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by

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INTRODUCTION

In New Zealand, Lamb (1952) recorded 9 new species on miscellaneous plants. Manson (1965) recorded three new species of gall mites. In a further publication (1970) he reported five new species and he added (1972) two new species including a new genus, Neodicl'topelmus sp. n.

In South Africa, Ryke and Magdalena (1960) recorded 13 species of eriophyid mites mainly on fruits and vegetables.

In Japan, Huang (1971) recorded ten species of eriophyoid mites of three sub-families on miscellaneous plants.

Through this work two new species of the genus Phyllocoptes, were described.

I. — Phyllocoptes balanites, sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

Female : — 190-220 μ long, 62.5-67.5 wide; elongate spindleform and light yellow. Rostrum about 25 μ long, curved down. Shield 46 μ long, 61 μ wide, rectangular, with a middle slight anterior projection over the rostrum, with incomplete median line with anchor-shape caudally, complete admedian lines with 3 transverse lines forming cellular shape; most shield granules oriented in broken lines curving down to the rear. Dorsal tubercles 12.5 μ apart, placed well ahead of rear margin, projected from the middle of lateral lines, the seta 3.5 μ long, minute, directed forward; rear margin concaved. Distinct dorsal furrow on the abdomen, tapering and fading out posteriorly. Legs moderately stout; forelegs 35 μ long; femur about 10.5 μ long, seta 11 μ long; genu 4.5 μ long, seta 16.5 μ long, unusual or rather thick; tibia 9 μ long, seta 3 μ long; tarsus 7.5 μ long, outside seta 23 μ long. Claw 6.8 μ long, curved without clear knob at tip. Axis of featherclaw undivided, 4-rayed with one subdivisions on each ray, shorter than claw. Hindlegs 32 μ long, femur 11 μ long, seta 10 μ long; genu 4.5 μ long, seta 6 μ long; tibia 7 μ long, without seta; tarsus 7 μ long, outside seta 21 μ long. Claw 7.5 μ long, slight curved, without knob at tip Axis of featherclaw individed, 4 — rayed with one subdivisions on each ray and shorter than claw. Anterior coxae contiguous, two setae on each; coxal seta I wider apart than seta II, which located

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at base of sternal ridge; posterior coxae contiguous with anterior ones, and with a single seta of 36 μ long. All coxae with few dashes. Coxae I larger than coxae II. Tergites rather wider than sternites; tergites about 46 in number; completely microtuberculate; microtubercles condensed centrally and sparse laterally, large elongate oval. Sternites about 58 in number, heavily tuberculated with microovoided tubercles. Lateral thanosomal seta 29 μ long, behind genital seta, on about sternite 6; first ventral seta 45 μ long, on sternite 20; second ventral seta 28 μ long, on sternite 34; third or telosomal seta 33 μ long, on about sternite 53. The thanosome with 40 tergites and 52 sternites. Telosome with 6 rings, strong and with microstriations ventrally. Caudal and accessory setae arise from a lobe behind the last tergite. Caudal seta about 95 μ long; accessory seta very short. Female genitalia about 11 μ long, 18 μ wide with 12 longitudinally markings; seta 21 μ long, arising from small tubercle.

**Male**: — Not seen on slides.

**Type locality**: Aswan

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**Fig. 1. — Phyllocoptes balanites, sp. n.**

DA — Dorsal view of the anterior section of the shield.
ES — Side skin structure
V — Ventral view of the adult mite
D — Dorsal view of the adult mite
L — Legs of the adult mite
F — Featherclaw
GFI — Female genitalia and anterior section of mite
Host: *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.), thorn tree, zuchum oil or Egyptian balsam.

Relation to host: Individuals were found vagrants on lower surfaces of leaves causing curling to the infested parts.

Type materials: Holotype female and 2 paratypes were mounted on one slide, and several paratypes on other slides were kept in the Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.

2. — *Phyllocoptes pruni*, sp. n.  
(Fig. 2)

This species resembles *Phyllocoptes abaenus* Keifer, but differs in the following: Dorsal shield with sinuate line at rear margin; body having 62 rings dorsally and 80 rings ventrally; first ventral seta 70 μ long; without microtubercles dorsally, but with small rounded tubercles ventrally.

Female: 167-5-187.5 μ long, 58.8-70 μ wide; elongate spindleform, white to light yellow. Rostrum about 26 μ long, projecting down. Shield 39 μ long, 50 μ wide, subtriangular, overhanging rostrum with slight but distinct lip; incomplete median line, complete admedian lines; lateral lines forming a network; sinuate line behind admedian lines at rear margin. Dorsal tubercles 22 μ long, a little ahead of rear margin, the seta 14 μ long and directed centrally (internally) Forelegs 29.5 μ long; femur 9.5 μ long, seta 11 μ long; genu 4.5 μ long, seta 25 μ long; tibia 6 μ long, seta 6 μ long; tarsus 8 μ long, outside seta about 20 μ long. Claw 7.3 μ long, gently bent down and with a slight knob at tip. Axis of featherclaw undivided, 4 — rayed with one or two subdivisions on each ray; shorter than claw. Hindlegs 28 μ long; femur 9 μ long, seta 11 μ long; genu 4.5 μ long, seta 7.5 μ long; tibia 4.8 μ long, without seta; tarsus 7.5 μ long, outside seta about 20 μ long. Claw 8 μ long, slight curved and without knob at tip. Axis of featherclaw undivided, 4 — rayed with one or two subdivisions on each ray. Anterior coxae barely touching; two setae on each; coxal setae I wider apart than seta II; which located at the base of sternal line; posterior coxae contiguous with anterior ones and each with a single seta, measuring 32 μ long. All coxae blank. Coxae I larger in size than coxae II. Tergites 62 in number, without microtubercles, somewhat sinuate; sternites about 80 in number, heavily tuberculated with microrounded tubercles. Lateral thanosomal seta 19 μ long, above and behind genital seta, on about sternite 13; first ventral seta very long (70 μ), on sternite 27; second ventral seta 12 μ long, on sternite 47; third or telosomal seta 28 μ long, on about sternite 75. The thanosome with 56 tergites and 74 sternites. Telosome with 6 rings, strong and with microstria tions ventrally. Caudal seta arise from a small lobe behind the last tergite, and measures 55 μ long; accessory seta absent. Female genitalia 15 μ long, 25 μ wide and without longitudinal scorelines; seta 13 μ long, arising from a small tubercle.

Male: not seen on slides.

Type locality: west Tesment; Beni-Suef.

Host: *Prunus domestica*, Plum.

Relation to host: The mite was found vagrant on the lower leaf surface, most often observed in the vicinity of the midvein near the base.
**Type material**: The holotype specimen and several paratypes mounted on one slide, and many paratypes on other slides were kept in the Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.

**Summary**

*Phyllocoptes balanites*, sp. n., was found on *Balanites aegyptiaca* and *Phyllocoptes pruni*, sp. n., on *Brunus domestica*. Both species are vagrant on the leaves preferring the lower surfaces.
Résumé

Phyllocoptes balanites, sp. n. a été trouvé sur Balanites aegyptiaca et P. pruni sp. n. sur Prunus domestica. Les deux espèces sont errantes sur les feuilles, de préférence sur leur face inférieure.

REFERENCES


