

CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE
OF THE HUNGARIAN ORIBATIDA FAUNA (ACARI) I. *

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Results of identification complementing the catalogue of Hungarian oribatids. Collecting at several sites in Hungary yielded 17 species new to Hungary one of them is new to science. List of species and the description of *Cyranozetes nasalis* gen. et sp. nov. (Ceratozetidae) are given.

Key words: Acari, Oribatida, list of species, new taxa, Hungary

INTRODUCTION

The oribatid fauna of Hungary is comparatively well known. Recently we had surveyed our home fauna and the results were published in a checklist (MAHUNKA & MAHUNKA-PAPP 2000). In view of this list and the revision of our collection materials showed that, on the one hand, there are data lacking especially from taxonomic and geographical aspects, while, on the other, we possess numerous species identified meanwhile, but never published in literature. Furthermore, our soil sample collection has yet been inadequately examined. For this purpose we decided to compile a detailed catalogue which besides old literature data will contain the recently identified species, thereby many new references will be made public for the specialists.

Since the date of publication of our catalogue is yet uncertain, and the description of new species therein is uncommon, nor do we plan to give detailed biotope references, some preliminary papers will have to be written.

The present contribution gives the description of a new species from Hungary, which, at the same time, represents a new genus, too. Detailed data referring to collecting sites of 15 species are also appended.

* This paper dedicated to the memory of late Prof. JÁNOS BALOGH

LIST OF SPECIES NEW TO HUNGARY

Aphelacarus acarinus (BERLESE, 1910) – Holarctic, maybe a cosmopolitan species. – New locality: Villány: Szársomlyó, 22.VI.2001, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp, south-east slope with *Tilia argentea* forest.

Cosmochthonius reticulatus GRANDJEAN, 1947 – Holo-Mediterranean species. The new locality is the northernmost of all sites. – New locality: Aranyosgadány: Viszló valley, from dead trunk, 15.08.1976, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp.

Phthiracarus baloghi (FEIDER et SUCIU, 1957) – Rare species, it was collected only in the southern part of Middle Europe. – New locality: Hercegszántó: Karapanca, from mixed forest, along a backwater of the Danube, soil moss, 14.08.1999, leg. E. Horváth.

Masthermannia mamillaris (BERLESE, 1904) – South European species, with some localities known from Austria. – New locality: Sopron: Soproni hg., mixed forest, from litter, 10.2002, leg: S. R. Szontágh.

Damaeobelba minutissima (SELLNICK, 1920) – Rare Palaearctic species. – New locality: Régéc: Vajdavölgy, wet moss from *Alnus* trunk, 04.05.2002, leg. D. Murányi.

Eremulus flagellifer (BERLESE, 1908) – From South Europe, Caucasus, Crimea. – New locality: Budaörs: Odvas-hegy, *Festucetum* ass., 23.04.1987, leg. S. Mahunka.

Dorycranosus acutus (PSCHORN-WALCHER, 1951) – European species. – New localities: Ásványráró: *Cornus* litter from mixed forest, 06.05.1999, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp; Dunaszekcső: Várdomb, from dry moss, 29.08.2001, leg. S. Mahunka & T. Pócs; Lébény: Lébényi-tölgyes.

Discoppia (Cylindroppia) cylindrica PÉREZ-IÑIGO, 1956 – Palaearctic species. – New locality: Budaörs: Odvas-hegy, *Festucetum* ass., 23.04.1987, leg. S. Mahunka.

Graptoppia paraanalis SUBÍAS et RODRÍGUEZ, 1985 – It was known from the southern parts of the Palaearctic. – New locality: Bélmegyer: Fáspuszta, meadow, from grassy soil, 10.04.2000, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp.

Lauroppia doris (E. PÉREZ-IÑIGO, 1978) – It was known only from Spain. – New locality: Bataapáti, *Fagetum* ass., soil and soil with moss, 13.06.2002, leg. E. Horváth.

Microppia minus longisetosa SUBÍAS et RODRÍGUEZ, 1988 – It was known from the Mediterranean Region. – New locality: Márokföld, dry forest, from soil-moss, 24.05.2002, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp; Orfalu, *Fagetum* ass., 23.05.2002, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp.

Suctobelba lapidaria MORITZ, 1970 – It was known from the Czech Republic and Italy. – New localities: Magyarszombatfa, near to the moor, from moss on *Tilia* bark, 23.05.2003, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp; Márokföld, dry forest, from soil-moss, 24.05.2002, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp.

Suctobelbella falcata (FORSSLUND, 1941) – Considered to be cosmopolitan species, though it is rare. – New locality: Bögöte.

Suctobelbella longirostris (FORSSLUND, 1941) – Euro-Siberian fauna element, considered to be hygrophilic. – New locality: Dunakiliti, wet meadow, near to an old *Quercus* tree, 15.11.2000, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp.

Rostrozetes ovulum (BERLESE, 1908) – Circumtropical species, with some surprising, sporadic occurrences. – Locality: Budapest: Soroksár, Arborétum, 05.1967, leg. Zs. Rozsály.

Anachipteria deficiens GRANDJEAN, 1932 – Euro-Siberian fauna element. – Localities: Fűzér: Nagymilic, moss from rocky wall, 12.04.1972, leg. S. Mahunka; Szilvászár: Szalajka-völgy, from moss, 25.03.1978, leg. V. Tóth; Varbó: Örvénykő, *Fagetum* ass., moss from rocky wall, 14.07.1967, leg. I. Loksa.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW TAXA

Cyranozetes gen. n.

Diagnosis – With characters of Ceratozetidae. Rostrum divided, rostral apex large, nasiform, strongly projecting anteriorly. Lamellae tapering, with long free lamellar cusps, well converging anteriorly. Bothridium large, inner part sharply pointed. Tutorium large and broad, its distal end straight and serrate. Pedotectum I large, covering insertion of leg I. Genal tooth large. Discidium normal, custodium long, reaching over pedotecta II–III. Horizontal fold over acetabula II and III absent. Notogaster narrow, much longer than wide, slightly convex medially, covering the insertion of interlamellar setae. Pteromorphae immovable, bent downwards. Posterior notogastral tectum divided. Four pairs of hardly observable porose areas. Ten pairs of notogastral setae. Epimeral setal formula: 3–1–3–3. Genitoanal setal formula: 6–1–2–3. All legs tridactylous. Anterodorsal apophysis on tibia II absent.

Type species – *Cyranozetes nasalis* sp. n.

Remarks – The new taxon belongs to the family of Ceratozetidae GRANDJEAN, 1963 and on the basis of the broad and dentate tutorium it resembles the genus *Cyrtozetes* BEHAN-PELLETIER, 1985 and *Ceresella* PAVLITSHENKO, 1993. It stands nearer to *Cyrtozetes* (posterior notogastral tectum undivided), but it differs from the latter by the presence of the divided rostrum, the translamella and the long custodium.

***Cyranozetes nasalis* sp. n.**

(Figs 1–8)

Diagnosis – With the features mentioned in the description of the new genus.

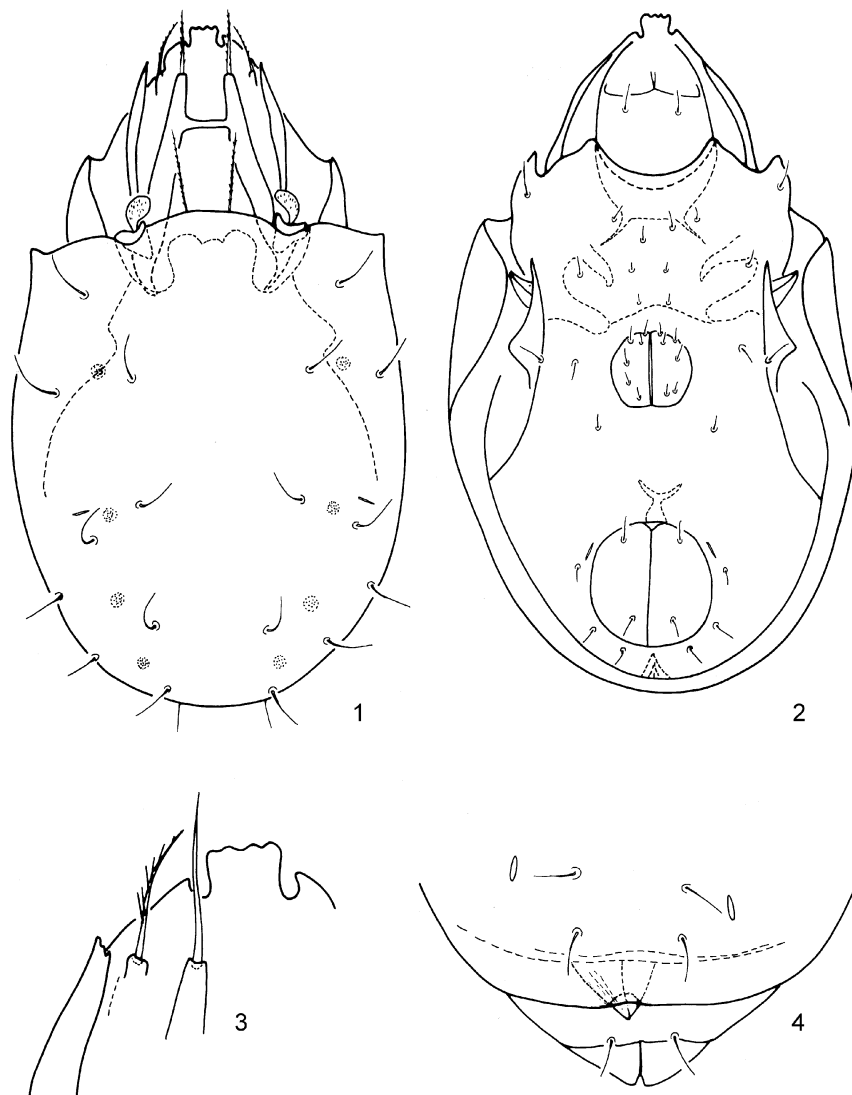
Material examined – Holotype: “Hungary, BÉLMEGYER: Fás-puszta, from grass, pasture. 04.08. 2000, leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp.” Holotype deposited in the Pedozoological Collections [pars Arachnoidea (1678-HO-03)] of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM), Budapest.

Measurements – Length of body: 265 µm, width of body: 158 µm.

Prodorsum: Rostrum divided by two rounded incisions. Rostral apex nasiform, wide, with undulate anterior margin (Fig. 3). Lamellae long, broad basally, strongly converging and narrowing anteriorly, with long cusps. Lamellar cusp simple without medial or lateral dens. Translamella present, much narrower than the lamellae. Rostral setae well barbed, curved inwards. Lamellar setae short, hardly longer than the lamellar cusp. Interlamellar setae also short, straight, not reaching over the

translamella. Lamellar and interlamellar setae finely roughened. Sensillus short, guttiform, aciculate. Bothridia uncovered.

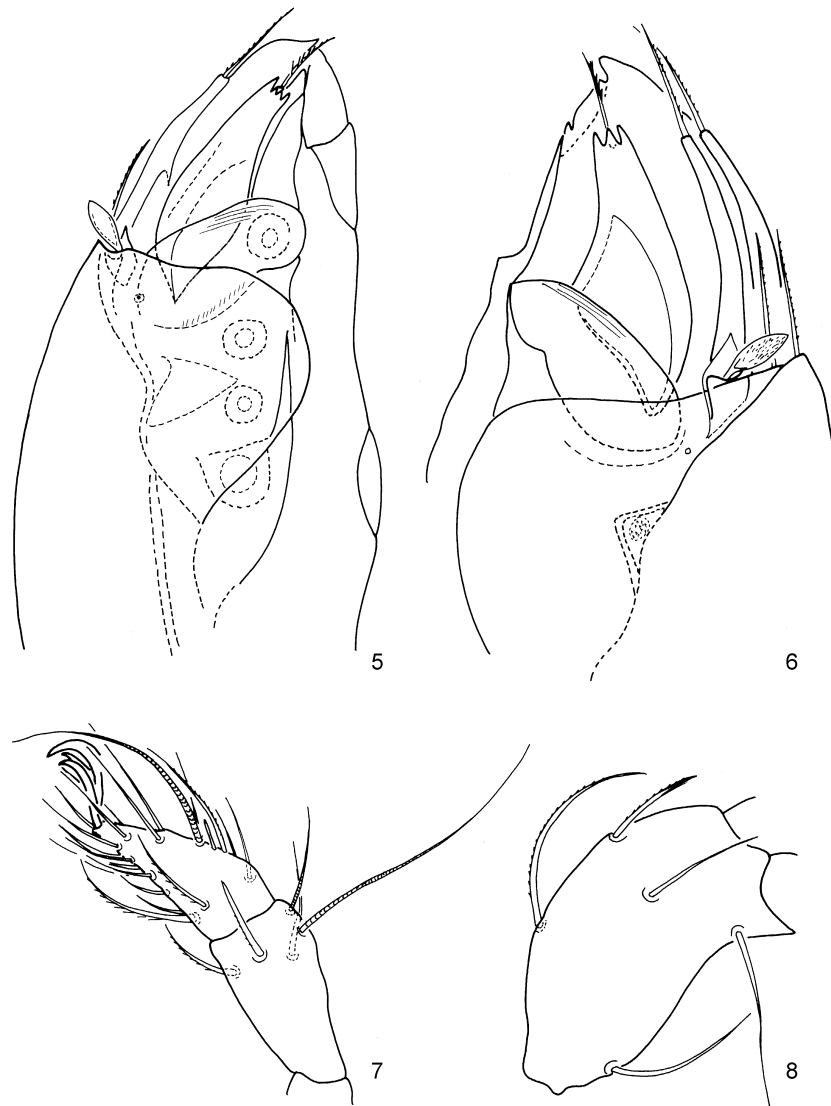
Lateral part of podosoma (Figs 5–6): Tutorium wide, strongly dilated basally. Its cusp with nearly parallel sides, reaching to the insertion of the rostral seta with dentate anterior margin. Pedotectum I large, covering the acetabulum of leg I. Surface with some parallel striae. Discidium broad. Custodium very long.



Figs 1–4. *Cyranozetes nasalis* gen. et sp. n. – 1 = body in dorsal view; 2 = body in ventral view; 3 = rostrum; 4 = pigdial part of the body

Notogaster: Much longer than wide. Median part of the anterior margin slightly convex. Pteromorpha wide, curved downwards. Ten pairs of setiform, thin but well observable notogastral setae (Fig. 1), porose areas hardly visible, without clear borders.

Ventral regions (Fig. 2): All epimeral setae simple and short. Setae *1c* arising laterally, at the base of pedotecta 1. Discidium wide, setae *4c* arising on their outer margin. Genitoanal setae short,



Figs 5–8. *Cyranozetes nasalis* gen. et sp. n. – 5–6 = lateral part of podosoma; 7 = femur of leg II; 8 = tibia and tarsus of leg I

their position shown in Fig. 2. Adanal setae shorter than the anal ones, setae ad_1 stand in post-, ad_2 and, ad_3 in paraanal position.

Legs: All legs with three claws. Setation of leg I as shown on Fig. 7. Surface of tibia of femur II (Fig. 8) with an anteriorly sharp expansion. The other femora bearing simple carina.

Remarks – See the remarks after the description of the genus.

Etymology – Having a nose-like rostral apex.

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