

## On the Genus *Phyllocarabodes* Balogh & Mahunka, 1969 (Acari, Oribatei)

By

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**Abstract.** The second species of the genus *Phyllocarabodes* BALOGH & MAHUNKA, 1969 is described. A key to the two species of the genus is given.

The genus *Phyllocarabodes* established by J. BALOGH and S. MAHUNKA in 1969 for the unique species *Ph. octogonalis* BALOGH & MAHUNKA, 1969 was collected in Bolivia, near Guayaramerin, in the valley of Rio Yolosa in rain forest litter.

While identifying a rich páramo material collected in Columbia I found the second species of the genus. The description of the new species is given below.

### *Phyllocarabodes ornatus* sp. n.

(Figs. 1–4)

Length 496  $\mu\text{m}$ , width 271  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Sensillus exclinate and reclinate, bacilliform, with apically slightly dilated and upward arched end. Interlamellar setae originating at half length of prodorsum on the interlamellar area. Lamellar setae sitting on the obliquely truncated cuspis of lamellae, bacilliform. Rostral setae originated on the ventral side of prodorsum. Lamellae marginal, on the outer margin with some scattered foveolae. Interlamellar area densely and irregularly tuberculate.

Notogaster with 10 pairs of phylliform, spatulate and finely aciculate setae. The four posteromarginal setae ( $p_1$ ,  $p_2$ ,  $p_3$  and  $r_2$ ) much smaller than the remaining notogastral setae. Setae  $te$ ,  $ti$  and  $ms$  compared to those of *Phyllocarabodes octogonalis* BALOGH & MAHUNKA, 1969 much smaller: distance  $ta - ti$  twice longer than length of  $ta$  (*Ph. octogonalis*: distance  $ta - ti$  as long as  $ta$ ); distance  $te - r_3$  more than twice longer than  $te$  (*Ph. octogonalis*: distance  $te - r_3$  only a little longer than  $te$ ). Surface of notogaster tuberculated: tubercula more or less irregular,

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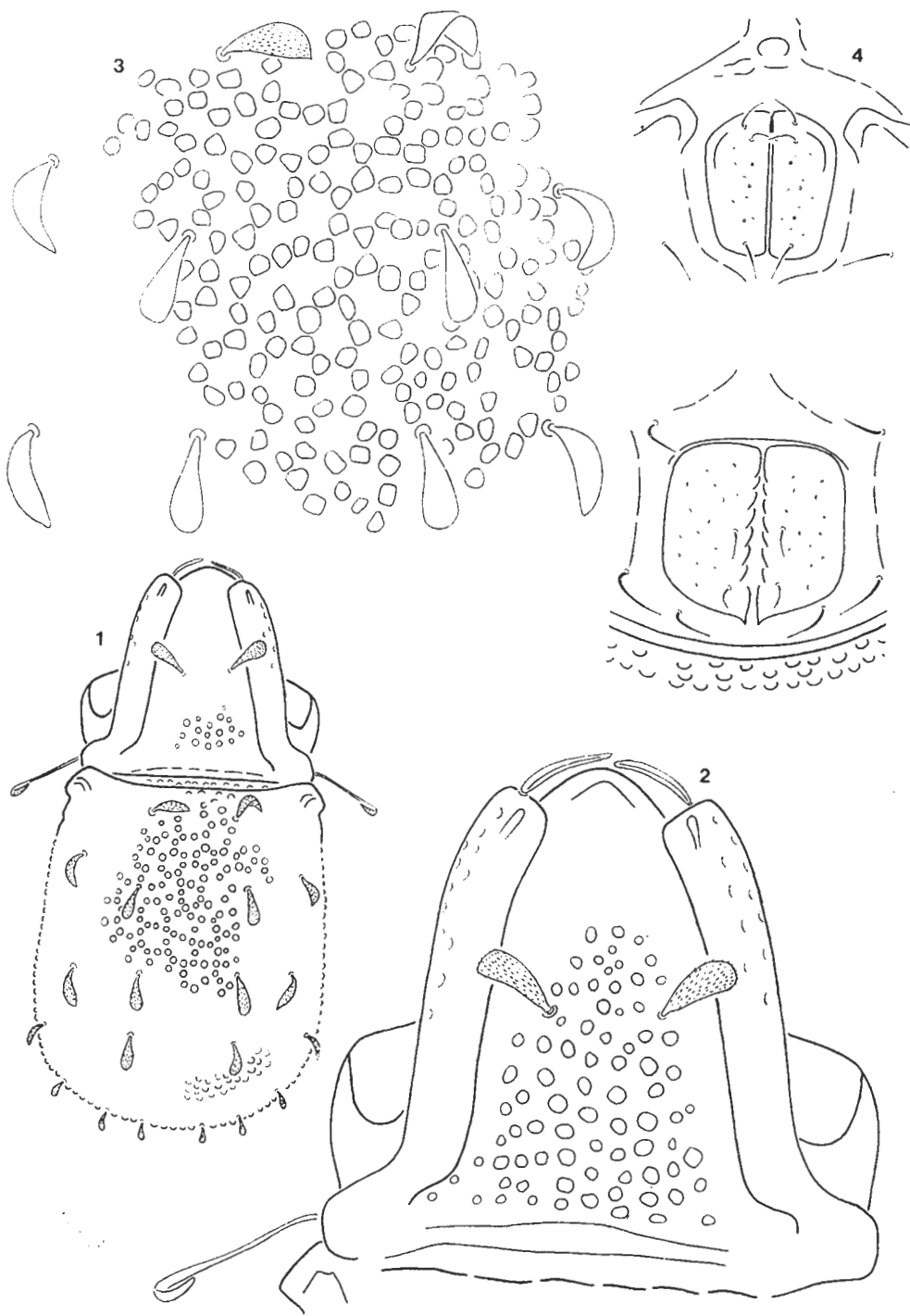
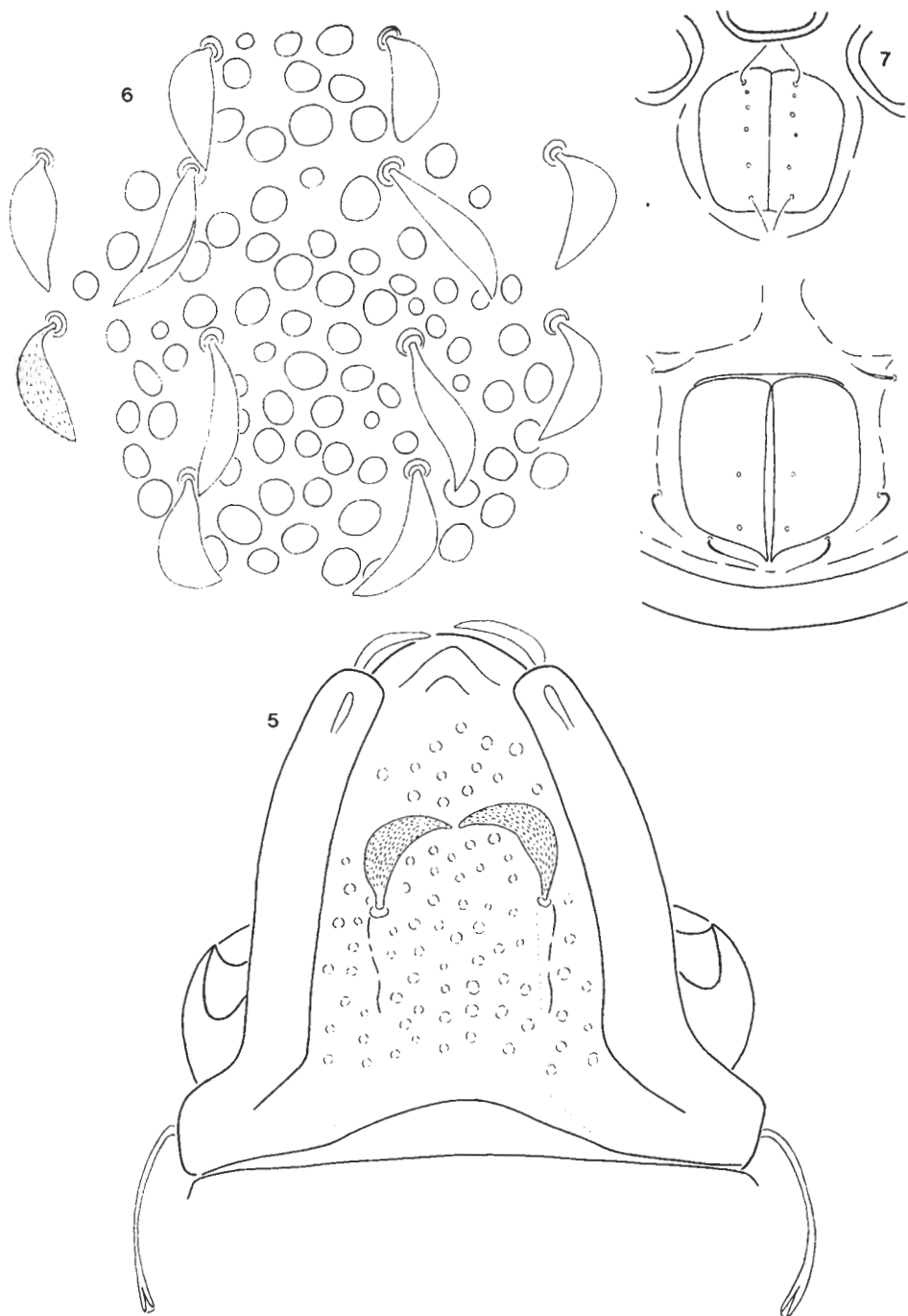


Fig. 1-4. *Phyllocarabodes ornatus* sp. n. 1: Dorsal view; 2: Prodorsum; 3: Anterior part of notogaster with setae *ta*, *ti*, *ms* (medial row) and with setae *te* and *r<sub>3</sub>* (lateral row); 4: Genitoanal region



Figs. 5-7. *Phyllocarabodes octogonalis* BALOGH & MAHUNKA, 1969. 5: Prodorsum; 6: Dorsal part of notogaster with setae *ta*, *ti*, *ms* and  $r_2$  (medial row) and with setae *te* and  $r_3$  (lateral row); 7: Genitoanal region

rotundately triangular; arranged polygonally; including small circular or pentagonal fields (*Ph. octogonalis*: tubercula irregularly scattered).

Ventral side: Genital and anal plates with some scattered dots. (*Ph. octogonalis*: genital and anal plates smooth.) 6 pairs of setiform genital setae; one pair of setiform aggenital setae. Anal setae (2 pairs) originated on the posterior half of anal plates, near the interior margin. 3 pairs of adanal setae;  $ad_1$  and  $ad_2$  far in posterior, nearly in postanal position, near to each other;  $ad_3$  somewhat bacilliform and in preanal position.

Material examined: Columbia, Macarena, 22. Febr. 1956. Habitat: litter. Leg.: Dr. H. STURM, Holotype: 1 ex.

Remarks: There are two species of *Phyllocarabodes*. They can be distinguished by the following main characteristics:

1 (2) Prodorsum with scattered tubercula: the largest tubercula smaller than the average distance between the tubercula. Lamellae not foveolated. Anterior margin of dorsosejugal hollow arched. Tubercula of notogaster rotundate, irregularly scattered. The six pairs of dorsal setae:  $ta$ ,  $te$ ,  $ti$ ,  $ms$ ,  $r_2$  and  $r_3$  relatively long; distance  $ta-ti$  as long as setae  $ta$ . Genital and anal plates smooth.  $485-515 \times 240-259 \mu\text{m}$ . (Figs. 5-7). (Bolivia.)

**octogonalis** BALOGH & MAHUNKA, 1969

2 (1) Prodorsum more densely tuberculate: the largest tubercula larger than the average distance between tubercula. Lamellae on the outer margin with some scattered foveolae. Anterior margin of dorsosejugal hollow almost parallel with the posterior margin. Tubercula of notogaster rotundately triangular, arranged polygonally, including small circular fields. The six pairs of dorsal setae:  $ta$ ,  $te$ ,  $ti$ ,  $ms$ ,  $r_2$  and  $r_3$  relatively short; distance  $ta-ti$  twice longer than setae  $te$ . Genital and anal plates with some scattered dots.  $496 \times 271 \mu\text{m}$ . (Figs. 1-4.) (Columbia)

**ornatus** sp. n.

#### REFERENCES

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2. BALOGH, J. & MAHUNKA, S. (1969): The scientific results of the Hungarian Soil Zoological Expeditions to South America, 10. Acari: Oribatids, collected by the second expedition, I. — Acta Zool. Hung., 15: 1-21.