

A NEW NASAL MITE (*Ptilonyssus reguli* n. sp.)
FROM THE KINGLET (*Regulus regulus*) IN AUSTRIA

by A. FAIN* and W. SIXL**

The new species which is described here has been found by one of us (W.S.) in two Kinglets *Regulus regulus* from Austria.

Ptilonyssus reguli nov. spec.

This species is distinguished from all the other species in the genus by the following characters: scutum cordiform; presence of a short and rounded process on the anterior border of coxa II; presence on the ventral surface of the tarsi II to IV of two thick and triangular subapical spines; chaetotaxy of idiosoma consisting of very short hairs with rounded apex.

FEMALE (holotype) (fig. 1-6): LID 585 μ ; WId 240 μ ; LPP 153 μ ; WPP 135 μ ; LSP 78 μ ; WSP 43 μ ; LGP 103 μ ; WGP 31 μ ; LAP 68 μ ; WAP 45 μ ; LG 109 μ ; WG 69 μ ; LP 48 μ ; LCH 128 μ ; LCh 6 μ ; Lpér 25 μ .

Scutum cordiform, with a network pattern and bearing seven pairs of very short and rounded hairs. There are two small and rather widely separate pygidial shields bearing each a short spine. All the dorsal hairs are very short, relatively thick and with rounded apex. A small shield is present behind the peritreme. Sternal shield more or less rectangular, irregularly sclerotized, bearing the two anterior pairs of sternal setae. Genital setae situated on the margins of the genital plate. Anal plate small; the anus is in the anterior half of the plate; anterior pair of anal hairs situated slightly in front of the anus; third hair behind the anus. Ventral hairs as the dorsal ones but a little larger. The

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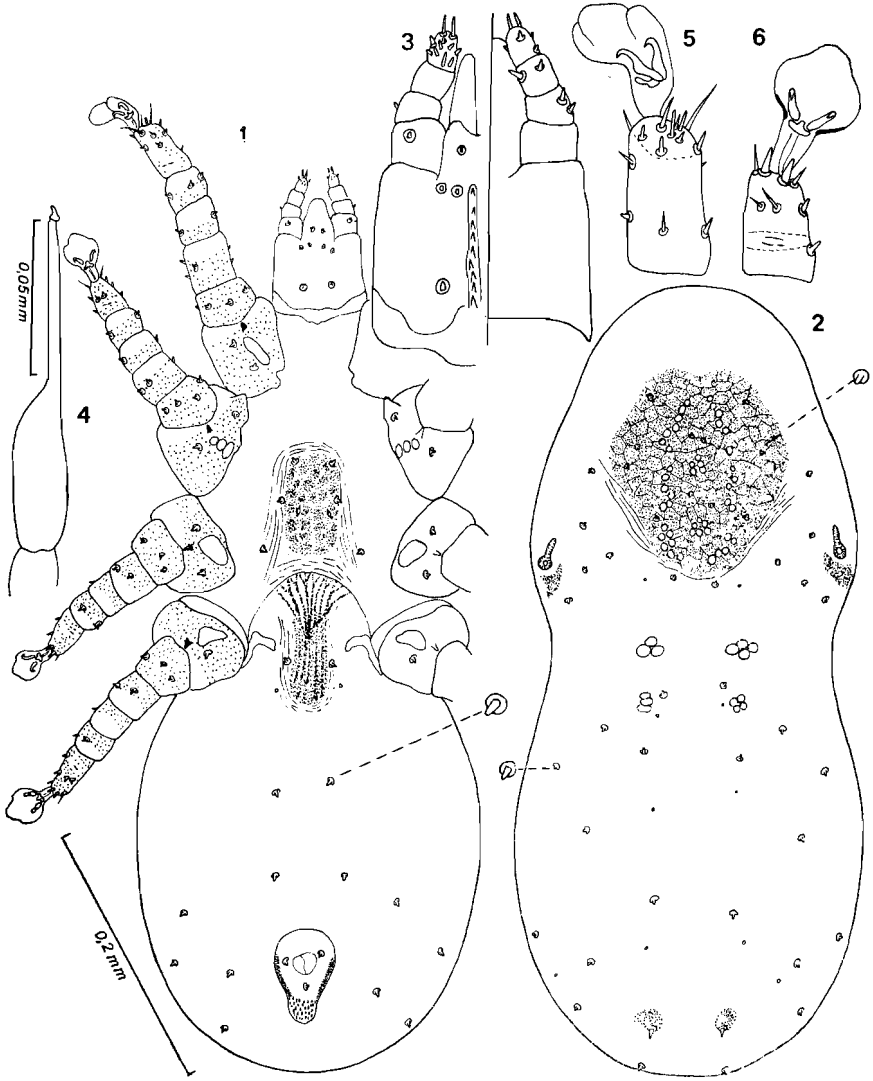


FIG. 1-6. — *Ptilonyssus reguli* nov. spec. Female in ventral (1) and dorsal view (2); gnathosoma (3); chelicera (4); tarsi I dorsally (5) and IV ventrally (6).

sternal hairs of the third pair are much more widely separated than those of the anterior pairs. *Gnathosoma* : there are 9 to 10 deutosternal teeth situated on one row. Hairs of basis capituli and of hypostome very short, rounded. *Legs* : claws I normal ; there are two subapicoventral spines on ventral face of tarsi II to IV ; anterior border of coxa II with a very short and rounded process.

Host and locality : In the nasal cavities of two *Regulus regulus* from Autal, Graz, Austria : on February 1965 (2 female paratypes) and on 11 June 1969 (holotype and 1 paratype female). The mites were collected by one of us (W.S.).

Type in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique. Paratypes in the collections of the authors.
