The genus *Amblyseius* (Acari: Phytoseiidae) in Greece, with the Description of a New Species

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ABSTRACT

A nationwide survey on Phytoseiid mites in Greece revealed the occurrence of 19 species belonging to the Genus *Amblyseius*. A key and illustrations of all these species are given along with the synonyms, habitats and distribution data. A new species, *A. makedonicus*, found on *Oryza sativa*, is described.

INTRODUCTION

Phytoseiid mites are well known predators of injurious arthropods and for this reason numerous studies have been made in many parts of the world. In Greece prior to the studies of the authors in 1982 the only references on Phytoseiid mites were those of: Wainstein (1969), Swirski and Ragusa (1976, 1977), Hatzinikolis (1977), Mc Murtry (1977), and Papaioannou - Souliotis (1981). During the present survey many species belonging to the genera *Amblyseius* Berlese, *Typhlodromus* Scheuten, *Phytoseius* Ribaga and *Phytoseiulus* Evans were found, some of which were new to science (Papadoulis and Emmanouel 1988, 1990, 1991a, 1991b, 1992).

The present paper deals with all species belonging to *Amblyseius*. *Amblyseius makedonicus* spec. nov. is described and illustrated. All other species are also illustrated, most of them in more detail than previously.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Commencing in 1982 many samples of various wild and cultivated plants were collected throughout the year from many localities in Greece. Mites were extracted using the Berlese-Tullgren method or by direct observation under the binocular microscope. A Zeiss drawing tube was used for the illustrations. The setal nomenclature is based on the system of Lindquist and Evans (1965) as adapted for the family Phytoseiidae by Rowell et al. (1978). Other terminology follows Athias-Henriot (1975, 1977) for organotaxy, Evans and Till (1979) for the ventral pores and Wainstein (1973) for spermthecae. The dorsal and ventral setal pattern notation of Chant and Yoshida-Shaul (1989, 1991) is used.

All measurements are given in microns for an average of 5 females. All specimens are deposited in the Acari collection of the Laboratory of Agricultural Zoology and Entomology, Agricultural University of Athens.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study revealed the presence of 19 *Amblyseius* species belonging to 8 species-groups. A key based on the female is provided. Synonyms, distributions and illustrations of all species found are also given.

Key to the adult females of the Greek species of the genus *Amblyseius*.

1. Setae J2 absent .................. *A. messor* (Wainstein)
   - Setae J2 present .................. 2

2. Interscutal membrane sclerotized;
   ventroanal shield fragmented into anal
and ventral shields; all dorsal setae very short
- Interscutal membrane not sclerotized; ventral shield entire
3. Setae j3, s4, Z4 and Z5 much longer than others dorsal setae which are very short; setae j1, Z2, Z4 and S2 may be relatively long, but not longer than setae j3; setae Z4 and Z5 very long and whip-like
- Without this combination of characters
4. Setae j1 longer than Z4; Z4 and Z5 lightly serrated; s4 and Z4 subequal in length
- Spermatheca S-shaped; setae Z4 and S2 subequal in length; macroseta on basitarsus IV longer than that on genu IV
- Spermatheca bell-shaped; setae Z4 much longer than S2; macroseta on basitarsus IV and genu IV subequal in length
5. Spermatheca S-shaped; setae Z4 and S2 subequal in length; macroseta on basitarsus IV longer than that on genu IV
- Spermatheca bell-shaped; setae Z4 much longer than S2; macroseta on basitarsus IV and genu IV subequal in length
6. Ventroanal shield with one pair of preanal setae
- Ventroanal shield with more than one pair of preanal setae
7. Ventroanal shield with preanal setae almost aligned in two transverse rows on the anterior third of the shield; setae JV1 usually in line with ZV2
- Preanal setae arranged in three transverse rows
8. Cervix of spermatheca tube-shaped; peritreme extending to level of setae Z3
- Cervix of spermatheca not tube-shaped; peritreme extending to level between the bases of setae Z2 and Z4
9. Dorsal shield with 16 pairs of setae (S4 absent)
- Dorsal shield with 17 pairs of setae (S4 present)
10. Tibia IV with 7 setae
- Tibia IV with 6 setae
11. Four pairs of setae on integument surrounding ventromedial shield; A. keae Papadoulis and Emmanouel
- Two pairs of setae on integument surrounding ventromedial shield; A. hymetticus Papadoulis and Emmanouel
12. Ventroanal shield elongated and slender, usually narrower than posterior margin of genital shield, with construction at the level of JV2 setae (vase-like)
- Ventroanal shield squarish, triangular or rectangular and broader than the posterior margin of genital shield
- Cucumeris group
13. Genu II with 9 setae
- Genu II with fewer than 9 setae
14. Spermatheca with long neck (subequal in length with cervix); A. graminis Chant
- Spermatheca with short neck (less than cervix) or without neck
15. Fixed digit of chelicerae without one tooth; A. costatus Livshitz and Kuznetsov
- Fixed digit of chelicerae without teeth; peritreme extending to level of j1; A. marina (Wainstein)
16. Spermatheca without neck
- Spermatheca with short neck (less than the cervix)
17. Cervix of spermatheca
- Bell-shaped
18. Setae Z4, S4, S5 serrated; S5 longer than Z4
- Setae Z4, S4, S5, smooth; S5 shorter than Z4

**Messor Group**

1. Amblyseius messor (Wainstein) (Figs. 1-6).

**Typhlodromus messor** Wainstein, 1960: 688.


Amblyseius (Amblyseius) messor (Wainstein); Ehara, 1966: 22; Ueckermann & Loots, 1988: 66.

Amblyseius (Amblyseius) apleeles Van der Meere, 1968: 121 (Synonymy by Ueckermann & Loots, 1988).

Amblyseius obtusus (Koch); Womersley, 1954: 188.

Specimens examined: Kopais region, Co. Boiotia on several occasions during 1984-1990 on Medicago sativa.

Previous records: The type specimens were collected on Graminae in East Georgia, U.S.S.R. This species has been also recorded from: Algeria, Spain, Israel, Italy, U.S.S.R. and Australia.

**Degenerans Group**

2. Amblyseius degenerans (Berlese) (Figs. 7-11).


FIG. 1. *Amblyseius messor*: female, dorsal shield.

FIG. 2. *Amblyseius messor*: female, venter.

FIGS. 3-6. *Amblyseius messor*: 3 chelicerae of female, 4 metapodal plates, 5 spermatheca, 6 leg IV.
OBTUSUS GROUP

3. **Amblyseius andersoni** (Chant) (Figs. 12-18).


Previous records: The type specimens were found on leaves and moss in Italy. This species has been also recorded from: Algeria, Israel, Turkey, Congo, South Africa, Central Africa, Tanganica, Hong-Kong, Portugal, Lebanon, Italy and Egypt.
FIGS. 10-11. *Amblyseius degenerans*: 10 chelicerae of female, 11 leg IV.


*Amblyseopsis potentillae* (Garman), Mc Murtry, 1977: 21-22; Swirski & Ragusa, 1977: 81-82; Ragusa, 1985 82-84; Ragusa, 1986: 194.


*Amblyseius (Multiseius) andersoni* (Chant), Denmark & Muma, 1989: 84.


FIG. 12. *Amblyseius andersoni*: female, dorsal shield.

FIGS. 14-18. *Amblyseius andersoni*: 14 chelicerae of female, 15 chelicerae of male, 16 spermatheca, 17 metapodal plates, 18 leg IV.

Previous records: Collection data of the type specimens are: two adult female specimens collected from prune foliage, in Rosedale, British Columbia, Canada in 1955; two adult female specimens of *A. potentillae* collected on *Potentilla* sp. from Netherlands; adult female holotype of *A. britannicus* collected from apple foliage, Penlan Hall, Essex, England in 1953; and adult female holotype of *A. reflexus* collected from *Acer saccharinum* Tron Hills country New Jersey, U.S.A. in 1975. *A. andersoni* is a well known species recorded from: Canada (Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia), U.S.A. (New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania), England, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, France (Corsica), Italy, Greece, Portugal, U.S.S.R. (Armenia, Crimea, Moldavia, Ukrainia), Algeria and Iceland.

4. *Amblyseius begljaro*vi Abbasova (Figs. 19-25).
Specimens examined: Kopais region, Co. Boiotia, 1982 on *Opuntia* sp.
Previous records: The type specimens were collected from *Micromys minutus* and *Vespertilio pipistrellus* in Azerbaijan (U.S.S.R.). This species has been also recorded from Crimea (U.S.S.R.).

5. *Amblyseius nemorivagus* Athias-Henriot (Figs. 26-32).

Specimens examined: Makryntisa, Co. Magnisia, 1991 on Gramineae.
Previous records: The type specimens were collected from Quercus suber and soil under Laurus nobilis in Algeria. This species has been also recorded from U.S.S.R. (Moldavia, Crimea) and Spain.

SETOSUS GROUP
6. Amblyseius setosus (Muma) (Figs. 33-38).
Phytoseiulus setosa (Muma), Garman, 1958: 70.
Typhlodromus (Amblyseius) setosus (Muma), Chant, 1959: 70.
Amblyseius setosus (Muma), Porath & Swirski, 1965: 97.
Previous records: The type specimens were collected on *Citrus* in Florida (U.S.A.). This species has been also recorded on *Citrus* in Israel.

**FINLANDICUS GROUP**

7. *Amblyseius stipulatus* (Athias-Henriot) (Figs. 39-44).

*Amblyseius finlandicus* (Oudemans); Athias-Henriot 1958: 3.


Specimens examined: In all citrus growing areas in Greece. This species is widespread, and the most dominant and frequent species on all *Citrus* spp. examined.

Previous records: This species was collected from *Citrus* spp. and other plants (Athias-Henriot, 1958) in Algeria. She mistook this species for *A. finlandicus* (Oudemans). This species has been also recorded from: Greece, Italy, Turkey and Spain.
FIG. 33. *Amblyseius setosus*: female, dorsal shield.

FIGS. 35-38. *Amblyseius setosus*: 35 chelicerae of female, 36 metapodal plates, 37 spermatheca, 38 leg IV.

FIG. 34. *Amblyseius setosus*: female, venter.

8. **Amblyseius finlandicus** (Oudemans) (Figs. 45-49).

**Seiulus finlandicus** Oudemans, 1915a: 183; Oudemans, 1915b: 159.


**Typhlodromus pruni** Oudemans, 1929: 50 (Synonym by Oudemans, 1930a).

**Typhlodromus (Amblyseius) finlandicus** (Oudemans); Chant, 1959: 67; Van de Vrie, 1972: 17.


Typhlodromus (Typhlodromopsis) finlandicus (Oudemans); De Leon, 1959: 113.

Typhlodromus (Typhlodromus) finlandicus (Oudemans); Beglyarova, 1958: 103; Westerboer & Bernhard, 1963: 592.

Amblyseius (Euseius) finlandicus (Oudemans); Wainstein, 1975: 921.

Euseius finlandicus (Oudemans); Swirski & Amitai, 1982: 57; Lehman, 1982: 223.


Previous records: The type specimens were found on Salix carpea in Abo, Finland. This is a cosmopolitan species recorded from: U.S.S.R. (Georgia, Crimea), Europe, Canada, U.S.A. Mexico, South America, Algeria, Japan, Indonesia, India, Iran and Pakistan.

ABERRANS GROUP

9. Amblyseius aberrans (Oudemans) (Figs. 50-55).


Kampimodromus elongatus (Oudemans); Nesbitt, 1951: 5.

FIG. 50. *Amblyseius aberrans*: female, dorsal shield.

FIGS. 52-55. *Amblyseius aberrans*: 52 chelicerae of female, 53 metapodal plates, 54 spermatheca, 55 leg IV.

*Typhlodromus (Typhlodromus) aberrans* Oudemans; Westerboer & Bernhard, 1964: 712.


*Paradromus aberrans* (Oudemans); Muma, 1961: 286.

*Kampimodromus aberrans* (Oudemans); Hatzinikolis, 1973: 2.

Previous records: The type specimens were found on *Tilia* sp. in the Netherlands. This species is well known in Europe (Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Poland, Greece, England), U.S.S.R. (Crimea), Canada, U.S.A., Turkey, Israel and Algeria.

10. *Amblyseius keae* Papadoulis & Emmanouel (Figs. 56-61).


Specimens examined - Previous records: The type specimens were found on *Quercus aegilops* at Kea island of the Aegean Sea on October 2, 1988. This species is known only in Greece.

11. *Amblyseius hymeticus* Papadoulis & Emmanouel (Figs. 62-66).


Specimens examined: Anilio, Pilio region, Co. Magnisia on *Pteris* sp.

**FIG. 56.** *Amblyseius keae*: female, dorsal shield.

**FIG. 57.** *Amblyseius keae*: female, venter.

**FIGS. 58-61.** *Amblyseius keae*: 58 chelicerae of female, 59 metapodal plates, 60 spermatheca, 61 leg IV.
FIGS. 64-66. *Amblyseius hymeticus*: 64 chelicerae of female. 65 spermatheca. 66 leg IV.

FIG. 62. *Amblyseius hymeticus*: female, dorsal shield.

FIG. 63. *Amblyseius hymeticus*: female, venter.

FIG. 67. *Amblyseius insuetus*: female, dorsal shield.
Previous records: The holotype female and 5 paratypes were collected from an unidentified plant of the family Labiatae at Hymettos mountain Attica on May 1, 1983. This species is known only in Greece.

**NEWSAMI GROUP**

12. *Amblyseius insuetus* Livshitz & Kuznetsov (Figs. 67-72).

*Amblyseius insuetus* Livshitz & Kuznetsov, 1972: 27.


Previous records - Remarks: It is interesting to note that this species has been found previously only in Crimea (U.S.S.R.) on the same host *Tamarix* sp. Generally, it seems that the Phytoseiid fauna of Crimea has many similarities to that of Greece (Papadoulis, unpublished).

**CUCUMERIS GROUP**

13. *Amblyseius graminis* Chant (Figs. 73-78).


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**FIGS. 69-72.** *Amblyseius insuetus*: 69 chelicerae of female. 70 metapodal plates. 71 spermatheca. 72 leg IV.

**FIG. 68.** *Amblyseius insuetus*: female, venter.

**FIG. 73.** *Amblyseius graminis*: female, dorsal shield.
**Amblyseius graminis** (Chant): Chant 1959: 89.


*Typhlodromus* (Typhlodromus) *graminis* (Chant); Westerboer & Bernhard, 1963: 636.


Previous records: This species was originally described on the basis of specimens commonly found on grasses, *Convolutus* sp, and *Rubus* sp. in England. This species has been also recorded from: U.S.S.R. (Moldavia, Ukrania, Crimea), Spain and Algeria.

14. *Amblyseius marginatus* (Wainstein) (Figs. 79-84).
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Typhlodromus marginatus Wainstein, 1961: 158. 
Amblyseius (Amblyseius) marginatus (Wainstein); Ueckermann & Loots, 1988: 145. 
Previous records: The type specimens were collected from litter and highbush cranberry in Kazakhstan (U.S.S.R.). This species has been also recorded from: Algeria, U.S.S.R. (Ukraina and Moldavia).

15. Amblyseius cinstutus Livshitz & Kuznetsov (Figs. 85-90).


FIG. 80. Amblyseius marginatus: female, venter.

FIGS. 81-84. Amblyseius marginatus: 81 chelicerae of female; 82 metapodal plates, 83 spermatheca, 84 leg IV.

FIG. 85. Amblyseius cinstutus: female, dorsal shield.

Previous records: The type specimens were collected from Convolvulus contabrica and Hedera sp. in Crimea (U.S.S.R.). This species also has been recorded on Verbascum graecum in Greece.

16. *Amblyseius cucumeris* (Oudemans) (Figs. 91-97).

Typhlodromus (Amblyseius) cucumeris (Oudemans); Chant, 1959: 78.
Typhlodromus (Typhlodromus) cucumeris (Oudemans); De Leon, 1959: 113; Muma, 1961: 287.
Typhlodromus thripsi MacGill, 1939: 309 (Synonymy by Evans, 1952).

Typhlodromus (Amblyseius) bellinus (Womersley); Chant, 1959: 75; Schuster & Smith, 1960: 184.
Cyphodromus bellinus (Womersley); Muma, 1961: 290.


Previous records: The type specimens were found on Cucumeris melo in France. This is a well known cosmopolitan species found in: Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands, England, U.S.S.R. (Gruzia, Moldavia, Crimea), Poland, Italy, Egypt, Algeria, Israel, India, New Zealand, Australia. Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico.

17. Amblyseius barkeri (Hughes) (Figs. 98-103).
Typhlodromus (Typhlodromus) barkeri (Hughes); Chant, 1959: 61.
Typhlodromus (Neoseiulus) barkeri (Hughes); Nesbitt, 1951: 31; Ehara, 1966: 18.
Amblyseius barkeri (Hughes); Athias-Henriot,
FIG. 98. *Amblyseius barkeri*: female, dorsal shield.


*Amblyseius (Amblyseius) usitalus* Van der Merwe, 1965: 71; Van der Merwe, 1968: 140 (Synonymy by Ueckermann & Loots, 1988).


FIGS. 100-103. *Amblyseius barkeri*: 100 chelicerae of female, 101 metapodal plates, 102 spermatheca, 103 leg IV.

FIG. 104. *Amblyseius bicaudus*: female, dorsal shield.

FIG. 105. *Amblyseius bicaudus*: female, venter.

FIG. 111. *Amblyseius makedonicus* spec. nov.: female, dorsal shield.
FIG. 112. *Amblyseius makedonicus* spec. nov.: female, venter.

**Description**

**FEMALE**

**Dorsum** (Fig. 111). Dorsal setal pattern 10A: 9B (r3 off, R1 off). Ventral setal pattern 14:


Specimens examined: This species was found in all cultivated and uncultivated Gramineae samples collected in Greece. It was also found at Kopais region, Co. Boiotia, 1986 on *Medicago sativa*; Kalamata, Co. Messinia, 1986 on *Plantago* spp.; Messara, Co. Heraklion, Crete, 1986-87 on *Sonchus oleraceus* and *Solanum nigrum*; Spata, Co. Attica, 1990 on *Vitis vinifera*.

Previous records: The type specimens were collected from plumules of germinating barley on the London docks, England. This species has been also recorded from: Italy, Spain, Germany, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Algeria, Mozambique, Madagascar, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Israel, Japan and Guinea.

18. *Amblyseius bicaudus* Wainstein (Figs. 104-110).


Specimens examined: This species was found to be the most dominant and frequent of all Phytoseiid mites occurring on cultivated and uncultivated Gramineae in Greece. It was also found at Evia, 1987 on *Capsicum annuum*; Polykastro, Co. Kilkis, 1986 on *Vicia* sp.

Previous records: The type specimens were found on cereals in Alma Ata (U.S.S.R.). This species has been also recorded from: France, Italy and U.S.S.R. (Armenia, Crimea).

19. *Amblyseius makedonicus* spec. nov. (Figs. 111-116).
JV-3:ZV. Dorsal shield sclerotized, reticulated with seven pairs of relatively inconspicuous solenostomes: posterolateral to j3, mediad to j4, posteromedial to j5, posteriad to s4, anterolateral to j1, anteriad to z4 and anteromedial to S5. Twelve pairs of small pores (sensillae) visible, on dorsal shield. Muscle marks (sigillés) visible, mostly on podosoma. Length of dorsal shield (j1-J5) 387 (381-390); Width (distance between bases of S2) 221 (211-230). All dorsal setae smooth except Z5 which is faintly serrated. Sublateral setae r3 and R1 on interscutal membrane, smooth. Measurements of setae as follows: j1 25, j3 32 (31-32), j4 15 (14-16), j5 14 (13-14), j6 19 (18-20), J2 20, J5 13 (13-14), z2 24 (22-25), z4 25 (23-27), z5 14 (13-16), Z1 24 (23-25), Z4 51 (49-54), Z5 88 (86-90), S4 38 (36-40), S2 31 (29-32), S4 28 (27-31), S5 32 (31-34), r3 26 (23-27) and R1 23 (22-25). Peritremes very long 233 (230-239) in length (from stigma to apex) extending anteriorly the level of j1.

Venter (Fig. 112). Sternal shield sclerotized with three pairs of setae (ST1, ST2, ST3) and two pairs of pores (pst1, pst2); lateral margin of shield slightly lineated. Length (ST1-ST3) 73 (72-74), width (ST2-ST2) 70. Metasternal setae (MS) and a pair of pores (pst3) on platelets. Genital shield with weak lineate ornamentation on lateral margins; width (at level of setae G) 73 (73-76); pst5 laterally on posterior part of genital shield. Ventroanal shield reticulated with 3 pairs of preanal setae (JV1, JV2, ZV2), anal setae (a1, a2, a3) and a pair of solenostomes posteriad of the base of setae JV2. Distance between solenostomes 56 (50-61). Muscle marks visible posteriolaterally. Length of ventroanal shield 135 (131-139), width (at level of setae ZV2) 122 (119-124). Setae JV4, JV5, ZV1, ZV3 on integument surrounding ventroanal shield. Setae JV5 longer 66 (65-68) than others. Metapodal plates as shown in Fig. 114. Length of primary metapodal plates 22 (20-23), width 5. In addition to pst5 at least 6 pairs or pores present on ventral interscutal membrane.

Chelicerae (Fig. 113). Fixed digit with four visible teeth and pilus dentilis; movable digit without teeth.

**TABLE 1. Comparison of setal lengths of females of Amblyseius makedonicus spec. nov. with those of related species.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setae</th>
<th>Amblyseius makedonicus*</th>
<th>Amblyseius paramarinus**</th>
<th>Amblyseius marinus***</th>
<th>Amblyseius reticulatus****</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>j3</td>
<td>32 (31-32)</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z4</td>
<td>51 (49-54)</td>
<td>40-43</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z5</td>
<td>88 (86-90)</td>
<td>59-66</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s4</td>
<td>38 (36-40)</td>
<td>23-24</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>31 (29-32)</td>
<td>20-23</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>28 (27-31)</td>
<td>20-23</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5</td>
<td>32 (31-34)</td>
<td>20-23</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JV5</td>
<td>66 (65-68)</td>
<td>43-47</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sgelV</td>
<td>46 (45-49)</td>
<td>38-41</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stlV</td>
<td>47 (45-49)</td>
<td>38-40</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stIV</td>
<td>83 (81-86)</td>
<td>66-68</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* From 5 specimens
** From Evans (1988)
*** From Evans (1987)
**** From Kolodochka (1988)
cies can be readily distinguished from the latter

**TAXONOMIC NOTES - DIAGNOSIS**

A. makedonicus is most similar to A. paramarinus (Evans). It is also close with A. marinus (Willmann) and A. reticulatus (Oudemans), as they have been redescribed by Evans 1987 and Kolodochka 1988, respectively. The new species can be readily distinguished from the latter two species by the neck of the spermatheca (much shorter or absent in A. reticulatus and longer in A. marinus). In addition, the movable digit of A. reticulatus bears two teeth instead of none as in A. makedonicus. The setal lengths of the above four species are shown in Table I. All setae are much longer in A. makedonicus than in A. paramarinus. Additionally, the ratio of Z5/Z4 is 1.75 and 1.5 respectively.

**TYPE MATERIAL**

The holotype female, collected on Oryza sativa at Thessaloniki region on October 11, 1987, and 4 female paratypes with the same data are deposited in the Acari collection, Laboratory of Agricultural Zoology & Entomology, Agricultural University of Athens, Greece.

**ETYMOLOGY**

The name of this new species is derived from Makedonia of Northern Greece where it was found.

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**References**


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Το γένος *Amblyseius* (Acari, Phytoseiidae) στην Ελλάδα, με Περιγραφή ενός Νέου Είδους.

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ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Η μελέτη των ακάρεων της Οικογένειας Phytoseiidae στην Ελλάδα, έδειξε την παρουσία 19 ειδών, τα οποία ανήκουν στο γένος *Amblyseius*. Από αυτά το *A. makedonicus*, το οποίο ευρέθη στο φυτό *Oryza sativa*, περιγράφεται και σχεδιάζεται ως νέο είδος στην επιστήμη. Δίδονται επίσης κλειδιά προσδιορισμού, τα συνώνυμα και περισσότερο λεπτομερή και ακριβή (των προηγούμενων περιγραφών) σχέδια θηλυκού ή και αρσενικού για όλα τα ανευρεθέντα στην Ελλάδα είδη *Amblyseius*, καθώς και πληροφορίες της παγκόσμιας εξάπλωσης αυτών. Αναφέρονται ακόμα οι ξενιστές και η γεωγραφική εξάπλωση των ακάρεων αυτών στην Ελλάδα.