

A New Species of *Amblyseius* (*Euseius*) (Acari: Phytoseiidae) from Citrus in Uruguay

Shôzô EHARA¹ and Gilberto J. de MORAES²

¹Hamasaka 2-15-7, Tottori, 680-0001 Japan

²Departamento de Zoologia, ESALQ-USP, Cx. Postal 9, 13418-970 Piracicaba, SP, Brazil

Abstract. *Amblyseius* (*Euseius*) *inouei* sp. nov. is described from citrus in Uruguay.

Key words: *Amblyseius* (*Euseius*) *inouei*, citrus, new species, Phytoseiidae, Uruguay.

Introduction

Only four species of phytoseiid mites have been reported from Uruguay (Chant, 1957; Athias-Henriot, 1967; Croft *et al.*, 1976; Chant & Yoshida-Shaul, 1983), none of which belong to the subgenus *Euseius* of the genus *Amblyseius*. We had recently an opportunity to examine specimens of an unfamiliar phytoseiid species, which were collected from citrus in Uruguay by Dr. Kouichi Inoue, INIA Salto Grande, Salto. On examination, we have come to the conclusion that this species has so far been undescribed. In this paper the species is described as new.

The setal nomenclature used is that of Chant & Hansell (1971) and Rowell *et al.* (1978). The measurements are given in micrometers, and those of the holotype are shown in parentheses following the mean \pm S.E. The holotype and part of the paratypes are deposited in the Department of Biology, Faculty of Education, Tottori University; part of the paratypes are deposited in the Department of Zoology, University of São Paulo, Piracicaba-SP, Brazil.

Description

Amblyseius (*Euseius*) *inouei* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–10)

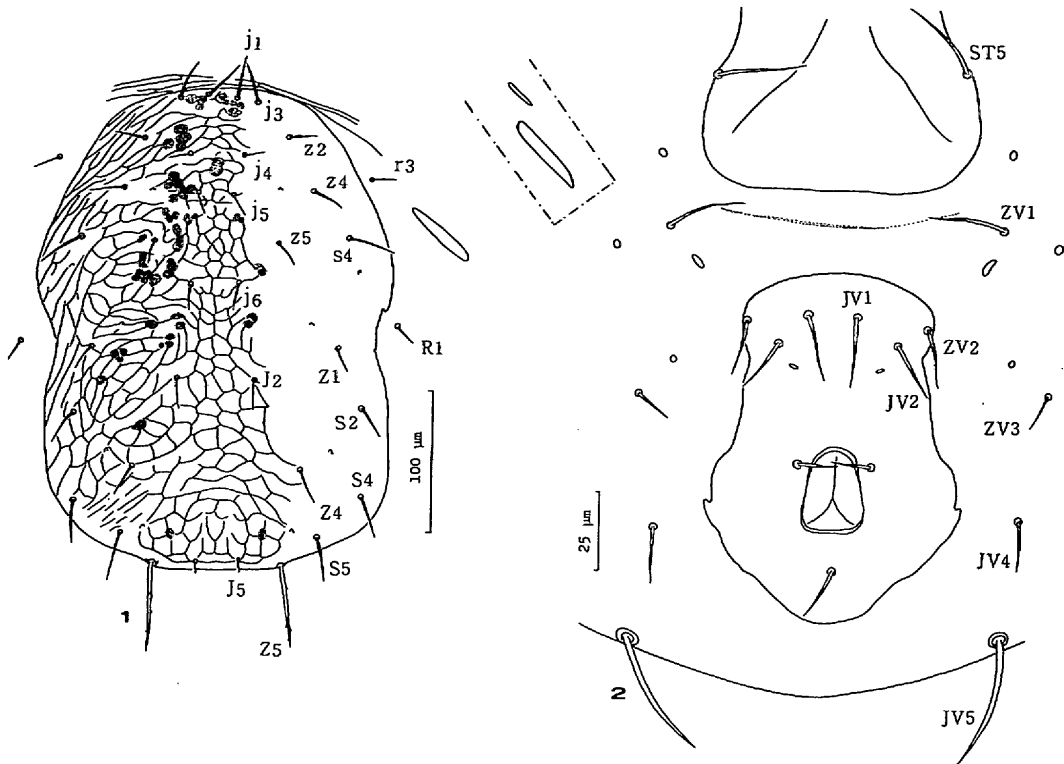
Female. Dorsal shield reticulate, with 5 pairs of solenostomes. Setae on dorsal shield: Z5 stout, serrate, the longest; the other setae smooth, j1 as long as j3; z4 and s4 both shorter than distance between z4 and s4. Setae r3 and R1 on membrane. Peritreme with anterior end immediately posterior to base of chelicera (anterior to base of j3 (holotype), or anterior to j1); posterior end of peritrematic shield as shown in Fig. 6. Sternal shield with a posteromedian lobe and with 3 pairs of setae; metasternal platelets longer than wide. Ventrianal shield much longer than wide, narrower than genital shield; the lateral margins concave, each with a very small, prominent process at anus level; 3 pairs of preanal setae, JV1 and ZV2 nearly transversely aligned; pair of conspicuous crescentic solenostomes. Setae JV5 stout, smooth. One pair (sometimes 2 pairs) of metapodal platelets. Spermatheca with cervix slender, nar-

rower distally. Fixed digit of chelicera with 5 teeth distally; the movable digit with one tooth. Chaetotaxic formula: genu II, 2-2/0, 2/0-1; genu III, 1-2/1, 2/0-1. Genu II with slightly capitate macroseta; genu III with capitate macroseta. Leg IV with 3 capitate macrosetae, on genu, tibia, and basitarsus. Measurements: length of idiosoma 389, width of idiosoma 321; length of dorsal shield 344, width of dorsal shield 246; lengths of setae (n=10): j1 30.3 ± 0.5 (30.4), j3 30.1 ± 0.7 (29.2), j4 15.2 ± 0.2 (15.8), j5 16.1 ± 0.2 (16.6), j6 18.6 ± 0.5 (20.1), J2 20.5 ± 0.3 (21.5), J5 7.5 ± 0.4 (9.1), z2 21.0 ± 0.4 (20.7), z4 25.4 ± 0.5 (25.1), z5 17.5 ± 0.3 (17.6), Z1 20.7 ± 0.5 (22.9), Z4 24.9 ± 0.7 (26.5), Z5 63.9 ± 0.7 (63.2), s4 35.9 ± 0.7 (35.6), S2 25.7 ± 0.5 (26.3), S4 30.5 ± 0.7 (30.8), S5 34.2 ± 0.9 (34.2), r3 17.3 ± 0.3 (18.0), R1 16.2 ± 0.3 (17.4), JV5 39.9 ± 1.0 (41.1); leg macrosetae: genu III 31.9 ± 0.5 (30.8), genu IV 44.2 ± 0.8 (41.9), tibia IV 32.9 ± 0.4 (32.0), basitarsus IV 54.1 ± 0.9 (50.6).

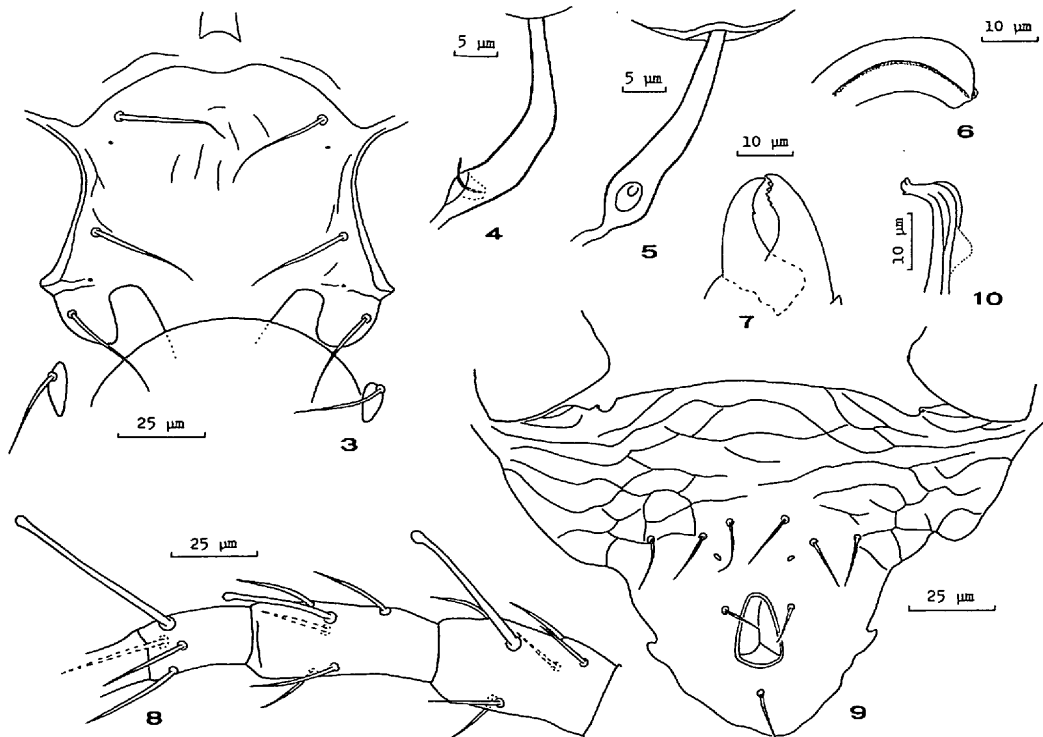
Male. Setae r3 and R1 on dorsal shield. Peritreme reaching anterior part of coxa II (our single specimen: close to level of z2 on right side, but at level between z2 and z4 on left side). Ventrianal shield fused with peritrematic shield, with 3 pairs of preanal setae, JV2 and ZV2 nearly transversely aligned; pair of conspicuous crescentic solenostomes. Spermatodactyl as shown in Fig. 10; dentition of both digits not observed because of angle. Genu II with inconspicuously capitate macroseta; genu III with capitate macroseta; macrosetae on leg IV as in female. Measurements (single specimen): length of body 273, width of body 217; lengths of setae: j1 23.7, j3 27.1, j4 12.4, j5 13.0, j6 14.2, J2 16.1, J5 5.9, z2 17.4, z4 21.7, z5 14.3, Z1 15.4, Z4 19.4, Z5 45.8, s4 31.2, S2 23.9, S4 27.3, S5 30.0, r3 15.0, R1 14.8, JV5 28.2, leg macrosetae: genu III 23.9, genu IV 32.2, tibia IV 26.9, basitarsus IV 44.2.

Type series. Holotype: ♀, Ruta by pass-3.5 km, Salto, Uruguay, 28-XI-1995 (K. Inoue), on navel orange. Paratypes: 12 ♀♀ and 1 ♂♂, with the same data.

Remarks. This new species is closely related to *A. (E.) alatus* (De Leon, 1966) (= *Euseius paraguayensis* Denmark et Muma, 1970; Moraes & McMurtry, 1983). But, the female is characterized by having seta j1 as long as j3, the peritreme with anterior end immediately posterior to the cheliceral base, and



Figs. 1-2. *Amblyseius (Euseius) inouei* sp. nov. (♀, holotype). — 1, Dorsum of idiosoma; 2, posterior ventral surface, showing variation of metapodal platelet(s).



Figs. 3-10. *Amblyseius (Amblyseius) inouei* sp. nov. — 3, Sternal shield (♀); 4, 5, spermatheca; 6, posterior extension of peritrematic shield (♀); 7, chelicera (♀); 8, basitarsus, tibia and genu of leg IV (♀); 9, ventrianal shield (♂); 10, spermatodactyl.

the slender spermathecal cervix. In female of *alatus*, seta *j1* is longer than *j3*, the peritreme reaches anteriorly to the level between *j1* and *j3*, and the spermatheca bears generally wider cervix (De Leon, 1966; Moraes & McMurtry, 1983).

Furthermore, this new species resembles *A. (E.) errabundus*

(De Leon, 1967) in the shape of the female ventrianal shield. However, in the female of *errabundus*, the anterior end of the peritreme is located laterally to seta *z2*, leg IV is provided with 3 sharp-tipped macrosetae, and the spermathecal cervix is thicker.

Etymology. This species is named in honor of Dr. Kouichi Inoue, INIA Salto Grande, Salto, Uruguay.

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