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 OF ERYTHRAEUS (ZARACARUS) (ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: ERYTHRAEIDAE) FROM CYPRUS

Ryszard HAITLINGER and Dariusz ŁUPICKI

(Received 19 September 2011; accepted 16 November 2011; published online 20 December 2011)

Institute of Biology, Department of Invertebrate Systematics and Ecology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Koźuchowska 5B, 51-631 Wrocław, Poland. ryszard.haitlinger@up.wroc.pl; dariusz.lupicki@up.wroc.pl

ABSTRACT — Erythraeus (Zaracarus) arminouensis n. sp. is described and illustrated from larvae collected from herbaceous plants in Cyprus. It is the first report of the genus Erythraeus from Cyprus.

KEYWORDS — Taxonomy; new species; Erythraeus (Zaracarus) arminouensis n. sp.; Cyprus

INTRODUCTION

Fauna of terrestrial Parasitengona of Cyprus is very poorly known. To date, only six species were reported from this island: Smaris pinus Zhang, 1995, Leptus (Leptus) siculus (Canestrini 1884), Abrolephus halberti (Cooreman 1946), based on adults, Phanolophus oedipodarum (Frauenfeld 1868) based on adults and larvae and Eutrombidium feldmanmuhssamnæ Feider, 1977 based on larvae (Feider 1977, Haitlinger 1993, Beron 2008). In this paper we describe the larva of Erythraeus (Zaracarus) arminouensis n. sp. from Arminou, Cyprus.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Larvae were collected from herbaceous plants. They were preserved in 30% ethanol and later mounted on microscopic slides using Berlese medium on a glass slide. Measurements (given in micrometers) were made using microscope NIKON Eclipse 80i. Figures were drawn using the same microscope. The terminology and abbreviations follow Goldarazena and Zhang (1998) and Haitlinger (2003). The holotype is deposited in Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University (MNHWU), Poland.

FAMILY ERYTHRAEIDAE

ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY, 1828

Genus Erythraeus Latreille, 1806

Erythraeus (Zaracarus) arminouensis n. sp.

Figures 1-2

Diagnosis — The new species belongs to the group species of the subgenus Zaracarus with fnBf 2-2-2, Ta I > 114 and Ti III >240. Larva with the following features: AL 172 – 176 with expanded bases, ISD 58 – 60, 1a 113 – 115 the longest in the subgenus Zaracarus, TaI 125 – 128, TiIII 254, fD 36, fn Ta 23, 18.16, fn Ti 14, 14, 15, fPp 5N, 1ω, 1ζ, IP 2512.
Figure 1: *Erythraeus* (Zaracarus) *arminouensis* n. sp. (larva). a – Dorsal view of idiosoma, b – Ventral view of idiosoma, c – scutum, paratype, d – Palp; e – Palptarsus.
Description based on holotype — Idiosoma longer than wide with 36 weakly barbed setae. Two pairs of anterolateral eyes, not on platelets (Figure 1a). Scutum wider than long (Figure 1a – holotype, Figure 1c – paratype) with two barbed setae AL and PL. Setae AL with expanded bases and sharply pointed; setae PL distinctly shorter than setae AL. Anterior sensillae AM very short, with relatively long setulae, placed among pouch-like structures. Posterior sensillae S nude, about twice longer than sensillae AM (Figure 1a).

Ventral surface of idiosoma bearing two very long setae 1a, short setae 3a and 10 setae behind coxae III. Setae 1b about twice longer than setae 2b and 3b. All setae nude, except 6 setae placed at posterior margin of opisthosoma and setae 1b-3b (Figure 1b) NDV = 46.

Gnathosoma with smooth galealae (Ga), short anterior hypostomalae (aHy) 12 µm and relatively long and smooth posterior hypostomalae (pHy). Palpfemur and palpgenu, each with one weakly barbed seta. Palptibia with 3 nude setae and bifurcated tibial claw (Figure 1d). Palptarsus with 7 nude setae (including eupathidium and solenidion); among them only eupathidium and one seta are long (Figure 1e).

Leg setal formula: Leg I: Ta – 1ω, 2ζ, 1Cp, 23 (19N, 4B); Ti – 2φ, 1κ, 14 (8B, 6N); Ge – 1σ, 1κ, 8 (6B, 2N); Tf – 5B; Bf – 2B; Tr – 1B; Cx – 1B (Figures 2a-b). Leg II: Ta – 1ω, 1ζ, 1Cp, 18 (10B, 8N); Ti – 1φ, 1κ, 14 (10B, 4N); Ge – 1κ, 8 (4B, 4N); Tf – 5 (3B, 2N); Bf – 2B; Tr – 1B; Cx – 1B (Figures 2c-d). Leg III: Ta – 1ζ, 16 (12B, 4N); Ti – 1φ, 15 (11B, 4N); Ge – 8 (6B, 2N); Tf 5 (3B, 2N); Bf – 2B; Tr – 1B; Cx – 1B (Figures 2e-f). Legs length: I 782, holotype, 774 paratype, II 782, holotype, 753, paratype, III 948 holotype (leg III broken in paratype). IP = 2512 holotype (leg III broken in paratype).
Measurements are given in Table 1.

Etymology — The species was named after the place where the holotype was collected.

Type material — The holotype and paratype larvae were collected by R. Haitlinger from herbaceous plants 6 May 2011 in Arminou n. Salamiou, Cyprus. The holotype is deposited in Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University (MNHWU), Poland. Paratype is in senior author’s collection.

115 vs. 74 – 90) and PsGd (70 – 73 vs. 50 – 64).

REFERENCES


COPYRIGHT

Haitlinger and Łupicki. Acarologia is under free license. This open-access article is 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.