GALUMNA NODULUM, A NEW SPECIES
OF GALUMNA FROM FLORIDA
(ACARINA:CRYPTOSTIGMATA:GALUMNIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

G. nodulums n. sp. from Florida is differentiated by tubercles in the
doro-anterior margin of the pteromorphs, porose area A a is cuneiform,
sensilli are knoblike with slender stalks, interlamellar bristles long and curv-
ing outward.

The galumnids of the Eastern United States were described and keys
constructed to the genera and species especially through the works of A. P.
Jacot in the thirties (Jacot 1934, 1936, 1936a). Jacot (1936) separated the genus
Zetes from the genus Galumna by the presence of a complete "midthoracic
suture" called the sutura dorsosejugalis and "by the slenderly clavate
pseudostigmatic organs" (Jacot 1935) the sensilli. In current literature the
genus Galumna is characterized by the presence of a lamellar line (L line) and
a sublamellar line (S line) with the lamellar bristle originating between the L
and S lines.

The species to be described as Galumna nodulums is a Zetes according to
Jacot's classification. Specimens were compared with species of Zetes and
Galumna as described and figured by Jacot, with specimens collected from
east-central Florida by E. W. Davis in the late fall and winter of 1941, and with
specimens in my collections from New York, Virginia, Illinois, Nebraska, and
especially with collections made in Florida in 1965.

Galumna nodulums. n. sp.
(Fig. 1-2)

Diagnostic characters. Size—medium large. L 0.707 mm; W. 0.579 mm.
Pteromorphs with a number of tiny nodules or tubercles on the anteriodorsal
surface. Lamellae with an anteriorly projecting rounded rim. The lamellar
bristle is inserted between the L and S lines some distance back from the rim of
the lamellae.

Cotytes 3 specimens collected by E. W. Davis on 2 November 1941 from
cabbage palm debris at City Point, Florida (Collection Nevin 189). Description.
Size range for 3 specimens L. 0.690 to 0.737 mm; W. 0.550 to 0.590 mm. Color—light red.
Dorsal surface. Prodorsum. The body is truncate, broad and deep in front so
that when viewed dorsally the rostrum and rostral bristles are not visible with
the lamellar bristles. The lamellar bristles originate immediately ventral to
the rim of the lamellae. They are about 0.09 mm in length. In lateral view they
are seen to extend only to the base of the rostral bristles. The rostral bristles
Fig. 1-2. *Cadium nodulum* n. sp. 1—Dorsal view showing tergomorphs, dorsal hairs and socket areas, pseudostigmatic organs, interlamellar lamellae and setal bristles. 2—Dorsal view showing genital setae, anal and anal lamellar setae and anal pore, and arrangement of ventral hairs.
cross one another in front of the rostrum. The interlamellars are long and curve dorsally and laterally beyond the anterior tip of the body as viewed from the dorsum.

The sensilli curve backward over the pteromorphs. The stalk of the sensillus is slender, delicate, the head burred and knoblike, only slightly longer than broad. In side view the head of the sensillus is narrower but not pointed.

The sutura dorsosejugalis completely separates the dorsum from the prodomus.

Dorsum. The pteromorphs are well developed, auriculate with tubercles on the antero-dorsal surface and a distinct slitlike pore (ia of Fig. 1) posterior to the pteromorphic fissure. A second incomplete fissure appears anterior to the pteromorphic fissure.

Adalar porose area (Aa of Fig. 1) is cuneiform. Porose area Aa is rounded and shows distinct granules on its surface. Aa, narrow, elongate, the length nearly double the diameter of Aa. Aa, about double the length of Aa. Porose like structures in the hypodermis are found anterior and mesad to the pteromorphs, posterior and mesad to the pteromorphs and also at the posterior margin of the notogaster.

Ventral. The mandibles are chelated. Lighter, less pigmented areas appear on the ventral surface associated with the apodemes of the legs. All legs are tridactylous with the outer claws more slender than the middle claw.

Genital plates with 6 setae. G1, g1, and g2 along the anterior border, g3 in the middle anterior region, g4 near the middle posterior region, and g5 near the posterior border (Fig. 2). Anal seta 1 in the middle of the anterior margin of the anal plate, anal seta 2 closer to the midline. Ad, is lateral and slightly posterior to the adanal pore which is located close to the midlateral point of each anal plate. Ad2 and Ad3 are close to the posterior margin of the anal opening.

LITERATURE CITED


