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Article

Additions to the oribatid mite fauna of Cat Tien National Park, Vietnam, with description of a new species of *Dolicheremaeus* (Acari, Oribatida, Otocepheidae)

Sergey G. Ermilov^{1*} , Vladimir M. Salavatulin^{1, 2, 3}  and Vladimir A. Khaustov^{1, 2, 3} 

1. University of Tyumen, Institute of Environmental and Agricultural Biology (X-BIO), Tyumen, Russia; E-mails: ermilovacari@yandex.ru, v.salavatulin@gmail.com, kh4ustov93@yandex.ru

2. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

3. Joint Russian-Vietnamese Tropical Research and Technological Centre, Southern Branch, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

* Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

The present study is based on oribatid mite material collected from the Cat Tien National Park, Southern Vietnam, in November–December 2024. A list of 54 species/subspecies, belonging to 40 genera and 21 families, is presented. One new species—*Dolicheremaeus leonilae* **sp. nov.** (Otocepheidae)—is described. The new species is characterized by a large number of the medial notogastral condyles (five to seven).

KEY WORDS: *Dolicheremaeus*, mite fauna, morphology, new record, Southeast Asia, taxonomy.

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INTRODUCTION

Oribatid mites (Acari, Oribatida) of the Cat Tien National Park, Southern Vietnam, have been actively studied over the past 15 years (e.g., Ermilov *et al.* 2012; Ermilov and Anichkin 2014a; Salavatulin *et al.* 2022). The present study is based on material collected from this park during the Joint Russian-Vietnamese Biological Expedition in November–December 2024. The primary goal of the paper is to present a list of the identified taxa and new records for the Vietnamese fauna.

The sampled material included the representatives of a new species of the genus *Dolicheremaeus* Jacot, 1938 (Otocepheidae). The secondary goal of the paper is to describe this new species under the name *Dolicheremaeus leonilae* **sp. nov.**

Dolicheremaeus was proposed by Jacot (1938), with *Dolicheremaeus rubripedes* Jacot, 1938 as type species. The genus comprises 182 species and nine subspecies which are distributed in the Tropical and Subtropical regions collectively (Subías 2022, online version 2024). The main distinguishing generic characteristics within Otocepheidae can be found in Subías and Shtanchaeva (2023). Identification keys to some representatives of the Oriental *Dolicheremaeus* have been presented by Aoki (1967), Corpuz-Raros (2000), Balogh and Balogh (2002), Ermilov and Kalúz (2013), Ermilov and Anichkin (2014b), and Ermilov *et al.* (2023a, b). Prior to this study, 25 species of *Dolicheremaeus* have been registered in Vietnam (Corpuz-Raros and Ermilov 2020).

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MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens – Substrate samples containing oribatid mites were collected by V.A. Khaustov and V.M. Salavatulin in the Cat Tien National Park, Dong Nai Province, Southern Vietnam. Locations/microbiotopes:

1: 11° 27' 38.08" N, 107° 20' 41.36" E, 138 m a.s.l., litter on the shore of Lake Bau Sau, 2 December 2024.

2: 11° 27' 38.08" N, 107° 20' 41.36" E, 138 m a.s.l., turf in a thicket of reeds near the water boundary of Lake Bau Sau, 2 December 2024.

3: 11° 27' 26.30" N, 107° 20' 56.31" E, 157 m a.s.l., litter in the forest near Lake Bau Sau, 2 December 2024.

4: 11° 27' 01.53" N, 107° 21' 27.13" E, 158 m a.s.l., rotten wood substrate in the forest, 2 December 2024.

5: 11° 23' 29.36" N, 107° 22' 04.44" E, 115 m a.s.l., litter in a rice field surroundings of the Talai Village, 4 December 2024.

6: 11° 27' 09.10" N, 107° 21' 57.39" E, 175 m a.s.l., substrate in the cave, 2 December 2024.

7: 11° 29' 13.69" N, 107° 22' 45.21" E, 149 m a.s.l., substrate in the hollow of ficus tree, 12 December 2024.

8: 11° 26' 51.04" N, 107° 24' 52" E, 145 m a.s.l., hollow in rotten tree in forest, 8 December 2024.

9: 11° 26' 45.44" N, 107° 24' 54.36" E, 144 m a.s.l., polypore on rotten wood in the forest, 8 December 2024.

10: 11° 26' 42.45" N, 107° 26' 15.44" E, 140 m a.s.l., substrate from epiphytic fern in the crown of tree at about 10 meters above the ground, 10 December 2024.

11: 11° 26' 56.83" N, 107° 24' 52.46" E, 155 m a.s.l., substrate from epiphytic fern in the crown of tree at about 10 meters above the ground, 8 December 2024.

12: 11° 24' 51.46" N, 107° 22' 33.44" E, 121 m a.s.l., bark of rotten tree in the forest, 26 November 2024.

13: 11° 24' 43.51" N, 107° 22' 42.16" E, 122 m a.s.l., litter in the forest, 29 November 2024.

14: 11° 24' 51.46" N, 107° 22' 33.44" E, 121 m a.s.l., fern in the forest, 26 November 2024.

15: 11° 24' 51.46" N, 107° 22' 33.44" E, 121 m a.s.l., moss on a stone in forest, 26 November 2024.

16: 11° 26' 51.04" N, 107° 24' 52" E, 145 m a.s.l., moss on rotting tree in the forest, 8 December 2024.

17: 10° 27' 35.9" N, 106° 54' 10.9" E, 118 m a.s.l., on leaf of *Citrus maxima*, 30 November 2024.

18: 11° 24' 51.46" N, 107° 22' 33.44" E, 121 m a.s.l., hollow of *Tetrameles nudiflora*, 26 November 2024.

Substrate samples were collected by hand or using a shovel and placed in zip-lock plastic bags. The samples were then transferred to the laboratory. Subsequently, the mites were extracted into 75% ethanol using Berlese's funnels with electric lamps.

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 in lateral aspect. 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 is mostly that of Grandjean (see references in Travé and Vachon 1975), Norton (1977) for leg setal nomenclature, and Norton and Behan-Pelletier (2009)

for overview.

Abbreviations – *Prodorsum*: *cos* = costula; *ro*, *le*, *in*, *bs*, *ex* = rostral, lamellar, interlamellar, bothridial, and exobothridial setae, respectively; *cpm*, *cpl* = medial and lateral prodorsal condyles, respectively. *Notogaster*: *cnm*, *cnl* = medial and lateral notogastral condyles, respectively; *c*, *la*, *lm*, *lp*, *h₁–h₃*, *p₁–p₃* = setae; *ia*, *im*, *ip*, *ih*, *ips* = lyrifissures; *gla* = opisthonotal gland opening. *Gnathosoma*: *a*, *m*, *h* = subcapitular setae; *d*, *l*, *sup*, *inf*, *cm*, *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*, *3c*, *4a*, *4b*, *4c* = epimeral setae; *PdI*, *PdII* = pedotecta I, II, respectively; *dis* = discidium. *Anogenital region*: *g*, *ag*, *an*, *ad* = genital, aggenital, anal, and adanal setae, respectively; *iag*, *iad* = aggenital and adanal lyrifissures, respectively; *po* = preanal organ. *Legs*: ω , ϕ , σ = solenidia; *e* = famulus; *d*, *l*, *v*, *bv*, *ev*, *ft*, *tc*, *it*, *p*, *u*, *a*, *s*, *pv* = setae; *pa* = porose area.

LIST OF IDENTIFIED TAXA

Hypochthoniidae

Eohypochthonius crassisetiger Aoki, 1959: locations 2 (1 ex.), 5 (1 ex.), 12 (1 ex.). Distribution: southern and eastern Palaearctic, Oriental, Australasian, and Neotropical regions.

Lohmanniidae

Heptacarus hirsutus Wallwork, 1964: locations 13 (1 ex.), 15 (4 ex.). Distribution: Afrotropical and Oriental regions.

Meristacarus sundensis Hammer, 1979: locations 2 (2 ex.), 8 (6 ex.), 12 (2 ex.), 16 (4 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Hermanniidae

Phyllhermannia bimaculata Hammer, 1979: location 10 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Phyllhermannia gladiata Aoki, 1965: locations 5 (1 ex.), 13 (3 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Licnodamaeidae

Pedrocortesella vietnamica Ermilov & Anichkin, 2014: location 10 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Microtegeidae

Microtegeus reticulatus Aoki, 1965: locations 10 (9 ex.), 16 (3 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Microzetidae

Berlesezetes ornatissimus (Berlese, 1913): locations 1 (3 ex.), 3 (3 ex.), 7 (2 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and Subtropical regions.

Basilobelbidae

Basilobelba parmata Okayama, 1980: locations 2 (3 ex.), 10 (1 ex.). Distribution: Japan, Oriental region.

Damaeolidae

Fosseremus laciniatus (Berlese, 1905): location 7 (1 ex.). Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Eremobelbidae

Eremobelba bella Hammer, 1982: locations 1 (4 ex.), 5 (1 ex.), 13 (10 ex.). Distribution: Oriental

region.

Eremulidae

Eremulus avenifer Berlese, 1913: locations 4 (3 ex.), 7 (3 ex.), 13 (5 ex.). Distribution: Semicosmopolitan.

Carabodidae

Yoshiobodes irmayi (Balogh & Mahunka, 1969): locations 2 (1 ex.), 16 (6 ex.). Distribution: Neotropical and Oriental regions.

Otocephidae

Dolicheremaeus leonilae **sp. nov.**: locations 13 (1 ex.), 16 (8 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Papillocephus primus Ermilov, Anichkin & Tolstikov, 2014: location 14 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Machuellidae

Machuella ventrisetosa Hammer, 1961: location 10 (2 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and Subtropical regions. First record of the species in Vietnam.

Oppiidae

Arcoppia fenestralis sinensis (Mahunka, 1976): location 2 (13 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region. First record of the subspecies in Vietnam.

Arcoppia varia Hammer, 1979: location 7 (2 ex.). Distribution: Oriental and Neotropical regions. First record of the species in Vietnam.

Multioppia tamdao Mahunka, 1988: location 2 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Neoamerioppia vietnamica (Mahunka, 1988): locations 7 (5 ex.), 8 (7 ex.), 10 (6 ex.), 12 (4 ex.), 15 (1 ex.), 16 (8 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Oppia kuehnelti Csiszár, 1961: locations 1 (1 ex.), 7 (22 ex.), 10 (8 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and southern Palearctic regions.

Oppiella nova (Oudemans, 1902): location 16 (10 ex.). Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Striatoppia papillata Balogh & Mahunka, 1966: location 16 (8 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and Subtropical regions.

Taiwanoppia hungarorum (Mahunka, 1988): location 8 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region, Mexico.

Suctobelbidae

Suctobelbella (*Flagrosuctobelba*) *semiplumosa tahitiensis* (Hammer, 1972): location 10 (2 ex.). Distribution: Australasian, Oriental, and Afrotropical regions.

Suctobelbella (*Ussuribata*) *variosetosa* (Hammer, 1961): locations 2 (3 ex.), 16 (2 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and eastern Palearctic regions.

Suctobelbilla trifasciata Ermilov & Corpuz-Raros, 2017: location 16 (1 ex.). Distribution: Philippines. First record of the species in Vietnam.

Haplozetidae

Indoribates punctulatus (Sellnick, 1925): location 10 (2 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Peloribates rangiroaensis rangiroaensis Hammer, 1972: location 10 (3 ex.). Distribution: eastern Palearctic and Oriental regions, Polinesia.

Peloribates rangiroaensis asiaticus Aoki & Nakatamari, 1974: locations 7 (1 ex.), 10 (1 ex.). Distribution: eastern Palaearctic region, Southeast China. First record of the subspecies in Vietnam.

Peloribates spiniformis Ermilov & Anichkin, 2011: locations 3 (3 ex.), 4 (1 ex.), 12 (26 ex.), 13 (44 ex.), 14 (28 ex.), 15 (16 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Protoribates genitalis Corpuz-Raros, 2013: locations 2 (6 ex.), 13 (9 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Protoribates paracapucinus (Mahunka, 1988): locations 4 (1 ex.), 5 (1 ex.), 7 (4 ex.), 8 (1 ex.), 15 (1 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and Subtropical regions.

Rostrozetes ovulum (Berlese, 1908): locations 1 (30 ex.), 3 (5 ex.), 4 (2 ex.), 5 (22 ex.), 7 (7 ex.), 10 (1 ex.), 12 (4 ex.), 15 (3 ex.), 16 (1 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and Subtropical regions.

Mochlozetidae

Unguizetes cattienensis Ermilov & Anichkin, 2011: location 15 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Scheloribatidae

Scheloribates praeincisus praeincisus (Berlese, 1910): locations 3 (3 ex.), 6 (1 ex.), 7 (5 ex.), 8 (2 ex.), 10 (7 ex.), 11 (1 ex.), 13 (1 ex.), 18 (1 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and Subtropical regions.

Scheloribates praeincisus interruptus (Berlese, 1916): locations 5 (3 ex.), 10 (12 ex.), 12 (1 ex.), 16 (1 ex.). Distribution: Tropical region.

Scheloribates (Bischeloribates) sanmingensis Liu, Wan, Liu, Lan, Zhou, Yan & Xie, 2021: locations 5 (1 ex.), 16 (2 ex.). Distribution: Southeast China. First record of the species in Vietnam.

Tuberemaeus fissuratus Balogh, 1970: locations 13 (8 ex.), 16 (7 ex.). Distribution: New Guinea, Philippines. First record of the species in Vietnam.

Tuberemaeus singularis Sellnick, 1930: location 13 (2 ex.). Distribution: Oriental and eastern Palaearctic regions, Hawaii.

Ceratokalummidae

Achipterina mangrovica Ermilov, Salavatulin & Khaustov, 2025: locations 1 (3 ex.), 9 (1 ex.), 11 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Punctoribatidae

Allozetes pusillus (Berlese, 1913): locations 5 (6 ex.), 13 (3 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region, Peru.

Lamellobates molecula (Berlese, 1916): locations 2 (1 ex.), 3 (21 ex.), 4 (16 ex.), 5 (9 ex.), 7 (1 ex.), 9 (1 ex.), 10 (4 ex.), 12 (1 ex.), 13 (27 ex.), 14 (7 ex.), 15 (5 ex.), 16 (18 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and Subtropical regions.

Galumnidae

Allogalumna (Globogalumna) biporosa (Ermilov & Anichkin, 2012): location 1 (10 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Flagellozetes (Cosmogalumna) carinodentatus Ermilov & Salavatulin, 2022: locations 5 (6 ex.), 16 (9 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Flagellozetes (Cosmogalumna) imperfecta (Aoki & Hu, 1993): locations 2 (15 ex.), 5 (3 ex.), 12 (3 ex.), 13 (10 ex.), 15 (17 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Galumna acutirostrum Ermilov & Anichkin, 2010: location 9 (1 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region, New Caledonia.

Galumna flabellifera Hammer, 1958: location 2 (4 ex.). Distribution: Tropical and Subtropical regions.

Galumna khoii Mahunka, 1989: locations 5 (1 ex.), 7 (11 ex.), 8 (14 ex.), 13 (14 ex.), 15 (7 ex.), 16 (20 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Galumna varia Mahunka, 1995: location 9 (3 ex.). Distribution: Thailand. First record of the species in Vietnam.

Notogalumna lagunaensis Ermilov & Corpuz-Raros, 2015: location 17 (2 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Pergalumna indistincta Ermilov & Anichkin, 2011: location 4 (1 ex.). Distribution: Vietnam.

Pergalumna margaritata Mahunka, 1989: location 10 (4 ex.). Distribution: Oriental region.

Trichogalumna nipponica (Aoki, 1966): locations 2 (4 ex.), 12 (6 ex.), 13 (17 ex.). Distribution: Semicosmopolitan.

The list includes 54 species/subspecies, belonging to 40 genera and 21 families. Seven species are known only from Vietnam, 19 species are Oriental, and 28 species (including four cosmopolitan/semicosmopolitan species) have broad distributions (i.e., spanning across more than one geographical region). Five species (*Arcoppia varia*, *Suctobelbilla trifasciata*, *Scheloribates* (*Bischeloribates*) *sanmingensis*, *Tuberemaeus fissuratus*, *Galumna varia*) and two subspecies (*Arcoppia fenestralis sinensis*, *Peloribates rangiroaensis asiaticus*) are recorded for the first time from Vietnam.

TAXONOMY

Family Otocephaeidae

Genus *Dolicheremaeus* Jacot, 1938

Type species: *Dolicheremaeus rubripedes* Jacot, 1938

Dolicheremaeus leonilae sp. nov. (Figs. 1–8)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:212DC623-4B02-40B0-BD66-80939B99F071>

Type material

Holotype (female) and seven paratypes (two males and five females): Southern Vietnam, Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, 11° 26' 51.04" N, 107° 24' 52" E, 145 m a.s.l., moss on rotting tree in the forest, 8 December 2024 (V.A. Khaustov and V.M. Salavatulin)

Type deposition

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

Diagnosis

Body length: 450–480. Notogaster with short, slightly visible ridges and small, sparse foveolae. Interlamellar seta medium-sized, stiff, erect, barbed; bothridial seta medium-sized, clavate, roughened. Paired medial prodorsal condyles broad; medial notogastral condyles represented by five to seven, slightly developed parts. Notogastral setae *c*, *la*, and *lm* medium-sized, stiff, erect, barbed; other setae long, subflagellate, barbed. Adanal seta *ad*₃ anterolateral to anal plate, distanced from margin of ventral plate. Adanal lyrifissure oblique, close to anal plate. Leg setae *u*' and *u*'' on all tarsi setiform.

Description

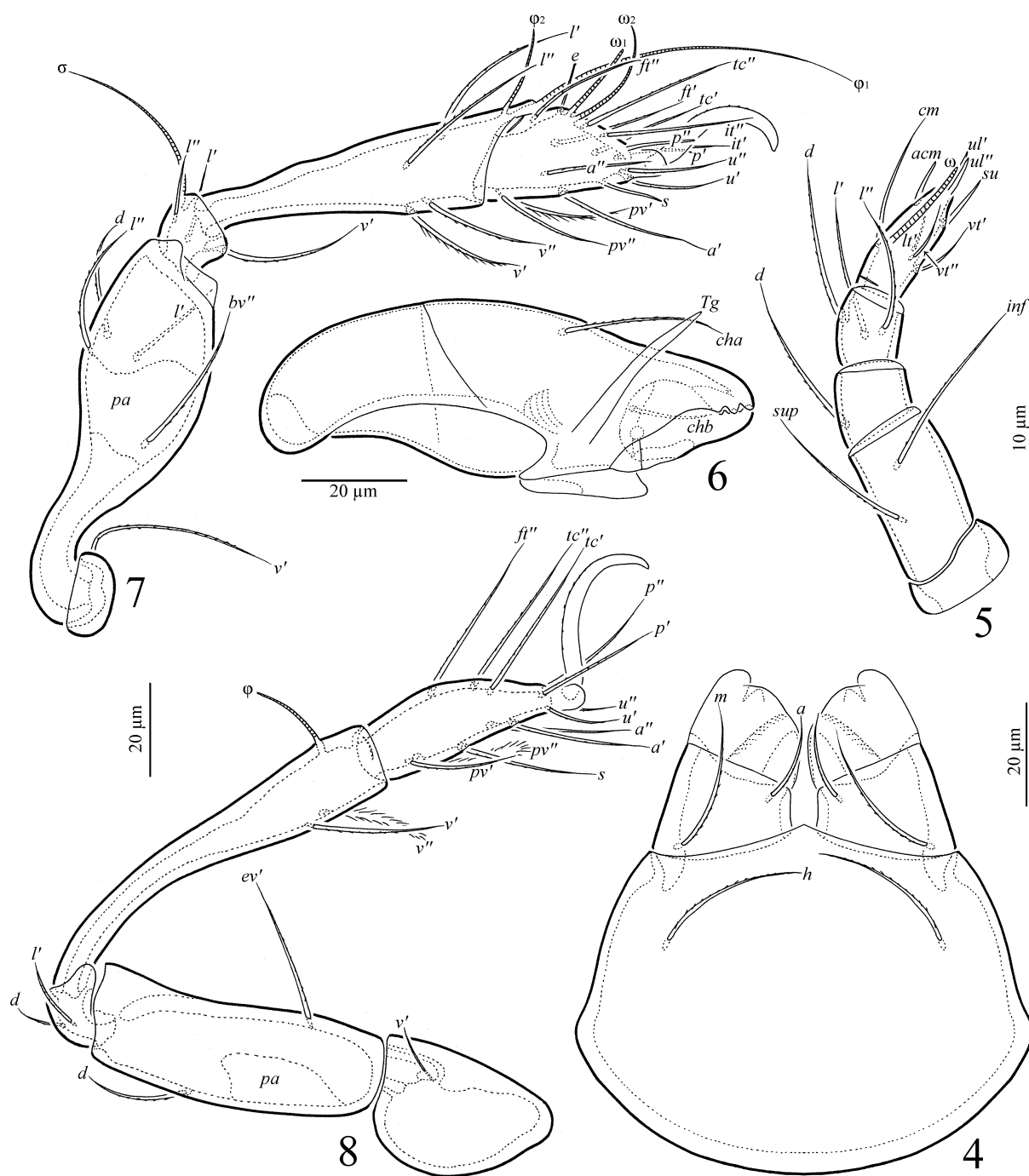
Measurements – Body length: 480 (holotype), 450 (male paratypes); 450–480 (female

paratypes); body width: 233 (holotype), 225 (male paratypes); 225–240 (female paratypes). Body ratio (length/width) about 2.0.

Integument – Body color light brown to yellowish, but legs and genital plates dark brown. Surface densely microgranulate; some short, slightly visible ridges on notogaster; notogaster and anogenital region (including anal plate) with small (diameter up to 4), sparse foveolae; dorsal side (mostly near costulae) lateral part of prodorsum partially with small (diameter up to 4), dense tubercles; lateral part of body (between bothridium and acetabula I–III) with dense tubercle (diameter up to 7); median part of epimere I with indistinct, reticulate pattern; dense foveolae (diameter up to 4) present ventral to pedotectum I.



Figures 1–3. *Dolicheremaeus leonilae* sp. nov. (adult; gnathosoma and legs not shown) – 1. Dorsal view; 2. Ventral view; 3. Right lateral view.



Figures 4–8. *Dolicheremaeus leonilae* sp. nov. (adult) – 4. Subcapitulum, ventral view; 5. Palp, right, antiaxial view; 6. Chelicera, left, paraxial view; 7. Leg I, right, antiaxial view; 8. Leg IV, left, antiaxial view.

Prodorsum – Rostrum broadly rounded. Costula long, protruding anterior to insertion of lamellar seta; tutorial carina absent. Rostral (64–67) and lamellar (64–71) setae setiform, barbed; interlamellar seta (60–67) stiff, erect, barbed; bothridial seta (56–60) clavate, with medium-sized, smooth stalk and shorter, roughened head; exobothridial seta (19–22) stiff, slightly barbed. Paired lateral prodorsal condyles simple, tubercle-like; paired medial prodorsal condyles broad, separated medially.

Notogaster – Paired lateral notogastral condyles simple, tubercle-like to triangular; medial notogastral condyles slightly developed, represented by several (five to seven) simple or quadrangular

parts located close to each other. Notogastral setae *c*, *la*, and *lm* (52–60) stiff, erect, barbed; other setae (82–86) subflagellate, barbed. Opisthonotal gland opening and all lyrifissures distinct; *gla* and *im* close to each other, lateral to *lm*; *ip* between *p*₂ and *p*₃; *ips* between *p*₃ and *h*₃; *ih* anterior to *h*₃.

Gnathosoma – Subcapitulum size: 101–109 × 75–82; subcapitular setae (*a*: 22–26; *m*, *h*: 34–37) setiform, slightly barbed. Palp length: 56–60; setation: 0-2-1-3-8(+ω); postpalpal seta (7) spiniform, smooth. Chelicera length: 101–109; seta *cha* (34–37) setiform, barbed; *chb* (17–19) thinner, setiform, slightly barbed.

Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions – Epimeral setal formula: 3-1-3-3; setae *1a*, *2a*, *3a*, *4b*, and *4c* (13–15) setiform, roughened; other setae (37–45) setiform, slightly barbed. Pedotectum I as large lamina, pedotectum II as small lamina.

Anogenital region – Anogenital setal formula: 4-1-2-3; genital and anal setae (22–30) setae setiform, roughened to slightly barbed; aggenital and adanal setae (34–37) setiform, barbed; seta *ad*₃ anterolateral to anal plate, distanced from margin of ventral plate. Adanal lyrifissure oblique, close to anal plate.

Legs – Claw of each leg strong, slightly barbed on dorsal side. Dorsal side of all tarsi without teeth. Dorsoparaxial porose area on femora I–IV poorly visible; porose area on trochanters III and IV not observed. Formulas of leg setation and solenidia: I (1-4-3-4-16) [1-2-2], II (1-4-3-3-15) [1-1-2], III (2-3-1-2-15) [1-1-0], IV (1-2-2-2-12) [0-1-0]; homology of setae and solenidia indicated in Table 1; setae *u'* and *u''* on all tarsi setiform (not thorn-like).

Table 1. Leg setation and solenidia of adult *Dolicheremaeus leonilae* sp. nov.

Leg	Tr	Fe	Ge	Ti	Ta
I	<i>v'</i>	<i>d</i> , (<i>l</i>), <i>bv''</i>	(<i>l</i>), <i>v'</i> , σ	(<i>l</i>), (<i>v</i>), φ ₁ , φ ₂	(<i>ft</i>), (<i>tc</i>), (<i>it</i>), (<i>p</i>), (<i>u</i>), (<i>a</i>), <i>s</i> , (<i>pv</i>), <i>e</i> , ω ₁ , ω ₂
II	<i>v'</i>	<i>d</i> , (<i>l</i>), <i>bv''</i>	(<i>l</i>), <i>v'</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>pv</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>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>pv</i>)
IV	<i>v'</i>	<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>pv</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.

Comparison

The presence of a large number of the medial notogastral condyles (five to seven) in *D. leonilae* sp. nov. is unusual within *Dolicheremaeus* (one pair is developed or medial notogastral condyles absent in typical cases) and distinguishes this species from all species of the genus.

The new species is most similar to *D. ceylonicus* Balogh, 1970 from Sri Lanka in having clavate bothridial seta as well as medium-sized, stiff notogastral setae *c*, *la*, *lm* and long, subflagellate notogastral setae *lp*, *h*₁–*h*₃, *p*₁–*p*₃. However, the new species differs from the latter by smaller (length: 450–480 versus 735) and broader (length/width about 2.0 versus 2.5) body; the morphology of the medial prodorsal condyles (broad versus narrow), the number of the medial notogastral condyles (five to seven versus two), the presence (versus absence) of foveolate ornamentation on the notogaster and in the anogenital region; shorter interlamellar seta (not longer than rostral and lamellar setae versus distinctly longer), and the morphology and length of the adanal seta *ad*₂ (setiform, similar in length to other adanal setae versus flagellate, longer than other adanal setae).

Etymology

The species is named in honor of Dr. Leonila Corpuz-Raros, the well-known acarologist from the Philippines, for her extensive contributions to our knowledge of Otocephidae.

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افزوده‌هایی به زیگان هرناهای اوریباتید پارک ملی کت تین، ویتنام، به همراه توصیف گونه جدیدی از *Dolicheremaeus* (Acari, Oribatida, Otocepheidae)

سرگی جی. ارمیلوف^{*}، ولادیمیر ام. سالواتولین^{۱،۲} و ولادیمیر ای. خاستوف^{۳،۲،۱}

۱. دانشگاه تیومن، مؤسسه زیست‌شناسی زیست‌محیطی و کشاورزی (X-BIO)، تیومن، روسیه؛ رایانامه‌ها: ermilovacari@yandex.ru

kh4ustov93@yandex.ru و v.salavatulin@gmail.com

۲. مؤسسه بوم‌شناسی و تکامل سورتسوف، آکادمی علوم روسیه، مسکو، روسیه.

۳. مرکز مشترک پژوهش‌ها و فناوری گرمسیری روسیه و ویتنام، شعبه جنوبی، شهر هوشی مین، ویتنام.

* نویسنده مسئول

چکیده

مطالعه حاضر بر اساس نمونه‌های کنه‌های اوریباتید جمع‌آوری شده از پارک ملی کت تین، جنوب ویتنام، در نوامبر-دسامبر ۲۰۲۴ صورت گرفته است. فهرستی از ۵۴ گونه/زیرگونه، متعلق به ۴۰ جنس و ۲۱ خانواده، ارائه شده است. گونه جدید *Dolicheremaeus leonilae* sp. nov. (Otocepheidae) توصیف می‌شود. این گونه جدید با تعداد زیادی (پنج تا هفت) از کندیل‌های میانی نوتوگاستر مشخص می‌شود.

واژگان کلیدی: *Dolicheremaeus*، فون هرناها، ریخت‌شناسی، گزارش جدید، آسیای جنوب شرقی، آرایه‌شناسی.

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