

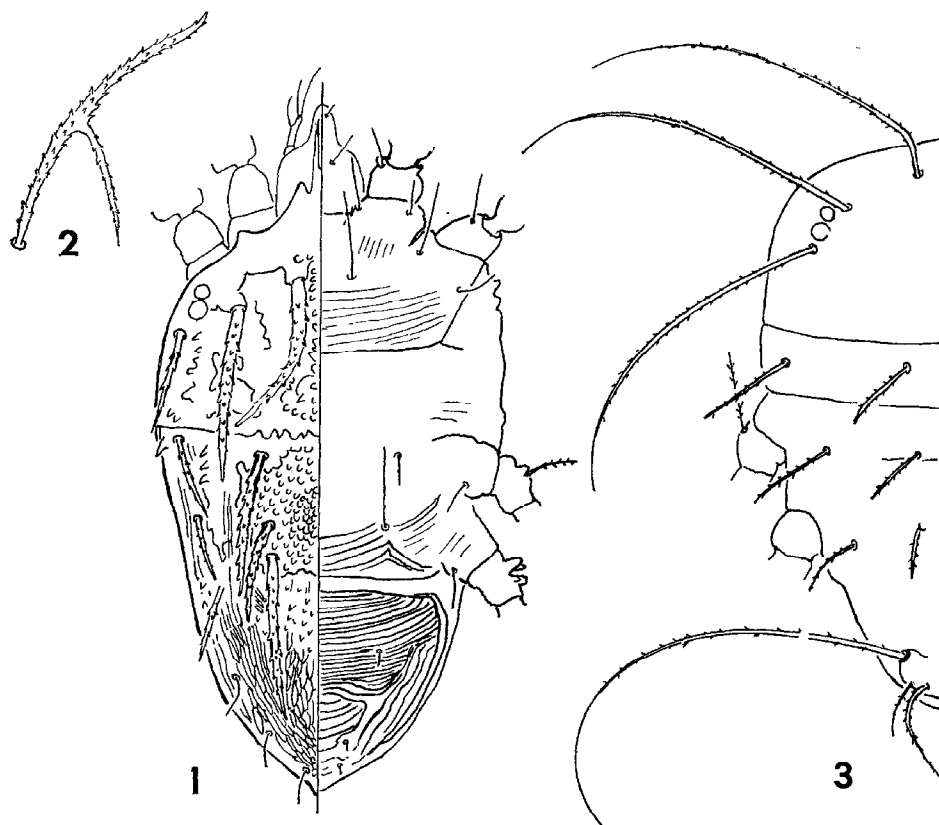
A NEW FALSE SPIDER MITE GENUS FROM MEXICO
(ACARINA: TENUIPALPIDAE)¹

DONALD DE LEON
Erwin, Tennessee

The false spider mites of Mexico have received little attention, yet preliminary studies show that some genera are common and widespread and are represented by many species. The new genus and species described below, however, was collected at only one locality.

Priscapalpus, new genus

Priscapalpus resembles *Brevipalpus* in dorsal chaetotaxy, but unlike *Brevipalpus* it bears an enlarged ventral plate and a rudimentary genital plate, the palpus is 2-segmented, and the legs are long in proportion to the length of the body.



Explanation of Figures

Figure 1, dorsum (left half) and venter (right half) of female *Priscapalpus macropilis*, n. sp.; figure 2, dorsocentral hysterosomal seta 1 of male, and figure 3, dorsum of deutonymph.

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Body narrowly oval; dorsum strongly ridged longitudinally, the ridge crested with tubercles, with 9 pairs of dorsolateral setae and 3 pairs of dorsocentral setae, all setae round or nearly round in cross section. Female with an enlarged ventral plate and a rudimentary genital plate, an anterior and a posterior pair of medioventral metapodosomals, a pair of medioventral opisthosomals, and 2 pairs of genital setae. Palpus 2-segmented, the distal segment with 3 setae. Legs rather long and slender, the fourth pair the longest, the 3 anterior pairs about equal in length; basal leg segments nobbed dorsad.

Type: Priscapalpus macropilis, n. sp.

Priscapalpus macropilis, n. sp.
(Figures 1-3)

FEMALE: Body white to pale yellowish; length including rostrum 273 microns, width 143 microns. Dorsum with markings and shapes of setae as shown in figure 1. Venter with characters of genus. Rostrum reaching slightly beyond middle of femur I, broad at base, the anterior third abruptly and narrowly constricted. Tarsi I and II each with 1 sensory rod, all claws with strong hooks; basal leg segments nobbed dorsad, nobs especially large on coxa III, dorsal setae of basal leg segments very coarse and scabrous; coxae III and IV without a ventral seta.

MALE: Resembles female, but dorsal setae somewhat shorter proportionally, dorsocentral 1 usually branched, and tarsus II with 2 sensory rods. Three anal setae present.

NYMPH: Dorsal setae arranged as shown in figure 3.

Holotype: Female, Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, May 29, 1957 (D. De Leon), on the underside of leaves of "sapidilla". *Paratypes:* 4 females, 7 males, 1 nymph, other data as for holotype.

A paratype will be deposited in the University of Florida Collections, Gainesville; the remaining specimens are in the author's collection.

NOTICE

Plans for the annual meeting of the Florida Entomological Society are well along. We will meet jointly with the Entomological Society of America and the Southeastern Branch of E.S.A. in Miami from November 27-30. Headquarters for the National Society will be at the McAllister Hotel, those of the Florida Entomological Society and the Southeastern Branch will be at the adjacent Columbus Hotel. The Florida Society does not plan to hold paper-reading sessions at these meetings.—L. B.