A NEW MICRODISPODIDES (ACARI: PYGMEPHORIDAE) ASSOCIATED WITH A WESTERN BARK BEETLE

Robert L. Smiley\textsuperscript{1} and John C. Moser\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Systematic Entomology Laboratory, IIBIII, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland 20705. \textsuperscript{2}U.S. Forest Service, USDA, Southern Forest Experiment Station, Pineville, Louisiana 71360.

ABSTRACT—\textit{Microdisopodes triplehorni}, new species, is described and illustrated. A key to species is included.

INTRODUCTION

According to Savulkina (1981), members of \textit{Microdisopodes} are found on beetles and rarely in moist forest litter. Of the two species known to date, one is associated with bark and ambrosia beetles (Scolytidae); the other with a weevil (Curculionidae). Moser (1981) found four females of a third species associated with the western bark beetle \textit{Pseudohylesinus nebulosus} (LeConte), family Tenebrionidae. Two females were found under the elytra of \textit{P. nebulosus}, one female was attached between the bases of coxa I and coxa II of \textit{Corticeus subopacus} (Wallis), a tenebrionid associate of \textit{P. nebulosus} (Moser 1981, Fig. 2), and one female was found in the gallery of \textit{P. nebulosus} in Douglas fir \textit{Pseudotsuga menziesii} (Mirbell).

The genus \textit{Microdisopodes} was erected by Vitzthum (1914) with \textit{M. wichmanni} as the type for the genus. Krzcal (1959) mistakenly placed \textit{Pediculoides amaniensis} Oudemans (1912) as the type for \textit{Microdisopodes} when he described and placed his \textit{M. karafiat} in this genus. Cross (1965) designated \textit{P. amaniensis} as a synonym of \textit{M. wichmanni}. This genus as defined by Cross (1965) would place Krzcal’s \textit{M. karafiat} in the genus \textit{Pygmeaphorus} Kramer (1877). Savulkina’s (1981) key places \textit{M. karafiat} in \textit{Pygmeaphorellus} Cross and Moser (1971). Morphologically and ecologically this species probably should be placed in this genus because members of \textit{Pygmeaphorus} are found on small mammals or in their nests, whereas \textit{Pygmeaphorellus} spp. are found on beetles. We make no effort to place \textit{M. karafiat} until its type can be studied. The classification of Mahunka (1970) is used in this paper. The dorsal and ventral setal signatures used here are those of Rack (1975).

All measurements are given in micron.

\textit{Microdisopodes triplehorni}, new species

(Figs. 1-2)

DIAGNOSIS—This species is distinguished by setae 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, and 3c being capitate or knoblike and in having the dorsum with stipulate hysterosomal engravings.

FEMALE—Body 240 long, 146 wide.

DORSUM (Fig. 1)—Propodosomal setae Pr and pml short and smooth; pi stout, smooth, more than twice as long as pr and pml. Setae pr and pml about as long as distance between bases. Setae pc; stout, thick, and longer than pc.; pc; extending beyond base of pc.. Setae pc, smooth, shorter and more slender than other setae. Setae pd., pe., pe., and pf; smooth, thick, and longer than other dorsal setae; pf; smooth, slender, and shorter than pe., pe., and pf.; Hysterosoma with stipulate engravings as figured.

VENTER (Fig. 2)—Setae 1a, 1b, 2a, and 3c short and capitulate as figured. Setae 1c, 2c, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, and 4c long and slender, and smooth. Setae ph1-3 smooth and slender, about evenly separated from each other.

LEGS—I and IV without claws. I shorter than II–IV. II and III about equal in length. IV longer than I–III. Setae on all legs smooth.

MALE—Unknown.

TYPES—Holotype female U.S. National Museum of Natural History No. 4047, Pineville, Louisiana, (1 April 1976, collected from \textit{Corticeus subopacus} (Wallis)) by John C. Moser. Paratypes. One female Fort Bragg, California, 6 July 1976, collected from gallery of \textit{Pseudohylesinus nebulosus} (LeConte) in Douglas fir, by G. Ferrell. Two females Otis, Oregon) 1 March 1978, collected beneath the
elytra of *P. nebulosus* light trapped by Lee Ryker.

**ETYMOLOGY**—The species is named for Charles A. Triplehorn, Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, for his outstanding contributions on the systematics of the Tenebrionidae.

**Key to Species**

1. Ventral idiosoma with two or more spiniform or capitate setae, on Curculionidae and Tenebrionidae

   2. Ventral idiosoma without apparent spiniform or
capitate setae, on Scolytoidae *Polygraphus congonus* Wichmann, Scolytidae and *Platypus hintzi* Schaufuss (= P. dispar Schaufuss), Platypodidae; Africa (Benin & Tanzania). .................. *wischmank* Vitzthum

2. Hysterosomal terga with bands of scalelike or variolate integmental engravings, ventral idiosomal setae 1a and 3c spiniform, on Curculionidae, *Meta-

*Based on Vitzthum 1914 and Cross 1965.

*masius* sp.; Central America (Guatemala) ............

.............................. *pholidotus* Cross

— Hysterosomal terga with bands of strigulate integmental engravings, ventral idiosomal setae 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, and 3c capitate, on Tenebrionidae, *Corticeus subopacus* (Wallis) and *Pseudohylensis nebulosus* (LeConte); North America (USA, Louisiana, Oregon, & California ...*triplehorni*, n. sp.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We extend special appreciation to Dr. J. Richard Gorham, Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C., and Dr. F. Christian Thompson, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA. We thank Helen Proctor, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland for typing this manuscript.

LITERATURE CITED


