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

BY Radmila U. PETANOVIC *

TAXONOMY
ERIOPHYOIDEA
NEW GENUS
YUGOSLAVIA

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 *Rhinophytopus* 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. Ryncaphytop-
tidae).

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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 *Rhinophytopus 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 μm (range of 20 specimens 221-307, \( \bar{x} = 259 \mu m \)) long, 86 μm (74-92 μm, \( \bar{x} = 82 \mu m \)) wide and about 80 μm thick, fusiform. Rostrum 56 μm long, chelicerae 61 μm long. Dorsal shield 44 μm long (35-44), 73 μm 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 μm apart; dorsal setae 13 μm long.

Foreleg 80 μm long, tibia 16 μm, tarsus 12 μm, claw 8 μm feebly knobbed on its top. Foretibial seta is approximately three times shorter than patellar. Featherclaw 4-rayed, undivided. Hindleg 68 μm long, tibia 13 μm, tarsus 11 μm, claw 9 μm; forecoxae with 1st setae 10 μm apart; 2nd coxal setae 12 μm apart; hind coxal setae 24 μm 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 19th sternites and small, acuminate, frequent from the 19th sternite to the rear.

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

Female genital cover flap 16 μm long, 24 μm wide; smooth; genital setae 16 μm long, 24 μm apart.

Male: 215 μm long, 68 μm 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 Rhinotergum 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. schestovici 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.

Rhinotergum cerasifoliae new species (Fig. 2).

Female: 233 μm (range of 20 specimens 196-264 μm, \( \bar{x} = 243 \mu m \)) long; 86 μm (80-98 μm, \( \bar{x} = 88 \mu m \)) wide and about 80 μm thick, fusiform. Rostrum 56 μm long, chelicerae 61 μm long. Dorsal shield 40 μm long (35-44), 73 μm wide with distinct shield pattern. Dorsal tubercles slightly ahead of
Fig 1: *Rhinotergum schestovici* 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; S — lateral view.
Fig 2: *Rhinotergum cerasifolae* n. sp.: DA — anterior dorsal view; F — featherclaw; C. — claw; GFL — 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. PETANOVIĆ. Allotype : male on slide 233/2, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, August 29th, 1981, R. PETANOVIĆ. 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
