

QUASILISTROPHORUS MICROTICOLUS GEN. N. ET SP. N. (ACARI: LISTROPHORIDAE) FROM NORTH AMERICAN MICROTINE RODENTS

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ABSTRACT: The authors describe a new genus and a new species *Quasilistrophorus microticolus* (Acari: Listrophoridae) from *Arborimus* from Oregon and *Synaptomys* from Indiana.

We describe here a new genus and a new species of listrophorid mite found on *Arborimus* (*Phenacomys*) *albipes* and *A. longicaudus* from Oregon and from *Synaptomys cooperi* from Indiana. This new genus resembles closely the genus *Listrophorus*, except for the shape of the postscapular shield, which exhibits a more primitive condition than in this genus.

The types have been deposited in the U.S. National Museum, Washington (No. 3842). Measurements are in micrometers (μm) unless otherwise indicated.

Quasilistrophorus gen. n.

Definition: General characters as in genus *Listrophorus*, except that postscapular shield is more developed in the midline and resembles that of the genera *Lynxacarus* or *Asiochirus* (see Fain and Hyland, 1974). It is, however, distinguished from the latter by the shape of the transverse lines which are interrupted by 2 narrow longitudinal paramedian punctate areas. Hysterosoma in the female striated, without shields, and with short *l* 5 and *d* 5 setae; male with 2 narrow lateral opisthosomal shields; the posterior extremity is slightly bilobate, *d* 5 seta is small and thin, *l* 5 is moderately long; penis short and strongly recurved, there is no sclerite in front of the penis and the posterior legs are not inflated dorsoventrally.

Type species: *Quasilistrophorus microticolus* sp. n.

Quasilistrophorus microticolus sp. n.

(Figs. 1-4)

Male (Figs. 2-4): Holotype 390 long and 104 wide in lateral view. Prescapular shield longer (84) than postscapular shield (69) (lengths in midline). Postscapular shield with 13 transverse stripes in midline; in lateral parts of shield only 10 stripes; lateral stripes separated from median stripes by narrow longitudinal punctate band. Opisthosoma with 2 dorsolateral punctate bands not reaching the *d* 2 setae forwards. In some paratypes these shields reach the *d* 2 setae. The *l* 5 are 35-40 long. Penis short, strongly curved. Adanal suckers small.

Female (Fig. 1): Allotype 450 long, 108 wide, in lateral view. Pre- and postscapular shields 90 and 72 long, respectively. Thirteen stripes in median part and 10-12 stripes in lateral parts of postscapular shield. Hysterosoma completely striated with numerous indistinct scales; scaly area extending anterolaterally to Coxa III. Posterior legs relatively short, Legs IV as long as half of the length of opisthosoma. All hysterosomal setae short.

Host and locality

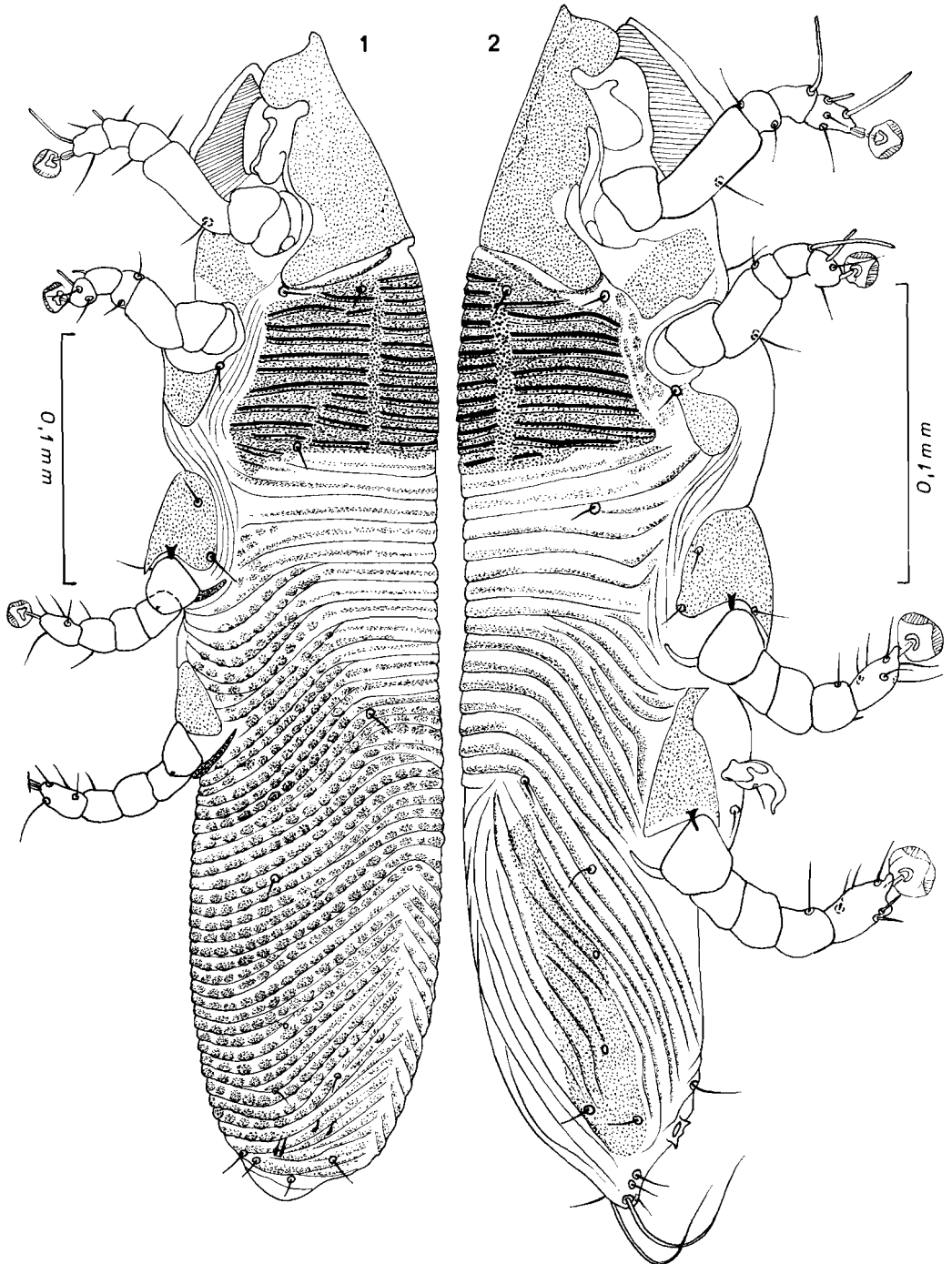
- 1) On *Arborimus albipes* (cm 3284), Cascade Head Forest, Lincoln Co., Oregon, USA, 7 August 1972 (holotype and 1 paratype male, allotype and 3 paratype females, 1 nymph) (Coll. Chris Maser).
- 2) On *Arborimus longicaudus* (cm 3104), 10 mi E Brookings, Curry Co., Oregon, USA, 8 April 1972 (2 paratype males) (Coll. Chris Maser). From the same host, from Carlotta, California, 18.11.1915 A. H. Howell. Smithsonian Coll. No. 206386 (a total of 35 females, 24 males, 47 nymphs and 5 larvae, all paratypes, Coll. F.S.L.).
- 3) On *Synaptomys cooperi*, from Bicknell, Knox Co., Indiana E. J. Chauster, Smithsonian Coll. No. 206439 (1 male and 2 female paratypes. Coll. F.S.L.).

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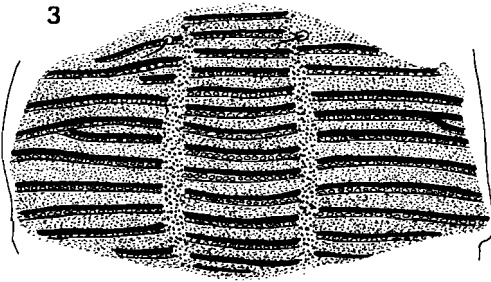
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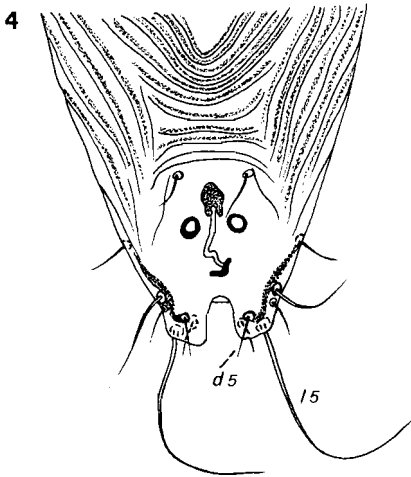
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FIGURES 1-2. *Quasilistrophorus microticolus* sp. n.: 1. Female, allotype. 2. Male, holotype (in lateral view).



0,1 mm



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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LITERATURE CITED

FAIN, A., AND K. HYLAND. 1974. The listrophoroid mites in North America. II. The family Listrophoridae. Bull Inst R Sci Nat Belg 50(1): 1-69.

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FIGURES 3-4. *Quasilistrophorus microticolus* sp. n. Male paratype: 3. Postscapular shield in dorsal view (strongly flattened specimen); 4. Opisthosoma in ventral view.