

Article

A New Species of the Genus *Peloribates* from Japan
(Acari: Oribatida)

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日本産マルコソデダニ属の一新種

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Synopsis

A new species of oribatid mites, *Peloribates haramachiensis* sp. n., is described from Kamimachi Bog in Haramachi City, northeastern Japan. The new species is characterized by long and whip-like notogastral setae, pointed rostrum and poorly developed bothridial scales.

"Kamimachi Shicchi" is a small bog which remained in the middle of residential area of Haramachi City because of its unsuitableness for housing. In this small preserved area spring water is gushing out and sustaining a natural vegetation of *Alnus japonica* community.

From the wet litter accumulation around *Alnus* trees thirty-three species of oribatid mites were collected, containing a new species described below.

Peloribates haramachiensis sp. n.

(Figs.1-6)

Measurement. Body length: 365-395 μ m, width: 252-310 μ m.

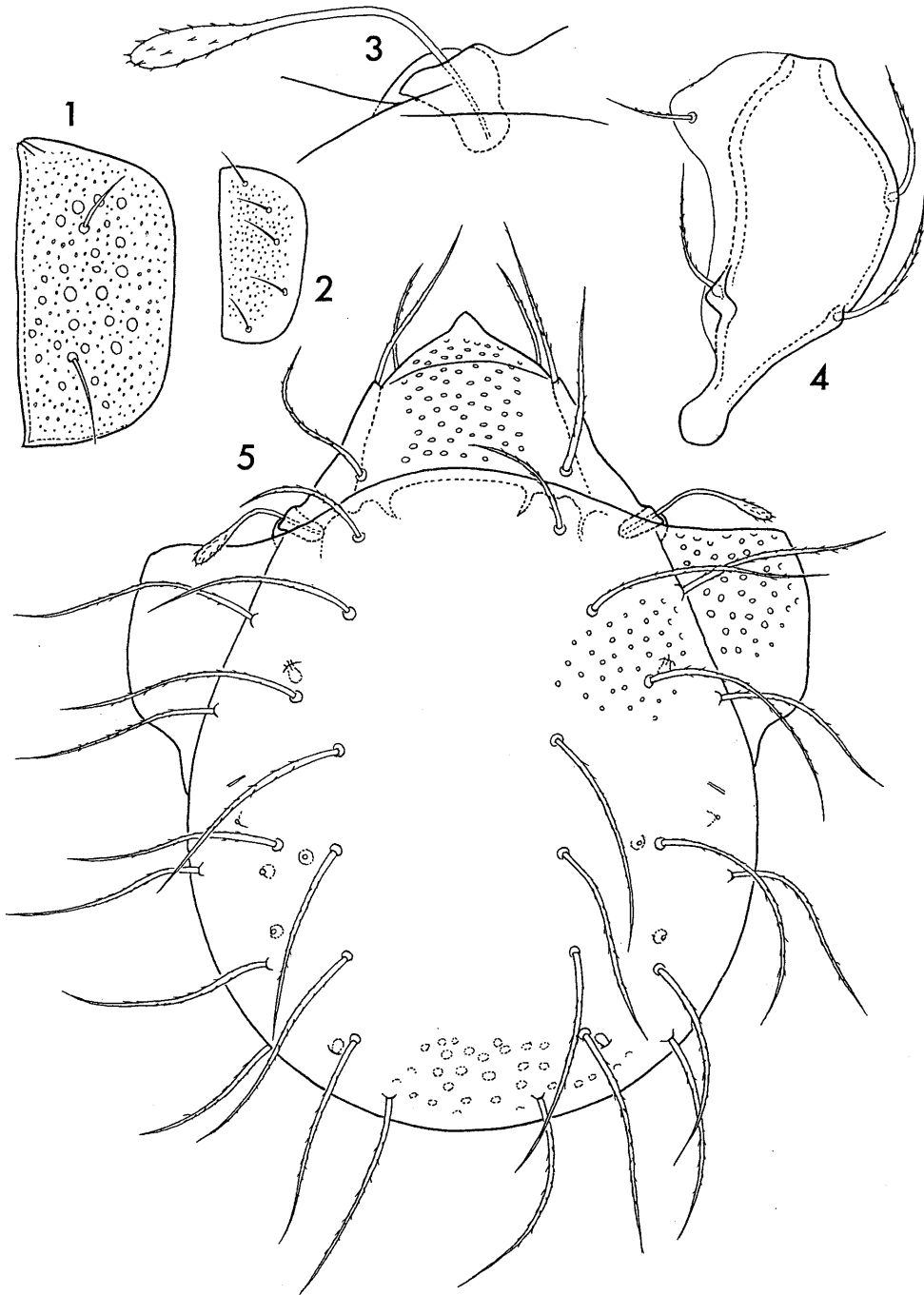
Prodosum. Rostrum with a weak protrusion and pointed at tip. Prodorsal setae weakly barbed; setae *le* = 1.6~1.8 \times *ro*, *in* = 2.2~2.4 \times *ro*.; setae *in* longer than their mutual distance. Bothridial scale poorly developed, never well protruding beyond opening of bothridium (Fig. 3). Sensillus with a thin peduncle and an elongately clavate head barbed and rounded at tip (Fig. 3). Prodorsal surface sculptured with small and indistinct foveolae.

Notogaster. Anterior margin slightly arched. Notogastral setae long and whip-like, weakly barbed, pointed at tip; RLN (relative length to notogaster) of the setae: 30.0~39.0 (34.0 in average), difference in length among them being very small; setae *dm* slightly longer and setae of *p*-series a little shorter than the remainder. Mutual distances of the setae: $ps_1-ps_1 < c_1-c_1 < da-da = dm-dm \approx dp-dp \approx h_1-h_1$. Dorsal surface with small foveolae similar in size and density as those on prodorsum. Sacculus *Sa* situated in front of seta *lm*, *S*₁ median to *dp*, *S*₂ in front of

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Figs. 1-5 *Peloribates haramachiensis* sp. n. 1: Anal plate 2: Genital plate 3: Bothridium and sensillus 4: Femur II 5: Dorsal side of body.



Fig. 6 *Peloribates haramachiensis* sp. n. (holotype specimen).

h_3 , and S_3 lateroposterior to h_1 .

Ventral side. Genital plates (Fig. 2) finely punctate except in marginal part, with 5 pairs of setae; their mutual distances: $g_1-g_1 = g_5-g_5 < g_2-g_2 < g_3-g_3 < g_4-g_4$. Anal plates (Fig. 1) sculptured by both foveolae and small punctures. Ventral plate with foveolae as on notogaster. Adanal seta ad_2 situated far closer to ad_1 than to ad_3 . Adanal fissure close and parallel to lateral margin of anal opening.

Type-series. Holotype (NSMT - Ac 10843) : Kamimachi Bog in Haramachi City, northeastern Japan. July 12, 1998. J. Aoki. From litter accumulation around *Alnus japonica* trees. - 6 paratypes (NSMT - Ac 10844 ~ 10846) : the same data as holotype. The type series is deposited in the collection of National Science Museum, Tokyo.

Remarks. The new species is above all characterized by the long, whip-like notogastral setae, but the setae are not so strikingly long as in *Peloribates fragilis* Hammer, 1967, *P. hungaricus* (Balogh, 1943) and *P. hirsutus* Mahunka, 1983. Two philippine species, *P. pilipinus* Corpuz-Raros, 1981, and *P. varisculptus* Corpuz-Raros, 1981, have also long notogastral setae, but these are more or less swollen at tip. Another philippine species, *P. tredecemsetosus* Corpuz-Raros, 1981, has sensilli with a pointed tip. *P. longicoma* Hammer, 1958 and *P. longisetosus* (Willmann, 1930) have also long setae, but their bothridial scales are developed prominently. *P. longipilosus* Csiszár, 1962 is similar to the new species, but the mutual distances of median series of notogastral setae are far longer than those in the new species. Among the twelve *Peloribates* species known from Japan, *P. ryukyuensis* Aoki & Nakatamari, 1974, is resembling the new species in having long notogastral setae, elongate clavate sensilli and foveolate surface sculpture, but the

former is distinguishable from the latter by (1) the shorter lamellae, (2) the shorter sensilli, (3) the more rounded rostrum, (4) the notogastral setae becoming progressively longer posteriorly, and (5) the larger body size ($450-485 \times 350-390 \mu\text{m}$).

摘 要

福島県原町市にある小さい湿地「上町湿地」のハンノキ群落の落葉堆積物からササラダニ類コンデダニ科に属するダニの新種が発見され、ハラマチマルコンデダニ *Peloribates haramachiensis* と命名し記載した。本種は、長く撓った背毛、先端が尖らない胴感毛、小さく目立たない胴感杯外板などによって既知種から区別される。

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