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

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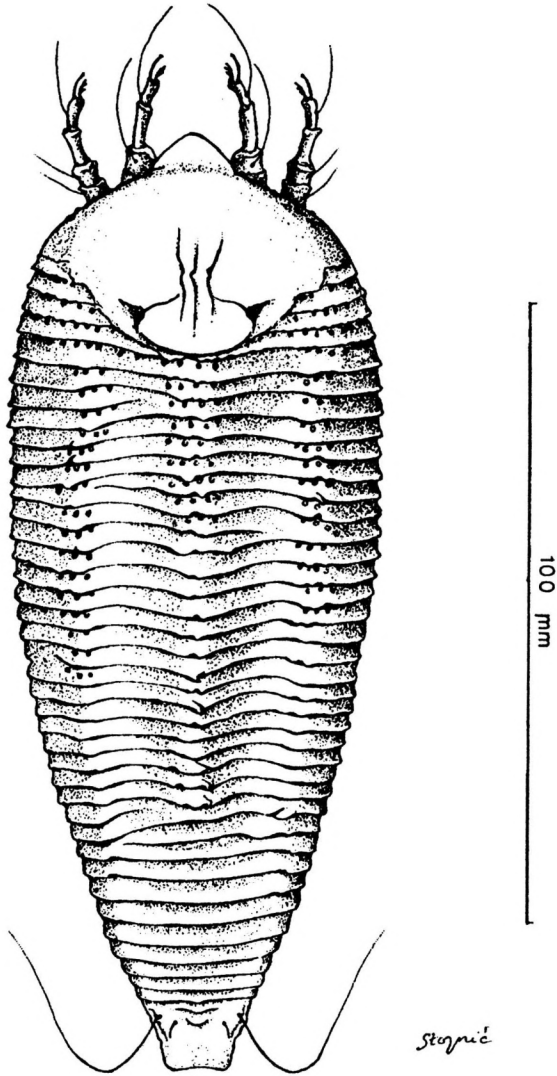


Fig. 1. - *Calpitimerus rhamni* n. sp.
(dorsal view)

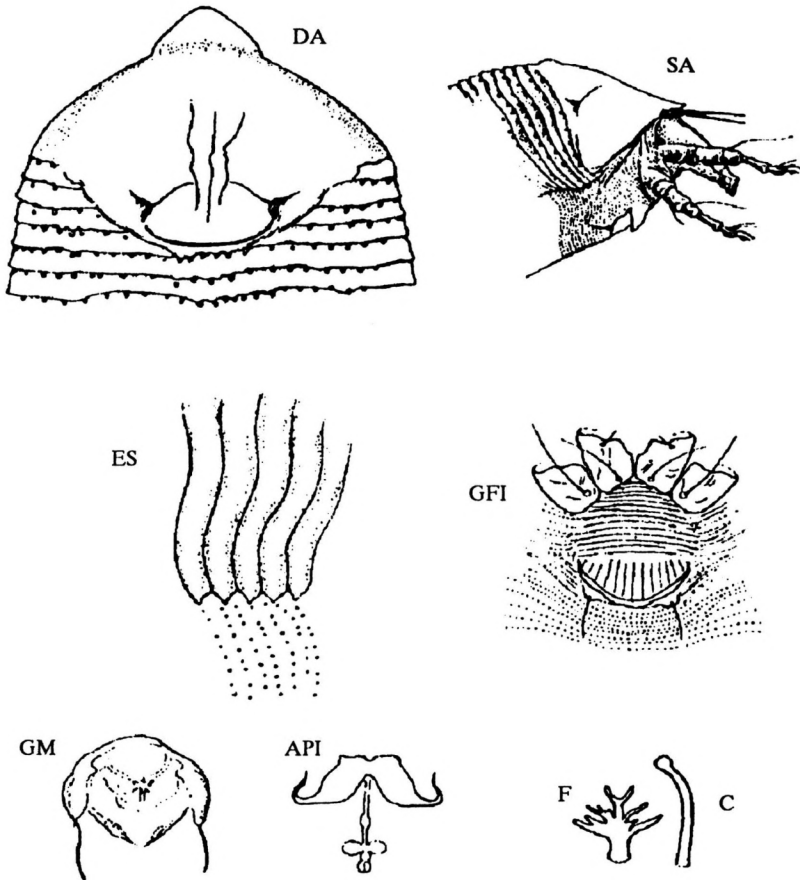


Fig. 2. - *Calepitrimerus rhamni* n. sp.

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; 1st 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 than 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 setae 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.

Host plant: *Rhamnus fallax* B o i s s (Rhamnaceae).

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

Type material: 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 Gređa, 6. 07. 1989., collected by R. Petanović and B. Stojnić.

Note: 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 eriophyid 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 μ m long (range of 16 specimens: 151 – 191), 64 μ m wide, 62 μ m thick, wormlike, color whitish. Rostrum 22 μ m long, chelicerae 18 μ m long. Dorsal shield 30 μ m long, 35 μ m wide without lobe over rostrum, with two admedian and 8 submedian lines. Dorsal tubercles ahead of the rear shield margin, 13 μ m apart with dorsal setae 9 μ m long; dorsal setae pointing to the rear and converging. Foreleg 48 μ m long; femur 8 μ m long, with seta, genu 4 μ m long, tibia 6 μ m long, with seta 6 μ m long tarsus 8 μ m long, claw (solenidium) 6 μ m long, featherclaw (empodium) 5 μ m long, 4 rayed. Hindleg 45 μ m long; femur 7 μ m long, genu 4 μ m long, tibia 5 μ m long, claw (solenidium) 8 μ m long, featherclaw (empodium) 5 μ m long. Coxae with some broken lines. First forecoxal tubercles 9 μ m apart, setae 2 μ m long, second forecoxal tubercles 10 μ m apart, setae 14 μ m long; hind coxal tubercles 20 μ m apart, setae 23 μ m long, sternum 5 μ m long. Opisthosoma with 73 rings (63 microtuberculate, 10 smooth). Lateral setae 20 μ m long on sternite 12; 1st ventral setae 39 μ m long on sternite 27; 2nd ventral setae 36 μ m long on sternite 46; third ventral setae 18 μ m long on sternite 68. Caudal setae 59 μ m long. Accessory setae absent. Female genitalia 9 μ m long, 24 μ m wide, genital coverflap with about 8 longitudinal striae, genital setae 15 μ m apart, 16 μ m long.

M a l e: 152 μ m long, 50 μ m wide, dorsal shield 22 μ m 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, Đurdevića 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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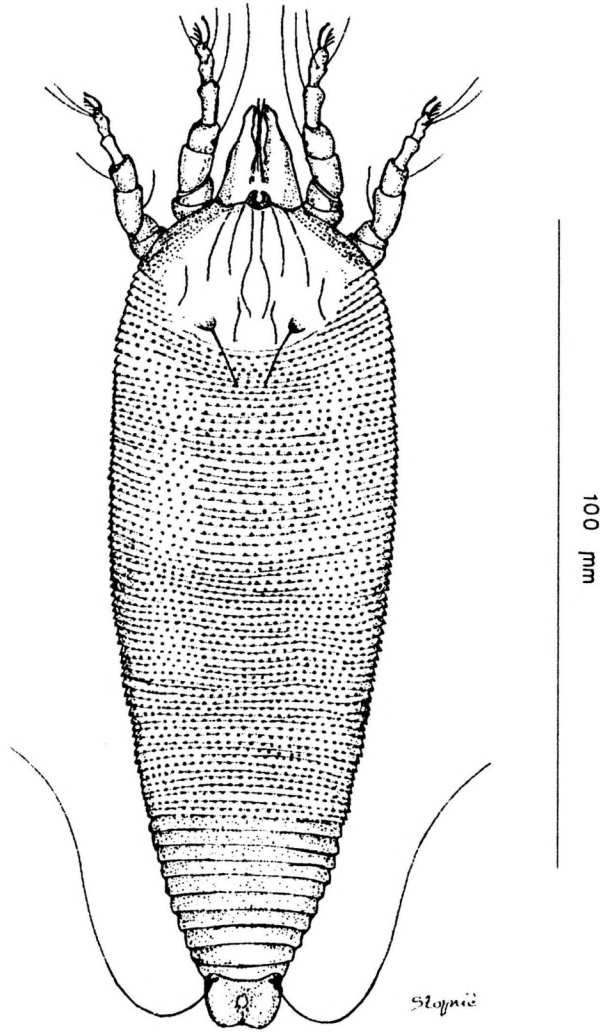


Fig. 3. - *Eriophyes durmitorensis* n. sp.
(dorsal view)

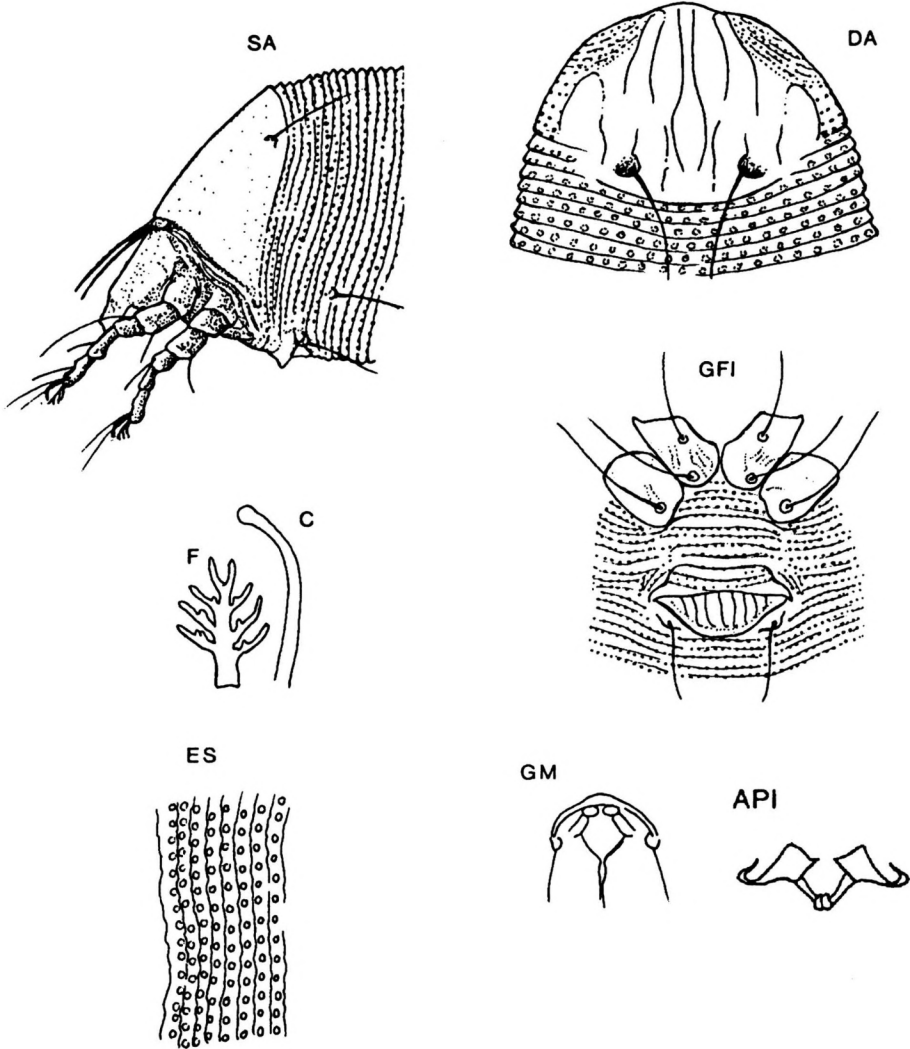


Fig. 4. - *Eriophyes durmitorensis* sp. n.

SA - side view of anterior section
 DA - dorsal 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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