



Three new species and a new name in Diptilomiopinae from China (Acari: Diptilomiopidae)

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Abstract

The following three new species in the subfamily Diptilomiopinae from Fengyangshan, Zhejiang Province, China, are described and illustrated in this paper: *Acarhynchus ferrocalamus* **sp. nov.** infesting *Ferrocalamus strictus* Hsueh et Keng, f. (Poaceae); *Diptacus daphniphyllus* **sp. nov.** infesting *Daphniphyllum macropodum* Miq. (Daphniphyllaceae), and *Diptacus symplocos* **sp. nov.** infesting *Symplocos paniculata* (Thunb.) Miq. (Symplocaceae). A new name, *Diptilomiopus japonicus* **nom. nova** replacing the junior homonym *Vilaia euryae* Kuang & Luo 2005, is provided.

Key words: Diptilomiopidae, eriophyoid mites, new species, taxonomy, Asia

Introduction

The subfamily Diptilomiopinae Keifer, 1944, was characterized as follows: Gnathosoma large compared to the body, chelicerae abruptly curved and bent down near base, oral stylets long and pedipalps attenuate, empodium divided. Up to now, the subfamily consists of 35 genera and 195 species including 12 genera and 77 species known for China (Amrine *et al.* 2003; Xue *et al.* 2006; Song *et al.* 2007). Three new species are described and illustrated and a new replacement name, *Diptilomiopus japonicus* **nom. nov.** is erected herein. Specimens were collected from plants by a magnifying glass and mounted in Hoyer's medium on glass slides according to Xin (1988). The morphological terminology follows Lindquist (1996) and the generic classification is made according to Amrine *et al.* (2003).

Type specimens are deposited in the College of Agriculture, Guangxi University, Nanning. All measurements are given in micrometers (μm) and rounded off to the nearest full number, and are lengths when not specified. All specimens were examined with an Olympus CX41 (Japan) microscope and illustrations were prepared with ACDS6.0 software. The number of measured specimens is given in parentheses.

Acarhynchus ferrocalamus **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1)

Female (n = 6). Body spindleform, yellowish, 165 (156–181), 67 (65–71) wide, 38 (34–39) thick. **Gnathosoma**—42 (40–44), curved abruptly downward; distal pedipalp attenuate and leg-like, dorsal pedipalp genual setae (*d*) 4 (4–5), pedipalp coxal setae (*ep*) 14 (14–15), palp tarsal ventral setae (*v*) 4 (4–5); cheliceral stylets 50 (49–51). **Prodorsal shield**—Smooth, 48 (46–51), 56 (55–58) wide; frontal lobe evenly rounded, sculpted with short lines; apical lobe with a filament. Scapular tubercles set ahead of rear shield margin, 21 (20–23) apart, scapular setae (*sc*) 3 (2–3), directed mesally upward. **Coxae**—Sternal line present,