New and interesting mites from the Geneva Museum LXVI : two new Scutacarus gros : 1845 species from Sumatra (Indonesia) (Acari, Tarsonemina)

Autor(en): **Mahunka, S. / Mahunka-Papp, L.**

Objekttyp: **Article**

Zeitschrift: **Archives des sciences et compte rendu des séances de la Société**

Band (Jahr): **41 (1988)**

Heft 3: **Archives des sciences**

PDF erstellt am: **28.03.2024**

Persistenter Link: https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-740401

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern.
Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden.
Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

Haftungsausschluss

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.

Ein Dienst der *ETH-Bibliothek*
ETH Zürich, Rämistrasse 101, 8092 Zürich, Schweiz, www.library.ethz.ch

http://www.e-periodica.ch

Archs. Sci. Genève	Vol. 41	Fasc. 3	pp. 387-392	1988

NEW AND INTERESTING MITES FROM THE GENEVA MUSEUM LXVI. TWO NEW SCUTACARUS GROS, 1845 SPECIES FROM SUMATRA (INDONESIA) (ACARI: TARSONEMINA)

BY

S. MAHUNKA * and L. MAHUNKA-PAPP *

With 18 figures

ABSTRACT

New and interesting mites from the Geneva Museum LXVI. Two new Scutacarus Gros, 1845 species from Sumatra (Indonesia) (Acari: Tarsonemina). — Three species are identified from Sumatra, two of them are new for science: *Scutacarus batak* sp. n. and *S. sumatranus* sp. n.

INTRODUCTION

Soil samples taken during the 1985 expedition (see also MAHUNKA 1989) of the Geneva Natural History Museum to South-East Asia (Dr. B. Hauser and Dr. C. Lienhard), yielded some *Scutacaridae* species. Three species have been identified, two of them proved to be new to science.

LIST OF LOCALITIES

Sum-85/30: SUMATRA (Sumatera Utara: Simalungun): sur la route en provenance de Pematangsiantar, 18 km avant Prapat, lieu-dit «Ainuli», forêt dans la chaîne montagneuse Bukit Parasat, derrière la station «Holzweg Nr. 2 du Dr. Diehl», forêt primaire autour de l'école

* Zoological Department, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Baross utca 13, H-1088 Budapest, Hungary.

forestière, 1000 m, prélèvement de sol dans les angles formés par les contreforts de grands arbres; 14.XI.1985, leg. B. H. (B)*

Sum-85/39: SUMATRA (Sumatera Utara: Deli Serdang): Sibolangit sur la route de Medan à Brastagi, Jardin botanique, prélèvement de sol dans les angles formés par les contreforts de grands arbres, 520 m; 18.XI.1985, leg. B. H. (B)

Sum-85/47: SUMATRA (Sumatera Utara: Deli Serdang): forêt de *Pinus merkusii* près de la route de Brastagi à Sibolangit, 1400 m; prélèvement de sol sous *Pinus merkusii;* 19.XI.1985, leg. B. H. (B)

LIST OF IDENTIFIED SPECIES

Imparipes burckhardti Mahunka et Mahunka-Papp, 1988
Locality: Sum-85/47: 2 specimens.

Scutacarus batak sp. n.
Locality: Sum-85/39.

Scutacarus sumatranus sp. n.
Locality: Sum-85-30.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

Scutacarus batak sp. n.

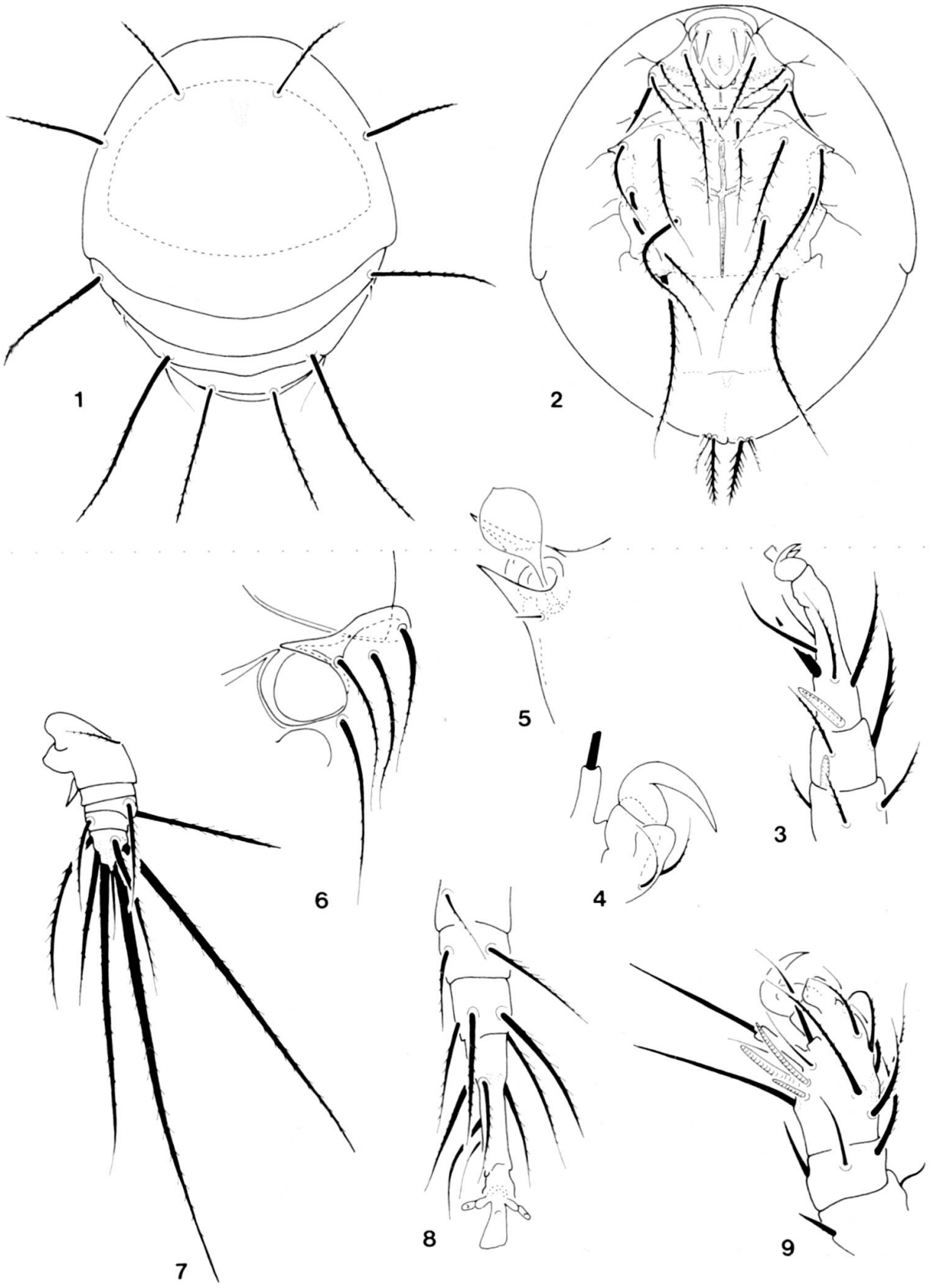
M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 169-180 µm, width: 140-155 µm.

D o r s a l s i d e (Fig. 1): Clypeus very large, margin of clypeus very broad anteriorly. Both pairs of setae arising on it, equal in length (42 µm). Among the other setae h_2 short, *e* minute, *f* (100 µm) the longest, *d* (69 µm) and h_1 (64 µm) nearly equal in length. In posteromarginal position three setae observable, but p_2 much shorter and thinner than p_1, p_3 minute. Setae p_1 resembling a Christmas tree.

V e n t r a l s i d e (Fig. 2): Apodemes of both sternal plates well observable. Posterior border of epimeral region strong, ap. 2 waved, slightly thinner than ap. sej. Anterior margin of posterior sternal plate strongly convex anteriorly but slightly concave medially. Anterolateral spine long and narrow (Fig. 6). Every setae of epimeral region long, and all, excepting *2b,* well ciliate. Cilia thin, conspicuously long on setae *3a* and *3b*. Setae *4a* arising very far anterior to setae *4b,* their distance scarcely shorter than distance between setae *4b*.

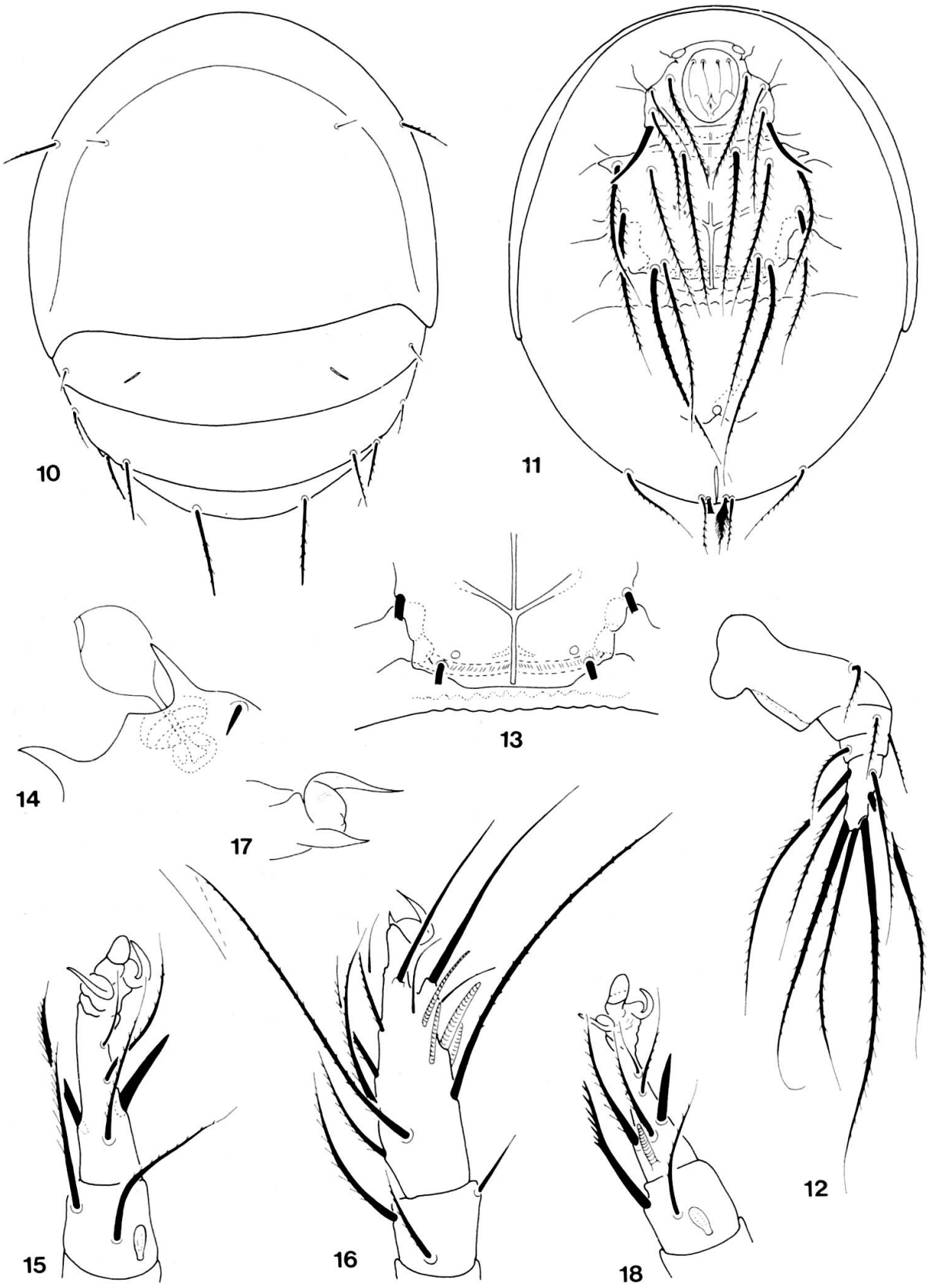
---

*(B): extraction par appareil BERLESE à Pematangsiantar (Sumatra).



FIGS 1-9.

Scutacarus batak sp. n. — 1: body in dorsal view, 2: body in ventral view, 3: leg II, 4: claw of leg I, 5: trichobothrium, 6: posterior sternal plate in lateral view, 7: leg IV, 8: leg III in ventral view, 9: leg I.



FIGS 10-18.

Scutacarus sumatranus sp. n. — 10: body in dorsal view, 11: body in ventral view, 12: leg IV, 13: posterior part of coxisternal region, 14: trichobothrium, 15: leg III, 16: leg I, 17: claw of leg I, 18: leg II.

L e g s : Claw of leg I (Fig. 9) sitting on a long peduncle, a separate basal scale well observable. Basal tubercle of seta *d* very long, seta *d* slightly shorter than *dT*. Solenidium ψ_1 and ψ_2 nearly equal in length. Tarsi of legs II (Fig. 3) and III (Fig. 8) elongate, more than three times longer than their basal diameter. Setae *ld''* on both joints thickened, spiniform, not ciliate. Trochanter of leg IV (Fig. 7) without dorsal spine, but a well developed spur on its ventral (inner) side present. Femur divided into two parts by a line, seta *dF* strong, erect. Setae *d* on tibiotarsus fine and short, setae *ld'*$_1$ the longest of all.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype: Sum-85/39; 1 paratype: from the same sample. Holotype: MHNG *, paratype (1213-PT-86): HNHM **.

R e m a r k s : The new species is well characterized by the insertion points of setae *4a-4b* and the shape of leg IV.

Scutacarus sumatranus sp. n.

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 316 μm, width: 257 μm.

D o r s a l s i d e (Fig. 10): Body strongly convex in lateral view. Clypeus large, but not much broader than the other segments. Clypeal margin also wide. Inner pairs of clypeal setae very short (13 μm) and fine, outer pairs much thicker. Ratio of some dorsal setae: $c_1 = d < e$ (22 μm) $< f \cong c_2 < h_2$ (44 μm) $< h_1$ (49 μm). Setae p_3 the longest of all (52 μm), ps_1 well dilate and bilaterally ciliate, pennate; ps_2 longer than ps_1, but simple.

V e n t r a l s i d e (Fig. 11): All apodemes well developed, a very strong transversal band (ap. 5) also existing between the trochanters of legs IV. Posterior margin of this region waved medially (Fig. 13). All epimeral setae — excepting *2b* — very long and with long cilia, but the density and the length of the cilia are quite different, e.g. setae *1a* more densely ciliate than *1b,* or the cilia of setae *4a* much longer than those of *4b*. Setae *4a* arising very near to *4b*.

L e g s : Claw of leg I (Fig. 16) sitting on a long peduncle, its apex long, thin. A well-developed, sharply pointed basal scale (Fig. 17) also observable. All setae of tibiotarsus of leg I very long, seta *dT* (83 μm) longer than seta *d* (62 μm), but setae *ldT* the longest of all (122 μm). Solenidia also long, ψ_1 the thickest. Tarsi of legs II (Fig. 18) and III (Fig. 15) elongate, setae *d* on both tarsi ciliate. Femur of leg IV (Fig. 12) long, its basal margin convex. Tibiotarsus also elongate, nearly three times

* MHNG = deposited in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève.

** HNHM = deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, with identification number of the specimens in the Collection of Arachnida.

longer than its basal diameter. Setae *dT* much longer than the nearly equally long setae *d* and $1d'_2$.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype: Sum-85/30: MHNG.

R e m a r k s : The new species belongs to the *Scutacarus sphaeroideus* Karafiat, 1959 group. It is well distinguished from all members of this group by the waved posterior margin of the coxisternal plate and the shape of the group of setae *ps*.

REFERENCES

MAHUNKA, S. 1989. New and interesting mites from the Geneva Museum LXV. Oribatids from Sumatra (Indonesia) I. *Revue suisse Zool.* 96: in print.

MAHUNKA. S. and L. MAHUNKA-PAPP. 1988. Neue und interessante Milben aus dem Genfer Museum LIX. Hauseripes hungarorum gen. n., sp. n. and some other new Tarsonemina (Acari) from Sabah (East Malaysia). *Revue suisse Zool.* 95: 581-594.