A NEW SPECIES OF TYROGLYPHID MITE FROM GEORGIA *(ACARINA, TYROGLYPHOIDEA)*

BY

KADZHAJA G. Sh.

(Institute of zoology, Academy of sciences of Georgian SSR, Tbilisi).

In the Tyroglyphoidea collections of the Institute of Zoology of Academy of Sciences of Georgian SSR there were discovered several females and a male of a species which we attributed to the genus *Kuzinia* A. Z. according to the following morphological signs : D_2 are displaced forward and are arranged almost in one line with d_1, *la* are very large, being several times as long as d_1 *is*, etc.

Later on however, as a result of a more detailed analyses, the species appeared to be essentially, different from genus *Kuzinia*, approaching some other genera of Sub-family *Rhizoglyphinae*. So, for instance the claws of legs I and II of the species are big, pretarsus is reduced, *ve* are disposed at equal distances from *vi* and *sc* and are represented by microchets ; tibia and tarsus I and II without longitudinal kell.

Thus, the above-mentioned species is a species unknown to science till now. It occupies an intermediate position between genus *Kuzinia* and the representatives of Sub-family *Rhizoglyphinae*. That is why we attributed it only conditionally to genus *Kuzinia*.

The description of the new species will be given in this paper.

Kuzinia recki sp. n.

This new species is characterized by the following features :

The body is oval, divided by a transverse grove into propodosoma and hysterosoma. A propodosomal shield covers the dorsal surface above the bases of legs I and II, but its outlines are difficult to distinguish. Pseudostigmatic organ is stout, heavily pectinated. The shape of Grandjean's organ is distinctly horn-like, trimmed and is protruded free from the body. The legs are slender ; each tarsus approximately as long as the length of genu and tibia together. A pair of cervical bristles *(ve)* is minute and is disposed at the lateral margin of the pro-

podosomal shield. The other setae on the dorsal surface of idiosoma are long, some of them being very long and exceeding half the length of the idiosoma. The distance between d_1 is greater than that between d_2 ; d_2 are displaced forward

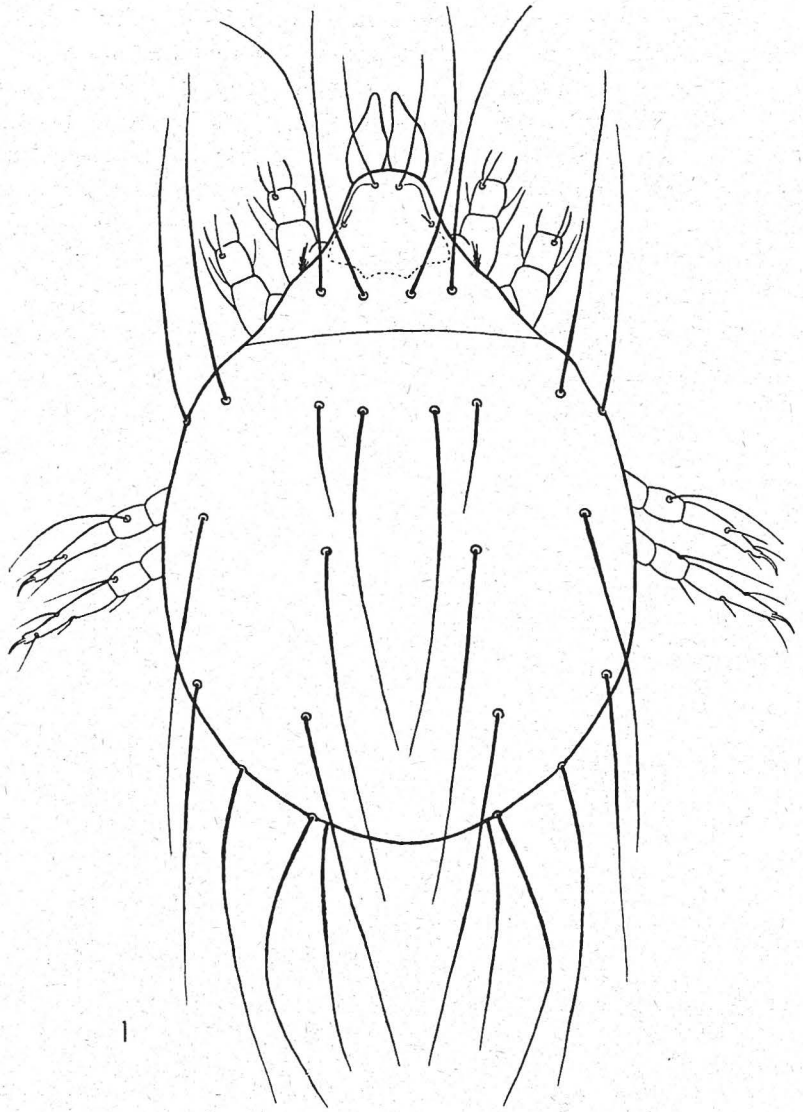
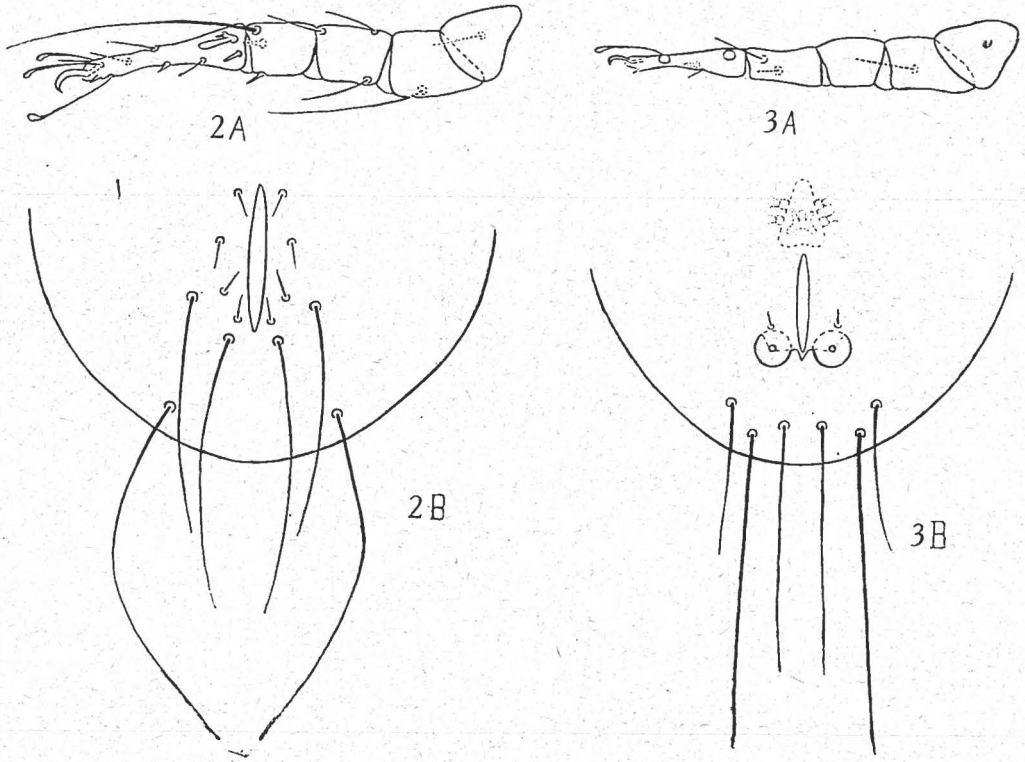


FIG. 1. — *Kuzinia recki*, sp. n., female, dorsal surface.

and are arranged almost in one transverse line with d_1. Tarsi I and II have slender macrosense setae *(w_1)* rounded at apex ; famulus is conical, more than two times as short as w_1 ; w_1 and famulus arises from the same base. All the long summit setae of tarsus are thin, thickening at apex.

Female. All the setae of the dorsal surface of idiosoma are long. The distances between the setae *sc* are equal. The length of *vi* is about 132 μ, *sce* and *hi* — 310 μ, *sci* — 287 μ, *he* — 336 μ, d_1 — 125 μ, d_2, d_3, d_4 and *la* — 346 μ, *lp* — 330 μ, *sae* and *sai* — 313 μ. Anal cleft on the ventral surface is bordered by seven pairs of setae, out of these four pairs are anal setae, two pairs — adanal setae and one pair — postanal setae (Fig. 2, B). *An* are short, more than four times as short as the anal cleft ; *ad* are long and thin, extending beyond the posterior edge of the idiosoma ; *pa* are very long. The genital organ is situated between coxae III and IV, with two pairs of genital suckers and three pairs of genital bristles. The length of the leg I from the base of trochanter to the tip of the claw is 270-290 μ ; leg II — 268-283 μ ; leg III — 262-305 μ ; leg IV — 295-315 μ.

The length of idiosoma about 660 μ, width about 480 μ.



FIGS. 2-3. — *Kuzinia recki*, sp. n., 2 A, leg I of female ; 2 B, Anal cleft of female. 3 A, leg IV of male ; 3 B, Anal cleft of male.

Male. Chaetotaxy of the dorsal surface of the body and the arrangement and length of the dorsal setae are the same as in the female, only d_1, *lp* and *sae* are a little shorter, but *la* is longer. The genital organ is situated between coxae IV. Behind the anus there are three pairs of postanal setae *(p_1-p_3)* ; all of these setae extend beyond the end of the body, p_3 being the longest. The arrangement and

the length of postanal setae are shown at Fig. 3, B. The length of the leg I and II from the base of trochanter to the tip of claw is 240 μ ; leg III — 264 μ ; leg IV — 250 μ. On the dorsal surface of tarsus IV near the base and apex of the joint there are two suckers ; the piece *ab* is more than two times shorter as the piece *cd*. The length of idiosoma is about 560 μ, width — 345 μ.

The aforesaid species was found in May 1959, in the forest litter of the Batumi botanical Garden.

The tip of the species is kept in the Institute of Zoology of Academy of Sciences of Georgian SSR (Tbilisi).

I call the new species by the name of Professor H. F. Reck.

LITERATURE

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