

SHORT COMMUNICATION

SORICULOPUS LUKOSCHUSI SP. N. (ACARI, GLYCYPHAGIDAE)
A HYPOPUS FROM APODEMUS MYSTACINUS
(RODENTIA, MURIDAE) FROM GREECE

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Abstract. A new species of metalabidophorinae hypopus, *Soriculopus lukoschusi* (Glycyphagidae, Metalabidophorinae) is described from *Apodemus mystacinus* from Greece.

Previously only one species was known in the genus, *Soriculopus nepalensis* described by Fain and Lukoschus (1980). This species was found embedded in the hair follicles of the tail in two species of Nepalese shrews. The new species described here is very interesting, as it is the first species of the genus collected from rodents.

Soriculopus lukoschusi sp. n.

Description: Hypopus (Figs. 1) with all typical features of the genus. The anterior dorsal plate is triangular, sce sci. The posterior dorsal plate, wider than longer, bears stout d₂, almost equally long l₁, h and l₂; d₁, d₃ very short and longest l₃ (Table 1).

Table 1. Measurements of *Soriculopus lukoschusi* sp. n. and *Soriculopus nepalensis*

<i>Soriculopus lukoschusi</i>			<i>Soriculopus nepalensis</i>		
	holotype	paratype			
sce	22	24	20	20	
sci	30	30	20	20	
length of posterior dorsal plate	96	114			
Width of plate	140	136			
Length d ₂	18	16	16	16	16
Distance d ₂ —d ₂	74	70	62	60	60
Length d ₁	10	10			
Distance d ₁ —d ₁	38	36	38	40	
Length d ₃	8	8			
Distance d ₃ —d ₃	44	40		38	
Length l ₁	20	20	18	20	18
Distance l ₁ —l ₁	76	70	48	54	52
Length h	24	24		16	16
Distance h—h	88	86	80	88	82
Length l ₂	18	20	20	20	20
Distance l ₂ —l ₂	132	130		106	104
Length l ₃	48	52	60	68	60
Distance l ₃ —l ₃	70	64	54	56	52
Length of plate behind elaspings organ	36	36	32	28	24
Width of plate	76	78	62	60	60

Venter. Epimera I fused in Y, epimera II free, III—IV fused. Coxal fields III—IV closed. Genital suckers, clasping organ and plate behind clasping organ such as in Figs. D—E. All legs small, legs IV smallest. Tibiae I to III bearing a strong spine. Tarsus IV bearing a long seta ($\sim 80 \mu\text{m}$) and 3 strong spines. Tibial solenidia I—II $40\text{--}30 \mu\text{m}$ long.

Host and locality: two hypopi were collected from *Apodemus mystacinus* Danford et Alston at Agi Apostoli near Kalamos, Greece in September 1981. Both specimens (holotype and paratype) have been deposited in the collection of the Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, České Budějovice (Cat. Nos. PaÚ ČSAV 1939). Lgt. R. Haitlinger.

Etymology: This species is named in honour of Dutch acarologist Dr. F. Lukoschus.

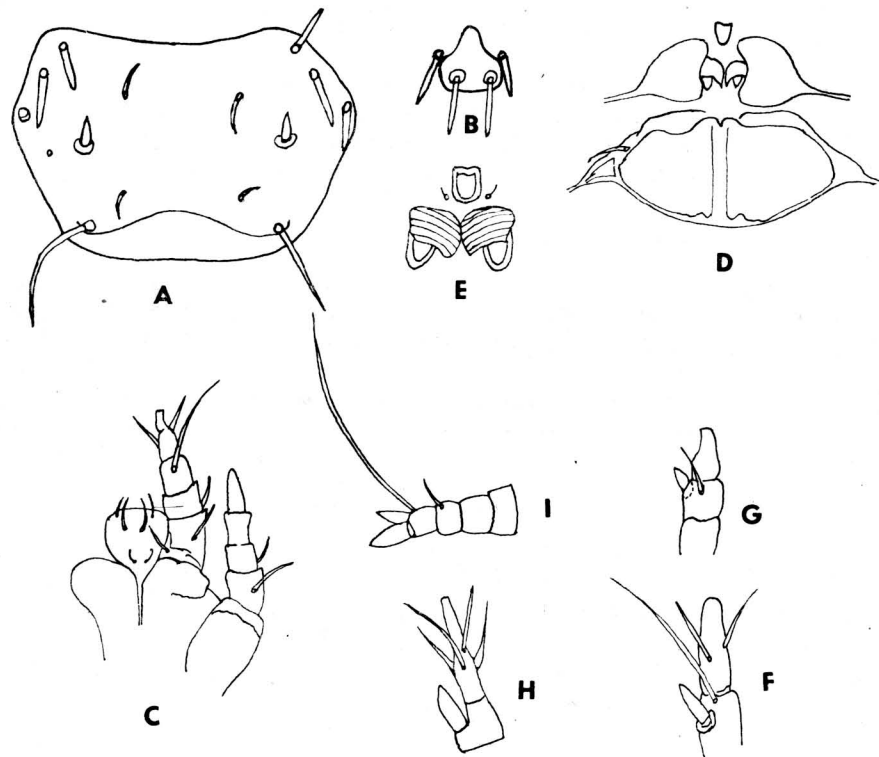


Fig. 1. *Soriculopus lukoschusi* sp. n. A — posterior dorsal plate; B — anterior dorsal plate; C — anterior part of body (ventral side); D — plate behind clasping organ; E — clasping organ; F — leg I; G — leg II; H — leg III; I — leg IV.

DISCUSSION

This new species is closely related to *S. nepalensis*. It may be distinguished from that species by the following characters: 1. the setae l_3 are shorter; 2. a long seta of tarsus IV about twice shorter; 3. setae h somewhat longer than l_1 and l_2 ; 4. distance

between $l_1\text{--}l_1$, $l_2\text{--}l_2$, $d_2\text{--}d_2$ and $l_3\text{--}l_3$ (especially $l_1\text{--}l_1$, $l_2\text{--}l_2$) greater (Table 1); 5. sclerotized plate behind clasping organ is wider and longer.

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SORICULOPUS LUKOSCHUSI SP. N. (ACARI, GLYCYPHAGIDAE)
ГИПОПУС ИЗ *APODEMUS MYSTACINUS* (RODENTIA, MURIDAE)
ИЗ ГРЕЦИИ

Р. Гаитлингер

Резюме. Дано описание гипопуса нового вида клеща *Soriculopus lukoschusi* (Glycyphagidae, Metalabidohorinae) от горной мыши *Apodemus mystacinus* из Греции.

REFERENCES

FAIN A., LUKOSCHUS F. S., 1980: *Soriculopus nepalensis* g. n., sp. n. (Acari, Glycyphagidae) an endofollicular hypopus from Nepalese

shrews (*Soriculus* spp.). Folia parasitol. 27: 183—185.

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