A revision of tenuipalpid mites of Greece (Acari: Tenuipalpidae)

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A Revision of Tenuipalpid Mites of Greece (Acari: Tenuipalpidae)¹

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ABSTRACT

The family Tenuipalpidae from Greece is revised and keys to the Greek species of the genera Aegyptobia, Brevipalpus, Cenopalpus, Pentamerismus and Tenuipalpus are provided. A key to the Greek tenuipalpid genera is also given. The species: Aegyptobia leiensis, Phytoptipalpus paradoxus, Brevipalpus recki, Pentamerismus coronatus, P. juniperi, P. oregonensis, Pseudoleptus zelihae, Doliicnotetranychus floridanus, Raoiella macfarlanei and Obdulia tamaricis are recorded for the first time. Two new species: Aegyptobia karyktensis and Aegyptobia aliartensis are described and illustrated. Hosts, distributional data and relation to hosts are presented for each species. A revaluation of the world genera and subgenera of the Tenuipalpidae is presented.

Introduction

The mites of Tenuipalpidae, commonly known as the falce spider mites, have a worldwide distribution. They are phytophagous and many species are of economic importance, because of the severe damage they inflict on several agricultural and horticultural crops. Tenuipalpid mites are small (200-380 μm in length), flat, usually reddish in colour and slow moving. They normally feed on the leaves of plants, most commonly on the lower surfaces near the midrib or veins. Some species feed under leaf sheaths or the floral heads. The most specialized members of the family form plant galls which they utilize as feeding niches. In the present study, 22 genera and more than 600 species of this family are recognized. The knowledge of Greek tenuipalpid mites is mostly confined to the genera Brevipalpus, Tenuipalpus (Hatzinikolis 1986a, 1986b) and Cenopalpus (Hatzinikolis and Emmanouel 1987). From the other genera only Pentamerismus taxi was recorded (Hatzinikolis 1970).

Materials and Methods

The material for this study was collected at the Lykovrysi Acarology Laboratory, during the period 1966-87, from plant samples which were received from Agricultural Institutions, local Agricultural Services, individuals, or were collected by the author. Methods of collecting, killing, preservation, clearing, pigmentation, fixing and mounting were described by Hatzinikolis (1982). Most of the samples were collected in the eastern part of Greece, including Macedonia, and to a lesser extent in western Greece, Thrace and the Islands. The great majority of samples were taken from cultivated fruit trees, vegetables, ornamental plants, fodder, grapes and crops cultivated for the food processing industry. A limited number of samples was also taken from cereals, forest trees and various indigenous plants. All the material is deposited in the collection of the Acarology Laboratory of the Agricultural Research Centre, Lykovrysi, Athens. In the description of new species, all measurements are given in micrometers (μm).

Results and Discussion

The present investigation of the family Tenuipalpidae in Greece has revealed the presence of Aegyptobia aliartensis n. sp., A. karyktensis n. sp., and Aegyptobia leiensis, Phytoptipalpus paradoxus, Brevipalpus recki, Pentamerismus coronatus, P. juniperi, P. oregonensis, P. taxi, Pseudoleptus zelihae, Doliicnotetranychus floridanus, Raoiella macfarlanei, Obdulia tamaricis in addition to the 43 previously recorded species. The female and deutonymph of A.
aliartensis and the female of A. karystensis are described and illustrated. The relation to hosts of all above mentioned species is briefly described; the host range of each species is also given.

The external morphology and the diagnostic characters of genera and species are briefly discussed. Based on those characters, 22 genera are recognized. Keys a) to the genera of Greek tenuipalpid mites based on females, b) to Greek species of the genera Brevipalpus and Cenopalpus based on females and nymphs, and c) to Greek species of the genera Aegyptobia, Pentamerismus and Tenuipalpus based on females, are provided.

Family TENUIPALPIDAE Berlese

Phytopalpidae Ewing, 1922; Pritchard and Baker, 1952; Reck, 1952; Baker and Pritchard, 1953; André, 1953; Wainstein, 1956; Ehara, 1962.


Trichanemididae Oudemans, 1938; Womersley, 1940; Baker, 1945; Sayed, 1946; Reck, 1951; Reck, 1952; Wainstein, 1956.

The family Tenuipalpidae belongs to the Tetranychidae, a superfamily of Prostigmatic mites that is characterized by long, stylet-like strongly recurved proximally chelicerae arising within an evaginable stylophore. This family differs from other families in the subfamily (Linotetratanidae, Tuckereellidae and Tetranychidae) in having a simple palpus often with reduced segmentations, and lacking a claw on the terminal segment. In accordance with other mite families the body of Tenuipalpidae is differentiated into two main parts, gnathosoma and idiosoma. The gnathosoma carries the mouth opening and the paired chelicerae and palpi. The chelicerae are modified into stylostyles and are curved proximally. The palps are simple and without a claw-like appendage. The number of palp segments varies from 1 to 5 and the terminal segment is furnished with 1 to 3 sensory rods and setae. The idiosoma is furnished with ornamentation in the form of striation or reticulations. It is differentiated into a rostral shield, simple or developed anteriorly as lobel projection of propodosoma. Dorsal chaetotaxy is of considerable importance to the classification. The propodosoma always bears three pairs of dorsal setae and two pairs of eyes. The hysterosoma has one to three pairs of dorsocentrals, one pair of humerals and four to seven pairs of dorsolateral setae. Dorso-ventrals, if present, number one to four pairs. The venter is provided with striations, reticulations or it may be smooth. The propodosoma bears a pair of medioventral setae. The metapodosomal venter usually bears two pairs of medioventral setae but they may vary from one to several pairs. The ventral shield bears one pair of setae. The genital shield usually has two pairs of setae (very rarely with one pair). The genital shield bears one to three pairs of anal setae. Four pairs of legs are usually present in adults. A single sensory rod is always present at distal end of tarsi I and II, but two such sensillae are sometimes present on one or both of these tarsi in the adults. The tarsal claw bears several pairs of long outer tenent hairs. The empodium consists of an elongate pad bearing two tenent hairs.

Characters of the family are: the number of marginal hysterosomal and dorsocentral setae, the presence or lack of mediolateral setae, the type of dorsal setae, and the reticulate pattern on the dorsum and venter. Other characteristics include the number of palpate segments and their setation, the setation and the genital region of the female. The family is distinctive in having no palpate claw and wrinkled legs. Tarsi I and II bear solenidia distally; one or two on tarsus I and II in the female and a pair on both tarsus I and II in the male. The body is usually divided into propodosoma and hysterosoma.

The basis of species separation in the family is as follows: the dorsal and ventral chaetotaxy (number, form etc.); the striation, ornamentation and reticulation of the dorsal and venter of the idiosoma; the ventral, genital and anal plates (ornamentation and setation); the palpate characters (number of segments and setation); the chaetotaxy of the legs (number of tactile and sensories), and the form and reticulation of the rostral shield. According to the present state of knowledge of the family, subdivision into subfamilies and tribes seems to be neither useful nor convenient.

a. The genera and the subgenera of Tenuipalpidae

1. Aegyptobia Sayed, 1950

2. Afronychus Meyer, 1979

3. Brevipalpus Donnadieu, 1875

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T.s.: Brevipalpus phoenicens (Grejkes, 1939).
Amisys Chauhdiri, Akbar and Rasool, 1974 (subgenus).
T.s.: Brevipalpus achaferiensis (Chauhdiri, Akbar and Rasool, 1974).
Brachypalpus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
Hystripalpus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
T.s.: Brevipalpus cuncatus (Canestrini and Fanzago, 1876).
Taurigalpoides Pegazzano, 1975 (subgenus).
T.s.: Brevipalpus mitrofanovii (Pegazzano, 1975).
Taurigalpus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
T.s.: Brevipalpus recki Livshitz and Mitrofanov, 1967.
5. Cenopalpoides Pritchard and Baker, 1958
T.s.: Cenopalpoides spinosus Donnadieu, 1875.
Cenopalpus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
T.s.: Cenopalpus spinosus Donnadieu, 1875.
Cenopalpusoides Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
T.s.: Cenopalpus lineola (Canestrini and Fanzago, 1876).
Pritchardispalpus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
T.s.: Cenopalpus eterus Pritchard and Baker, 1958.
6. Coleacarus Meyer, 1979
7. Dolichotetranychus Sayed, 1938
T.s.: Dolichotetranychus floridanus (Banks, 1900).
Dolichotetranychus Sayed, 1938 (subgenus).
T.s.: Dolichotetranychus summersi Pritchard and Baker, 1952.
Stenotetranychus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
T.s.: Dolichotetranychus carnea (Banks, 1906).
8. Krugeria Meyer, 1979
9. Larvacarus Baker and Pritchard, 1952
T.s.: Phytopalpus transiens Ewing, 1922.
10. Macrarisnitella Baker and Pritchard, 1952
T.s.: Raoiella queenslandica Womersley, 1942.
11. Obdalia Pritchard and Baker, 1958
12. Obuloides Baker and Tuttle, 1975
13. Penetamricus McGregor, 1949
T.s.: Tenuspalpus erytheus Ewing, 1917.
Oligomerismus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
T.s.: Pentamerismus taxii (Haller, 1877).
Livshitzia Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
T.s.: Pentamerismus tertius Livshitz and Mitrofanov, 1970.
Brevipalpoides Reck (synonym).
T.s.: Brevipalpoides juniperi Reck, 1951.
14. Phyllophantranychus Sayed, 1938
T.s.: Phyllophantranychus aegypticus Sayed, 1938.
15. Phytopalpus Trägårdh, 1904
T.s.: Phytopalpus paradoxus Trägårdh, 1904.
Neophytopalpus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
Zaheria Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
16. Priscapalpus DeLeon, 1961
Deleonipalpus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
17. Pseudolpepus Brayant, 1911
T.s.: Pseudolpepus arachialaeae Brayant, 1911.
18. Raoiella Hirst, 1924
T.s.: Raoiella indica Hirst, 1924.
20. Tegopalpus Womersley, 1940
T.s.: Tegopalpus cornic Womersley, 1940.
21. Tenuspalpus Donnadieu, 1875
T.s.: Tenuspalpus plamatus Donnadieu, 1875 = Tenuspalpus caudatus (Dugès), 1834.
Tenuspalpus (subgenus).
T.s.: Tenuspalpus caudatus Dugès, 1834.
Aegyptopalpus Mitrofanov, 1973 (subgenus).
T.s.: Tenuspalpus graminis Sayed, 1946.
Colopalpus Pritchard and Baker, 1958 (subgenus).
Amblypalpus Mitrofanov and Strunkova, 1978 (subgenus).
22. Ultraolcytetranychus Mitrofanov, 1973
T.s.: Tenuspalpus meekeri DeLeon, 1957.

b. Key to the genera based on females

1. Palpus with one to three segments .................................. 2
   - Palpus with four to five segments .......................... 5
   - Palpus with one to three segments, hysterosoma with at most one pair of dorsosublateral setae .......................... 3
   - Palpus with one or two segments, hysterosoma with two or four pairs of dorsosublateral setae .......................... 4
   - Hysterosoma without dorsosublateral setae; rostral shield present .................................. Tenuspalpus
   - Hysterosoma with one pair of dorsosublateral setae; rostral shield absent .................................. Dolichotetranychus
4. Hysterosoma with four pairs of dorsosublateral setae .......................... Raioella
   - Hysterosoma with two pairs of dorsosublateral setae .......................... Obdalia
5. Palpus with five segments .................................. 6
   - Palpus with four segments .................................. 9
6. Hysterosoma with three or four pairs of dorsosublateral setae .................................. 7
   - Hysterosoma with two or three pairs of dorsosublateral setae .................................. 8
   - Female with four pairs of legs .................................. Aegyptobius
   - Female with three pairs of legs .................................. Phytopalpus
   - Rostral shield with narrow acutely pointed lobes; female metapodosoma separated from opisthosoma by transverse striae .......................... Pseudoleptus
   - Rostral shield, present, incised and with broad lobes; female metapodosoma not separated from opisthosoma by transverse striae .......................... Pentamerismus
9. Hysterosoma with one pair of dorsosublateral setae .......................... Cenopalpus
   - Hysterosoma without dorsosublateral setae .......................... Brevipalpus

b1. Genus Aegyptobius Sayed

Aegyptobius Sayed, 1950; Pritchard and Baker, 1958; Livshitz and Mitrofanov, 1967; Zaher and Yousef, 1969; Mitrofanov, 1973a; Chaudhri et al.,
Type-species: *Aegyptobia trägärdi* Sayed.

*Aegyptobia* is known from Africa, Asia, Europe and North America and contains more than 80 species. This genus is closely related to *Phytoptipalpus*, the only character on which they can be separated is the number of legs in the female. This genus has five-palpal segments. Species have 12 or 13 pairs of dorsohysterosomal setae: three pairs of dorsocentral setae, one pair of humeral setae, four pairs of dorsosublateral setae and four or five pairs dorsolateral setae.

**Description of new species**

*Aegyptobia karystensis* n.sp.

**FEMALE**

**Dimensions.** Body length 269, including rostrum 315; width 153. Colour red.

**Dorsum** (Fig. 1). Rostral shield smooth with one long median and a very short lateral lobe on each side. Propodosoma striate dorsolaterally but smooth mediadorsally. Hysterosoma with longitudinal striae forming an inverted V-pattern on dorsocentral portion. All dorsal body setae broadly spatulate, smooth and serrate as follows, 3 pairs of propodosomals (20, 20 and 18 in length), 3 pairs of dorsocentrals (18, 15 and 13 in length), humerals 12 in length, 5 pairs dorsolaterals (12, 16, 16, 16 and 13) and 4 pairs of dorsosublaterals (15, 15, 13 and 13 in length).

**Gnathosoma** (Fig. 2). Venter with one pair of setae 15 in length. Rostrum (Fig. 1) reaching middle of tarsus I. Palpus five-segmented (Fig. 2); second segment with one lanceolate seta, 14 in length; fourth segment with one nude seta (20 in length), and fifth with one sensory peg (6 in length) and two sensory setae (11 and 8 in length) distally.

**Venter** (Fig. 3). Venter of propodosoma smooth dorsolaterally but with transverse striae mediadorsally. Area between anterior and posterior medioventral metapodosomal setae smooth. Area between posterior medioventral setae and ventral plate with transverse striae. Hysterosomal margin smooth. Ventral, genital and anal plates smooth. Medioventral metapodosomal setae nude, 53 in length and anteriors 24 in length. Ventral, genital and anal plates with one, two and three pairs of setae respectively.

**Legs.** Inclusive counts of setae and solenidia (in parentheses) on the podomeres of legs I-IV: tarsi 8 (1)-8(1)-5-5; tibiae 4-4-4-3; genua 4-3-1-0; femora 4-4-2-1; trochanters 2-1-1-1; coxae 2-2-1-1. Tarsi I (Fig. 4) and II each with one sensory rod dorsodistally; sensory rod measures 7 and 6, respectively. Femora I (Fig. 4) and II and genua I (Fig. 4) and II each with a broadly lanceolate serrate seta dor-
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FIG. 3. Aegyptobia karystensis, n. sp., holotype, female. ventral aspect.

sally. The true claws are uncinate and the empodia are padlike.

MALE. Not known.

TYPE MATERIAL
Holotype female and three paratype females, 26 August 1980, Karystos, Evia, Greece (Code Number 23). The material was collected by the author from Cupressus sp. and is mounted on two slides which are deposited in the collection of the Acarology Laboratory of Agricultural Research Centre of Athens.

ETYMOLOGY
The name of this new species is derived from the region Karystos of Evia.

Remarks
This new species is distinctive in having the following characters: pattern of dorsal striations on propodosoma; hysterosoma with longitudinal striae forming an inverted V-pattern on dorsocentral portion; rostral shield smooth with one long median and one very short lateral lobe on each side; all dorsal body setae are broadly spatulate smooth and serrate.

Aegyptobia aliartensis n. sp.

FEMALE
Dimensions. Body length 22, including rostrum 260; width 123. Colour bright red.

Dorsum (Fig. 5). Rostral shield unlobed with longitudinal striae. Propodosoma with a few longitudinal striae laterally and with transverse striae behind rostral shield. Hysterosoma with striae reaching the dorsolateral setae and transverse striae approximatel y between second and third pairs of dorsosublateral and dorsocentral setae.

All dorsal body setae broadly lanceolate densely pectinate as follows, 3 pairs of propodosomals (16, 21 and 23 in length), 3 pairs of dorsocentrals (21, 12 and 10), hymerals 21 in length, 5 pairs of dorsolaterals (21, 21, 21, 21 and 18 in length) and 4 pairs of dorsosublateral which are similar in length.

Gnathosoma (Fig. 6). Venter with one pair of setae 8 in length. Rostrum reaching end of genu I (Fig. 5). Palpus five-segmented; second segment with one lanceolate nude seta (22 in length); the fourth with one lanceolate nude seta (15 in length) and fifth with one short sensory peg (5 in length) and two sensory setae (8 and 7 in length) distally.

Venter (Fig. 7). Venter of propodosoma with transverse striae and with few longitudinal striae laterally. Venter of hysterosoma smooth between tarsi IV. Striation of the rest of idiosoma as figured.
FIG. 5. Aegyptobia aliartensis, n. sp., holotype, female, dorsal aspect.

FIG. 6. Aegyptobia aliartensis, n. sp., holotype, female, gnathosoma.

FIG. 7. Aegyptobia aliartensis, n. sp., holotype, female, ventral aspect.

FIG. 8. Aegyptobia aliartensis, n. sp., holotype, female, tarsus I.
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FIG. 9. Aegyptobia aliartensis. n. sp, deuteronymph. dorsal aspect.

Legs. Inclusive counts of setae and solenidia (in parentheses) on the podomeres of legs I-IV: tarsi 7 (1)-7(1)-4-4; tibiae 4-4-3-3; genua 1-1-1-0; femora 3-3-2-2; trochanters 1-1-1-1; coxae 2-2-0-1. Tarsi I (Fig. 8) and II each one sensory rod dorsodistally; sensory rod measures 7 and 6 respectively. Femora I (Fig. 8) and II each with a lanceolate seta dorsally. The true claws are uncinate and the empodia are padlike.

MALE. Not known.

NYMPH (Fig. 9).
The dorsal body setae similar to those of the female. The dorsal ornamentation resembles that of the female, except in the area of the metapodosoma which is striated in the nymph.

TYPE MATERIAL
Holotype female. Four paratype females and one paratype nymph, 20 October 1982, Aliartos, Viotia, Greece (Code Number 75/82). The material was collected by the author from Thuja sp. and is mounted on three slides which are deposited in the collection of the Acarology Laboratory of Agricultural Research Centre of Athens.

ETYMOLOGY
The name of this new species is derived from the town Aliartos of Viotia.

Remarks
This new species is having the following characters: pattern of dorsal striation on propodosoma and hysterosoma; rostral shield with longitudinal striae but without lobes; all the dorsal body setae are broadly lanceolate densely pectinate.

Notes on the species
Aegyptobia leiahensis Chaudhri, Akbar and Rasool

Aegyptobia leiahensis Chaudhri, Akbar and Rasool, 1974.

Record: Pakistan.

Host: Heliotropium.

New record: Evros, Alexandroupolis, 3 September 1986, on Helianthus. Relation to host: It was found in small populations on both leaf surfaces.

Key to species based on females
1. Rostrum reaching end of genu I .......................... 2
   - Rostrum reaching the middle of tarsus I. Rostral shield bilobed and smooth. All dorsal setae lanceolate and densely pectinate ........................................ aliartensis
2. All setae slender, spatulate and smooth. Rostral shield deeply notched .................................. leiahensis
   - All setae broadly spatulate, smooth and serrate. Rostral shield unlobed ............................ karystensis

b2. Genus Phytopalpulus Trägärdh


Type-species: Phytopalpulus paradoxus Trägärdh.

Phytopalpulus contains few species and is known only from Africa and India. This genus can be defined as follows: adult female bears three pairs of legs, while the male four pairs; the palpus is five-segmented; the hysterosoma is provided

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with 12 or 13 pairs of dorsal setae: three pairs of dorsocentrals, one pair of humerals, three or four pairs of dorsosublaterals and four or five of dorsolateral setae; the true claws are unicate with two rows of tenton setae.

Notes on the species

*Phytoptipalpus paradoxus* Trägärth

*Phytoptipalpus paradoxus* Trägärth, 1904; Sayed, 1942.

Record: Egypt.

Hosts: *Acacia, Acacia nilotica*.

New record: Greece, Rodos, 5 August 1974, on *Acacia*.

Relation to host: Two females, one male and one nymph were found on the leaves of *Acacia* sp.

b3. Genus *Cenopalpus* Pritchard and Baker


Type-species: *Brevipalpus spinosus* Donnadieu.

*Cenopalpus* species, some of which are of considerable economic importance, have been recorded from Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. This genus can be distinguished by the four-segmented palp, five or six pairs of hysterosomal dorsolateral setae, one pair of dorsosublateral setae, one pair of humerals, and three pairs of dorsocentral setae. Solendia on tarsi I and II are also slender and tapering. The genital plate is broader than the anterior ventral plate. Information about hosts, distribution, relation to hosts etc. has already been given for the following species (Hatzinikolis and Emmanouel 1987): *C. arbutus* Hatzinikolis and Emmanouel, *C. eriobotryi* Hatzinikolis, *C. lanceolatisetae* (Attiah), *C. lineola* (Canestrini and Fanzago), *C. mespili* (Livshitz and Mitrofanov), *C. pennatisetis* (Wainstein), *C. platani* (Livshitz and Mitrofanov), *C. pritchardi* Dünges, *C. pterinus* Pritchard and Baker, *C. populi* (Livshitz and Mitrofanov), *C. pulcher* (Canestrini and Fanzago), *C. ruber* Wainstein, *C. spinosus* (Donnadieu), *C. bakeri* Dünges, *C. pseudospinosus* (Livshitz and Mitrofanov) and *C. wainsteini* (Livshitz and Mitrofanov).

Key to species based on females and nymphs

1. Hysterosoma with five pairs of dorsocentral setae ..... 2
   - Hysterosoma with six pairs of dorsocentral setae ..... 3
2. Rostrum extending beyond end of femur I. Dorsal setae featherlike. Nymphs 1, 2, 4 dorsolateral setae long; 3, 5 minute ..... 1
   - Rostrum reaching before end of femur I. Dorsal setae narrowly lanceolate. Nymphs with 1, 2, 3 dorsolateral setae long; 4, 5 minute ..... arbuti
3. Idiosoma mostly striate ..... 4
   - Idiosoma mostly reticulate ..... 5
4. Rostral shield shallowly incised; metapodosomal dorsal smooth. Nymphs with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 dorsolateral setae long; 6 small ..... lineola
   - Rostral shield deeply incised; metapodosomal dorsal smooth. Nymphs with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 long ..... wainstein
5. Propodosoma with dorsal setae narrowly lanceolate to setiform ..... 6
   - Propodosoma with dorsal setae broadly lanceolate to spatulate ..... 7
6. Rostral shield with 4 or more lobes ..... 8
   - Rostral shield with 2 lobes ..... 9
7. Propodosomal setae setiform; rostral shield with more than 4 lobes ..... 10
   - Propodosomal setae normal; rostral shield with 4 lobes. Nymphs with 1, 2, 4 dorsolateral setae long; 3, 5, 6 minute ..... populi
8. Propodosoma with small, rounded, granulate elements dorsally. Nymphs with 1, 2, 3 dorsolateral setae long; 4 very long; 5, 6 minute ..... pseudospinosus
   - Propodosoma with great polygonal reticulation elements dorsally. Nymphs with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 dorsolateral setae long; 6 minute ..... bakeri
9. Rostrum extending to end of femur I ..... 10
   - Rostrum extending at last to middle of femur I ..... 11
10. Rostrum reaching end of femur I. Propodosoma with smaller, rounded, elements dorsally. Nymphs 1, 2, 3, 4 dorsolateral setae long; 4 flagellate; 5, 6 minute ..... spinosus
11. Rostrum not reaching end of femur I. Propodosoma with larger, polygonal reticulation elements dorsally. Nymphs with 1, 2, 4 dorsolateral setae long; 3, 5, 6 minute ..... pitcher
12. Metapodosomal venter with median linear texture or reticulation elements between coxae IV polygonal and broader than long. Nymphs with 1, 2, 3, 4 dorsolateral setae long; 5 small; 6 minute ..... carpini
13. Metapodosomal venter with polygonal elements medially equal breadth and length. Nymphs with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 dorsolateral setae long; 5, 6 minute ..... mespili
14. Dorsal body setae subaplatulate ..... 15
   - Dorsal body setae broadly spatulate. Nymphs with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 dorsolateral setae long; 6 very long; 3, 5, 6 minute ..... eriobotryi
15. Metapodosomal venter not reticulate anterior to ventral plate. Nymphs with 1, 2, 4 dorsolateral setae long; 3, 5, 6 minute ..... platani
   - Metapodosomal venter reticulate anterior to ventral plate. Nymphs with 1, 2 dorsolateral setae long; 3 small; 4 very long; 5, 6 minute ..... pritchardi
b4. Genus *Brevipalpus* Donnadieu


Type species: *Brevipalpus obovatus* Donnadieu.

*Brevipalpus* is a large genus which contains a number of species of economic importance. They have a wide range of host plants and a worldwide distribution. These mites can be recognized by a four-segmented palpus and the absence of dorsosublateral setae. The known species have 7, 9 or 10 pairs of dorsohysterosomal setae; 1 or 3 pairs of dorsocentral setae, 1 pair of humeral setae, and 5 or 6 pairs of dorsolateral setae.

Notes on the species

*Brevipalpus recki* Livshitz and Mitrofanov


New Record: Kavala, Eleptheres, 19 August 1987, on *Quercus*.

Relation to host: This mite has been found in small populations on both leaf surfaces of the host.


Key to species based on females and nymphs

1. Hysterosoma with three pairs of dorsocentral setae ... 2
   - Hysterosoma with one pair of dorsocentral setae 

2. Hysterosoma with five pairs of dorsolaterals 

3. Tarsus II with a single sensory rod. Nymphs with 3, 4, 5 dorsolateral setae long; 2 middle; 1 small
   - *Brevipalpus recki* Livshitz and Mitrofanov, 1970 

4. Tarsus II with two sensory rods. Nymphs with 3, 4, 5 dorsolateral setae long; 1, 2 small
   - *Brevipalpus cuneatus* (Canestrini and Fanzago) 

5. Rostrum extending beyond distal end of femur I 

6. Rostrum reaching middle of genu I. Propodosoma reticulated mediolaterally, smooth mediadorsally; body setae broadly lanceolate. Nymphs with 1, 4, 6 dorsolateral setae long; 2, 3, 5 small
   - *Brevipalpus olivicola* Hatzinikolis 

7. Rostrum reaching distal end of genu I 

8. Rostrum reaching distal end of tibia I. Propodosoma with pores. Nymphs with 1 and 4 dorsolateral setae long; 2, 3, 5, 6 small
   - *Brevipalpus olearius* Sayed, Donnadieu, Pritchard and Baker 

9. Hysterosoma with pores. Propodosoma with reticulation elements of different shapes and sizes. Nymphs with fourth dorsolateral seta long; 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 small 
   - *Brevipalpus cuneatus* (Canestrini and Fanzago) 

10. Propodosoma with anterior medioventrals considerably shorter than posterior pair 

11. Rostral shield with 4 median lobes 

12. Hysterosomal pores present 

13. Hysterosomal pores absent 

14. Propodosoma with reticulation elements of equal length and width. Nymphs with 4 dorsolateral setae long; 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 small 
   - *Brevipalpus cuneatus* (Canestrini and Fanzago) 

15. Hysterosoma with a very wide oval area of transverse striae on the posteroventral portion. Nymphs with all dorsolateral setae minute 
   - *Brevipalpus olearius* Sayed, Donnadieu, Pritchard and Baker 

b5. Genus *Pentamerismus* McGregor


Type species: *Tenuipalpus erythreus* Ewing, 1917.
Pentamerismus contains a few species found usually on Coniferae. This genus is characterized by a five-segmented palpus, two pairs of dorsosublateral, six to seven pairs of dorsolateral hysterosomal setae, three pairs of dorsocentral hysterosomal setae, a genital and a ventral plate, and a broadly ovate body.

Notes on the species

Pentamerismus coronatus (Canestrini and Fanzago)
Caligonus coronatus Canestrini and Fanzago, 1876; Canestrini and Fanzago, 1878; Baker and Pritchard, 1954.
Tenuipalpus coronatus, Berlese, 1886; Berlese, 1887; Canestrini, 1899; Vitzthum, 1929; McGregor, 1949.
Brevipalpoides coronatus, Reck, 1951.
Records: Italy, U.S.S.R.
Hosts: Rhododendron, Taxus, Thuja.
New record: Evia, Karystos, 10 May 1975 and Attiki, Marathon, 5 September 1980, on Cupressus. Relation to host: It was found in small populations on leaves.

Pentamerismus juniperi (Reck, 1951)
Brevipalpoides juniperi Reck, 1951.
Pentamerismus juniperi Pritchard and Baker, 1958.
Record: U.S.S.R.
Host: Juniperus.
New records: Attiki, Athens, 12 July, on Cupressus and Thuja. Relation to host: It was found in large populations on leaves.

Pentamerismus oregonensis McGregor
Records: Japan, Pakistan, U.S.A.
Hosts: Cupressus, Juniperus, Libocedrus, Thuja.
New records: Attiki, Athens, 3 August 1978 and Kriti, Rethymno, 27 September, on Thuja. Relation to host: It was found in small populations on leaves.

Pentamerismus taxi (Haller)
Tenuipalpus taxi Haller, 1877.
Pentamerismus morishitai Pritchard and Baker, 1952.
Records: England, Spain, Switzerland, U.S.A.
Host: Taxus.

Relation to host: It was found in small populations on leaves.

Key to species based on females

1. Hysterosoma with six pairs of dorsolateral setae .... 2
   - Hysterosoma with seven pairs of dorsolateral setae ....... juniperi
2. Dorsolateral hysterosomal setae long and serrate .... 3
   - Dorsolateral hysterosomal setae short and peglike .... taxi
3. Dorsolateral hysterosomal setae narrowly lanceolate .... oregonensis
   - Dorsolateral hysterosomal setae spatulate ........ coronatus

b6. Genus Pseudoleptus Bruyant

Type-species: Pseudoleptus arachavaletae Bruyant.
Pseudoleptus contains 10 species known to occur on grasses in North and South America, North Africa and Asia Minor. This genus may be recognized by the following characters: the narrowly bifurcate rostral shield; the palpi having 4 or 5 segments; 2 or 3 pairs of dorsosublateral setae; one pair of humeral, six pairs of dorsolateral and three pairs of dorsocentral setae.

Notes on the species

Pseudoleptus zelihae Pritchard and Baker
Pseudoleptus zelihae Pritchard and Baker, 1958.
Record: Turkey
Host: Aeluropus sp.
New record: Viotia and Phthiotis on Gynodon dactylon. Relation to host: This mite has been found in small populations on both leaf surfaces.

b7. Genus Tenuipalpus Donnadieu

Tenuipalpus Donnadieu, 1875; Vitzthum, 1929; Zaher, 1932; Geijkes, 1939; Lawrence, 1940; Sayed, 1942; Lawrence, 1943; Baker, 1945; McGregor, 1949; Sayed, 1950; Reck, 1951; Pritchard and Baker, 1958; Meyer and Ryke, 1959; Wainstein, 1960; Baker and Pritchard, 1960; Livshitz and Mitrofanov, 1967; Collyer, 1973; Mitrofanov, 1973; Jeppson et al., 1975; Meyer, 1979.
Type-species: Tenuipalpus caudatus Duges (= T. palmatus Donnadieu).
Tenuipalpus is a very large genus which contains a number of species of economic importance.
They attack a wide range of host plants and have a world-wide distribution. This genus is recognized by the following characters: the podosoma is usually very broad and the opisthosoma is narrow; there is usually a pair of long, flagellate setae on the posterior margin of the body; the palpi have one, two or three segments; the ventral and genital plates may be fused together to form a genital ventral plate or they may be separated.

Information about hosts, distribution, relation to hosts etc. has already been given for the following species (Hatzinikolis 1986a): T. caudatus (Dugès), T. crassus André, T. granati Sayed, T. pacificus Baker, T. punicae Pritchard and Baker, T. rosae Kadzhava and T. zhizhilashviliae Reck.

Key to species based on females

1. Hysterosoma with 3 pairs of dorsocentral setae  ..... 2
   - Hysterosoma with 1 pair of dorsocentral setae  ..... granati

2. Hysterosoma with 3 pairs of nonflagellate caudolateral setae  ..... 3
   - Hysterosoma with 4 pairs of nonflagellate caudalateral setae  ..... 4

3. Hysterosoma with 3 pairs of posterior medioventral setae  ..... crassus
   - Hysterosoma with 4 pairs of posterior medioventral setae  ..... rosae

4. Hysterosoma with 1 pair of posterior medioventral setae  ..... 5
   - Hysterosoma with 2 pairs of posterior medioventral setae  ..... pacificus

5. Four pairs of narrowly lanceolate setae caudally  ..... 6
   - Four pairs of very broadly lanceolate setae caudally  ..... caudatus

6. Propodosoma rugose mediadorsally; genu I and II each with two setae  ..... punicae
   - Propodosoma smooth mediadorsally; genu I and II each with one seta  ..... zhizhilashviliae

b9. Genus Raoiella Hirst

Raoiella Hirst, 1924; Womersley, 1940; Sayed, 1942; Womersley, 1943; Pritchard and Baker, 1958; Baker and Pritchard, 1960; Mitrofanov, 1973b; Meyer, 1979.

Type-species: Raoiella indica Hirst.

Raoiella contains only five species known from Africa, Australia and India. This genus has the following diagnostic characters: legs rounded; two palpal segments; no propodosomal shield over rostrum; five pairs of dorsolaterals, four pairs of dorsosublateral and three pairs of dorsocentral setae; tarsal claws with a pair of tenent setae; em- podium padlike bearing two rows of tenent setae.

Notes on the species

Raoiella macfarlanei Pritchard and Baker

Record: Cyrenaica.

Host: Olea europaea.

New record: Arkadia, Leonidion, 6 July 1967, on Ceratonia silica.

Relation to host: This mite was found in small population on young shoots and buds.

b10. Genus Obdulia Pritchard and Baker


Type-species: Obdulia tamaricis Pritchard and Baker.

Obdulia contains only one species. This genus can be distinguished by the following characters: palpus a single segment, fused to rostrum; adult bears four pairs of legs; dorsal setal pattern as following: three pairs of propodosomal, one pair of humeral, five pairs of dorsolateral, two pairs of dorsosublateral and three pairs of dorsocentral setae.

Notes on the species

Obdulia tamaricis Pritchard and Baker
Obdulia tamaricis Pritchard and Baker, 1958. 
Record: Israel. 
Host: Tamarix maris. 
New record: Attiki, Porto-Rapiti, 22 August 1982, on Tamarix sp.

Relation to host: This mite was found in large populations on the leaves of Tamarix.

References

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HATZINIKOLIS: THE TENUIPALPID MITES OF GREECE


KEY WORDS: Acari, Tenuipalpidae, Greek tenuipalpid mites, Aegyptobia, A. alartiensis n. sp., A. karytensis n. sp., A. leiahensis, Phytop­

Oudemans, A.C. 1938. Nieuwe vondsten op hct gebicd der Acarina of Egypt. II. The genus

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Αναθεώρηση της Οικογένειας Tenuipalpidae (Acari) στην Ελλάδα

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ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ
Η οικογένεια αναθεωρείται και δίνονται κλειδιά για τα ελληνικά γένη και τα είδη Aegytopobia, Brevipalpus, Cenopalpus, Pentamerismus και Tenuipalpus. Τα είδη Aegytopobia leiahensis, Phytoptipalpus paradoxus, Brevipalpus recki, Pentamerismus coronatus, P. juniperi, P. oregonensis, Pseudoleptus zelihae, Dolichotetranychus floridanus, Raoiella macfarlanei και Obdulia tamaricis αναφέρονται για πρώτη φορά στην Ελλάδα. Δύο νέα είδη, το Aegytopobia karystensis και Aegytopobia aliartensis περιγράφονται και εικονογράφονται. Δίνονται πληροφορίες για τους ξενιστές, την εξάπλωση, τα συμπτώματα προσβολής και την οικονομική σημασία για κάθε είδος ακάρους που αναφέρεται στην εργασία. Επίσης γίνεται ξαναεκτίμηση των γενών και υπογενών των Tenuipalpidae.