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A NEW GENUS AND FOUR NEW SPECIES
(ACARI:ERIOPHYIDAE)
FROM SOUTH CHINA

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(Accepted April 2001)

A new genus and four new species of eriophyoid mites, are described and illustrated. *Kuangella rhis* n. gen., n. sp. is vagrant on leaves of *Rhus succedanea*; *Nothopoda wendlandiae* n. sp. is vagrant on *Wendlandia uvariilia*; *Shevtchenkella humulus* n. sp. is vagrant on *Humulas lupulus* and *Tegolophus alangii* n. sp. is vagrant on *Alangium platanifolium*.

ERIOPHYIDAE

**Kuangella** nov. gen.

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**ERIOPHYIDAE**

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NOUVELLE ESPÈCE

CHINE.

**RéSUMÉ:** Un nouveau genre et quatre nouvelles espèces d'Eriophyidae sont décrites et illustrées. *Kuangella rhis* n. gen., n. sp. est vagrant sur les feuilles de *Rhus succedanea*; *Nothopoda wendlandiae* n. sp. sur *Wendlandia uvariilia*; *Shevtchenkella humulus* n. sp. sur *Humulas lupulus* et *Tegolophus alangii* n. sp. sur *Alangium platanifolium*.

**Kuangella** Wei, n. gen.

Body spindleform, shield with anterior lobe; shield tubercles apart on the lateral sides of the shield; setae thin, pointing laterally outwards; forecoxa without sternal line; first, second and third pairs of setiferous coxal tubercles present. Legs with tibiae missing, femur seta of foreleg absent; genu seta of hind leg present, featherclaw simple, 4-rayed. Ventral annuli with elongate microtubercles, female genitalis without longitudinal ribs on coverflap; lateral setae 1 pair, ventral setae 3 pairs, accessory seta absent.

Etymology: This genus is named after Dr. Kuang Haiyuan, the eminent Acarologist of China, Nanjing Agricultural University, Jiangsu, for his help and encouragement in our acarological studies.

Type species: *Kuangella rhis* n. sp.

Remarks: This new genus is near *Colopodacus* Keifer (1960), but can be differentiated from it by the shield tubercles set on the lateral sides of the shield, shield seta pointing laterally outwards and absence of forefemur seta.

**Kuangella rhis** n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Female: Body 182 (166-212) long, 52 (48-56) wide, 42 (42-57) thick. Color in life probably light yellowish-white, spindleform. Rostrum 19 (17-22) long, projecting obliquely down, Shield with anterior...
lobe, shield 40 (39-45) long, 52 (50-58) wide; admedian and submedian curved, subtriangular with clear pattern of shield, median line present on posterior 1/2 of shield, a v-shape mark located on anterior part of the shield, and connected with a short cross line; admedian sinuate, submedian lines faint with finely granulate. Dorsal tubercles 45 (41-54) apart on the lateral sides of the shield; setae 5 (4-7) long, thin, pointing laterally outwards. Sternal line absent. Coxal area smooth; coxal seta length I 5 (4-6), II 7 (7-10) and III 12 (11-26). Forelegs 19 (19-21. 5) long, femur 9 (9-10) long, seta lacking; genu 3 (3-3. 5) long, seta 25 (17-25) long; tibia fused with tarsus, tarsus 5 (5-6) long. Featherclaw simple, 4-rayed, claw unknobbed. Hindlegs 17 (16-18) long, femur 8 (7. 5-8. 5) long, seta 17 (13-18) long; genu 2. 5 (2. 5-3) long, seta 13 (13-17) long; tibia absent; tarsus 4. 5 (4-4. 5) long, claw without knob. Thanosome with about 31-34 smooth tergites; 47-53 sternites with elongate microtubercles. Lateral seta 16 (15-19) long, on sternite 8;
first ventral seta 45 (30-52) long, on sternite 21; second ventral seta 5 (4-6) long, on sternite 35; third ventral seta 16 (14-20) long, on 7th sternite from rear. Accessory seta absent; female genitalia 13 (13-17) long, 20 (20-23) wide; coverflap smooth, genital seta 5 (5-6) long.

Male: 140 (88-140) long, 51 (37-51) wide; genitalia 20 (14-20) wide; genital seta 6 (5-6) long.


Remarks: This new species resembles N. Dorestei Kerfer (1976), but can be differentiated by the non-granular shield pattern and the female genital coverflap.

Shevtchenkella humulus n. sp. (Fig.3)

Female: Body 180 (180-240) long, 52.5 (52.5-68) wide, 52 (52-67) thick. Rostrum 25 (25-26) long, projecting obliquely down. Shield subtriangular, 40 (40-50) long, 52 (52-62) wide, shield projecting over rostrum base with a pointed tip; median represented in the front 1/4 of shield; admedian complete, curved and connecting with a cross line, submedian nearly complete, forked anteriorly, sides of shield with 2 short lines; dorsal tubercles 30 (28-33) apart on rear margin, dorsal seta 10 (10-45) long pointing backwards. Coxal area clear; sternal line present. Coxacl seta I 15 (5-12), II 18 (18-22) and III 30 (30-37) length; Forelegs 30 (30-34) long, femur 10 (10-11) long, seta 10 (10-13); genu 5 (5-6) long, seta 15 (15-33); tibia 5 (5-6) long, seta 5 (4-8) long, seta located 1/3 from dorsal base; tarsus 7 (7-8) long; featherclaw simple, 3-rayed, claw knobbed. Hindlegs 28 (28-32) long, femur 9 (9-10) long, seta 8 (8-10) long; genu 5 (5-6) long, seta 15 (15-30) long; tibia 5 (5-6) long, tarsus 6 (6-7) long, claw knobbed. Thanosome with 13-14 tergites, broad with elongate microtubercles and 57-59 sternites with dot like microtubercles. Lateral seta 17 (17-19) long on sternite 10; 1st ventral seta 50 (50-80) long on sternite 23; 2nd ventral seta 7 (7-12) long on sternite 36; 3rd ventral seta 20 (18-25) long on 5th sternite from rear, accessory seta present. Female genitalia 16 (14-18) long, 23 (23-27) wide, with basal short striations, coverflap with 6-8 longitudinal ribs, genital seta 15 (8-20) long.
Male: 163 (163) long, 55 (55) wide. Genitalia 20 (20) wide, genital seta 21 (21) long.


Remarks: This species closed to *S. milletriae* Kuang and Zhuo (1989), but can be differentiated from it by the non-granular shield pattern; thano-some tergites with elongate microtubercles; sternites with dot like microtubercles and featherclaw 3-rayed.

*Fig. 3: Shevchenkella humulus* n. sp. S.—Side view female, LS.—Lateral structures. AD.—Anterodorsal view. GF1.—Genitalia and coxae of female (ventral view). F.—Feather claw. GM.—Male genitalia. L1.—Foreleg. L2.—Hindleg.

**Tegolophus alangii** n. sp. (Fig. 4)

wide, subtriangular with prominent anterior lobe; median represented in the anterior half with branches, shield design consisting of median, admedian and submedian lines, admedian and submedian join to median line by an arch line ahead of rear shield margin; dorsal tubercles 25 (25-26) apart on rear margin, dorsal seta 15 (14-17) long pointing backwards. Forecoxa with sternal line; coxal area smooth; coxal seta length I 4 (3-4), II13 (9-13) and III25 (22-25). Forelegs 23 (23-27) long, femur 6.5 (6.5-7.5) long, seta 8 (8-9) long; genu 3 (3-4) long, seta 19 (17-19) long; tibia 5.5 (5.5-6.5) long, seta 4 (3-5) long, located 1/4 from dorsal base; tarsus 5 (5.5-6.5) long, featherclaw simple, 4-rayed, claw knobbed. Hindlegs 21 (21-24.5) long, femur 6 (6-7) long, seta 8 (8-9) long; genu 2.5 (2.5-3) long, seta 8 (6-8) long; tibia and tarsus each 5 (5-6) long, claw knobbed. Thanosome of 25-29 smooth tergites and 51-54 sternites possessing round microtuberculate. Tergites forming central longitudinal ridge and lateral ridges
with troughs inbetween. Lateral seta 12 (5-16) long on sternite 10; 1st ventral seta 30 (18-30) long on sternite 21; 2nd ventral seta 12 (8-12) long on sternite 35; 3rd ventral seta 19 (14-25) long on 5th sternite from rear, accessory seta present. Female genitalia 13 (12-15) long, 20 (20-21) wide, coverflap with 10-12 longitudinal ribs, genital seta 12 (12-14) long.

Male: 98 (98) long, 42 (42) wide. Genitalia 16 (16) wide, genital seta 8 (8) long.


Remarks: This species resembles *T. bragillensis* Keifer (1969), but could be differentiated from latter by shield design; coxal area smooth; and the feather-claw simple, 4-rayed.

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