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KAYELLA VERCAMMENI AND SCHOUTEDENICHIA THRACICA  
TWO NEW SPECIES FROM BULGARIA  
(ACARINA : TROMBICULIDAE)

BY

Maria KOLEBINOVA.

(*Institute of Zoology and Museum, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences*).

In 1961 at an expeditionary exploration in the region of Trakja on an *Apodemus sylvaticus* specimen, three so far unknown Trombiculidae larvae were found. One of the specimens *Brunehaldia bulgarica* Verc. and Kol. 1966 has already been described. In this work, I will describe the remaining two specimens. One of the larvae, I called *vercammeni* after the famous parasitologist P. H. VERCAMMEN-GRANDJEAN professor at the University of California. The applied illustrations are prepared by him, for which I would like to thank him here.

Locality and Date : field, 5 km. N. E. of the town of Stara-Zagora, 24 July 1961.

Parasitopes : ears.

Host : *Apodemus sylvaticus*.

Type Material : Holotypes n. n. 58a/32 and 58/32, in the Zoological Institute with Museum at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia.

***Kayella vercammeni* n. sp.**

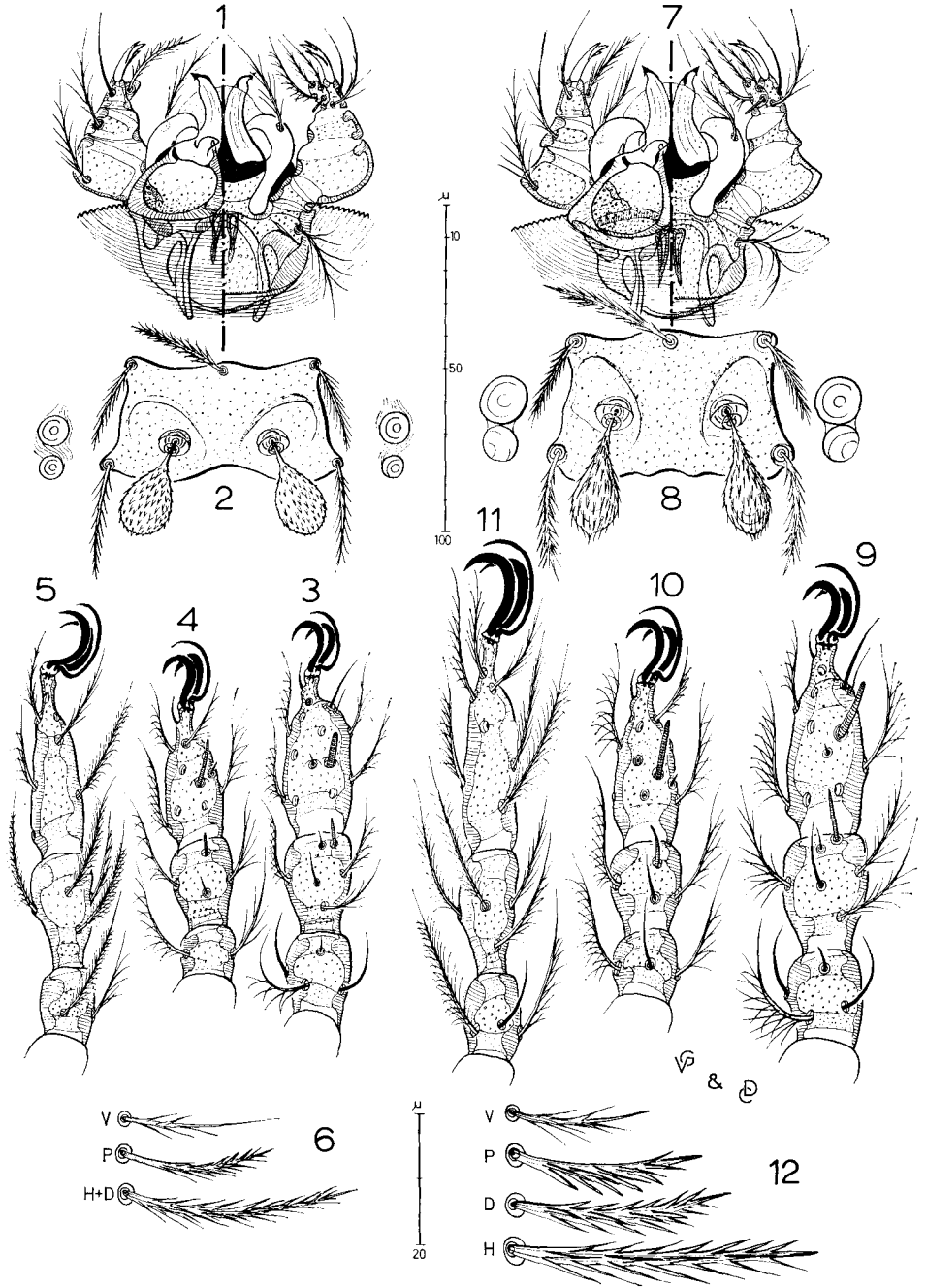
Description.

1. SIF = 4B-B-3-2000.0000.

2. Gnathosoma (fig. 1) Chelicerae long and strong with sharply pointed triangular covering; chelobase punctate; galeal seta barb, coxal, seta too. Palpo-tibial claw with three teeth-one large and two smaller accessory.

fPp = /B/-/B/-/N/.N.B.G3-E/B/.B.B.B.

and fT = 4 B.



3. Idiosoma-with elliptical shape.

fD = 2H + 10.8.8.8.6.6.6.4 = 58 dorsal setae.

fV = 4.6.8.6.6.6.6.6.4.4.2 = 64 ventral setae.

NDV = 122 body setae/fig. 6/.

4. Measurements :

AW	PW	SB	ASB	PSB	SD	AP	AM	AL	PL	S	H	D	V	pa	pm	pp	Ip
55	65	29	26	12	38	31	31	29	35	31	35	32/32	21/29	200	174	216	590

5. Scutum (fig. 2). Trapezoidal, anterior margin medially convex, posterior margin medially broadly concave, with uniformly distributed punctatae ; AM base under the AW line ; PL > AM > AL ; sensillae bulbous, SB slightly forward of the PL line.

Double eyes slightly at the SB line, anterior lenses bigger.

6. Legs (fig. 3, 4, 5) Short, sclerotized ; total length, Ip = 590  $\mu$  ; fCx = 1.1.1 ; fsp = 7.7.7 ; fSt = 2/2 ; all solenidia striate, all unspecialized setae barb. All tarsus with two claws and empodium.

Leg. I pa = 200  $\mu$  ; tarsus with pretarsala, para and subterminala, microtarsala and solenidion ; tibia with tibiala, solenidion and famulus ; genu with 2 genuale, ga = 2 and microgenuale ; coxa I with heavily sclerotized outer end ; seta neither long nor short.

Leg. II pm = 174  $\mu$  ; tarsus with pretarsala, solenidion and famulus slightly aside of him ; tibia with a little solenidion and tibiale ; coxa II sclerotised, seta resembling that of coxa I.

Leg. III pp = 216  $\mu$  ; tarsus, tibia and genu without special features, gp = 0 ; tp = 0 ; coxa III round and sclerotized ; seta longer than the other two and spinose.

Differential diagnosis : It shows the closest affinity with *Euschöngastia xerothermobia* Willmann 1942. The difference is in the general and palpal formulae, the shape of scutum and the number of body setae.

*Euschöngastia xerothermobia*

SIF = 5B-N-3-2001.0000

fPp = /B/-/B/-/B/.B.B

and NDV = 68

*Kayella vercammeni*

SIF = 4B-B-3-2000.0000

fPp = /B/-/B/-/N/.N.B

and NDV = 122

### **Schoutedenichia (Schoutedenichia) thracica n. sp.**

Description.

1. General formula — SIF = 4 B-B-3-2110.0000.

2. Gnathosoma (fig. 7). Chelicerae long and strong, blades with dorsal prominent, ventral recurved hook ; chelobase heavily armoured, punctate ; galeal seta barb ; coxal seta, too ; palpo-tibial claw with three teeth.

fPp = /B/-/B/-/B/.N.B.G<sub>3</sub>-E./B/.B.B.B.  
and fT = 4 B

3. Idiosoma with elliptical shape.

fD=2/2H/+/6.10/.8.8/.2.10.6.12.8.8.6.4.2 = 94 dorsale setae

fV=6.6.6.6.10.8.12.12.2.16.10.8.6.4 = 112 ventral setae and NDV = 206 body setae (fig. 12).

#### 4. Measurements

AW	PW	SB	ASB	PSB	SD	AP	AM	AL	PL	S	H	D	V	pa	pm	pp	Ip
57	68	33	25	19	44	34	39	29	38	38	48/40	36/30	20/35	234	210	248	692

5. Scutum (fig. 8). Trapezoidal, anterior margin medially convex, posterior margin medially threeconcave, with uniformly distributed punctatae; AM long, its base on the line AW; AL shorter; PL the longest of the remaining two; PL > AM < AL; sensillae bulbous; SB situated in front of the PL line, almost at the middle line of the scutum.

Eyes with larger anterior lenses, slightly at the SB line.

6. Legs (figs. 9, 10, 11). Short and sclerotized; total length Ip = 692 μ; fsp = 7.7.7; fCx = 1/1/1; fSt = 2/4; all solenidia striate; unspecialized setae long and barb; all tarsus with two claws and empodium.

Leg. I pa = 234 μ; tarsus with pretarsala, para and subterminala, microtarsala and solenidion; tibia with tibiala, solenidion and famulus; genu with 2 long genuale, ga = 2 and microgenuale; coxa I heavily sclerotized at the outer end, seta long and spinose.

Leg. II pm = 210 μ; tarsus with pretarsala, solenidion and famulus slightly behind it; tibia with solenidion and tibiale; genu with a long genuala gm = 1; coxa II lengthened, sclerotised, seta resembling that of coxa I, but shorter.

Leg. III pp = 248 μ; tarsus and tibia without special features, tp = 0; genu with genuala gp = 1; coxa III round, but its length bigger than the width, sclerotized, more heavily at the far end; seta as on coxa I.

Differential diagnosis: According to its general formula and the shape of the scutum, this species belong to genus *Schoutedenichia*. It is closest to *Euschöngastia krampitzi* Willmann 1955. The difference is in its size, the size and shape of the scutum the number and situation of the body setae and finally in the sternal setae.

*Euschöngastia krampitzi*

Ip = 805 μ

ga = 1

fPp = /B/-/B/-/N/.N.B

NDV = 100

fSt = 2/2

*Schoutedenichia thracica*

Ip = 692 μ

ga = 2

fPp = /B/-/B/-/B/.N.B

NDV = 204

fSt = 2/4

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