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ONE NEW GENUS AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE FAMILY RHYNCAPHYTOPTIDAE (ACARI : ERIOPHYOIDEA) FROM THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BY Kuang HAIYUAN and Hong XIAOYUE *

ERIOPHYOIDEA
NEW GENUS
NEW SPECIES
CHINA

ABSTRACT : One new genus, Neocatarhinus and three new species, namely Neocatarhinus bambusae sp. nov., Rhyncaphytopus betulae sp. nov., and Diptacus guangxiensis sp. nov. are adequately described and sketched.

ERIOPHYOIDEA
GENRE NOUVEAU
ESPÈCE NOUVELLES
CHINE

RÉSUMÉ : Un genre nouveau, Neocatarhinus gen. nov. et trois espèces nouvelles, Neocatarhinus bambusae sp. nov., Rhyncaphytopus betulae sp. nov., et Diptacus guangxiensis sp. nov. en Chine sont décrits et figurés.

This paper gives an account of three new rhyncaphytopid mites collected in China. One new genus is erected. The mites are adequately described and sketched. All measurements are in micrometers. The following abbreviations are used to denote the various parts in the figure. DA : Dorsal view of anterior end ; D : Dorsal view of mite ; ES : Side structure; F : Featherclaw ; GF1 : Female genitalia and coxae from the below ; GM : Male genitalia ; L1 : Left foreleg ; L2 : Left hindleg ; S : Side view of mite.

All type slides of the new species are deposited in the Department of Plant Protection, Nanjing Agricultural University, Jiangsu Province, China.

Neocatarhinus gen. nov.

Fusiform, rostrum large, projecting downward. Shield with small anterior lobe. Dorsal tubercles ahead of rear margin, dorsal seta pointing inward.

Neocatarhinus bambusae sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

FEMALE. 207.5 long, 80 wide, fusiform, grey yellow in color. Rostrum large, 40 long, projecting downward. Shield 50 long, 77.5 wide, with small anterior lobe, median line absent, abmedian and submedian lines incomplete, short strape mark lie between shield sides and admedian lines. Dorsal tubercles 36 apart, ahead of rear margin, dorsal seta

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2 long, pointing inward. Sternal line present. Coxal setae I, II, III 14, 25 and 35 long respectively, coxae with granules. Forelegs 35 long, femur 12 long, without seta; genu 5 long, seta 24 long; tibia 10 long, seta located at 1/3 dorsal top end; tarsus 6 long; claw knobbed, featherclaw simple, 7-8 rayed. Hindlegs 33 long, femur 11 long, seta 10 long; genu 5 long, without seta; tibia 8 long; tarsus 7 long, claw knobbed. Opisthosoma with broad dorso-central furrow, without subdorsal furrow. Tergites much wider than sternites, 17 tergites smooth and 50-55 sternites round microtuberculated. Lateral seta 18 long, on sternite 9; 1st ventral seta 55 long, on sternite 19; 2nd ventral seta 11 long, on sternite 38; 3rd ventral seta 25 long, on sternite 5 from the rear. Telosome without accessory seta. Female genitalia 14 long, 22 wide, and coverflap base with short strape mark, seta 8 long.

**MALE.** 182.5 long, 75 wide; genitalia 17 wide, seta 7 long.

**Rhyncaphytopus betulae** sp. nov. (Fig. 2)

FEMALE. Body fusiform, 215 long, 98 wide; light yellow in color. Rostrum large, 60 long, down curved at right angles to body. Shield 45 long, 98 wide, with anterior lobe; median and submedian lines absent, admedian lines incomplete. V-shape mark located between admedian lines near rear margin. Dorsal tubercles 70 apart, with axis, on rear margin; dorsal seta 16 long, pointing upward. Sternal line present. Coxal setae I, II, III 9, 16, 45

**Types.** Holotype female, allotype male, paratypes 5 females and 6 males, collected on May 18, 1987 by HONG XIAOYUE in Xishuangbanna Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, Southwest China.

**Host.** Bambusa sp. (Gramineae).

Relation to host: The mites were found as under surface leaf vagrants.

**FIG. 1:** *Neocaturhinus bambusae* sp. nov.
long respectively, coxae smooth. Forelegs 48 long, femur 15 long, seta 18 long; genu 8 long, seta 32 long; tibia 15 long, seta located at 1/3 dorsal base; tarsus 7 long; claw knobbed, featherclaw simple, 5-rayed. Hindlegs 45 long, femur 14 long, seta 16 long; genu 7 long, seta 11 long; tibia 14 long; tarsus 7 long; claw knobbed. Opisthosoma with 20-22 smooth tergites and 65-70 bead microtuberculate sternites. Lateral seta 9 long, on sternite 22; 1st ventral seta 24 long, on sternite 40; 2nd ventral seta 17 long, on sternite 54; 3rd ventral seta 28 long, on sternite 5 from the rear. Telesome with accessory seta. Female genitalia 17 long, 35 wide, coverflap smooth, seta 14 long.

Male. Unknown.


Host. Betula platyphylla Suk. (Betulaceae).

Relation to host: The mites live freely on the under surface of the leaves.

Remarks. This new species is similar to Rhyncaphytoptus ficifoliae Keifer (1939), but can be differentiated from the latter by the shield pattern, knobbed claw and 5-rayed featherclaw.

Diptacus guangxiensis sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Female. 190-200 long, 75 wide, 70 thick; fusiform. Rostrum 45 long, setting at right angle to the cephalothorax. Shield with small anterior lobe, 40 long, 60 wide; median and submedian lines

Fig. 2: Rhyncaphytoptus betulae sp. nov.
incomplete; admedian lines complete, wave-shaped. Dorsal tubercles 25 apart, ahead of rear margin, dorsal seta 17 long, pointing forward. Sternal line present. Coxal setae I, II, III 12, 18, 35 long respectively, coxae smooth. Forelegs 42 long, femur 14 long, seta absent; genu 6 long, seta 40 long; tibia 11 long, seta located at 1/3 dorsal top; tarsus 8 long; claw knobbed, featherclaw divided, each 5-rayed. Hindlegs 40 long, femur 13 long, without seta; genu 6 long, seta 8 long; tibia 10 long; tarsus 8 long; claw knobbed. Thanosome with 34-36 smooth tergites and 60-65 sternites. The sternites between ventral setae with round microtubercles. Lateral seta 24 long, on sternite 13; 1st ventral seta 50 long, on sternite 28; 2nd ventral seta 17 long, on sternite 43; 3rd ventral seta 32 long, on sternite 7 from the rear. Telesome without accessory seta. Female genitalia 15 long, 20 wide, rhomboid in shape, seta 12 long.

**MALE. Unknown.**

**TYPES.** Holotype female, paratypes 17 females, collected on Oct. 12, 1985 by HUANG LIANGWEI in Nanning City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, South China.

**HOST.** *Castanea* sp. (Fagaceae).

Relation to host — The mites live freely on the both surfaces of the leaves and cause no apparent damage.

**REMARKS.** This new species is related to *Diptacus castaneae* Kuang et Feng (1987), but can be separated from the later by incomplete median and submedian lines, complete and wave-like admedian lines, 34-36 tergites, 60-65 sternites, smooth coxae and female genitalia coverflap.

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**Fig. 3:** *Diptacus guangxiensis* sp. nov.
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