UDK 595.42 (497.18)

R a d m i l a PETANOVIĆ and J a n BOCZEK*

TWO NEW SPECIES OF ERIOPHYID MITES

(ACARIDA: ERIOPHYOIDEA)

IZVOD -- U radu su opisane dve nove vrste iz familije Eriophyidae (Acarida: Eriophyoidea) sakupljene sa lišća *Rhamnus fallax* B o i s s. i *Fagus moesiaca* (M a l y) C z. na više užih lokaliteta na Durmitoru (Crno jezero, Ćurovac, Zminje jezero, Čelina, Aluge, Tepca, Klještina-Komarnica, Crvena Greda, Đurđevića Tara, Kanjon Sušice, Malo Crno jezero).

ABSTRACT -- *Petanović, R.*, Faculty of Agriculture 11080, Zemun, Nemanjina 6, *Boczek, J.*, Department of Applied Entomology Agricultural University of Warsaw, Nowoursynowska 166, Poland. THE FAUNA OF DURMITOR, 3: Two New Species of Eriophyid Mites (Acarida:Eriophyoidea) from Durmitor Mountain, Yugoslavia. Crnogorska akademija nauka i umjetnosti. Posebna izdanja, knjiga 23, Odeljenje prirodnih nauka, knjiga 14, Titograd, 1990.

Two new species of eriophyid mites are described in Yugoslavia from Durmitor mountain: *Calepitrimerus rhamni* n.sp. and *Eriophyes durmitorensis* n.sp.

Type material are deposited at the Department of Applied Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Two paratypes are deposited at the Department of Applied Entomology, Agricultural University of Warsaw, Poland.

Acarida, Eriophyoidea, New species, Durmitor, Yugoslavia

Calepitrimerus rhamni n. sp. (fig. 1 and 2)

F e m a l e: 185 µm long (range of 20 specimens 130 - 182 µm); 67 µm wide, 78 µm thick, fusiform, color pinkish. Rostrum 25 µm long; rostral seta 5 µm long, chelicerae 16 µm long; dorsal shield 46 µm long, (33 - 48), 40 µm wide, with lobe over rostrum, with one median line and two submedian lines; dorsal tubercles ahead of rear shield margin, 21 µm apart pointing dorsal setae centrally; dorsal setae 7 µm long. Foreleg 38 µm long, femur 9 µm long, genu 9 µm long, tibia 9 µm long, tarsus 7 µm long, claw (solenidium) 6 µm long, featherclaw (empodium) 4 µm long, 3 ra-

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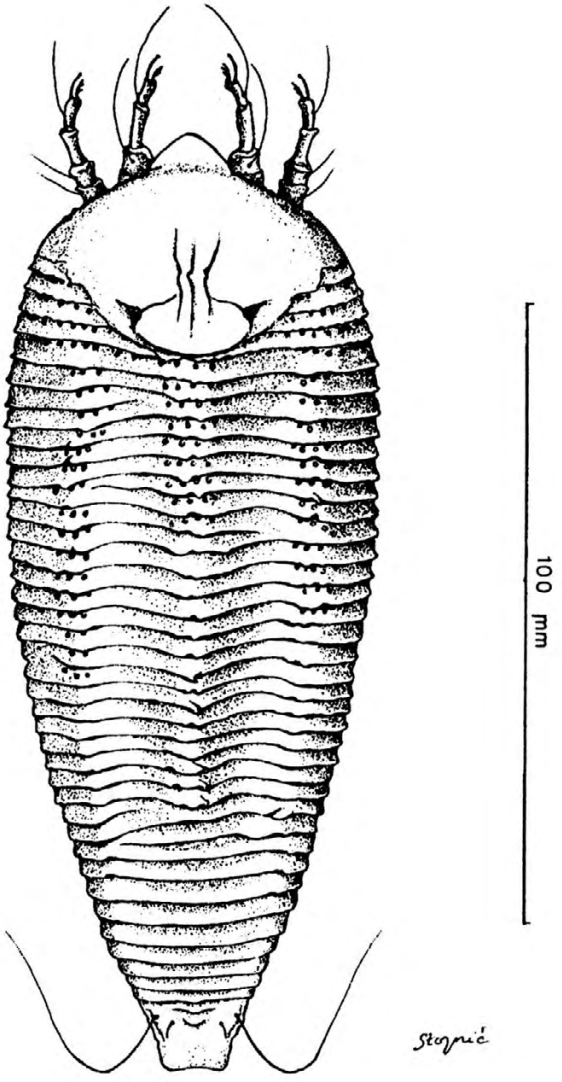

Fig. 1. - *Calepitrimerus rhamni* n. sp.

(dorsal view)

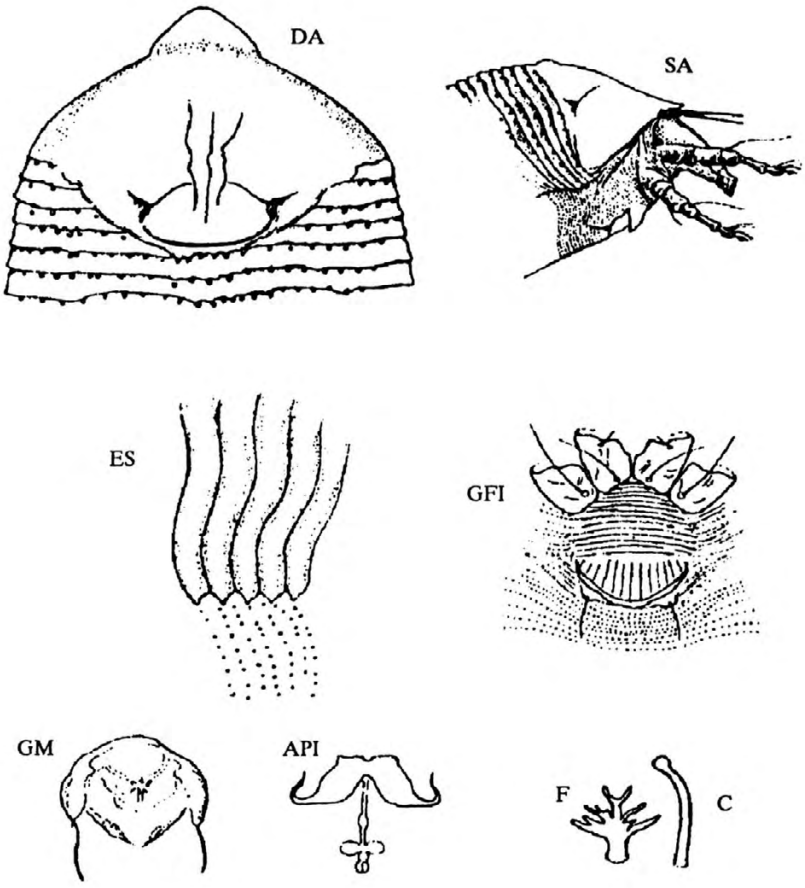

Fig. 2. - *Calepitrimerus rhamni* n. sp.

DA - Dorsal view of anterior section of shield
SA - Side view of anterior section of mite
ES - Lateral view of tergite - sternite of mite
GFI - External female genitalia
GM - External male genitalia
API - Internal female genitalia
F - Featherclaw
C - Claw

yed. Hindleg 34 µm long, tibia 6 µm long, tarsus 4 µm long, claw (solenidiim) 7 µm long, featherclaw (empodium) 5 µm long. Coxae with some ornamentation. First forecoxal tubercles 10 µm apart, setae 3 µm long, second forecoxal tubercles 7 µm apart, 7 µm long; hindcoxal tubercles 21 µm apart, setae 18 µm long, sternum 5 µm long. Opisthosoma with 42 (34 - 44) tergites and about 71 sternites with microtubercles. First 8 - 10 tergites with indistinct microtubercles, more prominent on 3 longitudinal ridges. Lateral setae 24 µm long on sternite 13; lst ventral setae 32 µm long on sternite 27; 2nd ventral setae 5 µm long on sternite 44; third ventral setae 26 µm long. Caudal setae 45 µm long. Accessory setae 3 µm long. Female genitalia 12 µm long, 24 µm wide, genital coverflap with about 4 longitudinal striae, genital setae 16 µm apart, 10 µm long.

M a l e: 160 µm long, 61 µm wide, dorsal shield 41 µm long, dorsal setae 19 µm apart, 5 µm long, with 31 tergites, genitalia 15 µm wide.

Deutogyne female: 151 µm long, 60 µm wide. Rostrum 24 µm long, chelicerae 20 µm long. Dorsal shield 31 µm long, 36 µm wide, with a lobe over rostrum and without shield lines. Dorsal tubercles ahead of rear shield margin, 18 µm apart, with dorsal setae 6 µm long. Foreleg 45 µm long; featherclaw 3 rayed. Hindleg 42 µm long. Opisthosoma with 40 smooth tergites, without typical middorsal sharp carina and about 58 sternites with larger microtubercles then protogyne. Lateral setae 13 µm long on sternite 8, 1st ventral setae 13 µm long on sternite 18, 2nd ventral setae 5 µm long on sternite 32, third ventral setaetae 13 µm long. Female genitalia 7 µm long, 21 µm wide smooth.

Nymph I: 101 µm long, 61 µm wide. Rostrum 20 µm long, chelicerae 16 µm long. Dorsal shield 31 µm long, 41 µm wide. Dorsal tubercles 16 µm apart; dorsal setae 4 µm long. Opisthosoma with about 60 microtuberculate rings. Genital setae on sternite 9.

Nymph II: 141 µm long, 50 µm wide, rostrum 15 µm long, chelicerae 12 µm long. Dorsal shield 32 µm long, 36 µm wide. Dorsal tubercles 19 µm apart; dorsal setae 6 µm long. Foreleg 36 µm long; hindleg 33 µm. Opisthosoma with about 57 microtuberculate rings. Genital setae on sternite 10.

H o s t p l a n t: *Rhamnus fallax* B o i s s (Rhamnaceae).

Relation to host plant: causing small finger galls on the upper surface of leaves (phot.1).

T y p e m a t e r i a l: holotype female on slide D 52/10, Yugoslavia,Durmitor, Malo jezero (Crno jezero), 4. 07. 1988. collected by R. Petanović. Paratypes (60): females (46), males (7), nymphs (7) on slides the same data as holotype, Durmitor, Ćurovac, 29. 06. 1987., Malo jezero, 4. 07. 1988., Zminje jezero, 3. 07. 1988., Klještina - Komarnica, 7. 07. 1989., Crvena Greda, 6. 07. 1989., collected by R. Petanović and B. Stojnić.

N o t e s: This species is close to *Calepitrimerus fagi* R o i v a i n e n (1949) and *C. gilsoni* K e i f e r (1953) and can be distinguished by its shorter dorsal setae, by its shield design, longer forelegs and more longitudinal striae on female genital coverflap (in comparison with *C. gilsoni*). The new species differs also in its relation

to the host in comparison with the two mentioned species. This is the first species of *Calepitrimerus* causing galls. Besides, until now 14 species of eriophyd mites were found on Rhamnus spp. no one belonging to the genus *Calepitrimerus* K. Also, within the family Rhamnaceae, no *Calepitrimerus* species was found.

Eriophyes durmitorensis n. sp. (fig. 3 and 4)

F e m a l e: 167 μm long (range of 16 specimens: 151 – 191), 64 μm wide, 62 μm thick, wormlike, color whitish. Rostrum 22 μm long, chelicerae 18 μm long. Dorsal shield 30 μm long, 35 μm wide without lobe over rostrum, with two admedian and 8 submedian lines. Dorsal tubercles ahead of the rear shield margin, 13 μm apart with dorsal setae 9 μm long; dorsal setae pointing to the rear and converging. Foreleg 48 μm long; femur 8 μm long, with seta, genu 4 μm long, tibia 6 μm long, with seta 6 μm long tarsus 8 μm long, claw (solenidium) 6 μm long, featherclaw (empodium) 5 μm long, 4 rayed. Hindleg 45 μm long; femur 7 μm long, genu 4 μm long, tibia 5 μm long, claw (solenidium) 8 μm long, featherclaw (empodium) 5 μm long. Coxae with some broken lines. First forecoxal tubercles 9 μm apart, setae 2 μm long, second forecoxal tubercles 10 μm apart, setae 14 μm long; hind coxal tubercles 20 μm apart, setae 23 μm long, sternum 5 μm long. Opisthosoma with 73 rings (63 microtuberculate, 10 smooth). Lateral setae 20 μm long on sternite 12; lst ventral setae 39 μm long on sternite 27; 2nd ventral setae 36 μm long on sternite 46; third ventral setae 18 μm long on sternite 68. Caudal setae 59 μm long. Accessory setae absent. Female genitalia 9 μm long, 24 μm wide, genital coverflap with about 8 longitudinal striae, genital setae 15 μm apart, 16 μm long.

M a l e: 152 μm long, 50 μm wide, dorsal shield 22 μm long, dorsal setae 16

H o s t p l a n t: *Fagus moesiaca* (M a l y) C z e c z. (Fagaceae)

R e l a t i o n to host plant: causing rouns erinea on under surface of leaves (photo 2).

T y p e m a t e r i a l: holotype female on slide D 69/5, Yugoslavia,Durmitor, Čelina (Crno jezero), 4.07.1988. collected by R. Petanović. Paratypes (15), females (12), males (3), collected by R. Petanović and B. Stojnić, Čelina, Tepca, Zminje jezero, Aluge, Đurđevića Tara, Kanjon Sušice, Klještina – Komarnica, dated 4. 07. 1988., 5. 07. 1988, 7. 07. 1988., 3. 07. 1989., 4. 07. 1989.

N o t e s: This species is close to *Eriophyes stenaspis* (N a l e p a, 1891) and can be distinguished by the shield pattern, shorter dorsal and opisthosomal setae and the absence of accessory setae.

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

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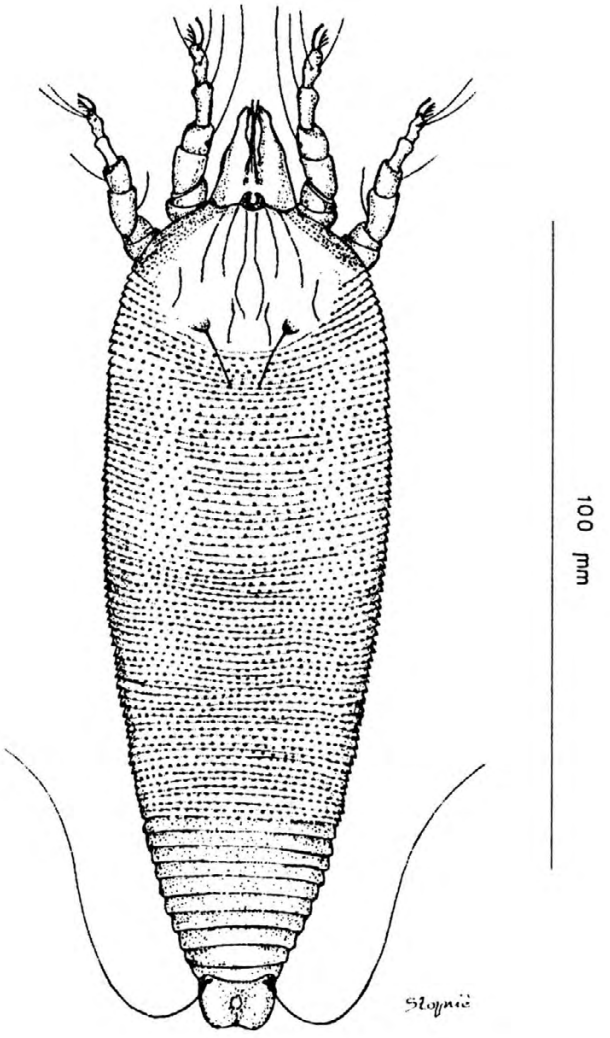

Fig. 3. - *Eriophyes durmitorensis* n. sp.

(dorsal view)

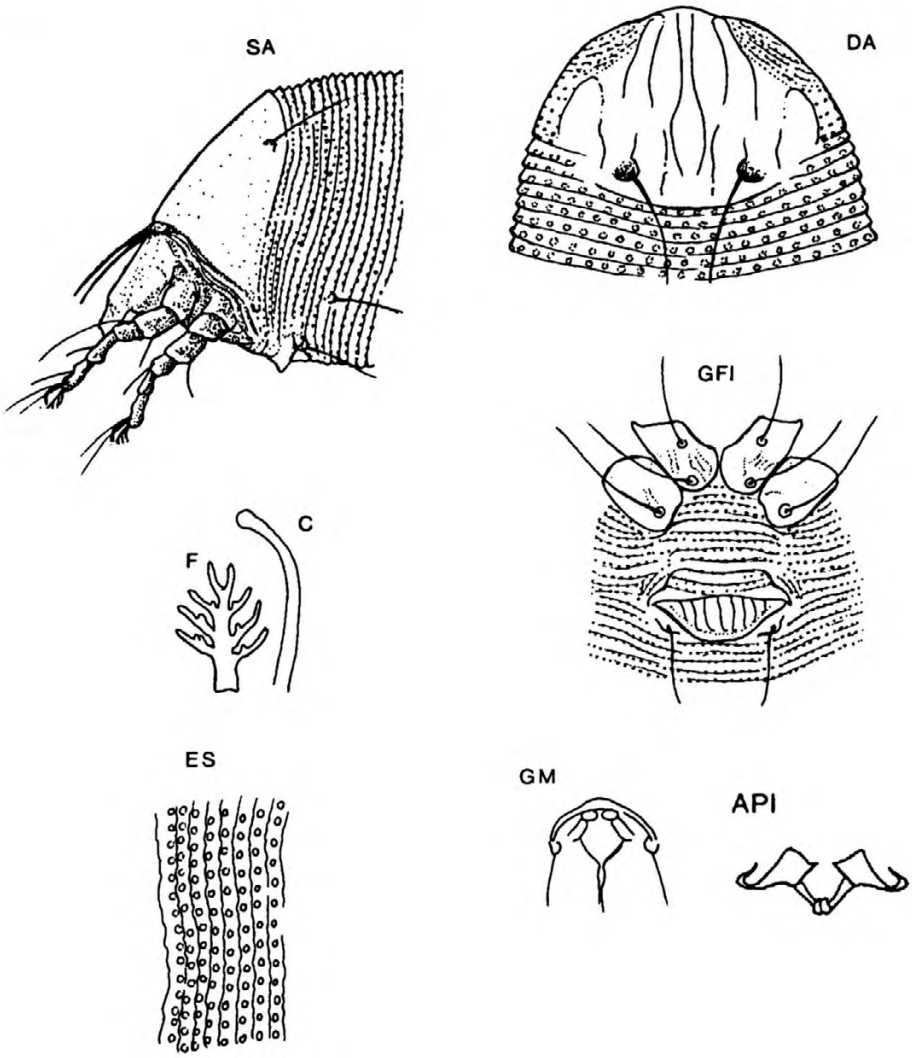

Fig. 4. - *Eriophyes durmitorensis* sp. n.

SA - side view of anterior section
DA - dosal view of anterior section or shield
F - featherclaw
C - claw
GFI - external female genitalia
ES - lateral view of tergite - sternite region
GM - external male genitalia
API - internal female genitalia

Phot. 1.
Leaf galls on *Rhamnus fallax* caused by *Calepitrimerus rhamni* sp. n.

Phot. 2.
Erineum of *Fagus moesiaca* leaves caused by *Eriophyes durmitorensis* sp. n.

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