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NEW SPECIES OF GENUS VASATES IN EGYPT
(ACARI : ERIOPHYOIDEA : ERIOPHYIDAE)

BY

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ABSTRACT

Vasates aegyptiacus n. sp. is described and illustrated. It was found in Embaba (Giza) in terminal buds of Mangifera indica, causing malformation to the buds.

RÉSUMÉ

Une description et des figures d'une nouvelle espèce Vasates aegyptiacus sont données. Elle a été trouvée à Embaba (Giza) dans les bourgeons terminaux de Mangifera indica, auxquels elle cause des malformations.

INTRODUCTION

Four distinct species of the family Eriophyidae infest mango trees in Egypt. The mango bud mite Eriophyes mangiferae (Sayed, 1946) causes malformation to buds and inflorescences, the mango rust mite Metaculus mangiferae (Attiah, 1955) damages terminal leaves, buds, inflorescences, the mango leafcoating mite Cisaberoptus kenyae Keifer and the mango rust mite Tegonotus mangiferae (Keifer) attack the leaves (Jeppson et al., 1975).

The present paper, however, deals with the description of the new species Vasates aegyptiacus which causes russetting symptoms to terminal buds.

ERIOPHYINAE

Vasates aegyptiacus sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

This new species is close to Vasates quadripedes Shimer (Shimer, 1869 and Hodgkiss, 1930) but can be differentiated in having shield marked by internal line from each tubercle extending around shield margin to forms a semicircular disc, almost complete sinuous admedian lines but brokens at $\frac{1}{2}$ and connecting posteriorly with each other by curved line forming nearly conical flask. Seta of tibia I absent. All coxae free from granules. Featherclaw 6 rayed. Abdominal rings counted 27 rings dorsally and about 53 ventrally.

FEMALE. — 190-210 $\mu$ long, 61.5-73.5 $\mu$ wide; fusiform; yellowish. Rostrum about 24 $\mu$ long, curved down. Shield 48 $\mu$ long, 61 $\mu$ wide, broad, with a moderately rounded of anterior

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Fig. 1. — *Vasates aegyptiacus* sp. n.

lobe, design tending to be obscure and marked by internal line from each tubercle extending around shield margin to form a semicircular disc, median line not clear, almost complete sinuous admedian lines but broken at about \( \frac{1}{2} \) and connecting posteriorly with each other by curved line forming nearly conical flask, area between admedian lines with faint curved line, absent submedian lines, anterior lobe divided into three subequal parts by two transverse curved lines. Dorsal tubercles 31 \( \mu \) apart with diagonal axis on rear margin, the seta 16 \( \mu \) long, diagonally inward to the rear. Forelegs 35 \( \mu \) long; femur 11.5 \( \mu \) long; genu 4.5 \( \mu \) long, seta 19 \( \mu \) long, tibia 9.5 \( \mu \) long, seta absent; tarsus 6.5 \( \mu \) long, outside seta 21 \( \mu \) long. Claw 7 \( \mu \) long, curved and with clear knob at tip. Axis of featherclaw undivided, 6-rayed and with one or two subdivisions on each ray. Hindlegs 33 \( \mu \) long; femur 11.5 \( \mu \) long, genu 4.5 \( \mu \) long, seta 5 \( \mu \) long; tibia 7.5 \( \mu \) long, without seta; tarsus 6.5 \( \mu \) long, outside seta 21 \( \mu \) long. Claw 7 \( \mu \) long, slight curved and with knob at tip. Axis of featherclaw undivided, 6-rayed and with one or two subdivisions on each ray. Anterior coxae contiguous, two setae on each, coxal setae I wider apart than seta II which located at near base of sternal ridge, posterior coxae contiguous with anterior coxae, each with single seta, of 21 \( \mu \) long. All coxae blank, coxae I longer in size than coxae II. Tergites much wider than sternites, 27 tergites and about 53 sternites present, tergites tuberculated with thick longitudinal dashes, sternites heavily tuberculated with microrounded tubercles. Lateral thanosomal seta 22.5 \( \mu \) long, above and behind genital seta, on about sternite 8, 1st ventral seta 26 \( \mu \) long, on sternite 22; 2nd ventral seta 13 \( \mu \) long, on sternite 35; 3rd or telosomal seta 21 \( \mu \) long, on about sternite 49. The thanosome with 22 tergites and 48 sternites. Telosome with 5 rings. About 15 last rings with fine striations. Caudal seta 33 \( \mu \) long, accessory seta absent. Female genitalia 15 \( \mu \) long, 25 \( \mu \) wide and 9 irregular furrows which are either longitudinal or curved; subcordate in shape, seta 16 \( \mu \) long arising from clear tubercle.

**Male.** — Not seen on slides.

**Type locality:** Embaba, Giza, collected October, 25, 1977.

**Host:** *Manigfera indica* (Anacardiaceae).

**Relation to host:** This mite was noticed only in terminal buds of mango trees associated with *Metaeculus mangiferae* (Attiah) causing malformation to the buds and stunting inflorescences.

**Type material:** The holotype and paratypes were kept in the collection of Acarology Research Unit, N.R.C., Cairo, Egypt.

REFERENCES


*Paru en Novembre 1980.*