

## A NEW SPECIES OF *EOTETRANYCHUS* (ACARI: PROSTIGMATA: TETRANYCHIDAE) FROM BRAZIL<sup>1</sup>

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----- **ABSTRACT** - A new species of mite, *Eotetranychus queirozi* n. sp. (Acari: Tetranychidae), is described and illustrated. It is collected from *Machaerium villosum* Vog. (Leguminosae), Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, Brazil. -----

Not many tetranychoid mites are taxonomically known from Brazil. Those of the family Tetranychidae have been dealt with by Flechtmann and Baker (1970), Paschoal (1970) and Flechtmann and Baker (1975); and the Tenuipalpidae by Flechtmann (1976). The new species here described belongs to the genus *Eotetranychus* Oudemans, 1931.

*Eotetranychus queirozi* n. sp.  
(Figs. 1-8)

**MALE** — Palptarsus with terminal sensillum absent; other sensillae as figured. Peritremes straight distally, ending in a slightly enlarged chamber. Tibia I with 9 tactile and 3 sensory setae; tarsus I with 4 tactile and 2 sensory setae proximal to duplexes. Empodium I as a pair of divergent trifold plates; in dorsal view similar to *Schizotetranychus* empodial claw; each side of plate with short teeth. Tibia II with 8 sensory setae. Dorsal body setae much longer than longitudinal intervals between their bases. Aedeagus bent ventrad and sigmoid, distal end caudally directed, as figured. Length of body 220  $\mu$ ; including rostrum 280  $\mu$ ,

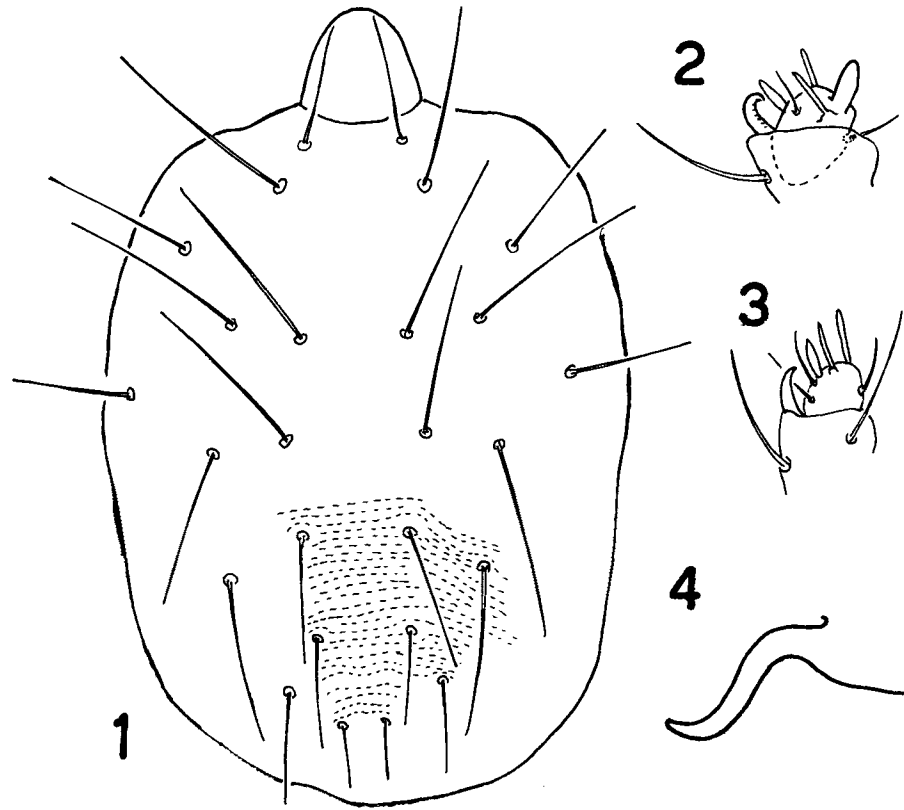
**FEMALE** — Palptarsus with terminal sensillum about twice as long as broad. Tibia I with 8 tactile and 1 sensory setae; tarsus I with 5 tactile and one sensory setae proximal to duplexes. Tibia II with 8 tactile setae. Genital flap with transverse striae; area immediately anterior to genital flap with longitudinal striae. Length of body 220  $\mu$ ; including rostrum 360  $\mu$ ; greatest width 140  $\mu$ .

**HOLOTYPE** — Male, from leaves of 'jacaranda-do-mato', *Machaerium villosum* Vog. (Leguminosae), Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil, on campus of the University of São Paulo (C. H. W. Flechtmann), September 12, 1975.

**PARATYPES** — 7 males, 6 females, same data as holotype. All types are in author's collection, no. 962.

**DIAGNOSIS** — *Eotetranychus queirozi* is closely allied to *E. deflexus* and *ecclisis* in the general aspect of the aedeagus and in Pritchard and Baker (1955) keys out to *ecclisis*. However, the terminal sensillum on the male palptarsus is absent (rudimentary in *ecclisis* and *deflexus*); the tapering sensillae of the male palptarsus are subequal in length as in *deflexus* (strongly dissimilar in *ecclisis*). The female has longitudinal striae immediately

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Figs. 1-4: *Eotetranychus queirozi* n. sp.; 1, female dorsum; 2, palptarsus of female; 3, palptarsus of male; 4, aedeagus.

anterior to genital flap as in *ecclisis* (transverse in *deflexus*). The aedeagus is somewhat similar to *deflexus* and *ecclisis*, but the angle between shaft and sigmoid part is wider.

The specific name is given in honor of the late Luiz Vicente de Souza Queiroz on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz" of the University of São Paulo (1976).

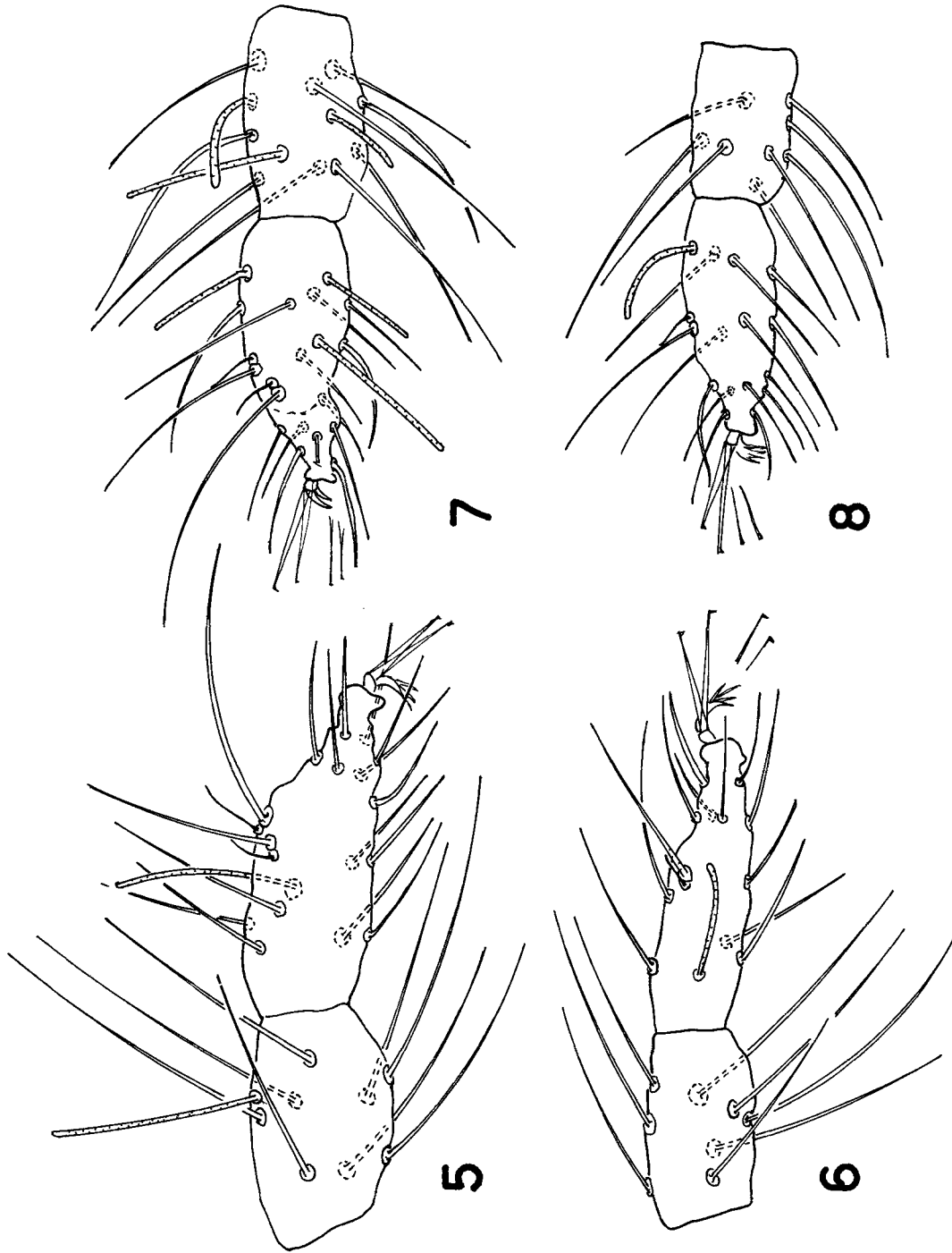
**RELATION TO HOST** — *Eotetranychus queirozi* is a yellowish mite which inhabits the lower surface of the leaves; in dry and warm periods large populations and considerable webbing can be seen between the hairs of infested leaves; these show intense bronzing and drop off prematurely.

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Figs. 5-8: *Eotetranychus queirozi* n. sp.; 5, tarsus and tibia I of female; 6, tarsus and tibia I of male; 7, tarsus and tibia II of female; 8, tarsus and tibia II of male.

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