**Tetranychus yusti**
McGregor 1955 ^^

**Material examined**
lectotype, paralectotype

**Taxonomy**
Subfamily Tetranychinae
Tribe Tetranychini

**Common Name**
none

**Distribution**
^^NOT PRESENT IN AUSTRALIA
Brazil, Cape Verde Islands, Colombia, Cook Islands, *Ecuador, El Salvador, French Polynesia, Greece, Honduras, Mexico, Nigeria, Thailand, USA, Venezuela

**Taxonomy Changes**
none

**Diagnosis**

Female
- empodia I-IV with no dorsal spur above the proximoventral hairs (Fig. 1)
- tarsus I with the sockets of four tactile setae proximal to, and one solenidion overlapping, the socket of the proximal duplex seta
- tarsus II with the sockets of three tactile setae and one solenidion proximal to, and three tactile setae overlapping, the socket of the duplex seta
- pregenital striae longitudinal and broken anteriorly, striae are entire laterally and posteriorly but pattern appears weak mediately (Fig. 2)
- peritreme hook moderately long (Fig. 3)
- prodorsal striae fine, longitudinal forming a rounded U-shape posteriorly (Fig. 4)
- dorsal striae between setae e1-f1 forming the diamond pattern - i.e. striae between e1-e1 longitudinal, between e1-f1 transverse, between f1-f1 longitudinal (Fig. 5)
- ventral striae with small lobes as far anterior as setae 3a (Fig. 6)

Male
- empodia I-IV with obvious dorsal spur above proximoventral hairs (Fig. 7)
- empodia I with proximoventral hairs fused to form ventral claw
- peritreme with moderately long hook
- aedeagus dorsally directed, with short narrow neck and distinct knob; anterior projection, rounded, semicircular; posterior projection short sharp triangular; dorsal margin of knob flat to weakly concave medially; dorsal margin of shaft at 50-60° angle to ventral margin, abruptly bent dorsally at right angle and recurved anteriorly to form rounded anterior projection (Figs 8, 9)

**Hosts**
> 40 host species including: *Cassia* sp. (Fabaceae), *Colocasia* sp. (Araceae),
Fragaria sp. (Rosaceae), *Gossypium* sp. (Malvaceae), *Ipomoea batatas* (Convolvulaceae), *Manihot esculenta* (Euphorbiaceae), *Passiflora* sp. (Passifloraceae), *Plumeria* sp. (Apocynaceae), *Zea mays* (Poaceae)

**References**


**Notes**

Male specimen in poor condition, and many details, including those of tarsus I and II, are not visible.

* of concern to Australia; on economic hosts in southeast Asia

Copyright © 2018. All rights reserved.