

A NEW TYDEID MITE, *Tydues EL-BAGOURYI* SP.N. FROM EGYPT (ACARI: TYDEIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

A new tydeid mite, *Tydeus el-bagouryi* is described and illustrated. It was found in soil with roots of the plant water hyacinth at Assuit Governorate, Egypt.

INTRODUCTION

Members of the family Tydeidae are found in many widely spread habitats (Marshall, 1970; Momen, 1990 and Momen & Sinha, 1991). Feeding behaviour of the family Tydeidae differs according to the species, some are predators, others are plant feeders or fungivorous (El-Bagoury, 1978; Santos *et al.*, 1981 and Hessein & Perring, 1986). The genus *Tydeus* Koch is the commonest one of the family Tydeidae in Egypt (El-Bagoury & Momen, 1988, 1989 and Momen & El-Bagoury, 1989, 1994). The paper deals with a new species of the genus *Tydeus* found in soil with roots of the plant water hyacinth from Egypt. The generic concepts and the terminology follows André (1980 and 1981 a&b). Holotype and paratypes are deposited in the collection of the National Research Centre, Pests and Plant Protection Department, Cairo, Egypt.

Genus *Tydeus* Koch, 1835, sensu André, 1980

The genus *Tydeus* is characterized by: dorsum with 10 pairs of setae (I2 and h1 missing); seta p1 anterior to p2; 4 pairs of aggenital and 6 pairs of genital setae; epimeral formula: 3-1-4-2; leg setal patterns as: I: 8 (1)-4-3-3-1, II: 6 (1)-2-2-3-0, III: 5-2-1-2-1, IV: 5-2-1-1-0.

***Tydeus el-bagouryi* sp. n.**

(Figs. 1-2)

Adult female dorsum (Fig. 1A): Length of body 238-243 µm; width 175-180 µm, completely reticulated and divided into 11 discrete sections by striae. The reticulated cells are hexagonal connected to each other by black, (X) lobe in the corner (Fig. 1B), stria with (I) shaped lobe (Fig. 1C).

Dorsal body setae, stout and smooth. Setae p1, p2 rod like; p3 slightly enlarged distally. All other dorsal setae are broadly expanded and blunt distally. Trichobothrium smooth and flagellate.

Setal measurements: p1 and p2 subequal 15 µm, p3 and I1 subequal 17 µm, d1-d3 all subequal 15 µm, d4 12 µm, I4 and I5 subequal 19 µm, h2 and d5 subequal 18 µm, s 30 µm.

Legs cheatotaxy typical as the genus. Each apotel with two claws and an empodial hook (Fig. 2 A-D). Solenidion on tarsus I slender and about 7 µm long, seta k on tibia I simple (Fig. 2A).

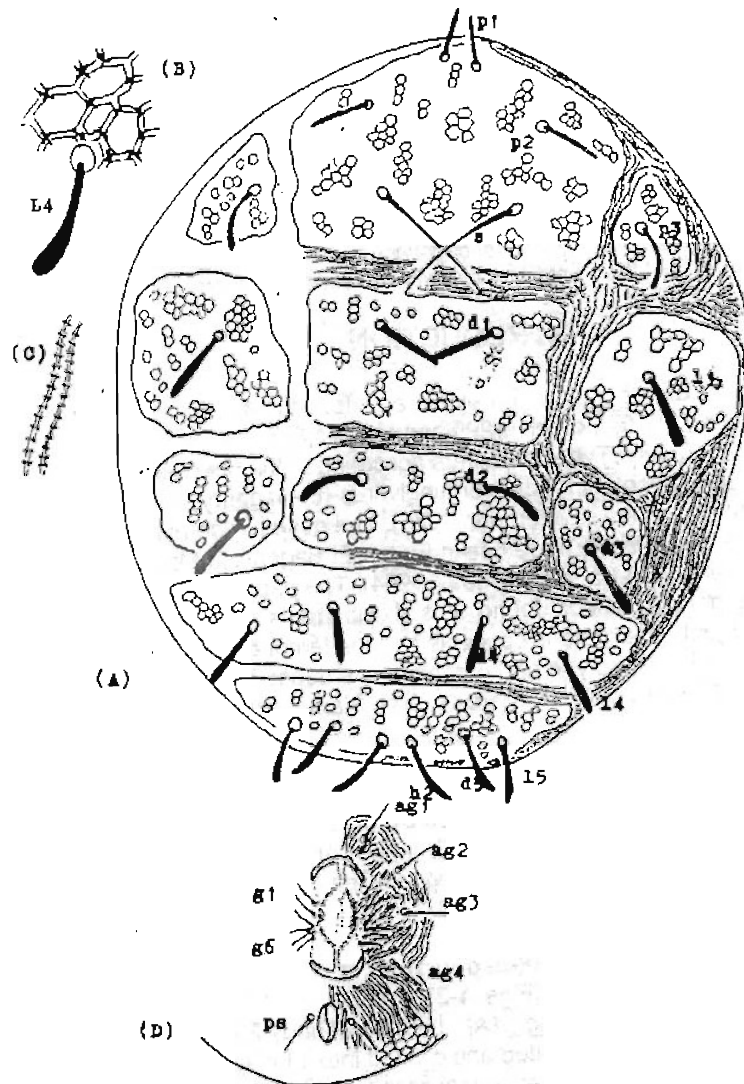


Fig. (1): *Tydeus el-bagouryi* sp. n., adult female

(A) Body dorsum

(B) Cell of reticulation with seta L4

(C) Striation pattern

(D) Genital region

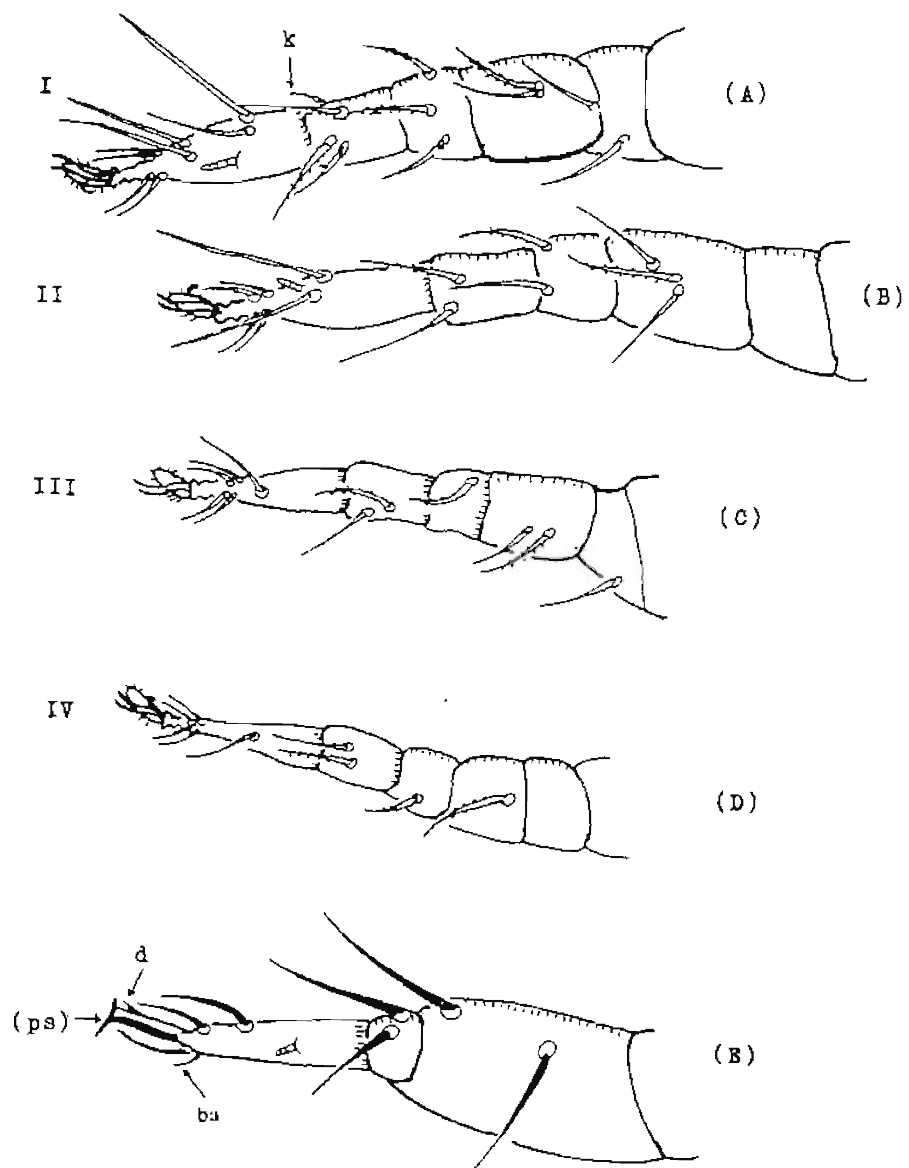


Fig. (2): *Tydeus el-bagouryi* sp. n., adult female
(A)-(D) Chaetotaxy of legs I-IV (E) Palp

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Setal pattern of palpus: 6 (1)-2-2; terminal eupathidium thick and bidental distally; seta d forked and seta ba slender and short (Fig. 2E). Palptarsus (15 µm) longer than movable chela of chelicera (12 µm).

Genital area with four pairs of paragenital setae and six pairs of genital setae (Fig. 1D). Aggenital and genital setae setiform.

Male: Unknown.

Type data: Holotype, female, 8 females paratypes, Assuit, ex: soil and roots of the plant water hyacinth.

Etymology: The species is named for the late Prof. M. El-Bagoury, National Research Centre, Pests and Plant Protection Department, who described some new species of the family Tydeidae.

Remarks: The new species is close to *Tydeus inflatus* Momen, 1988, in shape of the dorsal setae. It can be distinguished as follows:

	<i>Tydeus el-bagouryi</i> sp. n.	<i>Tydeus inflatus</i> Momen, 1988
1-	Dorsum divided into 11 discrete reticulated sections.	Dorsum completely reticulated without discrete sections.
2-	Terminal eupathidium on palp bidentet distally.	Terminal eupathidium on palp taper distally.
3-	Seta d on palp forked.	Seta d on palp simple.
4-	Cells of reticulation hexagonal connected to each other by black (X) lobe	Meshes of reticulum longitudinally elongate.
5-	Empodial hook.	Empodia without claws.

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نوع جديد من عائلة Tydeidae، *Tydeus el-bagouryi* في مصر

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قسم آفات ووقاية النبات - المركز القومي للبحوث - الدقى - القاهرة - مصر

اشتمل هذا البحث على تسجيل النوع الجديد *Tydeus el-bagouryi* من التربة المتواجدة بجذور نبات ورد النيل في محافظة أسيوط. وقد تم وصف النوع مورفولوجيا بالاضافة الى الرسم - ويعتبر هذا النوع اضافة علمية جديدة الى الأنواع التابعة لجنس *Tydeus* من عائلة Tydeidae في مصر.