

中国革厉螨属一新种 (蜱螨亚纲：维螨科)

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摘要 本文记述四川峨眉山产革厉螨属 *Gamasolaelaps* 一新种, 这是该属在我国及东洋界的首次纪录。文中量度单位 μm 。模式标本存于吉林省地方病第一防治研究所。

关键词 蜱螨亚纲 维螨科 革厉螨属 新种

洞居革厉螨, 新种 *Gamasolaelaps cuniculicola* sp.nov. (图, 1—5)。

雌螨(量度单位: μm)体色淡红, 椭圆形。背板为侧裂分成两部, 前部长325, 18对毛, 其中 F_1 长54, D_3 长50, D_4 长37; 后部约长270, 后缘不规整, 13对毛。

胸叉正常。前胸板缺如。胸板前缘中部具一缺刻, 中线长140, St_2 水平宽141, St_1 至 St_3 长115, St_1 间距90。在基节1和胸板前侧角间具2对不规则骨片和1对隙状器。胸后板1对, 其后角延伸。殖腹板 68×101 , 前缘最宽, 侧缘中部内凹, 后部圆凸, 具刚毛2对, 第2对2倍长于第1对; 殖腹板两侧见到2列细齿。刻点状器(punctiform organs)具5孔。气门后毛长14, 在表皮上。肛板近圆形, 前缘中部稍前突, Ad位于肛孔后 $1/4$ 水平, 较PA略粗长。

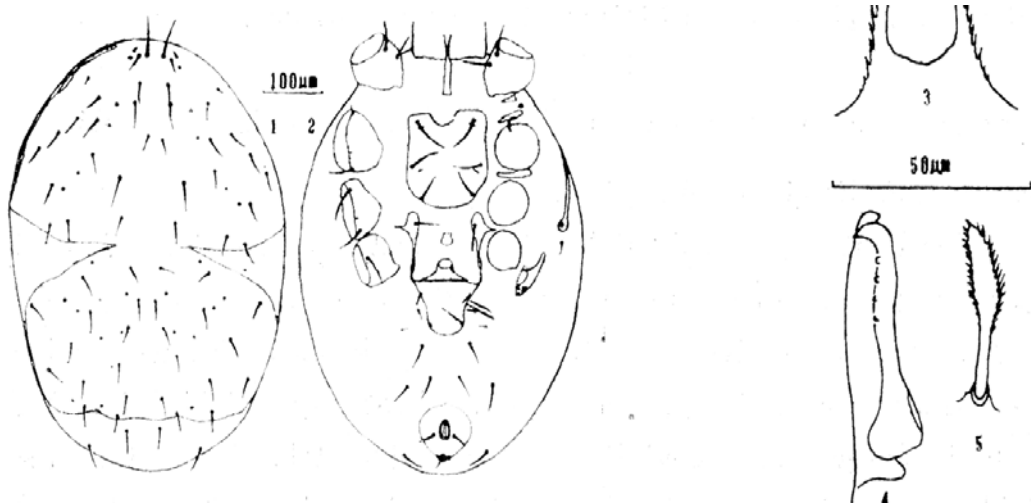


图 洞居革厉螨, 新种 *Gamasolaelaps cuniculicola* sp.nov.

1.背面 2.腹面 3.头盖 4.螯钳 5.须股节内毛

头盖2突, 外侧缘各具约10个小齿。螯肢动趾长54, 有4齿。颞沟具6或7列横齿, 仅后列齿突明显, 内、外后吻毛水平排列。颞基毛长52, 须股节内侧毛端半部膨大, 双栉状。

足、较长，、较短；足（包括步行器）长954；足胫节具一长端毛，长145。

雄螨 不详。

洞居革厉螨新种与在坦桑尼亚获白苔藓中的邦扎革厉螨*G. bondwaensis*相比，在体型大小等方面近似，新种螨背毛D3明显长于D4，后背板13对毛，V12为V11的两倍长，螯肢动趾仅长54；而后者D3、D4近等长，后背板毛少于10对，V12与V11略等长，螯肢动趾长达102，据此可明确区分。

正模，1985. .5. 从四川峨眉山九老洞（海拔1650m）皮氏菊头蝠*Rhinolophus pearsoni*体获得。

革厉螨属种类营自由生活，个别种曾在小型啮齿类体采到，文献中未见获自蝠体者。新种标本宿主为日间悬附于石洞壁上时捕获，故认为皮氏菊头蝠仅为新种螨的偶然宿主。

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A NEW SPECIES OF GENUS GAMASOLAE LAPS FROM CHINA (ACARI : VEIGAIIDAE)

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Gamasolaelaps cuniculicola Sp. nov. (Figs. 1-5)

Female: Color light red Dorsal shield with distinct lateral incisions, anterior part 325 μm long, with 18 pairs of setae on shield, of which F1, D3 and D4 54, 50 and 37 μm long respectively. Posterior part of dorsal shield 270 μm long, sclerotization irregular posteriorly, with 13 pairs of setae on shield (Fig. 1).

Sternal shield 140 μm long at midline, 141 μm wide at level of St_2 . Preen-dopodal shield absent. With two pairs of conspicuous irregular plates and one pair of pores between coxa and anterolateral corner of sternal shield. Genitoventral shield 68 \times 101 μm , with two pairs of setae (Fig. 2).

Tectum with two ties, toothed laterally (Fig. 3). Movable digit of chelicera 54 μm long, with four teeth (Fig. 4). Hypognathum with six or seven rows

of teeth. Palpcoxal setae 52 μm long, inner seta on palpfemur strongly comblike with about 15 pairs of prongs (Fig.5).

Leg 1 (including ambulacrum) 954 μm long, with a long distal seta on tibia 145 μm .

Male: unknown.

The new species is closely related to *G. bondwaensis* Hurlbutt, 1983 but differs from the latter by the following characteristics: The dorsal shield seta D3 is considerably longer than D4 but that of the latter is similar in length; 13 pairs of setae of posterior part of dorsal shield rather than 10 pairs as the latter; 2nd pair of setae on genitoventral shield twice the length of the 1st pair but that of the latter is similar in length; movable digit of chelicera 54 μm long rather than 102 μm as the latter.

The genus of *Gamasolaelaps* is recorded for the first time from China and Oriental. It has been considered that the bat is accidental host of *G. cuniculicola* for it was collected off a bat hanging on the wall of a cave.

Holotype () was collected off a bat (*Rhinolophus pearsonii* Horsfield 1851), in Cave of Nine Ancient, Mt. Emei (29° 5' N, 103° 3' E), 1650m, Sichuan Province, July 5, 1985, deposited in First Institute of Endemic Disease Research, Jilin Province.

Key Words Acari Veigaiidae *Gamasolaelaps* new species

鱼粉诱饵对蝇类诱力的现场实验

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笼诱法是灭蝇和监测工作中常用的简便有效方法；但其诱料或者来源有限，或者难于保存等诸多原因，很难达到预期目的。为了解决这一难题，在军事医学科学院微生物流行病学研究所的提示下，笔者于1989年7—8月，用鱼粉为主料作对蝇诱力的现场实验简报如下。

诱饵配方：国产鱼粉100克，加入不同比例的红糖、醋和水，调配成六种(至号)不同的配方。分别置于蝇多的同一现场在相同规格的6个捕蝇笼下作诱蝇观察，每隔2—3小时将蝇笼位置相互对换，每日放置一定时间后，统计入笼蝇种及其数量，共计放置7天57小时，诱蝇13种。六种配方诱蝇密度除第号配方(100克鱼粉加50毫升食用醋)为1.68外，其余各号配方仅为0.09—0.30。经统计学处理，差异显著，说明第号方为最佳配方。

将第号方再以新鲜、发酵一天、发酵二天和发酵三天的诱饵分别放于4个捕蝇笼下，依上述同样方法历经15天共121个小时的观察，捕获蝇类13种，各该诱饵的诱蝇密度依次为：0.64、0.27、0.25和0.52。经统计学处理：新鲜和发酵三天的诱饵无显著差异($P > 0.05$)；而与发酵一天的诱饵间差异显著($P < 0.001$)。说明新鲜配制的或者发酵三天的诱饵对蝇诱力较好。