



Second contribution to the knowledge of water mites of the genus *Monatractides* K. Viets (Acari: Hydrachnidia, Torrenticolidae) from New Guinea, with descriptions of three new species

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Abstract

New records of seven water mite species of the genus *Monatractides* K. Viets, 1926 (Acari: Hydrachnidia, Torrenticolidae) from streams in West Papua and Papua provinces, New Guinea, Indonesia are presented. Three of them, *M. magnus*, *M. neoaustralicus* and *M. rivulus*, are described as new for science.

Key words: Acari, water mites, new species, running waters, New Guinea, Papua

Introduction

The genus *Monatractides* K. Viets, 1926 appears to have its highest diversity in the Oriental and Afrotropical regions. In the Australasian region (Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and New Guinea with its adjacent islands) this genus is represented by 19 species, 6 from Australia (Pešić & Smit 2012) and 13 (including species described in this paper) from New Guinea and its adjacent island (Waigeo) (Smit 1996, Pešić & Smit 2011).

Recently we published the results of the collection in 2010 of water mites of the genus *Monatractides* from New Guinea, listing nine species, all new to science (Pešić & Smit 2011). Additional material was collected by the junior author during a second trip in October 2011. This paper aims to describe this material and to enlarge our knowledge on the distribution of *Monatractides* in New Guinea.

Material and methods

Water mites were collected by hand netting, sorted on the spot from the living material, preserved in Koenike fluid and dissected as described elsewhere (e.g. Gerecke *et al.* 2007). All material has been collected by the junior author. Holotypes and paratypes are deposited in the Netherlands Centre for Biodiversity Naturalis, Leiden (RMNH).

The composition of the material is given as: males/females/nymphs. All measurements are given in μm . The following abbreviations are used: Cx-1 = first coxae, Cxgl-4 = coxoglandularia of fourth coxae, dL = dorsal length, H = height, L = length, I-L-6 = Leg 1, sixth segment (tarsus), n = number of specimens examined, P-1 = palp, first segment, asl = above sea level, W = width.