

Eriophyoid mites of Taiwan: description of three species of Calacarini from Hueysuen (Acari: Eriophyoidea: Phyllocoptinae)

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Abstract

In this paper, the authors describe and illustrate three species of Calacarini in three genera, including two new genera and three new species, from Hueysuen (in central Taiwan). They are: *Quadratum glaberi* gen. et sp. nov. (infesting *Stauntonia hexaphylla*), *Taijutarus triangulus* gen. et sp. nov. (infesting *Pericampylus formosanus*) and *Jutarus pasanus* sp. nov. (infesting *Pasania konishii*). A key to the genera and species of Calacarini from Hueysuen is provided.

Key words: New genera, Calacarini, Hueysuen, Taiwan

Introduction

This paper is the fourth part of a series of taxonomic work on eriophyoid mites from Hueysuen Experimental Forest, Nantou County, in central Taiwan. These mites belong to three genera of Calacarini, *Quadratum* gen. nov., *Taijutarus* gen. nov., and *Jutarus*, respectively.

The tribe Calacarini was established by Amrine and Stasny in the subfamily Phyllocoptinae in 1994. The tribe is a small one with about 56 species in 12 genera (Amrine et al., 2003) and is known from different global parts and infesting different host plants. The mites are easy to distinguish from all other Phyllocoptinae by the absence of scapular setae. Most species of Calacarini occur in Palearctic (Oriental+ Ethiopian + Malagasy) and their ratio to all Calacarini is 66% (37/56).

Specimens are deposited in the National Museum of Natural Science (NMNS). All measurement are in microns (μm). The terminology and abbreviations in the diagrams follow those of Lindquist, 1996 and Huang, 1999.

In the text, the measurement of the oblique distance between tubercles is indicated by a back slash (\), and that of the straight distance between tubercles is indicated by a dash (–).