A NEW SPECIES OF GENUS *PARALORRYIA* FROM EGYPT (ACARINA : TYDEIDAE)

BY

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ABSTRACT

Paralorryia aegyptiaca n. sp. is described and illustrated. It was collected from soil samples of mango orchard in Egypt in late summer.

RÉSUMÉ

Description de *Paralorryia aegyptiaca* n. sp. récoltée dans le sol d'une plantation de Mangues en Égypte.

INTRODUCTION

Mites of family Tydeidae are found in many widespread habitats in Egypt but are not numerous. It was reported that some tydeid mites were noted as predators in orchards at Egypt, while the role of others is debatable or appears to have no economic importance (RASMY, 1969 ; RASMY *et al*, 1978).

BAKER (1968) described twenty-three species of genus *Paralorryia*, four of which, *P. mali* (Oudemans), *P. woolleyi* Baker, *P. ferula* (Baker) and *P. zaheri* Baker were recorded in Egypt by the second author (1978). The present paper describes *P. aegyptiaca* n. sp. The type-material of the new species is deposited in the Acarina collection of Cairo University.

Paralorryia aegyptiaca n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Diagnosis. — This species resembles *P. magdalenae* Baker from Ecuador. It is distinctive in having three propodosomal reticulate areas, a distinct reticulate area on the posterior of the hysterosoma, setae D_3 about as long as distance between bases of setae D_3 and D_4, setae L_2 set in reticulate areas.

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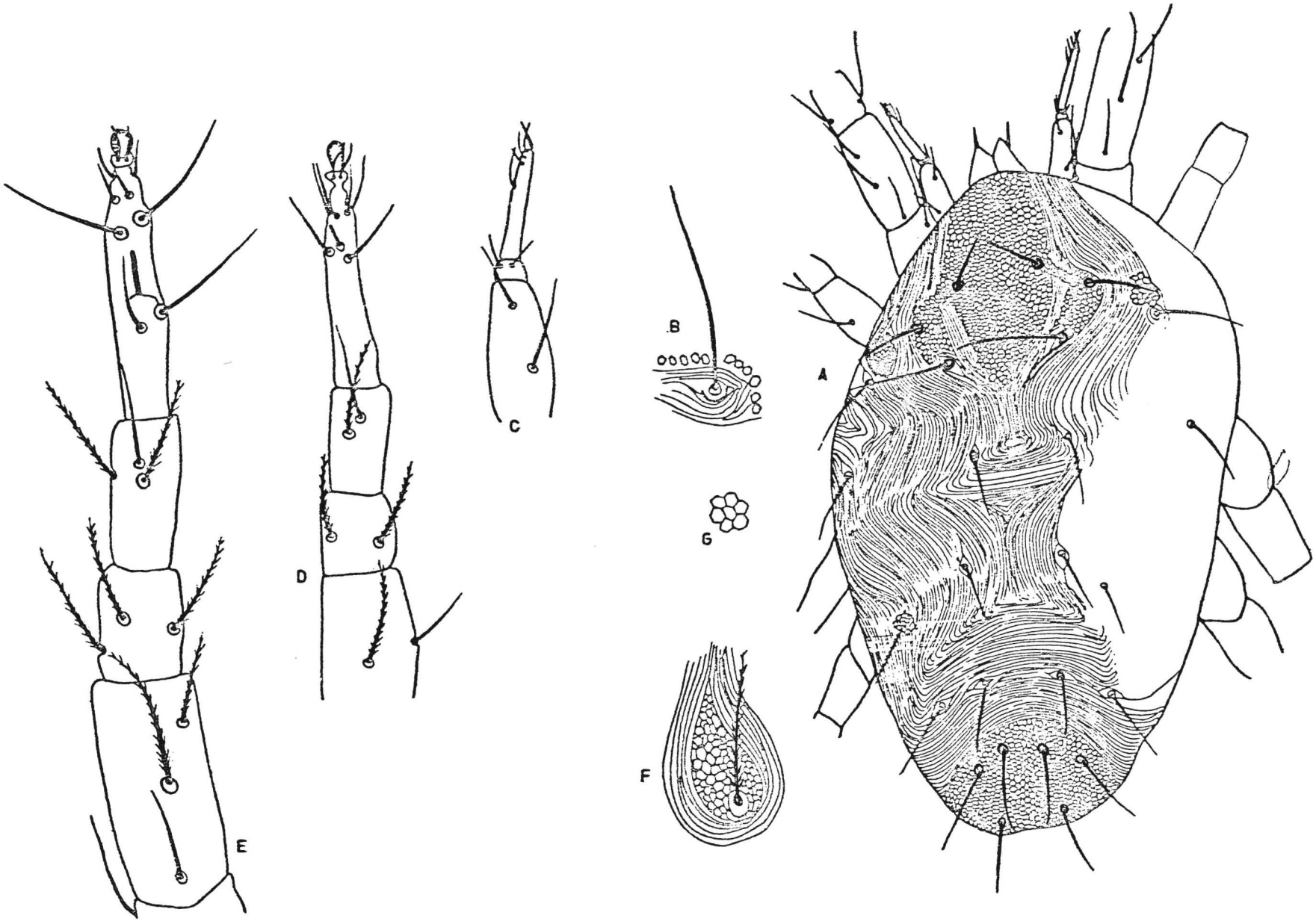

FIG. 1. — **Paralorrya aegyptiaca** n. sp. :
A) dorsal view ; B) sensory setae ; C) palp ; D) leg II ; E) leg I ; F) L_2 setae ; G) reticulation pattern.

FEMALE : Gnathosoma is partially visible from above, movable chelae of medium length. The palpal setal pattern is 5-2-2, palpal terminal segment elongate. Empodia without claws, solenidion 1 more thon ½ width of segment, solenidion II rode-like and about ½ width of segment. Striae longitudinal between setae D_2. Propodosoma with a large reticulate area surrounding setae P_1, P_2 and extends to the bases of sensory setae, two small propodosomal reticulate areas anterior to setae P_3. Setae L_2 arise from reticulate areas. The posterior portion of the hysterosoma is reticulate and bears setae D_4, D_5 and L_4. All dorsal body setae strong and pilose and quite as long as distance between their bases except for setae D_3 and D_4 as figured. Length of body 375 μ, width 225 μ.

As with other species of genus *Paralorryia*, there are six pairs of genital setae, four pair of paragenital setae, one pair of anal setae and three pairs of ventral setae.

MALE : Similar to female. Length of body 295.2 μ, width 183.6 μ.

HOLOTYPE : Female, collected from soil sample of a mango orchard, September 23, 1971, Behera, Egypt.

PARATYPES : Four females and three males with same data as holotype.

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