

A New Hypozetes Balogh Species from the Great Hungarian Plain (Acari, Oribatei)

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Hypozetes inexpectatus sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Measurements.—length 544 μ , width 376 μ .

Prodorsum.—Rostrum (Fig. 1b) projected, but not sharp, rounded at its apex with apical teeth. Rostral hair strong, superficially ciliate, incurved, arising at half distance between apex and bothrydium. Lamella situated parallel with margin of propodosoma in a marginal position, its inner margin attached to propodosoma, its tip truncate; lamellar hair originating below cuspis at an obtuse angle to lamella, directed towards and exceeding tip of rostral hair, ciliate. Dorsosejugal suture in middle protruding strongly onto propodosoma, bearing lamellar hairs. Strong lamellar hairs with fine cilia, their length twice that of prodorsum. Head of sensillus slightly fusiform, sparsely covered with fine hairs, its petiole one and a half times as long as head, proclinate to exclinate. Sensillus longer than lamellar hair.

Notogaster. (Fig. 1c)—Ten pairs of finely ciliate hairs on notogaster. Hair *ti* proclinate, hair *ms* reclinate, all others radially exclinate. Setae p_2 and p_3 as long as r_1 , except for shorter p_1 . A large obtusely trapezoid, pale area on anterior portion of notogaster, behind dorsosejugal suture.

Anogenital region.—Genital plate wider anteriorly, with 6 pairs of hairs: anterior 3 pairs situated close to anterior margin of genital plate, posterior 3 pairs arranged in a longitudinal row. Anal aperture wider posteriorly, 2 pairs of anal hairs. Adanal slit *iad* situated parallel to lateral margin of anal aperture.

Legs.—Tarsus tridactyle. Each tibia and genu with 1 thickened blunt seta on external side. Genu I (Fig. 1a) with a lamellar crest, showing a protruding tip, in a lateral view.

Remark: Three species of *Hypozetes* BALOGH have been hitherto described: *H. imitator* BALOGH from East Africa, *H. bulgaricus* JELEVA from Bulgaria, and *H. laysanensis* AOKI from the Hawaiian Islands. *H. inexpectatus* sp. n. is the fourth species and its principal differences can be summarized as follows: 1. The sensillus of *H. imitator* is shorter than lamellar hair and that of *H. bulgaricus* and *H. laysanensis* equal to it. The sensillus of *H. inexpectatus* distinctly longer than lamellar hair. — 2. The rostral hair of *H. bulgaricus* and *H. laysanensis* is ciliate bilaterally while that of *H. imitator* and *H. inexpectatus* only on the external side. — 3. The interlamellar hairs of *H. imitator* and *H. laysanensis* are short, not reaching the tip of the lamellar hairs, while those of *H. bulgaricus* and *H. inexpectatus* are markedly long and projecting far beyond the latter. — 4. *H. inexpectatus* is longer than the formerly described species. The ratio of body length to body width (1.44) is rather similar to that of *H. imitator* (1.45).

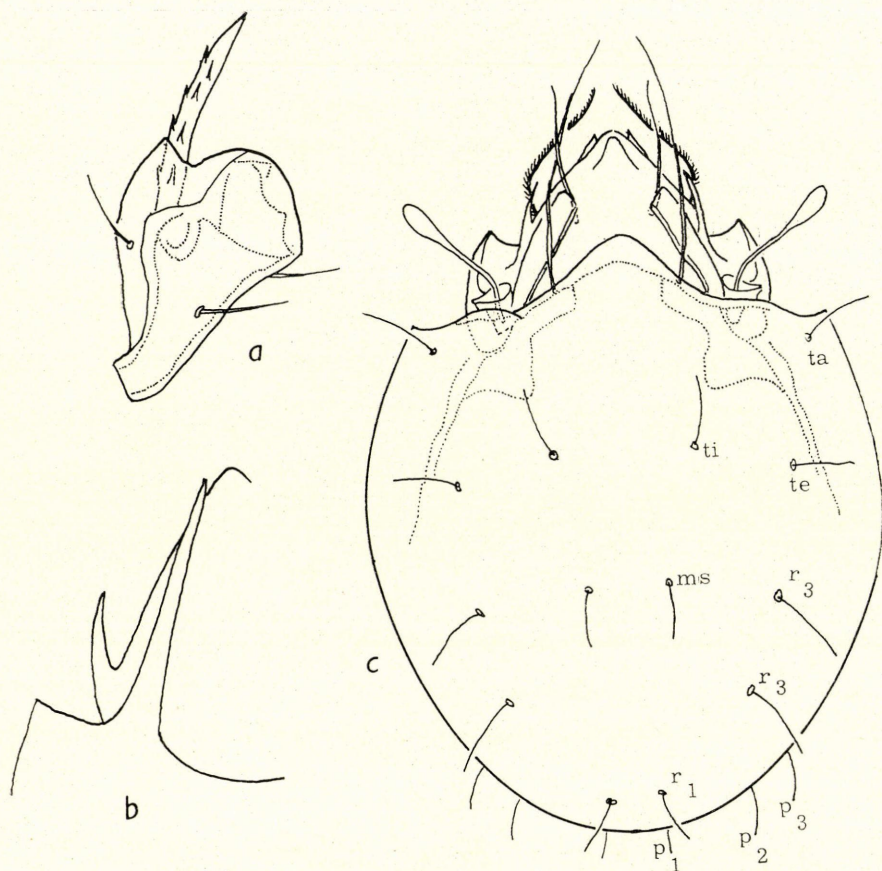


Fig. 1. *Hypozetes inexpectatus* sp. n., dorsal view (c), lateral view of genu I (a), and ventral view of rostrum (b).

Material examined: Holotype Biharugra, on an arid pasture, 19. VI. 1971., and 5 Paratypes with same data. The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Zoological Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

References: AOKI, J. (1964): Some oribatid mites (Acarina) from Laysan Island. *Pacific Insects*, 6 (4): 649-664. — BALOGH, J. (1959): Some Oribatid mites from Eastern Africa (Acari: Oribatidae). *Acta Zool. Hung.*, 5 (1/2): 13-34. — CSISZÁR, J. & M. JELEVA (1962): Oribatid mites (Acari) from Bulgarian soils. *Acta Zool. Hung.* 8 (3/4): 272-301.

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