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# Two new water mites species (Acariformes: Hydrachnidia) from interstitial waters of the Russian Far East

KSENIA A. SEMENCHENKO
*Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, 690022 Russia.*
*E-mail: semenchenko@biosoil.ru*

## Abstract

Illustrated descriptions of two water mite species, *Amerothyasella tiunovae* **sp. n.** and *Uchidastygacarus primoryensis* **sp. n.**, from interstitial waters of the Russian Far East are presented.

**Key words**: water mites, Thyadidae, *Amerothyasella*, Chappuisididae, *Uchidastygacarus*, new species, interstitial waters, Far East of Russia

## Introduction

At present hyporheic water mites of the Russian Far East are still poorly known and characterized by fragmentary data. They are represented by four species of the genus *Wandesia* (Tuzovskij 1982, 1987a, 1988, 1990) and one species of the genus *Stygomomonia* (Semenchenko 2008). Two taxa of the genus *Feltria* (*F. aculeata* Tuzovskij & Semenchenko, 2009 and *F. cornuta rossica* Tuzovskij & Semenchenko, 2009), found in superficial waters, are presumably also interstitial, as are the remaining representatives of the species-groups (*denticulata* and *cornuta*-group respectively), to which they belong.

Descriptions of two new species from interstitial waters of the Russian Far East are given in this paper. The genus *Amerothyasella* contains two species and was previously known only from North America (Smith & Cook 1999). The genus *Uchidastygacarus* contains eleven species (five were described from the Japanese Archipelago and six from North America) (Viets 1987; Smith 1992). Both genera are reported from Russia for the first time.

## Material and methods

The material was sampled with a common hand net with a 250 μm mesh size by stirring up gravel substrata in the case of *Amerothyasella tiunovae* **sp. n.** The second species *Uchidastygacarus primoryensis* **sp. n.** was obtained via a hand-pump (similar to a Bou-Rouch pump) from subterranean waters. A metal tube was hammered to river sediments to a depth of about 1.2 m. Pumped samples were filtered through the hand net and fixed in 70 % ethanol for futher examination in the laboratory under a stereo microscope.

Specimens were mounted on slides using glycerine jelly. The following descriptions are based on the type series, deposited in the research collection of the Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Vladivostok, Russia (IBSS).

Idiosomal setae, lyriform organs and idiosomal plates terminology follows Tuzovskij (1987): *Fch*—frontales chelicerarum, *Fp*—frontales pedipalporum, *Vi*—verticales internae, *Ve*—verticales externae, *Oi*—occipitales internae, *Oe*—occipitales externae, *Hi*—humerales internae, *He*—humerales externae, *Hv*—humerales ventralia, *Sci*—scapulares internae, *Sce*—scapulares externae, *Li*—lumbales internae, *Le*—

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