



ARTÍCULO:

New records of mites (Acari: Prostigmata: Erythraeidae, Trombidiidae) from La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain, with descriptions of four new species and a new genus

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ARTÍCULO:

NEW RECORDS OF MITES (ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: ERYTHRAEIDAE, TROMBIDIIDAE) FROM LA PALMA, CANARY ISLANDS, SPAIN, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES AND A NEW GENUS

Ryszard Haitlinger

Abstract:

Four species and a genus are described from La Palma (Canary Islands): *Hauptmannia baardi* sp. n., *Balaustium barloventensis* sp. n., *B. malpaisesensis* sp. n. and *Pedroerythraeus ernesti* gen. n., sp. n. *Hauptmannia benoni* and *Allothrombium amiraeli* are new records to the fauna of La Palma. Additional measurements for *A. amiraeli* from La Palma are also given.

Key words: Acari, Prostigmata, Erythraeidae, Trombidiidae, new species, new genus, La Palma, Canary Islands.

Taxonomy: *Hauptmannia baardi* sp. n., *Balaustium barloventensis* sp. n., *Balaustium malpaisesensis* sp. n., *Pedroerythraeus ernesti* gen. n., *Pedroerythraeus ernesti* sp. n.

Nuevos registros de ácaros (Acari: Prostigmata: Erythraeidae, Trombidiidae) de La Palma, Islas Canarias (España) y descripción de cuatro nuevas especies y un nuevo género

Resumen:

Se describen cuatro nuevas especies y un nuevo género de ácaros capturados en las Islas Canarias (La Palma): *Hauptmannia baardi* sp. n., *Balaustium barloventensis* sp. n., *Balaustium malpaisesensis* sp. n. y *Pedroerythraeus ernesti* gen. n., sp. n. *Hauptmannia benoni* y *Allothrombium amiraeli* se citan por primera vez para la fauna de La Palma. Se dan medidas adicionales para *A. amiraeli* de La Palma.

Palabras clave: Acari, Prostigmata, Erythraeidae, Trombidiidae, nuevas especies, nuevo género, La Palma, Islas Canarias.

Taxonomía: *Hauptmannia baardi* sp. n., *Balaustium barloventensis* sp. n., *Balaustium malpaisesensis* sp. n., *Pedroerythraeus ernesti* gen. n., *Pedroerythraeus ernesti* sp. n.

Introduction

In Canary Islands mites belonging to the superfamilies Erythraeoidea and Trombidioidea are known very poorly. From Tenerife are known *Beronium veronicae* Haitlinger, 1994, *Erythraeus (Erythraeus) tinnae* Haitlinger, 1997, *E. (Zaracarus) fabiolae* Haitlinger, 1997, *Allothrombium amiraeli* Haitlinger, 1997, *Eutrombidium verdense* Southcott, 1993, *Charletonia enghoffi* Southcott, 1991 and from Gomera *A. amiraeli* (Southcott, 1991; Haitlinger, 1994, 1997). In this paper four new species and a genus are described and two species are new to the fauna of La Palma. All new descriptions are based on the larvae instar.

Material and methods

Mites were collected in La Palma, in May 2003. A total 31 larvae were obtained from herbaceous plants. The type material is deposited in the Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University (MNHWU), Wrocław, Poland. The terminology of structure and setal notation are based on Haitlinger (2000b, 2002). Measurements are given in micrometers (μm) in the tables I-V.

Systematics

ERYTHRAEIDAE Robineau-Desvoidy, 1828

Hauptmannia Oudemans, 1910

Hauptmannia baardi sp. n.

Figs. 1-8.

DIAGNOSIS: *H. baardi* sp. n. belongs to the species group without comb-like seta; fD=47, fV=14, fnTr=2-2-2, fnBf=4-4-4, fnTf=7-5-5, fnGe=9-9-9, fnTi=13-11-13, fnTa=19-15-18, fSo=I (0-1-2-1), fSo=II (0-1-2-1), fSo=III (0-1-1-0), AL 54-68, PL 54-64, ISD 58-64, TiIII 114-130.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype larva (MNHWU, Museum of Natural History, Wroclaw University), El Pilar, altitude ~1300 m, La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain, 10.05.2003, from herbaceous plants; leg R. Haitlinger. Paratypes 9 larvae, the same data as in holotype.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the species has been derived from the name Baard.

DESCRIPTION BASED ON LARVA HOLOTYPE:

Measurements in Table I.

Dorsum with 47 weakly barbed setae. Posterior setae longer than the remaining ones (~66-84 vs 42-64). One eye on each side (Fig. 1). Dorsal scutum distinctly longer than wide, with 2 pairs of weakly barbed scutalae. Two pairs of sensillary setae, both nude. AM distinctly shorter than S. At bases of AM and S are cuticular lines (Fig. 3).

Idiosoma ventrally with setal pair 1a (between coxae I), between coxae I and II 2 pairs of setae, between coxae II setal pair 2a. Between coxae II and III 20 setae, between coxae III setal pair 3a; 14 setae posterior to coxae III. Ventral setae nude, except setae placed on posterior part of opisthosoma. Coxalae 1b, 2b, 3b, all ?nude (Fig. 2).

Gnathosoma with nude hypostomaliae and galealae (Fig. 4A, B). Palpfemur with two setae, palpgenu with 3 setae, palptibia with two setae and 1 cone-like seta (i. e. accessory claw); all setae nude (Fig. 4A, B). Tibial claw as in Fig. 4, with not divided tip. Palptarsus with 6 setae; one long seta, four short setae and one short solenidion, all nude (Fig. 5).

Leg lengths: leg I holotype 476, paratypes 456-506, leg II 440, 424-458, leg III 496, 484-536. Ip=1412, 1390-1500.

Setal formulae: Leg I: Ta 1ω, 2ζ, 16 (8B, 8N), Ti 2φ, 1κ, 13N; Ge 1σ, 9N, Tf 7N, Bf 4N, Tr 2N (Fig. 6).

Leg II: Ta 1ω, 1ζ, 12 (5B, 7N); Ti 2φ, 11N; Ge 1σ, 9N; Tf 5N, Bf 4N; Tr 2N (Fig. 7).

Leg III: Ta 1ζ, 18 (4B, 14N), Ti 1φ, 13N; Ge 1σ, 9N; Tf 5N; Bf 4N; Tr 2N (Fig. 8).

REMARKS: *H. baardi* sp. n. belongs to the group species without comb-like seta on palptarsus. In this group are *H. gracilenta* Willmann, 1937, *H. yandingica* Zheng, 2002, *H. parvum* Schweizer, Bader, 1963, *H. kazimiera* Haitlinger, 1986, *H. viburnicola* Fain, Cobanoglu, 1998, *H. wratislaviensis*, Haitlinger, 1986, *H. silesiacus* Haitlinger, 1986, *H. stanislavae* Haitlinger, 1986, *H. ostovani* Haitlinger & Saboori, 1996 and *H. brevicollis* Oudemans, 1910 (Oudemans, 1910; Willmann, 1937; Schweizer & Bader, 1963; Haitlinger, 1986; Haitlinger & Saboori, 1996; Fain & Cobanoglu, 1998; Zheng, 2002). *H. baardi* is especially similar to *H. viburnicola* in ratio L/W (1.29-1.61 vs 1.38), moreover differs in longer AM (44-54 vs 30), S (80-98 vs 49), DS (42-84 vs 34-69), 1a (46-54 vs 36), Tai (68-78 vs 48) and TiIII (114-130 vs 85); from *H. gracilenta* differs in longer AL (54-68 vs 20) and PL (54-64 vs 30); from *H. parvum* in shorter Tai (68-78 vs 90) and longer TiIII (114-130 vs 72), from *H. kazimiera*, *H. silesiacus*, *H. stanislavae*, *H. ostovani* and *H. brevicollis* it differs in longer Tai and TiIII.

Hauptmannia benoni Haitlinger, 2002

MATERIAL: 4 l, 10.05.2003, Los Tilos; 1 l, 11.05.2003, El Granel, from herbaceous plants. Until now, this species was known only from Madeira (Haitlinger, 2002).

Table I. Metric data (in µm) for *Hauptmannia baardi* sp. n.;
H - holotype, P - paratypes (n= 10).

	H	P		H	P
IL	616	444-800	PsFd	52	46-58
IW	362	286-476	PsFd	52	48-54
AW	46	38-46	LX	12	8-10
PW	52	50-56	Tal	70	68-78
AA	14	12-16	Til	98	94-106
SB	14	14-16	Gel	90	88-94
ISD	64	58-64	Tfl	50	46-50
L	86	80-90	Bfl	62	58-78
W	60	56-62	TrI	44	36-48
AAS	14	14-18	CxI	62	54-70
AP	30	26-30	Tall	60	60-68
AL	62	54-68	Till	90	84-96
PL	56	54-64	Gell	74	74-80
AM	54	48-54	TflII	40	36-48
S	96	80-98	BflII	44	46-60
DS	46-84	42-84	TrII	50	36-52
O	10	12-16	CxII	82	70-86
GL	130	120-130	TallII	64	64-68
pgl	24	18-24	TillII	120	114-130
1a	46	50-54	GellII	88	86-96
sc1	44	40-48	TflIII	48	46-60
1b	50	50-58	BflIII	56	54-66
2b	28	32-36	TrIII	44	44-52
3b	50	44-50	CxIII	76	64-74

Abbreviations: IL - length of idiosoma, W - width of idiosoma, AW - distance between centres of AL scutalae bases, PW - distance between centres of PL scutalae bases, AA - distance between centres of external orifices of scutal anterior sensilla, SB - distance between centres of external orifices of scutal posterior sensilla, ISD - distance between levels of centres of anterior and posterior sensillary setae of scutum, L - length of dorsal scutum (maximum), W - width of dorsal scutum, AAS - distance between centres of bases of anterior sensillary seta of scutum and bases of AL scutala, AP - distance between centres of bases of AL and PL scutalae of the same side, AL - length of anterior scutala, PL - length of posterior scutala, AM - length of anterior sensillary seta, S - length of posterior sensillary seta, DS - length of dorsal idiosomal setae, O - cornea across, GL - length of gnathosoma measured between base and tip of rostrum, pgl - length of palpgenu, 1a - length of seta between coxae I, sc1 - length of hypostomala, 1b - length of coxala I, 2b - length of coxala II, 3b - length of coxala III, PsFd - distal seta on palpfemur, PsFd - proximal seta on palpfemur, LX - distance between levels of anteromost point of dorsal scutum and centres of AL scutalae bases, Tal - length of tarsus I, Til - length of tibia I, Gel - length of genu I, Tfl - length of telofemur I, Bfl - length of basifemur I, TrI - length of trochanter I, CxI - length of coxa I.

Balaustium von Heyden, 1826

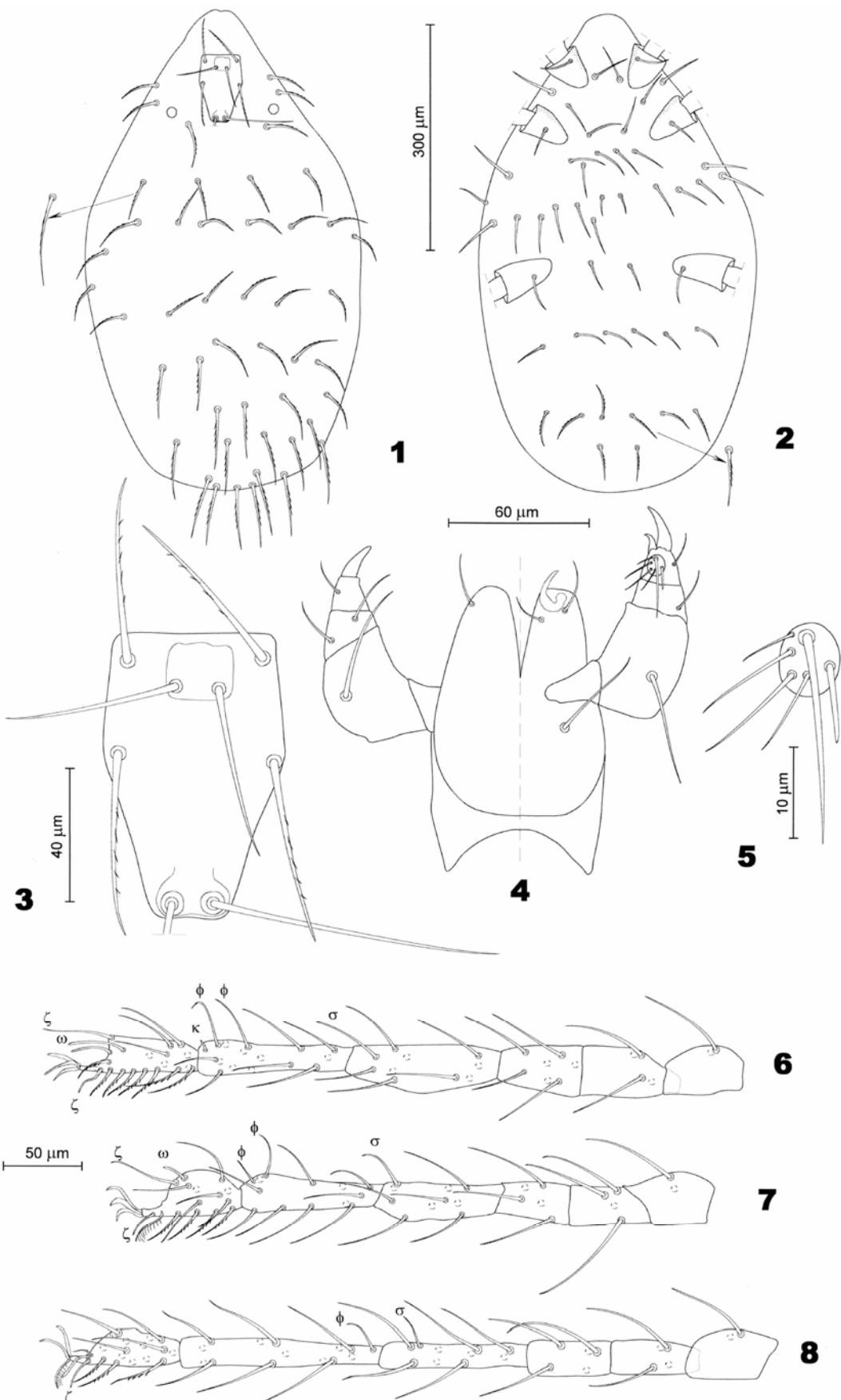
Balaustium barloventensis sp. n.

Figs. 9-15

DIAGNOSIS: Number of dorsal setae 92, ISD 72 (64-70), AL 34 (32-42), S 80 (72-88), Tai 82 (72-80), Til 96 (88-100), PL/AL 1.35 (1.11-1.37).

TYPE MATERIAL: holotype larva (MNHWU); vicinity of Barlovento (~17 km to west), La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain, 9.05.2003, from herbaceous plants; leg. R. Haitlinger; paratypes: 3 l, the same data as in holotype.

ETYMOLOGY: named according the place where the holotype was collected.



Figs. 1-8. *Hauptmannia baardi* sp. n.: 1. idiosoma, dorsal view; 2. idiosoma, ventral view; 3. scutum; 4. gnathosoma, A dorsal view -left side, B ventral view - right side; 5. palptarsus. 6. leg I, tarsus - trochanter; 7. leg II, tarsus - trochanter; 8. leg III, tarsus - trochanter.

Table II. Metric data (in µm) for *Balaustium barloventensis* sp. n.; H - holotype, P - paratypes.

	H	P	P	P		H	P	P	P
IL	559	476	444	635	1b	50	48	44	54
IW	419	355	355	495	2b	68	54	48	54
AW	42	32	32	38	3b	52	44	-	54
MW	38	40	36	42	Tal	82	74	72	80
PW	46	44	42	54	Til	96	100	88	100
AA	16	12	16	12	Gel	98	90	76	94
SB	18	12	14	15	Tfl	56	48	50	56
ISD	72	64	?	70	Bfl	54	60	56	56
L	116	92	94	106	TrI	46	50	44	50
W	54	50	50	62	CxI	52	60	48	64
AAS	14	14	10	12	Tall	78	74	64	72
AP	40	32	32	40	Till	82	82	72	88
AL	34	32	36	42	Gell	74	68	62	74
ML	38	34	34	42	Tfill	44	38	34	50
PL	46	44	40	50	Bfill	48	42	30	46
AM	58	52	58	58	TrII	36	40	34	38
S	80	80	72	88	CxII	76	70	68	70
DS	32-48	30-44	28-40	32-46	TallII	82	64	68	80
O	14	10	10	14	TillII	104	104	92	104
GL	118	122	102	132	GellII	84	88	74	90
1a	52	58	48	54	TfillII	56	54	44	58
2a	42	48	44	44	BfillII	60	56	44	62
PsFd	50	-	44	46	TrIII	44	30	30	42
-	-	-	-	-	CxIII	74	74	64	64

DESCRIPTION BASED ON LARVA HOLOTYPE:**Measurements** in Table II.

Dorsum with 92 slightly barbed setae (Fig. 9). Scutum as in Fig. 9 with weakly barbed scutalae. Sensillae S and AM, both with seules only in distal part. PL longer than AL and ML. Eye with 14 ēm in diameter.

Idiosoma ventrally with nude setae 1a and 2a. Between coxae II and III 23 nude setae. Between coxae III a pair of nude setae 3a. Beyond coxae III 62 nude setae, except about 12 posterior, barbed setae. All coxalae are nude (Fig. 10).

Gnathosoma with nude hypostomaliae and galealae. Palptrochanter and palpifemur each with one seta, both nude. Palpgenu and palptibia each with three nude setae (Fig. 11). Palptarsus with six nude setae; among these two setae are long. Tibial claw entire with median tooth (Fig. 12).

Leg setal formula. Leg I: Ta 2 ζ , 1 ω , 17 (6B, 11N); Ti 2φ, 11N; Ge 1σ, 9N; Tf 5N; Bf 4 (1B, 3N); Tr 3B (Fig. 13). Leg II: Ta 1 ζ , 1 ω , 18 (6B, 12N); Ti 2φ, 11N; Ge 8N, Tf 5 (4N, 1B); Bf 4?N; Tr 3B (Fig. 14).

Leg III: 17 (5B, 12N); Ti 1φ, 11N; Ge 8N; Tf 4N; Bf 3N; Tr 2? (Fig. 15). Ip 484+438+504=1426 holotype, 434-500+360-458+416-502=1210-1460 paratypes.

REMARKS: *B. barloventensis* sp. n. has all scutalae on scutum, AL more than 32 µm long and leg I more than 430 µm long. Such features are only present in *B. medardi* Haitlinger known from Bolivia and Peru (Haitlinger, 2000a). It differs by fD (92 vs 66-70), fV (62 vs 46) and AP (32-40 vs 44-50).

***Balaustium malpaisesensis* sp. n.**

Figs. 16-24.

DIAGNOSIS: Number of dorsal setae 68. ISD 52-56, AL 22-26, S 58-70, Tal 66-72, Till 74-84, PL/AL 1.31-1.54.

TYPE MATERIAL: holotype larva, Malpaises, La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain, 9.05.2003, from herbaceous plants; leg. R. Haitlinger; paratypes: 2, 3 l, Tigalate, 9.05.2003; 1 l, Fuencaliente, 9.05.2003, the same data as in holotype.

ETYMOLOGY: named according the place where the holotype was collected.

DESCRIPTION BASED ON LARVA HOLOTYPE**Measurements** in Table III.

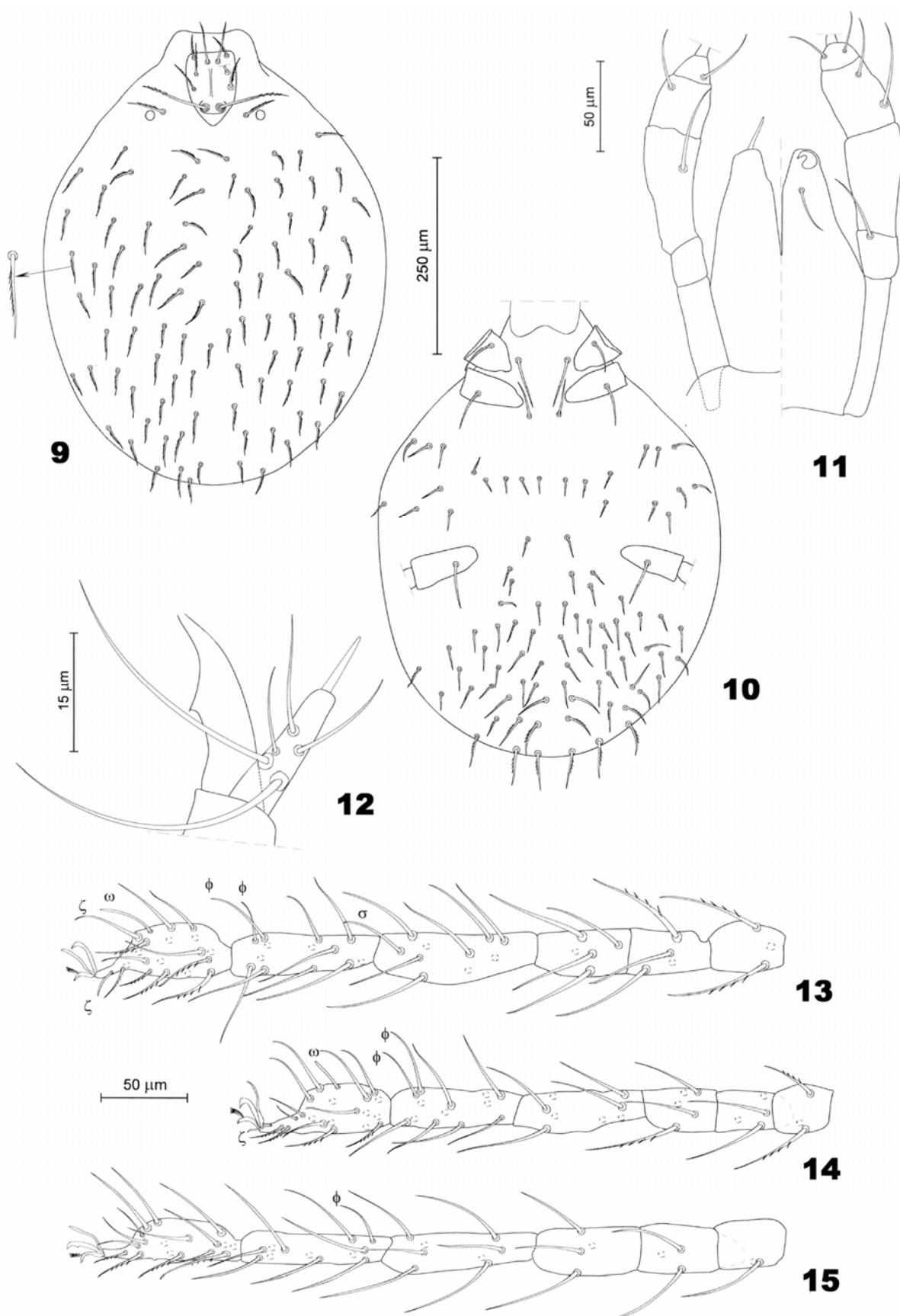
Dorsum with 68 weakly barbed setae. Scutum with short, barbed scutalae; AM and S with setules in distal part (Fig. 16). Eye 10 ēm in diameter.

Idiosoma ventrally with nude setae 1a, 2a and 3a. Between coxae II and III 21 nude setae. Beyond coxae III 36 setae: about 12 posterior setae are barbed. All coxalae are nude (Fig. 17).

Gnathosoma with galeala and hypostomala, both nude (Fig. 21); also palptrochanterala and palpifemoralia, both nude. Palpgenu and palptibia, each with 3 nude setae (Figs. 18, 19). Palptarsus with 6 nude setae; two setae are long (Fig. 20). Palpal tibial claw entire with median tooth.

Leg setal formula. Leg I: Ta 1 ω , 1 ζ , 19 (5B, 14N); Ti 2φ, 13N; Ge 1σ, 8N; Tf 5N; Bf 4(2N, 2B); Tr 3 (1B, 2N) (Fig. 21).

Leg II: Ta 2 ζ , 1 ω , 15 (4B, 11N); Ti 2φ, 13N; Ge 8N; Tf 5; Bf 4N; Tr 3 (1B, 2N) (Fig. 22).



Figs. 9-15. *Balaustium barloventensis* sp. n.: **9.** idiosoma, dorsal view; **10.** idiosoma, ventral view; **11.** gnathosoma, dorsal view - left side, ventral view - right side; **12.** palptarsus and tibial claw. **13.** leg I, tarsus - trochanter; **14.** leg II, tarsus - trochanter; **15.** leg III, tarsus - trochanter.

Table III. Metric data (in µm) for *Balaustium malpaisesensis* sp. n.
H - holotype, P - paratypes (n = 4).

	H	P	H	P	
IL	355	444-571	1b	34	34-48
IW	279	349-406	2b	40	40-46
AW	32	26-32	3b	36	40-48
MW	28	26-30	Tal	66	66-72
PW	40	38-44	Til	74	80-84
AA	12	9-12	Gel	68	70-74
SB	12	10-14	Tfl	40	40-44
ISD	54	52-56	Bfl	42	38-46
L	80	72-76	Trl	38	28-32
W	46	44-52	Cxl	50	50-56
AAS	8	8-12	Tall	54	54-62
AP	28	30-32	Till	64	66-68
AL	24	22-26	Gell	54	54-58
ML	26	26-28	Tfll	32	32-34
PL	32	34-38	Bfll	32	32-38
AM	36	30-42	Trll	30	32-34
S	66	58-70	Cxll	64	60-70
DS	30-40	24-46	Talll	58	56-64
O	14	10-12	Tilll	82	78-84
GL	104	102-110	Gelll	62	64-68
1a	42	42-52	Tflll	42	44-48
2a	34	36-42	Bflll	38	38-44
PsFd	40	38-44	Trlll	32	32-34
-	-	-	Cxlll	62	56-66

Table IV. Metric data (in µm) for *Pedroerythraeus ernesti* sp. n.-

	Holotype	Holotype
IL	546	3b*
IW	368	3b**
AW	78	sc1
PW	88	PsFd
AA	12	PsFv
SB	16	Tal
ISD	70	Til
L	100	Gel
W	94	Tfl
AAS	37	Bfl
LX	10	Trl
AP	46	Cxl
AL	52	Tall
PL	46	Till
AM	42	Gell
S	96	Tfll
DS	44-58	Bfll
O*	16	Trll
O**	12	Cxll
GL	112	Talll
pgl	36	Tilll
1a	50	Gelll
2a	52	Tflll
1b	54	Bflll
2b*	36	Trlll
2b**	30	Cxlll

O* - anterior eye, O** - posterior eye, 2b* - proximal seta on coxa II, 2b** - distal seta on coxa II, 3b* - proximal seta on coxa III, 3b** - distal seta on coxa III, pgl - length of palpgenu.

Leg III: Ta 14 (3B, 11N); Ti 1φ, 13N; Ge 8N; Tf 5 (4N, 1B); Bf 3N; Tr 2 (1N, 1B) (Fig. 23). Ip = 378+328*376 = 1082 holotype, 1106-1130 paratypes.

REMARKS: *B. malpaisesensis* sp. n. belongs to the group species with dorsal scutum having leg I less than 430 µm long, all scutalae placed on scutum and AL less than 32 µm long. To this group belong *B. kendalli* Welbourn, 1991 from USA, *B. minodora* Haitlinger, 2000 from Mexico and *B. soydani* Haitlinger, 2000 from Guatemala (Welbourn & Jennings, 1991; Haitlinger, 2000b). It differs from *B. kendalli* in smaller number of dorsal setae (68 vs 112), shorter ISD (52-56 vs 57-66), AW (26-32 vs 37-42) and AL (22-26 vs 26-32); from *B. minodora* in Ti setae formula (13-13-13 vs 9-9-9), shorter AW (26-32 vs 36-42), AL (22-26 vs 28-32), AM (30-42 vs 48-54) and S (58-70 vs 72-82) and from *B. soydani* in Ti setae formula (13-13-13 vs 11-11-10), lack of microseta κ on TiI, shorter ML (26-28 vs 30) and PL (32-38 vs 40).

Pedroerythraeus gen. n.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pedroerythraeus ernesti* sp. n.

DIAGNOSIS: Scutum with two pairs of scutalae and two pairs of sensillae. Two pairs of eye present. Palpal formula: 0-2-1-3-7. Tibial claw divide. fnCx 1-2-3, fn Tr 4-4-3, fn Bf 5-5-4, fnTf 7-7-7, fnGe 12-12-12, fnTi 19-19-19. Two claws on legs I-III.

ETYMOLOGY: Named after the second element of the name of the place where the holotype was collected.

REMARKS: *Pedroerythraeus* gen. n. differs from all other genera of Erythraeinae by trochanteral formula 4-4-3 (vs 1-1-1, 2-2-2), coxal setal formula 1-2-3 (vs 1-1-1, 1-3-3) and basifemoral setal formula 5-5-4 (vs 2-2-1, 2-2-2, 3-3-3, 4-4-3, 4-4-4).

Pedroerythraeus ernesti sp. n.

Figs. 25-32.

DIAGNOSIS: Dorsal surface with 37 setae. NDV=51. AL>PL. ISD 70. Tai 90, Til 128.

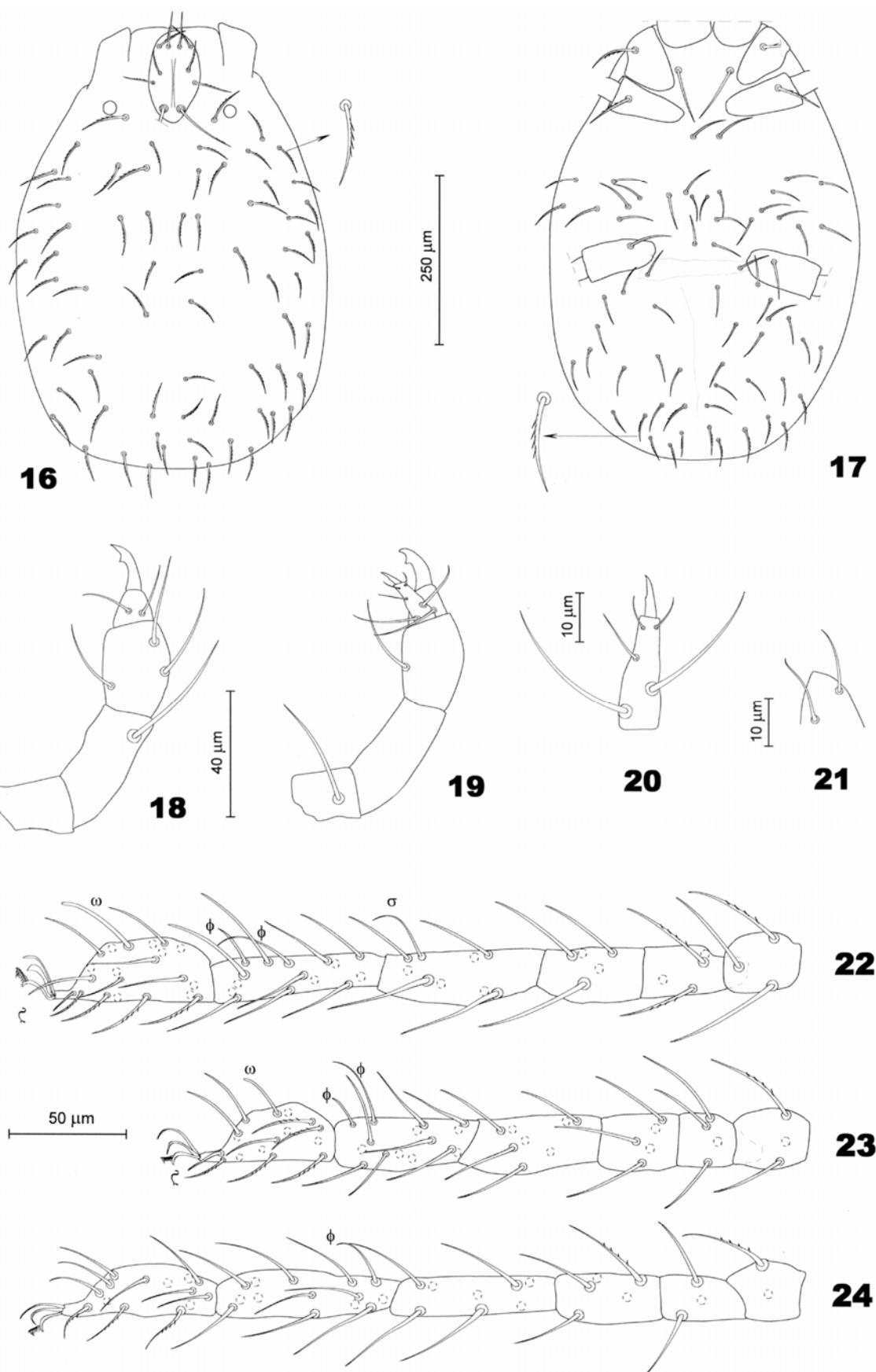
TYPE MATERIAL: holotype larva, Don Pedro, La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain, 12.05.2003; leg. R. Haitlinger.

ETYMOLOGY: The name of the species has been derived from the name Ernest.

DESCRIPTION BASED ON LARVA HOLOTYPE:

Measurements in Table IV.

Dorsum with 37 weakly barbed setae. Two pairs of eyes placed on platelet, on each side. Anterior eye larger than posterior eye (Fig. 25). Scutum longer than wide with anterior border straight and postero-lateral borders slightly rounded. Scutalae distally barbed. Sensillae AM shorter than S, each distally barbed (Fig. 27).



Figs. 16-24. *Balaustium malpaisensis* sp. n.: 16. idiosoma, dorsal view; 17. idiosoma, ventral view; 18. palp, dorsal view; 19. palp, ventral view; 20. palptarsus; 21. galeala + hypostomala. 22. leg I, tarsus - trochanter; 23. leg II, tarsus - trochanter; 24. leg III, tarsus - trochanter.

Idiosoma ventrally with nude setae 1a and 2a. Between coxae II and III two short setae and between coxae III two setae, each nude. Beyond coxae III 14 setae; anterior setae nude, eight posterior setae slightly thicker than anterior setae and barbed. Coxa I with one seta, coxa II with two setae and coxa III with three setae; all coxalae are barbed (Fig. 26).

Gnathosoma with galealae and hypostomalae, all nude (Figs. 25, 26). Palfemoralia with two barbed setae, palpigenuala with one barbed seta and palptibia with three setae (one barbed, two ?nude). Palpal tibial claw strongly divide (Fig. 28). Palptarsus with seven setae (with eupathidium). Only eupathidium and one seta are short (Fig. 29).

Leg setal formula. Leg I: Ta 1 ζ , 1 ω , 23 (5B, 19N), Ti 2 φ , 1Co, 19 (2B, 17N), Ge 1 κ , 1 σ , 12N, Tf 7N, Bf 5N, Tr 4B (Fig. 30).

Leg II: Ta 2 ζ , 1 ω , 17 (4B, 13N), Ti 2 φ , 19N, Ge 1 σ , 12N, Tf 7N, Bf 5N, Tr 4 (3N, 1B) (Fig. 31).

Leg III: Ta 1 ζ , 18N, Ti 1 φ , 19N, Ge 12N, Tf 7N, Bf 4N, Tr 3N (Fig. 32). All tarsi with only two claws.

Ip 492+450+556 = 1498.

Allothrombium amiraeli Haitlinger, 1997

MATERIAL: 3 l, El Granel, 11.05.2003, from herbaceous plants. This species has been known hitherto only from Tenerife, Canary Islands (Haitlinger, 1997). The specimens from La Palma somewhat differ in some dimensions from the specimens from Tenerife. Measurements are given in Table V.

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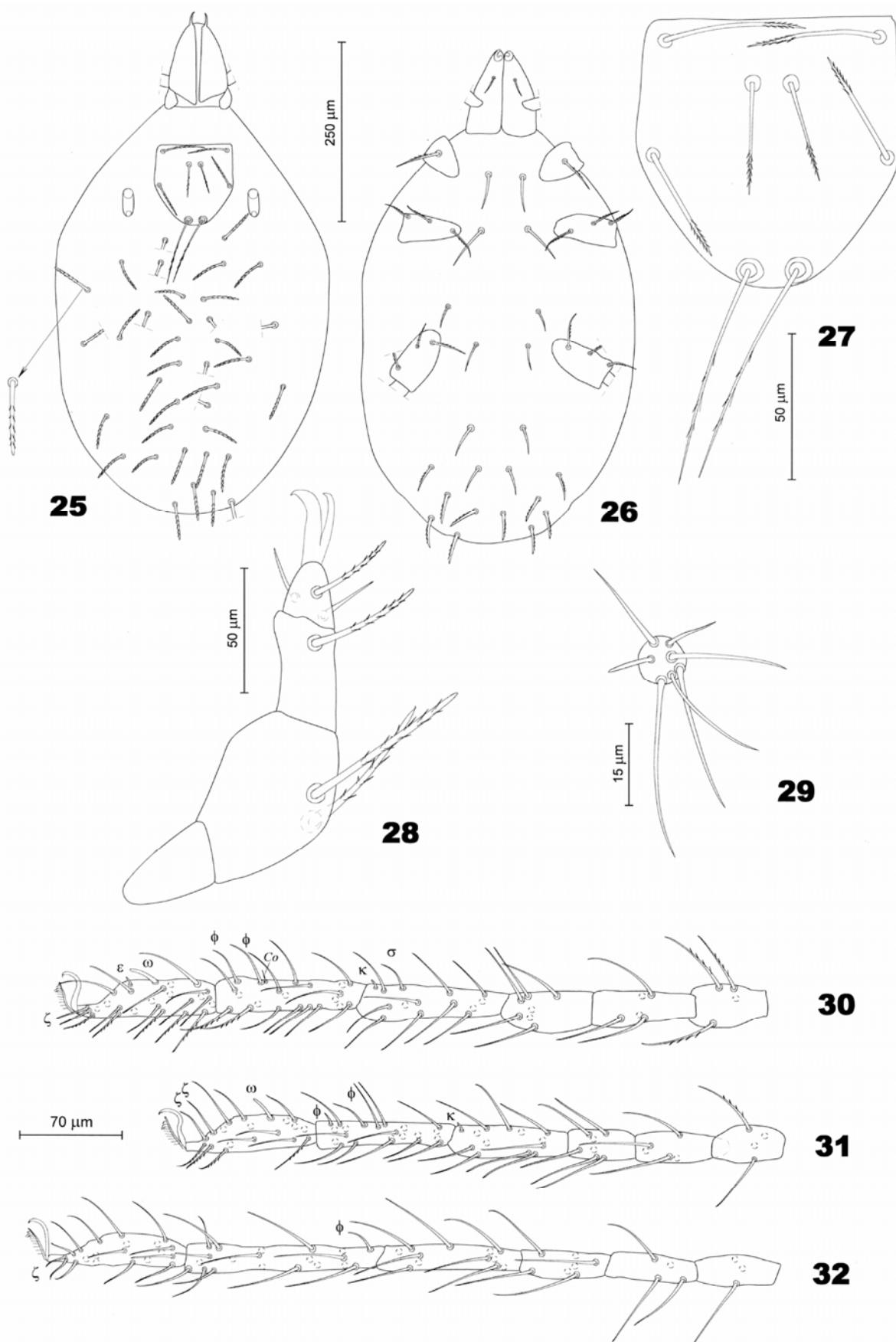
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Table V. Metric data (in μm) for *Allothrombium amiraeli* Haitlinger from Tenerife and La Palma ($n = 3$).

	Tenerife	La Palma	Tenerife	La Palma
IL	944-1204	412-457	1b**	42-70
IW	64-880	241-266	2b*	64-80
L	138-142	124-128	2b**	56-66
W	-	106-120	3b	64-70
AW	82-90	74-80	Tal	78-90
PW	94-98	84-94	Til	66-72
AA	58-60	56-62	Gel	44-48
AP	44-52	42-44	Fel	66-76
MA	36-38	32-38	Trl	44-48
LN	30-32	22	Cxl	72-80
ASB	88-90	64-70	Tall	74-86
PSB	38-52	54-60	Till	60-64
AM	42-50	48-52	Gell	40-44
AL	50-56	52-62	Fell	66-82
PL	82-94	90	Trll	44-46
S	64-74	70-76	Cxll	74-80
SB	62-72	60-68	Talll	94-100
DS	56-84	58-90	Tilll	74-82
OcP*	32-40	36-38	Gelll	40-50
GL	90-100	90-92	Felll	60-84
3a	56-60	60-64	Trlll	50-60
1b*	62	56-66	Cxlll	-
				60-68

OcP - ocular shield, 1b* - proximal seta on coxa I, 1b** - distal seta on coxa I, 2b* - proximal seta on coxa II, 2b** - distal seta on coxa II, ASB - distance between bases of sensilla S and anterior border of scutum, PSB - distance between bases of sensilla S and posterior border of scutum, MA - distance between bases of AL scutula and AM.



Figs. 25-32. *Pedroerythraeus ernesti* sp. n.: 25. idiosoma, dorsal view; 26. idiosoma, ventral view; 27. scutum; 28. palp, dorsal view; 29. palptarsus. 30. leg I, tarsus - trochanter; 31. leg II, tarsus - trochanter; 32. leg III: tarsus - trochanter.