

Celaenopsis badius (C. L. Koch, 1836) (Acari: Mesostigmata: Celaenopsidae) in Hungary

JENŐ KONTSCHÁN

ABSTRACT: Several specimens of *Celaenopsis badius* (C. L. Koch, 1839) were collected in several part of Hungary. Short description, distribution and occurrences of Hungary are given. With 5 figures.

Three family of cohort Antennophorina are known from Europe (BREGETOVA 1977). One of them (Antennophoridae) belongs to the superfamily Antennophoroidea, two of them (Diplogyniidae and Celaenopsidae) belong to the superfamily Celaenopsoidea (KRANTZ 1978).

So far only the family Antennophoridae and Celaenopsidae have been published from Hungary (KANDILL 1983, KONTSCHÁN 2003).

Several part of Hungary were collected several specimens of *Celaenopsis badius* (C. L. Koch, 1839), this species is published by KANDILL (1983), who found this species only in Hortobágy National Park.

The identified specimens are stored in alcohol and deposited in Collection of Soil Zoology of Hungarian Natural History Museum.

Celaenopsis badius (C. L. Koch, 1839)

Celanopsis badius (sic!): Kandil 1983

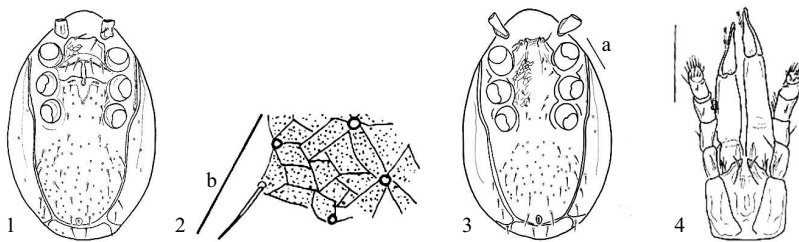
Short description – Female: Dorsal side: Holodorsal shield present. Ventral side (Fig. 1): one pair long setiform setae on anterior margin and two pairs long setiform setae on posterior margin of metasternal shield. Ventroanal shield with numerous long and setiform setae and pores. Postanal shield with one pair setae, marginal shield with two pairs setiform setae. Pattern of sternal shield coriaceous, sculpture of ventroanal shield is shown in Fig. 2.

Male: Dorsal side: Holodorsal shield present. Ventral side (Fig. 3): St1 longer than the other sternal setae. All of sternal and ventroanal setae smooth and setiform. Sternal shield with coriaceous ornamentation. Gnathosoma of male is shown in Fig 4.

Material examined: Nagyrécse, from beech forest, from leaf litter, 06.10.2005. leg. O. Merkl & A. Grabant; Kas-kantyú, 13.05.2005. leg. E. Horváth; Ócsa, 13.04.2005. leg. E. Horváth; Kerkabarnabás, Cserhegy from oak forest, from leaf litter, 09.04.2004. leg. Cs. Csuzdi; Bőszénfa, Ropoly, from oak forest, from moss, 11.06.2004. leg. S. Mahunka & L. Mahunka-Papp; Pilismarót, from soil, 01.05.1983. leg. L. Fürjes.

Distribution: Russia, Latvia, Italia, Hungary

Acknowledgements: I would like to thank to Dr. Peter Masan, who helped me in the identification. This research was supported by the National R&D Programme, title: The origin and genesis of fauna of the Carpathian Basin: diversity, biogeographical hotspots and nature conservation significance; contact no: 3B023-04.



Figs 1–4. *Celaenopsis badius* (C. L. Koch, 1839): 1 = Ventral view of female, 2 = ornamentation of ventral shield, 3 = ventral view of male, 4 = gnathosoma of male (scale bar: a: 100 μ m, b: 10 μ m)

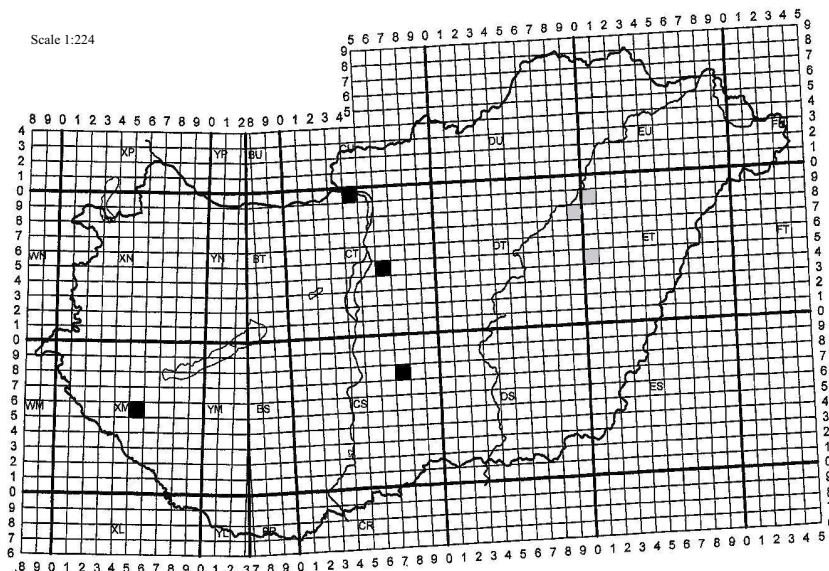


Fig. 5. Occurrences of *Celaenopsis badius* (C. L. Koch, 1839) in Hungary (grey: known data, black: new data)

References

- BREGETOVA, N. G. (1977): Identification key for soil inhabiting mites. Mesostigmata. Nauka, Leningrad, 717 pp. (in Russian)
- KONTSCHÁN, J. (2003): First record of the family Antennophoridae (Acari: Mesostigmata) from Hungary. Folia entomologica hungarica 64:347–349. (in Hungarian)
- KANDIL, M. (1983): The Mesostigmata (Acari) fauna of the Hortobágy National Park. In: MAHUNKA, S. (ed.) The Fauna of Hortobágy National Park I. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 365–373.
- KRANTZ, G. W. (1978): Manual of Acarology. Oregon State University Book Stores, Inc. Corvallis 509 pp.

Jenő KONTSCHÁN

Systematic Zoology research Group of Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Eötvös Loránd University & Department of Zoology of Hungarian Natural History Museum
H-1088 BUDAPEST, Baross u. 13
kotscha@zool.nhmus.hu