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**SUCTOBELBILA POPOVI, A NEW SPECIES OF THE  
FAMILY SUCTOBELBIDAE (ORIBATEI, ACARIFORMES)  
FROM KARADAG RESERVE (CRIMEA, UKRAINE)**

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*Suctobelbila popovi*, a New Species of the Family Suctobelbidae (Oribatei, Acariformes) from Karadag Reserve (Crimea, Ukraine). Gordeeva E. V. — *Suctobelbila popovi* Gordeeva, sp. n., the European species of the genus *Suctobelbila* Jacot from the Crimea (Ukraine), is described. New species fits near *S. densipunctata* Chinone, 2003 (Japan), but differs from this species by obtuse lateral rostral teeth, sclerotized pattern of central and rostral parts of prodorsum.

Key words: Acari, Oribatei, Suctobelbidae, *Suctobelbila*, Europe, Crimea, a new species.

*Suctobelbila popovi* — новый вид семейства Suctobelbidae (Oribatei, Acariformes) из Карадагского заповедника (Крым, Украина). Гордеева Е. В. — *Suctobelbila popovi* Gordeeva, sp. n. — европейский вид рода *Suctobelbila* Jacot — описан из Крыма (Украина). Новый вид очень близок к *Suctobelbila densipunctata* Chinone, 2003 (Япония) и отличается от него тупыми латеральными зубцами роострума и склеротизованным рисунком центральной и роостральной частей продорсума.

Ключевые слова: Acari, Oribatei, Suctobelbidae, *Suctobelbila*, Европа, Крым, новый вид.

**Introduction**

The genus *Suctobelbila* Jacot includes more than 20 species, most of them known from tropical and subtropical regions of South America, Africa, Asia and New Guinea. Until now, a few species of the *Suctobelbila* were known in Northern Hemisphere: *S. punctillata* was found in North America and 4 species (*S. tuberculata* Aoki, 1970, *S. densipunctata* Chinone, 2003, *S. pennisetata* Chinone, 2003 and *S. kiyosumiensis* Chinone, 2003) were described from Japan.

After considering the phylogenetic relationships in the Suctobelbidae, S. Chinone (2003) included the genus *Suctobelbila* in the group of “evolved genera” and conjectured that “the original habitat of suctobelboid mites was in Northern Hemisphere, (probably, North America or Europe) and the mites gradually expanded their distributional area to the Southern Hemisphere”.

In 1998, an undescribed species of this genus was collected by the author in Crimea (the Karadag Reserve); it is described below.

***Suctobelbila* Jacot, 1937**

Type species: *Suctobelbila punctillata* Jacot, 1937.

Small species (180–300 mkm). Chelicerae peloptoid. Short teeth on the margin of rostrum. Prodorsum with oval or polygonate tectopedial fields or granulation. Anterior margin of notogaster generally with 1 pair of lateral condyles and 1 unpaired projection medially. Notogastral surface granulated, with 3–4 pair of excrescences. Ten pairs rather short notosetae, 6 pairs of genital setae.

Distribution. USA, Cuba, Peru (Andes), Cameroun, Tanzania, Indonesia, New Guinea, Japan.

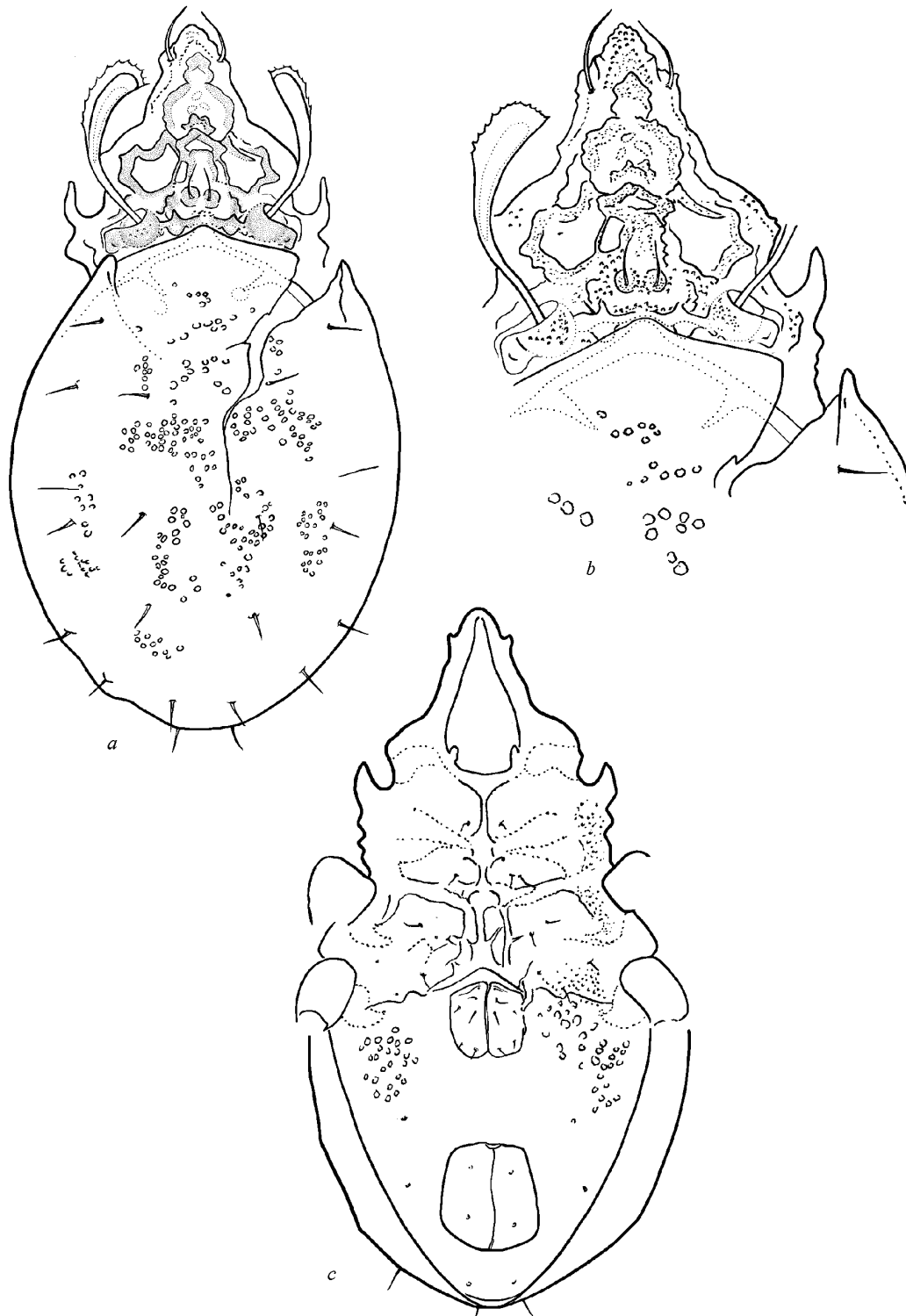


Fig. 1. *Suctobelbilla popovi*: *a* — dorsal side, common view; *b* — prodorsum and anterior part of notogaster; *c* — ventral side, common view.

Рис. 1. *Suctobelbilla popovi*: *a* — спинная сторона, общий вид; *b* — продорсум и передняя часть ногогастра; *c* — ventральная сторона, общий вид.

Two species, *S. elizabethae* (Jacot, 1938) and *S. spicata* (Jacot, 1938), with subspecies *S. spicata lanceolata* (Jacot, 1938), were described as *Suctobelbilla* species and later transferred to the genus *Suctobelbata* Gordeeva, 1991. *Suctobelbilla endroedyungai* Mahunka, 1985 (S. Africa) differing from other species of the genus by having 2 pairs of short notogastral condyles, 5 pairs of the genital setae, coincides with the diagnosis of the genus *Suctobelbella* and belongs to that genus: *Suctobelbella endroedyungai* (Mahunka, 1985), comb. n.

***Suctobelbilla popovi* Gordeeva, sp. n. (fig. 1)**

**Material.** Holotype, Ukraine, Crimea, Karadag, litter and soil under *Quercus pubescens* on the beach of the Black Sea, 13.10.1998 (Gordeeva). The holotype deposited in Department of acarology of the Schmalhaus Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv.

**Measurement.** Length 181 mkm, width 99 mkm.

**Prodorsum.** Rostrum elongated with several obtuse short crowded teeth on each side. Rostral setae (ro) are the longest of prodorsal setae, situated far from edge of rostrum. Central part of rostrum granulated. Surface of prodorsum behind bases of the rostral seta patterned with symmetrical sclerotized structures. Broadened part of prodorsum

**Table 1. The comparative description of *S. popovi* and *S. densipunctata***

**Таблица 1. Сравнительное описание *S. popovi* и *S. densipunctata***

Characters	<i>S. popovi</i>	<i>S. densipunctata</i>	
Surface of prodorsum	Densely covered with small granules.	Densely covered with small granules.	
Rostrum	Narrow rounded, bilaterally with cambers and some small obtuse teeth.	Rounded, bilaterally followed by 4 or 5 sharp teeth pointed at tip.	
Rostral setae (ro)	Smooth, gently incurved, inserted in lateral position.	Smooth, gently incurved, inserted in lateral position.	
Median part of prodorsum	Knobby: the first knob between tectopedial fields, the second one's largest transversal rombic knob, the third polygonal knob is smaller and there are some short transversal ridges before its in the basal part of rostrum. Frontal polygonal knob is between the rostral setae insertions.	With some short transverse ridges forming irregular meshes.	
Tectopedial fields	Small, polygonate.	Small, polygonate.	
Lamellar setae (le)	Arising from each low small round tubercles.	Arising from each low small round tubercles.	
Interlamellar setae (in)	Arising in sinuses of tubercles in the base of prodorsum; transversal ridge between bothridia interrupted near median line.	Arising outer side of tubercles on the transverse ridge between bothridia. Transversal ridge with tooth near median line.	
Sensillus	Outer border of head of sensillus with broad rugged rim.	Outer border of head of sensillus with broad rugged rim.	
Condyles	co. pm	Present.	Present.
	co. pl	Present.	Present.
	co. nl	1 pair.	Present, obtuse at tip.
	co. nm	Present, dorsosejugal suture medially prominent.	Absent.
Notosetae	N	10 pair.	10 pair.
	form	Straight, short.	Straight, short.
Areas porose	3 pair, small.	3 pair, small.	
Genital setae	6 pair, short, equal length.	6 pair, short, equal length.	
Agenital setae (ag)	ag1, short.	ag1, short.	

sum with polygonal tectopedial fields. Lamellar seta thinner and twice shorter than rostral ones and situated on small round approached tubercles in front of bothridia. Distans between their insertions equal one-third of length of each seta. Transversal ridge between bothridia with lateral projections; anterior ones sharp, posterior rounded. Insertions of small and poorly visible interlamellar setae in shallow depressions laterally from anterior projections of transversal ridge.

Bothridia large, with lobe-shaped appendages. Sensilla long, their heads fluently widened to tops, their margin membranous, slightly serrated.

Notogaster. One central projection and 1 pair of lateral condyles on anterior border of notogaster. Surface of notogaster without sculpture and marked excrescences, with irregular groups of small round granules. Ten pair of simple, short and rigid notogastral setae.

Ventral side. Surface of ventral side with irregular groups of small round granules, larger than on dorsal side of body. Apodemes well developed. All ventral setae short. Six pairs of genital setae, 1 pair of aggenital, 2 pair of anal and 3 pairs of adanal short setae.

Remarks. New species is very closed to *S. densipunctata* Chinone, 2003, but differs from this species by obtuse lateral rostral teeth, sclerotized pattern of central and rostral parts of prodorsum, by the presence of central projection on the anterior border of notogaster.

Etymology. New species is named in memory of Crimean malacologist V. N. Popov.

Chinone S. Classification of the Soil Mites of the Family Suctobelbidae (Oribatida) of Japan // Edaphologia. — 2003. — 72. — P. 1–110.