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A new species of feather mite: *Timalinyssus* Mironov, 2001 (Astigmata: Pteronyssidae) from *Garrulax canorus canorus* (Linnaeus) (Passeriformes: Timaliidae) in China

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Many regard the Pteronyssidae as a subfamily of Avenzoariidae Oudemans, 1905, but Mironov (2001) recently recognized the group as a family, based on the unique character of a ventral membrane on tarsi I, and other distinguishing features of the Pteronyssinae Oudemans, 1941 (vide: Gaud & Atyeo 1996) and the specificity their host associations. To date, 140 species in 23 genera are described (Mironov 2001, 2005). The genus *Timalinyssus* was established by Mironov (2001) to accommodate two species collected from babblers (Passeriformes: Timaliidae). It is closely related to *Mouchetia* Gaud but differs in the following characters: prodorsal shield is fused with the scapular shields, *c2* setiform and short in both sexes; tarsi III are cone-like with acute apex in male; opisthosomal lobes are long and separated by narrow terminal cleft in female (Gaud & Atyeo 1996; Mironov 2001).

The two known species assigned to the genus are: *T. formosanus* Mironov from *Actinodura morrisoniana*, an endemic bird species of Taiwan (Mironov 2001); and *T. oliferae* (Mironov) (=*Mouchetia oliferae*) described from *Leiotrix argentaurus* of Vietnam (Mironov 1990). Herein, we add the third species.

The mites were cleared in lactic acid, slide-mounted in polyvinyl lactophenol medium, and dried for 4 days at 40 °C. Drawings were made at 200x using a 1x drawing tube attached to an Olympus BX51 with differential interference contrast (DIC) lighting. In species descriptions all measurements are given in micrometres. Idiosomal length was measured from the anterior margin of prodorsum to the posterior end of opisthosomal lobes. Widths of idiosoma and hysteronotal shields were measured at the level of setae *c2*. Width of prodorsal shield was measured at its widest part posterior to setae *se*. Distances between pairs of setae were taken from the centre of insertion. The measurements are given for the holotype male followed by the measurements range for paratypes.

The terminology of idiosoma and chaetotaxy follows that of Gaud and Atyeo (1996). Holotype (male) and paratypes are deposited in the Chongqing Key Laboratory of Entomology and Pest Control Engineering, Southwest University, Chongqing, China (EPCL).

Timalinyssus longitarsus sp. n. (Figs. 1–2)

Type material. Holotype male, paratypes: 2 males and 3 females, from *Garrulax canorus canorus* (Passeriformes: Timaliidae), Libo, Guizhou, China; 22.VIII.2008, coll. unknown.

Description. Male (holotype). Length of idiosoma 455 (499, 511), width 272 (285, 299). Prodorsal shield: length 124 (141, 136), width 117 (120, 113), distance between bases of setae *se* 101 (113, 108), posterior margin almost straight, lateral margins with small incisions at level of setae *se*, separated from scapular shields (Fig. 1a). Setae *c2* short, hair-like, length 13 (14, 14), situated on soft tegument dorsally. Setae *c3* slightly enlarged in basal part and hair-like in apical part, length 132 (169, 146), width 4.5 (6.5, 5.7). Hysteronotal shield: length 262 (295, 292), width 121 (120, 123), anterior angles acute, anterior margin concave. Dorsal setae *d2*, *e2* hair-like, *e2* approximately twice length of *d2*. Distance between prodorsal and hysteronotal shields along median line 68 (63, 83). Opisthosomal lobes small, with acute lateral and medial angles (Fig. 2c). Terminal cleft trapeziform, margins of cleft without membrane, length of cleft 24 (42, 34), distance between lobar apices (medial angles of lobes) 64 (82, 85). Setae *h2* at base of lobes, setae *h3* at margin of acute lateral angle, setae *h2* nearly 2 times longer than *h3*, setae *ps2* setiform. Distance between setae and openings: *d2–e2* 121

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