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# SPELEOGNATHINE MITES (ACARI: EREYNETIDAE) FROM BIRDS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES<sup>1</sup>

### By A. Fain<sup>2</sup> and M. Lee Goff<sup>3</sup>

Abstract. Two species of nasal mites of the family Ereynetidae are recorded from birds in the Hawaiian Islands: Boydaia (Coboydaia) nigra from the House Sparrow, Passer domesticus, and Ophthalmognathus tenorioae, n. sp. from the Black-crowned Night Heron, Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli.

Ectoparasites collected from birds in the Hawaiian Islands include 2 species of nasal mites of the family Ereynetidae, subfamily Speleognathinae, 1 of which is described as new below. All measurements are given in micrometres.

#### Boydaia (Coboydaia) nigra Fain, 1955

This species is common in the nasal cavities of the House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, in Europe and the United States, but has not previously been recorded from the Hawaiian Islands. In fresh material, most of the specimens are brown or black (blood of host?) but turn light brown or yellow when mounted in Hoyer's medium.

Specimens examined. 37 (29 \, 5 \, 5 \, 3 larvae) from Passer domesticus, HAWAII I: Honokaa, 9.I.1962; OAHU I: Honolulu, 25.V.1962.

## Ophthalmognathus tenorioae Fain & Goff, new species Fig. 1–3

Diagnosis. This species is similar to Ophthalmognathus schoutedeni (Fain, 1955) (=Ophthalmognathus dogieli Dubinin, 1957) described from the nasal cavities of Ardeola idae in central Africa, from which it may be distinguished by several small but consistent characters: (1) femur I with 6 setae (3 ventral, 3 dorsal), femur IV with 3 setae (femur I with 5 setae and femur IV with 2 setae in O. schoutedeni) (Fig. 5); (2) 5 pairs of genital setae (4 pairs

in O. schoutedeni); (3) pairs of thick foliate setae at apex of tarsi I-IV are symmetrical (asymmetrical in O. schoutedeni, with apex recurved internally); (4) solenidion of tarsus I slightly thicker and a thin seta situated between this solenidion and base of the segment (this seta distal to solenidion in O. schoutedeni) (Fig. 4); (5) lines at the bases of the sensilla are less developed in this species than in O. schoutedeni.

Description of species.  $\circ$  holotype  $460 \times 390$  (idiosoma); 3 paratypes  $430-550 \times 365-450$ . Cuticle striate-punctate. Dorsum. Sensilla piliform, 60 long, slightly inflated and striated on basal 1/2. Shield absent, but with a small network of lines on cuticle between sensillary bases. Pair of lenslike eyes anterior to and slightly lateral to v e setae. Dorsal setae cylindrico-conical and slightly denticulate ("Db" setae, see Fain 1963); sc i (=sensilla), v i, v e, d 1 to d 4,  $\ell$  1 and  $\ell$  4 present. Venter. Coxae with a well-formed network of lines. Coxae (I-IV) with 2-1-1-0 setae. Setae ic 1, ic 3 and ic 4 present; d 5 ventral; 5 pairs of genital setae and 2 pairs of anal setae. Gnathosoma. Palps 2segmented. Hypostome with distinct network of lines, bearing an anterior pair of Na setae and a posterior pair of Db setae. Palptarsus with 2 Na setae (Fain 1963) and a solenidion. Legs with distinct network of lines. Chaetotaxy (I-IV): trochanters 1-1-0-0; femora 6-4-3-3; genua 4-4-3-3; tibiae 5-3-3-3; tarsi 12-8-7-7. Tarsus I with solenidion 22-27 long; tarsus II with a short solenidion, partially embedded in tarsus.

∂ and larva. Unknown.

Type data. Holotype ♀ (BISHOP 11,897) and 10♀ paratypes, HAWAIIAN IS: Oahu I, Honolulu, Campbell Estate Road, ex Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli, 26.IX.1965, E. & D. Au. Holotype and 6 paratypes in collection of Bishop Museum, 4 paratypes in collection of A. Fain.

Additional specimens examined. AFRICA: Rwanda,  $2 \circ ex N$ . nycticorax, 1955.

Remarks. Fain (1956) listed 2 specimens from Nycticorax nycticorax taken in Rwanda (=Ruanda-Urundi) as Ophthalmognathus schoutedeni. Reexamination of these specimens by him has shown that they are, in fact, O. tenorioae.

This species is named in honor of Dr JoAnn M. Tenorio, Department of Entomology, Bishop Museum, who has collected numerous nasal mites from mammals in the Hawaiian Islands.

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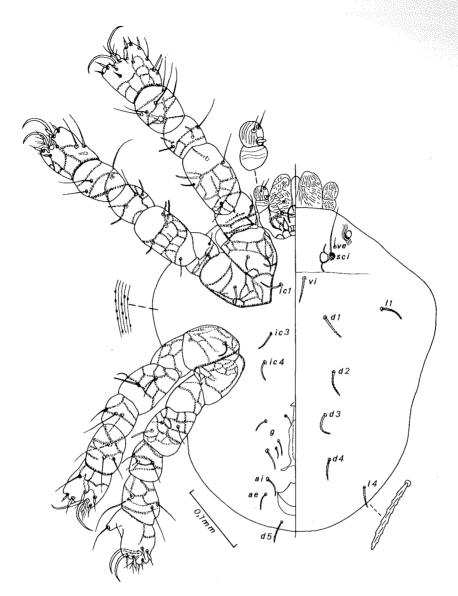


Fig. 1. Ophthalmognathus tenorioae Fain & Goff, n. sp. 9 venter (left) and dorsum (right).

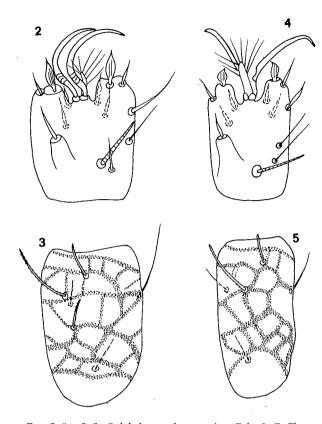


Fig. 2–5. 2–3. Ophthalmognathus tenorioae Fain & Goff, n. sp.,  $\mathfrak{P}\colon 2$ , dorsal aspect of tarsus I; 3, dorsal aspect of femur I. 4–5. Opthalmognathus schoutedeni (Fain, 1955),  $\mathfrak{P}\colon 4$ , dorsal aspect of tarsus I; 5, dorsal aspect of femur I.

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