

AFRICAN TYDEIDAE (ACARI). I. THE GENUS *LORRYIA* OUDEMANS, 1925

E. A. UECKERMANN AND MAGDALENA K. P. SMITH MEYER, Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria

ABSTRACT

Eleven African species of *Lorryia* Oudemans are dealt with. Three new species are described and figured: *L. curiosa*, *L. pongolana* and *L. relhaniae*; and eight known species are briefly annotated: *L. lwiroensis*, *L. benensis*, *L. podocarpa*, *L. catenulata*, *L. formosa*, *L. congoensis*, *L. africana* and *L. grewia*. A key to the species is given.

Uittreksel

AFRIKAANSE TYDEIDAE (ACARI) I. DIE GENUS *LORRYIA* OUDEMANS, 1925

Elf spesies van die genus *Lorryia*, wat in Afrika voorkom word beskryf. Drie hiervan is nuwe spesies naamlik *L. curiosa*, *L. pongolana* en *L. relhaniae*, wat geteken en volledig beskryf is. Die ander agt bekende spesies is: *L. lwiroensis*, *L. benensis*, *L. podocarpa*, *L. catenulata*, *L. formosa*, *L. congoensis* en *L. grewia*. 'n Identifikasiesleutel tot hierdie myte word ook gegee.

Résumé

LES TYDEIDAE AFRICAINS (ACARI). I. LE GENRE *LORRYIA* OUDEMANS, 1925

Onze espèces africaines de *Lorryia* Oudemans sont étudiées. Trois nouvelles espèces sont décrites et figurées, à savoir *L. curiosa*, *L. pongolana* et *L. relhaniae*, et huit espèces connues sont brièvement annotées: *L. lwiroensis*, *L. benensis*, *L. podocarpa*, *L. catenulata*, *L. formosa*, *L. congoensis*, *L. africana* et *L. grewia*. Une clef des espèces est procurée.

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of the tydeid genus *Lorryia* Oudemans in Africa is rather fragmentary. To date only eight species are known from this continent, and all were described from North and Central Africa.

The species of *Lorryia* are beautifully ornamented mites and they range in colour from white, yellow, orange and red to black. They occur in the soil and on plants. Like other members of the family Tydeidae, most of the species of *Lorryia* probably feed on fungi, honeydew, other mites and their eggs, or on small insects. One species, *L. formosa*, is a pest of citrus in Morocco.

The holotypes and paratypes of the new species are deposited in the National Collection of Acari, Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria.

LORRYIA OUDEMANS

Lorryia Oudemans, 1925: 32; Thor, 1933: 53; Baker, 1965: 105; Baker, 1968: 987-1008; Kuznetsov & Livshitz, 1973: 31.

Type-species: *Lorryia superba* Oudemans.

Baker (1968) pointed out that Oudemans's description of *L. superba* is inadequate and that his drawing of the species is probably incorrect. Consequently, Oudemans's interpretation of the genus is not clear, so Baker (1965) redescribed the genus and also divided it into 5 species-groups. The definition of this genus may be condensed as follows: the dorsum of the body is entirely or partially covered with a reticulate pattern; if striae are present they do not form a longitudinal pattern between the third (D3) pair of dorsal hysterosomal setae; the dorsal body setae are in a transverse pattern; the second (L2) pair of dorso-lateral setae is in the normal lateral transverse position.

The following key is based on that of Baker (1968):

KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES OF *LORRYIA*

1. Trochanter I with one seta; palptibia with 2 setae..... 2
- Trochanter I without setae; palptibia with one seta..... 9

2. Trochanter II with one seta; coxa IV with 2 setae (*lwiroensis* group)..... 3
- Trochanter II without setae; coxae IV with one seta (*bedfordiensis* group)..... 4
3. Gnathosoma completely hidden by prododosoma..... *L. lwiroensis*
- Gnathosoma not hidden by prododosoma *L. curiosa*
4. Dorsal reticulate pattern not divided into discrete units..... *L. pongolana*
- Dorsal reticulate pattern divided into discrete units..... 5
5. Reticulate pattern of dorsum divided into 2 discrete areas, one propodosomal and one opisthosomal..... *L. benensis*
- Reticulate pattern of dorsum divided into more than 2 discrete areas..... 6
6. Dorsal body setae sharply pointed distally.. 7
- Dorsal body setae expanded distally..... 8
7. Palptarsus much longer than palptibia; dorsal body setae slightly serrate.... *L. relhaniae*
- Palptarsus slightly longer than palptibia; dorsal body setae without serrations *L. catenulata*
8. Dorsal body setae relatively short, spatulate and serrate..... *L. podocarpa*
- Dorsal body setae relatively long, broadly lanceolate, smooth and curved distally *L. formosa*
9. With 3 pairs of genital setae (*congoensis* group)..... *L. congoensis*
- With 6 pairs of genital setae (*africana* group) 10
10. Empodia with claws; dorsal body setae broadly lanceolate and smooth..... *L. africana*
- Empodia without claws; dorsal body setae narrowly lanceolate and serrate..... *L. grewia*

L. LWIROENSIS GROUP

This group of *Lorryia* contains those species in which coxa IV bears 2 setae and trochanter II one seta. This species-group is represented in Africa by 2 species.

Received 14 July 1978

Lorryia lwiroensis Baker

Lorryia lwiroensis Baker, 1965: 106; Baker, 1968: 989.

According to Baker (1965) this species is distinctive in having the gnathosoma covered by the propodosoma and in possessing relatively short serrate body setae and hooked empodia.

Habitat and locality. This species is known only from Zaïre on *Podocarpus usamburensis* and various other trees.

***Lorryia curiosa* spec. nov.**
(Fig. 1-7)

Lorryia curiosa closely resembles *L. hondurensis* Baker, *L. lwiroensis* Baker, *L. panitae* Baker and *L. kevani* Marshall, in having empodial claws, short palpi and short serrated dorsal body setae. However, it differs from *L. lwiroensis* and *L. kevani* in that the gnathosoma is not completely covered by the propodosoma and from *L. hondurensis*, *L. panitae*, as well as *L. kevani*, in that the dorsum is devoid of raised areas.

Female

Dimensions of the holotype (measurements given in parentheses are the variations in the paratypes): length of body (incl. gnathosoma) 566 (489-616) μm ; length (excl. gnathosoma) 501 (412-558) μm ; breadth 404 (327-385) μm ; leg I 249 (246-309) μm ; leg II 189 (195-239) μm ; leg III 198 (195-249) μm and leg IV 202 (214-258) μm .

Dorsum (Fig. 1). All the dorsal setae are short and serrated, except for the long, smooth sensory setae. The dorsum bears a reticulum, consisting of incomplete reticulate elements, except for the median part of the propodosoma, which is evenly reticulate. Semicircular lobes are present on the reticulate elements.

The lengths of the dorsal setae (Fig. 2) vary as follows. Setae P1-P3, D1-D4 and L1-L4 vary from 22 to 32 μm . Setae D5 are relatively shorter (17-21 μm) and less serrated than the other dorsal setae. Setae D5 are present on the venter. The sensory setae are long, smooth and vary from 63-69 μm in length (Fig. 3).

Venter. The venter is provided with 3 pairs of ventral setae, 4 pairs of paragenitals (Pg), 6 pairs of genitals (G), one pair of anals (A), an oviduct, the anal opening and setae D5 (Fig. 4).

Gnathosoma. The gnathosoma is not completely covered by the propodosoma. The short palpi (Fig. 5) are covered by the basal parts of the chelicerae. The setal formula for the palpus is 5-2-2. The palptarsus has one of its 5 setae resembling a solenidion.

Legs (Fig. 6-7). Leg I is the longest, followed by leg IV. Legs II and III are subequal in length. Each of the legs terminates in 2 haired claws and a haired empodium, which is provided with a claw. The leg setae on tibiae and tarsi I and II are depicted in Fig. 6-7. The distribution of the leg setae and solenidia (in parentheses) is: coxae 2-1-3-2; trochanters 1-1-1-0; femora 3-3-1-0; genua 2-0-0-0; tibiae 3 (1)-2-2-2; tarsi 8 (1)-6 (1)-5-5.

Habitat and locality. Holotype female and 2 paratype females from Matubatuba (Zululand), 1972-09-15 (M. K. P. Meyer) on *Maytenus nemorosa*; 3 paratype females, 40 km from Uitenhage on the Jansenville-road (C.P.), 1974-02-05 (F. W. Schultz) on *Pappea capensis*; 4 paratype females from Pietersburg (Tvl.),

1970-09-13 (J. den Heyer) on *Citrus* sp. and in soil; one paratype female in soil from Turfloop (Lebowa), October 1970 (J. den Heyer).

Accession numbers AcY 78/263-78/266.

L. BEDFORDIENSIS GROUP

This species-group is characterized by the presence of one seta on coxa IV; trochanter II is devoid of any setae. This group is represented by 6 species in Africa.

***Lorryia ponglana* spec. nov.**
(Fig. 8-17)

This species is closely related to *Lorryia teresae* Carmona. However, it differs in having relatively longer dorsal body setae: the hysterosomal setae D3 and D4 nearly extend to the bases of the setae next behind, while these setae in *L. teresae* reach only halfway to the bases of the next pair of setae.

Female

Dimensions of holotype (the measurements given in parentheses are the variations in the paratypes): length of body (incl. gnathosoma) 296 (257-320) μm ; length (excl. gnathosoma) 262 (233-277) μm ; breadth of body 198 (155-199) μm ; length of leg I 177 (141-189) μm ; leg II 128 (111-136) μm ; leg III 153 (116-153) μm ; and leg IV 168 (126-168) μm .

Dorsum (Fig. 8). The body setae (Fig. 10) are expanded distally, with the propodosomal setae to a lesser extent. Hysterosomal setae D1 and D2 are about three quarters of the distances between bases of consecutive setae, while setae D3 and D4 extend to the bases of the setae next behind.

The 3 pairs of setae on the propodosoma, P1-P3, vary in length from 22 μm to 29 μm ; the sensory setae are 57 μm long. The hysterosoma is provided with 5 pairs of dorsocentral setae; except for the fifth pair they vary in length from 29 μm to 36 μm ; the fifth pair varies from 21 μm to 29 μm and is thus relatively shorter than the other dorsocentrals.

The entire dorsum is covered with a reticulate pattern in which the elements are elongated anterolaterally (Fig. 9).

Venter. The venter is provided with 3 pairs of ventral setae, 4 pairs of paragenitals (Pg), 6 pairs of genitals (G) and one pair of anal (A) setae. The genital opening is depicted in Fig. 11. The anterior two thirds of the venter is covered with lobed striae, while the posterior third is reticulate.

Gnathosoma. The bases of the chelicerae bear lobed striae. The setal formula for the palpus (Fig. 12) is 2-2-5 (2). One of the five setae on the palptarsus resembles a solenidion. The proximal solenidion on the palptarsus is about twice as long as the distal one.

Legs (Fig. 13-14). The legs are relatively short and terminate in 2 slender curved claws and a haired empodium. The setal formula for the leg segments are (solenidia in parentheses): coxae 2-1-3-1; trochanters 1-1-1-0; femora 3-3-2-1; genua 3-2-1-1; tibiae 3-2-2-2; tarsi 8 (1)-6 (1)-5-5. The solenidia on tarsi I and II are rodlike.

Male (Fig. 15). Dimensions: length of body (incl. gnathosoma) 251-301 μm ; length (excl. gnathosoma) 228-267 μm ; breadth 162-194 μm ; leg I 160-170 μm ; leg II 126-136 μm ; leg III 121-136 μm ; leg IV 141-146 μm .

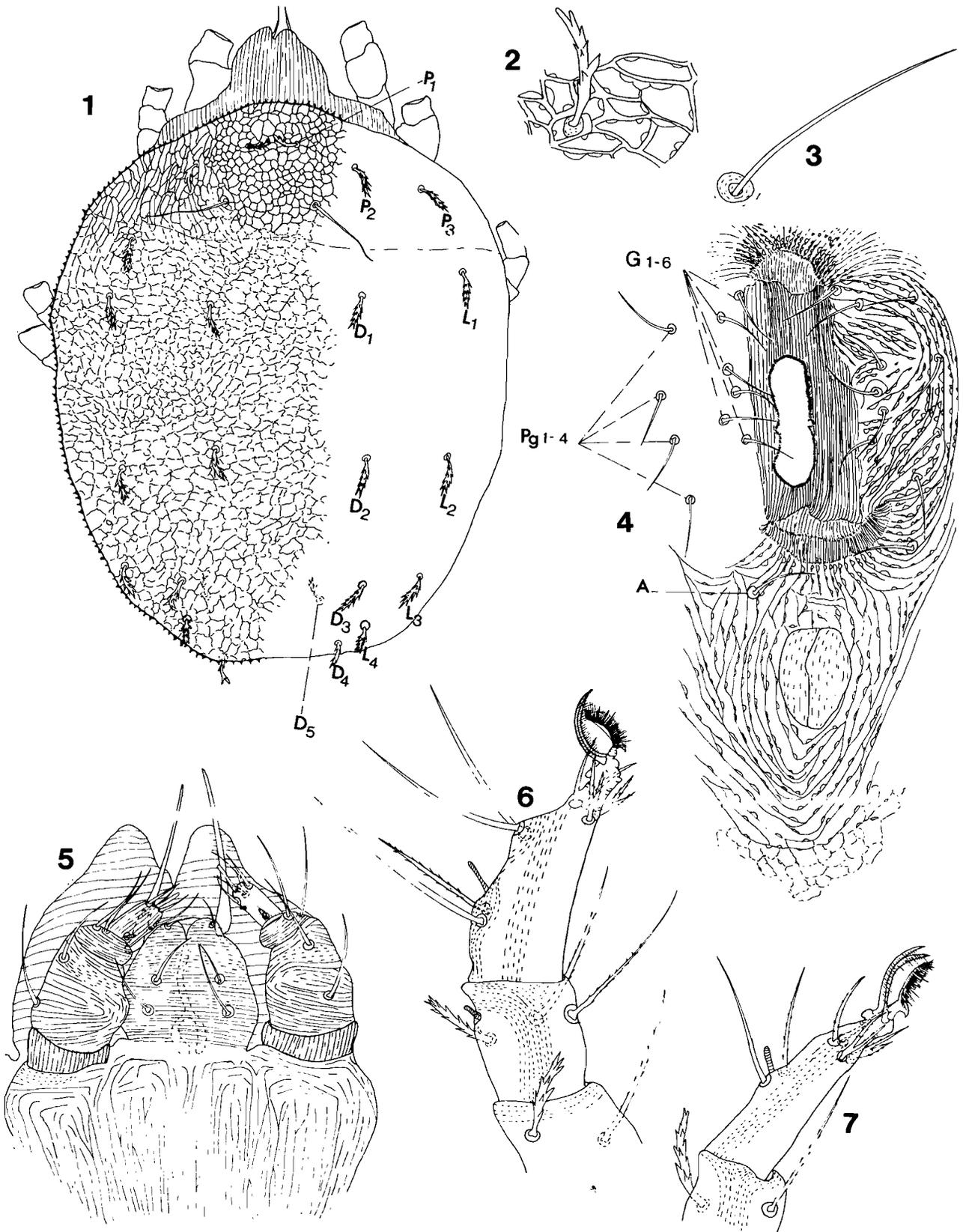


FIG. 1-7 *Lorryia curiosa* spec. nov. female/wyfie
 FIG. 1 Dorsal view/Dorsale aansig
 FIG. 2 Dorsal seta and reticulate pattern/Dorsaalseta en netwerk
 FIG. 3 Propodosomal sensory seta/Propodosmale sensoriese seta
 FIG. 4 Genital and anal opening/Genitaal- en anaalopening
 FIG. 5 Gnathosoma and palps/Gnatosoma en palpe
 FIG. 6 Leg I/Poot I
 FIG. 7 Leg II/Poot II

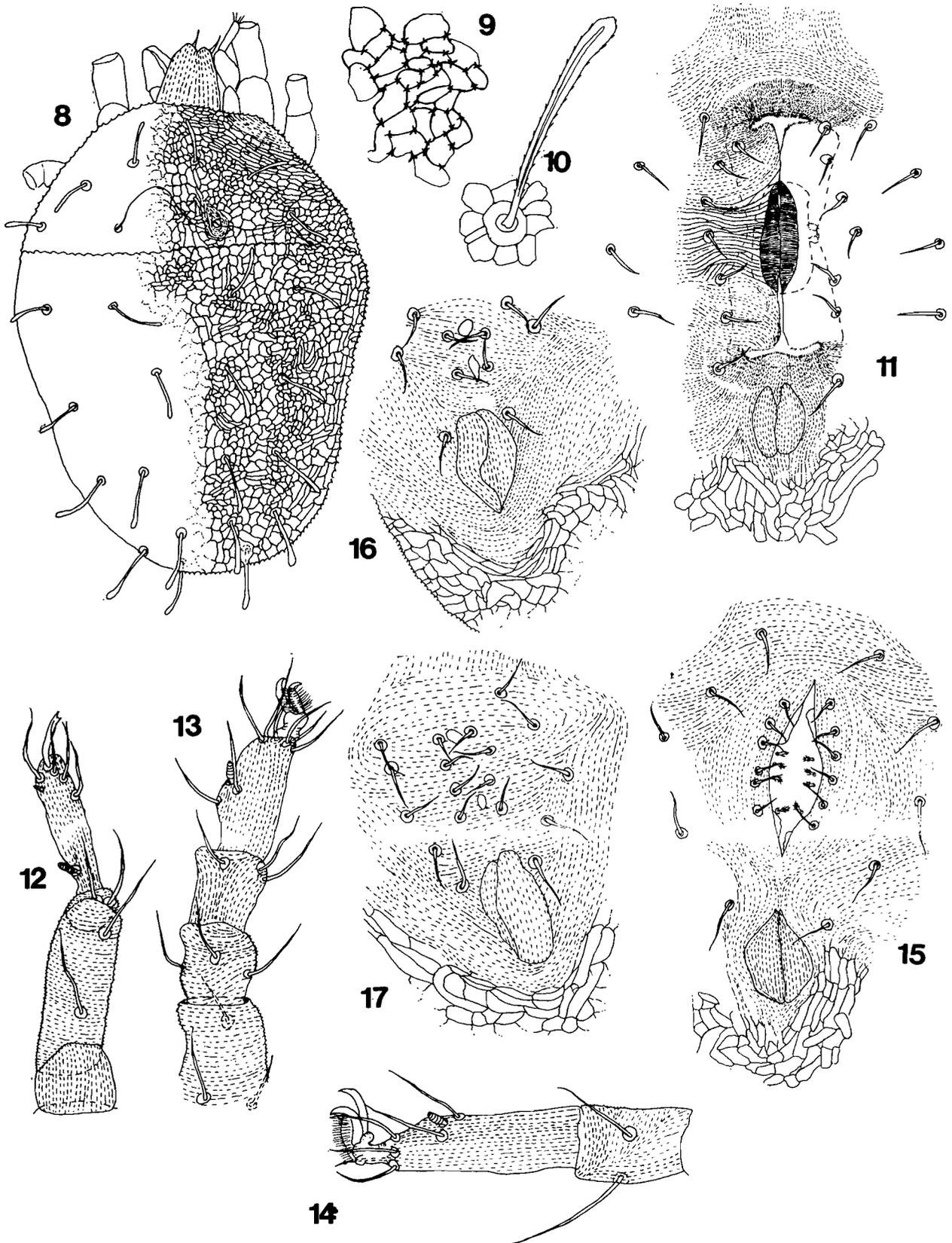


FIG. 8-17 *Lorryia pongolana* spec. nov.

- FIG. 8 Dorsal view of female/Dorsalaansig van wyfie
- FIG. 9 Dorsal reticulate pattern of female/Dorsaalnetwerk van wyfie
- FIG. 10 Dorsal seta of female/Dorsaalseta van wyfie
- FIG. 11 Genital and anal opening of female/Genitaal- en anaalopening van wyfie
- FIG. 12 Palpus of female/Palp van wyfie
- FIG. 13 Leg I of female/Poot I van wyfie
- FIG. 14 Leg II of female/Poot II van wyfie
- FIG. 15 Genital and anal opening of male/Genitaal- en anaalopening van mannetjie
- FIG. 16 Genito-anal region of deutonymph/Genito-anaalstreek van deutoniemf
- FIG. 17 Genito-anal region of tritonymph/Genito-anaalstreek van tritoniemf

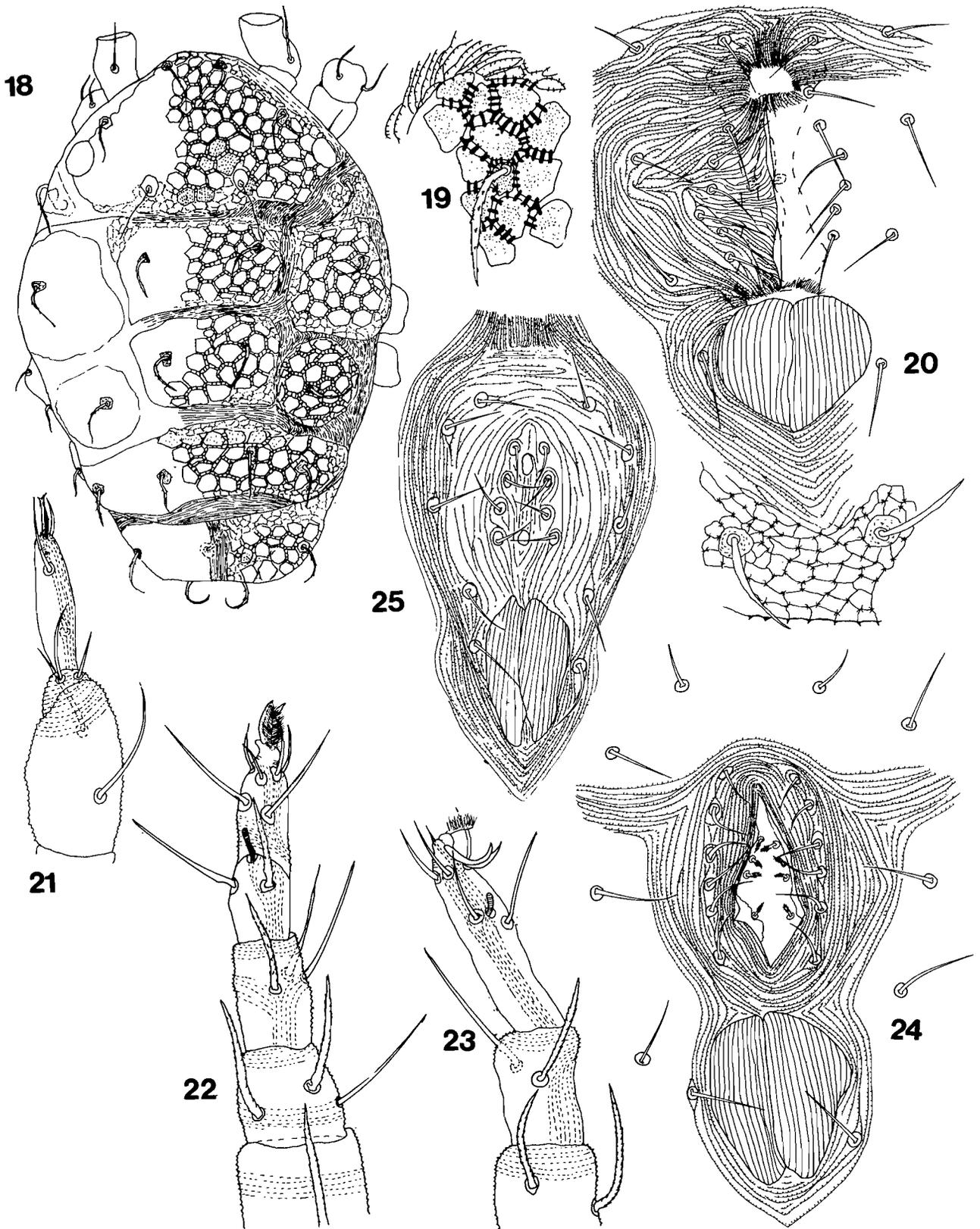


FIG. 18–25 *Lorryia relhaniae* spec. nov.

FIG. 18 Dorsal view of female/Dorsaalansig van wyfie

FIG. 19 Dorsal seta and reticulate pattern of female/Dorsaalseta en netwerk van wyfie

FIG. 20 Genital and anal opening of female/Genitaal- en anaalopening van wyfie

FIG. 21 Palpus of female/Palp van wyfie

FIG. 22 Leg I of female/Poot I van wyfie

FIG. 23 Leg II of female/Poot II van wyfie

FIG. 24 Genital and anal opening of male/Genitaal- en anaalopening van mannetjie

FIG. 25 Genito-anal region of tritonymph/Genito-anaalstreek van tritonymf

The male is similar to the female except for the genital opening, which bears 4 pairs of feathered setae internally (Fig. 15).

Deutonymph (Fig. 16). Dimensions: length of body (incl. gnathosoma) 180 μm ; length (excl. gnathosoma) 165 μm ; breadth 114 μm ; leg I 106 μm ; leg II 87 μm ; leg III 87 μm ; leg IV 97 μm . The deutonymph is similar to the female, except for its smaller size and the 2 pairs of genital pores, which are surrounded by 2 pairs of genital and 2 pairs of paragenital setae.

Tritonymph (Fig. 17). Dimensions: length (incl. gnathosoma) 233–281 μm ; length (excl. gnathosoma) 209–262 μm ; breadth 133–177 μm ; leg I 136–150 μm ; leg II 116 μm ; leg III 97–131 μm ; leg IV 112–141 μm . The tritonymph closely resembles the female but the genital region, which is provided with 3 genital pores surrounded by 4 pairs of genital and 4 pairs of paragenital setae, differs from that of the latter.

Habitat and locality. Holotype female, 8 paratype females, 3 paratype males, 3 paratype deutonymphae and 9 paratype tritonymphae from soil, Pongola, (Natal), 17 May 1968 to 12 September 1968 (N. de L. Genis).

Accession numbers AcY 78/225–78/238.

Lorryia benensis Baker

Lorryia benensis Baker, 1968: 998.

Baker (1968) described this species as having the dorsal reticulate pattern of the body limited to the dorsocentral area of the propodosoma and the posterior dorsal area of the hysterosoma; these regions are separated by transverse striae; the dorsal body setae are narrowly lanceolate and serrate; the empodia are without claws.

Habitat and locality. *Lorryia benensis* is described from Zaïre on *Tithonia speciosa*.

Lorryia rehaniae spec. nov. (Fig. 18–25)

This species resembles *Lorryia catenulata* (Thor) in that the gnathosoma is covered by the propodosoma; the dorsal setae are also lanceolate and the dorsum is reticulated. However, *L. rehaniae* differs from the latter in that the palptarsus is much longer than the palptibia, while in the former species it is slightly longer than the palptibia; the dorsal setae are slightly serrated, the body is relatively longer and the dorsum is divided into 9–11 discrete sections.

Female

Dimensions of the holotype (measurements in parentheses are the variations in the paratypes): length of body 363 (320–403) μm ; breadth 253 (209–296) μm ; leg I 204 (165–204) μm ; leg II 140 (121–170) μm ; leg III 140 (131–170) μm and leg IV 182 (160–182) μm .

Dorsum (Fig. 18). The propodosomal setae are the longest of the dorsal setae, followed by the dorsolateral hysterosomal setae. All the body setae, except the sensory setae, are lanceolate, curved, pointed and slightly serrated (Fig. 19).

The 3 pairs of propodosomal setae are more or less equal in length and vary in length from 28 to 37 μm in the paratypes; the pair of whip-like sensory setae varies from 44 to 49 μm . The hysterosoma is provided with 5 pairs of dorsocentral setae, of which D1–D4 are equal in length, they vary in length from 22 to 34 μm amongst the paratypes, and D5, which is relatively shorter, varies between 19 and 29 μm . The

dorsolateral setae on the hysterosoma are also equal in length and vary between 24 and 34 μm in the paratypes.

The dorsum is covered with a reticulate pattern, divided into 10 discrete sections by striae (Fig. 19). These reticulations are hexagonal with distinct lobes. Eyes are present on the propodosoma.

Venter. The venter is provided with 3 pairs of ventral setae, 4 pairs of paragenitals, 6 pairs of genitals, one pair of anals, an oviduct and an anal opening (Fig. 20). Less than one third of the venter is reticulate posteriorly, while the rest is covered with lobed striae.

Gnathosoma. The gnathosoma is covered by the propodosoma and not visible from above. The setal formula for the palpus (Fig. 21) is 5-2-2. One of the 5 setae on the palpus resembles a solenidion.

Legs (Fig. 22–23). The distribution of the leg setae and solenidia (in parentheses) is: coxae 2-1-3-1; trochanters 1-0-1-0; femora 3-3-2-1; genua 3-2-1-1; tibiae 3-2-2-2 and tarsi 8 (1)-6 (1)-5-5.

Leg I is the longest followed by leg IV, leg III and leg II respectively. Each of the legs terminates into 2 slender curved claws and a haired empodium. Tarsi I and II each bear a rodlike solenidion. Some of the setae on the legs are serrated.

Male (Fig. 24). Dimensions: length of body 317–366 μm ; breadth 188–268 μm ; leg I 177–214 μm ; leg II 116–149 μm ; leg III 128–168 μm ; and leg IV 153–195 μm .

The male is similar to the female except for the genital opening, which bears 4 pairs of feathered setae internally (Fig. 24).

Deutonymph (Fig. 25). Dimensions: length of body 293 μm ; breadth 198 μm ; leg I 153 μm ; leg II 122 μm ; leg III 128 μm and leg IV 137 μm .

It is similar to the female except for its smaller size and the 2 genital pores, which are surrounded by 4 pairs of genital setae and 4 pairs of para-genitals.

Habitat and locality. Holotype female and 4 paratype females from Jongensfontein (C.P.), August 1968 (M. van Niekerk) on *Relhania cuneata*; 9 paratype females from Grootvadersbosch (C.P.), 1967-02-09 (M. K. P. Meyer) on *Cliffortia filicaulis*; 1 paratype female and 1 paratype male from Adelaide (C.P.), 1974-02-06 (F. W. Schultz) on *Verbena bonariensis*; 2 paratype females from Riversdal (C.P.), August 1968 (M. van Niekerk) on *Pelargonium betulinum*; 1 paratype female and 1 paratype male from Mosselbaai (C.P.), August 1968 (M. van Niekerk) on *Gnidia polystachya*; 1 paratype female from Jongensfontein, August 1968 (M. van Niekerk) on *Gnidia polystachya*; 1 tritonymph and 1 female paratypes from Stilbaai (C.P.), August 1968 (M. van Niekerk) on *Psidium guajava*; 7 paratype females and 3 paratype males from Stilbaai (C.P.), August 1968 (M. van Niekerk) on *Agathosoma muirii*; 3 female, 1 male and 1 tritonymph paratypes from Stilbaai (C.P.), August 1969 (M. van Niekerk) on *Erica speciosa*; 3 paratype females and 1 paratype male, habitat and locality unknown; 1 paratype female from soil, Pongola (Natal), 1968-07-11 (N. de L. Genis); 1 paratype female from Delmas (Transvaal), 1970-05-19 (L. Smit) on *Cosmos bipinnatus*; 1 female and 1 male paratypes from Kinross (Transvaal), 1970-05-19 (L. Smit) on unidentified grass; 1 paratype female from Uitenhage (C.P.), 1974-02-05 (C. J. Colijn) on *Convolvulus farinosus*; 2 paratype females from Adelaide

(C.P.), 1974-02-06 (M. K. P. Meyer) on *Convolvulus sagittatus*; 2 females and 1 male paratypes from Delmas (Transvaal) 1974-03-08 (L. du Toit) on *Eragrostis curvula*; one paratype male and female from The Baf, George (C.P.), 1978-2-28 (B. Gericke) on *Protea cynaroides*; one paratype male and female from East London (C.P.), 1977-11-30 (M. K. P. Meyer) on *Senecio pterophorus*; one paratype female from Swartkoppiespruit, Machadodorp (Transvaal), 1978-02-20 (E. A. Ueckermann) on *Rhus rigidus*; one paratype male from Whisky spruit, Lydenburg (Transvaal), 1978-02-20 (M. K. P. Meyer) on *Helichrysum splendidum*; one paratype female from Whisky spruit, Lydenburg (Transvaal), 1978-02-20 (E. A. Ueckermann) on *Helichrysum wilmsii*.

Accession numbers AcY 78/239-78/261.

Lorryia catenulata (Thor)

Retetydeus catenulatus Thor, 1931: 91; Grandjean, 1938: 377.

Lorryia catenulata (Thor) Baker, 1968: 1001-1002.

This species is distinctive in possessing a relatively short palptarsus which is slightly longer than the palptibia, and in that the gnathosoma is hidden from above by the propodosoma. The entire dorsum is covered with a reticulate pattern, divided into 9 discrete areas. The dorsal body setae are slightly lanceolate, curved and without serrations. Hysterosomal setae D5 are ventral and smaller than the other dorsal setae.

Habitat and locality. This species was originally described from Norway and later also identified in Ireland and U.S.A. In Africa it was collected in litter and soil humus from Algeria.

Lorryia podocarpa Baker

Lorryia podocarpa Baker, 1968: 994.

This species may be recognized by the strong, short, club-shaped dorsal body setae which are slightly serrate; those posteriorly are especially short and expanded. The reticulate pattern of the body is divided into 9 discrete areas; the palptarsus is much longer than the palptibia.

Habitat and locality. This species is known only from Zaïre on *Podocarpus usamburensis*.

Lorryia formosa Cooreman

Lorryia formosa Cooreman, 1958: 7, Baker, 1968: 995.

The reticulate pattern of *L. formosa* nearly covers the entire dorsum, but it is broken into discrete areas; the dorsal body setae are smooth, broadly lanceolate and curved distally, all more or less of equal length.

Habitat and locality. This mite is a widespread species, originally described as a pest of citrus in Morocco. It has also been reported on citrus from Spain, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Portugal, from Ecuador on avocado and from Mexico on *Gardenia* sp.

Population outbreaks of this mite on citrus produce premature sclerification of the green branches followed by desquamation at the areas where the mites are concentrated. The injury results in a ring of dead tissue, which enlarges as the fruit grows. The damage resembles that produced by thrips. The mites are attracted

to the honeydew excreted by scale insects and the accompanying fungi upon which this species probably feeds.

L. CONGOENSIS GROUP

This group of *Lorryia* contains those species which have 3 pairs of genital setae. It is so far represented by only one species in Africa.

Lorryia congoensis Baker

Lorryia congoensis Baker, 1968: 1004.

This species is characterized by its pear-shaped body, which is provided with small spatulate dorsal setae; the dorsal reticulate pattern consists of about 10 discrete areas separated by an indistinct reticulum; empodial claws are absent.

Habitat and locality. Baker (1968) described this species from Zaïre on *Berlinia* sp.

L. AFRICANA GROUP

Species that belong here have 6 pairs of genital setae. Two species of this group was reported from Africa.

Lorryia africana Baker

Lorryia africanus Baker, 1965: 107.

Lorryia africana Baker, 1968: 1002.

Lorryia africana is distinctive in having strong smooth broadly lanceolate body setae. The body is elongate, bilobed posteriorly and provided with strong reticulations dorsally; the dorsocentral area is set off by striae. Empodia are hooked.

Habitat and locality. This species was collected on *Podocarpus usamburensis* in Zaïre.

Lorryia grewia Baker

Lorryia grewia Baker, 1968: 1002.

This species may be recognized by the dorsal body setae that are narrowly lanceolate and serrate. The body is elongate-oval and divided into about 12 sections by reticulate patterns; hysterosomal setae D5 are located posteriorly and not ventrally. The empodia are without claws.

Habitat and locality. It has been collected only in Zaïre on a *Grewia* sp.

REFERENCES

- BAKER, E. W., 1965. A review of the genera of the family Tydeidae. In: *Advances in Acarology*. 2. Naegele, J. A. (ed.). Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell Univ. Press, 95-131.
- BAKER, E. W., 1968. The genus *Lorryia*. *Ann. ent. Soc. Am.* 61 (4), 987-1008.
- COOREMAN, J., 1958. Notes et observations sur les acariens. VII. *Photia graeca* n. sp. (Acaridae, Canestriniidae) et *Lorryia formosa* n. sp. (Stomatostigmata, Tydeidae). *Bull. Inst. Roy. Sci. Natur. Belg.* 34 (8), 1-10.
- GRANDJEAN, F., 1938. Observations sur les Tydeidae (1re serie). *Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat., Paris* 10 (4), 377-384.
- KUZNETZOV, N. N. & LIVSHITZ, I. Z., 1973. Procedural recommendations for collection and identification. The tydeid mites (Tydeidae, Acariformes). *Gosud. Ordena Trud. Krasnogo Znameni Nikitskij Botanic Sad*, 1-35. (In Russian).
- THOR, S., 1931. Norwegische Tydeidae I-VII, mit Kennzeichnung vier neuer Gattungen. *Zool. Anz.* 94 (3/4), 89-104.
- THOR, S., 1933. Acarina. Tydeidae, Erynetidae. *Das Tierreich* 60, 1-82.