

Taxonomic contribution to knowledge of the oribatid mite genus *Dampfiella*

(Acari, Oribatida, Dampfiellidae)

Sergey G. Ermilov, Vladimir M. Salavatulin & Vladimir A. Khaustov

Ermilov, S. G., Salavatulin, V. M. & Khaustov, V. A. 2025. Taxonomic contribution to knowledge of the oribatid mite genus *Dampfiella* (Acari, Oribatida, Dampfiellidae). Spixiana 48(1): 41–49.

One new species of Dampfiellidae (Oribatida) – *Dampfiella phyllosetosa* sp. nov. – is described, based on adults collected from forest litter in central Vietnam. The new species is characterized by the medium-sized body, a long, lanceolate-fusiform bothridial seta, narrowly lanceolate notogastral setae lm , lp , h_1 , h_2 , p_1 – p_3 , one pair of long notogastral cristae, striate-foveolate subcapitular mentum, and three pairs of genital and adanal setae. The following taxonomic combinations are suggested: *Beckiella ambigua* (Pérez-Íñigo, 1976) comb. nov., *Beckiella dubia* (Hammer, 1971) comb. nov., and *Dampfiella opposita* (Mahunka, 1982) comb. nov. The initial generic placement of *Beckiella paratina* Mahunka, 1983 is supported. An identification key to the known species of *Dampfiella* is provided.

Sergey G. Ermilov (corresponding author), University of Tyumen, X-BIO Institute, Tyumen, Russia; e-mail: ermilovacari@yandex.ru

Vladimir M. Salavatulin, University of Tyumen, X-BIO Institute, Tyumen, Russia; and Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia; and Joint Russian-Vietnamese Tropical Research and Technological Centre, Southern Branch, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; e-mail: v.salavatulin@gmail.com

Vladimir A. Khaustov, University of Tyumen, X-BIO Institute, Tyumen, Russia; and Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia; and Joint Russian-Vietnamese Tropical Research and Technological Centre, Southern Branch, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; e-mail: kh4ustov93@yandex.ru

Introduction

The oribatid mite family Dampfiellidae (Acari, Oribatida, Carabodoidea) includes 58 species distributed collectively in the tropics (Subías 2022, online version 2024) and characterized mainly by the narrow and elongated (about twice as long as wide) notogaster, fused prodorsum and notogaster, with weakly developed lineate costulae or lacking costulae, three or four pairs of genital setae, and functionally fused leg tarsi and tibiae (Norton & Behan-Pelletier 2009). The

family comprises two genera, *Beckiella* Grandjean, 1964, with *Dampfiella cejansis* Beck, 1962 as type species, and *Dampfiella* Sellnick, 1931, with *Dampfiella procera* Sellnick, 1931 as type species. According to the catalogue of Subías (2022, online version 2024), 33 and 25 species are known in *Beckiella* and *Dampfiella*, respectively, occurring primarily in forest soil-litter and moss under diverse vegetation types, altitudinal zones, and environmental conditions (Balogh & Mahunka 1978, Mahunka 2000, Corpuz-Raros & Ermilov 2019, Revelo-Tobar et al. 2024).

The main goal of the paper is to describe a new species of *Dampfiella* collected from the Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve (central Vietnam), and to present an identification key to the known species of the genus. Previous identification keys to some species of *Dampfiella* have been presented by some authors (Balogh & Mahunka 1978; Corpuz-Raros 1997; Balogh & Balogh 2002).

Prior to this research, two species of Dampfiellidae – *Dampfiella angusta* Hammer, 1979 and *D. prostrata* Aoki, 1965 – were recorded in the Vietnamese fauna (Corpuz-Raros & Ermilov 2020).

Methods

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. 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 of tarsus I included). Formulas for leg solenidia are given in square brackets, according to the sequence genu–tibia–tarsus. Paired structures are described in the singular, unless otherwise noted. Drawings were made with a camera lucida using a Leica DM 2500 light microscope.

Morphological terminology used in this paper follows that of Grandjean (see Travé & Vachon 1975 for references).

The following morphological abbreviations are used: Prodorsum: *ro*, *le*, *in*, *bs*, *ex*=rostral, lamellar, interlamellar, bothridial, and exobothridial setae, respectively. Notogaster: *cr*=crista; *c*, *la*, *lm*, *lp*, *h*₁–*h*₃, *p*₁–*p*₃=setae; *ia*, *im*, *ip*, *ih*, *ips*=lyriforms; *gla*=opisthotal gland opening. Gnathosoma: *a*, *m*, *h*=subcapitular setae; *d*, *l*, *sup*, *inf*, *cm*, *ul*, *vt*, *lt*=palp setae; ω =palp solenidion; *cha*=cheliceral seta; *Tg*=Trägårdh's organ. Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions: *1a*, *1b*, *2a*, *3a*, *3b*, *4a*, *4b*=epimeral setae; *PdI*, *PdII*=pedotecta I, II, respectively; *dis*=discidium. Anogenital region: *g*, *ag*, *an*, *ad*=genital, aggenital, anal, and adanal setae, respectively; *iad*=

adanal lyrifissure; *po*=preanal organ; ψ , τ , *k*=setae of ovipositor. Legs: ω , φ , σ =solenidia; *e*=famulus; *d*, *l*, *v*, *bv*, *ev*, *ft*, *tc*, *it*, *p*, *u*, *a*, *s*, *pv*=setae; *pa*=porose area.

Taxonomy

Family Dampfiellidae Balogh, 1961

Genus *Dampfiella* Sellnick, 1931

Type species *Dampfiella procera* Sellnick, 1931

Dampfiella phyllosetosa sp. nov.

Figs 1–3

Type material: Holotype (male) and two paratypes (one male and one female): central Vietnam, Gia Lai Province, K'Bang District, Son Lang Commune, Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve, 14°28'06.43"N, 108°33'59.48"E, 1020 m a.s.l., litter in forest, 13 March 2025, collected by V. M. Salavatulin and V. A. Khaustov.

The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Senckenberg Museum of Natural History, Görlitz, Germany. Two paratypes are 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 510–585. Costulae absent. Rostral and lamellar setae medium-sized, setiform, barbed. Interlamellar and exobothridial setae short, setiform, roughened. Bothridial seta long, lanceolate-fusiform. One pair of notogastral cristae reaching insertions of setae *lm*. Notogastral setae *c*, *la*, and *h*₃ short, setiform, barbed, *lm*, *lp*, *h*₁, *h*₂, *p*₁–*p*₃ short, narrowly lanceolate, barbed. Subcapitular mentum partially striate and foveolate. Cheliceral seta *chb* absent. Epimeral setal formula 2-1-2-2, *1b* longest. Three pairs of genital and adanal setae. Adanal seta *ad*₃ located anterior to anal plate, distance *ad*₃–*ad*₃ smaller than *ad*₂–*ad*₂. Adanal lyrifissure close and parallel to anal plate. Leg tarsus III with 14 setae (*ft*' absent).

Table 1. Leg setation and solenidia of adult *Dampfiella phyllosetosa* sp. nov. Note: *Tr*, *Fe*, *Ge*, *Ti*, *Ta*=trochanter, femur, genu, tibia, and tarsus, respectively. Roman letters refer to normal setae, Greek letters to solenidia. Single prime (') marks setae on the anterior and double prime (") setae on the posterior side of a given leg segment. Parentheses refer to a pair of setae.

Leg	<i>Tr</i>	<i>Fe</i>	<i>Ge</i>	<i>Ti</i>	<i>Ta</i>
I	<i>v</i> '	<i>d</i> , (<i>l</i>), <i>bv</i> "	(<i>l</i>), <i>v</i> ', σ	(<i>l</i>), (<i>v</i>), φ ₁ , φ ₂	(<i>ft</i>), (<i>tc</i>), (<i>it</i>), (<i>p</i>), (<i>u</i>), (<i>a</i>), <i>s</i> , (<i>pv</i>), <i>e</i> , ω ₁ , ω ₂
II	<i>v</i> '	<i>d</i> , (<i>l</i>), <i>bv</i> "	(<i>l</i>), <i>v</i> ', σ	<i>l</i> ', (<i>v</i>), φ	(<i>ft</i>), (<i>tc</i>), (<i>it</i>), (<i>p</i>), (<i>u</i>), (<i>a</i>), <i>s</i> , (<i>pv</i>), ω ₁ , ω ₂
III	<i>l</i> ', <i>v</i> '	<i>d</i> , <i>l</i> ', <i>ev</i> '	<i>l</i> ', σ	(<i>v</i>), φ	<i>ft</i> ", (<i>tc</i>), (<i>it</i>), (<i>p</i>), (<i>u</i>), (<i>a</i>), <i>s</i> , (<i>pv</i>)
IV	<i>v</i> '	<i>d</i> , <i>ev</i> '	<i>d</i> , <i>l</i> '	(<i>v</i>), φ	<i>ft</i> "', (<i>tc</i>), (<i>p</i>), (<i>u</i>), (<i>a</i>), <i>s</i> , (<i>pv</i>)

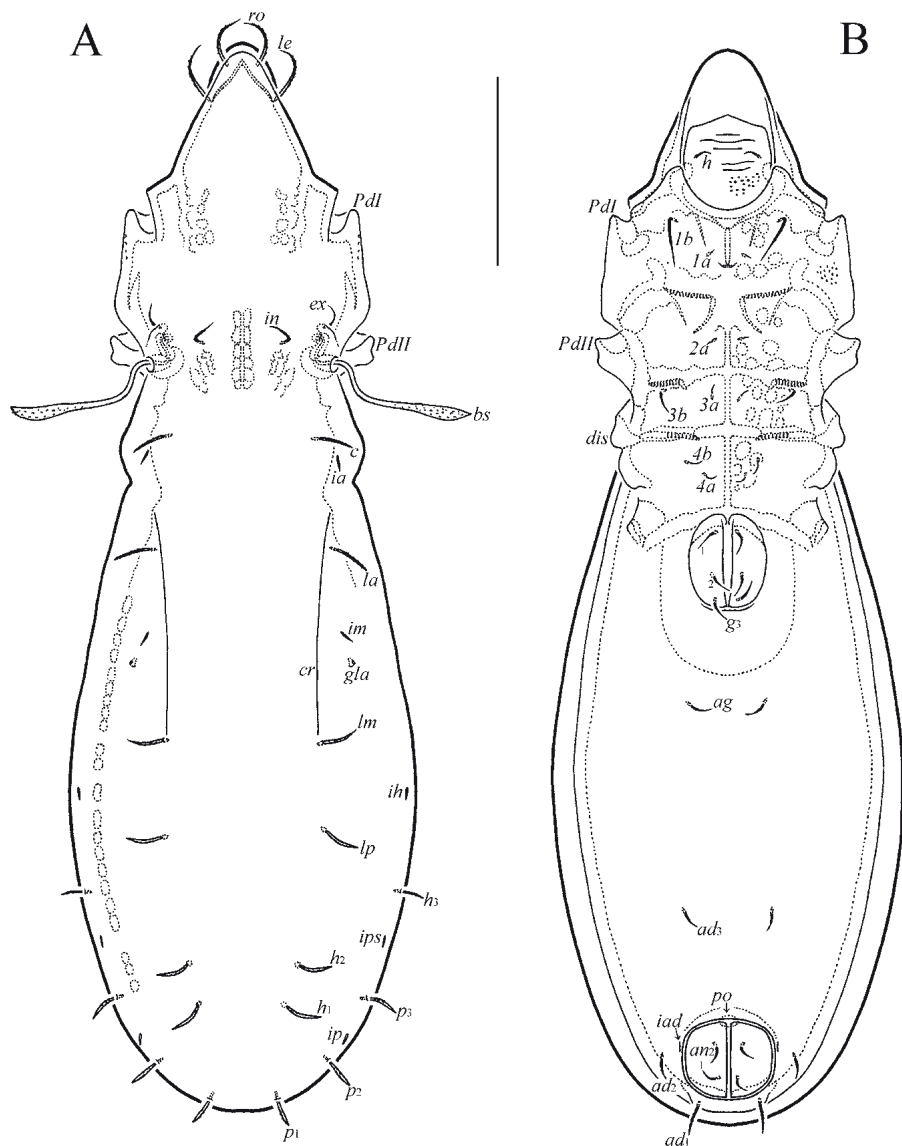


Fig. 1. *Dampfiella phyllosetosa* sp. nov., adult (gnathosoma except subcapitular mentum and legs not shown): A. dorsal view; B. ventral view. Scale bars 100 μ m.

Description

Measurements. Body length 525 (male holotype), 510 (male paratype), 585 (female paratype). Notogaster width 157 (male holotype), 157 (male paratype), 180 (female paratype).

Integument. Body colour light brown to brown. Body surface densely microfoveolate (visible under high magnification). Subcapitular mentum with sparse, transverse furrows in medioanterior part,

and dense microfoveolae in posterior part. Lateral part of epimere I partially densely microfoveolate. Leg segments except genua I–IV and trochanters III, IV foveolate.

Prodorsum. Rostrum broadly rounded. Costulae absent. Rostral (34–37) and lamellar (41–45) setae setiform, barbed. Interlamellar (15) and exobothridial (11–13) setae setiform, roughened. Bothridial seta (86–94) lanceolate-fusiform, with long stalk and short, slightly roughened head.

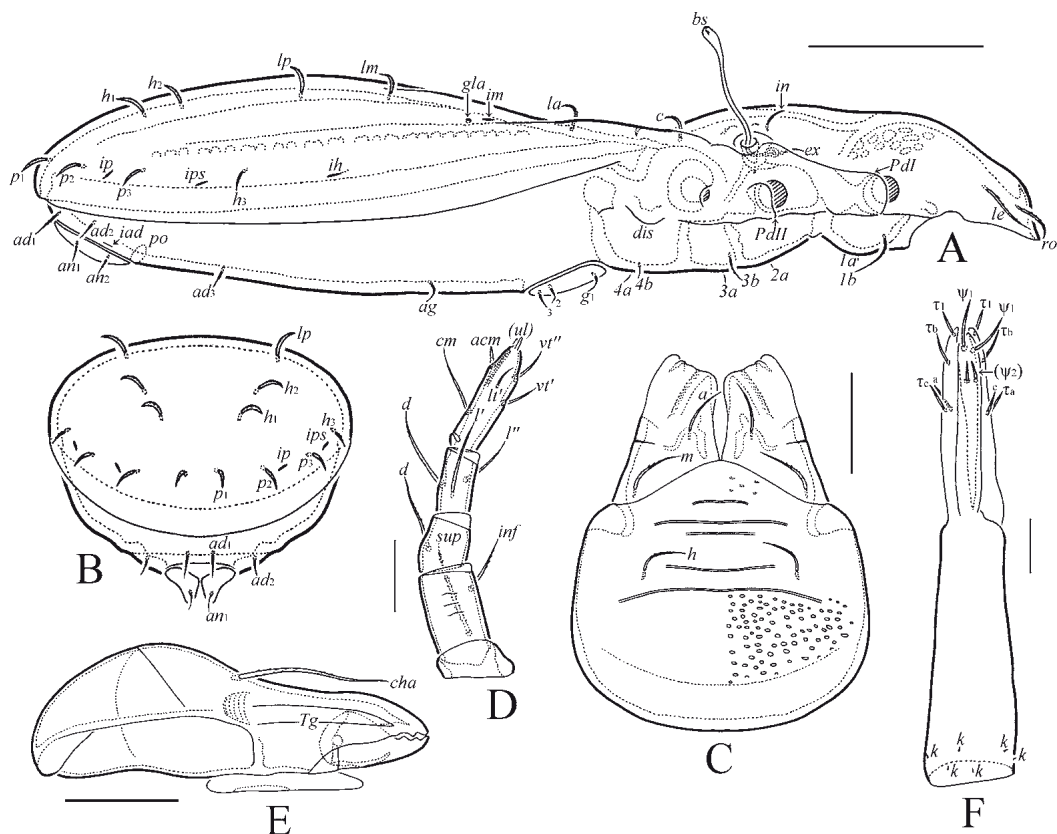


Fig. 2. *Dampfiella phyllosetosa* sp. nov., adult (gnathosoma and legs not shown): A. right lateral view; B. posterior view; C. subcapitulum, ventral view; D. palp, left, paraxial view; E. chelicera, left, paraxial view; F. ovipositor, lateral view. Scale bars 100 μ m (A, B), 20 μ m (C, E, F), 10 μ m (D).

Notogaster. Humeral region without tubercles. Crista long, lineate, reaching insertion of seta *lm*. Ten pairs of notogastral setae (19–26). Setae *c*, *la*, and *h*₃ setiform, barbed, other setae (*lm*, *lp*, *h*₁, *h*₂, *p*₁–*p*₃) narrowly lanceolate, barbed. Opisthonotal gland opening and all lyrifissures distinct.

Gnathosoma. Subcapitulum size 75–79 × 45–52. Subcapitular setae (*a*, *m*, *h* 13–15) setiform, slightly barbed. Palp length 52–56. Palp setal formula 0-2-1-3-7 (+ ω). Postpalpal seta (6) spiniform. Chelicera length 75–82. Cheliceral seta *cha* (49–52) setiform, barbed, seta *chb* absent.

Epimeral and lateral podosomal regions. Epimeral setal formula 2-1-2-2. Setae *1b* (28–30) and *3b* (19) setiform, slightly barbed, other setae (*1a*, *2a* 4; *3a*, *4a*, *4b* 7) acicular. Pedotectum I as large lamina, pedotectum II as small lamina.

Anogenital region. Anogenital setal formula 3-1-2-3. Genital (11–13), aggenital (11–13), anal (11–13), and adanal (*ad*₁ 15–19; *ad*₂, *ad*₃ 11–13) setae setiform,

slightly barbed. Adanal seta *ad*₃ distant from anal plate, located anterior to anal plate, distance *ad*₃–*ad*₂ slightly smaller than *ad*₂–*ad*₂. Adanal lyrifissure close and parallel to anal plate. Ovipositor: length of blade 75, length of distal section (beyond middle fold) 101, width of distal section 37. Each of three blades with four thorn-like setae (ψ ₁ 19; ψ ₂ 7; τ ₁ 11; τ _a $\approx$ τ _c 9; τ _b 15). Six coronal setae (4) spiniform.

Legs. Claw of each leg strong, slightly barbed on dorsal side. Dorsal side of all tarsi without teeth. Paraxial porose area on femora I–IV well visible. Formulas of leg setation and solenidia: I (1-4-3-4-16) [1-2-2], II (1-4-3-3-15) [1-1-2], III (2-3-1-2-14) [1-1-0], IV (1-2-2-2-12) [0-1-0]. Homology of setae and solenidia indicated in Table 1.

Remarks. In having three pairs of genital and adanal setae, and lanceolate notogastral setae, *D. phyllosetosa* sp. nov. is similar to *D. foliata* Balogh & Mahunka, 1974 (see also Corpuz-Raros 1997) from the Oriental region and *D. papuana* Balogh & Balogh, 1986 from

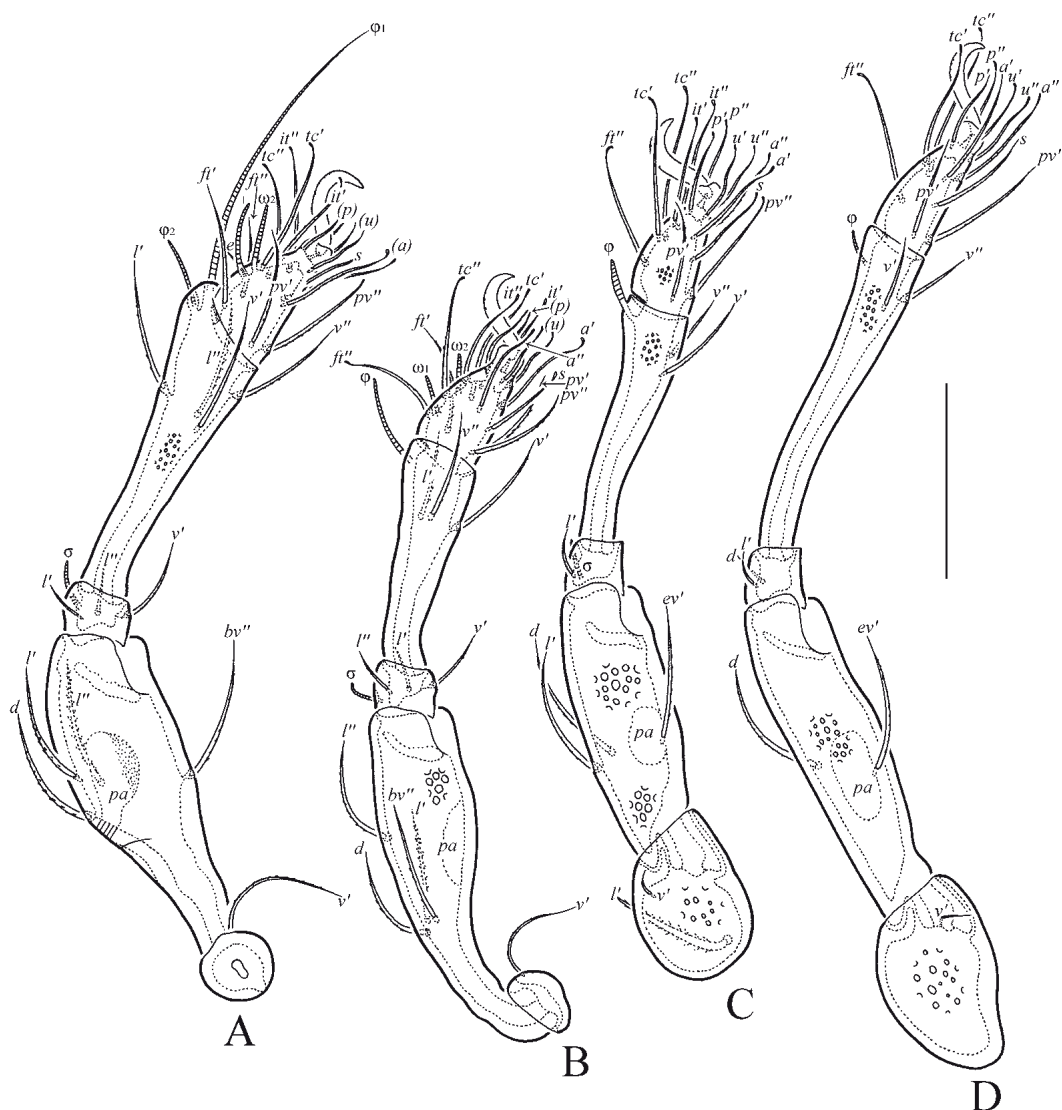


Fig. 3. *Dampfiella phyllosetosa* sp. nov., adult: A. leg I, left, paraxial view; B. leg II, right, antiaxial view; C. leg III, left, antiaxial view; D. leg IV, left, antiaxial view. Scale bar 50 μ m.

New Guinea, but differs from both by the length and morphology of the bothridial seta (long, lanceolate-fusiform, with elongate head versus medium-sized, clavate, with club-shaped head), and the presence (versus absence) of one pair of long notogastral cristae. Distinctive characters of the new species compared with other members of *Dampfiella* can be found in the identification key below.

Etymology. The species name *phyllosetosa* refers to the presence of the phylliform notogastral setae.

Discussion

The genera *Beckiella* and *Dampfiella* differ from each other by two main morphological characters, the morphology of the subcapitulum (anarthric versus diarthric) and the morphology of the chelicera (pelopsiform versus nearly chelate-dentate) (Grandjean 1964). However, Hammer (1971) and Pérez-Íñigo (1976) described *Dampfiella dubia* Hammer, 1971 and *D. ambigua* Pérez-Íñigo, 1976, respectively, that combined the main generic characters, e.g., both species

with anarthric subcapitulum (as *Beckiella*) and nearly chelate-dentate chelicera (as *Dampfiella*). Hammer (1971) considered that *D. dubia* is “intermediate” species between *Beckiella* and *Dampfiella*, so she doubted that genera need to be separated. Hammer (1971) and Pérez-Íñigo (1976) considered that the morphology of the chelicerae is a more important diagnostic character than the morphology of the subcapitulum, so they placed *D. dubia* and *D. ambigua* in *Dampfiella*. After discussing these taxonomic and morphological nuances with Prof. Dr. Roy A. Norton (pers. comm.), the following should be noted. First, anarthry and diarthry are functionally rather different. Anarthry has evolved from diarthry several times in oribatid mites, but there are no “intermediate” forms. Second, on the contrary, the chelicerae might easily have strong variation in form even in the related species. A typical example would be representatives of the family Suctobelbidae (e.g., *Suctobelbella* Jacot, 1937). Thus, it is obvious that the morphology of the subcapitulum is a more important diagnostic generic character than the morphology of the chelicera in dividing *Beckiella* and *Dampfiella*, therefore, *D. dubia* and *D. ambigua* should be transferred to *Beckiella*: *B. dubia* (Hammer, 1971) comb. nov. and *B. ambigua* (Pérez-Íñigo, 1976) comb. nov.

Mahunka (1982) did not discuss the morphology of the gnathosoma in *Beckiella opposita* Mahunka, 1982, but according to his figure 76, the subcapitulum is clearly diarthric. Based on the explanations above, this species should be transferred to *Dampfiella*: *Dampfiella opposita* (Mahunka, 1982) comb. nov.

Subías (2004) included *Beckiella paratina* Mahunka, 1982 in *Dampfiella*, but according to figure 49 in Mahunka (1982), the subcapitulum seems anarthric. Therefore, the initial generic placement of this species should be supported.

The morphology of the gnathosoma in some *Dampfiellidae* has not yet been described or has been described unclearly (*Beckiella africana* (Balogh, 1958), *B. costulata* Mahunka, 2006 etc.), so their placement in one of the two genera requires re-examination.

Key to known species of *Dampfiella*

1. Four pairs of genital setae 2
 - Three pairs of genital setae 4
2. Notogastral setae *la*, *lm*, and *lp* about diameter of bothridium. Adanal seta *ad*₃ located anterior to anal plate, distance *ad*₃–*ad*₃ smaller than *ad*₂–*ad*₂. Costulae absent *Dampfiella prostrata* Aoki, 1965 (body length 572–679). Distribution: Oriental region.
- Notogastral setae *la*, *lm*, and *lp* distinctly longer than diameter of bothridium. Adanal seta *ad*₃ located anterolateral to anal plate, distance *ad*₃–*ad*₃ larger than *ad*₂–*ad*₂. Costulae present, X-shaped 3
3. Notogastral seta *c* about diameter of bothridium. Adanal lyrifissure close and parallel to anal plate *Dampfiella opposita* (Mahunka, 1982) (body length 666–670). Distribution: Ethiopia.
 - Notogastral seta *c* distinctly longer than diameter of bothridium. Adanal lyrifissure distanced from anal plate, located anterior to adanal seta *ad*₃ *Dampfiella setosa* Mahunka, 1984 (body length 600–780). Distribution: Afrotropical region.
4. All or some notogastral setae phylliform 5
 - All notogastral setae not phylliform 7
5. Bothridial seta lanceolate-fusiform, with comparatively small, elongate head. Notogaster with one pair of long cristae *Dampfiella phyllosetosa* sp. nov. (body length 510–585). Distribution: Vietnam.
 - Bothridial seta clavate, with large club-shaped head. Notogaster without cristae 6
6. Some dorsal notogastral setae broadly phylliform. Distance between aggenital seta and adanal seta *ad*₃ nearly equal to distance between *ad*₃ and anal plate. Anterior part of notogaster with one pair of depressions *Dampfiella foliata* Balogh & Mahunka, 1974 (see also Corpuz-Raros 1997) (body length 412–450). Distribution: Oriental region.
 - All dorsal notogastral setae narrowly phylliform. Distance between aggenital seta and adanal seta *ad*₃ distinctly longer than distance between *ad*₃ and anal plate. Anterior part of notogaster without depressions *Dampfiella papuana* Balogh & Balogh, 1986 (body length 410–640). Distribution: New Guinea.
7. Bothridial seta nearly setiform 8
 - Bothridial seta with developed head 9
8. Notogastral seta *lm* distinctly longer than other notogastral setae. Notogastral setae *h*₁ and *h*₂ located close to each other *Dampfiella peseki* Starý, 1993 (body length 588). Distribution: Uganda.

- Notogastral seta *lm* not longer than some notogastral setae. Notogastral setae h_1 and h_2 distanced from each other *Dampfiella mahunkai*
Starý, 1993 (body length 619–728).
Distribution: Uganda.
- 9. Bothridial seta with large club-shaped head ...
..... *Dampfiella jandai*
Starý, 1993 (body length 564–666).
Distribution: Uganda.
- Bothridial seta with comparatively small, elongate head 10
- 10. Adanal seta ad_3 absent 11
- Adanal seta ad_3 present 12
- 11. Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) about diameter of bothridium *Dampfiella kinabalu*
Mahunka, 2000 (body length 458–667).
Distribution: Borneo.
- Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) longer than diameter of bothridium
..... *Dampfiella nebulosa*
Mahunka, 2000 (body length 556–667).
Distribution: Borneo.
- 12. Aggenital setae absent 13
- Aggenital setae present 16
- 13. Costulae long, X-shaped form
..... *Dampfiella luzonica*
Corpuz-Raros, 1997 (body length 599).
Distribution: Philippines.
- Costulae short, not X-shaped, or completely absent 14
- 14. Anogenital region with elongate oval furrow bordering genital and anal plates
..... *Dampfiella ovalis*
Corpuz-Raros, 1997 (body length 612).
Distribution: Philippines.
- Anogenital region without elongate oval furrow bordering genital and anal plates 15
- 15. Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) about distance p_1-p_1 . Notogastral crista ending posteriorly medial to seta *lm*
..... *Dampfiella putinglupa*
Corpuz-Raros, 1997 (body length 718).
Distribution: Philippines.
- Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) longer than distance p_1-p_1 . Notogastral crista ending posteriorly medial to seta *lp*
..... *Dampfiella similoides*
Corpuz-Raros, 1997 (body length 519).
Distribution: Philippines.
- 16. Distance between adanal setae ad_3 and ad_3 distinctly larger than ad_2-ad_2 . Notogastral setae *la*, *lm*, *lp*, h_1 , and h_2 flagellate *Dampfiella tupi*
Pérez-Íñigo & Baggio, 1989
(body length 564–624).
Distribution: Brazil.
- Distance between adanal setae ad_3 and ad_3 nearly equal to ad_2-ad_2 or smaller than ad_2-ad_2 . Notogastral setae *la*, *lm*, *lp*, h_1 , and h_2 not flagellate 17
- 17. Distance between adanal setae ad_3 and ad_3 nearly equal to ad_2-ad_2 18
- Distance between adanal setae ad_3 and ad_3 distinctly smaller than ad_2-ad_2 20
- 18. Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) about diameter of bothridium. Notogastral crista ending posteriorly at base of seta h_1
..... *Dampfiella similis*
Hammer, 1971 (body length 465).
Distribution: Fiji, Philippines.
- Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) distinctly longer than diameter of bothridium. Notogastral crista posteriorly not reaching base of seta h_1 19
- 19. Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) as long as 2/3 of distance *lm-lp*. Notogastral seta *c* developed. Notogastral crista ending posteriorly between insertions of setae *lm* and *lp*
..... *Dampfiella euaensis*
Hammer, 1973 (body length 680).
Distribution: Tonga.
- Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) as long as 1/2 of distance *lm-lp*. Notogastral seta *c* represented as alveolus. Notogastral crista ending posteriorly at base of seta *lm*
..... *Dampfiella angusta*
Hammer, 1979 (body length 640).
Distribution: Oriental region.
- 20. Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) distinctly longer than distance *lm-lp*
..... *Dampfiella procera*
Sellnick, 1931 (body length 640).
Distribution: northern Neotropical region.
- Centrodorsal notogastral setae (*lm*, *lp*, h_2) not longer than distance *lm-lp* 21

21. Epimeral region partially lineate. Notogastral crista ending posteriorly at base of seta h_2
..... *Dampfiella vanalinear*
Corpuz-Raros, 1997 (body length 625).
Distribution: Philippines.
– Epimeral region not lineate. Notogastral crista
posteriorly not reaching base of seta h_2 22
22. Notogastral crista ending posteriorly between
insertions of setae *lm* and *lp*
..... *Dampfiella philippica*
Corpuz-Raros, 1997 (body length 625).
Distribution: Philippines.
– Notogastral crista posteriorly does not end
between insertions of setae *lm* and *lp* 23
23. Notogastral crista ending posteriorly at base of
seta *lm* *Dampfiella zellweveri*
Mahunka, 1997 (body length 400–512).
Distribution: Borneo.
– Notogastral crista ending posteriorly between
insertions of setae *la* and *lm*
..... *Dampfiella sepilok*
Mahunka, 2000 (body length 501–610).
Distribution: Borneo.

Acknowledgements

We thank Prof. Dr. Roy A. Norton for consultations, the staff of the Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve for the support during the field work and two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments. The work was performed within the framework of the Joint Russian-Vietnamese Biological Expedition, financially supported by the Russian Academy of Sciences. Collecting of materials was conducted under an Agreement on the scientific cooperation between Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve and the Joint Russian-Vietnamese Tropical Research and Technological Center.

References

Aoki, J. 1965. Oribatiden (Acarina) Thailands. I. Nature and Life in Southeast Asia 4: 129–193.
Balogh, J. 1958. Oribatides nouvelles de l'Afrique tropicale. Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines 58: 1–34.
Balogh, J. 1961. Identification keys of world oribatid (Acari) families and genera. Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 7: 243–344.
Balogh, J. & Balogh, P. 1986. New oribatids (Acari) from New Guinea. III. Acta Zoologica Hungarica 32: 35–60.

Balogh, J. & Balogh, P. 2002. Identification keys to the oribatid mites of the Extra-Holarctic regions. Vol. 1. 453 pp., Miskolc (Well-Press Publishing Limited).
Balogh, J. & Mahunka, S. 1974. Oribatid species (Acari) from Malaysian soils. Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 20: 243–264.
Balogh, J. & Mahunka, S. 1978. A survey of the family Dampfiellidae Balogh with nine new *Beckiella* Grandjean species from Cuba (Acari, Oribatida). Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici 70: 331–344.
Beck, L. 1962. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der neotropischen Oribatidenfauna. 3. *Dampfiella* (Arach. Acari). Senckenbergiana Biologica 43: 475–487.
Corpuz-Raros, L. A. 1997. Philippine oribatid mites of the genus *Dampfiella* with a key to known species (Acari: Oribatida: Dampfiellidae). Asia Life Sciences 6: 77–95.
Corpuz-Raros, L. A. & Ermilov, S. G. 2019. Catalogue of oribatid mites (Acari: Oribatida) from the Malay Archipelago. Zootaxa 4716: 1–240.
Corpuz-Raros, L. A. & Ermilov, S. G. 2020. Catalogue of oribatid mites (Acari: Oribatida) from Continental Southeast Asia. Zootaxa 4893: 1–216.
Grandjean, F. 1964. Oribates mexicains (1re série). *Dampfiella* Selln. et *Beckiella* n.g. Acarologia 6: 694–711.
Hammer, M. 1971. On some oribatids from Viti Levu, the Fiji Islands. Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabskabernes Selskab Biologiske Skrifter 16: 1–60.
Hammer, M. 1973. Oribatids from Tongatapu and Eua, the Tonga Islands, and from Upolu, Western Samoa. Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabskabernes Selskab Biologiske Skrifter 20: 1–70.
Hammer, M. 1979. Investigations on the oribatid fauna of Java. Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabskabernes Selskab Biologiske Skrifter 22: 1–78.
Jacot, A. P. 1937. Journal of North-American moss mites. Journal of the New York Entomological Society 45: 353–375.
Mahunka, S. 1982. Oribatids from the eastern part of the Ethiopian region (Acari) I. Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 28: 293–336.
Mahunka, S. 1983. Oribatids from the eastern part of the Ethiopian region (Acari) III. Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae 29: 397–440.
Mahunka, S. 1984. Oribatids of the eastern part of the Ethiopian region (Acari) V. Acta Zoologica Hungarica 30: 87–136.
Mahunka, S. 1997. Oribatids from Brunei II (Acari: Oribatida) (Acarologica Genavensia LXXXII). Revue Suisse de Zoologie 104: 661–700.
Mahunka, S. 2000. Oribatids from Sabah (East Malaysia) VIII (Acari: Oribatida: Dampfiellidae and Otocephalidae) (Acarologica Genavensia LXXXVI). Revue Suisse de Zoologie 107: 675–720.
Mahunka, S. 2006. Oribatid mites (Acari, Oribatida) from Venezuela. II. New or rare species from montane forests. Acta Zoologica Hungarica 52: 271–286.
Norton, R. A. & Behan-Pelletier, V. M. 2009. Suborder Oribatida. Chapter 15. Pp. 430–564 in: Krantz, G.

- W. & Walter, D. E. (eds). A manual of Acarology. Lubbock (Texas Tech University Press).
- Pérez-Íñigo, C. 1976. Ácaros oribátidos de la Isla de Tenerife. (Acari, Oribatei). II Contribución. EOS, Revista Española de Entomología 51: 85–141.
- Pérez-Íñigo, C. & Baggio, D. 1989. Oribates édaíques du Brésil (V). Oribates de l'État de São Paulo (deuxième partie). Acarologia 30: 261–274.
- Revelo-Tobar, H., Ojeda, M., García-Ayala, L. J. & Palacios-Vargas, J. G. 2024. Checklist of oribatid mites (Acari: Oribatida) from Mexico. Zootaxa 5465: 1–178.
- Sellnick, M. 1931. Mexikanische Milben. I. Zoologischer Anzeiger 95: 179–186.
- Starý, J. 1993. New species of the family Dampfiellidae (Acari: Oribatida) from Uganda. Acta of the Society Zoologica Bohemoslovackia 57: 139–145.
- Subías, L. S. 2004. Listado sistemático, sinónimo y biogeográfico de los ácaros oribátidos (Acariformes, Oribatida) del mundo (1758–2002). Graellsia 60 (número extraordinario): 3–305.
- Subías, L. S. 2022. Listado sistemático, sinónimo y biogeográfico de los ácaros oribátidos (Acariformes: Oribatida) del mundo (excepto fósiles). Monografías Electrónicas Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa 12: 1–538.
- Subías, L. S. 2024. Listado sistemático, sinónimo y biogeográfico de los ácaros oribátidos (Acariformes: Oribatida) del mundo (excepto fósiles), 19ª actualización, 1–545. http://bba.bioucm.es/cont/docs/RO_1.pdf [accessed January 2024].
- Travé, J. & Vachon, M. 1975. François Grandjean 1882–1975 (Notice biographique et bibliographique). Acarologia 17: 1–19.