



Oribatid mites (Acari, Oribatida) from Binh-Chau National Reserve, Vietnam

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ABSTRACT

The present study is based on the oribatid mite (Oribatida) material collected from the Binh-Chau National Reserve, southern Vietnam. A list of 46 species, belonging to 38 genera and 23 families, is presented. The genus *Zetorchestes* (Zetorchestidae) currently comprises 19 species having a cosmopolitan distribution collectively. Here, one new species of *Zetorchestes*, *Z. binhchauensis* **sp. nov.**, is described, based on the adult males collected from deciduous forest litter. The new species is characterized by the presence of one pair of anal setae, one pair of adanal setae, and transverse cerotegumental tuberculate row in the dorsosejugal region, the absence of the notogastral setae c_1 , and the location of the notogastral setae lm in the dorsolateral position.

KEYWORDS

List of taxa, morphology, new species, Southeast Asia, taxonomy, Vietnamese fauna, *Zetorchestes*

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INTRODUCTION

The oribatid mite (Acari, Oribatida) fauna of the Binh-Chau National Reserve in southern Vietnam remained unknown. The primary goal of the present paper is to provide a list of the identified taxa collected from forest litter of this reserve in March 2025. Sampled materials included specimens of a new species of the genus *Zetorchestes* Berlese, 1888 (Zetorchestidae). The secondary goal of the present paper is to describe this new species under the name *Zetorchestes binhchauensis* **sp. nov.**

Zetorchestes was proposed by Berlese (1888), with *Carabodes micronychus* Berlese, 1883 as type species. The genus comprises 19 species and one subspecies, which have a cosmopolitan distribution collectively (Kolesnikov and Leonov 2021; Ermilov and Frolov 2024). The main generic characters were summarized by Grandjean (1951) and Coetzee (1989). One of them is the presence of the modified legs IV for jumping. An identification key to species of *Zetorchestes* was presented in Kolesnikov and Leonov (2021). Representatives of the genus inhabit diverse habitats, preferring the forest soil-litter (e.g., Krisper 1987; Coetzee 1989; Corpuz-Raros and Ermilov 2020).

Prior to our research, six species of *Zetorchestes* were recorded from Vietnam (Corpuz-Raros and Ermilov 2020; Kolesnikov and Leonov 2021): *Z. equestris* Berlese, 1908, *Z. krisperi* Kolesnikov & Leonov, 2021, *Z. phylliferus* Mahunka, 1983, *Z. saltator* Oudemans, 1915, *Z. schusteri* Krisper, 1984, and *Z. transvaalensis* Coetzee, 1989.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Substrate samples containing oribatid mites were collected by V.M. Salavatulin and V.A. Khaustov



in the Binh-Chau National Reserve (southern Vietnam, Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu Province, Xuyên Mộc District), from the following locations in tropical forest:

Binh-1: 10°30'18.58" N, 107°28'30.63" E, 35 m a.s.l., litter in deciduous forest, 2 March 2025.

Binh-2: 10°30'22.97" N, 107°30'14.12" E, 39 m a.s.l., litter in deciduous forest, 4 March 2025.

Binh-3: 10°31'48.51" N, 107°29'07.40" E, 76 m a.s.l., litter in deciduous forest, 5 March 2025.

Binh-4: 10°29'51.61" N, 107°27'50.52" E, 14 m a.s.l., litter in deciduous forest, 5 March 2025.

Binh-5: 10°29'55.46" N, 107°28'56.96" E, 0 m a.s.l., litter in forest with *Casuarina equisetifolia*, 7 March 2025.

The mites were extracted into 75% ethanol using Berlese's funnels without electric lamps in laboratory conditions.

For measurement and illustration, specimens were mounted in lactic acid on temporary cavity slides. All body measurements are presented in micrometers (µm). Body length was measured in lateral view, from the tip of the rostrum to the posterior edge of the notogaster. Body width refers to the maximum width of the notogaster in dorsal view. Setal lengths were measured in lateral aspect. Paired structures are described in the singular, unless otherwise noted. Formulas for leg setation are given in parentheses according to the sequence trochanter-femur-genu-tibia-tarsus (femulus of tarsus I 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 light microscope.

Morphological terminology used in this paper mostly follows that of Grandjean (e.g., 1951). Leg setal nomenclature follows Norton (1977).

The following morphological abbreviations are used: *Prodorsum*: *lam* = lamella; *slam* = sublamella; *ms* = muscle sigillum; *tu* = tutorium; *ro*, *le*, *in*, *bs*, *ex* = rostral, lamellar, interlamellar, bothridial, and exobothridial setae, respectively. *Notogaster*: *ctr* = cerotegumental tuberculate row; *ncc* = notogastral cerotegumental carina; *nab* = notogastral apophysis; *pa* = porose area; *c₂*, *la*, *lm*, *lp*, *h₂*, *h₃*, *p₁-p₃* = setae; *ia*, *im*, *ip*, *ih*, *ips* = lyrifissures; *gla* = opisthonotal gland opening. *Gnathosoma*: *a*, *m*, *b* = subcapitular setae; *or* = adoral seta; *d*, *l*, *sup*, *inf*, *cm*, *acm*, *ul*, *su*, *vt*, *lt* = palp setae; ω = palp solenidion; *cha*, *chb* = cheliceral setae; *Tg* = Trägårdh's organ. *Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions*: *1a*, *1b*, *1c*, *2a*, *3a*, *3b*, *4a*, *4b*, *4c* = epimeral setae; *PdI*, *PdII* = pedotecta I, II, respectively; χ = aperture of supracoxal gland. *Anogenital region*: *g*, *ag*, *an*, *ad* = genital, aggenital, anal, and adanal setae, respectively; *ian* = anal lyrifissure; *iad* = adanal lyrifissure; *po* = preanal organ. *Legs*: *pa* = porose area; ω , φ , σ = solenidia; *e* = famulus; *d*, *l*, *v*, *bv*, *ev*, *ft*, *tc*, *it*, *p*, *u*, *a*, *s*, *pv*, *pl* = setae.

References for original descriptions of species in *List of identified taxa* are not presented in the References section.

RESULTS

LIST OF IDENTIFIED TAXA

Hypochthoniidae

Eohypochthonius crassisetiger Aoki, 1959: location Binh-5 (4 ex.). Distribution: southern and eastern Palaearctic, Oriental, Australasian, and Neotropical regions.

Cosmochthoniidae

Cosmochthonius lanatus (Michael, 1885): location Binh-1 (1 ex.). Distribution: semicosmopolitan.

Sphaerochthoniidae

Sphaerochthonius splendidus (Berlese, 1904): location Binh-2 (13 ex.). Distribution: tropics and subtropics.

Hermanniidae

Phyllhermannia quadrirotunda (Hammer, 1979): location Binh-1 (2 ex.). Distribution: Java. New record of the species in Vietnam.

Eremobelbidae

Eremobelba bella Hammer, 1982: location Binh-5 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Eremulidae

Eremulus flagellifer Berlese, 1908: location Binh-3 (14 ex.). Distribution: cosmopolitan.

Zetorchestidae

Zetorchestes schusteri Krisper, 1984: location Binh-3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Neotropical region, Canary Islands, Vietnam.

Zetorchestes binhchauensis **sp. nov.**: locations Binh-1 (2 ex.), Binh-2 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Tegeocranellidae

Tegeocranellus martinezji Ermilov & Anichkin, 2014: location Binh-4 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Carabodidae

Austrocarabodes bituberculatus Aoki, 2006: location Binh-2 (1 ex.). Distribution: Japan, Oriental region.

Carabodes (Klapperiches) mikhaetandreorum Ermilov & Anichkin, 2013: location Binh-2 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Cavaecarabodes hauseri (Mahunka, 1989): locations Binh-1 (1 ex.), Binh-3 (11 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Yoshiobodes (Yoshiobodes) irmayi (Balogh & Mahunka, 1969): location Binh-3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Neotropical and Oriental regions.

Otocephidae

Dolicheremaens bugiamapensis Ermilov, Anichkin & Wu, 2012: location Binh-1 (1 ex.), Distribution: Vietnam.

Pseudotocephus cattienensis Ermilov & Salavatulin, 2023: location Binh-3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Granuloppiidae

Senectoppia multisulcatum (Berlese, 1913): locations Binh-1 (6 ex.), Binh-3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region. New record of the genus and species in Vietnam.

Oppiidae

Arcoppia fenestralis sinensis (Mahunka, 1976): location Binh-4 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Multioppia (Hammeroppia) wilsoni Aoki, 1964: location Binh-5 (1 ex.). Distribution: cosmopolitan. New record of the species in Vietnam.

Neoamerioppia vietnamica (Mahunka, 1988): locations Binh-1 (1 ex.), Binh-3 (17 ex.), Binh-4 (3 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Oppia kuehnelti Csiszár, 1961: locations Binh-1 (13 ex.), Binh-2 (1 ex.), Binh-4 (1 ex.), Binh-5 (1 ex.). Distribution: tropics, southern Palearctic region.

Ramusella sengbuschi Hammer, 1968: location Binh-3 (1 ex.). Distribution: tropics and subtropics.

Taiwanoppia hungarorum (Mahunka, 1988): locations Binh-2 (5 ex.), Binh-5 (2 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region, Mexico.

Suctobelbidae

Suctobelbella (Flagrosuctobelba) semiplumosa tabitiensis (Hammer, 1972): location Binh-5 (4 ex.). Distribution: Australasian, Oriental, and Afrotropical regions.

Suctobelbella (*Ussuribata*) *variosetosa* (Hammer, 1961): locations Binh-1 (1 ex.), Binh-4 (1 ex.). Distribution: tropics, eastern Palaearctic region.

Tectocepheidae

Tectocephus velatus (Michael, 1880): location Binh-5 (1 ex.). Distribution: cosmopolitan.

Cymbaeremacidae

Scapheremaus digitatus Wang, 1998: location Binh-5 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Licneremacidae

Licneremaus polygonalis Hammer, 1971: locations Binh-1 (1 ex.), Binh-2 (14 ex.), Binh-3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Pacific Islands, Madagascar, Vietnam.

Haplozetidae

Indoribates punctulatus (Sellnick, 1925): locations Binh-1 (5 ex.), Binh-3 (9 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Peloribates kaszabi Mahunka, 1988: location Binh-3 (8 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Peloribates rangiroaensis Hammer, 1972: location Binh-4 (5 ex.). Distribution: eastern Palaearctic and Oriental regions, Polynesia.

Peloribates (*Aokibates*) *konchuensis* Ermilov & Kontschán, 2025: location Binh-2 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Rostrozetes ovulum (Berlese, 1908): locations Binh-1 (1 ex.), Binh-2 (1 ex.), Binh-3 (15 ex.), Binh-4 (6 ex.), Binh-5 (1 ex.). Distribution: tropics and subtropics.

Mochlozetidae

Unguizetes cf. *clavatus* Aoki, 1967: locations Binh-1 (1 ex.), Binh-3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental and eastern Palaearctic regions.

Scheloribatidae

Euscheloribates sonlangensis Ermilov, 2025: location Binh-1 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Scheloribates praeincisus (Berlese, 1910): locations Binh-1 (4 ex.), Binh-2 (5 ex.), Binh-4 (14 ex.), Binh-5 (14 ex.). Distribution: tropics and subtropics.

Scheloribates (*Bischeloribates*) *dalawaensis* Corpuz-Raros, 1980: location Binh-1 (2 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Zetomotrichidae

Zetomotrichus lacrimans Grandjean, 1934: locations Binh-1 (7 ex.), Binh-2 (10 ex.), Binh-3 (6 ex.), Binh-5 (1 ex.). Distribution: southern Palaearctic region, tropics. New record of the genus and species in Vietnam.

Ceratokalummidae

Cultrobates gioensis Ermilov, Kontschán & Salavatulin, 2025: location Binh-3 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Punctoribatidae

Lamellobates molecula (Berlese, 1916): locations Binh-1 (8 ex.), Binh-2 (12 ex.), Binh-3 (4 ex.), Binh-4 (10 ex.), Binh-5 (6 ex.). Distribution: tropics and subtropics.

Galumnidae

Dimidiogalumna grandjeani Ermilov & Anichkin, 2014: locations Binh-2 (1 ex.), Binh-4 (9 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Flagellozetes (*Cosmogalumna*) *biornamentus* Ermilov, 2025: location Binh-1 (4 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Galumna divergens Mahunka, 1995: location Binh-4 (8 ex.). Distribution: Borneo, Iran, Mexico. New record of the species in Vietnam.

Galumna flabellifera Hammer, 1958: locations Binh-2 (1 ex.), Binh-5 (17 ex.). Distribution: tropics and subtropics.

Galumna varia Mahunka, 1995: location Binh-5 (5 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Pergalumna hauseri Mahunka, 1995: location Binh-3 (3 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Pergalumna paraelongata Ermilov & Anichkin, 2012: location Binh-2 (1 ex.). Distribution: tropics.

The list includes 46 species (ptyctimous and unidentified species are excluded), belonging to 38 genera and 23 families. Ten species are known only from Vietnam, 12 are Oriental species, and 24 species (including four cosmopolitan species) have broad distributions (i.e., spanning across more than one geographical region). Five species (*Phyllbermannia quadrirotunda*, *Senectoppia multisulcatum*, *Multioppia* (*Hammeroppia*) *wilsoni*, *Zetomotrichus lacrimans*, *Galumna divergens*) and two genera (*Senectoppia*, *Zetomotrichus*) are reported from Vietnam for the first time

TAXONOMY

Family Zetorchestidae

Genus *Zetorchestes* Berlese, 1888

Type species: *Carabodes micronychus* Berlese, 1883

Zetorchestes binhchauensis sp. nov. (Figs 1–11)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E4696B42-8363-40A6-BCE4-64B823B318DB>

Type material

Holotype (male) and one paratype (male): southern Vietnam, Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu Province, Xuyên Mộc District, 10° 30' 18.58" N, 107° 28' 30.63" E, 35 m a.s.l., litter in forest, 2 March 2025 (collected by V.M. Salavatulin and V.A. Khaustov).

One paratype (male): southern Vietnam, Bà Rịa-Vũng Tàu Province, Xuyên Mộc District, 10° 30' 22.97" N, 107° 30' 14.12" E, 39 m a.s.l., litter in forest, 4 March 2025 (collected by V.M. Salavatulin and V.A. Khaustov).

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

Diagnosis

Body length 345–370. Transverse cerotegumental tuberculate row in dorsosejugal region present. Notogaster with one pair of centrodorsal longitudinal cerotegumental carinae and two pairs of lateral, longitudinal bands represented by numerous cerotegumental wrinkles. Adanal region with numerous cerotegumental wrinkles. Translamella and prolamella absent. Interlamellar seta and nine pairs (c_1 and h_1 absent) of notogastral setae medium-sized, narrowly phylliform, acuminate. Dorsosejugal suture interrupted medially. Seta lm shifted in dorsolateral part of notogaster. Bothridial seta with phylliform, dilated distally, barbed head. Median notogastral porose area present. One pair of anal setae and one pair of adanal setae present.

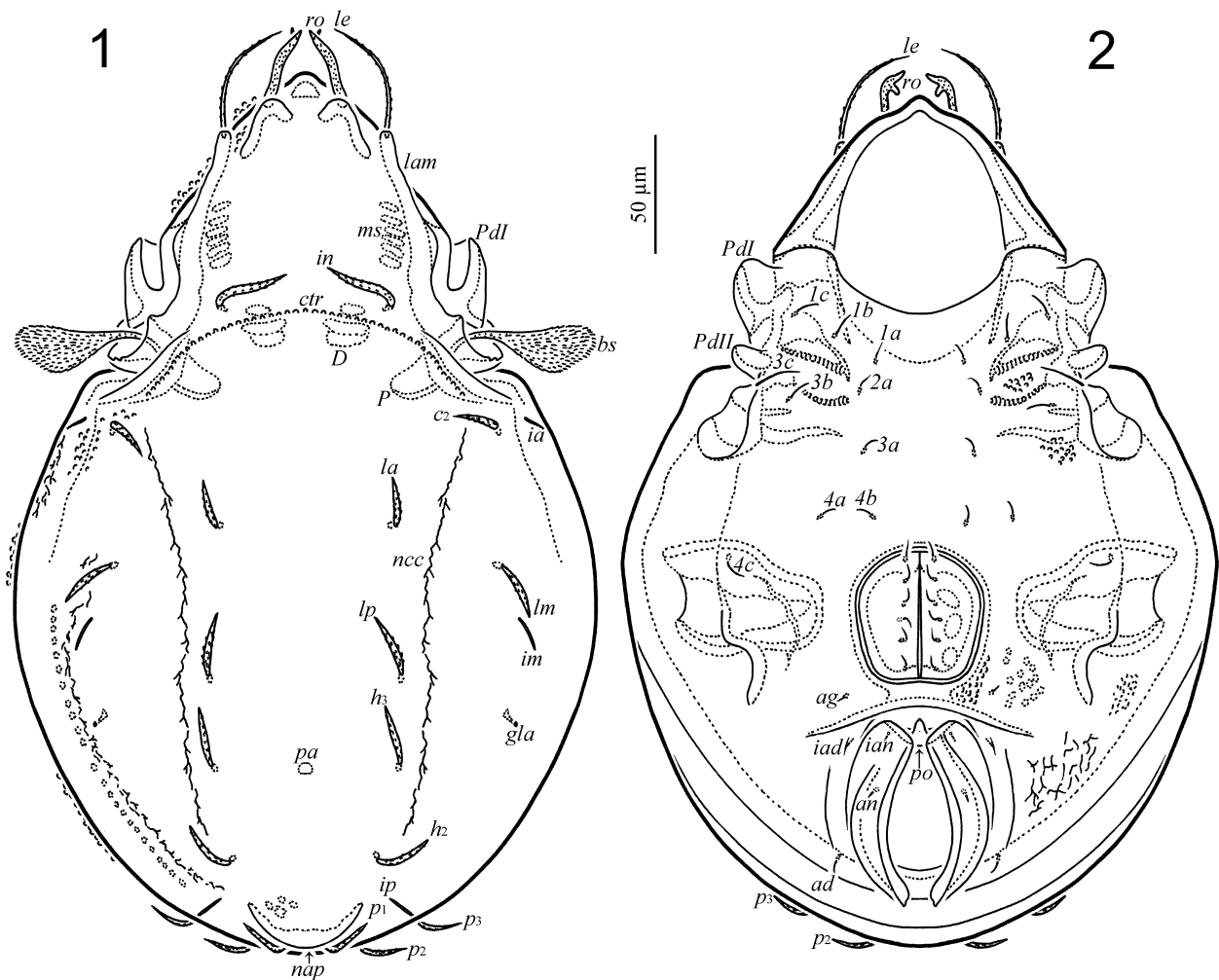
Description

Measurements – Body length 345 (holotype), 360, 375 (paratypes). Notogaster width 240 (holotype), 255, 270 (paratypes).

Integument – Colour medium light brown to brown in preserved mature adults. Prodorsum,

notogaster, epimeral, and anogenital region unclearly microtuberculate sculpturing. Leg segments with clearer rounded and elongated microtubercles forming partially short ridges on tarsi. Body partially covered by dense tuberculate cerotegument (tubercles largest on prodorsum). Interlamellar part of prodorsum and dorsal part of notogaster without cerotegumental tubercles. Transverse cerotegumental tuberculate row present in dorsosejugal region. Notogaster with one pair of dorsocentral, longitudinal cerotegumental carinae and two pairs of lateral, longitudinal bands represented by numerous short cerotegumental wrinkles (of them, one pair medial to circumgastric bands of sigilla, and one pair lateral to circumgastric bands of sigilla). Adanal region with numerous short cerotegumental wrinkles.

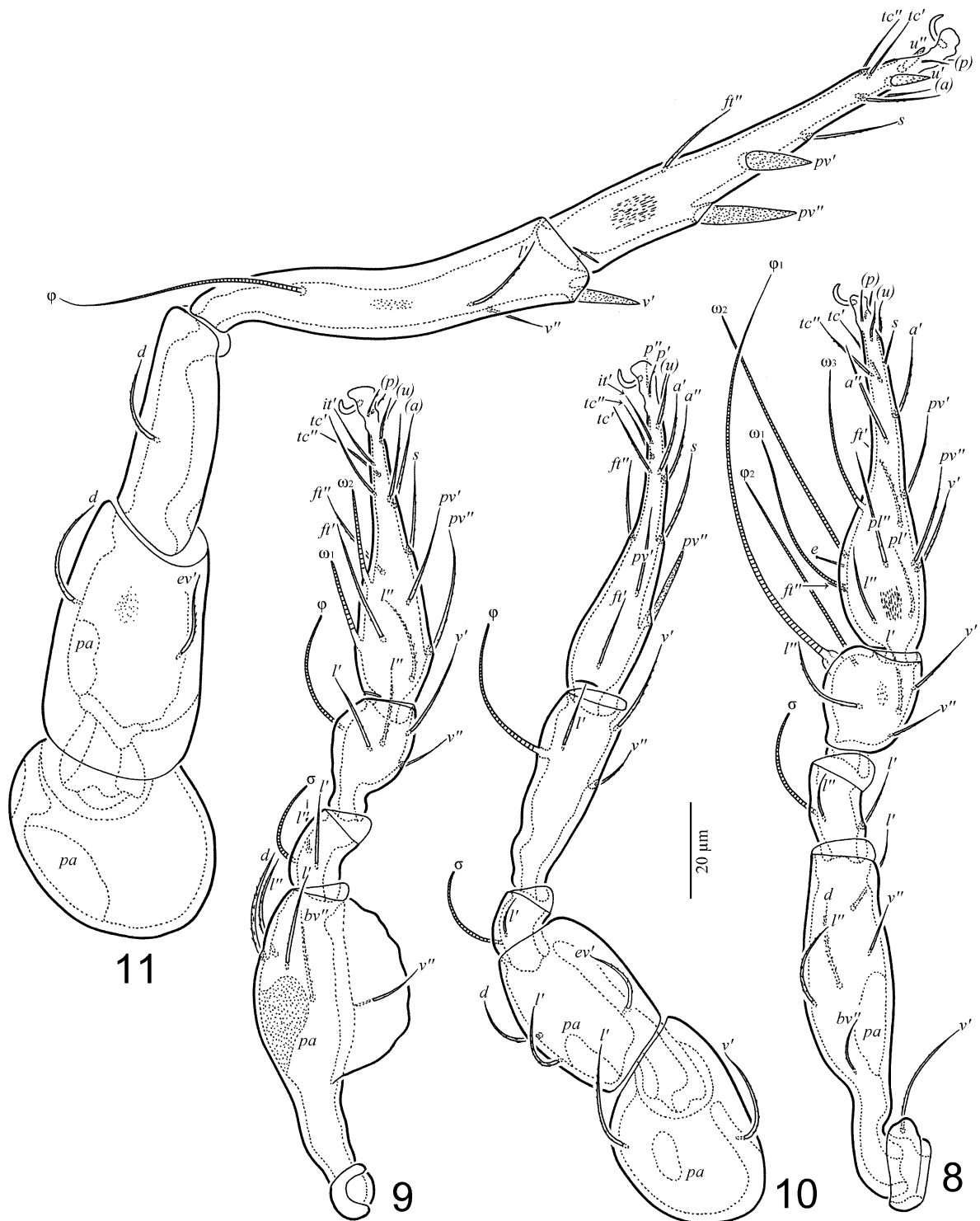
Prodorsum – Rostrum rounded, with slightly developed protrusion medially. Lamella strong, about 3/4 length of prodorsum, with small quadrangular cusp. Translamella and prolamella absent. Sublamella and tutorium present. One longitudinal row of transversely elongate muscle sigillae present medial to lamella. Rostral seta (79–82) thick, bifurcate, roughened, located on strong tubercle. Distance between tubercles as width of tubercle. Lamellar seta (52–56) setiform, barbed, inserted on lamellar cusp. Interlamellar seta (37–41) narrowly phylliform, acuminate. Exobothridial seta (4) simple. Bothridial seta (60–64) with short stalk and phylliform, dilated mediodistally, barbed head. Posterior part bothridial opening with several teeth.



Figures 1–2. *Zetorchestes binhchauensis* sp. nov. (adult) – 1. Dorsal view (legs omitted); 2. Ventral view (gnathosoma and legs omitted).

Anogenital region – Anogenital setal formula 6-1-1-1. Genital and adanal setae (11) setiform, roughened. Aggenital and anal setae (6) simple. Two pairs (out of three standard pairs) of adanal and one pair (out of two standard pairs) of anal setae absent. Adanal lyrifissure close and nearly parallel to anal plate.

Legs – Claw comparatively small, smooth. Typical porose area on femora I–IV and on trochanters III, IV distinct. Formulas of leg setation and solenidia: I (1-5-2-4-18) [1-2-3], II (1-5-2-4-15) [1-1-2], III (2-3-1-3-14) [1-1-0], IV (0-2-1-3-12) [0-1-0]. Homology of setae and solenidia indicated in Table 1. Setae pv'' of tarsus III, u' , u'' , pv' , pv'' of tarsus IV, and v' of tibia IV thorn-like.



Figures 8–11. *Zetorchestes binhchauensis* sp. nov. (adult) – 8. Leg I, right, antiaxial view; 9. Leg II (trochanter omitted), left, paraxial view; 10. Leg III, left, antiaxial view; 11. Leg IV, left, antiaxial view.

Table 1. Leg setation and solenidia of adult *Zetorchestes binhchauensis* sp. nov.

Leg	Tr	Fe	Ge	Ti	Ta
I	<i>v'</i>	<i>d</i> , (<i>h</i>), <i>bv''</i> , <i>v''</i>	(<i>h</i>), σ	(<i>h</i>), (<i>v</i>), φ_1 , φ_2	(<i>ft</i>), (<i>tc</i>), (<i>p</i>), (<i>u</i>), (<i>a</i>), <i>s</i> , (<i>pn</i>), <i>v'</i> , (<i>pl</i>), <i>l''</i> , <i>e</i> , ω_1 , ω_2 , ω_3
II	<i>v'</i>	<i>d</i> , (<i>h</i>), <i>bv''</i> , <i>v''</i>	(<i>h</i>), σ	(<i>h</i>), (<i>v</i>), φ	(<i>ft</i>), (<i>tc</i>), <i>it'</i> , (<i>p</i>), (<i>u</i>), (<i>a</i>), <i>s</i> , (<i>pn</i>), <i>l''</i> , ω_1 , ω_2
III	<i>l'</i> , <i>v'</i>	<i>d</i> , <i>l'</i> , <i>ev'</i>	<i>l'</i> , σ	<i>l'</i> , (<i>v</i>), φ	(<i>ft</i>), (<i>tc</i>), <i>it'</i> , (<i>p</i>), (<i>u</i>), (<i>a</i>), <i>s</i> , (<i>pn</i>)
IV	–	<i>d</i> , <i>ev'</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>l'</i> , (<i>v</i>), φ	<i>ft''</i> , (<i>tc</i>), (<i>p</i>), (<i>u</i>), (<i>a</i>), <i>s</i> , (<i>pn</i>)

Note: *Tr*, *Fe*, *Ge*, *Ti*, *Ta* = trochanter, femur, genu, tibia, and tarsus, respectively. Roman letters refer to normal setae, Greek letters to solenidia. Single prime (') marks setae on the anterior and double prime (') setae on the posterior side of a given leg segment. Parentheses refer to a pair of setae.

Remarks

In having one pair of anal setae, one pair of adanal setae, and narrowly phylliform notogastral setae, *Z. binhchauensis* sp. nov. is similar to *Z. aokii* Krisper, 1987 (eastern Palaearctic and northern Oriental regions, New Guinea), *Z. krisperi* Kolesnikov & Leonov, 2021 (Vietnam), and *Z. schusteri* Krisper, 1984 (Neotropical and Oriental regions, Canary Islands). However, the new species differs from the above listed species by the location of the notogastral seta *lm* (shifted laterally to longitudinal row of setae *la*, *lp*, *b₂*, *b₃* and located lateral to longitudinal dorsocentral cerotegumental carina versus located in longitudinal row along with setae *la*, *lp*, *b₂*, *b₃* and located medial to longitudinal dorsocentral cerotegumental carina).

Etymology

The specific epithet *binhchauensis* refers to the place of origin, Binh-Chau National Reserve.

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Consent for publication: All study participants, or their legal guardian, provided informed written consent prior to study enrollment.

Generative AI statement: The authors declare that AI was not used at any stage of the manuscript development.

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هرناهای اورibatید (Acari, Oribatida) از ذخیره‌گاه ملی بین-چائو، ویتنام

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چکیده

بررسی حاضر بر اساس نمونه‌های هرناهای اورibatید (Oribatida) جمع‌آوری شده از ذخیره‌گاه ملی بین-چائو، جنوب ویتنام است. فهرستی از ۴۶ گونه، متعلق به ۳۸ جنس و ۲۳ خانواده، ارائه شده است. جنس *Zetorchestes* (Zetorchestidae) در حال حاضر ۱۹ دارد است که به طور کلی پراکندگی جهانی دارند. در اینجا، گونه جدیدی از *Z. binbchauensis* sp. nov. بر اساس نرهای بالغ جمع‌آوری شده از لاشبرگ جنگل‌های برگریز، شرح داده شده است. این گونه جدید با وجود یک جفت موی مخرجی، یک جفت موی کنارمخرجی و ردیف عرضی برجستگی‌های جلدی در ناحیه پشتی یوغی، نبود موی شکم‌گرده‌ای c_1 و قرارگیری موی شکم‌گرده‌ای lm در موقعیت پشتی-جانبی مشخص می‌شود.

واژگان کلیدی: فهرست گونه‌ها، ریخت‌شناسی، گونه جدید، آسیای جنوب شرقی، آرایه‌شناسی، زیباگان ویتنامی، *Zetorchestes*

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دریافت

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پذیرش

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دبیر تخصصی

ا. جوهرچی

