

A new hypopial deutonymph, *Probonomoia chrysis* n.sp.
(Acari : Histiostomatidae) phoretic on *Chrysis* sp. (Hymenoptera)
in Spain

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Summary

A new hypopial deutonymph (hypopus), *Probonomoia chrysis* n. sp. (Acari, Histiostomatidae) is described from a wasp, *Chrysis* sp. (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae), from Spain.

Key words: Systematics. Phoretic association. Mite deutonymph (Acari) and wasp (Hymenoptera).

Résumé

Un nouvel hypope (deutonymphe hétéromorphe), *Probonomoia chrysis* n. sp. (Acari, Histiostomatidae) est décrit en association phorétique sur une guêpe du genre *Chrysis* (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae) capturée en Espagne.

Mots-clé: Taxonomie. Association phorétique. Hypope d'acariens (Acari) et guêpe (Hymenoptera).

Introduction

FAIN and RACK (1987) described a new genus *Probonomoia*, close to *Bonomoia* OUDEMANS (1911), for a new species, *P. columbiana*, only represented by the hypopial deutonymph. This species differed from *Bonomoia primitiva* OUDEMANS (1911), the type species of *Bonomoia* by the presence of a large claw on the tarsus IV. In the species of OUDEMANS this claw is completely lacking as it appears from the description of this author as well as from his drawings n° 1634, so far not published, but available in the Museum of Leiden.

In the present paper we describe a new species *Probonomoia*, represented only by the hypopial stage. These hypopi were attached to a wasp, *Chrysis* sp. from Spain. All our measurements are in micrometers.

Genus *Probonomoia* FAIN & RACK, 1987

Probonomoia chrysis nov. sp.

Hypopus, holotype (figs 1-7): Length and maximum width of the body 171 x 135; in 3 paratypes 162 x 111, 165 x 118, 169 x 110. Sejugal furrow well developed. Anterior margin of body with a median rounded lobe.

Dorsum finely punctate without lines. The lateral regions of the hysteronotum with numerous small rounded or elongate depressions, these depressions are poorly marked in the median region. Eyes large, oval (diameter 12 x 10), surrounded by a pigmented area (retina). All dorsal setae very short (4 to 6 long); the *sca* not visible in the holotype but present in a paratype, and shorter than the *sce*.

Venter: Sternum shorter than the epimera II and not reaching the pregenital sclerite. Coxae I-III punctate but poorly sclerotized. Setae *cx I* and *cx III* very thin, about 20 and 15 long respectively. Palposoma wider (13) than long (9), bearing 2 long solenidia (45-50 long). Suctorial plate wider (36) than long (25); diameter of anterior and posterior suckers 6 and 8,5 respectively; lateral conoids at the same level as posterior suckers.

Legs: Length of tarsi (not including the ambulacra): 44-36-28-33; all ending in a well developed claw 6-6-8-12 long respectively. Tarsi I-II ending in a saucerlike seta, the tarsi III and IV with a long apical seta. Tarsus I with a short basal cylindrical $\omega 3$ (6 long); tibia I with a subapical ωI about 14 long and flanked by a very short famulus (ϵ), and a long φI (50 long). Tarsus II with a long basal ωI flanked by a strong spine. Tibia II with φII 12-15 long. Tibia III with φIII 30 long.

REMARKS

P. chrysis is characterized by the shape of the palposoma, wider than long, and the aspect of the dorsum pitted but without lines. (See key in the paper of FAIN and RACK, 1987).

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HOST AND LOCALITY

Holotype and 3 paratypes, all hypopi. They were attached to a wasp, *Chrysis* sp. (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae), from Javea, near Alicante, Spain (Coll. A.D., 9.VIII.1986). Holotype in Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

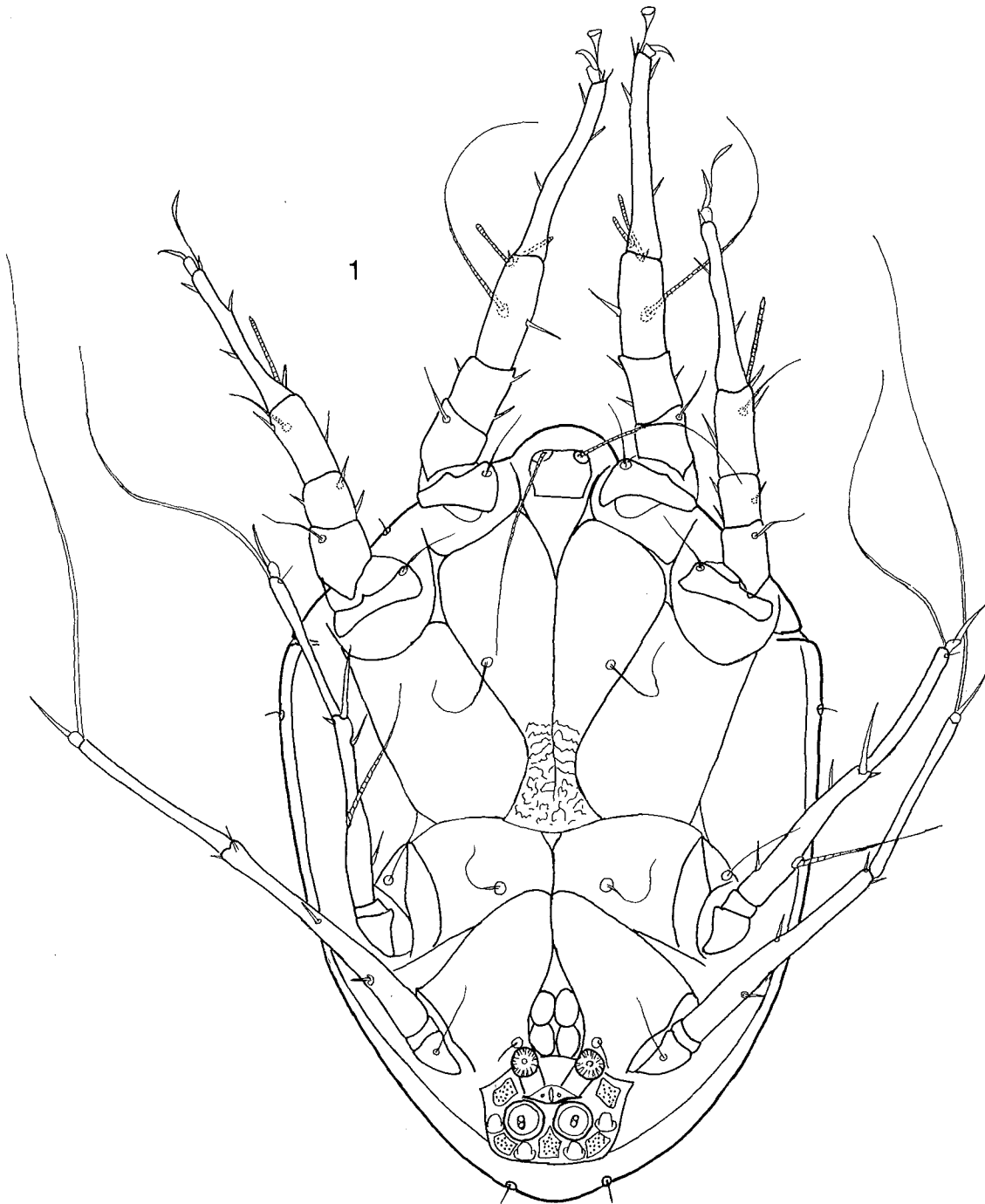
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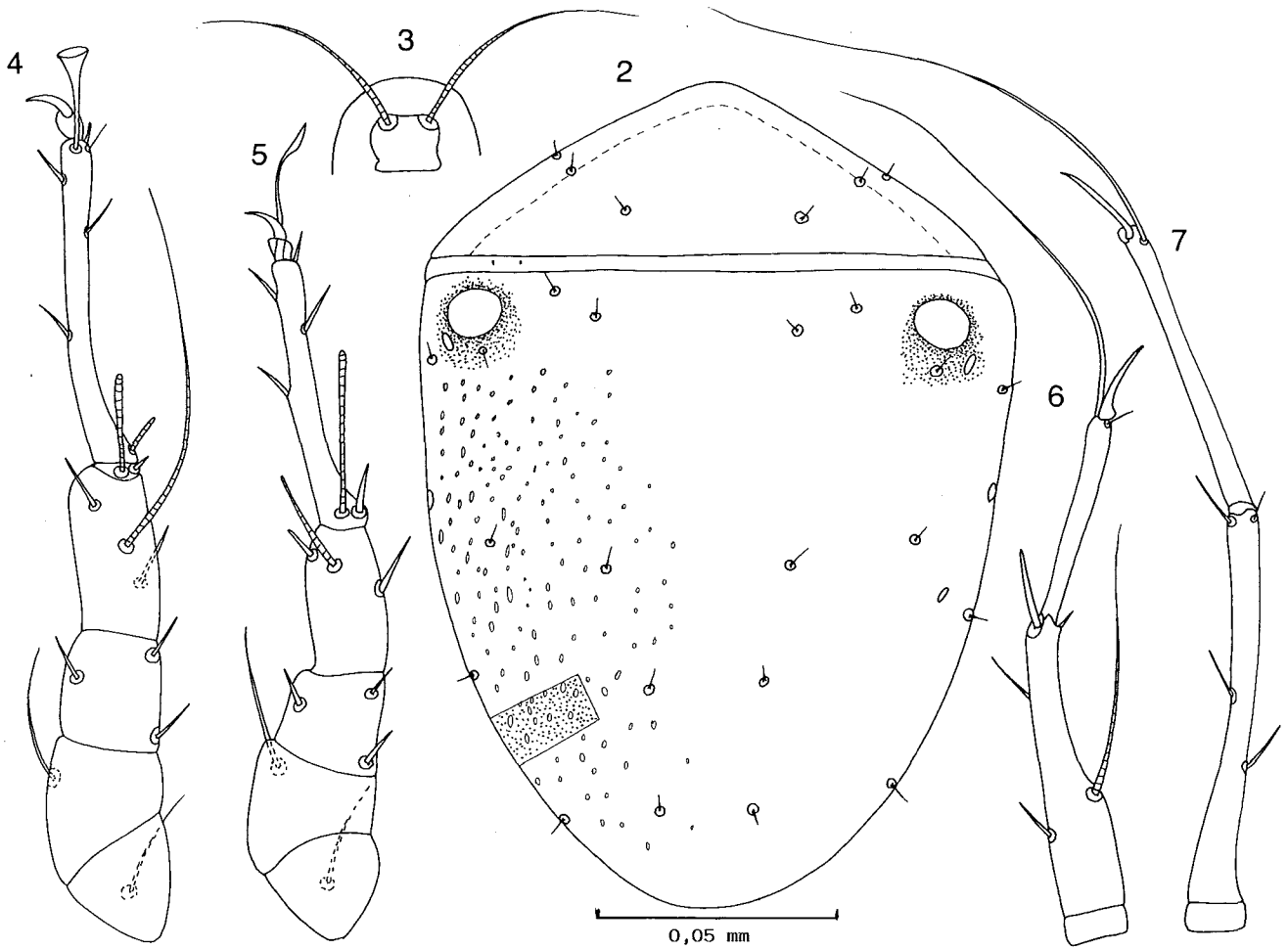
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Fig. 1. — *Probonomoia chrysis* n. sp.: *Hypopus* in ventral view.





Figs 2-7. — *Probonomoia chrysis* n. sp. : Hypopus : in dorsal view (2); palposoma (3); leg I (4) and leg II (5) in dorsal view : legs III (6) and IV (7) in lateral view.

