

NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN ORIBATID MITES FROM MADAGASCAR (ACARI: ORIBATIDA) II.

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Further survey of the newly studied and identified oribatid mites from Madagascar (Malagasy Republic) is given. Altogether 15 species are listed at several sites in the island, five species of which are new to science and some others known only from a few localities. Two species are recorded from Madagascar for the first time. With 37 figures.

Key words: moss mites, new species, new distributional data, Madagascar

INTRODUCTION

I have been studying the oribatid fauna of Madagascar (MAHUNKA 2009*a, b, c*, 2010) for several years. I identified, described and discussed oribatid species collected from different parts of the island. In this paper I elaborate on species collected by Dr. CSABA CSUZDI in Vohimana Reserve, Dr. TAMÁS PÓCS in different parts of Antsiranana and Tomasina Provinces, Dr. DÉNES BALÁZS in different region of the island and Dr. ROBERT SCHABETSBERGER (Salzburg, Austria) from the lakes of the National Park Montagne d'Ambre.

This paper includes discussion on 9 species belonging to different oribatid families. Of these, 5 species are new to science: *Neosuctobelba madegassica*, *Scafermaeus anteriorugosus*, *Pilobatella brevipila*, *Pergalumna bicristata* and *Pergalumna infinita* spp. n., and the others are rare or little known species (e.g. *Tuberocephus longus* (BALOGH, 1964, *Trematoppia cristipes* BALOGH, 1964) including two (*Trhypochthoniellus longisetus* (BERLESE, 1904) and *Punctoribates longiporosus* BALOGH, 1963) recorded for the first time in Madagascar. The collection of Dr. SCHABETSBERGER is particularly interesting because it is the first material of the hygrophilous oribatid fauna ever collected on the island.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this paper, as in the earlier ones, I follow the system of NORTON and BEHAN-PELLETIER (2009) and SUBÍAS (2004, 2010), and in addition I also use some articles, which was mentioned in my works

on this theme (MAHUNKA 2010). The morphological terminology follows that of NORTON and BEHAN-PELLETIER (2009) and other listed authors (e.g., WEIGMANN 2006, WOAS 2002).

The material examined is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM), and some paratypes and voucher specimens in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève (MHNG).

Collecting localities

Afr-311: Madagascar, Ranomafana, E from Fianarautsaa, soil samples from litter of tropical rain forest, 24–26. September 1979. Leg. D. BALÁZS.

Afr-921: Madagascar, Toamasina Prov., Mananara Nord Biosphere Reserve and National Park. Lowland rainforest on the E slopes of Mahavofo Hill (very wet types along Manahovo River, with many tree ferns, palms and *Pandanus* ssp., less humid on slopes) at 220–300 m alt. 16°27'S, 49°46.9–47.5'E. Date: 14–15, Aug. 1998. Leg. T. PÓCS. (No. 9878).

Afr-923: Madagascar, Toamasina Province. Maromizaha forest. Mossy montane rainforest with bamboo (*Nastus* sp.) undergrowth on the summit ridge of Mt. Maromizaha, south of the Andasibe Nat. Park and the Antananarivo Toamasina road, 2 km W of Anevoka village, at 1080–1214 m alt. 18°57.8'S, 48°27.5'E. Date: 26. August 1998. Leg. T. PÓCS (No. 9890).

Afr-996: Madagascar, Vohimana reserve, primary forest. Date: 17. April. 2008. Leg. Cs. CSUZDI.

ScH-2: Madagascar, National Park Montagne d'Ambre, Grand Lac. Leg. R. SCHABETSBERGER (S2).

ScH-3: Madagascar, National Park Montagne d'Ambre, Lac Maudit. Leg. R. SCHABETSBERGER (S3).

LIST OF THE NEWLY IDENTIFIED SPECIES

Trhypochthoniidae WILLMANN, 1931

Trhypochthoniellus longisetus (BERLESE, 1904) – Locality: ScH-2. New for the fauna of Madagascar.

Carabodidae C. L. KOCH, 1837

Tuberocephus longus (BALOGH, 1964) – Locality: Afr-923.

Teratoppiidae BALOGH, 1983

Trematoppia cristipes BALOGH, 1964 – Locality: Afr-311.

Suctobelbidae JACOT, 1938

Neosuctobelba madegassica sp. n.

Tegeocranellidae P. BALOGH, 1987

Tegeocranellus hungarorum MAHUNKA, 2009 – Locality: Afr-921.

Cymbaeremaeidae SELLNICK, 1928

Scapheremaeus anteriorugosus sp. n.

Eremaozetidae PIFFL, 1972

Eremaozetes betschi Fernandez et Cleva, 2009 – Locality: Afr-923.

Haplozetidae GRANDJEAN, 1936

Pilobatella brevipila sp. n.

Rostrozetes pulcherrimus BALOGH, 1960 – Locality: Afr-996.

Mycobatidae GRANDJEAN, 1954

Puctoribates longiporosus BALOGH, 1963 – Locality: Sch-3. New for the fauna of Madagascar.

Galumnidae JACOT, 1925

Allogalumna costata MAHUNKA, 1996 – Locality: Afr-996.

Galumna ancarratra MAHUNKA, 1996 – Locality: Afr-996.

Galumna armatifera MAHUNKA, 1996 – Locality: Afr-996.

Pergalumna bicristata sp. n.

Pergalumna infinita sp. n.

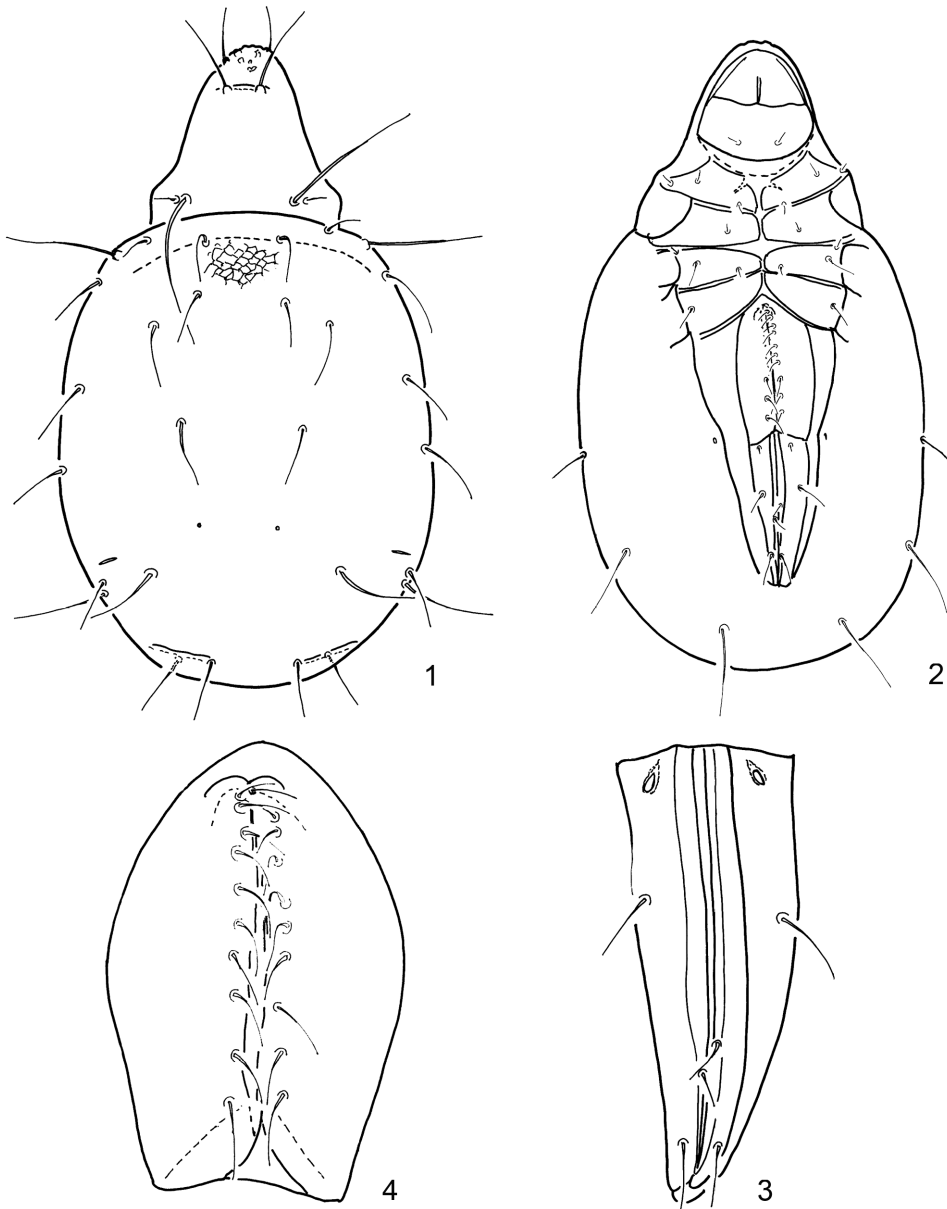
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND
NOTES ON LITTLE KNOWN SPECIES**Trhypochthoniellus longisetus** (BERLESE, 1904)

(Figs 1–4)

The main taxonomical problem whether this species belongs to Trhypochthoniidae or Thrypochthoniellidae was solved by WEIGMANN (1997, 2006). I accept his opinion, but the validity of some other supraspecific taxa (see SUBÍAS 2010) seems to be uncertain.

The recently collected and studied specimens possess 12 pairs of genital setae. This is within the range (10–18) given by WEIGMANN (1997) for the specimens collected in the Palearctic Region. They are most similar to specimens which were described as *Trhypochthoniellus longisetus* forma *setosus* WILLMANN, 1928. For future identification I give some figures based on the specimens collected in Madagascar.

Measurements: Length of body: 570–588 µm, width of body: 323–346 µm.



Figs 1–4. *Trhypochthoniellus longisetosus* (BERLESE, 1904) f. *setosus* Willmann, 1928: 1 = body in dorsal view, 2 = body in ventral view, 3 = anal plates, 4 = genital plates

***Tuberocephus longus* (BALOGH, 1964)**
(Figs 5–12)

The original description of *Machadocephus* (= *Tuberocephus*) *longus* is short (BALOGH 1984) and therefore I give a re-description and some figures based on the newly collected specimens.

Diagnosis: Posterior part of prodorsum convex, anterior part gradually flattened in lateral view. Notogaster with a concave median area anteriorly and a highly elevated transversal part medially. Interlamellar setae short and simple, sensillus long, lanceolate, its head curved backwards. Fourteen pairs of very thin, simple and smooth notogastral setae, six pairs of them arising on median elevation. Epimeral and ventral plates strongly sclerotised, anogenital region conspicuously framed by well-developed crests. Genito-anal setal formula: 4–1–2–3. Anterior adanal setae located far anteriorly from the anal aperture. Monodactylous legs, all femora with characteristic ventral keel.

Material examined: 2 specimens: Madagascar, Toamasina Province. Maromizaha forest. 26. August 1998. Leg. T. Pócs (No. 9890) (Afr-923).

Measurements: Length of body: 548–575 μm , width of body: 332–363 μm .

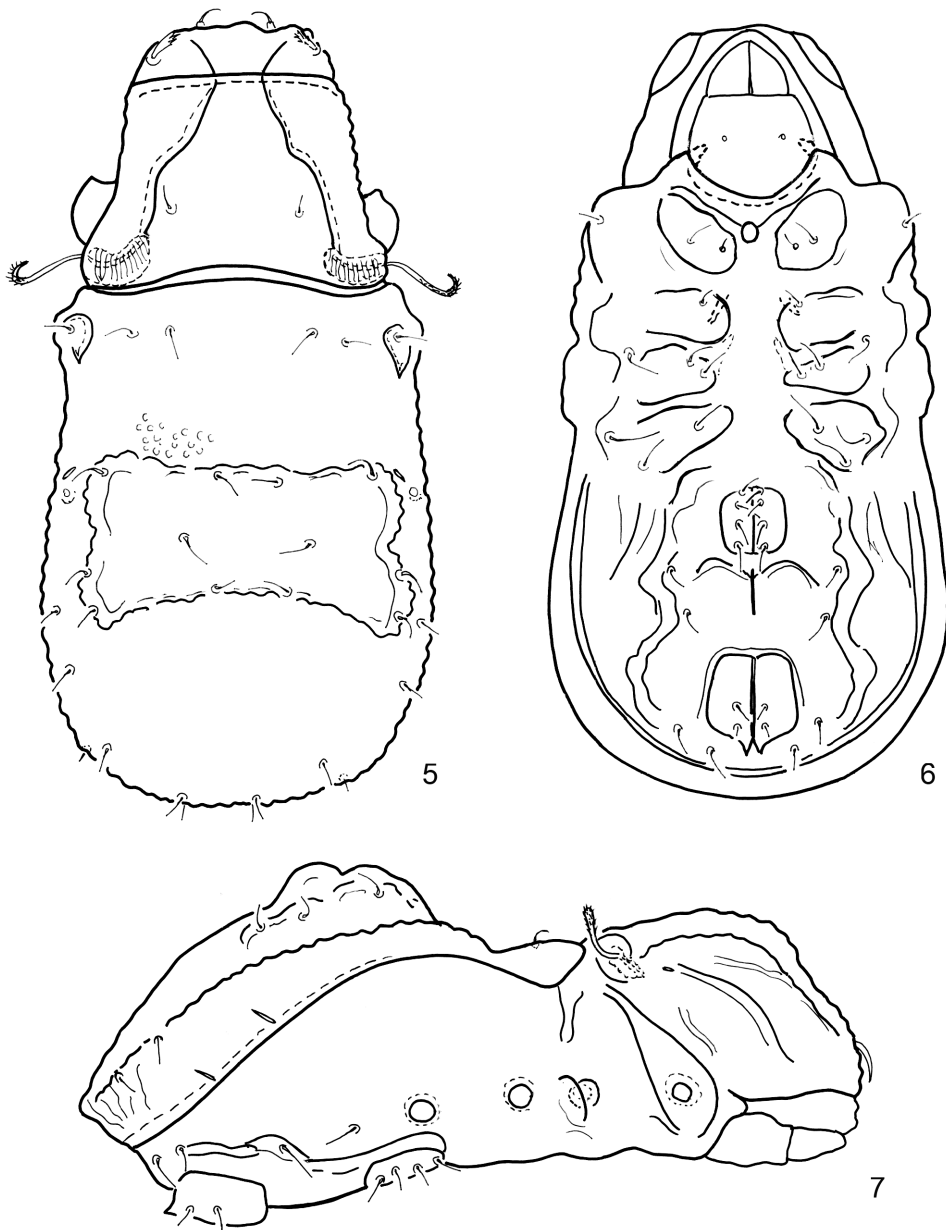
Prodorsum: Rostral part wide, without median apex. Rostral setae inserted near to anteromedian margin borne on minute tubercles. Anterior part of prodorsum well separated by a transversal crest (well observable in dorsal aspect), posterior part arising from this part (observable in lateral aspect). Lamellae wide anteriorly, gradually narrowed posteriorly. Lamellar setae arising near to lamellar tip. Lamellar setae unilaterally spinose. Interlamellar setae simple, short, located on the prodorsal surface. Sensillus very long, lanceolate, distinctly pilose, recurved dorsally.

Notogaster: Dorsosejugal depression weak, humeral projection well observable. A conspicuous high elevation in median part of notogaster bordered laterally with two pairs of arch-shaped structures, and two anterior and posterior crests. Body surface mostly alveolate. Fourteen (15?) pairs of simple, smooth notogastral setae present. Three pairs of them located anteriorly, six pairs on the elevation and 5 pairs marginally.

Lateral part of podosoma: Tutorium long, well-developed, without cusp. Pedotectum I long, narrow, well covering acetabulum I.

Ventral region: Epimeral region well sclerotised, with apodemes and borders, separated by a wide sternal field medially. Between anterior epimeres a round thickening (tubercle?) observable. Epimeral setae formula: 3–1–3–3, all setae thin and simple, setae *Ia* and *Ib* arising close to each other, setae *Ic* positioned far laterally. Ventral plate with well sclerotised crests, located mainly in longitudinal, rarely in transversal position. Between genital and anal aperture a short unpaired crest also present. Interspace between both apertures much longer than the length of genital aperture. Genito-anal setal formula: 4–1–2–3, adanal setae *ad*₃ located far anteriorly, near to aggenital setae. The remaining two pairs of adanal setae located posteriorly to anal aperture. Anal setae much shorter than genital setae.

Legs: All legs monodactyl. Femora I–IV each with characteristically formed ventral keel.



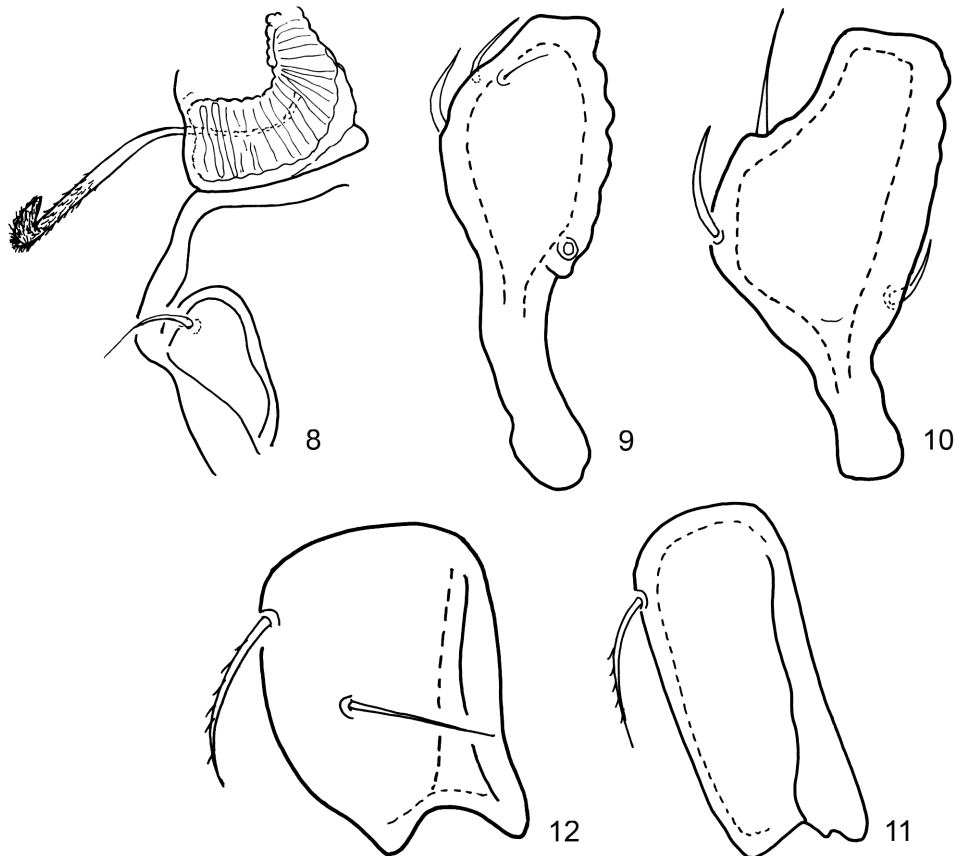
Figs 5–7. *Tuberocephus longus* (BALOGH, 1964): 5 = body in dorsal view, 6 = body in ventral view,
7 = podosoma in lateral view

Trematoppia cristipes BALOGH, 1964
(Figs 13–16)

The species (and a new genus) was described by BALOGH (1964), based on a single specimen (holotype) only, but it is absent from his collection. In the newly studied material I have also found one specimen, and although it is slightly damaged, it fits the description by J. BALOGH, therefore the identity is unambiguous.

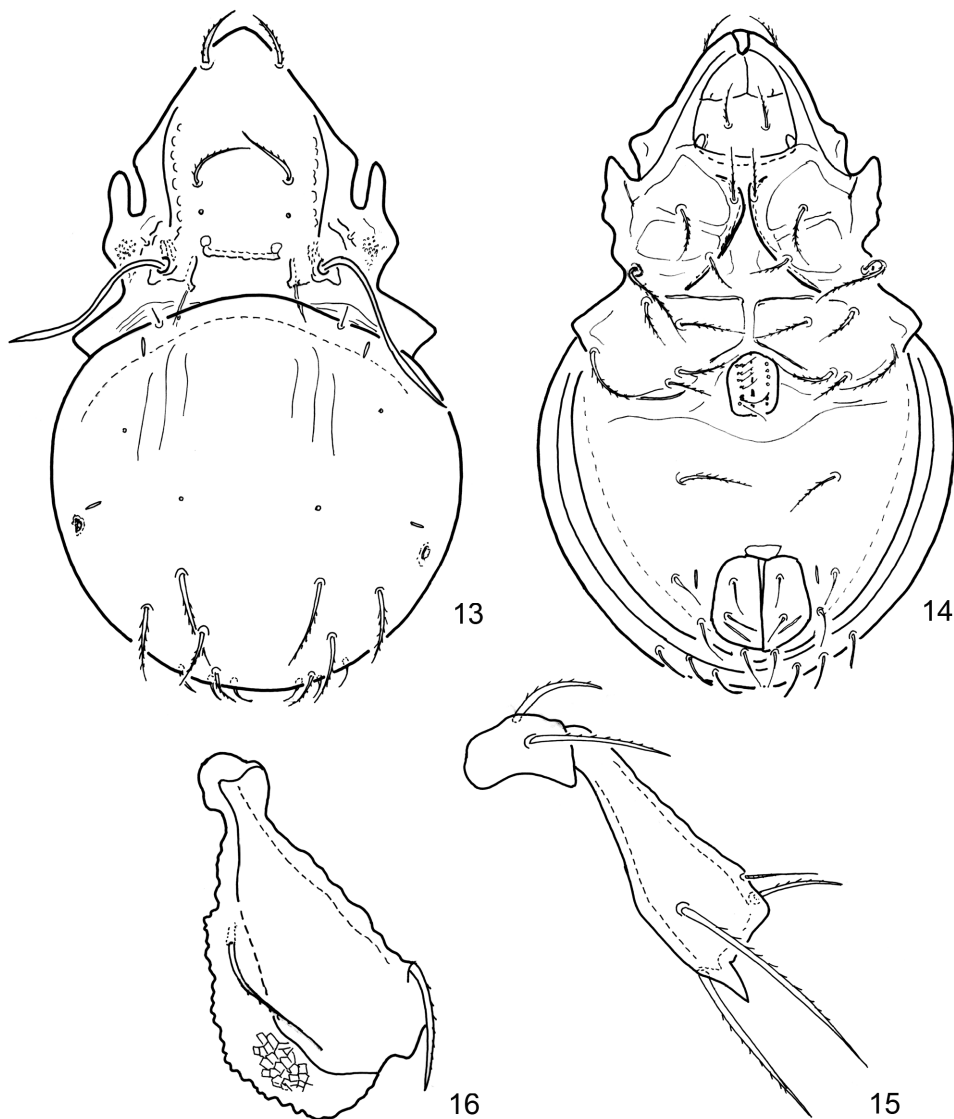
Owing to the limited number of available specimens I give now only a short diagnosis, with some main characters:

Diagnosis: Prodorsum wide, rostrum round. Median costula absent; lateral costula, short transversal costula and one pair of longitudinal crests in interbothri-



Figs 8–12. *Tuberocephus longus* (BALOGH, 1964): 8 = trichobothrium and humeral part of notogaster, 9 = femur of leg I, 10 = femur of leg II, 11 = femur of leg IV, 12 = femur of leg III

dial position present. Sensillus long slightly dilated, lanceolate. Ten pairs of notogastral setae present, setae *la* and *lm* present only as alveoli; other notogastral setae barbed. Anterior epimeres covered by two plates, not touching medially. All epimeral setae long, barbed. Genito-anal setal formula: 6-1-2-3, genital setae min-



Figs 13–16. *Trematoppia cristipes* BALOGH, 1964: 13 = body in dorsal view, 14 = body in ventral view, 15 = tibia of leg IV, 16 = femur of leg IV

ute, all other ventral setae much longer, ciliate. All legs monodactylous, tibia of leg IV with ventral cusp, femur IV with wide, serrate ventral keel.

Type species: *Trematoppia cristipes* BALOGH, 1964

Remarks: The genus *Trematoppia* BALOGH, 1964 was classified by SUBÍAS (2010) into the oppioid subfamily Lanceoppiinae BALOGH, 1983. In my opinion it is a misinterpretation, nearly all of the preceding features are different in the two taxa. Therefore, on this basis I relegate it to the family Teratoppiidae BALOGH, 1983.

***Neosuctobelba madegassica* sp. n.**
(Figs 17–20)

Diagnosis: Rostral apex wide, rounded. Rostral incisure long, rostral tooth very large. Rostral rib narrow, rostral setae well curved anteriorly. Tectopedial field without borders medially, lamellar knob normally developed. Prebothridial rib, interbothridial field and bothridial lobe distinct. Sensillus very long, with short lanceolate head. Dorsosejugal scissure with two pairs of connected condyles. Nine pairs of comparatively short notogastral setae. Sternal field narrow, epimeral setae short. Posteroepimeral fossa absent. Genito-anal setal formula: 4–1–2–3.

Material examined: Holotype: Madagascar, Vohimana reserve, primary forest. 17. 04. 2008. Leg. Cs. CSUZDI (Afr-996). Holotype (1813-HO-10) deposited in the HHNM.

Measurements: Length of body: 242 µm, width of body: 132 µm.

Prodorsum: Rostral part wide, margin undulating in dorsal view. Rostrum divided by a deep rostral incisure and distinct rostral tooth. Rostral elevation narrow, bearing long, simply curved and ciliate rostral setae. Tectopedial field opened medially, median borders absent. Antero-median part of lamellar knob sharply pointed. Interbothridial region well-sclerotised, with distinct ribs and arches. Bothridium well-developed, with large basal bothridial lobe, posterobothridial tubercles absent. Peduncle of sensillus very long, with short lanceolate head. This part bifurcate or sharply pointed, smooth.

Notogaster: Anterior margin of notogaster with two pairs of connected condyles, all condyles with distinct basal crests directed backwards. Nine pairs of comparatively short notogastral setae.

Lateral part of podosoma: Bifurcate head of sensillus well observable. Exobothridial and anterior margin of pedotecta II well granulated.

Ventral parts: Epimeral borders and apodemes normally developed, a wide sternal field present medially. Epimeres IV normal in shape, without posteroepimeral fossa. Epimeral setal formula 3–1–3–3, all short, setae 3c furcate. Anogenital setal formula 4–1–2–3. All setae nearly smooth and no essential difference among them.



Figs 17–20. *Neosuctobelba madegassica* sp. n.: 17 = body in dorsal view, 18 = body in ventral view, 19 = podosoma in lateral view, 20 = basal part of prodorsum with prodorsal condyles

Remarks: On the basis of the form and sculpture of prodorsum the new species is closest to *Neosuctobelba xena* MAHUNKA, 1978. However, it is distinguished from the latter species by the form of lamellar knob and the sensillus and the much shorter notogastral setae.

Etymology: Named after its country of origin.

Scapheremaeus anteriorugosus sp. n.
(Figs 21–23)

Diagnosis. Rostral part wide, rostrum widely rounded. Very short costulae and a well developed transcosula present, bearing short apophyses of lamellar setae. Whole surface of prodorsum covered by irregular rugae. Interlamellar setae present. Notogaster without long humeral apophyses, lenticulus well-developed, centrodorsal plate oval, covered with large, irregular alveoli, circumdorsal scissure complete. Ten pairs of notogastral setae, p series dilated. Six pairs of genital setae present. Lyrifissures iad located in anterior corner of ano-adanal aperture.

Material examined. Holotype: Madagascar, Toamasina Province. Maromizaha forest. 26. August 1998. Leg. Dr. T. Pócs (9878) (Afr-921). Holotype (1814-HO-10) deposited in the HNHM.

Measurements: Length of body: 305 μm , width of body: 165 μm .

Prodorsum: rostrum very wide, without median cusp. Anteromedian margin nearly straight or slightly rounded. Rostral setae comparatively long, thin, smooth and setiform, bent inwards, arising ventrally. Costulae very short, connected with a well observable transcostula. Transcostula bearing two apophyses with short, bacilliform lamellar setae. In front of transcostula parallel crest present. Rostral and interlamellar surface ornamented with well sclerotised striae in irregular position. narrow region with mainly longitudinal ribs present between bothridia. This region bordered by narrow striae anteriorly. Sensillus wide, club-shaped, darkly-pigmented. Interlamellar setae minute, arising very near to bothridia.

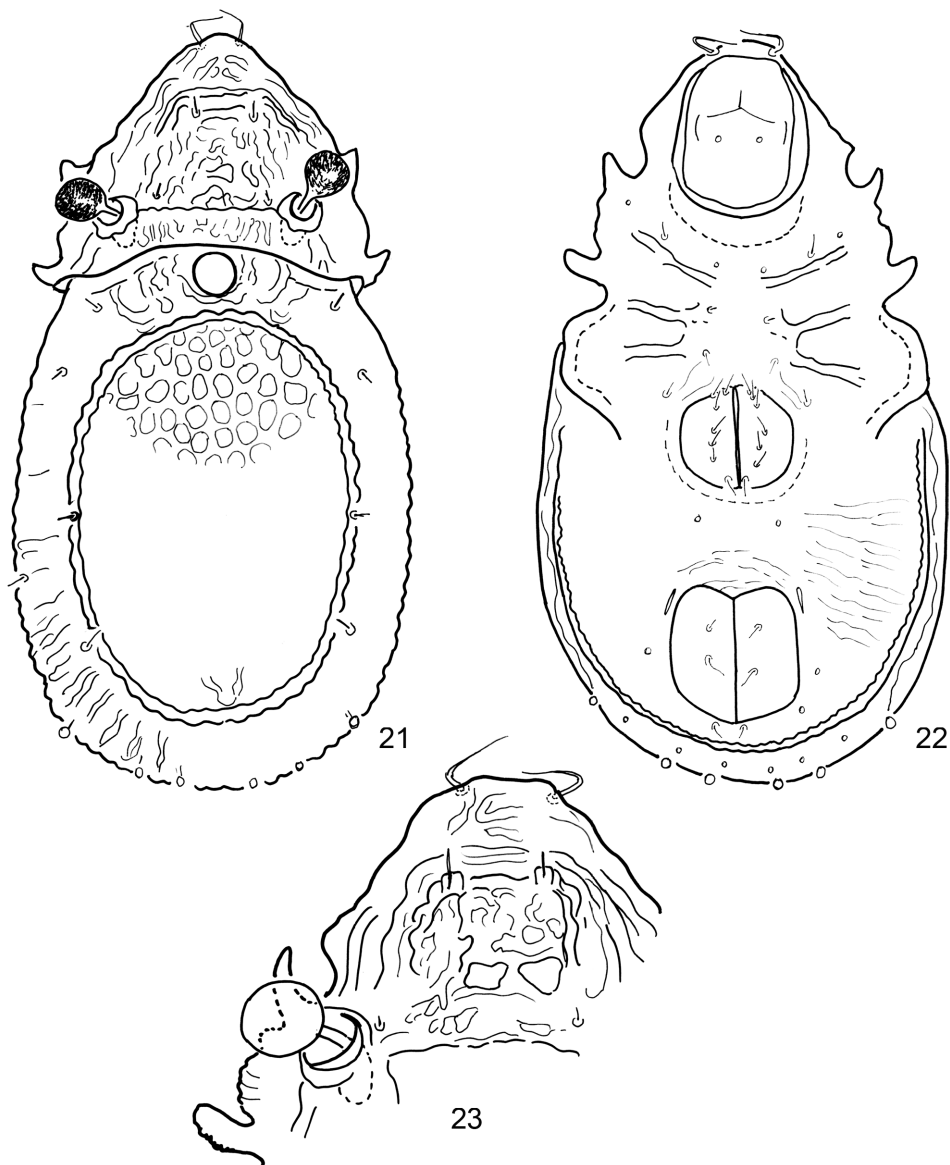
Notogaster: Humeral process absent, tuberculate, without extension ventrally. Lenticulus round, well observable, beside it some irregular ribs present. Centrodorsal plate completely separated by the circumdorsal scissure. Centrodorsal plate ornamented with large alveoli, with a weak V-shaped ridge in caudal region. Lateral circumnotogastral plate plicate. Ten pairs of notogastral setae present, two pairs (*lm* and *lp*) located in the circumdorsal scissure. Anterior notogastral setae short, straight, bacilliform, some posterior setae covered by cerotegument layer, club shaped. Lyrifissures not or badly visible on account of the similar plicate-like structure.

Lateral part of podosoma: Tutorium well-developed, lateral carina. Pedotectum I and II small, not covering the acetabula.

Ventral parts: Subcapitulum visible, diarthric, setae *h* minute, surface smooth. All epimeral setae not examinable, visible setae very short, slightly bacilliform. Six pairs of setiform genital setae

present, aggenital and anal setae minute. Three pairs of adanal setae, all short and minute, all three pairs located along the posterior margin of ano-adanal aperture, setae ad_1 stand very near to each other. Lyrifissures iad in para-anal position. Ventral plate with weak radially located striae.

Legs: All legs destroyed, not observable.



Figs 21–23. *Scapheremaeus anteriorugosus* sp. n.: 21 = body in dorsal view, 22 = body in ventral view, 23 = prodorsal sculpture

Remarks: This is the first record of the genus *Scapheremaeus* BERLESE, 1910 in Madagascar. The species of the genus belong to several species groups (COLLOFF 2009). On the basis of the ten pairs of notogastral setae, the absence of the lateral carinae of the prodorsum, the short and poorly developed lamellae, and the short lamellar setae and their short basal apophyses the new species belongs to the “pterosus” group. However the new species has a very short humeral apophysis (very long in *S. palaciosi* Rios, 1996, *S. taurus* BALOGH, 1970 and *S. yamashitai* Aoki, 1970). *S. anteriorugosus* has long and well developed ribs-like anterior prodorsal sculpture (they are short and foveolate, sometimes nearly smooth in *S. guerini* (BERLESE, 1908), *S. petrosus* Sitnikova, 1975 and *S. johnsi* BALOGH, 1970). *S. anteriorugosus* sp. n. also can be distinguished from other species by the form of the notogastral setae, which are very short, with some partly rounded in the new species, and its median notogastral sculpture, which consists of very large alveoli.

Etymology: The species name refers to the sculpture of the anterior part on the prodorsum.

***Pilobatella brevipila* sp. n.**

(Figs 24–27)

Diagnosis: Body surface smooth. Rostral apex widely rounded. Lamellae short, converging, continuing laterally in a short, weakly developed anterolateral crest. Lamellar cusps bearing very short lamellar setae, interlamellar setae also very short. Sensillus long, well barbed. Notogaster with ten pairs of very short setae and four pairs of small, round sacculi. All legs monodactylous.

Material examined: Holotype: Madagascar, Vohimana reserve, primary forest. 17. 04. 2008. Leg. Cs. CSUZDI (Afr-996). Holotype (1815-HO-10) deposited in the HNHM.

Measurements: Length of body: 330 μm , width of body: 198 μm .

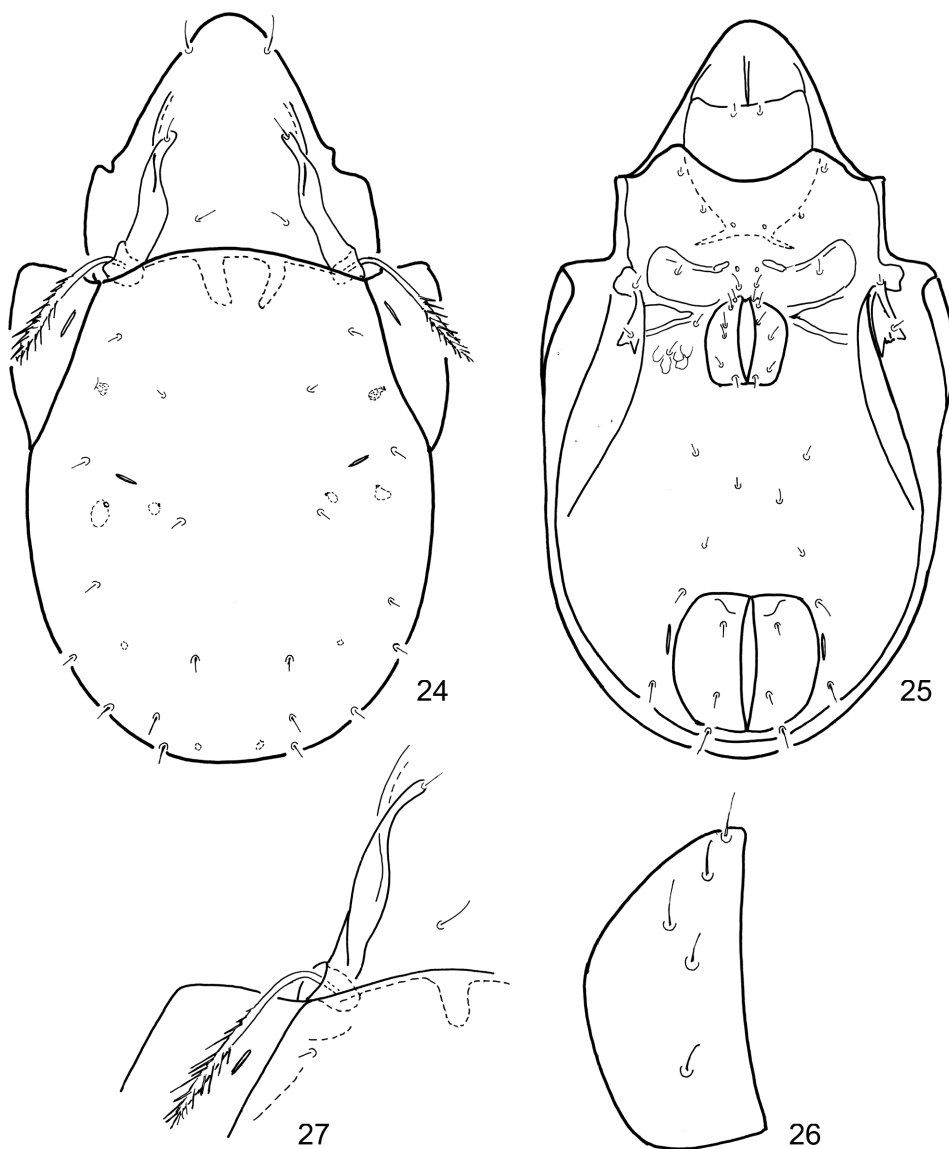
Prodorsum: Wide, lamellar setae arising laterally, far from each other. All prodorsal setae very short, lamellar and interlamellar setae equal in length. Sensillus long, directed backwards, distinctly and irregularly barbed (Fig. 27).

Notogaster: Anterior margin of notogaster distinct, convex. All notogastral setae very short and fine. Sacculi also small, their inner sack rounded.

Lateral part of podosoma: Tutorium well-developed, with curved anterior end, cusp absent.

Ventral parts: Apodemes and epimeral borders typical for the genus, *ap. sej.* and *ap. 3* connected medially. All epimeral setae short and simple. Genito-anal setal formula: 6–1–2–3. Median pair of genital setae located much nearer to each other than the anterior and posterior one, their position irregular.

Remarks: The specimen collected in Madagascar on the basis of main characters are very near to the type species of the genus *Pilobatella* BALOGH and MAHUNKA, 1969. However, the dorsal and ventral surface are smooth in the new species (distinctly punctuate in *P. punctulata* BALOGH et MAHUNKA, 1969), its



Figs 24–27. *Pilobatella brevipila* sp. n.: 24 = body in dorsal view, 25 = body in ventral view, 26 = genital plate, 27 = lamella and sensillus

lamellae are more strongly converging than in *punctulata*, and all setae arising on prodorsum and notogaster much shorter than in *punctulata*.

Etymology: The name refers to the conspicuously short lamellar and interlamellar setae.

***Punctoribates longiporosus* (BALOGH, 1963)**

(Figs 28–31)

The genus *Punctoribates* BERLESE, 1908 was divided by SUBÍAS *et al.* (1990) into two genera (*Punctoribates* and *Minguezetes*). This opinion was accepted by PÉREZ-IÑIGO (1993), PAVLITSHENKO (1994), BAYARTOGTOKH *et al.* (2000), but not accepted by BALOGH and BALOGH (1992), WEIGMANN (2006) and BEHAN-PELLETIER and EAMER (2008). Our opinion corresponds with the latter authors, however, presence of three well recognisable species groups (*punctum*, *palustris-hexagonus* and *conjunctus*) is indisputable.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Anterior tectum of the notogaster flatly rounded or straight medially | |
| | | <i>punctum</i> species group |
| – | Anterior tectum of notogaster strongly projected anteriorly | 2 |
| 2 | Lamellar setae arising anteriorly, far from interlamellar setae. Notogastral tectum gradually narrowed anteriorly, with deep, U-shaped median part | |
| | | <i>palustris-hexagonus</i> species group |
| – | Lamellar and interlamellar setae arising in one transversal line. Notogastral tectum suddenly projected anteriorly, with small, V-shaped median part | |
| | | <i>conjunctus</i> species group |

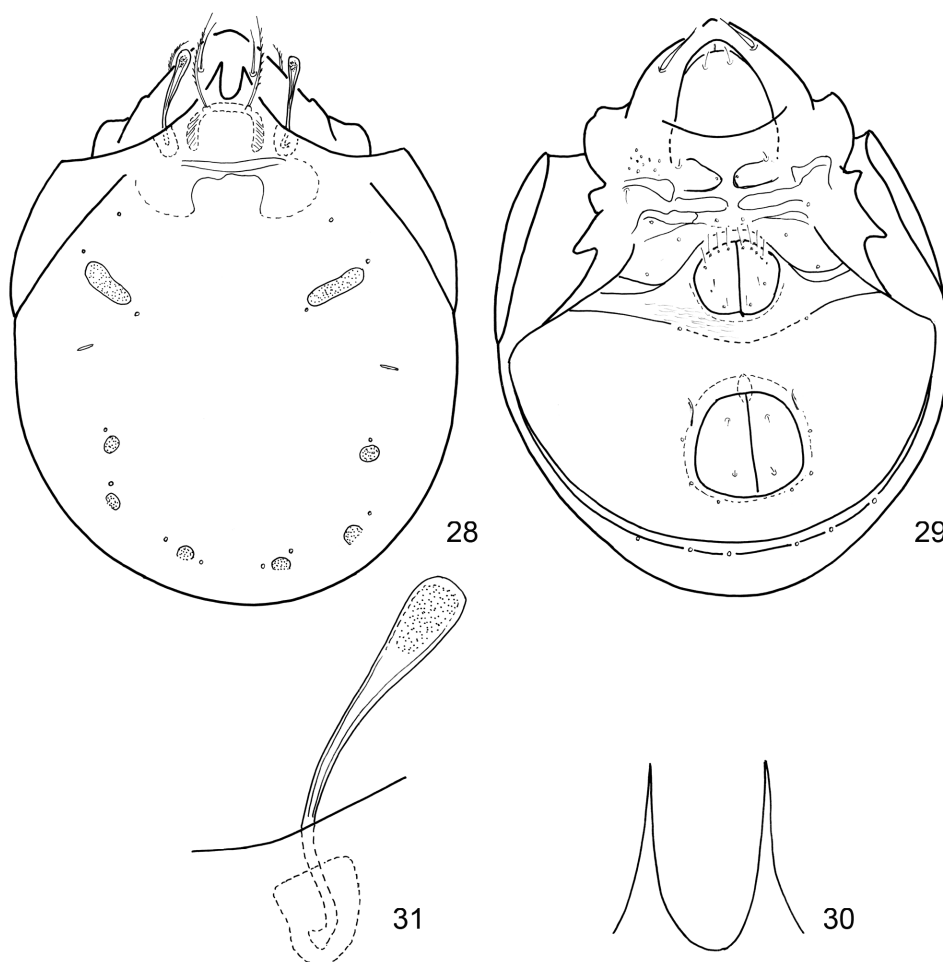
The newly collected specimen belongs to the *palustris-hexagonus* species group. It was described on the basis of the holotype specimen from Angola, which was collected in riverside detritus. This species is close to *P. insignis* BERLESE, 1910 [= *P. manzanoensis* HAMMER, 1958, (SUBÍAS 2004)], however, the porose *Aa* of BALOGH's specimen is much longer than in *insignis*.

Measurements: Length of body: 450 µm, width of body: 362 µm.

Pergalumna bicristata sp. n.

(Figs 32–34)

Diagnosis: Rostral part elongated anteriorly in dorsal view. Lamellar and sublamellar lines well developed, lamellar setae arising between lamellar lines. Sensillus simple, thin, setiform, smooth. Dorsosejugal scissure interrupted medially, directed to alveoli of interlamellar setae. Three pairs of small, rounded areae porosae and 10 pairs of setal alveoli present. Pair of distinct, longitudinal crista be-



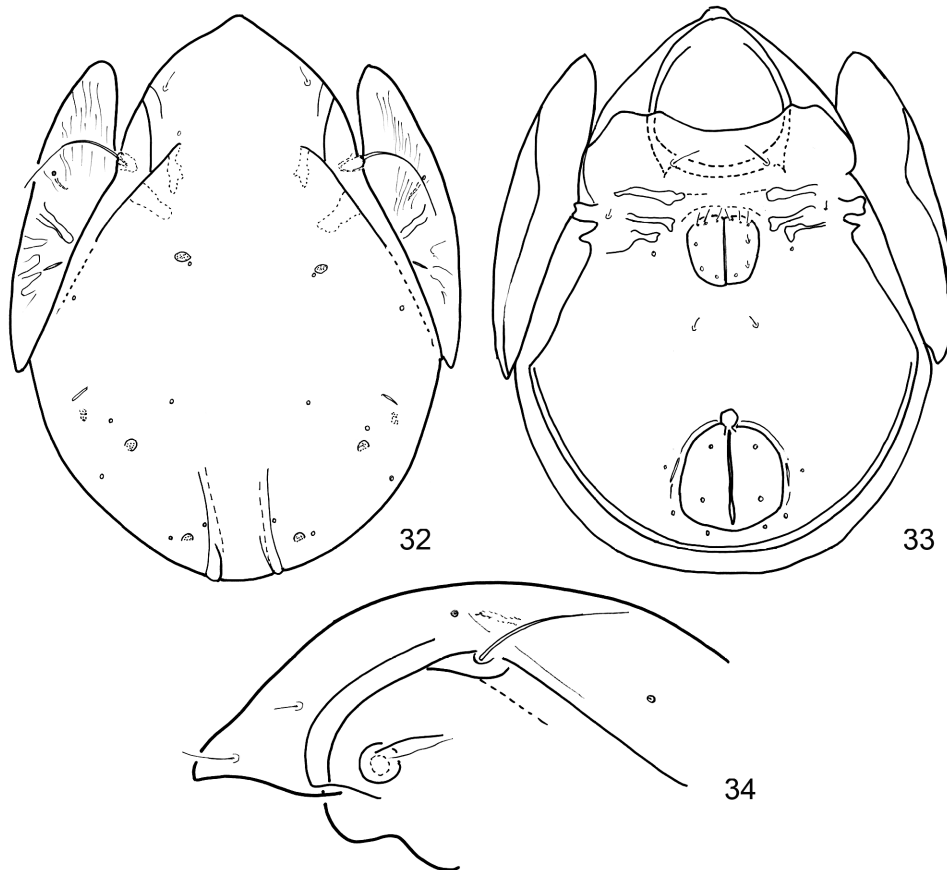
Figs 28–31. *Punctoribates longiporosus* BALOGH, 1963: 28 = body in dorsal view, 29 = body in ventral view, 30 = dorsosejugal furrow, 31 = sensillus

tween posterior areae porosae (A_3). Four pairs of epimeral setae, Ia longer than others. Six pairs of genital setae, 3 pairs arising along the anterior margin. Aggenital, anal and adanal setae minute. Postanal area porosa absent.

Material examined: Holotype: Madagascar, Vohimana reserve, primary forest. 17. 04. 2008. Leg. Cs. CSUZDI (Afr-996), 1 paratype from the same sample. Holotype (1816-HO-10) and paratype (1816-PO-10) deposited in the HHM.

Measurements: Length of body: 552–580 μm , width of body: 412–428 μm .

Prodorsum: Rostral part wide, elongated anteromedially. Lamellar and sublamellar lines observable also in dorsal view. Rostral and lamellar setae short, thin, interlamellar setae reduced, only their alveoli observable. Sensillus thin, setiform, smooth, directed laterally. Areae porosae Ad hardly observable, small.



Figs 32–34. *Pergalumna bicristata* sp. n.: 32 = body in dorsal view, 33 = body in ventral view, 34 = podosoma in lateral view

Notogaster: Pteromorphs with fine sculpture, consisting of thin lines. Dorsosejugal scissure interrupted medially, directed to insertion of interlamellar setae. Dorsophragmatic apophyses large, long. A pair of distinct, characteristic parallel crista present in posterior part of notogaster, between setae h_1 and porose areas A_3 . Three pairs of small, round porose areas present, Aa located medially, near to each other. Median pore absent. Notogastral setae absent, their alveoli small.

Lateral part of podosoma: Lamellar and sublamellar lines well-developed, running parallel, comparatively near to each other. Lamellar setae arising between lamellar lines. Pedotecta I absent.

Ventral parts: Metum very large. Epimeral setae, except $1a$, represent only by their alveoli. Six pairs short genital setae, three pairs arising on the anterior margin of the genital plates, other located near to lateral margin of plates. Aggenital setae minute, anal and adanal setae also minute. Postanal porose area absent.

Legs: All legs tridactylous.

Remarks: See the remarks after the following species.

Etymology: The name refers to the presence of a pair of crista in the posterior region of the notogaster.

Pergalumna infinita sp. n.

(Figs 35–37)

Diagnosis: Rostral part very wide, rounded. Lamellar and sublamellar lines well developed, setae le distinctly located between lines L and L. Interlamellar setae reduced, represent by their alveoli. Sensillus directed backwards, with slightly lanceolate distal end. Dorsosejugal scissure interrupted medially, directed to insertion of interlamellar setae. Ten pairs of setal alveoli and three pairs of areae porosae. Areae porosae A_1 much larger than the others. Epimeral setae short and minute. Six pairs of genital setae, 3 pairs arising along the anterior margin. Aggenital, anal and adanal setae minute. Postanal porose area absent.

Material examined: Holotype: Madagascar, Vohimana reserve, primary forest. 17. 04. 2008. Leg. Cs. CSUZDI. (Afr-996), 4 paratypes from the same sample. Holotype (1817-HO-10) and 3 paratypes (1817-PO-10) deposited in HHNM, 1 paratype in MHNG.

Measurements: Length of body: 280–318 μm , width of body: 225–253 μm .

Prodorsum: Rostrum wide, widely rounded in dorsal view. Lamellar and sublamellar lines well-developed, running parallel. Rostral and lamellar setae nearly equal in length, short, thin. Lamellar setae located medially, between the lamellar lines. Interlamellar setae reduced, represented only by distinct alveoli. Sensillus long, directed backwards, its distal end slightly dilate, lanceolate, this part well pilose.

Notogaster: Pteromorphs with distinct sculpture. Dorsosejugal scissure characteristically directed forwards, to insertion of interlamellar setae. Areae porosae Ad present laterally, in longitudinal position, near to dorsosejugal furrow. Notogastral setae absent, their alveoli well-developed. Three

pairs of porose areas present, *Aa* small, narrow, located far from alary furrow, *A*₁ larger of all, *A*₂ reduced, *A*₃ oval, slightly larger than *Aa*. Median pore absent.

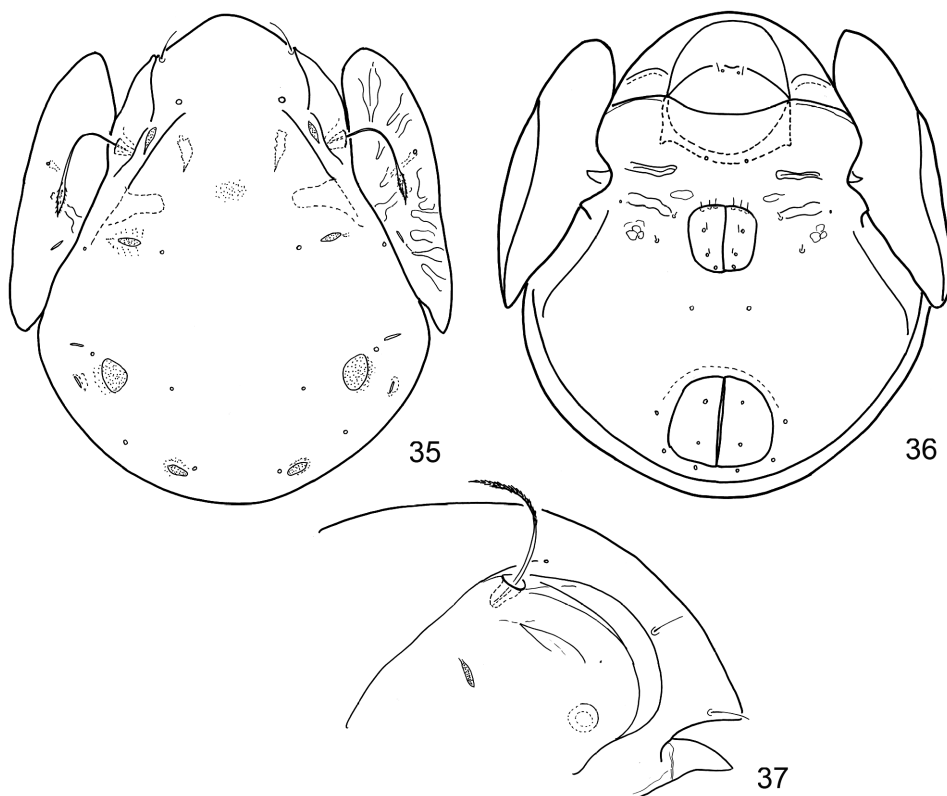
Lateral part of podosoma: Pedotectum I small, hardly observable.

Ventral parts: Mentum very wide, concave medially. Epimeral setae presented only by their alveoli. Six pairs of minute or very short genital setae, three pairs arising on the anterior margin of the genital plates. Aggenital, anal and adanal setae also minute. Postanal porose area absent.

Legs: All legs tridactylous.

Remarks: Species of *Pergalumna* living in Madagascar are either endemic or only very rarely occurring in other regions. Therefore, I give a key completed with some species from Mauritius:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Dorsal surface of notogaster striate or bearing longitudinal crests | 2 |
| – | Dorsal surface of notogaster smooth, at most punctate | 3 |



Figs 35–37. *Pergalumna infinita* sp. n.: 35 = body in dorsal view, 36 = body in ventral view, 37 = podosoma in lateral view

- 2 Dorsal surface of notogaster striate. Mauritius
strigulata MAHUNKA, 1978
- Dorsal surface of notogaster with a pair of strong crests. Madagascar
bicristata MAHUNKA, 1978
- 3 Areae porosae A_{1-2} much larger than A_a 4
- Areae porosae A_a , A_{1-2} and A_3 equal large 5
- 4 Interlamellar setae very long, longer than the lamellar setae. Madagascar
andasibe MAHUNKA 1996
- Interlamellar setae short, or absent. Madagascar *infinita* sp. n.
- 5 Interlamellar setae long, as long as the lamellar setae. Mauritius
mauriti MAHUNKA, 1978
- Interlamellar setae short, or absent 6
- 6 Dorsosejugal scissure directed anteriorly, to the insertion of interlamellar setae. Mauritius.
filifera MAHUNKA, 1978
- Dorsosejugal scissure in transversal position. Madagascar.
fastigiata MAHUNKA, 1996

Etymology: The name refers to the form and direction of the dorsosejugal furrow.

*

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