

Two new species of larval *Erythraeus* (*Erythraeus*) (Acari: Prostigmata: Erythraeidae) from Sicily, Italy

RYSZARD HAITLINGER

Institute of Biology, Department of Invertebrate Systematics and Ecology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, 51 631 Wrocław, Koźuchowska 5B, Poland (e-mail: ryszard.haitlinger@up.wroc.pl)

Abstract

Erythraeus (*Erythraeus*) *sicilicus* **sp. nov.** and *E. (E.) etnaensis* **sp. nov.** are described and illustrated from larvae collected from herbaceous plants in Sicily, Italy.

Key words: Acari, Prostigmata, Erythraeidae, *Erythraeus*, new species, Sicily, larva.

Introduction

38 species of the subgenus *Erythraeus* (*Erythraeus*), based on larvae, hitherto have been described; among them 18 species were described from Europe (Khanjani *et al.*, 2007; Beron, 2008; Haitlinger, 2009a, b, 2010; Saboori & Cobanoglu, 2010). Only two species of *Erythraeus* based on larvae, *E. (E.) kuyperi* (Oudemans, 1910) and *E. (E.) malwinae* Haitlinger, 1995, are recorded from Italy (Haitlinger, 2007; Beron, 2008). In this paper *Erythraeus* (*Erythraeus*) *sicilicus* **sp. nov.** and *E. (E.) etnaensis* **sp. nov.** are described.

Material and methods

Specimens were preserved in ethanol and mounted in Berlese's medium. The terminology and abbreviations follows Southcott (1992) and Haitlinger (2006); all measurements are given in micrometers (μm). The holotypes are deposited at the Museum of Natural History, Wrocław University, Poland; paratypes are in the author's collection.

Family Erythraeidae Robineau-Desvoidy, 1828

Erythraeus (*Erythraeus*) *sicilicus* **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1–11)

Diagnosis. Bfn 3-3-3, ISD 64–80, AL 90–96, TaI 152–160, TiIII 332–362, IP 2826–3052, fD 38.

Description. Idiosoma longer than wide with 38 dorsal setae; all setae weakly barbed. Both sides of scutum with one pair of eyes (Fig. 1). Scutum wider than long with two pairs of scutalae; AL longer than PL; both fully barbed. Anterior pair of sensillae (AM) short, ?nude. Posterior pair of nude sensillae (S) over twice longer than AM. Cuticular lines at bases of S present (Fig. 3).

Ventral surface of idiosoma with four sternalae; sternalae 1a longer than sternalae 3a. 16 setae behind coxae III, all slightly barbed. Coxalae 1b distinctly longer than coxalae 2b and 3b; coxalae 3b > coxalae 2b (Fig. 2). NDV = 54.