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INSECTS AND MITES ASSOCIATED WITH STORED PRODUCTS IN QUEENSLAND 4. ACARINA AND PSEUDOSCORPIONES

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SUMMARY

Thirty-three species of Acarina of the families Tyroglyphidae, Anoetidae, Epidermoptidae, Scutacaridae, Pyemotidae, Tydeidae, Cheyletidae, Macrochelidae, Phytoseiidae, Aceosejidae, Ameroseiidae, Laelapidae, Uropodidae and Erythraeidae, and two species of Pseudoscorpiones of the family Cheliferidae, are recorded from stored products in Queensland.

Tyrophagus putrescentiae (Schrank) is most prevalent, and with its predator complex is the only species found regularly in large aggregations. Applied control measures are rarely necessary and cases of annoyance to humans are not common.

INTRODUCTION

The earliest records of stored product Acarina in Queensland were made by H. Tryon (1903-1917), Government Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture and Stock. Many of the reportings, however, concerned interceptions in commodities coming into Queensland. W. J. Rainbow of the Australian Museum, Sydney, compiled the first summary of Australian acarines (1906) but it was not until the contributions of Womersley (1941*a*, 1941*b*, 1954, 1956), Robertson (1946, 1959) and particularly Hughes (1948, 1961) that a reasonable inventory of the Australian fauna appeared. Associations with stored products in Queensland specifically are not well documented and there is little material from early collections available for examination. Much of the later material cannot be determined because of deterioration of mounting media.

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This report is the fourth of a series (see Champ and Smithers 1965; Champ 1966a, 1966b) covering a survey of the arthropod fauna of stored products in Queensland and carried out during 1960-1964. The data gathered have been supplemented from relevant literature, unpublished Queensland Department of Primary Industries reports, and acarine materials held in the Department of Primary Industries Collection.

Various bird-infesting and rodent-infesting mites are found commonly contaminating commodities in storage in Queensland, e.g. *Ornithonyssus bursa* (Berlese) and *O. bacoti* (Hirst), but these are regarded as incidental and beyond the scope of the present project.

No reference to local occurrence of Pseudoscorpiones was located.

The classifications followed in this paper are those of Hughes (1961) and Kew (1911) for Acarina and Pseudoscorpiones respectively, and where possible, species are referred to those accepted by these authors.

Data are presented under headings of "Distribution" and "Recorded Hosts and Habitats". Distributions are given as follows: a statement of world distribution; published records from elsewhere in Australia if these precede the first Queensland record; and Queensland records giving general references first, then specific localities and the year of the first records from these localities together with references or with actual acarine material, the authorities who have determined the material and in parentheses the collection in which the material is held, and finally the months of the year in which occurrence has been recorded. Where no reference or authority is given, material has been determined by the author. The abbreviation DPI has been used to denote the Department of Primary Industries Collection. Recorded hosts and habitats are given as follows: statements, if any, from references to the Queensland scene; and specific records giving host or habitat, locality, year of record, authority who determined the material and collection where held. Again, where no reference or authority is given, the author holds responsibility.

SPECIES RECORDED

Acarina

Acarophenax tribolii Newstead and Duval 1918 Acarus siro Linnaeus 1758 Blattilaelaps nauphoetae Womersley 1956 Caloglyphus berlesei (Michael 1903) Caloglyphus krameri (Berlese 1881) Carpoglyphus lactis (Linnaeus 1758) Cheletomorpha lepidoptorum (Shaw 1794) Cheyletus eruditus Schrank 1781 Cheyletus malaccensis Oudemans 1903 Dermatophagoides sp.

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Erythraeus sp.

Fuscuropoda marginata (C. L. Koch 1839) Glycyphagus destructor (Schrank 1781) Haemolaelaps casalis (Berlese 1887) Histiostoma feroniarum (Dufour 1839) Kleemania plumosus (Oudemans 1902) Lardoglyphus konoi (Sasa and Asanuma 1951) Leiodinychus krameri (G. and R. Canestrini 1882) Macrocheles muscaedomesticae (Scopoli 1772) Melichares (Blattisocius) tarsalis (Berlese 1918) Proctolaelaps (Proctolaelaps) hypudaei (Oudemans 1902) Proctolaelaps (Proctolaelaps) hystrix (Vitzhum 1923) Pvemotes ventricosus (Newport 1850) Rhizoglyphus echinopus (Fumouze and Robin 1868) Suidasia nesbitti Hughes 1948 Thyreophagus entomophagus (Laboulbene 1852) Tydeus interruptus Sig Thor 1932 Typhlodromus (Amblyseius) cucumeris Oudemans 1930 Tyroglyphus sp. Tyrophagus casei (Oudemans 1910) Tyrophagus dimidiatus (Hermann 1904) Tyrophagus longior (Gervais 1844) Tyrophagus putrescentiae (Schrank 1781)

Pseudoscorpiones

Cheiridium museorum (Leach 1817) Withius subruber (Simon 1879)

Tyroglyphidae

Tyroglyphus sp.

Records.—Sugar, dried prunes, Brisbane, 1914-1915 (Tryon 1915).

Acarus siro

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). Australia, introduced, not common, as Aleurobius farinae De Geer (Rainbow 1906); South Australia 1934, Victoria 1934, as Tyroglyphus farinae Linné (Womersley 1941a). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1902-1903 (Tryon 1903), 1946-1947 (Smith 1947); no specified locality, as Tyroglyphus farinae De Geer (Nichols and Weddell 1949); Kingaroy 1963 (DPI), Dec.

Recorded habitats.—Cheese in cool stores (Nichols and Weddell *op. cit.*). Nut-in-shell peanuts in silos, Kingaroy 1963 (DPI).

Note.—A. siro is not common.

Tyrophagus putrescentiae

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). Australia, introduced, as Tyroglyphus siro Linn. (Rainbow 1906, Womersley 1941a); Western Australia 1931, Victoria 1932, South Australia 1933 (Womersley op. cit.); New South Wales 1939 (Robertson 1959). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane, ? as T. siro Linn. (Tryon 1903), 1946-1947 (Smith 1947), 1942, no date det. A. M. Hughes, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Jan. to Dec.; Toowoomba 1947, Feb. (Robertson op. cit.); 1963 det. CIE, Feb., July; Murgon 1946-1947 (Smith op. cit.); Jimna 1955 (DPI), May; Bongeen, Dalby, 1960 (DPI), Sept.; Kingaroy 1961, Jan. to Dec. (Champ 1965); Woombye, 1962 det. CIE, Jan.: CENTRAL QUEENSLAND: Rockhampton, 1962 det. CIE, Jan.

Recorded habitats.—Cheese (Tryon op. cit., Smith op. cit., Nichols and Weddell 1949, Robertson op. cit.—these citations probably refer to related occurrences, see Comments). Nut-in-shell peanuts in bag stacks and silos (Champ op. cit.). Records include: cheese, Toowoomba 1947; old potato tubers infested with mealy bugs, Brisbane det. AMH; hoop pine from nursery, Jimna 1955; wholemeal porridge, Brisbane 1963 (DPI); "Salami" sausage, Brisbane 1948 (DPI); broom-millet, Brisbane, 1949, 1954 (DPI); ham. Rockhampton 1962 det. CIE (DPI); in packing case around sauce bottles, Brisbane 1943 (DPI); swarming on refrigerator in house, Woombye 1962 det. CIE; on mushrooms, Toowoomba 1963 det. CIE; laboratory insect cultures, Brisbane 1960-1965; stored cereals particularly in damp spillage and residues, Brisbane 1960-1965, Bongeen Dalby, 1960 (DPI).

Notes.—T. putrescentiae is the most common mite in stored products in Queensland and is frequently present in large numbers and usually associated with *Cheyletus malaccensis*. Males and females have been recorded but no hypopial forms.

Tyrophagus longior

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1909-1910 (Tryon 1910); no specified locality (Nichols and Weddell 1949); Brisbane 1947, Feb. (Robertson 1959).

Recorded habitats.—Currants (Tryon op. cit.). Cheese (Robertson op. cit.); cheese in factory holding rooms (Nichols and Weddell op. cit.).

Note.—T. longior is not common.

Tyrophagus casei

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). QUEENSLAND: no specified locality (Nichols and Weddell 1949).

Recorded habitat.—Cheese in factory holding rooms (Nichols and Weddell op. cit.).

Note.—T. casei is not common.

Tyrophagus dimidiatus

Distribution.—North America, Europe (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Toowoomba 1960 det. Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Dec.

Recorded habitat.—Tunnelling in upper surface of pileus of mushrooms, Toowoomba 1960 det. CIE.

Caloglyphus berlesei

Distribution.—Probably cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). South Australia 1909, Western Australia 1931, Australian Capital Territory 1934 (Womersley 1941a). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Toowoomba 1957 det. A. M. Hughes, Aug.; Bongeen, Dalby, 1960 (DPI), Sept.

Recorded habitats.—Poultry litter, Toowoomba 1957 det. AMH; damp and mouldy grain residues, Bongeen, Dalby, 1960 (DPI).

Notes.—*C. berlesei* is common on the Darling Downs in damp situations. Hypopi appear frequently in dry grain residues.

Caloglyphus krameri

Distribution.—Europe, Africa, Australia (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Biloela 1956 det. A. M. Hughes, May; Bongeen 1960 (DPI), Sept.; Kingaroy 1961 (DPI), July (Champ 1965): NORTH QUEENSLAND: Upper Barron 1961 det. Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, June.

Recorded habitats.—Nut-in-shell peanuts in silos (Champ op. cit.). Sorghum heads, Biloela 1956 det. AMH; damp and mouldy grain residues, Bongeen 1960 (DPI); damaging cactus plants, Upper Barron 1961 det. CIE.

Notes.—*C. krameri* is taken occasionally in damp situations and hypopi are found in associated dry grain residues. Heteromorphic males have been recorded.

Rhizoglyphus sp.

Records.—Bulbs from Holland, Brisbane, 1907-1908 (Tryon 1908), 1916-1917 (Tryon 1917); avocado seeds from Fiji, Brisbane, 1916-1917 (Tryon 1917).

Rhizoglyphus echinopus

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). Australia (Michael 1903); Tasmania (Lea 1908); New South Wales 1934 (Womersley 1941a). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Maroochie (= Maroochy) (1897-1898 as Rhizoglyphus Robini (Tryon 1898); Brisbane 1902-1903 (Tryon 1903), Warwick 1953 det. A. M. Hughes; Kingaroy 1957 (Champ 1965), July: NORTH QUEENSLAND: Atherton, 1963 (DPI), May.

Recorded habitats.—Arrowroot, Maroochie (Tryon 1898). Dahlia and gladioli bulbs, Brisbane (Tryon 1903). Bulbs from Holland (Tryon 1909). Gladioli bulbs from America (Tryon 1913). Caladium bulbs (Tryon 1914). Turnip seed from Denmark (Tryon 1915). Damp nut-in-shell peanuts (Champ op. cit.). Records include: iris bulbs, Brisbane 1961 det. CIE; wheat plants, Warwick 1953 det. AMH; soybean root nodules, Atherton 1963 (DPI).

Notes.—R. echinopus is common. Hypopi have been recorded.

Thyreophagus entomophagus

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan. Australia, introduced, as Tyroglyphus entomophagus Laboub. (Rainbow 1906); New South Wales 1934 (Womersley 1941a). NORTH QUEENSLAND: (Caldwell 1947): Townsville 1942 (DPI), Dec: SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1965 (DPI).

Recorded habitats.—Milled cereal products, of minor importance (Caldwell op. cit.). Flour, Townsville 1942 (DPI); laboratory insect cultures of Tribolium castaneum Herbst. and Sitophilus oryzae (L.), Brisbane 1965 (DPI).

Note.—*T. entomophagus* is common.

Lardoglyphus konoi

Distribution.—Eurasia (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1954 (DPI), May.

Recorded habitat.—Animal casings, one record.

Suidasia nesbitti

Distribution.—Almost cosmopolitan. SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1946 (DPI), Mar.: NORTH QUEENSLAND: Cairns district 1962 det. Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.

Recorded habitat.—Poultry mash, Brisbane 1946 (DPI), Cairns 1962 det. CIE.

Glycyphagus destructor

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). Victoria 1932, South Australia 1934 as G. cadaverum Schrank (Womersley 1941a). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane (as Lepidoglyphus destructor (Schrank), Domrow 1954), 1949 (DPI); Yarranlea 1960 (DPI), Sept.; Allora 1960 (DPI), Dec.

Recorded habitats.—On Rattus rattus (Domrow op. cit.). Broom millet spillage, Brisbane 1949 (DPI), June; sorghum residues in harvester, Yarranlea 1960 (DPI); barley residues, Allora 1960 (DPI).

Notes.—G. destructor is recorded occasionally and is usually associated with Cheyletus malaccensis or Cheletomorpha lepidoptorum. Hypopi are common.

Carpoglyphus lactis

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). Western Australia 1931, South Australia 1932, Victoria, New South Wales 1934 (Womersley 1941a). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1964, May.

Recorded habitat.—Dried figs, Brisbane 1964.

Note.—C. lactis is common in dried figs.

Anoetidae

Histiostoma feroniarum

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). New South Wales 1932, South South Australia 1934 (Womersley 1941a). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Lawes 1965, Nov.

Recorded habitat.-Infesting potatoes left in field after harvest, Lawes 1965.

Note.—Hypopi were found attached to potato-infesting insects.

Epidermoptidae

Dermatophagoides sp.

Record.—Ex casein glue, Brisbane, Aug. 1959, det. Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.

Scutacaridae

Acarophenax tribolii

Distribution.—Probably cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENS-LAND: Fourmartin 1961 (DPI), Jan.; Kingaroy 1962 (DPI), Mar. (Champ 1965).

Recorded habitat.—Associated with *Tribolium castaneum* Herbst. infestations in peanuts (Champ op. cit.) and rotting maize cobs, Fourmartin 1961 (DPI).

Note.—A. tribolii is apparently common.

Pyemotidae

Pyemotes ventricosus

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). South Australia (Swan 1934). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1935-1936 (Veitch 1936), Jan. to Dec.; Kingaroy 1962 (Champ 1965): NORTH QUEENSLAND: Townsville 1944 (DPI), May.

Recorded habitats.—Infesting apiary, brood killed (Veitch op. cit.). Associated with insect infestations in nut-in-shell peanuts (Champ op. cit.). Laboratory insect cultures, attacking and causing death of immature stages of Sitophilus oryzae (Linnaeus), Sitophilus zeamais (Motschulsky), Sitophilus granarius (Linnaeus), Rhizopertha dominica Fabricius and Ephestia elutella (Hübner), Brisbane 1960-1965 (DPI); oaten straw, Townsville 1944 (DPI); ex grain bag in baker's shop, Brisbane 1961 (DPI).

Notes.—*P. ventricosus* is common. It is a serious pest of laboratory insect cultures and is usually present in heavily insect infested grain or other stored products. Cases of skin irritation have been recorded from persons in contact with infested material. The observation of apiary infestation by H. Hacker, reported by Veitch (*op. cit.*), appears to be an isolated outbreak as *P. ventricosus* has not been recorded since in extensive examinations of behives throughout Queensland (C. Roff, personal communication).

Tydeidae

Tydeus interruptus

Distribution.—Europe (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Kingaroy 1963 (DPI), Nov.

Recorded habitat.—Grain spillage, Kingaroy 1963 (DPI).

Cheyletidae

Cheletomorpha lepidoptorum

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). Western Australia 1932, South Australia 1933, as *C. venustissima* (Koch) (Womersley 1941b). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1949 (DPI), Jan. June; Allora 1960 (DPI), Dec.; Kingaroy 1962 (DPI), Apr. (Champ 1965).

Recorded habitats.—Nut-in-shell peanuts in open bag stacks, infested with *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* (Champ op. cit.). Records include: broom millet debris infested with *Glycyphagus destructor* and *Cheyletus malaccensis*, Brisbane 1949 (DPI); wheat spillage infested with complex containing *G. destructor*, Allora 1960 (DPI); barley debris with no apparent Tyroglyphidae, Brisbane 1961 (DPI).

Note.—*C. lepidoptorum* is recorded occasionally.

Cheyletus eruditus

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). New South Wales 1909 (Womersley 1941b). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1932 (Womersley op. cit.); Kingaroy 1962 (DPI).

Recorded habitats.—On cheese (Womersley *op. cit.*). Nut-in-shell peanuts infested with *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* (Champ *op. cit.*). Usually associated with Tyroglyphidae.

Note.—C. eruditus is not common.

Cheyletus malaccensis

Distribution.—Eurasia (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1949 (DPI), Jan., Feb., June, Oct.; Bongeen, Macalister, Dalby, 1960 (DPI), Sept.; Oakey 1960 (DPI), Oct.; Allora 1960 (DPI), Dec.; Kingaroy 1961 (DPI), Jan. to Dec. (Champ 1965).

Recorded habitats.—Nut-in-shell peanuts in bag stacks and silos, peanut debris, infested with Tyrophagus putrescentiae (Champ op. cit.). Grain spillage, associated with infestation complexes containing T. putrescentiae, Caloglyphus spp., and Glycyphagus destructor, throughout south Queensland.

Notes.—C. malaccensis is very common and is present in most infestations of Tyroglyphidae. All males recorded have been heteromorphic.

Macrochelidae

Macrocheles muscaedomesticae

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Bongeen 1960 (DPI), Sept.; Kingaroy 1961 (DPI), July (Champ 1965); Cooroy district 1963 (DPI), Oct.

Recorded habitats.—Associated with breeding *Scatopse fuscipes* Mg. (Diptera:Scatopsidae) in rotting wheat residues, Bongeen 1960 (DPI), and maize trash, Cooroy district 1963 (DPI), and *Diploneura (Dohrniophora) cornuta* Bigot (Diptera:Phoridae) in mouldy nut-in-shell peanuts (Champ *op. cit.*).

Note.—*M. muscaedomesticae* is found commonly in damp residues where Diptera are breeding.

Phytoseiidae

Typhlodromus (Amblyseius) cucumeris

Distribution.—Victoria 1953 (Womersley 1954). SOUTH QUEENS-LAND: Dalby 1960 (DPI), Sept.

Recorded habitat.—Ex complex of Insecta and Acarina in mouldy wheat, Dalby 1960 (DPI).

Aceosejidae

Proctolaelaps (Proctolaelaps) hypudaei

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). NORTH QUEENSLAND: Cairns 1961, Feb.; Nambour 1964, Feb.: det. Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.

Recorded habitat.—On orchid plant growing in Japanese fibre, Cairns 1961; on dried cyclamen leaves, Nambour 1964: det. CIE.

Proctolaelaps (Proctolaelaps) hystrix

Distribution.—Germany (Vitzthum 1923). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Bongeen 1960 (DPI), Sept.

Recorded habitat.—Decaying wheat residues in silos heavily infested with insects and acarines, Bongeen 1960 (DPI).

Melichares (Blattisocius) tarsalis

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). South Australia 1935, Australian Capital Territory 1944 as *Blattisocius tineivorus* (Oudemans) (Womersley 1954). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1961 (DPI); Kingaroy 1940 (DPI), Jan. to Dec. (Champ 1965).

Recorded habitats.—Infestation complexes containing Cadra cautella (Walker), Oryzaephilus mercator Fauv., Tribolium castaneum Herbst. and Carpophilus dimidiatus in nut-in-shell peanuts in bag stacks and silos (Champ op. cit.). Records include: ex laying mash, Brisbane 1961 (DPI); laboratory insect cultures, Brisbane, 1962-1965 (DPI).

Note.—M. tarsalis is very common in outbreaks of stored product insects.

Ameroseiidae

Kleemania plumosus

Distribution.—Europe, Australia (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENS-LAND: Kingaroy 1962 (DPI), Mar. (Champ 1965).

Recorded habitat.---Nut-in-shell peanuts in bag stacks (Champ op. cit.).

Laelapidae

Haemolaelaps casalis

Distribution.—Probably cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). Australian Capital Territory as Haemolaelaps megaventralis Strandtmann (Womersley 1956). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1960 (DPI), Jan.; Bongeen, Dalby, 1960 (DPI), Sept.; Kingaroy 1963 (DPI), Apr.

Recorded habitats.—Associated with infestation complexes containing Tyroglyphidae in grain residues, Bongeen 1960 (DPI), Brisbane 1961 (DPI), Kingaroy 1963 (DPI).

Note.—*H. casalis* is common as above.

Blattilaelaps nauphoetae

Distribution.—SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1948 (Womersley 1956).

Recorded habitat.—Ex Nauphoeta cinerea (Olivier) (Orthoptera:Blattidae) (Womersley op. cit.).

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Uropodidae

Fuscuropoda marginata

Distribution.—Europe (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Bongeen 1960 (DPI), Sept.

Recorded habitat.—Associated with an infestation complex including Tyroglyphidae in damp and mouldy wheat residues, Bongeen 1960 (DPI).

Leiodinychus krameri

Distribution.—Cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1960 (DPI), Apr.; Kingaroy 1961 (DPI), July (Champ 1965).

Recorded habitats.—Peanut debris (Champ op. cit.). Maize residues, Brisbane 1960 (DPI).

Note.-L. krameri appears common.

Erythraeidae

Erythraeus sp.

Record.—Ex infested wheat residues, Norwin, Jan. 1961, det. Common-wealth Institute of Entomology.

Cheliferidae

Withius subruber

Distribution.—Europe, Asia (Kew 1911). SOUTH QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1960 (DPI), Apr., Bongeen 1960 (DPI), Sept., Oakey 1960 (DPI), Oct. (det. M. Beier, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, 1962); Kingaroy 1961 (DPI), Jan. to Dec. (Champ 1965); Yarraman, 1965, Dec.; CENTRAL QUEENSLAND: Gladstone 1947 (DPI), June.

Recorded habitats.—Nut-in-shell peanuts in bag stacks infested with Tyrophagus putrescentiae (Champ op. cit.). Tyroglyphidae infestations in barley, maize, wheat residues in bag stores and silos, Brisbane, Gladstone, Bongeen, Oakey, 1960 (DPI), Yarraman 1965, Dec.

Note.—*W. subruber* is the common pseudoscorpion associated with insect and acarine infestations of stored products locally.

Cheiridium museorum

Distribution.—British Isles (Kew 1911). QUEENSLAND: Brisbane 1946 (DPI), Oct.

Recorded habitat.—"On stored wheat," Brisbane 1946 (DPI).

COMMENTS

The acarine fauna of stored products in Queensland corresponds, with a few exceptions, with species which have a recorded cosmopolitan or near cosmopolitan distribution.

The following species are not recorded from Queensland but are cosmopolitan or are reported established in other parts of Australia.

TYROGLYPHIDAE: Caloglyphus mycophagus (Megnin 1874), South Australia 1939 (Womersley 1941a); Lardoglyphus zacheri Oudemans 1927, Australia (Hughes 1961); Glycyphagus domesticus (De Geer 1778), New South Wales (Rainbow 1906), Western Australia 1931, South Australia 1933, Victoria 1938 (Womersley 1941a); Ctenoglyphus plumiger (Koch 1935), South Australia 1934 (Womersley 1941a). ANOETIDAE: Histiostoma sapromyzarum (Dufour 1839), Australia (Hughes 1961). CHEYLETIDAE: Cheyletia flabellifera (Michael 1878), South Australia 1939 (Womersley 1941a); Acaropis docta Berlese 1886, Western Australia (Womersley 1941b). PHYTOSEIIDAE: Typhlodromus (Amblyseius) obtusus (C. L. Koch 1839), South Australia 1934 (Womersley 1954). ACEOSEJIDAE: Proctolaelaps (Proctolaelaps) pomorum (Oudemans 1929), Australia (Hughes 1961). LAELAPTIDAE: Eulaelaps stabularis (C. L. Koch 1839), cosmopolitan (Hughes 1961); Androlaelaps concisus Womersley 1956, Western Australia 1953 (Womersley 1956).

The following species have been intercepted at the port of Brisbane but are not known to be established.

ACEOSEJIDAE: Melichares (Blattisocius) keegani (Fox 1947), Brisbane 1962.

LAELAPTIDAE: Haemogamasus (Euhaemogamasus) pontiger (Berlese 1903), Brisbane 1961, Victoria 1952 as H. oudemansi Hirst (Womersley 1956).

The occurrence of extended periods of low humidities, and of low rainfall and hence drying out of otherwise suitable media, operates against extensive build-ups of the primary feeding Tyroglyphidae, particularly in the more primitive habitats such as straw, hay and debris. The frequent recording of hypopial forms in such localities as well as in grain and food storages indicates the integral role of this stage in the survival of this group under local conditions. Applied control of species of Tyroglyphidae is rarely warranted—one notable exception has been the complex of *Acarus siro* (in cool stores), *Tryophagus casei* and *Tyrophagus longior* (holding rooms), which were recorded in 1947 as pests of cheese stores (Nichols and Weddell 1949). This occurrence, however, was exceptional in that transport difficulties were experienced in the State during this year and cheeses were held in factories for longer than normal periods (Smith 1947). *A. siro* is not otherwise common; this is possibly linked with higher year-round temperatures than in other parts of its range.

Tyrophagus putrescentiae is the most common species associated with stored products in Queensland and probably the most destructive. High populations have been recorded in many stored products and particularly in peanuts stored in silos (Champ 1965). The predator Cheyletus malaccensis is usually associated with T. putrescentiae and has been observed to reduce host populations drastically. Under apparently drier conditions Cheletomorpha lepidoptorum joins the complex and may become the major predator. Hypopi of T. putrescentiae have not been recorded and in drier habitats hypopus-forming Glycyphagus destructor becomes more common.

Caloglyphus berlesei and C. krameri are common in damp grain residues and usually are associated with hypopi. *Rhizoglyphus echinopus* is recorded frequently from bulbs and other underground plant storage structures. As elsewhere, *Lardoglyphus konoi*, *Suidasia nesbitti* and *Carpoglyphus lactis* appear to be confined respectively to dried animal tissue, wheat bran and pollard mixtures, and dried fruit, particularly dried figs.

The acarines found in laboratory insect cultures are *Pyemotes ventricosus*, *Thyraephagus entomophagus*, *T. putrescentiae* and the predator *Melichares tarsalis*. *P. ventricosus* is the most serious pest and severe infestations have been recorded, particularly in pupal *Sitophilus oryzae* (L.) within grain, and *Ephestia elutella* (Hübn). This acarine has been responsible for the more severe cases of annoyance to humans from stored product acarines; the importance of this group, however, is overshadowed by the activities of *Liponyssus bursa* and *L. bacoti* resulting from nesting of pigeons (*Columba livia*) and sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) in storage premises, and removal of hosts in rat-baiting campaigns respectively.

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