

Leptotrombium (Ericotrombium) rheinwaldi n. sp.,
a new larval Trombiculidae (Acarina)
from Morocco

by

MARIA KOLEBINOVA, Sofia

During the spring of 1975 Prof. Dr. J. Niethammer and Dr. G. Rheinwald (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn) have taken part in an expedition for gathering small mammals in Southwest-Morocco. The ectoparasites they gathered have been sorted by Dr. F. Lukoschus, Zoological Laboratory (Nat. Sci.) of the Catholic University of Nijmegen, Netherlands. I owe appreciation to Dr. Rheinwald and Dr. Lukoschus for the collection they submitted to me for study.

Leptotrombidium (Ericotrombidium) rheinwaldi
n. sp.

Type material: Holotype: 2731975/1 deposited with 31 paratypes in Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn (Coll. 'Niedere Arthropoda' No. 79/14 (Holotype) and No. 79/15—79/46 (Paratypes). 6 paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Institute Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia.

Hosts, Locality and Date:

Holotype: *Meriones libycus* Lichtenstein, 1823, 20 km north of Oued Draa, sand dunes, 27 March 1975.

Paratypes: *Elephantulus rozeti* Duvernoy, 1833, 10 km south of Taroudannt, 7 March 1975; 5 km away reservoir at river Massa, sand dunes, 21 March 1975; near Bou Izekane, 24 March 1975.

Description: *Leptotrombidium* of medium size, Ip = 737—820. SIF = 7 E. S—B—3—2111.000. fPp = B/B/N/B.B Scutum (fig. 2) roughly rectangular, wider than long, with SB line near posterior margin, AM behind AL line. Sensillae slender, branched on distal halves. Eyes: two pairs each with anterior and posterior corneas. Body setae (fig. 6): the dorsal setae like the scutal, they have shafts thickened in their middle, narrower

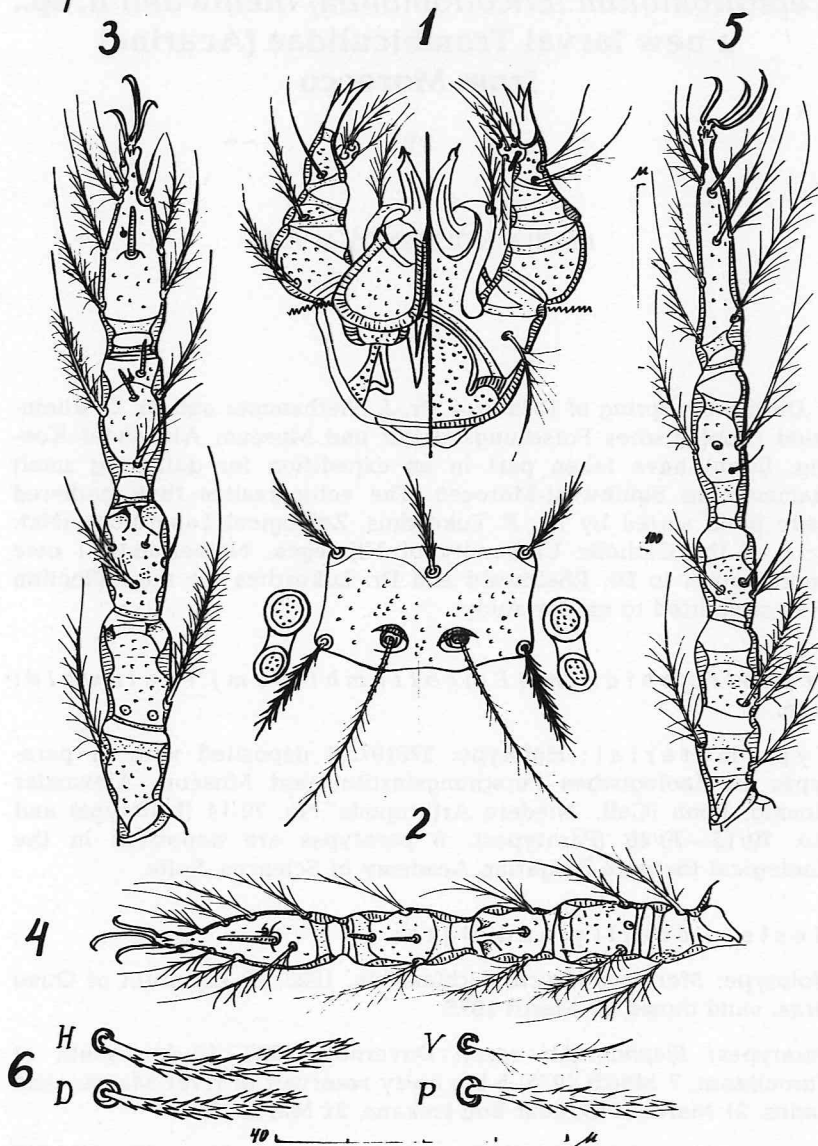
Leptotrombidium [Ericotrombidium] rheinwaldi

Fig. 1: *Leptotrombidium (Ericotrombidium) rheinwaldi* n. sp. 1: Gnathosome; 2. Scutum; 3: Front Leg (dorsal); 4: Middle Leg (dorsal); 5: Hind Leg (profile); 6: Body Setae: D = dorsal, H = humeral, V = ventral, P = pygosomal.

and naked near the base, furcate at their apex, covered with rows of short, thin barbs; fD = 2H + 8.6.6.6.4.4.2. = 32 and fV = 6.2.4.2.2. u 4.2.2. = 24; NDV = 56 (u stands for uropore). Gnathosome (fig. 1): chelicera with simple chelostyle; galeala with 16 branches, 18 μ long; palp sclerotised: femoral seta barbed with 16 barbs, genual seta with 14 barbs, dorsotibial seta nude, laterotibial and ventrotibial setae PT' = 10 μ , tibialae ta = 13 & 11 μ , microtibiala μ ta = 4 μ , genualae ga = 16 & 18 μ , microgenuala μ ga = 4 μ . Middle leg: pm = 242 μ , solenidion S₂ = 19 μ , famulus f₂ = 4 μ , pretarsala PT'' = 10 μ , tibialae tm = 9 & 10 μ , genuala gm = 12 μ . Hind leg: genuala gp = 12 μ . Pedocoxalae fCx = 1.1.1. Pedotrochanteralae: fTr = 1.1.1. Sternalae: fSt = 2.2.

LST:	pa	pm	pp
T	22	16	15
t	8	6	6
G	4	3	3
F	6	6	5

Tab. 1: Measurements of the holotype (HT) and 15 paratypes in microns

	Scurum											Body Setae				Legs			
	AW	PW	SB	ASB	PSB	SD	AP	AM	AL	PL	S	H	D	P	V	pa	pm	pp	lp
HT	: 62	70	22	15	10	25	17	32	27	35	62	35	37/31	34	25/32	285	242	287	815
x16	: 55	66	21	21	11	30	20	28	28	32	60	34	36/29	32	22/30	278	232	270	781
Ex+	: 62	70	22	27	12	40	27	32	37	36	64	35	37/35	35	25/35	295	245	292	820
Ex-	: 50	57	17	15	9	25	17	25	20	25	50	20	25/22	30	17/27	252	215	232	737

Remarks: *L. (E.) rheinwaldi* n. sp. is obviously closely related to *L. (E.) galliardi* Vercammen-Grandjean, 1959, which has an average (n = 20) PW = 70, ASB = 27 and SD = 38 μ instead of PW = 66, ASB = 21 and SD = 30 μ in *rheinwaldi* (n = 16), larger size Ip = 867—890 μ instead of Ip = 737—820 μ in *rheinwaldi*. *L. galliardi* parasitizes on rabbits and lizards.

Summary

A new trombiculid larva is described and illustrated. It is parasitizing on *Meriones libycus* and *Elephantulus rozeli* from Morocco.

Zusammenfassung

Die Larve einer neuen trombiculiden Milbenart wird beschrieben und abgebildet. Sie parasitiert auf *Meriones libycus* und *Elephantulus rozeti* aus Südwest-Marokko.

References

- Vercammen-Grandjean, P. H. (1959): Deux *Leptotrombidium* du lapin domestique. *Acar.* 1: 246—250.

Address of author: Dr. Maria Kolebinova, Zoological Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Boulv. 'Ruski' 1, Sofia, Bulgaria