

ASETADIPTACUS, A NEW GENUS; FAMILY RHYNCAPHYTOPTIDAE
(ACARINA : ERIOPHYOIDEA) ¹

BY

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The type species of this new proposed genus, *Asetadiptacus emiliae* n. sp., was found on fig trees (*Ficus carica* L.) in Oeiras, Portugal, but one can find it disseminated all over the country.

This genus is very similar to genus *Diptacus* Keifer, 1951 differing from it by the absence of dorsal setae and by the absence of a strong sternal ridge as a separation of the forecoxae. The abdomen has no dorsal ridge as in *Diptacus*. The genus designation is *Asetadiptacus*, i. e. *Diptacus* without setae and the characters are : divided featherclaw, all leg segments present and dorsal tubercles present, but no setae.

Another close genus of the new proposed one is *Rhynacus* ; this genus (*Rhynacus*) does not present a short projection over the rostrum base and is not provided with lateral setae.

Asetadiptacus, new genus

The genotype of this genus is very similar to some species included in the genus *Diptacus* differing from them by the absence of dorsal setae, by the absence of a strong sternal ridge as a separation of the forecoxae and by the abdomen having no ridges.

Body robust, fusiform. Rostrum large, set at right angles to the cephalothorax, the large chelicerae bent down. Shield subtriangular with a little lobe over rostrum base. Dorsal tubercles present, cylindrical, set ahead of rear margin ; dorsal setae missing. Coxae with three pair of setae, the forecoxae separated ; a strong sternal ridge as separation is missing. Legs with all segments ; femoral seta absent ; forelegs with patellar and tibial setae ; hindlegs with patellar seta ; featherclaw divided. Abdomen without subdorsal furrows and the sternites more numerous than the tergites. All abdominal setae present. Female genitalia coverflap with granules basally.

Type species : *Asetadiptacus emiliae* n. sp.

1. This paper is part of a thesis prepared for the grade of specialist of Estação Agronómica Nacional, Oeiras, Portugal.

Asetadiptacus emiliae, new species.

Fig. 1

The author takes pleasure in naming this mite for the collector Emília TEIXEIRA LOUREIRO. All measurements are average values of the 40 females and 3 males observed.

Female.

Body $202\ \mu$ ($193\ \mu$ - $212\ \mu$) long, $70\ \mu$ ($62\ \mu$ - $72\ \mu$) wide, $51\ \mu$ ($49\ \mu$ - $52\ \mu$) thick; robust, fusi-form; colour in life greyish.

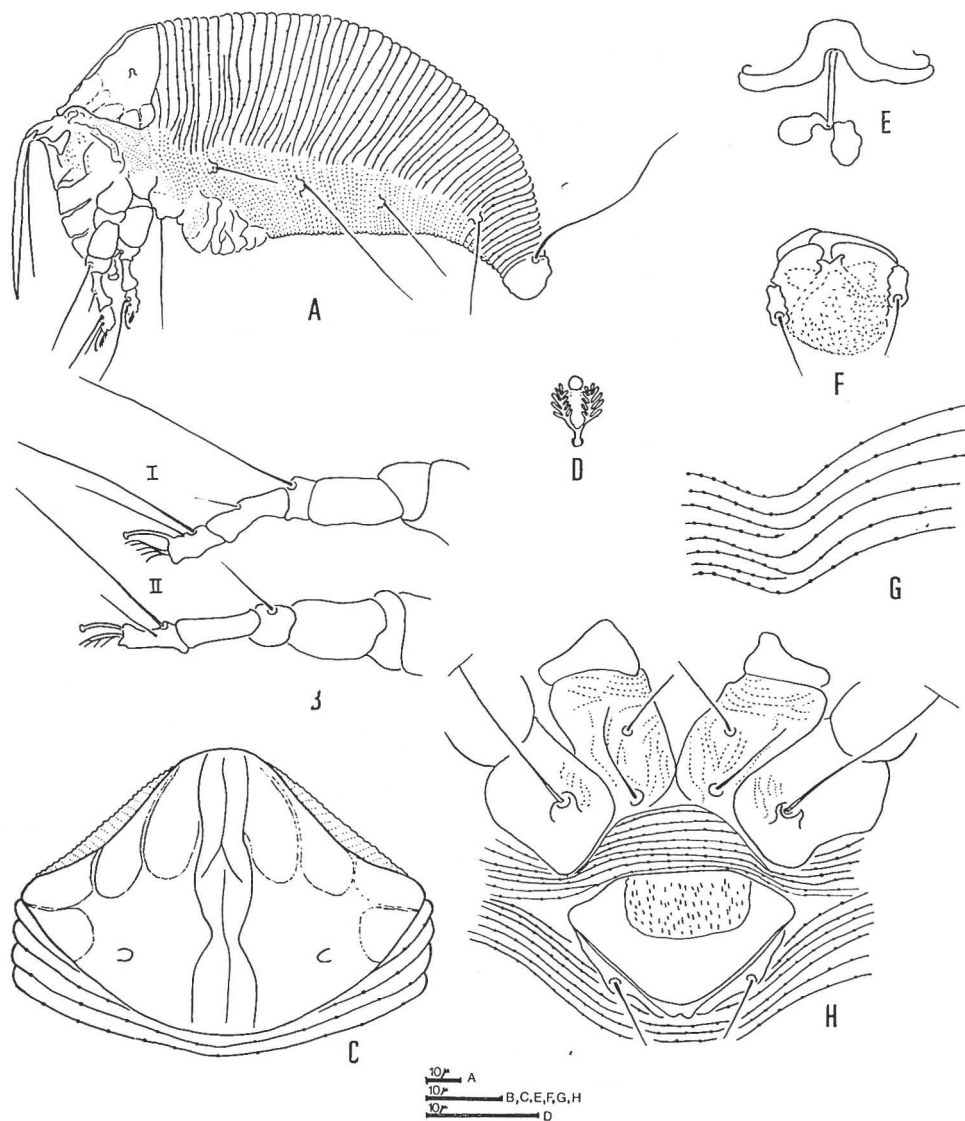


FIG. 1 : *Asetadiptacus emiliae* n. sp.

- A. — Side view of mite; B. — Legs; C. — Dorsal view of shield; D. — Empodium or featherclaw; E. — Internal female genital structures; F. — Male genitalia; G. — Detail of lateral skin structure; H. — Female genitalia and coxae.

Rostrum 49 μ (48 μ -50 μ) long, projection down.

Shield 37 μ (36 μ -39 μ) long, 60 μ (57 μ -61 μ) wide, broadly subtriangular with a little anterior lobe. Shield design a network of cells separated by faintly marked lines; median line clearly marked from the anterior lobe to 1/3; bifurcated from that point; reappearing then as an interrupted line up to the rear margin of the shield; admedian lines complete, sinusoidal up to 2/3, becoming then two convergent arches more or less straight up to the rear margin of the shield. Laterally, below the shield, a group of granular lines, going down from the anterior lobe up to the first abdominal rings. Dorsal tubercles cylindrical, minute, 27,9 μ (26 μ -30 μ) apart, placed ahead of rear margin.

Forelegs 57,4 μ (55 μ -60 μ) long, with all segments; tibia 12 μ long, with 7 μ seta, from about 1/2; tarsus 8,3 μ (8 μ -9 μ) long, claw 7 μ long, curving down, with large knob; featherclaw 5-rayed on a side. Hindlegs 55,3 μ (55 μ -56 μ) long, tibia 12 μ (11 μ -12 μ) long, claw 7,4 μ (7 μ -8 μ) long. Anterior coxae separated by a moderately sternal line, the coxae ornamented with curved lines of granules; second coxal tubercles a little ahead of line across third tubercles.

Abdominal thanosome with about 64 sternites and 46 tergites; sternites completely microtuberculate and the tergites with small scattered microtubercles; microtubercles rounded. Lateral seta 29,7 μ (26 μ -32 μ) long, on sternite 12 behind shield; first ventral seta 56 μ (52 μ -60 μ) long, on sternite 28; second ventral seta 38,5 μ (37 μ -40 μ) long on sternite 45. Telosome with 7-9 rings, the microtubercles finer, ventrally very elongate; telosomal seta 37,3 μ (35 μ -40 μ) long. Without accessory seta, only a little tubercle.

Female genitalia 18 μ (18 μ -20 μ) long, 29 μ (28 μ -31 μ) wide: coverflap smooth, but basally with a short dash of granules; seta 9 μ long. Internal genital apodema anteriorly rounded.

Male.

Body with 180 μ long, 62 μ wide; similar to the female in general characters.

Holotype Female n^o 1, slide n^o 1127. Estação Agronómica Nacional, Oeiras, Portugal. Collected by Emília TEIXEIRA LOUREIRO, August 21, 1968.

Paratypes 8 paratypes slides n^{os} 1127, 1127 a, 1127 b, 1127 c, 1127 d, 1127 e, 1127 f, and 1127 g, with 40 females and 3 males.

Type locality Quinta do Marquês, Oeiras, Portugal.

Type host *Ficus carica* L. (Moraceae).

Relation to the host — The mites are vagrants on the under-surface of the leaves, producing general rusting.

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SUMMARY

A new genus, *Asetadiptacus*, is proposed. The genotype of this new genus, *Asetadiptacus emiliae* n. sp., is found on leaves of *Ficus carica* L., in Oeiras, Portugal.

This new genus differs from the close genus *Diptacus* by the absence of dorsal setae, by the absence of a strong sternal ridge as a separation of the forecoxae and the abdomen has no dorsal ridge. It is characterized by divided featherclaw, all leg segments are present and the dorsal tubercles are present but no setae.

Asetadiptacus n. g. goes into the family *Rhyncaphytoptidae*.

RÉSUMÉ

Nous proposons le genre nouveau *Asetadiptacus*, dont l'espèce type, *Asetadiptacus emiliae* n. sp., a été trouvée sur les feuilles du figuier (*Ficus carica* L.) à Oeiras, au Portugal. Les différences avec le genre *Diptacus*, très proche, sont l'absence, non seulement des setae dorsales, mais aussi d'une forte carène sternale comme séparation des coxae antérieures, et l'abdomen qui n'a aucune carène dorsale.

Asetadiptacus n. g. appartient à la famille des *Rhyncaphytophidae*.

REFERENCE

KEIFER (H. H.), 1951. — Eriophyid studies XVII. — Bull. Calif. Dept. Agric. 40 : 93-104.
