

## A New Species of *Eotetranychus* Spider Mite (Arachnida: Acari: Tetranychidae) from *Tilia* (Tiliaceae) in Hokkaido

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*Eotetranychus tiliaecola* Ehara and Gotoh, sp. nov. is described and illustrated from *Tilia maximowicziana* Shirasawa (Tiliaceae). It was also found to occur on *T. japonica* (Miq.) Simonkai in Hokkaido, Japan. The aedeagus of this species closely resembles that of *E. tsugaruensis* Ehara, 1989, but differs in having the distal part strongly sigmoid and its termination more slender, and in the widely concave dorsal margin of the shaft.

**Key Words:** Acari, *Eotetranychus*, Hokkaido, Japan, new species, spider mite, Tetranychidae, *Tilia*.

### Introduction

Spider mites of the genus *Eotetranychus* Oudemans in the subfamily Tetranychinae are characterized by an opisthosoma with transverse striae in the dorso-central area and 2 pairs of para-anal setae, and by trifurcate empodia (usually except for leg I of the male). These mites are found feeding on the under surface of leaves; summer females of most species are pale green-yellow, while those of the remaining species are pale yellow or reddish. There are approximately 185 known species of *Eotetranychus* in the world (Bolland *et al.* 1998; Migeon and Dorkeld 2007), and 22 species have so far been reported from Japan (Ehara 1999; Ehara and Gotoh 2006). In the present paper a new species of this genus is described and illustrated from *Tilia maximowicziana* Shirasawa in Hokkaido.

### Materials and Methods

The collected mites were preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol and later mounted in Hoyer's medium on glass slides for examination. Mites were examined under an Olympus BHS compound microscope equipped with phase contrast system. Drawings were made using a camera lucida attached to the microscope.

The setal notations generally follow Lindquist's (1985) system. The measurements are given in micrometers ( $\mu\text{m}$ ); those of the holotype of the new species are shown in parentheses following the mean. The holotype and some of the paratypes of the new species are deposited in the collections of the National Museum of Na-