

très modeste, pratiquement réduit aux denticulations. Les stries très régulières sont séparées par des interstries formées de granulations, qui, peuvent se rapprocher de façon à figurer des carènes interrompues de chaque côté de la suture; chez l'exemplaire typique ♂, on observe ainsi sur chaque élytre quatre stries légèrement élevées en une série de carènes portant des soies recourbées vers l'arrière. L'abdomen présente six sternites visibles.

Les fémurs et les tibias ont la même structure que chez les autres *Coelometopon*. Les tarses présentent trois articles visibles.

L'armature génitale ♂ (fig. 1), à part des autres caractères, est nettement différente de celle des autres espèces de *Coelometopon*. La pièce basale et les paramètres symétriques ont une structure assez semblable à celle du type courant d'*Haenydra s.str.* Cette pièce basale se termine en une sorte de bec recourbé vers le bas: cette structure se répète en arrière vers le tiers apical en une expansion analogue, mais de dimensions plus grandes.

Enfin, le bouquet de corpuscules apical caractéristique des autres espèces de *Coelometopon* est ici beaucoup plus réduit et se trouve au sommet apical de la pièce basale. Avec le bec signalé plus haut, l'apex apparaît ainsi à peu près comme une tête d'oiseau portant une huppe.

La coloration générale des téguments est d'un gris foncé brunâtre.

Long. : 2,6 mm.

Habitat : Rhodésie, Umtali, Melssetter 1700 m. (R. MUSSARD).

Type : 1 ♂ dans les collections du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Genève.

Contrairement aux autres espèces connues de *Coelometopon*, *C. mussardi* a été capturé dans un tamisage. Il est donc à peu près établi de cette façon que le genre *Coelometopon*, de même que bien d'autres *Hydraenidae*, est à la fois humicole et madicole et, éventuellement torrenticole.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF MYOBIIDAE FROM NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS (ACARINA)

by A. FAIN** and J.O. WHITAKER jr***

During investigations on parasitic mites from small North-American mammals, the junior author discovered two new species of fur-mites of the family Myobiidae. The mites were collected by Chris Maser during his studies of mammals of Oregon. We thank Karen Philips for preparing the slides.

One of these species, genus *Radfordia*, was found on the Red Tree Mouse (Cricetidae; Rodentia), *Phenacomys longicaudus* True. The second species, genus *Eadiea*, was collected on Townsend's Mole (Talpidae: Insectivora), *Scapanus townsendii* (Bachman). These two new species are described here.

Genus *Radfordia* EWING, 1938

In a recent paper FAIN (1975) listed all the known species of myobiid mites parasitizing rodents. This author has divided the genus *Radfordia* into 9 subgenera based mainly on the chaetotaxy of the body and the legs.

The new species described here belongs to the subgenus *Graphiurobia*. This subgenus so far includes 8 species. The new species is clearly distinguished in both sexes from all the known species of this subgenus by the strong development of the idiosomal and leg chaetotaxy, the thick, toothed and long dorsal setae; the broadly foliate shape of the anteroventral pair of setae of the

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1. Institut de Medecine tropicale Prince Leopold, Antwerpen.
2. Department of Life Sciences, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana.

gnathosoma in the female ; and by the extreme anterior position of the genital orifice in the male. Foliate anteroventral setae of the gnathosoma are also encountered in two other species of *Radfordia* from Cricetidae, *R. (G.) lemnina* (KOCH) and *R. (G.) cricetulus* FAIN. However in these species the chaetotaxy is distinctly different.

***Radfordia (Graphiurobia) arborimus* sp. n.**

This species is represented only by the holotype female and the allotype male.

FEMALE (fig. 1-2) : The length of the body (gnathosoma included) in the holotype is 399 μ , the maximum width 210 μ . Copulatory lobes very poorly developed, the *g* 7 hairs are in the shape of recurved hooks. Legs rather thick, with well developed claws. Gnathosoma longer than wide from both dorsal and ventral views, its posterior half distinctly enlarged.

Chaetotaxy : the *vi*, *ve*, *sci*, *sce* are very finely striated and 63 μ , 100 μ , 135 μ and 105 μ long respectively. They present a very distinct tooth in their posterior half. The *ve* are thicker (10 μ) than the *sce* and the *sci* (7,5 μ) and the *vi* (6-6,5 μ). The *d* 1, *d* 2, *d* 3, *d* 4, *l* 1, *l* 2, *l* 3 are strong and 63 μ , 75 μ , 54 μ , 42 μ (not complete), 105 μ , 78 μ , 69 μ long respectively. The *d* 5 and *l* 4 are thin and short (12-15 μ). The *ic* setae are thick and very finely attenuated apically. The *ic* 1-*ic* 3 are 21-24 μ long, the *ic* 4 are 35 μ long. Coxal setae (I to IV) : 3-2-0-0. There are 6 genital setae. Legs (II-IV) : Trochanters 3-3-3 ; the dorsal hair of trochanters III-IV are strong and 120 and 150 μ long respectively. Femora 5-3-3. Genua 7-6-5. Tibiae 6-6-6. Tarsi 7-6-6. Some ventral setae of genua and tibiae III-IV are strong spines. Most of the tarsal setae II-IV are foliaceous.

MALE (fig. 3-4) : Allotype 285 μ long and 160 μ wide. Genital orifice far anterior, nearly at the level of *vi*. It is flanked with two strong paramedian forward-directed spines and two smaller and unequal pairs of hairs. Penis straight, finely pointed apically, and 120 μ long. The *ve*, *sce* and *l* 1 are strong, with a large tooth and 90 μ , 105 μ and 120 μ long respectively. In the posterior third of the dorsum there are 2 strong setae in a longitudinal median line and farther back are 2 pairs of thinner and shorter

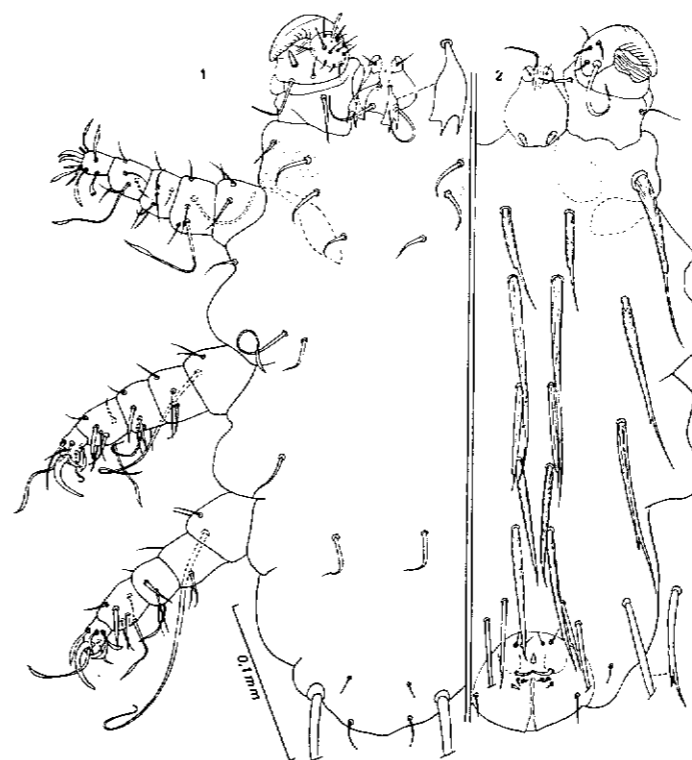


FIG. 1-2 — *Radfordia arborimus* sp. n. Female holotype in ventral (fig. 1) and dorsal (fig. 2) view.

setae. Ventral hairs as in the female but the coxal internal II is shorter. Legs and gnathosoma as in the female.

Host and locality:

On *Phenacomys longicaudus*, Benton Co, Corvallis, Oregon, U.S.A. CM 6256 (Holotype female) and CM 6266 (Allotype male) (Coll. C. MASER).

Type: in U.S. National Museum, Washington.

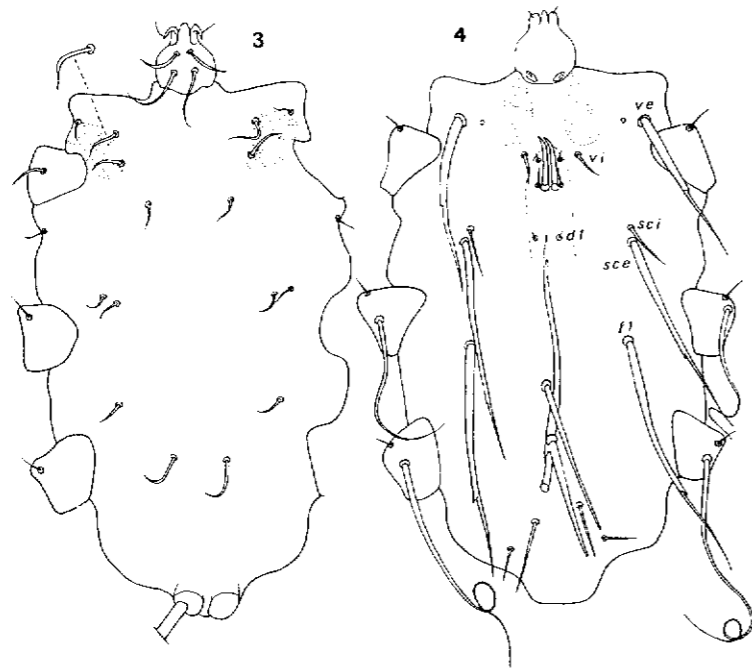


FIG. 3-4 — *Radfordia arborimus* sp. n. Allotype male in ventral (fig. 3) and dorsal view (fig. 4).

Genus *Eadiea* JAMESON, 1949

The genus *Eadiea* JAMESON is well characterized in the female by the position of the anus far in front of the vulva, by the presence of a pair of very unequal claws on tarsi II-IV, and by legs I being formed by 5 free articles with the tarsi being free and bearing two very poorly developed claws.

Up to now 5 species have been described in this genus. All are strictly confined to Talpidae in the Old or New World. The

new species that we describe here has been found on *Scapanus townsendi*, in Oregon, U.S.A.

We list here all the known species of *Eadiea*.

LIST OF HOSTS OF SPECIES OF *Eadiea*

(N.B. * = type species ; ** = typical host)

Species	Host	Family and subfamily of host	Locality
<i>E. breviamata</i> HALLER, 1882	** <i>Talpa europaea</i> L.	TALPIDAE : Talpinae	Europe
	<i>Neurotrichus gibbsii</i> (BAIR)	Scalopinae	U.S.A.
<i>E. longisetosa</i> DUBININ et KARPOVITSCH	** <i>Desmana moschata</i> (L.)	Desmaninae	U.S.S.R
<i>E. desmanae</i> LUKOSCHUS, 1969	** <i>Galemys pyrenaicus</i> (E. GEOFFROY)	Desmaninae	France
* <i>E. condylurae</i> JAMESON, 1949	** <i>Condylura cristata</i> (L.)	Condylurinae	U.S.A.
<i>E. silvatica</i> UCHIKAWA, 1972	** <i>Dymecodon pilirostris</i> TRUE	Scalopinae	Japan
<i>E. scapanus</i> sp. n.	** <i>Scapanus townsendi</i> (BACHMAN)	Scalopinae	U.S.A.

KEY TO THE GENUS *Eadiea*

(Females)

1. Setae *vi* and *sci* subequal and small 2
 Setae *vi* small ; setae *sci* much thicker and longer than *vi* 3
2. Ventral setae of trochanters II and III peg-like and striate *E. breviamata*
 (HALLER, 1882)
 Ventral setae of trochanters II and III simple *E. silvatica*
 UCHIKAWA, 1972

3. Setae *ic 2* longer (70 μ) and stronger than *ic 1* (15 μ); *l 1* longer (250 μ) than *sc e* (225 μ); *sc e* 2.5 to 3 times longer than *sc 1*. . . *E. scapanus* sp. n.
 Setae *ic 2* and *ic 1* very short and subequal; *l 1* shorter than *sc e*; *sc e* not more than twice as long as *sc i* or shorter than *sc i*. . . 4
4. Setae *sc e* shorter than *sc i*. *E. longisetosa* DUBININ and KARPOWITSCH, 1958
 Setae *sc e* distinctly longer than *sc i*. 5
5. Setae *ve* lanceolate and abruptly attenuate posteriorly; distance *sc i-sc i* twice as long as distance *sc i-sc e*. *E. condyluræ* JAMESON, 1949
 Setae *ve* cylindro-conical; distance *sc i-sc i* subequal to distance *sc i-sc e*. *E. desmanæ* LUKOSCHUS, 1969

E. scapanus sp. n. is clearly distinct from the other species in the genus in the female by the much greater length of the *ic 2* setae, and in the male by the shape and much greater length of the penis.

Eadiea scapanus sp. n.

FEMALE (fig. 5-6): The holotype is 510 μ long and 320 μ maximum wide. In a paratype; 450 \times 285 μ . The anus and the two recurved copulatory lobes are far in front of the vulva. The legs are strong. Leg I with two small and only slightly recurved tarsal claws, tibia I bears a large striated and scale-like hair. Genu I bears an ovoid striated hair dorsally. Tarsus II with two claws, one strong and long, the other about one fourth shorter and very thin. Tarsi III-IV as for tarsi II but the claws are slightly longer and stronger. Gnathosoma large, and progressively widened posteriorly.

Chaetotaxy: *ve* foliate anteriorly where they are 15 μ wide; *vi* short and thin; *sc i* cylindro-conical 70-80 μ long; *sc e* cylindro-conical about 225 μ long, *l 1* about 250 μ long. The *d 1*, *d 2*, *d 3*, *d 4*, *l 3*, and *l 4* are more or less cylindrical with attenuate apices and 100 μ , 90 μ , 55 μ , 45 μ , 80 μ and 75 μ long respectively. The *ic 1* are fine and short (15 μ), the *ic 2*, *ic 3* and *ic 4*

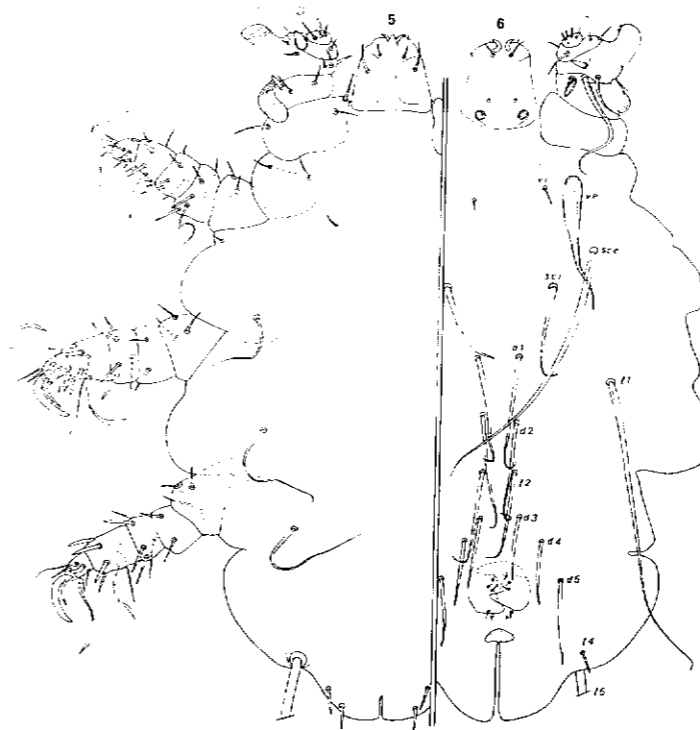


FIG. 5-6 — *Eadiea scapanus* sp. n. Female in ventral (fig. 5) and dorsal (fig. 6) view.

measure 70 μ , 105 μ and 122 μ respectively. Coxal hairs 2-1-0-0. Legs II-IV: Trochanters 2-3-3. Femora 5-2-2. Genua 6-5-5. Tibiae 6-6-6. Tarsi 7-6-6.

MALE (fig. 7-9): Allotype 320 μ long and 195 μ wide. Genital orifice in the anterior half of the idiosoma, slightly in front of the *l 1* setae. There are 9 pairs of small hairs around the genital aperture. The penis is strongly curved and extremely thin in its

anterior half, its total length is 234μ long. The setae *ve*, *sc* and *l1* are long and distinctly inflated in their basal part; they are not toothed. The *vi* and *sci* are very small. There is only one pair of setae behind the genital orifice, it is situated close to the *l5* setae.

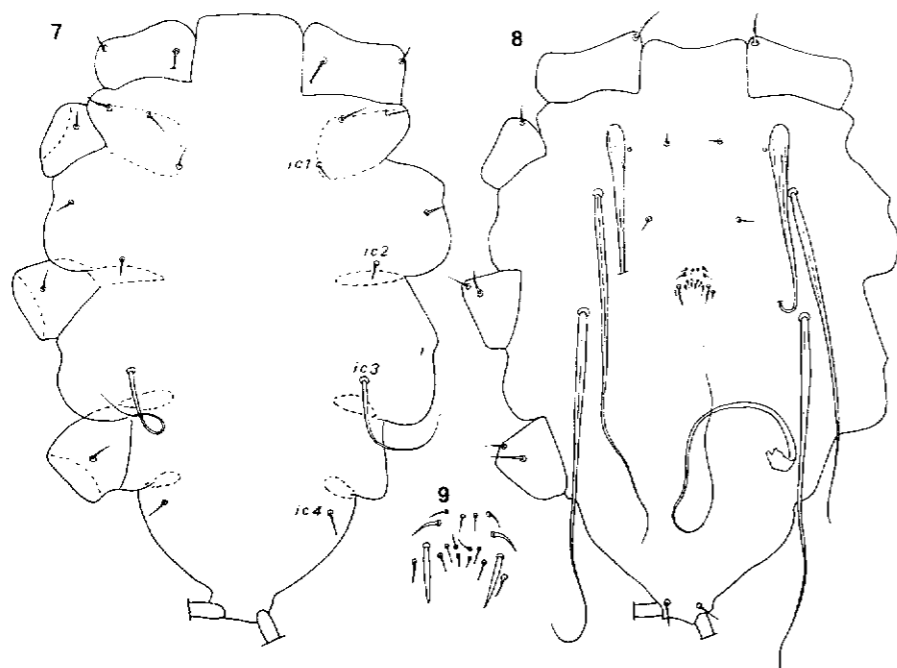


FIG. 7-9 — *Eadiera scapanus* sp. n. Male in ventral (fig. 7) and dorsal view (fig. 8). Genital hairs (fig. 9).

Host and locality :

On *Scapanus townsendii*, Benton, Corvallis, Oregon, U.S.A. 3 October 1973. (Coll. C. MASER) (Holotype and 2 paratype females, allotype and 2 paratype males).

Types : in the U.S. National Museum, Washington.

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