Reprinted from the JOURNAL OF PARASITOLOGY Vol. 62, No. 1, February 1976 p. 119-120

Made in United States of America Copyright © 1976 by the American Society of Parasitologists

DERMACARUS JONESI SP. N. (ACARI: LABIDOPHORINAE: GLYCYPHAGIDAE) FROM PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS FROM WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Alex Fain* and John O. Whitaker, Jr.†

ABSTRACT: A new species of labidophorine hypopus, *Dermacarus jonesi*, is described from *Peromyscus maniculatus* from Washington, USA, and British Columbia, Canada. A single individual was also found on *Sorex* sp. from California.

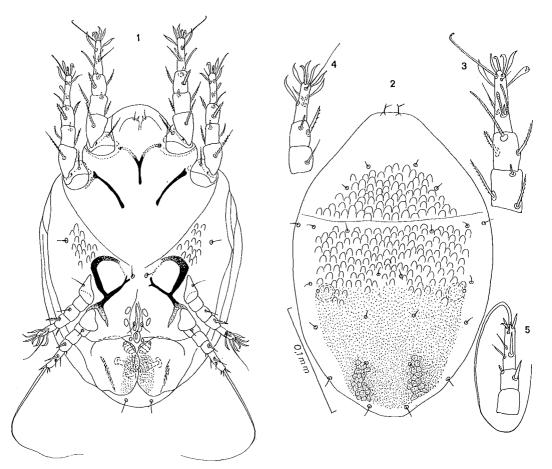
Hypopi of eight North American species of the labidophorine mite genus *Dermacarus* (Glycyphagidae) were previously known, these

Received for publication 3 June 1975.

* Institut de Médecine Tropicale, Prince Leopold, Antwerpen, Belgium.

† Department of Life Sciences, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Ind. 47809.

from a variety of hosts (Fain and Whitaker, 1973). Two of the species, *Dermacarus hypudaei* (Koch) and *D. newyorkensis* Fain, have been reported from *Peromyscus maniculatus* (Wagner). *Dermacarus hypudaei* (now *Glycyphagus hypudaei*) has also been taken from *Peromyscus leucopus* (Rafinesque) (see Whitaker and Wilson, 1974). *Dermacarus*



Figures 1-5. Dermacarus jonesi sp. n. 1. Hypopus in ventral view. 2. Hypopus in dorsal view. 3. Legs II. 4. Legs III. 5. Legs IV.

hypudaei regularly exists on Peromyscus maniculatus, P. leucopus, and other species of rodents, while D. newyorkensis is abundant on zapodids, but is seldom found on other hosts. In this paper, we describe a new species of Dermacarus collected by Gwilym S. and Diana B. Jones from Peromyscus maniculatus from Washington and British Columbia. A single specimen was also found on Sorex sp. from California.

Family Glycyphagidae Berlese, 1887 Genus Dermacarus Haller, 1880 Dermacarus jonesi sp. n. (Figs. 1-5)

This new species is close to *D. caucasicus* Fain 1969, which was described from *Sicista subtilis* in Eurasia. It is distinguished from that species by the following characters (measurements are in micrometers unless otherwise indicated): (1) the setae of tibia III to IV are spines and the spine of tibia III is barbed; (2) epimera I are poorly sclerotized in their basal half; (3) epimera III are narrower; (4) *wI* and *w3* of tarsus I are a little more basal; (5) there are only 3 crests on the anterior clasping club-shaped hairs; (6) the body is smaller and the posterior extremity is broader.

Hypopus (Figs. 1–5): Holotype 295 long by 186 wide. In 4 paratypes, these measurements are: 290 by 168, 255 by 177, 255 by 165, 279 by 195. Dorsum: posterior two-thirds of hysterosoma punctate with a small network posteriorly. Remainder of dorsum not punctate but with numerous small rounded flat scales, as in D. caucasicus. Venter: epimera I fused into a rather long sternum. Epimera III strongly curved inside. Clasping organ: anterior club-shaped hair 9.5 long by 7.2 wide, with 3 transverse crests (exceptionally a 4th crest present at one side); posterior club-shaped hair 18 long by 6 wide, with 5 crests. Legs: tarsi I to IV, 28, 27, 18.5, and 21 long,

respectively. Chaetotaxy as in D. caucasicus except that tibial hairs of legs III to IV are spines. Solenidia w1 and w3 of tarsus I, 12 and 13 long, respectively.

Host and locality

The type host of this species is *Peromyscus maniculatus* (Wagner). All specimens were taken in 1973 by Gwilym S. and Diana B. Jones. We have named the species for Gwilym S. Jones. Hosts and localities are:

- On Peromyscus maniculatus from Washington, Mason Co., Olympic National Forest:
 Lana Creek and Road 249, 30 June; GSJ 1672 (holotype and 7 paratypes). Same locality 1 July; GSJ 1679 (1 specimen), 1683 (1 paratype). Lana Campground 2 July; GSJ 1694 and 1695 (1 and 7 paratypes). On the same host from British Columbia, 1½ mile SW Hope, 6 July, GSJ 1721 (11 paratypes).
- Sorex sp. California, Nevada Co., Junction Sagehen Creek and CA1. S.R. 89, 12 June; GSJ 1525 (1 specimen). Types in U. S. National Museum, Washington, No. 3710.

LITERATURE CITED

FAIN, A. 1969. Les deutonymphes hypopiales vivant en association phoretique sur les mammifères (Acarina: Sarcoptiformes). Bull Inst R Sci Nat Belg 45: 1–262.

——, AND J. O. WHITAKER, JR. 1973. Phoretic hypopi of North American mammals (Acarina: Sarcoptiformes, Glycyphagidae). Acarologia 15: 144–170.

WHITAKER, J. O., JR., AND N. WILSON. 1974. Host and distribution lists of mites (Acari), parasitic and phoretic, in the hair of wild mammals of North America, north of Mexico. Am Midl Nat 91: 1–67.