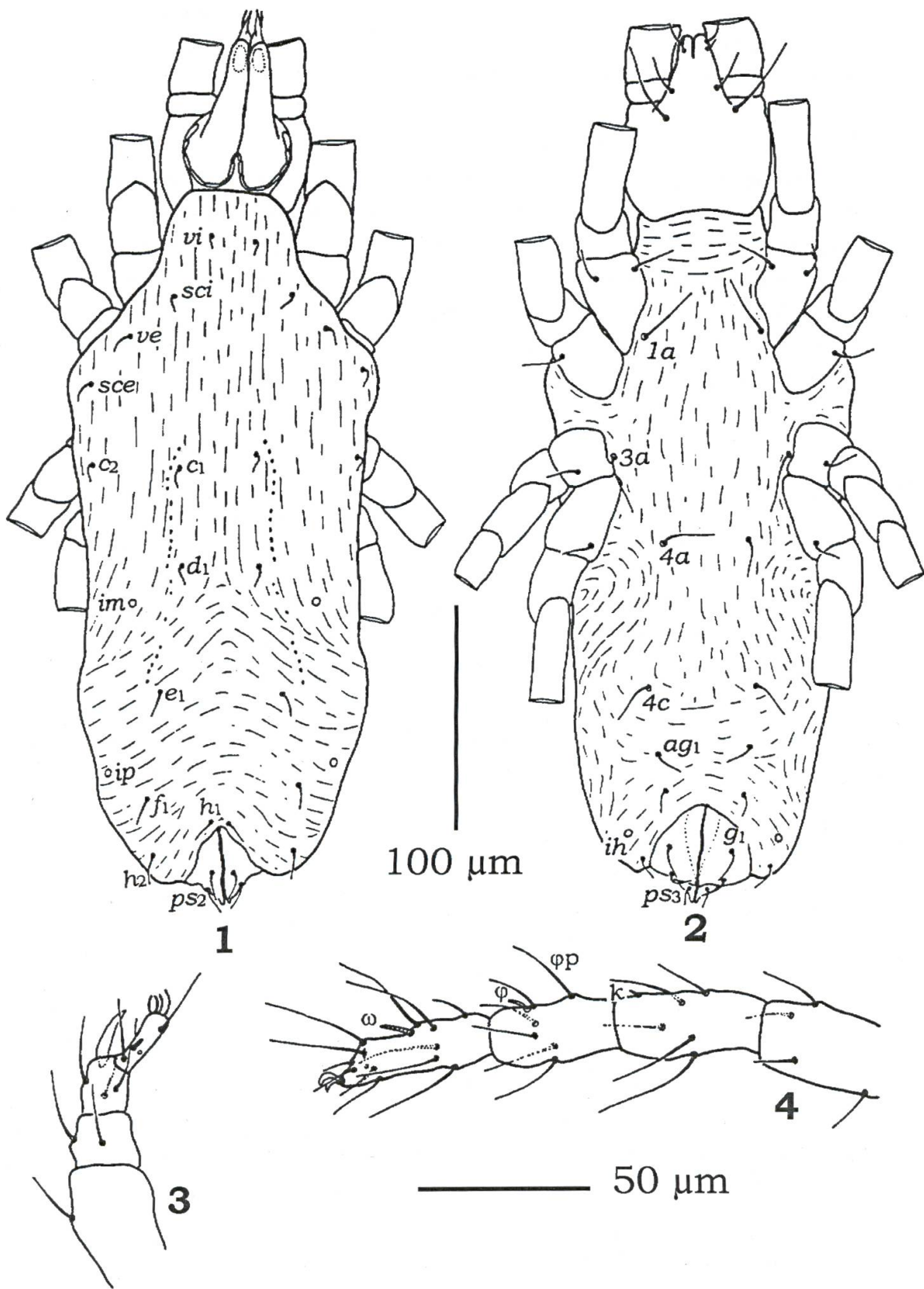
FEMALE - Length of body (excluding gnathosoma) 320-340, width 130-147.

Gnathosoma - Length of gnathosoma 80. Ventrally with two pairs of adoral setae, two pairs of subcapitular setae, dimensions of subcapitular setae: *n*: 45, *m*: 23, distances between *n-n*: 30, *m-m*: 24, *n-m*: 12. Chelicerae 83 (including digits), stylophore conical, peritremata W-shaped, with eight segments. Palpi 93, count of setae and solenidion on palpi (femur to tarsus): 1, 2, 3 + 1 well-developed claw, 4 + 1 ω + 4 eupathidia.

Dorsum - Dorsum without shields and eyes, with striae. Dorsal body setae eleven pairs, simple and vary in length from 10 to 15. Distances between setae: *vi-vi*: 20, *ve-ve*: 83, *sci-sci*: 50, *vi-sci*: 29, *sce-sce*: 118, *sci-ve*: 20, *ve-sce*: 29, *c₁-c₁*: 31, *c₂-c₂*: 110, *c₁-c₂*: 37, *d₁-d₁*: 33, *c₁-d₁*: 52, *e₁-e₁*: 57, *d₁-e₁*: 62, *f₁-f₁*: 65, *e₁-f₁*: 45, *f₁-h₁*: 29, *f₁-h₂*: 23, *h₁-h₁*: 9, *h₂-h₂*: 62, *h₁-h₂*: 32. Three pairs of cupules dorsolaterally on integument, *ia*, *im*, *ip*. Anal shields terminal with three pairs of setae (*ps₁₋₃*): two pairs of setae dorsally, a pair of setae subdorsally.

Venter - Ventral surface with striae. Endopodal shields absent. Setae *1a*, *3a*, *4a* and *4c* present, *1a* and *3a* not set on coxae. Coxae in two groups. Three pairs of aggenital setae (*ag₁₋₃*) on ventral shield. Genital shields bearing two pairs of simple setae (*g_{1,2}*); one pair of cupules (*ih*) laterad of genital shields.

Legs - Leg I 238, leg II 193, leg III 183, leg IV 225. Number of setae (solenidia in parenthesis) on leg segments as follows: tarsi 16($\phi p, \omega$)-11($\phi p, \omega$)-8(ω)-8(ω), tibiae 7($\phi, \phi p$)-6(ϕp)-6(ϕp)-5(ϕp), genua 6(κ)-5-3-3, femora 4-3-2-2, trochanters 1-1-2-1,



FIGS 1-4.

Neognathus spectabilis (Summers & Schlinger) (female) - 1. Dorsal view, 2. Ventral view, 3. Palp, 4. Leg I.

coxae 2-1-1-1. All tarsi each bearing a chemosensory claviform solenidion ω , tarsi I and II with a thin, curved solenidion ϕp , also all tibiae each bearing solenidion ϕp , tibia I with a short, straight solenidion ϕ , genu I with famulus κ .

MALE - Not observed.

Examined materials - Three females from litter under a mixed forest, Allahuekber Mountain, Şenkaya, Erzurum, 21. VIII. 2000; one female from litter under *Alnus* sp., Maçka, Trabzon, 21. VIII. 2000; four females from moss, Üzümlü, Erzincan, 28. X. 2000; twenty five females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Dumanlı Forest, Refahiye, Erzincan, 05. VII. 2001; thirty three females from soil under *Pinus sylvestris*, Uzundere, Erzurum, 05. VII. 2001; eighteen females from soil in the nest of a wild animal Bardakçı Village, Çat, Erzurum, 12. VII. 2001; two females from moss and litter under *Juniperus* sp., Tortum, Erzurum, 20. VIII. 2001; five females from ant nest, Uzundere, Erzurum, 29. VIII. 2001; nine females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Uzundere, Erzurum, 29. VIII. 2001; six females from litter and bark of *Pinus sylvestris*, Uzunoluk Forest, Oltu, Erzurum, 29.VIII. 2001; seven females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Karapınar Village, Narman, Erzurum, 29.VIII. 2001; two females from decayed bark of *Pinus* sp., Turnal Village, Şenkaya, Erzurum, 29. VIII. 2001; one female from soil from the hollow of *Salix* sp., Pasinler, Erzurum, 11. IX. 2001; two females from litter under a mixed forest, Uzunoluk, Oltu, Erzurum, 25. IX. 2001; one female from moss under *Quercus* sp., Erciyes Mountain, Kayseri, 16. V. 2002; nineteen females from soil the hollow of *Pinus sylvestris*, Allahuekber Mountain, Şenkaya, Erzurum, 22. V. 2002; five females from moss under *Pinus sylvestris*, Kiremitlik Tabya Atatürk Forest, Erzurum, 27. VI. 2002; eighty four females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Kavaklı Village, Ispir, Erzurum, 02. VII. 2002; fourteen females from soil and litter under *Astragalus* sp., Eleşkirt, Ağrı, 20.X. 2002; two females from soil from the nest of a wild animal, Kiremitlik Tabya Atatürk Forest, Erzurum, 13. VI. 2003; six females from litter under *Pinus* sp., the campus of Uludag University, Görükle, Bursa, 10. IX. 2003; one female from litter under *Cupressus* sp., the campus of Uludag University, Görükle, Bursa, 10. IX. 2003.

Distribution - Israel, Latvia, Ukraine, USA (California and Hawaiian Islands) (SUMMERS & SCHLINGER, 1955; GERSON, 1968; KUZNETZOV & PETROV, 1984; GOFF, 1987; SWIFT, 1996; KHAUSTOV & KUZNETZOV, 1997) and TURKEY (current paper).

Remarks - SUMMERS & SCHLINGER (1955) stated absence of integumental cupule *ia* and *k* on genu II. Swift reported presence of *ia* and *k* on genu II in a Hawaiian specimen. In Turkish specimens collected from Ağrı *ia* present, others absent, and in all not bearing *k* on genu II and tarsi III and IV with eight setae (including solenidion).

***Molothrognathus* Summers & Schlinger**

Type species - *Molothrognathus leptostylus* Summers & Schlinger, 1955.

Stylophore conical; peritremes arising dorsally on the median portion of the stylophore, immediately behind the stylet bases; palptarsi bearing one claviform solenidion and four distal eupathidial setae.

The genus *Molothrognathus* was established by SUMMERS & SCHLINGER (1955). Later ANDRÉ (1996) erected a monotypic genus, *Namibarbutia* in Barbutiidae, with *Namibarbutia seelyae* as the type-species. But, FAN *et al.* (2003) stated that *N. seelyae* André, 1996 was a species of *Molothrognathus* and they synonymised the genus *Namibarbutia* with *Molothrognathus*. Eighteen species together with *M. seelyae* (ANDRÉ, 1996) are currently recognized in the genus worldwide. The nineteenth species, *Molothrognathus kamili* sp. nov. is added here to this genus from Turkey. To date *M. artvinensis* Koç & Ayyıldız, 1997 was the only representative of this genus in Turkey; but *Molothrognathus artvinensis* Koç & Ayyıldız 1997 **syn. nov.** is a junior synonym of *Molothrognathus venusta* (KHAUSTOV & KUZNETZOV, 1997).

***Molothrognathus venusta* (Khaustov and Kuznetzov) comb. nov.**

Caligonella venusta Khaustov & Kuznetzov, 1997: 80.

Molothrognathus artvinensis Koç & Ayyıldız, 1997: 47, **syn. nov.**

Distribution - Turkey and Ukraine (KHAUSTOV & KUZNETZOV, 1997; KOÇ & AYYILDIZ, 1997).

Remarks - KHAUSTOV & KUZNETZOV (1997) gave a new mite under the name *Caligonella venusta*; however the generic name of this species was wrong. Actually, this species definitely belongs to the genus *Molothrognathus* of which peritremes is emerging medially on stylophore, immediately behind the stylet bases. There is only one character to distinguish *Molothrognathus* from *Caligonella*, the peritremes on stylophore. In the same year *Molothrognathus artvinensis* was described by KOÇ & AYYILDIZ (1997). Whereas they were conspecific. The date of submission in the paper of KOÇ & AYYILDIZ is 1996 (personal communication), but the date of submission in the paper of KHAUSTOV & KUZNETZOV is 1995. So, *Molothrognathus artvinensis* Koç & Ayyıldız **syn. nov.** is a junior synonym of *Molothrognathus venusta* (Khaustov & Kuznetzov).

***Molothrognathus crucis* Summers & Schlinger**

(Figs 5-9)

Molothrognathus crucis Summers & Schlinger, 1955: 545; Charlet & McMurtry, 1977: 197.

FEMALE - Length of body (excluding gnathosoma) 353-363, width 150-167.

Gnathosoma - Length of gnathosoma 93. Ventrally with two pairs of adoral setae and one pair of subcapitular setae, length of subcapitular setae: 40, distance between subcapitular setae: 20. Stylophore conical, length 73. Palpi 90, count of setae and solenidion on palpi (femur to tarsus): 1, 1, 3 + 1 claw, 3 + 1 ω + 4 eupathidia.

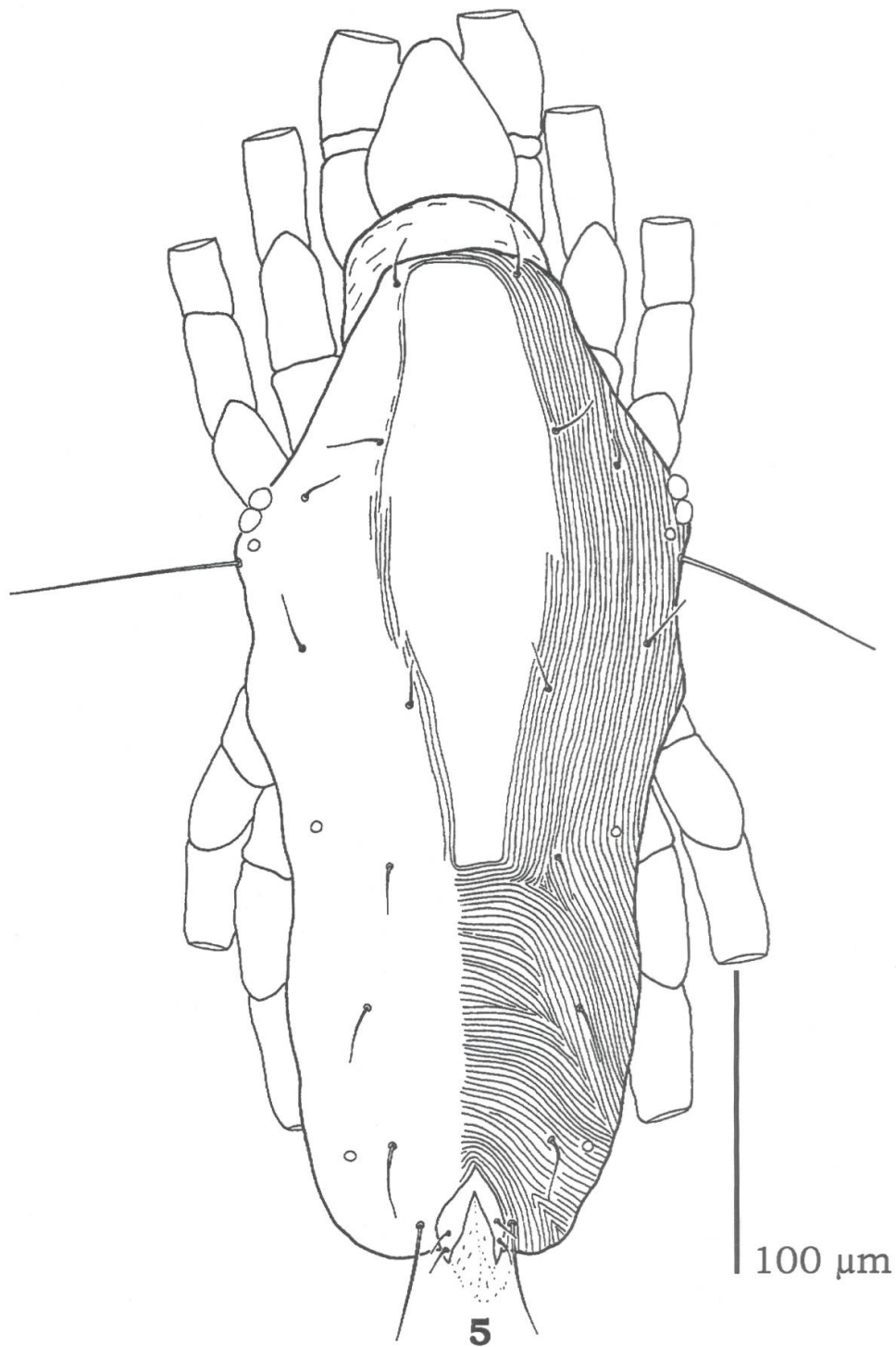


FIG. 5.

Molothrognathus crucis Summers & Schlinger (female) – Dorsal view.

Dorsum - Idiosoma slender, fusiform. Simple striated on integument. Dorsum with shield between setae *vi* and *d*₁ and with two pairs of eyes. Dorsal body setae eleven pairs, simple. Setae *sce* longer than others. Setal measurements: *vi*: 21, *ve*: 18, *sci*: 18, *sce*: 70, *c*₁: 19, *c*₂: 21, *d*₁: 18, *e*₁: 18, *f*₁: 25, *h*₁: 43, *h*₂: 43. Distances between setae: *vi-vi*: 38,

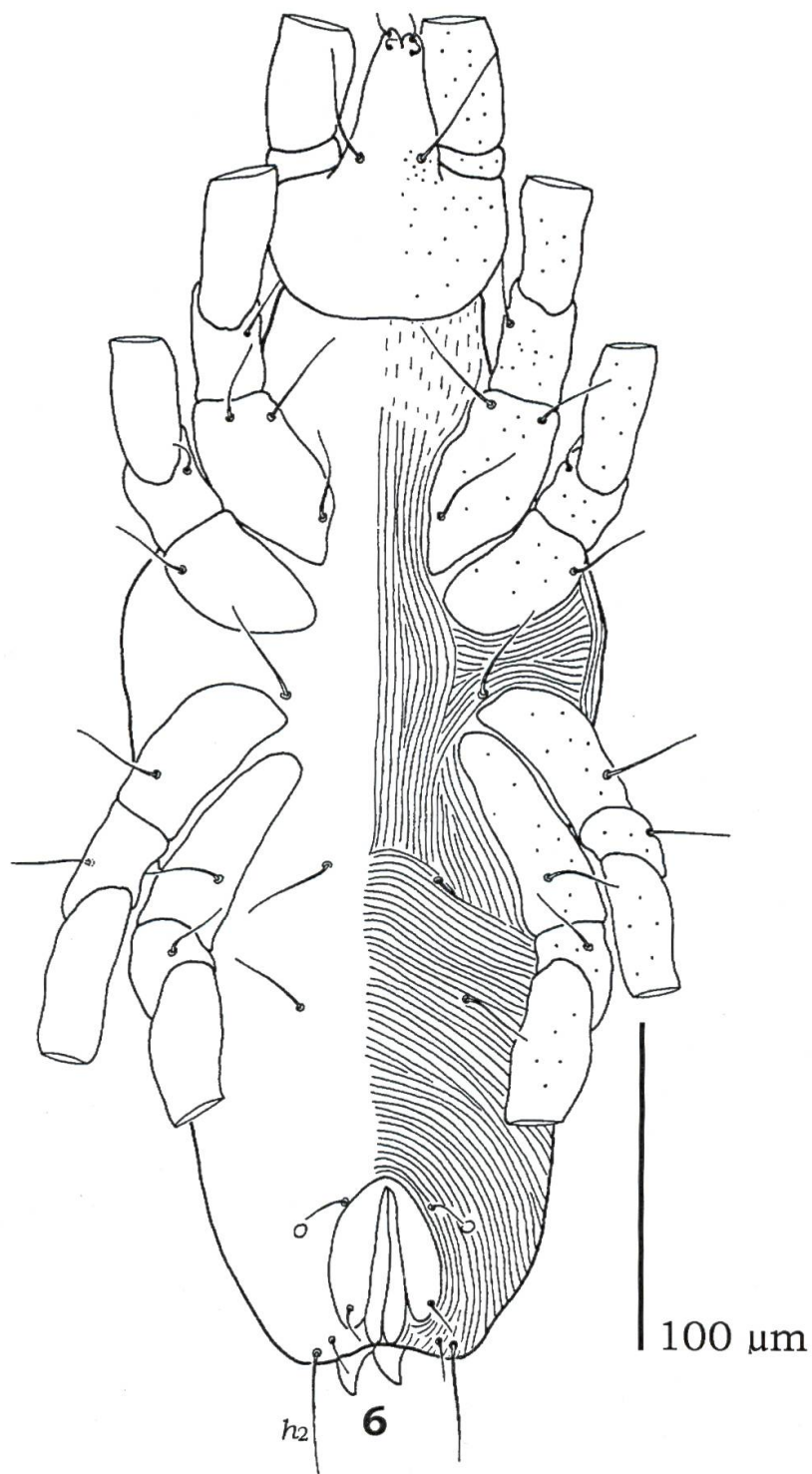
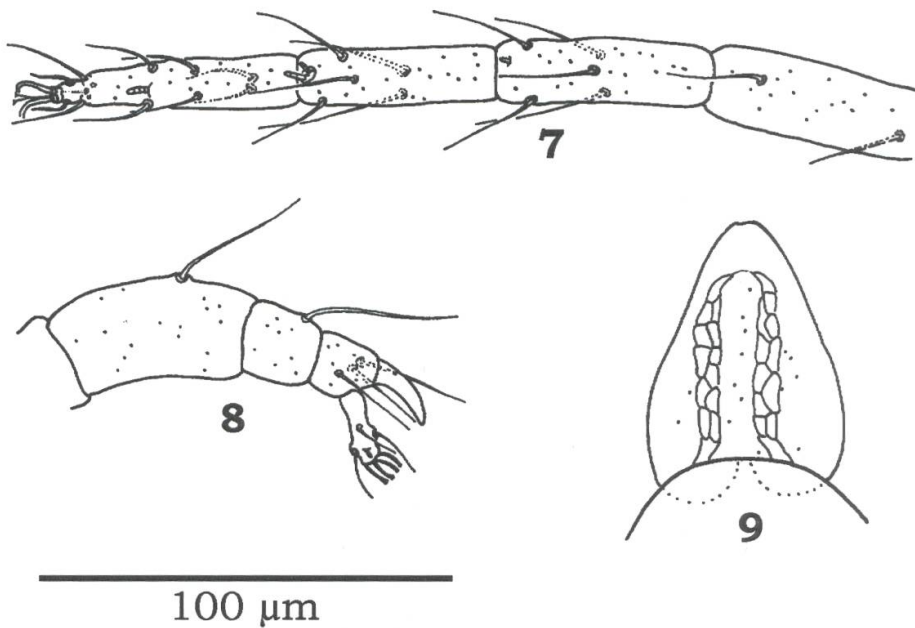


FIG. 6.

Molothrognathus crucis Summers & Schlinger (female) - Ventral view.

ve-ve: 56, *vi-ve*: 53, *sci-sci*: 100, *ve-sci*: 24, *sce-sce*: 147, *c₁-c₁*: 46, *c₂-c₂*: 113, *c₁-c₂*: 37, *d₁-c₁*: 56, *c₁-d₁*: 56, *e₁-e₁*: 70, *d₁-e₁*: 50, *f₁-f₁*: 50, *e₁-f₁*: 47, *f₁-h₁*: 27. Three pairs of cupules dorsolaterally on integument, *ia* behind posterior eyes. Anal shields terminal, with two pairs of setae.



FIGS 7-9.

Molothrognathus crucis Summers & Schlinger (female) - 7. Leg I, 8. Palp, 9. Stylophore.

Venter - Ventral surface with simple striae. Endopodal shields absent. Coxae in two groups. Setae *1a*, *3a*, *4a* and *4c* present, *1a* on coxa I. Genital shields with one pair of simple setae. Two pairs of aggenital setae on venter. One pair of cupules laterad of genital shields.

Legs - Leg I 317, leg II 223, leg III 280, leg IV 313. Number of setae (solenidia in parenthesis) on leg segments as follows: tarsi 16(ω)-11(ω)-9-9, tibiae 7(ϕ , ϕp)-5-4-4, genua 6(κ)-5-2-2, femora 2-2-2-2, trochanters 1-1-1-1, coxae 3-1-1-1. Tarsi I and II each bearing solenidion ω , tibia I bearing two solenidia ϕ , only genu I bearing famulus κ .

MALE - Unknown.

Examined materials - Four females from soil under *Astragalus* sp., Ovaköy, Pasinler, Erzurum, 12. VII. 2001.

Distribution - USA (SUMMERS & SCHLINGER, 1955; CHARLET & MCMURTRY, 1977) and Turkey (current paper).

Remarks - Sitrriae simple, dorsum with shield between setae *vi* and *d*₁, setae *sce* much longer than other dorsal body setae are distinctive characters of this species. Turkish specimens exhibit all the characters of type species.

***Molothrognathus kamili* sp. nov.**

(Figs 10-15)

FEMALE - Holotype. Length of body (excluding gnathosoma) 400, width 257.

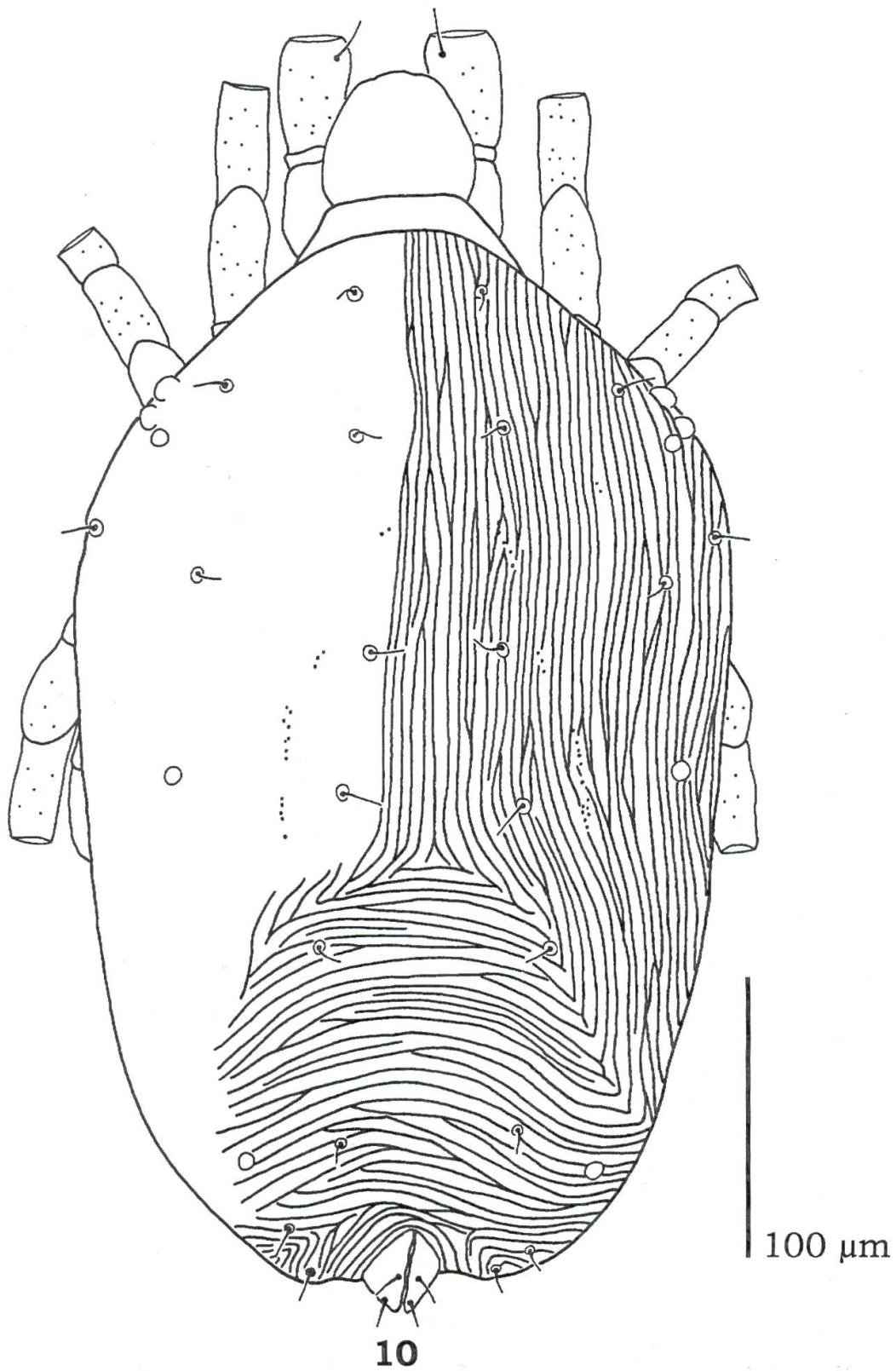


FIG. 10.
Molothrognathus kamili sp. nov. (female) - Dorsal view.

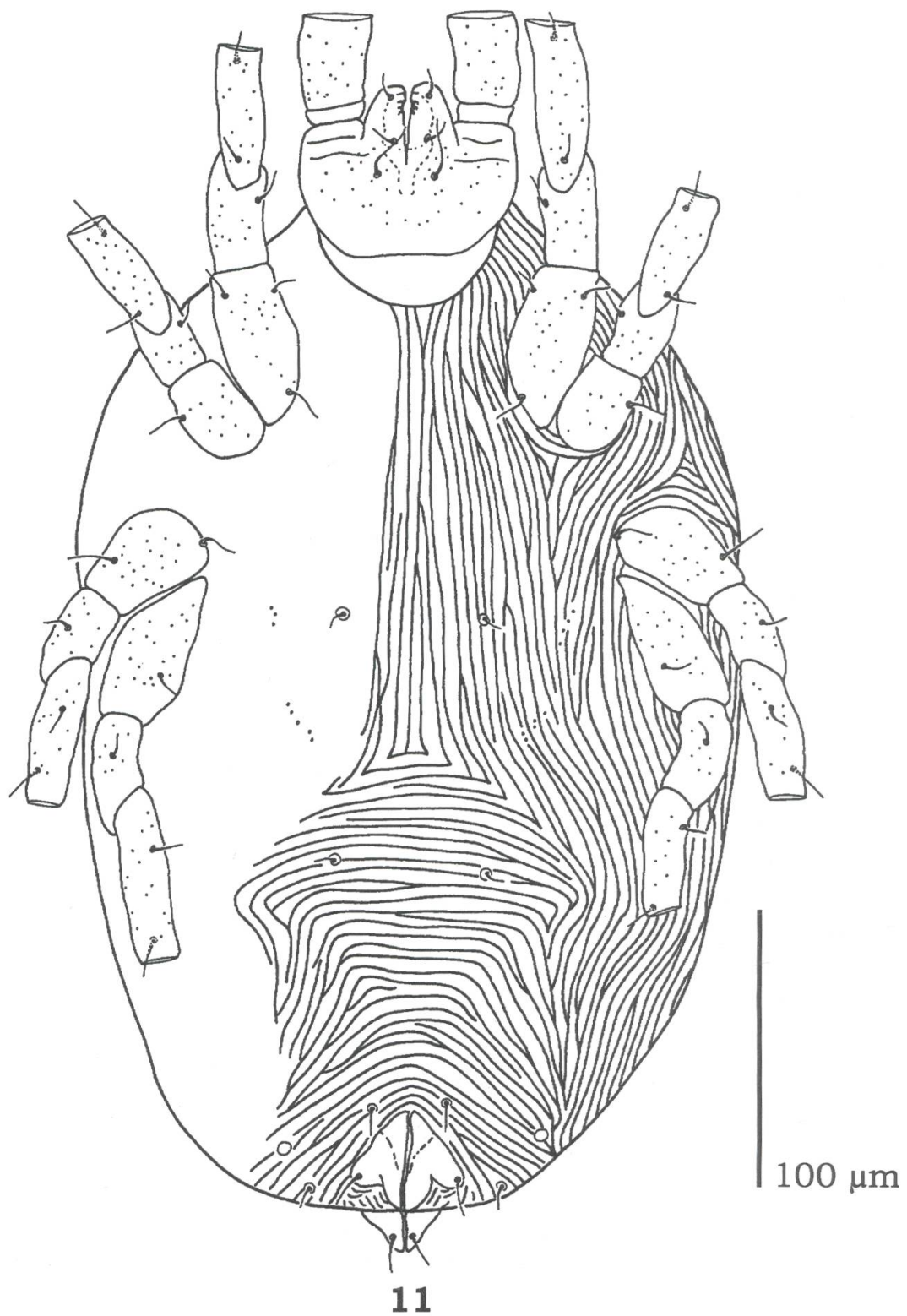
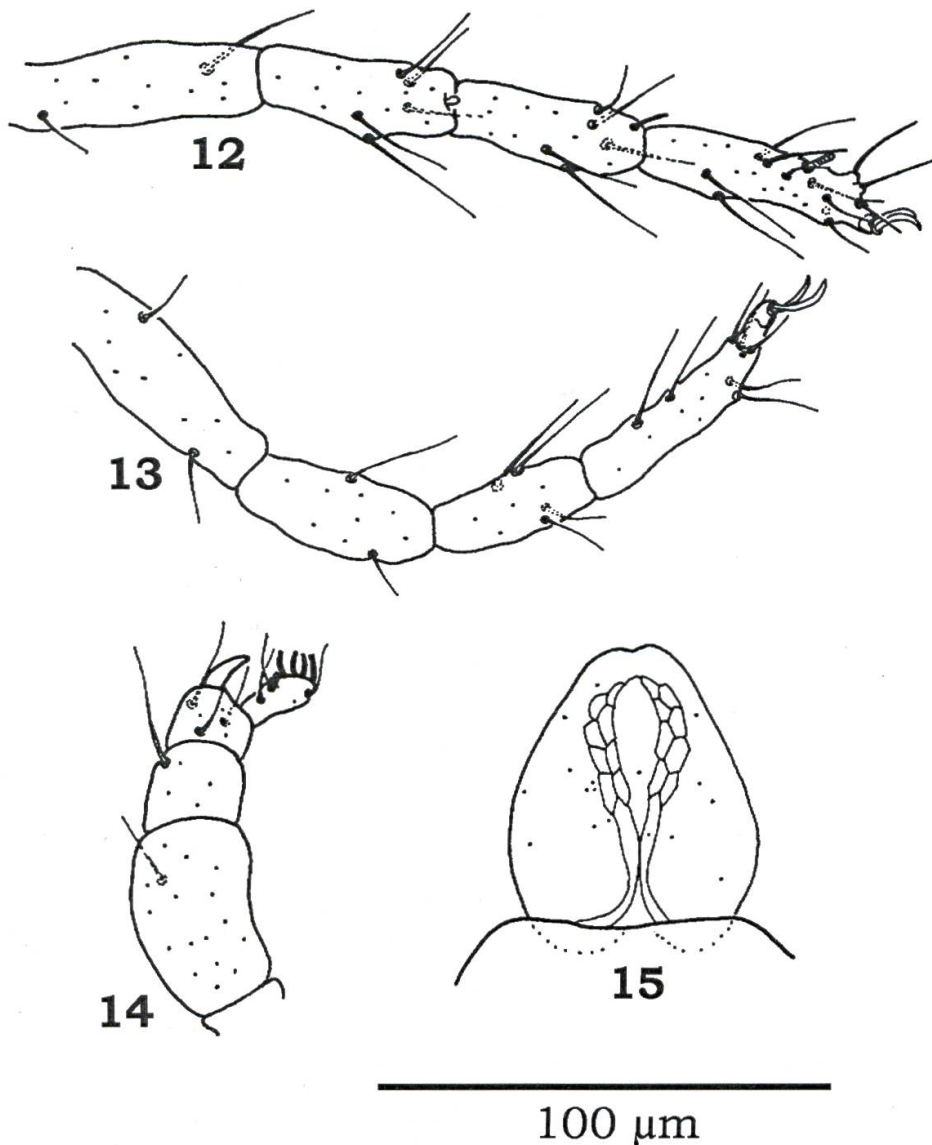


FIG. 11.
Molothrognathus kamili sp. nov. (female) - Ventral view.



FIGS 12-15.

Molothrognathus kamili sp. nov. (female) - 12. Leg I, 13. Leg IV, 14. Palp, 15. Stylophore.

Gnathosoma - Length of gnathosoma 63. Ventrally with two pairs of adoral setae and one pair of subcapitular setae: 33, distance between subcapitular setae: 20. Stylophore conical, length 75. Palpi 107, count of setae and solenidium on palpi (femur to tarsus): 1, 1, 3 + 1 claw, 3 + 1 ω + 4 eupathidia.

Dorsum - With course dual striae, with two pairs of eyes, without shields. Dorsal body setae eleven pairs, simple. Setae *sci* longer than others. Setal measurements: *vi*: 17, *ve*: 17, *sci*: 20, *sce*: 17, *c*₁: 15, *c*₂: 17, *d*₁: 15, *e*₁: 15, *f*₁: 15, *h*₁: 14, *h*₂: 14. Distances between setae: *vi-vi*: 43, *ve-ve*: 50, *sci-sci*: 140, *sce-sce*: 233, *c*₁-*c*₁: 49, *ve-c*₁: 77, *c*₂-*c*₂: 177, *c*₁-*c*₂: 70, *d*₁-*d*₁: 67, *c*₁-*d*₁: 67, *e*₁-*e*₁: 83, *d*₁-*e*₁: 57, *f*₁-*f*₁: 67, *e*₁-*f*₁: 73. Three pairs of cupules (*ia*, *im*, *ip*) dorsolaterally on integument, *ia* behind posterior eyes. Anal shields

terminal with three pairs of setae (ps_{1-3}): two pairs of setae dorsally, a pair of setae sub-dorsally.

Venter - Ventral surface with striae. Endopodal shields absent. Setae *1a*, *3a*, *4a* and *4c* present, *1a* and *3a* on the edge of coxae. Coxae in two groups. Genital shields with one pair of simple setae (g_1). Two pairs of aggenital setae ($ag_{1,2}$) on venter, ag_1 antero-laterad of genital shields, ag_2 laterad of g_1 . One pair of cupules (*ih*) laterad of genital shields.

Legs - Leg I 310, leg II 237, leg III 277, leg IV 310. Number of setae (solenidia in parenthesis) on leg segments as follows: tarsi 15(ω)-10(ω)-8-8, tibiae 6(ϕ)-5-4-4, genua 6(κ)-4-2-2, femora 2-2-2-2, trochanters 1-1-1-1, coxae 3-1-2-1. Tarsi I and II each bearing solenidion ω , tibia I bearing solenidion ϕ , genu I bearing famulus κ .

MALE - Unknown.

Type materials - Holotype female and one paratype female from soil under *Astragalus* sp., Akveren Village, Hınıs, Erzurum, 19. V. 2000.

Etymology - This species is named in honour of Dr Kamil Koç, Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Turkey.

Remarks - This species resembles *M. leptostylus* Summers & Schlinger, 1955 and *M. citrivallis* Meyer & Ueckermann, 1989 but can be recognized by femur IV bearing two setae, tibia I bearing only one solenidion and anal shields bearing three setae. This species also resembles *M. conantae* Swift, 1996 but can be distinguished by the absence of finely striated spindle shaped area. This species further resembles *M. rosei* Smiley & Moser, 1968 and *M. venusta* (Khaustov & Kuznetsov, 1997) but differs by the following combination of characters: dorsal body setae much shorter, c_1 and d_1 much shorter than half distances between their bases, pseudanal setae ps_3 subdorsally and different shape of the peritremes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Professor Dr Nusret Ayyıldız, Erciyes University, Turkey for a critical review of the manuscript. I also thank Professor Dr Aleksandr Khaustov, Nikitskii Botanic Garden, Yalta, Ukraine and Professor Dr N. N. Kuznetsov, Nikitskii Botanic Garden, Yalta, Ukraine for helpful comments.

REFERENCES

- ANDRÉ, H.M. 1996. Two new mites of the rare families Barbutiidae and Linotetranidae (Acari), from the Nabib desert. *Acarologia* **37** (2): 97-106.
- BERLESE, A. 1886. A. M. S., fasc. 22, No 5.
- CHARLET L.D. & J.A. MCMURTRY. 1977. Systematics and Bionomics of Predaceous and Phytophagous Mites Associated with Pine Foliage in California. *Hilgardia* **45** (7): 173-236.
- DOGAN, S. & N. AYYILDIZ. 2003. First record of *Neognathus terrestris* (Acari, Caligonellidae) in Turkey. *Turkish Journal of Zoology* **27** (3): 177-180.

- FAN, Q.H. 2000. A phylogenetic analysis of the family Caligonellidae (Acari: Prostigmata) with descriptions of two new species. *Acta Entomologica Sinica* **43** (4): 421-428.
- FAN, Q.H, D.E. WALTER & H.C. PROCTOR. 2003. A review of the family Barbutiidae (Acari: Raphignathoidea), with the description of two new species from Australia. *Systematic and Applied Acarology* **8**: 107-130.
- GERSON, U. 1968. Some raphignathoid mites from Israel. *Journal of Natural History* **2**: 429-437.
- GOFF, M.L. 1987. A catalog of Acari of the Hawaiian Islands. *Hawaii University Research Extension Series* **075**: 1-75.
- GRANDJEAN, F. 1944. Observations sur les acariens de la famille de Stigmaeidae. *Archives des Sciences physiques et naturelles* **26**: 103-131.
- GRANDJEAN, F. 1946. Au sujet de l'organe de Claperède. *Archives des Sciences physiques et naturelles* **28**: 63-87.
- KAZMIERSKI A. 2000. Prostigmatic mites (Acari: Actinedida) from the Nature Reserve Slonsk. Part I: The families Stigmaeidae, Raphignathidae, Caligonellidae and Camerobiidae. *Biological Bulletin of Poznan* **37** (2): 317-325.
- KETHLEY, J. 1990. Acarina: Prostigmata (Actinedida). In: Soil Biology Guide, Dindal DL, ed. *John Wiley and Sons*, New York, 667-756.
- KAUSTOV, A.A. & N.N. KUZNETZOV. 1997. Raphignathoid Mites (Acariformes, Raphignathoidea) of North-Eastern Ukraine, with the Description of a New Species of the Genus *Caligonella*. *Vestnik Zoologii* **31**: 80-83.
- KOCH C.L. 1833-1841. D. C. M. A. Heft 1-40. Regensburg.
- KOÇ, K. & N. AYYILDIZ. 1996. Türkiye Faunası için Yeni Bir *Caligonella* Berlese (Acari, Prostigmata, Caligonellidae) Türü. *Turkish Journal of Zoology* **20**: 67-70.
- KOÇ, K. & N. AYYILDIZ. 1997. A new species of *Molothrognathus* Summers and Schlinger (Acari: Prostigmata: Caligonellidae) from Turkey. *Acarologia* **38** (1): 47-50.
- KUZNETZOV, N.N. & V.M. PETROV. 1984. Predacious mites of the Baltic region (Parasitiformes: Phytoseiidae, Acariformes: Prostigmata). *Riga Zinatne* 1-142.
- MEYER, M.K.P. & E.A. UECKERMANN. 1989. African Raphignathoidea. *Entomology Memoir, Department of Agriculture and Water Supply, Republic of South Africa* **74**: 1-58.
- SMILEY, R.L. & J.C. MOSER. 1968. New species of mites from Pine. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* **70** (4): 307-317.
- SUMMERS, F.M. & E.I. SCHLINGER. 1955. Mites of family Caligonellidae (Acarina). *Hilgardia* **23**: 539-561.
- SUMMERS, F.M. 1957. American species of *Ledermuelleria* and *Ledermuelleriopsis*, with note on new synonym in *Neognathus*. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* **59**: 49-60.
- SWIFT, S.F. 1996. Hawaiian Raphignathoidea: Family Caligonellidae (Acari: Prostigmata), with descriptions of five new taxa and a key to genera and species. *Entomological Society of America* **89** (3): 313-327.
- WILLMANN, C. 1952. Die Milbenfauna der Nordseeinsel Wangerooge. *Veröff. Inst. Meeresforsch. Bremerhaven* **1**: 139-186.

