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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PHYLLOCOPTURA* IN THE A. R. E.  
(ACARINA : ERIOPHYOIDEA : ERIOPHYIDAE) 

BY 

Z. R. SOLIMAN ¹ and B. A. ABOU-AWAD ² 

**INTRODUCTION** 

**AttiAH** (1955) recorded *Vasates* (= Metaculus) *mangiferae* as a new species on mango. In (1967) he recorded *Diptilomiopus ficus* on fig and *E. oculivitis* on grape, in a further publication (1970) he recorded seven eriophyid species on miscellaneous plants. In this study a new species of the genus *Phyllocoptruta* is described. 

**Phyllocoptruta citri**. sp. n. 

(Fig. 1) 

**Female**: -- 117.5-167.5 μ long, 52.5-60 μ wide; cone shaped, flattened dorsally, but somewhat curved from lateral view; yellow in colour. Rostrum about 26 μ long, straight directed down at slight angle to body. Shield 42 μ long, 54 μ wide, subtriangular, with front somewhat produced and overlying rostrum; shield design standing out sharply giving the shield a very rough appearance from the side; median line incomplete, two admedian lines longitudinally oblique, forked posteriorly, with lateral limb curved and meeting with that of the other line; anterio-lateral side cell shaped. Setiferous dorsal tubercles 26 μ apart, moderately large, well ahead of the rear shield margin, the seta 8 μ long and projecting anteriorly. Legs moderately slender. Forelegs 25 μ long; femur 8.5 μ long, seta 10 μ long; genu 4.5 μ long, seta 23 μ long; tibia 5.5 μ long, seta 4 μ long; tarsus 5 μ long, outside seta 19 μ long. Claw 7 μ long, slightly curved, moderate knob at tip. Axis of featherclaw undivided, 5—rayed with one or two subdivisions on each ray, shorter than claw. Hindlegs 23 μ long; femur 7.5 μ long, seta 10 μ long; genu 4 μ long, seta 10 μ long; tibia 5 μ long, without seta; tarsus 5 μ long, outside seta 20 μ long. Claw 8 μ long, gently curved and with very slight knob at tip. Axis of featherclaw undivided, 5-rayed with one or two subdivisions on each ray, shorter than claw. Sternal ridge forked; anterior coxae continuous with two setae on each; coxal setae I wider apart than setae II; setae II at about half-distance of sternal ridge; posterior coxae contiguous with anterior coxae and with a single seta, of 24 μ long. All coxae blank; 

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FIG. 1. — *Phyllocoptruta citri*, sp. n.

DA) Dorsal view of anterior section of shield; ES) Side skin structure; SA) Side view of anterior section of mite; GM) Male genitalia; V) Ventral view of the adult mite; D) Dorsal view of the adult mite; F) Featherclaw; S) Side view of the adult mite; GF 1) Female genitalia and anterior section of mite.
coxae I larger than coxae II. Tergites much wider than sternites; dorsum with two slight subdorsal longitudinal ridges fading out posteriorly; tergites 32 in number, without microtubercles, breadth of tergite 3.5 - 5 μ; sternites about 58, heavily tuberculated with microrounded tubercles. Lateral thanosomal seta about 20 μ long, above and behind genital seta, on about sternite 6; first ventral seta 40 μ long, on sternite 20; second ventral seta 7 μ long, on sternite 37; third or telosomal seta 13 μ long, on about sternite 54. The thanosome with 27 tergites and 53 sternites. Telosome with 5 rings, telosomal rings with strong microstriations ventrally. Caudal and accessory setae arise from a lobe behind the last tergite; caudal seta about 40 μ long; accessory seta 1.5 μ long. Female genitalia 14 μ long, 22 μ wide, with 12 longitudinal scorelines, bowl-shaped; seta 37 μ long, on large tubercle, and surpassing the first ventral seta.

**Male:** — 162.5 μ long, 57.5 wide; male genitalia 11 μ long, 18 μ wide; seta 40 μ long, surpassing the first ventral seta.

**Type locality:** Rashid, El-Behera.

**Host:** *Citrus spp.*

Relation to host: The mite infests fruits and leaves, causing rusting symptoms. It prefers infesting Navel orange, Valencia orange and Mandarine in descending order.

**Type material:** The holotype specimen and several paratypes mounted on one slide; many paratypes and allotypes on other slides.

**Summary**

This proposed species was found on *Citrus spp.*, causing rusting symptoms. *Phyllocoptruta citri*, sp. n., is similar to *Phyllocoptruta oleivorus* (Ashm.) except in having the genital seta long (33-46 μ) and surpassing the first ventral seta.

**Résumé**

*Phyllocoptruta citri*, sp. n. cause des symptômes de rouille sur différentes espèces de *Citrus*. Elle diffère de *P. oleivorus* (Ashm.) par la longueur du poil genital (33-46 μ) qui est plus long que le premier poil ventral.

**REFERENCES**


*Paru en Janvier 1979.*