Short communication

Cheyletid mites associated with stored rice in Iran; the first record of *Chelacheles strabismus* from Iran and a key for their identification

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چکیده

طی سالهای ۱۳۸۵–۱۳۸۵ بررسی در خصوص شناسایی کنههای انباری برنج در استان گیلان انجام شد. در ایس بررسی شش گونه از کنههای خانوادهی (Cheletomorpha lepidopterorum شامل Cheyletidae (Acari: Prostigmata) و Cheyletus carnifex ، Cheyletus eruditus ، Chelacheles strabismus Acaropsellina sollers برای اولینبار از ایسران جمع آوری و شناسایی شدند. گونهی Cheyletidae موجود در انبارهای برنج ارائه شده است. گزارش می شود. کلیدی برای شناسایی گونههای کشههای خانواده Cheyletidae موجود در انبارهای برنج ارائه شده است.

The cosmopolitan mite family of Cheyletidae includes more than 360 predacious and parasitic species in 73 genera (Bochkov & Fain, 2001). Predacious species occur on plants, soil and stored products, as well as in vertebrate nests where they feed on mites or small insects (Volgin, 1987; Gerson *et al.*, 1999; Gerson *et al.*, 2003). Bochkov *et al.* (2005) reviewed the Iranian Cheyletidae and included a key to 18 genera and 28 species. Herein we report six species of cheyletid mites associated with stored rice in Guilan province, Iran, including the first report of *Chelacheles strabismus* Baker from Iran. A key for their identification is provided.

During summer season of 2005-2006 stored rice and decayed rice bran were collected from different cities of Guilan province. Mites were collected by placing stored rice and decayed rice bran (1 to 2 Kg per funnel) into a modified Berlese/Tullgren funnel or by examining the stored products under a dissecting microscope. The collected mites were cleared in lactophenol, mounted in Hoyer's medium on microscopic slides and examined under a Vanox phase contrast microscope. Voucher material for each species preserved as slide-mounted specimens, is deposited in the Department of Plant Protection, College of Agricultural Sciences, University of Guilan, Iran. The entire material was collected by the second author from stored rice and decayed rice bran in Guilan province. All measurements are given in micrometers (µm).

The identification key and related explanations for six cheyletid species are as follow:

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Key to the species of cheyletid mites associated with stored rice in Guilan province 2. Dorsum of idiosoma without distinct separate shields, legs II and III separated by about - Dorsum of idiosoma with distinct separate shields, legs II and III separated by less than 3. Humeral setae rod-like, barbed, subequal in length with lateral setae; hysteronotal shield with 6-7 pairs of setae; legs I longer than body............ Cheletomorpha lepidopterorum (Shaw) - Humeral setae filiform, longer then lateral setae; hysteronotal shield with 5- pairs of setae; 4. Dorsal shield with median setae; peritremes U-shaped; hysteronotal shield with one pair of - Dorsal shield without median setae; peritremes M-shaped; hysteronotal shield without median setae......5 5. Femur IV with two setae; propodonotal shield less than 1.5 times longer than hysteronotal shield; length of seta d2 less than distance between propodonotal and hysteronotal shields...... - Femur IV with one seta; propodonotal shield 1.5 times or longer than hysteronotal shield; length of seta d2 almost subequal with distance between propodonotal and hysteronotal

Cheletomorpha lepidopterorum (Shaw)

Material examined $-2 \subsetneq$, August 23, 2005, Sowmaehsara; $14 \subsetneq$, November 20, 2005, Masal; $5 \subsetneq$, July 1, 2005, Rasht; $5 \subsetneq$, July 1, 2005, Rasht (Kuchesfahan); $1 \subsetneq$, July 1, 2005, Rasht (Jafarabad); $4 \subsetneq$, September 21, 2006, Rudsar.

Remarks – The prey species associated with *C. lepidopterorum* were *Acarus siro* Linnaeus, *Aleuroglyphus ovatus* (Troupeau), *Suidasia nesbitti* Hughes, *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* (Schrank), *Chortoglyphus arcuatus* (Troupeau), *Glycyphagus destructor* (Schrank) and *G. privatus* Oudemans.

Acaropsellina sollers (Kuzin)

Material examined $-1 \supseteq$ and $1 \triangleleft$, September 21, 2006, Rudsar.

Remarks – The prey species associated with *A. sollers* was *G. destructor*.

Chelacheles strabismus Baker, 1958

Material examined $-38 \, \stackrel{\frown}{\downarrow}$, November 12, 2005, Anzali.

Remarks – Female body length 490 and width 150. Gnathosoma length 95. Peritremes arch-shaped with 7 pairs of impunctate segments. Dorsal setae of palpal femur serrate, length 37. Palpal claw with 3 teeth. Comb-like seta of palpal tarsus with 8 tines. Idiosoma length 360, four times longer than gnathosoma. Idiosoma length/width ratio almost 3: 1. Distance between bases of setae 2b and 3b more than body width. Propodonotum and hysteronotum have 7 pairs of setae. Propodonotal setae rod-like and serrate, length 15-20. Setae c2 serrate, longer than other propodonotal setae, length 32. Hysteronotal setae rod-like and serrate. Setae d2 length 32, almost with twice longer than hysteronotal setae. Setae e1 and e2 situated at the same level. Specimens examined have good match with other descriptions for the female of C. strabismus (Volgin, 1987; Bochkov & OConnor, 2004). The prey species associated with C. strabismus were A. siro, A. ovatus, S. nesbitti, T. putrescentiae, C. arcuatus and G. destructor. This is the first record of C. strabismus in Iran and third record of it in the world.

Cheyletus eruditus (Schrank)

Material examined $-6 \circlearrowleft$, November 20, 2005, Masal; $9 \circlearrowleft$, August 23, 2005, Sowmaehsara; $1 \circlearrowleft$, November 12, 2005, Anzali.

Remarks – The prey species associated with *C. eruditus* were *A. siro*, *A. ovatus*, *S. nesbitti*, *T. putrescentiae*, *C. arcuatus* and *G. destructor*.

Cheyletus carnifex Zachvatkin

Material examined – 1 \updownarrow , August 23, 2005, Sowmaehsara; 1 \updownarrow , November 12, 2005, Anzali.

Remarks – The prey species associated with *C. carnifex* were *A. siro*, *A. ovatus*, *S. nesbitti*, *T. putrescentiae*, *C. arcuatus* and *G. destructor*.

Cheyletus malaccensis Oudemans

Material examined $-6 \$ \bigcirc , July 1, 2005, Rasht; 1 \bigcirc , July 1, 2005, Rasht (Khomam); 5 \bigcirc , July 1, 2005, Rasht (Jurkooyeh); 5 \bigcirc , July 1, 2005, Rasht (Kuchesfahan); 13 \bigcirc and 3 \bigcirc , November 20, 2005, Masal; 3 \bigcirc and 2 \bigcirc , November 10, 2005, Rezvanshahr; 4 \bigcirc , August 30,

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2005, Astaneh; 17 \circlearrowleft , November 12, 2005, Anzali; 2 \circlearrowleft , July 1, 2005, Rasht (Jafarabad); 19 \circlearrowleft , August 23, 2005, Sowmaehsara; 8 \circlearrowleft , August 24, 2005, Fuman.

Remarks – The *C. malaccensis* was the most abundant species in Guilan province and its associated prey species were *A. siro*, *A. ovatus*, *S. nesbitti*, *C. arcuatus* and *G. destructor*.

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