Abstract

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Morphological and molecular analyses of the six-spotted spider mite, *Eotetranychus sexmaculatus* (Riley) (Tetranychidae)—a pest more widespread than anticipated?*

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A spider mite species initially identified as the six-spotted spider mite, *Eotetranychus sexmaculatus* (Riley), was recorded defoliating avocado trees, Persea americana Mill. (Lauraceae), in the southwestern parts of Western Australia. However, due to morphological inconsistencies in the descriptions of *E. sexmaculatus*, it has recently been suggested that these Australian specimens actually represented the native species E. queenslandicus Manson and that E. sexmaculatus was in fact not present in Australia (Seeman et al. 2017). This conflict resulted in an investigation into the taxonomic history of *E. sexmaculatus* and its possible synonyms, including *E. asiaticus* Ehara, a species that is so morphologically close to *E. sexmaculatus* that it was in fact described (Ehara 1966) from material that was originally identified as the first record of E. sexmaculatus in Japan (Ehara 1956). Both Seeman et al. (2017) and Gotoh & Arabuli (2019) have previously noted that both these taxa, and E. queenslandicus, closely resemble each other and are difficult to separate. Consequently, detailed morphological and molecular analyses were undertaken to test their conspecificity by comparing type specimens of E. queenslandicus and E. asiaticus, specimens of *E. sexmaculatus* from near the type location (Florida, USA) on the type host (*Citrus*), as well as non-type specimens from Australia (putatively E. queenslandicus), New Zealand, Japan (putatively E. asiaticus), USA (Florida, Hawaii, California) and Taiwan. Selected non-types were further compared using the cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) gene of mitochondrial DNA and the internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS2) of nuclear DNA. Based on the results of morphological and molecular analyses, we discuss the validity of these three species.

Keywords: Taxonomy, systematics, Tetranychoidea

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