

## Adelinae.

4713. *Adela viridella* Sc. (495.)4721. „ *degeerella* L. (494.)

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J. C. WIJNBELT.

### *Neophyllobius saxatilis* Halbert, a New Mite for the Dutch Fauna.

The genus *Neophyllobius* Berlese 1886 (type *Neophyllobius elegans* Berlese 1886) has been recorded up to the present from Europe and the United States of America. In all, only 6 species have been described, namely 2 from Italy: *elegans* Berl. 1886 (5, 6, 7), *superbus* Canestrini 1890 (6, 7); 1 from Ireland: *saxatilis* Halbert 1923 (10); 1 from the Netherlands: *vanderwieli* Oudemans 1926 (8, 11); 2 from the United States: *americanus* Banks 1904 (1, 2, 3, 4) found in Alabama, *harti* Ewing 1909 (4, 9) found in Illinois. Besides a *N. horridus* has been described by Berlese (5), which however belongs to the genus *Tetranychopsis* (7).

It seems that the species are not very common, at least no literature is known to me from which appears that some of them have been collected elsewhere.

On the 24th of April 1932 I collected a species of *Neophyllobius* in the dunes near Vogelenzang (Western Coast of Holland) which at first I considered as being undescribed. On the other hand points of resemblance with *N. saxatilis* were so many, that I decided to consult Mr. Halbert, who after comparing my drawing with his material of type and cotypes, could inform me that my species must be identical with his *N. saxatilis*.

The main differences of my specimen with *N. saxatilis*, which at the same time can complete and correct Halbert's description and figure, are the following: The legs of the type measure 396, 330, 363 and 420  $\mu$  in length; those of my animal: 420, 345, 400 and 470  $\mu$ . There are a few hairs more on tibia IV than Halbert's drawing is showing; furthermore the long hair on genu IV (4th segment) should stand out at an angle which can reach up to abt. 90°, and the tarsal joint of leg IV has been drawn a little too stout. A point of secondary importance is that the partition of femur and genu of leg IV has not been drawn.

The remaining characteristics are quite in order. There is a submedian row of 6 pairs of strong hairs and there are 2 hairs in front and 8 along each side-margin of the body, all spiculate. The ventral side shows various rather small hairs, of which 3 on coxa I, 1 on coxa II, 2 on coxa III (1 spiculate), 2 on coxa IV (1 spiculate), 1 pair between coxae III, 1 pair between coxae IV.

The body measures 300  $\times$  220  $\mu$  (since mounting my



animal, its body shrunk, so that at the moment it is  $255 \times 180 \mu$ ; the legs however kept their normal length).

The eyes are double lensed (the specimen having been mounted somewhat lateral, the eyes leftside in my drawing are to be found just at the outer margin between coxae I and II).

The body and legs are minutely striated.

It must be remarked that my figure does not show the characteristic long hairs of the genua of the legs. Unfortunately I can only dispose of one specimen which is a mutilated one, but fragments on the 4th joints show clearly, that strong hairs must have been present. *N. saxatilis* must bear a long hair on each genu.

Halbert has described his species as having the same colour as in *N. elegans* Berl. Berlese (6) calls it cinnebar. Canestrini (7) however yellow or brown. The colour of my (mounted) specimen is greenish; I do not know how it looked when being alive. Unfortunately I could not consult Berlese's „Acari dannosi” (5).

Some characteristic points of difference between *N. saxatilis* and the other species, are the following: *N. elegans* possesses less dorsal spines and the hairs on the genua are not the same. *N. superbus* has less dorsal spines as well and these are much larger. *N. americanus* shows the submedian hairs not placed as close together as in *N. saxatilis* and the 4 legs are all equal in length and twice as long as the body. *N. harti* shows its legs I twice as long as legs II and the hairs on the genua are shorter. *N. vanderwieli* finally has not the same number of dorsal bristles (13 pair only) and the hairs on the genua differ.

Remarkable is the difference in habitat of the various species. *N. elegans* is recorded from plants and trees, *N. superbus* lives under stones and on plants. *N. americanus* was collected from oak leaves, *N. harti* from moss. *N. vanderwieli* was found in a nest of a mole (*Talpa europaea*). Halbert collected his *N. saxatilis* from lichen-covered rocks in Ireland; my specimen was found in a humid dell in the sandy dunes among wet, decaying leaves on the ground.

Specimen: Slide No. 295. Duinen Amsterdamsche Waterleiding bij Vogelenzang (Vossedel), 24.IV.1932. leg. G. L. van Eindhoven.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

- Fig. 1. Upper side,  $\times 160$ .  
 „ 2. Under side,  $\times 160$ .  
 „ 3. End of the second leg,  $\times 700$ .  
 „ 4. End of the fourth leg,  $\times 700$ .  
 „ 5. Third genu with (broken) hair,  $\times 400$ .  
 „ 6. Hair of third pair of dorsal spines,  $\times 700$ .  
 „ 7. Hair on second trochanter,  $\times 840$ .  
 „ 8. Hair on fourth femur,  $\times 700$ .







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G. L. VAN EYNDHOVEN.

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### Boekaankondiging.

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Een jaar na de verschijning van het eerste deel, ligt nu het tweede deel van Lempké's Catalogus voor ons. Dit deel omvat de *Sphingidae*, *Notodontidae*, *Thaumetopoeidae*,