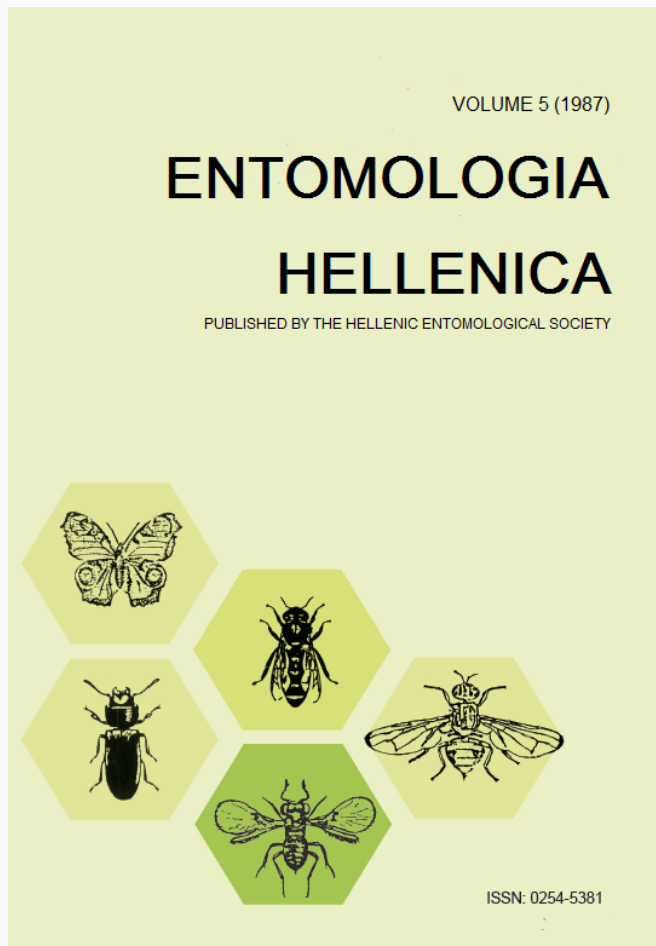


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## First Record of *Polyphagotarsonemus latus* (Banks 1904) (Acari: Tarsonemidae) on Greenhouse Peppers in Crete<sup>1</sup>

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The broad mite, *Polyphagotarsonemus latus* Banks (Acari: Tarsonemidae), was first noticed on greenhouse pepper cv Cleopatra and Sonar in Ierapetra (Southeastern Crete) in 1984. During 1984 there were scattered mite infestations in a few greenhouses but in the following years it has become an increasingly important pest of peppers. The mite has been also found on cucumber cv Cnossos, aubergine cv Flaska and *Solanum aviculare* (indigenous of Amazonios) in the greenhouses of the Ierapetra Experimental Station. It attacks the growing points, young foliage, stem flowers and fruits. The growing points and bud are distorted (Fig. 1b), the young leaf margins down curl, the apical leaves crinkle, the leaf veins fuse and distort (Fig. 1d) and the color changes to dark green, the fruits and stem crack and turn russet, mis-shape resembling like a fruit or stem scab (Fig. 1c) and finally the small leaves and flowers fall off. Severely affected plants have little or no young growth, remain stunt and all fruitlets are aborted. The general look of the infested plants is similar to those affected by hormone weedkiller (Gellatley 1969). Affected plants could not recover easily and the symptoms persisted for many weeks in spite of the acaricide treatments applied by the growers. In an artificial infestation of young pepper plants cv Sonar by 100-200 individuals, the symptoms of broad mite damage appeared in eight to ten days under growth chamber conditions ( $24 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $60 \pm 5\%$  R.H., 12,000 Lux for 16 hours daily).

In Greece, the broad mite was first recorded on cotton leaves in 1969 (Hatzinikolis 1970) and later on citrus trees (Hatzinikolis 1985). In Britain, it

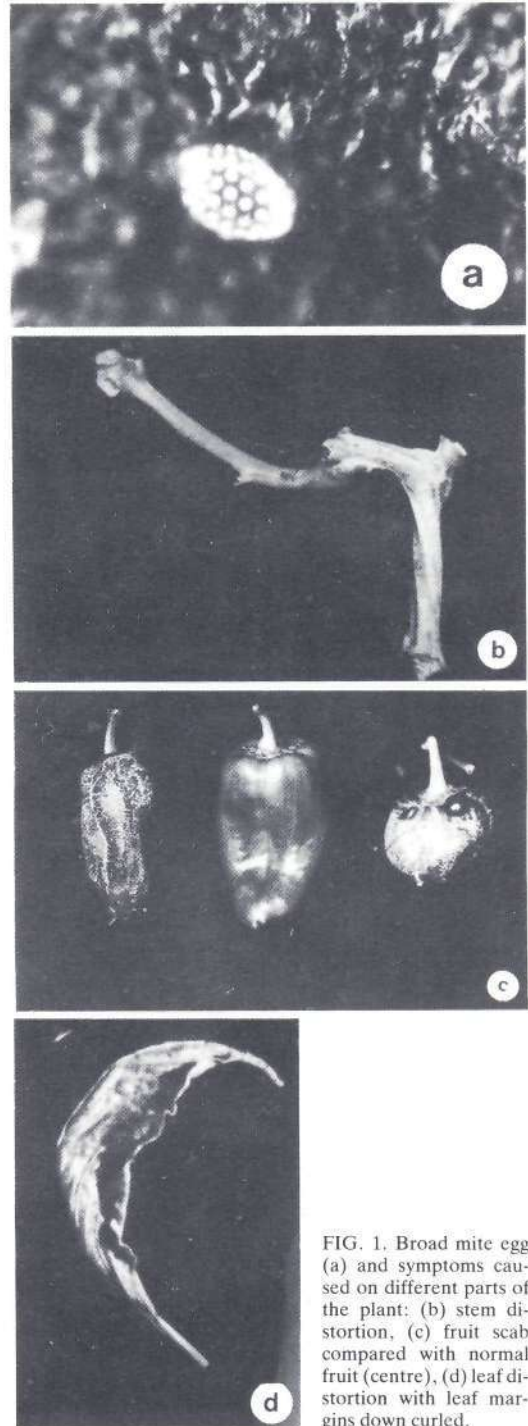


FIG. 1. Broad mite egg (a) and symptoms caused on different parts of the plant: (b) stem distortion, (c) fruit scab compared with normal fruit (centre), (d) leaf distortion with leaf margins down curled.

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causes serious problems since 1978 (Cross 1979). It has been also noticed in several other countries of Europe (Laffi 1982, Hugon 1983, Martin 1983). According to Basset (1981) the spread of *P. latus* in many greenhouse plants in Britain was caused by the absence of acaricide treatments in greenhouses where biological control against the two spotted spider mite *Tetranychus urticae* was applied and the predator *Phytoseiulus persimilis* was introduced by French bean leaves which was a recorded host of broad mite (Gellatley 1969).

The female longevity varies between 7-18 days depending mainly on temperature. The mean number of eggs/female is 40-50 (Martin 1983, Laffi 1982, Brown and Jones 1983). According to Hugon (1983) the life cycle of broad mite is completed in 441, 205 and 98 hours at 14, 24 and 30°C, respectively. The developmental rate of various stages of the mite increased with the temperature but declined at about 35°C (Li Lung-Shu et al. 1983). The broad mite has been recorded on a wide range of hosts: tea plant, beans, tomatoes, cucumber, peppers, aubergines, citrus, zerbera, fuchsia, jasmium, magnolia, cotton, jute, coffee, avocado etc. (Gellatley 1969, Hatzinikolis 1970, 1985, Ciampolini et al. 1979, Kabbir 1979, Cross 1979, Laffi 1982, Brown and Jones 1983, Li Lung-Shu et al. 1985).

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KEY WORDS: *Polyphagotarsonemus latus*, Tarsonemidae, Greenhouse peppers

## Πρώτη Διαπίστωση του *Polyphagotarsonemus latus* (Banks 1904) (Acar: Tarsonemidae) στην Πιπεριά Θερμοκηπίου στην Κρήτη

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### ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Το μικροσκοπικό άκαρι *Polyphagotarsonemus latus* Banks σημειώθηκε για πρώτη φορά το 1984 στην πιπεριά θερμοκηπίου στην περιοχή της Ιεράπετρας. Στην αρχή παρατηρήθηκε σε σποραδικές κηλίδες και μέχρι το 1986 εξαπλώθηκε σε όλα τα θερμοκήπια της πιπεριάς προκαλώντας σημαντικές ζημιές. Το άκαρι αυτό αναφέρθηκε για πρώτη φορά στην Ελλάδα από το Χατζηνικολή σε φύλλα βαμβακιού (1969) και στα ξυνά (1985). Προσβάλλει τις αναπτυσσόμενες κορυφές, νεαρά φύλλα, άνηθ και καρπούς προκαλώντας τα παρακάτω συμπτώματα: 1. στο στέλεχος παραμόρφωση, αποχρωματισμό γκρι ή καφέ και εσχάρωση, 2. στους καρπούς παραμόρφωση και εσχάρωση, 3. στα νεαρά φύλλα τα συμπτώματα συγχέονται με εκείνα της επίδρασης ορμονικών ζιζανιοκτόνων και 4. στα άνηθ προκαλεί ανθόρροια. Τα προσβεβλημένα φυτά δύσκολα αναλαμβάνουν παρά τους επανειλημμένους ψεκασμούς με ακαρεοκτόνα.