Acarologia is proudly non-profit, with no page charges and free open access

Please help us maintain this system by encouraging your institutes to subscribe to the print version of the journal and by sending us your high quality research on the Acari.

Subscriptions: Year 2021 (Volume 61): 450 €
http://www1.montpellier.inra.fr/CBGP/acarologia/subscribe.php
Previous volumes (2010-2020): 250 € / year (4 issues)
Acarologia, CBGP, CS 30016, 34988 MONTFERRIER-sur-LEZ Cedex, France
ISSN 0044-586X (print), ISSN 2107-7207 (electronic)

The digitalization of Acarologia papers prior to 2000 was supported by Agropolis Fondation under the reference ID 1500-024 through the « Investissements d’avenir » programme (Labex Agro: ANR-10-LABX-0001-01)

Acarologia is under free license and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons-BY-NC-ND which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.
A NEW SPECIES
AND NEW RECORD OF SOME ERIOPHYID MITES IN EGYPT
(ERIOPHYOIDEA : ERIOPHYIDAE)

BY

M. A. ZAHER AND B. A. ABOU-AwAD *

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

Aculops malus, sp. n. récoltée sur le pommier est décrite.
Elle attaque les feuilles provoquant des symptômes de rouille. Eriophyes tulipae Keifer, E. mori K,
et E. neocynarae K. sont citées pour la première fois en Égypte, infestant respectivement Allium sativum L.,
Morus sp. et Cynaria scolymus.

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, subtriangular
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

* Agricultural Zoology Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University. Acarology Research
Unit, National Research Centre, Dokki, Cairo.

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 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.

**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
