A new species and new records of avian nasal mites (Acarina: Rhinonyssidae) from Japan

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Abstract: A new and seven newly recorded species of the avian nasal mites (Rhinonyssidae) are reported from birds in Japan. A new species, *Ptilonyssus hiyodori* n. sp. is described on the female. Seven species, *Ptilonyssus ruandae* Fain, 1956, *Ptilonyssus sairae* Castro, 1948, *Ptilonyssus euroturdi* Fain and Hyland, 1963, *Rhinonyssus himantopus* Strandtmann, 1951, *Sternostoma technaui* (Vitzthum), 1935, *Rallinyssus caudistigmus* Strandtmann, 1948, and *Ruandanyssus terpsiphonei* Fain, 1957, new to Japan are briefly redescribed on available specimens and figured. All the Japanese rhinonyssid mites are listed on a table.

Japanese species of the family Rhinonyssidae have been studied by several authors (Kaneko, 1973, 1977; Kaneko *et al.*, 1978; Ehara, 1980; Kadosaka *et al.*, 1983). The Rhinonyssidae are so far composed of the 11 genera, and three of them, namely, *Ptilonyssus* Berlese and Trouessart, 1889, *Rhinonyssus* Trouessart, 1894 and *Tinaminyssus* Strandtmann and Wharton, 1958, are known from Japan, and four *Ptilonyssus*, one *Rhinonyssus* and two *Tinaminyssus* species have already been recorded. They are *Ptilonyssus dioptrornis*, *P. enicuri*, *P. emberizae*, *P. pari*, *Rhinonyssus rhinoethrum*, *Tinaminyssus columbae* and *T. mellori*. A new species and 7 other species new to Japan are dealt with in this paper. All the material is based on the collection made by one

(K.A.) of us and is deposited in the collections of the National Science Museum, Tokyo. Birds were identified using "A Hand-List of the Japanese Birds" (Hachisuka *et al.*, 1958).

Ptilonyssus ruandae Fain, 1956

(Fig. 1)

Ptilonyssus ruandae Fain, 1956, *Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.*, 53: 395.

Ptilonyssus ruandae alcippei Fain and Nadchatram, 1962, *Bull. Ann. Soc. R. Entomol. Belg.*, 98: 279.

Female. Idiosoma 670 μ m long and 340 μ m wide; elongate oval in shape; lateral margin slightly concaved at level of coxae IV.

Dorsum: Podosomal plate 195 μ m long and 250 μ m wide; anterior margin slightly concaved and posterior margin rounded; 3 pairs of minute setae and 2 pairs of strong ones of approximately 45 μ m long present between plate and stigmata. Pygidial plate

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Table 1 List of rhinonyssid nasal mites from Japanese birds.

Mite species	Host species	Host family	Reference
<i>Ptilonyssus ruandae</i>	<i>Zosterops palpebrosa japonica</i>	Zosteropidae	New record
<i>P. sairae</i>	<i>Chloris sinia minor</i>	Fringillidae	New record
<i>P. euroturdi</i>	<i>Turdus naumanni euromus</i>	Turdidae	New record
<i>P. hiyodori</i>	<i>Hypsipetes amaurotis amaurotis</i>	Pycnonotidae	New species
<i>P. dioptrornis</i>	<i>Muscicapa cyanomelana</i>	Muscicapidae	Kadosaka <i>et al.</i> (1983)
<i>P. enicuri</i>	<i>Erithacus akahige akahige</i>	Turdidae	Kadosaka <i>et al.</i> (1983)
<i>P. emberizae</i>	<i>Emberiza spodocephala personata</i>	Emberizae	Kadosaka <i>et al.</i> (1983)
<i>P. pari</i>	<i>Parus major minor</i>	Paridae	Kadosaka <i>et al.</i> (1983)
	<i>P. ater insularis</i>		
	<i>P. varius varius</i>		
<i>Rhinonyssus rhinolethrum</i>	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Anatidae	Kaneko <i>et al.</i> (1978)
	<i>A. crecca crecca</i>		
	<i>A. acuta acuta</i>		
	<i>A. clypeata</i>		
	<i>A. poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha</i>		
	<i>A. platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>		
<i>R. himantopus</i>	<i>Charadrius placidus japonicus</i>	Charadriidae	New record
<i>Sternostoma technaui</i>	<i>Turdus naumanni euromus</i>	Turdidae	New record
	<i>T. dauma toratugumi</i>		
<i>Rallinyssus caudistigmus</i>	<i>Gallinula chloropus indica</i>	Rallidae	New record
<i>Ruandanyssus terpsiphone</i>	<i>Pericrotus roseus divaricatus</i>	Campephagidae	New record
<i>Tinaminyssus columbae</i>	<i>Streptopelia orientalis orientalis</i>	Columbidae	Kaneko (1973)
<i>T. melloi</i>	<i>S. orientalis orientalis</i>	Columbidae	Kaneko (1973)

Fig. 1 *Ptilonyssus ruandae*: dorsal (right) and ventral (left) halves.

80 μm long and 66 μm wide, roughly oval in shape, with a pair of minute setae terminally. Venter: Nine pairs of simple setae (15–42 μm in length) on opisthosoma. Legs: Coxal setal formula 2.2.2.1, all simple setae; coxa II with strong sharply pointed process on antero-dorsal margin, tarsi II–IV each with 3 pairs of stout setae (approximately 17 μm in length) ventrodistally.

New records in Japan: 3♀♀, from *Zosterops palpebrosa japonica*, Japanese White-Eye (Zosteropidae), Miyake Island, Tokyo Pref., Feb. 1952 and 17 Apr., 1954.

Previous records: *Ptilonyssus ruandae* was originally described as a parasite in *Zosterops senegalensis* (Zosteropidae) in Ruanda-Urundi (Fain, 1956b) and was illustrated later (Fain, 1957a). Domrow (1964) recorded the mite from *Zosterops lateralis* in Australia.

Subspecies *P. r. alcippei* Fain and Nadchatram, 1962, collected from *Alicippe nipalensis peracensis* (Timaliidae) in Malaysia. Fain (1963a) described another subspecies *P. r. sylviae* Fain, 1963, from *Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla* and *S. communis communis* in Belgium. Butenko (1969) also reported *P. ruandae* from birds in USSR.

***Ptilonyssus sairae* Castro, 1948**

(Fig. 2)

Ptilonyssus sairae Castro, 1948, *Arq. Inst. Biol. Sao Paulo*, **18**: 260.

Ptilonyssus japuibensis Castro, 1948, *Arq. Inst. Biol. Sao Paulo*, **18**: 263.

Ptilonyssus constrictus Ford, 1961, *Acarologia*, **3**: 140.

Ptilonyssus agelaii Fain and Aitken, 1967, *Bull. Inst. R. Sci. Nat. Belg.*, **43**: 7.

Ptilonyssus japuibensis cyanocompsae Fain and Aitken, 1969, *Bull. Ann. Soc. R. Entomol. Belg.*, **105**: 354.

Ptilonyssus teretistris Černý, 1969, *Folia Parasitol. (Prague)*, **16**: 227.

Ptilonyssus ludovicianus Černý, 1969, *Folia Parasitol. (Prague)*, **16**: 228.

Ptilonyssus constrictus longisetosus Černý and Dusbábek, 1970, *Acarologia*, **12**: 481.

Ptilonyssus garridoi Cruz, 1971, *Poeyana Inst. Biol. Acad. Cienc. Cuba.*, **90**: 1.

Female. Idiosoma 780 μm long by 350 μm wide, elongate oval in shape; lateral

margin slightly concaved at level of coxae IV.

Dorsum: Podosomal plate 230 μm long by 175 μm wide, strongly sclerotized, strongly concaved laterally, slightly projected posterolaterally as in Fig. 2, and with 10 pairs of minute setae; anterior and posterior margins concaved. A pair of minute setae posteriorly off the plate. Five simple setae (approximately 20 μm maximum in length) flanking podosomal plate. Opisthosoma with 3 pairs of minute and 6 pairs of simple setae (5–15 μm long). Pygidial plate 30 μm in length and 75 μm in width, heavily sclerotized, with a pair of simple setae; posterior margin concaved.

Venter: Sternal plate indistinctly outlined and without striation. Three pairs of setae on soft integument. Genital plate weakly sclerotized, with a pair of genital setae on lateral margins. Seven pair of simple setae on opisthosoma. Anal plate roughly triangle in shape, 108 μm long by 58 μm wide; a pair of adanal setae at level of anterior margin of anus; post-anal seta at posterior region of the plate.

Leg: Coxal setal formula 2.2.2.1, all simple setae; coxa II with strong process on anterodorsal margin as in Fig. 2, tarsi II–IV each with 3 pairs of stout setae (15 μm in length) ventro-distally.

New records in Japan: 13♀♀, from *Chloris sinica minor*, Small Japanese Greenfinch (Fringillidae), Shizuoka Pref., 27 Feb., 1955 and 13 Apr., 1956.

Previous records: This species was originally described by Castro (1948) from *Tangara seledon* (Thraupidae) in Brazil. The mite parasitizes birds of the families Thraupidae, Fringillidae, Icteridae, Tyrannidae, Paridae and Parulidae in the New World (Ford, 1961; George, 1961; Fain and Aitken, 1967, 1968, 1969; Černý and Dusbábek, 1970; Hyland and Moorhouse, 1970; Cruz, 1971; Pence, 1972c, 1973; Pence and Castro, 1976; Spicer, 1977, 1978, 1984; Wilson and Haas, 1980). Pence (1973) and Pence and Castro (1976) reported that *P. japuibensis*, *P. j. cyanocompsae*, *P. constrictus*, *P. c. longisetosus*, *P. agelaii*, *P. teretistris*, *P. ludovicianus* and *P. garridoi* were considered as a synonym of *P. sairae*.

Fig. 2 *Ptilonyssus sairae*: dorsal (right) and ventral (left) halves.

***Ptilonyssus euroturdi* Fain and
Hyland, 1963**

(Fig. 3)

Ptilonyssus euroturdi Fain and Hyland, 1963,
Bull. Ann. Soc. R. Entomol. Belg., **99**:
381.

Ptilonyssus euroturdi mimicola Fain and
Hyland, 1963, *Bull. Ann. Soc. R. En-
tomol. Belg.*, **99**: 384.

Female. Idiosoma 1,100 μm long by 630 μm wide, elongate oval in shape.

Dorsum: Podosomal plate 300 μm long by 260 μm wide; anterior margin straight or slightly concaved and posterior margin irregular and indistinct. Plate flanked by 5 stout setae (approximately 45 μm maximum in length) postero-laterally and by a pair of minute setae posteriorly. Pygidial plate sclerotized, rather straight anteriorly and concaved posteriorly, 70 μm long by 90 μm wide, with a pair of spinous setae at posterior border and a pair of minute pores or tiny setae laterally. Venter: Sternal plate weakly sclerotized, and outlined irregularly and indistinctly; 1st and 2nd sternal setae on the plate, 3rd ones on soft integument. Opisthosoma with 8 pairs of spinous setae.

New records in Japan: 55♀♀, from *Turdus naumanni euromus*, Dusky Thrush (Turdidae), Gifu Pref., 14 Nov., 1979 and 18 Dec., 1980.

Previous records: This mite was originally described as the parasite of the family Turdidae, *Turdus viscivorus viscivorus* and

T. ericetorum ericetorum (= *T. philomelus clarkei*) in Belgium by Fain and Hyland (1963). The subspecies *P. euroturdi mimicola* collected from *Dumetella carolinensis* (Turdidae) in North America is synonymous with *P. euroturdi*. Accordingly, the mite has so far been recorded from *Turdus fumigatus* and *T. nudigenis* in Trinidad (Fain and Aitken, 1969), *T. pilaris* and *T. viscivorus* in Roumania (Feider and Mironescu, 1968), birds in USSR (Butenko, 1969), *T. murula* and *T. philomelus* in New Zealand (Ramsay, 1970; Domrow, 1972), *Hylocichla mustelina* and *Dumetella carolinensis* in North America (Pence, 1972c), *Catharus dryas* in Guatemala (Spicer, 1984) and *Turdus murula* in Austria (Fain *et al.*, 1974). This mite is recorded only from the nasal passage of the family Turdidae.

***Ptilonyssus hiyodori* n. sp.**

(Fig. 4)

Female. Idiosoma 750–1,050 μm (900 μm) long by 420–550 μm (450 μm) wide, elongate oval; lateral margin slightly concaved at level of coxae IV.

Dorsum: Podosomal plate well developed, 285 μm long by 335 μm wide; anterior margin straight and posterior margin rounded; 9 pairs of minute blunt-tipped setae on the plate, and flanked by 5 pairs of minute setae with blunt tips. Pygidial plate 85 μm long

Fig. 3 *Ptilonyssus euroturdi*: dorsal (right) and ventral (left) halves.

Fig. 4 *Ptilonyssus hiyodori* n. sp.: dorsal (right) and ventral (left) halves.

by 100 μm wide, strongly sclerotized, with paired pygidial setae terminally. Opisthosoma with 12 pairs of minute setae with blunt tips (approximately 7 μm in length). Peritreme including stigma at level of coxae IV 32 μm long.

Venter: Sternal plate very weakly sclerotized, outlined indistinctly and without striations; 3 pairs of sternal setae on soft integument (approximately 20 μm long). Genital plate narrow, strongly sclerotized, 150 μm long by 33 μm wide. Opisthosoma with 16 pairs of simple long setae (22–62 μm long), with posterior setae longer than preceding ones. Anal plate pear-shaped, 195 μm long by 80 μm wide with well developed cribrum; anus close to anterior margin of the plate; adanal setae situated posterior to anus.

Legs: Coxal setal formula 2.2.2.1, all stout basally and tapering; strong process on antero-dorsal margin of coxae II blunt tipped or thumb-like; tarsi II–IV each with 2 claw-like spurs ventro-distally (as those of *P. madagascariensis* Gretillat, Capron and Brygoo, 1959 or *P. nadchatrami* Fain, 1964); ambulacrum well developed.

Gnathosoma: 265 μm long (palps included) by 120 μm wide; total length of chelicera 220 μm ; digits 10 μm long distally and 80 μm long by 30 μm wide at expanded base; 3 pairs of hypostomal setae and a pair of gnathosomal setae present ventrally.

Type material: Holotype female and a paratype female from *Hypsipetes amaurotis amaurotis*, Brown-eared Bulbul (Pycnonotidae), Shizuoka Pref., Japan, 25 Nov., 1957. Four paratype females from *Hypsipetes amaurotis amaurotis*, Kyoto Pref., Japan, 14 Apr., 1977 and 6 Jan., 1981. The holotype and 3 paratypes are deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, and the rest in the Department of Parasitology, Aichi Medical University, Aichi, Japan.

This new species is related to *Ptilonyssus pycnonoti* Fain, 1956, (= *P. pycnonoti malayi* Fain, 1963) reported from *Pycnonotus barbatus tricolor* in Ruanda-Urundi, Belgian Congo.

The new species differs from *P. pycnonoti* in having many long setae ventrally on the opisthosoma, and in having paired and truncated setae on tarsi II–IV. Further, the new species bears basally thickened and tapering

setae on coxae instead of simple setae of *P. pycnonoti*.

***Rhinonyssus himantopus* Strandtmann, 1951**

(Fig. 5)

Rhinonyssus himantopus Strandtmann, 1951, *J. Parasitol.*, 37: 136.

Rhinonyssus strandtmanni Fain and Johnston, 1966, *Bull. Soc. R. Zool. Anvers*, 38: 25.

Female. Idiosoma 780 μm in length and 550 μm in maximum width, egg-shaped, broadly rounded posteriorly.

Dorsum: Podosomal plate 430 μm long by 335 μm wide at level of coxae IV, roughly triangular, with mildly convex posterior margin, covering greater part of podosoma, and lacking seta. Stigma without peritreme at level of coxae IV. Postero-lateral end of body with a pair of simple setae (approximately 40 μm in length). Venter: Sternal plate outlined irregularly; 3 pairs of pores on the plate, with 3rd pores including minute setae; 1st and 2nd pairs of pores probably including minute setae. Opisthosoma with 10 pairs of simple setae (approximately 25 μm in length).

New record in Japan: 1♀ from *Charadrius placidus japonicus*, Japanese Long-billed Ringed Plover (Charadriidae), Kanagawa Pref., 15 Apr., 1956.

Fig. 5 *Rhinonyssus himantopus*: dorsal (right) and ventral (left) halves.

Previous records: This mite was originally described from *Himantopus mexicanus* (Recurvirotridae) in North America by Strandtmann (1951). Host and localities so far record are as follows: from *Himantopus mexicanus*, *Recurvirostra americana* and *Charadrius vociferus* in North America (Strandtmann, 1956, 1959; Pence, 1972a), *Charadrius tricollaris*, *Hemiparra crassirostris* and *Himantopus himantopus* in Africa (Fain, 1956a, 1957a), *Erythrogonyx cinctus*, *Lobibyx novaehollandiae*, *L. miles*, *Charadrius melanops* (Charadriidae) and *Himantopus leucocephalus* (Recurvirostridae) in Australia (Domrow, 1966, 1969, 1979), *Himantopus mexicanus* in Cuba (Černý and Dusbábek, 1970). Fain and Johnston (1966) described *R. strandtmanni* from *Charadrius vociferus* in North America and from *C. tricollaris* in Africa, and Pence (1972a) recorded it from *C. vociferus* in North America. Although *R. strandtmanni* Fain and Johnston, 1966 was once separated from *R. himantopus*, Domrow (1969) synonymized *R. strandtmanni* with *R. himantopus*. The specimen from *Charadrius placidus japonica* (Charadriidae) in Japan was intermediate form between *R. himantopus* and *R. strandtmanni* of Fain and Johnston (1966). Therefore, the present authors identified that specimen as *R. himantopus* following Domrow (1969).

***Sternostoma technai* (Vitzthum, 1935)**
(Fig. 6)

- Sternostomum technai* Vitzthum, 1935, *J. Orn. Lpz.*, **83**: 569.
Rhinonyssus technai de Castro, 1948, *Arq. Inst. Biol. Sao Paulo*, **18**: 257.
Sternostoma technai Strandtmann, 1951, *J. Parasitol.*, **37**: 139.
Sternostoma turdi Zumpt and Till, 1955, *J. Entomol. Soc. South Afr.*, **18**: 85.
Sternostoma spatulatum Furman, 1957, *Hilgardia*, **26**: 480.
Sternostomoides technai Bregetova, 1965, *Entomol. Obozr.*, **44**: 709.
Sternostoma borceanum Feider and Mironescu, 1968, *Ann. Stiint. Univ. Al. I. Cuza*, **14**: 105. New synonymy.
Sternostomoides orlandoi Dusbábek, 1969, *Folia Parasitol. (Prague)*, **16**: 225. New synonymy.

Fig. 6 *Sternostoma technai*: dorsal (right) and ventral (left) halves.

Sternostomoides spatulatum Černý and Dusbábek, 1970, *Acarologia*, **12**: 486.

Female. Idiosoma 590 μm in length and 370 μm in width.

Dorsum: Podosomal plate 320 μm long by 270 μm wide, strongly sclerotized, roughly triangular, with convex posterior margin. Opisthosoma with 8 pairs of minute setae. **Venter:** Sternal plate weakly sclerotized; 3 pair of stout setae on the plate (approximately 17 μm long). Genital plate 115 μm long by 55 μm wide; a paired blunt-tipped setae at posterior margin. Opisthosoma with 5 pairs of blunt-tipped setae. Anal plate 100 μm in length and 85 μm in width; adanal setae at level of posterior border of anus. **Legs:** Coxal setal formula 2.2.2.1, all spatulate setae; tarsi II–IV each ventrally with 3 pairs of small, blunt-tipped setae.

New records in Japan: 10♀♀ and 1♂ from *Turdus naumanni euromus*, Dusky Thrush (Turdidae), Gifu Pref., 14 Nov., 1979. 1♀ from *Turdus dauma toratugumi*, Golden Mountain Thrush (Turdidae), Saitama Pref., 29 Jun., 1956.

Previous records: *S. technai* was originally described from *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* (Cinclidae) in Europe. Additional specimens were taken from *C. cinclus aquaticus* in Belgium (Fain 1963a), from *Oreocinclula lunulata* (Turdidae) in Australia (Domrow, 1969), from *Turdus migratorius* in North America (Pence, 1972b), from *T. olivaceus*

in South Africa (Zumpt and Till, 1955), from *T. olivaceus geraueri* and *T. abyssinicus baraka* in Africa (Fain, 1956a, 1957a), from *T. musicus*, *T. philomelus philomelus*, *T. pilaris* and *T. merula merula* in Belgium (Fain, 1962, 1963a), from *T. merula* and *T. philomelus* in Austria (Fain *et al.*, 1974), from *T. fumigatus* and *T. nudigenis* in Trinidad (Fain and Aitken, 1967), from *Hylocichla ustulata ustulata* (Turdidae) and *H. guttata* in North America (Furman, 1957; Pence, 1972b), from *Cinclus pallasi*, *Turdus philomelos*, *T. pilaris*, *T. merula*, *Oreocincla dauma* and *Hylocichla minima* in USSR (Bregetova, 1965), from *Turdus viscivorus*, *T. pilaris*, *T. ericetorum* and *T. torquatus* in Rumania (Feider and Mironescu, 1968), and from *Catharus fuscescens fuscescens* and *Mimocichla plumbea rubripes* (Turdidae) in Cuba (Dusbábek, 1969; Černý and Dusbábek, 1970). Our present specimen is closely related to *S. orlandoi* and *S. borceanum* in the *S. technai*-group, and also is similar to *S. technai* that illustrated by Pence (1975). But Domrow (1969) reported that *S. turdi* and *S. spatulatum* were considered as the synonym of *S. technai*. From these results it seems that *S. borceanus* and *S. orlandoi* are a synonyms of *S. technai*.

***Rallinyssus caudistigmus* Strandtmann,
1948
(Fig. 7)**

Rallinyssus caudistigmus Strandtmann, 1948,
J. Parasitol., **34**: 512.

Rallinyssus caspicus Butenko, 1976, *Parazitologiya (Leningr.)*, **10**: 72.

Female. Large form. Idiosoma 1,000 μm in length and 600 μm in width, elongate oval in shape.

Dorsum: Podosomal plate 365 μm long by 308 μm wide at maximum: posterior and postero-lateral margins convex. Stigma with short peritreme at the posterior end of body. **Venter:** Sternal plate with strongly irregular outline and bilaterally asymmetric, 95 μm long by 140 μm wide at maximum, 3 pairs of sternal setae free in cuticle. Genital plate narrow, flanked by 2 genital setae. Anal pore surrounded by a large circular membrane, outer circular line 240 μm , and inner

Fig. 7 *Rallinyssus caudistigmus*: dorsal (right) and ventral (left) halves.

one 130 μm in diameter, with 4 pairs of stout based and tapering setae (approximately 30 μm long) on the membrane. Anal plate small, and cribrum present, with a pair of stout based and tapering anal setae, and unpaired minute seta on the plate.

New records in Japan: 3♀♀, from *Gallinula chloropus indica*, Indian Moorhen (Rallidae), Amani Island, Kagoshima Pref., 26 Dec., 1959.

Previous records: The genus *Rallinyssus* has been recorded only from the nasal passage of birds of the family Rallidae. This genus is easily distinguished from other genera by its stigma with short peritreme at the posterior end of the body. *Rallinyssus caudistigmus* was originally described from the *Furica americana* and *Rallus elegans* (Rallidae) in Texas, North America (Strandtmann, 1948). Since then, it has been recorded from *Fulica cristata* in South Africa (Fain, 1959), *Gallinula tenebrosa* and *F. atra* in Australia (Domrow, 1966, 1969), *Gallinula tenebrosa* in New Guinea (Wilson, 1968), *F. americana* in North America (Pence, 1972a), *F. atra* in Rumania (Feider and Mironescu, 1973), and from *Gallinula chloropus* in Austria (Fain *et al.*, 1974). *Rallinyssus caspicus* was described from *Fulica atra* and *Gallinula chloropus* in the southwestern part of the Caspian Sea by Butenko (1976).

***Ruandanyssus terpsiphonei* Fain, 1957**
(Fig. 8)

Ruandanyssus terpsiphonei Fain, 1957, *Ann. Parasitol. Hum. Comp.*, **32**: 148.

Ruandanyssus terpsiphonei terpsiphonei Sakakibara, 1968, *J. Med. Entomol.*, **5**: 17.

Ruandanyssus terpsiphonei echongi Sakakibara, *J. Med. Entomol.*, **5**: 15.

Female. Idiosoma 420 μm in length and 270 μm in width, elongate oval in shape.

Dorsum: Podosomal plate 245 μm long by 185 μm wide, well developed, anterior and lateral margins rounded, posterior margin straight; anterior margin and central region each with paired relatively short setae (approximately 15 μm in maximum length), remaining 7 pairs of setae long (approximately 52 μm in maximum length). Opisthosomal plate 195 μm long by 140 μm wide at maximum, roughly triangular; anterior margin straight and posterior tip truncate or slightly rounded; a pair of simple setae (23 μm in length) anteriorly and a pair of minute setae at posterior end. **Venter:** Sternal plate 70 μm long by 92 μm wide at maximum; 1st and 2nd sternal setae on the plate, 3rd sternal setae off the plate. Metasternal seta present on the soft integument. Opisthosoma ventrally with 6 pairs of setae (approximately

40 μm in maximum length). Legs: Coxal setal formula 2.2.2.1, all simple setae; genu I and tibia I each with a long seta (approximately 45 μm in length) dorsally; tarsi II–IV each with 4 rod-like setae (10 μm in length) distally. Tritosternum bifurcate and pilose laciniae; deutosternum present.

New record in Japan: 1♀, from *Pericrotus roseus divaricatus*, Ashy Minivet (Campephagidae), Shizuoka Pref., 29 Apr., 1954.

Previous records: This species was originally recorded from *Terpsiphonei viridis kivuensis* (Muscicapidae) in Africa by Fain (1957b). Further records are given from *Monarcha trivirgata* and *Myiagra rubecula* (Muscicapidae), *Struthidea cinerea* (Corvidae), *Coracina novaehollandiae*, *C. robusta* and *Lalage tricolor* (Campephagidae), *Pachycephala rufiventris*, *P. pectoralis* and *P. griseiceps* (Pachycephalidae), *Sericornis frontalis* (Sylviidae) and *Artamus personatus* (Artamidae) in Australia (Domrow, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1979). Sakakibara (1968) described subspecies *R. terpsiphonei echongi* from *Pachycephala* sp. in New Guinea. Our present specimen is well in agreement with the subspecies *R. terpsiphonei echongi* in all morphological features. However, the subspecies *R. terpsiphonei echongi* was synonymized with *R. terpsiphonei* by Domrow (1969). Therefore, we identified this specimen as *Ruandanyssus terpsiphonei* according to Domrow (1969).

Fig. 8 *Ruandanyssus terpsiphonei*: dorsal (right) and ventral (left) halves.

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摘 要

日本産鼻腔内寄生ダニの 新種, 新記録種

国内で採集された鳥類の鼻腔内寄生ダニを整理した

ところ, 1 新種と 7 新記録種が明らかとなった. そこで, 新種を記載し, 既知種を図を加えて報告した. 宿主と 8 種のダニの関係は, ヒヨドリ: *Ptilonyssus hiyodori* n. sp., メジロ: *Ptilonyssus ruandae* Fain, 1956, , コカワラヒワ: *P. sairae* Castro, 1948, ツグミ: *P. euroturdi* Fain and Hyland, 1963, イカルチドリ: *Rhinonyssus himantopus* Strandtmann, 1951, トラツグミおよびツグミ: *Sternostoma technai* (Vitzthum), 1935, バン: *Rallinyssus caudistigmus* Strandtmann, 1948, サンショウクイ: *Ruandanyssus terpsiphonei* Fain, 1957 のとおりであった.