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

by Suigai WEI¹ and Aizhi QIN¹

(Accepted April 2001)

ERIOPHYIDAE
KUANGELLA NOV.GEN.
NEW SPECIES
CHINA.

SUMMARY: 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.
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*; *Shev-
tchenkella humulus* n. sp. sur *Humulas lupulus* et *Tegolophus alangii* n. sp. sur
*Alangium platanifolium*.

A new genus and four new species of eriophyids are
described from China. All measurements are
expressed in micrometers. The type slides are deposi-
ted in the mite collection of the Agricultural College, Guangxi University, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous
Region, China.

*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.

*Kuangella rhis* n. sp.

(Fig.1)

Female: Body 182 (166-212) long, 52 (48-56) wide,
42 (42-57. 5) thick. Color in life probably light
yellowish-white, spindleform. Rostrum 19 (17-22)
long, projecting obliquely down, Shield with anterior

Etymology: This genus is named after Dr. Kuang
HAIYUAN, the eminent Acarologist of China, Nan-
jing 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* Kei-
fer (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,
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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.


Nothopoda wendlandiae n. sp. (FIG.2)

Female: Body 175 (147-195) long, 48 (45-67.5) wide, 48 (48-51) thick; fusiform; translucent white. Rostrum 16 (15-21) long, projecting obliquely down. Shield suboval, not projecting over the rostrum base, 27 (25-30) long and 40 (37-42) wide; sides of shield with fine granulations and striations; dorsal tubercles on rear shield margin, 25 (23-26) apart, dorsal seta 28 (15-28) long directed to the rear. Shield with clear pattern of lines; median, admedians and submedians complete connected with 3 cross lines forming cells. Coxae with a clear sternal line; coxal area with granules, first setiferous coxal tubercle absent; coxal seta length I 5 (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 5 (5-6) long, seta 15 (15-30); tibia 5 (5-6) long, tarsus 6 (6-7) long, claw knobbed. Thanoosome 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 55 (55-62) long, on sternite 18; 2nd ventral seta 12 (8-12) long, on sternite 33; 3rd ventral seta 15 (15-18) long, on 8th sternite from rear. Accessory seta absent. Female genitalia 15 (12-15) long, 21 (20-22) wide; coverflap with basal granulation and short striations, genital seta 8 (6-10) long.

Male: 98 (98) long, 44 (44) wide, genitalia 14 (14), genital seta 3 (3) 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; admedians complete, curved and connecting with a cross line, submedians 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. Coxal seta I 5 (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); tibia 5 (5-6) long, tarsus 6 (6-7) long, claw knobbed. Thanoosome 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; thanosomal tergites with elongate microtubercles; sternites with dot like microtubercles and featherclaw 3-rayed.

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

wide, subtrangular 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 a 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), II 13 (9-13) and III 25 (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 (5-6. 5) long, seta 4 (3-5) long, located 1/4 from dorsal base; tarsus 5. 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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