

The Scientific Results of the Hungarian Soil Zoological Expedition
to South America*

2. *Notophthiracarus chilensis* n. gen., n. sp. (Acari)

By

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In an earlier publication (J. BALOGH and J. CSISZÁR: The zoological results of Gy. Topál's collection in South Argentina. 5. Oribatei (Acarina). Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., 55, 1963, p. 463—485) an interesting Phthiracarid mite has been described, which had nine pairs of anal setae, *Neophthiracarus insignis* gen. nov., sp. nov. The present expedition has also brought forward a new form which differs both from genus *Neophthiracarus* and the already known Phthiracarid genera. We wish to give the new generic and specific description herewith.

Notophthiracarus n. gen.

Family Phthiracaridae; 21 pairs of notogastral setae, 9 pairs (7—2) genital setae, 7 pairs (3—1—3) of anal setae.

Type species: *Notophthiracarus chilensis* n. sp.

Notophthiracarus chilensis n. sp.

(Figs. 1—7)

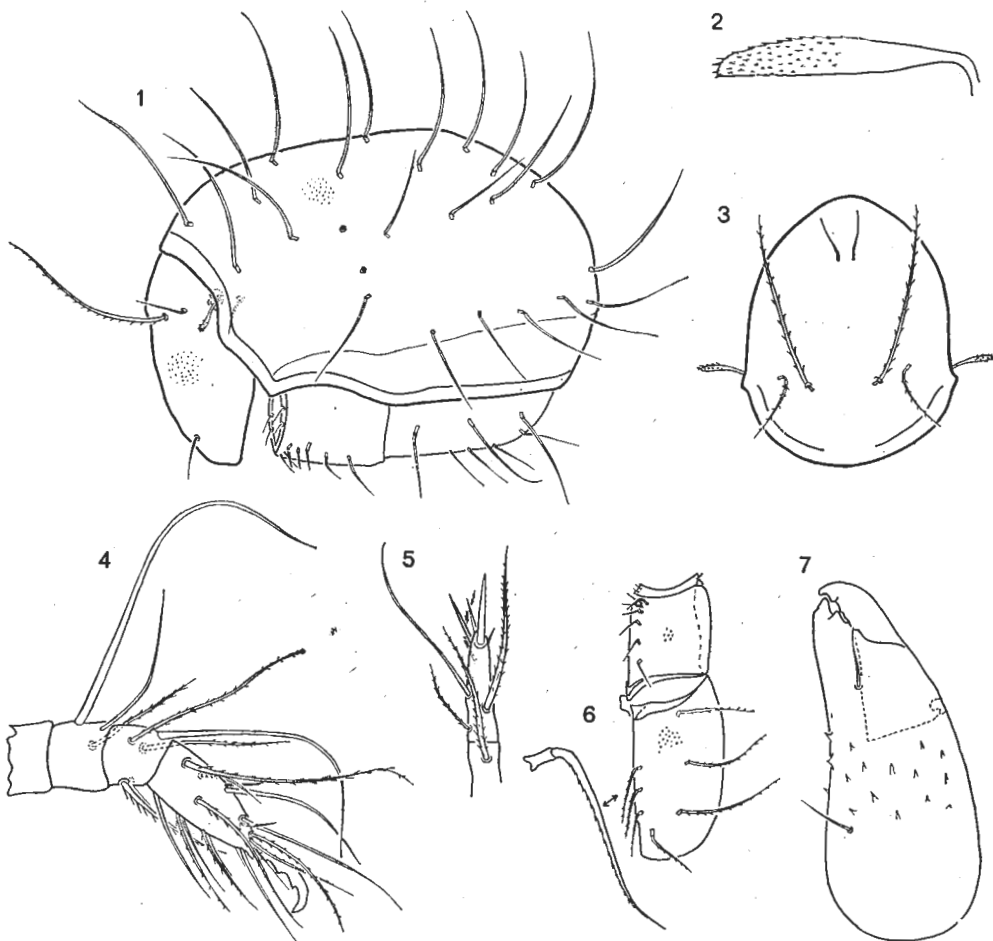
Body measurements: Length (according to aspis position as given in the figure): 550—593 μ , height: 412—450 μ . The length of aspis: 269—293 μ . The greatest length of notogaster (diagonally): 525—575 μ .

Prodorsum (Fig. 1): Surface finely punctate. The apex of aspis bluntly rounded, with a protrusion behind sensillus. The rostral setae (*ro*) issue asym-

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metrically on the four examined specimens, they are thinner and slightly shorter than lamellar setae (*la*). The interlamellar setae (*il*) are much stouter, they reach the apex of aspis. All pilose. The sensilus (Fig. 2) oblique, spatulated, its proximal third and stalk are smooth, the rest dentated.



Figs. 1—7. *Notophthiracarus chilensis* n. gen., n. sp. 1: lateral view; 2: sensillus; 3: aspis; 4: I. leg.; 5: palpus; 6: ano-genital region; 7: chelicera

Notogaster: Towards aspis and anogenital region a chitinized edge is found. Surface is punctate, with 21 pairs of hairs of different length, all strong, pilose with a sabre-like curve.

Gnathosoma: Chelicera (Fig. 7) with sharp teeth on its basal segment, scattered irregularly.

Anogenital region (Fig. 6): on the genital plate with 9 (7+2) hairs, two of them on the edge of plate close to aspis, three in the vicinity of the apex, close to the inner edge, one behind these, diagonally with the first one, additional three somewhat farther from the inner edge standing from one another by

increasing distances towards anal plate, their length is also increasing gradually. Seven setae are on the anal plate, three of them long in the outer third, three shorter close to the inner edge, and one between the two close to the apex. Their shape is represented by the first seta of the inner row (Fig. 6). All setae pilose.

Legs: All with one claw, claws with two inner teeth. The shape of tarsus, tibia and genu, and chaetotaxi of the first leg is shown in Fig. 4.

Type locality: Fray Jorge (Prov. Coquimbo), Chile, detritus from a "fog-forest", 12. XI. 1965 (Nr 115/III).

Material examined: 1 ex. Holotype and 2 ex. Paratypes are deposited in the Natural History Museum; one paratype in the British Museum Natural History.

Taxonomical place: BALOGH (1965) summarized the genera belonging to the family of Phthiracaridae PERTY, 1841 in the following: *Phthiracarus* PERTY, 1841; *Hoplophorella* BERLESE, 1923; *Hoplophthiracarus* JACOT, 1933; *Neophthiracarus* BALOGH & CSISZÁR, 1963; *Steganacarus* EWING, 1917; *Tropacarus* EWING, 1917. All genera have five setae on the anal plate, except *Neophthiracarus* which has nine. The new species further differs from the rest of the genera in the number of notogastral setae (21).