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REDESCRIPTION OF <*PEDICULOIDES*> *IPIDARIUS* REDIKORTZEV, 1947, AND A DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES FROM THE GENUS *PARACAROPHENAX* (ACARI: HETEROSTIGMATA: ACAROPHENACIDAE)

ПЕРЕОПИСАНИЕ <*PEDICULOIDES*> *IPIDARIUS* REDIKORTZEV, 1947 И ОПИСАНИЕ НОВОГО ВИДА ИЗ РОДА *PARACAROPHENAX* (ACARI ; HETEROSTIGMATA: ACAROPHENACIDAE)

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Ключевые слова: *Pediculoides ipidarius*, переописание, *Paracarophenax*, новый вид, Крым

ABSTRACT

The mite <*Pediculoides*> *ipidarius* is redescribed based on material collected in North-West Russia. A new species of *Paracarophenax* is described from Crimea.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Переописывается клещ <*Pediculoides*> *ipidarius* на основании материала, собранного на северо-западе России. Новый вид клещей из рода *Paracarophenax* описывается из Крыма.

The species *Pediculoides ipidarius* Redikortzev, 1947 was described from central Russia as a parasite of the bark beetle *Ips typographus* (Linne, 1758) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) [Redikortsev, 1947]. However, it was described inadequately. Cross and Moser [1971] placed it in the genus *Paracarophenax* Cross, 1965. Since that time the species was reported from Poland, Germany, Sweden and North America [Cross, Moser, 1971; Kielczewski et el., 1983; Moser et el., 1984; Moser et el., 1989]. Recently Magowski [1994] correctly placed <*Pediculoides*> *ipidarius* in the genus *Aethiophenax* Mahunka, 1981. The species has not been redescribed in spite of numerous collection records. The redescription of <*Pediculoides*> *ipidarius* is presented based on the material collected from *Ips typographus* (Linne, 1758) and some other bark beetles from North-West Russia.

The new species of *Paracarophenax* is described from the galleries of *Leperesinus fraxini* (Panzer, 1779) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) from Crimea.

The idiosomal and leg chaetotaxy nomenclature developed for Heterostigmata by E.E. Lindquist [1986] is used in the descriptions. All measurements are given in micrometers (μm). The type material is deposited in the collections of the Department of Agroecology, State Nikita Botanical Gardens, Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine.

Aethiophenax ipidarius (Redikortzev, 1947)
Figs. 1–2.

Female. The length of the body 222–233, width 138–160.

Gnathosoma. Fused with idiosoma, palpi fused with gnathosoma, with 1 pair of setae. Pharynx enlarged.

Idiosoma. Dorsal surface (Fig. 1). Prodorsal shield with two pairs of setae. Stigmatal openings located anterolaterally on prodorsum. Tracheal trunks each with a well sclerotized atrium. All dorsal setae setiform, weakly spiculate. Length of setae: v_2 28–31, sc_2 28–30, c_1 25–27, c_2 27–29, d 23–28, f 22–26, h_1 18–20, h_2 19–21.

Ventral surface (Fig. 2). Epimeres I and II each with pair of setae, those of plate II longer then those of plate I. Metapodosomal venter with 5 pairs of flagellate, nude setae. Opisthosomal venter with 1 pair of aggenital setae. Apodemes 5 well developed.

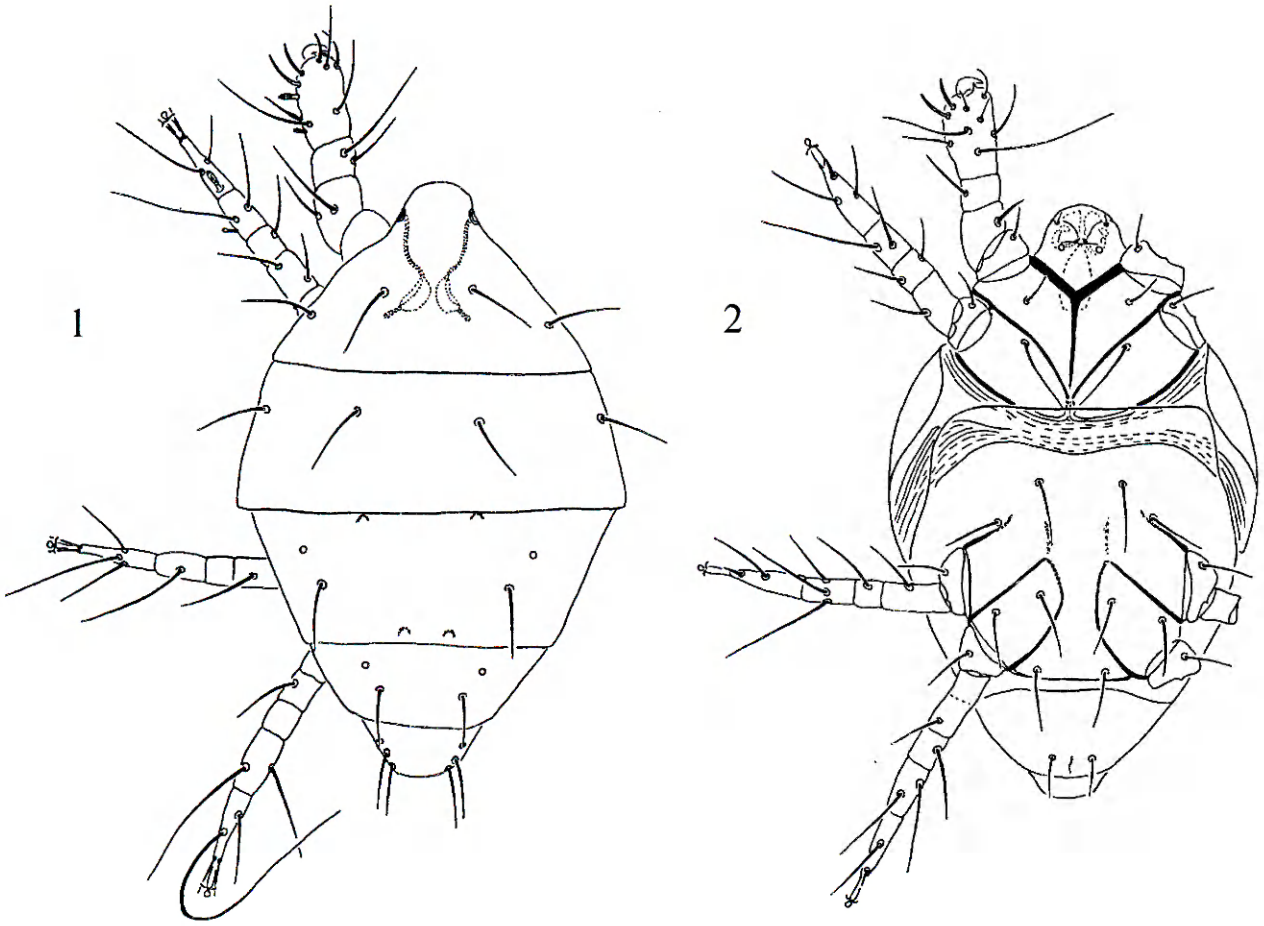
Legs. Tarsi of legs II–IV with a pair of weak claws. Tibiotarsus I with 1 large, hook-like claw. Chaetotaxy of legs (number of solenidia in parenthesises): trochanters: 1–1–1–1; femora: 3–3–2–2; genua: 3–3–1–1; tibiotarsus I: 17(2); tibiae II–IV: 4(1), 4–4; tarsi II–IV: 7(1)–7–6.

Material. 10 females from *Ips typographus* (Linne, 1758), Leningrad district, settl. Taytsy, Russia, 18.10.1997, coll. A.A. Khaustov; 7 females from *Ips typographus*, 2 females from *Ips amitinis* (Eichhoff, 1871), 1 female from *Orthotomicus laricis* (Eichhoff, 1867) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), Leningrad distr., settl. Vaskelovo, 18.08.1997, coll. M.Y. Mandelshtam.

Paracarophenax scolyti sp.n.
Figs. 3–4.

Female. The length of the body 250–260, width 123–130.

Gnathosoma. Fused with idiosoma, palpi fused with gnathosoma, with 1 pair of setae. Pharynx enlarged.



Figs.1–2. *Aethiophenax ipidarius* Redikortzev, 1947, female: 1 — dorsal view, 2 — ventral view.
Рис.1–2. *Aethiophenax ipidarius* Redikortzev, 1947, самка: 1 — дорсально, 2 — вентрально.

Idiosoma. Dorsal surface (Fig.3). Prodorsal shield with two pairs of setae. Stigmatal openings located anterodorsally on prodorsum. Tracheal trunks with a well developed, brush-like atrium. Posterior margin of prodorsal shield weakly concave. All dorsal setae (exception h_2) stout, spiculate, setae h_1 setiform, nude. Length of setae (of holotype): v_2 26, sc_2 28, c_1 22, c_2 23, d 25, e 26, f 21, h_1 22, h_2 17.

Length of setae (of paratypes): v_2 25–28, sc_2 26–29, c_1 22–24, c_2 22–25, d 23–26, e 26–28, f 20–23, h_1 22–24, h_2 16–19.

Ventral surface (Fig.4). Epimeres I and II each with 1 pair of setae, those of plate II longer than those of plate I. Metapodosomal venter with 5 pairs of flagellate, nude setae. Anterior margin of posterior ventral plate trilobed. Posterior margin of posterior ventral plate with well developed tegula. Apodemes 5 not developed. Epimeres I–IV weakly punctated. Opisthosomal venter with 1 pair of setae.

Legs. Tarsi of legs I–IV with a pair of weakly developed claws. Tibiotarsus I with 1 large, hook-like claw. Chaetotaxy of legs is as follows: trochanters: 1–1–1–1; femora: 3–3–1–0; genua: 4–1–1–1; tibiotarsus I: 17(2); tibiae II–IV: 4(1)–4–4; tarsi II–IV: 6(1)–6–6.

Type material. Holotype female (Aph-3). Paratypes 12 females, Crimea, Yalta, from the galleries of *Leperesinus fraxini* (Panzer, 1779), under the bark of *Fraxinus* sp. (Oleaceae), 3.11.1996, coll. A.A. Khaustov.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

The species closely related to *Acarophenax* is not known for the author. A new species differs from all other known representatives of the genus by the presence of tracheal trunks with a well sclerotized, brush-like atrium.

ETYMOLOGY

The new species is named «*scolyti*» referring to its association with scolytid beetles.

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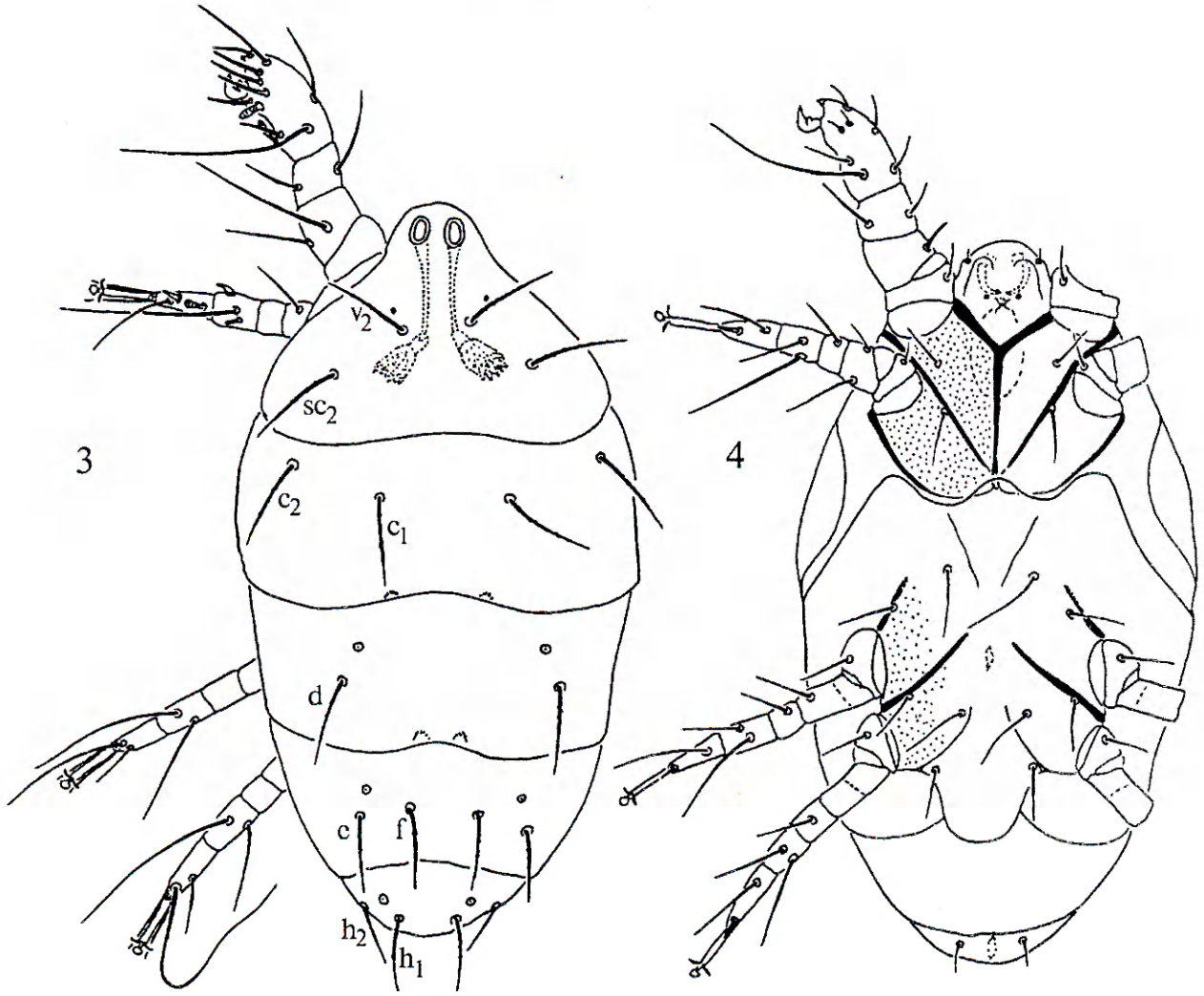

Figs.3–4. *Paracarophenax scolyti* **sp.n.**, female: 3 — dorsal view, 4 — ventral view.
Рис.3–4. *Paracarophenax scolyti* **sp.n.**, самка: 3 — дорсально, 4 — вентрально.

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