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**Two New Species of Mites of the Genus *Ereynetes* from the
G. D. R. (Acarina: Ereynetidae)**

By

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With 7 Figures

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The two new species of mites of the genus *Ereynetes* that we describe here, have been found by J. PRASSE in the soil, cultivated with cereals, in the German Democratic Republic.

Family Ereynetidae Oudemans, 1931
Subfamily Ereynetinae Oudemans, 1931
Genus *Ereynetes* Berlese, 1883

A revision of the literature dealing with the genus *Ereynetes* and the study of the species of the Berlese Collection have shown that only *Ereynetes galeatus* (Berlese, 1923) could be retained as a type of this genus (FAIN 1964).

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FAIN (1964), has given a new definition of the genus *Ereynetes*, and has proposed to split this genus into following subgenera:

1. *Ereynetes (Ereynetes)* Berlese, 1883 (Syn. *Micrereunetes* Berlese, 1919; *Micrereynetes* Berlese, 1923; *Protoreunetes* Berlese, 1923; *Neoreunetes* Bottazzi, 1950; *Ereynetoides* Fain and Nachatram, 1962).

Dorsal surface with one or two median shields and one pair of lenslike eyes. Genital suckers well developed. Type species: *E. (E.) galeatus* Berlese, 1923.

2. *Ereynetes (Opsereynetes)* Sig Thor, 1932:

Dorsal surface with a median shield and a pair of pigmented eyes. Genital suckers well developed. Type species: *E. (O.) norvegicus* Sig Thor, 1932.

3. *Ereynetes (Anereynetes)* Fain, 1964: 104

Dorsal surface with one or two median shields; lenslike or pigmented eyes absent. Genital suckers well developed. Type species: *E. (A.) hydrophilus* Cooreman, 1947.

4. *Ereynetes (Gymnereynetes)* Fain, 1964: 104

Dorsal shields absent; the propodosomal shield is sometimes vestigial. Lens like or pigmented eyes absent. Genital suckers well developed. Type species: *E. (G.) macquariensis* Fain, 1962.

5. *Ereynetes (Huntereynetes)* Fain, 1964: 110 (addendum)

Dorsum with large median shield extending from the anterior part of the propodosoma to the anterior part of opisthosoma. The genital suckers are vestigial. Type species: *Ereynetoides scutulis* Hunter, 1964.

Subgenus *Gymnereynetes* Fain, 1964

1. *Ereynetes (Gymnereynetes) evilis* spec. nov.

This new species is represented only by females. It is distinguished from *E. (G.) inermes* Fain, 1964 by the smaller size of the body, the greater length of the dorsal chaetotaxy, and the different shape and situation of the satellite-hair of the "ereynetal organ" (see FAIN 1964). This species resembles *E. (G.) simplex* (Willmann, 1936), but the body is much smaller and the chaetotaxy relatively much weaker.

F e m a l e (Figs. 1 to 4): The idiosoma in the holotype is 228 μm long and 138 μm wide. In some more inflated specimens the idiosoma is 250 μm long and 150 μm wide. In all the specimens the body and the legs are very poorly sclerotized and whitish. Dorsal shield vestigial, represented by a very poorly punctate aspect of the area, situated between the anterior sensillae and the *d 1* setae and the presence of two faint dark curved lines between the *v i* and the sensillae. Anterior and posterior sensillae are approximately 70 to 80 μm long. All the idiosomal setae are narrowly barbed. The setae *d 1* to *d 4* are 10 μm long. The *d 5* are lacking. The *ve* and *vi* are 7 to 8 μm long. Coxae I to IV very poorly sclerotized with only very few lines. Vulvar slit 42 μm long. There are 10 pairs of genital setae, 5 internals and 5 externals. The intercoxal 1 (*ic 1*) setae are situated on the internal part of coxae I. Coxae I to IV

with 2 - 1 - 3 - 2 setae. Gnathosoma: palps relatively long, with 4 free segments; the anterior part of the gnathosomal base bears 3 pairs of setae. Chelicerae with a well-developed moveable digit. Legs: (measured in a paratype which has the legs in extension): they measure (legs I to IV) from base of trochanters to apex of tarsi 135 - 112 - 125 - 135 μm . Chaetotaxy of the legs (number of setae): Trochanters (I to IV) 1 - 1 - 1 - 0. Femora 7 - 4 - 3 - 3. Genua 4 - 4 - 3 - 3 (2). Tibiae 5 - 3 - 3 - 3 (the satellite hair of the ereynetal organ is not counted in the number of setae of tibia I). Tarsi 12 - 9 - 8 - 8. The satellite hair of tibia I is barbed, not bifid, and 4 μm long.

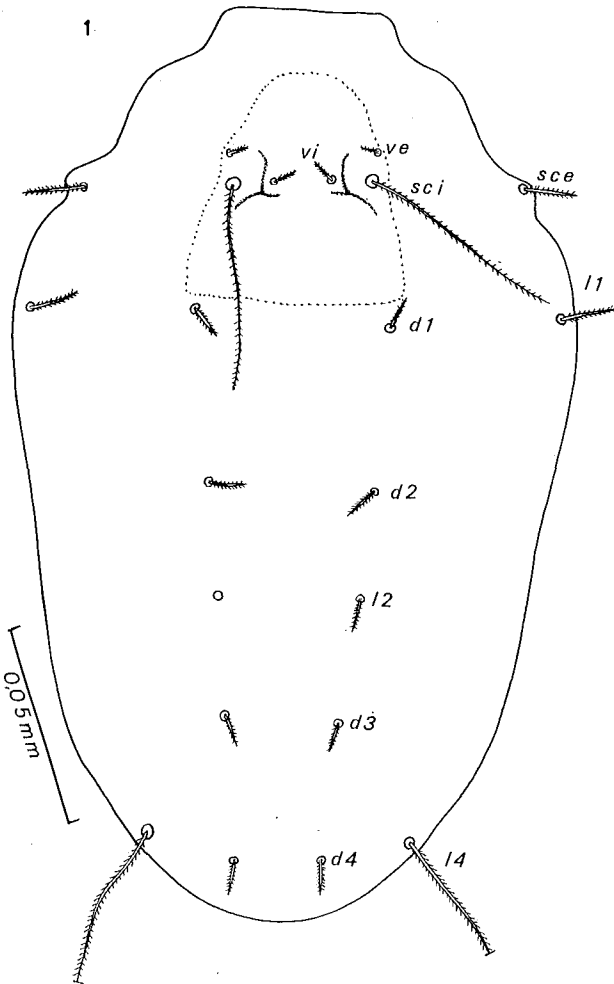


Fig. 1. *Ereyntes (Gymnereyntes) exilis* sp. n. Female: idiosoma in dorsal view

Habitat:

The mites have been found in the superficial soil (0 to 15 cm depth) of cultivated wheat and corn (mais), in Etzdorf/Saalkreis, G.D.R. Date: 2nd May to 8th July 1971 and 5th May to August 1972. Holotype and 14 female paratypes, 2 nymphs. The soil where the mites were found was clayey and very dark in colour.

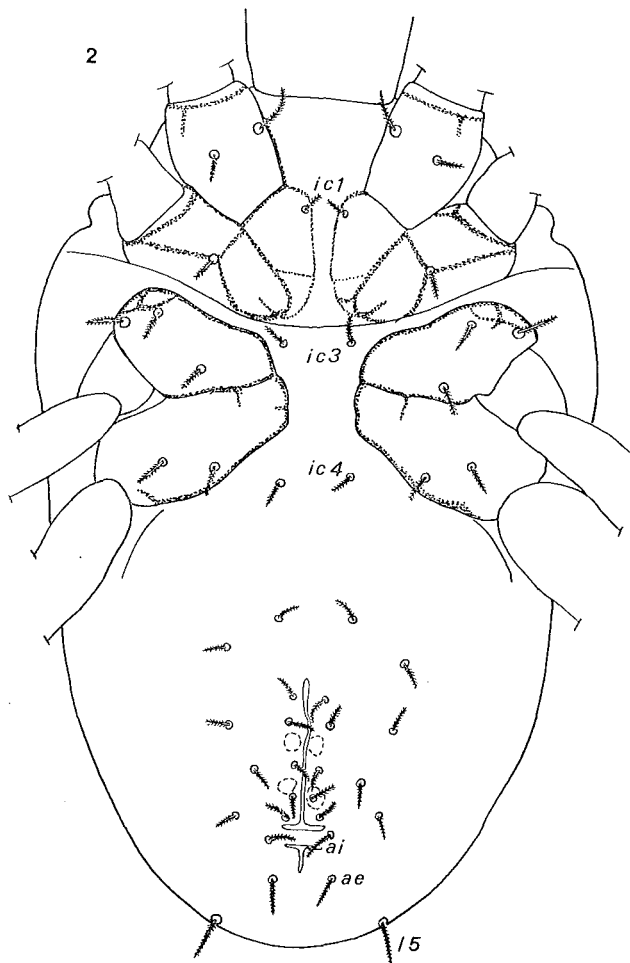
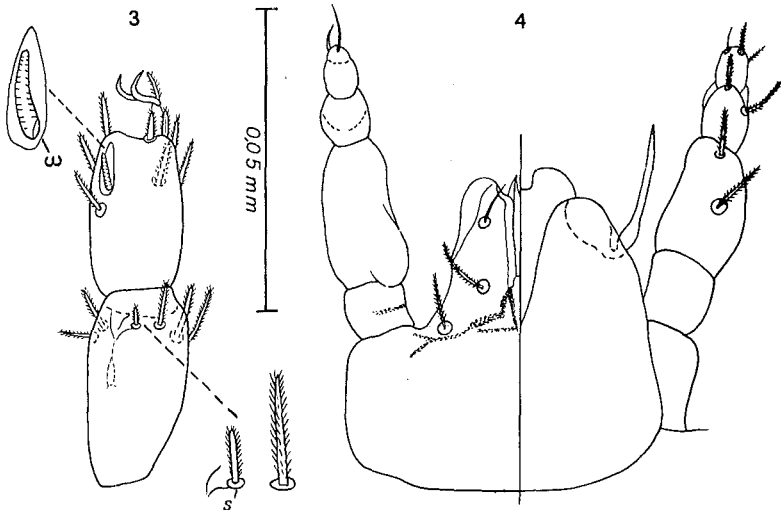


Fig. 2. *Erynetes (Gymnerynetes) exilis* sp. n. Female: idiosoma in ventral view

H o l o t y p e in the Fachbereich Zoologie der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Paratypes in the Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles, Belgium, and in the collections of the authors.



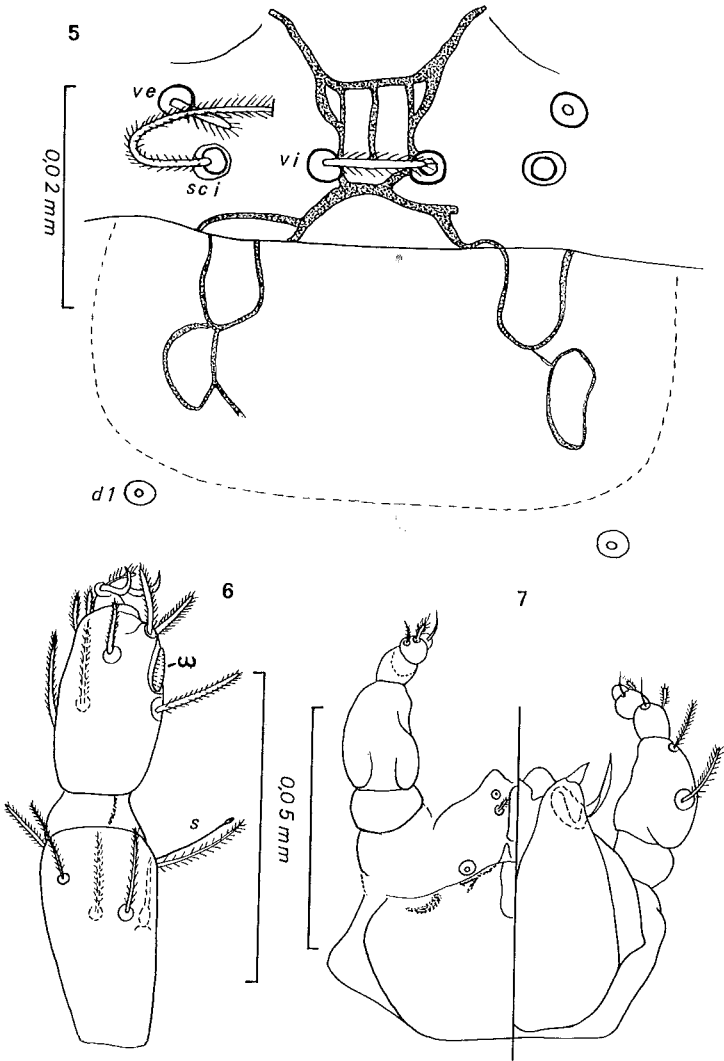
Figs. 3 and 4. *Ereynetes (Gymnereynetes) exilis* sp. n. Female: tibia and tarsus I (Fig. 3); gnathosoma (Fig. 4) (N.B. *s* = satellite hair of creynetal organ)

Subgenus *Anereynetes* Fain, 1964

2. *Ereynetes (Anereynetes) lyratus* spec. nov.

This species is represented only by the holotype male. It is in rather a bad condition. However, we describe it here because it is easy to recognize, owing to the very characteristic pattern of its dorsal shield.

Male (holotype) (Figs. 5 to 7): Idiosoma 270 μm long and 160 μm wide. Colour of the body and the legs whitish. Dorsal shield with an anterior part lyriform; the posterior part consist of two lateral groups of lines forming circles. This posterior part is difficult to study because the cuticle is slightly folded behind the sensillae. Anterior sensillae incomplete. Posterior sensillae 70 μm long. Setae *vi* and *ve* 11 and 8 μm long, respectively. Most of the dorsal setae are lost. Coxae with few sclerotized lines, with setae disposed as in *E. (G.) exilis*. Genital slit approximately 30 μm long. Genital setae: there are 10 pairs of external setae and 3 pairs intravestibular setae. Gnathosoma with ventrally 3 pairs of setae. Palps rather short. Length of the legs I to IV from apex of tarsi to base of trochanters) 160 — 130 — 126 — 156 μm . Chaetotaxy of the legs: Trochanters 1 — 1 — 1 — 0. Femora 6 — 3 — 3 — 4. Genua 4 — 4 — 3 — 3. Tibiae (the ereynetal satellite seta non included) 5 — 3 — 3 — 3. Tarsi 12 — 9 — 8 — 8. The satellite hair of the ereynetal organ is very thin, bare and very slightly inflated apically; it is situated on the same base as a normal seta, and it remains very close to it. The length of setae of tibia I does not exceed 18 μm .



Figs. 5 to 7. *Ereynetes (Ancereynetes) lyratus* sp. n. Male, holotype: dorsal shield (Fig. 5); tibia and tarsus I in lateral view (Fig. 6) (*s* = satellite hair of ereynetal organ; *w* = solenidion); gnathosoma (Fig. 7)

Habitat:

In the same habitat as *E. (G.) exilis*, from wheat crop soil, May to July 1971.

Holotype as for *E. (G.) exilis*.

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