

## CYMOPTUS VIEIRAI n. sp. (ACARINA : ERIOPHYIDAE)

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With 1 figure and 1 plate

**RESUMO.** *Cymoptus vieirai* sp. n. (Acarina : Eriophyidae). Descreve-se uma espécie nova, que foi encontrada sobre barbusano, nome vulgar de *Appolonias barbujana* (Cav.) Bornm., no Funchal (Ilha da Madeira).

Este eriofídeo aparece nas manchas de *erineum* formadas por *Eriophyes barbujanae* Carmona.

The genus *Cymoptus* was described by Keifer (1946). The genotype is represented by *Cymoptus spiniventris* Keifer. This mite lives on the small leaves of *Nothofagus dombeyi* (Mirb.) and was first found in Argentina (Isla Victoria). The mites form erineum patches not made by hairs, but consisting of mushroom-shaped surface projections.

The second species of the genus, *C. bengalensis* Ghosh, Mondal & Chakrabarti (1984), was found in India (West Bengal) as a leaf vagrant, infesting the ventral surface of *Mallotus repandus* Muell leaves.

This now proposed species was found on a "barbusano" tree [*Appolonias barbujana* (Cav.) Bornm.] at Funchal (Madeira Island), Portugal. It is found together with the erineum mite *Eriophyes barbujanae* Carmona (1988).

***Cymoptus vieirai*, new species**

I am pleased to name this species for the collector, Eng.º Agr. Rui Manuel da Silva Vieira, Funchal (Madeira Island), Portugal.

*C. vieirai* (Fig. 1) is similar to *Cymoptus bengalensis* Ghosh, Mondal & Chakrabarti (1984) differing from it by a 4-rayed featherclaw and the shield almost smooth. *C. bengalensis* Ghosh, Mondal & Chakrabarti has a 5-rayed featherclaw and the shield with the median line straight and complete; admedian lines parallel to median line; submedian lines complete, almost parallel to each other, many lateral lines.

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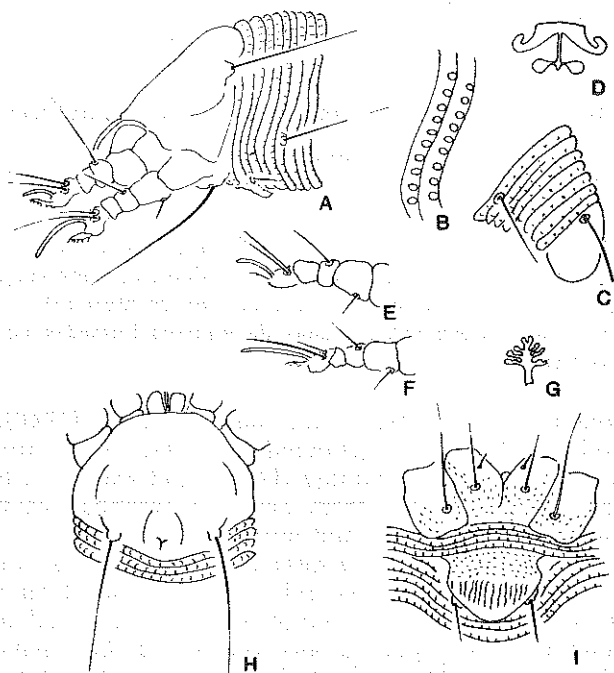


Fig. 1.— *Cymoptus vieiral* n. sp., ♀. A: Anterior side section of mite; B: Lateral skin structures; C: Lateral caudal section of mite; D: Internal female genital structures; E: Foreleg; F: Hindleg; G: Featherclaw; H: Dorsal view of anterior section; I: Exterior female genitalia and coxae.

### Female

Body  $150\mu$  to  $180\mu$  in length,  $40\mu$  wide, wormlike, colour in life white.

Rostrum  $15\mu$  long, projecting down, antapical seta  $3\mu$  long.

Shield  $21\mu$  long,  $25\mu$  wide, almost smooth: median line slightly indicated before rear margin, admedian lines present only just ahead of rear margin and curving centrad; the sides smooth. Dorsal tubercles  $15\mu$  apart; dorsal setae  $18\mu$  long, projecting outward and backward.



Plate 1.—A mixed population of *Cymoptus vieirai* n. sp. and *Eriophyes barbujae* Carmona, living together in an erineum originated by the latter species.

Forelegs from trochanter base about  $19\mu$  long, with all segments; tibia  $4\mu$  long, without seta; tarsus  $4\mu$  long, claw  $6\mu$  long without knob, featherclaw 4-rayed. Hindlegs from trochanter base about  $20\mu$  long, with

all segments: tibia  $3\mu$  long, without seta; tarsus  $4\mu$  long, claw  $10\mu$  long. Coxae ornamented with granules, sternal line extending back to between second setiferous coxal tubercles. First coxal setiferous tubercles slightly farther apart than second tubercles; second setiferous tubercles well ahead of line across third tubercles.

Thanosome with about 70 rings, entirely microtuberculate. Lateral seta  $14\mu$  long, on ring 7 behind shield; first ventral seta  $40\mu$  long, on ring 21; second ventral seta  $37\mu$  long, on ring 40. Telosome with 6 rings, completely microtuberculate; telosomal seta  $11\mu$  long. Accessory seta missing.

Female genitalia  $12\mu$  long,  $15\mu$  wide; coverflap basally with granules followed by 13 to 14 longitudinal ribs; seta  $5\mu$  long.

*Male* — males not seen.

*Holotype* : Female, slide n.º 3174b. Estação Agronómica Nacional, Oeiras, Portugal. Collected by Eng.º Agr. Rui Manuel da Silva Vieira, June 18, 1985.

*Paratypes* : Five paratypes, slides n.ºs 3174c, with 30 females.

*Type locality* : Funchal (Madeira Island), Portugal.

*Type host* : *Apollonias barbujana* (Cav.) Bornm. (Lauraceae). Common name "barbusano".

*Relation to the host* : This mite seems to be inquiline in the patches of felty erineum on the lower surface of the leaves made by the *Eriophyes barbujanae* Carmona (Plate 1).

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