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**Morphological analysis of the adult and juvenile instars of *Scutovertex minutus* (Acari, Oribatida, Scutoverticidae)**

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**Morphological analysis of the adult and juvenile instars of *Scutovertex minutus* (Acari, Oribatida, Scutoverticidae).** - Individuals of *Scutovertex minutus* (Koch, 1836) were investigated originating from different regions of eastern Austria, Italy (Southern Tyrol), and Switzerland. Because of the fragmentary descriptions and scattered morphological data of this species it is necessary to redescribe it in detail. Characteristics for adult *S. minutus* are: Granular cerotegument; rounded rostrum; prodorsal median ridges, which converge early and do not reach the translamella; notogastral setae  $h_{2,3}$  and  $ps_1$  distally slightly lanceolate,  $h_1$  mostly a little broadened distally, blunt, and spinose; mentum with irregularly interrupted sclerotized transverse rib; leg chaetome (without solenidia): I (1-4-3-4-18), II (1-4-3-4-15), III (2-2-1-3-15), IV (1-2-2-3-12). Intraspecific morphological variation was observed in the shape of lamellar cusps and translamella, and in the length of prodorsal median ridges, in the shape of lenticulus and in the number of notogastral setae (10-12 pairs). Breeding experiments produced all juvenile instars which are here described in detail for the first time. Larva and nymphs in general show conformity in their habitus. Basic characteristics in juveniles are the plicate surface of the hysterosoma, larva with 12 and nymphs with 15 pairs of short gastronotic setae, reddish lateral opisthosomal glands, short lamellar, interlamellar and exobothridial setae. Conspicuous characters in the larval stage are the long and thick setae  $h_2$  and in the nymphs the knife-shaped lateral setae  $l'$  and  $l''$  on tibia I.

**Keywords:** Taxonomy - morphology - postembryonic development - intraspecific variation.

**Description of the male of *Hersilia vicina* Baehr & Baehr, 1993 from northeastern Thailand, with notes on the *albomaculata*-group (Araneae, Hersiliidae)**

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**Description of the male of *Hersilia vicina* Baehr & Baehr, 1993 from northeastern Thailand, with notes on the *albomaculata*-group (Araneae, Hersiliidae).** - New material of *Hersilia vicina* Baehr & Baehr, 1993 has become available from Pa Hin Ngam and Nam Nao National Parks, northeastern Thailand. From that material the male of *Hersilia vicina* is described and illustrated for the first time. It can be recognized by the curved embolus gradually tapering towards its tip and differs from other males of the *albomaculata*-group by the presence of strong dorsal spines on the slightly elevated ridge of the palpal tibia, and by the hook-shaped basally excavated tegular apophysis. The newly discovered male of *H. vicina* confirms that the *albomaculata*-group is a distinct species-group.

**Keywords:** Taxonomy - conspecific sex - *albomaculata*-group - Pa Hin Ngam National Park - Khao Yai National Park - Nam Nao National Park.

**Redescription of *Proteocephalus sulcatus* (Klaptocz, 1906) (Cestoda: Proteocephalidea), a poorly known parasite of *Clarotes laticeps* (Pisces: Siluriformes) in the Sudan**

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**Redescription of *Proteocephalus sulcatus* (Klaptocz, 1906) (Cestoda: Proteocephalidea), a poorly known parasite of *Clarotes laticeps* (Pisces: Siluriformes) in the Sudan.**- The proteocephalidean cestode *Proteocephalus sulcatus* (Klaptocz, 1906), a poorly known parasite described from widehead catfish *Clarotes laticeps* (Rüppell) and saddled bichir *Polypterus endlicheri* Heckel from the White Nile in the Sudan, Africa, is redescribed on the basis of new material collected in *C. laticeps* caught near the type-locality. New data on the morphology of *P. sulcatus* are provided, based on the first scanning electron microscopical observations and histological sections. The most characteristic features of *P. sulcatus* are: (i) pyriform embryophore; (ii) scolex in form of a four-side truncated cone, with four suckers deeply embedded within lobes with wrinkled posterior margins; (iii) no apical organ; (iv) a low number (1-3) of mature proglottides; (v) a high number (115-171) of testes. *Clarotes laticeps* is considered the only suitable host for *Proteocephalus sulcatus*.

**Keywords:** *Proteocephalus* - Proteocephalidae - cestodes - catfish parasite - *Clarotes laticeps* - Africa - taxonomy.

**Description of *Ambanus jaegeri* sp. n. and of the male of *A. euini* (Paik) from Korea (Arachnida: Araneae: Amaurobiidae)**

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**Description of *Ambanus jaegeri* sp. n. and of the male of *A. euini* (Paik) from Korea (Arachnida: Araneae: Amaurobiidae).** - Two species of the genus *Ambanus* from Korea are described and illustrated in detail. *Ambanus jaegeri* sp. n. and the male of *Ambanus euini* (Paik, 1976) are described for the first time. The new species is distinguished by its male palp with cymbial furrow longer than half the cymbium length, dorsal apophysis of conductor elongated and bent distally, median apophysis small, semicircular, with sharp apical edge, and by its epigynum with widely triangular atrium and broadly curved copulatory ducts with transparent membranes.

**Keywords:** Taxonomy - Coelotinae - new species - Korea.

**Some new earthworms of the genus *Amyntas* (Oligochaeta: Megascolecidae) with male discs from Bogildo Island, Korea**

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**Some new earthworms of the genus *Amyntas* (Oligochaeta: Megascolecidae) with male discs from Bogildo Island, Korea.** - Three new *Amyntas* are described from Bogildo Island, Korea: *Amyntas angulatus* sp. nov., *Amyntas jamesi* sp. nov., and *Amyntas yunseondo* sp. nov. *Amyntas angulatus* sp. nov. have two pairs of spermathecal pores intersegmental in 5/6, and 6/7. The other 2 species have three pairs of spermathecae in VI, VII, and VIII, the former with spermathecal pores intersegmental in 5/6, 6/7, and 7/8, the latter intrasegmental in VI, VII, and VIII. These species have disc-shaped male pore region and simple intestinal caeca. Descriptions of the new species are provided.

**Keywords:** Earthworms - *Amyntas* - Megascolecidae - Oligochaeta - Korea - taxonomy.

**A taxonomic revision of the family Oncopodidae VII. A new *Oncopus* species (Opiliones, Laniatores) from eastern Kalimantan**

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**A taxonomic revision of the family Oncopodidae VII. A new *Oncopus* species (Opiliones, Laniatores) from eastern Kalimantan.** - *Oncopus kaltim* sp. n. is described from males collected in the Indonesian part of Borneo. This species belongs to the *Oncopus hosei* species-group and further supports the assumption that *O. expatriatus* Schwendinger & Martens, 2004 occurs on Borneo and not in Thailand.

**Keywords:** Taxonomy - penis morphology - Borneo - Indonesia.

**Description of a new species of *Entedonomphale* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) from Bulgaria, with notes on *E. carbonaria***

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**Description of a new species of *Entedonomphale* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) from Bulgaria, with notes on *E. carbonaria*.** - A new distinctive species of the genus *Entedonomphale* Girault (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae: Entedoninae), *E. bulgarica* Boyadzhiev & Triapitsyn sp. n., is described from the mountains of southwestern and southeastern Bulgaria. The European species *E. carbonaria* (Erdös) is newly recorded from the Nearctic region (USA). An identification key to both sexes of the Palearctic species of *Entedonomphale* is provided.

**Keywords:** Hymenoptera - Eulophidae - Entedoninae - *Entedonomphale* - taxonomy - Bulgaria - screen-sweeping net.

## **Le specie del genere *Orphnebius* Motschulsky, 1858, nel Borneo (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)\***

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**The species of the genus *Orphnebius* Motschulsky, 1858, from Borneo (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae).** - This study on the genus *Orphnebius* from Borneo contains the illustration and the revision of the followings six holotypes or lectotypes: *O. bigladius* (Bernhauer), *O. bakerianus* Bernhauer, *O. splendens* Bernhauer, *O. anguliceps* Cameron, *O. antennarius* Bernhauer and *O. bakeri* Bernhauer. The lectotypes of *O. bakeri* Bernhauer and of *O. bakerianus* Bernhauer, are designated. The genus *Deroleptus* Bernhauer and the subgenus *Mesocephalobius* Bernhauer have been synonymized with *Orphnebius* and *Orphnebius quadrigladius* Pace, 1986, with *Orphnebius quadricuspidatus* Bernhauer, 1929. *Deroleptus bigladius* (Bernhauer) and *Deroleptus arachnoides* Bernhauer are transferred to *Orphnebius*. The followings 13 species are described as new: *O. borneanus*, *O. scalaris*, *O. directus*, *O. minor*, *O. biapicalis*, *O. ideogramma*, *O. penangensis*, *O. bajauorum*, *O. curticornis*, *O. uniformis*, *O. perpenetrans*, *O. krypticola* and *O. crassus*. Habitus and male and female genitalia of the new species are illustrated. A key to the species is provided.

**Keywords:** Coleoptera - Staphylinidae - Aleocharinae - taxonomy - Borneo.

## **Le specie di Oligotini, Leucocraspedini, Hygronomini, Placusini, Bolitocharini e Diestotini nel Borneo (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)\***

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**The species of Oligotini, Leucocraspedini, Hygronomini, Placusini, Bolitocharini and Diestotini from Borneo (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae).** - Forty-five new species of the subfamily Aleocharinae collected in the Mt Kinabalu National Park, Borneo, are described and illustrated. For the first time from Borneo are reported genera and species of the following tribes: Oligotini, Hygronomini, Bolitocharini and Diestotini. Three new species belong to the genus *Oligota* (*densa*, *kinabaluensis* and *borneensis*), one to the genus *Cypha* (*sabahensis*), nineteen to the genus *Leucocraspedum* (*sinuatum*, *pilosellum*, *obliquum*, *spirasferum*, *occultum*, *biguttatae*, *mimanaticula*, *divisum*, *anaticula*, *fugitivum*, *directum*, *hamifer*, *dilatatiapex*, *lamelliferum*, *audax*, *cacuminum*, *anguineatheca*, *nechamifer* and *ventriosatheca*), four to the genus *Hygrochara* (*micropallida*, *microkinabaluicola*, *spiniventris* and *kinabaluensis*), six to the genus *Placusa* (*robustipes*, *superba*, *recensita*, *falcifera*, *evoluta* and *subspinigera*), four to the genus *Erastriusa* (*masculina*, *borneensis*, *minima* and *lobifera*), three to the genus *Pseudatheta* (*borneensis*, *kinabaluensis* and *seditiosa*), one to the genus *Neoleptusa* (*kinabaluensis*), two to the genus *Chledophila* (*parallela* and *borneensis*) and two to the genus *Diestota* (*plicae* and *pellita*). A key of all species known to Borneo of the aforesaid genera is provided. Lectotype is designated for *Placusa acuminata* Kraatz, whose aedeagus and spermatheca for the first time are illustrated.

**Keywords:** Coleoptera - Staphylinidae - Aleocharinae - taxonomy - Borneo.

## ***Imparfinis mishky* (Siluriformes, Heptapteridae) a new species from the ríos Paraná and Uruguay basins in Argentina**

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***Imparfinis mishky* (Siluriformes, Heptapteridae) a new species from the ríos Paraná and Uruguay basins in Argentina.** - *Imparfinis mishky* sp. n. is described from the río Paraná and río Uruguay basins in Argentina. *Imparfinis mishky* sp. n. is distinguished from other species of the genus by the following combination of characters: pectoral-fin spine with smooth anterior and posterior margins; caudal fin deeply forked with dorsal lobe longer than ventral lobe; adipose fin not reaching caudal fin; body with six dark saddles across the dorsum, and without a mid-lateral band. It was found inhabiting well oxygenated, neutral pH, flowing waters, with sandy or cobble covered bottom.

**Keywords:** Freshwaters - Siluriformes - Heptapteridae - *Imparfinis* - new species - systematics - habitat.

## **Larval morphology of reed frogs, *Hyperolius kivuensis* and *H. viridiflavus*, from western Kenya (Amphibia, Hyperoliidae)**

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**Larval morphology of reed frogs, *Hyperolius kivuensis* and *H. viridiflavus*, from western Kenya (Amphibia, Hyperoliidae).**- We describe external characters, oral disc and oral cavity structures of larval *Hyperolius kivuensis* and *H. viridiflavus*, i.e. exotrophous lentic benthic type IV tadpoles. External morphology of both is comparable and matches descriptions of other *Hyperolius* species. Differences among the two taxa were noted in the keratinized labial teeth. In *H. kivuensis*, the spoon-shaped cusped tooth type is frequent and represented by two different subtypes: (i) “cusped” with four cusps, the two distal of which only slightly larger than the lateral cusps; (ii) “pointed” with the two distal cusps larger than the two lateral cusps forming a bifurcation. The latter subtype is rare in *H. kivuensis*, while most frequent in *H. viridiflavus*. In this species, also another type occurs, characterized by two long distal cusps, forming a bifurcation, and two small lateral cusps; the cusped type with cusps of the same size as in *H. kivuensis* is rare. Both species show similar oral cavity structures except for the choanae position, i.e. arranged in a V that is opened posteriorly in *H. kivuensis* versus a V opened anteriorly in *H. viridiflavus*. Choanae position and keratinized labial teeth structure may provide diagnostic features for these and other species of *Hyperolius*.

**Keywords:** Anura - labial teeth - oral cavity - tadpoles.