The False Spider Mites of Northwestern and North Central Mexico (Acarina: Tenuipalpidae)

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and MICHAEL J. ABBATIELLO

SMITHSONIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO ZOOLOGY · NUMBER 194

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ABSTRACT

Baker, Edward W., Donald M. Tuttle, and Michael J. Abbatiello. The False Spider Mites of Northwestern and North Central Mexico (Acarina: Tenuipalpidae.) *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology*, number 194, 23 pages, 36 figures. 1975.—Seventy-one species of false spider mites representing five genera (*Pseudoleptus, Aegyptobia, Tenuipalpus, Brevipalpus,* and *Priscapalpus*) occurring in Mexico are recognized and discussed. Figures for 24 species are included, of which 21 are new. The following are new species: *Aegyptobia cercidium, A. allionia, A. incarnata, Brevipalpus solanum, B. neohyptis, B. sida, B. chamaedorea, B. pseudophoenicis, B. celtis, B. bouchea, B. pluchea, B. cassia, B. frankenia, B. psilotrophe, B. viguiera, B. origanum, B. cercidium, B. filifolia, B. incanum, B. coldenia, and B. encelia.*

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Contents

The False Spider Mites of Northwestern and North Central Mexico (Acarina: Tenuipalpidae)

Edward W. Baker, Donald M. Tuttle, and Michael J. Abbatiello

Introduction

This study, a continuation of previous ones by Baker and Tuttle (1964), and De Leon (1957, 1960, 1961, 1961a, 1962, and 1965), consists of a survey of plants for plant-feeding mites and their predators in the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Coahuila, and Chihuahua. A few other collections have been included. Plants were beaten over a United States Department of Agriculture #20 seed sieve into a funnel and vial, and the mites thus obtained were preserved in an AGA solution (alcohol, glycerin, and acetic acid) and mounted later. Mites were found on all plants sampled. Collections were made by D. M. Tuttle, M. J. Abbatiello, and E. W. Baker in 1970 unless otherwise stated.

We express our appreciation to Dr. Charles T. Mason, Jr., and Mrs. Caryl L. Sagar, Department of Botany, University of Arizona, for the determination of plants and review of plant names appearing in this study.

Genus *Pseudoleptus* Bruyant

Pseudoleptus Bruyant, 1911:340.—Pritchard and Baker, 1958: 184.

Edward W. Baker, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland. Donald M. Tuttle, University of Arizona, Yuma, Arizona. Michael J. Abbatiello, State University of New York, Farmingdale, New York.

This genus is characterized by four to five palpal segments; two pairs of dorsosublateral setae; a bifurcate rostral shield; ventral plate absent; and by a characteristic striation pattern on hysterosoma.

TYPE-SPECIES.—*Pseudoleptus arechavaletae* Bruyant, monotypy.

Pseudoleptus palustria Pritchard and Baker

Pseudoleptus palustria Pritchard and Baker, 1952:7; 1958:185.

This species was originally described from *Distichlis* in California and was subsequently collected in Kansas. The Mexican specimens were collected on *Sporobolus flexuosus* (Thurber) Rydberg, Torreon, Coahuila, 5 August.

Genus *Aegyptobia* Sayed

Aegyptobia Sayed, 1950:1015.—Pritchard and Baker, 1958: 179.—Baker and Tuttle, 1964:3.

This genus is distinctive in having four pairs of dorsosublateral setae, a five-segmented palpus, and typically shaped genital and ventral plates.

The southwestern United States, and the areas collected in Mexico, are rich in species belonging to this genus. Without more collecting and further study we are not certain whether we are looking at species or variations—when in doubt we became conservative and placed the so-called variants under one name. The key to the species in Baker

and Tuttle (1964) is applicable to most of the Mexican species.

TYPE-SPECIES.—*Aegyptobia tragardhi* Sayed, monotypy.

Aegyptobia flourensia Baker and Tuttle

Aegyptobia flourensia Baker and Tuttle, 1972:22.

This species was originally described from *Flourensia cernua* De Candolle, Portal, Arizona. It was collected on *Hymenoclea monogyra* Torrey and Gray, Chihuahua, 8 August.

Aegyptobia campsis Baker and Tuttle

Aegyptobia campsis Baker and Tuttle, 1964:17.

This mite was originally collected from *Campsis radicans* (Linnaeus) Seemann, Yuma, Arizona. The Mexican collections were made as follows: *Ambrosia confertiflora* (De Candolle) Rydberg, Hermosillo, 17 July; *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cavara, Alamos, 20 July; *Parthenium hysterophorus* Linnaeus, Los Mochis, 24 July; *Artemisia ludoviciana* Nuttall, Chihuahua, 8 August; and *Tridens pulchellus* (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth) Hitchcock, 80 miles south of Chihuahua, 8 August.

Aegyptobia cassiae Baker and Tuttle

Aegyptobia cassiae Baker and Tuttle, 1964:12.

This mite, originally collected on *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cavara, Yuma, Arizona, was found on Spanish-moss (*Tillandsia usneoides* Linnaeus) from Puebla, Mexico, at the El Paso Quarantine Station by J. H. Cross, 25 January 1972.

Aegyptobia desertorum Baker and Tuttle

Aegyptobia desertorum Baker and Tuttle, 1964:23; 1972:18.

This species was originally collected on *Atriplex canescens* (Pursh) Nuttall, Yuma County, Arizona. A single specimen was found on *Atriplex acanthocarpa* (Torrey) Watson, Torreon, 5 August. The dorsal body setae are somewhat shorter than in the Arizona specimens, but otherwise the mites appear to be the same.

Aegyptobia crotonae Baker and Tuttle

Aegyptobia crotonae Baker and Tuttle, 1972:21.

This mite was described from specimens collected on *Croton corymbulosus* Engelmann at Portal, Arizona. It was also found on *Ambrosia confertiflora* (De Candolle) Rydberg at Riverside, California. The Mexican collections were made on the first-mentioned host at Cuencame, 4 August; on *Crusea* sp., Guadalajara, 31 July; and on *Sida diffusa* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth at Chihuahua, 8 August.

Aegyptobia ceibae De Leon

Aegyptobia ceibae De Leon, 1962:203.

This mite was collected from *Ceiba* sp., 12 miles south of Guadalajara, Jalisco, 13 March 1957.

Aegyptobia macswaini Pritchard and Baker

Pentamerismus macswaini Pritchard and Baker, 1952:8.
Aegyptobia macswaini (Pritchard and Baker), 1958:180.—Baker and Tuttle, 1964:4.—Baker and Tuttle, 1972:21.—De Leon, 1962:204.

This mite is known from various hosts in Arizona and California. It was collected on *Abronia maritima* Nuttall and Watson, Hermosillo, 17 July. De Leon collected it on *Pectis arenaria* Bentham, from San Blas, Nayarit, April 1957.

Aegyptobia haplopappus Baker and Tuttle

Aegyptobia haplopappus Baker and Tuttle, 1972:25.

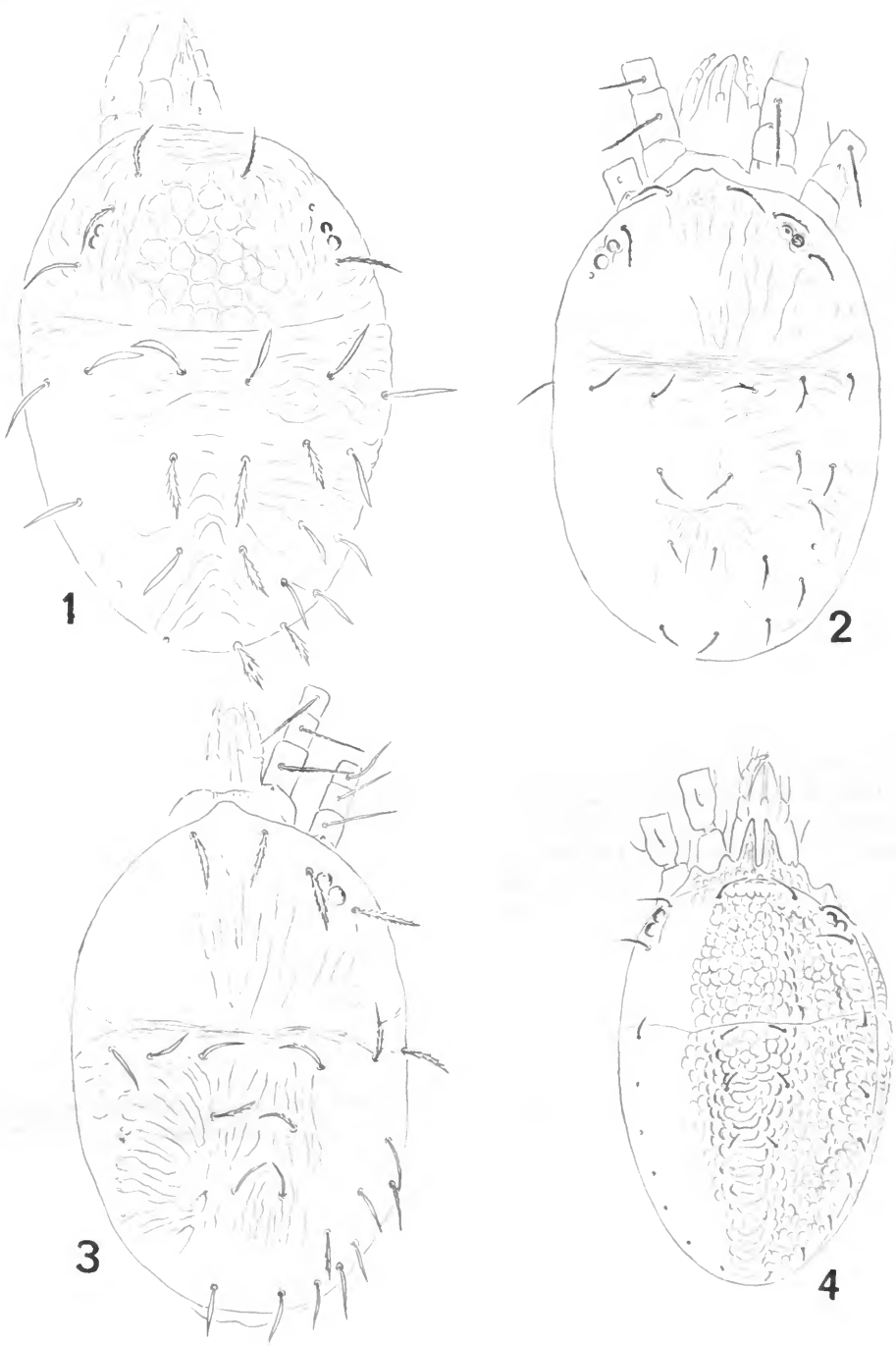
This species was originally collected on *Haplopappus spinulosus* (Pursh) De Candolle in Arizona and at Alpine, California, on *Alopecurus aequalis* Sobel. It was taken on *Senecio* sp. and *Haplopappus tenuisectus* (Greene) S. F. Blake at Fresnillo, 3 August.

Aegyptobia cercidium, new species

FIGURE 1

This species is distinctive in having a reticulate pattern on the dorsum of the propodosoma.

FEMALE.—Rostrum elongate, reaching to distal



FIGURES 1–4.—Dorsum of female: 1, *Aegyptobium cercidium*, new species; 2, *Aegyptobia allionia*, new species; 3, *Aegyptobia incarnata*, new species; 4, *Brevipalpus solanum*, new species.

tip of tibia I. Dorsal setae of femora I and II slender and serrate; dorsal setae of genua missing; those of tibia I and II similar to those of femora; claws strongly uncinate. Rostral shield absent; anterior margin of propodosoma sometimes slightly indented; propodosoma with dorsal reticulate pattern as figured; setae slightly lanceolate and serrate. Hysterosoma with faint transverse striation pattern as figured; setae lanceolate-serrate and broader than those of propodosoma. Genital setae slender, faintly serrated; ventral plate not visible, area with transverse striae. Length of body including rostrum 287μm; width 172μm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3621, ex *Cercidium floridum* Bentham, Mazatlan, 26 July.

PARATYPES.—Eight females with the above data.

Aegyptobia allionia, new species

FIGURE 2

The claws are padlike, not hooked; the body is lightly striated; and the dorsal body setae are slender and with few serrations.

FEMALE.—Rostrum slender, reaching to distal end of genua I and II; setae of femora I and II strong, straight, and serrate. Tarsal claws padlike, not uncinate. Propodosoma with few, weak longitudinal striae, slightly indented anteriorly; propodosomal setae slender, with few serrations. Hysterosoma with few striae, those anterior transverse, those posterior longitudinal; setae of hysterosoma slender and with few striae as on propodosoma. Ventral plate with few longitudinal striae; genital plate with few longitudinal striae. Length of body including rostrum 382μm; width 204μm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3622, ex *Allionia incarnata* Linnaeus, 10 miles south of Chihuahua, 7 August.

Aegyptobia incarnata, new species

FIGURE 3

The padlike tarsal claws and strong dorsal body setae are distinctive.

FEMALE.—Rostrum slender, reaching to distal end of genu I. Dorsal setae of femora I and II and tibiae and genua I and II long, strong, and serrate. Tarsal claws padlike. Anterior margin of propodosoma not emarginate. Dorsum of body with few, distinct striae (see figure). Dorsal body setae strong, strongly serrate. Ventral body setae strong and serrate; ventral plate present; with few transverse striae; genital plate similar. Length of body including rostrum 351μm; width 191μm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3623, ex *Allionia incarnata* Linnaeus, Hermosillo, 18 July.

PARATYPES.—Six females with the above data.

Genus *Tenuipalpus* Donnadieu

Tenuipalpus Donnadieu, 1875:111.—Pritchard and Baker 1958:235.—Baker and Tuttle 1964:73.—De Leon 1957:81.

This genus is characterized by a very broad podosoma and a narrow opisthosoma; the ventral plate is not a distinct entity; the number of palpal segments may vary; and usually there is a pair of long posterior whiplike setae.

TYPE-SPECIES.—(*Tenuipalpus palmatus* Donnadieu) = *T. caudatus* (Dugès), by subsequent designation.

Tenuipalpus meekeri De Leon

Tenuipalpus meekeri De Leon, 1957:82.

This species was collected on a fern in a mangrove swamp at San Blas, Nayarit, 31 March 1957.

Tenuipalpus dasples Baker and Pritchard

Tenuipalpus dasples Baker and Pritchard, 1953:324.—De Leon 1957:92.

This species was described from *Sabal megacarpa* Small, 19 April 1950 and *Sabal palmetto* Loddiges, 27 December 1950, Florida. Mexican specimens of both sexes have been collected at United States Quarantine Station, San Antonio, Texas, on *Chamaedorea* sp., 11, 29 November 1966, 11 November 1971, 26 September 1972, 16 October 1972, and from *Sabal* sp. near Veracruz by De Leon 29 December 1956.

Tenuipalpus rhysus Baker and Pritchard

Tenuipalpus rhysus Baker and Pritchard, 1953:330.—De Leon 1957:92.

This species has been collected on *Chaemadorea*

sp. from Chiapas at San Antonio Quarantine Station. It differs from the preceding species in that the second propodosomal setae are small rather than large as in *T. dasples.* De Leon (1957:92) believes that *T. rhysus* and T. *argus* are variants of *T. bakeri* McGregor.

Tenuipalpus coyacus De Leon

Tenuipalpus coyacus De Leon, 1957:83.

This mite was collected by De Leon from "coco de aceite" *(Cocos nuciferus* Linnaeus) at San Blas and Aticama, Nayarit, 8 April 1957.

Tenuipalpus unimerus De Leon

Tenuipalpus unimerus De Leon, 1957:84.

This species is from "aquacate" or avocado *(Persea americana* Miller), San Blas, Nayarit, 31 March 1957.

Tenuipalpus tabebuiae De Leon

Tenuipalpus tabebuiae De Leon, 1957:85.

This species was collected from *Tabebuia pentaphylla* (Linnaeus) Hemsley, San Luis Potosi, 21 December 1956, and *Tabebuia* sp., San Blas, Nayarit, 28 March 1957.

Tenuipalpus tepicanus De Leon

Tenuipalpus tepicanus De Leon, 1957:85.

This species was collected on "capulincillo" at San Blas and Aticama, Nayarit, by De Leon, 28 March 1957 and 13 April 1957.

Tenuipalpus crescentiae De Leon

Tenuipalpus crescentiae De Leon, 1957:88.

This mite was collected from "coastecomate" *(Parmentiera alata* Miers) at San Blas, Nayarit, by De Leon, 8 April 1957.

Tenuipalpus sanblasensis De Leon

Tenuipalpus sanblasensis De Leon, 1957:89.

This mite was collected from "naranjilla" *(Capparis verrucosa* Jacquin), San Blas, Nayarit, 6 April 1957.

Tenuipalpus uvae De Leon

Tenuipalpus uvae De Leon, 1962:205.

These mites were collected from a large tree (with pinnate leaves and small white flowers in racemes) called "uva" by the inhabitants, San Blas, Nayarit, 21 May 1957 (D. De Leon).

Tenuipalpus cedrelae De Leon

Tenuipalpus cedrelae De Leon, 1957:90.

This species was collected on *Cedrela* sp., San Blas, Nayarit, 28 March and 19 April 1957.

Tenuipalpus annonae De Leon

Tenuipalpus annonae De Leon, 1957:91.

This species was collected on *Annona* sp., San Blas, Nayarit, 28 March 1957.

Tenuipalpus bakeri McGregor

Tenuipalpus bakeri McGregor, 1949:7.

De Leon (1957:93) found this species on an unknown host at San Blas, Nayarit, 29 March 1957.

Genus *Brevipalpus* Donnadieu

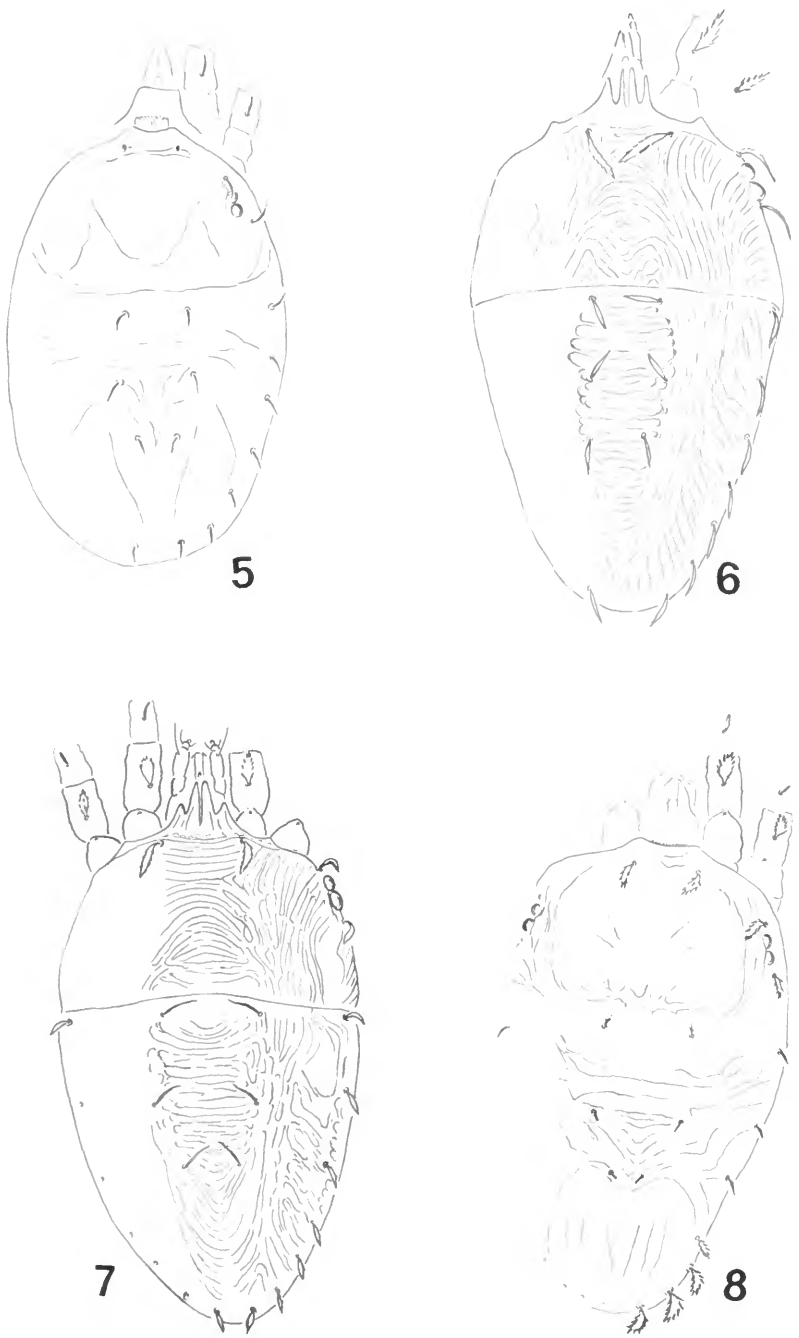
Brevipalpus Donnadieu, 1875:116.—Pritchard and Baker, 1958:196.—Baker and Tuttle, 1964:30.

This genus is distinctive in usually having a four-segmented palpus, in lacking dorsosublateral hysterosomal setae, and in having distinct genital and ventral plates. Usually the dorsum of the adult has a reticulate pattern. Although the bodies of males and females may be dissimilar, the reticulate pattern and type of setae remain similar.

TYPE-SPECIES.—*Brevipalpus obovatus* Donnadieu, by subsequent designation.

Group I

This group of *Brevipalpus* contains those species which have only a single solenidion on tarsus II of



FIGURES 5–8.—*Brevipalpus solanum*, new species: 5, nymph I (molting to II). *Brevipalpus allenrolfia* Baker and Tuttle: 6, female taken from *Suaeda* sp.; 7, female taken from *Allenrolfia* sp.; 8, nymph taken from *Allenrolfia* sp.

the female, three distal setae on the palpus, and six pairs of hysterosomal marginal setae.

Brevipalpus lagasceae De Leon

Brevipalpus lagasceae De Leon, 1960:176.

This species was collected from *Lagascea angustifolia* De Candolle, Jalisco, 24 March 1957.

Brevipalpus tubercellus De Leon

Brevipalpus tuberellus De Leon, 1960:177.

This species was collected from a "lauraceous" tree and *Nectandra tabascensia* Lundell at Nayarit. No dates available.

Brevipalpus formosus De Leon

Brevipalpus formosus De Leon, 1960:177.

This mite was collected from *Licaria* sp., Nayarit, 8 April 1957.

Brevipalpus albus De Leon

Brevipalpus albus De Leon, 1960:179.

This species was collected from *Quercus aristata* Hooker and Arnott, Nayarit, 24 March 1957.

Brevipalpus oreopanacis De Leon

Brevipalpus oreopanacis De Leon, 1960:180.

This species was collected from *Oreopanax peltatum* Linden, Nayarit, 24 March 1957.

Brevipalpus perseae De Leon

Brevipalpus perseae De Leon, 1960:182.

This species was collected from *Persea hintonii* C. K. Allen, Nayarit, 25 March 1957.

Brevipalpus testudinalis De Leon

Brevipalpus testudinalis De Leon, 1960:186.

This species was collected from an "unknown tree," Nayarit, 23 April 1957.

Brevipalpus solanum, new species

FIGURES 4, 5

The dorsal reticulate pattern of the female, the slender dorsal setae, and the short dorsal setae of the nymph are distinctive.

FEMALE.—Rostrum elongate, reaching to distal end of femur I; palpus with three distal setae; rostral shield sculptured. Tarsus II with a single solenidion; tarsal claws uncinate; femoral setae small, slender, and lightly serrate. Propodosoma entirely covered with rounded areolae; mediolateral grooves broad; setae relatively long, slender, and lightly serrate. Hysterosoma with areolae; posterior to second pair of dorsocentral setae pattern transverse; mediolateral groove broad; hysterosomal setae small, slender, and slightly serrate. Genital and ventral plates with rounded areolae; area anterior to ventral plate similar; area between metapodosomal setae punctate. Length of body including rostrum 287μm; width 147μm.

MALE.—In general, similar to female in reticulate pattern and setae. Length of body including rostrum 255μm; width 115μm.

NYMPH I.—All dorsal body setae short and slightly serrate; those on propodosoma somewhat longer than those on hysterosoma; setae of femora I and II similar to those on propodosoma; body with few striae.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3624, *ex Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cavara, Alamos, 20 July.

PARATYPES.—Eight females, male, and nymph with above data.

Other specimens were collected as follows: ex *Solanum verbascifolium* Linnaeus, Topolobampo, 24 July; ex *Cynodon dactylon* (Linnaeus) Persoon, Cd. Obregon, 23 July; ex *Waltheria americana* Linnaeus, Mazatlan, 26 July, and ex *Sida* sp., Mazatlan, 24 July; ex *Tephrosia talpa* S. Watson, Tequila, 26 July; ex *Ambrosia confertifolia* (De Candolle) Rydberg, Tepic, 26 July; ex *Psilostrophe tagetina* (Nuttall) Greene, Torreon, 5 August; and ex *Cirsium wheeleri* (Gray) Petrak, Chihuahua, 8 August.

Brevipalpus allenrolfia Baker and Tuttle

FIGURES 6–8

Brevipalpus allenrolfia Baker and Tuttle, 1964:49.

This mite was first described from specimens col-

lected on *Allenrolfia occidentalis* (Watson) Kuntze, Dome Valley, Arizona. Mexican specimens were collected from *Atriplex polycarpa* (Torrey) Watson and *Suaeda torreyana* Watson, Hermosillo, 18 July; *Allenrolfia occidentalis* (Watson) Kuntze at Topolobampo, 24 July; and the same host at Los Mochis, 24 July.

This appears to be a variable species, the setae and striation pattern varying as figured in Baker and Tuttle (1964) to those figured here. The Arizona specimens possess narrowly lanceolate dorsal setae; in the Mexican specimen the setae become progressively broader as figured; in the nymphs from *Atriplex* from Hermosillo, the marginal setae are small to large.

Brevipalpus hypti De Leon

Brevipalpus hypti De Leon, 1960:175.

This species was originally described from *Hyptis albida* Kunth, Ixtlan del Rio, Nayarit, 24 March 1957. Our specimens, all females, are from *Hyptis* sp., Tequila, 26 July and *Sida* sp., Guadalajara, 31 July.

Brevipalpus neohyptis, new species

FIGURE 9

This species is distinctive in having broad, strongly serrate femoral and anterior propodosomal setae. It is close to *Brevipalpus insinuatus* De Leon from *Quercus* in Chiapas and Morelia. It differs in that the ventral plate possesses transverse striae, not areolae.

FEMALE.—With a single tarsal II solenidion; with three distal setae on palpus, and with six pairs of hysterosomal marginal setae. Rostrum short and broad, reaching about halfway to distal end of femur I. Dorsal setae of femora I and II broadly lanceolate and strongly serrate; dorsal genual setae of legs I and II slender and barely serrate; claws uncinate. Rostral shield with areolae. Propodosoma with dorsum evenly areolate, areolae small and rounded; anterior propodosomal setae broadly lanceolate and strongly serrate; second pair of propodosomals not as broadly lanceolate; third pair barely lanceolate. Hysterosomal pattern essentially similar to that of propodosoma, except for transverse pattern laterally; hysterosomal pores present; with deep longitudinal furrow mediolaterally; dorsocentral and marginal setae much smaller than those of the propodosoma, slender, and serrate. Venter lightly areolate. Length of body including rostrum 268μm; width 140μm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3625, ex *Hyptis* sp., Zapotlanejo, 30 July.

PARATYPE.—Female with the above data.

Brevipalpus sida, new species

FIGURE 10

The small dorsal areolae, the small smooth dorsal setae, and the entire venter covered with small areolae, except for the ventral and genital plates, which possess transverse striae, are distinctive.

FEMALE.—As above; propodosoma not reaching to distal end of femur I; femur I with moderately broad, lanceolate, and serrate seta, that on femur II only slightly lanceolate and serrate; genual setae small and only slightly lanceolate, and serrate. Rostral shield not marked. Dorsum of body with small rounded areolae; dorsomedial portion depressed; marginal area raised and with more or less transverse pattern. Dorsal groove of hysterosoma broad but definite (see figure). Dorsal body setae small, slender, smooth, and slightly serrate. Venter of body except for plates covered with small areolae; plates with transverse striae. Length of body including rostrum 268μm; width 127μm.

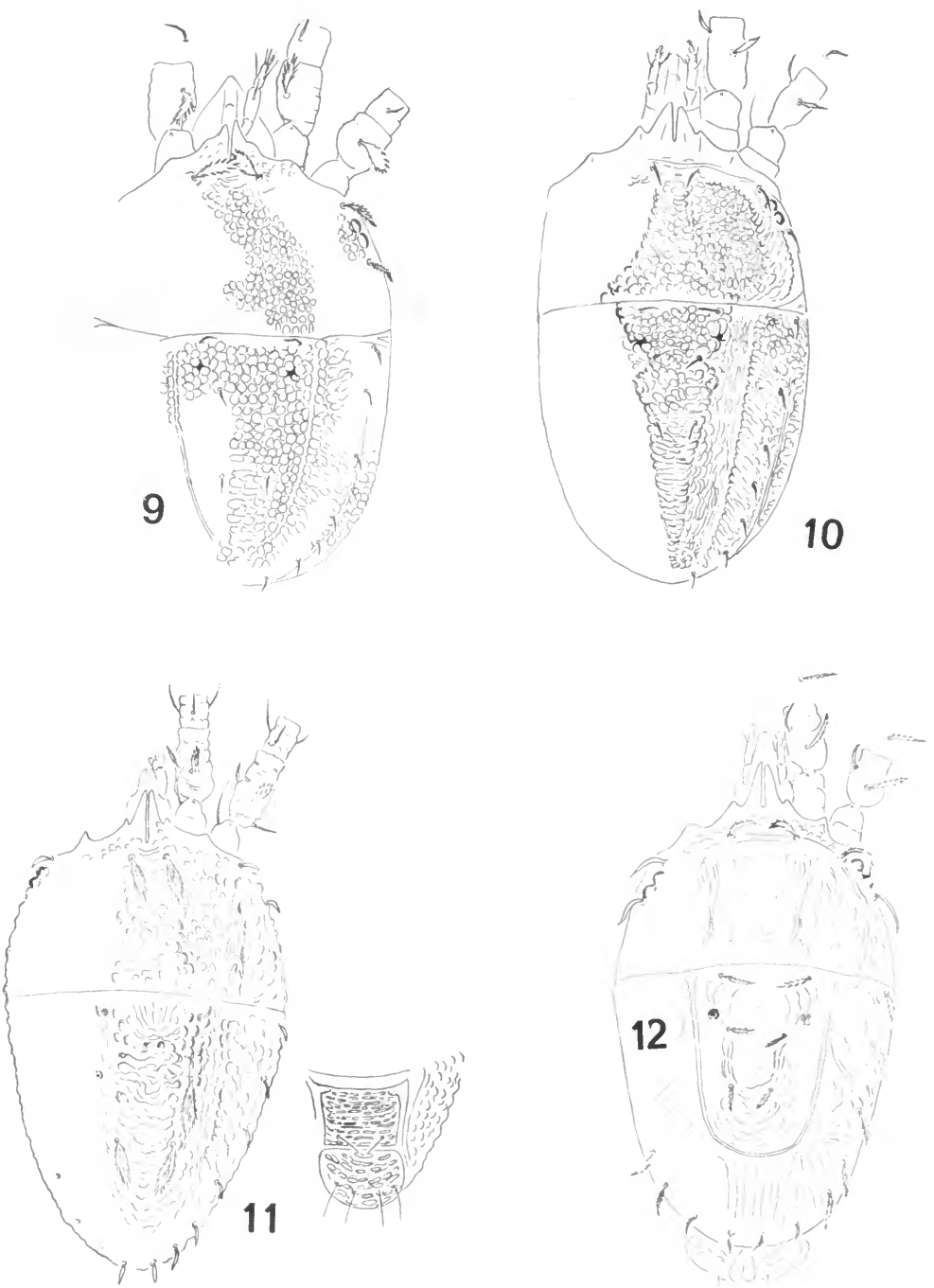
HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3626, ex *Sida* sp., Tequila, 26 July. Only a single female was collected. This may be a contaminant on the plant.

Brevipalpus chamaedorea, new species

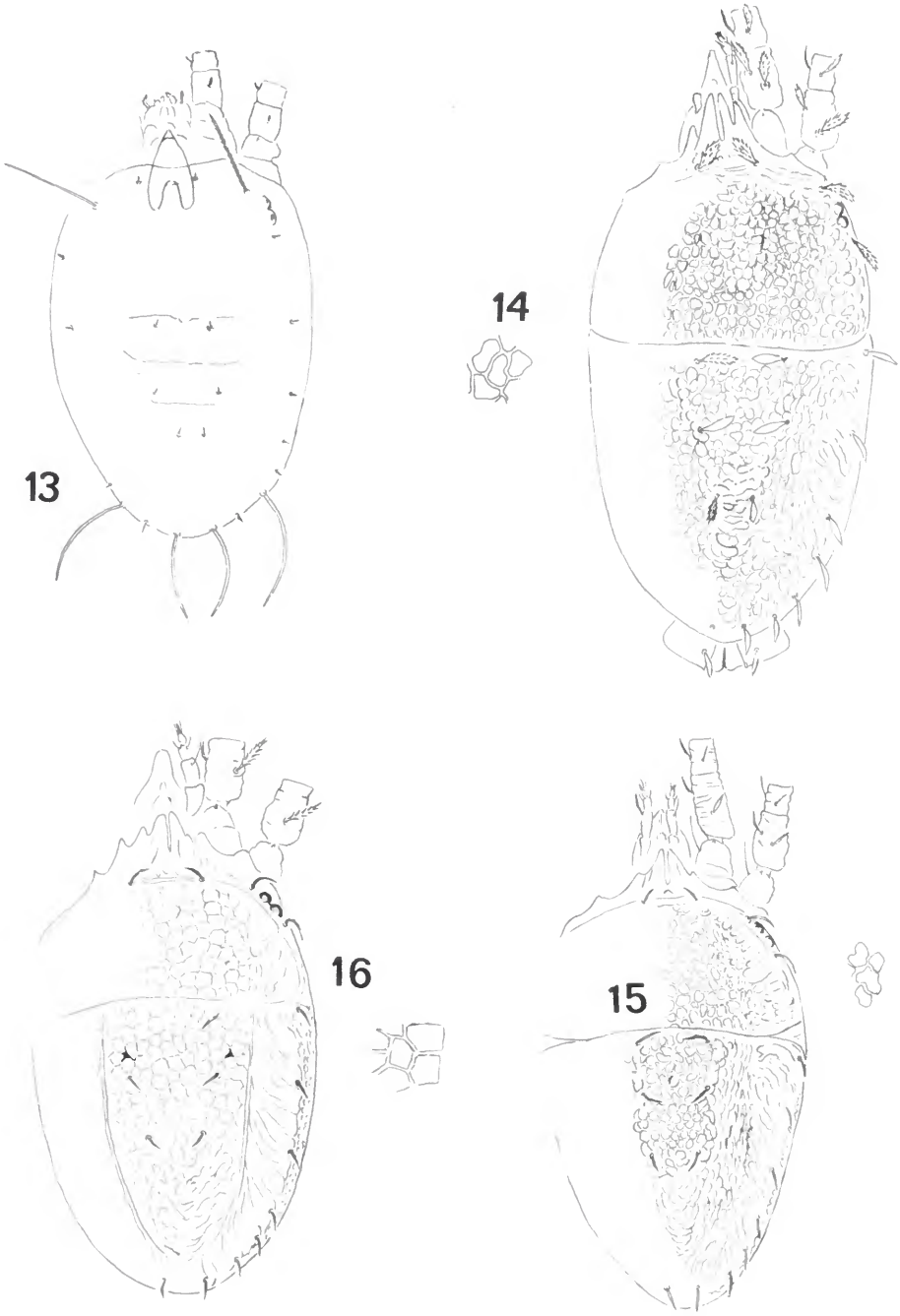
FIGURE 11

The dorsal body pattern of strongly raised tubercles and striae as figured is distinctive.

FEMALE.—As above; rostrum short and not broad, reaching about the middle of femur I; rostral shield lightly pebbled. Dorsal setae of femora I and II broadly lanceolate and strongly serrate; setae of genua small, slender. Dorsum of propodosoma with strong rounded tubercles; marginal area with longitudinal design. First pair of propodosomal setae very strong, broadly lanceolate, and serrate; second



FIGURES 9–12.—Dorsum of female: 9, *Brevipalpus neohyptis*, new species; 10, *Brevipalpus sida*, new species; 11, *Brevipalpus chamaedorea*, new species; 12, *Brevipalpus pseudophoenicis*, new species.



FIGURES 13–16.—Dorsum of female: 13, *Brevipalpus pseudophoenicis*, new species; 14, *Brevipalpus celtis*, new species; 15, *Brevipalpus bouchea*, new species; 16, *Brevipalpus pluchea*, new species.

and third pairs much smaller. Hysterosoma with dorsomedian pattern transverse; mediolateral groove present; marginal pattern in general transverse. Dorsocentral setae similar to first pair of propodosomals; marginal setae short and serrate. Venter of body with small areolae except for area between metapodosomal setae which is punctate; ventral plates with areolae arranged in transverse pattern, Length of body including rostrum 338μm; width 185μm.

MALE.—Body ornamentation and setae similar to that of female. Length of body including rostrum 286μm; width 185μm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3627, ex *Chamaedorea* sp., Mexico at San Antonio Quarantine Station, 21 May 1973 by D. Johnston.

Brevipalpus pseudophoenicis, new species

FIGURES 12, 13

The striation pattern is distinct, forming scallops on the propodosoma and a U-pattern on the hysterosoma.

FEMALE.—Rostrum not reaching to distal end of femur I; with three setae on distal segment of palpus. Tarsal claws uncinate; dorsal femoral setae strong, slightly lanceolate, and serrate; genual setae more slender. Propodosomal setae strong, lanceolate, and serrate; rostral shield with few striae; propodosoma dorsomedially similar to *Brevipalpus phoenicis* in having a scalloped pattern, with few striae laterally. Hysterosoma with six pairs of marginal setae similar to those of propodosoma; both dorsocentral and marginal setae becoming smaller posteriorly; striation pattern unique, consisting of a U-shaped groove containing the dorsocentral setae and a few marginal striae; pores prominent and funnel shaped. Genital and ventral plate with broken transverse striae; area between ventral metapodosomal setae punctate. Length of body including rostrum 300μm; width 160μm.

MALE.—Solenidion on tarsi long, slender; tarsal claws uncinate; femoral setae similar to those of female; genua setae similar. Body lightly marked, with more or less longitudinal striae. Dorsal body setae slender, serrate; posterior two pairs of hysterosomal setae smaller than others; hysterosomal pores strong as in female. Length of body including rostrum 242μm; width 115μm.

NYMPH.—Distinctive in setal pattern; propodosomal setae one and three minute, two long, serrate. Hysterosomal dorsocentral setae minute; marginal setae, one, two, three, and five minute; marginals four and six long and serrate as figured.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3628, ex *Sida* sp., Zapotleneja, 31 July.

PARATYPES.—Five females, two males, and one nymph with the above data.

Brevipalpus celtis, new species

FIGURE 14

The dorsal femoral and body setae are all large, broadly lanceolate; the areolae are large, rounded, and cover the dorsum.

FEMALE.—Rostrum reaching to distal end of femur I; rostral shield lightly marked basally; palpus with three distal setae. Tarsal claws uncinate; tarsus II with single solenidion; dorsal femoral I and II setae broadly lanceolate, serrate; genual setae less so. Propodosoma with crenulate reticulate pattern (as figured); dorsal setae as on femora. Hysterosomal setae as on propodosoma but becoming smaller posteriorly; reticulate pattern as on propodosoma but tending to form transverse pattern posterior to second pair of dorsocentral setae; longitudinal pattern in mediolateral groove and and more or less transverse pattern on margin. Ventral plate with well-defined transverse striae, slightly wider posteriorly; ventral and genital plates with transverse striae area around ventral metapodosomal setae with rounded areolae; without pattern between setae. Length of body including rostrum 389μm; width 178μm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3629, ex *Celtis pallida* Torrey, Torreon, 5 August.

Brevipalpus bouchea, new species

FIGURE 15

The nymphal setal pattern is distinctive; the reticulate pattern of the female is crenulate, the dorsal leg and body setae are slender, lanceolate, and serrate.

FEMALE.—Rostrum reaching about halfway to distal end of femur I; with three setae on distal palpal segment; rostral shield without obvious

pattern. Tarsal claws uncinate; tarsus II with single solenidion; femora I and II with small, lanceolate, and serrate setae; dorsal setae of genua small, slender, and faintly serrate. Propodosoma with crenulate striation pattern as figured; setae small, lanceolate, and serrate. Hysterosomal setae similar to those of propodosoma; striation pattern crenulate; mediolateral groove broad with longitudinal pattern; marginal pattern tending to be transverse. Genital and ventral plates with transverse striae; area between metapodosomal setae lightly areolate. Length of body including rostrum 242μm; width 137μm.

NYMPH.—Setal pattern distinctive; setae of propodosoma small, lanceolate and slightly longer than those of hysterosoma; hysterosomal setae small except for the posterior pair, which are obviously larger.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3630, ex *Bouchea prismatica* (Linnaeus) Kuntze, Guadalajara, 31 July.

PARATYPES.—Eight females and one nymph with the above data.

Brevipalpus pluchea, new species

FIGURES 16, 17

The large polygonal reticulate pattern, the very strong femoral setae, and small dorsal body setae are distinctive.

FEMALE.—Rostrum broad, strong, and reaching distal end of femur I; palpus with three distal setae; rostral shield with faint pattern. Tarsus II with one solenidion; tarsal claws strongly uncinate; femoral setae strongly lanceolate, serrate. Dorsal body reticulations large and even. Propodosomal setae slender and slightly serrate; hysterosomal setae shorter and apparently nude. Marginal area of hysterosoma with irregular transverse striae; mediolateral groove narrow; small pores present. Genital plate with broadly transverse striae; ventral plate with transverse reticulate pattern; area anterior to ventral plate reticulate; area between metapodosomal setae lightly reticulate. Length of body including rostrum 268μm; width 128μm.

NYMPH.—All dorsal body setae short, lanceolate.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3631, ex *Pluchea odorata* (Linnaeus) Cassini, Topolobampo, 24 July.

PARATYPES.—Twenty females with the same data and ten females from Los Mochis, 23 July.

Brevipalpus cassia, new species

FIGURE 18

The dorsal reticulate pattern of the propodosoma and hysterosoma are distinctive.

FEMALE.—Rostrum elongate; reaching to distal end of femur I; with three distal palpal setae; rostral shield lightly striate proximally. Tarsus II with a single solenidion; claws uncinate; femoral I and II setae broadly lanceolate, and serrate. Propodosomal pattern large polygonal; not meeting medially; propodosomal setae broadly lanceolate and serrate, more or less similar to the dorsal setae of femora. Hysterosomal setae much more slender and serrate, becoming shorter posteriorly; reticulate pattern more or less similar to propodosomal pattern, strong mediolaterally with weak transverse striae dorsocentrally and laterally. Genital plate with few large areolae; anterior to ventral plate a few areolae; area between metapodal setae without design. Length of female including rostrum 300μm; width 134μm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3632, ex *Cassia crotolarioides* Kunth, Fresnillo, 3 August.

PARATYPES.—Two females with the above data.

Brevipalpus essigi Baker

FIGURE 19

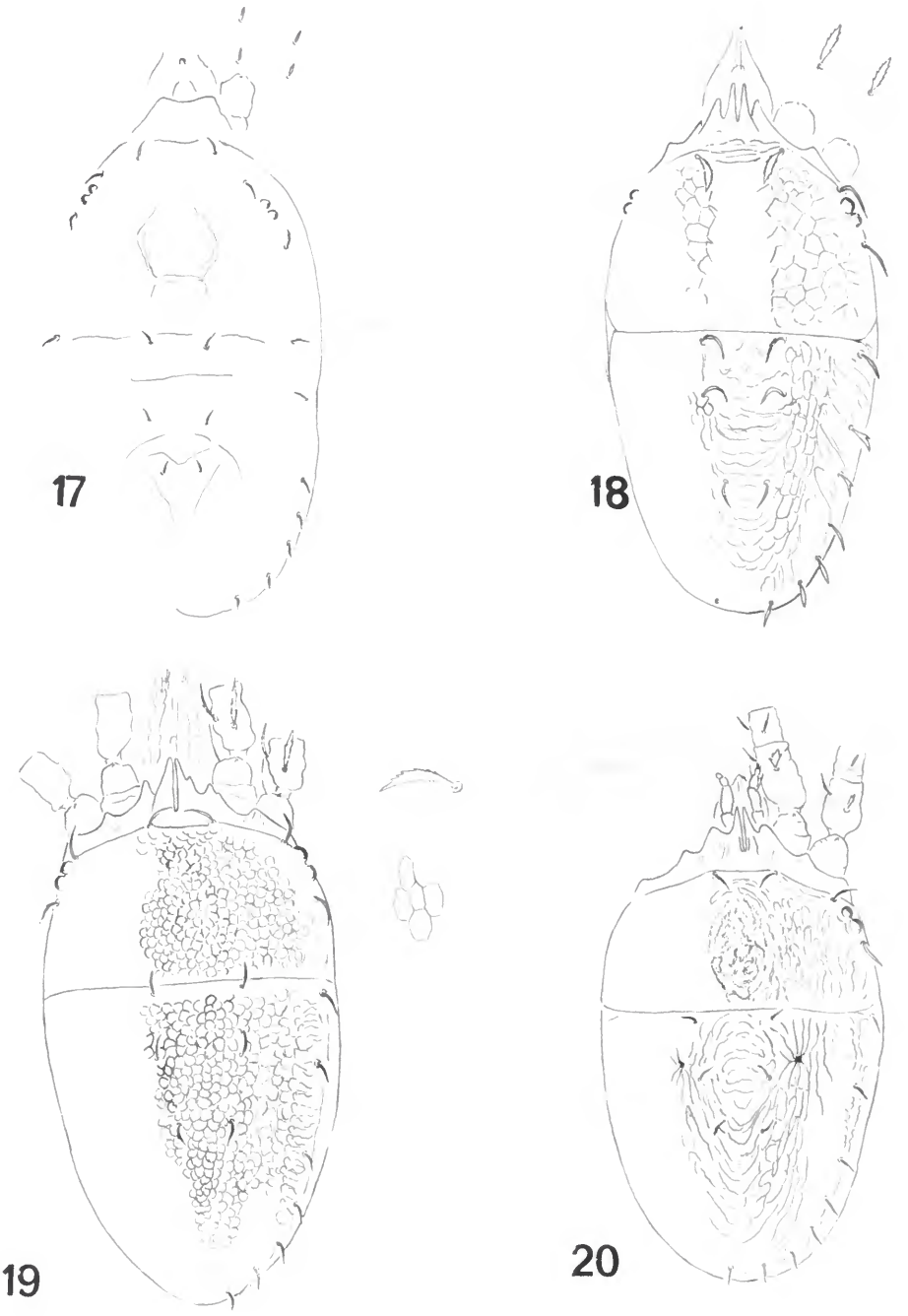
Brevipalpus essigi Baker, 1949:367.

This species was originally described from *Acuba* sp., Berkeley, California. It was collected on orchid plant from Guadalajara at Nogales Quarantine station, 15 May 1949 by Ray Allen. The mite is recognized by the tarsal/palpal/setal count and by the even reticulate pattern which covers the dorsum of the body. Ventrally the genital plate possesses transverse striae, the ventral plate is areolate, the area anterior to the ventral plate has small areoli, and the area between the metapodosomal setae is without a design.

Brevipalpus lewisi McGregor

Brevipalpus lewisi McGregor, 1949:17.—Baker and Tuttle 1964:33.

This is a widespread species found on various hosts throughout the world. It was collected on



FIGURES 17–20.—*Brevipalpus pluchea,* new species: 17, dorsum of nymph. *Brevipalpus cassia,* new species: 18, dorsum of female. *Brevipalpus essigi* Baker: 19, dorsum of female. *Brevipalpus ardesiae* DeLeon: 20, dorsum of female.

Amorpha fruticosa Linnaeus at Alamos, 2 July; on *Asclepias curassavica* Linnaeus, at Cd. Obregon, 22 July; on *Abutilon* sp. at Topolobampo, 24 July; and on *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* (Siebold and Zuccarini) Planchon at Chihuahua, 7 August.

Brevipalpus lilium Baker

Brevipalpus lilium Baker, 1949:369.—De Leon 1965:74.

This species has been collected from various hosts in Washington, Oregon, Florida, and Hawaii. De Leon collected it in British Guiana on *Montrichardia arborescens* Schott (= *M. aculeata* Schott), *Synedrella nodiflora* Gaertner, and *Corchorus olitorius* Linnaeus. We have collected it on *Abutilon* sp. and *Hyptis* sp., Tepic, Nayarit, 28 July.

This is a variable species, possibly a variant of *Brevipalpus californicus* (Banks). The dorsal reticulate pattern of the propodosoma may be entirely or irregularly reticulate.

Group II

This group includes only one species, which is here described. Tarsus II has a single solenidion, there is only one distal seta on the palpus, and there are six pairs of hysterosomal margin setae.

Brevipalpus frankenia, new species

FIGURES 21–24

The body setae are small, ovate, and serrate.

FEMALE.—Rostrum long, reaching distal end of genu I; palpus unique in having only three segments and a single distal seta (solenidion); rostral shield with pattern. Tarsus II with single solenidion; tarsal claws strongly uncinate; dorsal setae of femora I and II and genua I and II broadly ovate and serrate. Propodosoma with reticulate pattern as figured; setae broadly ovate, serrate. Hysterosoma with transverse pattern mediodorsally, longitudinal mediolaterally, and transverse marginally; setae broadly ovate and serrate. Genital plate with few transverse striae; ventral plate similar; few transverse striae anterior to ventral plate; anterior and posterior metapodosomal setae short and of equal length. Length of body including rostrum 306μm; width 140μm.

MALE.—Similar to female in setal pattern. Striation pattern as figured. Length including rostrum 230μm; width 108μm.

NYMPH.—The second stage nymph with typical striation pattern. Dorsal body setae as in adults but becoming smaller posteriorly.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3633, ex *Frankenia palmeri* S. Watson, Hermosillo, 17 July.

PARATYPES.—Twenty-five females, nine males, and twenty nymphs with the above data.

Group III

This group of mites is characterized by having a single solenidion on tarsus II of the female, two distal setae on the palpus, and six pairs of marginal hysterosomal setae.

Brevipalpus pocillator De Leon

Brevipalpus pocillator De Leon, 1961:47.

This species was collected from *Verbesina?* and *Ficus?*, Jalisco, 22 March 1957.

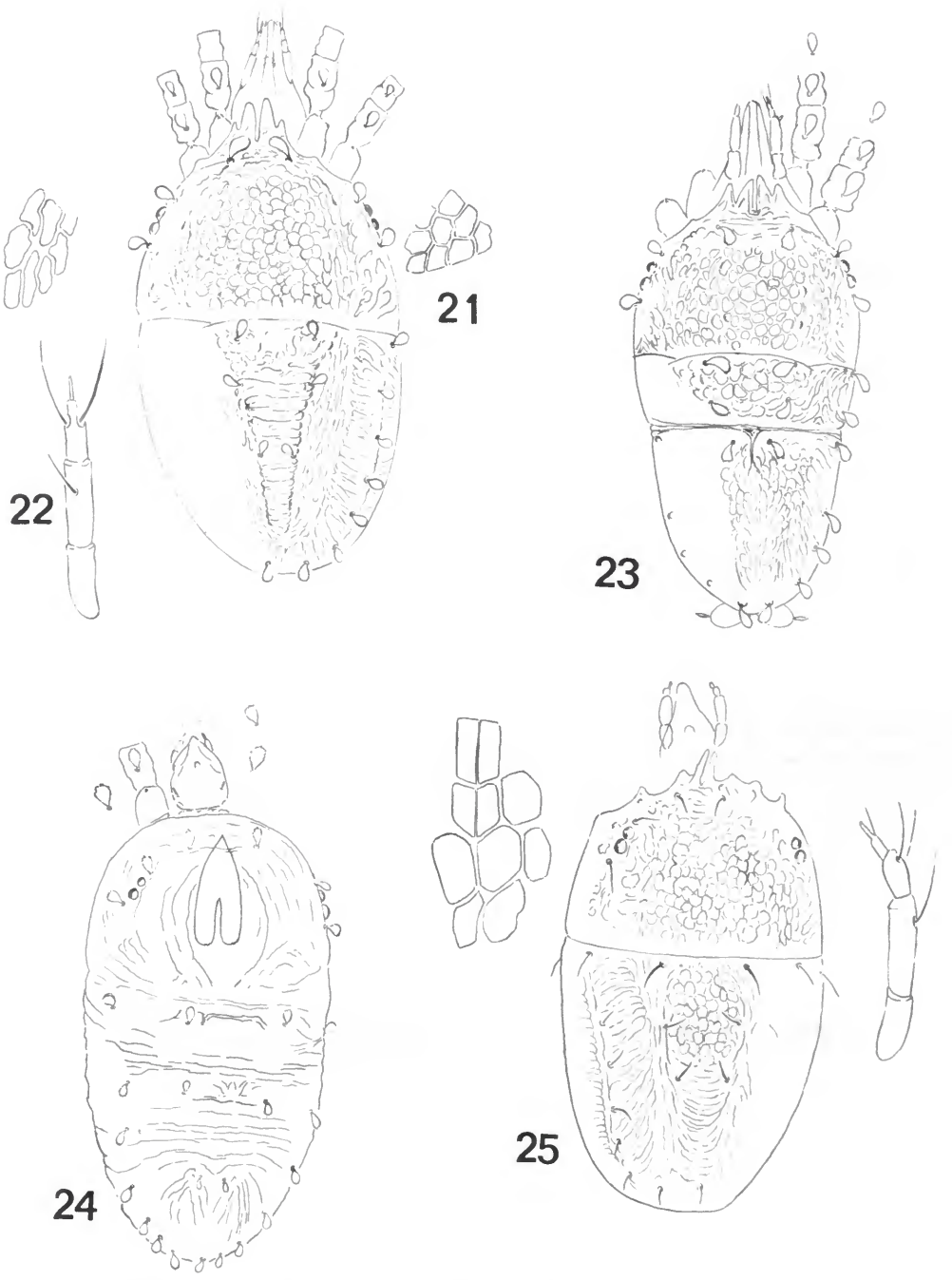
Brevipalpus psilotrophe, new species

FIGURE 25

The striation pattern distinguishes this species from the preceding one.

FEMALE.—Rostrum reaching distal end of femur I; palpus with two distal setae; rostral shield with basal pattern. Tarsal claws uncinate; tarsus II with single solenidion; dorsal setae of femora and genua small, slender, similar to body setae, without obvious serrations. Propodosoma with reticulate pattern covering entire dorsum as figured; setae as on legs. Hysterosomal setae as on propodosoma; reticulate pattern in area of dorsocentrals one to three; transverse striae pattern otherwise; mediolateral groove broad; with six pairs of marginal setae. Genital and ventral plate with transverse striae, those of ventral plate forming a V-pattern; area anterior to plates with transverse striae; area between metapodosomal setae with light transverse striae. Length of body including rostrum 300μm; width 153μm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3634, ex *Psilostrophe tagetina* (Nuttall) Greene, Chihuahua, 8 August.



FIGURES 21–25.—*Brevipalpus frankenia,* new species: 21, dorsum of female; 22, palpus of female; 23, dorsum of male; 24, dorsum of nymph. *Brevipalpus psilostrophe,* new species: 25, dorsum of female.

Group IV

This species group has two solenidia on the distal portion of tarsus II, three distal palpal setae, and six pairs of marginal hysterosomal setae.

Brevipalpus encinarius De Leon

Brevipalpus encinarius De Leon, 1961:42.

This species was collected from *Quercus* sp., Michoacan, 11 March 1957.

Brevipalpus ardesiae De Leon

FIGURE 20

Brevipalpus ardesiae De Leon, 1961:42.

This mite was described by De Leon (1961) from material collected near Tepic, Nayarit, on *Ardisia revoluta* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 29 March 1957. We collected it at Los Mochis, 24 July on *Parthenium hysterophorus* Linnaeus, *Sphaeralcea angustifolia* (Cavara) G. Don, *Datura stramonium* Linnaeus, and *Abutilon californicum* Bentham. It was also found on *Fraxinus velutina* Torrey at Hermosillo, 18 July.

This species keys out to *Brevipalpus californicus* (Banks) but differs in having an irregular crenulate pattern dorsomedially on the propodosoma.

In the original description of this species, De Leon misspelled the genus of the host plant using *Ardesia,* whereas the name is correctly spelled *Ardisia.* He then assigned the species name *B. ardesiae.*

Brevipalpus aepi De Leon

Brevipalpus aepi De Leon, 1961:43.

This species was collected on *Verbesina* sp., Nayarit, 25 March 1957.

Brevipalpus cochlospermi De Leon

Brevipalpus cochlospermi De Leon, 1961:43.

This mite was collected on *Cochlospermum* sp., Nayarit, 21 May 1957.

Brevipalpus alternatus De Leon

Brevipalpus alternatus De Leon, 1961:46.

This species was collected on *Conocarpus erecta* Linnaeus, Nayarit, 28 March, 1957.

Brevipalpus trinidadensis Baker

Brevipalpus trinidadensis Baker, 1949:381.—Pritchard and Baker, 1958:217.—De Leon 1961:46.

This mite was found common on a cultivated shrublike tree—"agualama"—in San Blas, Nayarit, by De Leon. No collection dates available.

Brevipalpus viguiera, new species

FIGURES 26, 27

This species is distinguished by the reticulate pattern of the female and the enlarged marginal setae of the nymph.

FEMALE.—Rostrum short, broad, not reaching to distal end of femur I; rostral shield not obviously ornamented; distal segment of palpus with three setae. Femora I and II each with a strong broadly lanceolate serrate seta; tarsal claws strongly uncinate. Propodosomal and hysterosomal setae short, lanceolate, and serrate. Propodosomal reticulate pattern rounded, complete as figured; that of hysterosoma longitudinal in broad mediolateral groove and transverse on dorsomedial area posterior to second pair of dorsocentral setae. Genital plate and ventral plate normal. Length of body including rostrum 293μm; width 140μm.

NYMPH.—All marginal setae broadly lanceolate and strongly serrate; dorsocentral hysterosomal setae small, lanceolate, and serrate.

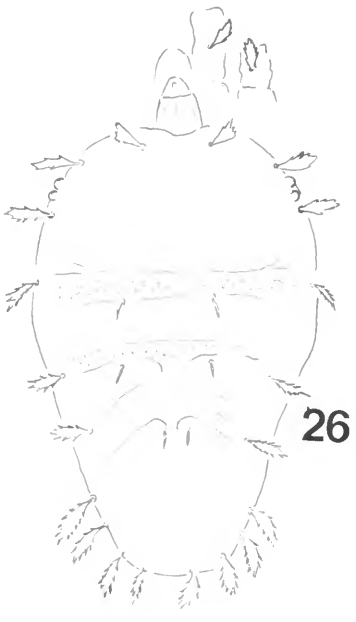
HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3635, collected on *Viguiera* sp., Los Mochis, 23 July.

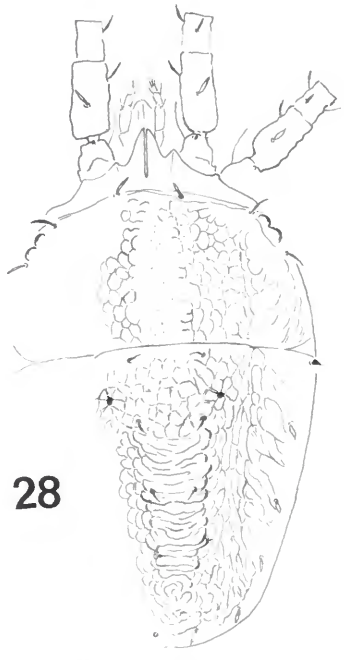
PARATYPES.—Fifty-five females and three nymphs with the above data.

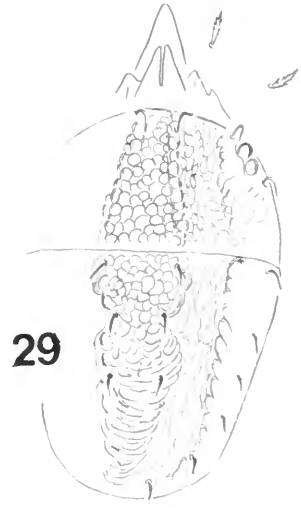
Brevipalpus californicus (Banks)

Tenuipalpus californicus Banks, 1904:55.
Brevipalpus californicus.—Pritchard and Baker, 1958:216.—Baker and Tuttle, 1964:32.

This mite has been collected on *Datura stramonium* Linnaeus, and *Parthenium hysterophorus* Lin-







FIGURES 26–29.—*Brevipalpus viguiera*, new species: 26, dorsum of nymph; 27, dorsum of female. *Brevipalpus origanum*, new species: 28, dorsum of female. *Brevipalpus cercidium*, new species: 29, dorsum of female.

naeus, Los Mochis, 24 July. De Leon collected it on *Ficus carica* Linnaeus, Guadalajara, and *Musa paradisiaca sapietum* (Linnaeus) Kuntze, San Blas, Nayarit; no collection dates given.

Group V

This group has one solenidion on tarsus I, three distal setae on the palpus, and five pairs of marginal setae.

Brevipalpus origanum, new species

FIGURE 28

The reticulate pattern is distinctive.

FEMALE.—Rostrum short, broad, not reaching to distal end of femur I; palpus with three distal setae; rostral shield not ornamented. Tarsal claws strongly uncinate; tarsus II with a single solenidion; dorsal femoral setae short, lanceolate, and serrate; genual setae small and faintly lanceolate. Propodosoma with mediolateral reticulate pattern; dorsocentral area punctate; propodosomal setae as on femora. Hysterosoma with reticulate pattern between first and second pair of dorsocentrals; hysterosomal pore present; pattern posterior to second pair of hysterosomals transverse; pattern in dorsolateral groove longitudinal; hysterosomal setae small and lanceolate. Ventral plate with transverse areolae; genital plate similar; area anterior to ventral plate with areolae, area between metapodosomal setae punctate. Length of body including rostrum 287μm; width 172μm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3636, ex *Origanum* sp., Mexico at San Antonio Quarantine Station, 26 May 1973 by D. Johnston.

Group VI

This group contains those *Brevipalpus* with two solenidia on tarsus II of the female, three distal setae on the palpus, and five pairs of hysterosomal marginal setae.

Brevipalpus phoenicis (Geijskes)

Tenuipalpus phoenicis Geijskes, 1939:23.

Brevipalpus phoenicis.—Pritchard and Baker, 1958:233.—De Leon, 1961:48.

This species was collected by De Leon on *Psidium* sp., *Byrsonima* sp., and *Anthurium* sp., Nayarit; no collection dates given. We have collected it as follows: ex *Hymenoclea monogyra* Torrey and Gray, Cd. Obregon, 22 July; *Pluchea purpurasens* (Swartz) De Candolle, *Zinnia pumila* Gray, and *Viguiera* sp., Los Mochis, 23 July; *Parthenium hysterophorus* Linnaeus and *Populus Fremontii* Watson, Los Mochis, 24 July; *Cissus sicyoides* Linnaeus, *Marah* sp., and *Lycium Andersonii* Gray, Topolobampo, 24 July.

This appears to be a variable species, especially among the immatures that vary in setal pattern.

Brevipalpus cercidium, new species

FIGURE 29

This species is distinctive in having small dorsal body setae, a short rostrum, and the venter entirely covered with a reticulate pattern.

FEMALE.—Rostrum short, not reaching to midpoint of femur I; palpus with three distal setae; rostral shield not ornamented. Tarsus II with uncinate claws; with two solenidia; dorsal setae on femora I and II stronger than body setae and lanceolate-serrate. Hysterosoma with reticulate pattern between dorsocentrals, transverse pattern posterior to dorsocentrals; mediolateral groove broad and with longitudinal pattern; hysterosomal setae similar to those of propodosoma. Venter of body covered with reticulate pattern; genital plate with transverse striation pattern; ventral plate with small transverse areolae; area between metapodosomal setae with small areolae. Length of body including rostrum 230μm; width 121μm.

NYMPH.—With all body and leg setae small, those of hysterosoma smaller.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3637, *Cercidium floridum* Bentham, Mazatlan, 24 July.

Nymph with the same data but collected 26 July. Other specimens collected from *Brickellia californicum* (Torrey and Gray) Gray, Fresnillo, 3 August, and *Ambrosia confertiflora* (De Candolle) Ryberg, Hermosillo, 17 July.

Brevipalpus obovatus Donnadieu

Brevipalpus obovatus Donnadieu, 1875:116.—Pritchard and Baker, 1958:231.—Baker and Tuttle, 1964:32.

A single specimen was collected from *Anemopsis* sp., Zacatecas at El Paso Quarantine Station, 21 September 1972, by J. F. Karpat.

Group VII

This group of *Brevipalpus* possesses a single solenidion on tarsus II of the female, two distal setae on the palpus, and six pairs of hysterosomal marginal setae.

Brevipalpus artemisia Baker and Tuttle

Brevipalpus artemisia Baker and Tuttle, 1964:65.

This species, originally described from *Artemisia tridentata* Nuttall and *Grindelia aphanactis* Rydberg in Arizona, was collected on the first host near El Sueco (Rancho Grande), Chihuahua, 4 August.

Brevipalpus parthenium Baker and Tuttle

Brevipalpus parthenium Baker and Tuttle, 1972:29.

This species was originally described from *Parthenium incanum* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth from Arizona. It was found on the same host at Chihuahua, 8 August.

Brevipalpus portalis Baker and Tuttle

Brevipalpus portalis Baker and Tuttle, 1972:30.

This species was originally described from *Parthenium incanum* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth. It was collected in Mexico on the same host at Fresnillo, 3 August, and at Torreon, 6 August.

Brevipalpus filifolia, new species

FIGURES 30, 31

The broadly spatulate, barely serrate, dorsal body setae of the female and nymph are distinctive.

FEMALE.—Rostrum long, slender, reaching nearly to end of femur I; palpus with two distal setae; rostral shield with little ornamentation. Tarsus II with one solenidion; tarsal claws strongly uncinate; dorsal femoral setae strong, lanceolate and with weak serrations; genual setae similar. Propodosomal pattern of strong reticulations covering mediodorsal area; elongate in mediolateral groove area; setae similar to those of femora. Hysterosomal reticulate pattern entire dorsocentrally and transverse posterior to second pair of hysterosomal setae; hysterosomal setae similar to propodosomal setae; with six pairs of marginal setae. Genital plate with transverse striae; ventral plate with transverse pattern of areolae; area between metapodosomal setae punctate. Length of body including rostrum 332μm; width 127μm.

NYMPH I.—Rostrum broad, short. Dorsal body setae broadly ovate and with faint serrations.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3638, ex *Artemisia filifolia* Torrey, Agua, South of Cd. Juarez, 8 August.

A nymph was also collected with the above data.

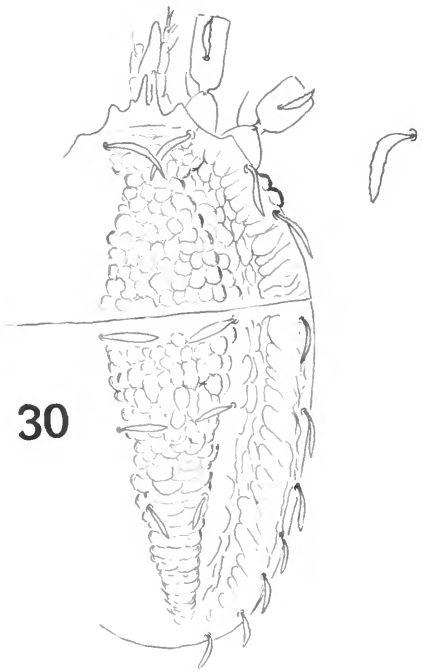
Brevipalpus incanum, new species

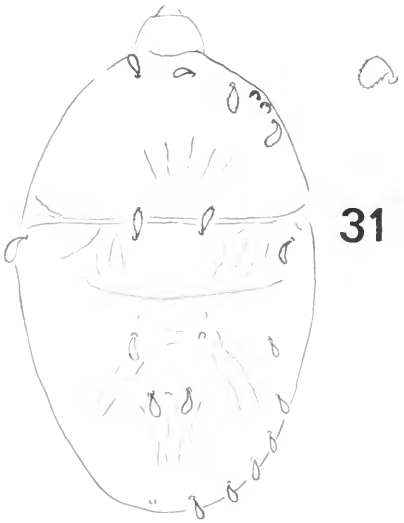
FIGURES 32, 33

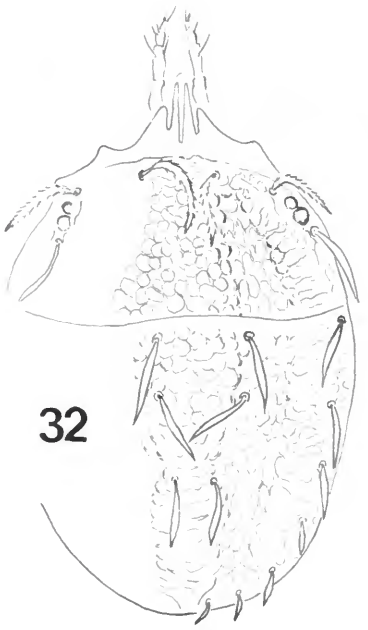
This species is similar to *Brevipalpus filifolia,* new species, in the general appearance of the female. It differs in that the setae are more slender and more strongly serrate, and in that the nymph possesses long, strong marginal setae and short lanceolate dorsocentral hysterosomal setae.

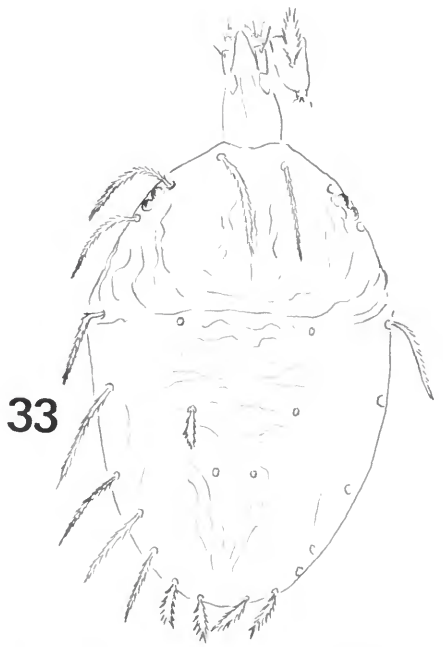
FEMALE.—Rostrum long, reaching to distal end of femur I; palpus with two distal setae; rostral shield without obvious ornamentation. Tarsus II with one solenidion; tarsal claws uncinate; femoral I and II setae strong, lanceolate, and serrate. Propodosoma covered with reticulate pattern, that of mediolateral depressed areas elongate; setae as long as distance between bases, slightly lanceolate, and serrate. Hysterosoma with reticulate areolae pattern in area between dorsocentral setae one and two; transverse patterns posterior to this area; all hysterosomal setae similar to those of propodosoma; marginal setae becoming progressively smaller posteriorly. Genital plate with areolae; ventral plate with transverse pattern; area anterior to ventral plate with areolae; area between metapodosomal setae punctate. Length of body including rostrum 306μm; width 178μm.

NYMPH I.—Rostrum elongate. Femoral setae strong, lanceolate, and serrate. All marginal body setae long, strong, serrate, and the posterior two









FIGURES 30–33.—*Brevipalpus filifolia*, new species: 30, dorsum of female; 31, dorsum of nymph. *Brevipalpus incanum*, new species: 32, dorsum of female; 33, dorsum of nymph.

pairs much smaller than others. Only one dorsocentral seta present—short and broadly lanceolate.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3639, ex *Parthenium incanum* Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, Fresnillo, 3 August.

PARATYPES.—Twenty-four females and two nymphs, from above host, Chihuahua, 8 August.

Brevipalpus coldenia, new species

FIGURE 34

The small crenulate dorsal reticulate pattern, the strong femoral and propodosomal setae, and the transverse striae on the venter in the metapodosomal setal region are distinctive.

FEMALE.—Rostrum elongate, reaching to distal end of genu I; palpus with two distal setae; rostral shield with reticulate pattern. Tarsus II with one solenidion; claws uncinate; dorsal setae of femora I and II long, strong, and serrate. Propodosomal reticulate pattern small and crenulate, longitudinal in dorsolateral depressed area; setae long, slender, serrate, and becoming progressively shorter posteriorly. Hysterosomal reticulate pattern transverse dorsomedially; longitudinal in dorsolateral groove; dorsocentral setae slender, slightly lanceolate, and serrate; marginal setae shorter and similar. Genital and ventral plates with transverse pattern of areolae; area between metapodosomal setae with strong closely approximate transverse striae. Length of body including rostrum 255μm; 127μm.

MALE.—Similar to female in dorsal reticulate design and setal patterns. Length of body including rostrum 233μm; width 96μm.

NYMPH.—Setal pattern as in female.

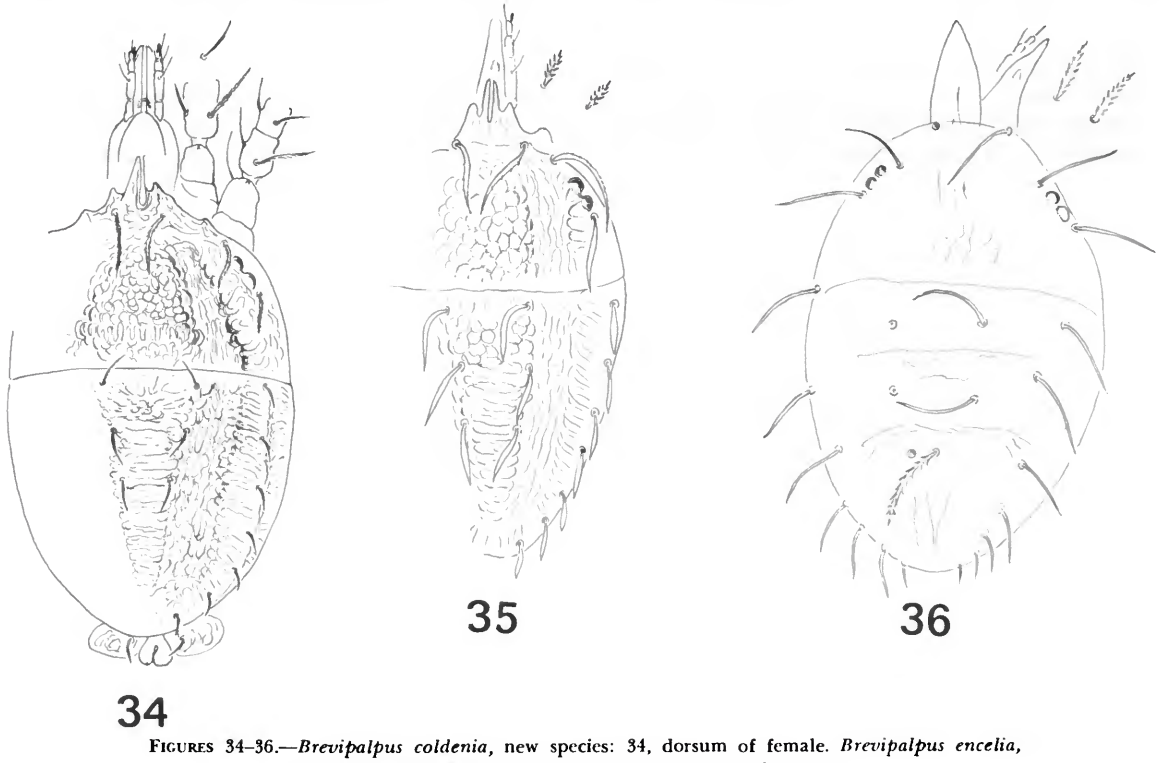
HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3640, ex *Coldenia greggi* (Torrey) Gray, Jimenez, Chihuahua, 4 August.

PARATYPES.—Thirty-one females and sixteen males with the same data.

Brevipalpus encelia, new species

FIGURES 35, 36

The long rostrum and long dorsal body setae



FIGURES 34–36.—*Brevipalpus coldenia,* new species: 34, dorsum of female. *Brevipalpus encelia,* new species: 35, dorsum of female; 36, dorsum of nymph.

of the female and the long dorsal setae of the nymphal stage are distinctive. The female is similar to *Brevipalpus incanum,* new species, but the marginal setae are not progressively smaller. The dorsocentral setae of the nymph of *B. encelia* are long and slender, similar to the marginal setae.

FEMALE.—Rostrum long, slender, reaching past base of genu I; palpus with two distal setae; rostral shield with some basal sculpturing. Tarsus II with single solenidion; claws uncinate; dorsal femoral setae short, broadly lanceolate, and serrate. Propodosomal setae longer than distance between bases, slightly lanceolate, and serrate; body reticulations somewhat crenulate, completely covering dorsocentral region of propodosoma; pattern longitudinal in area of dorsolateral groove. Hysterosoma with reticulate pattern between first and second pairs of dorsocentral setae, transverse pattern in area posterior to this; longitudinal pattern in mediolateral groove area; dorsocentral setae as long as distance between bases, lanceolate, and serrate; marginal setae not as long and becoming progressively smaller toward posterior. Genital and ventral plates with transverse pattern of small areolae, areolae anterior to plates; metapodosomal area punctate. Length of body including rostrum 319μm; width 178μm.

MALE.—Similar to female. Length of body including rostrum 268μm; *width* 134μm.

NYMPH I.—All dorsal setae long, slender; hysterosomal marginal setae becoming progressively smaller posteriorly.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, USNM 3641, ex *Encelia farinosa* Gray, Hermosillo, 18 July.

PARATYPES.—Male and nymph with the above data.

A nymph was also collected on *Viguiera* sp., Hermosillo, 19 July.

Genus *Priscapalpus* De Leon

Priscapalpus De Leon, 1961a:93.

"*Priscapalpus* resembles *Brevipalpus* in dorsal chaetotaxy, but unlike *Brevipalpus* it bears an enlarged ventral plate and a rudimentary genital plate, the palpus is two segmented, and the legs are long in proportion to the length of the body."

TYPE-SPECIES.—*Priscapalpus macropilis* De Leon, by original designation.

Priscapalpus macropilis De Leon

Priscapalpus macropilis De Leon, 1961:93.

This species was taken on the undersides of leaves of "sapodilla," which is probably *Achras zapota* L. von Royen, a Sapotaceae, in Jalisco, 29 May 1957.

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