

**ACANTHOPHTHIRIUS (MYOTIMYOBIA) HISPANICUS SPEC. NOV. (ACARI,  
MYOBIIDAE) FROM SPAIN**

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**ABSTRACT** - *Acanthophtirius (Myotimyobia) hispanicus* spec. nov. (Acari, Myobiidae) is described from a bat of the Galicia Region, in Spain. Illustrations are given.

**INTRODUCTION**

The new species which is described herein is represented by a single male specimen, found on an unidentified bat originating from a locality in the Galicia Region in Spain. The measurements are in micrometers. For the setal nomenclature see Fain, 1973.

*Acanthophtirius (Myotimyobia) hispanicus* spec. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

*Holotype male* (Figs. 1-3): Body length, including gnathosoma, 465, maximum width 198. *Dorsum*: Setae *ve*, *sci*, *sce*, *d2*, and *l1* relatively narrow and longitudinally striated, measuring 111, 58, 180, 81 and 190 long respectively. Setae *dl* 40 long, striated but narrower than other striated setae. Setae *d3*, *d4* and *l4* close to posterior extremity and 21-24 long. Genital shield asymmetrical and obliquely directed, much longer (70) than wide (18) and bearing 8 short setae along its internal margin. Seta *dl* on one side more posterior than on opposite side. *Venter*: Setae *ic2* strong, 57 long, with truncate apex; *ic3* very short and thin; *ic4* 48 long. Setae of coxae I, II and IV very thin and short. *Legs*: Number of setae on legs II to IV: trochanters 3-3-3; femora 5-3-3; genua 6-6-6; tibiae 6-6-6; tarsi 5-6-6. Tarsus I bearing 3 solenidions. Tarsus of leg II with a pair of thick and small equal claws. Tarsi of legs III and IV with 2 longer claws, equal in length but unequal in thickness. Tarsus I with a pair of very small claws.

*Female*: Unknown

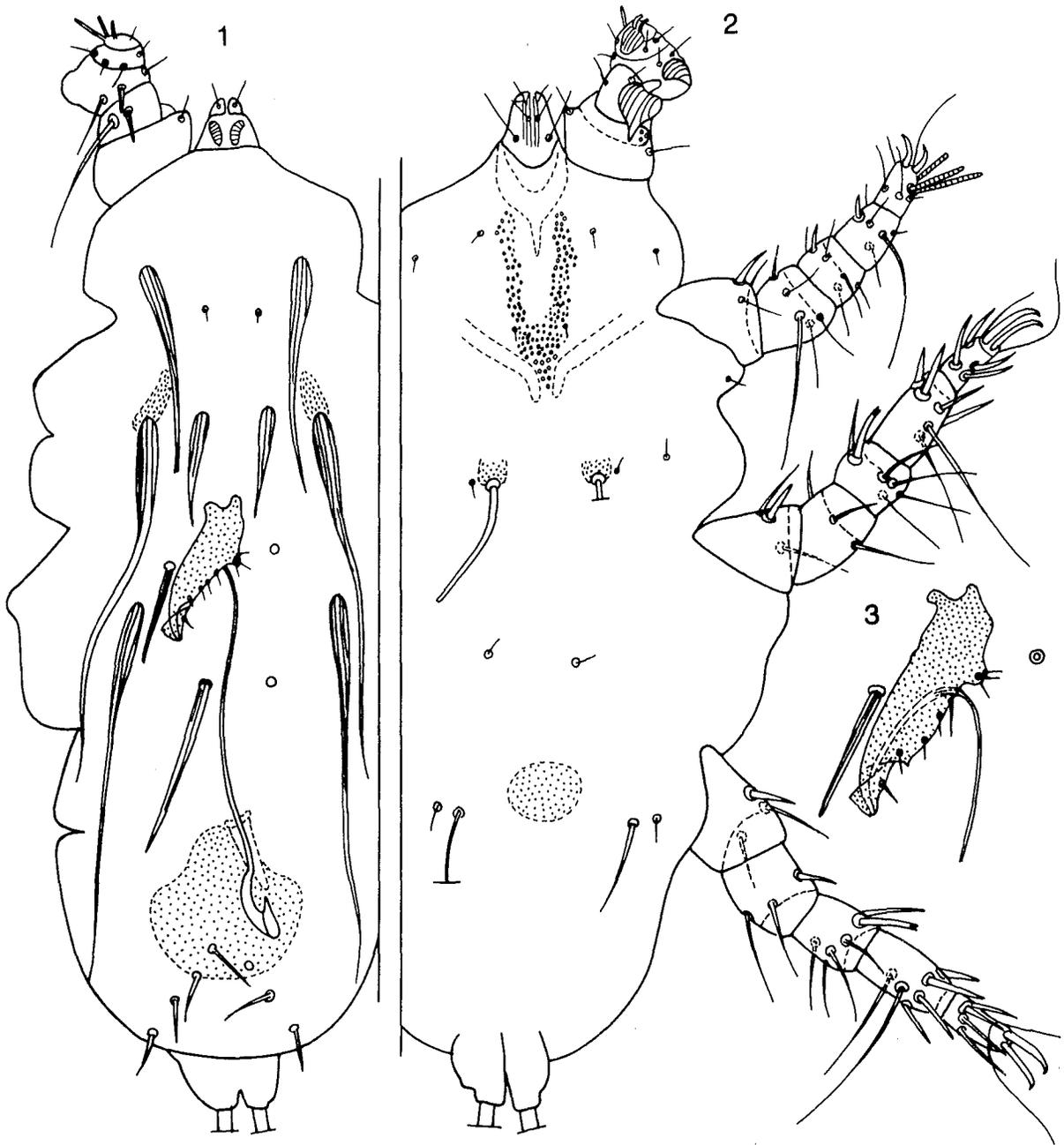
*Host and locality*: The holotype, the only known specimen, was found on a bat collected in Seoane do Caurel-Lugo, Galicia Region, Spain, on 19 February 1985. The true identity of the bat is not known but the bats collected in this locality belong to 3 species, i.e. *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* (Schreber), *Myotis myotis* (Bechstein) and *Myotis nattereri* (Kuhl). We can exclude the rhinolophid bat as a possible host for this mite because the subgenus *Myotimyobia* has never been found on a Rhinolophidae. The true host should, therefore, be either *Myotis myotis* or *Myotis nattereri*. Holotype is in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

*Remarks*: This new species differs from all other known species in the subgenus *Myotimyobia* by the following characters: 1. Shape and size of the genital plate which is asymmetrical and very elongate and with 8 small setae situated along its internal margin. 2. Chaetotaxy of the venter with thick subcylindrical seta *ic2* and very small setae *ic3*.

An elongate asymmetrical genital shield combined with very small setae *ic3* is observed in two species described from Japan: *A.(M.) pruinosi* Uchikawa, 1982 and *A.(M.) spiralis* Uchikawa, 1982, but the genital plate in these species has different shape and the setae *ic2* are thin.

**REFERENCES**

Fain, A. 1973. Note sur la nomenclature des poils idiosomaux chez les Myobiidae avec description



Figs 1-3. *Acanthopthirus (Myotimyobia) hispanicus* spec. nov. (Holotype male) - 1. dorsum, 2. venter, 3. genital plate, enlarged.

de taxa nouveaux. *Acarologia* 15: 289-309.  
Uchikawa, K. 1982. Myobiid mites of the genus *Acan-*

*thopthirus* (Acarina, Myobiidae) from Japan.  
*Bull. Natn. Sci. Mus. Tokyo.* 8: 89-102.

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