

NOTES
ON THE GENUS **CALCARMYOBIA** RADFORD, 1948
(Acari, Myobiidae)

by A. FAIN** and F.S. LUKOSCHUS***

According to Fain and Lukoschus (1979) the genus *Calcarmyobia* RADFORD (1948) contains, until now, 2 valid species each confined to a different geographical area :

1. *Calcarmyobia rhinolphia* RADFORD (1940), the type species described from *Rhinolphus lobatus*, Kenya (Afrotropical Region).
2. *Calcarmyobia miniopteris* (WOMERSLEY, 1941), described from *Miniopterus schreibersi* (typical host) and *Chalinolobus gouldii*, Australia (Australasian Region). The species *Calcarmyobia japonica* UCHIKAWA (1976) described from *Miniopterus schreibersi fuliginosus*, Japan is considered a synonym of *C. miniopteris*.

C. rhinolphia has been recorded from various countries in Europe on *Miniopterus schreibersi*. These specimens differ slightly from the types of that species and they could represent a third species. They are probably identical with *Calcarmyobia parenzani* LOMBARDINI (1956) a species unadequately described from an unidentified bat (possibly *Miniopterus schreibersi*) from a cave in Italy. A reexamination of the types of that species is needed in order to confirm its status.

A fourth form not specifically named, of *Calcarmyobia* more or less intermediate between *C. rhinolphia* and *C. miniopteris* has been recorded from *Miniopterus australis*, Queensland and pro-

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visionally rattached to *C. miniopteris* (FAIN and LUKOSCHUS, *loc. cit.*). The specimens (2 females and 1 male) had been sent to A.F. by Dr. R. Domrow. Recently Dr. K. Uchikawa informed A.F. that he had found new specimens of this form on the same bat from Borneo and that the characters depicted in our paper are constant and sufficient to separate it in a new species. We thank very much Dr. Uchikawa for these informations and we agree with him that these specimens represent a distinct species. We describe it here.

Calcarmyobia australasiae sp.n.

Calcarmyobia miniopteris

(WOMERSLEY, 1941), FAIN and LUKOSCHUS, 1979 : 72,
fig. 46-48, 51 (in part)

Male : Holotype 435 μ long (until tip of palps) and 181 μ wide.

Dorsum : Lengths of setae in microns : *v i* 111, *v e* 160, *sc i* 60, *sc e* 141, *d 1* 13, *d 2* 39, *l 1* 135, *l 2* 54. The *d 1* setae are thin spines, the *d 2* are much thicker and striate. Genital plate as long as wide (42 μ). Penis 130 μ long with two 3 unequal curves.

Venter : *ic 1* very thin and short, *ic 2* and *ic 3* thin and long (50 and 65 μ), *ic 4* strong and longer (110 μ). Coxal setae 2-3-0-1. All legs ending in 2 claws. Claws of tarsi II slightly unequal, those of legs III-IV subequal. Other characters as in *C. miniopteris*.

Female : Allotype 537 μ long, 240 μ wide. *Dorsum* : lengths of setae : *v i* 100, *v e* 151, *sc i* 105, *sc e* 180, *d 1* 48, *d 2* 72, *d 3* 93, *l 1* 165, *l 2* 92, *l 3* 75.

Venter : coxals and intercoxals as in the male. Claws as in male, but claws I are larger.

Host and locality :

On *Miniopterus australis*, Rockampton, Queensland, 26.VII.74. Holotype male, allotype and 1 paratype female. Types in Queensland Institute of Medical Research. One paratype female in collection of A. Fain.

Other specimens of this species have been found on the same host in Borneo by Dr. K. Uchikawa (in litt.).

Remarks :

This new species is distinguished from *Calcarmyobia miniopteris* by the following characters : In male : genital plate relatively shorter ; setae *d*² thicker, longer and striate ; setae *vi* less inflated in their posterior part ; coxal setae II (internal) and IV thinner. In female the setae *l* 2, *d* 3 and *d* 4 have a longer posterior cylindrical-conical part (see drawings n° 46-48 and 51, in Fain & Lukoschus, 1979).

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