

Jan BOCZEK

Studies on Eriophyid Mites of Poland. III

Badania nad roztoczami z rodziny *Eriophyidae* (szpecielowate)
w Polsce. III

Исследования клещей из семейства *Eriophyidae* в Польше. III

[With 8 figures]

Studies on eriophyid mites, part II was issued in reprint form October 1, 1961. It appeared in *Acarologia* **3** (4): 560-570. The present paper lists 25 more eriophyid species, 14 of which are new for Poland and 8 as species new for science. This brings the total to 96 species reported up to date by the author from this country.

The style of the descriptions closely follows those used previously.

72. *Trisetacus pini* (NAL.)

NALEPA: Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1889, **98**: 122 (*Phytoptus*).

KEIFER: Bull. Calif. Dept. Agric., 1938, **27**: 182.

Host plant: *Pinus silvestris* L. (*Pinaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are causing twig galls on pines.

Discussion: the mite is known from Europe and from California, USA. Galls produced by the species were recorded earlier in Poland (KAPUŚCIŃSKI, 1936).

Locality and date: Faściszowa, Southern Poland, 2. IX. 1961.

73. *Setoptus pini* sp. n. [Fig. 1]

Description: Female 244 μ long (228-267, \bar{x} =248,2 \pm 2,7), 72 μ wide, 68 μ thick, wormlike, light brown in color. Rostrum 40 μ long, chelicerae 43 μ long, evenly downcurved. Shield 42 μ long, 65 μ wide, triangular, with anterior incision, without anterior lobe over rostrum, smooth. Dorsal tubercles

37 μ apart, 5 μ long, with dorsal setae 50 μ long, directed up and anteriorly. Third, anterior seta 21 μ long, directed forward. Forelegs 54 μ long; tibia 11 μ long, with seta 10 μ long; tarsus 8 μ long; claw 10 μ long; featherclaw 8–9 rayed. Hindlegs 42 μ long; tibia 10 μ long; tarsus 8 μ long, claw 10 μ long, unknobbed. Coxae with rare, pointed spines and granulations. Abdomen with 65 tergites and about 87 sternites. Whole rings are microtuberculate, microtubercles pointed. Lateral seta 30 μ long, on sternite 16 th; first ventral 46 μ long, on sternite 31st; second ventral 17 μ long, on sternite 47th; third ventral 35 μ long, on sternite 5th from the rear. Accessory seta 10 μ long. Female genitalia 24 μ long, 27 μ wide. Coverflap smooth. Genital seta 14 μ long.

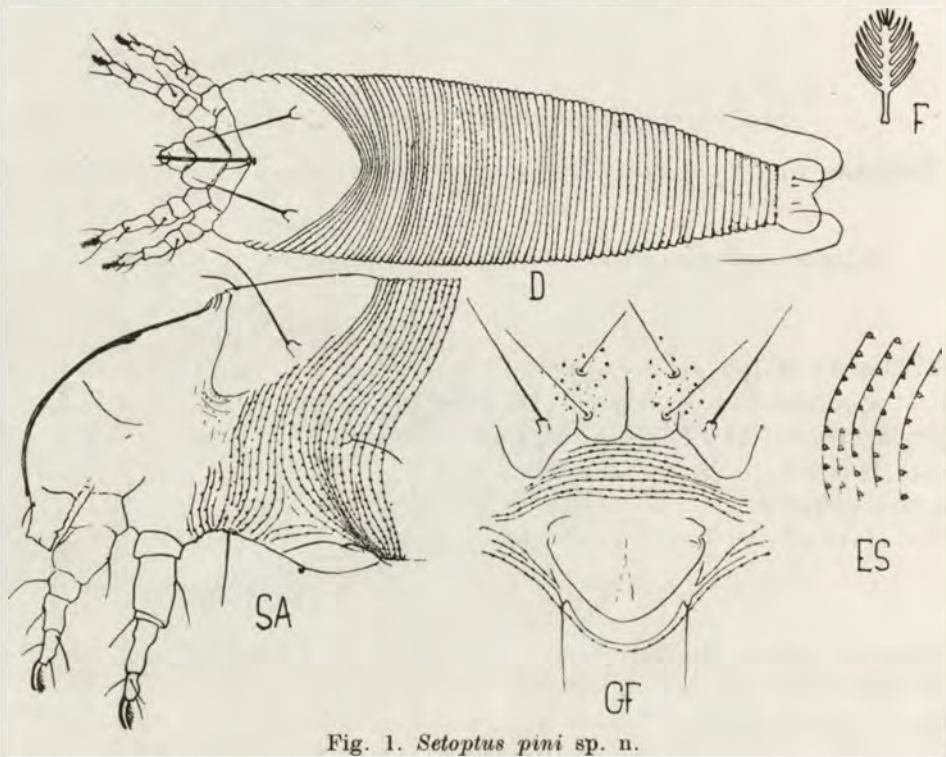


Fig. 1. *Setoptus pini* sp. n.

Male not studied.

Type locality: Rogów, Arboretum, Central Poland.

Collected: August 28, 1961, by the author.

Host plant: *Pinus silvestris* L. (*Pinaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites were found as free living on needles and in needle sheaths. No damages were observed.

Type material: holotype and 5 female paratypes as well as some specimens preserved in 70 % alcohol.

Discussion: this is second species of *Setoptus* known. First was described by KEIFER, 1938, as *Setoptus jonesi* from *Pinus torreyana* PARRY.

74. *Nalepella ednae* K.

KEIFER: Bull. Calif. Dept. Agric., 1951, 40: 93.

Host plant: *Abies Nordmanniana* SPACH. (*Pinaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites live on the under surface of the needles. No signs of their feeding were observed.

Locality and date: Rogów, Arboretum, Central Poland, 2. IX. 1961.

Discussion: the mites are known till now only from California. Specimens collected had featherclaw 7-9 rayed and spinules were less numerous than on KEIFER'S picture.

75. *Nalepella tsugae* K.

KEIFER: Bull. Calif. Dept. Agric., 1951, 40: 94.

Host plant: *Tsuga canadensis* CARR. (*Pinaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are needle vagrants. No damage has been observed.

Locality and date: Rogów, Arboretum, 27. VIII. 1961.

Discussion: the mites were described and are known only from California. Accordingly to ROIVAINEN (1953) two species of *Nalepella* are known from Europe: *N. setiger* (NAL.) and *N. triceras* (NAL.). Including *N. ednae* K. and *N. haarlovi* BOCZEK, 1962, this is the fifth species of the genus recorded up to-date from Europe.

76. *Aceria erineus* (NAL.)

NALEPA: Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1890, 99: 51 (*Phytoptus tristriatus*).

NALEPA: Anz. Akad. Wiss. Mat.-Nat. Kl., 1891, 28: 162 (*Phytoptus tristriatus* var. *erinea*).

NALEPA: Zoologica, 1910, 61: 218 (*Eriophyes tristriatus erineus*).

KEIFER: Bull. Calif. Ins. Surv., 1952, 2 (1): 27.

Host plant: *Juglans regia* L. (*Juglandaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites produce large felty masses of silverish erineum on the under sides of the leaves, these spots visible above as discolored convex areas.

Discussion: the mite is known from the U.S.A. and from many European countries. Trees seriously attacked by the mite have shrivelled and discolored leaves, which affects the yield of nuts.

Locality and date: Warsaw, 12. VI. 1961; Puławy, 20. VIII. 1961.

77. *Aceria verbasci* sp. n. [Fig. 2]

Description: Female 227 μ long (213-254, $\bar{x}=231\pm 2,2$), 60 μ wide, 57 μ thick, wormlike, light brown in color. Rostrum 20 μ long, chelicerae 15 μ long, evenly curved down. Shield 33 μ long, with long admedian lines and few shorter lateral lines, without projection over rostrum. Lateral part of

the shield with granulations. Dorsal tubercles $2\ \mu$ long, $20\ \mu$ apart, situated on rear shield margin. Dorsal setae $20\ \mu$ long, directed caudally, diverging to the rear. Forelegs $33\ \mu$ long; tibia $6\ \mu$ long, with seta $4\ \mu$ long, tarsus $9\ \mu$ long, claw $14\ \mu$ long, unknobbed; featherclaw 4-rayed, $8\ \mu$ long. Hindlegs $26\ \mu$ long; tibia $4\ \mu$ long, tarsus $8\ \mu$ long, claw $16\ \mu$ long. Abdomen with 78 tergites and

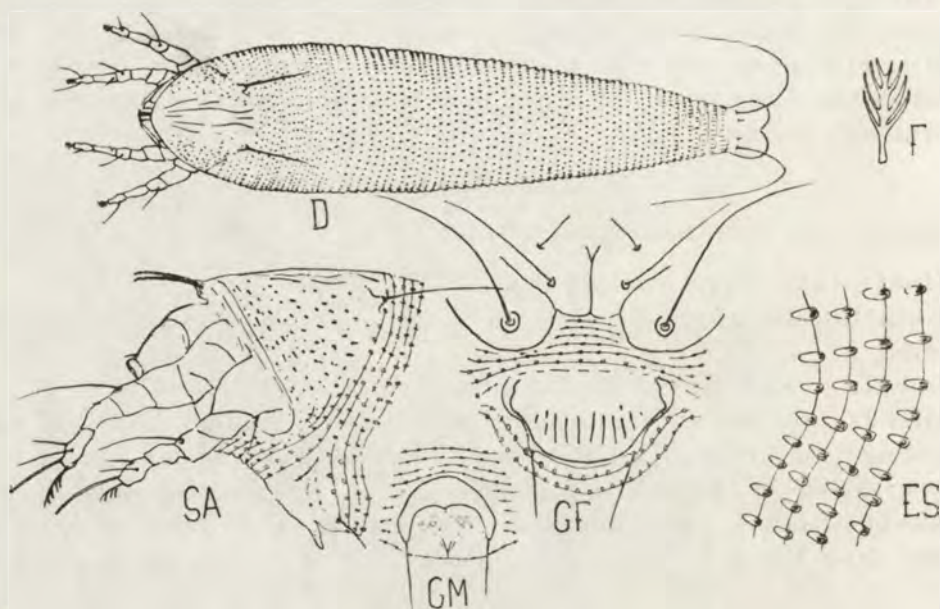


Fig. 2. *Aceria verbasci* sp. n.

about 85 sternites. Lateral seta $30\ \mu$ long, on sternite 5th; first ventral $65\ \mu$ long, on sternite 22nd; second ventral $16\ \mu$ long, on sternite 38th; third ventral $23\ \mu$ long, on sternite 8th from rear. Accessory seta $3\ \mu$ long. Female genitalia $13\ \mu$ long, $17\ \mu$ wide, situated between 7th and 8th sternite. Genital coverflap with 12–14 furrows, genital seta $13\ \mu$ long.

Male $183\ \mu$ long, $52\ \mu$ wide, with male genitalia $20\ \mu$ wide and genital seta $6\ \mu$ long.

Type locality: Puławy, Central Poland.

Collected: August 17, 1961, by the author.

Host plant: *Verbascum thapsus* L. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are very common leaf vagrants. They were found on the under surface mostly. No any damage has been observed as caused by the animals.

Type material: holotype, allotype, 2 female and 2 male paratypes as well as dried plants with mummified mites.

Discussion: this is first species of eriophyid mite known as living on *Verbascum*. It differs from the genotype of *Aceria* [*A. tulipae* (K.)] in number

of rays of the featherclaw, in shield pattern and many other features. The most peculiar for the species is very long claw, almost twice as long as featherclaw, much longer than tarsus.

78. *Anthocoptes cornicola* FARKAS

FARKAS: Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1961, 7: 74.

Host plant: *Cornus mas* L. (*Cornaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are under surface leaf vagrants. The species is known only from Hungary.

Locality and date: Rogów, 2. IX. 1961.

79. *Anthocoptes galeatus* (NAL.)

NALEPA: Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1890, 99: 61 (*Phyllocoptes*).

NALEPA: Zoologica, 1910, 61: 270.

Host plant: *Ulmus laevis* POLL. (*Ulmaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are free living on the under surface of the leaves. Even at high densities no damage caused by them has been observed.

Locality and date: Kazimierz, Central Poland, 12. VIII. 1961.

Discussion: the species is known from Finland and Austria.

80. *Aculus dispar* (NAL.) comb. n.

NALEPA: Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1891, 58: 872 (*Phytoptus*).

NALEPA: Zoologica, 1910, 61: 219 (*Eriophyes*).

Host plant: *Populus tremula* L. (*Salicaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites cause shrivelling and gall formation on margins of the leaves.

Locality and date: Kazimierz, 12. VIII. 1961.

Discussion: the species is known from Austria, Finland and Germany (ROSS, 1916).

81. *Aculus martialis* (LIRO) comb. n.

LIRO: Ann. zool. Soc. zool-bot. Fenn. Vanamo, 1941, 8: 38 (*Phyllocoptes*).

Host plant: *Viburnum opulus* L. (*Caprifoliaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are under surface leaf vagrants but no damage has attributed to them. This species is known only from Finland.

Locality and date: Puławy, 11. VIII. 1961.

82. *Aculus unctus* sp. n. [Fig. 3]

Description: female 180 μ long (178–201, $\bar{x}=192,3 \pm 2,7$), 71 μ wide, 66 μ thick, spindleform, straw-yellow in color. Rostrum 24 μ long, chelicerae

19 μ long, evenly curved down. Shield 42 μ long, 62 μ wide. Shield lobe overhanging rostrum anteriorly rounded, 10 μ long, without spines. Shield covered with inprominent net-like pattern. Dorsal tubercles 3 μ long, situated on rear shield margin, 39 μ apart. Dorsal setae 20 μ long, directed caudad, diverging to the rear. Forelegs 37 μ long; tibia 11 μ long, with seta 6 μ long; tarsus 7 μ long, claw 7 μ long, featherclaw 5-rayed. Hindleg 31 μ long; tibia 9 μ long; tarsus 7 μ long; claw 7 μ long. Coxae smooth. Abdomen with 30 smooth tergites and 71 microtuberculate sternites. Microtubercles circular. Lateral seta

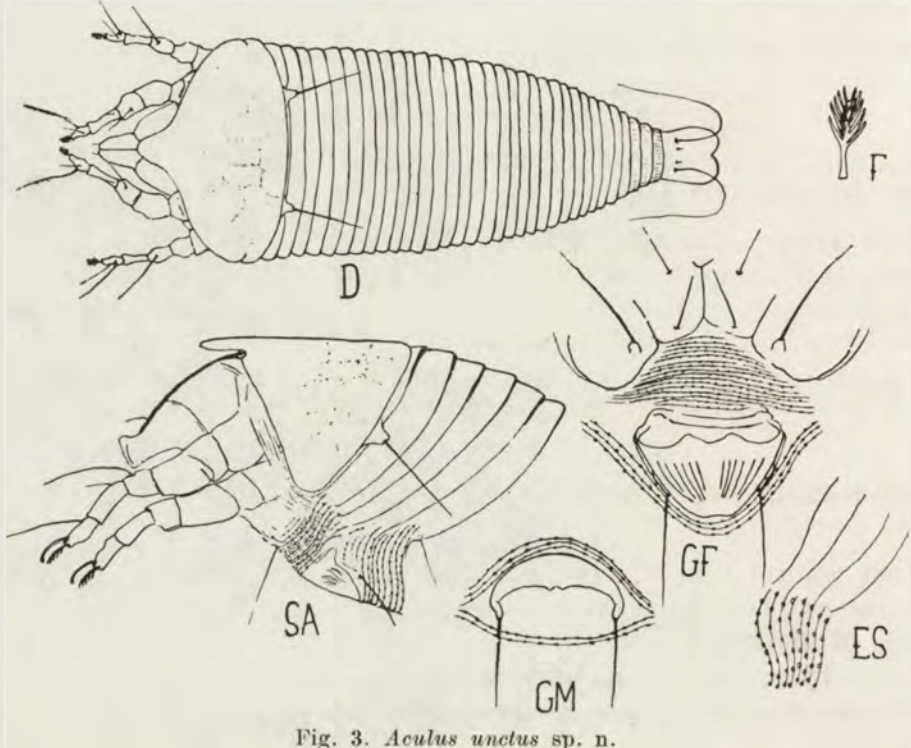


Fig. 3. *Aculus unctus* sp. n.

33 μ long, on sternite 25 th: first ventral 57 μ long, on sternite 40th; second ventral 34 μ long, on sternite 57th; third ventral 30 μ long, on sternite 6th from the rear. Accessory seta 3 μ long. Female genitalia 18 μ long, 24 μ wide, situated between 12th and 13th sternite. Coverflap with 12–14 furrows. Genital seta 18 μ long. Male 175 μ long, 67 μ wide, with genitalia 21 μ wide and genital seta 13 μ long.

Type locality: Skierniewice, Osada Pałacowa.

Collected: July 29, 1961, by the author.

Host plant: *Populus* sp. (*Salicaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are free living on the under surface of the leaves. They cause discoloration and later browning of the leaves.

Type material: holotype, allotype and 10 female paratypes.

Discussion: the species was collected later (1. IX. 1961) by Dr. K. SAM-SINAK in Uh. Hradiste, Czechoslovakia, on *Populus* sp. The species differs from the genotype of *Aculus* [*ligustri* (K.)] in shield pattern, genital coverflap appearance and in number of featherclaw rays. It differs as well from all known *Aculus* species. It is as well distinctly different from all known species living on *Populus*.

83. *Tetra rhamni* ROIV.

ROIVAINEN: Acta ent. Fenn., **3**: 54 (1951).

Host plant: *Rhamnus cathartica* L. (*Rhamnaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are leaf vagrants. No any damage has been observed. The species is known from Finland.

Locality and date: Puławy, 11. VIII. 1961

84. *Abacarus hystrix* (NAL.)

NALEPA: Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1904, **77**: 141 (*Callyntrotus*).

KEIFER; Bull. Calif. Dept. Agric., **33**: 28 (1944) (*Abacarus*).

Host plants: *Festuca gigantea* (L.), *Calamagrostis arundinacea* (L.) (*Graminae*).

Relation to hosts: the mites live in the furrows on the under leaf surface. No any signs of damage has been observed.

Locality and date: Kazimierz, 12. VIII. 1961; Skierniewice, 1. IX. 1961; Tarnów, 4. IX. 1961.

Discussion: the mites are known from Austria, Finland and California, living on many wild and cultivated grasses. They are vectors of ryegrass mosaic virus (MULLIGAN, 1960).

Tegonotus ignavus sp. n. [Fig. 4]

Description: female 192 μ long (188–204, \bar{x} =196,1 \pm 1,2), 72 μ wide, 70 μ thick, beige in color, spindleform. Rostrum 22 μ long, chelicerae 16 μ long, evenly curved down. Shield smooth, 47 μ long, with projection 13 μ long. Dorsal tubercles 5 μ long, 26 μ apart. Dorsal setae 13 μ long. Forelegs 28 μ long; tibia 7 μ long, with seta 3 μ long; tarsus 5 μ long, claw 6 μ long, featherclaw 4-rayed. Hindlegs 26 μ long; tibia 6 μ long; tarsus 7 μ long; claw 6 μ long. Abdomen with 21 tergites and about 57 sternites. Tergites smooth, forming dorsally on 13 of them broad ridge and subdorsal ridges. Sternites microtuberculate, microtubercles rounded. Lateral seta 18 μ long, on sternite 11th; first ventral 18 μ long, on sternite 23rd; second ventral 14 μ long, on sternite 37th; third ventral 30 μ long, on sternite 5th from the rear. Accessory seta 4 μ long. Female genitalia 11 μ long, 19 μ wide. Genital coverflap smooth, with genital seta 18 μ long.

Male 149 μ long, 55 μ wide, male genitalia 11 μ wide, genital seta 10 μ long.

Type locality: Góra Puławska near Puławy, Central Poland.

Collected: August 11, by the author.

Host plant: *Ligustrum vulgare* L. (*Oleaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are free living on both leaf surfaces. Even at high population densities no any damages have been observed.

Type material: holotype, allotype, 3 female and 2 male paratypes and dried leaves with mummified mites.

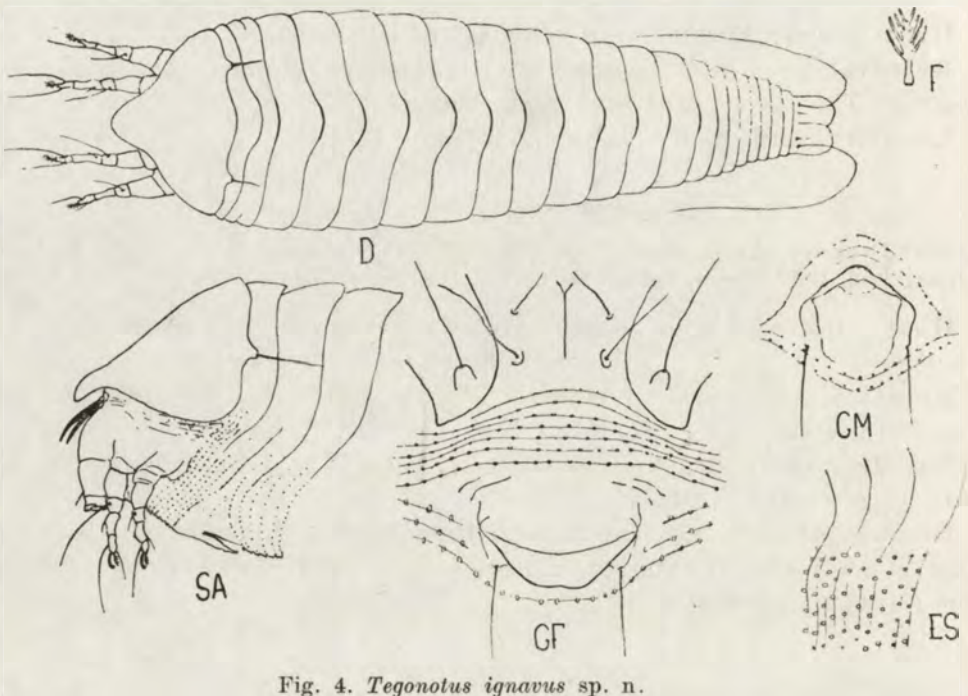


Fig. 4. *Tegenotus ignavus* sp. n.

Discussion: this species differs distinctly from the genotype of *Tegenotus* (*T. fastigatus* NAL.) in size of body and in shield and genital coverflap appearance. It differs as well from all known species of *Tegenotus*. This is first species of eriophyid mites known as living on *Ligustrum* in Europe. Two species: *Aceria ligustri* K. and *Aculus ligustri* (K.) were described by KEIFER (1938, 1943) from California.

86. *Phyllocoptes gibbosus* (NAL.) comb. n.

NALEPA: Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 62: 634 (1895) (*Phytoptus*).

NALEPA: Zoologica, 1910, 61: 236 (*Eriophyes*).

Host plant: *Rubus caesius* L. (*Rosaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites produce rather large felty masses of thick

hair on the under sides of the leaves, these fields are visible above as discolored areas. Numerous mites develop in this hair.

Locality and date: Skierniewice, 23. VII. 1961.

Discussion: this species was found till now in Austria and in Finland.

87. *Callyntrotus schlehtendali* NAL.

NALEPA: Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1904, 77: 140.

Host plant: *Rosa canina* L. (*Rosaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are free living on the under surface of the leaves. They may cause, if numerous enough, some rusting of the leaves.

Locality and date: Babia Góra, Southern Poland, 24. VIII. 1961.

Discussion: the species is known from the U.S.A. and from Europe (Finland, Austria).

88. *Epitrimerus chaerophylli* sp. n. [Fig. 5]

Description: female 253 μ long, 73 μ wide, 56 μ thick, spindleform, light brown in color. Rostrum 25 μ long, chelicerae 14 μ long, evenly curved down. Shield smooth, 70 μ long, 66 μ wide, with projection 10 μ long. Dorsal tubercles 2 μ long, 19 μ apart, with 7 μ long dorsal setae pointed centrally. Forelegs

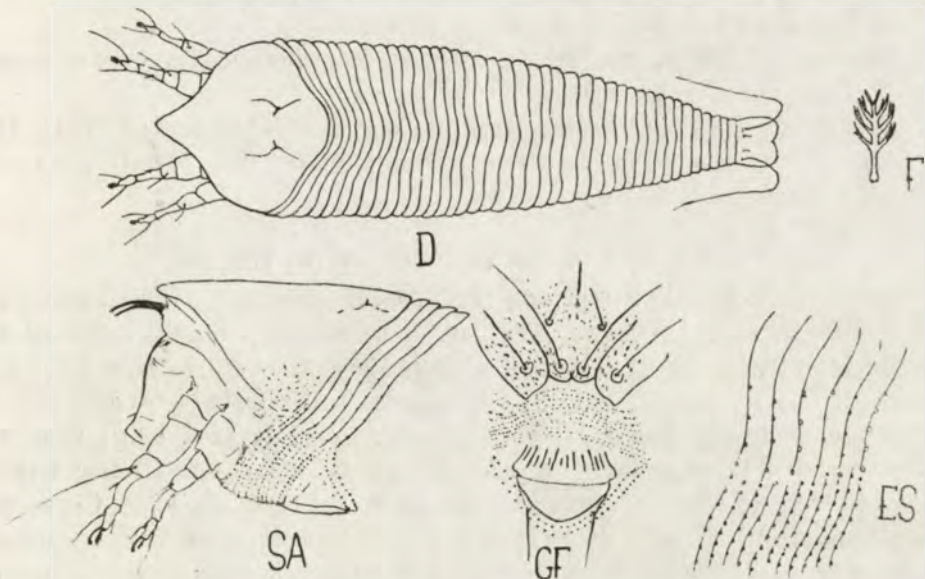


Fig. 5. *Epitrimerus chaerophylli* sp. n.

39 μ long; tibia 10 μ long, with seta 3 μ long; tarsus 7 μ long, claw 7 μ long, featherclaw 4-rayed. Hindleg 38 μ long; tibia 9 μ long; tarsus 7 μ long, claw 7 μ long. Coxae granulated. Abdomen with 40 tergites and about 78 sternites.

Tergites smooth, sternites microtuberculate. Microtubercles very minute, rounded. Lateral seta $20\ \mu$ long, on sternite 16th; first ventral $37\ \mu$ long, on sternite 32nd; second ventral $20\ \mu$ long, on sternite 54th; third ventral $30\ \mu$ long, on sternite 6th from the rear. Accessory seta $6\ \mu$ long. Female genitalia $18\ \mu$ long, $26\ \mu$ wide, situated between 11th and 12th sternite. Genital coverflap with 12–14 furrows. Genital seta $20\ \mu$ long.

Male not found.

Type locality: Babia Góra, Southern Poland.

Collected: August 24, 1961, by the author.

Host plant: *Chaerophyllum hirsutum* L. (*Umbelliferae*).

Relation to host: the mites are free living on the under surface causing some browning and rusting of the leaves.

Type material: holotype, 5 female paratypes and dried leaves with mummified mites.

Discussion: this species is first as living on *Chaerophyllum*. It differs from the genotype of *Eptrimerus* (*F. gemmicola* (NAL.)) in many features: size of the body, shield appearance and tergite number. It differs as well from all known species of the genus.

89. *Eptrimerus convallariae* LIRO

LIRO: Ann. zool. Soc. zool-bot. Fenn. Vanamo, 9: 5 (1943).

Host plant: *Convallaria maialis* L. (*Liliaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are very common leaf vagrants causing but slight discolored spots on leaves.

Locality and date: Puszcza Kampinoska, Central Poland; 8. VIII. 1961.

Discussion: the mite is known only from Finland. This is only one species living on *Convallaria*.

90. *Eptrimerus gentianae* sp. n. [Fig. 6]

Description: female $275\ \mu$ long ($247\text{--}298$, $\bar{x}=269,5\pm 3,3$), $90\ \mu$ wide, $78\ \mu$ thick, spindleform, light brown in color. Rostrum $25\ \mu$ long, chelicerae $19\ \mu$ long. Shield $71\ \mu$ long, $81\ \mu$ wide, with projection over rostrum $17\ \mu$ long, rounded anteriorly. Shield smooth, with dorsal tubercles $17\ \mu$ apart, pointing dorsal setae centrally. Dorsal setae $6\ \mu$ long. Forelegs $42\ \mu$ long; tibia $11\ \mu$ long, with seta $3\ \mu$ long; tarsus $8\ \mu$ long, claw $6\ \mu$ long, featherclaw 4-rayed. Hindleg $40\ \mu$ long; tibia $9\ \mu$ long; tarsus $8\ \mu$ long; claw $6\ \mu$ long. Coxae with granulations. Abdomen with 40 tergites and about 82 sternites. Tergites smooth, with low and narrow central ridge. Sternites microtuberculate; microtubercles rounded in anterior part and elongated in the posterior part of the body. Lateral seta $18\ \mu$ long, on sternite 17th; first ventral $40\ \mu$ long, on sternite 36th; second ventral $40\ \mu$ long, on sternite 61st; third ventral $34\ \mu$ long, on sternite 6th from the rear. Accessory seta $5\ \mu$ long. Female genitalia $22\ \mu$ long, $27\ \mu$ wide. Genital coverflap with numerous, longitudinal streaks. Genital seta $17\ \mu$ long.

Male 185 μ long, 70 μ wide. Male genitalia 16 μ wide, with genital setae 15 μ long.

Type locality: Babia Góra, Southern Poland.

Collected: August 23, 1961, by the author.

Host plant: *Gentiana asclepiadea* L. (*Gentianaceae*).

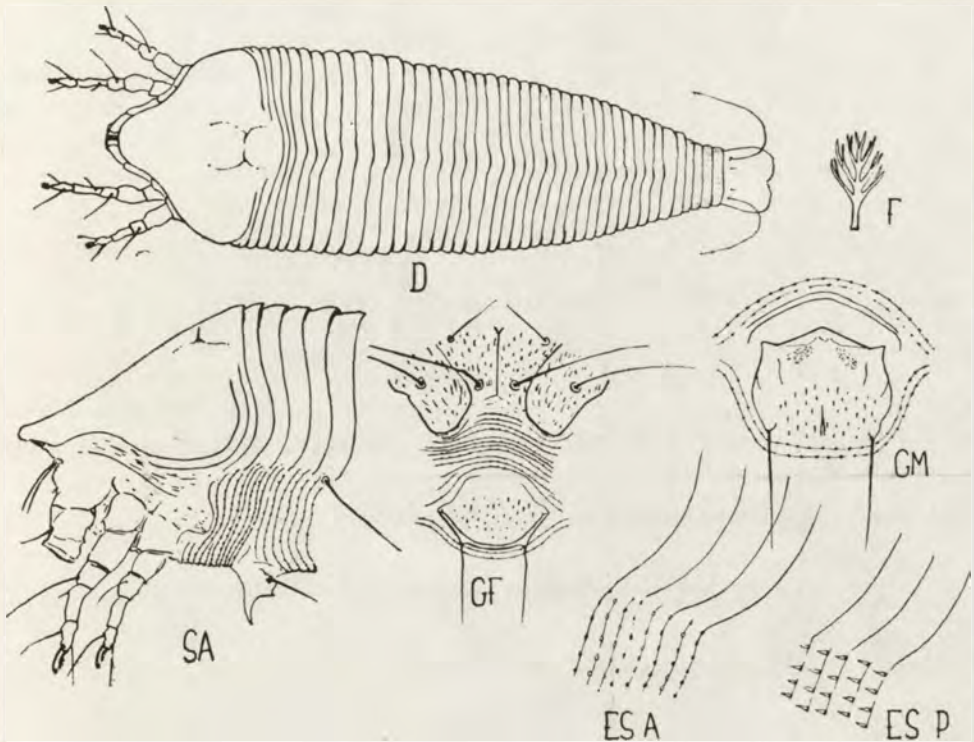


Fig. 6. *Epitrimerus gentianae* sp. n.

Relation to host: the mites are very common under surface leaf vagrants. No apparent damage has been noted.

Type material: holotype, allotype, 8 female and 4 male paratypes.

Discussion: this is second species of eriophyid mite known from *Gentiana*. First was described by NALEPA, 1895, as *Eriophyes kernerii* (NAL.). This species differs from the genotype of *Epitrimerus* [*E. gemmicola* (NAL.)] in shield appearance, size of the body, tergite number and coverflap pattern. It differs as well from all known species of *Epitrimerus*.

91. *Epitrimerus jaceae* LIRO

LIRO: Ann. zool. Soc. zool.-bot. Fenn. Vanamo, 1943, 9: 6.

Host plant: *Centaurea scabiosa* L. (*Compositae*).

Relation to host: the mites are very common leaf vagrants, producing

some browning of the leaves. The species has been known only from Finland.

Locality and date: Puławy, 11. VIII. 1961.

92. *Eptrimerus rumicis* FARKAS

FARKAS: Acta zool. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1960, 6: 328.

Host plant: *Rumex arifolius* ALL. (*Polygonaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are living on the under surface of the leaves causing some browning and rusting of the leaves. The mite is known only from Hungary.

Locality and date: Babia Góra, 24. VIII. 1961.

93. *Caleptrimerus alchemillae* (LIRO)

LIRO: Ann. zool. Soc. zool-bot. Fenn. Vanamo, 1940, 8: 36 (*Eptrimerus*).

ROIVAINEN: Acta ent. Fenn., 7: 42 (1950).

Host plant: *Alchemilla vulgaris* L. (*Rosaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are under surface leaf vagrants. No any deformations of attacked leaves have been observed. The species is known from Finland and Sweden.

Locality and date: Babia Góra, 24. VIII. 1961.

94. *Caleptrimerus chamaemori* (LIRO)

LIRO: Ann. zool. Soc. zool-bot. Fenn. Vanamo, 1941, 8: 17 (*Eptrimerus*)

ROIVAINEN: Acta ent. Fenn., 1951, 7: 49.

Host plant: *Rubus caesius* L. (*Rosaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites are free living on the under surface of the leaves where they may cause rusting, if numerous enough. The species is known only from Finland.

Locality and date: Puszcza Kampinoska, 8. VIII. 1961.

95. *Rhyncaphytoptus galeopsidis* sp. n. [Fig. 7]

Description: Female 319 μ long (290–351, \bar{x} =310 \pm 5,1), 113 μ wide, 107 μ thick, spindleform, straw-yellow in color. Rostrum 64 μ long, chelicerae abruptly bent down, 70 μ long. Shield 43 μ long, 85 μ wide, oval in shape, with darker central part in form of mace, laterally granulated. Dorsal tubercles 5 μ long, 48 μ apart, situated near rear shield margin, pointing dorsal setae forward. Dorsal setae converging, 28 μ long. Forelegs 52 μ long; tibia 16 μ long, with seta 11 μ long; tarsus 11 μ long; claw 9 μ long, featherclaw 6-rayed. Hindleg 46 μ long; tibia 12 μ long; tarsus 11 μ long; claw 10 μ long, knobbed. Coxae smooth. Abdomen with 26 tergites and about 102 sternites. Tergites with very indistinct lines; sternites microtuberculate, microtubercles rounded.

Lateral seta $19\ \mu$ long, on sternite 25th; first ventral $87\ \mu$ long, on sternite 52nd; second ventral $16\ \mu$ long, on sternite 70th; third ventral $25\ \mu$ long, on sternite 5th from the rear. Accessory seta $4\ \mu$ long. Female genitalia $23\ \mu$ long, $34\ \mu$ wide, situated between 12th and 13th sternite. Genital coverflap smooth. Genital seta $24\ \mu$ long.

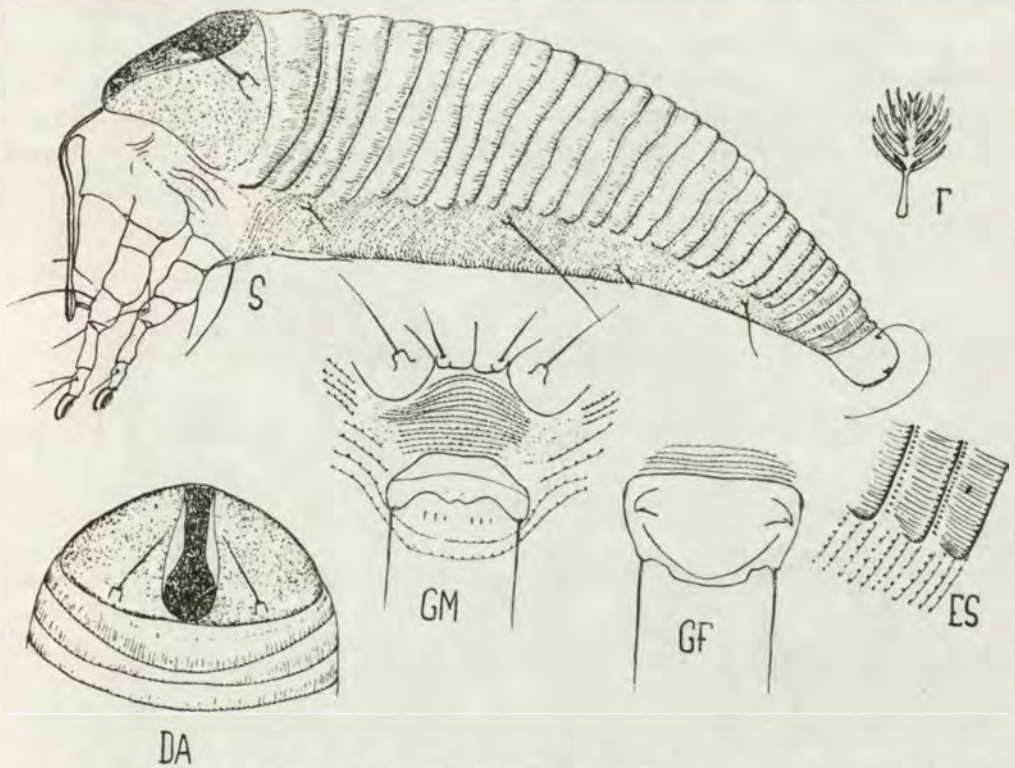


Fig. 7. *Rhyncaphytoptus galeopsidis* sp. n.

Male $264\ \mu$ long, $79\ \mu$ wide, with genitalia $26\ \mu$ wide and genital seta $30\ \mu$ long.

Type locality: Słupia Wielka, near Poznań, Western Poland.

Collected: August 4, 1961, by the author.

Host plant: *Galeopsis pubescens* BESS. (*Labiatae*).

Relation to host: the mites were found as free living on the under surface of the leaves causing some discoloration of the leaves.

Type material: holotype, allotype, 8 female paratypes and mummified mites on dried leaves.

Discussion: this is first eriophyid species found on *Galeopsis*. The species is very peculiar by its shield pattern and tergite appearance. It differs distinctly from the genotype of *Rhyncaphytoptus* (*Rh. ficifoliae* K.) and from all known *Rhyncaphytoptus* species.

96. *Rhyncaphytoptus immeritus* sp. n. [Fig. 8]

Description: female 245 μ long, 107 μ wide, 90 μ thick, spindleform, yellowish in color. Rostrum 50 μ long, chelicerae 57 μ long, abruptly bent down. Shield 40 μ long, 82 μ wide, of triangular shape with indistinct net-like pattern. Dorsal tubercles 3 μ long, 28 μ apart, situated near rear shield margin. Dorsal setae 4 μ long, directed anteriorly, centrally. Forelegs 52 μ long; tibia 14 μ long; with seta 6 μ long; tarsus 10 μ long; claw 7 μ long, featherclaw 5 rayed. Hindlegs 45 μ long, tibia 11 μ long; tarsus 5 μ long, claw 8 μ long, knobbed. Abdomen with 50 tergites and about 80 sternites. Tergites are smooth, sternites microtuberculate; microtubercles are slightly elongated.

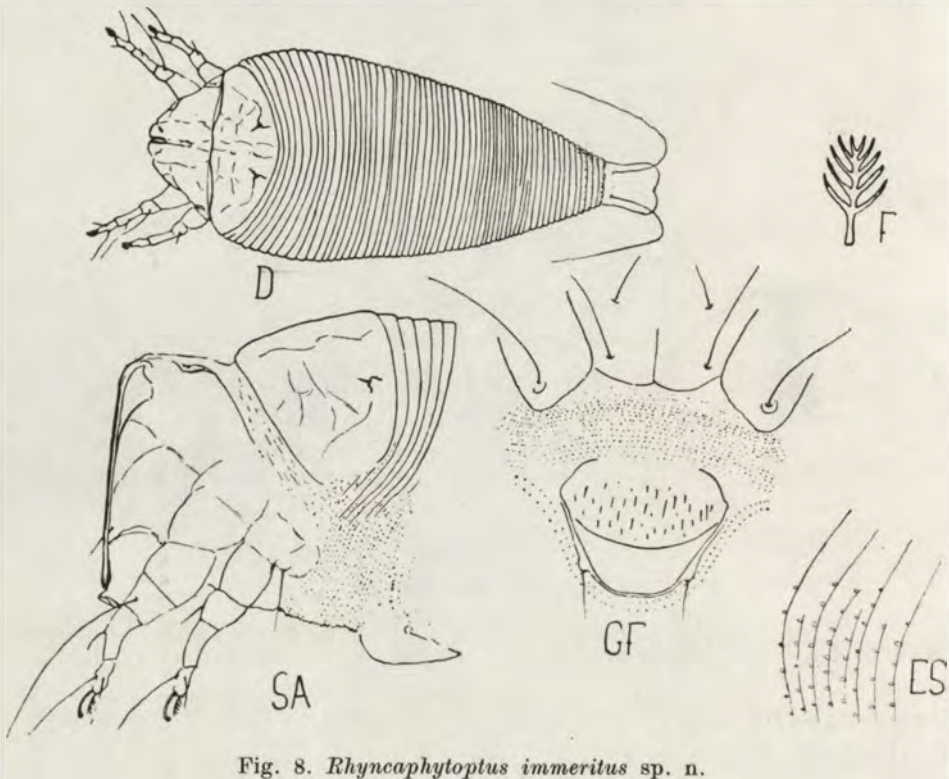


Fig. 8. *Rhyncaphytoptus immeritus* sp. n.

Lateral seta 50 μ long, on sternite 21st; first ventral 44 μ long, on sternite 37th; second ventral 66 μ long, on sternite 57th; third ventral 50 μ long, on sternite 10th from the rear. Accessory seta absent. Female genitalia 28 μ long, 34 μ wide, situated between 16th and 17th sternite. Genital coverflap with numerous short streaks. Genital seta 10 μ long.

Male not found.

Type locality: Słupia Wielka near Poznań.

Collected: August 4, 1961, by the author.

Host plant: *Crataegus monogyna* JACQ. (*Rosaceae*).

Relation to host: the mites were found as free living on the under surface of the leaves. No damage caused by them has been observed.

Type material: holotype, 5 female paratypes and leaves with mummified mites.

Discussion: from the type-species of *Rhyncaphytoptus* (*Rh. ficifoliae* K.) the new species differs in shield shape and pattern, shape of microtubercles, in number of featherclaw rays and genital coverflap appearance. It differs as well very distinctly from all known species of *Rhyncaphytoptus*.

Designations on figures: D — dorsum of mite; DA — dorsal view of anterior section; ES — lateral surface; F — featherclaw; GF — female genitalia and coxae; GM — male genitalia; SA — left side of anterior section.

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Warsaw Agricultural University,
Department of Applied Entomology.

STRESZCZENIE

W niniejszej pracy, będącej dalszym ciągiem studiów autora nad roztozczami z rodziny *Eriophyidae* w Polsce, wymienionych jest 25 gatunków. Z tej liczby 8 gatunków zostało opisanych jako nowe (*Setoptus pini* sp. n., *Aceria verbasci* sp. n., *Aculus unctus* sp. n., *Tegonotus ignavus* sp. n., *Epitrimerus chaerophylli* sp. n., *E. gentianae* sp. n., *Rhyncaphytoptus galeopsidis* sp. n., i *Rh. emmeritus* sp. n.), a 14 gatunków nie było dotychczas wykazanych z Polski. W ten sposób ilość gatunków badanej rodziny wynosi w Polsce 96.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В настоящей работе являющейся продолжением исследований автора над клещами из семейства *Eriophyidae* в Польше, приведены 25 видов. С того 8 видов описаны как новые (*Setoptus pini* sp. n., *Aceria verbasci* sp. n., *Aculus unctus* sp. n., *Tegonotus ignavus* sp. n., *Epitrimerus chaerophylli* sp. n., *E. gentianae* sp. n., *Rhyncatoptus galeopsidis* sp. n. и *Rh. emmeritus* sp. n.) а 14 видов не были до сих пор уявлены из Польши. Таким образом количество исследуемого семейства равняется 96.

Redaktor pracy — prof. dr J. Nast