# Mediostigmaeus gen. n. (Acari: Stigmaeidae), with the description of a new species from the USA 

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#### Abstract

A new genus, Mediostigmaeus is proposed for two species, M. citri (Rakha \& McCoy, 1984) comb. n. and M. floridanus sp. n. The new genus is similar to Mediolata in having only one pair of subcapitular setae but can be easily distinguished by having the palptibial claw subequal to the palptarsus, and setae $c_{1}, d_{1}, d_{2}, e_{1}, e_{2}$, and $f_{1}$ situated on individual platelets. The adult female of $M$. floridanus sp. n., collected from domatia of Vitis sp., Lake Adair, Orlando, Florida, USA can be separated from those of $M$. citri by chaetotaxy of tarsi and pattern of hysterosomal shield.


Key words: Acari, Stigmaeidae, Mediostigmaeus, new genus, new species

## Introduction

Rakha \& McCoy (1984) discovered a new species of stigmaeid mite from citrus trees in Florida, USA and included it in the genus Eryngiopus. They were not aware of a rare character, a single pair of subcapitular setae, which was previously known for stigmaeids only in the genus Mediolata. Herein we propose a new genus, Mediostigmaeus gen. n. based on Mediostigmaeus citri comb. n. and a new species, M. floridanus, described in this paper.

The terminology of palp and leg chaetotaxy follows that of Grandjean $(1944,1946)$ and the terminology of idiosomal chaetotaxy follows Kethley (1990). Measuring method follows Fan et al. (2003). All measurements are given in micrometers ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ).

