

TWO NEW SPECIES OF GENUS *AMBLYSEIUS* IN THE U.A.R.
(ACARINA — PHYTOSEIIDAE)

BY

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*Amblyseius mumae*³ sp. n.

FEMALE (Fig. 1). — Body oval, 356 μ long and 239 μ wide. Fixed digit of chelicera with two teeth and a pilus dentilis. Movable digit without teeth.

Dorsal shield heavily reticulated; with 17 pairs of setae of which nine pairs laterals (L), four pairs dorsocentrals (D), two pairs mediolaterals (M) in addition to one pair of verticals and clunals. The first four laterals on the proscutum, all shorter than the distance between their bases; L₁, L₂ and L₃ of relatively equal length (24 μ). The other five laterals on the postscutum; L₅ shorter than L₄ and both longer than L₇ and L₈; L₅, L₆ and L₇ approximately half as long as the distance between their bases; L₈ longer than the distance between its base and that of L₉ which is the longest seta on the body, slightly serrated; other laterals simple.

M₁ 18 μ , simple and occurs on the proscutum; M₂ longer than M₁ (46 μ), slightly serrated and occurs on the postscutum on the same level of L₇ and approximately as the distance between its base and that of L₉.

Dorsocentrals arranged as three pairs on the proscutum and one pair on the postscutum, all shorter than the distance between their bases; D₄ the longest (19 μ); others of relatively equal length of 15 μ .

Sublaterals two pairs of equal length and occur on the interscutal membrane.

Anterior end of peritreme extending forwardly till the base of the verticals.

Ventrally (Fig. 2), sternal plate normal, with three pairs of sternal setae and a fourth pair free on the membrane. Genital plate truncate, with a pair of genital setae. Ventrianal plate pentagonal, 101 μ long and 80 μ wide, with three pairs of equal preanals, a pair of anals and a single post-anal seta. A pair of pores present anterior to the anal opening and between the third pair of preanals.

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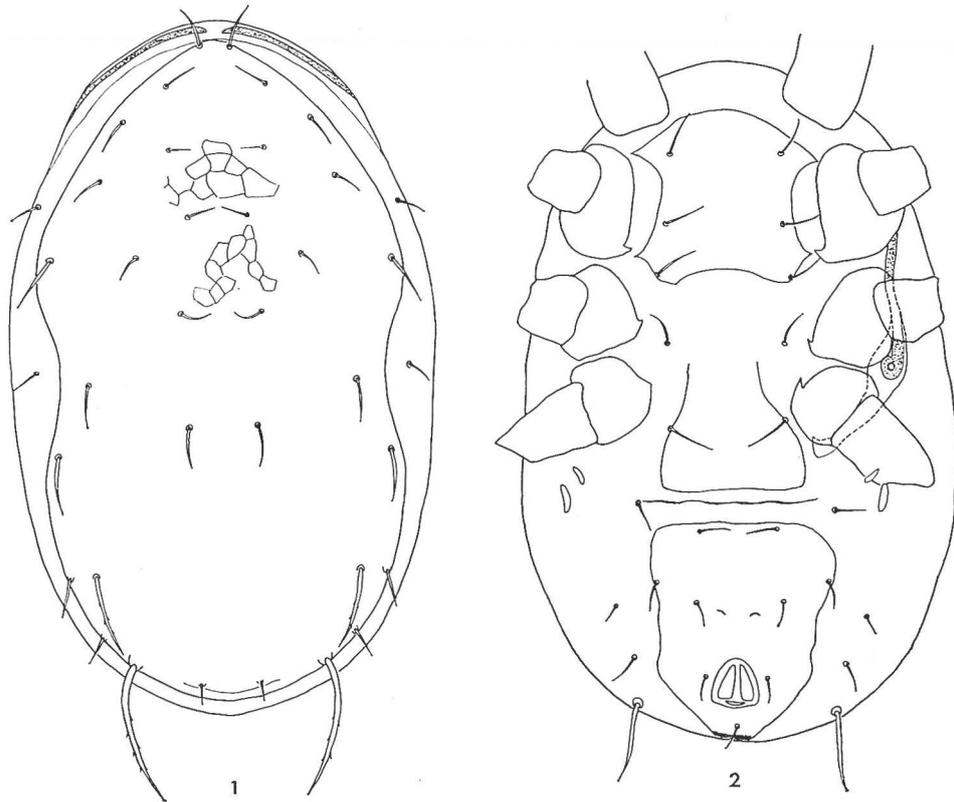
3. This species is named after Dr. M. H. MUMA of Citrus Expt. Stn., University of Florida.

Ventrolateral setae four pairs surrounding the ventrianal plate. VL_1 as long as VL_2 and occurs at both ends of a thick line between the genital and the ventrianal plate; VL_3 the shortest; VL_4 (the ventrocaudal) the longest.

Metapodal platerlets two pairs, the posterior being the largest.

Posterior part of the peritremal plate extending backwardly and recurves at coxa IV.

Leg IV without macrosetae.



FIGS. 1-2 : *Amblyseius mumae* sp. n., female.

1. — Dorsal view. 2. — Ventral view.

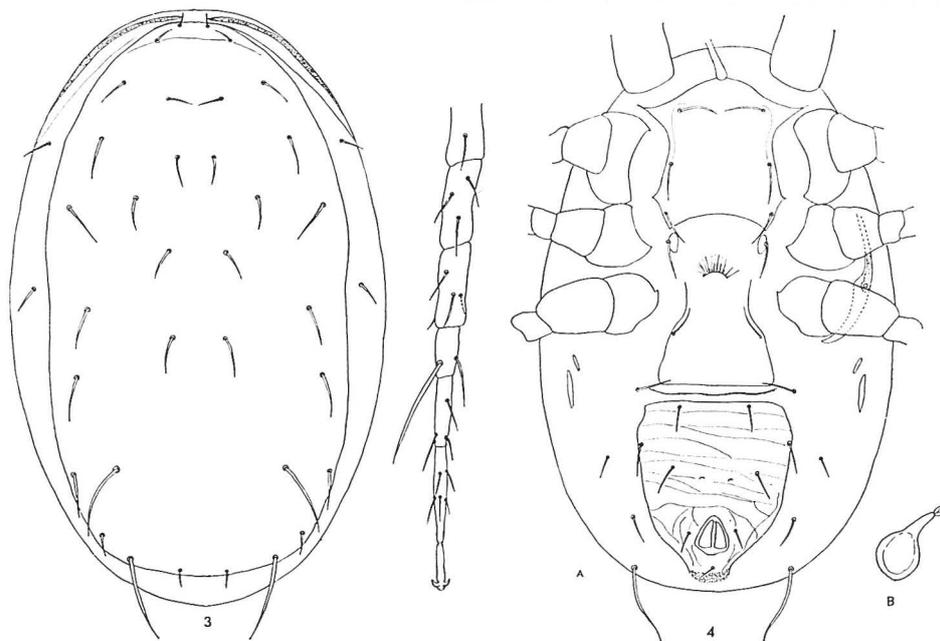
MALE : Unkown.

Holotype : Female collected from cotton leaves from the Farm of Faculty of Agriculture at Giza and kept in the collection of the Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.

Amblyseius cydnodaetylon sp. n.

FEMALE (Fig. 3). — Body oval, 355 μ long and 234 μ wide.

Dorsal shield smooth or sometimes slightly or faintly reticulated, 341 μ long and 177 μ wide, with 17 pairs of dorsal setae including verticals and clunals. Of this number, nine pairs laterals (L), four pairs dorsocentrals (D), two pairs medio-laterals (M). The four prolaterals increasing progressively in their lengths towards the posterior (18, 25, 27 and 29 μ from L₁ to L₄ respectively), all extending till about the mid-distance between their bases; L₄ longer than L₅ and the distance between their bases more than the double length of each. Five postlaterals of



FIGS. 3-4 : *Amblyseius cydnodaetylon* sp. n., female.
3. — Dorsal view and leg IV. 4. — A. Ventral view. B. Spermatheca.

which L₇ slightly shorter than L₆ (25 μ), the distance between their bases twice as the length of L₇; L₈ short (22 μ), extending till the mid-distance between its base and that of the successive seta; L₉ the longest and relatively equal in length to M₂.

The first three of the dorsocentrals on the proscutum and the fourth on the postscutum, all distributed on long distances from each others and increasing in length towards the posterior (18, 19, 22 and 25 μ respectively from D₁ to D₄).

The first mediolateral on the proscutum (18 μ) and on the same level of L₄,

The second mediolateral longer, $42\ \mu$ and occurs on the postscutum at the same level of L_7 .

The verticals minute and the clunals being slightly longer.

Sub-laterals two pairs, of equal length and occur on the interscutal membrane.

Anterior end of peritreme extending forwardly till the base of the verticals, the peritremal plate fused anteriorly with the dorsal shield.

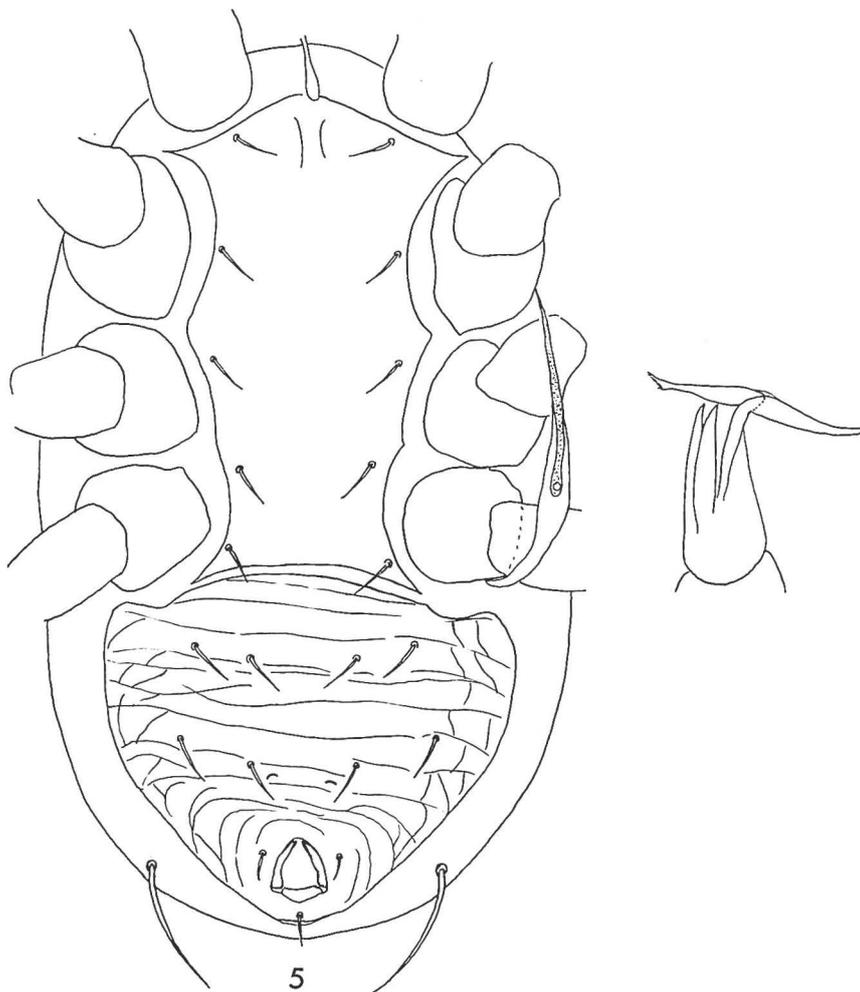


FIG. 5 : *Amblyseius cydnodactylon* sp. n., ventral view of male and chelicera bearing the spermatodactyl

Ventrally (Fig. 4), sternal plate longer than wide, extending after coxa II, with three pairs of sternal setae of equal length ; a fourth pair on small metasternal platelets. Genital plate truncate, with a pair of genital setae. Ventri-anal plate triangular, reticulated with a transverse pattern in the anterior part and a circu-

lar pattern around the anal opening, with three pairs of preanal setae of equal length, with a short pair of para-anals and a single postanal seta. A pair of crescent-like pores situated anterior to the anal opening and between the posterior pair of preanals. A transverse line between the ventrianal and the genital plates. Four pairs of setae on the membrane surrounding the ventrianal plate; the second pair (VL₂) the shortest; the fourth (the ventrocaudal) very long. Two pairs of metapodal platelets present; the anterior smaller than the posterior.

Spermatheca with double-walled vesicle, sclerotized cervix, thin and doubled atrium leading to the major and the minor ducts.

Leg IX with one elongate macroseta.

MALE (Fig. 5). — Smaller than the female, 249 μ long, 152 μ wide. Ventrianal plate triangular, broad from anterior and convexed laterally, heavily reticulated, with four pairs of preanal setae. Chelicera with a spermatodactyl.

Holotype, female collected from Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) mixed with soil from the Farm of the Faculty of Agriculture at Giza, and kept in the collection of Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.

Allotype, male with the same data mentioned before in the Holotype.

Paratypes: Three females and two males collected from Bermuda grass mixed with soil at Giza, four females and three males fromm Bermuda grass at Burg El-Arab.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

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