NEONAUDEA GEN. N. OF THE FAMILY TYDEIDAE FROM EGYPT (ACARI : TYDEOIDEA)

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TAXONOMY
FAUNA OF EGYPT

ABSTRACT : *Neonaudea gossypii* n. gen., sp. n. are described and illustrated from Menia region, in upper soil layer, under cotton plants.

TAXONOMIE
FAUNE D'ÉGYPTE

RÉSUMÉ : Nous décrivons et figurons *Neonaudea gossypii* n. gen., n. sp. trouvé dans la région de Menia, dans la couche supérieure du sol, sous les cotonniers.

INTRODUCTION

Mites of the family Tydeidae are found in many widespread habitats of Egypt only in little number. BAKER (1965) reviewed 15 genera of the family Tydeidae ; ANDRÉ (1980) published a generic revision of the family and proposed 42 genera belonging to seven new subfamilies. In Egypt, EL-BAGOURY (1978) studied this group and recorded 16 species, of which two were new. Also, two new species had been added by RASMY & EL-BAGOURY (1979), and ZAHER & EL-BAGOURY (1981). In the present work, genus *Neonaudea* n. gen. is created near the genera *Naudea* Meyer & Rodrigues (1966) and *Pronematulus* Baker (1965) and distinguished by all dorsal hysterosomal setae simple except the plunt (*D*3, *D*4, and *D*5) ; only two pairs of genital-paragenital setae ; solenidion of tarsus I ovoid shaped ; different chaetotaxy of legs variable.

In the description, BAKER's terminology (1965) is adopted.

Genus **Neonaudea** n. gen.

■ *Diagnosis.* — Setae L_2 are in the dorsal position ; there are five rows of hysterosomal setae ; the three pairs of propodosomal setae and the sensory setae are present, P_1 migrated posteriorly to P_2. Tarsus I lacking claws, only with empodium, and with 8 setae ; femur IV is divided into basifemur and telofemur ; the striae are longitudinal on the propodosoma, and on hysterosoma above and behind the D_2 setae. There are two pairs of genital-paragenital, one pair of anal, and three pairs of ventral setae. The setal pattern of legs is :

I. 2-1-3-3-4-8	III. 3-1-2-2-2-5
II. 1-1-3-3-2-7	IV. 1-0-(1-1)-1-2-5

The palpal setal pattern is : 0-2-1-5.

Genotype : *Neonaudea gossypii* sp. n.

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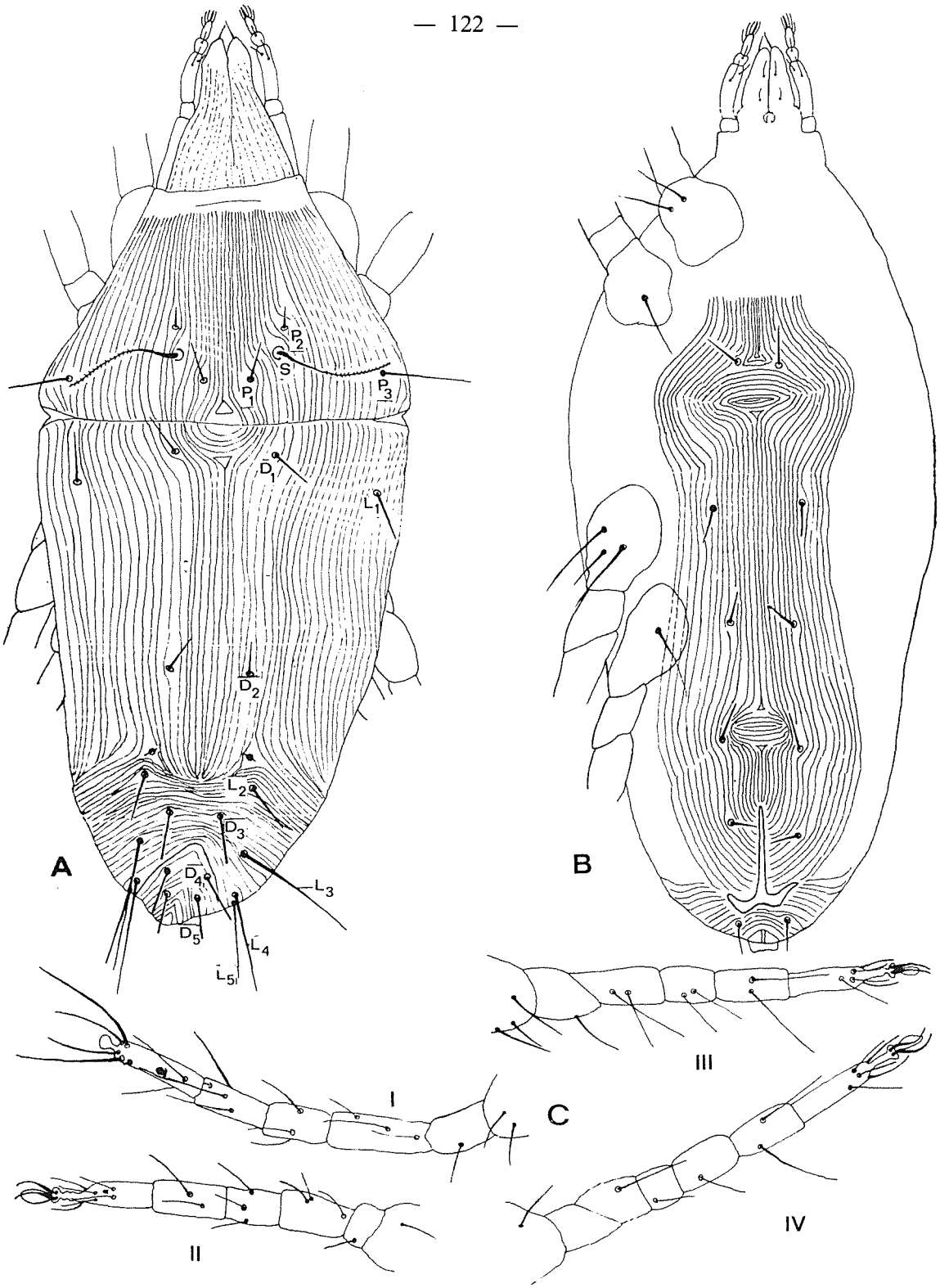

FIG. 1 : *Neonaudea gossypii* sp. n., female.
A. — Body dorsum. B. — Body venter. C. — Chaetotaxy of legs I-IV.

Neonaudea gossypii sp. n.

(Fig. 1)

■ *Female.* — Gnathosoma visible from above, movable chelae short, anterior infracapitular setae and hypostomal setae simple and short. Palp four-segmented with simple setae, formula from trochanter to tarsus is : 0-2-1-5. Body length (gnathosoma excluded) 250 μm, width 125 μm. Dorsum : propodosoma with fine longitudinal striae ; propodosomal setal arrangement as follows : P_1 posterior to P_2 and longer than it, the longest P_3 in the normal lateral position ; sensory setae slender, finely barbed, longer than P_3. Hysterosoma with longitudinal striae extending above and behind the D_2 setae while transverse between and behind L_2 and D_3 area (fig. 1 A) ; five rows of dorsal body setae with 10 pairs of setae present, 5 dorsals (D_1 — D_5) and five laterals (L_1 — L_5), L_2 in dorsal position closer to D_3 than D_2. D_3 and D_4 equal in length but longer than D_1, D_2 and D_5. L_3 longer than L_4 ; L_3, L_4 and D_4 surpassing setal bases of next row. All dorsal body setae simple and smooth except for the blunt D_3 — D_5 setae. Tarsus I lacking claws, with an empodium, and short seta distally, solenidion of tarsus I is ovoid-shaped, tarsus I longer than tibia I. Solenidia are present on tarsi I, II and tibia I. All leg setae simple and smooth. Tarsi II — IV each with claws and empodium (fig. 1 C). Femur IV divided into basifemur and telofemur. Ventrum, with three pairs of ventral setae and two pairs of genital-paragenital setae and one pair of anal setae (fig. 1 B).

■ Male. — Unknown.

■ Material examined : holotype (♀) and paratypes (2 ♀) : Menia region, middle Egypt, 17-IX-1983, collected from upper layer of soil under cotton plants, by Dr. M. E. EL-BAGOURY ; specimens deposited in the collection of Acarology Research Unit, National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED

P_1 : propodosomal setae$_1$.
P_2 : propodosomal setae$_2$.
P_3 : propodosomal setae$_3$.
S : *sensory setae.*
D_1 : dorsal setae$_1$.
D_2 : dorsal setae$_2$.
D_3 : dorsal setae$_3$.
D_4 : dorsal setae$_4$.
D_5 : dorsal setae$_5$.
L_1 : lateral setae$_1$.
L_2 : lateral setae$_2$.
L_3 : lateral setae$_3$.
L_4 : lateral setae$_4$.
L_5 : lateral setae$_5$.

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