

A new species of *Camisia* VON HEYDEN from Poland
(Acari: Oribatida: Camisiidae)

ZIEMOWIT OLSZANOWSKI

Department of Animal Taxonomy and Ecology A. Mickiewicz University Szamarzewskiego 91A, 60-569 Poznań, Poland

ABSTRACT. A new species of oribatid mite *Camisia tatrlica* sp. n. from Tatra Mts. is described. Some remarks on the morphology of related species are given.

INTRODUCTION

A rich material, more than 3 thousand of soil samples was the base of my monograph of *Nothridae* and *Camisiidae* of Poland (OLSZANOWSKI 1993). In a single sample of wet moss at the shore of a lake in the Polish part of the Tatra Mts. I found some specimens of a camisiid species related to *Camisia invenusta* (MICHAEL, 1888) and *C. foveolata* HAMMER, 1955, but differing from them in some important characters.

Camisia tatrlica sp. n.

Body length: 700-730 μm ; maximum body width: 380-420 μm .

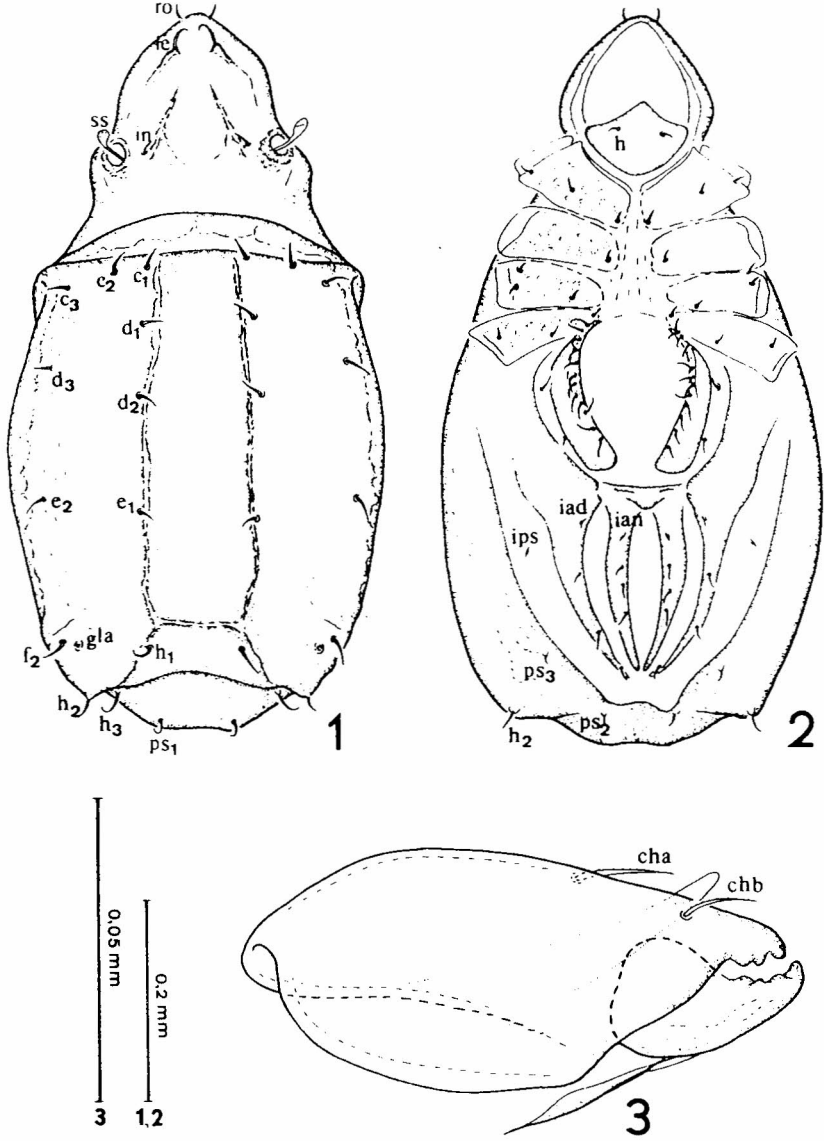
Color light brown.

Body smooth, without dirt and debris.

Prodorsum (figs. 1,8)

Tip of rostrum rounded; two longitudinal ridges in the middle of prodorsum, run from interlamellar setae towards lamellar apophyses; surface covered by fine porous

microsculpture without concavities; rostral setae (ro) nearly smooth, slightly curved; lamellar setae (le) short (their length equal to their mutual distance), serrated on tips, distinctly curved medially; lamellar apophyses very short, connected by transversal

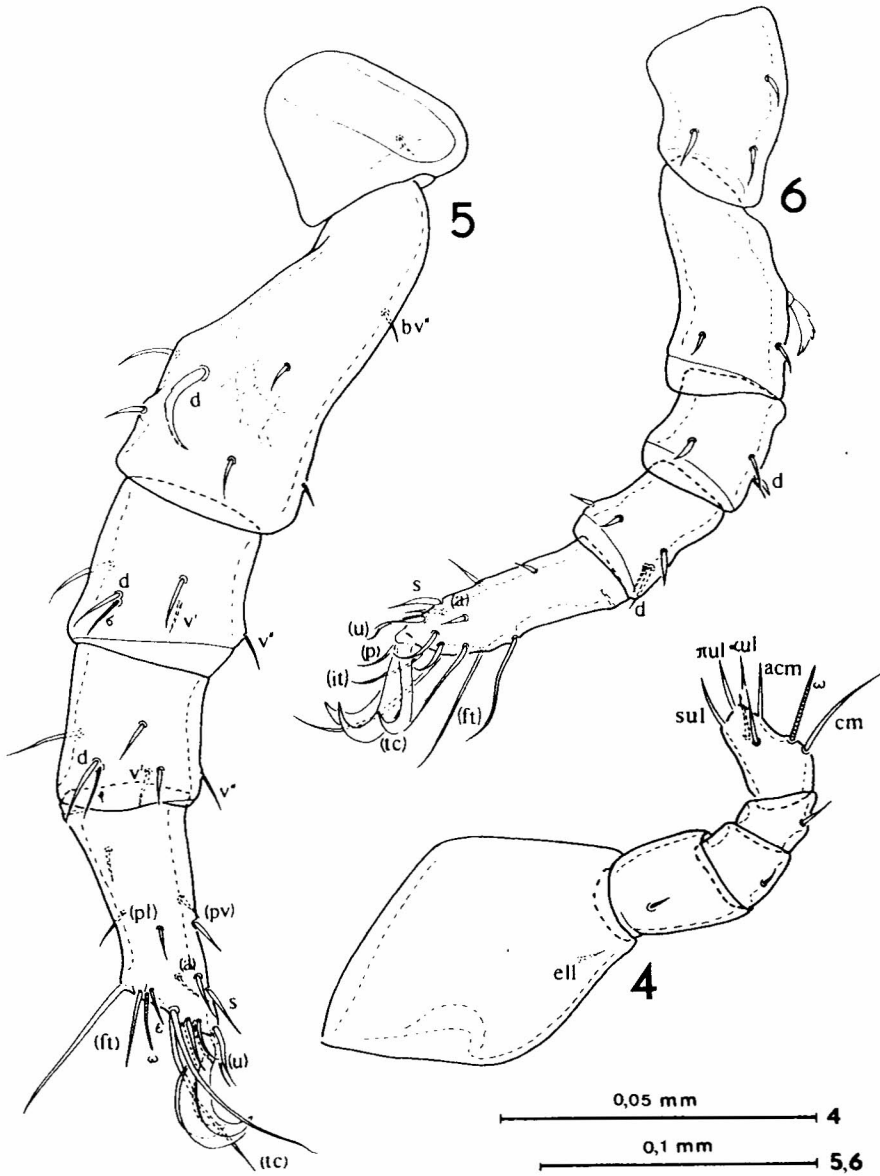


1-3. *Camisia tatrica* sp.n., adult: 1-dorsal aspect, 2-ventral aspect, 3-chelicera (paraxial aspect)

chitinous fold; interlamellar setae (in) short and smooth; sensilli thickened distally, spoon-shaped, their tips covered by secretion.

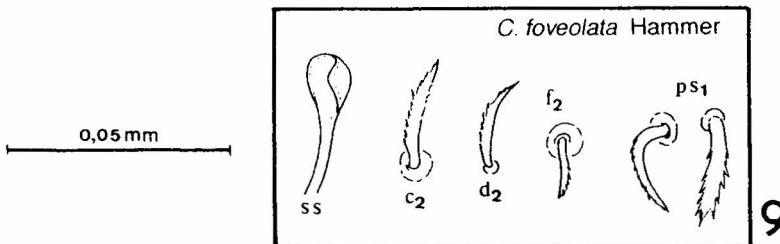
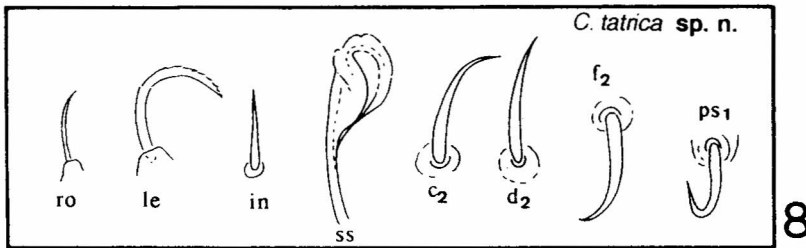
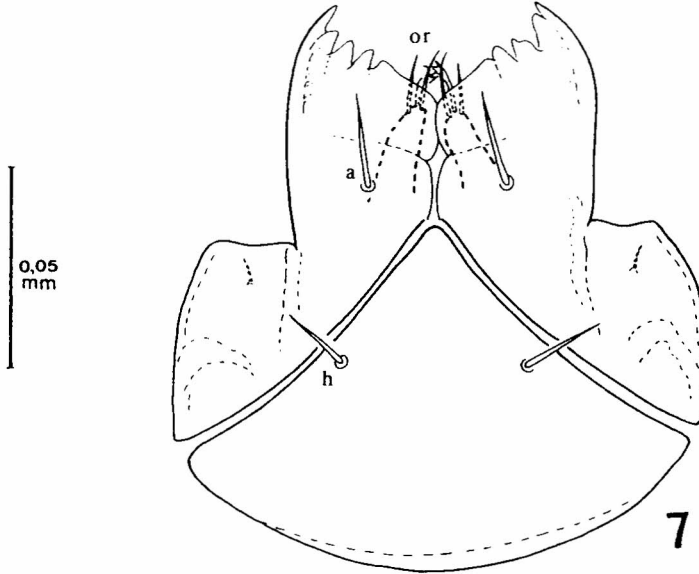
Notogaster (figs. 1,8)

Lateral edges distinctly convex; central part with a pair of longitudinal ridges



4-6. *Camisia tatrlica* sp.n., adult: 4-palp, 5-leg I, 6-leg III (antiaxial aspect)

(surface between them somewhat concave), connected anterior to setae h1; transverse chitinous fold between setae e1 absent; surface covered by fine rounded structures, more distinct near folds; 16 pairs of notogastral setae short, similar in length, smooth and sharp; distance between setae c1-c2 slightly smaller than that between c2-c3;



7-8. *Camisia tatica* sp.n., adult; 9. *Camisia foveolata* HAMMER: 7-gnathosoma (ventral aspect); 8,9-comparison between selected prodorsal and notogastral setae

distance between d2-e1 distinctly larger than that between c1-d1; distal part of body rounded (as in *C. invenusta*).

Gnathosoma (figs. 3,4,7)

Subcapitulum stenarthric; mental setae (h) slightly shorter than genal ones (a), both pairs relatively long (longer than those of *C. invenusta*); palp setation: 0-1-1-1-7(1); cheliceral setae slightly serrated.

Ventral region (fig. 2)

Coxisternal pairs clearly separated; setation: 3-1-3-3; 11-12 pairs of genital setae; 3 pairs of anal setae; plates typical of the genus.

Legs (figs. 5,6)

Tarsi tridactylous; leg chaetotaxy (together with famulus):

I: 1-7-5-6-19	(1-1-1)
II: 1-8-5-6-16	(1-1-1)
III: 3-3-3-4-15	(1-1-0)
IV: 2-2-3-4-15	(0-1-0)

MATERIAL EXAMINED

The holotype and 4 paratypes were collected from the Tatrzanski National Park (Tatra Mts.); eastern shore of the lake Czarny Staw Gasienicowy (alt. 1620 m); from mosses partly immersed in water; 18. VII. 1989; leg. Z. OLSZANOWSKI.

Type material is deposited in the collection of Z. OLSZANOWSKI.

REMARKS

C. tatrica sp. n. is closely related to *C. invenusta* (MICHAEL, 1888). I have found some specimens of the latter species in mountain sites in Poland (Sudety Mts., Tatra Mts. and Bieszczady Mts.) (OLSZANOWSKI 1993). It is a new species to the Polish fauna.

These two species can be distinguished based on the following features:

Feature	<i>C. invenusta</i>	<i>C. tatrica</i>
Surface of body	covered by cerotegument	smooth
Apophyses le	massive, longer than distance between their bases	minute, shorter than distance between their bases

Setae in	long, reaching apophyses le	short, not reaching apophyses le
Sensilli	clavate, without hollow	spoon-shaped, hollowed laterally
Notogastral setae	with tubercles	smooth
Number of genital setae	9	11-12

Thanks to the kindness of Dr. V. BEHAN-PELLETIER I had an opportunity to study the morphology of a third related species - *C. foveolata* HAMMER, 1955 from Canada (fig. 9). It differs from the two mentioned species in the shape of notogastral setae (in general unilaterally pinnate) and the number of genital setae (16-20). It seems, however, that all the three species are closely related.

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