



Description of two new species of *Nothrolohmannia* Balogh, 1968 (Acari: Oribatida: Hypochthoniidae) from Thailand, with key to known species

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Abstract

The oribatid mite genus *Nothrolohmannia* Balogh is reported for the first time from mainland Asia, represented by two new species from Thailand: *N. thailandica* **sp. nov.** and *N. flagellata* **sp. nov.** They are described and illustrated based on adult specimens from leaf litter of seasonal dry tropical forests. *Nothrolohmannia thailandica* **sp. nov.** is recognized by having two large, elongate, adjacent unpaired notogastral porose areas between setal pairs *c1–d1*; a pectinate sensillus without hyaline coating; relatively short notogastral setae: seta *c1* does not exceed distance between *c1–d1*, and setae *e1–2* are about half the length of other dorsal setae; uniformly simple epimeral setae; a short posterior sternal apodeme; heteromorphic genital setae; and three pairs of adanal setae. *Nothrolohmannia flagellata* **sp. nov.** is unique among its congeners in having curly, flagellate setae on the body and legs. A key to the five known species of the genus, all from the Oriental and Australasian Realms, is presented.

Key words: oribatid mite, Enarthronota, *Nothrolohmannia*, new species, Thailand

Introduction

In the recent classification of the oribatid mite family Hypochthoniidae based on a cladistic hypothesis proposed by Norton (2001, 2003), the oribatid mite genus *Nothrolohmannia* Balogh, together with *Malacoangelia* Berlese, comprise the subfamily Nothrolohmanniinae. Until recently, only three species have been described: *N. calcarata* Balogh, *N. baloghi* Norton—both from Papua New Guinea—and *N. samarensis* Norton & Corpuz-Raros from the Philippines (Balogh 1968; Norton 2001; Norton & Corpuz-Raros 2010). Two new species from Thailand are described below based on adult specimens collected from leaf litter and soil in seasonal dry tropical forests, extending the known distribution of *Nothrolohmannia* to the Southeast Asian mainland.

For each species, the holotype and most paratype specimens will be deposited in the Acari Collection of the Chulalongkorn University Museum of Natural History (Bangkok). One paratype of each will be placed in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest). The specimens were cleared in lactic acid and observed in temporary slides (Walter & Krantz 2009) under a compound light microscope. Morphological terminology is that of F. Grandjean, as overviewed by Norton and Behan-Pelletier (2009); diagnosis features of the genus can be found in Norton and Corpuz-Raros (2010). Body length was measured in dorsal view from the tip of the rostrum to the posterior margin of the notogaster; body width and height were measured at the level of leg IV. All measurements are in micrometers.

Nothrolohmannia thailandica **sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1–2)

Diagnosis. *Nothrolohmannia* with the following combination of character states: rostral setae with hyaline vane; sensillus pectinate without hyaline coating; two notogastral porose areas between setal pairs *c1–d1* large, elongate,