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Article

New faunistic and taxonomic data on oribatid mites (Acari, Oribatida) from the Gambela region, Western Ethiopia

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ABSTRACT

The present study is based on oribatid mite materials collected from the Gambela region, Ethiopia. A list of 41 species, belonging to 30 genera and 20 families, is presented. One new species *Scheloribates* (*Scheloribates*) *aboboensis* Ermilov **sp. nov.** (Scheloribatidae) is described.

KEY WORDS: Africa, fauna, morphology, new record, *Scheloribates*, taxonomy.

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INTRODUCTION

The present study is based on oribatid mite (Acari, Oribatida) materials collected during the Joint Russian-Ethiopian Biological Expeditions from the Gambela region, Western Ethiopia, in 1987 and 2017. Earlier, several records and descriptions of the new species from this region were provided (e.g., Ermilov and Rybalov 2019; Niedbała and Ermilov 2022).

The main goals of our paper are as follows: to present a list of the identified taxa and to describe a new species belonging to the genus *Scheloribates* Berlese, 1908 (nominate subgenus) of the family Scheloribatidae under the name *Scheloribates* (*Scheloribates*) *aboboensis* Ermilov **sp. nov.**

Scheloribates (*Scheloribates*) comprises more than 210 species which have a cosmopolitan distribution (Subías 2022, online version 2024). The main subgeneric traits for adult were presented by: e.g., Coetzer (1968), Corpuz-Raros (1980), Weigmann (2006), Bayartogtokh (2010), Ermilov and Anichkin (2014). The identification keys to selective species of the subgenus were given by: e.g., Shaldybina (1975), Balogh and Balogh (2002), Weigmann (2006), Bayartogtokh (2010), Ermilov *et al.* (2011), Ermilov and Starý (2017).

Prior to this study, 13 species of *Scheloribates* (*Scheloribates*) have been registered in the Ethiopian fauna (e.g., Mahunka 1982; Ermilov *et al.* 2011, 2022; Ermilov and Rybalov 2018, 2019, 2023, 2024): *S. (S.) acutirostrum* Ermilov, Rybalov & Franke, 2011; *S. (S.) aethiopicus* Mahunka, 1982; *S. (S.) arszonensis* Ermilov & Rybalov 2023; *S. (S.) discifer* Balogh, 1959; *S. (S.) fimbriatus* Thor, 1930; *S. (S.) latipes* (Koch, 1844); *S. (S.) leleupi* Balogh, 1959; *S. (S.) maximus* Balogh, 1962;

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S. (S.) mahnerti Mahunka & Mahunka-Papp, 2008; *S. (S.) pallidulus* (Koch, 1841); *S. (S.) perisi* Pérez-Íñigo, 1982; *S. (S.) praeincisus* (Berlese, 1910); and *S. (S.) rugiceps* Balogh, 1962. Also, new findings of *S. nigeriocompressus* Badejo, Woas & Beck, 2002 and *S. ornatus* Balogh, 1959 in Ethiopia are provided below.

METHODS

Sampling

Substrate samples containing oribatid mites were collected using a stainless-steel frame (50×50 cm) with a sieve (mesh size 2×2 cm) in eight locations (1–7, 9) from the Anuak Zone, Gambela region, Western Ethiopia: **1:** 08° 16' 29.6" N, 034° 31' 46.3" E, 480 m a.s.l., Lowland, soil-litter in xerophytic forest on the eutrophic brown soil, 10.11.2017 (L.B. Rybalov). **2:** 08° 25' 54.8" N, 034° 30' 32" E, 653 m a.s.l., Lowland, soil-litter in woodland on the brown soil (sandy-clay) with temporary gley layer in the soil, 11.11.2017 (L.B. Rybalov). **3:** 08° 25' 57.9" N, 034° 30' 31.5" E, 647 m a.s.l., Lowland, soil-litter in deciduous forest (woodland) on mollic Nitisols in the valley of stream, 11.11.2017 (L.B. Rybalov). **4:** 18 km SE from Abobo, 7° 46' 54.41" N, 34° 38' 34.52" E, 488 m a.s.l., Lowland, litter from forest on the vertisols, 15.10.1987 (L.B. Rybalov). **5:** 20 km W from Abobo, 7° 55' 53.24" N, 34° 21' 15.18" E, 455 m a.s.l., Lowland, litter from grassland on the brown eutrophic soil, 9.10.1987 (L.B. Rybalov). **6:** 15 km W from Abobo, 7° 55' 17.76" N, 34° 24' 20.58" E, 468 m a.s.l., Lowland, litter from forest on the red-brown soil, 13.10.1987 (L.B. Rybalov). **7:** 20 km W from Abobo, 7° 55' 11.197" N, 34° 21' 6.11" E, 446 m a.s.l., Lowland, litter from forest on the brown eutrophic soil, 09.10.1987 (L.B. Rybalov). **9:** 25 km W from Abobo, 7° 57' 5.39" N, 34° 19' 27.08" E, 453 m a.s.l., Lowland, litter from grassland on the vertisols, 18.10.1987 (L.B. Rybalov). Mites were extracted into 75% ethanol using Berlese's funnels with electric lamps in laboratory conditions.

Observation and documentation

For measurement and illustration, specimens were mounted in lactic acid on temporary cavity slides. All measurements are in micrometers (µm); body length was measured in lateral view, from the tip of the rostrum to the posterior edge of the notogaster; notogastral width refers to the maximum width in dorsal aspect; setal lengths were measured perpendicular to their long axes, accounting for curvature. Formulas for leg setation are given in parentheses according to the sequence trochanter-femur-genu-tibia-tarsus (famulus included); formulas for leg solenidia are given in square brackets, according to the sequence genu-tibia-tarsus. Drawings were made with a camera lucida using a Leica DM 2500 transmission light microscope.

Terminology

Morphological terminology used in this paper mostly follows that of papers on *Scheloribates* (e.g., Ermilov and Rybalov 2023); also, Norton (1977) for leg setal nomenclature and Norton and Behan-Pelletier (2009) for overview.

Abbreviations

The following morphological abbreviations are used: *Prodorsum*: *lam* = lamella; *plam* = prolamella; *tlam* = translamella; *slam* = sublamella; *Al* = sublamellar porose area; *kf* = keel-shaped ridge; *ro*, *le*, *in*, *bs*, *ex* = rostral, lamellar, interlamellar, bothridial, and exobothridial setae, respectively. *Notogaster*: *nf* = notogastral furrow; *c*, *la*, *lm*, *lp*, *h*, *p* = setae; *Sa*, *S1*, *S2*, *S3* = saccules; *ia*, *im*, *ip*, *ih*, *ips* = lyrifissures; *gla* = opisthonotal gland opening. *Gnathosoma*: *a*, *m*, *h* = subcapitular setae; *or* = adoral seta; *d*, *l*, *sup*, *inf*, *cm*, *acm*, *ul*, *su*, *vt*, *lt* = palp setae; ω = palp solenidium; *cha*, *chb* = cheliceral setae; *Tg* = Trägårdh's organ. *Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions*: *1a*, *1b*, *1c*, *2a*, *3a*, *3b*, *3c*, *4a*, *4b*, *4c* = epimeral setae; *PdI*, *PdII* = pedotecta I, II, respectively; *z* = aperture of

supracoxal gland; *cir* = circumpedal carina; *dis* = discidium. *Anogenital region*: *g*, *ag*, *an*, *ad* = genital, aggenital, anal, and adanal setae, respectively; *iad* = adanal lyrifissure; ψ , τ = setae of blade of ovipositor; *k* = coronal seta of ovipositor; *po* = preanal organ. *Legs*: *Tr*, *Fe*, *Ge*, *Ti*, *Ta* = trochanter, femur, genu, tibia, and tarsus, respectively; ω , ϕ , σ = solenidia; *d*, *l*, *v*, *bv*, *ev*, *ft*, *tc*, *it*, *p*, *u*, *a*, *s*, *pv*, *pl* = setae; *pa* = porose area.

Notes

References to the original descriptions of species are not included in the References section.

LIST OF TAXA

Distribution mostly from Subías (2022, online version 2024). Ptyctimous mites are not included.

Sphaerochthoniidae

Sphaerochthonius splendidus (Berlese, 1904): location 1 (4 ex.). Distribution: Tropical, Subtropical.

Gymnodamaeidae

Jacotella neominata Subías, 2004: locations 1 (67 ex.), 2 (15 ex.). Distribution: Mediterranean, Ethiopia.

Eremulidae

Eremulus arabicus Mahunka 2009: location 3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Damaeolidae

Fosseremus laciniatus (Berlese, 1905): location 4 (1 ex.). Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Basilobelbidae

Basilobelba gigantea Ermilov, Sidorchuk & Rybalov, 2011: location 1 (3 ex.). Distribution: Ethiopia.

Oppiidae

Lasiobelba (Antennoppia) heterosa (Wallwork, 1964): location 1 (75 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical, Iran.

Neoamerioppia extrusa (Mahunka, 1983): location 3 (12 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Wallworkoppia cf. tuberosa (Mahunka, 1988): location 1 (29 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Suctobelbidae

Novosuctobelba horrida (Balogh & Mahunka, 1966): location 5 (1 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical. New record of the species in Ethiopia.

Carabodidae

Congocepheus rwandensis Fernández, Theron & Leiva, 2016: location 3 (6 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Tectocephidae

Tectocepheus sarekensis Trägårdh, 1910: locations 1 (3 ex.), 2 (3 ex.), 4 (7 ex.), 5 (4 ex.), 9 (4

ex.). Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Tegeozetes tunicatus Berlese, 1913: locations 1 (3 ex.) 2 (6 ex.). Distribution: Tropical, Hungary.

Eremaeozetidae

Eremaeozetes sp.: locations 2 (1 ex.), 3 (2 ex.).

Microzetidae

Berlesezetes ornatissimus (Berlese, 1913): locations 1 (1 ex.), 2 (1 ex.). Distribution: Tropical, Subtropical.

Ceratozetidae

Geminozetes lamellatus Balogh, 1966: location 9 (2 ex.). Distribution: Chad. New record of the genus and species in Ethiopia.

Punctoribatidae

Lamellobates molecula (Berlese, 1916): locations 2 (17 ex.), 3 (20 ex.), 4 (1 ex.). Distribution: Tropical, Subtropical.

Mochlozetidae

Unguizetes reticulatus Wallwork, 1965: location 1 (3 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical, Saudi Arabia. New record of the species in Ethiopia.

Caloppiidae

Zetorchella cf. *rugosa* (Mahunka, 1992): locations 1 (16 ex.), 2 (1 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Scheloribatidae

Scheloribates mahnerti Mahunka & Mahunka-Papp, 2008: locations 1 (92 ex.), 2 (74 ex.), 3 (46 ex.), 4 (12 ex.), 5 (3 ex.), 6 (10 ex.), 7 (15 ex.), 9 (1 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical, Canary Islands.

Scheloribates nigeriocompressus Badejo, Woas & Beck, 2002: 2 locations (9 ex.), 5 (1 ex.). Distribution: Nigeria. New record of the species in Ethiopia.

Scheloribates ornatus Balogh, 1959: location 3 (32 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical. New record of the species in Ethiopia.

Scheloribates praeincisus (Berlese, 1910): location 3 (6 ex.). Distribution: Tropical, Subtropical.

Scheloribates aboboensis Ermilov **sp. nov.**: locations 2 (7 ex.), 3 (2 ex.). Distribution: Ethiopia.

Scheloribates sp.: location 2 (1 ex.).

Scheloribates (Bischeloribates) munesaensis Ermilov, 2016: location 3 (12 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Tuberemaeus tridactylus (Balogh, 1959): location 3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Haplozetidae

Haplozetes cf. *vindobonensis* (Willmann 1935): location 1 (2 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical, Palaearctic, Mexico, Vietnam.

Pilobatella sp.: location 3 (1 ex.).

Protoribates paracapucinus (Mahunka, 1988): locations 2 (2 ex.), 4 (4 ex.), 5 (1 ex.). Distribution: Tropical, Subtropical. New record of the species in Ethiopia.

Rostrozetes ovulum (Berlese, 1908): location 9 (1 ex.). Distribution: Tropical, Subtropical.

Oribatulidae

Zygoribatula setosa (Evans, 1953): location 4 (1 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Galumnidae

Allogalumna oromiaensis Ermilov, 2019: locations 1 (1 ex.), 3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Ethiopia.

Galumna discifera Balogh, 1960: location 4 (4 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical, Oriental, Iran. New record of the species in Ethiopia.

Galumna gambelaensis Ermilov, 2019: locations 1 (21 ex.), 2 (15 ex.). Distribution: Ethiopia.

Galumna nuda Engelbrecht, 1972: locations 1 (36 ex.), 2 (32 ex.), 3 (40 ex.), 5 (1 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical, Peru.

Galumna paracalcicola Ermilov & Anichkin, 2014: location 9 (2 ex.). Distribution: Oriental. New record of the species in the Afrotropical region.

Pergalumna aequiporosa Mahunka & Mahunka-Papp, 2009: locations 1 (9 ex.), 2 (11 ex.), 3 (54 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Pergalumna tsavoensis Mahunka, 1986: location 6 (2 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical. New record of the species in Ethiopia.

Trichogalumna nipponica (Aoki, 1966): locations 2 (22 ex.), 3 (12 ex.). Distribution: Semicosmopolitan.

Galumnellidae

Galumnella apiculata Mahunka, 1992: locations 1 (8 ex.), 2 (5 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical.

Galumnella sp.: location 1 (1 ex.).

The list includes 41 species belonging to 30 genera and 20 families. One genus (*Geminozetes*) and eight species (*Novosuctobelba horrida*, *Geminozetes lamellatus*, *Unguizetes reticulatus*, *Scheloribates nigeriocompressus*, *S. ornatus*, *Protoribates paracapucinus*, *Galumna discifera*, *Pergalumna tsavoensis*) are reported in Ethiopia for the first time; one species (*Galumna paracalcicola*) is reported in the Afrotropical region for the first time. Except four unidentified species, four species are known only from Ethiopia, 15 are Afrotropical, one is Oriental, and 17 (including three Cosmopolitan/Semicosmopolitan species) have broad distributions (more than one geographical region).

TAXONOMY

Family Scheloribatidae

Scheloribates Berlese, 1908

Subgenus *Scheloribates* (*Scheloribates*) Berlese, 1908

Type species: *Zetes latipes* Koch, 1844

Scheloribates (*Scheloribates*) *aboboensis* Ermilov sp. nov. (Figs. 1–14)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6175203A-0018-4B73-8C12-B580782DEB33>

Type material

Holotype (male) and six paratypes (three males and three females): Western Ethiopia, Gambela region, Anuak Zone, 08° 25' 54.8" N, 034° 30' 32" E, 653 m a.s.l., Lowland, soil-litter in woodland on the brown soil (sandy-clay) with temporary gley layer in the soil, 11.11.2017 (L.B. Rybalov).

Type deposition

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Senckenberg Museum of Natural History, Görlitz, Germany; six paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Tyumen State University Museum of Zoology, Tyumen, Russia. All specimens are preserved in 70% solution of ethanol with a drop of glycerol.



Figures 1–2. Photos of location and habitat of *Schelorbates (Schelorbates) aboboensis* Ermilov **sp. nov.**

Diagnosis

Body length: 435–495. Body surface sparsely microfoveolate; posterior part of notogaster heavily rugose. Rostrum rounded. Translamella represented by two short lines near lamellae; prolamella complete. Rostral, lamellar and interlamellar setae long, rod-like, barbed; $in > le > ro$; exobothridial seta well developed, setiform, slightly barbed; bothridial seta comparatively short clavate, slightly barbed, with stalk shorter than head. Anterior margin of pteromorph slightly oblique (not perpendicular to longitudinal axis of body in dorsal aspect). Dorsal notogastral part with U-shaped furrow. Notogastral setae p_1 – p_3 short, setiform, roughened; others vestigial. Pedotectum II quadrangular distally in ventral view, with posterolateral tooth. Circumpedal carina long. Leg tibia I and II with retrotectum; ventrodiscal part of femur II with triangular process; tarsus I with 19 setae (l'' absent); genu I with three setae (v' present); genu II with two setae (v' absent).

Description

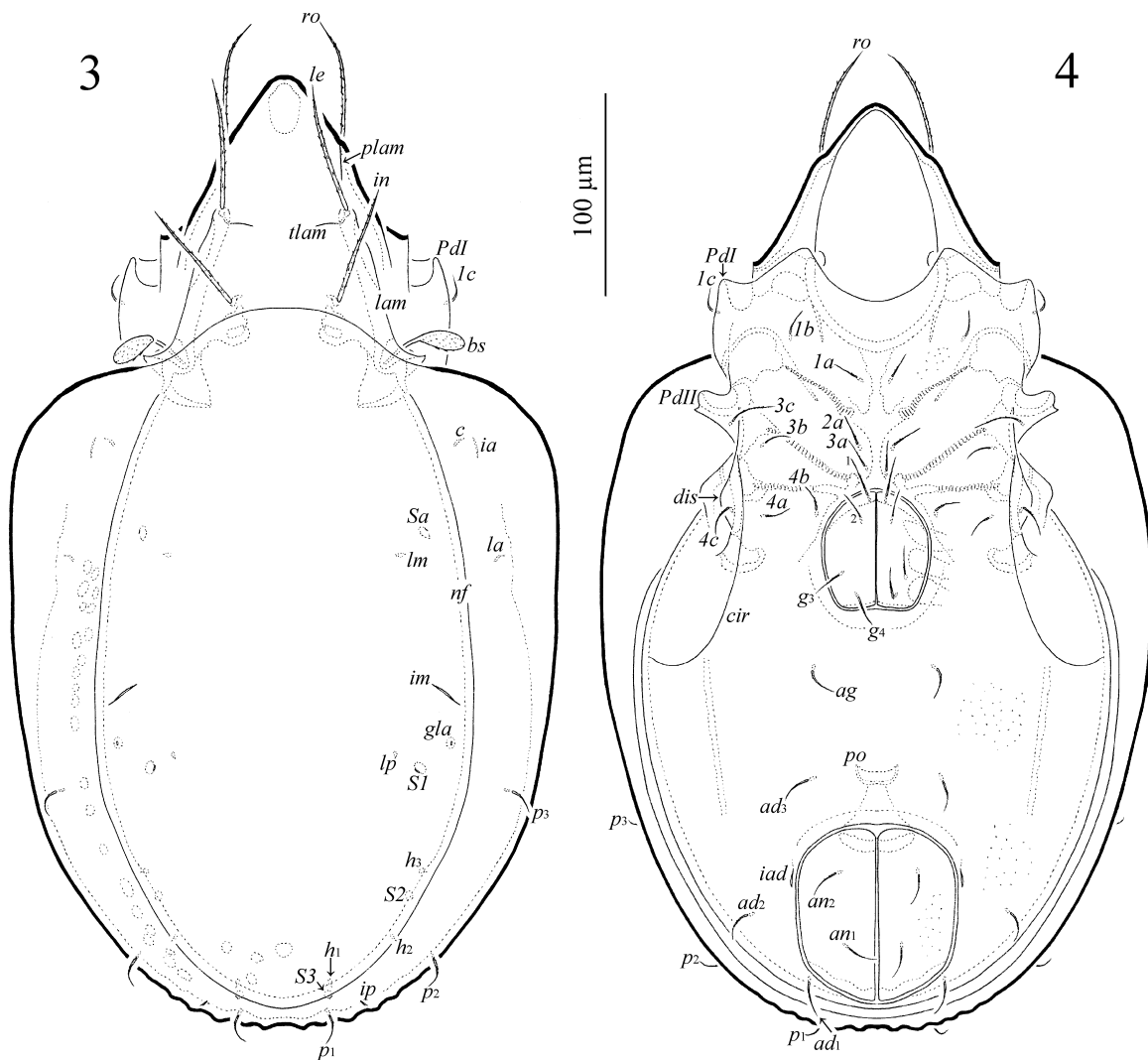
Measurements – Body length: 450 (holotype), 435–495 (paratypes); body width (level of pteromorphs): 285 (holotype), 255–300 (paratypes); body width (level of ventral plate): 270 (holotype), 247–285 (paratypes). No differences between males and females in body size.

Integument – Body color light brown. Body surface sparsely microfoveolate; posterior part of notogaster heavily rugose (with several longitudinal ridges with deep furrows between them), visible as an undulate margin in dorsal aspect; lateral side of body partially with microgranulate cerotegument.

Prodorsum – Rostrum rounded. Lamella about 1/2 length of prodorsum; translamella represented by two short lines near lamellae; prolamella present, complete (reaching insertion of

rostral seta and lateral side of prodorsum); sublamella long; lateral keel-shaped ridge distinct, arch-like, located above acetabulum I. Sublamellar porose area (7–11) rounded. Rostral (60–64), lamellar (67–71) and interlamellar (75–79) setae rod-like, barbed; exobothridial seta (26–30) setiform, slightly barbed; bothridial seta (41–49) clavate (rounded distally), slightly barbed; directed posterolaterad; stalk shorter than head. Dorsosejugal porose area not observable.

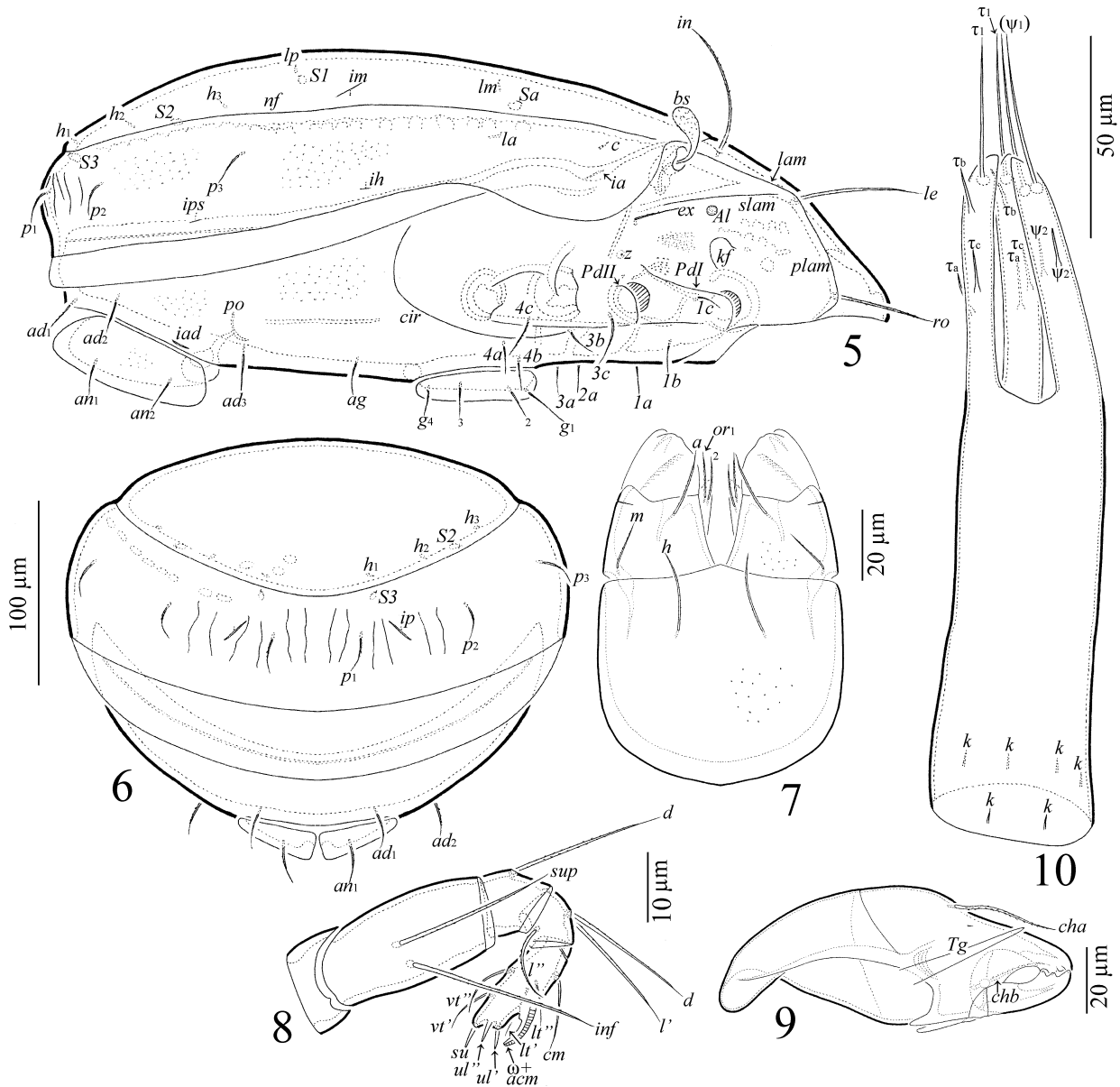
Notogaster – Anterior notogastral margin convex and rounded medially. Pteromorph medium-sized, rounded laterally, its anterior margin slightly oblique (not perpendicular to longitudinal axis of body in dorsal aspect). Dorsal notogastral part with sharply defined, U-shaped furrow, separating central and marginal zones. Setae p_1 – p_3 (17–19) setiform, roughened; others (1) vestigial. Four pairs of saccules with small opening and drop-like channel. Opisthotal gland opening and all lyrifissures well observable.



Figures 3–4. *Schelorbates (Schelorbates) aboboensis* Ermilov **sp. nov.** (adult, gnathosoma and legs not shown) – 3. Dorsal view of body; 4. Ventral view of body.

Gnathosoma – Subcapitulum size: 97–101 × 67–75; subcapitular setae (a : 19–22; m : 13–15; h : 24–26) setiform, slightly barbed; m thinnest; both adoral setae (13–15) setiform, barbed. Palp length: 60–64; setation: 0–2–1–3–9(+ ω); postpalpal seta (7) spiniform, truncate apically, roughened. Chelicera length: 112–120; setae (cha : 34–37; chb : 22–26) setiform, barbed.

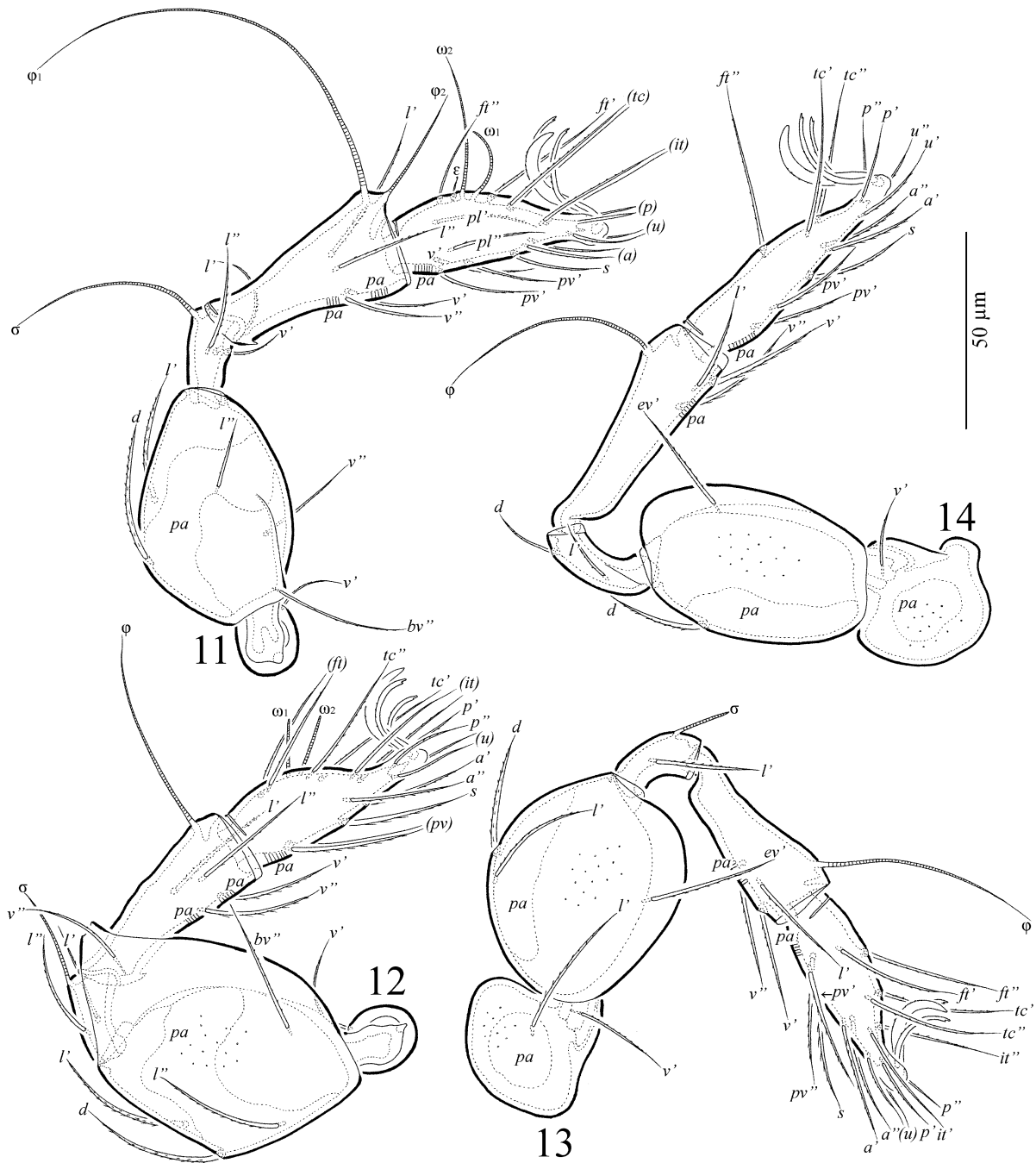
Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions – Epimeral formula: 3–1–3–3; all setae (3c: 26–30; 4c: 19–22; others: 17–19) setiform, roughened. Humeral porose areas *Am* and *Ah* not observable. Pedotectum II quadrangular distally in ventral view, with posterolateral tooth. Circumpedal carina long, directed to pedotectum II. Discidium triangular, rounded distally.



Figures 5–10. *Schelorbates (Schelorbates) aboboensis* Ermilov sp. nov. (adult) – 5. Right lateral view (gnathosoma and legs not shown); 6. Posterior view; 7. Subcapitulum, ventral view; 8. Palp, right, antiaxial view; 9. Chelicera, left, paraxial view; 10. Ovipositor, lateral view.

Anogenital region – Anogenital formula: 4–1–2–3; genital (g_1 : 26–30; others: 17–19), aggenital (17–19), anal (17–19), and adanal (17–19) setae setiform, thin, roughened. Adanal lyrifissure close and parallel to anterior half of anal plate. Marginal porose area complete, band-like. Ovipositor length: 158–172 \times 34–37; length of blade: 60–67; length of distal section (beyond middle fold): 94–109; setae ψ_1 , τ_1 (34–41) rod-like, smooth; setae ψ_2 , τ_a , τ_b , τ_c (13–15) stiff, acuminate, smooth; six coronal setae (5–7) spiniform.

Legs – Median claw distinctly thicker than lateral claws; all slightly barbed on dorsal side; each lateral claw with small ventrodistal tooth. Tibiae I and II with retrotectum (posterior collar-like tectum) and small ventrobasal triangular process; ventrodistal part of femur II with strong triangular process and sometimes with small additional tooth. Porose area on trochanters III, IV, femora I–IV, tibia I–IV, and tarsi I–IV well observable; porose area on tibiae I and II divided into two parts. Formulas of leg setation and solenidia: I (1–5–3–4–19) [1–2–2], II (1–5–2–4–15) [1–1–2], III (2–3–1–3–15) [1–1–0], IV (1–2–2–3–12) [0–1–0]; homology of setae and solenidia indicated in Table 1; solenidia ω_1 on tarsus I, ω_1 and ω_2 on tarsus II and σ on genua III slightly thickened, rounded apically; solenidion ϕ_1 on tibia I, solenidia ϕ on tibiae II–IV and σ on genu I subflagellate; other solenidia rod-like; seta s on tarsus I setiform (not eupathidial), barbed, inserted between paired setae (a) and (pv).



Figures 11–14. *Schelorbites (Schelorbites) aboboensis* Ermilov **sp. nov.** (adult) – 11. Leg I, right, antiaxial view; 12. Leg II, right, antiaxial view; 13. Leg III, left, antiaxial view; 14. Leg IV, left, antiaxial view.

Table 1. Leg setation and solenidia of adult *Schelorbates (Schelorbates) aboboensis* Ermilov **sp. nov.**

Leg	Tr	Fe	Ge	Ti	Ta
I	v'	d, (l), bv'', v''	(l), v', σ	(l), (v), φ ₁ , φ ₂	(ft), (tc), (it), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), v', (pl), ε, ω ₁ , ω ₂
II	v'	d, (l), bv'', v''	(l), σ	(l), (v), φ	(ft), (tc), (it), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv), ω ₁ , ω ₂
III	l', v'	d, l', ev'	l', σ	l', (v), φ	(ft), (tc), (it), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv)
IV	v'	d, ev'	d, l'	l', (v), φ	ft'', (tc), (p), (u), (a), s, (pv)

Note: Roman letters refer to normal setae; Greek letters to solenidia (except ε = famulus); single quotation mark (') designates setae on the anterior and double quotation mark (') setae on the posterior side of a given leg segment; parentheses refer to a pair of setae.

Comparison

Schelorbates (Schelorbates) aboboensis Ermilov **sp. nov.** is similar to *S. (S.) costaricensis* Ermilov, Alvarado-Rodríguez, Tolstikov & Retana-Salazar, 2015 from the Neotropical region (see Ermilov *et al.* 2015), *S. (S.) flagellisetosus* Ermilov & Anichkin, 2014 from Vietnam (see Ermilov and Anichkin 2014), *S. (S.) milleri* Jacot, 1936 from the Eastern U.S.A. and Northern Neotropical region (see Jacot 1936), and *S. (S.) yorubaensis* Badejo, Woas & Beck, 2002 from Nigeria (see Badejo *et al.* 2002) in the presence of the U-shaped furrow on the notogaster. However, the new species differs from all in having heavily rugose sculpturing (several longitudinal ridges and deep furrows between them) in posterior part of the notogaster, the presence (versus absence) of the retroectum (posterior collar-like tectum) on the leg tibiae I and II, and the morphology of the notogastral setae *c*, *la*, *lm*, *lp*, *h*₁–*h*₃ (vestigial, indistinctly visible versus short and well observable).

Additionally, *S. (S.) costaricensis* has smaller body size (length: 365–398 versus 435–495 in the new species), truncate rostrum (versus rounded in the new species) and posterior median apophysis in posterior part of the notogaster (versus apophysis absent in the new species); *S. (S.) flagellisetosus* has smaller body size (length: 365–415 versus 435–495 in the new species), truncate rostrum (versus rounded in the new species), flagellate tip in rostral, lamellar and interlamellar setae (versus setiform in the new species), and rounded ventrodiscal part of the leg femur II (versus with triangular process in the new species), and has no translamella (versus translamella represented by two short lines near lamellae in the new species) and aggenital setae (versus present in the new species); *S. (S.) milleri* has smaller body size (length: 390–400 versus 435–495 in the new species), truncate rostrum (versus rounded in the new species), and has no translamella (versus translamella represented by two short lines near lamellae in the new species); *S. (S.) yorubaensis* has partially developed prolamella (versus complete in the new species) and rounded ventrodiscal part of the leg femur II (versus with triangular process in the new species).

Etymology

The species name *aboboensis* refers to the town Abobo in the vicinity of which the new species was found.

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داده‌های فونستیکی و آرایه‌شناختی جدید در مورد هرناهای اوریباتید (*Acari, Oribatida*) از منطقه گامبلا، اتیوپی غربی

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چکیده

مطالعه حاضر بر اساس نمونه‌های هرناهای اوریباتید جمع‌آوری شده از منطقه گامبلا، اتیوپی است. فهرستی از ۴۱ گونه، متعلق به ۳۰ جنس و ۲۰ خانواده، ارائه شده است. گونه جدید (*Scheloribatidae*) *Scheloribates (Scheloribates) aboboensis* Ermilov **sp. nov.** توصیف می‌شود.

واژگان کلیدی: فون، گزارش جدید، آرایه‌شناسی، *Scheloribates*، ریخت‌شناسی، آفریقا.

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