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A new species of the genus *Tenuipalpus* (Prostigmata: Tenuipalpidae) with remarks on a conceivable ovipositor in flat mites

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A new mite species *Tenuipalpus bacuri* sp. nov. (Prostigmata: Tenuipalpidae) from *Platonia insignis* Mar. (Clusiaceae) is described from Brazil (Para). Setal notation are as in Mesa *et al.* 2009; all measurements are in micrometres.

Tenuipalpus bacuri Flechtmann and Noronha sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–15)

Diagnosis. *Tenuipalpus bacuri* sp. nov. related to *T. garciniae* Meyer and Bolland, 1984 but its dorsal integumentary pattern much less elaborate and all dorsal idiosomal setae in female short, setiform and slightly serrate, except for very long pair of caudolateral setae *h2* (in *garciniae* dorsocentral setae sub-spatulate).

FEMALE: (n = 10). Dimensions of holotype (measurements of paratypes): body length (from tip of dorsopropodosomal anterior extension to caudal end) 275 (260–303); greatest width 180 (165–185). *Dorsum* (Fig. 1): median area of propodosoma smooth and envolved laterally and posteriorly by ridge formed of few elongate cells; propodosoma laterally with fine irregular longitudinal striae. Hysterosoma with median transverse ridge at level of setae of second pair of dorsocentral setae (*d1*) and smaller and weaker ridge at level of third pair of dorsocentral setae (*e1*). Posteriorly to setae *e1* irregular longitudinal striae and caudally striae transverse. One pair of large circular pores mediolaterally on opisthosoma. Propodosoma extends anteriorly in 2 elongate tips reaching middle of femur of leg I, each with small basal ancillary lobe. First 2 pairs of propodosomal setae (*v2* and *sc1*) as well as hysterosomal setae *c1*, *d1*, *d2*, and *e1* minute, slightly serrate; third pair of dorsopropodosomal setae, *sc2*, and humeral setae, *c3*, 3–4 times as long as setae of second pair of dorsopropodosomals, serrate. Caudolateral setae *e2*, *f1*, *f2*, and *h1* serrate, slightly longer than humeral setae, and *h2* flagellate, long. *Venter* (Figs. 3–4): Podosoma with pair of short anterior setae (*3a*) and pair of long posterior setae (*4a*), about 4 times as long as long *3a*. Genital and ventral plates fused, bearing 1 pair of pregenital setae and 2 pairs of genital, long, smooth setae. Two pairs of anal setae present. *Gnathosoma*: palpus 3 segmented (Fig. 9); terminal segment short, as long as wide, with rod-like elongate solenidion. The second segment largest and bearing long pectinate seta. *Gnathosoma venter* with 1 pair of setae. *Legs* (Figs. 5–8): Setation (solenidia in parentheses), from coxae to tarsi: I 2–1–4–2–4–5?(2); II 2–1–4–2–5–7?(2); III 1–1–2–0–3–5?; IV 1–1–1–0–3–4?(1).

Note on female morphology. Internally, underneath the caudal one third of the genitoventral shield, a somewhat complex set of “ridges” or “folds” radiating from the center (Fig. 3) resemble a folded structure similar to the ovipositor in Tetranychidae (Lustgraaf 1977) and is here regarded as such. However, it could be merely the distal folded part of the oviduct, as suggested by Alberti & Coons (1999) for the Tetranychidae. A similar structure was illustrated in the drawing of the female of *T. moraesii* Feres and Hernandez, 2006, however, the authors did not make any further reference to it.

MALE: unknown.

LARVA: (n = 5). 135–158 long, 93–114 wide. *Dorsum* (Figs. 10): median area of propodosoma with small ovoid beads forming reticulate pattern; randomly dispersed beads on dorsolateral anterior areas. Remaining of propodosoma with striae, longitudinal laterally and transverse centrally. Setae *v2* and *sc1* minute; *sc2* long, serrate. Striae entirely transverse at level of setae *c1* and *d1* and irregularly longitudinal caudally. Entire complement of dorsal setae of adult female present, except for setae *c3*, which absent. *Venter* (Fig. 11): integument transversally striate except for longitudinal striae around genital-anal area. One pair of anterior ventral setae (*3a*) and 2 pairs of anal setae present.