

14/22.VIII.1899 (det. L. SCHMITZ); Namur: GX. Belvaux, 14.V.1988 (det. F. CHEROT); GX. Dave, 27.IV.1985 (det. F. CHEROT); GX. Dave, 18.V.1985 (det. F. CHEROT); GX. Ligny, 2 exemplaires, 18.V.1987 (det. F. CHEROT); GX. Wepion, 6.VI.1987 (det. F. CHEROT).

*E. minor* s'avère donc être une espèce moins rare que ne laissait supposer le travail de BOSMANS (1975), qui ne citait que 4 localités de capture et des dates antérieures à 1941.

BOSMANS expliquait lui-même ces faits en disant que l'espèce fut longtemps confondue avec *E. interstinctus* (LINNÉ, 1758). Notons à ce sujet qu'un bon critère distinctif semble résider dans la longueur du neuvième segment abdominal (le pygophore), vu ventralement, par rapport au huitième sternite qui l'entoure.

- 1 (2) Pygophore enclavé dans le huitième sternite et portant chez le mâle une petite dent de chaque côté des touffes de poils.....*E. interstinctus* L.  
 2 (1) Pygophore ressortant du huitième sternite, le mâle sans dent.....  
 .....*E. minor* HORVATH

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 2. M. N. MAGIS donne un résumé de la communication de A. FAIN.

### Geographical distribution of the intertidal mite *Hyadesia (Hyadesia) fusca* (Lohmann, 1894) (Acari, Hyadesiidae)

by A. FAIN<sup>1</sup> and R. SCHUSTER<sup>2</sup>

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*Hyadesia (Hyadesia) fusca* (LOHMANN, 1894) lives exclusively in the intertidal region of the littoral zone especially in the rock pools. It feeds exclusively on green algae *Enteromorpha* spp. (GANNING, 1970). This mite is very tolerant of salinity variations (LOHMANN, 1894). Until now this species had been recorded

only from the North-Western countries of Europe, including the North-West part of France (Normandy-Cotentin). We record herein, for the first time the occurrence of this species from the Atlantic coast of the U.S.A. We give herein the list of the localities wherein the mite has been found so far:

*Germany*: the typical series was described from Helgoland (North Sea) and Rügen and Kiel (Baltic Sea) (LOHMANN, 1894). We have seen 8 slides of *H. (H.) fusca* in the OUDEMANS collection in Leiden. They had been collected by VIETS in Helgoland in 1925-1926.

*Sweden*: the mite has been recorded from Eastern and Western coasts. This species is very abundant near the Askö laboratory in the Baltic Sea (GANNING, 1970).

*Finland*: in the OUDEMANS collection we found 3 slides containing male and female specimens of this species but slightly different from the specimens collected in Helgoland. We have described them as *Hyadesia fusca tenuipilis* FAIN, 1979. These specimens had been collected on subsaline algae from Abo-Finland (coll. A. R. SPOOF, 1900). The types are in the OUDEMANS collection in Leiden.

*Norway*: three females, one male and one nymph of *H. (H.) fusca* found by R. S. (September, 1968) in the intertidal zone at Bodo, Norway (n° RS-18 and RS-22).

*Ireland*: one male collected on a rock in the intertidal region at Kilcogan, SE Galway (coll. by R. S. on 16 October 1969; n° RS-301).

*England*: we have seen 2 males, 1 female and 1 nymph from the intertidal region of Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland, North Sea Coast (coll. R. S. - 1076, 4 September 1982). The status of *Hyadesia algivorans* (MICHAEL, 1893), described one year before *H. fusca* is still uncertain. OUDEMANS (1927) believed that these species are synonymous. The species of MICHAEL had been found in Land's End, Cornwall. Unfortunately the type specimens are not in the British Museum and are probably lost. According to the description and the drawings of MICHAEL, *H. algivorans* is distinctly smaller (idiosoma 380 µm long) than *H. fusca* (about 500 µm) and in the male the leg II is not inflated contrary to *H. fusca*. Moreover, the tarsi III and IV in the male of *H. fusca* are very short whilst they are long in the drawing of *H. algivorans*. We think therefore that both species are distinct. At first aspect *H. algivorans* resembles *H. tumida* BERNARD, 1961 described from the coast of Normandy-Cotentin (France). Both species have the same body size and the males have the legs II not inflated.

*France*: *Hyadesia (H.) fusca* is very common along the coast of Normandy-Cotentin. It has been recorded from this region under the name *Hyadesia furcillipes* by BERNARD, 1961. FAIN (1981) has shown that this species is a synonym of *H. fusca*. Investigations along the coast of Brittany (Morgat) (FAIN, 1981) and in Biarritz (FAIN, unpublished) did not allow to find this species.

*The Netherlands*: we have seen specimens of that species attached on algae of the pier in Scheveningen (FAIN, 1979).

*Belgium*: we have recorded this species from Ostend (FAIN, 1979). The mites were collected from green algae on stones and on the pier in the intertidal zone. We have also seen several specimens from stones covered with algae in Middel-

kerke (coll. M. BENTIN, August 1945) and from breakwaters covered with both green and red algae in Le Zoute. The mites taken from these red algae had a reddish colour which proves that they fed on these algae.

U.S.A.: *H. fusca*, had, so far, not been recorded from America. Our specimens were collected by R. S. in two different places from the Atlantic Coast, i.e. Woods Hole, Massachusetts, (several females and nymphs) (29 February 1976; n° RS-622) and in Long Island (Mosquito Cove), New York (4 females, 2 males and nymphs). In this last locality the mites were attached to concrete blocks on the sea coast (8 October 1970, n° RS-998).

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