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A New Species of Thyopsella (Acarina: Hydryphantidae) from Oregon¹

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Cook (1955) established the genus *Thyopsella* to include the new species *dictyophora*. Later (Cook, 1959), he added another species (*occidentalis*) to the genus. This is a description of a third species in this yet small genus.

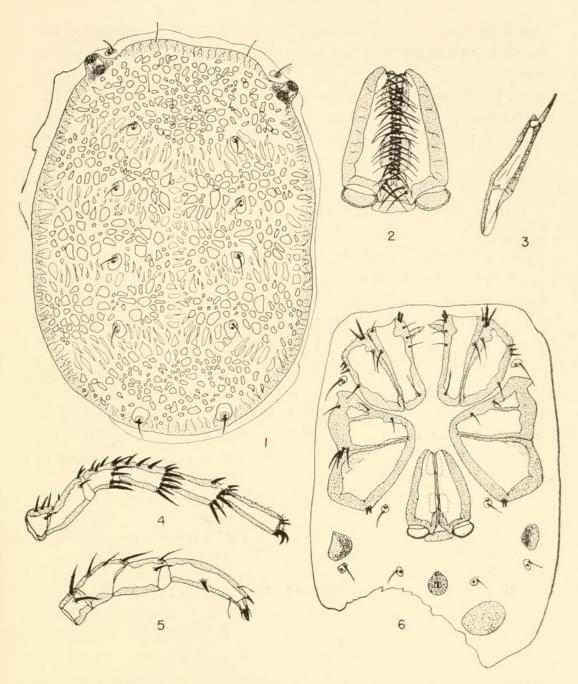
Thyopsella haplodoxa new species

Female. Length of dorsal shield 1.17-1.31 mm, width of dorsal shield 0.81-0.97 mm. Dorsal shield elliptical with anterior margin truncate; lateral eyes form anteriolateral angles with distinctly projected capsules; median eye indistinct and nonpigmented; frontal plate consists of pre- and postfrontalia, dorsocentralia and dorsolateralia 1, and postocularia; preocularia on anterior margin of dorsal shield; dorsocentralia 2-4 fused with their respective dorsolateralia; dorsocentralia 5 fused medially and enlarged into a single plate; dorsoglandularia 2 not incorporated into the dorsal shield (Fig. 1); dorsoglandularia 3-7 in clear non-sclerotized areas; dorsoglandularia 3 just posterior to frontal plate; dorsoglandularia 4-6 just posterior to fusion of dorsocentralia and -lateralia 2-4, and dorsoglandularia 7 on posterior margin of dorsal shield; plates indistinct, being distinguished by coarser reticulations; entire dorsal shield highly reticulate, even so as to possess fine reticulations within coarser reticulations.

Soft venter finely and extensively papillate (Fig. 6) genital flaps 0.23–0.24 mm long on the median margin; medioposterior angles of genital flaps extend posteriorly into distinct cones extending one-half the width of genital acetabula 3 (Fig. 2); median margin of genital flaps with 22–25 strong overlapping setae; genital acetabula elliptical, second being posterior of

¹ Gratitude is expressed to David R. Cook, Wayne University for the loan of paratypes of *dictyophora* and *occidentalis*.

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FIGS. 1-6. Thyopsella haplodoxa new species, female: 1, dorsal shield; 2, genital area; 3, chelicera; 4, second leg; 5, palp; 6, venter.

median transverse line; genital acetabula 1 and 2 covered by closed genital flaps, third occupies posteriolateral corners of genital flaps.

Legs typically thyasin with strong setae and no swimming hairs (Fig. 4); claws simple; palps chelate and with strong

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spine midway on P-IV (Fig. 5); P-IV extends anteriorly beyond insertion of P-V by means of a dorsal extension which terminates with a strong spine; P-V chelate, the dorsal being movable; dorsal palpal segment measurements are: P-I, 0.046– 0.052 mm; P-II, 0.098–0.105 mm; P-III, 0.058–0.062 mm; P-IV, 0.154–0.168 mm; P-V, 0.040–0.41 mm; capitulum, 0.240 mm long.

Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Thyopsella haplodoxa is distinguished from dictyophora by the second dorsoglandularia which are not incorporated into the dorsal shield. Also, haplodoxa has the medioposterior angles of the genital flaps projected posteriorly into cones at least one-half the width of genital acetabula 3. It is separated from occidentalis by its lateral eyes which are incorporated into the dorsal shield.

Locality and type material. Holotype adult female collected from slow running water, Bear Springs camp grounds, Wasco County, Oregon, May 21, 1959; holotype will be deposited in the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. One paratype with the same data is retained in the author's collection.

References

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