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THREE GENERA OF FAMILY TENUIPALPIDAE
(ACARINA)
IN THE U.A.R. WITH DESCRIPTION OF THREE NEW SPECIES

BY

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Members of family Tenuipalpidae are of economic importance as they attack fruit trees, shrubs, grasses and truck crops. During a survey undertaken in the U.A.R. 18 species belonging to nine genera of this family were recorded. Three species belonging to the genera *Aegyptobia*, *Phytoptipalpus*, *Cenopalpus*, are new.

Genus *Aegyptobia* Sayed, 1950.

This genus is characterized by having five palpal segments, four pairs of dorso-sublateral hysterosomals; female with three pairs of anals and male with four pairs of genito-anals.

The two species *Aegyptobia tragardhi* Sayed and *Aegyptobia salixi* sp. n. were found.

Key to collected species (females).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body elongate oval; dorsum striated; propodosomals somewhat short and setiform</td>
<td><em>Aegyptobia tragardhi</em> Sayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body broadly ovate; propodosoma reticulated mediodorsally; propodosomals broadly lanceolate serrate</td>
<td><em>Aegyptobia salixi</em> sp. n.</td>
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*Aegyptobia tragardhi* Sayed.

Host plant: Ornamental shrub, *Thiya orientalis*.
Locality: Cairo, Giza, Port-Said and Alexandria.

**Aegyptobia salixi** sp. n.

**FEMALE** (Fig. 1). Broadly oval, dark red when alive. Rostrum long reaching past distal end of genu I, or tibia I; femur I and II, each with a dorsal lanceolate serrate seta as long as the segment width; the genu and tibia bear a simple dorsal seta, and the latter with a long dorsal seta; tarsus I and II each with a single sensory rod. Claws well developed, each with a pair of tenent hairs, empodium short, oval with two rows of fine hairs. Palpus five-segmented, the second segment being the longest and bearing a long seta; the fourth with somewhat a long seta, the distal segment smaller than others and with two setae and a terminal sensory rod. Propodosoma with a dorsal reticulation medially and mediolaterally. Eyes rounded, located laterally, the anterior smaller. Three propodosomals broadly lanceolate, coarsely serrate; the first shorter than the others. Dorsal transverse suture between propodosoma and hysterosoma not reaching lateral margins. Hysterosoma with a pair of humerals, five pairs of dorsolaterals, four pairs of dorsosublaterals, and three pairs of dorsocentrals; both of dorsosublaterals and dorsocentrals decrease in size posteriorly. The humerals, the first and the second pairs

![Figs. 1-2: Aegyptobia salixi sp. n., female.](image)
of dorsocentrals and dorsosublaterals longer than any other hysterosomal setae, nearly similar to the propodosomals; hysterosomals broadly lanceolate, coarsely serrate; dorsum of hysterosoma with slight transverse striae.

Ventrally (Fig. 2), medioventral propodosomals, anterior and posterior medioventral hysterosomals long and nearly of equal length. Ventral plate with a pair of short setae; genital with two short pairs of setae; anal plate with three pairs of setae, the first pair narrowly lanceolate, the others setiform. Venter of the body smooth except some folds bordering genital and anal plates.

Body length 283.8 µ; width 150.2 µ.

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MALE (Fig. 3). Triangular, dark red when alive. Tibial setae somewhat shorter than that of the female; tarsus I and II with a longer single sensory rod. Propodosoma extends anteriorly forming a triangular shield covering the gnathosoma. Dorsum smooth without any striae medially and with faint striae laterally on the propodosoma, with a transverse and inverted U-shaped striae on hysterosoma; opisthosoma with two triangular lobes at its end, each with a lateral and terminal seta.

Ventrally (Fig. 4), the anterior medioventral pair on the propodosoma and the two pairs on the metapodosoma long; another pair of setae on the ventral plate somewhat shorter. Genital and anal area with four pairs of small setae;

Figs. 3-4: Aegyptobia salixi sp. n., male.
3. — Dorsal view. 4. — Ventral view.
penis short and wide. Venter generally with transverse striae, but the area between coxae III and IV lacks striaion.

Body length 215.6 μ; width 99.5 μ.
Host plant: Willow; Salix sp.
Locality: Cairo, Giza, El-Sharkia, El-Kalubia and El-Menia.
Holotype female and allotype male in the collection of Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.
Paratypes: 4 females and 2 males.

Genus Phytoptipalpus Trägårdh, 1904.

This genus resembles Aegyptobia Sayed by having five palpal segments and four pairs of dorsosublateral hysterosomals. Male differs in having three pairs of genito-anals and female having two pairs of analts, and usually three pairs of legs. Only two species were collected. These are Phytoptipalpus paradoxus Trägårdh and Phytoptipalpus aegyptetrapodus sp. n.

Key to collected species (females).

With three pairs of legs; first propodosomals longer than half distance between their bases and equal to the second and third propodosomals. ................. Phytoptipalpus paradoxus Trägårdh.
With four pairs of legs; first propodosomals shorter than half distance between their bases, the second somewhat longer and the third the longest. ................. Phytoptipalpus aegyptetrapodus sp. n.

Phytoptipalpus paradoxus Trägårdh.

Host plant: Acacia nilotica.
Locality: Cairo, Giza, El-Sharkia, El-Kalubia and New valley.

Phytoptipalpus aegyptetrapodus sp. n.

Female (Fig. 5). Oval, nearly round, yellowish orange when alive, with four pairs of legs; palpus five segmented, the last segment with a sensory rod and two setae; the penultimate and second segments with a rather long seta. Leg I and II each with a dorsal short and simple seta on femur and tibia; tarsi I and II

The new species was sent to Dr. E. W. Baker of the U.S.D.A. who stated that it belongs to the genus Phytoptipalpus inspite that the female possesses four pairs of legs and added that he had seen many cases like this during his work.
each with a single sensory rod; claws well-developed and each bearing a pair of
tenent hairs; empodium short, with two rows of hairs. Propodosoma with dorsal
transverse striae anteriomedially, irregular striae laterally and posteriomedially.
First dorsal propodosomals small and shorter than half distance between their
bases; the second somewhat longer than the former; the third the longest
and about twice long as the first. Hysterosoma with transverse parallel striae
anteriomedially and irregular laterally; with one pair of humerals, five pairs of
dorsolaterals longer than any other hysterosomals except the last one, four pairs
of dorsosublaterals increasing in length posteriorly, three pairs of dorsocentrals
nearly of equal length. All dorsals setiform and serrate.

Figs. 5-6: Phytopalpus aegyptiapodus sp. n., female.
5. — Dorsal view. 6. — Ventral view.

Ventrally (Fig. 6), metapodosoma with anterior and posterior medioventrals
of the same length; one pair of pre-genital setae shorter than the two genital pairs;
two small pairs of anals.
Venter with transverse striations on propodosoma and hysterosoma except
the genital area.
Body length 313.1 μ; width 170.7 μ.
MALE (Fig. 7). Triangular, globose, with four pairs of legs, yellowish orange when alive. Leg I and II similar to that of the female except the dorsal seta of the tibia much longer. Propodosoma with striae forming an oval pattern round the eyes; metapodosoma with inverted V-shape striae mediodorsaly and oblique towards the margins; opisthosoma with longitudinal striae forming four inverted V-shaped anteriorly and without striation posteriorly. Dorsal body setae similar to that of the female, but somewhat shorter.

Figs. 7-8: *Phytophthorpus aegyptetrapodus* sp. n., male. 7. — Dorsal view. 8. — Ventral view.

The venter (Fig. 8) with transverse striae; metapodosoma with a long anterior and a short posterior pair of medioventrals; opisthosoma with a pair of long pregenital setae and three pairs of somewhat short genitoanals.

- Body length 233.3 μ; width 117.2 μ.
- Host plant: *Acacia nilotica*.
- Locality: Cairo, Giza, El-Sharkia, El-Kalubia and New Valley.
- Holotype female and allotype male in the collection of Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.

This genus is distinguished by having four palpal segments and a pair of dorsosublateral hysterosomals. The sensory organs of tarsi I & II are slender, long and tapering. The body is elliptical.

During this survey, the three species *Cenopalpus pulcher* (C. & F.), *Cenopalpus lanceolatisetae* (Attiah) and *Cenopalpus fewstrii* sp. n. were recorded.

Key to collected species (females).

1. Dorsal body setae lanceolate serrate; dorsal setae of femur I and II lanceolate serrate

   Dorsal body setae tapering, setiform; dorsal setae of femur I & II setiform.

   *Cenopalpus pulcher* (C. & F.)

2. Dorsum of the body with reticulate pattern; dorsal hysterosomals somewhat short; first dorsocentral narrower and shorter than the sublateral

   Dorsum of the body with slight irregular striae; dorsal hysterosomals somewhat long; first dorsocentral broad and long as much as or longer than the sublateral.

   *Cenopalpus fewstrii* sp. n.

   *Cenopalpus pulcher* (Canestrini and Fanzago).

   Host plant: Apple, *Pyrus malus*; Quince, *Cydonia oblonga*.

   Locality: Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, El-Menia, El-Fayoum, Rafah and Gaza.

   *Cenopalpus lanceolatisetae* (Attiah).


   Locality: Cairo, Giza, El-Gharbia, El-Menia and Gaza.

   *Cenopalpus fewstrii* sp. n.

   Female (Fig. 9). Oval with a rounded end, dark red when alive. Rostrum long reaching the proximal end of genu I (Fig. 11). Palpus with four segments, the second longer than others, and with a seta about two thirds the length of the segment; the terminal segment is the smallest and bears two pointed setae; penultimate segment with a terminal long seta. Femur I and II each with a dorsal lanceolate, coarsely serrate seta, about three fourths the width of femur. Genu and tibia I and II each with a dorsal setiform setae; tarsi I and II each with a single seta.
FrGs. g-ro: Cenopalpus fewstrini sp. n., female.

g. — Dorsal view. ro. — Ventral view.

Figs. 9-10: Cenopalpus fewstrini sp. n., female.

Fig. 11: Cenopalpus fewstrini sp. n., the frontal part of the female.
sory rod, long, tapering, and borne on an obvious base; claws well developed. Ros­
tral shield consists of a single conical plate with a very broad base. Propodosoma
with mediolateral incomplete longitudinal and transverse striation, median part lacks
any striation; two oval eyes located on each side, the anterior smaller than the
posterior; propodosomals lanceolate, deeply serrate, all of about the same length.
Metapodosoma with few dorsal irregular striations; opisthosoma with oblique and
transverse striae. Hysterosomals; one pair humerals, one pair dorsosublaterals,
six dorsolaterals and three dorsocentrals. All hysterosomals lanceolate, deeply
serrate; dorsocentrals decreasing in size posteriorly.
Ventrally (Fig. 10) propodosoma with a pair of long medioventral setae; meta-
podosoma with two pairs, the anterior shorter than the posterior. Ventral plate
with a pair of medioventral setae; genital plate with two pairs of setae; anal plate
with one pair.
Body length 272 µ; width 134 µ.
MALE : Unknown.
Host plant : Pine, *Pinus* sp.
Locality : Giza and Gaza strip.
Holotype female in the collection of Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University.

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REFERENCE

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