



A new species of *Eudusbabekia* Jameson, 1971 (Acari: Myobiidae) parasitising *Rhinophylla pumilio* Peters (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae) from Ecuador

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Abstract

The mite *Eudusbabekia rhinophylla* n. sp. is described from the bat *Rhinophylla pumilio* Peters in Ecuador. It is considered to be a member of the subgenus *Eudusbabekia*, differing from other representatives of this group by the lanceolate shape of the coxal setae.

Introduction

Eudusbabekia Jameson, 1971 previously included 28 species divided into two subgenera, *Eudusbabekia* (27 species) and *Synoecomomyobia* Lukoschus et al., 1981 (one species) (Dusbábek & Lukoschus, 1975; Lukoschus et al., 1981; de la Cruz & Abreu, 1984; Uchikawa, 1987). All representatives of this genus are associated with American bats of the families Phyllostomidae and Mormoopidae (Chiroptera).

We describe here a new species of this genus from a bat, *Rhinophylla pumilio* Peters (Phyllostomidae), in Ecuador.

Materials and methods

The mites described here, were collected by the senior author, from a spirit-stored specimen of *R. pumilio* housed in the mammal collection of The Natural History Museum, London.

The mites were mounted in Hoyer medium (chloral gum) and examined with a phase-contrast microscope.

The nomenclature of the idiosomal chaetotaxy follows Fain (1973). All the measurements are in micrometres.

Eudusbabekia (*E.*) *rhinophylla* n. sp.

Type-host: *Rhinophylla pumilio* (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae).

Type-locality: Santiago Province, Ecuador.

Specimens deposited: Female holotype (BMNH(E) 2001-141) from host no. 78. 1440-51 is deposited in the Arachnida collection of The Natural History Museum, London; a single female paratype from the same host specimen is in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels.

Description (Figures 1-4)

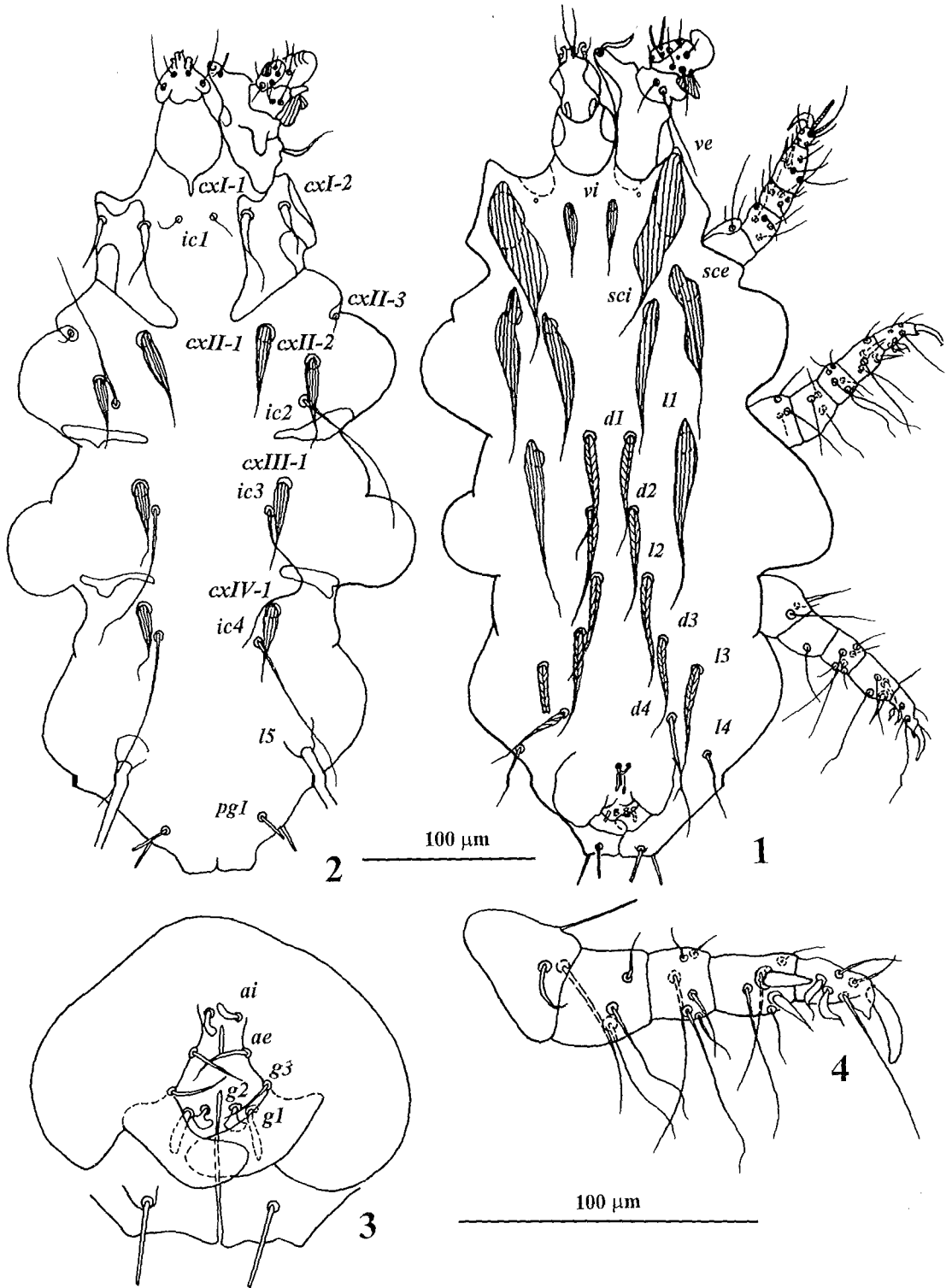
Female (holotype).

Gnathosoma longer than wide dorsally and wider than long ventrally, bears one pair of ventral lobes.

Body, including gnathosoma, 460 long (500 in paratype) and 215 wide (225).

Dorsum. Setae *vi*, *ve*, *sci*, *sce* and *d1-d3* lanceolate and striate; *d4* narrowly lanceolate and striate only on one side in holotype and on both sides in paratype; *d5* rod-like. Setae *11-13* lanceolate and striate; *14* setiform. Setae *sci* situated slightly posterior to *sce*; *sce-sci* distance 15. Vulva with well-developed lobes; setae *ae* and *g3* setiform; *ai* and *g1* club-like; *g2* short, mushroom-shaped.

Venter. Setae *ic1* short; *ic2-ic4* long. All coxal setae lanceolate and striate, except *cxII-3* which are setiform



Figures 1-4. *Eudusbabekia rhizophylla* n. sp., female. 1. Dorsal view. 2. Ventral view. 3. Vulva. 4. Leg III in ventral view.

and very short. Two pairs of rod-like paragenital setae (*pg1* and *pg2*) present, situated posterior to *l5* on smooth integument; *pg1-l5* distance 33. Length and width of setae: *vi* 50 × 8; *ve* 90 (115) × 20; *sci* 85 (100) × 10; *sce* and *l1* c.100 × 8; *d1-d3*, *l2* and *l3* c.65 × 6-7 wide; *d4* 60 (55) × 4-5. Length of other setae: *l4* 25; *d5* 16 (20); *ic1* 17; *ic2* 85; *ic3* 90; *ic4* 100; *pg1* and *pg2* c.20; *cx I-1*, 2 c.35; *cx I-1*; *cx II-1* 35; *cx II-2* 55; *cx II-3* 15; *cx III-1* 50; *cx IV-1* 40. Setae *cx I-1*, 2 3 wide; other coxal setae 8 wide.

Legs. Trochanter I prolonged apically and with ventro-median retrorse projection. Inner dorsal seta of trochanter I slightly thickened, without barb. Tibio-tarsus I with ventral striated scale. Tarsi II-IV with large claw. Ventral setae of tarsi II-IV strongly spine-like. Leg II-IV chaetotaxy: trochanters 3-3-3; femora 5-3-1; genua 7 (+ solenidion)-6-6; tibiae 6-6-6; tarsi 6 (+ solenidion) -6-6.

Male. Unknown.

Discussion

This new species differs from all the representatives of the subgenus *Eudusbabekia* by the lanceolate shape of the coxal setae. It is closest to *Eudusbabekia* (*E.*) *glossophaga* Dusbábek & Lukoschus, 1975, known from *Glossophaga soricina soricina* (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae) in Surinam and French Guiana (Dusbábek & Lukoschus, 1975). In females of both species, setae *l4* and two pairs of paragenital setae are present, setae *sci* are expanded and striated and trochanter I bears an antero-lateral protrusion. These species can be distinguished from each other by the following characters:

In *E. rhinophylla* n. sp., setae *vi* are lanceolate striate, setae *sce* and *l1* remain far from the levels of setae *l2* and *l3*, respectively, setae *l3* are striated and setae *pg2* are situated posterior to *pg1*.

In *E. glossophaga*, setae *vi* are thin and short, setae *sce* and *l1* reach the levels of setae *l2* and *l3*, respectively, setae *l3* are not striated and setae *pg2* are situated at the level of *pg1*.

Acknowledgement

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