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.
TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENERA METATYDAEOLUS AND TYDEUS FROM EGYPT (ACARI : TYDEIDAE) *

BY M. E. EL-BAGOURY ** and F. M. MONEN ***

ABSTRACT : Metatydaeolus longistriatus n. sp. and Tydeus artichokei n. sp. are described and illustrated from soil in Giza region, Egypt, associated with roots of chamomille and artickoke, medicinal plants.

RÉSUMÉ : Metatydaeolus longistriatus n. sp. et Tydeus artichokei récoltés dans le sol en région de Giza, Égypte, associés aux racines de plantes médicinales, la Camomille et l’Artichaut, sont décrits et illustrés.

INTRODUCTION

Fauna extracted from soil and associated with roots of medicinal plants, chamomille and artichoke, included some tydeid mites of which two species proved to be new.

In the description, André’s terminology (1980) is adopted. The holotypes and paratypes are deposited in the collection of Acarology Research Unit, National Research Centre, Dokki, Cairo, Egypt.

Genus Metatydaeolus André 1980

The genus was erected by André, 1980, and comprised only one species, Metatydaeolus joannis André. The genus is characterised by a procurved prodor-

* This work was done as parts of the project of biological control of roots diseases by Microhiza.
** Plant Protection Laboratory, National Research Centre, Dokki, Cairo, Egypt.
*** Agriculture Canada, Research Station, 195 Dafoe Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R 3T 2 M9.

Fig. 1: *Metatydaeolus longistriatus* sp. a., female.

Fig. 2: *Tydeus artichokei* sp. n., female.
except for the clublike sensillum (Fig. 1E). Striae on propodosoma longitudinal. Hysterosoma with longitudinal striae from d1 setae to behind a3 setae and transverse from d4 to the end of the body. 11 (l2 missing) pairs of hysterosomal setae present, 5 dorsals (d1-d5); 3 laterals, l1, l4 and l5 and h2 setae of segment H. I4, I5 and d5 are the longest of all. All dorsal body setae simple and nude (Fig. 1A). All legs possess claws and empodia, leg setal pattern as follows (Fig. 1C):

I (12(1)-5-4-4-1-2) III (7-2-2-3-1-3)
II (8(1)-2-4-4-1-1) IV (7-2-1-2-0-2)

Ventral with 3 pairs of ventral setae, 4 pairs of genital setae and 3 pairs of aggenitalis (Fig. 1B). Male: Unknown.

Remarks: This species differs from *Metatydaeolus joannis* André 1980 in the presence of longitudinal striae on hysterosoma from das furrow to behind a3 setae, in having simple and nude setae as opposed to serrate in *M. joannis*.


Paratype: 1 female with the holotype.

Genus *Tydeus* Koch new combination, André 1980

The genus is characterised by a recurved prodorsum, dorsal chaetotaxy: 10 (l2 and h1 missing); genital organotaxy: (0,4-6-4), epimeral formulae: (3-1-4-2). Leg setal pattern as follows: I (8-4-3-3-1); II (6-2-3-0); III (5-2-1-2-1); IV (5-2-1-1-0). Femur IV undivided. Palp (6-2-2) + ω. The generic concept followed here is that of André 1980.

**Tydeus artichokei** n. sp.

(Fig. 2)

Female-Prodorsum recurved; gnathosoma visible from above, movable chelae of medium length. Palpus setal pattern (6-2-2) + ω (Fig. 2E); all setae simple except the terminal, blade-like; palp tarsus elongate. Body length except gnathosoma, 165 μm, width, 106 μm. Dorsum: Propodosoma with longitudinal striae; *p1, p2* and *p3* all simple, short, nude and subequal in length, sensory setiform fil and about 4 times as long as propodosomal setae. Hysterosoma with longitudinal striae between the basis of *d1, d2* and *d4*. Three transverse areas through the midpoint of *d1, d2, d3*; and *d5, h2* (Fig. 2A). Striae with oblong lobes (Fig. 2C). 10 (l2 and h1 missing) pairs of hysterosomal setae present, 5 dorsals, *d1* to *d5*; 3 laterals, *l1, l4* and *l5, h2* setae for segment H. All dorsal setae, simple, short and nude. The distance between basis of *d3* setae is the greatest of dorsal setae. Two pairs of rosettes are found, one laterad to *d2* setae, the second above *d3* and one pair of muscle attachment behind *d1* setae. All legs possess claws and empodia. Empodia with claws, leg setal pattern as follows (Fig. 2d):

I (8(1)-4-3-3-1-2) II (6-(1)2-2-3-0-1)
III (5-2-1-2-1-3) IV (5-2-1-1-0-1)

Ventral with 3 pairs of ventral setae, 4 pairs of aggenital setae and 6 pairs of genitals (Fig. 2B). Male: Unknown.

Remarks: This species resembles *Paralorryia nikitensis* Livshitz, 1973 in having longitudinal striae between *d1* and *d2* but differs in having an alternation of longitudinal and transverse striae (three zones with longitudinal and three with transverse striae); dorsal body setae simple and nude, rather than serrated in *P. nikitensis*.

Holotype: Female collected from soil, associated with roots of artichoke, *Cynpra scolymus*, from which the name of the species is derived, January 15, 1988, Giza region, Egypt.

Paratypes: 5 females with the same data.

REFERENCES

