

An eriophyid mite Nothopoda rapanae Keifer

(ACARINA: ERIOPHYIDAE)¹

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INTRODUCTION: Keifer (1951) described this mite from Rapanea quianensis Aubl. at Coconut Grove, Florida. The mite causes unsightly patches of erineae on the underside of the leaf (fig. 1). All measurements are in microns.

DISTRIBUTION: It is reported only from the southern part of Florida and as far north as Ft. Pierce.

DIAGNOSIS: Body short wormlike and the rostrum small, projecting down. Shield subtriangular, not projecting over the rostrum base. Seta 1 absent from forecoxa and legs lacking tibia. Featherclaw undivided.

DESCRIPTION: Female 125-135 long and 37 wide; rostrum 17 long, projecting down (fig. 2). Shield 29 long, 34 wide; median line short, on posterior half of shield the admedian lines close together anteriorly, abruptly separating at beginning of median line; shield laterally granulate (fig. 3); forelegs 22.5 long, tarsus 8 long, claws 6 long (fig. 4); featherclaw 4-rayed (fig. 5). Abdomen with 55-60 rings, evenly microtuberculate, the microtubercles not bearing any projections (fig. 6). Lateral seta 16 long; first ventral seta 29 long; second ventral seta 8 long; third ventral seta 18 long (fig. 7); accessory seta missing. Female genitalia 18 wide, 12 long, coverflap with 1 or 2 crescentic furrows; seta 8.7 long (fig. 8).

SURVEY AND DETECTION: Look for patches of light tan erineae on the underside of the leaves.

CONTROLS: No controls have been recommended for this mite as the plant is not normally cultivated.

LITERATURE CITED:

Keifer, H. H. 1951. Eriophyid Studies., California Dept. of Agric. XVII:93-104.



Fig. 1. Rapanea quianensis infested with Nothopoda rapanae K.

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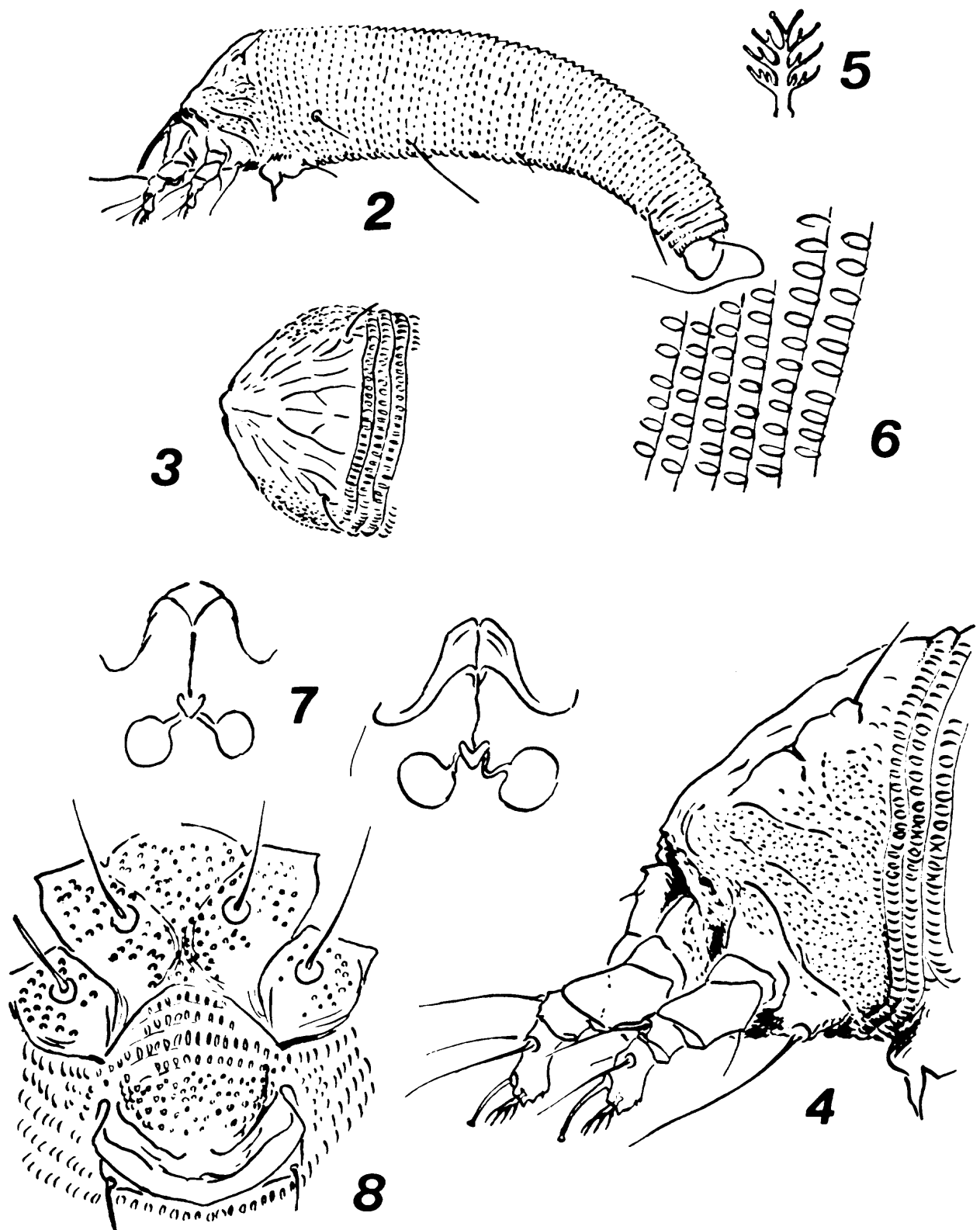


Fig. 2-8. Fig. 2. *Nothopoda rapanae* K., adult female. Fig. 3. Delineation of cephalothoracic shield. Fig. 4. Side of anterior section. Fig. 5. Feather-claw. Fig. 6. Lateral rings and microtubercles on thanosome. Fig. 7. Internal female genital structures. Fig. 8. Female genital structure and coxae.