

## Some New Lohmanniids from Peru (Acari: Oribatei)

By

J. BALOGH

(Zoosystematical Institute of the Eötvös University of Sciences, Budapest)

Prof. F. Schaller (Braunschweig) sent me by way of his collaborator L. Beck some lohmanniids for identification. Prof. F. Schaller collected the material in Eastern Peru, on the Amazonas plain. The material contained the following species:

*Lohmannia lanceolata* Grandjean, 1950: Eastern Peru, low rain forest plain in the Amazonas valley: Charapa at the Rimachi lagoon, 140 m, forest, 1 specimen.

*Lohmannia similis* sp. n.: Eastern Peru, low rain forest plain in the Amazonas valley: Guayabamba at Iquitos, 120 m, dense forest, 6 specimens; Island Muyuy at Iquitos, 105 m, secondary forest, 1 specimen; forest, 8 specimens.

*Mixacarus neotropicus* sp. n.: Eastern Peru, low rain forest area in the Amazonas valley: Island Muyuy at Iquitos, 105 m, secondary forest, 22 specimens; Charapa at the Rimachi lagoon, 140 m, forest, 2 specimens; Dos de Mayo on the Rio Pastaza, forest, 130 m, 3 specimens.

*Meristacarus porcula* Grandjean, 1934: Eastern Peru, low rain forest plains in the Amazonas valley: Island Padre at Iquitos, 105 m, forest, *Epiphytex* sample, 18 specimens.

*Torpacarus omittens* Grandjean, 1950: Eastern Peru, low rain forest plains in the Amazonas valley: Charapa at the Rimachi lagoon, 140 m, forest, 4 specimens.

*Javacarus inexpectatus* sp. n.: Eastern Peru, low rain forest plains in the Amazonas valley: Charapa at the Rimachi lagoon, 140 m, forest, 1 specimen.

Of the 6 species listed here, Grandjean published 3 from various parts of Central and South America. The previously known occurrences of *Meristacarus porcula* Grandjean, 1934 were Martinique and Panama; that of *Lohmannia lanceolata* Grandjean, 1950 Panama, whilst that of *Torpacarus omittens* Grandjean, 1950 Venezuela.

Since I gave some time ago a short survey of the species of the family Lohmanniidae, the description of the unknown taxa became easier. Thus it suffices, in the case of the three new species, to submit only the differential characteristics. All of them chaetotaxy features, thus very exact ones, for all three species, so that even the figures seem dispensable, save for one taxon.

*Lohmannia similis* sp. n. (Fig. 2)

830×325  $\mu$ . The most important differential features are: sensillus 9—10-branched (*L. lanceolata* Grandjean, 1936 with 7—8 branches, and *L. bifoliata* Willmann, 1936 and *L. javana* Balogh, 1961 have also 6—8 branches). Hair *exp* oar-shaped, about three times as long as wide; hair *ro* hardly expanding (hair *exp* of *L. lanceolata* is rounded, hardly longer than wide, its hair *ro* expanding like a willow-leaf (Fig. 1); hair *exp* of *L. bifoliata* and *L. javana* is oar-shaped, but their

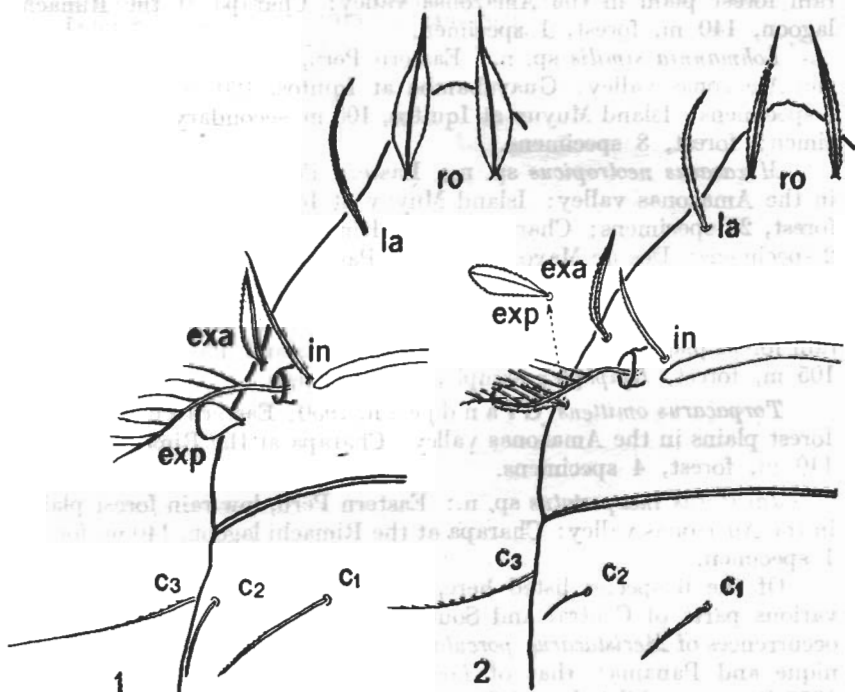


Fig. 1: *Lohmannia lanceolata* Grandjean, 1950: prodorsum.  
 Fig. 2: *Lohmannia similis* sp. n.: prodorsum.

hair *ro* widens like also a willow-leaf). First pair of anal hairs short, failing to extend to insertional point of second pair (on *L. lanceolata* the first anal hair is long, its apex protruding beyond the insertional point of the second pair of anal hairs).

*Holotype*: Island Muyuy at Iquitos, 105 m, forest, 1 specimen.  
*Paratypes*: 14, partly juvenile specimens from the localities listed above.

### *Mixacarus neotropicus* sp. n.

Two species of the genus *Mixacarus* Balogh, 1958 are known. *M. hamanni* Balogh, 1961 is extremely dissimilar, as regards the shape of its hairs, from both *M. integer* Balogh, 1950 and the new species, so that it suffices to separate the new taxon only from *M. integer*.

830—891 × 493—554  $\mu$ . Sensillus 6—7 forked (that of *M. integer* with 8—10 branches). Hairs  $e_1$  and  $f_1$  are about half as long as  $c_1$  and  $d_1$  (in *M. integer*  $e_1$  is about half as long as  $f_1$ ,  $c_1$  and  $d_1$ ). On the basis of this single feature, the two species can be segregated immediately, otherwise both are very similar as concerns habits.

*Holotype*: Island Muyuy at Iquitos, 105 m, secondary forest, 1 specimen. *Paratypes*: 25, partly juvenile specimens.

### *Javacarus inexpectatus* sp. n.

607—290  $\mu$ . Very similar to *J. kühneli* Balogh, 1961 but well distinguishable by reason of three characteristics: 1. interlamellar hair considerably longer, extending beyond insertional point of hair  $c_1$  (in *J. kühneli* the interlamellar hair extends hardly to, or not at all, the insertional point of hair  $c_1$ ); 2. marginal hairs  $c_3$ ,  $d_3$ ,  $f_2$ ,  $h_3$  are considerably longer than dorsal hairs  $c_1$ ,  $c_2$ ,  $d_1$ ,  $d_2$ ,  $e_1$ ,  $f_1$  (in *J. kühneli* the respective lengths of these hairs are not strikingly different among each other); 3. prodorsal foveolae indistinct (sharp in *J. kühneli*).

*Holotype*: Charapa at the Rimachi lagoon, 140 m, rain forest, 1 specimen.

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