

A REVISION OF THE FUR MITES MYOBIIDAE (ACARINA) (suite).

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NEOMYOBIA PLECOTIA (Radford, 1938).

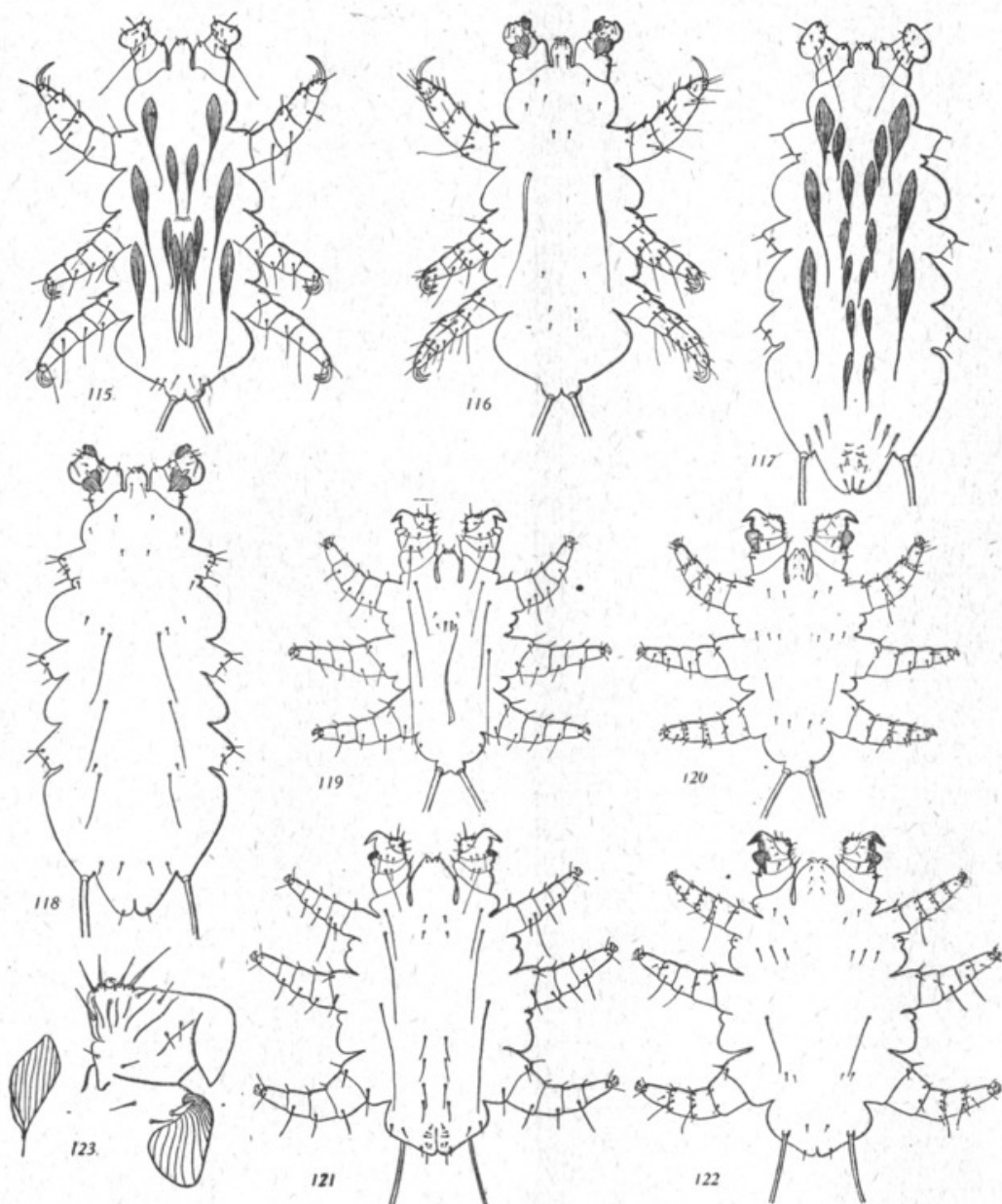
Myobia plecotia Radford, 1938 *Parasitology*, **30** : 4, 435.

The male dorsum (fig. 115) has lateral spines I posterior to coxae I, broadly expanded at base, tapering, striated, extending to midway between coxae II and III; lateral spines II level with posterior edge of coxae II, extending to posterior edge of coxae IV; lateral spines III level with posterior edge of coxae III, extending to posterior edge of body. Sub-median spines I foliate, striated, level with coxae II, extending to genital pore; sub-median spines II level with coxae III, extending to coxae IV; sub-median spines III flanking the preceding spines medially, as long as lateral spines III. A transverse row of six simple spines anterior to terminal bristles. Genital pore between coxae III, level with sub-median spines II, with a transverse row of six small spines anteriorly. Penis long, slender, extending from midway between coxae IV and posterior end of body, reaching forward to genital pore.

The male venter (fig. 116) has three pairs of small spines anterior to coxae II; fourth pair of spines level with anterior edge of coxae II; posterior to coxae II is a pair of long, stout spines, extending to middle of coxae IV; anterior to coxae IV is a pair of small spines; second and third pair of small spines posterior to coxae IV. On the ventral surface of legs II, III and IV are a few stout spines as figured. Tarsus II with two long, stout claws; tarsus III and IV each with two long, stout claws.

The female dorsum (fig. 117) has lateral spines I broadly foliate, posterior to coxae I, striated; lateral spines II posterior to coxae II, narrower, long, tapering, reaching almost to coxae IV; lateral spines III level with posterior edge of coxae III. Sub-median spines I level with anterior edge of coxae II, foliate, striated; sub-median spines II posterior to coxae II; sub-median spines III level with anterior edge of coxae III; sub-median spines IV posterior to coxae III; sub-median spines V level with anterior edge of coxae IV; sub-median spines VI posterior to coxae IV. There are two diverging rows, each of three spines, anterior to terminal bristles. Genital

pore with a pair of small spines anteriorly, the paired genital claws, posteriorly with a pair of simple spines and a pair of cone-shaped spines. Flanking the anus is a pair of spines.



Neomyobia plecotia (Radford, 1938).

FIG. 115, ♂ dorsum. — FIG. 116, ♂ venter. — FIG. 117, ♀ dorsum. — FIG. 118, ♀ venter.

Neomyobia pipistrellia (Radford, 1938).

FIG. 119, ♂ dorsum. — FIG. 120, ♂ venter. — FIG. 121, ♀ dorsum. — FIG. 122, ♀ venter.

Neomyobia jacksoni (Radford, 1940). FIG. 123.

The female venter (fig. 118) has two pairs of small spines anterior to coxae II; third pair level with coxae II; posterior to coxae II is

a pair of spines laterally; anterior to coxae III is a pair of long spines, flanked laterally by two pairs of small spines; a pair of spines midway between coxae III and IV; posterior to coxae IV is a pair of long spines, flanked laterally by a pair of smaller spines. Anterior to terminal bristles is a transverse row of four spines; flanking the anus is a pair of spines. Small hook-like claw on tarsus I in addition to foliate, striated process. Tarsus II with two short claws; tarsus III and IV each with two long claws.

Type host: Long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus* L.).

Type locality! Not stated. October, 1919.

Measurements: ♂ 0.44 mm × 0.21 mm; ♀ 0.59 mm × 0.21 mm.

Holotype male, allotype females (5) in British Museum (Nat. Hist) slides not numbered.

NEOMYOBIA PISPISTRELLIA (Radford, 1938).

Myobia pipistrellia Radford, 1938 *Parasitology*, **30**: 4, 439.

The male dorsum (fig. 119) has dorsal spines long, simple, not foliate. Lateral spines I anterior to coxae II, extending almost to bases of lateral spines III; lateral spines II level with middle of coxae II, longer than preceding spines, extending to coxae IV; lateral spines III anterior to middle of coxae III, extending beyond coxae IV; lateral spines IV minute, posterior to coxae IV and close to lateral edge of body. Sub-median spines I level with posterior edge of coxae II, minute, simple; sub-median spines II between coxae II and III, minute, flanked medially by a pair of longer spines.

Penis long, slender, extending from coxae IV to the genital pore. Genital pore difficult to see but furnished with four thorn-like spines.

The male venter (fig. 120) has three pairs of small spines anterior to coxae II; a transverse row of three pairs of small spines anterior to coxae III; level with posterior edge of coxae III is a pair of long, simple spines; a transverse row of four small spines level with coxae IV. Tarsus of legs I furnished with a claw; tarsus II, III and IV each with a pair of stout, sub-equal claws.

The female dorsum (fig. 121) has lateral spines I anterior to coxae II, long, two-jointed, not expanded; lateral spines II level with coxae II, almost twice the length of preceding spines, two-jointed; lateral spines III level with coxae III, three times the length of first pair, two-jointed; lateral spines IV and V in a transverse row level with genital spines. Sub-median spines I level with anterior edge of coxae II, small, simple; sub-median spines II level with coxae II; sub-median spines III between coxae III and IV, long, simple; sub-median spines IV, V and VI sub-equal. Genital pore surrounded by an anterior, two lateral and two posterior pairs of

spines. Posterior to genital pore is a pair of spines ; a pair of spines on posterior end of body.

The female venter (fig. 122) has three pairs of spines anterior to coxae II ; a pair of spines posterior to coxae II on lateral edge of body ; three pairs of spines in a transverse row between coxae II and III. Posterior to coxae III is a pair of long, slender spines ; two pairs of spines level with coxae IV. Level with terminal bristles is a pair of small spines ; on the posterior edge of body is a pair of spines.

Tarsal claw present on legs I ; tarsus II, III and IV each with two stout claws.

Type host : Pipistrelle bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus* Schreber).

Type locality : Lymore, Hants, England. S. Hirst.

Measurements : ♂ 0.23 mm × 0.16 mm ; ♀ 0.32 mm × 0.18 mm.

Holotype male (3), allotype female (5) and nymph in British Museum (Nat. Hist). Not numbered.

NEOMYOBIA JACKSONI (Radford, 1940).

Myobia jacksoni Radford, 1940 *Parasitology*, **32** : I, 94.

The male dorsum has lateral spines I midway between coxae I and II, broadly foliate, extending to midway between coxae II and III ; lateral spines II level with coxae II, narrower and longer than preceding spines, extending to midway between coxae III and IV ; lateral spines III level with coxae III, narrower than preceding spines, extending beyond coxae IV ; all three pairs of spines striated longitudinally. Sub-median spines I not apparent ; sub-median spines II and III very small, simple, midway between coxae II and III ; sub-median spines IV level with coxae III, foliate, striated longitudinally, extending to coxae IV ; sub-median spines V long, stout, extending from coxae IV almost to posterior end of body ; sub-median spines VI anterior to the terminal bristles.

The male venter has four pairs of small spines anterior to coxae II ; posterior to coxae II is a pair of long, stout spines ; midway between coxae III and IV is a pair of long spines ; posterior to coxae IV is a pair of stout spines. Tarsus I is shown in figure 123. Tarsus II, III and IV each with two claws.

Type host : A bat.

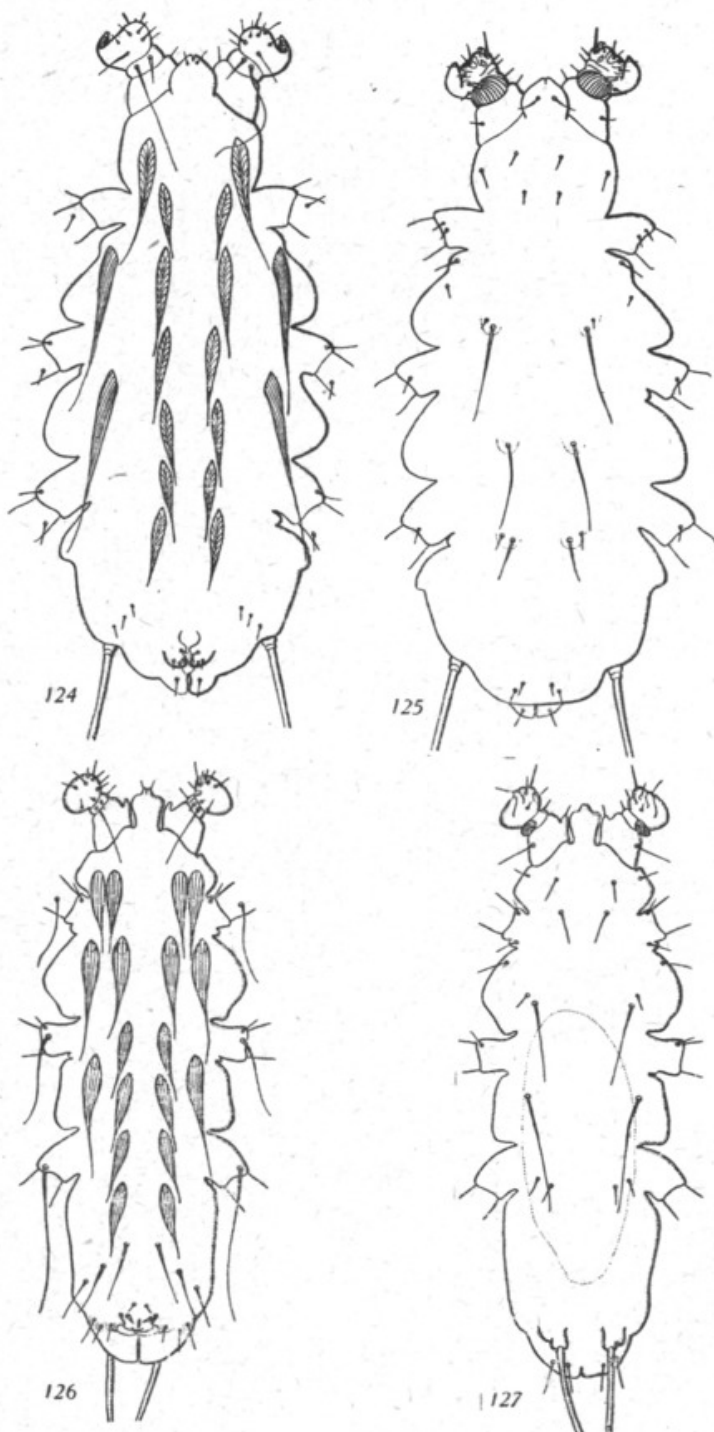
Type locality : Kapretwa, Mt Elgon, Kenya.

Measurements : ♂ 0.3 mm × 0.15 mm.

Holotype male in British Museum (Nat. Hist) No. 1940-2-2-1.

Neomyobia fortuitous sp. n.

The female dorsum (fig. 124) has lateral spines I anterior to coxae II, extending to midway between coxae II and III ; lateral



Neomyobia fortuitous sp. n.

FIG. 124, ♀ dorsum. — FIG. 125, ♀ venter.

Neomyobia bispinosa gen. & sp. n.

FIG. 126, ♀ dorsum. — FIG. 127, ♀ venter.

spines II posterior to coxae II, longer than preceding spines; lateral spines III similar to preceding spines, close to posterior edge of coxae III, extending beyond coxae IV. Sub-median spines I anterior to coxae II, short, lanceolate; sub-median spines II longer, level with lateral spines II; sub-median spines III level with anterior edge of coxae III; sub-median spines IV posterior to lateral spines III; sub-median spines V level with anterior edge of coxae IV; sub-median spines VI level with posterior edge of coxae IV. Lateral spines I to III and sub-median spines I to VI striated as figured. Anterior to terminal bristles are three pairs of short, simple spines. Genital pore flanked by two sclerotic plates, on each of which there are three stout, cone-like spines and a simple spine. A pair of long spines is placed posterior to these plates.

The female venter (fig. 125) has three pairs of spines anterior to coxae II; one pair of long spines posterior to coxae II close to lateral edge of body; midway between coxae III and II is a pair of spines; anterior to coxae III is a pair of long, stout spines, flanked antero-laterally by a pair of smaller spines; midway between coxae III and IV is a pair of long, stout spines; level with posterior edge of coxae IV are two pairs of stout spines, the medial spines twice the length of laterals. Three pairs of small spines before the posterior end of body. Coxae I with a terminal claw; tarsus II with two claws; tarsus III and IV each with one long claw.

Type host : Wroughton's bat (*Scotophilus wroughtoni* Thomas).

Type locality : Imphal, Manipur State, India. February 25, 1946, J. Hake.

Measurements : ♀ 0.74 mm × 0.3 mm.

Holotype female in the author's private collection.

Genus **EWINGANA** gen. nov.

FEMALE. Lateral spines I paired at each side of capitulum, not single as in all other genera of the family Myobiidae. Lateral spines I, II and III expanded at their proximal ends, tapering to long, slender points, striated longitudinally. Sub-median spines I to V expanded at proximal ends, tapering, striated. No terminal claw on tarsus I. Tarsus II with two claws, one larger than the other; tarsus III and IV each with one large claw. The male is unknown..

Type species : *Ewingana bispinosa* gen. & sp. n.

Ewingana bispinosa sp. n.

The female dorsum (fig. 126) has the paired lateral spines I placed close together anterior to coxae II, broadly expanded proximally,

tapering to long, fine points ; lateral spines II posterior to coxae II, longer than preceding spines, extending beyond posterior edge of coxae III ; lateral spines III level with posterior edge of coxae III, reaching posterior edge of coxae IV. Sub-median spines I anterior to lateral spines II, reaching middle of coxae III ; sub-median spines II level with anterior edge of coxae III ; sub-median spines III posterior to coxae III ; sub-median spines IV level with anterior edge of coxae IV ; sub-median spines V posterior to coxae IV. Lateral and sub-median spines striated longitudinally. Midway between coxae IV and posterior end of body are three pairs of long, stout spines in two diverging rows. Anterior to genital pore is a pair of small, simple spines and a pair of peg-like spines ; flanking the paired genital claws laterally are three pairs of spines borne upon papillae.

The female venter (fig. 127) has three pairs of spines anterior to coxae II, the medial pair being the longest ; posterior to coxae II are two pairs of spines laterally ; anterior to coxae III is a pair of long, stout spines, flanked antero-laterally by a pair of smaller spines ; posterior to coxae III is a pair of long, stout spines extending beyond posterior edge of coxae IV ; two pairs of small spines level with coxae IV. Between terminal bristles and posterior end of body are two pairs of spines. Tarsus II with two claws, one larger than the other ; tarsus III and IV each with one long, stout claw.

Type host : Wrinkle-lipped bat (*Nyctinomus cisturus* Thomas).

Type locality : Kampala, Uganda, December 18, 1946. G.H.E. Hopkins, Esq., O. B. E.

Measurements : ♀ 0.67 mm × 0.24 mm.

Holotype female in the author's private collection.



Radford, Charles D. 1952. "A Revision of the fur Mites Myobiidae (Acarina) (suite)." *Bulletin du Muse*

um national d'histoire naturelle 24(6), 540–546.

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