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THE GENUS **SCLEROLISTROPHORUS** FAIN, 1976 (Acari, Listrophoridae)*

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

Abstract

The description of the 2 known species of the genus *Sclerolistrophorus* FAIN, 1976 (*S. oxymycterus* FAIN, 1976 & *S. oryzomys* FAIN, 1976) is completed and figures are given for the first time ; in addition a new species (*S. neacomys* sp.n.) is described in the genus.

The genus *Sclerolistrophorus* FAIN, 1976 was created for 2 species of the family Listrophoridae (*S. oxymycterus* FAIN, 1976 and *S. oryzomys* FAIN, 1976) presenting in the female 3 strongly sclerotized dorsal shields : a prescapular not striated, a postscapular mainly striated laterally and an hysterosomal completely striated transversely.

We give here figures of these species and we complete the original description. In addition, we describe a new species in the genus.

Genus **Sclerolistrophorus** FAIN, 1976

KEY TO THE FEMALES

1. Opisthogaster striated longitudinally, without scales. Body length 555 μ *S. neacomys* sp.n.
Opisthogaster striated transversely and bearing scales 2
2. Absence of scales on opisthonotum. Bursa not sclerotized
. *S. oryzomys* FAIN, 1976
Scales present in posterior part of opisthonotum. Bursa sclerotized *S. oxymycterus* FAIN, 1976

* Déposé le 5 septembre 1979.

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1. *Sclerolistrophorus oxymycterus* FAIN, 1976

Female (fig. 1): Holotype 480 μ long and 90 μ wide (in lateral view). Body strongly sclerotized dorsally and laterally, only a narrow longitudinal part of opisthogaster and of propodogaster is soft. Postscapular shield nearly fused with prescapular shield and bearing laterally 6-7 striations. Hysteronotum more strongly sclerotized than propodonotum and with numerous and regular transverse striations. The posterior fifth of hysteronotum and nearly all the opisthogaster bear small triangular scales. Posterior legs short. A sclerotized bursa copulatrix is visible in the posterior part of the opisthosoma.

Male: unknown.

Host and locality:

On *Oxymycterus judex*, Sta Catherina, Joinville, Brazil. Animal in the British Museum, n° 9.11.19.19-22. Holotype and 2 female paratypes. Holotype in the British Museum.

2. *Sclerolistrophorus oryzomys* FAIN, 1976

This species is distinguished from the former mainly by the absence of scales on the opisthonotum, and the stronger sclerotization of the body. It is represented only by the holotype.

Female (fig. 2): Holotype 429 μ long and 80 μ wide (in lateral view). Body very heavily sclerotized, the two propodonotal shields are fused and the setae *sc i* and *sc e* are not visible. Postscapular shield with 3 lateral rather long striations and several others very short. Hysteronotum regularly striated transversally without scales dorsally or laterally. Scales are present only on the opisthogaster which is soft and striated transversely. Posterior legs short. Bursa copulatrix not visible.

Host and locality:

On *Oryzomys capito laticeps*, Chapata, Matto Grosso, Brazil. Animal in the British Museum, n° 3.7.162-3. Holotype in the British Museum.

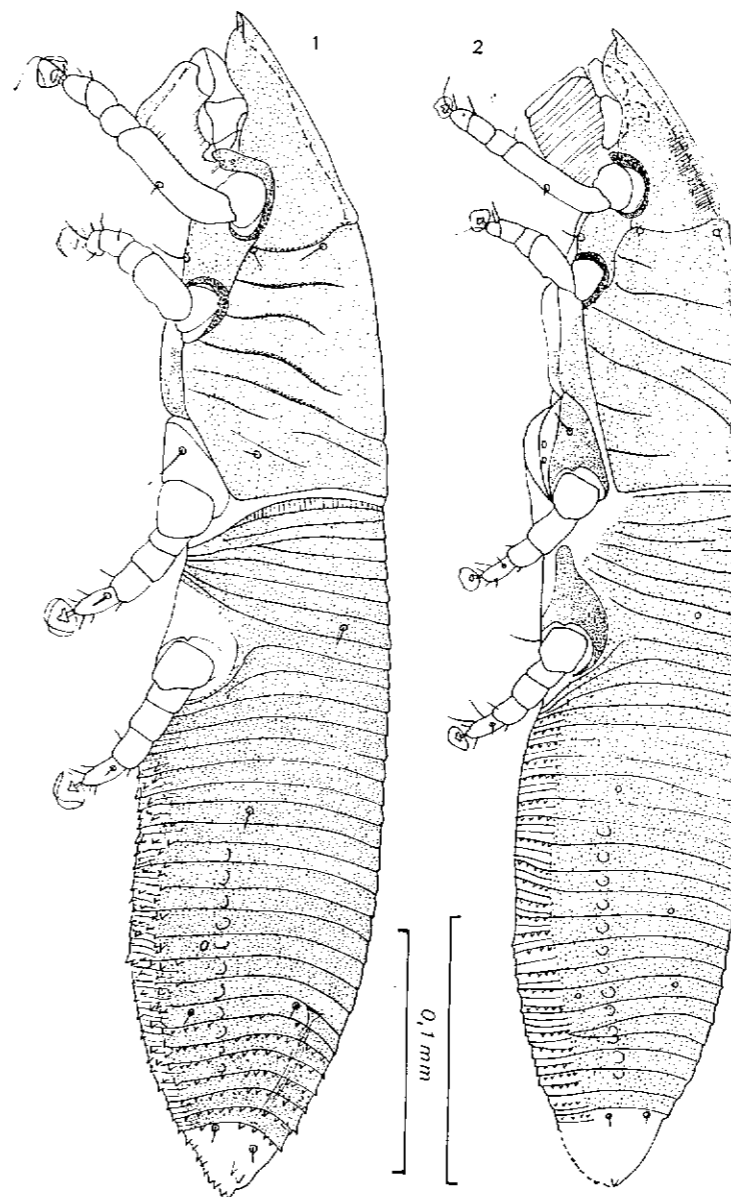


FIG. 1 and 2. — *Sclerolistrophorus oxymycterus* FAIN. Holotype female (1).
Sclerolistrophorus oryzomys FAIN. Holotype female (2).

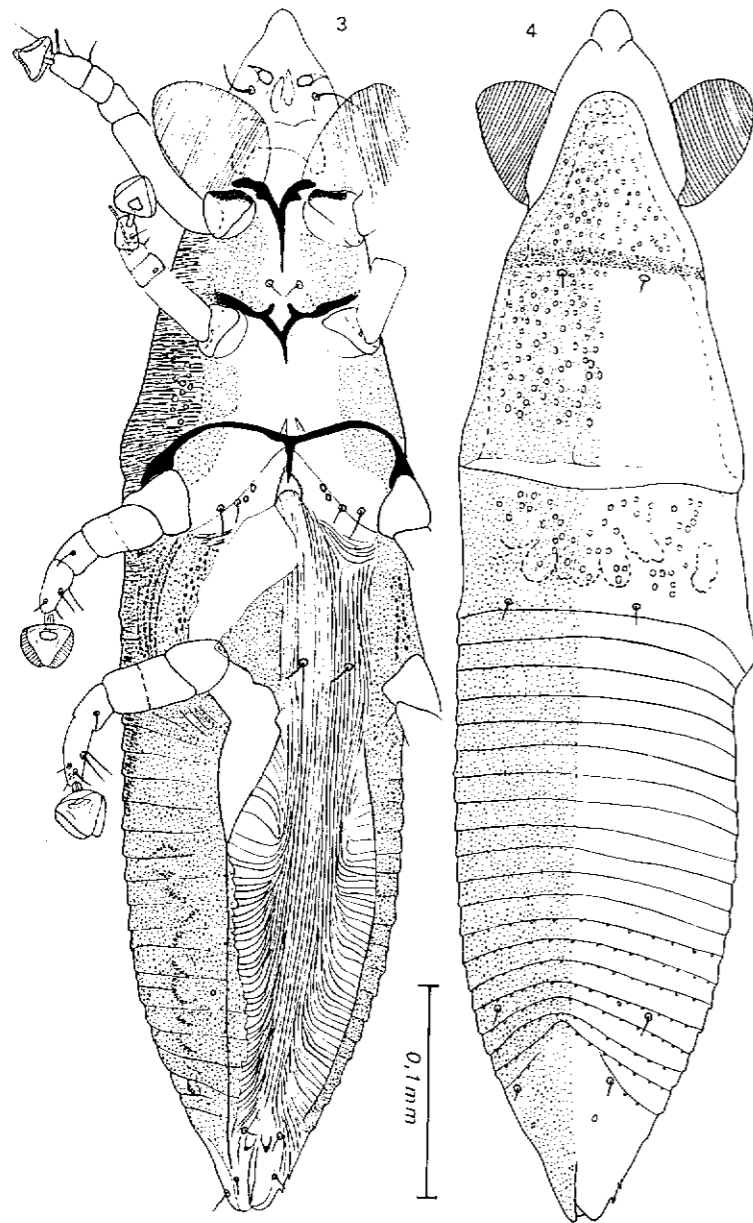


FIG. 3 and 4. — *Sclerolistrophorus neacomys* FAIN.
Holotype female ventrally (3) and dorsally (4).

3. *Sclerolistrophorus neacomys* sp.n.

This species is distinguished from the two other species by the absence of striations on the postscapular shield, and on the anterior part of the hysteronotum, the absence of scales on the opisthogaster and the presence of longitudinal striations on the opisthogaster.

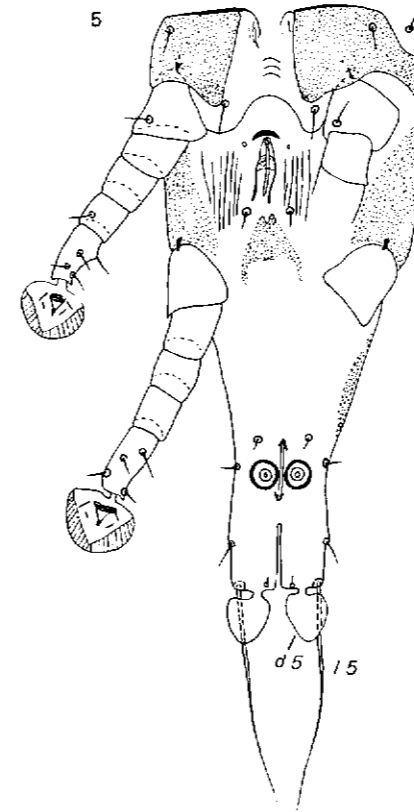


FIG. 5. — *Sclerolistrophorus neacomys* FAIN. Male, hysteronotum, ventrally.

Female (fig. 3-4): Holotype 555 μ long and 135 μ wide (in ventral view). Body strongly sclerotized, the two anterior shields are fused and devoid of striations. Hysteronotal shield regularly striated transversely except in the anterior fifth which is not striated. Very small triangular scales are present in the posterior

part of the dorsum. Opisthogaster finely striated longitudinally without scales.

Male (fig. 5): Allotype 405 μ long and 75 μ wide (in lateral view). Dorsum completely covered by heavily sclerotized and not striated shields. Posterior extremity with a narrow but deep incision forming two thick lobes bearing one pair of membranous and one pair of long simple setae. Adanal suckers well developed. Legs III-IV subequal, rather long and strong, ending in large suckers. Penis cylindrical, very narrow.

Host and locality:

On *Neacomys tenuipes*, Antioquia, Columbia, 8.IV.1972. Animal in the Smithsonian Inst., Washington, n° 499958 (Coll. N.E. Peterson). Holotype and 4 paratypes female, allotype and 3 paratypes male (Coll. F.S.). Holotype in the U.S. National Museum, Washington.

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CHEYLETUS TENUIPILIS (n.sp.)

(Acari, Cheyletidae),

NOUVEL ACARIEN DES POUSSIÈRES DE MAISONS
EN EUROPE OCCIDENTALE ET EN ISRAËL*

par A. FAIN**, B. FELDMAN-MUHSAM*** et Y. MUMCUOGLU****

Au cours d'investigations sur les acariens de poussières en Belgique, en Israël et en Suisse, nous avons découvert des acariens du genre *Cheyletus* qui sont à la fois proches de *C. trouessarti* OUDEMANS, 1902 et de *C. hendersoni* BAKER, 1949, mais s'en distinguent cependant par des caractères qui nous incitent à les placer dans une espèce distincte.

Nous utilisons ici la nomenclature des poils idiosomaux proposée récemment (FAIN, 1979 a et 1979 b).

Genre *Cheyletus* LATREILLE, 1796

Cheyletus tenuipilis sp. n.

Femelle (fig. 1-4, 6) : L'holotype est long (idiosoma) de 350 μ (dorsalement) et large de 220 μ . Deux paratypes en provenance d'Israël mesurent 345 \times 225 μ et 380 \times 235 μ . Gnathosoma long (ventralement) de 125 μ , sa base est large au maximum de 102 μ . Écusson propodonotal large au maximum de 154 μ , écusson hysteronotal presque rectangulaire, large de 95 μ . Les deux écussons portent un dessin de lignes en nid d'abeille plus ou moins bien visibles d'après les spécimens. Longueur respective des poils *ve*, *sci*, *sce* et *h* : 42 μ , 70-75 μ , 50 μ , 110 μ . Le *vi* (chez un

* Déposé le 5 octobre 1979.

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