Tamatave), Madagascar, février 1967 (réc. R. LEGENDRE) (Holotype et un paratype femelles, allotype et 3 paratypes mâles, nymphes et larves). Ils étaient mélangés à de nombreux spécimens de *Tyrophagus putrescentiae*.

T y p e s au Musée royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren.

PARASITIC MITES OF SURINAM

V. On two species of the genus Nycteriglyphus Zachvatkin, 1941 commensals of bats (Sarcoptiformes : Rosensteiniidae)[1]

A. FAIN (2) and F.S. LUKOSCHUS (3)

The mites of the subfamily Nycteriglyphinae have been found either on bats or on bat guano.

The biology of these mites is still unknown but it is probable that their presence on the bat is not always accidental. As a matter of fact some of these mites have been found firmly attached, by means of their chelicerae, on the skin of the bat. That was the case for *Nycteriglyphus asiaticus* FAIN, a species with very strong chelicerae that had been collected on *Cheiromeles torquatus jacobsoni*. These mites were attached on the skin around the pouch containing female *Notoedres*. We have surmized that these mites could feed on the dropping or on the eggs of some voluminous mites living as parasites on these bats (see FAIN, 1963, p. 56).

In Surinam, two species of the genus *Nycteriglyphus* have been found, among them one is new and is described here.

The type of the new species and specimens of the known species have been deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie in Leiden.

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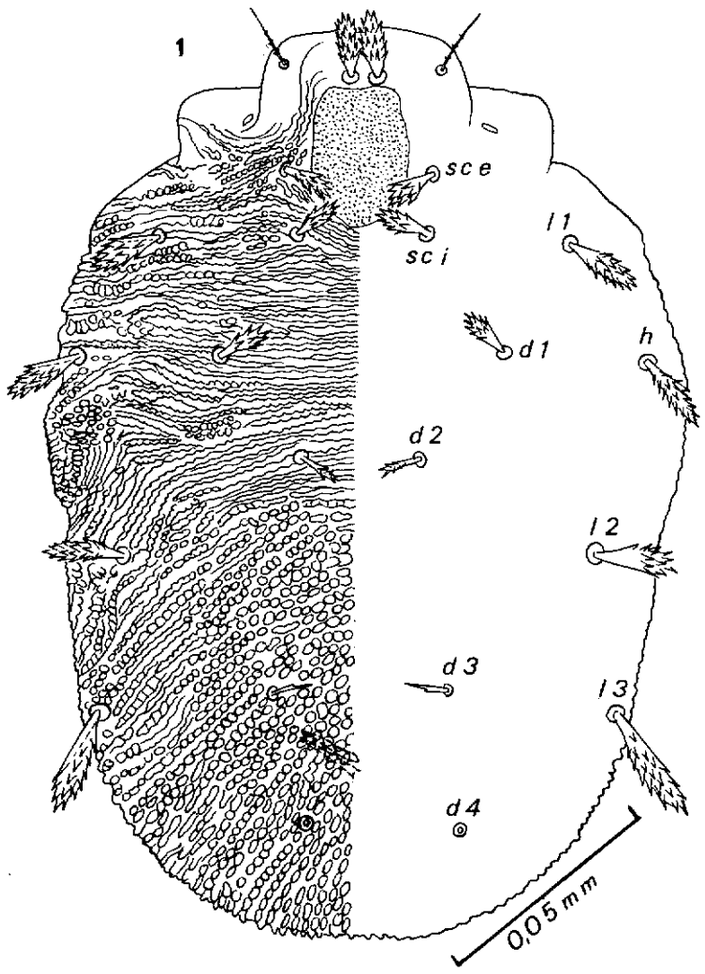

FIG. 1. — *Nycteriglyphus surinamensis* sp. n. : Female, dorsally.

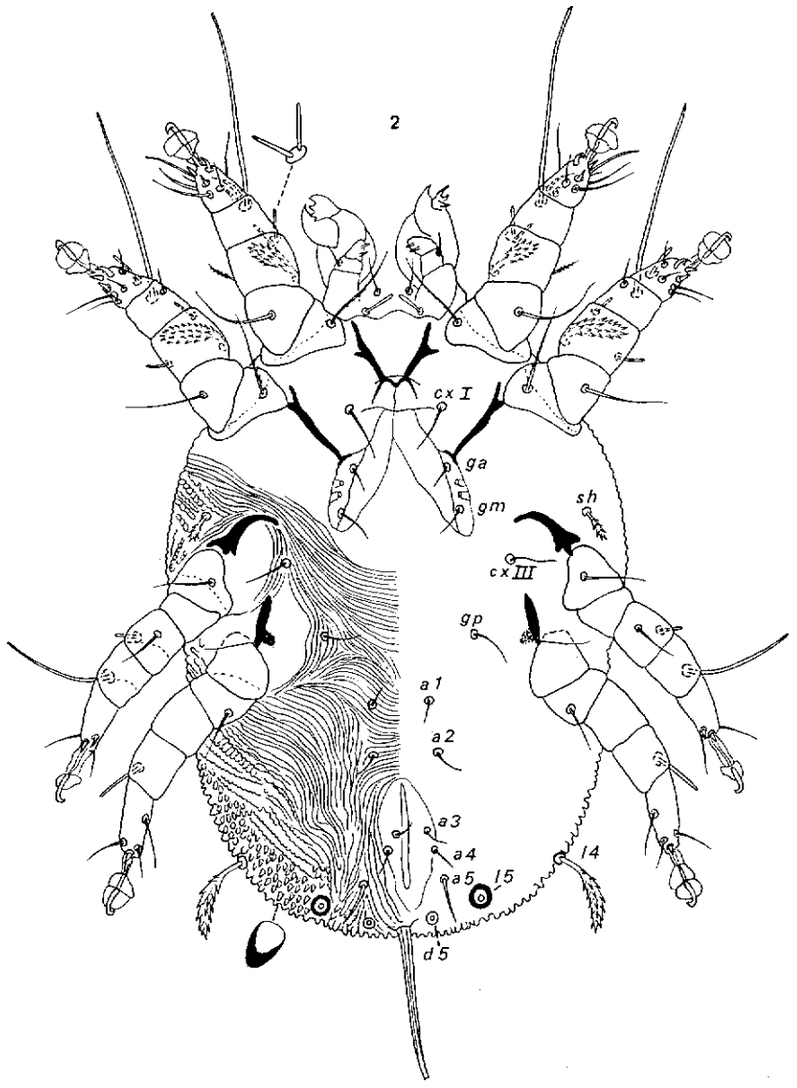

FIG. 2. — *Nycteriglyphus surinamensis* sp. n. : Female, ventrally.

FAMILY ROSENSTEINIIDAE COOREMAN, 1954
SUBFAMILY NYCTERIGLYPHINAE FAIN, 1963

Genus **Nycteriglyphus** ZACHVATKIN, 1941
= *Coproglyphus* TURK and TURK, 1957

1. **Nycteriglyphus sturnirae** FAIN, 1963

This species has been described from *Sturnira lilium,* in Brazil, and only after a tritonymph.

DUSBABEK (1967) found new specimens (females, males and nymphs) of that species on *Molossus major tropidorhynchus,* in Cuba.

In Surinam we have found several specimens on *Molossus ater,* Lelydorp, 21 January 1971 (bats n° 102 and 103) (2 females, 1 male and 4 immatures) and on *Molossus molossus,* Paramaribo, 30 December 1969 (bat n° 44) (1 male and 2 nymphs) (Coll. LUKOSCHUS).

2. **Nycteriglyphus surinamensis** spec. nov.

This species is known only from a female and a tritonymph. It is characterized by the shape of the hairs of the dorsum and of the genua I and II, and by the shape of the external copulatory tube which is long and very narrow.

FEMALE (holotype) (fig. 1-2) : Idiosoma 210 µ long and 146 µ wide. Dorsum : cuticle finely striate and verrucous on the propodosoma, mostly verrucous on the hysterosoma. Propodosomal shield 31 µ long and 22 µ wide. Venter : the median part is finely striate, the postero-lateral regions are strongly verrucous. Epimera I short. Anus postero-ventral. Copulatory tube arising, ventrally, behind the anus. It is 48 µ long and 1,8 to 2 µ wide in its median part. Gnathosoma short and wide ; chelicerae powerful. We have not seen palpal membranes. Legs rather short and thick ending in a long and strong pedonculated claw.

Chaetotaxy : most of the dorsal setae are club-shaped, thick and covered with small spinelets. Some are slightly asymetrical (e.g. *h., l 3*) or flattened (*l 4*). The *v i, sc e, sc i, h, l 1, l 2, l 3, l 4* are respectively 15 µ, 12 µ, 12 µ, 18 µ, 16 µ, 20 µ, 26 µ and 26 µ long. Genital and anal hairs simple, thin. The *v e* are thin and bear very short barbules. On the legs the anterior hair of genua I and II are club-shaped, 20 to 24 µ long, very thick and covered with spinelets.

Solenidiotaxy : all the tibial solenidia are relatively very long, they measure respectively (I to IV) : 58 µ, 60 µ, 35 µ, 15 µ. There are two subequal solenidia on genu I (length : 7,2 µ and 8,4 µ).

Host and locality :

On *Eptesicus melanopterus*, Lelydorp, 24 February, 1970 (bat n° 186) (holotype and one tritonymph paratype) (Coll. F. LUKOSCHUS).

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