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RHINOTERGUM, A NEW GENUS, FAMILY DIPTILOMIOPIDAE
(ACARIDA : ERIOPHYOIDEA)

BY Radmila U. PETANOVIC *

SUMMARY: A new genus Rhinotergum and two new species are described. The genotype of this new genus, Rh. schestovici n. sp. is found on Prunus domestica L. and Malus domestica Borkh. leaves in Golubac and Bukovac, Mionica, Yugoslavia.

The other species, Rh. cerasifoliae n. sp., is found on Prunus cerasus L. and P. avium L. in Cavtat and Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

This new genus differs from the close genus Rhinophytophus by the presence of deep indentations on tergites. It is characterised by sternites and tergites of almost even width, legs with usual setae, undivided featherclaw and the presence of dorsal tubercles and setae.

Rhinotergum n. genus goes into the family Diptilomiopidae (syn. Ryncaphytophidae).

Two species of this new proposed genus, Rhinotergum schestovici n. sp. and Rh. cerasifoliae n. sp. were found in Yugoslavia.

The type species Rh. schestovici n. sp. was found on plum (Prunus domestica L.) and apple (Malus domestica Borkh.) leaves in Golubac and Bukovac near Mionica, Yugoslavia. The other species Rh. cerasifoliae n. sp. was found on sour cherry (Prunus cerasus L.) and sweet cherry (Prunus avium L.) in Cavtat and Beograd, Yugoslavia.

This genus is very similar to genus Rhinophytophus Liro, 1943 and differing from it by the presence of deep indentations on at least one or more places on tergites. Other characteristics are similar to

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Rhinophytoptus Liro. The name alludes to the similarity to Rhinophytoptus and the generic designation on tergites.

**RHINOTERGUM** new genus

Generic description: body robust, fusiform; rostrum large, chelicerae long, abruptly bent down. Dorsal shield short with very distinct shield pattern. Shield separation from the first tergite not with a particularly deep indentation. Dorsal tubercles on the rear, very feebly visible shield margin. Legs with usual segments and setae, and with undivided featherclaw.

Hysterosoma with all regular setae, spindleform; dorsum curved. Sternites and tergites of almost even width. Deep indentations are present on them.

Female genital cover flap usually smooth.

Type species: **Rhinotergum schestovici** n. sp.

Type materials are deposited at the Department of Applied Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Belgrade-Zemun.

**Rhinotergum schestovici** new species (Fig. 1).

**Female**: 295 \( \mu \)m (range of 20 specimens 221-307, \( \bar{x} = 259 \mu \)m) long, 86 \( \mu \)m (74-92 \( \mu \)m, \( \bar{x} = 82 \mu \)m) wide and about 80 \( \mu \)m thick, fusiform. Rostrum and chelicerae 56 \( \mu \)m long. Dorsal shield 44 \( \mu \)m long, 76 \( \mu \)m wide with distinct shield pattern. Dorsal tubercles slightly ahead of the rear shield margin, with a transverse axis directing dorsal setae divergently up and forward. Dorsal tubercles 28 \( \mu \)m apart; dorsal setae 13 \( \mu \)m long.

Foreleg 80 \( \mu \)m long, tibia 16 \( \mu \)m, tarsus 12 \( \mu \)m, claw 8 \( \mu \)m feebly knobbed on its top. Foretibial seta is approximately three times shorter than patellar. Featherclaw 4-rayed, undivided. Hindleg 68 \( \mu \)m long, tibia 13 \( \mu \)m, tarsus 11 \( \mu \)m, claw 9 \( \mu \)m; forecoxae with 1st setae 10 \( \mu \)m apart; 2nd coxal setae 12 \( \mu \)m apart; hind coxal setae 24 \( \mu \)m apart.

Hysterosoma usually with 27 (23-27) tergites and about 31 sternites. Tergites smooth with at least one or more longitudinal indentations. Sternites with two kinds of microtubercles: large, rough, relatively infrequent and small, acuminate, frequent from the 19th sternites and small, acuminate, frequent from the 19th sternite to the rear.

Lateral setae 21 \( \mu \)m long, on sternite 3; 1st ventral setae 18 \( \mu \)m long on sternite 10; 2nd ventral setae 17 \( \mu \)m long on sternite 16; 3rd ventral setae 44 \( \mu \)m long on sternite 26; caudal setae 88 \( \mu \)m long; accessory setae 2 \( \mu \)m long.

Female genital cover flap 16 \( \mu \)m long, 24 \( \mu \)m wide, smooth; genital setae 16 \( \mu \)m long, 24 \( \mu \)m apart.

**Male**: 215 \( \mu \)m long; 68 \( \mu \)m thick.


Relation to the host: vagrants on undersurface of the leaves.

Type material: Holotype: female on slide 173/10, Yugoslavia, Golubac (Mionica), 13th June, 1981, M. Sestović.

Allotype: male on slide 436/3, Tolić (Mionica), Yugoslavia, September 15th, 1985, M. Sestović.


This species is close to *Rh. cerasifoliae* n. sp. However, it differs in the shield pattern, the length of dorsal setae, which are two times shorter, and the sternite microtuberculation. *Rh. cerasifoliae* n. sp. has only one type of sternal microtubercles, small, acuminate and frequent, while *Rh. schestovići* n. sp. has one type more, rough, larger and less frequent.

The author takes pleasure in naming this mite for the collector Dr. Milorad Sestović, Department of Pesticides, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

**Rhinitergum cerasifoliae** new species (Fig. 2).

**Female**: 233 \( \mu \)m (range of 20 specimens 196-264 \( \mu \)m, \( \bar{x} = 243 \mu \)m) long; 86 \( \mu \)m (80-98 \( \mu \)m, \( \bar{x} = 88 \mu \)m) wide and about 80 \( \mu \)m thick, fusiform. Rostrum 56 \( \mu \)m long, chelicerae 61 \( \mu \)m long. Dorsal shield 40 \( \mu \)m long (35-44), 73 \( \mu \)m wide with distinct shield pattern. Dorsal tubercles slightly ahead of...
FIG 1: *Rhinepostergum schestovici* n. sp.: DA — anterior dorsal view; F — featherclaw; C — claw; GFI — external female genitalia; ES — lateral view of tergite-sternite region; APl — internal female genitalia; S — lateral view.
Fig 2: *Rhinotergum cerasifolae* n. sp.: DA — anterior dorsal view; F — featherclaw; C. — claw; GFI — external female genitalia; ES — lateral view of tergite-sternite region; API — internal female genitalia; MG — external male genitalia; S — lateral view.
the rear shield margin, 25 µm apart. Dorsal setae 26 µm long, directing up and forward converging. Foreleg 70 µm long, tibia 11 µm, tarsus 12 µm, claw 7 µm. Foretibial seta is approximately three times shorter than patellar.

Hindleg 64 µm long, tibia 11 µm, tarsus 8 µm, claw 9 µm; featherclaw 4-rayed; forecoxae with 1st setae 10 µm apart; 2nd coxal setae 12 µm apart; hind coxal setae 26 µm apart.

Hysterosoma usually with 26 (23-26) tergites and 28 sternites. Tergites smooth with deep indentations. Sternites microtuberculated; small, acuminate and frequent microtubercles.

Lateral setae 12 µm long on sternite 3; 1st ventral setae 11 µm long on sternite 11; 2nd ventral setae 14 µm long, on sternite 16; 3rd ventral setae 40 µm long on sternite 24. Caudal setae 80 µm long; accessory setae 2 µm long.

Female genital coverflap 19 µm long, 27 µm wide, smooth; genital setae 12 µm long, 18 µm apart.

Male : 246 µm long, 86 µm wide. Epiandrium 13 µm long, 24 µm wide.

Host : Prunus cerasus L., P. avium L. fam. Amygdalaceae.

Relation to the host: vagrants on undersurface of the leaves.

Type material: Holotype: female on slide 236/1, Cavtat, Yugoslavia, August 16th, 1981, R. PETANOVIC. Allotype: male on slide 233/2, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, August 29th, 1981, R. PETANOVIC. Paratypes (20): females on slides, same data as holotype.

This species is close to Rh. schestovici n. sp. and can be distinguished by the shield pattern, length of dorsal setae which are twice longer, and the presence of only one kind of microtubercles (small, acuminate and frequent) on sternites.

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Reference
