

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *RHINOPIA* BALOGH, 1983 (ACARI: ORIBATIDA) FROM TURKEY¹

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ABSTRACT: Two new species belonging to the genus *Rhinoppia* of the family Oppiidae were described and illustrated based on adult specimens collected from Artvin province, Turkey. One of these species, *Rhinoppia artvinensis* n. sp., was found in litter and soil under plum trees (*Prunus domestica*), and the second species, *Rhinoppia tasdemiri* n. sp., was found in moss pads on the ground in a mixed forest (mostly *Pinus sylvestris*) and in the same place as for the previous new species.

KEY WORDS: Acari, Oribatida, *Rhinoppia*, Systematics, new species, Artvin, Turkey

The genus *Rhinoppia* was established by Balogh (1983) within the subfamily Oppiellinae Seniczak, 1975. And then, Subias and Balogh (1989) considered that this genus had to be excluded from the Oppiellinae, and placed it within the Medioppiinae. On the basis of the presence of four pairs of genital setae, Subias (2004) stated that there is only one species in the genus *Rhinoppia*. Later, Weigmann (2006) stated that there are six pairs of genital setae instead of four pairs of genital setae mentioned for the type species. He also synonymized the genera *Medioppia*, *Kunoppia*, *Lauroppia*, *Ctenoppiella* with *Rhinoppia*. So far, 26 species of the genus *Rhinoppia* are known (Subias 2007). Of these, two species viz. *Rhinoppia obsoleta* (Paoli, 1908) and *Rhinoppia subpectinata* (Oudemans, 1900) have been recorded before from Turkey (Özkan et al., 1994; Erman et al., 2007).

This paper describes two new species, *Rhinoppia artvinensis* n.sp. and *Rhinoppia tasdemiri* n.sp. on the basis of the materials collected from Artvin Province, Turkey.

METHODS

The specimens were collected in moss, soil, and litter samples from Artvin province and extracted using a Berlese funnel apparatus. They were fixed and stored in 70% ethanol. The specimens were sorted from the samples under a stereo microscope and mounted on slides in modified Hoyer's medium. Measurements and illustrations were made using a standard light microscope equipped with a drawing attachment.

The terminology used in this paper follows Grandjean (see Trave and Vachon, 1975), Balogh (1983) and Subias and Balogh (1989). All measurements are given in micrometers (µm).

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