

Occurrence of *Holaspulus* (Acarina, Gamasida, Parholaspidae) in the Philippines¹⁾

By

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Abstract Eight species of mites belonging to the genus *Holaspulus* are dealt with. Seven of them are new to science, and the remaining one, *H. tenuipes* (BERLESE), is recorded for the first time from the Philippines.

From July to September, 1985, a zoological expedition was made by the National Science Museum, Tokyo, to the Philippine Islands, Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan and Mindro. Participating in this expedition, the author investigated the fauna of free-living or phoretic gamasid mites, and collected many specimens from the litter layer by using modified Tullgren apparatus.

Of the family Parholaspidae, the author (1987) already reported two species of the genus *Proparholaspulus* from the Philippines. In this paper, he will deal with the genus *Holaspulus*. This genus was originally erected by BERLESE (1904) for *Holostaspis* (*Holaspulus*) *tenuipes* from a greenhouse in Italy, and was known only from greenhouses in Europa, till the time when EVANS (1956) described *H. tweediei* from inside a rotten tree at Singapore. In 1979, *H. tenuipes* was recorded by the present author from litter of warm-temperate forests in Japan.

In the present paper, seven new species and one species new to the Philippine fauna will be reported, that is, *Holaspulus apoensis* sp. nov., *H. primitivus* sp. nov., *H. silvestris* sp. nov., *H. epistomatus* sp. nov., *H. palawanensis* sp. nov., *H. luzonicus* sp. nov., *H. sclerulus* sp. nov., and *H. tenuipes* BERLESE. The type series designated in this study are deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Some duplicate specimens are retained in the collection of the Laboratory of Biology, Matsuyama Shinonome College, Matsuyama, and the National Museum of the Philippines, Manila.

Before going further, the author wishes to express his hearty thanks to Dr. Hiroyuki MORIOKA, under whose leadership the expedition was carried out, to Mr. Masaki TOMOKUNI, Dr. Mamoru OWADA, Prof. Yoshiaki NISHIKAWA and Dr. Masahiro SAKAI, all of whom participated in the expedition, and to the staff of the National Museum of the Philippines for carrying out the research. Deep gratitude is also

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Key to the Philippino Species of *Holaspulus*

1. Dorsal shield provided with 30 pair of setae 2
- Dorsal shield provided with less than 29 pair of setae 5
2. Dorsal shield minutely reticulated throughout *H. apoensis* sp. nov.
- Dorsal shield roughly reticulated at lateral and posterior portions 3
3. Dorsal setae *z1* extremely short; expulsive vesicles of female present
..... *H. tenuipes* BERLESE
- Dorsal setae *z1* long; expulsive vesicles of female absent 7
4. Median extension of epistome long; sternal shield without reticulation
..... *H. primitivus* sp. nov.
- Median extension of epistome short; sternal shield ornamented with reticulation
..... *H. silvestris* sp. nov.
5. Dorsal shield provided with 29 pair of setae; tarsus I of male provided with claws
and pulvilli 6
- Dorsal shield provided with 28 pair of setae; tarsus I of male with neither claws
nor pulvilli 7
6. Median extension of epistome extremely long *H. epistomatus* sp. nov.
- Median extension of epistome short *H. palawanensis* sp. nov.
7. Median extension of epistome long; middle part of sternal shield minutely re-
ticulated *H. luzonicus* sp. nov.
- Median extension of epistome short; middle part of sternal shield not reticulated
but smooth *H. sclerulus* sp. nov.

Holaspulus apoensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 A–D, 8 A)

Female. Length of idiosoma av. 613 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 445 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 557–610 μm , av. 575 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxa IV with a range of 350–395 μm , av. 381 μm ; light brown in colour.

Dorsum. Dorsal shield strongly sclerotized, and ornamented with minute reticulations throughout. Dorsal shield provided with 30 pair of setae, which are spatulate distally except for long simple setae *z1*, and with 22 pair of pores. Length of setae (holotype): verticals 48 μm , *j2* 47 μm , *j3* 46 μm , *j4* 42 μm , *j5* 38 μm , *j6* 42 μm , *J1* 43 μm , *J3* 25 μm , *J6* 48 μm , *z1* 35 μm and humerals 59 μm . The distribution of setae and pores are as shown in Fig. 1 A.

Venter. Tritosternum bipartite, a pair of pilose laciniae more than twice longer than tritosternal base. Presternal shields free, consisting of a pair of narrow platelets.

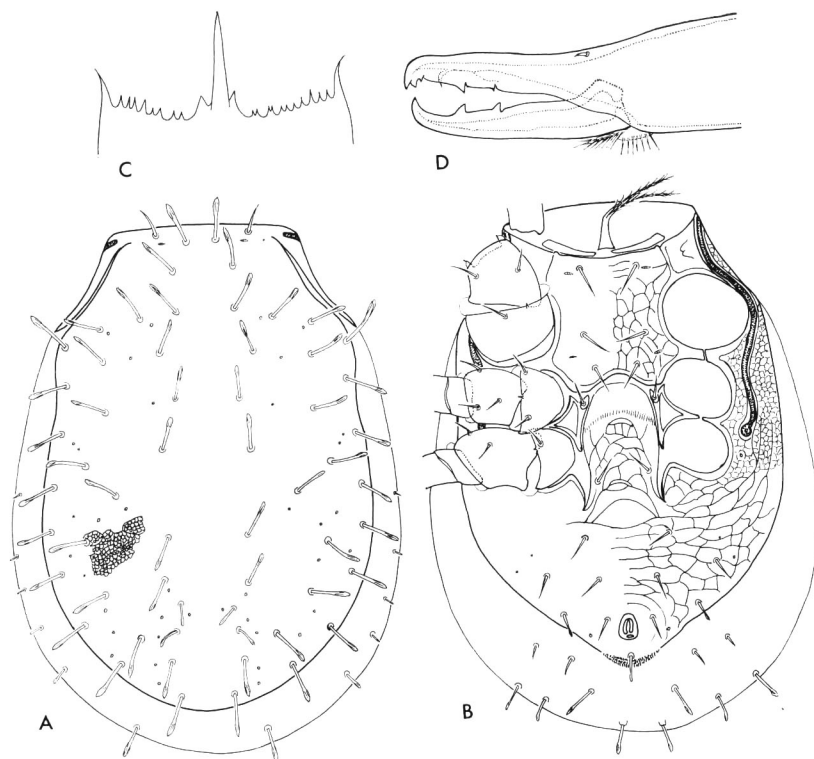


Fig. 1. *Holaspulus apoensis* sp. nov., female. — A, Dorsum; B, venter; C, epistome; D, chelicera.

Sternal shield sclerotized and ornamented with a network of ridges, roughly in middle part. Sternal setae I longer than setae II and III, setae III lying well inside the bases of setae II. Metasternal shields fused with endopodal shields, and provided with a pair of simple setae and pores. Epigynial shield reticulated, and fused posteriorly with ventri-anal shield, bearing a pair of simple setae. Ventri-anal shield reticulated, fused with epigynial, podal-peritrematal shields, and provided with four pair of preanal setae and three perianal ones, of which the postanal seta and a pair of preanal ones are spatulate distally. Interscutal membrane between dorsal and ventral shields provided with twelve pair of spatulate setae. Metapodal shields absent. Sitgmata situated near the antero-lateral angles of coxae IV. Peritremes extending to coxae I.

Gnathosoma. Epistome consisting of elongated median extension, and with several short spines and elongated lateral projections on either side. Palpal apotele bearing three tines, two of which are spatulate distally. Fixed digit of chelicera provided with one large and three small teeth and a pilus dentilis, while the movable digit (145 μm) is bidentate and longer than corniculus (125 μm). Salivary stylus (122 μm) well developed. Length of anterior hypostomatic seta 65 μm , external posterior hy-

postomatic seta 33 μm , internal posterior hypostomatic seta 39 μm and deutosternal seta 30 μm .

Legs. Tarsus I without claws and pulvilli; tarsus I (190 μm) more than twice the length of tibia I (80 μm). Tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Length of legs in the holotype: I (excl. sensory setae) 632 μm , II 536 μm , III 438 μm and IV 590 μm .

Male. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype ♀ (NSMT-Ac 10412), ex litter of tropical rain forest, Eagle Center, 1,100 m alt., Baracatan, N slope of Mt. Apo, Mindanao Is., 19-VIII-1985, K. ISHIKAWA. Paratypes: 4 ♀♀, same data as the holotype; 5 ♀♀, ex litter of tropical rain forest, Eagle Center, 1,600 m alt., Baracatan, N slope of Mt. Apo, Mindanao Is., 4-VIII-1985, K. ISHIKAWA.

Remarks. The present species is easily distinguished from other species of the genus by having dorsal shield ornamented with minute reticulations. It can be readily discriminated from *H. primitivus* sp. nov., from Palawan Is., by the following characteristic features: sternal shield ornamented with a network of ridges, instead of lacking in such a network.

Holaspulus tenuipes BERLESE

Holostaspis (Holaspulus) tenuipes BERLESE, 1904, *Redia*, 1: 266.

Holaspulus tenuipes: EVANS, 1956, *Proc. zool. Soc. London*, 127: 354; KRANTZ, 1960, *Acarologia*, 2: 399; ISHIKAWA, 1979, *Bull. natn. Sci. Mus., Tokyo*, (A), 5: 258.

Specimens examined. 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, ex litter of *Casuarina* sp., Baguio, 1,500 m alt., Benguet Prov., Luzon Is., 9-VII-1985, K. ISHIKAWA.

Remarks. This species was originally described by BERLESE (1904) from a greenhouse in Italy. Later, it was recorded from Switzerland and England, but only from greenhouses. It was first recorded from the field in Japan by the author (1979), and is found for first time in the Philippines.

Holaspulus primitivus sp. nov.

(Figs. 2 A-G, 8 B)

Female. Length of idiosoma av. 619 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 465 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 587-620 μm , av. 603 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV with a range of 410-465 μm , av. 441 μm ; light brown in colour.

Dorsum. Dorsal shield sclerotized and ornamented with reticulations in lateral and posterior portions. Dorsal shield provided with 30 pair of setae, which are spatulate distally with the exception of long simple setae *z1*, and with 21 pair of pores. Length of setae (holotype): verticals 48 μm , *j2* 43 μm , *j3* 44 μm , *j4* 43 μm , *j5* 33 μm , *j6* 43 μm , *J1* 43 μm , *J3* 28 μm , *J6* 55 μm , *z1* 47 μm , and humerals 75 μm . The distribution of setae and pores are as shown in Fig. 3 A.

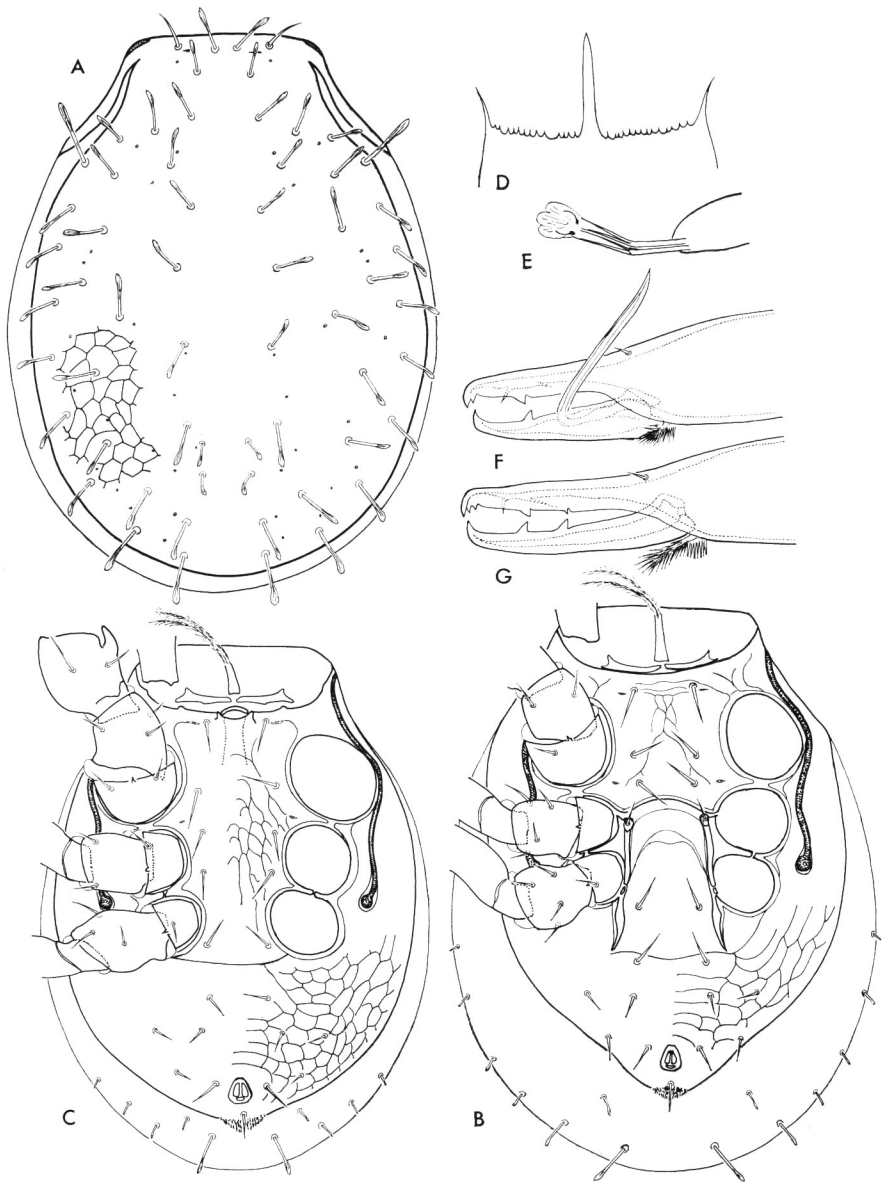


Fig. 2. *Holaspulus primitivus* sp. nov. (A–B, D, G, female; C, E–F, male). — A, Dorsum; B–C, venter; D, epistome; E, claws of tarsus I; F–G, chelicera.

Venter. Tritosternum bipartite, a pair of pilose laciniae more than twice longer than tritosternal base. Presternal shield consisting of a pair of narrow platelets, and partly fused with sternal shield. Sternal shield sclerotized, without reticulations, and

with three pair of simple setae and two pair of lyrifissures. Metasternal shield fused with endopodal shields, and provided with a pair of simple setae and pores. Epigynial shield smooth, fused posteriorly with ventri-anal shield, and with a pair of simple setae. Ventri-anal shield reticulated, fused with epigynial, podal-peritrematal shields, and with four pair of preanal setae and three perianal ones. Intersutal membrane between dorsal and ventral shields provided with seven pair of spatulate setae. Metapodal shields absent. Stigmata located at a position antero-lateral to coxae IV. Peritremes extending to coxae I.

Gnathosoma. Epistome consisting of elongated median and lateral extensions, and with denticulated anterior margin. Palpal apotele bearing three tines, two of which are spatulate distally. Fixed digit of chelicera provided with one large and three small teeth and a pilus dentilis, while the movable digit (155 μm) is bidentate and longer than corniculus (101 μm). Salivary stylus (152 μm) well developed. Length of anterior hypostomatic seta 82 μm , external posterior hypostomatic seta 40 μm , internal posterior hypostomatic seta 52 μm and deutosternal seta 31 μm .

Legs. Tarsus I without claws and pulvilli; tarsus I (194 μm) approximately twice the length of tibia I (98 μm). Tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Length of legs in the holotype: I (excl. sensory setae) 652 μm , II 565 μm , III 487 μm and IV 593 μm .

Male. Length of idiosoma av. 563 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 414 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 515–600 μm , av. 551 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV with a range of 385–425 μm , av. 407 μm .

Dorsal chaetotaxy and ornamentation similar to those of female. Presternal shields free, consisting of a pair of narrow platerlets. Sterniti-genital portion sclerotized, and with five pair of simple setae. Ventri-anal portion reticulated and with four pair of simple setae and three perianal ones. Fixed digit of chelicera bidentate; movable digit (120 μm) unidentate and approximately equal in length to spermatodactyl (118 μm). Tarsus I provided with vestigial claws and pulvilli. Femur II with a large thumb-like spur and genu II with two small spurs. Length of legs in the allotype: I (excl. pretarsus) 688 μm , II 527 μm , III 469 μm and IV 610 μm .

Type series. Holotype ♀ (NSMT-Ac 10413) and allotype ♂ (NSMT-Ac 10414), ex litter of tropical rain forest, Matalangao, 150 m alt., nr. Roxas, Palawan Is., 29–VIII–1985, K. ISHIKAWA. Paratypes: 10 ♀♀, 10 ♂♂, same data as holotype.

Remarks. As the tarsus I of the male is provided with vestigial claws and pulvilli, the present species is similar to *H. silvestris* sp. nov. from Mt. Puguis, Luzon Is., but the former is discriminated from the latter by the following points: median extension of epistome elongated, instead of being short; movable digit of male chelicera approximately equal in length to spermatodactyl, instead of being twice as long as the length of spermatodactyl.

***Holaspulus silvestris* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3 A–G, 8 C)

Female. Length of idiosoma av. 544 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 296 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 462–530 μm , av. 489 μm ; width of dorsal shield with a

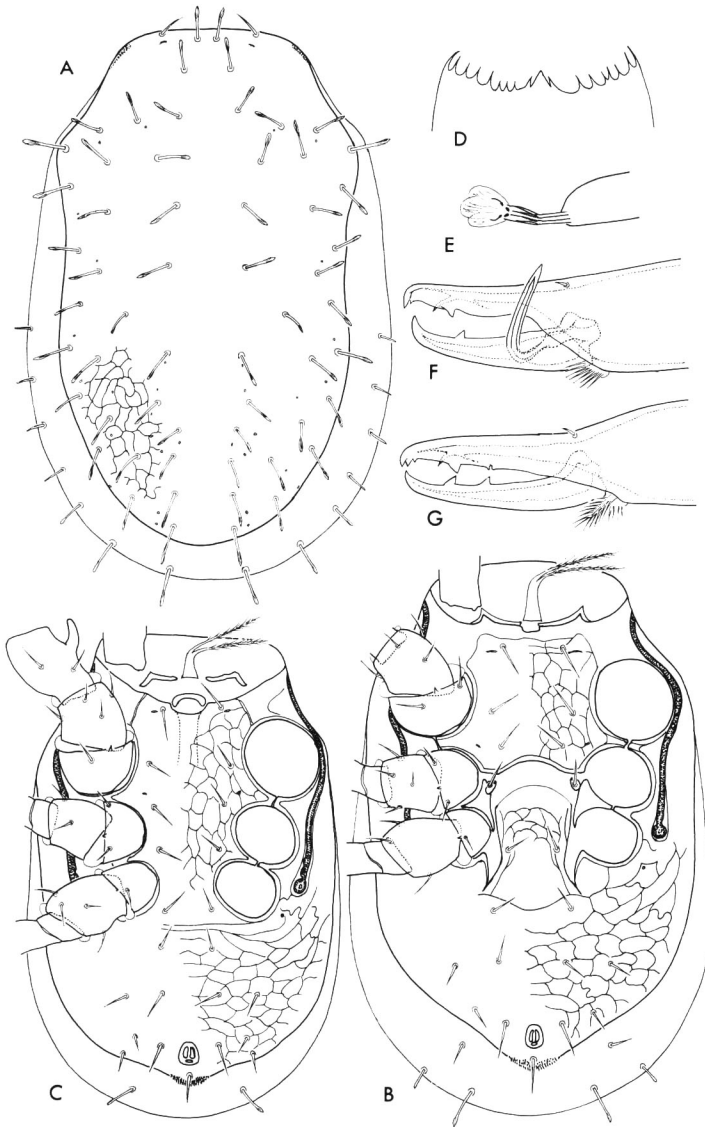


Fig. 3. *Holaspulus silvestris* sp. nov. (A–B, D, G, female; C, E–F, male). — A, Dorsum; B–C, venter; D, epistome; E, claws of tarsus I; F–G, chelicera.

range of 258–330 μm , av. 284 μm ; light brown in colour.

Dorsum. Dorsal shield sclerotized and reticulated, especially in lateral and posterior thirds; anterior margin truncated. Dorsal shield provided with 30 pair of setae, of which the setae *z1* are long and simple, and the remainings are spatulate distally, and with 19 pair of pores. Length of setae (holotype): verticals 32 μm , *j2* 28 μm , *j3* 26 μm , *j4* 30 μm , *j5* 26 μm , *j6* 29 μm , *J1* 29 μm , *J3* 20 μm , *J6* 33 μm , *z1* 28 μm and humerals 37 μm . The distribution of setae and pores are as shown in Fig. 3 A.

Venter. Tritosternum bipartite, a pair of pilose laciniae more than twice longer than tritosternal base. Presternal shields fused with sternal shield. Sternal shield sclerotized and ornamented with a network of ridges, and with three pair of simple setae and two pair of lyrifissures. Metasternal shields partially fused with endopodal shield, and provided with a pair of simple setae and pores. Epigynial shield fused posteriorly with ventri-anal shield and with a pair of simple setae. Ventri-anal shield reticulated, and fused with epigynial, podal and peritrematal shields, and with four pair of preanal and three perianal setae. Interscutal membrane between dorsal and ventral shields bearing seven pair of spatulate and four pair of simple setae. Metapodal shields absent. Stigmata located at a position lateral to coxae IV. Peritremes extending to coxae I.

Gnathosoma. Epistome formed by a spinose median projection, with several short spines on either side of the median projection. Palpal apotele bearing three tines, two of which are spatulate distally. Fixed digit of chelicera provided with one large and three small teeth and a pilus dentilis, while the movable digit (97 μm) is bidentate and slightly longer than corniculus (90 μm). Salivary stylus (93 μm) well developed. Length of anterior hypostomatic seta 68 μm , external posterior hypostomatic seta 28 μm , internal posterior hypostomatic seta 35 μm and deutosternal seta 24 μm .

Legs. Tarsus I with neither claws nor pulvilli; tarsus I (150 μm) more than twice the length of tibia I (71 μm). Tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Length of legs in the holotype: I (excl. sensory setae) 496 μm , II 408 μm , III 315 μm and IV 420 μm .

Male. Length of idiosoma av. 425 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 277 μm ; length of dorsal shield 405, 418, 450 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV 235, 240, 262 μm .

The chaetotaxy and ornamentation of dorsal shield are essentially the same as in the female. Holovertral shield reticulated, sterniti-genital portion provided with five pair of setae, ventri-anal portion with four pair of preanal and three perianal setae, all simple. Fixed digit of chelicera bidentate; movable digit (82 μm) unidentate and approximately twice as long as spermatodactyl (42 μm). Tarsus I with vestigial claws and pulvilli, while tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Femur II with a large thumb-like spur, and genu, tibia and tarsus II each with a small spur. Length of legs in the allotype I 478 μm , II 402 μm , III 325 μm and IV 430 μm .

Type series. Holotype ♀ (NSMT-Ac 10415) and allotype ♂ (NSMT-Ac 10416), ex litter of warm temperate forest, Mt. Puguis, 2,000 m alt., Mountain Prov., Luzon Is., 18-VII-1985, K. ISHIKAWA. Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, same data as holotype; 3 ♀♀, ex moss on rotten trees, Mt. Pangao, 2,340 m alt., nr. Mt. Data, Mountain Prov., Luzon Is., 26-VII-1985, K. ISHIKAWA.

Remarks. The present species is closely related to *H. primitivus* sp. nov., from Matalangao, Palawan Is., in the tarsus I of male provided with vestigial claws and pulvilli, but is distinguished from the latter by the following points: median extension of epistome short, instead of being elongated; movable digit of male chelicera approximately twice as long as spermatodactyl, instead of being approximately equal in length.

Holaspulus epistomatus sp. nov.

(Figs. 4 A-G, 8 D)

Female. Length of idiosoma av. 816 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 647 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 780–835 μm , av. 800 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV with a range of 582–620 μm , av. 607 μm ; light brown in colour.

Dorsum. Dorsal shield sclerotized and ornamented with reticulations in the lateral and posterior portions. Dorsal shield bearing 29 pair of setae, of which 28 pairs are spatulate distally, and remaining setae *z1* are long and simple, and with 22 pair of pores. Length of setae (holotype): verticals 70 μm , *j2* 75 μm , *j3* 63 μm , *j4* 58 μm , *j5* 58 μm , *J1* 60 μm , *J3* 51 μm , *J5* 75 μm , *z1* 52 μm and humerals 95 μm . The distribution of setae and pores are as shown in Fig. 4 A.

Venter. Tritosternum bipartite; a pair of pilose laciniae more than twice longer than tritosternal base. Preseternal shields free, consisting of a pair of narrow platelets. Sternal shield sclerotized and ornamented with reticulated pattern, which is particularly minute in middle portion, and with three pair of simple setae and two pair of lyrifissures. Metasternal shields free, and provided with a pair of simple setae and pores. Epigynial shield minutely reticulated, and with a pair of simple setae. Ventri-anal shield reticulated, fused with epigynial, podal-peritrematal shields, and with four pair of preanal setae and three perianal ones. Metapodal shields absent. Interscutal membrane between dorsal and ventral shields provided with eight pair of spatulate setae. Stigmata situated antero-lateral to coxae IV. Peritremes extending to coxae I.

Gnathosoma. Epistome consisting of a remarkably elongated median extension, and with several short spines and elongated lateral projections on either side. Palpal apotele bearing three tines, two of which are spatulate distally. Fixed digit of chelicera provided with one large, three small teeth, and a pilus dentilis, while movable digit (155 μm) is bidentate and longer than corniculus (135 μm). Salivary stylus (125 μm) well developed. Length of anterior hypostomatic seta 123 μm , external posterior hypostomatic seta 81 μm , internal posterior hypostomatic seta 95 μm

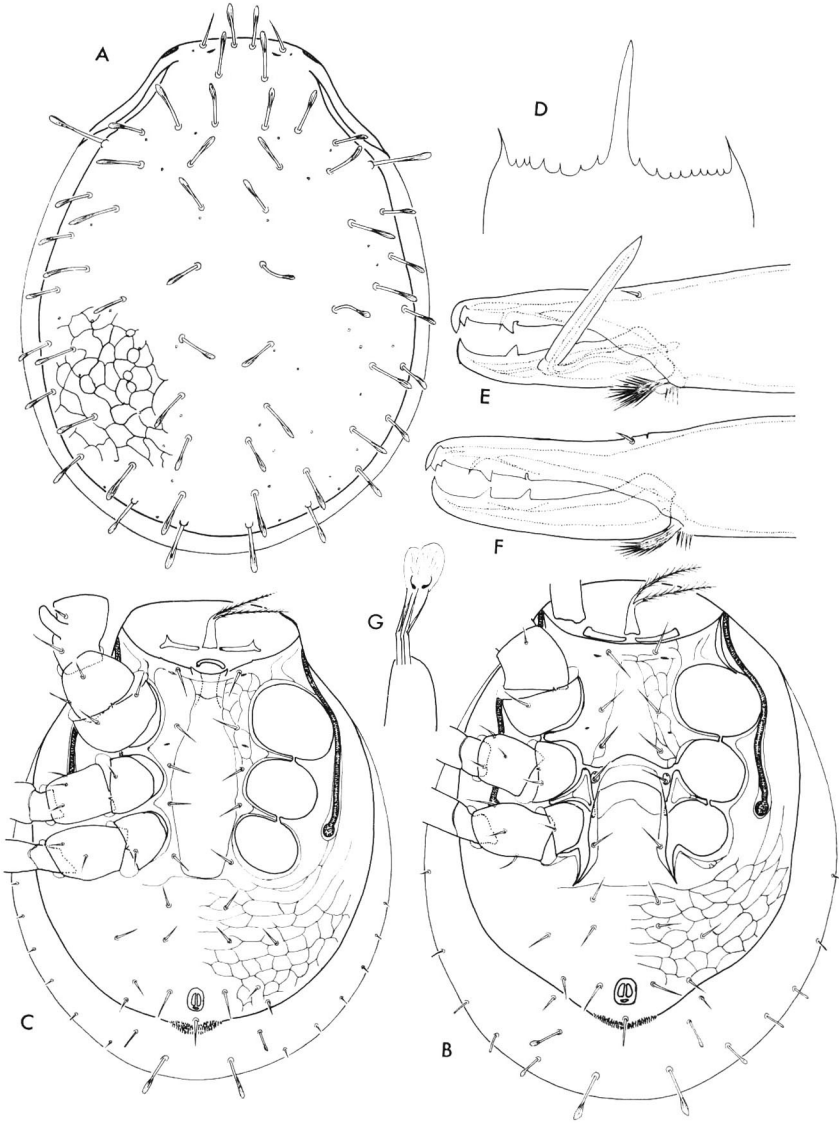


Fig. 4. *Holaspulus epistomatus* sp. nov. (A–B, D, F, female; C, E, G, male). — A, Dorsum; B–C, venter; E–F, chelicera; G, claws of tarsus I.

and deutosternal seta 48 μm .

Legs. Tarsus I without claws and pulvilli; tarsus I (241 μm) more than twice the length of tibia I (113 μm). Tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Length of legs in the holotype: I (excl. sensory setae) 774 μm , II 635 μm , III 618 μm and IV 845 μm .

Male. Length of idiosoma av. 729 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 578 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 670–685 μm , av. 712 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV with a range of 530–580 μm , av. 552 μm .

Dorsal chaetotaxy and ornamentation similar to those of female. Sterniti-genital portion strongly sclerotized and ornamented with a network of ridges, which is especially minute in middle portion. Ventri-anal portion reticulated, and with four pair of preanal and three perianal setae. Fixed digit of chelicera bidentate; movable digit (140 μm) unidentate and longer than spermatodactyl (98 μm). Tarsus I with vestigial claws and pulvilli; tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Femur II with large thumb-like spur and two small spurs, genu II with two small spurs and tibia II with a small spur. Length of legs in the allotype: I 821 μm , II 683 μm , III 615 μm and IV 780 μm .

Type series. Holotype ♀ (NSMT-Ac 10417) and allotype ♂ (NSMT-Ac 10418), ex litter of warm temperate forest, Mt. Data, 2,300 m alt., Mountain Prov., Luzon Is., 25–VII–1985, K. ISHIKAWA. Paratypes: 4 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, ex moss on rotten trees, Mt. Pangao, 2,300 m alt., nr. Mt. Data, Mountain Prov., Luzon Is., 26–VII–1985, K. ISHIKAWA.

Remarks. The dorsal shield is provided with 29 pair of setae in both the present species and *H. palawanensis* sp. nov., from the Olangan Valley, Palawan Is., but the former is discriminated from the latter by the following points: median extension of epistome elongated, instead of being short; middle portion of sternal shield minutely reticulated.

Holaspulus palawanensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 5 A–G, 8 E)

Female. Length of idiosoma av. 601 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 411 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 545–590 μm , av. 568 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV with a range of 305–382 μm , av. 339 μm ; light brown in colour.

Dorsum. Dorsal shield sclerotized and ornamented with reticulations, especially in the lateral and posterior portion. Dorsal shield bearing 29 pair of setae, which are spatulate distally except for long simple setae *z1*, and with 20 pair of pores. Length of setae (holotype): verticals 45 μm , *j2* 46 μm , *j3* 43 μm , *j4* 43 μm , *j5* 37 μm , *j6* 41 μm , *J1* 38 μm , *J3* 22 μm , *J5* 46 μm , *z1* 32 μm and humerals 57 μm . The distribution of setae and pores are as shown in Fig. 5 A.

Venter. Tritosternum bipartite, with a pair of pilose laciniae more than twice longer than tritosternal base. Presternal shields consisting of a pair of narrow platelets. Sternal shield sclerotized and reticulated, and provided with three pair of simple setae and two pair of lyrifishures. Metasternal shields fused with endopodal shields, and with a pair of simple setae and pores. Epigynial shield weakly reticulated, fused posteriorly with ventri-anal shield, and with a pair of simple setae. Ventri-anal shield reticulated, fused with epigynial, podal-peritrematal shields, and with four pair of

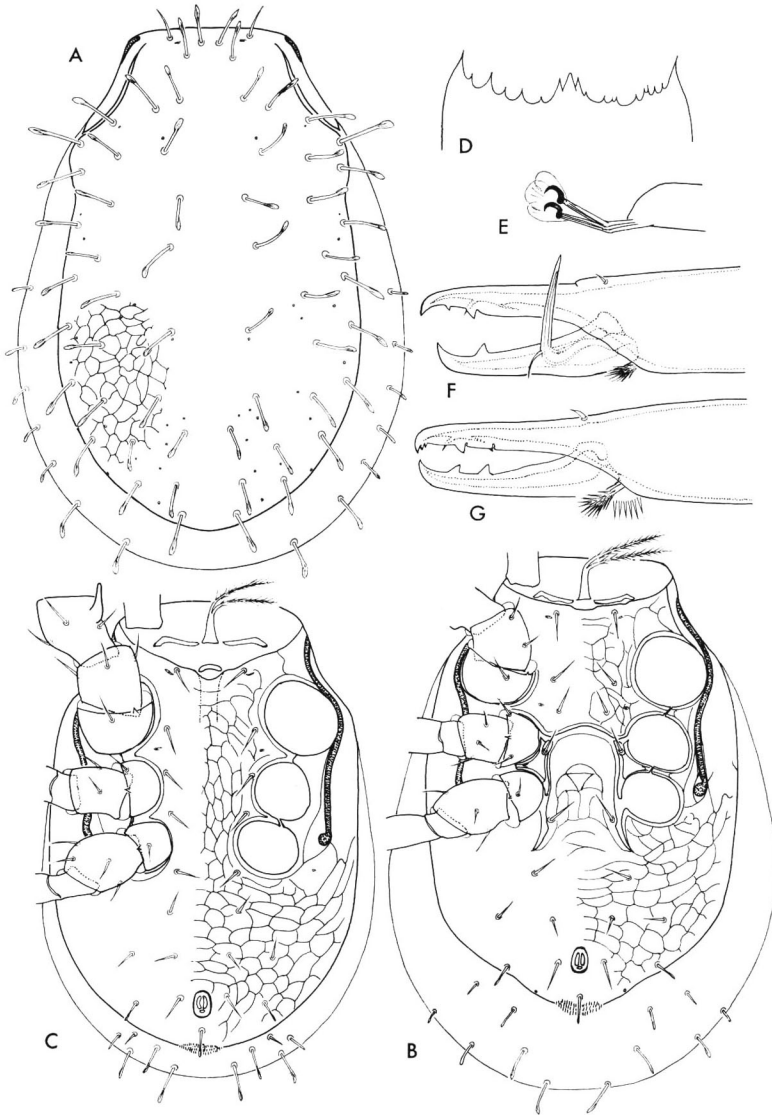


Fig. 5. *Holaspulus palawanensis* sp. nov. (A–B, D, G, female; C, E–F, male). — A, Dorsum; B–C, venter; D, epistome; E, claws of tarsus I; F–G, chelicera.

preanal setae and three perianal setae. Interscutal membrane between dorsal and ventral shields provided with thirteen pair of spatulate setae. Metapodal shields absent. Stigmata located lateral to coxae IV. Peritremes extending to coxae I.

Gnathosoma. Epistome trispinate, and with several short spines and a pair of lateral projections on either side. Palpal apotele provided with three tines, two of

which are spatulate distally. Fixed digit of chelicera bearing one large, three small teeth and a pilus dentilis, while movable digit (133 μm) is bidentate and longer than corniculus (106 μm). Salivary stylus (100 μm) well developed. Length of anterior hypostomatic seta 73 μm , external posterior hypostomatic seta 39 μm , internal posterior hypostomatic seta 33 μm and deutosternal seta 29 μm .

Legs. Tarsus I with neither claws nor pulvilli; tarsus I (170 μm) approximately twice the length of tibia I (84 μm). Tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Length of legs in the holotype: I (excl. sensory setae) 560 μm , II 455 μm , III 408 μm and IV 535 μm .

Male. Length of idiosoma av. 501 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 343 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 469–505 μm , av. 492 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV with a range of 285–330 μm , av. 313 μm .

The chaetotaxy and ornamentation of dorsal shield are essentially the same as in the female. Holventral shield reticulated, sterniti-genital portion provided with five pair of setae, ventri-anal portion with four pair of preanal and three perianal setae, all simple. Fixed digit of chelicera bidentate; movable digit (108 μm) unidentate and approximately twice as long as spermatodactyl (55 μm). Tarsus I provided with small claws and pulvilli, while tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Femur II with a large thumb-like spur, and genu II, tibia II, tarsus II each with a small spur. Length of legs in the allotype: I 570 μm , II 458 μm , III 385 μm and IV 510 μm .

Type series. Holotype ♀ (NSMT–Ac 10419) and allotype ♂ (NSMT–Ac 10420), ex litter of tropical rain forest, Olangan Valley, 50 m alt., between Puerto Princesa and Roxas, Palawan Is., 1–IX–1985, K. ISHIKAWA. Paratypes: 8 ♀♀, 7 ♂♂, same data as the holotype; 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂, ex litter of banana's stem, Matalangao, 50 m alt., nr. Roxas, Palawan Is., 27–VIII–1985, K. ISHIKAWA.

Remarks. The present species is closely allied to *H. epistomatus* sp. nov., from Mt. Data, Luzon Is., in the presence of 29 pair of setae on the dorsal shield, but is readily recognized on the following points: median extension of epistome short, instead of being elongated; middle portion of sternal shield not minutely reticulated.

Holaspulus luzonicus sp. nov.

(Figs. 6 A–F, 8 F)

Female. Length of idiosoma av. 700 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 553 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 668–705 μm , av. 686 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV with a range of 490–542 μm , av. 525 μm ; golden brown in colour.

Dorsum. Dorsal shield sclerotized and ornamented with reticulation, in the lateral and posterior portions. Dorsal shield bearing 28 pair of setae, which are spatulate distally except for long simple setae *z1*, and with 21 pair of pores. Length of setae (holotype): verticals 64 μm , *j2* 64 μm , *j3* 62 μm , *j4* 49 μm , *j5* 48 μm , *j6* 56 μm , *J1* 52 μm , *J3* 54 μm , *J5* 80 μm , *z1* 40 μm and humerals 91 μm . The distribution of

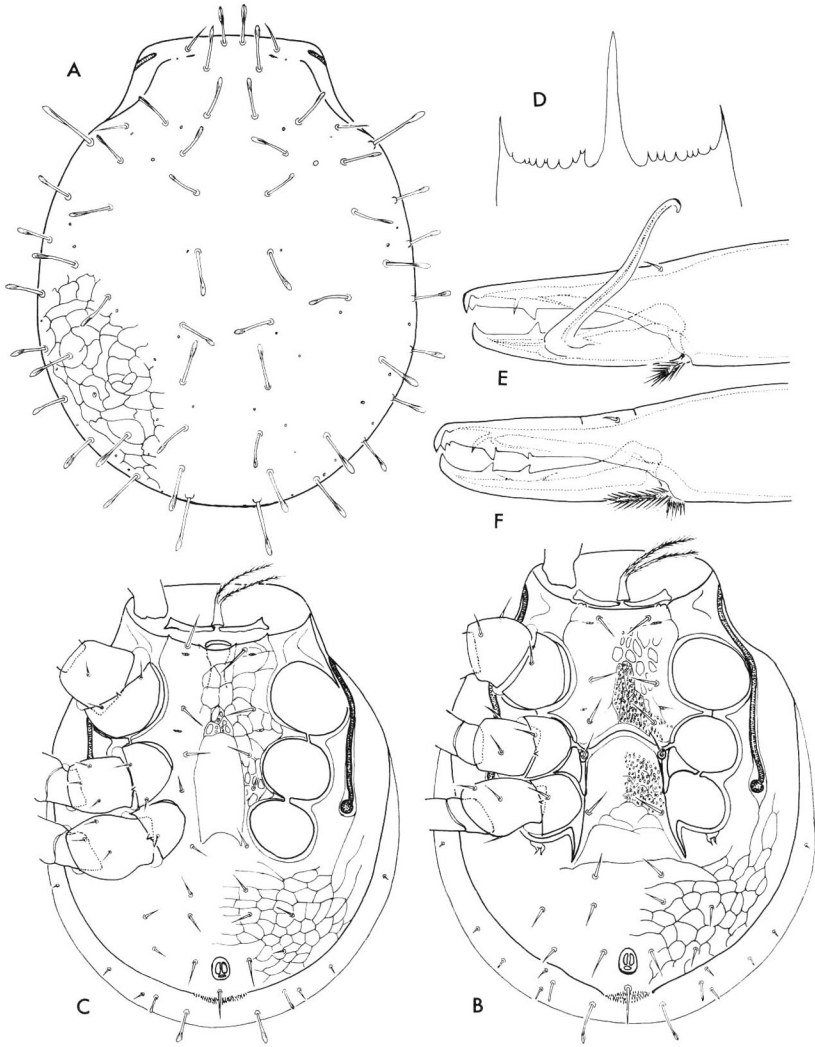


Fig. 6. *Holaspulus luzonicus* sp. nov. (A–B, D, F, female; C, E, male). — A, Dorsum; B–C, venter; D, epistome; E–F, chelicera.

setae and pores are as shown in Fig. 6 A.

Venter. Tritosternum bipartite, a pair of pilose laciniae more than twice longer than tritosternal base. Presternal shields free, consisting of a pair of narrow platelets. Sternal shield heavily sclerotized and ornamented with a network of ridges, which are especially minute in middle portion, and with three pair of simple setae and two pair of lyrifissures. Metasternal shields partially fused with endopodal shields, and bearing a pair of simple setae and pores. Epigynal shield heavily sclerotized and orna-

mented with a network of ridges, fused posteriorly with ventri-anal shield, and with a pair of simple setae. Ventri-anal shield reticulated, fused with epigynial, podal-peritrematal shields, and with four pair of preanal setae and three perianal ones. A pair of expulsory vesicles situated behind coxae IV. Interscutal membrane between dorsal and ventral shields provided with seven pair of spatulate setae. Metapodal shields absent. Stigmata situated at a position antero-lateral to coxae IV. Peritremes extending to coxae I.

Gnathosoma. Epistome consisting of an elongate median extension, and with several short spines and elongated lateral projections on either side. Palpal apotele bearing three tines, two of which are spatulate distally. Fixed digit of chelicera provided with one large, three small teeth, and a pilus dentillis, while movable digit (150 μm) is bidentate and longer than corniculus (122 μm). Salivary stylus (117 μm) well developed. Length of anterior hypostomatic seta 108 μm , external posterior hypostomatic seta 80 μm , internal posterior hypostomatic seta 68 μm and deutosternal seta 47 μm .

Legs. Tarsus I with neither claws nor pulvilli; tarsus I (222 μm) more than twice the length of tibia I (95 μm). Tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Length of legs in the holotype: I (excl. sensory setae) 705 μm , II 645 μm , III 576 μm and IV 738 μm .

Male. Length of idiosoma av. 619 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 493 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 598–622 μm , av. 606 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV with a range of 455–480 μm , av. 467 μm .

Dorsal chaetotaxy and ornamentation similar to those of female. Sterniti-genital portion heavily sclerotized and ornamented with a network of ridges, which is minute especially in the middle portion between sternal setae II to genital setae (sternal setae V). Ventri-anal portion reticulated, and with four pair of preanal and three perianal setae. Fixed digit of chelicera bidentate; movable digit (122 μm) unidentate and approximately as long as spermatodactyl (120 μm). Tarsus I without claws and pulvilli; tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Femur II with a large thumb-like and a small spurs, genu II and tibia II each with a small spur. Length of legs in the allotype: I (excl. sensory setae) 653 μm , II 620 μm , III 547 μm and IV 716 μm .

Type series. Holotype ♀ (NSMT-Ac 10421) and allotype ♂ (NSMT-Ac 10422), ex litter of warm temperate forest, Mt. Puguis, 2,000 m alt., Mountain Prov., Luzon Is., 18–VII–1985, K. ISHIKAWA. Paratypes: 8 ♀♀, 8 ♂♂, same data as holotype.

Remarks. The dorsal shield is provided with 28 pair of setae, and the tarsus I of male lacks claws and pulvilli in both the present species and *H. sclerus* sp. nov., from Mt. Data, Luzon Is., but the former is discriminated from the latter by the following points: median extension of epistome elongated, instead of being short; expulsory vesicles present, instead of being absent.

Holaspulus sclerus sp. nov.

(Figs. 7 A-F, 8 G)

Female. Length of idiosoma av. 858 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 688 μm ; length of dorsal shield 805, 815, 820 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV 620, 668, 680 μm ; golden brown in colour.

Dorsum. Dorsal shield heavily sclerotized, and provided with 28 pair of setae,

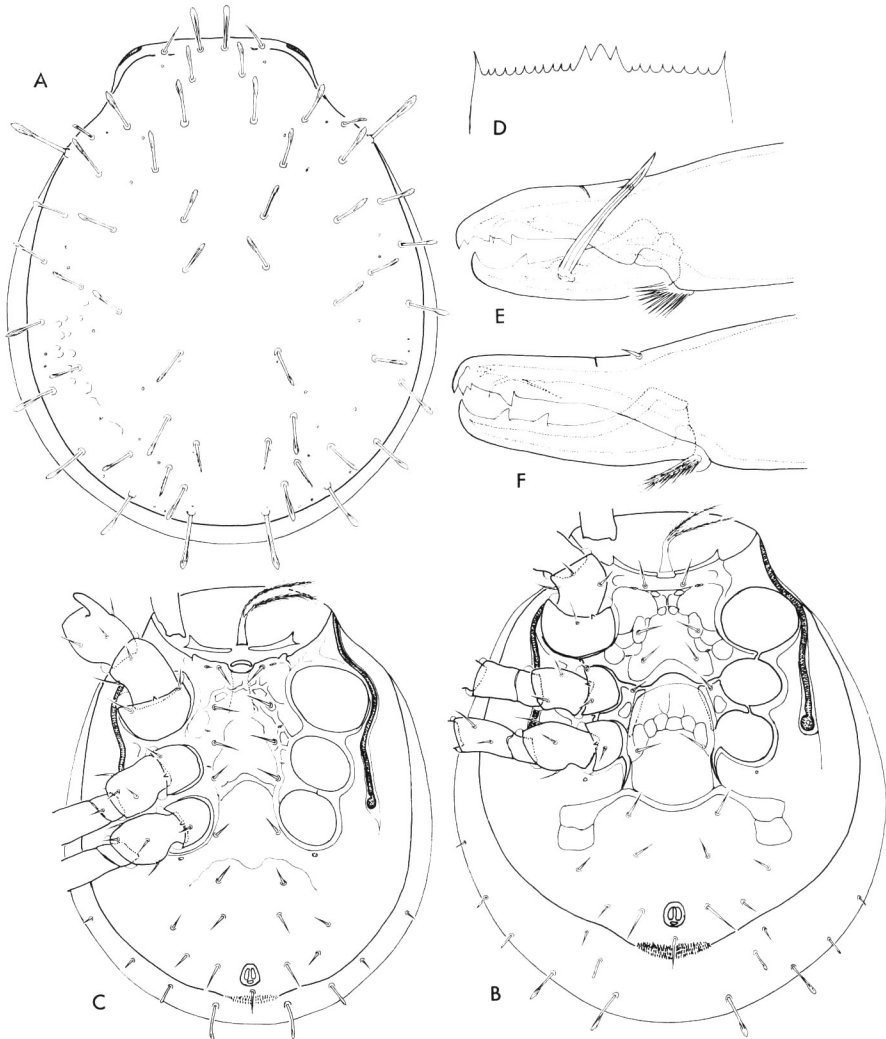


Fig. 7. *Holaspulus sclerus* sp. nov. (A-B, D, F, female; C, E, male). — A, Dorsum; B-C, venter; D, epistome; E-F, chelicera.

which are spatulate distally except for long simple setae *z1*, weakly setose *J3*, *J4*, and with 20 pair of pores. Length of setae (holotype): verticals 80 μm , *j2* 69 μm , *j3* 81 μm , *j4* 73 μm , *j5* 62 μm , *j6* 65 μm , *J1* 60 μm , *J3* 48 μm , *J6* 105 μm , *z1* 37 μm and humerals 107 μm . The distribution of setae and pores are as shown in Fig. 7 A.

Venter. Tritosternum bipartite, a pair of pilose laciniae more than twice longer than tritosternal base. Presternal shields fused with sternal shield. Sternal shield heavily sclerotized and ornamented with a network of ridges except for smooth postero-middle portion, and provided with three pair of simple setae and two pair of lyrifissures. Metasternal shields completely fused with endopodal shields, and provided with a pair of simple setae and pores. Epigynial shield strongly sclerotized, anterior portion reticulated, fused posteriorly with ventri-anal shield, and with a pair of simple setae. Ventri-anal shield strongly sclerotized, fused with epigynial, podal-peritrematal shield, and provided with four pair of simple setae and three perianal setae. Interscutal membrane between dorsal and ventral shields bearing seven pair of spatulate setae. Metapodal shields absent. Stigmata located at a position antero-lateral to coxae IV. Peritremes extending to coxae I.

Gnathosoma. Epistome trispinate, with several short spines and a pair of lateral projections on either side. Palpal apotele provided with three tines, two of which are spatulate distally. Fixed digit of chelicera bearing one large, three small teeth and a pilus dentilis, while movable digit (165 μm) is bidentate and longer than corniculus (150 μm). Salivary stylus (146 μm) well developed. Length of anterior hypostomatic seta 102 μm , external posterior hypostomatic seta 53 μm , internal posterior hypostomatic seta 59 μm and deutosternal seta 42 μm .

Legs. Tarsus I without claws and pulvilli; tarsus I (238 μm) approximately twice the length of tibia I (117 μm). Tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Length of legs in the holotype: I (excl. sensory setae) 846 μm , II 680 μm , III 605 μm and IV 792 μm .

Male. Length of idiosoma av. 701 μm ; width of idiosoma av. 597 μm ; length of dorsal shield with a range of 673–730 μm , av. 686 μm ; width of dorsal shield at the level of coxae IV with a range of 550–631 μm , av. 567 μm .

Dorsal chaetotaxy and ornamentation are basically the same as in the female. Sterniti-genital portion strongly sclerotized and ornamented with a network of ridges, except for smooth postero-middle portion. Ventri-anal portion strongly sclerotized, and with four pair of preanal and three perianal setae. Fixed digit of chelicera bidentate, movable digit (123 μm) unidentate and longer than spermatodactyl (98 μm). Tarsus I with neither claws nor pulvilli; tarsi II to IV each with well developed claws and pulvilli. Femur II with a large thumb-like spur and a small spur, genu II with a large and a small spurs, tibia II and tarsus II each with a small spur. Length of legs in the allotype: I (excl. sensory setae) 835 μm , II 738 μm , III 655 μm and IV 804 μm .

Type series. Holotype ♀ (NSMT-Ac 10423) and allotype ♂ (NSMT-Ac 10424), ex litter of warm temperate forest, Mt. Data, 2,300 m alt., Mountain Prov., Luzon Is., 25-VII-1985, K. ISHIKAWA. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, 7 ♂♂, same data as holotype; 1 ♀,

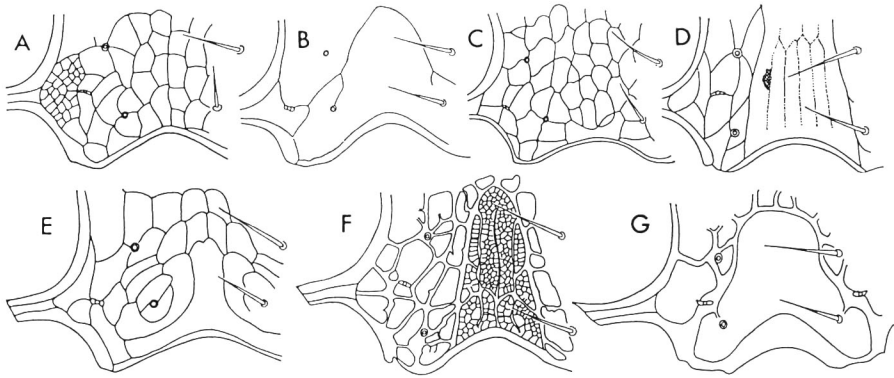


Fig. 8. Ornamentation of sternal shield of female. — A, *Holaspulus apoensis* sp. nov.; B, *H. primitivus* sp. nov.; C, *H. silvestris* sp. nov.; D, *H. epistomatus* sp. nov.; E, *H. palawanensis* sp. nov.; F, *H. luzonicus* sp. nov.; G, *H. sclerus* sp. nov.

ex litter of warm temperate forest, Mt. Pangao, 2,350 m alt., N Mt. Data, Mountain Prov., Luzon Is., 14–VII–1985, K. ISHIKAWA.

Remarks. The present species is closely related to *H. luzonicus* sp. nov., from Mt. Puguis, Luzon Is., in the dorsal shield bearing 28 pair of setae, and in the tarsus I of male lacking claws and pulvilli, but differs from the latter in the following points: median extension of epistome short, instead of being elongated; expulsory vesicles absent, instead of being present.

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