



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4058.2.8>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:4C0A5AD2-80F9-4916-9010-5A55D90096AA>

Two new species of *Ologamasus* (Acari: Mesostigmata: Ologamasidae) from Brazil with a key to the world species of the genus

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Abstract

Ologamasus lucasi n. sp. and *Ologamasus delaliberai* n. sp. are described from adults collected from litter and soil in the State of Alagoas, northeastern of Brazil. A key for the separation of females of the 20 recognisable world species of *Ologamasus* is provided.

Key words: Rhodacaroidea, soil mites, taxonomy

Introduction

Ologamasidae Ryke is a large and widely distributed mite group, with about 465 described species (Beaulieu *et al.*, 2011; Castilho *et al.* 2012; Marchenko, 2013a, 2013b; Santos *et al.*, 2013; Rueda *et al.*, 2013; Karg & Schorlemmer, 2013; Santos *et al.*, 2015). This family has been reported as one of the most numerous mite groups in tropical soils, and within it *Ologamasus* Berlese is one of the most abundant genera of Ologamasidae in the tropics (Silva *et al.* 2004). Eighteen species are included in this genus, all described from South America, including six from Brazil, six from Chile, four from Argentina, one from Ecuador and one from Paraguay (Castilho *et al.*, 2012). The objective of this paper is to provide descriptions of two new *Ologamasus* species, based on specimens collected in the State of Alagoas, northeastern of Brazil, and a key to separate the species placed in *Ologamasus*.

Material and methods

Soil and litter samples were collected from different parts of Alagoas and taken to a laboratory where mites were extracted using Berlese funnels. Mesostigmata were mounted in Hoyer's medium and later separated into families. Ologamasidae were separated into morphospecies and examined under phase and interference contrast microscopes.

Specimens were identified by considering the world taxonomic literature, leading to the conclusion that the two of the species were undescribed. Taxonomically relevant structures were illustrated with the use of a digital camera attached to the interference contrast microscope and measured with the use of a graded ocular. Setal nomenclature is based on Lindquist & Evans (1965), as adapted to the Ologamasidae by Silva *et al.* (2007) and Castilho *et al.* (2010). Leg chaetotaxy is based on Evans (1963). For each structure, the mean and the corresponding range (for variable measurements) are given in micrometres.