

A new species of the water mite genus *Oxus* from Primorsk Territory of Russia (Acariformes: Oxidae)

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An illustrated description of the water mite *Oxus* (*Gnaphiscus*) *anomalus* sp. n. (male) from Primorsk Territory of Russia is given.

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Oxus (*Gnaphiscus*) *anomalus* sp. n. (Figs 1-4, 7-11)

Holotype. ♂, Russia, Primorsk Terr., Ussuri National Park, Komarovka River, 17.VII.1983, slide 4960, deposited in the collection of the author.

Description (the nomenclature of body setae according to Tuzovskij, 1987). Male. Colour brown. Body oblong, high and narrow (Fig. 1). Coxae of legs about 0.8 times as long as body. Anterior edge of coxa I with very long smooth ribbon-like appendix, two short plumose setae of equal length, and opening of glandularia (Pe) (Fig. 2). Ribbon-like process not less than twice as long as anterior incision of coxal shield. Posterior incision of coxal shield deep and considerably longer than anterior one. Posteromedial angles of genital incision of coxal shield separated by a rather wide interval.

Most of body setae thin and hair-like; setae of cheliceral segment (Fch) thick, plumose, situated on small sclerites (Fig. 3). Setae Fp, Oi and Pi without accompanying glandularia. The majority of body setae situated on soft integument, and bases of setae Oe, Sce, Le situated on lateral edges of coxal shield.

Genital flaps (Fig. 4) oblong, almost 3 times as long as wide, internal and external edges of flaps convex. Genital acetabulae oblong, two anterior acetabulae about equal in size and somewhat longer than posterior acetabula; their combined length only slightly less than flap length. Each flap with 13-14 medial and 5 lateral hairs.

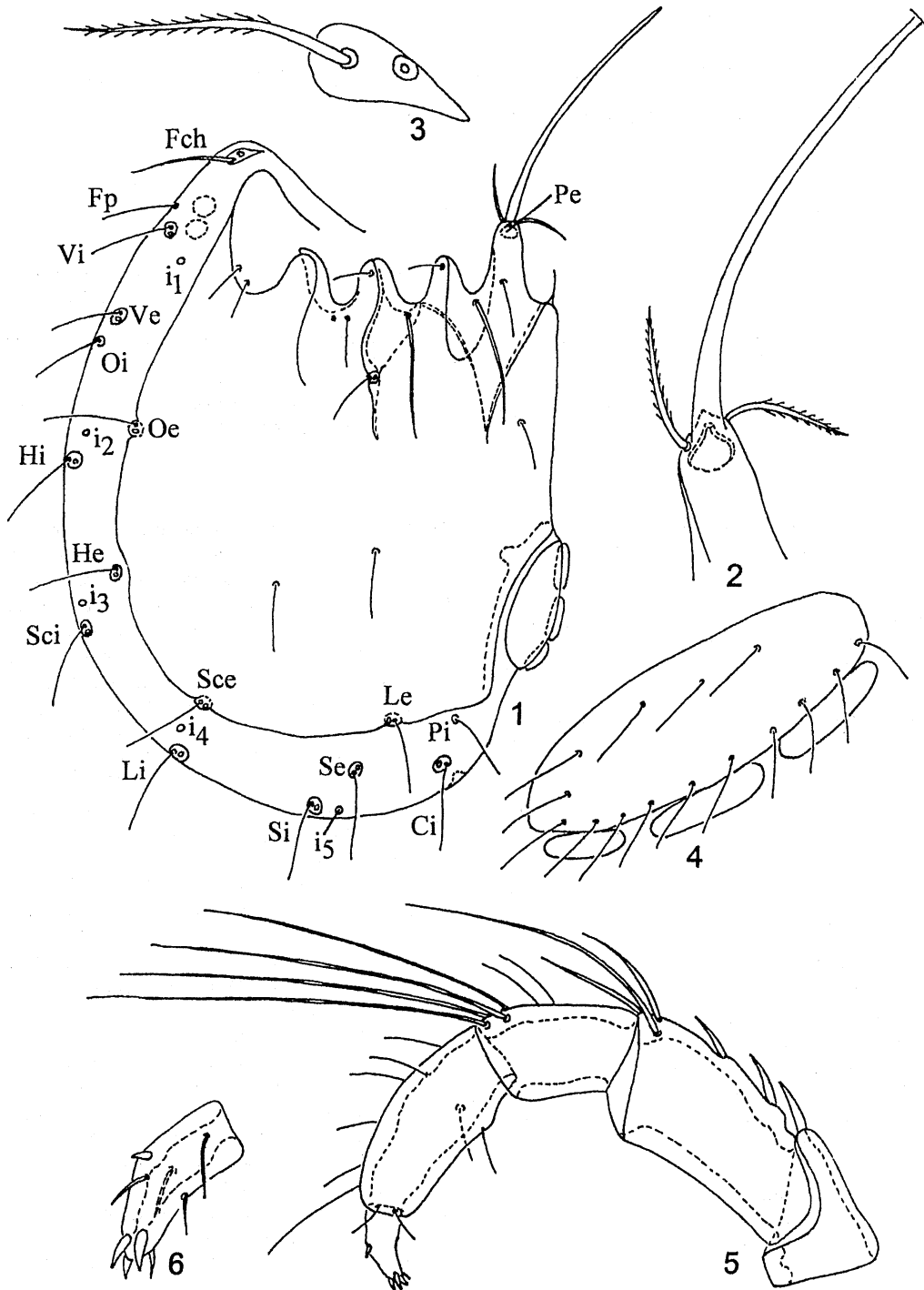
Trochanter of pedipalp (Fig. 7) rather large, its dorsal edge almost 3 times as long as ventral edge. Femur of pedipalp gradually thickened to

distal end. Ventral edge of femur concave. Femur of pedipalp with five dorsal setae: two short proximal and three distal, one of which almost twice as long as the others. Distal part of pedipalp genu with one short and four long setae. Tibia of pedipalp high, its ventral edge weakly convex, one of ventral setae occupying lateral position on inner side. Dorsal edge of tibia with one long and six short setae more or less equally spaced. Distal part of tibia with short thick spine, three inner and three outer setae (Fig. 8). Tarsus of pedipalp armed with nine short setae, four of them thick (Fig. 9). Ventral edge of tarsus straight, its dorsal edge convex.

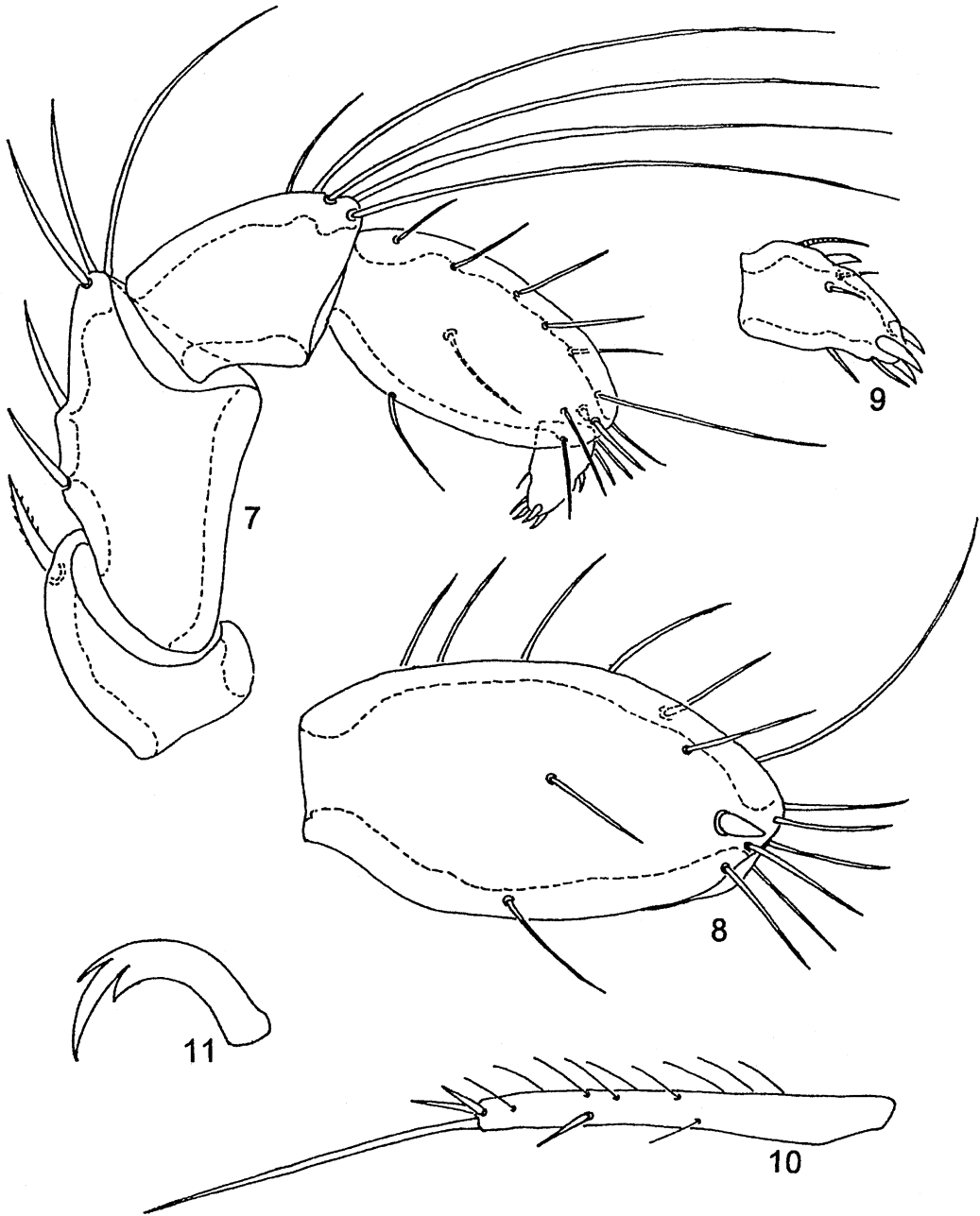
Tibiae of legs II-IV with numerous long swimming hairs. Claws of legs I-III with large central, short ventral and dorsal denticles (Fig. 10). Terminal part of tarsus of leg IV with three setae: two short and one long, the latter only slightly shorter than tarsus (Fig. 11).

Measurements, in μm . Length of body, 630; length of coxal shield, 510; length of anterior incision of coxal shield, 115; length of posterior incision of coxal shield, 190; length of genital flap, 130; its width, 50; length of anterior acetabula, 48; length of posterior acetabula, 33; average length of acetabula, 45; length of pedipalp segments: 35, 55, 40, 45, 20; length of segments of legs: I – 60, 55, 57, 72, 85, 68; II – 65, 60, 68, 95, 130, 100; III – 70, 65, 75, 100, 145, 100; IV – 85, 70, 85, 100, 145, 130.

Comparison. The new species is similar to *O. (Gnaphiscus) ekmani* (Thor, 1913), from which it differs easily in the extraordinarily long ribbon-like process on the anterior part of coxa I and in structure of the pedipalp tibia and tarsus. In *O.*



Figs 1-6. 1-4, *Oxus (Gnaphiscus) anomalus* sp. n., male: 1, body, lateral view; 2, fragment of coxa I; 3, seta Fch; 4, genital flap. 5-6, *O. (G.) ekmani* (Thor), female (collected in Jack London Lake, Magadan Prov.): 5, pedipalp; 6, tarsus of pedipalp.



Figs 7-11. *Oxus (Gnaphiscus) anomalus* sp. n., male: 7, pedipalp (outer side); 8, tibia of pedipalp (inner side); 9, tarsus of pedipalp; 10, tarsus of leg IV; 11, claw of leg II.

(Gnaphiscus) ekmani, the ribbon-like process on the anterior edge of coxa I is short, not longer than the anterior incision of the coxal shield; the ventral edge of the pedipalp tibia (Fig. 5)

is straight, with small proximal tubercle; the tarsus of pedipalp is slenderer, its ventral edge concave, the dorsal edge looks like an obtuse angle (Fig. 6).

Acknowledgements

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References

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