

First Record of *Pulaeus subterraneus* Berlese, Male; with A Comparison between The Tritonymph Stage of The Two Sexes (Acari: Cunaxidae)

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the description of the adult male *Pulaeus subterraneus* Berlese, which has never been recorded and described before. A comparative study between the tritonymph of male and female was undertaken. The different developmental stages were illustrated and described to show their morphological characters. The illustration of the adult female was displayed for comparison.

KEY WORDS: *Pulaeus subterraneus*, male, Cunaxidae, morphology.

INTRODUCTION

Members of family Cunaxidae are regarded as predators suppressing their associated phytophagous pest population on plants, in debris and in soil. Different species were recorded all over the world Berlese, 1888; Baker & Hoffmann, 1948; Cooreman, 1954; Smiley, 1975 and Den Heyer, 1975 & 1979). In 1981a, Den Heyer discussed the historical background of this family and its morphological and taxonomical features. In Egypt, some studies were carried out concerning their occurrence, biology and morphology of different species (Zaher *et al.*, 1970; Zaher *et al.*, 1975; Nassar, 1976; El-Bishlawy & Rakha, 1983; Zaher, 1986; El-Khateeb, 1998 & Khalil, 2000). Moreover the seasonal fluctuations in population of the three cunaxid mites, *Pulaeus subterraneus* Berlese, *Coleoscius simplex* (Ewing) and *Coleoscius tuberculatus* Den Heyer were investigated by Ghallab (2002), as well as some biological and morphological studies. The biological aspects and behavior of these cunaxid species were recorded during their life span and the different stages were illustrated and described.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The alive mites of *P. subterraneus* were

separated by modified Tullgren funnels from soil, weeds or leaf litter, collected from under different host plants and received in Petri-dishes filled with water. Adult females obtained from field were placed in a plastic vial, supplied with sufficient quantities of the nematode, *Rhabditella muscicola* Chitwood, as a prey, then, checked every day. Newly deposited eggs were transferred singly to plastic cells for rearing. Each newly hatched larva was monitored till reaching maturity. All stages of reared mite were cleared in Nesbitt's solution then mounted using Hoyer's medium on glass slides for description.

All the descriptions used of body structure and the chaetotaxy followed those of Smiley 1992.

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF THE ADULT MALE

Subfamily: Cunaxoidinae Den Heyer

Characteristics: Palp three segments, L₄ present or absent, setae hg₁- hg₄ simple, shield may be smooth, punctuated or striated.

Pulaeus subterraneus Berlese

Eupalus subterraneus Berlese, 1916: 293; Thor & Willmann, 1941: 183.

Cunaxoides subterraneus (Berlese) Baker & Hoffmann, 1948: 245.

Dimensions:

Stage	Idiosoma		Length of			Length of legs			
	length	Width	Hypo. ¹	palp	Ch. ²	I	II	III	IV
Adult ♂	236	130	92	60	80	136	120	146	160
Adult ♀	320	194	116	68	110	180	160	184	206
TN ♂	236	130	86	54	78	136	116	136	150
TN ♀	290	168	112	64	104	168	158	178	196
DN	226	146	80	48	74	130	114	140	146
PN	204	140	76	44	68	124	108	130	134
Larva	152	104	58	32	46	88	84	104	

All measurements were given in microns. (1= Hypognathum; 2 = Chelicera)

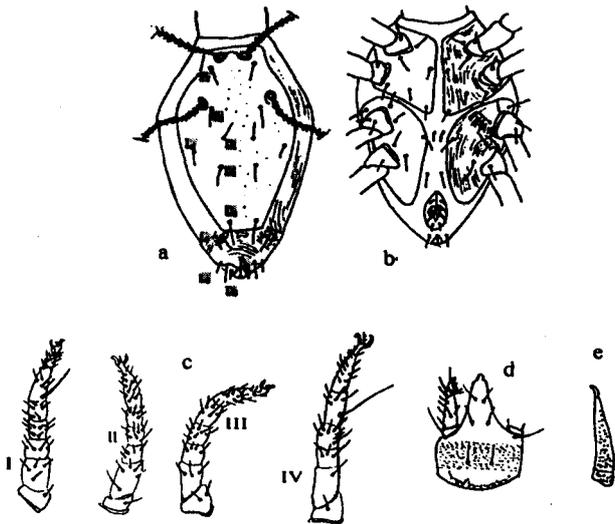


Fig. (1): *Puleaus subterraneus* (Berlese)- adult male,
 a) dorsum; b) venter; c) legs;
 d) hypognathum; e) chelicera

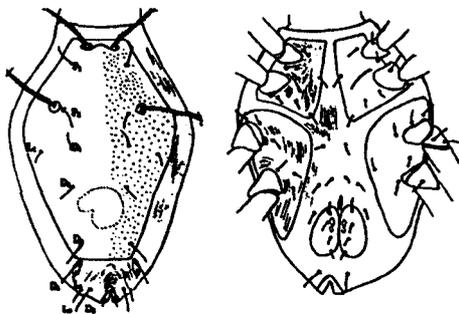


Fig. (2): Dorsum & venter of adult female of
Puleaus subterraneus

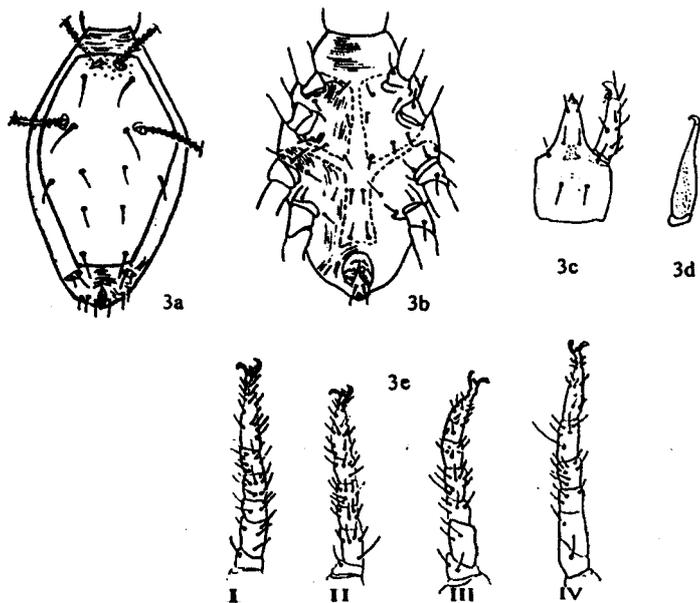


Fig. (3): Male tritonymph of *Puleaus subterraneus*,
 a) dorsum; b) venter; c) hypognathum;
 d) chelicera; e) legs.

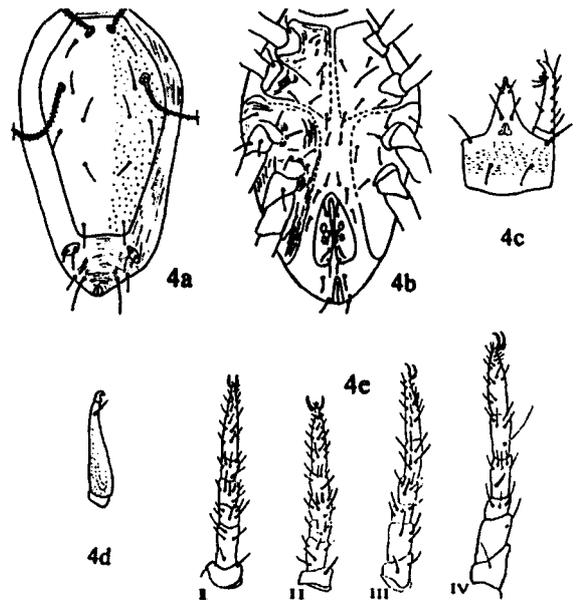


Fig. (4): Femal tritonymph of *Puleaus subterraneus*,
 a) dorsum; b) venter; c) hypognathum;
 d) chelicera; e) legs.

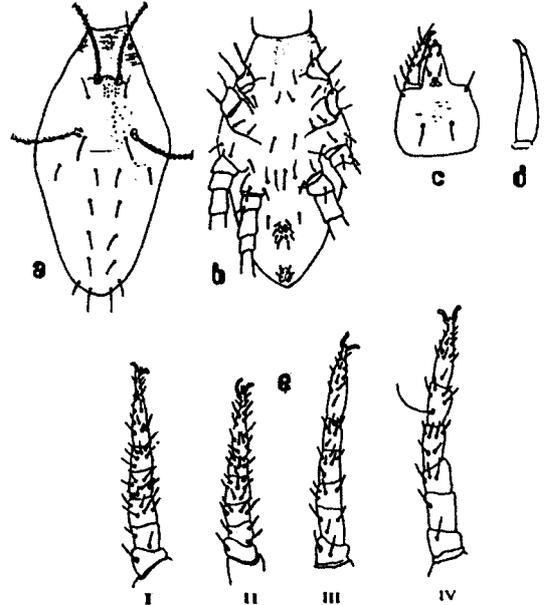


Fig. (5): Deutonymph of *Puleaus subterraneus*,
 a) dorsum; b) Venter; c) hypognathum;
 d) chelicera; e) legs.

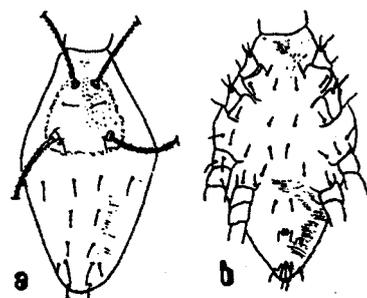


Fig. (6): Protonymph of *Puleaus subterraneus*,
 a) dorsum; b) Venter.

Pulaeus subterraneus (Berlese) Den Heyer, 1980: 18; 1981b: 87; Sepasgosarian, 1984: 144. *Pulaeus niloticus* Zaher & El-Bishlawy in Zaher 1986: 264.

Diagnosis: The most distinguish structure of this genus is the presence of an elongate balloon-like apophysis and another lateral spine-like in the inner surface of the tibiotarsus, and by having a punctuated dorsal shield.

Description of adult male (Fig. 1)

Orange red, smooth and brilliant, smaller than adult female (Fig. 2).

Dorsum. Idiosoma covered by a large dorsal plate, with two pairs of anterior and posterior simple setae P₁-P₂ and two pairs of anterior and posterior sensillae in the propodosomal region. The hysterosomal region with setae D₁-D₃ and L₁; setae D₃ longer than D₁-D₂ and L₁; two platelets occur behind the large dorsal plate, each bearing setae D₄ and L₄; setae D₅, L₅ of each side on the integument, laterally to the anal valves. Dorsal plates smooth and possess subcuticular punctuations; integument around the dorsal plates and anterodorsal to the anus supplied with striation.

Ventrum. Ventral sternal plate divided medially forming two distinct plates, with dense striation pattern as than of the integument, each plate with six setae, Coxae III and IV forming two separate elongate lateral plates each with six setae; anterior part of coxae III producing the prominent shoulders. The integument bearing striations, with two pairs of hystergastral setae anterior to the genital plates. Genital plates with four pairs of simple setae and two pairs of genital discs; anal region dorsoventrally, with two pairs of para-anal setae; one pair in the dorsum, while the other pair in the venter.

Gnathosoma. The hypognathum longer than broad, attenuate distally, has a transverse striation in the ventral surface, bearing four pairs of hypognathal setae hg₁-hg₄, of which hg₃ the longest. The dorsal edge of coxal region supplied with papillae; the hypostome relatively short without reticulation; the coxal part of hypognathum provided with subcuticular sculpturings and papillae. Palp three segments, chaetotaxy of palp as follows: Trochanter without setae; femur and genu fused, longer than wide, with five outer lateral simple setae, and one inner lateral simple setae; tibiotarsus characterised by two outer lateral simple setae, one inner lateral simple seta, one balloon-like apophysis and one tooth-like structure on the inner lateral surface and ventrally with two simple setae; tibiotarsus terminating with claw.

Chelicerae. Elongate, located dorsally over the hypostome, consists of three segments, the base

short, the blade elongate, strong, broad posteriorly and attenuate anteriorly and the movable digit. which is the chela; the dorsal cheliceral seta lacking; segments I and II of chelicerae provided dorsally with papillae.

Legs. Shorter than the idiosoma, tarsi attenuate, end with claws; femora divided into basifemur and telofemur, all segment provided with papillae. Chaetotaxy of legs as follows: coxae I-IV, 3-3-3-3; trochanters I-IV. 1-1-2-1; basifemora I-IV, 4-5-3-1; telofemora I-IV 4-4-4-3; genu I, 3attenuate solenidia +4, genu II, 2attenuate solenidia +5, genu III, 1solenidion +6, genu IV, I solenidion +6; tibia I, I solenidia +4, tibia II, I solenidion + 4, tibia III, 1solenidion +4 tibia IV, I trichobothria +4; tarsus I, 1long basal solenidion +13, tarsus II, I solinidion +14, tarsus III, 15, tarsus IV, 12.

Comparison between male and female tritonymph Male tritonymph (Fig. 3)

Of the same size as the adult male, with the dorsum closely resembles adult while the venter, with the sternal and coxal plates not clearly demarcated and less sclerotised than the adult, with complete chaetotaxy. The gnathosoma longer than wide and differs in the absence of subcuticular sculpturing in the coxal region of hypognathum. Features of legs applicable to those of the adult male except of the absence of the long basal solenidion of tarsus I as shown in (Fig. 1c).

Female tritonymph (Fig. 4):

Dorsum similar to male with complete chaetotaxy, but larger in size with weakly sclerotised plates; venter characterized by provided with four coxal groups as in adult (Fig. 2), but without sclerotised plates and distinguished by the striation pattern; the genital valves with four pairs of genital setae and two pairs of genital discs; the anal region dorsoventrally. Also, it differs from male tritonymph by having four pairs of hystergastral setae in the integument laterally and anteriorly to the genital valves.

Legs. Shorter than the idiosoma. Chaetotaxy of legs as follows: coxae I-IV, 3-3-3-3; trochanters I-IV. 1-1-2-1; basifemora I-IV, 4-5-3-1; telofemora I-IV 5-5-4-3; genu I, 3attenuate solenidia +4, genu II, 2 attenuate solenidia +5, genu III, I solenidion +5, genu IV, I solenidion +5; tibia I, I solenidion +5, tibia II, 1solenidion +5, tibia III, I solenidion +5 tibia IV, I trichobothria + 4; tarsus I, 2 solenidia +13, tarsus II, I solinidion +15, tarsus III, 13, tarsus IV, 12 .

Deutonymph (Fig. 5)

Bright orange, smooth and shiny. The whole region of the propodosoma provided with subcuticular punctuation. Dorsum with complete

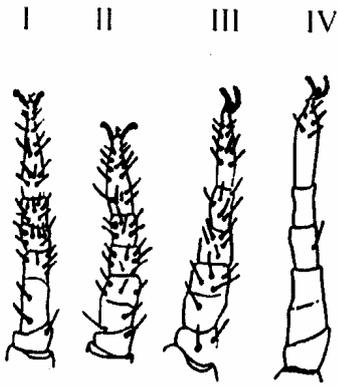


Fig. (7): Hypognathum and chelicera of *Pulaeus subterraneus* protonymph

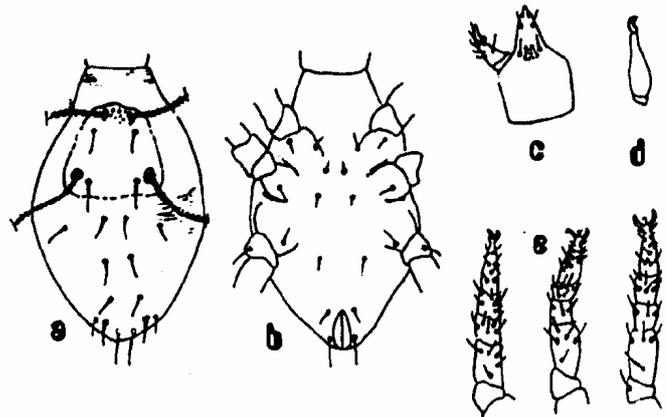


Fig. (8): Larva of *Pulaeus subterraneus*, a) ventrum; c) hypognathum; d) chelicera; e) legs

chaetotaxy but, setae borne on striated integument. Ventrums differ from that of the adult in the absence of sternal and coxal plates and the anal region located ventrally with two pairs of anal setae; Gnathosoma smaller and less sclerotised, with striated coxal region and four pairs of hypognathal setae. Legs shorter than the idiosoma; leg chaetotaxy as follows: coxae I-IV, 3-2-3-3; trochanters I-IV, 1-1-2-1; basifemora I-IV, 2-3-3-1; telofemora I-IV 5-4-4-3; genua I-IV, 7-7-6-6; tibiae I-IV, 6-6-6-5; tarsi I-IV, 15-15-11-11.

Protonymph (Fig. 6 & 7)

Pale orange, dorsal propodosomal region demarcated by integumental striations; the region anterior to sensillae provided with punctuation; hysterosomal region supplied with striations with complete chaetotaxy as in the adult; while venter distinguished by possessing one pair of genital discs, one pair genital setae and one pair of hystero-gastral setae; anal opening located ventrally with one pair of anal setae; Gnathosoma similar to that of the adult but, less sclerotised. Legs with the femora not completely divided the chaetotaxy as follows: coxae I-IV, 3-2-3-3; trochanters I-IV, 1-1-2-0; femora I-IV, 7-6-5-0; genua I-IV, 7-7-5-1; tibiae I-IV, 7-6-5-0; tarsi I-IV, 15-14-9-5.

Larva (Fig. 8)

Pale orange, spindle in shape, with three pairs of legs; Propodosomal region demarcated by integumental striation, with two pairs of setose sensillae and two pairs of simple setae; hysterosomal region without plate, with complete chaetotaxy, while the venter, with one pair of propodogastral setae and one pair of hystero-gastral setae; coxae I & II characterized by the presence of apodeme; the genital region is lacking; anal opening longitudinal with one pair of para-anal setae. Gnathosoma similar to that of the adult but, the palps relatively smaller

and chelicerae less sclerotised; ventral surface of the hypostome with only two pairs of setae $hg_1 - hg_2$ while setae $hg_3 - hg_4$ lacking from coxal region. Legs short, end with attenuate tarsi and two claws; the femora are undivided; chaetotaxy as follows: coxae I-III, 3-1-1; trochanters I-III, 0-0-1; femora I-III, 5-5-4; genua I-III, 5-3-3; tibiae I-III, 6-6-6; tarsi I-III, 9-11-10.

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