

A new species of the water mite genus *Feltria* from Magadan Province (Acariformes: Feltriidae)

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An illustrated description of the water mite *Feltria similis* sp. n. (male and female) from a mountain stream in Magadan Prov. is given.

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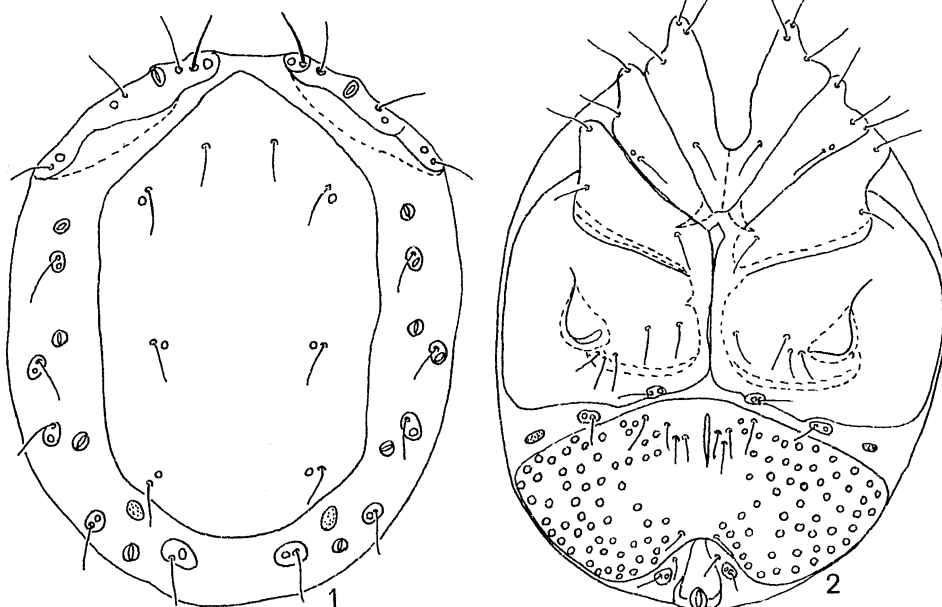
Feltria similis sp. n. (Figs 1-8)

Holotype. ♂, Russia, Magadan Prov., Tenka Distr., Morozov stream (tributary of Kulu river), 25 km of settlement Kulu. Slide 4765 is deposited in Institute of Ecology of the Volga River Basin, Togliatti.

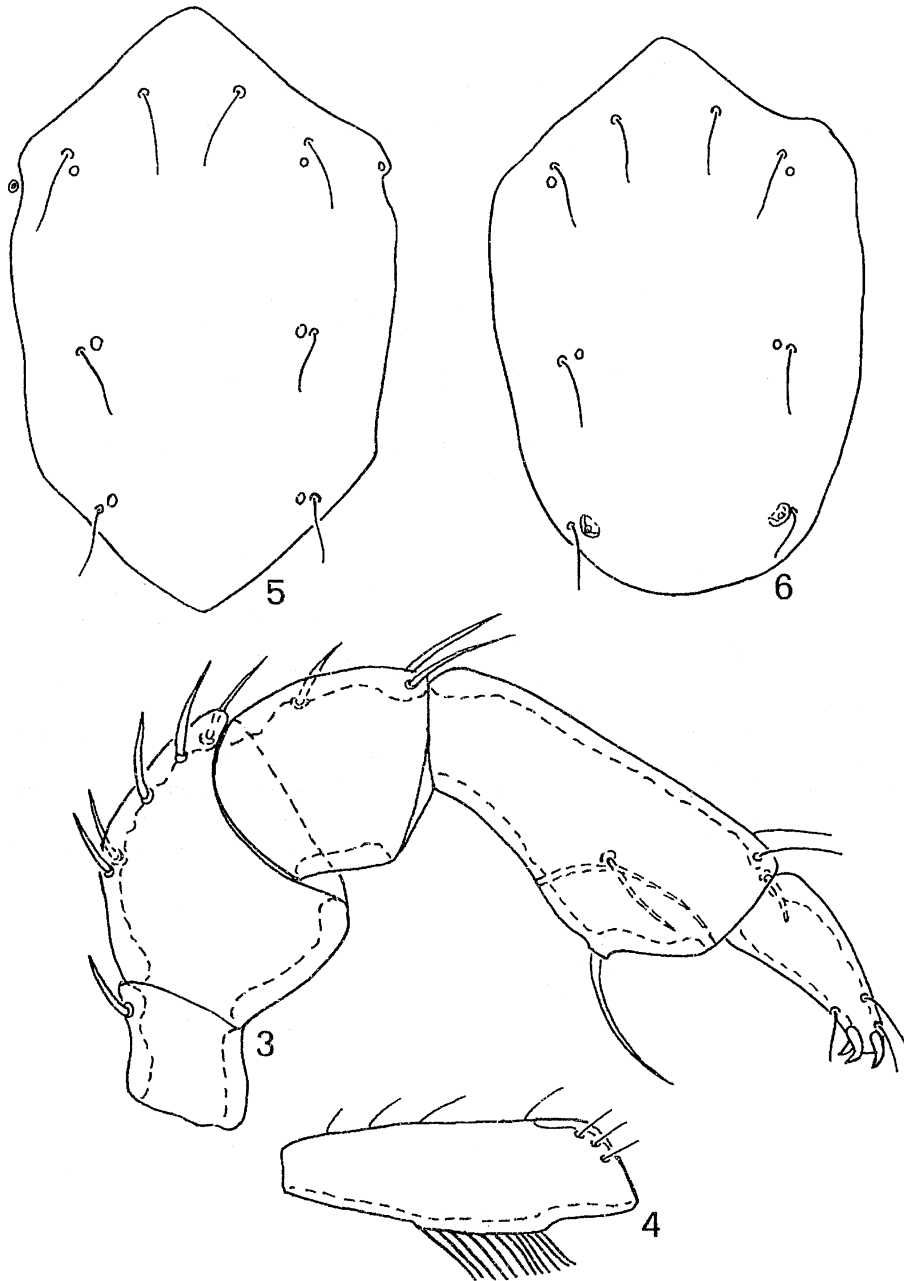
Paratypes. 4 ♀, same data.

Description (nomenclature of body setae according to Tuzovskij, 1987). Male (Figs 1-4). Colour red. Body more or less oval, compressed dorsoventrally. 4 pairs of setae (Oi,

Oe, Sci, Li) on dorsal shield (Fig. 1). Setae Fch, Fp, Vi, Ve and the first pair of lyriform organs placed on large frontolateral plates. The other 4 pairs of lyriform organs placed on dorsum freely. Small oval sclerites are placed behind dorsal shield at level of setae Se. Ventral surface (Fig. 2) almost completely sclerotized. Coxae of all legs fused into large ventral shield. Sutures between coxae I and posterior coxae distinct. Sutures between coxae II-III and coxae III-IV not



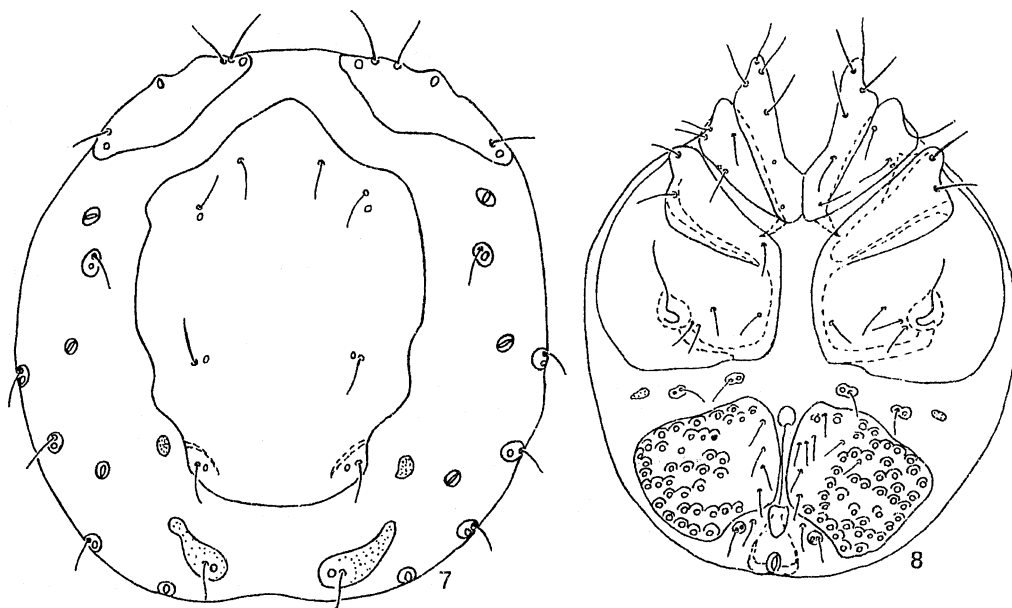
Figs 1, 2. *Feltria similis* sp. n.: 1, dorsal surface of male; 2, ventral surface of male.



Figs 3-6. *Feltria similis* sp. n.: 3, pedipalp of male; 4, tarsus of leg III of male; 5-6, dorsal shield of female.

reaching their medial edges. Genital plate with convex anterior and concave posterior edges and separated from coxal shield by narrow membrane. Genital aperture long and narrow, opens on anterior part of the plate. Genital acetabulae placed at more or

less regular intervals on surface of the plate, except for its medial part. 4 setae placed on each side of genital aperture and one more pair being in posteromedial part of the plate. Form and chaetotaxy of pedipalps as in Fig. 3. Pedipalp segment II with weakly



Figs 7, 8. *Feltria similis* sp. n.: 7, dorsal surface of female; 8, ventral surface of female.

convex ventrodistal projection; segment 4 rather long, extended in distolateral part. Tarsus of leg III (Fig. 4) with very small ventrolateral flat projection, bearing 12-13 short setae. Measurements, in μm . Body length 530; dorsal shield length 415, its width 245. Length of segments of pedipalps: 28, 60, 60, 85, 45. Length of segments of legs: I: 60, 60, 60, 80, 95, 95; II: 60, 65, 60, 85, 105, 105; III: 70, 65, 70, 105, 120, 125; IV: 90, 75, 80, 130, 130, 125.

Female (Figs 5-8). Dorsal surface (Fig. 7) almost as in male, differing in the presence of additional pair of posterior plates, on which glandularia and setae Si are placed. Coxae of legs (Fig. 8) integrated in 3 groups. Fore coxae united into one block, but suture between coxae I well defined. Sutures between coxae III-IV not reaching their medial edges. Glandularia and setae Pe on interscutal membrane. Genital plates wing-shaped, acetabulae placed in their central and lateral parts. Genital setae placed at more or less regular intervals along internal edges of plates. The shape of dorsal shield of female very variable (Figs 5-6). Lateral edges of shield straight or wavy. Posterior edge of dorsal shield usually oval, sometimes angular. Measurements, in μm . Body length 465-

650; dorsal shield length 335-415. Length of segments of pedipalps: 28-32, 65-70, 50-60, 85-90, 50-55. Length of segments of legs: I: 50-60, 65-70, 50-60, 75-85, 85-100, 90-110; II: 50-60, 65-70, 55-65, 80-90, 95-110, 100-110; III: 65-75, 65-75, 65-75, 105-115, 100-130, 110-130; IV: 85-100, 65-80, 80-90, 120-135, 120-150, 110-140.

Comparison. The species is similar to *F. contactensis* (Tuzovskij, 1988). The male of *F. similis* sp. n. differs in the structure of coxae I and genital plate separated from coxal shield; in the female, the suture between coxae I is developed along their whole length; setae and glandularia Pe are not connected with coxae IV.

References

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- Tuzovskij, P.V. 1988. New species of the water mites of the genus *Feltria* Koenike (Acariformes, Feltridae). *Entomol. Obozr.*, 67(1): 218-230. (In Russian).