



A new species of *Paraseiulus* Muma from Iran with a key to the known species (Acari: Mesostigmata: Phytoseiidae)

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According to Moraes *et al.* (2004), twelve species of *Paraseiulus* Muma are known worldwide, of which six were recorded in Iran (Kamali *et al.*, 2001; Faraji *et al.*, 2007). The genus *Paraseiulus* is characterized by the absence of caudoventral setae JV_2 ; ventrianal shield sole-shaped, with two pairs of preanal setae and without preanal pores; sternal shield with two pairs of setae; setae ST_3 either located on soft cuticle or inserted on platelets and setae ST_4 inserted on separate platelets; calyx of spermatheca elongate-tubular, bell-shaped or saccular; fixed cheliceral digit with two or three teeth; legs without macrosetae or with a short macroseta on basitarsus IV. A new species of *Paraseiulus* is described in this paper and a key is provided to help in the identification of the world species of this genus. The classification system follows Chant and McMurtry (1994) for Typhlodrominae. The notations used for dorsal and ventral setations follow Rowell *et al.* (1978) and Chant and Yoshida-Shaul (1991) respectively. All measurements are in micrometers (μm). The type material of slide-mounted specimens is deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, The Netherlands (RMNH).

Paraseiulus Muma, 1961: 299

Paraseiulus amacroporus Faraji, Jalaeian & McMurtry n. sp.

(Figs. 1–7)

Diagnosis. Dorsal shield distinctly reticulated with a strip of reticular pattern between setae j_6 and J_2 ; with 9 pairs of small pores on dorsal shield; dorsal setae smooth except Z_5 and J_5 pectinate; setae Z_3 absent; setae ST_3 set on platelets; peritremes extending to level of, or just passing, the bases of setae z_2 ; calyx of spermatheca saccular with a c-shaped atrium; fixed cheliceral digit with 2 subapical teeth.

FEMALE. Two specimens measured: (Means followed by the respective ranges: bold figures, holotype; not bold, paratype)

Dorsum. Dorsal shield 363 (360–**365**) long and 202 (200–**203**) wide at j_6 level; not strongly sclerotized, entirely reticulated with a strip of different reticulation between setae j_6 and J_2 ; 19 pairs of dorsal setae, 9 pairs of small pores on dorsal shield; all dorsal setae smooth except pectinate Z_5 and J_5 ; lengths j_1 18 (17–**18**), j_3 27 (26–**28**), j_4 18 (16–**20**), j_5 17 (15–**19**), j_6 26 (24–**27**), J_2 26 (24–**28**), J_5 18 (17–**19**), z_2 28 (**28**–28), z_3 28 (27–**29**), z_4 30 (29–**30**), z_5 19 (18–**20**), z_6 25 (23–**26**), Z_4 35 (**34**–35), Z_5 49 (48–**49**), s_4 30 (29–**30**), s_6 33 (32–**33**), S_2 38 (37–**38**), S_4 40 (38–**41**), S_5 46 (**46**–46); setae r_3 25 (24–**26**) and R_1 25 (23–**26**) on lateral integument.

Peritreme. Extending to level of, or just passing the bases of, setae z_2 (Fig. 1).

Venter. Sternal shield smooth (paratype female with a vague v-shape pattern anteriomedially, Fig. 6), 37 (35–**39**) long and 62 (**61**–62) wide at level setae ST_2 , with 2 pairs of setae and 2 pairs of pores, setae ST_3 located off shield on small platelets, setae ST_4 and a pair of pores on metasternal shields, ST_1 25 (24–**25**), ST_2 26 (25–**26**), ST_3 25 (24–**25**), ST_4 25 (24–**25**); genital shield smooth, width 63 (62–**64**) at widest level; setae ST_5 21 (20–**22**); paragenital pores located on integument between setae ST_5 and ZV_1 ; 4 narrow integumental platelets located between genital and ventrianal shield; 2