

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW TYPHLODROMUS (ACARINA: PHYTOSEHDÆ) FROM THE DEAD
SEA REGION IN ISRAEL

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Typhlodromus drori sp. n.

Female (34 females): Dorsal shield (Fig. 1) 323-349 μ long; sclerotized and reticulated; bearing 18 pairs of setae: 6D, 2M, 10L. Setae M₁, D₂, D₃ subequal, L₉ = M₂. Setae M₂, L₉ and L₁₀ serrated, Seta L₁₀ longer than other setae on the dorsal shield. D₁ 23-27 μ , D₂, D₃ 15-18 μ , D₄ 17-22 μ , D₅ 20-25 μ , D₆ 7-8 μ , M₁ 15-18 μ , M₂ 32-42 μ , L₁ 27-33 μ , L₂ 17-22 μ , L₃ 22-25 μ , L₄ 20-27 μ , L₅ 20-28 μ , L₆ 25-32 μ , L₇ 28-38 μ , L₈ 27-33 μ , L₉ 30-42 μ , L₁₀ 45-55 μ , S₁ = 22-28 μ , S₂ = 22-27 μ . Pores and minute structures: mesad L₄; posterior L₅, posterior L₆, anterior D₅, one pair anterior L₈-M₂, between M₂, mesad L₉.

Sternal plate smooth, bearing two pairs of setae and one pair of pores. Two pairs of metasternal plates, each carrying a seta. Genital shield normal, with one pair of setae. Ventrianal plate (Fig. 2), smooth, longer than wide, with anterior margin rounded, with a waist, without pores; it carries four pairs of preanal setae; length 100-116 μ , width at the anal area = 66-75 μ , width at the preanal level = 83-100 μ ; ratio of length/width = 1.08 - 1.40; rA = 0.70-0.84, Seta VL₁ = 40 - 46 μ long; three pairs of setae besides VL₁ surround the ventrianal plate. Several slightly prominent minute elongated plates are arranged between ventrianal and genital plates. Two pairs of metapodal plates (Fig. 5), Apex of peritreme reaches L₁ - L₂. Spermatheca: cervix tubiform. wider at its distal part; atrium adjacent to cervix; major duct cylindrical, without cleft; minor duct well seen.

Hind leg carries three knobbed macrosetae: on genu (23-25 μ), on tibia, (25-27 μ), and on basitarsus (46-51 μ). In the chelicera the fixed digit bears two teeth in addition to the two on each side of pilus dentilis; the movable digit has one tooth (Fig. 3).

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TABLE 1

Typhlodromus drori sp. n., Females (Measurements of setae in μ)

	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	D ₅	D ₆	L ₁	L ₂	L ₃	L ₄	L ₅	L ₆	L ₇	L ₈	L ₉	L ₁₀	M ₁	M ₂
1.	25	18	15	18	23	1/	28	20	22	22	22	30	32	32	38	50	17	37
2.	25	18	18	22	25	8	30	22	25	27	27	30	35	33	33	50	18	40
3.	25	17	18	22	23	8	32	20	25	25	27	32	38	33	37	53	18	37
4.	23	17	17	18	22	7	27	18	20	20	22	25	28	27	30	50	17	33
5.	25	17	17	18	23	8	30	18	23	23	25	27	35	33	33	50	17	38
6.	25	17	17	18	23	7	28	18	25	23	27	27	30	30	32	51	17	32
7.	25	15	17	18	23	7	28	18	23	22	22	28	32	27	30	50	17	37
8.	25	17	17	22	25	8	30	20	25	1/	27	28	37	33	37	51	17	37
9.	1/	16	17	17	23	7	28	20	22	23	22	29	32	28	33	52	17	37
10.	25	17	17	18	23	7	28	18	25	23	25	28	33	33	33	48	17	35

1/ = bent.

1 - 2: on *Tamarix* sp., 'Ein Fesha, April 20, 1970 (1 = Holotype);

3 to 6: on *Tamarix* sp., 'Ein Fesha, May 12, 1970;

7 to 9: on *Tamarix* sp., 'Ein Gedi, April 30, 1970;

10 : on *Tamarix* sp., 'Ein Fesha, May 20, 1970.

Male (13 males): Dorsal shield (Fig. 6) 232-266 μ long, sclerotized, reticulated; the setal pattern is fundamentally similar to that of the female; setae S₁ and S₂ on the dorsal shield. S₁ = 22-28 μ ; S₂ = 20 - 27 μ long. Seta L₁₀ longer than other setae on the dorsal shield. Setae M₂, L₉, L₁₀ serrated. D₁ 22-25 μ , D₂ 15-18 μ , D₃ 13-17 μ , D₄ 15-20 μ , D₅ 20-25 μ , D₆ 7-8 μ , M₁ 13-17 μ , M₂ 32-40 μ , L₁ 27-32 μ , L₂ 17-20 μ , L₃ 17-25 μ , L₄ μ , L₅ 20-23 μ , L₆ 22-28 μ , L₇ 28-33 μ , L₈ 23-30 μ , L₉ 23-35 μ , L₁₀ 43-53 μ . Pores and minute structures: between L₄-D₃, posterior L₅, anterior L₇-D₅; anterior D₅, one pair anterior M₂, between M₂, mesad L₉. Ventrianal plate (Fig. 7) sclerotized, slightly reticulated, with two minute pores, 95-105 long, 129-141 μ wide; it carries four pairs of preanal setae. L₁ = 28-33 μ long.

Hind leg carries three knobbed macrosetae, on genu (18-22 μ), on tibia (23-25 μ), and on basitarsus (42-50 μ).

TABLE 2

Typhlodromus drori sp. n., male (Measurements of setae in)

For spermatodactyl see Fig. 8.

	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	D ₄	D ₅	D ₆	L ₁	L ₂	L ₃	L ₄	L ₅	L ₆	L ₇	L ₈	L ₉	L ₁₀	M ₁	M ₂
1.	23	15	17	18	22	7	28	17	20	22	22	22	30	27	25	43	15	37
2.	22	15	17	18	23	7	30	20	18	22	22	27	30	28	33	45	15	32
3.	23	18	15	18	22	8	30	17	20	22	23	27	32	28	33	48	15	38
4.	22	15	15	17	20	7	30	18	20	22	22	28	32	27	32	50	15	35
5.	22	17	17	18	22	7	28	18	20	20	22	25	30	30	28	46	15	37

1: on Tamarix sp., 'Ein Fesha, April 20, 1970 (1 allotype).

2-4: on Tamarix sp., 'Ein Gedi, April 30, 1970.

5: on Tamarix sp., 'Ein Fesha, May 12, 1970.

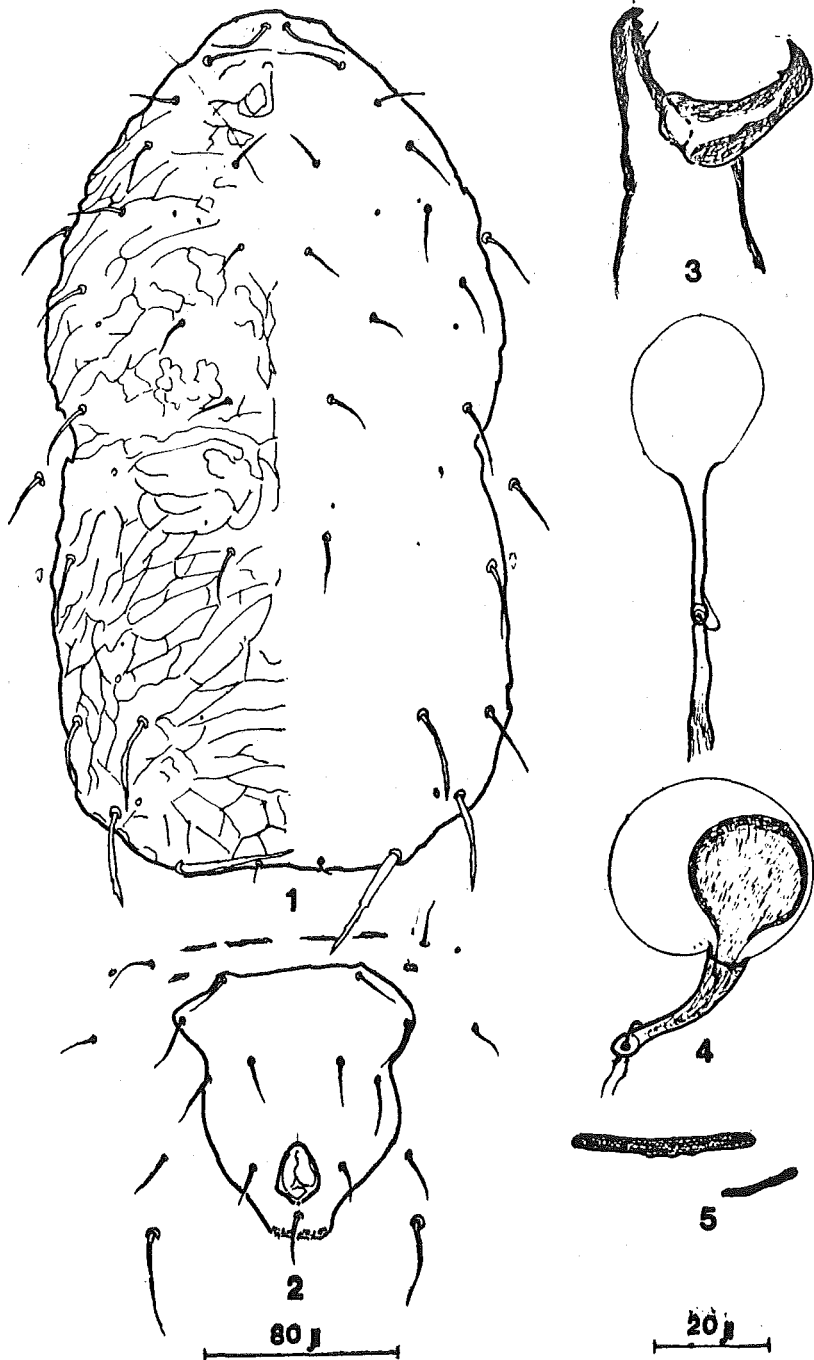
Type locality and Habitat: Holotype female (2375 b), 4 paratype females, and one allotype male were collected on Tamarix sp., at 'Ein Fesha, 20.4.70 (coll. N. Dror). Other paratypes: on Tamarix spp. 'Ein Fesha, 12.5.70, 15 females, 3 males; 20.5.70, 4 females; 'Ein Gedi, 30.4.70, 10 females, 6 males.

This species is named for our colleague Mr. N. Dror.

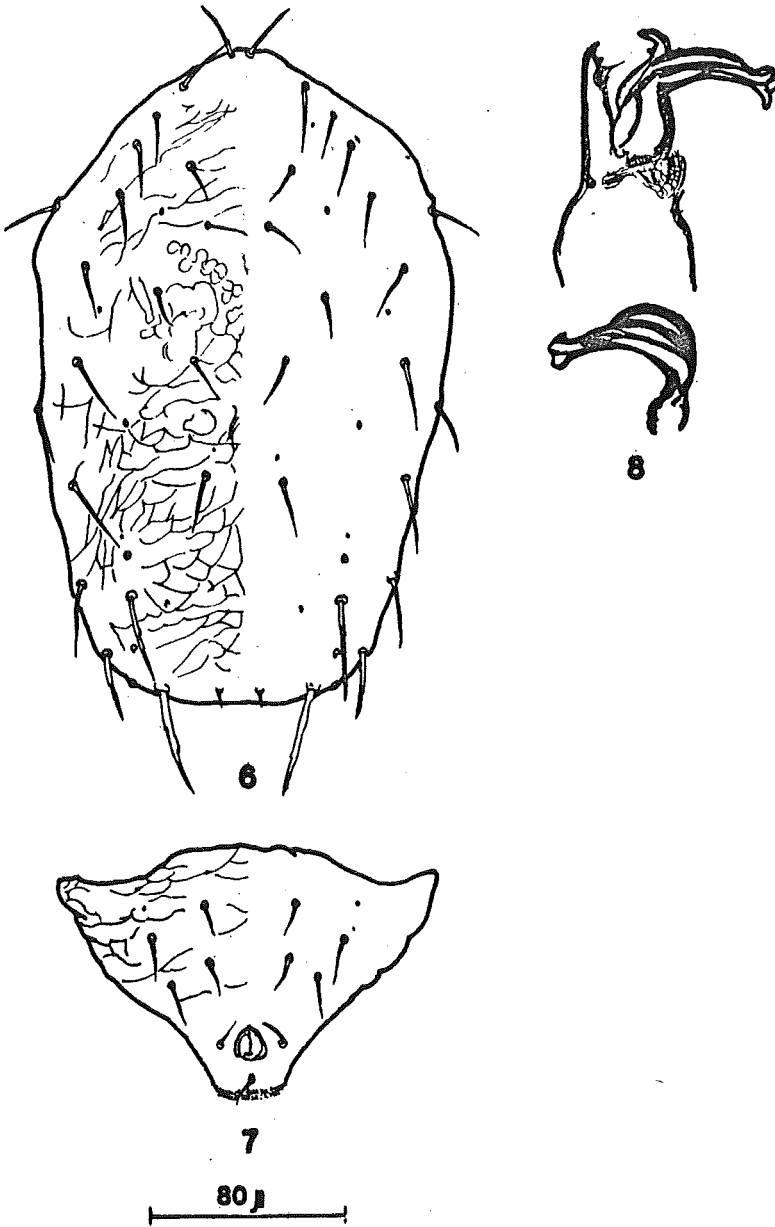
Relation to other species. Typhlodromus drori n.sp. belongs to group C₄ in Athias Henriot's paper (1960). It differs from other species in this group by the structure of spermatheca, the relative length of setae on the dorsal shield (particularly L₁₀/L₉) and the presence of three knobbed macrosetae on the hind leg.

REFERENCE

- Athias-Henriot, Claire (1960) Phytoseiidae et Aceosejidae (Acarina: Gamasina) d'Algerie. IV. Genre Typhlodromus Scheuten, 1857: Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Agric. Alger. 3 : 1-7.



Figs. 1-5. *Typhlodromus drori* sp.n., female; 1-dorsal shield; 2-ventrianal shield; 3-chelicera; 4-spermatheca; 5-metapodal plates.



Figs. 6-8 Typhlodromus drori sp.m., male; 6-dorsal shield; 7-ventrianal shield; 8-chelicera with spermatophoral process.