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ORIBATID MITES (ACARI, ORIBATIDA) FROM A BAMBOO FOREST OF THE DHATI WALAL NATIONAL PARK, ETHIOPIA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES

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The present study is based on oribatid mite material collected from bamboo forest litter in the Dhati Walal National Park, western Ethiopia. A list of 27 species belonging to 20 genera and 13 families is presented. Two new species are described: *Corynoppia dhatiensis* Ermilov sp. n. (Oppiidae) and *Galumna* (*Galumna*) *wollegaensis* Ermilov sp. n. (Galumnidae).

Keywords: fauna, new record, *Corynoppia*, *Galumna*, morphology, taxonomy, Afrotropical Region

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Presently, the oribatid mites (Acari, Oribatida) of Dhati Walal National Park (Western Ethiopia) are sufficiently studied; about 60 species were registered (e.g., Ermilov, 2019; Ermilov, Rybalov, 2019a; Niedbała, Ermilov, 2022). The main objectives of our paper are: to provide a list of all identified taxa collected from the bamboo litter in the aforementioned location and to describe two new species belonging to *Corynoppia* Balogh, 1983 (Oppiidae) and *Galumna* (*Galumna*) Heyden, 1826 (Galumnidae).

The genus *Corynoppia* was proposed by Balogh (1983), with *Stachyoppia kosarovi* Jeleva, 1962 as type species. The genus comprises nine species, distributed in the tropical and subtropical areas (Subías, 2022, online version 2024; see also General remarks section below). The main generic traits can be found in Balogh (1983), Subías and Balogh (1989), Subías and Shtanchaeva (2023).

The genus *Galumna* was proposed by Heyden (1826), with *Notaspis alatus* Hermann, 1804 as type species. The nominate subgenus comprises more than 190 species having a cosmopolitan distribution (Subías, 2022, online version 2024). The main generic and subgeneric traits can be found in Ermilov and Klimov (2017).

Prior to our research, no representatives of *Corynoppia* have been registered in Ethiopia; 11 species of *Galumna* (*Galumna*) have been recorded from Ethiopia (e.g., Mahunka, 1982; Ermilov, Rybalov, 2019, 2020, 2024).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

S p e c i m e n s. Substrate samples containing oribatid mites were collected using a stainless-steel frame (50 × 50 cm) with a sieve (mesh size 2 × 2 cm) in the following location (Fig. 1): Western Ethiopia, Oromia Region, West Wollega Zone, Dhati Walal National Park, 09°26′34.6″ N, 34°48′02.1″ E, middle mountains, 1564 m a.s.l., sifted bamboo forest litter on the alluvial soil, 03 November 2017 (L.B. Rybalov).

Mites were extracted into 75% ethanol using Berlese's funnels with electric lamps in laboratory conditions.

O b s e r v a t i o n a n d d o c u m e n t a t i o n. For measurement and illustration, specimens were mounted in lactic acid on temporary cavity slides. All body measurements are presented in micrometers (μm); body length was measured in lateral view, from the tip of the rostrum to the posterior edge of the notogaster; body width refers to the maximum width of the notogaster in dorsal view; the lengths of body setae were measured in lateral aspect. Formulas for leg setation are given in parentheses according to the sequence trochanter-femur-genu-tibia-tarsus (famulus included); formulas for leg solenidia are given in square brackets, according to the sequence genu-tibia-tarsus. Drawings were made with a camera lucida using a Leica DM 2500 light microscope.

Fig. 1. Photos (*a*, *b*) of the bamboo location and habitat of oribatid mites in Dhati Walal National Park, Western Ethiopia.

Terminology. Morphological terminology used in this paper mostly follows that of papers on Oppiidae and Galumnidae (e.g., Ermilov, 2024; Ermilov, Khaustov, 2024); also, Norton (1977) for leg setal nomenclature, Norton and Behan-Pelletier (2009) and Ermilov and Klimov (2017) for overviews.

Abbreviations and notations. *Prodorsum*: *cos* = costula; *tcos* = transcostula; *ir* = interlamellar ridge; *L* = lamellar line; *S* = sublamellar line; *N* = prodorsal leg niche; *pbt* = posterobothridial tubercle; *E*, *T* = lateral ridges of body; *lc* = lateral carina; *ro*, *le*, *in*, *bs*, *ex* = rostral, lamellar, interlamellar, bothridial, and exobothridial setae, respectively; *exv* = vestige of second exobothridial seta; *Ad* = dorsosejugal porose area; *D* = dorsophragma; *P* = pleurophragma. *Notogaster*: *ht* = humeral tubercle; *cr* = crista; *Aa*, *A1*, *A2*, *A3* = porose areas; *c*, *la*, *lm*, *lp*, *h*, *p* = setae or setal alveoli; *mp* = median pore; *ia*, *im*, *ip*, *ih*, *ips* = lyrifissures; *gla* = opisthonotal gland opening. *Gnathosoma*: *a*, *m*, *h* = subcapitular setae; *or* = adoral seta; *sup*, *inf*, *d*, *l*, *cm*, *acm*, *ul*, *su*, *vt*, *lt* = palp setae; ω = palp solenidion; *as* = axillary saccule; *cha*, *chb* = cheliceral setae; *Tg* = Trägårdh's organ. *Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions*: *1a–1c*, *2a*, *3a–3c*, *4a–4c* = epimeral setae; *PdI*, *PdII* = pedotecta I, II, respectively; *z* = aperture of supracoxal gland; *dis* = discidium; *cir* = circumpedal carina. *Anogenital region*: *g*, *ag*, *an*, *ad* = genital, aggenital, anal, and adanal setae, respectively; *iad* = adanal lyrifissure; *Ap* = postanal porose area; *po* = preanal organ. *Legs*: *Tr*, *Fe*, *Ge*, *Ti*, *Ta* = trochanter, femur, genu, tibia, and tarsus, respectively; ω, φ, σ = solenidia; *e* = famulus; *d*, *l*, *v*, *bv*, *ev*, *ft*, *tc*, *it*, *p*, *u*, *a*, *s*, *pv*, *pl* = setae; *pa* = porose area.

List of identified taxa

Hypochthoniidae

Malacoangelia remigera Berlese, 1913: 1 ex. Distribution: Tropics and Subtropics.

Malaconothridae

Malaconothrus ensifer Mahunka, 1982: 1 ex. Distribution: Afrotropical Region.

Plasmobatidae

Plasmobates foveolatus Ermilov, Sidorchuk et Rybalov, 2010: 6 ex. Distribution: Afrotropical Region.

Gymnodamaeidae

Jacotella neonominata Subías, 2004: 1 ex. Distribution: Mediterranean, Ethiopia.

Microtegeidae

Microtegeus khaustovi Ermilov, Sidorchuk et Rybalov, 2010: 3 ex. Distribution: Ethiopia.

Machadobelbidae

Machadobelba shtanchaevae Ermilov, Sidorchuk et Rybalov, 2010: 8 ex. Distribution: Ethiopia.

Oppiidae

Arcoppia rugosa (Mahunka, 1974): 1 ex. Distribution: Afrotropical Region, Hawaii.

Corynoppia dhatiensis Ermilov sp. n.: 5 ex. Distribution: Ethiopia. New record of the genus in Ethiopia.

Neoamerioppia polygonata (Mahunka, 1982): 24 ex. Distribution: Afrotropical Region.

Tectocepheidae

Tectocepheus sarekensis Trägårdh, 1910: 9 ex. Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Phenopelopidae

Eupelops torulosus (Koch, 1839): 7 ex. Distribution: Palaearctic Region, Ethiopia.

Haplozetidae

Pilobatella dhatiensis Ermilov, 2019: 1 ex. Distribution: Ethiopia.

Scheloribatidae

Muliercula walalensis Ermilov, 2019: 1 ex. Distribution: Ethiopia.

Scheloribates aethiopicus Mahunka, 1982: 12 ex. Distribution: Afrotropical Region, Canary Islands.

S. fimbriatus Thor, 1930: 4 ex. Distribution: Tropics and Subtropics.

S. laevigatus (Koch, 1835): 14 ex. Distribution: Semicosmopolitan.

S. leleupi Balogh, 1959: 8 ex. Distribution: Afrotropical Region.

S. praeincisus (Berlese, 1910): 7 ex. Distribution: Tropics and Subtropics.

Galumnidae

Allogalumna pocsi Mahunka, 1996: 4 ex. Distribution: Madagascar. New record of the species in Ethiopia.

Dimidiogalumna dhatywalalensis Ermilov et Kontschán, 2025: 9 ex. Distribution: Ethiopia.

Galumna flabellifera Hammer, 1958: 1 ex. Distribution: Tropics and Subtropics.

G. wollegaensis Ermilov sp. n.: 4 ex. Distribution: Ethiopia.

Pergalumna balezonensis Ermilov, 2025: 1 ex. Distribution: Ethiopia.

P. pocsi Mahunka, 1984: 1 ex. Distribution: Afrotropical Region.

Trichogalumna africana Ermilov, Sidorchuk et Rybalov, 2011: 31 ex. Distribution: Afrotropical Region.

Galumnellidae

Galumnella apiculata Mahunka, 1992: 7 ex. Distribution: Afrotropical Region.

G. baleensis Ermilov Sidorchuk et Rybalov, 2010: 1 ex. Distribution: Ethiopia.

The list includes 27 species, belonging to 20 genera and 13 families. Nine species are known only from Ethiopia, seven species are Afrotropical, and 11 species (including three cosmopolitan/semicosmopolitan species) have broad distributions (i.e., spanning across more than one geographical region). One genus (*Corynoppia*) and one species (*Allogalumna pocsi*) are reported from Ethiopia for the first time.

TAXONOMY

Corynoppia dhatiensis Ermilov sp. n.

(Figs 2, 3)

Type material. Holotype (♂) and four paratypes (2♂♂, 2♀♀): see Material and methods section.

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Senckenberg Museum of Natural History, Görlitz, Germany; four paratypes are deposited in the collection of the University of Tyumen, Museum of Zoology, Tyumen, Russia. All specimens are preserved in 70% solution of ethanol with a drop of glycerol.

Diagnosis. Body length: 345–360. Body heavily tuberculate. Three pairs of interlamellar muscle sigillae. Rostral seta medium-sized, narrowly phylliform, pointed distally, barbed; lamellar and interlamellar setae medium-sized, broadly phylliform, narrowed distally, barbed; bothridial seta long, clavate, slightly barbed. Anterior margin of notogaster shortly interrupted medially. Notogastral seta *c* short, setiform, roughened, inserted on humeral tubercle; other setae medium-sized, broadly phylliform, narrowed distally, barbed. Epimeral, genital, and aggenital setae setiform, nearly smooth; anal setae and adanal seta ad_3 setiform, slightly barbed; adanal setae ad_1 and ad_2 broadly phylliform, narrowed distally, barbed.

Description. *Measurements*. Body length: 360 (holotype), 345–360 (paratypes); notogastral width: 165 (holotype), 150–165 (paratypes). No difference between males and females in body size.

Integument. Body color light brown to grayish. Body and leg surface heavily tuberculate (diameter of tubercle up to 4); some tubercles in centrodorsal part of notogaster elongated.

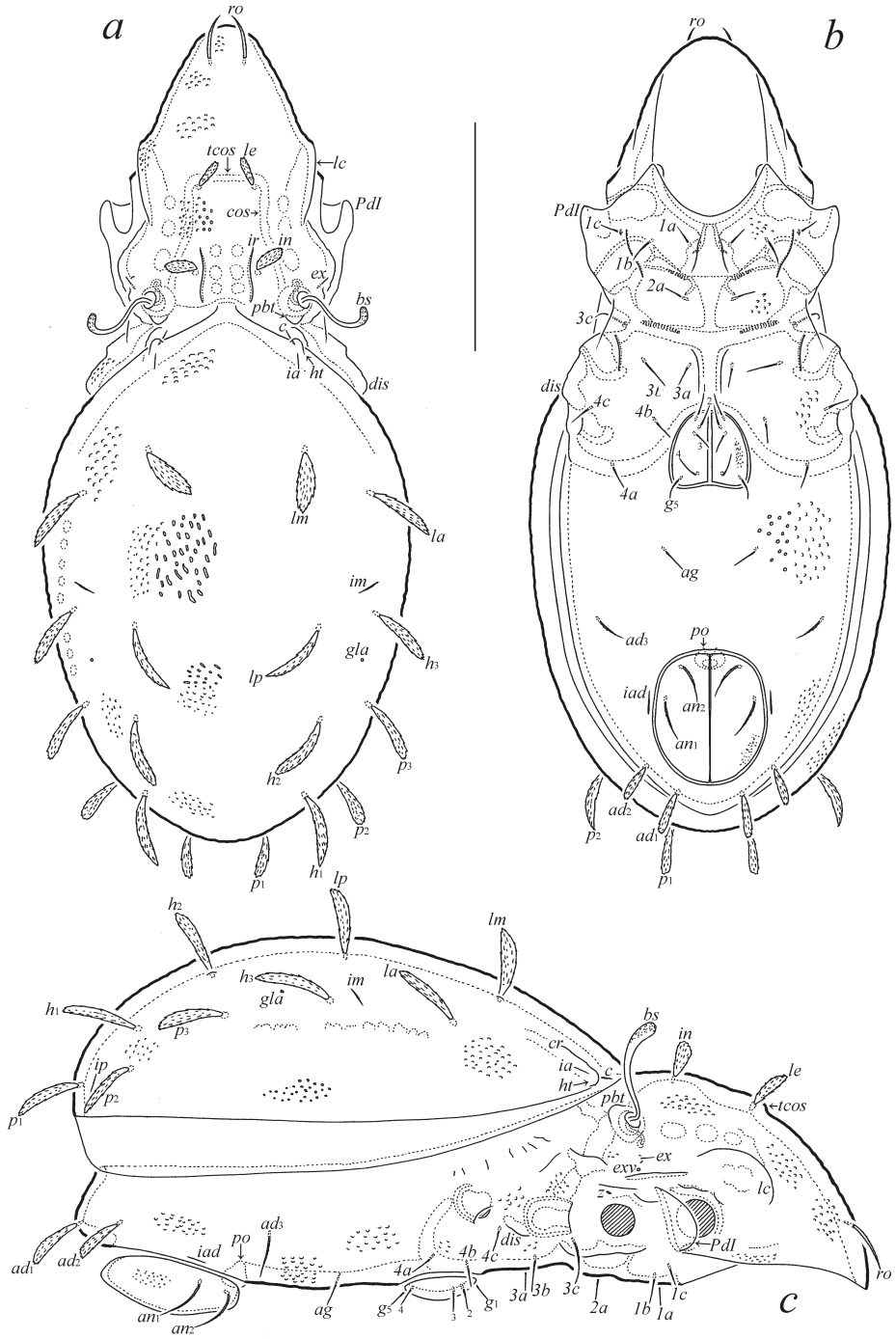

Fig. 2. *Corynoppia dhatiensis* Ermilov sp. n., adult (gnathosoma and legs not shown): *a* – dorsal view, *b* – ventral view, *c* – right lateral view. Scale bar 100 μm.

Prodorsum. Rostrum rounded. Costular-transcostular complex elongate trapezoid, poorly observed. Interlamellar region with two longitudinal ridges and three pairs of muscle sigillae between them. Lateral carina distinct, arch-like. Rostral seta (26–30) narrowly phylliform, pointed distally, barbed; lamellar and interlamellar setae (22–26) broadly phylliform, narrowed distally, barbed; exobothridial seta (7) setiform, roughened; bothridial seta (52–56) clavate, with long stalk and short, slightly barbed head.

Notogaster. Anterior margin of notogaster convex and shortly interrupted medially. Humeral region

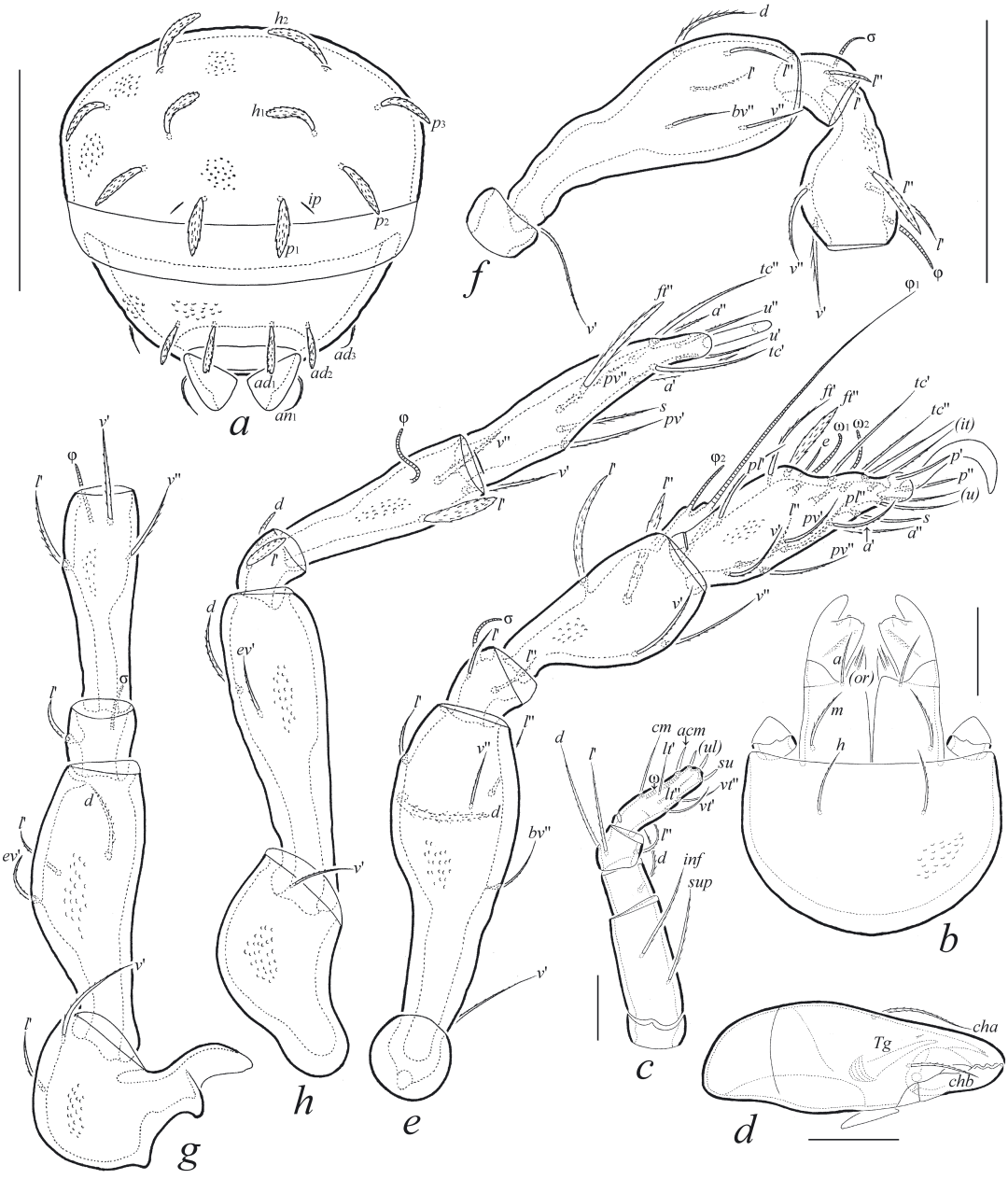

Fig. 3. *Corynoppia dhatiensis* Ermilov sp. n., adult: *a* – posterior view; *b* – subcapitulum and palp trochanters, ventral view; *c* – palp, left, ventroparaxial view (genu and tarsus turned); *d* – chelicera, right, antiaxial view; *e* – leg I, left, paraxial view; *f* – leg II (tarsus not shown), right, antiaxial view; *g* – leg III (tarsus not shown), left, ventroantiaxial view; *h* – leg IV, left, antiaxial view (genu and tarsus turned, dorsal view). Scale bar, μm: *a* – 100; *e*–*h* – 50; *b*, *d* – 20; *c* – 10.

with small tubercle and short crista. Notogastral seta *c* (7) setiform, roughened, inserted in medial part of humeral tubercle; other setae (34–37) broadly phylliform, narrowed distally, barbed. Opisthonotal gland opening and lyrifissures *ia*, *im*, *ip* distinct (*ih*, *ips* not observed).

Gnathosoma. Subcapitulum size: 75–82 × 52–56; subcapitular setae (15–17) setiform, slightly barbed; both adoral setae (5) needleform. Palp length: 49–52; setation: 0–2–1–3–9(+ω); postpalpal seta (4) spiniform, smooth. Chelicera length: 75–82; setae (*cha*: 24; *chb*: 17) setiform, barbed.

Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions. Epimeral setal formula: 3–1–3–3; setae (*3c*: 22–26; *1b*, *3b*: 17–19; *4a*: 15; others: 11) setiform, nearly smooth. Discidium triangular, with rounded top.

Table 1. Leg setation and solenidia of adult *Corynoppia dhatiensis* Ermilov sp. n.

Leg	*Tr*	*Fe*	*Ge*	*Ti*	*Ta*
I	*v*'	*d*, (*l*), *bv*", *v*"	(*l*), σ	(*l*), (*v*), φ$_1$, φ$_2$	(*ft*), (*tc*), (*it*), (*p*), (*u*), (*a*), *s*, (*pv*), *v*', (*pl*), *l*", *e*, ω$_1$, ω$_2$
II	*v*'	*d*, (*l*), *bv*", *v*"	(*l*), σ	(*l*), (*v*), φ	(*ft*), (*tc*), (*it*), (*u*), (*a*), *s*, (*pv*), *l*", ω$_1$, ω$_2$
III	*l*', *v*'	*d*, *l*', *ev*'	*l*', σ	*l*', (*v*), φ	(*ft*), (*tc*), (*it*), (*u*), (*a*), *s*, (*pv*)
IV	*v*'	*d*, *ev*'	*d*, *l*'	*l*', (*v*), φ	*ft*", (*tc*), (*u*), (*a*), *s*, (*pv*)

Note. Roman letters refer to normal setae; Greek letters refer to solenidia; single prime (') designates setae on the anterior and double prime (") setae on the posterior side of a given leg segment; parentheses indicate addition of both members of a pseudosymmetrical pair.

Anogenital region. Anogenital setal formula: 5–1–2–3; genital (9–11) and aggenital (13–15) setae setiform, nearly smooth; anal setae (22–26) and adanal seta ad_3 (19) setiform, slightly barbed; adanal setae ad_1 and ad_2 (26–30) broadly phylliform, narrowed distally, barbed. Adanal lyrifissure close and parallel to anal plate.

Legs. Claw of each leg smooth. Porose area on all leg segments not observed. Tibia I with anterodorsal apophysis bearing solenidia. Formulas of leg setation and solenidia: I (1–5–2–4–20) [1–2–2], II (1–5–2–4–14) [1–1–2], III (2–3–1–3–13) [1–1–0], IV (1–2–2–3–10) [0–1–0]; homology of setae and solenidia indicated in Table 1; setae *p*' and *p*" on tarsi II–IV not observed; seta *s* eupathidial on tarsus I.

R e m a r k s. *Corynoppia dhatiensis* Ermilov sp. n. is similar to *C. margaritata* (Mahunka, 1969) (see also General remarks section below) from Tanzania (see Mahunka, 1969) in the following main morphological traits: body surface heavily tuberculate, bothridial seta clavate, three pairs of interlamellar muscle sigillae. However, the new species differs from *C. margaritata* in the morphology of the notogastral setae: *c* setiform, other setae not bifid (versus *c* phylliform, other setae frequently bifid). Also, the new species is characterized by the absence of sexual dimorphism (versus sexual dimorphism present in *C. margaritata*: adanal seta ad_1 long, slightly dilated mediobasally, with setiform distal part in male, and comparatively short, broadly phylliform in female).

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet *dhatiensis* refers to the Dhati Walal National Park, where the new species was collected.

Galumna* (*Galumna*) *wollegaensis Ermilov sp. n.

(Figs 4, 5)

T y p e m a t e r i a l. Holotype (♀) and three paratypes (3♀♀): see Material and methods section.

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Senckenberg Museum of Natural History, Görlitz, Germany; three paratypes are deposited in the collection of the University of Tyumen, Museum of Zoology, Tyumen, Russia. All specimens are preserved in 70% solution of ethanol with a drop of glycerol.

D i a g n o s i s. Body length: 480–510. Rostrum rounded. Lamellar line long, straight, directed to insertion of rostral seta. Rostral, lamellar, and interlamellar setae long, setiform, barbed; bothridial seta long, with slightly observed lanceolate head having needleform apex, barbed. Dorsosejugal porose area oval. Dorsosejugal suture indistinct medially. Four pairs of rounded porose areas; *Aa* located close to pteromorphal hinge, anterior to *la*. Median pore present, shifted in posterior part of notogaster. Lyrifissure *im* anterior to *A1*. Epimeral setal formula: 1–0–1–2. Circumpedal carina medium-sized. Postanal porose area elongate oval. Leg famulus inserted lateral to solenidion ω$_1$; solenidion of tibia IV inserted in anterior part of segment.

D e s c r i p t i o n. *Measurements*. Body length: 480 (holotype), 480–510 (paratypes); notogastral width: 330 (holotype), 330–345 (paratypes).

Integument. Body color light brown. Body surface nearly smooth; antiaxial side of leg femora I–IV partially slightly tuberculate; antiaxial side of leg trochanters III, IV partially striate.

Prodorsum. Rostrum rounded. Lamellar and sublamellar lines divergent distally: *L* nearly straight, directed to insertion of rostral seta; *S* curving backwards at ventral end. Rostral (60–71), lamellar (60–71), and interlamellar (64–75) setae setiform, barbed; bothridial seta (105–112) with slightly observed lanceolate head having needleform apex, barbed. Dorsosejugal porose area oval (11–15 × 5–7), transversely oriented, located posterior to insertion of interlamellar seta. Dorsophragma elongated longitudinally.

Notogaster. Dorsosejugal suture indistinct medially. All setae represented by setal alveoli. Four pairs of porose areas developed: *Aa* nearly rounded (15–26), slightly narrowed medially; other porose areas rounded (*A1*: 7–15; *A2*: 7–11; *A3*: 11–22); *Aa* located close to pteromorphal hinge, anterior to *la*. Median pore present, represented by one small foveola, shifted in posterior part of notogaster (between *A3–A3* in dorsal aspect). Opisthonotal gland opening and all lyrifissures distinct: *gla* lateral to *A1* and distanced from it; *im* anterior to *A1*; *ip* lateral to p_1; *ih* anterior to p_3; *ips* anterior (close to *ih*) or lateral to p_3.

Fig. 4. *Galumna* (*Galumna*) *wollegaensis* Ermilov sp. n., adult (gnathosoma and legs not shown): *a* – dorsal view, *b* – ventral view (right pteromorph not shown), *c* – right lateral view (right pteromorph not shown). Scale bar 100 μm.

Gnathosoma. Subcapitulum size: 135–139 × × 120–124; subcapitular setae *a* (30) and *m* (19) setiform, slightly barbed; *h* (19) setiform, nearly smooth; *a* thickest; *h* thinnest; both adoral setae (19) setiform, barbed. Palp length: 97–101; setation: 0–2–1–3–9(+ω); postpalpal seta (7) spiniform, smooth. Chelicera length: 150–157; setae (*cha*: 56; *chb*: 34) setiform, barbed.

Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions. Epimeral setal formula: 1–0–1–2; all setae (*1a*, *3b*: 26–30; *4a*, *4b*: 15) setiform, smooth. Circumpedal carina medium-sized, directed to *3b*, but distinctly not reaching it.

Anogenital region. Anogenital setal formula: 6–1–2–3; all setae (13–15) setiform, smooth; aggenital seta located between genital and anal apertures, slightly closer to genital aperture; ad_1 posterior, ad_2 posterolateral, ad_3 lateral to anal plate. Adanal lyrifissure located close and parallel to anal plate. Postanal porose area elongate oval (52–56 × 7–11).

Legs. Median claw thicker than lateral claws; all claws slightly barbed on dorsal side. Porose area on femora I–IV and on trochanters III, IV distinct; proximoventral porose area on all tarsi and distoventral porose area on all tibiae not observed. Formulas of leg setation and solenidia: I: I (1–4–3–4–20) [1–2–2], II (1–4–3–4–15) [1–1–2],

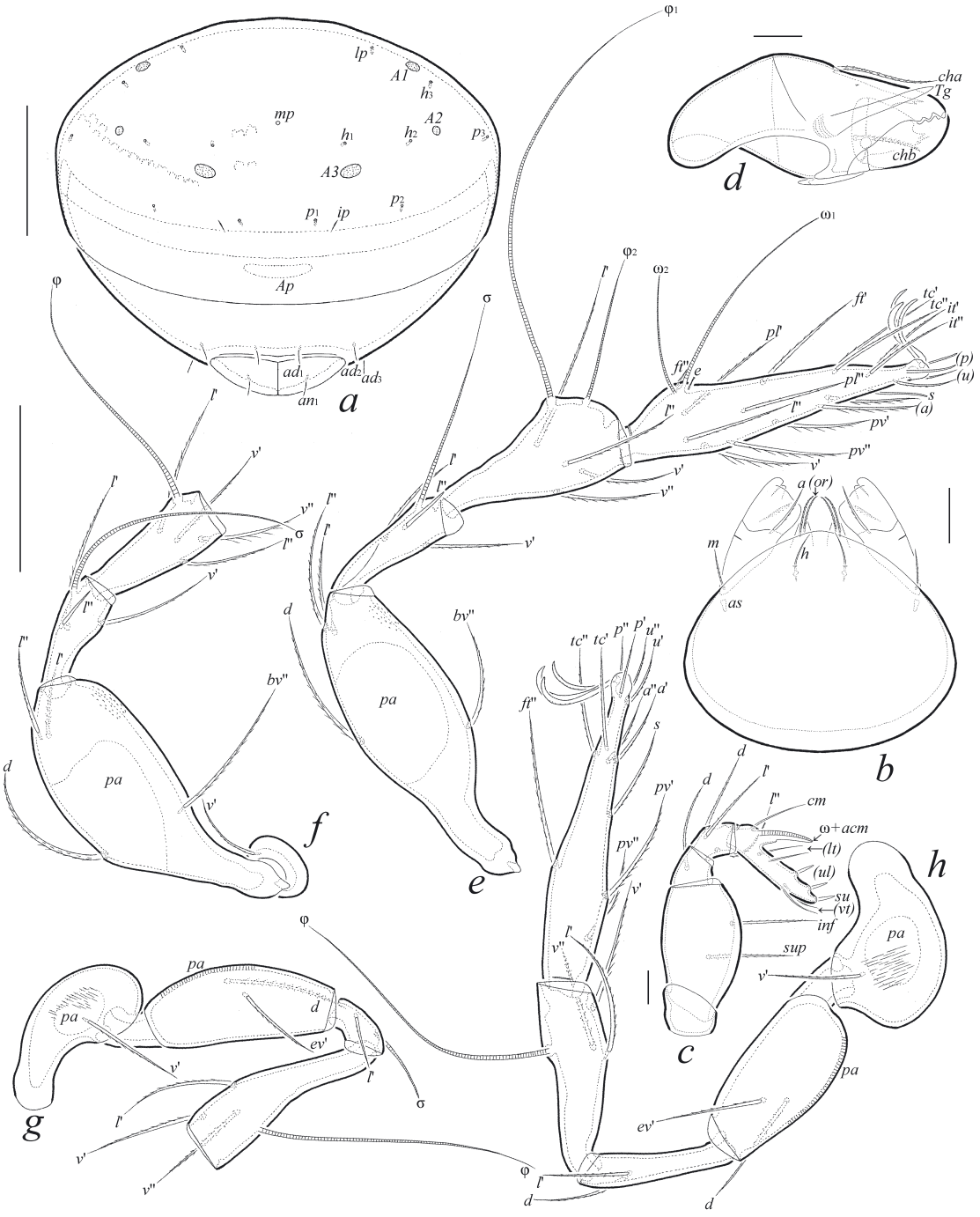

Fig. 5. *Galumna* (*Galumna*) *wollegaensis* Ermilov sp. n., adult: *a* – posterior view; *b* – subcapitulum, ventral view; *c* – palp, left, paraxial view; *d* – chelicera, left, paraxial view; *e* – leg I(trochanter not shown), right, antiaxial view; *f* – leg II (tarsus not shown), right, antiaxial view; *g* – leg III (tarsus not shown), left, antiaxial view; *h* – leg IV, left, antiaxial view. Scale bar, μm: *a* – 100; *b*, *d*–*h* – 50; *c* – 10.

III (1–2–1–3–15) [1–1–0], IV (1–2–2–3–12) [0–1–0]; homology of setae and solenidia indicated in Table 2; famulus straight, inserted lateral to solenidion ω_1; seta *s* on tarsus I eupathidial; solenidion of tibia IV inserted in anterior part of segment.

R e m a r k s. *Galumna* (*Galumna*) *wollegaensis* Ermilov sp. n. is similar to *G.* (*G.*) *wojciechniedbalai* Ermilov, 2012 from the Afrotropical Region (see Ermilov, 2012) in the following main morphological traits: rostrum rounded; lamellar line long, directed to insertion

Table 2. Leg setation and solenidia of adult *Galumna* (*Galumna*) *wollegaensis* Ermilov sp. n.

Leg	*Tr*	*Fe*	*Ge*	*Ti*	*Ta*
I	*v*'	*d*, (*l*), *bv*''	(*l*), *v*', σ	(*l*), (*v*), φ$_1$, φ$_2$	(*ft*), (*tc*), (*it*), (*p*), (*u*), (*a*), *s*, (*pv*), *v*', (*pl*), *l*'', *e*, ω$_1$, ω$_2$
II	*v*'	*d*, (*l*), *bv*''	(*l*), *v*', σ	(*l*), (*v*), φ	(*ft*), (*tc*), (*it*), (*p*), (*u*), (*a*), *s*, (*pv*), ω$_1$, ω$_2$
III	*v*'	*d*, *ev*'	*l*', σ	*l*', (*v*), φ	(*ft*), (*tc*), (*it*), (*p*), (*u*), (*a*), *s*, (*pv*)
IV	*v*'	*d*, *ev*'	*d*, *l*'	*l*', (*v*), φ	*ft*'', (*tc*), (*p*), (*u*), (*a*), *s*, (*pv*)

Note. See Table 1 for explanations.

of rostral seta; rostral, lamellar, and interlamellar setae long, setiform; four pairs of rounded notogastral porose areas; median pore and postanal porose area present; lyrifissure *im* located anterior to *A1*. The new species differs from *G.* (*G.*) *wojciechniedbalai* in the length of the bothridial seta (medium-sized versus long), the morphology of the head of the bothridial seta (slightly observed lanceolate head having needleform apex versus unilaterally fusiform, without needleform apex), and the morphology of the postanal porose area (elongate oval versus oval).

Also, *G.* (*G.*) *wollegaensis* Ermilov sp. n. is similar to *G.* (*G.*) *incisa* Mahunka 1982 from the Afrotropical Region (see Mahunka, 1982; Ermilov, Rybalov, 2019a) in the following main morphological traits: rostrum rounded; rostral, lamellar, and interlamellar setae long, setiform; bothridial seta lanceolate; four pairs of rounded notogastral porose areas; median pore and postanal porose area present; lyrifissure *im* located anterior to *A1*. The new species differs from *G.* (*G.*) *incisa* in the morphology of the lamellar line (straight, directed to insertion of rostral seta, *L* and *S* divergent mediodistally versus curving backwards at ventral end, *L* and *S* parallel), the location of the median pore (shifted in posterior part of notogaster versus located between *A2*), the morphology of the dorsosejugal suture (indistinct medially versus complete), and longer bothridial seta with slightly observed head having long needleform apex (versus head well developed, with short needleform apex).

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet *wollegaensis* refers to the West Wollega Zone, where the new species was collected.

GENERAL REMARKS

The genera *Striatoppia* Balogh, 1958 and *Corynoppia* are similar to each other, differing mainly in the presence (in *Striatoppia*) versus absence (*Corynoppia*) of the striate ornamentation on the body and two longitudinal prodorsal ridges between rostral and lamellar setae. Mahunka (1969) described *Striatoppia margaritata* from Tanzania. However, he noted that the placement of this species in *Striatoppia* is problematic due to the lack of the body striae. Moreover, *S. margaritata* has a tuberculate body surface, which is typical for some species of *Corynoppia* (e.g., *C. foliatoides* Subías et Rodríguez, 1986), and has no prodorsal ridges. Thus, *S. margaritata* should be transferred in *Corynoppia*: *Corynoppia margaritata* (Mahunka, 1969) comb. n.

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ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

This work does not contain any studies involving human and animal subjects that meet the criteria of the Directive 2010/63/EU.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors of this work declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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ПАНЦИРНЫЕ КЛЕЩИ (ACARI, ORIBATIDA) БАМБУКОВОГО ЛЕСА НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПАРКА ДАТИ-ВАЛЕЛ, ЭФИОПИЯ, С ОПИСАНИЕМ ДВУХ НОВЫХ ВИДОВ

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Исследование базируется на орибатологическом материале, собранном в подстилке бамбукового леса в национальном парке Дати-Валел, западная Эфиопия. Представлен перечень 27 видов, относящихся к 20 родам и 13 семействам. Описаны два новых вида: *Corynoppia dhatiensis* Ermilov sp. n. (Oppiidae) и *Galumna* (*Galumna*) *wollegaensis* Ermilov sp. n.

Ключевые слова: фауна, новая находка, *Corynoppia*, *Galumna*, морфология, таксономия, афротропическая область