

Abdomen rebordé, plus large que long (rapport 7-6) et sensiblement atténué, sa plus grande largeur située au bord distal du premier tergite ; tergite 1 plus long que le 2 ; tergites 2 et 3 de même longueur ; tergite 4 ogival et particulièrement long.

Pattes (fig. 22, 23 et 24) sans grandes particularités si ce n'est que chez le mâle les antérieures et les médianes offrent une courte épine tibiale à l'angle distal interne.

Vu de face et en préparation microscopique éclaircie, édéage (fig. 25) allongé, non étranglé au dessus de la capsule basale dont la fenêtre est proportionnellement petite ; ouverture apicale longuement échancrée vers le bas ; lobe médian en forme de large et courte lame fortement pigmentée au bord supérieur qui est largement arrondi à gauche et forme un angle vif à droite ; sac interne contenant une volumineuse pièce copulatrice coudée et surmontée de trois étroites lames noires et acuminées dont les deux plus longues sont denticulées. Vu de profil, l'édéage est incurvé vers l'arrière au dessus de la fenêtre de la capsule basale, puis coudé à son tiers distal, ce dernier épais et offrant une convexité ventrale pré-apicale. Styles grêles, atteignant l'extrémité du lobe médian et offrant deux ou trois soies apicales.

Caractères sexuels secondaires : outre les épines tibiales signalées plus haut, le mâle présente un léger renforcement médian des sternites abdominaux.

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## PARASITIC MITES OF SURINAM XXVIII. NEW SPECIES OF CHIRODISCIDAE FROM BATS (Listrophoroidea : Sarcoptiformes)

by A. FAIN

The mites described in this paper have been collected by Dr F.S. LUKOSCHUS and N.J.J. KOK during a stay in Surinam during 1971, with the financial aid of Grant W 83-14 by Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research.

We add also here the description of 2 new species collected by Dr LUKOSCHUS in French Guyana.

A more complete description will appear in a general revision of this group of mites which is in preparation.

We wish to thank Dr LUKOSCHUS who sent us this interesting material for study.

All the types of the new species are deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, except those of the two species from French Guyana which are deposited in the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

#### 1. *Olabidocarpus cynomops* sp. n.

The cuticular postscapular crest is 60  $\mu$  long in both sexes and it consists of 30 narrow striations. Postscapular shield 33 to 40  $\mu$  long. Holotype female 280  $\mu$  long. Allotype male 195  $\mu$  long. From *Cynomops planirostris*, Blauwgrond, Surinam, 1-VII-1971.

#### 2. *Olabidocarpus peropteryx* sp. n.

Cuticular crest and postscapular shield 27 to 35  $\mu$  long. The crest consists of only 4 thick striations. Holotype male 234  $\mu$  long.

Allotype female 253  $\mu$  long. From *Peropteryx kappleri*, Mt Baduel, French Guyana, 12.X.1971.

3. **Paralabidocarpus trachops** sp. n.

There are 2 narrow postscapular longitudinal shields 18 to 25  $\mu$  long. Setae *sb* very thin and short (3-5  $\mu$ ). The *b* setae are 50  $\mu$  long. The *sc e* setae are situated rather far in front of the *sc i*. Prescapular shield deeply incised in the midline. Female with 2 pairs of long perianal setae. Holotype female 360  $\mu$  long. Allotype male 285  $\mu$  long. From *Trachops cirrhosus*, Gros Gold Mine, Surinam, 23.VIII.1971.

4. **Paralabidocarpus macrophyllum** sp. n.

This species is distinguished from *P. trachops*, in the female by the presence of a narrow sclerotized external projection arising from the coxa II and 30  $\mu$  long. Setae *b* are 25  $\mu$  long. Holotype female 306  $\mu$  long. From *Macrophyllum macrophyllum*, Santo Boma, Surinam, 6.VIII.1971.

5. **Paralabidocarpus desmodus** sp. n.

Known only from the female. This species is characterized by the small length of the *sb* setae (12-15  $\mu$ ), the absence of postscapular shields, the relative great number of cuticular striations (about 60) and the equal length of the gnathosoma and the prescapular shield. Holotype female 394  $\mu$  long. From *Desmodus rotundus*, Badoenhol, Surinam, 25.VIII.1971.

6. **Alabidocarpus phyllostomi** sp. n.

This species is characterized by the relatively wide separation of the coxae II and III and the great length of the *sc i* and *sc e* setae (75  $\mu$  long) and of the *sb* setae (90  $\mu$ ). The posterior border of the prescapular shield is incised medially and is produced laterally in rounded lobes. Holotype male 296  $\mu$  long. Allotype female 360  $\mu$  long. From *Phyllostomus hastatus*, Moeroekreek, Surinam, 17.IX.1971.

7. **Alabidocarpus guyanensis** sp. n.

In this species the posterior legs are abnormally long, as in *A. jonesi* MCDANIEL and *A. nicaraguae* MCDANIEL. It is distinguished from those species, in the male by the presence of 2 pairs of short perianal setae and of a long simple hair on tarsus IV. Posterior border of prescapular shield with at each side a long and narrow postero-lateral projection. Setae *b* 150  $\mu$  long. Holotype male 455  $\mu$  long. Allotype female 615  $\mu$  long. From *Artibeus cinereus*, Rochambeau, French Guyana, 12.X.1971.

8. **Dentocarpus eumops** sp. n.

This species is characterized by the vestigial aspect of the postscapular shield, the presence on the posterior border of the prescapular shield of two strong lobes and two smaller ones. Setae *b* and *sb* respectively 120-130  $\mu$  and 80-140  $\mu$  long (both sexes). The leg I of female tritonymph bears a long membranous appendice. Male 360  $\mu$  long. Female 480  $\mu$  long. From *Eumops auripendulus*, Wageningen, Surinam, 22.IX.1971.