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A NEW SPECIES
AND NEW RECORD OF SOME ERIOPHYID MITES IN EGYPT
(ERIOPHYOIDEA : ERIOPHYIDAE)

BY

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ABSTRACT

Aculops malus, sp. n. collected from Malus domestica (apple) is described. It infests mature leaves, causing rusting symptoms. Eriophyes tulipae Keifer; E. mori K. and E. neocynarae K. are recorded for the first time in Egypt, infesting Allium sativum L. (garlic); Morus sp. (mulberry, and Cynaria scolymus (artichoke) respectively.

Résumé


ERIOPHYINAE

Aculops malus sp. n.
(Fig. 1)

This is the first eriophyid mite belonging to genus Aculops (Keifer 1966) to be collected and described from apple leaves in Egypt. The distinctive feature separating it from other world species are the distinctive design of the dorsal shield.

FEMALE. — 145-175 μ long, 60-65 μ wide, cone-shaped, narrowed posteriorly; yellow to light amber. Rostrum about 29 μ long, projecting down. Shield 44 μ long, 58 μ wide, subtrian-

gular and slightly projecting over the rostrum; with two incomplete pairs of lines, bowl-shaped line at the posterior, two central ridges behind the shield; internal line around shield margin; lateral sides with very fine dots. Dorsal tubercles 25 μ apart, on rear margin; the seta 16.5 μ

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long, directed posteriorly and diverging slightly. Forelegs 33 μ long; femur 10 μ long, seta about 8 μ long; genu 5 μ long, seta 19 μ long; tibia 8.5 μ long, seta 3 μ long; tarsus 7 μ long, outside 21 μ long. Claw 5.3 μ long, with knob clear at tip. Axis of featherclaw undivided, 4-rayed and with two subdivisions on each ray. Hindlegs 30.8 μ long; femur 9.5 μ long, seta 8 μ long; genu 5 μ long, seta 6 μ long; tibia 6.5 μ long, without seta; tarsus 6.5 μ long, outside seta about 21.5 μ long. Claw 6.3 μ long, curved and without clear knob at tip. Axis of featherclaw undivided, 4 — rayed and with two subdivisions on each ray. Sternal ridge forked. Anterior coxae contiguous at the posterior two thirds of sternal ridge, two setae on each; coxal setae 1 wider apart than setae II, which located at base of sternal fork; posterior coxa contiguous with anterior one, and with a single seta, of 36 μ long. Coxae I and II, with granules more than coxae II, and larger in size. Tergites much wider than sternites, 32 tergites and about 60 sternites present; breadth of tergite 2.5-4 μ. Rings completely microtuberculated; microtubercles varying in size and shape, forming spines dorsally, ovoid laterally and small rounded ventrally; all located on posterior margins. Lateral thanosomal seta 26 μ long, above and behind genital seta, on about sternite 5; 1st ventral seta 46 μ long, on sternite 38; 3rd ventral or telosomal seta 30 μ long, on about sternite 56. The thanosome with 27 rings dorsally and 55 ventrally. Telosome with 5 rings. The last 9 rings with fine striations ventrally. Caudal and accessory setae arise from a lobe behind the last tergite. Caudal seta about 48 μ long; accessory seta 2.5 μ long. Female genitalia 23 μ long, 15 μ wide, and with 8 longitudinal scorelines; subcordate in shape; seta 15 μ long, arising from small tubercle.

**Male.** — Not seen on slides.

**Type locality** : Sahel Saleem, Assyout. Collected June 8, 1974.

**Host** : *Malus domestique* (apple).

**Relation to host** : The mite was noticed infesting mature leaves, preferring the lower surface and causing rusting symptoms.

**Type material** : The holotype, and paratypes kept in the collection of Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.

The following species of eriophyid mites are recorded in Egypt for the first time:

*Eriophyes tulipae* Keifer.


This species was collected on January 9, 1975 in Beni-Suif (Upper Egypt) from *Allium sativum* L. (garlic). Infestation caused streakiness, discoloration, twist to the leaves and dwarfness to plants.

*Eriophyes mori* Keifer.


**Fig. 1. Aculops malus, n. sp.** — SA — side view of anterior section of mite; DA — dorsal view of anterior section of shield; F — featherclaw; D — dorsal view of mite; V — ventral view of mite; ES — side skin structure; GFI — female genitalia and anterior section of mite.
Specimens of this mite were collected on April 16, 1973 in Samanoud, Gharbia (Lower Egypt) from Morus sp. (mulberry). It was also found in other parts of the country. The mite infested the buds and visible damage was noticed during heavy infestation.

_Eriophyes neocynarae_ Keifer.

This species was collected on April 3, 1973 in Khorshid, Alexandria from Cynaria scolymus L. (artichoke). The mite infested the lower leaf surface. No apparent damage was noticed except during heavy infestation curling to some leaves occurred.

REFERENCES
