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A new subgenus and two new species of oribatid mites of the genus *Neoribates* (Acari, Oribatida, Parakalummidae) from the Philippines

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Abstract

The oribatid mite family Parakalummidae (Oribatida, Oripodoidea) is recorded for the first time from the Philippines. A new subgenus of the genus *Neoribates*, *N. (Pseudoneoribates)* **subgen. nov.**, is proposed and two new species, *N. (Ps.) negrosensis* **sp. nov.** and *N. (Ps.) kotschani* **sp. nov.**, are described. The new subgenus differs from the other subgenera and genera of Parakalummidae by the morphology and structure of prolamellae, which are smoothly fused to lamellae basally and curving backwards in medio-anterior parts. An identification key to all known subgenera of *Neoribates* is given. *Neoribates (N.) corticis* (Ewing, 1913) combined in the subgenus *Neoribates (Parakalumma)*: *N. (Par.) corticis* **comb. nov.**

Key words: Oribatida, systematics, morphology, Parakalummidae, *Neoribates*, new subgenus and species, new combination, key, Philippines

Introduction

This work is a part of our continuing study of the Philippine oribatid mite fauna (Acari, Oribatida) (Ermilov *et al.* 2014a, b; Ermilov & Corpuz-Raros 2015) and includes data on Parakalummidae, belonging to the superfamily Oripodoidea¹ Earlier, no members of this family have been recorded from the Philippines. In the course of taxonomic study of the collection in the Museum of Natural History (University of the Philippines Los Baños), we found two new species of the genus *Neoribates* Berlese, 1914, which are best accommodated within a new subgenus. The main goal of present paper is to diagnose, describe and illustrate these taxa.

The genus *Neoribates* was proposed by Berlese (1914) with *Oribata roubali* Berlese, 1910 as type species. Currently, this genus includes three subgenera (*N. (Neoribates)* Berlese, 1914, *N. (Parakalumma)* Jacot, 1929 and *N. (Perezinigokalumma)* Subías, 2004) and 52 species, which have cosmopolitan distribution, except the Antarctic region (data summarized by Subías 2004, updated 2015).

Additionally, we present an identification key for all known subgenera of *Neoribates*, and also discuss the systematic placement of *Neoribates (Neoribates) corticis* (Ewing, 1913).

Material and methods

The collection locality and habitat of the new species are given in the "*Material examined*" section for each species. Specimens were mounted in lactic acid on temporary cavity slides for measurement and illustration. The body length was measured in lateral view, from the tip of the rostrum to the posterior edge of the ventral plate. Notogastral width refers to the maximum width in dorsal aspect. Lengths of body setae were measured in lateral

1. See Weigmann 2006; Norton & Behan-Pelletier 2009; Schatz *et al.* 2011. Subías (2004, updated 2015) includes Parakalummidae in Galumnoidea.