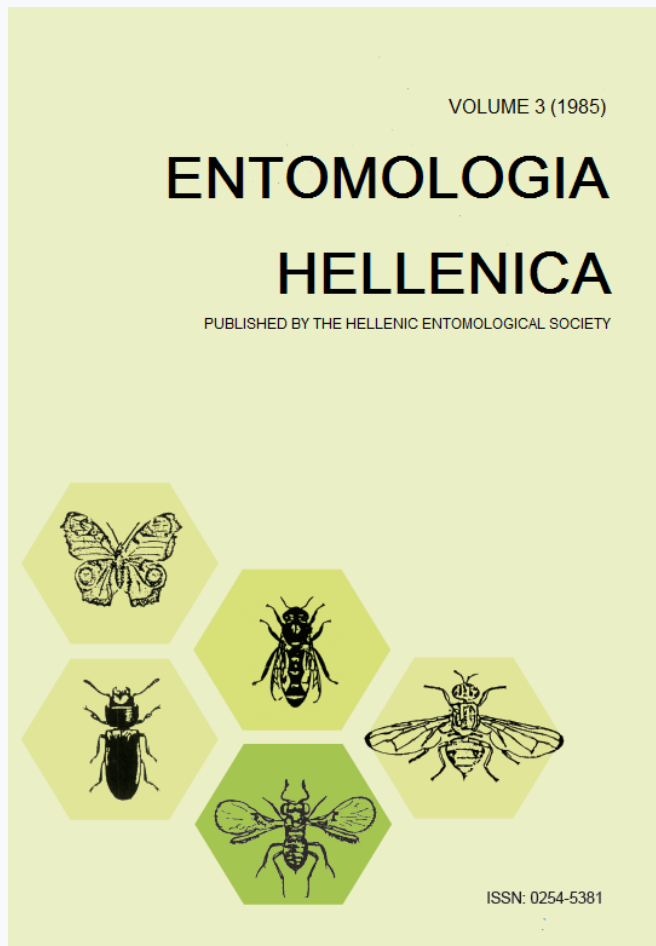


# ENTOMOLOGIA HELLENICA

Vol 3 (1985)



## Two new species of the family Tarsonemidae (Acari: Prostigmata) from Greece

*N. G. Emmanouel, R. L. Smiley*

doi: [10.12681/eh.13915](https://doi.org/10.12681/eh.13915)

Copyright © 2017, N.G. Emmanouel, R. Smiley



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).

### To cite this article:

Emmanouel, N. G., & Smiley, R. L. (1985). Two new species of the family Tarsonemidae (Acari: Prostigmata) from Greece. *ENTOMOLOGIA HELLENICA*, 3, 21–27. <https://doi.org/10.12681/eh.13915>

## Two New Species of the Family Tarsonemidae (Acari: Prostigmata) from Greece<sup>1</sup>

N.G. EMMANOUEL and R.L. SMILEY<sup>2</sup>

Laboratory of Agricultural Zoology and Entomology  
Athens College of Agricultural Sciences  
Iera Odos 75, GR-11855 Athens, Greece

### ABSTRACT

Adult males and females of two tarsonemid species, *Steneotarsonemus hordei* and *Tarsonemus pruni*, are described and illustrated. Data are given on their plant hosts and distributions in Greece.

### Introduction

Among the tarsonemid mites collected during the senior author's investigations of the Greek tarsonemid fauna (Emmanouel 1984), several species proved to be new to science. Two of these, *Steneotarsonemus hordei* and *Tarsonemus pruni*, are described and illustrated here. The terminology of Suski (1968) and Lindquist and Smiley (1978) is used for the taxonomic descriptions.

All measures are given in microns; the scale used is 1 cm = 14  $\mu$ , unless otherwise indicated in the figures.

### Description

*Steneotarsonemus hordei* n.sp.

**Diagnosis.** The female of *S. hordei* closely resembles that of *S. varicocus* Livshits et al. 1981. In the former species however, 3b setae are inserted well before posterior extremities of apodemes IV and anteromedian apodeme is not uniformly thickened, while in the latter species 3b setae are inserted at posterior ex-

trimities of apodemes IV and anteromedian apodeme appears uniformly thickened. The oblique lateral sections of transverse apodeme resemble those of *Steneotarsonemus violae* Schaarschmidt 1960, and ventral apodemes are similar to those of *Steneotarsonemus acuticlavus* Wainstein 1979. Seta v of tarsi I-III is pointed in *S. acuticlavus* and blunt dentate in *S. hordei*, while the shape of apodemes IV is very different between *S. violae* and *S. hordei*. The male somehow resembles that of *S. smileyi* (Emmanouel and Papapanou - Emmanouel in press) but the length of dorsal seta and the shape of femurogenital expansion of leg IV readily distinguish those two species.

MALE (Figs. 1-2)

Gnathosoma wider than long: 39(37-42) and 32(30-34), respectively. Anterolateral setae longer than ventral ones: 15(14-16) and 9(8-10), respectively. Palpi distinct, strong, directed anteromedially, each with a small lobelike process toward the anterior end, with two other smaller processes and a minute seta ventrally. Cheliceral bases and stylets distinct. Pharynx as figured, with a pair of small glandular structures anteriorly.

Idiosoma. Body conspicuously widened at hysterosoma. Propodosoma about 1.5x as wide posteriorly as long medially. Length and width of genital capsule: 45(42-47) and 42(40-43), re-

<sup>1</sup> Received for publication March 31, 1985.

<sup>2</sup> Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland 20705, U.S.A.

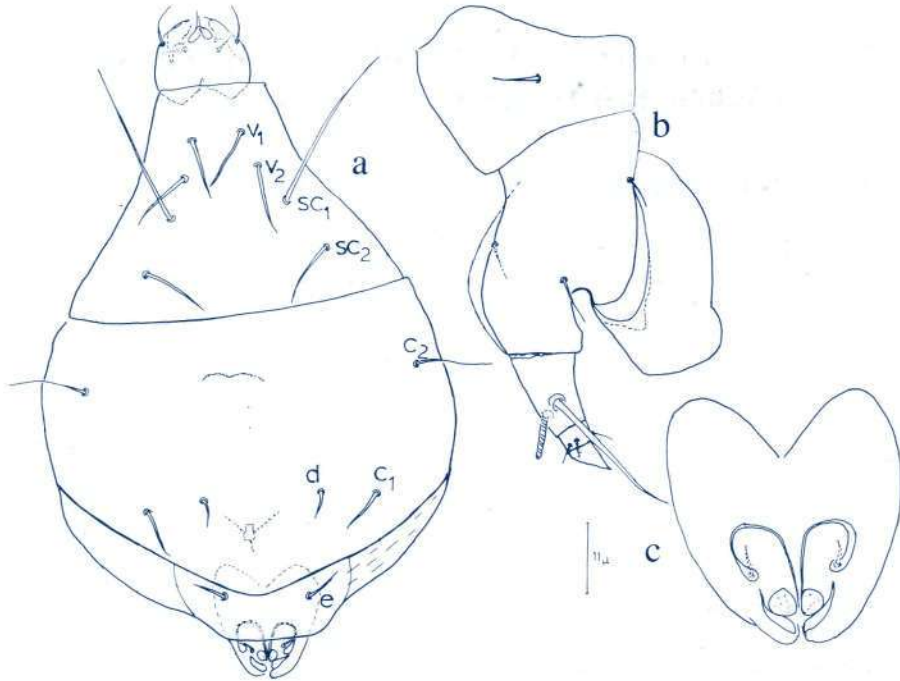


FIG. 1. *Steneotarsonemus hordei* n.sp. (adult male): a, dorsum of idiosoma; b, left leg IV; c, genital capsule.



FIG. 2. *Steneotarsonemus hordei* n.sp. (adult male): ventral aspect.

spectively.

Dorsal setation as follows:  $v_1$ : 27(25-29);  $v_2$ : 28(25-29);  $sc_1$ : 70(63-74);  $sc_2$ : 28(26-30);  $c_1$ : 18(17-19);  $c_2$ : 30(28-33);  $d$ : 11(10-12);  $e$ : 14(12-15). Distances between  $c_1$ - $c_2$  and  $c_1$ - $d$ , 55(54-56) and 21(20-22), respectively.

Anteromedian apodeme extends for a short distance beyond posterior extremities of apodemes II. Apodemes II directed abruptly posteriorly, not uniting with anteromedian apodeme. Apodemes III and IV strong, almost uniting anteriorly. Posteromedian apodeme not strong in most of its anterior length and not united with apodemes III and IV. Coxal seta 1a, about 7, and 2a, about 9, in length, inserted behind and well behind apodemes I and II, respectively. Coxal setae 3a and 3b, 18 and about 10(9-11) in length respectively, inserted just behind anterior margin and slightly anterior of the posterior half of apodemes III and IV, respectively.

Leg III longer than leg I. Leg I longer than legs II and IV. Setation respectively, on femur, genu, tibia and tarsus of leg I: 4-4-5(2) - 8(1). Leg II: 3-3-4-6(1). Leg III: 1-3-4-4. Leg I without  $Ti\gamma$  and with  $Ta\alpha$  longer than  $Ti\alpha$ .  $Ti\beta$

longer than  $Ti\alpha$ . Leg II with  $Ta\alpha$  longer than  $Ta\beta$ . Setae  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$  and  $\nu$  of tarsi I-III slightly dentate distally. Leg IV with trochanter of subequal width and length. Femur genu more than twice as long as tibia and tarsus, with a large distinct expansion on inner margin and a smaller not so distinct one on outer margin. Inner distal (genu) seta 10(9-12) not much longer than proximal (femoral) seta 8(7-8). Dorsal seta not very distinct short, about 7 in length. Tibial solenidion distinct, slightly tapering, about 11 in length.

Length of idiosoma: 223(215-230); width 161(155-165) (10 specimens).

#### FEMALE (Figs. 3-4)

Gnathosoma 36(34-37) long and 40(38-43) wide with anterolateral setae longer than the ventrals: 18(17-19) and 8(7-10) respectively. All other characters similar to those of the male. Idiosoma elongate. Propodosoma about 1.4x as wide as long, with posterior margin slightly concave. Bothridial setae with oval apex. Stigmata protruding slightly from edges of shield. Tracheal trunks distinct, widening posteriorly, forming respiratory atria as figured.

Dorsal setation as follows:  $v_1$ : 21(19-23),  $sc_2$ : 52(47-56),  $c_1$ : 14(12-15),  $c_2$ : 18(17-19),  $d$ : 13(12-13),  $e$ : 13(12-13),  $f$ : 8(7-9);  $h$ : 13(12-13). Distances between  $c_1$ - $c_2$  and  $c_1$ - $d$ , 34(32-36) and 54(50-59), respectively. Dorsal setae simple;  $c_2$  thinner than others. Anteromedian apodeme weak for a short distance after midlength, not extending beyond posterior extremities of apodemes II. Apodemes II not uniting with anteromedian apodeme. Transverse apodeme absent medially, its two lateral remnants characteristically oblique and with a semicircular formation near each submedial end. Apodemes III distinct posteriorly, but widening and becoming less distinct anteriorly. Apodemes IV not strong; anterior extremity very weak. Posteromedian apodeme very weak, variable in thickness, extending faintly beyond anterior ends of apodemes IV, and forming, after a short distance, a small, weakly defined bifurcation. Coxal setae 1a and 2a respectively 7(6-8) and 10(9-12) in length, inserted respectively, on and slightly behind apodemes I and II. Coxal setae 3a and 3b respectively of about 14 and 8 in length and inserted respectively in front of anterior ex-

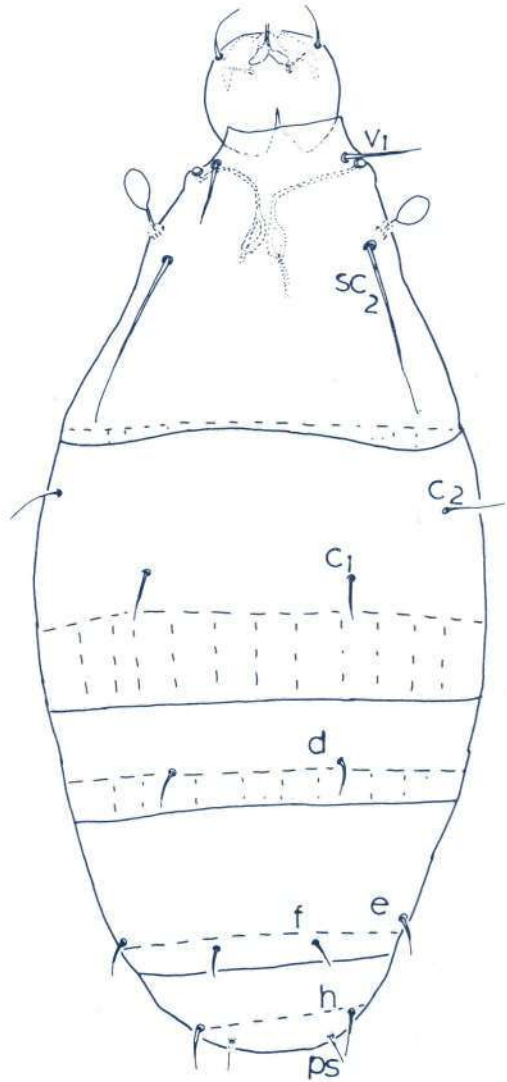


FIG. 3. *Steneotarsonemus hordei* n.sp. (adult female): dorsum of idiosoma.

trimity and near posterior end of apodemes III and IV. Intertracheal lobe (tegula) 21(20-23) wide and 10(9-11) long. Length of caudal seta  $ps$ , 10(9-11).

Legs I and II subequal in length; leg III longer than legs I and II. Setaion, respectively, on femur, genu and tibiotarsus of leg I: 4-4-5(2) + 8(1); leg II: 3-3-4-6(1); leg III: 1 + 3-4-5. Leg I without  $Ti\gamma$  and with  $Fe\gamma$  and  $Fe\delta$  stronger than the rest of setae on same segment.

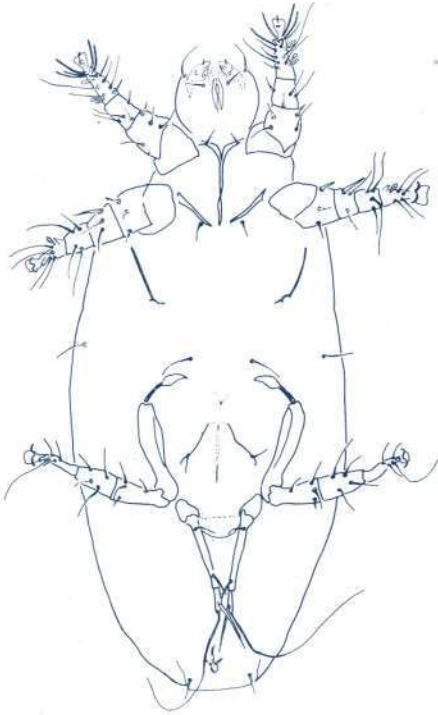


FIG. 4. *Steneotarsonemus hordei* n.sp. (adult female): ventral aspect.

Leg II with setae  $Fe_y$  and  $Ge_\delta$  strong, spinelike. Seta  $v$  on tarsi I-III as in the male. Leg IV slender, not reaching posterolateral edge of idiosoma; femurogenu about 3.7x as long as tibiotarsus and with distal (genual) seta subequal in length to proximal (femoral) seta. Terminal (tarsal) seta of tibiotarsus about 4x as long as subterminal (tibial) seta.

Length of idiosoma, 274(260-282), width 134(124-139) (10 specimens).

#### TYPE MATERIAL

Male holotype and female allotype collected on *Triticum* sp. inflorescences at Aharnae, Athens, Greece, by N.G. Emmanouel in May 1983, and several male and female paratypes with the same data as above in the Acari Collection, Laboratory of Agricultural Zoology and Entomology, College of Agricultural Sciences of Athens, Greece. In addition, female and male paratypes are in the U.S. National Collection, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center - West, Beltsville, MD.

#### DISTRIBUTION - PLANT HOSTS

*S. hordei* was collected from cultivated and/or wild gramineous plants belonging to the genera *Agropyron*, *Cynodon*, *Hordeum*, *Poa*, *Avena* and *Triticum*. It seems widespread in Greece, being found in many localities of Sterea Hellas, Peloponnisos, Thessalia, Macedonia, Hepiros, and Crete.

#### *Tarsonemus pruni* n.sp.

**Diagnosis.** The female of *T. pruni* has setae  $f$  and  $ps$  of tergites EF and PS characteristically long. The male resembles *Tarsonemus potentillae* Karl 1963 and *Tarsonemus kirchneri* Kramer 1876. The dorsal seta of femurogenu IV, however, is longer in *T. pruni* than in *T. potentillae*; also seta  $d$  on the dorsum is inserted anterior to  $c_1$  in *T. kirchneri* and posterior to  $c_1$  in *T. pruni*. The anteromedian apodeme which is also interrupted in *T. pruni*, is entire in *T. kirchneri*. The shape of the femurogenu flange also helps to separate these three species.

#### MALE (Figs. 5-6)

Gnathosoma longer than wide, 35(34-36) and 33(32-34), respectively. Anterolateral setae slightly longer than ventrals, 14(13-15) and 12(11-13), respectively. Palpi short, distinct, each with two, minute, anterior protrusions. Cheliceral bases and stylets inconspicuous. Pharynx in shape of inverted U.

Idiosoma. Body somewhat rectangular. Prodorsal shield 2x as wide as long. Length and width of genital capsule, 32(30-34) and 41(40-42), respectively.

Dorsal setation as follows:  $v_1$ : 28(27-29);  $v_2$ : 15(14-16);  $sc_1$ : 53(50-57);  $sc_2$ : 28(26-30);  $c_1$ : 39(37-41);  $c_2$ : 31(30-32);  $d$ : 28(26-30);  $e$ : 15(14-16). Distances between  $c_1$ - $c_2$  and  $c_1$ - $d$ , 36(35-38) and 19(18-21), respectively.

Anteromedian apodeme not of uniform thickness, interrupted at two points, just before and a short distance after abruptly-directed posterior parts of apodemes II. Transverse apodeme nearly entire except medially. Apodemes III, IV and posteromedian apodeme well developed except at their junction, i.e. III with IV and IV with posteromedian.

Coxal setae  $1a$ , 13(12-14) and  $2a$ , 21(19-23) in

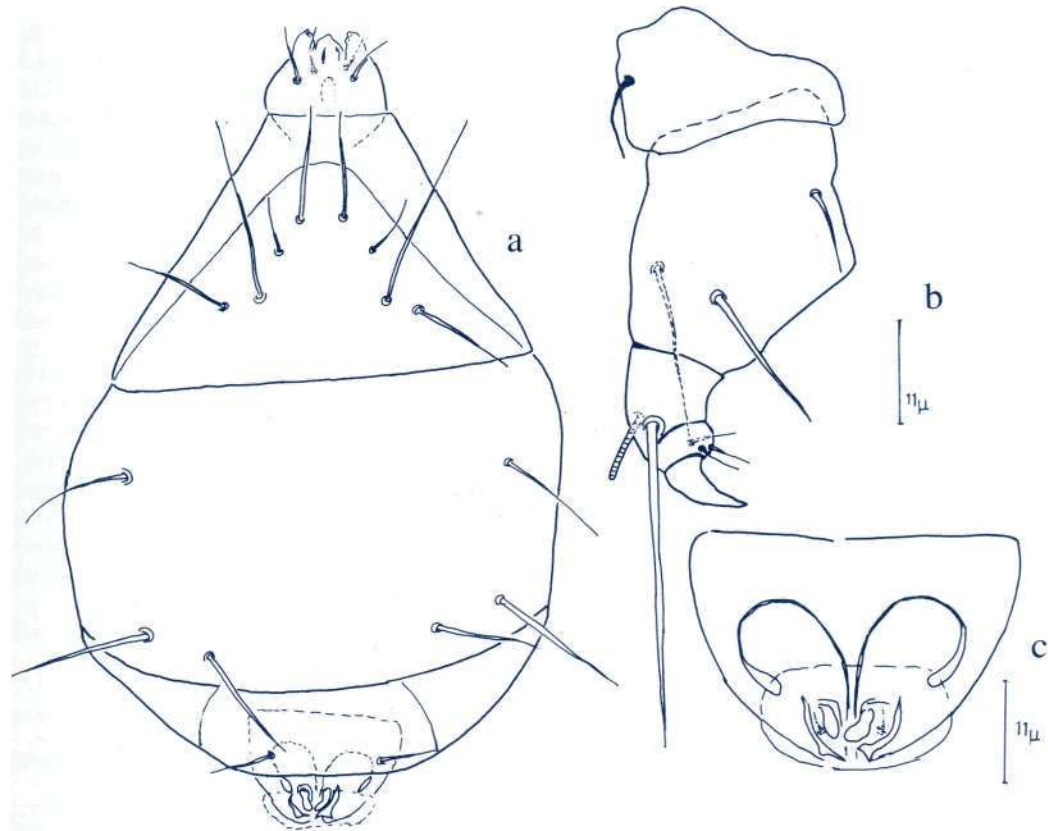


Fig. 5. *Tarsonemus pruni* n.sp. (adult male): a, dorsum of idiosoma; b, left leg IV; c, genital capsule.

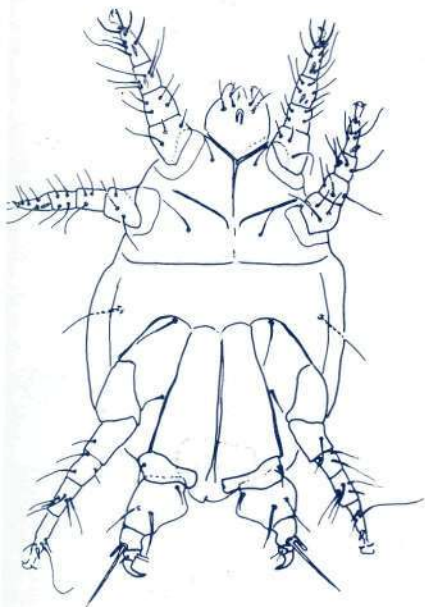


Fig. 6. *Tarsonemus pruni* n.sp. (adult male): ventral aspect.

length, inserted well behind apodemes I and II, respectively. Coxal setae 3a, length 23(22-25) and 3b, length 14(12-15), inserted just behind and mediolaterally of apodemes III and IV, respectively.

Leg I longer than II and shorter than III. Setation, respectively, on femur, genu, tibia and tarsus of leg I, 3-4-6(1)-8(1); leg II: 3-3-4-5(1); leg III: 1-3-5-4. Setae  $Ta\alpha$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$  and  $v$  of legs I-III, respectively, strong pointed. Trochanter IV much wider than long, 32(29-34) and 14(13-15) respectively. Femurogenu about 2x as long as combined length of tibia and tarsus. Dorsal seta thinner than distal (genual) seta. Distal seta more than 2x as long as proximal (femoral) seta. Tibial tactile seta of moderate length: 37(36-39). Tibial solenidion, rodlike, about 13 in length. Tarsal claw well developed, about 13 in length.

Length of idiosoma, 177(164-183); width 133(126-137) (10 specimens).

FEMALE (Figs. 7-8)

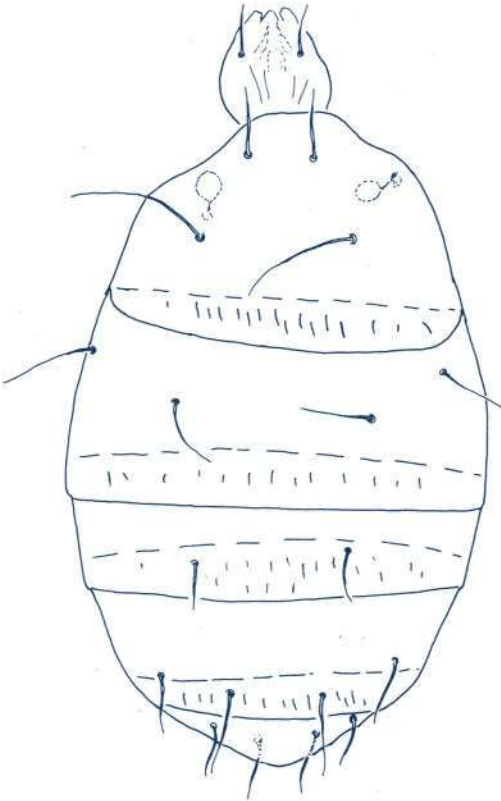


FIG. 7. *Tarsonemus pruni* n.sp. (adult female); dorsum of idiosoma.

Gnathosoma 41(38-43) long and 36(33-38) wide with anterolateral setae longer than the ventral ones, 18(16-19) and 14(12-15), respectively. Each palp with two minute setae and two lobelike anterior protrusions. Cheliceral bases and stylets more defined than in male. Idiosoma somewhat elliptical. Prodorsal shield 84(80-87) long and 126(118-131) wide. Bothridial setae with spherical apex. Dorsal setation as follows:  $v_1$ : 26(24-28);  $sc_2$ : 43(40-46);  $c_1$ : 27(26-28);  $c_2$ : 28(27-30);  $d$ : 16(16-17);  $e$ : 27(26-29);  $f$ : 30(28-32);  $h$ : 20(19-22). Distances between  $c_1$ - $c_2$  and  $c_1$ - $d$ , 31(29-34) and 48(44-53) respectively.

Anteromedian apodeme not entire (interrupted at two points as figured), united with transverse apodeme. Posterior ends of apodemes II slightly directed anteriorly, not uniting with anteromedian apodeme. Apodeme III more developed than apodeme IV and the posteromedian apodeme, the latter bifurcated anteriorly and not uniting with apodemes IV.

Coxal setae  $1a$  9(8-10) long and  $2a$  14(13-16) long, inserted closely behind apodemes I and II, respectively. Coxal seta  $3a$  29(28-31) in length, inserted anteriorly of and near anterior extremities of apodemes III, coxal seta  $3b$  (about 11 in length) inserted on and towards the posterior end of apodemes IV. Intertrochanter lobe 30(29-32) wide and 14(13-15) long. Length of setae  $ps$ , 23(21-25). Legs I and II subequal in length, both shorter than leg III. Setation, respectively, on femur, genu, and tibiotarsus of leg I, 3-4-6(1) + 8(1); leg II, 3-3-4-5(1); leg III, 1 + 3-4-5. Leg II with *Gea* strong. *Tav* of legs I-III as in male. Leg IV slender, slightly extending beyond posterolateral edge of idiosoma. Femurogenu about 2x as long as tibiotarsus. Distal (genu) seta longer than proximal (femoral) setae, 16(15-18) and 11(10-12), respectively. Terminal (tarsal) seta about 3x as long as subterminal (tibial) seta, 91(87-94) and 27(26-28), respectively. Length of idiosoma, 226(215-234); width 145(136-149) (10 specimens).

#### TYPE MATERIAL

Male holotype and female allotype, together



FIG. 8. *Tarsonemus pruni* n.sp. (adult female); ventral aspect.

with three female paratypes collected on *Prunus avium* leaves at Hania Pilion Magnissia, Greece, by N.G. Emmanouel in May 1982, and a number of male and female paratypes on two slide mounts with the same data as above, are deposited in the Acari Collection, Laboratory of Agricultural Zoology and Entomology, College of Agricultural Sciences of Athens, Greece. Female and male paratypes are also deposited in the U.S. National Collection, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center-West, Beltsville, MD.

#### DISTRIBUTION – PLANT HOSTS

*T. pruni* was collected on leaves of *Prunus avium*, *P. armeniaca*, *P. persica* and *P. domestica* from Macedonia, Thessalia, Sterea Hellas, and Northern Peloponnisos. It seems that this species is more prevalent in the central and northern parts of the country.

#### References

- Emmanouel, N.G. 1984. Studies on the morphology, systematics and ecology of Tarsonemidae (Acari: Heterostigmata) found on cultivated and wild plants in Greece. Dissertation, College of Agricultural Sciences of Athens, Greece (in Greek, English summary): 262 pp.
- Emmanouel, N.G. and A. Papapanou - Emmanouel. A new species of mite from the family Tarsonemidae (Acari:

- Prostigmata) and the present status of knowledge of that family in Greece. 2nd Intern. Congr. on Zoogeography and Ecology Pertaining to Greece and Adjacent Regions. Athens 1981 (in press).
- Karl, E. 1963. *Tarsonemus potentillae* nov. spec. (Acari, Tarsonemidae) on *Potentilla anserina* L. Zool. Anz. 171:459-468.
- Kramer, P. 1876. Beiträge zur Naturgeschichte der Milben. Arch. Naturgesch. 42:28-45.
- Livshits, I.Z., V.I. Mitrofanov and A.S. Sharonov. 1981. New species of mites of the genus *Steneotarsonemus* Beer, 1954, from grasses and moss (Acariformes, Tarsonemidae). Vestnik Zoology 6:79-82 (in Russian).
- Lindquist, E.E. and R.L. Smiley. 1978. *Acaronemus*, a new genus proposed for tarsonemid mites (Acari: Prostigmata) predaceous on tetranychoid mite eggs. Can. Ent. 110: 655-662.
- Schaarschmidt, L. 1960. Eine neue Art der Gattung *Steneotarsonemus* (Acari: Tarsonemidae). Statens vaxtskyddsanstalt Medd. 11:80: 479-481.
- Suski, Z.W. 1968. Setation of legs I, II and III in some species of the mite family Tarsonemidae (Acarina, Heterostigmata). Roczn. Nauk. Roln., 93-A-4: 757-787.
- Wainstein, B.A. 1979. New and little known mites of the family Tarsonemidae (Acariformes) from cereals. Entomologisches Obozrenie 58(3): 663-669.

**KEY WORDS:** Tarsonemidae, *Steneotarsonemus hordei*, *Tarsonemus pruni*, Gramineous plants, *Prunus* spp.

### Δύο Νέα Είδη στην Οικογένεια Tarsonemidae (Acari: Prostigmata) από την Ελλάδα

N.G. EMMANOYHΛ και R.L. SMILEY

Εργαστήριο Γεωργικής Ζωολογίας και Εντομολογίας  
Ανωτάτη Γεωπονική Σχολή Αθηνών

#### ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Περιγράφονται τα αρσενικά και θηλυκά δύο νέων ειδών ακάρεων Tarsonemidae από την Ελλάδα και δίδονται λεπτομέρειες της νωτιαίας και κοιλιακής όψεως, των ποδιών και του γεννητικού οπλισμού (στα αρσενικά). Το είδος *Steneotarsonemus hordei* βρέθηκε σε καλλιεργούμενα ή και αυτοφυή αγροστώδη *Agropyron*, *Cynodon*, *Hordeum*, *Poa*, *Avena* και *Triticum* και είναι πολύ διαδεδομένο στην Ελλάδα. Το είδος *Tarsonemus pruni* βρέθηκε σε φύλλα διαφόρων *Prunus* (*P. avium*, *P. armeniaca*, *P. persica* και *P. domestica*) σε περιοχές της Μακεδονίας, Θεσσαλίας, Στερεάς Ελλάδας και Πελοποννήσου.