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RAPHIGNATHUS AZARSHAHRIENSIS N. SP.
(ACARI: TROMBIDIFORMES: RAPHIGNATHIDAE) FROM NORTHWEST IRAN

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ABSTRACT — A new species of the genus Raphignathus Duges (Acari: Raphignathidae), Raphignathus azarshahriensis n. sp. is described and illustrated from Azarshahr, Northwest Iran. A key to all known species of Raphignathus in Iran is also given.

KEYWORDS — Acari; Raphignathidae; Raphignathus Duges; Iran; new species

INTRODUCTION

Members of the family Raphignathidae are predacious and can be found underneath tree bark, in moss, in pigeon nests, in lichens, in leaf litter, in soil and on a wide range of plants (Zaher and Gomma 1979; Fan and Yin 2000; Khanjani and Ueckermann 2003). The genus Raphignathus Dugès was the first described in this family; the distribution of more than 62 species is cosmopolitan. Ten of these species are known from Iran, namely, R. collegiatus Atyeo, Baker and Crossley, 1961; R. gracilis Rack, 1962; R. giselae Meyer and Ueckermann, 1989; R. zhaol Hu, Jing and Liang, 1995; R. aciculatus Fan, 2000; R. hematicanaensis Khanjani and Ueckermann, 2003; R. protaspus Khanjani and Ueckermann, 2003; R. saboorri Ghorbani and Bagheri, 2011; R. atyoi Meyer and Ueckermann, 1989; R. lasanensis Bagheri et al., 2012 (Khanjani and Ueckermann 2003; Ghorbani et al. 2011; Dehghan Dolati et al. 2011; Bagheri et al. 2012). In this paper a new species, R. azarshahriensis n. sp. is described and figured.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mites were extracted from soil of black cherry, walnut and almond orchards using a Berlese funnel. Collected specimens were cleared in Nesbitt’s fluid and mounted in Hoyer’s Medium (Walter et al. 2009). The gnathosomal length is measured from the proximal base of the chelicerae to the tip of the palptibial claw, and the length of idiosoma from the suture between gnathosoma and idiosoma to the posterior margin of idiosoma, the width of idiosoma at the broadest part. The setae were measured from their insertion base to the tip. Distances between setae were measured between the insertions. Dorsal setal designation followed Kethley (1990) and and leg setal are noted according to
RESULTS

Genus Raphignathus Dugès, 1834

Type species — Raphignathus ruberrimus Dugès, 1834.

Diagnosis — Small mites with soft-sclerotized body, red or yellow colored when they are live; subcapitulum with two pairs of subcapitular setae (m, n) and two pairs of adoral setae (or1, or2); palptibia claw small; cheliceral bases fused; peritremes arising from midbasal part of stylophore and extending along anterior margin of idiosoma; idiosoma oval; propodosoma with three shields, one median and two lateral; one pair of eyes on lateral shields present; one pair of small shields may be present between median and lateral propodosomal shields; opisthosoma with a large shield bearing 3-6 pairs of setae; Dorsum with 11-12 pairs of setae; two pairs of aggenital setae and three or four pairs of genital setae present; number of solonidia on tarsi in male and female often is similar but in male dorsal body shields are fused and solonidia of tarsi enlarged (Fan and Yin 2000; Khanjani and Ueckermann 2003; Ghorbani et al. 2011; Bagheri et al. 2012).

Genus Raphignathus Dugès: Key to the Iranian species

1. Interscutal membrane dorsomedially with less than 3 (1 or 2) pairs of setae ..................... 2
   — Interscutal membrane dorsomedially with 3 pairs of setae ..................... R. larestanaensis

2. Interscutal membrane with 1 pair of setae ...... 7
   — Interscutal membrane with 2 pairs of setae ...... 3

3. Genital shields with 4 pairs of setae ... R. saboorii
   — Genital shields with 3 pairs of setae ............. 4

4. Palp femur with 3 pairs of setae ................. 5
   — Palp femur with 2 pairs of setae .................. 6

5. Femur IV with 3 setae .................. R. aciculatus
   — Femur IV with 2 setae .................. R. atyoei

6. Endopodal shields associated only with coxae III-IV ........................................ 7
   — Endopodal shields associated with coxae I-IV ........................................ R. hecmatanaensis

7. Small shields between median and lateral prodorsal shield absent, dorsal sete e1 reaching anterior margin of opisthosomal shield, median propodosomal shield reaching to peritremes anteriorly ........................................ R. gracilis
   — Small shields between median and lateral prodorsal shield present, dorsal sete e1 not reaching anterior margin of opisthosomal shield, median propodosomal shield not reaching to peritremes anteriorly ........................................ R. gisela

8. Tibia I with 7 setae (5+\(\phi\), \(\varphi\rho\)) ..................... 9
   — Tibia I with 6 setae (5+\(\varphi\rho\)) ..................... 10

9. Two small shields on interscutal integument is very small; setae e1 close to anterior margin of opisthosomal shield .................. R. collegiatus
   — Two small shields on interscutal integument is much longer; setae e1 well behind anterior margin of opisthosomal shield .................. R. azarshahriensis

10. Tarsus IV with 14 setae .................. R. zhaoi
    — Tarsus IV with 13 setae .................. R. protaspus

Raphignathus azarshahriensis n. sp.
(Figures 1-2)

Female (n = 4) — Measurements of holotype (measurements of paratypes in parentheses); Length of body (including gnathosoma) 660 (582 – 690); Length of body (excluding gnathosoma) 410 (372 – 440) and width 245 (215 – 276).

Dorsum (Figure 1a) — Body oval; prodorsum with one median and two lateral shields; one pair
FIGURE 1: Raphignathus azarshahriensis n. sp. (Female): a – Dorsal view; b – Ventral view; c – Palp.
FIGURE 2: Rapheignathus azarshahriensis n. sp. (Female): a – Tarsus and tibia I; b – Tarsus and tibia II; c – Tarsus and tibia III; d – Tarsus and tibia IV.
of small shields behind median shield present; median prodorsal shield with three pairs of setae (vi, sci and c1); each lateral shield with three pairs of setae (ve, sce and c2), one pair of eyes and one pair of cupules (im); interscutal membrane with one pair of setae (d) situated on small platelets. Opisthosomal shield is large and with five pairs of setae (e1, f1, h1, h2 and h3) and two pairs of cupules (in and ip); setae e1 well behind anterior margin of opisthosomal shield; all dorsal setae setiform. Lengths of dorsal setae as follows: vi 27 (25 – 27); ve 32 (26 – 33); sci 30 (27 – 31); sce 29 (27 – 30); c1 25 (21 – 26); c2 27 (26 – 28); d1 27 (20 – 27); e1 24 (23 – 27); f1 26 (21 – 26); h1 20 (17 – 20); h2 20 (18 – 21); h3 22 (21 – 23); distances between setae as follow: vi-vi 35 (26 – 37); ve-ve 116 (109 – 124); sci-sci 55 (50 – 59); sce-sce 180 (175 – 183); sci-ve 46 (42 – 47); ve-sce 33 (31 – 35); ve-c2 51 (46 – 62); sce-c2 50 (46 – 56); c1-c1 16 (14 – 17); d1-d1 40 (37 – 41); e1-e1 92 (82 – 103); f1-f1 50 (42 – 57); f1-f1 60 (60 – 66); e1-f1 72 (64 – 70); h1-h1 27 (26 – 30); h1-h2 35 (32 – 36); h2-h3 70 (67 – 77); h3-h3 95 (80 – 92).

Venter (Figure 1b) — Endopodal shields between the coxae I-II and III-IV are present; setae 1a and 3a on endopodal shields; setae 4a on membrane posterior to coxae IV; three pairs of genital (g1; g3) and two pairs of aggenital setae (ag1; ag2); the anal plates bear three pairs of pseudanal setae (pn1; pn3). Lengths of anogenital area setae as follows: ag1 30 (28 – 35); ag2 27 (23 – 27); g1 25 (23 – 27); g2 24 (21 – 23); g3 25 (21 – 24); pn1 20 (18 – 20); pn2 21 (20 – 22); pn3 21 (20 – 22).

Gnathosoma (Figure 1c) — Length of gnathosoma 250 (210 – 240). Subcapitulum with two pairs of subcapitular setae (m: 39 and n: 40) and two pairs of oral setae (or1: 23 and or2: 25); stylophore conical and striated; palpal chaetotaxy: tarsus with four terminal eupathidia, one long solenidion and four tactile setae; genua and femur with two and three tactile setae, respectively.

Legs (Figure 2) — Length of legs (from base of coxae to tip of tarsi) as follows: leg I: 390 (360 – 403), leg II: 320 (305 – 328), leg III: 325 (317 – 330) and leg IV: 390 (380 – 418); Chaetotaxy of leg segments (excluding 1a, 3a and 4a) as follows: coxae 2-2-2-1; trochanters 1-1-2-1; femora 6-6-4-4; genuae 5+(k)-5+(k)-4-4; tibiae 5+(ϕ)–5+(ϕφ)-5+(ϕφ)-4+(ϕφ); tarsi 19+(ωI, ωII)-15+(ωI)-13+(ω)-13.

Male and immature stages — Unknown.

Etymology — The new species name "azar-shahriensis" refers to the type locality, Azarshahr, Iran.

Type material — Holotype female and seven female paratypes of Raphignathus azar-shahriensis n. sp. were collected from soil of black cherry, walnut and almond orchards, September 17, 2011, Pirchopan village, Azarshahr, East Azerbaijan province, Iran, by Mansoureh AhaniAzad. The holotype and one paratype female will be deposited in the Arachnida Collection of Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria, South Africa and six paratypes were deposited in the Acarological Collection, Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Maragheh, Iran.

DISCUSSION AND REMARKS

Study on about 50 known species of the genus Raphignathus shows that eight groups of characters are used to distinguish each species from others:

1. the number of setae on palp femur,
2. the legs chaetotaxy,
3. the number of setae on interscutal membrane,
4. the size of opisthosomal shield,
5. the presence or absence of endopodal shields,
6. the presence or absence of small shields behind median prodorsal shield,
7. the number of setae on median prodorsal shield,
8. the number of genital setae.

Therefore each of these 50 species differs by the combination of these eight characters, and none of these combinations is specific to the Iranian species. Some of the species present in the Iranian fauna were originally described from South Africa, China and USA, (R. giselae, R. gracilis, R. zhaoi and R. collettatus respectively). The presence in Iran of these species with wide distribution forbids to define...
characteristics of the Iranian species against other countries.

Anyway the new species is very close in body shape and in leg chaetotaxy to *R. protaspus* (Khanjani and Ueckermann, 2003), yet described from Iran. The number of tibial solenidia on the first pair of legs is the main character that discriminates these two species: two distinct solenidia in the new species (ϕ and ϕρ) vs an unique solenidion in *R. protaspus* (ϕρ). The new species (582 – 690 μm) is also somewhat longer than *R. protaspus* (491 – 516 μm).

The new species could be confused with *R. collegiatus* Atyeo, Baker and Crossley, described from U.S.A., by having 3 pairs of genital setae, 2 pairs of setae on interscutal membrane, 4 setae on femur IV and in having the same chaetotaxy. But *R. collegiatus* and the new species can be separated as follows:

1. the setae e₁ are well behind anterior margin of opisthosomal shield in the new species,
2. the cupule im is on opisthosomal shield in new species but on integument in *R. collegiatus*,
3. the small shields posterolateral to median prodorsal shields and endopodal shields associated with coxae I-IV are much larger in the new species.

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