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THREE NEW SPECIES OF ERIOPHYID MITES
(ACARI : ERIOPHYOIDEA) FROM YUGOSLAVIA

BY Radmila U. PETANOVIC

NEW SPECIES
ERIOPHYID MITES
YUGOSLAVIA

ABSTRACT: Three new species of eriophyid mites are described from Yougoslavia:
Tegonotus stevanovici n. sp., vagrant on Acer heldreichii Oprh.; Aceria jovanovici n.
sp. leaf roller on Lythrum salicaria L.; and Phyllocoptes lakusici n. sp., vagrant on
Dryas octopetala L.

Tegonotus stevanovici n. sp.
(Plate 1)

FEMALE : 218 (range of 20 specimens, 198-225) long, spindleform, color yellowish, 72 wide, 63
thick. Rostrum 22 long, rostral seta 6; chelicerae 15 long, almost straight. Dorsal shield 57 long (49-
60), 73 wide, with 12 long lobe over rostrum with 4 small spines; shield ornamentation with two adme-
dian lines. Dorsal tubercles close to the rear shield margin, 21 apart, with dorsal setae 9 long, directed
to the rear and converging.

Foreleg 32 long, tibia 7 long, tarsus 5 long, claw 6 long, slightly knobbed, featherclaw 5 long, 5-
rayed. Hindleg 31 long, tibia 6, tarsus 6 long, claw 6 long, featherclaw 5 long. Coxae with many short
longitudinal lines. First forecoxal tubercles 9 apart, setae 6 long, second forecoxal tubercles 6 apart,
setae 17 long; hindcoxal tubercles 17 apart, setae 25 long; sternum 10 long, unforked.

Opisthosoma with 32 (31-37) smooth tergites forming undistinct dorsal ridge and tooth like
projections laterally, and about 95 microtubercu-
late sternites. Microtubercles minute.

Lateral tubercles 45 apart, setae 10 long on sternite 15; 1st ventral tubercles 28 apart on
sternite 36, setae 30 long; 2nd ventral tubercles 15 apart on sternite 65, setae 5 long; 3rd ventral
tubercles 20 apart on sternite 90, setae 20 long. Last 10 rings with elongate tubercles. Accessory setae
missing.

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PLATE I: *Tegonotus stevanovici* n. sp.

Female genitalia 17 long, 26 wide, genital cover flap with 12 striae, genital setae 9 long, 17 apart.

**MALE:** 181 long, dorsal shield 50 long, dorsal tubercles 18 apart, dorsal setae 6 long; opisthosoma with 29 tergites, male genitalia 20 wide.

**NYMPH II:** 163 long, shield 38 long, dorsal tubercles 10 apart, dorsal setae 6 long; opisthosoma with about 56 rings, genital tubercles 10 apart, genital setae 6 long.

**HOST:** *Acer heldreichii* Oprh. (Aceraceae).

**RELATION TO HOST:** vagrants on the undersurface of leaves.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** holotype female on slide 499/2 collected on mt. Šarplanina, Pribeg, c. 1800 m 22.07.1989 by V. Stevanović Paratypes (20 females and 7 males), same data as above.

This species is close to *Tegonotus pseudoobtusus* Pet. (Petanović, 1986) and can be distinguished by featherclaw, number of tergites, shape of dorsal lobe and length of lateral setae as well as host plant.

In *T. pseudoobtusus* Pet. featherclaw is 4 rayed, opisthosoma with 20 (18-22) tergites, dorsal lobe without spines, lateral setae 20 long. It is vagrant on undersurface of leaves of *Acer campestre* L.

In the new species featherclaw is 5-rayed, opisthosoma with 32 (31-37) tergites, dorsal shield lobe with 4 spines, lateral setae 10 µm long. It is vagrant on the undersurface of leaves of Balkan endemic high mountain maple *Acer heldreichii* Oprh.

I am pleased to name this mite for V. Stevanović, Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden, University of Belgrade who collected the mites and identified the plant species.

*Aceria jovanovici* n. sp.

(Plate 2)

**FEMALE:** 198 long (range of 12 specimens 172-198), 66 wide, 66 thick, wormlike, color whitish. Rostrum 21 long, chelicerae 19 long almost straight. Dorsal shield 33 (31-35) long, 46 wide without lobe over rostrum. Shield ornamentation of curved and broken median line, two admedian lines on anterior 2/3 of the shield and two submedian lines on posterior 1/2 of the shield on each side. Dorsal tubercles on rear shield margin, 20 apart, with dorsal seta 35 long directed to the rear and diverging.

Foreleg 36, tibia 7, tarsus 9, claw 7 long, unknobbed; featherclaw 6 long, 6 rayed. Hindleg 34, tibia 7, tarsus 8, claw 7 long; featherclaw 6 long. Coxae ornamentation with many broken lines, 1st forecoxal tubercles 10 apart, setae 4 long, 2nd forecoxal tubercles 8 apart, setae 15 long; hindcoxal tubercles 25 apart, 30 long; sternum 9 long, forked anteriorly and posteriorly.

Opisthosoma with 73 (69-79) microtuberculate tergites and about 79 microtuberculate sternites. Microtubercles elongated on tergites and oval on sternites.

Lateral tubercles 58 apart, setae 40 long on sternite 14, 1st ventral tubercles 40 apart, setae 40 long on sternite 30, 2nd ventral tubercles 22 apart, setae 20 long on sternite 48, 3rd ventral tubercles 25 apart, setae 30 long on sternite 74. Last 5 rings with elongate tubercles. Accessory setae 4 long.

Female genitalia 14 long, 24 wide, genital cover flap with 14 striae in two ranks; genital setae 11 long, 17 apart.

**MALE:** 173 long, shield 30 long, dorsal tubercles 20 apart, setae 30 long. Opisthosoma with 63 tergites, male genitalia 16 wide.

**NYMPH II:** 115 long, shield 32 long, dorsal tubercles 20 apart, setae 30 long. Opisthosoma with 63 tergites, male genitalia 16 wide.

**HOST:** *Lythrum salicaria* L. (Lythraceae).

**RELATION TO HOST:** mites are causing erinea and leaf edge rollings.

**TYPE MATERIALS:** holotype female on slide 540/6 collected on Vlasinsko jerezo, Dugi del, 31.08.1991 by S. Jovanović Paratypes (12 females, 1 male), same data as above.

This species is close to *Aceria hippophaena* (Nal.) and can be distinguished by shape and ornamentation of dorsal shield, presence of sternum, number of striae on female genital cover flap and the host plant.

In *A. hyppophaena* (Nal.) (Nalepa, 1910), dorsal shield is semicircular, shield ornamentation of 5 complete lines, sternum missing, female genital cover flap with 8 longitudinal striae. *A. hyppophaena*
PLATE 2: *Ageria jovanovici* n. sp.

Phyllocops lacusici n. sp.
(Plate 3)

**FEMALE**: 120 (range of 20 specimens 120-143) long, 66 wide, 67 thick, spineform, color pinkish. Rostrum 23 long, rostral setae 5 long, chelicerae 20, straight. Dorsal shield 39 (35-41) long, 50 wide with 5 \( \mu \text{m} \) long lobe over rostrum, with 1 median line, 2 admedian lines, 1 submedian line on each side and many short spines on the surface of the shield. Dorsal tubercles ahead of the rear shield margin, 15 apart, with dorsal setae 12 long, directed up and converging.

Foreleg 30 long, tibia 7 long, tarsus 7 long, claw 9 long, slightly knobbed, featherclaw 5 long, 4 rayed.

Hindleg 29 long, tibia 5 long, tarsus 6 long, claw 9 long, slightly knobbed, featherclaw 5 long. Coxae with some longitudinal lines.

First forecoxal tubercles 11 apart, setae 6 long, 2nd forecoxal tubercles 6 apart, setae 10 long, hindcoxal tubercles 17 apart, setae 25 long; sternum 7 long.

Opisthosoma with 48 (48-50) microtuberculate tergites and about 55 microtuberculate sternites. Microtubercules spine-like dorsally and rounded ventrally. Lateral tubercules 54 apart, setae 27 long on sternite 14; 1st ventral tubercles 31 apart, setae 15 long on sternite 24; 2nd ventral tubercles 16 apart, setae 10 long on sternite 37; 3rd ventral tubercles 13 apart, setae 20 long on sternite 50. Last 5 rings with elongate tubercles. Accessory setae 6 long. Female genitalia 14 long, 24 wide, genital coverflap with 8-10 striae; genital setae 11 long, 15 apart.

**MALE not seen.**

**HOST**: Dryas octopetala L. (Rosaceae).

**RELATION TO THE HOST**: free living on the pilose undersurface of leaves.

**TYPE MATERIALS**: holotype female on slide 549/20 collected on mt. Prokleitije, Planinica c. 2100 m., 1.10.1991. by D. LAKUŠIĆ. Paratypes (23 females) the same data as above.

This species is close to Phyllocops goniothorax (Nal.) and can be distinguished by appearance of dorsal shield, female genital coverflap and opisthosomal microtubercles, length of 1st ventral setae, length of foreleg claw, presence of accessory setae as well as host plant and relation to host.

In P. goniothorax (Nal.) dorsal shield ornamentation of 1 median line, 2 admedian lines and 2 submedian lines, female genital coverflap smooth (Nalepa, 1910) or irregularly arranged streaks (Boczek, 1966), opisthosomal microtubercules rear weakly visible (Nalepa, 1910) or large, oval in shape (Boczek, 1966), 1st ventral setae long in comparison with 2nd ventral setae (Nalepa, 1910), foreleg claw 5 \( \mu \text{m} \) (Boczek, 1966), accessory setae missing. P. goniothorax (Nal.) causes erinea and shrivelling of leaves of Crategus oxyacantha L.

In the new species dorsal shield ornamentation of 1 median line, 2 admedian lines and 2 submedian lines, but also many short irregularly arranged short spines on its surface, female genital coverflap with 8-10 longitudinal striae, opisthosomal microtubercules spine-like dorsally and rounded ventrally, 1st ventral setae almost the same length like 2nd ventral setae, foreleg claw 9 \( \mu \text{m} \) long, accessory setae present, 6 \( \mu \text{m} \) long.

**P. lacusici** n. sp. is free living on the pilose undersurface of leaves of Dryas octopetala L.

I am pleased to name this mite for D. LAKUŠIĆ, Institute of Botany and Botanical Garden, University of Belgrade, who collected and identified the plant species.
PLATE 3: Phyllocopites lakensici n. sp.

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