



Five new species of the genus *Diptilomiopus* Nalepa, 1916 from China (Acari: Diptilomiopidae: Diptilomiopinae)

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Abstract

Five new *Diptilomiopus* species from China are described and illustrated in this paper: *Diptilomiopus ambromae* **sp. nov.** infesting *Ambroma augusta* (Sterculiaceae); *Diptilomiopus euscaphiae* **sp. nov.** infesting *Euscaphis japonica* (Staphyleaceae); *Diptilomiopus ligustri* **sp. nov.** infesting *Ligustrum lucidum* and *L. quihoui* (Oleaceae); *Diptilomiopus lithocarpi* **sp. nov.** infesting *Lithocarpus glaber* (Fagaceae) and *Diptilomiopus ternstroemiae* **sp. nov.** infesting *Ternstroemia nitida* and *T. gymnanthera* (Theaceae). A key to the *Diptilomiopus* species from China is provided.

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

Introduction

Diptilomiopus Nalepa, 1916 is differentiated from other genera of the Diptilomiopinae by having the scapular setae and coxal setae *Ib* absent, and genua absent from both pairs of legs. The genus *Vilaia* Chandrapatya & Boczek, 1991 has been assigned as a junior synonym of *Diptilomiopus* by Hong & Zhang (1997) based on their comparison of the character states of *Diptilomiopus* and *Vilaia* spp. Since then, 17 species were described in *Vilaia* (Boczek & Chandrapatya 1998, 2002; Chandrapatya & Boczek 1998, 2001, 2002a, b; Kuang *et al.* 2005) without any comment on the synonymy. Craemer *et al.* (2005) transferred 16 of these species to *Diptilomiopus*, concurring with the synonymy proposed by Hong & Zhang (1997) with some reservation. They commented that the status of the synonymy may be influenced by the presence or absence of the scapular setal tubercles in the type species, *Diptilomiopus javanicus* Nalepa, 1916, for which it was not described. *Vilaia euryae* Kuang & Luo, 2005 was not dealt with by Craemer *et al.* (2005) and is renominated *Diptilomiopus japonicus* by Wang *et al.* (2009). Herein, we also treat *Vilaia* as a junior synonym of *Diptilomiopus*.

Currently, about 76 species of *Diptilomiopus* are described (Amrine *et al.* 2003; Chen *et al.* 2004; Craemer *et al.* 2005; Huang 2005, 2006; Huang & Chen 2005) and 22 of them are recorded in China (Chen *et al.* 2003, 2004; Huang 2001a, b, c, d; Huang 2005, 2006; Huang & Cheng, 2005; Kuang 1986b, 1995; Kuang *et al.* 2005; Wei & Feng 1999; Wei & Lu 2001). Herein, five new species of the genus *Diptilomiopus* are described and illustrated from China. A key to the species of *Diptilomiopus* from China is provided.

Materials and methods

Specimens were located with the aid of a hand-held magnifying glass on plant material in the field, and specimens were collected into and preserved in sucrose-ethanol solution (75%). The mites were cleared in