

TWO NEW SPECIES OF SCUTACARIDAE (ACARI) FROM VIETNAM
" ZOOLOGISCHE ERGEBNISSE DER FORSCHUNGEN
VON DR. T. PÓCS "

BY

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In the course of his collecting trip in Vietnam, Dr. T. Pócs extracted, in situ, some soil samples, decaying wood debris, and nest materials by a Moczarski-Winkler apparatus.

The material of the extractions naturally contained a great number of also mites. During the identification of the material, one specimen each of two interesting new Scutacarid species were also found ; their description is as follows.

***Imparipes poci* n. sp.**

Length : 196 μ , width : 164 μ . Oval, white.

Dorsal side (fig. 1) : clypeus large, margin narrow. Setae humerales internae slightly longer than externae, and originating anteriorly of them. Setae dorsales, setae lumbales internae, respectively setae sacrales internae strong, thick, long, becoming slightly longer in order of above enumeration. Setae lumbales externae, respectively setae sacrales externae, quite thin, short hairs. Except for these latter ones, all other dorsal hairs ciliate.

Ventral side (fig. 2) : setae coxales I internae and setae coxales II internae long, attaining base of praesternal hairs. Setae coxales I externae and setae coxales II externae considerably thinner, and only half as long as preceding ones. Setae praesternales of equal length, setae praesternales internae arising considerably anteriorly of externae. Of setae axillares, setae axillares 1 much thinner and shorter than setae axillares 2. Setae poststernales internae situated anteriorly of externae. Both pairs of poststernal hairs short, setae poststernales externae failing to reach posterior margin of body. Three pairs of caudal hairs present. Setae caudales internae strikingly long, thicker than hairs of ventral side, strongly ciliate. Immediately adjacent setae caudales externae 1 minute, slightly more removed setae caudales externae 2 slightly larger, but their length only about one-fifth of that of setae caudales internae.

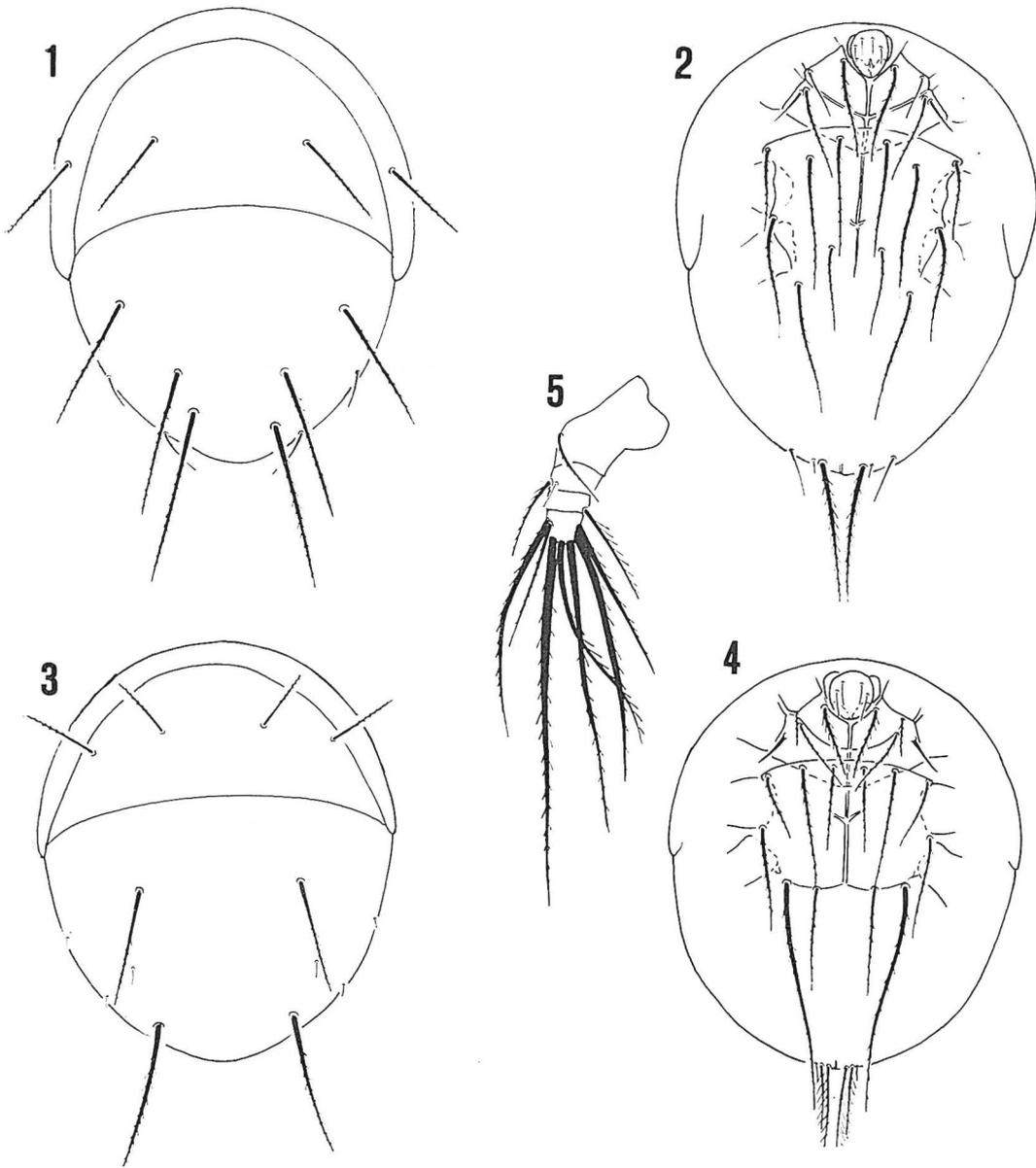


FIG. 1-2. — *Imparipes pocsi*.

1. Dorsal side ; 2. Ventral side.

FIG. 3-5. — *Scutacarus abnormalis*.

3. Dorsal side ; 4. Ventral side ; 5. Tibiotarsus of leg IV.

Legs : tibiotarsus of leg I with claw, apex of claw long, curved. First sensory tube of tibiotarsus extremely long (21 μ), extending beyond apex of tarsus. No incrassate hairs of legs II and III. Tarsus of leg IV slightly shortened, hairs "1" and "p" twice longer than other hairs of leg.

Type material : holotype in the collection of the Zoological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

Locality : "Cuc-phuon : Bong, 23 Dec., 1965. Jungle, debris under bark. Extraction 4."

Remark : On the basis of the structure of the legs, the new species can be relegated to the subgenus *Imparipes* of the genus *Imparipes*. By the characteristic caudal hairs, the new taxon can be easily distinguished from all other known congeners.

***Scutacarus abnormalis* n. sp.**

Length : 150 μ , width : 150 μ . Circular, dark yellow.

Dorsal side (fig. 3) : clypeus small, margin narrow. Both pairs of setae humerales originating in inner part of clypeus, hence clypeal margin without hairs! Setae humerales internae arising anteriorly of, and slightly shorter than externae. Setae dorsales and setae sacrales internae strong and thick, latter ones (54 μ) slightly longer than preceding (45 μ) ones. Setae lumbales internae, setae lumbales externae, and setae sacrales externae minute, hardly discernible (5-6 μ).

Ventral side (fig. 4) : gnathosoma oval. Setae coxales I internae longer than other coxal hairs, also cilia stronger. Setae coxales II internae only slightly shorter than preceding ones; setae coxales I externae and setae coxales II externae shorter. Praesternal hairs originating on a common transversal line. Setae praesternales externae longer than internae, reaching just to point of origin of setae poststernales externae. Setae poststernales long, setae poststernales internae extending slightly beyond vulva, while setae poststernales externae projecting considerably beyond posterior margin of body. Axillary hairs strong. Three pairs of caudal hairs present, all three originating in close vicinity of each other. Setae caudales internae long, externae reaching only two-thirds to it, while setae caudales externae 2 quite minute spines. First two pairs strongly ciliate.

Leg I : tibiotarsus of leg I with claw; first and third sensory tubes of equal length. Legs II and III : hair "p" of tarsus modified, spiniform.

Leg IV (fig. 5) : tibiotarsus with 7 hairs; hair 7 longer and thicker than hair 5; hair 6 even more short.

Type material : holotype in the collection of the Zoological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

Locality : "Cuc-phuong : Bong, 15 Dec., 1965. Jungle, extracted from litter."

Remark : The most remarkable and characteristic feature of the species is the fact that none of the humeral pairs of hairs originate on the margin of the clypeus. Since I had only one specimen at my disposal, I cannot draw far-reaching inferences from this setal configuration. Beyond this, the extraordinary difference in size of the setae lumbales internae, respectively the setae sacrales internae distinguish it from all other known *Scutacarus* species. Slightly similar chaetotaxy might yet be observed in the species *Scutacarus latiformis* Mahunka, 1964, but its every other feature is sharply different.

REFERENCES

- MAHUNKA (S.), 1965. — Identification key for the species of the Family Scutacaridae (Acari : Tarsonemini). *Acta Zool. Hung.*, **11** : 353-401.
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