EOTETRANYCHUS TREMAE DE LEON: ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS (ACARI, TETRANYCHIDAE)

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ABSTRACT. *Eotetranychus tremae* De Leon, 1957 is reported for the second time from Brazil; additional descriptive characters and figures are given.
KEY WORDS. Tetranychidae, *Eotetranychus*, plant mites, spider mites, taxonomy

Eotetranychus tremae De Leon, 1957

Figs 1-15

Eotetranychus tremae De Leon, 1957: 111. - Baker & Pritchard, 1962: 319. - Baker & Tuttle, 1994: 191.

Eotetranychus tremae was described by DE LEON (1957) from *Trema floridana* [=*micrantha* (Linnaeus) Blum., Ulmaceae], in Florida, USA. BAKER & PRITCHARD (1962) reported this species from "hule" (probably a Moraceae known as Panama rubber tree, *Castilla elastica* Sessé) in Nicaragua; from *Ficus capensis* Thunb. and *Ficus* sp. in Honduras and "ahuacate" (most likely avocado, *Persea*, Lauraceae) in Ecuador, and, BAKER & TUTTLE (1994) reported it also from *Styra argenta* in Mexico. Since *Styra* could not be found neither in BAILEY & BAILEY (1976) nor in BRAKO *et al.* (1995) it is assumed that the Mexican host could be a Styracaceae, *Styrax* sp. (snowbell or mockorange).

E. tremae was first collected in Brazil from *Piper* sp. from Jaguanum Island, Rio de Janeiro (FLECHTMANN 1981) and recently from *Siparuna guianensis* Aubl., Monimiaceae ("limão bravo", "capitiú") in Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, Rio de Janeiro, by the author (13-X-1995). The mites, green in color, inhabit the abaxial (underside) leaf surface, mainly along the midrib, spinning a slight, barely noticeable amount of webbing. Eight microscopic preparations with sixty females and sixteen males were studied. Based on the original description and on the specimens collected in Brazil, additional characters and figures are given. Microscopic preparations are in the Department of Zoology, University of São Paulo (ESALQ), in Piracicaba, São Paulo. Measurements in micrometers.

Female. Length of body, including gnathosoma 359 (337-382); width 184 (169-198), n=10.

Dorsal body setae extending well beyond bases of next row. Stylophore rounded anteriorly. Peritremes ending in a short hook and knobbed. Terminal palp

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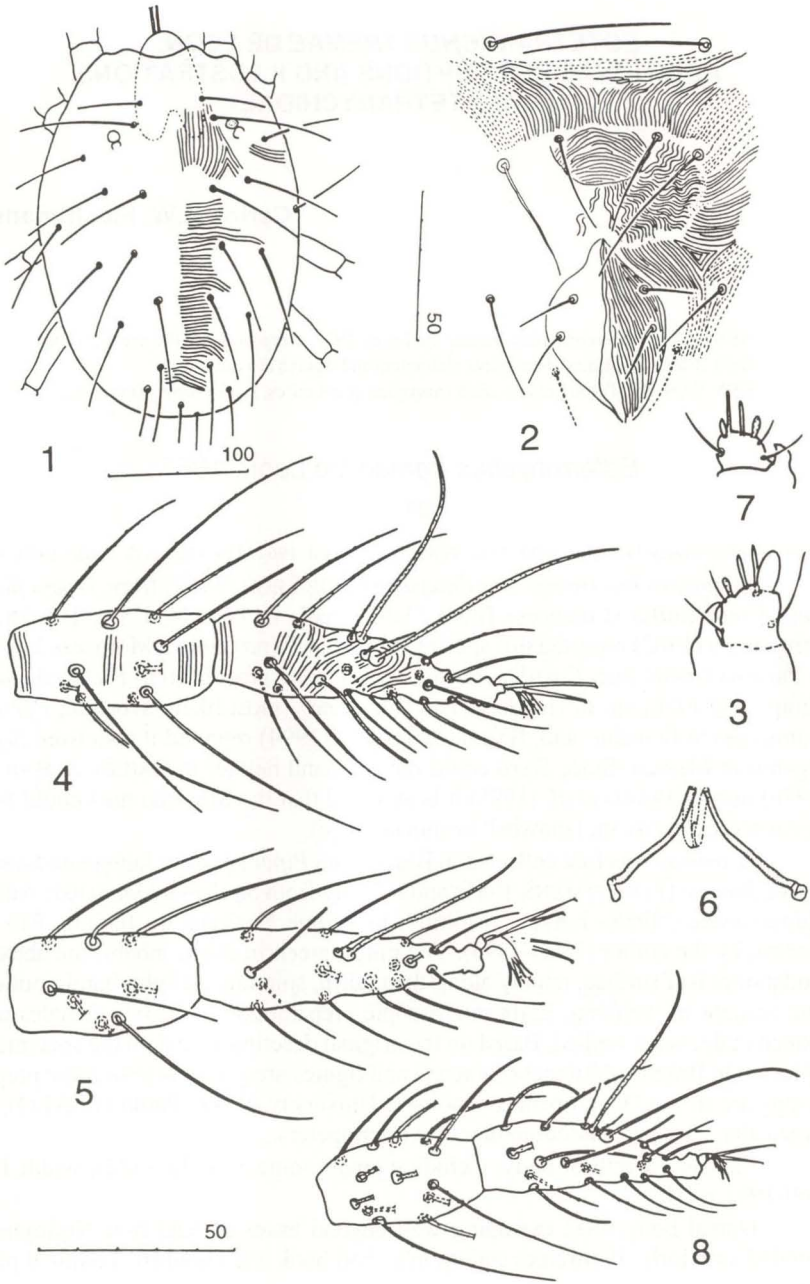
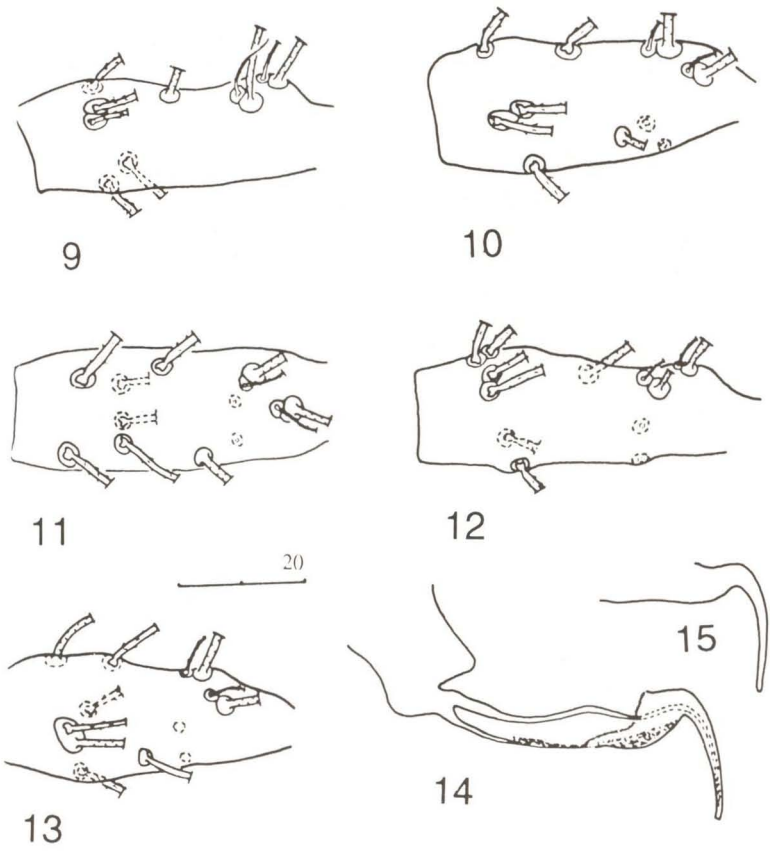


Figs 1-8. *Eotetranychus tremae* De Leon, 1957. (1-6) Female. (1) Dorsal aspect of idiosoma; (2) genitoanal region; (3) palp tarsus; (4) tarsus and tibia I; (5) tarsus and tibia II; (6) peritremes. (7-8) Male. (7) Male palp tarsus; (8) tarsus and tibia II.



Figs 9-15. *Eotetranychus tremae* De Leon, 1957. (9-12) Female, setae proximal to duplexes in tarsi I, different arrangements; (13-15) Male. (13) Setae proximal do duplexes on tarsi I, bases of one sensory and one tactile fused; (14-15) inseminating apparatus, aedeagi.

sensilla (spinneret) large, about two and half times as long as wide. Gnathosoma extending to middle of genu I. Dorsal striae transversal throughout the hysterosoma. Tibia I with one sensory and nine tactile setae; tarsus I with one sensory and five tactile setae proximal to duplexes in 114 tarsi examined; two tarsi had the bases of two tactile setae intimately associated (Figs 9-10). Five tarsi had one sensory and six tactile setae: two of these tarsi had all setae independently set each in one basis (Fig. 11) and three had two sets of two tactile setae with their bases intimately associated (Fig. 12). Tibia II with eight, sometimes seven, tactile seven; tarsus II with four, sometimes three, tactile and one sensory setae proximal to duplex. Ventral striae lobed; longitudinal in area just anterior to genital flap; flap with transversally arched striae.

Leg chaetotaxy, from coxae to tarsi (when two different counts were observed, both are given, separated by /, the more frequent count first) and number of sensory setae in parentheses:

I	-	2	-	1	-	10/9	-	5	-	9 (1) - 14 (1) + 2 duplexes
II	-	2	-	1	-	7/8	-	5	-	9 (1) - 13/12 (1) + 1 duplex
III	-	1	-	1	-	4/3	-	4/3	-	6 - 10 (1)
IV	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	4	-	7/6 - 10/9 (1)

. Male. Length of body, including gnathosoma 318 (280-326), n = 10.

Similar to female in colour, shape of peritreme, body setae and gnathosoma length. Terminal sensilla of palpus (spinneret) small, somewhat conical, about twice as long as wide at base. Tibia I with nine tactile setae and four sensory setae; tarsus I with four tactile and three sensory setae proximal to duplexes. Of a total of 32 tarsi examined, 29 had the bases of all setae apart from each other and three tarsi had the bases of one tactile and one sensory setae completely fused (Fig. 13). Tibia II with eight tactile setae; tarsus II with four or three tactile plus one sensory setae proximal to duplex. Aedeagus bent ventrad at a right angle, long and tapering; dorsal shaft short.

Leg chaetotaxy, from coxae to tarsi:

I	-	2	-	1	-	10/9	-	5	-	9 (4) - 14 (3) + 2 duplexes
II	-	2	-	1	-	7/8	-	5	-	8 - 13 (1) + 1 duplex
III	-	1	-	1	-	4/3	-	4	-	6 - 10 (1)
IV	-	1	-	1	-	4/3	-	4	-	7 - 10/9 (1)

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