



Two new taxa in the Eriophyidae (Acari, Prostigmata) from the Brazilian fauna

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Abstract

Aceria celata n. sp., from leaf erineum galls of *Heteropteris aceroides* Griseb, and *Eptrimerus edsilvai* n. sp. a vagrant species from leaves of *Nectandra megapotamica* (Spreng.) Mez. are described from female and male specimens, from the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Key words: Acari, Eriophyidae, Eriophyoidea, taxonomy, Brazil, plant feeding, new species

Introduction

The results of efforts dedicated to the knowledge of the mite fauna of plants in the State of Sao Paulo, in southern Brazil and within the BIOTA/FAPESP—The Biodiversity Virtual Institute Program (www.biotasp.org.br) have been published in several installments. In this paper two new taxa are figured and described.

Measurements are given in micrometers and, unless otherwise specified, refer to the length of the structure. For females, each measurement of the holotype precedes the corresponding range for paratypes. Some measurements of the holotype could not be taken because of the position it was mounted. Dorsal annuli count starts at first complete annulus at rear margin of prodorsal shield; ventral annuli count at genitalia rear border. All type specimens are deposited in the collection of Departamento de Entomologia, Fitopatologia e Zoologia Agricola, Universidade de Sao Paulo, ESALQ, Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Aceria celata n.sp.

(Fig. 1)

Diagnosis. Prodorsal shield richly ornate, with median, admedian and submedian lines, partially connected by transverse lines and delimiting two pairs of cells, together with two pairs of lateral cells.

FEMALE (n = 6). Body elongate, 231 (199–246), 70 (62–70) wide; **gnathosoma:** basal seta 4 (4–5); antapical seta 11 (9–11); chelicera 13 (13–15). **Prodorsal shield** 35 (32–35), 46 (44–46) wide; anterior central margin slightly concave. Shield design of median and admedian lines extending over entire shield length, connected on posterior two thirds by transverse lines, delimiting two pairs of cells. One pair of submedian lines on anterior two thirds of shield length and connected to admedian lines by a transverse line; one pair of lateral lines on middle one third of shield. Anteriorly to prodorsal shield tubercles two pairs of cells. Laterally a few granules near shield border. Shield setiferous tubercles near rear shield margin, 29 (26–30) apart; scapular seta (*sc*) 36 (29–36), directed backwards. **Legs:** leg I 34 (33–34); femur 10 (9–10), femoral seta (*bv*) 13 (13–15); genu 4 (4–5), genual seta (*l''*) 26 (24–30), set on a tubercle; tibia 10 (8–10), tibial seta (*l'*) 11 (9–11), basal; tar-