

## Four new species of *Tegolophus* Keifer from China (Acari: Eriophyidae: Phyllocoptinae)

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### Abstract

Four new species of the genus *Tegolophus* from China are described and illustrated. They are *Tegolophus breyniafruticosae* sp. nov. on *Breynia fruticosa* (Linn.) Hook. f. (Euphorbiaceae), *Tegolophus cymbopogus* sp. nov. on *Cymbopogon tortilis* (J. Presl) A. Camus (Poaceae), *Tegolophus glabrifolius* sp. nov. on *Tetradium glabrifolium* (Champ. ex Benth.) Hartley (Rutaceae), *Tegolophus oblatus* sp. nov. on *Syringa oblata* Lindl. (Oleaceae). All the new species described herein are vagrants on the respective host plant. A key and a table to the species of *Tegolophus* in China are provided.

**Key words:** Eriophyoidea; Anthocoptini; Hainan Province; Heilongjiang Province; Key

### Introduction

The genus *Tegolophus* was established by Keifer (1961) based on the type species *Epitrimerus califraxini* Keifer, 1938 and characterized as: body fusiform, often flattened; gnathosoma projecting obliquely down; prodorsal shield with frontal lobe, with scapular tubercles on or near rear margin, and prominent scapular setae, directed straight backward or diverging posteriorly; opisthosoma with three ridges; all coxisternal setae present; legs with usual series of setae; all standard setae on the opisthosoma present.

As of 2003, the genus *Tegolophus* included 52 species world-wide (Amrine *et al.* 2003); today, 90 species are known worldwide (Amrine, 2011, Personal Commun.). To date, there are 43 species known to occur in China (Cheng *et al.* 2009; Huang 2001; Huang & Wang 2004; Kuang 1995; Kuang & Hong 1991; Kuang & Lin 2001; Kuang *et al.* 2005; Lin *et al.* 1997; Lin & Kuang 2001a, 2001b, 2001c; Qin *et al.* 2008; Wang *et al.* 2009; Wei *et al.* 2007, 2009; Wei & Qin 2002; Xie *et al.* 2007; Xue *et al.* 2006, 2007, 2010; Zhao & Kuang 2000; and Zhu *et al.* 2009) (Table 1). In 2006 and 2008, field surveys were conducted in the provinces of Heilongjiang (northeastern China) and Hainan (south China), and four new *Tegolophus* species were found. These new species are here described and a key to the Chinese *Tegolophus* species is provided. All the new species are vagrants on the undersurface of host leaves. No damage to the host was observed.

### Materials and methods

The morphological terminology used herein follows Lindquist (1996) and the generic classification is made according to Amrine *et al.* (2003). Slides were mounted and specimens were measured following de Lillo *et al.* (2010). Specimens were examined with a Zeiss A2 (Germany) research