Identification Key To *Lasioseius* Species In Egypt

1 (4) Dorsal shield with 22 or 23 pairs of setae, ventro-anal shield with 4-6 pairs of preanal setae, lateral membrane of dorsum with 4-6 pairs of setae.

2 (3) Dorsal shield with 22 pairs of setae, lateral membrane with 4 pairs of short simple setae, ventro-anal shield with 4 or 5 pairs of pre-anal setae.

L. lindquisti Nasr & Abou-Awad

3 (2) Dorsal shield with 23 pairs of setae, lateral membrane with 6 pairs of setae.

L. peritremus Nasr & Abou Awad

4 (1) Dorsal shield with 36 pairs of setae, ventro-anal shield with 2-4 pairs of preanal setae, lateral membrane with 9 pairs of setae.

5 (6) Dorsal setae simple, some of which with swollen base sternal shield excavated posteriorly, with the first pair strong thorn-like, ventro-anal shield with 2 pairs of preanal setae, dorso-sublateral setae short simple.

L. bispinosus Evans

6 (5) Dorsal setae stout, trispinate, distally, 5 pairs of posterior dorsal ones, trispinate serrate sternal shield including sternal setae, normal ventro-anal shield with 4 pairs of setae, dorso-sublateral setae with the same type of dorsal ones.

L. solimani sp.n.

Distribution Of *Lasioseius* Species In Egypt.

species	substrate	Locality
L.lindquisti	soil and debris under peanut and ficus	Giza, Tahreer Province
L.peritremus	debris under citrus trees	Sohag and Beni-Suef
L.bispinosus	onion bulbs,	Sohag
L.solimani *	soil under Guava	El Fayyoum

* Species new for science.

Diagnosis of a new Lasioseius species from Egypt

LASIOSEIUS SOLIMANI sp. n.

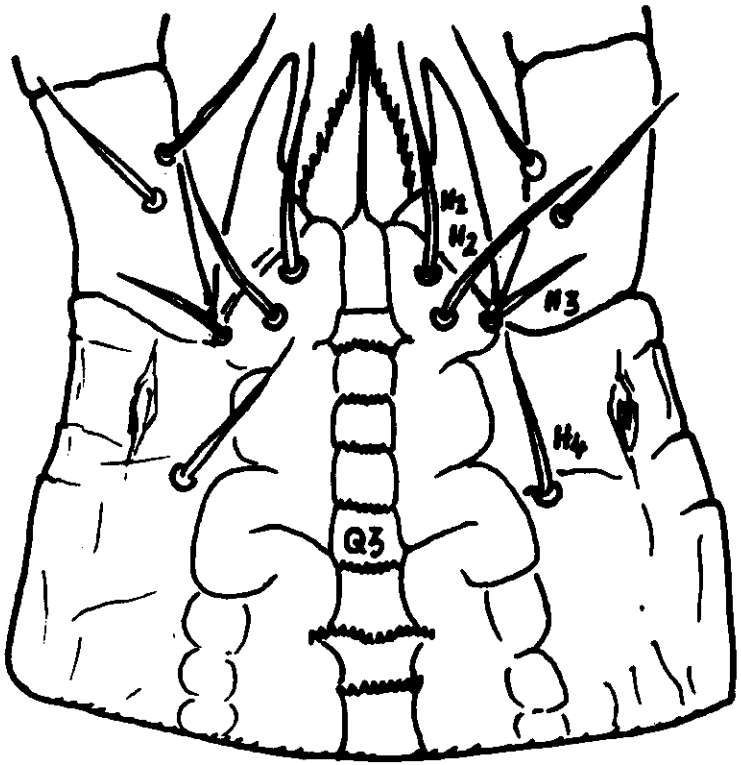
Dorsal shield entire, well developed, with special pattern of dense reticulation, having several patchs, symmetrically spread on dorsal surface, of which 4 circular ones present posteriorly, bearing 36 pairs of dorsal setae all of which winged trispinate except Z3, Z4, Z5, S3 and S5 winged trispinate serrate, s2 simple small and I5 also small and serrate, some areas of dorsum not covered with dorsal shield bilaterally and occupied with 9 pairs of shorter winged trispinte serrate (Fig.24 A).

Ventral sclerotization well developed and obviously limited, tritosternum with a pair of finely barbed laciniae, presternal sclerotization represented by, lightly limited striated and punctated area. Sternal shield well developed, with anterior bilateral projections, bearing the first three pairs of sternal setae and two pairs of lyrifissures, specially formed structure surrounded by light punctation present along medial axis of the shield, a pair of ovate metasternal plates bearing the fourth pair of sternal setae, present posterior to sternal one. Genital shield normal, with obvious bilateral exacavation, having bicurved anterior and slightly convex posterior margins, with spread

punctation and two lines converged posteriorly, bearing the single pair of genital setae. Ventroanal shield about triangular but exacavated bilaterally, reticulated and bearing 4 pairs of preanal setae in addition to the shorter paraanal pair and a longer postanal one, 3 simple and one winged trispinate serrate pairs of setae occupying opisthogastric area plus one pair present at a level between genital and ventroanal shield ventrally. Exopodal plate represented by two strong subequal ones, while one bibranched plate forming the endopodal plate, metapodal plates 2 subequal strong pairs and a faint circular one, intermediate platelets represented by transversally arranged 2 pairs, located between genital and ventroanal shields. Peritreme strong, extended to a point at vertical setae. Peritremal shield well developed, surrounding peritreme and uniting with dorsal one anteriorly (Fig.24 B).

Gnathosoma normally developed, chelicerae occupying charactersof that of the genus, fixed digit with 14 denticules, movale one with large 3 denticlles. Tectum tripronged, bilateral ones with external 4 teeth but the median one trispinate, hypostome with normal width, having 7 denticulate and one smooth transverse rows, hypostomal setae (H1, H2 and H4 long and H3 shorter), Q3 exceeding the corrogated limiting lines on gnathosomal base, ventrally (Fig.24 C,D,E).

A



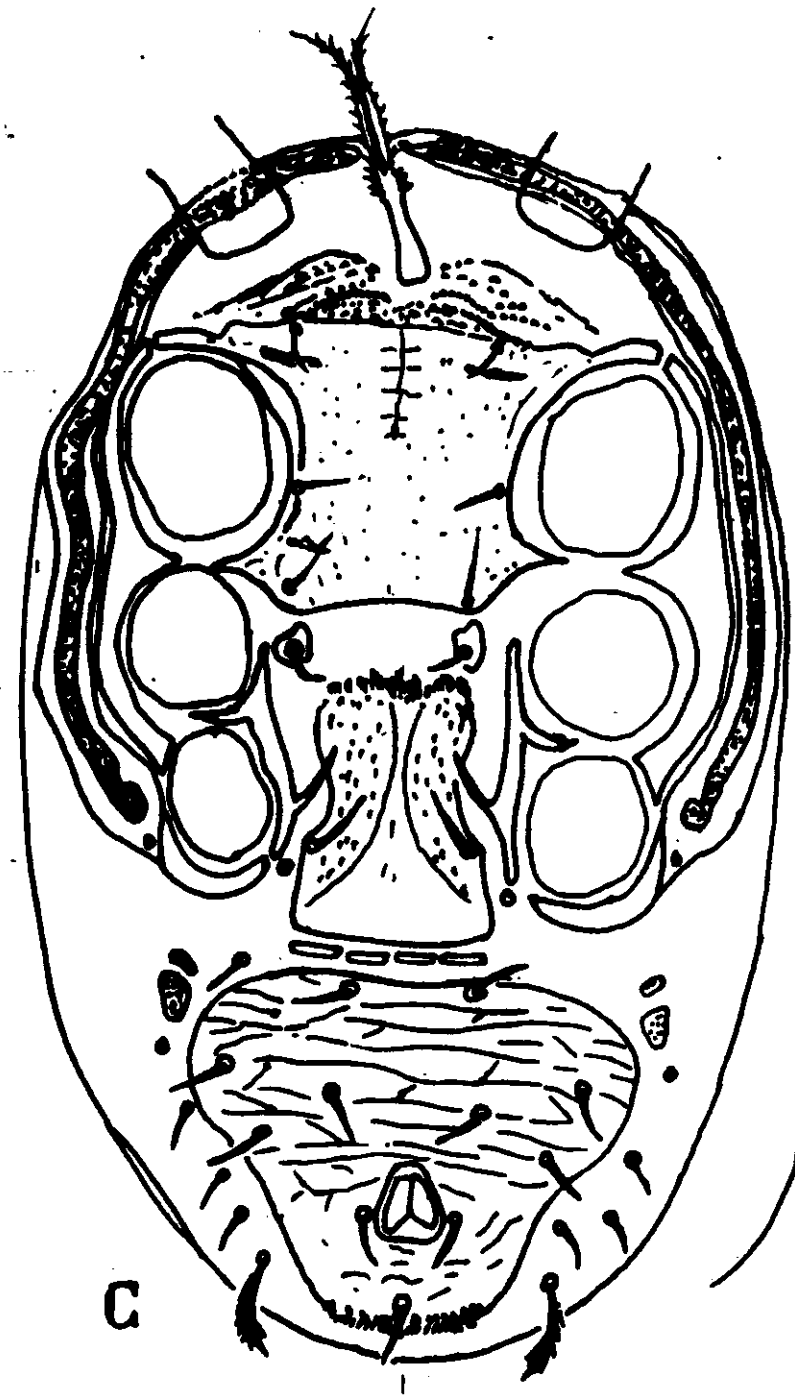
B

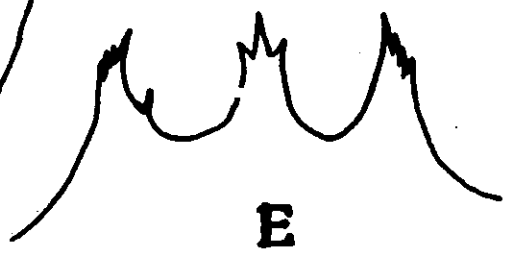
Lasioseius solimani sp.n.

A- Dorsal shield

B- Hypostome (Deutosternum)

Fig. 24





Lasioseius solimani sp. n.

C- Ventral surface D- Chelicerae

E- Tectum

Fig.24