

**SYRINGOPHILOPSIS ALBICOLLISI SP.N., A NEW SPECIES OF THE QUILL
MITE OF THE FAMILY SYRINGOPHILIDAE (ACARI: PROSTIGMATA)**

**SYRINGOPHILOPSIS ALBICOLLISI SP.N. — НОВЫЙ ВИД ОЧИННОГО КЛЕЩА
СЕМЕЙСТВА SYRINGOPHILIDAE (ACARI: PROSTIGMATA)**

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Ключевые слова: очинные клещи, систематика, Syringophilidae, *Syringophilopsis*, Meropidae, *Merops*

ABSTRACT

Syringophilopsis albicollisi sp.n., a new species of quill mites of the family Syringophilidae Lavoipierre 1953 is described from the white-throated bee-eater *Merops albicollis* (Coraciiformes: Meropidae) from Central Africa.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Syringophilopsis albicollisi sp.n., новый вид очинного клеща семейства Syringophilidae Lavoipierre 1953 описан с белогорлой шурки *Merops albicollis* (Coraciiformes: Meropidae) из Центральной Африки.

INTRODUCTION

The quill mite genus *Syringophilopsis* Kethley, 1970 (Syringophilidae Lavoipierre, 1953) includes 10 described species: *Syringophilopsis elongatus* (Ewing, 1911), *S.fringilla* (Fritsch, 1958), *S.troglodytis* (Fritsch, 1958), *S.turdus* (Fritsch, 1958), *S.passerina* (Clark, 1964), *S.hylocichla* (Clark, 1964), *S.hunanensis* Liu Bai-li 1988, *S.sturnus* Chirov et Kravtsova, 1995, *S.acrocephali* Skoracki, 1999, and *S.blaszaki* Skoracki et Dabert, 1999 [Kethley, 1970; Chirov, Kravtsova, 1995; Skoracki, 1999; Skoracki, Dabert, 1999]. Among recent taxonomic papers on quill mites, the most comprehensive review dealing with this genus was done by Bochkov and Mironov [1998].

All formerly known species of the genus *Syringophilopsis* were recorded exclusively from the passerine birds (Passeriformes). The present paper gives a description of a new species of the genus *Syringophilopsis* collected for the first time from birds belonging to the order Coraciiformes. The material used for the description was received from the collections of mites of the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium. The setal designations and other morphological termi-

nology follow those of Kethley [1970, 1973]. All measurements are given in micrometers.

***Syringophilopsis albicollisi* Skoracki et
Dabert, sp.n.**

Figs. 1–7.

Female (Figs. 1,2). Total length 1200–1230, propodosoma width 262–285 (in holotype: length 1210, propodosoma width 270). Hypostomal apex with one pair of median protuberances (Fig. 5). Chelicerae dentate, each with three teeth. Peritreme M-shaped, each lateral branch with 5–6 chambers, each longitudinal branch with 11, 12 chambers (Fig. 6). Stylophore 325–330 in length, not extending posteriorly beyond the propodosomal plate. Propodosomal plate with a deep cleft on its anterior margin. Setal pattern of propodosomal region with six pairs of setae arranged 3–1–2. Setae *d3* closer to *l3* than to *l2*. Pygidial plate weakly developed. MCA1 divergent, fused with MCA2 in their anterior half. Cuticular striation as in Figs 1,2. Setae *a'* and *a''* multiserrate (Fig. 7). Lengths of setae: *vi* 132–146; *ve* 239–265; *sci* 350–400; *sce* 386–400; *l1* 415–475; *l2* 400–417; *l3* 389–428; *l4* 486–507, *l5* 336–396; *d1* 420–479; *d3* 382–425; *d4* 407–450; *d5* 100–125. Ratios *vi:ve:sci:sce* 1:2:2.5–3:2.5–3; ratios *d5:d4:l5:l4* 1:4:3:4; ratios *l2:d3:l3* 1:1:1; *a1* 35–39; *a2* 34–35; *g2* 75–100; *g1* 95–121. Ratios *a1:a2:g1:g2* 1:1:2–2.5–2.5–3; *sc1* 27–32; *sc2* 231–40; *sc3* 77–100; *sc4* 73; *pg2* 180–233, *pg1* 214–280; *pg3* 271–325; *ao1* 20; *ao2* 26; *pmc* 51–64; *l1b* 116–141; *l1c* 188–200; *l1a* 190–253; *2b* 179–235; *3a* 213. Ratios *ao1:ao2:pmc:l1b* 1:1:2:6–7; ratios *l1c:l1a:2b:3a* 1:1:1:1; *3b* 100–116; *3c* 163–198; *4b* 101–112; *4c* 188–240. Ratios *3b:3c:4b:4c* 1:1.5–2:1:2.

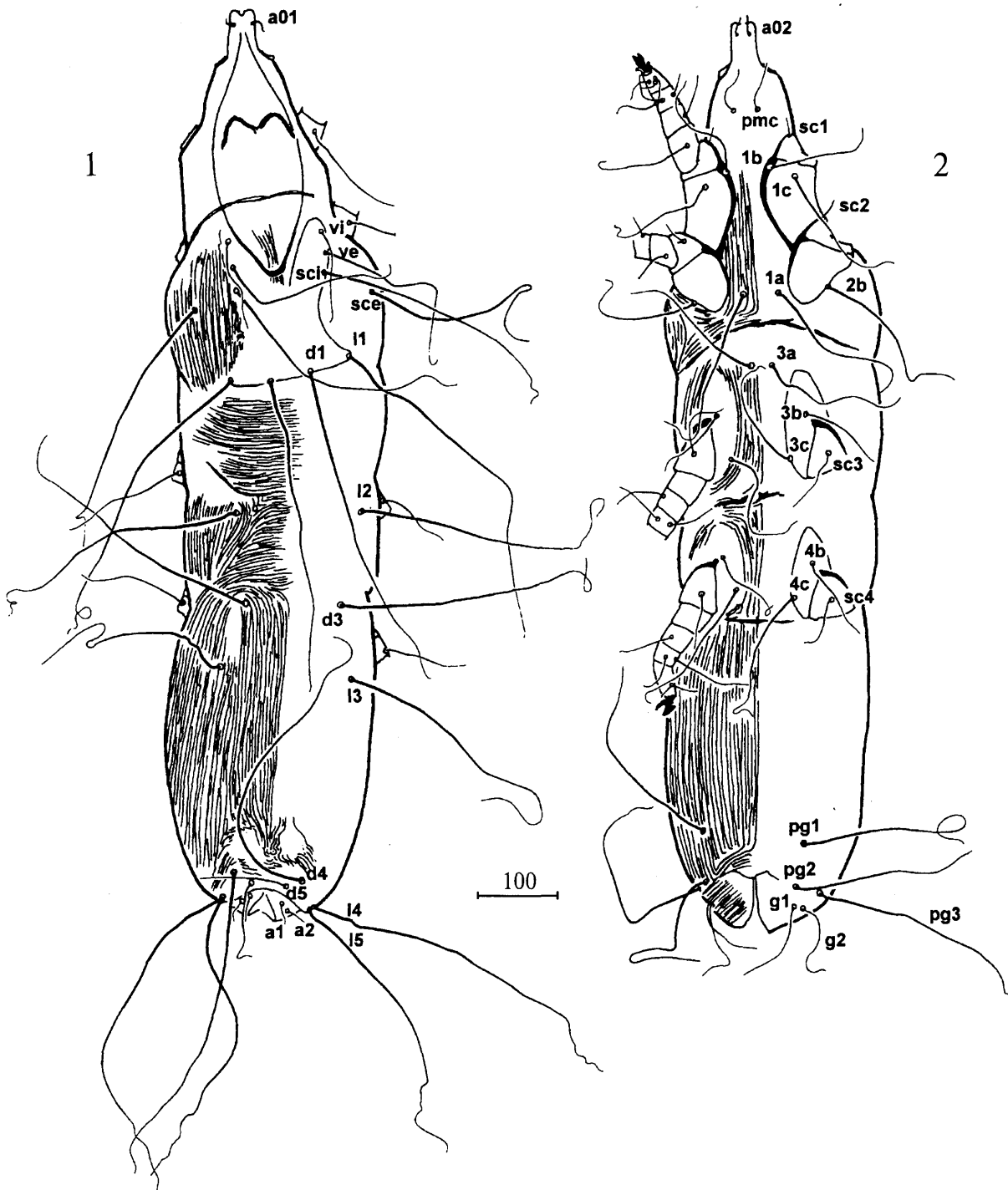


Fig. 1, 2. *Syringophilopsis albicollisi* sp.n., female. 1 — dorsal view, 2 — ventral view.

Рис. 1, 2. *Syringophilopsis albicollisi* sp.n., самка: 1 — дорсально, 2 — вентрально.

Male (Figs. 3, 4). Total length 876, propodosoma width 276. Hypostomal apex smooth (Fig. 8). Chelicerae edentate. Peritreme M-shaped; each lateral branch with 3–6 chambers, each longitudinal branch with 8–10 chambers (Fig. 10). Stylophore 276 in length, not extending posteriorly beyond the propodosomal plate. Propodosomal plate with a deep cleft on its anterior

margin. Setal pattern of propodosomal region with six pairs of setae arranged 3–1–1–1. Hysterosomal plate weakly sclerotized, extending anteriorly to the level of setae *d3*. Paragenital series with three pairs of setae. Cuticular striation as in Figs. 3, 4. Setae *a'* and *a''* multiserrate (Fig. 9). Lengths of setae: *vi* 59; *ve* 109; *sci* 152–190; *sce* 219–257; *l1* 171; *l2* 71–73; *l3* 35–39; *l4* 225–257; *d1* 186–

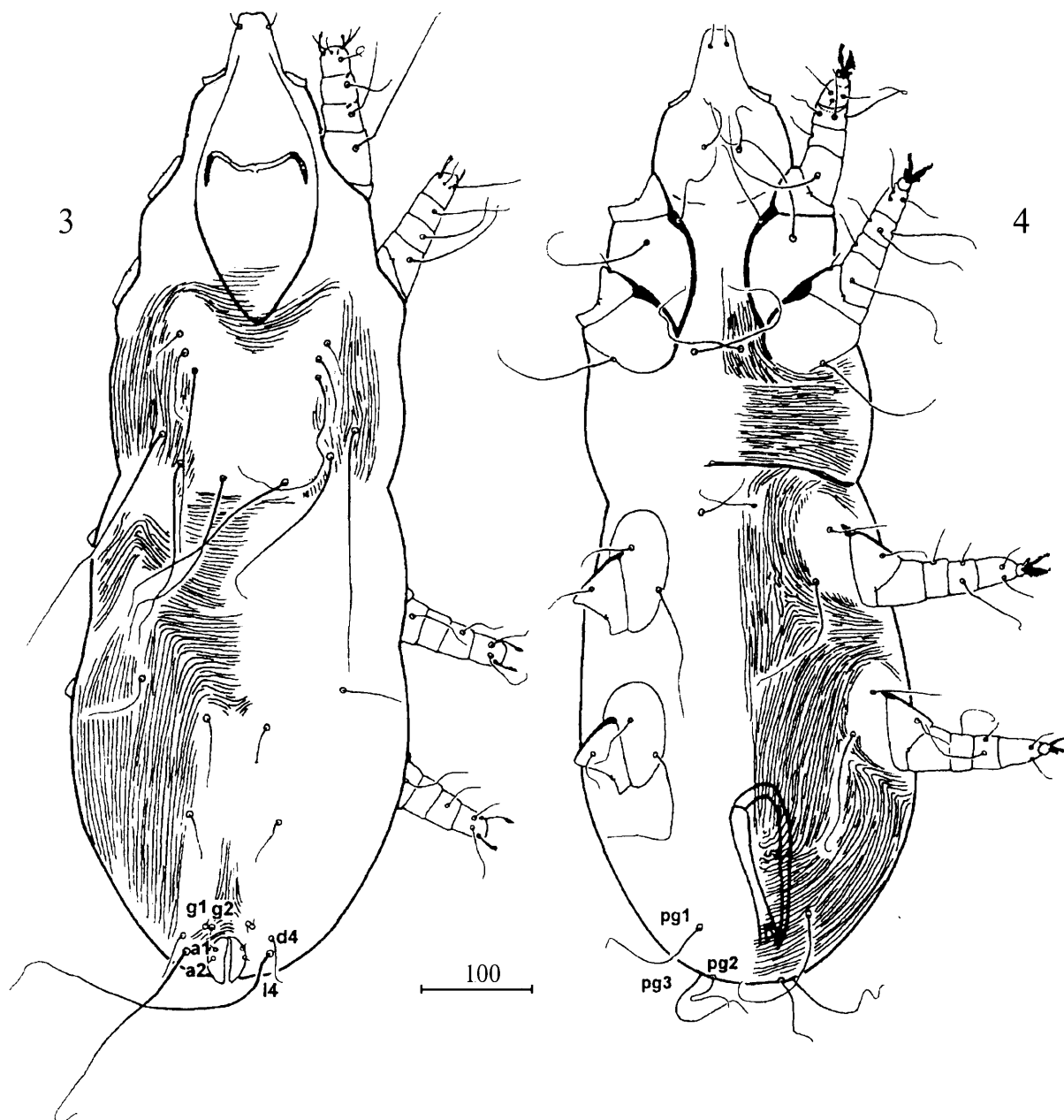


Fig. 3, 4. *Syringophilopsis albicollisi* sp.n., male. 3 — dorsal view, 4 — ventral view.

Рис. 3, 4. *Syringophilopsis albicollisi* sp.n., самец: 3 — дорсально, 4 — вентрально.

189; $d3:55$; $d4:46$. Ratios $vi:ve$ 1:2; ratios $l3:l2$ 1:2; ratio $d4:l4$ 1:5. Setae $a1$ and $a2$ subequal 8–10; $g1$ and $g2$ subequal 9; $sc1$ 25; $sc2$ 30, $sc3$ 50; $pg1$ 135; $pg2$ 266; $pg3$ 146; $ao1$ 16–17; $ao2$ 19–22; pmc 55; lb 91; lc 101–109; la 100–130; $2b$ 98–130; $3a$ 48. Ratios $ao1:ao2:pmc:lb$ 1:1:2,5–3:4,5–5; ratios $3a:lc:la:2b$ 1:2:2–2,5:2–2,5; $3b$ 54; $3c$ 98–109; $4b$ 59–76; $4c$ 119–139. Ratios $3b:3c:4b:4c$ 1:2:1:2.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

This species appears to be most similar to *Syringophilopsis hylocichla* (Clark, 1964) by having the following characters: setae sci longer than propodosoma width, setae $d5$ shorter than $d1$,

setae $d3$ closer to $l3$ than to $l2$. The most important differences between these species are as follows:

S. albicollisi sp.n.

- hypostomal apex with one pair of median protuberances,
- each lateral branch of peritreme with 5–6 chambers,
- length of setae ve 230–265.

S. hylocichla

- hypostomal apex with two pairs of median protuberances,
- each lateral branch of peritreme with 1–2 chambers,
- length of setae ve 150.

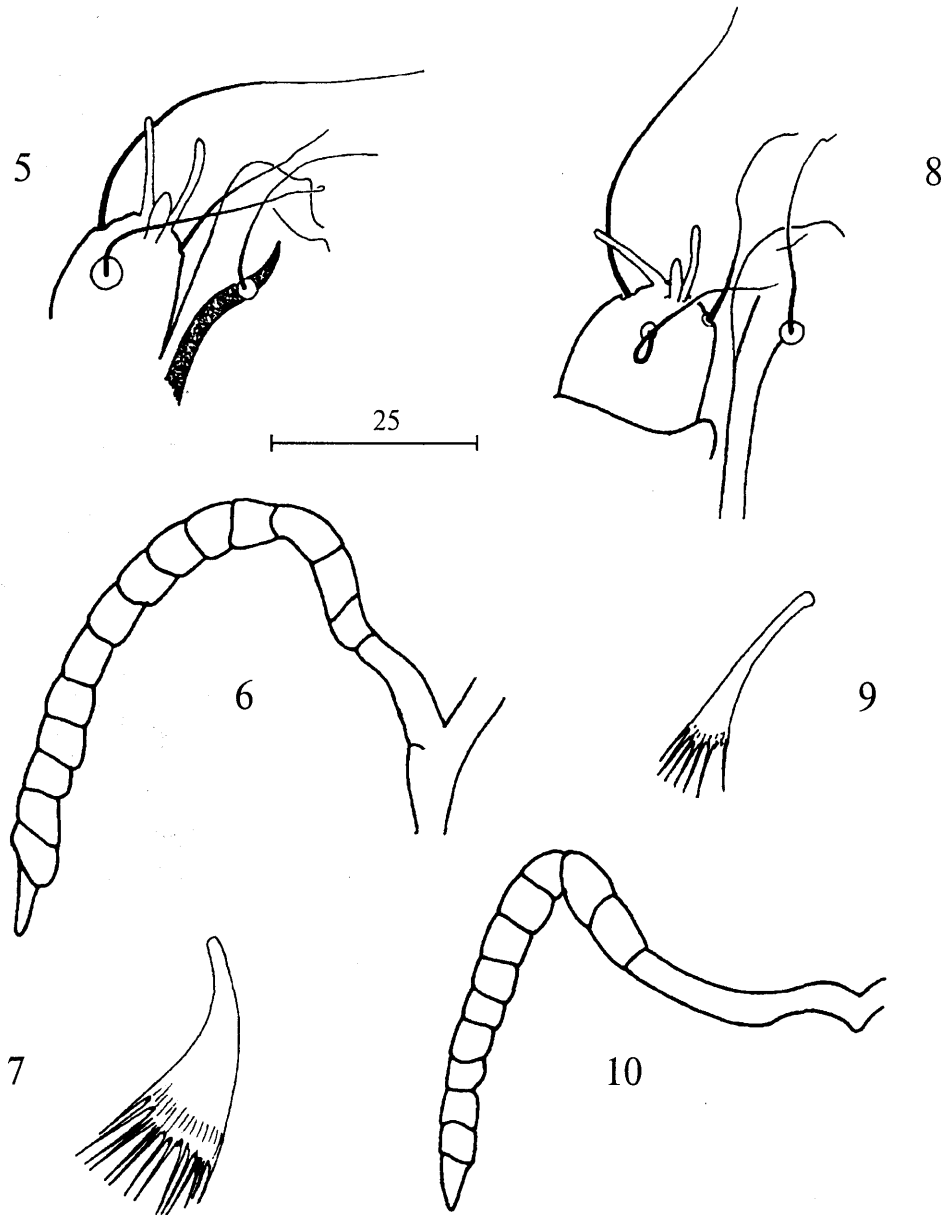


Fig. 5-7. *Syringophilopsis albicollisi* sp.n. 5-7 — female, 8-10 — male. 5, 8 — hypostomal apex, ventral view, 6, 10 — peritreme, 7, 9 — seta *a'* III.

Рис. 5-7. *Syringophilopsis albicollisi* sp.n. 5-7 — самка, 8-10 — самец. 5, 8 — вершина гипостома, вентрально. 6, 10 — перитрема. 7, 9 — щетинка *a'* III.

Type material. From the white-throated bee-eater *Merops albicollis* (Meropidae: Coraciiformes): 1 female holotype, 6 female paratypes, 2 males paratypes, 12 nymphs, Togo: Odjolo, 5 March 1969, leg. C. Veronese (140.508).

Additional material. From the type host: 4 females, 3 nymphs, Togo: Apeyeme 22.12.1969, leg. De Vree, Van der Straeten (141.256); 10 females, 4 nymphs, Togo: Aretonou December 1969, leg. De Vree, Van der Straeten (141.257); 4 females, 4 nymphs, Togo: Misahoke 28.12.1969, leg. De Vree, Van der Straeten (141.258); 4

nymphs, Togo: Ebera 25.11.1969, leg. De Vree, Van der Straeten (141.259).

Holotype and paratypes are deposited in the collections of the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium; paratypes are deposited in the collections of the Department of Animal Morphology, A. Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland.

ETYMOLOGY

The name *albicollisi* derives from the specific name of the host.

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