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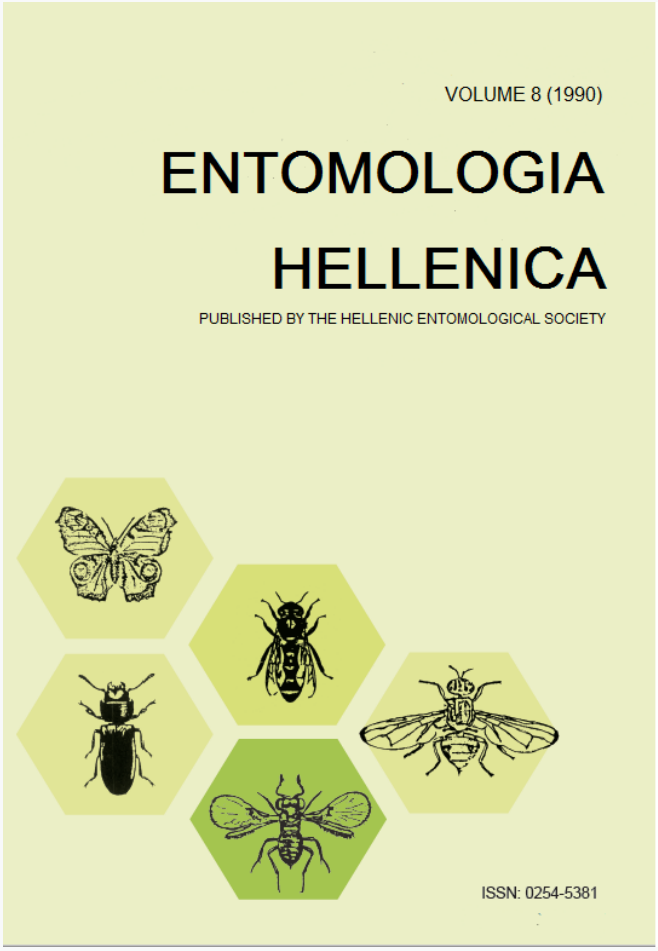

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A New Species, *Bryobia attica* (Acari: Tetranychidae) from Greece[1]

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ABSTRACT

The adult female and larva of *Bryobia attica* n. sp. are described and illustrated. It was collected from *Olea europaea* bark in Kessariani and Koropi regions of Attiki, Greece.

Introduction

The new *Bryobia* species described and illustrated here was found during a study on bark inhabiting microarthropods in Attiki (Hatzinikolis and Emmanouel 1990).

Materials and Methods

Methods of collecting, mounting etc. are described by Hatzinikolis and Emmanouel (1990). For the description of the new species the terminology of Pritchard and Baker (1955) and Meyer (1974, 1987) are used. All measurements are given in microns (μm).

Description

Bryobia attika n. sp.

FEMALE

Dimensions and shape. Holotype body almost circular; length of body (including gnathosoma) 733; length (excluding gnathosoma) 667; breadth 574; length of leg I 785.

Dorsum (Fig. 1). Propodosomal lobes strongly developed (Fig. 2); outer propodosomal lobes have broad bases and are more or less triangular; median lobes bluntly conical with a shallow incision; setae on lobes ellipsoid, strongly serrate (Fig. 3); first pair of propodosomal setae about half as long as second pair; dorsal body setae spatulate, strongly serrate,

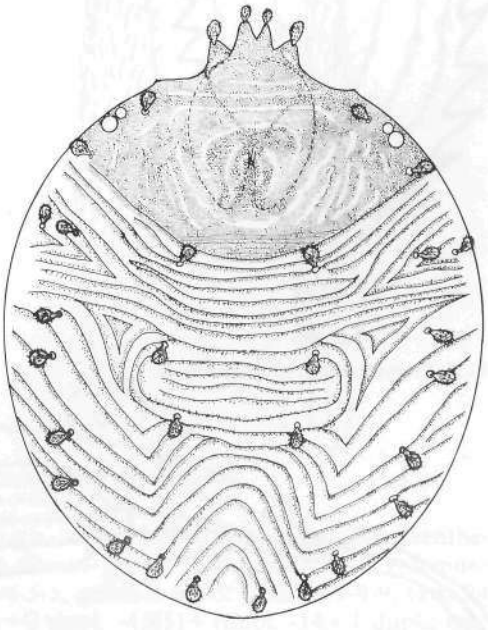

FIG. 1. Dorsal view of female.

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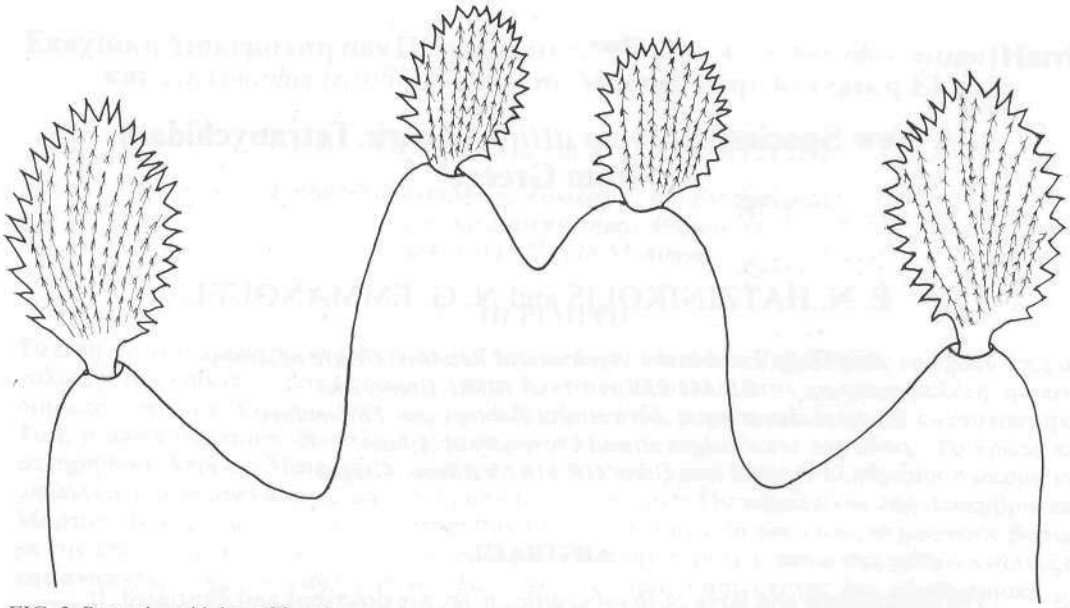

FIG. 2. Propodorsal lobes of female.

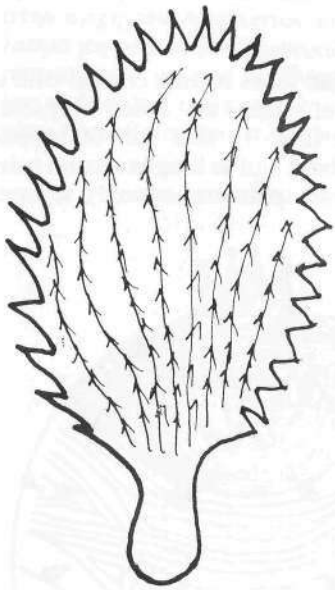

FIG. 3. Propodosomal setae of female.

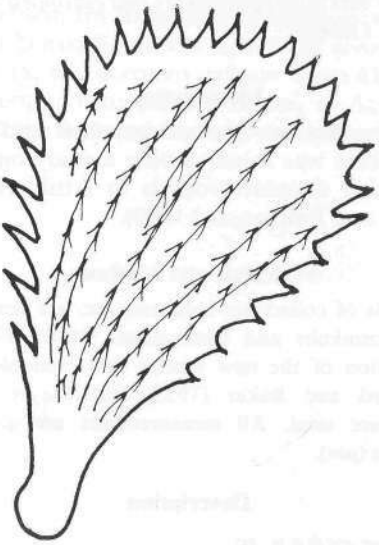

FIG. 4. Dorsal setae of female.

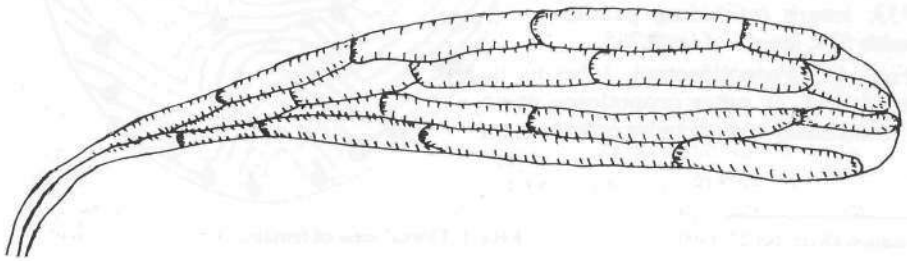

FIG. 5. Termination of peritreme of female.

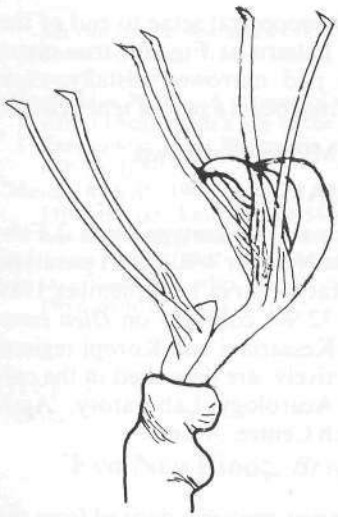

FIG. 6. Tarsal appendages of tarsus I.

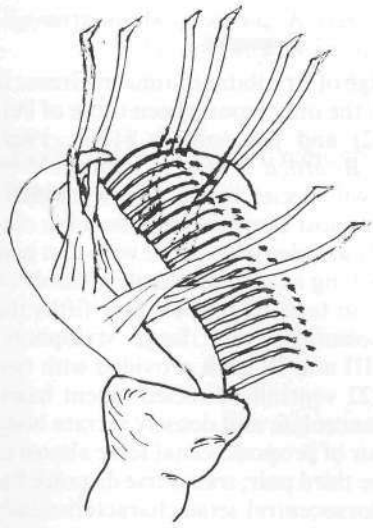

FIG. 7. Tarsal appendages of tarsus IV.

28-35 long and 12-15 wide (Fig. 4); dorsal integument of propodosoma densely granulate, while dorsal integument of hysterosoma sparsely granulate; striae between first, second and third dorsocentral setae transverse, becoming curved posteriorly to the end of the body; rest of idiosoma with striae as figured (Fig. 1).

Gnathosoma. Very large stylophore slightly notched, mediostally, 185 long and 146 wide; palptarsus with 7 setae including eupathidia; distal part of peritreme sausage – shaped with enlargement about 46 long and 16 broad (Fig. 5).

FIG. 8. Duplex setae on tarsi III and IV of female.

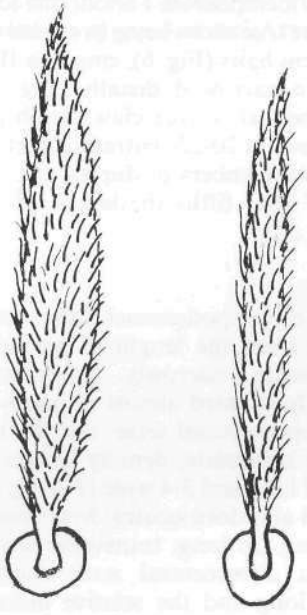

FIG. 9. Dorsal setae of larva.

Legs, setae, solenidia (in parenthesis). Coxae 2-1-1-1: trochanter 1-1-1-1: femora 20-8-5-5; genus 8-6-5-5; tibia 13-9-9-9; tarsi 24 (3)+2 dupl. –15(1)+1dupl. -14+1 dupl.; true claws uncinate bearing tenent hairs as follows:

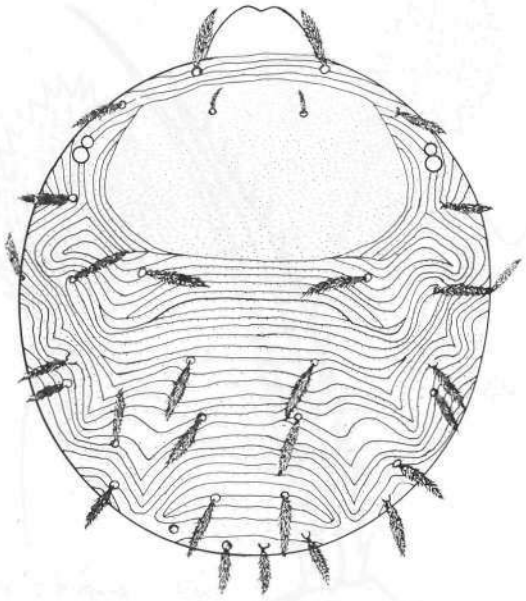

FIG. 10. Dorsal view of larva.

tarsi I one pair (Fig. 6), II, III and IV two pairs each (Fig. 7); empodium I about one fourth the length of the true claws being provided with one pair of tenent hairs (Fig. 6); empodia II, III and IV pad-like narrowed distally (Fig. 7), with lengths subequal to true claws, each provided with two rows of 20-22 ventrally directed tenent hairs; tactile members of duplex setae on tarsi III and IV four fifths the length of solenidia (Fig. 8).

LARVA

First pair of propodosomal setae very short, about one third the length of second propodosomal setae, narrowly lanceolate, characteristically situated almost in line with third pair of proposodomal setae; the rest of dorsal body setae lanceolate, densely serrate, varying from 16-28 long and 3-4 wide (Fig. 9); first propodosomal and dorsocentral hysterosomal setae very long, 28 long; transverse distance between first dorsocentral setae exceptionally large 104 long and the relative distances between second, third and fourth dorsocentral are only 53, 38 and 29, respectively; second, third and fourth dorsocentral setae in a line; integument of propodosoma densely granulate with longitudinal striae laterally and a few transverse striae anteriorly; integument of the hysterosoma sparsely granulate with transverse striae between dorsocentral setae to end of the body; rest with pattern as Fig. 10; true claws and empodium pad narrowed distally; each claw and empodium bears a pair of tenent hairs.

MALE and NYMPHS. Unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL

The holotype female, 1 paratype larva 2 February 1987 (Code Number 4/90) and 1 paratype female and 1 paratype larva 17 September 1989 (Code Number 32/90) collected on *Olea europaea* L. bark at Kessariani and Koropi regions of Attiki, respectively, are deposited in the collection of the Acarology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Centre, Athens.

ETYMOLOGY

The name of this new species is derived from the county name of Co. Attiki.

Remarks

The knowledge of Bryobiinae fauna in Greece is quite limited, the only reports been those of Pelekassis (1962) and Hatzinikolis (1968, 1969, 1983, 1986). *B. attica* is readily distinguished from all known species by the following characters: body almost circular; setae on lobes ellipsoid strongly and densely serrate with first pair about half as long as second; tactile member of duplex setae on tarsi III and IV four fifths the length of solenidia; very large stylophore; empodia II, III and IV each provided with two rows, of 20-22 ventrally directed tenent hairs. Larva with lanceolate and densely serrate body setae; first pair of propodosomal setae almost in a line with the third pair; transverse distance between first dorsocentral setae characteristically very large; second dorsocentral setae almost in a line with third and fourth pairs.

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KEY WORDS: Acari, Tetranychidae, Bryobiinae, *Bryobia attica* n.sp., *Olea europaea* L.

Ένα Νέο Είδος, *Bryobia attica* (Acari: Tetranychidae) από την Ελλάδα

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ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Έχουν περιγραφεί και σχεδιασθεί το θηλυκό και η προνύμφη του νέου είδους *B. attica*, που βρέθηκαν πάνω σε κορμούς ελαιοδένδρων στις περιοχές Καισαριανή και Κορωπί Αττικής.