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Mites Parasitic on Australasian and African Spiders Found in the Pet Trade; a Redescription of *Ljunghia pulleinei* Womersley

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**Abstract**

Parasitic mites associated with spiders are spreading world-wide through the trade in tarantulas and other pet species. *Ljunghia pulleinei* Womersley, a mesostigmatic laelapid mite originally found in association with the mygalomorph spider *Selenocosmia stirlingi* Hogg (Theraphosidae) in Australia, is redescribed and illustrated on the basis of specimens from the African theraphosid spider *Pterinochilus chordatus* (Gerstäcker) kept in captivity in the British Isles (Wales). The mite is known from older original descriptions of Womersley in 1956; the subsequent redescription of Domrow in 1975 seems to be questionable in conspecificity of treated specimens with the type material. Some inconsistencies in both descriptions are recognised here as intraspecific variability of the studied specimens. The genus *Arachnyssus Ma*, with species *A. guangxiensis* (type) and *A. huwenae*, is not considered to be a valid genus, and is included in synonymy with *Ljunghia* Oudemans. A new key to world species of the genus *Ljunghia* is provided.

**Introduction**

Close inspection of spiders often reveals mites associated with various body parts. Although these associations are most frequently reported from tropical spider families, mites are not uncommon on temperate spider species. Deutonymphs of Astigmata mites and Heterostigmata mites can be found phoretic on spiders; larvae of the Prostigmata families Erythraeidae, Trombiculidae and Trombidiidae (chigger mites) can be parasitic on spiders; while Mesostigmata mites in the family Laelapidae often occur both as immature stages and adults on spiders [1–3]. Mites on spiders go back in time at least 50 Ma. Baltic amber shows phoretic and parasitic Acari together with jumping and cell mites [4], [5]. In addition, free-living mites (Astigmata and Mesostigmata) can become a problem for captive tarantulas when high numbers start to occlude the moist surfaces of the book lungs [6]. The large number of saprophilous and predatory Mesostigmata might overshadow the host-specific associations particularly between spider and mites of the mesostigmatic family Laelapidae. However, specific associations are well documented. For example, all life stages of *Androlaelaps philou* Baker (Laelapidae) can be found on the hexathelid spider *Macrothele calpeiana* (Walckenaer), the only European tarantula [7]. Here we report laelapid mites living on captive *Pterinochilus chordatus* Gerstacker, the Kilimanjaro mustard baboon spider.

The laelapid genus *Ljunghia* includes species that have established close associations with various mygalomorph spiders in Indonesia [8,9], Malaysia [10], Australia [11–13], New Caledonia [14], Africa [15], and China [16]. It is assumed that they have developed obligatory parasitic relationships with their hosts [1]. To date, there is only one comprehensive review of *Ljunghia*, which includes a description of a new species from a Central American mygalomorph spider kept in captivity in Spain, a key for their identification and an enumeration of their host species [17].

Although there is no published record of an *Ljunghia* species from the British Isles, reports of mites parasitizing captive spiders is a common occurrence, often owing to contamination [17]. The presence of a seemingly Australian mite species on an African spider on the territory of the UK is interesting and might be either a consequence of the brisk business of tarantulas as pets including the wide-spread exchange of spiders among the breeders or an indication for a wider geographical distribution of *Ljunghia*.

The main aim of this study was a morphological redescription of *Ljunghia pulleinei*. Detailed observations of the most important morphological features of this mite allowed to discern more details than those reported in the original descriptions [11]. Generally, the original description of Womersley does not include illustrations of diagnostic morphologies as well as important metric data of some idiosomal structures and setae. There is one redescription of this species, that of Domrow [12], based on specimens that differ in some characters, e.g. distinctly shorter idiosomal setae when compared with the type specimens. Inconsistencies in the descriptions of Womersley and Domrow are another good reason for the following redescription.
Results and Discussion

Genus *Ljunghia* Oudemans

*Ljunghia* Oudemans, 1932: 204 [8], Type species *Ljunghia selenosomiae* Oudemans, 1932; by monotypy [8].

*Ljunghia* (Metaljunghia) Oudemans, 1932: 204 [8]. Type species *Ljunghia pulleini* – Womersley, 1956: 591–593 [11].

*Ljunghia* (Metaljunghia) Oudemans, 1932: 204 [8]. Type species *Ljunghia rainbowi* Domrow, 1975; by original designation [12].

*Arachnyssus* Ma, 2002: 8 [16]. Type species *Ljunghia guangxiensis* Ma, 2002; by original designation [16]. New synonymy

**Diagnosis (Adults).** Chelicerae chelate-dentate in female, with fixed digit usually reduced in size; cheliceral digits of male subequal in length, with curved spermatocyst slightly exceeding the tip of the movable digit. Dorsal shield entire, not covering the whole dorsal surface, and with hypotrichous setation [at most, 32 pairs of setae present]. Sternal shield with three pairs of setae, metasternal shields and setae often absent. A pair of genital setae present or absent, usually placed on epigynal shield. Anal shield relatively small, elongate, bearing three circum-anal setae. Leg setation holotrichous to markedly hypotrichous.

**Notes on the genus.** The genus *Ljunghia* was proposed by Oudemans [8], based on adults and deutonymphs collected from the thersaphid spider of the genus *Selenocosmia* Ausserer in Sumatra. Oudemans’s genus *Ljunghia* has gained broad acceptance [9], [12], [15], [17], [20], mostly as a member of the subfamily Iphiopsinae within the family Laelapidae, and is currently divided into two subgenera, *Ljunghia* and *Metaljunghia*. We agree with Moraza et al. that this subgeneric structure is not useful, and it is not used here [17].

A new separate genus *Arachnyssus* was erected [16] to accommodate two mesostigmatic mite species associated with the mygalomorph theraphosid spider *Selenocosmia haucena* Wang, Peng & Xie (= *Haplopelma schmidti* vom Wirth, based on the newest taxonomic revision [21]) in China. The most important features that define the genus *Arachnyssus*, classified within the family Macronyssidae, are: (1) entire dorsal shield; (2) idiosomal setae very long, with tips reaching far beyond the insertions of following setae; (3) anus with anterior position to adanal setae; (4) coxae I–IV not armed with spines; (5) sternal shield saddle-shaped, with posterior margin deeply concave; (6) epigynial shield short, tongue-shaped; (7) anal shield drop-shaped; (8) epigynial and anal shields well separated [16].

It is obvious that the author who erected *Arachnyssus* neglected the existence of the genus *Ljunghia* because there is no reference to this genus in his paper [16] and all of the above characters enumerated for *Arachnyssus* can be found in *Ljunghia* [17]. Therefore *Arachnyssus* is here regarded as synonymous with *Ljunghia*, and the two species, namely *L. guangxiensis* and *L. haucena* are therefore newly transferred to the genus *Ljunghia*.

*Ljunghia pulleini* Womersley

*Ljunghia pulleini* Womersley, 1956: 591–593 [11].

*Ljunghia pulleini* – Domrow, 1975: 35–37 (in part: only specimens of the type series) [12].

*Ljunghia pulleini* (emend. nov.) s. str. – Fain, 1991: 78–79 [13].

*Ljunghia* (Metaljunghia) *pulleini* – Fain, 1989: 159 [9]; Moraza et al., 2009: 125 (in part) [17].

**Material examined.** 4 females, 2 males – on *Pedinopus chordatus* (det. R. C. Gallon) kept in captivity in the Laboratory of Molecular Parasitology, School of Biological Sciences, Bangor University, Gwynedd, NW Wales. The mites were collected by one of the authors, MAP, following the technique described above; October 2006.

**Description (Adults).** Female. Dorsal idiosoma (Figure 1A). Idiosoma oblong, egg-shaped, 810–860 µm long and 610–635 µm wide (650 µm long and 443 µm wide in freshly moulted and poorly sclerotized specimen). Dorsal shield entire, oblong, suboval, 560–595 µm long and 320–355 µm wide nearly at level of setae z5, usually not completely covering dorsal surface, with regularly rounded posterior margin and smooth surface. The shield free of anterior sections of peritremes, anterior ends of peritremes reaching close to paravertical setae z1. Podonotal region of the shield with 15 pairs of setae (j1–j6, z1, z2, z4–z6, s1–s4), opisthontom with reduced complement of three setal pairs (j4, Z4 and Z5). Most dorsal shield setae same, smooth, needle-like, sinuous and considerably elongated, the longest setae up to 270 µm in length and with thread-like distal part reaching far beyond the insertions of following setae; only setae j1, z1 and j4 short. Metric data for some selected dorsal setae as follows: j1 33–44 µm, j4 220–230 µm, j5 136–153 µm, j6 230–260 µm, j4 25–31 µm, z5 170–190 µm, Z4 142–152 µm, Z5 152–162 µm, the longest setae situated on soft membranous dorsal integument 220–255 µm. Dorosal membranous integument with 13 pairs of setae.

Ventral idiosoma (Figure 1B). Presternal platelets absent. Sternal shield almost quadrangular, longitudinally narrowed, 30–40 µm long in midline, 120–132 µm wide at level of setae st2 and 149–158 µm at level of setae st3, smooth on surface, deeply concave posteriorly; anterolateral corners well developed, slender and obtusely acuminate; the shield bearing two pairs of lyrifissures and three pairs of setae, length of sternal shield setae slightly increasing posteriorly: st1 100–115 µm, st2 105–122 µm, st3 150–170 µm. Metasternal platelets and setae st4 absent, a pair of metasternal lyrifissures placed on soft membrane close to posterolateral corners of sternal shield. Endopodal sclerites absent. Epignyal shield tongue-shaped, elongated, slightly constricted between coxae IV, hyaline anteriorly, rounded posteriorly, 238–252 µm long, 75–83 µm wide at level of genital setae, with a pair of genital setae st5 (166–184 µm) inserted in posterior part and a pattern of weak longitudinal lines on medial surface; associate genital pores not detected. Peritrematal shields almost fully reduced, only short and narrow poststigmatic section present; peritremes well developed, long and with stigma between coxae III and IV. Exopodal sclerites absent, parapodal sclerites developed, crescent. A pair of small and suboval metaphodal platelets present. Anal shield pear-shaped, rounded anteriorly and posteriorly, 74–82 µm wide, smooth, bearing rounded anus and three circum-anal setae; postanal seta (64–77 µm) shorter than adanal (80–90 µm); anus with posterior position on the shield. Ventral and ventrolateral membranous integument with 10 pairs of setae. All ventral setae similar to those on dorsal idiosoma.

Gnathosomal structures (Figures 2B, 2C, 2E). Anterior ventral part of hypostome as in Figure 2B, with three pairs of simple hypostomal setae h1–h3; posterior setae h3 longest; posterior surface bearing a pair of simple postcoxal setae. Deutosternal groove relatively narrow and difficult to examine posteriorly, with only three detectable transverse rows of denticles on its anterior section. Corniculi obscure and covered by hypertrophied, lobe-like projection. Chelicerae chelate-dentate (Figure 2C); fixed digit reduced in size, markedly shorter and thinner than movable digit, and armed with distal hook; movable digit relatively robust, with distal hook and two massive subdistal teeth. Epistome rounded and serrate on anterior margin (Figure 2D).

Legs. All legs with a well developed pretarsus and ambulacral apparatus (including pulvillus and two claws), shorter than idiosoma. Leg segments without specific projections or macrosetae, with the chaetotactic pattern as previously described. Coxae IV associated with relatively thin and long tubular structures of insemination apparatus (Figure 2F).
Male (Figures 2A, 2D). Idiosoma 540–590 μm long and 360–395 μm wide, dorsal shield 490–515 μm long and 283–325 μm wide. Dorsum with a compact holodorsal shield. Metric data for some selected dorsal setae as follows: j1 23–29 μm, j3 177 μm, j4 200 μm, j5 110–115 μm, J4 12–19 μm, z5 134–138 μm, z6 184–207 μm, Z4 120–126 μm, Z5 126–132 μm. Venter with separate sternogenital (Figure 2A), and anal shields. Sternogenital shield oblong, subtruncated anteriorly, rounded posteriorly, 250–270 μm long in midline, 130–138 μm wide at level of setae st3 and 94–99 μm at level of setae st5, smooth on surface; the shield bearing three pairs of lyrifissures and four pairs of setae (st1–st3, st5), length of sternogenital shield setae slightly increasing posteriorly: st1 75–81 μm, st2 99–105 μm, st3 122–141 μm, st5 150 μm.

Cheliceral digits subequal in length, without striking dentation; spermatodactyl hook-like, robust in basal part, curved distally (Figure 2D). Other characters almost identical as in female, including those on opisthogastric region.

Taxonomic notes. The original description of *Ljunghia pulleinei* was inadequately illustrated, the description itself was insufficient [11]; therefore, amendments followed in the redescriptions of Domrow [12], especially in the dorsal shield setation. For example, Womersley stated only 14 pairs of setae on the dorsal shield instead of 17–18 pairs documented by Domrow who examined three series of specimens: (1) the type material collected from theraphosid spider *Selenocosmia stirlingi* Hogg in South Australia; (2) specimens from a nemesiid spider of the genus
Anname L. Koch found in South Australia; (3) specimens from an unidentified diplurid spider in Queensland. All three series were keyed out together by Domrow and, despite the presence of some morphological differences, indicative of a mixture of three species, they were declared to be conspecific [12]. We now know that the specimens from the spiders of the genus *Anname*, which differ from the typical series mainly by the lack of the subterminal pair of setae on the dorsal shield, belong to the species *Ljunghia aname*, which was originally described as a new subspecies of *L. pulleinei* [13], [14]. A third unknown species is being described by Bruce Halliday (personal communication).

Unfortunately, the description and figures of adults given by Domrow [12] and of deutoynymphs of *Ljunghia pulleinei* by Fain [14] did not apply to the mites of the type series but to those of an unknown diplurid spider. The type specimens and specimens introduced by Domrow (and Fain) can be easily distinguished from each other by the length of the setae situated on medial surface of the dorsal shield. They belong to two species, and show a certain degree of interspecific variability not only in the length of idiosomal setae but also in position of some dorsal shield setae (especially in J4 and Z4). So, two main patterns of chaetotaxy can be distinguished: (1) type species with longer idiosomal setae, e.g. setae j5 and z5 with tips reaching far beyond the insertions of j6, setae j6 beyond the insertions of J4, and setae z5 beyond the lateral margin of dorsal shield; (2) species illustrated by Domrow and Fain with shorter idiosomal setae, e.g. setae j5 and z5 with tips not reaching the insertions of j6, setae j6 hardly reaching to the insertions of J4, and setae z5 clearly not reaching the lateral margin of dorsal shield.

*Ljunghia pulleinei* bearing the longer setae cannot be reliably identified in the newest key of the genus [17]; where some statements are solely applicable to the form exhibiting short setae as described by Domrow [12]. In addition there is a mistake in their key in relation to both setal forms: "setae j4 do not reach the tips of j6." With exception of this inaccuracy and a pair of additional setae present on the opisthogastric ventral surface in our individuals, our description generally agrees with most of the published morphological characters given by Womersley and Domrow [11], [12]. In addition, we have included in our redescription new metric data for some idiosomal setae, and the shields.

*Pachygnatha pulleinei* s. str. has here been collected from the Kilimanjaro mustard baboon spider from East Africa and previously from the common whistling spider from Australia. This is the first time that one and the same *Pachygnatha* species has been associated with two different host species suggesting that *Pachygnatha* species are not strictly species-specific. *Pachygnatha* is well known from mygalomorph spiders but has also been reported from a more primitive liphistiid Malaysian trap door spider belonging to the Mesothelae [10]. Recently, new *Pachygnatha* species have been retrieved from more liphistiid spiders from Vietnam and Thailand [22]. The female spiders showed clear bite marks of the mites on their prosomata emphasizing the parasitic nature of *Pachygnatha*.

Key to the species now known in *Ljunghia* Oudemans

1. Opisthognathal region of dorsal shield with strongly suppressed setation, only 2–5 pairs of setae present .................................. 2
   - Opisthognathal region with at least three pairs of setae .......... 3
   - Setation of opisthognathal region moderately suppressed, 7–14 pairs of setae present .................................. 7

2. Opisthognathal region with two pairs of setae, podonotal region with 14 pairs of setae ............. *Ljunghia aname* Fain, 1991
   - Genital setae (st5) absent; podonotal region with 20 pairs of setae, male sternognathal shield with three pairs of setae (st1–st3) .................................. *Ljunghia nosoeaodonie Oudemans, 1991
   - Genital setae present; podonotal region with at most 18 pairs of setae, male sternogonathal or sternogonatho-ventral shield with at least four pairs of setae .................................. 4

3. Setation of podonotal region moderately suppressed, 17–18 pairs of setae present, opisthognathal region with 3 pairs of setae .................................. 6

4. Podonotal region of dorsal shield with strongly suppressed setation, only 11 pairs of setae present, opisthognathal region with 4–5 pairs of setae .................................. 5

5. Podonotal region with 5 pairs of setae, setae J4 absent ........ *Ljunghia bristosi* (Finnegan, 1933)
   - Opisthognathal region with 4 pairs of setae, setae J4 present .................................. *Ljunghia rainbowi* Domrow, 1975

6. Podonotal region with 14 pairs of setae, setae J5 absent; setae J6 and z5 relatively short and subequal in length .................................. *Ljunghia africana* Fain, 1991

7. Metasternal setae absent; opisthognathal region with 8 pairs of setae .................................. 8
   - Metasternal setae present; opisthognathal region with at least 11 pairs of setae .................................. 9

8. Podonotal region with 17 pairs of setae; setae J4 present, minute; sternial shield subrectangular; male with sternogonathal shield .................................. *Ljunghia hoggi* Domrow, 1975
   - Podonotal region with 20 pairs of setae; setae J4 absent; sternial shield saddle-like, deeply concave posteriorly; male with holoventral shield .................................. *Ljunghia guangxensis* (Ma, 2002) comb. nov.

9. Opisthognathal region with 14 pairs of setae; male with sternogonathal shield bearing five pairs of setae (st1–st5) .................................. *Ljunghia minor* Fain, 1989
   - Opisthognathal region with 11 pairs of setae; male with sternogonathal-ventral or holoventral shield bearing five pairs of setae together with a number of additional ventral setae .................................. 10

10. Setae J4 not modified, subequal with most of other dorsal setae; male with sternogonathal-ventral shield, ventral part of the shield with 5–7 setae .................................. *Ljunghia selenaosmiae* Oudemans, 1932

11. Podonotal region with 21 pairs of setae; setae J4 shorter, with tips not reaching the posterior margin of dorsal shield;
The collection of mites was carried out on the living spider. Due to the aggressivity of the spider it was necessary to develop a technique to collect the mites attached to the dorsal parts of the cephalothorax and the abdomen. The spider was reared in a plastic container covered by a plastic lid. Small holes of 2 mm where made in the lid to allow breeding but also to allow insertion of a wire to touch the mites. The tip of the wire was soaked in 100% glycerol (glycerin) and then directed inside the cage towards every single mite. Due to the sticky nature of glycerol, the mites were instantly glued to the tiny tip of the wire and extracted from the cage by slowly moving the tip out to avoid distressing the spider. Once outside the cage, the tip of the wire with a glued mite was submersed in 96% ethanol where the mites detached and became fixed and preserved for further analysis.

**Materials and Methods**

All examined specimens of *Ljunghia pulleini* were obtained from the mygalomorph spider *Pterinochilus chordatus* kept in captivity in Gwynedd, North Wales. *P. chordatus* is an East African theraphosid species distributed in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda [18].

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