



Five new rotundabaloghiid mites (Acari: Uropodina) from South-East Asia

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Abstract

Five new species of the family Rotundabaloghiidae are described from Indonesia and Malaysia. *Angulobaloghia pedunculata* **sp. nov.** differs from the other *Angulobaloghia* Hirschmann, 1979 species in the shape of the genital shield of the female. *Rotundabaloghia (Rotundabaloghia) wangi* **sp. nov.** has one pair of short and pilose setae (V8) on the ventral idiosoma, which is unique in the subgenus *Rotundabaloghia (Rotundabaloghia)* Hirschmann, 1975. *Rotundabaloghia (Circobaloghia) javaensis* **sp. nov.** has a small triangular anterior process on genital shield of female, which has not been detected previously in South-East Asian members of this subgenus. The long and thick ventral seta (V4) in *Depressorotunda (Depressorotunda) robusta* **sp. nov.** is a character state so far unknown in the subgenus *Depressorotunda (Depressorotunda)* Kontschán, 2010. *Depressorotunda (Depressorotunda) hirca* **sp. nov.** has two apically serrate anterior branches on the margin of the female genital shield.

Key words: Acari, Uropodina, Rotundabaloghiidae, new species, Indonesia, Malaysia

Introduction

The members of the family Rotundabaloghiidae are rounded, convex and relatively small, soil dwelling Uropodina with a typical circumtropical distribution. The species of this family occur in South and Central America, Africa, South-East Asia and the Austral-Asian region (Kontschán 2010a). Recently numerous new species were discovered and described from different regions of the Earth (Kontschán 2010a), especially from South-East Asia (Kontschán 2010b, 2011; 2014, 2015; Kontschán & Starý 2011, 2012).

This work is a part of an study of South-East Asian rotundabaloghiid mites (Kontschán 2014, 2015) which is based on the investigation of the Arachnida collection of the Natural History Museum in Geneva.

Material and methods

Specimens examined were cleared in lactic acid and the drawings were made with the aid of a drawing tube. All specimens are stored in ethanol and deposited in the Natural History Museum in Geneva, Switzerland (MHNG). The nomenclature of the ventral setation and the generic and subgeneric classification of this family follow Kontschán (2010a). The chelicerae of Rotundabaloghiidae are often situated inside the idiosoma and cannot be studied without breaking the specimens. However, the chelicerae do not have important characters for species identification within this family (see Kontschán 2015). Therefore, we have not studied this character in cases where it would lead to undue damage to the types. Abbreviations: h = hypostomal setae, St = sternal setae, im = internal malae, V = ventral setae. All measurements and the scales in the figures are given in micrometres (µm).