PARASITIC MITES OF SURINAM*

XXIX. NEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE GENUS NYCTERIGLYPHUS ZACHVATKIN, 1941 (SARCOPTIFORMES: ROSENSTEINIIDAE)

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

In a previous paper (Fain and Lukoschus, 1971) we have related the presence in Surinam of 2 species of *Nycteriglyphus*, among which a new one.

During a new stay in 1971, the junior author was able to collect more material of this interesting genus of mites, from various new hosts. Among this material we have found a new subspecies of *Nycteriglyphus sturnirae*.

The type of this new subspecies is deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie in Leiden.

Family ROSENSTEINIIDAE COOREMAN, 1954
Subfamily Nycteriglyphinae Fain, 1963
Genus Nycteriglyphus Zachvatkin, 1941

= Coproglyphus Turk and Turk, 1941

Nycteriglyphus sturnirae sturnirae FAIN, 1963.

We have found many new specimens of this species, in various hosts and localities:

1. *Molossus molossus* (in guano): from Klaaskreek, 27.VII. 1971 (8 females, 1 male, 8 nymphs); from Lelydorp, 9.VII. 1971 (4 females, 2 males, 2 nymphs).

2. Eptesicus melanopterus, Paramaribo, 2.VIII.1971 (bat n° 135) and 3.VIII.1971 (bat n° 138) (3 females, 5 males, 6 nymphs).

- 3. Lasiurus borealis, Paramaribo, 2.VIII.1971 (bat n° 137) (1 female and 1 nymph).
- 4. Rhynchonycteris naso (= juv.), Santo Boma, 5.VIII.1971 (bat nº 155) (2 females, 1 male, 6 nymphs).
- 5. Macrophyllum macrophyllum, Santo Boma, 6.VIII.1971 (bat n° 170) (3 males).

Nycteriglyphus sturnirae inaequalis ssp. n.

This subspecies differs from the typical form mainly by the size of the scapular setae in the nymphs and in the adults. In the typical form the $sc\ i$ have exactly the same size as the $sc\ e$ (fig. 1-3), while in this new subspecies the $sc\ i$ are distinctly shorter and thinner than the $sc\ e$.

DUSBABEK (1967) has drawn attention to the extreme variability of the length of the dorsal setae in this species. We also have noticed this variability, however when variability occurs it includes all the setae and not only a group of them as it is the case for the subspecies that we describe here.

MALE (holotype) (fig. 5): Total length of the body, including gnathosoma 255 μ , maximum width 145 μ . Cuticle striation as in the typical form from *Molossus molossus*. Dorsal setae: $sc\ e\ 17\ \mu$ long, the $sc\ i$ are 12 μ long and thinner than the former. All the other dorsal setae, except the $l\ 1$ and the b, are distinctly smaller than the scapulars. The $l\ 1$ and the b resemble the scapulars. Other characters as in the typical form.

Female (allotype): Length (gnathosoma included) 276 μ , width 153 μ . The sc e are 18 μ long, the sc i 13,5 μ .

TRITONYMPH (fig. 4): one specimen is 219 μ long and 140 μ wide. The sc i are 5,5 μ long, the sc e 8,4 μ .

Hosts and localities:

1. Cynomops planirostris: from the following localities: Paramaribo, 10.VIII.1971 (bat n° 215) (1 female and 17 nymphs); 11.VIII.1971 (bat n° 218) (1 nymph); Meerzorg, 20.VIII.1971 (bats n° 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 317,

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321) (8 females, 7 males, 40 nymphs; the male holotype is from bat n° 315, the female allotype from bat n° 317); Blauwgrond, 10.VIII.1971 (4 females, 1 male, 9 nymphs, 1 larva).

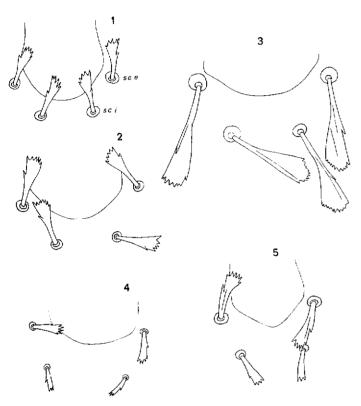


FIG. 1-5

Nycteriglyphus sturnirae sturnirae FAIN: Scapular setae in the tritonymph (holotype) (fig. 1); in a tritonymph from Molossus molossus of Surinam (fig. 2); in an adult male from Molossus molossus, of Surinam (fig. 3). Nycteriglyphus sturnirae inaequalis ssp. n.: Scapular setae in a tritonymph (fig. 4) and in the male holotype (fig. 5).

- 2. Molossus sp. n° 4: from Meerzorg, 27.VIII.1971 (bats n° 362) (2 females).
- 3. Molossus sp. nº 5: from Helena Christina, 9.IX.1971 (bat nº 425) (1 nymph).

4. Micronycteris brachyotis: from Gros Gold mine, 23.VIII. 1971 (male bat nº 343) (1 male).

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