

UROPODINA (ACARI: MESOSTIGMATA) SPECIES FROM ANGOLA

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Ten Uropodina species were found in the soil, moss and litter materials collected in Angola and presently kept in the Soil Zoology Collections of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. A new genus (*Afrotrachytes* n. gen.) and ten species were identified in this rich material. One of them is a known species [*Uropoda elegans* (MARAIS & THERON, 1986)], but the other nine (*Afrotrachytes seticaudatus* sp. n., *Leonardiella machadoi* sp. n., *Oplitis angolensis* sp. n., *Oplitis csuzdii* sp. n., *Cheloniuropoda cheloniforma* sp. n., *Uropoda cornuata* sp. n., *Uropoda afra* sp. n., *Rotundabaloghia mahunkaiana* sp. n., *Uroactinia angolensis* sp. n.) are proved to be new to science. With 45 figures.

Key words: Acari, Uropodina, new species, Angola

INTRODUCTION

The Uropodina fauna of Angola is poorly-known. So far only four species: *Discourella inflata* (MARAIS & LOOTS, 1979), *Oplitis tonopila* (MARAIS & LOOTS, 1981), *Oplitis natalensis* (MARAIS & LOOTS, 1981), and *Uropoda elegans* (MARAIS & THERON, 1986) have been recorded from this large country (WIŚNIEWSKI 1993).

The Soil Zoology Collections of the Hungarian Natural History Museum possess rich soil, moss and litter materials collected by several authors from Central Africa, including Angola. Several mite groups have already been investigated and published from these materials. The oribatid mites were investigated by J. BALOGH, and his activities resulted in describing 40 new species (BALOGH 1959, 1961, 1964). Furthermore S. MAHUNKA published three acarid, seven anoetid and 21 scutacarid species (MAHUNKA 1964*a, b*). The uropodid mites are presented hereby.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens are preserved in alcohol and deposited in the Soil Zoology Collections of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

In the descriptions, the system and the names of the species and genera I follow WIŚNIEWSKI & HIRSCHMANN (1993).

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TAXA

Afrotrachytes gen. n.

Diagnosis: Shape oval, posterior margin rounded. First and second legs with characteristic processes. Dorsum with trapezoid postdorsal shield. Corniculi short, horn-like, laciniae long. Hypostomal setae are the following: h1 and h3 long, smooth and setiform, h2 short with two branches, h4 short, with four branches. The ornamentation of the dorsal, postdorsal, ventral and marginal shield reticulate. Caudal region with four dorsal, and three ventral pairs of long, spiniform setae. Marginal setae bulbiform. Genital shield of females without ornamentation. Type species: *Afrotrachytes seticaudatus* sp. n.

Etymology: The name of the new genus is referring to the continent where it was found and the name of the family (Trachytidae) where the new genus belongs.

Remarks: The other genera of the family of Trachytidae are distributed in the Holarctis and South America and Australia (BŁOSZYK *et al.* 2005).

***Afrotrachytes seticaudatus* sp. n.**

(Figs 1–7)

Diagnosis: see the diagnosis of the genus.

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 710 μm , width (in the middle of idiosoma) 450 μm (n = 6). Shape oval, posterior margin rounded.

Dorsal side (Fig. 1): Not all dorsal setae clearly visible, the well visible setae are short and phylliform. Ornamentation of dorsal shield reticulate. Postdorsal shield trapezoid and with reticulated ornamentation, bearing two long, setiform setae. Anterior part of marginal shield with one pair of triangular horns. Marginal shield with reticulate ornamentation and bulbiform setae (Fig. 2). Caudal region dorsal by with four pairs of long, spiniform setae (Fig. 3).

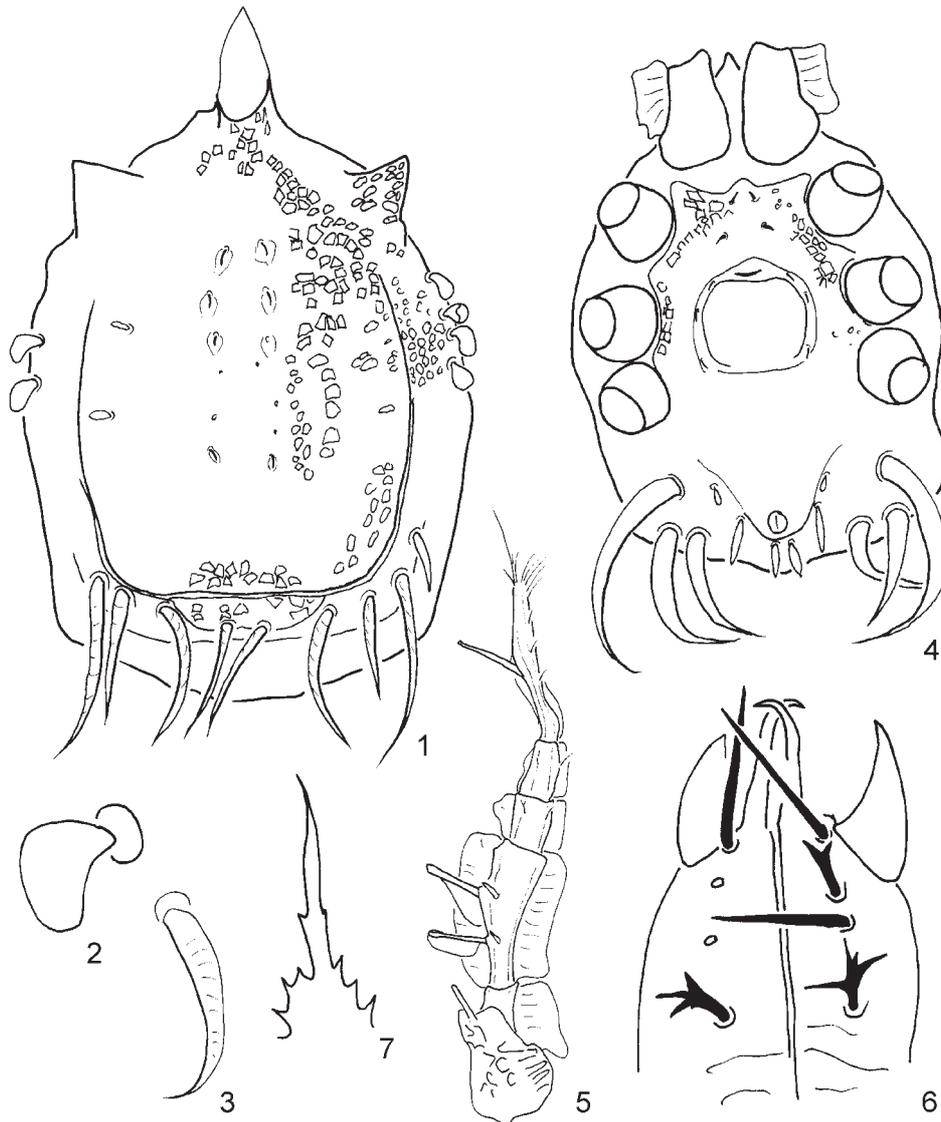
Ventral side (Fig. 4): Pattern of sternal shield reticulate. Sternal setae short, smooth and filiform, but St1 and St2 thicker than others. Ventral shield without ornamentation. Ventral setae not clearly visible. Ventroanal setae phylliform. Caudal part of ventral shield with three pairs of long, strong, smooth and setiform setae.

Genital shield between coxae 2 and 4, large, rounded and without ornamentation.

First legs with characteristic processes and setae (Fig. 5).

Gnathosoma (Fig. 6): Corniculi short, horn-like, laciniae long. Hypostomal setae are the following: h1 and h3 long, smooth and setiform, h2 short with two branches, h4 short, with four branches. Tritosternum not clearly visible. Base of epistome wide with serrated lateral margins (Fig. 7). Chelicerae not clearly visible.

Male, deutonymph, protonymph and larva unknown.



Figs 1–7. *Afrottrachytes seticaudatus* sp. n.: 1 = dorsal view, 2 = bulbiform marginal seta, 3 = setiform caudal seta, 4 = ventral view, 5 = first leg, 6 = gnathosoma, 7 = epistome

Material examined: holotype: female, Angola, Dundo, foret R. Casulo, May 1980, leg. SZABÓ, paratypes: 5 females, Angola, Dundo, foret R. Casulo 25. January 1962, leg. MACHADO.

Other locality: 3 females, Angola, foret Galerie R. Tshissanguiri, Luembe, Cossa 13. January 1963, leg. LUNA.

Etymology: This species is named after the shape of its caudal part.

Leonardiella BERLESE, 1891

The main characteristics of the genus *Leonardiella* are the following: Idiosoma: Shape large and oval. Several, strongly sclerotized lines and ring of different shapes on the dorsal shield. Gnathosoma: Corniculi short and horn-like. Laciniae with some branches and covered by long hair. The epistome triangular and the marginal part bearing long hairs. Tritosternum with short hair on the branches. Chelicerae with nodus.

HIRSCHMANN's works (1975a, 1976) was presented as one of Trachyuro-poda species group (*canestrina*-group).

Type species: *Leonardiella canestrina* BERLESE, 1891

***Leonardiella machadoi* sp. n.**

(Figs 8–13)

Diagnosis: Characteristic idiosoma with several strong setiform setae on marginal shield and on central and caudal part of dorsal shield. Ventral and dorsal side without ornamentation. Marginal part of dorsal shield with a wide and well-sclerotised line. Genital shield of females without ornamentation and scutiform.

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 910 µm, width (in the middle of idiosoma) 630 µm (n = 1). Shape characteristic, posterior margin rounded, anterior margin with vertex.

Dorsal side (Fig. 8): Dorsal shield with two types of setae. Central and caudal part with strong, smooth and spiniform setae, while anteromarginal part with T-shaped setae. Ornamentation of dorsal and marginal shields lacking, marginal setae similar to dorsal ones.

Ventral side (Fig. 9): Ventral shield without ornamentation. All ventral setae not clearly visible. Several short T-shaped setae on caudal part of ventral shield. Marginal setae short, thin and spiniform. Sternal setae not clearly visible. One pair of spiniform setae under coxae 4 near metapodal lines. Genital shield between anterior margin of sternal shield and coxae 4, large, scutiform and without ornamentation.

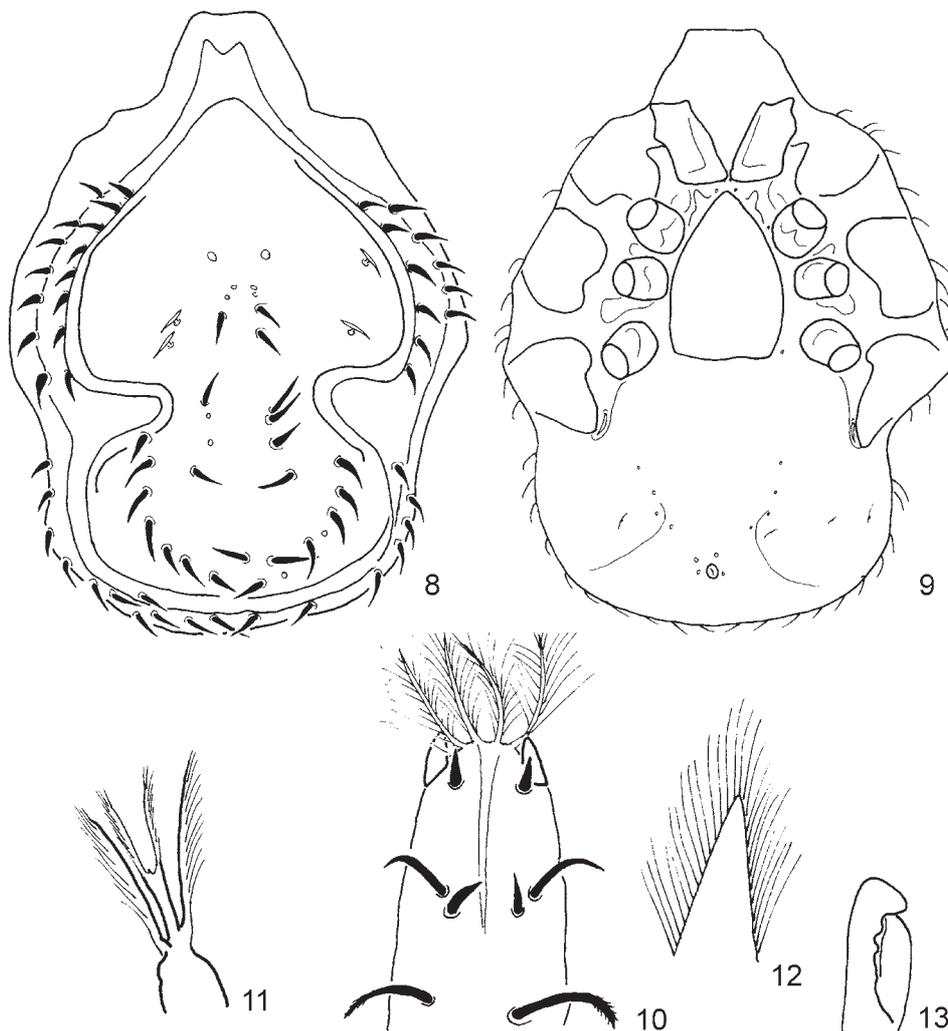
Gnathosoma (Fig. 10): Corniculi short, horn-like, laciniae with four thicker branches and bearing many thinner branches. Gnathosomal setae are the following: h1 and h3 short, smooth and setiform, h2 long, smooth and setiform, h4 long, apically serrated. Tritosternum with four branches,

carrying many thinner branches (Fig. 11). Base of epistome not clearly visible, anterior part with long hairs (Fig. 12). Chelicerae not clearly visible, apical part as shown in Fig. 13.

Male, deuteronymph, protonymph and larva unknown.

Material examined: holotype: female, Angola, Dundo, foret R. Casulo May 1980, leg. SZABÓ.

Etymology: The species is dedicated Dr. A. DE BARROS MACHADO, who collected various materials in Angola.



Figs 8–13. *Leonardiella machadoi* sp. n.: 8 = dorsal view, 9 = ventral view, 10 = gnathosoma, 11 = tritosternum, 12 = epistome, 13 = apical part of chelicera

Remarks: The most important differentiating characters of the new species are the strong setiform setae in dorsum and the characteristic shape of the idiosoma.

Oplitis BERLESE, 1884

The revision and the identification key to the species groups and the species were made by HIRSCHMANN (1991).

The main characteristics of the genus *Oplitis* are the following (HIRSCHMANN 1993): Idiosoma: Shape oval or circular, idiosoma small. Gnathosoma: Corniculi short and horn-like. Laciniae with some branches and covered by long hairs. Three to five serrated branches on the base of epistome. Tritosternum with serrated margin. Chelicerae with nodus.

Oplitis species are known from Europe, North and South America, and Asia, and they are widely distributed in the west and east Ethiopian region (WIŚNIEWSKI 1993).

Type species: *Oplitis paradoxa* (BERLESE, 1884)

***Oplitis angolensis* sp. n.**
(Figs 14–15)

Diagnosis: Ventral shield with perigenital and preanal line. Peritreme M-shaped. Ventral and marginal setae filiform, dorsal setae blade-like. Genital shield of female oval, with a large perigenital region and alveolar ornamentation.

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 490 µm, width (in the middle of idiosoma) 400 µm (n = 1). Shape oval, posterior margin rounded.

Dorsal side (Fig. 14): Dorsal shield with many blade-like setae. Dorsal and marginal shields without ornamentation, with only some alveolar ornamentation on caudal part of dorsal shield. Marginal setae smooth, short and filiform.

Ventral side (Fig. 15): Sternal shield with small alveolar ornamentation, sternal setae short, smooth and filiform. Ventral shield with alveolar ornamentation. Ventral setae longer than sternal setae, smooth and filiform.

Genital shield large, oval and with alveolar ornamentation. Genital shield between coxae 2 and 4. Genital shield with a large perigenital region.

Gnathosoma: Not clearly visible, covered by coxae 1.

Male, deuteronymph, protonymph and larva unknown.

Material examined: holotype: female, Angola, Dundo, foret R. Cambuacala 25 March 1960, leg. MACHADO.

Etymology: This species is named after the country where it was found.

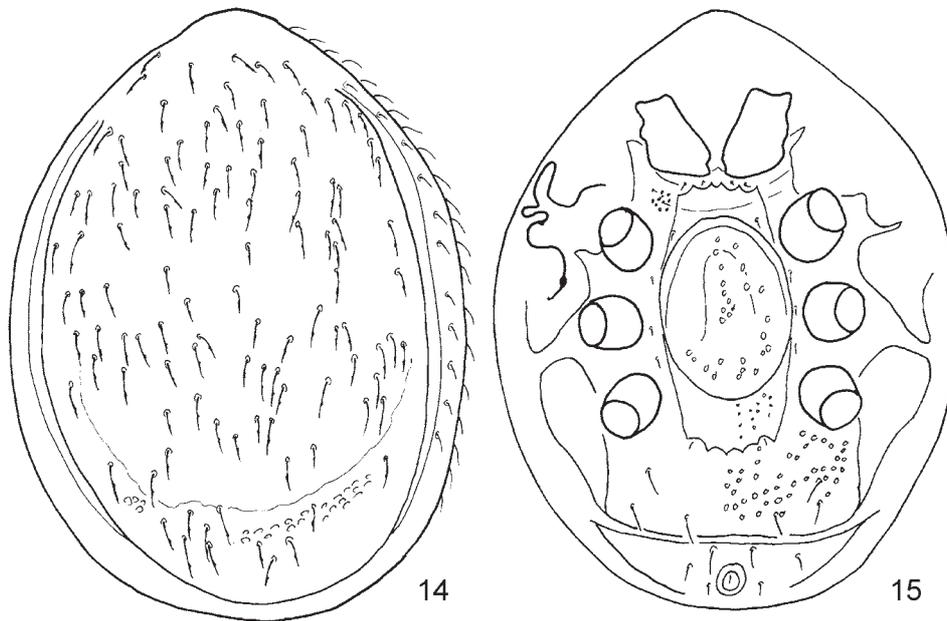
Remark: This species belongs to the *paradoxa*-group. The new species is similar to the following two species: *Oplitis cubana* WIŚNIEWSKI & HIRSCHMANN, 1991 and *Oplitis oblita* HIRSCHMANN, 1991. The main differences are the following: the ventral setae of the new species are filiform, but the two known species have blade-like ventral setae.

***Oplitis csuzdii* sp. n.**
(Figs 16–19)

Diagnosis: Ventral shield without perigenital and preanal line. Peritreme R-shaped. Ventral and marginal setae filiform, dorsal setae blade-like. Genital shield of female linguliform.

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 580 μm , width (in the middle of idiosoma) 480 μm (n = 3). Shape oval, posterior margin rounded.

Dorsal side (Fig. 16): Dorsal shield with many blade-like setae. Dorsal and marginal shields without ornamentation. Marginal setae smooth, short and filiform.

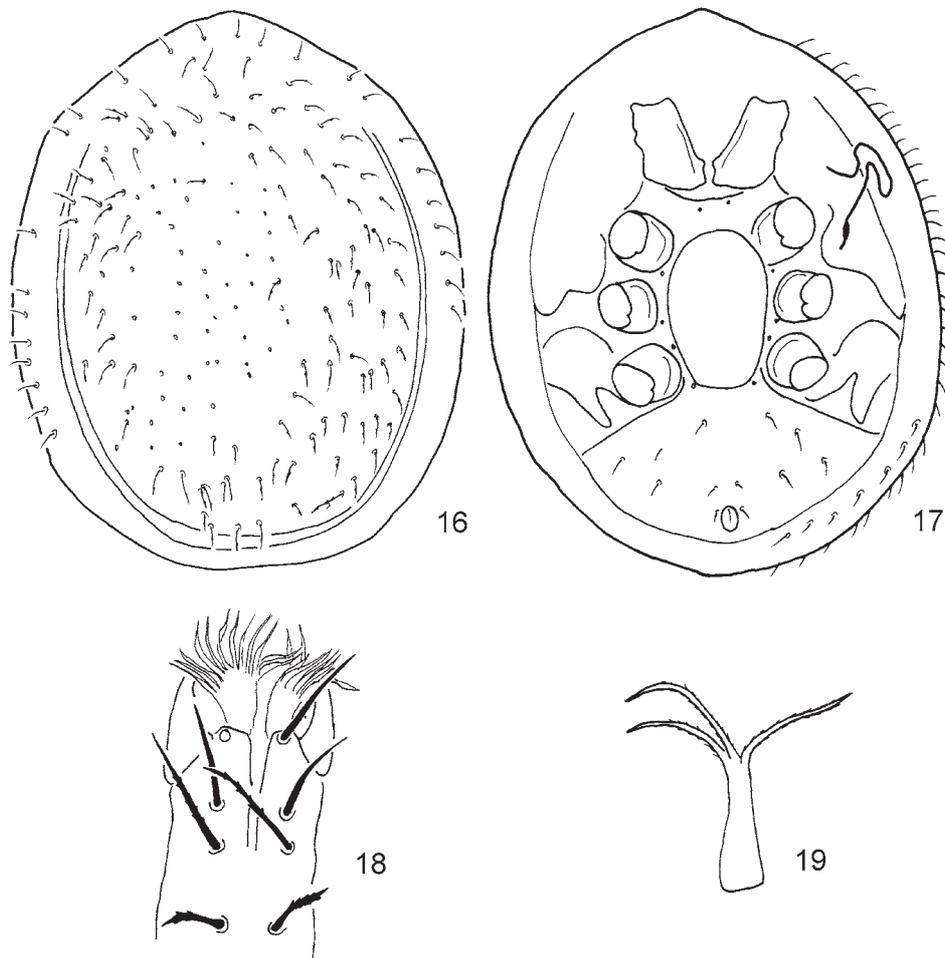


Figs 14–15. *Oplitis angolensis* sp. n.: 14 = dorsal view, 15 = ventral view

Ventral side (Fig. 17): Sternal and ventral shield without ornamentation. Sternal setae short, smooth and filiform. Ventral setae longer than sternal setae, smooth and filiform.

Genital shield large, linguliform and without ornamentation. Genital shield between coxae 2 and 4.

Gnathosoma (Fig. 18): Corniculi horn-like, laciniae thick and subdivided into several branches. Ventral side of gnathosoma with 4 pairs of coxal setae. h1 and h2 long, smooth and setiform, h2 long, setiform, with serrated margin, h4 long, setiform on apical part with serrated margin. Tritosternum with three branches, each with serrated margin (Fig. 19). Base of epistome not clearly visible, anterior part with long hairs. Chelicerae not clearly visible.



Figs 16–19. *Oplitis csuzdii* sp. n.: 16 = dorsal view, 17 = ventral view, 18 = gnathosoma, 19 = tritosternum

Male, deuteronymph, protonymph and larva unknown.

Material examined: holotype: female, Angola, Dundo, foret R. Cambuacala May 1980. leg. SZABÓ, paratypes: 2 females, Angola, de la R. Mussalamuca, gallery forest, 20. April 1962. leg. LUNA & MACHADO.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to Dr. Csaba Csuzdi, for his help in the author's taxonomic study.

Remarks: This species is similar to the Angolan species *Oplitis natalensis* (MARAIS & LOOTS, 1980). The most important differences are the following: the new species has only four ventral setae and the genital shield of female is linguiform, *Oplitis natalensis* has several ventral setae and it has a circular genital shield (MARAIS & LOOTS 1980).

Chelonuropoda Sellnick, 1954

Idiosoma: large and oval. Marginal shield on anterior part very wide. Several phylliform setae under coxae 4 on well-sclerotised lines. Gnathosoma: Corniculi short and horn-like. Laciniae with some branches and covered by long hairs. 3–5 serrated branches on the base of epistome. Tritosternum with serrated margin. Chelicerae with nodus.

The gnathosoma of species of genus *Chelonuropoda* similar to the genus *Oplitis*. In HIRSCHMANN's works (1993) was presented as one of *Oplitis* species group (*bispirata*-group).

The *Chelonuropoda* species are known from Brazil, Bolivia and Chad (WIŚNIEWSKI 1993).

Type species: *Chelonuropoda bispirata* SELLNICK, 1954

***Chelonuropoda cheloniforma* sp. n.**

(Figs 20–25)

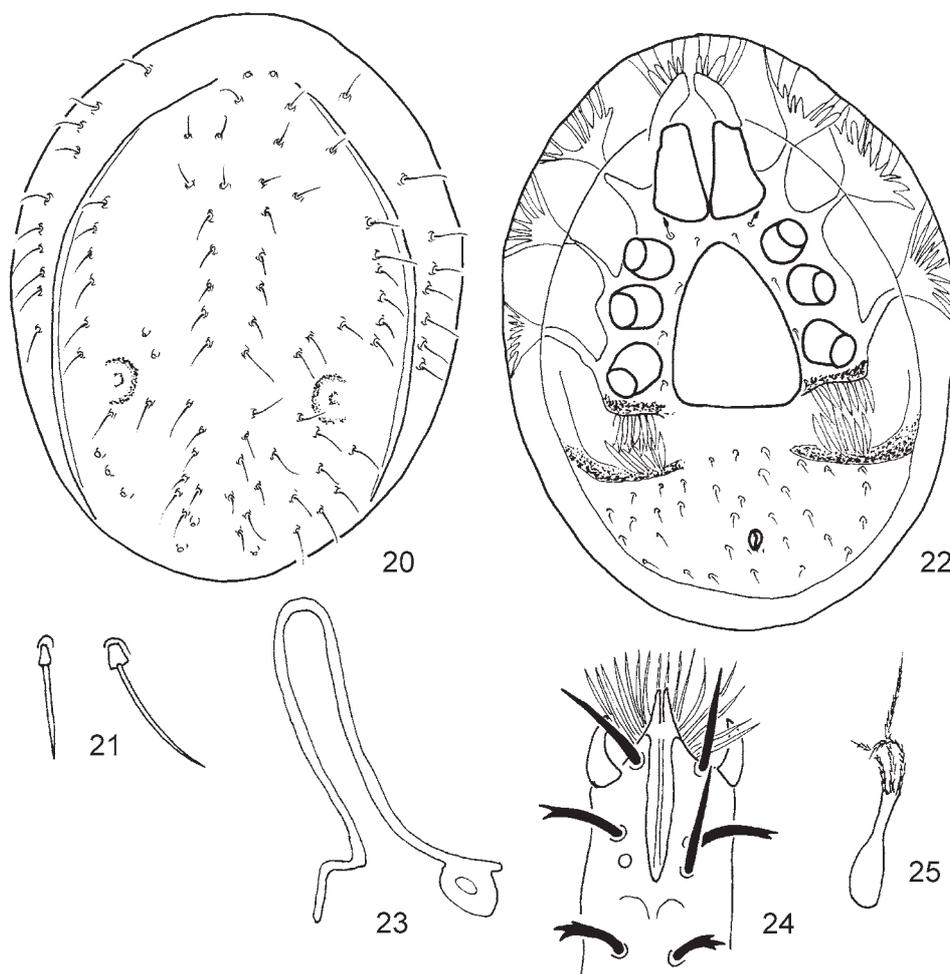
Diagnosis: Ventral shield without perigenital and preanal line. Peritreme U-shaped. Ventral, marginal and dorsal setae setiform. Marginal shield on anterior part very wide, ventral aspect with a characteristic ornamentation. Genital shield of female large, scutiform. St1 lanceolate. Several phylliform setae under coxae 4 on well-sclerotised lines.

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 1530 μm , width (in the middle of idiosoma) 1200 μm (n=1). Shape oval, posterior margin rounded.

Dorsal side (Fig. 20): Dorsal shield and marginal shield with many smooth, setiform setae on strong base (Fig. 21). Marginal shield wide on anterior part of the idiosoma. Dorsal and marginal shield without ornamentation. Two well sclerotised half rings on latero-central part of dorsal shield.

Ventral side (Fig. 22): Sternal and ventral shield without ornamentation. First sternal setae (St1) short and lanceolate, other (St2-St5) short, smooth and filiform. Postcoxal region with well-sclerotised line and several phylliform setae. Ventral setae short, smooth and filiform. Anterior and lateral part of marginal shield with a characteristic ornamentation. Peritreme U-shaped (Fig. 23).

Genital shield between coxae 2 and 4, it is large, scutiform and without ornamentation.



Figs 20–25. *Chelonuropoda cheloniforma* sp. n.: 20 = dorsal view, 21 = dorsal setae, 22 = ventral view, 23 = peritreme, 24 = gnathosoma, 25 = tritosternum

Gnathosoma (Fig. 24): Corniculi horn-like, laciniae subdivided into several branches. Ventral side of gnathosoma with 4 pairs of coxal setae. h1 and h3 long, smooth and setiform, h2 and h4 long, setiform, with serrated apical part. Tritosternum with three branches, each with serrated margin (Fig. 25). Base of epistome not clearly visible, anterior part with long hairs. Chelicerae not clearly visible.

Male, deuteronymph, protonymph and larva unknown.

Material examined: holotype: female, Angola, Dundo, foret R. Casulo May 1980. leg. SZABÓ, paratypes: 4 females, Angola, Dundo, foret R. Casulo 25. January 1962. leg. MACHADO.

Etymology: This species is named after its body shape.

Remarks: Four other species were known from this genus of which one (*Op-litis athiase* ZIRNGIEBL-NICOL & HIRSCHMANN, 1973) occurs in Africa. The new species is similar to the other species of the genus, but it differs in having strong bases to the dorsal setae and by the shape of its peritreme.

Uropoda LATREILLE, 1806

This is one of the largest Uropodina genera.

The main characteristics of the genus *Uropoda* are the following (HIRSCHMANN 1993): Idiosoma: Shape oval or circular. Gnathosoma: h1 setiform, smooth and longer than the other setae. h4 short and with serrated margins. Corniculi horn-like. Laciniae smooth or covered by short hairs. Serrated margin on the epistome. Tritosternum with some branches. Chelicerae without nodus.

The species of the genus *Uropoda* are distributed all over the world, and they are known from Kenya, Chad, Tanzania, Zaire and the Republic of South Africa (WIŚNIEWSKI 1993), too.

Type species: *Uropoda orbicularis* (Müller, 1776)

Uropoda elegans (MARAIS & THERON, 1986) (Figs 26–27)

Neodiscopoma elegans MARAIS & THERON: 1986

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 2000 µm, width (in the middle of idiosoma) 1440 µm. Shape alveolar, posterior margin rounded.

Dorsal side (Fig. 26): Dorsal shield well-sclerotised. Marginal, dorsal and caudal setae long, setiform, the anterior part plumose.

Ventral side (Fig. 27): Sternal shield without ornamentation. Sternal setae short, smooth and filiform. Three pairs of ventral setae long, smooth and setiform, the other setae long, setiform, the anterior part plumose.

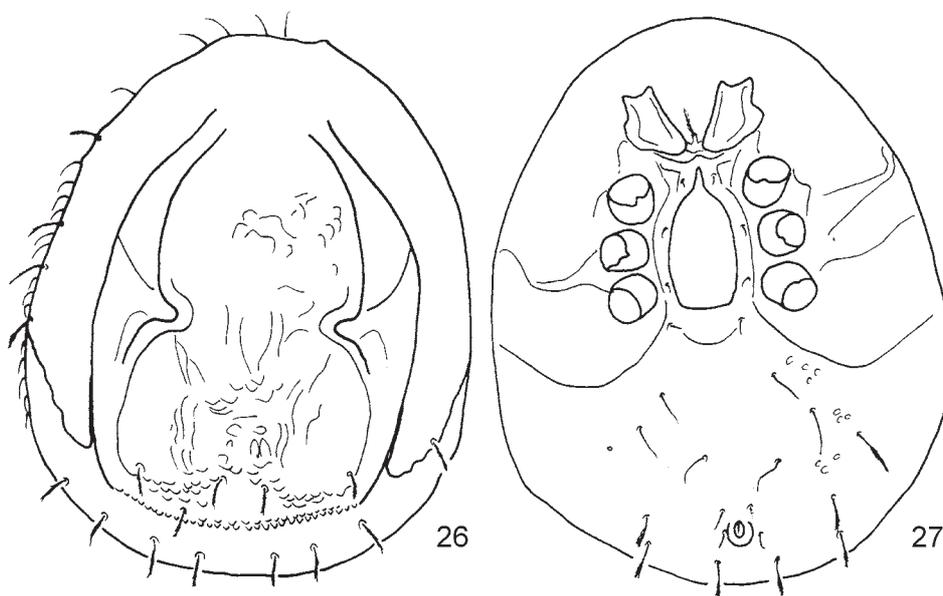
Genital shield between coxae 2 and 4, it is linguliform with a small process and without ornamentation.

This species was described from Angola (MARAIS & THERON 1986). The specimens were collected from forest soil, near the Luachime River. New data are the following: three females Angola, Dundo, foret R. Casulo 25. January 1962. leg. MACHADO.

***Uropoda cornuata* sp. n.**

(Figs 28–32)

Diagnosis: Two short, triangular horns on anterior margin of dorsal side. Dorsal, ventral and marginal setae long, smooth and setiform. Caudal part of dorsal shield punctate and alveolated. Preanal line well developed, with several long, setiform setae. Genital shield of female linguliform with a small process. Shape of peritreme linear.

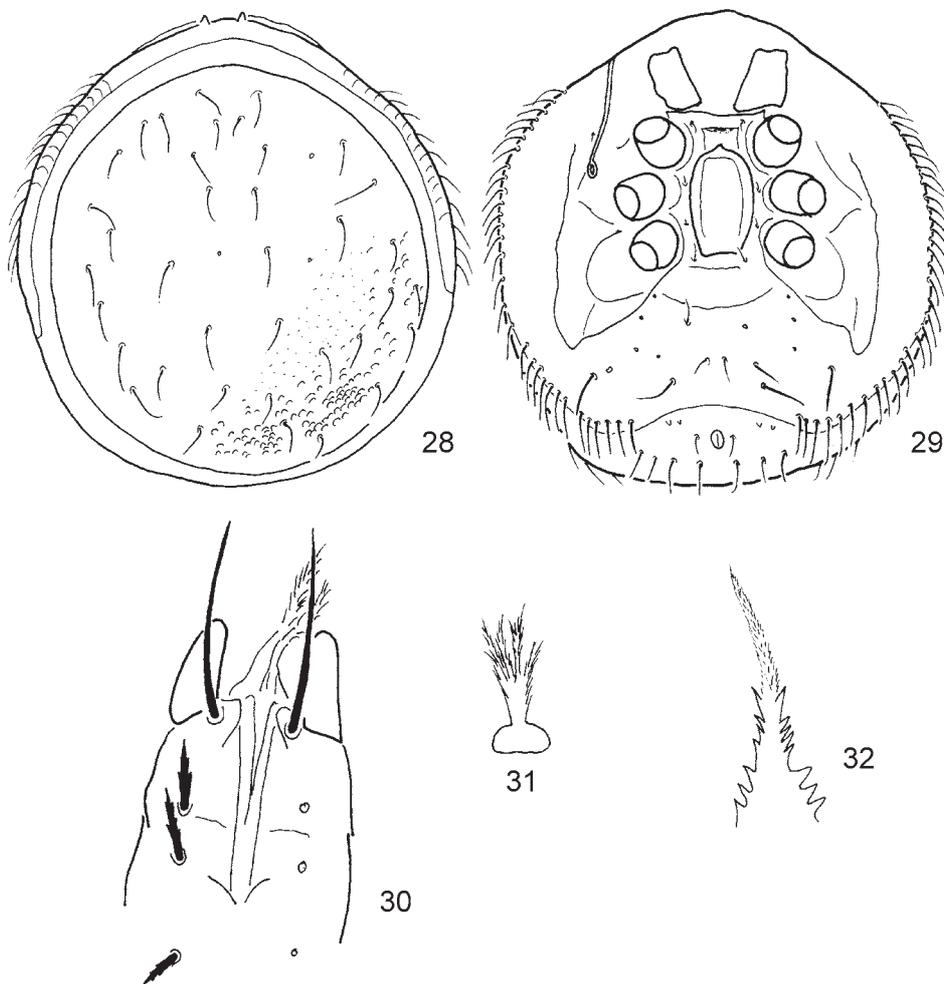


Figs 26–27. *Uropoda elegans* (MARAIS & THERON, 1986): 26 = dorsal view, 27 = ventral view

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 730 μm , width (in the middle of idiosoma) 660 μm (n = 8). Shape circular, posterior margin rounded.

Dorsal side (Fig. 28): Two short, triangular horns on anterior margin of dorsal side. Dorsal shield with several smooth, long setiform setae. Caudal part of dorsal shield with alveolar and dotted ornamentation. Soft membranous cuticle between dorsal and marginal shields, and on caudal region. Marginal shield short, with smooth, setiform setae.

Ventral side (Fig. 29): Sternal shield without ornamentation. Sternal setae short, smooth and filiform. Ventral setae long, smooth and setiform. Preanal line well developed and with many long,



Figs 28–32. *Uropoda cornuata* sp. n.: 28 = dorsal view, 29 = ventral view, 30 = gnathosoma, 31 = tritosternum, 32 = epistome

setiform setae. Posterior part of ventral shield with some long, smooth and setiform caudal setae. Shape of peritreme linear.

Genital shield between coxae 2 and 4, it is linguliform with a small process.

Gnathosoma (Fig. 30): Corniculi horn-like, laciniae long, apical part plumose. Ventral side of gnathosoma with 4 pairs of coxal setae. h1 long, smooth and setiform, h2, h3 and h4 short, setiform, with denticulate margin. Tritosternum short, with four branches, each with plumose margin (Fig. 31). Margin of base of epistome serrated, anterior part with short hair (Fig. 32). Chelicerae not clearly visible.

Male, deuteronymph, protonymph and larva unknown.

Material examined: holotype: female, Angola, Dundo, from detritus, 26. March 1963. leg. LUNA, paratypes: 7 females Angola, Environs de Dundo, foret de la Luachime, 28. March 1962. leg. MACHADO.

Other localities: 2 females Angola, foret Galerie R. Tshissanguiri, Luembe, Cossa 13. January 1963. leg. LUNA, 2 females Angola, de la R. Mussalamuca, gallery forest, 20. April 1962. leg. LUNA & MACHADO.

Etymology: This species is named after the horn on the anterior margin of the dorsal side.

Uropoda afra sp. n. (Figs 33–37)

Diagnosis: Dorsal shield with three strongly sclerotised lines. All dorsal and marginal setae strong, smooth and spiniform. Marginal shield and central part of dorsal shield with alveolar ornamentation. Two of the ventral setae long, smooth and spiniform, other thinner and phylliform. Genital shield of female coriaceous and scutiform. Anterior margin of genital shield at coxae 3.

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 1480 µm, width (in the middle of idiosoma) 1200 µm (n = 4). Shape oval, posterior margin rounded.

Male, deuteronymph, protonymph and larva unknown.

Dorsal side (Fig. 33): Dorsal shield with three pairs of strongly sclerotised lines. All dorsal setae strong, smooth and spiniform. Central part of dorsal shield with alveolar ornamentation, posterior part with structure lines. Setae of marginal shield similar to dorsal setae. Marginal setae short and filiform.

Ventral side (Fig. 34): Ornamentation of sternal shield lacking. Sternal setae long, smooth and filiform. Two of the ventral setae long, smooth and spiniform, other ventral setae phylliform (Fig. 36). Ventral shield with alveolar ornamentation (Fig. 35). Peritreme not clearly visible.

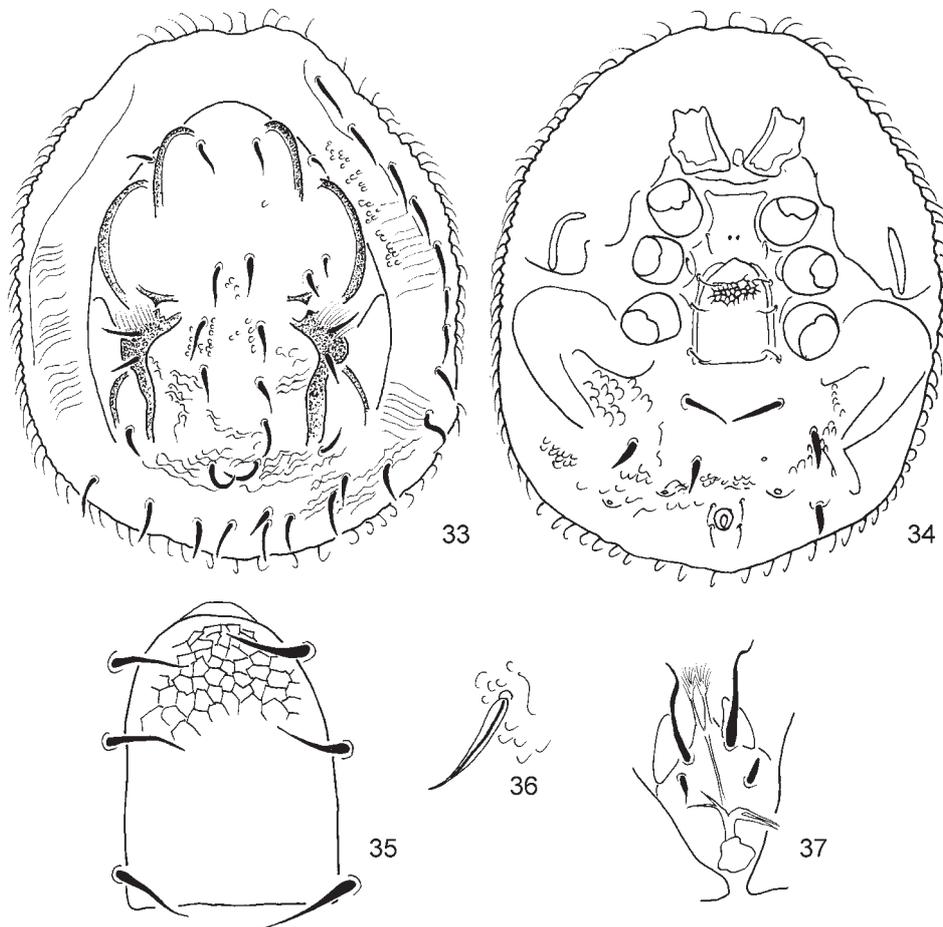
Genital shield of female coriaceous and scutiform. The anterior part of the genital shield localised between coxae 2.

Gnathosoma (Fig. 37): Whole gnathosoma not clearly visible. Corniculi horn-like, laciniae long, apical part plumose. Ventral side of gnathosoma with three pairs of visible coxal setae. h1 long, smooth and setiform, h2, short, smooth and setiform, h3 short, setiform with serrated margin, h4 not visible. Tritosternum with some branches, all braches not clearly visible). Epistome and chelicerae not clearly visible.

Material examined: holotype: female, Angola, foret Galerie R. Tshissanguiri, Luembe, Cossa 13. January 1963. leg. LUNA, paratypes: 3 females Angola, Dundo, foret R. Casulo 25. January 1962. leg. MACHADO.

Etymology: This species is named after the continent it originates from.

Remarks: This species belongs to the *splendida*-group. The main differences from the other species of this *splendida*-group are the following: the shape of the strongly sclerotized lines, the type of the dorsal setae and the pattern of the genital shield. These characters are unique in the *splendida*-group.



Figs 33–37. *Uropoda afra* sp. n.: 33 = dorsal view, 34 = ventral view, 35 = genital shield, 36 = ventral seta, 37 = gnathosoma

Rotundabaloghia HIRSCHMANN, 1975

The identification key to the species group was prepared by HIRSCHMANN (1975b).

The main characteristics of the genus *Rotundabaloghia* are the following (HIRSCHMANN, 1993): Idiosoma: small, shape is oval or circular. h1 long, smooth and setiform, the other setae short and serrated. Corniculi horn-like. Laciniae short or long and covered by short hairs. Branches and the base of epistome serrated. Branches of tritosternum with serrated margin. Chelicerae with nodus.

Rotundabaloghia species have been mostly found in tropical countries, and several species are known from Cameroon, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda (WIŚNIEWSKI 1993).

Type species: *Rotundabaloghia baloghi* HIRSCHMANN, 1975

***Rotundabaloghia mahunkaiana* sp. n.**
(Figs 38–40)

Diagnosis: Dorsal and marginal shield with several long, smooth and setiform setae. Ventral setae strong, long and spiniform. Three pairs of ventral setae on the postcoxal region near to metapodal lines. Peritreme U-shaped. Genital shield of female linguliform with alveolar ornamentation.

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 390 μm , width (in the middle of idiosoma) 330 μm (n = 1). Shape oval, posterior margin rounded.

Male, deutonymph, protonymph and larva unknown.

Dorsal side (Fig. 38): Dorsal and marginal shield fused, without pattern, all dorsal and marginal setae long, smooth and setiform.

Ventral side (Fig. 39): Ornamentation of sternal shield lacking. Sternal setae short, strong, smooth and setiform. Ventral setae long, strong, smooth and spiniform. Three pairs of ventral setae on the postcoxal region near to metapodal lines. Ventral shield without alveolar ornamentation. Peritreme U-shaped.

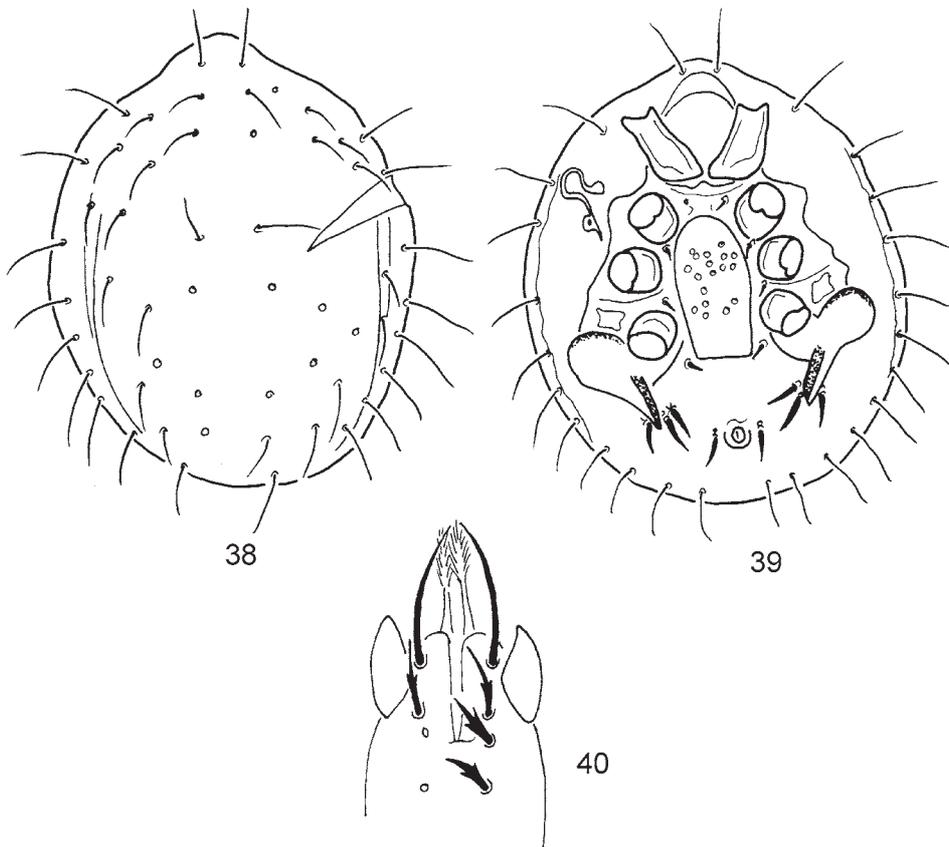
Genital shield of female linguliform and with alveolar ornamentation. The anterior part of the genital shield situated between coxae 2.

Gnathosoma (Fig. 40): Corniculi horn-like, laciniae long, apical part plumose. Ventral side of gnathosoma with 4 pairs of coxal setae. h1 long, smooth and setiform, h2, h3 and h4 short, smooth and setiform, with three strong branches, central branch longer than the other two. Tritosternum with three smooth branches. Epistome not clearly visible. Chelicerae not clearly visible.

Material examined: holotype: female, Angola, Lovula, foret R. Camanga May 1980. leg. SZABÓ.

Etymology: This species is dedicated to Dr. SÁNDOR MAHUNKA, head of the Systematic Zoology Research Group of the HAS, who helped the author extensively with the work and study of acarology.

Remarks: The new species is similar to *Rotundabaloghia humicola* HIRSCHMANN, 1992, but sternal setae of the new species are short, while *Rotundabaloghia humicola* has long sternal setae.

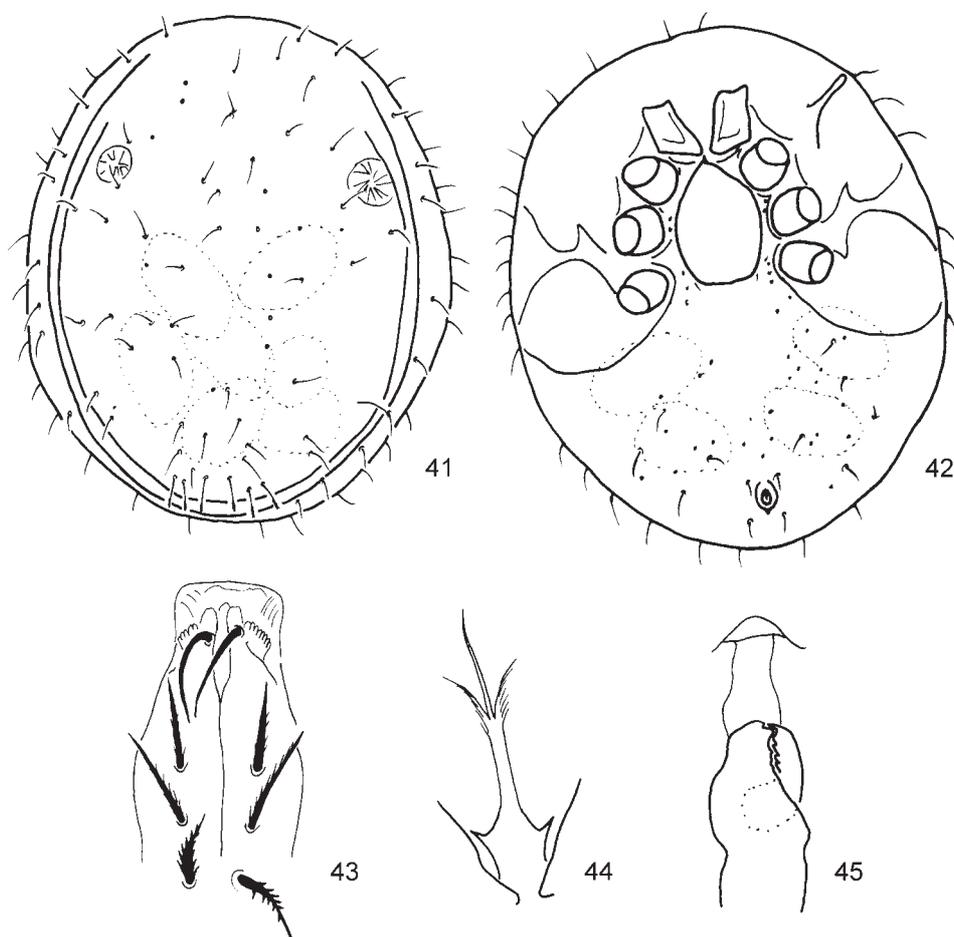


Figs 38–40. *Rotundabaloghia mahunkaiana* sp. n.: 38 = dorsal view, 39 = ventral view, 40 = gnathosoma

Uroactinia HIRSCHMANN & ZIRNGIEBL-NICOL, 1964

The identification key to the species groups was made by HIRSCHMANN (1969, 1990).

The main characteristics of the genus *Uroactinia* are the following (HIRSCHMANN, 1993): Idiosoma: Shape oval or circular. Gnathosoma: All setae long and with serrated margins. Corniculi with some teeth. The branches of tritosternum covered by short hairs. Chelicerae with nodus and fungiform process on its apical part.



Figs 41–45. *Uroactinia angolensis* sp. n.: 41 = dorsal view, 42 = ventral view, 43 = gnathosoma, 44 = tritosternum, 45 = chelicera

Uroactinia species are known from most tropical regions, and several species have been recorded from Ghana, Guinea, Togo, Cameroon, Kenya and South Africa (WIŚNIEWSKI 1993).

Type species: *Uroactinia consanguinea* (BERLESE, 1905)

***Uroactinia angolensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 41–45)

Diagnosis: Posterior part of dorsal shield with three pairs of setiform setae with plumose apical part. Dorsal and marginal shield with several smooth and setiform setae. Ventral setae similar to dorsal and marginal setae. Peritreme U-shaped. Genital shield of female oval, ornamentation lacking, with a small process.

Description: Female. Length of idiosoma 1160 µm, width (in the middle of idiosoma) 960 µm (n = 4). Shape oval, posterior margin rounded.

Male, deuteronymph, protonymph and larva unknown.

Dorsal side (Fig. 41): Ornamentation of dorsal and marginal shield lacking, all dorsal and marginal setae short, smooth and setiform. Posterior part of dorsal shield with three pairs of setiform setae with plumose apical part.

Ventral side (Fig. 42): Ornamentation of sternal shield lacking. Sternal setae short, smooth and filiform. Ventral setae long, smooth and spiniform. Ventral shield without ornamentation. The entire peritreme not clearly visible, visible part U-shaped.

Genital shield of female between coxae 2 and 4, it is oval, ornamentation lacking and with a small process.

Gnathosoma (Fig. 43): Corniculi not visible, visible part of apical region of gnathosoma as shown in Fig. 43, h1 long, smooth and spiniform, h2, h3 and h4 long, spiniform with denticulated margin. Tritosternum with three branches, central branch smooth, other two with ciliated margin, base of tritosternum bearing two spines (Fig. 44). Epistome not clearly visible. Chelicerae with fungiform process as shown in Fig. 45.

Material examined: holotype: female, Angola, Dundo, foret R. Casulo 25. January 1962. leg. MACHADO, paratypes: 3 females Angola, Dundo, foret R. Casulo 25. January 1962. leg. MACHADO.

Etymology: The species is named after the country of its origin.

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Revised version received October 12, 2005, accepted February 21, 2005, published April 10, 2006