



## Feather mites of the genus *Proctophyllodes* Robin, 1868 (Astigmata: Proctophyllodidae) from China

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The feather mite genus *Proctophyllodes* Robin, 1868 (Analgoidea: Proctophyllodidae) is the most speciose genus in this family, with 181 species placed in 12 species groups. Currently, only 13 species of *Proctophyllodes* from Passeriformes were recorded in China: *P. anthi* Vitzthum, 1922, *P. ceratophyllus* Atyeo & Braasch, 1966, *P. garrula* Wang, Wang & Su, 2014, *P. canora* Wang, Wang & Su, 2014, *P. scleroticus* Zhang, Chen & Wang, 2021, *P. glandarinus* Atyeo & Braasch, 1966, *P. flexuosa* Wang, Wang & Su, 2014, *P. truncatus* Robin, 1877, *P. sinensis* Gaud & Atyeo, 1976 stat. n., *P. vegetans* Trouessart, 1899, *P. brevis* Wang, Wang & Su, 2014, *P. weigoldi* Vitzthum, 1922 and *P. micrurus* Zhang, Chen & Wang, 2021. Herein we describe one new species and redescribe *P. weigoldi* Vitzthum, 1922 from a newly recorded host for the genus *Proctophyllodes* from two passerines in China, *Ixos maclellandii* (Horsfield) (Pycnonotidae) and *Poecile montanus* (Balduf) (Paridae).

The new species *Proctophyllodes* “g” **sp. nov.** belongs to the *mecistocaulus* species group. Within this group, the new species is most similar to *P. stenophyllus* Gaud & Mouchet, 1957, but it differs from *P. stenophyllus* by the following features: in males, the terminal lamellae of *Proctophyllodes* “g” **sp. nov.** are thinner and longer than similar species, and the surface of posterior half of the hysteronotal shield of the new species has lacunae. In females, setae *h1* of the new species are located on posterolateral location of supranal concavity.

*Proctophyllodes weigoldi* belongs to the *weigoldi* species group and differs from *P. weigoldi* previously described by Atyeo & Braasch 1966 from *Turdus obscurus* Gmelin in the following characters: in males, the terminal lamellae of the former are ovoid, and inner margins of terminal lamellae are nearly parallel, and opisthogastric shield of the former is longer than the latter; in females, the posterior margin of anterior hysteronotal shield of the former shield is straight. It differs from *T. merula* collected by Wang in 2007 by the following characters: in males, the surface of the prodorsal shield and hysteronotal shield of the former lack lacunae, and the aedeagus of the former extends beyond *ps3*; in females, the surface of posterior margin of the anterior hysteronotal shield of the latter has circular lacunae, and the posterior margin of anterior hysteronotal shield of the former is straight.

**Key words:** feather mites, Proctophyllodidae, *Proctophyllodes*, taxonomy, China