



## A new genus and five new species of Diptilomiopidae (Acari: Eriophyoidea) from south China

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### Abstract

A new genus and five new species of Diptilomiopidae are described and illustrated in this paper. Of these, three are in the Rhyncaphytoptinae: *Scoliquadracus longipetiolatus* **n. gen. & n. sp.** infesting *Fagus longipetiolata* Seem. (Fagaceae), *Rhyncaphytoptus brassaiopsus* **n. sp.** infesting *Brassaiopsis glomerulata* (Bl.) Regel (Araliaceae), and *Rhyncaphytoptus debregeasus* **n. sp.** infesting *Debregeasia elliptica* C. J. Chen (Urticaceae); and two are in the Diptilomiopinae: *Apodiptacus archiboehmerus* **n. sp.** infesting *Archiboehmeria atrata* (Gagnep.) C. J. Chen (Urticaceae), and *Trimeroptes lambertianus* **n. sp.** infesting *Rubus lambertianus* Ser. (Rosaceae).

**Key words:** eriophyoid mite, taxonomy, *Scoliquadracus*, new genus, new species, China

### Introduction

The family Diptilomiopidae Keifer, 1944, is characterized by a large gnathosoma compared to the body, chelicerae abruptly curved and bent down near base, oral stylet long and pedipalps attenuate. Its two subfamilies, Diptilomiopinae Keifer, 1944 and Rhyncaphytoptinae Roivainen 1953, are easily differentiated by tarsal empodium divided (Diptilomiopinae) or entire (Rhyncaphytoptinae) (Amrine *et al.* 2003). Up to now, 154 species in the Diptilomiopidae have been reported from China, with more than 90% from Oriental China (Kuang 1995; Kuang *et al.* 2005; Wang *et al.* 2007). A new genus and five new species in the Diptilomiopidae are reported herein.

*Neodactylus* Umapathy, 1999 (Eriophyoidea, Eriophyidae, Anthocoptini), holding two species (Umapathy 1999; Wei *et al.* 2007), was reported as the only genus of Eriophyoidea with the dorsal opisthosoma bearing finger-like projections. *Scoliquadracus* **n. gen.**, a second genus with finger-like projections on dorsal opisthosoma, is herein described and illustrated. It can be differentiated from *Neodactylus* by its large gnathosoma curved abruptly downward and other characters of the Diptilomiopidae.

### Materials and methods

Specimens were located with the aid of a magnifying glass and preserved in sucrose-ethanol solution (75%). The mites were cleared in Nesbitt's solution and mounted in Heinze medium on glass slides at room temperature according to Kuang (1986). The morphological terminology and the generic classification follows Amrine *et al.* (2003).

Type specimens are deposited in the Department of Plant Protection, Guangxi University, Nanning. All measurement units are given in micrometers ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) and rounded off to the nearest full number, and are lengths