

## Correspondence

### Eriophyoidea (Acari: Trombidiformes; Prostigmata) fauna of Shiraz County, Iran

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Mites belong to Eriophyoidea are important due to their feeding damage, their role in the transmission of plant pathogens and as potential biological control agents against weeds (Monfreda *et al.* 2010). It is estimated that world fauna of eriophyoid mites could be increased to 35000 to 50000 species. Thus, discovery of many new species is not surprising (Amrine *et al.* 2003).

During 2010–11, 16 species of Eriophyoidea belonging to two families and eight genera were collected from 16 plant species from Shiraz (Fars Province). One species is a new record to mite fauna of Iran (marked by \*) and three are unknown species (marked by \*\*). The species are listed in Table 1.

The mites were separated by an insect pin, cleared in a droplet of glacial lactic acid, and then mounted on a microscopic slide using Hoyer's medium (de Lillo & Skoracka 2010).

**Table 1.** List of Eriophyoidea species of Shiraz county.

Species	Host Species	Host Relation	Collection record	Reference
<b>Eriophyidae</b>				
<i>Acarolox farsii</i> Kamali & Soleimani 2006	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers. (Poaceae)	lives in the leaf sheath; causes leaf rolling	15 specimens (14 ♀, Shiraz; 1 ♀, Bajgah)	Kamali & Soleimani (2006)
<i>Acarolox</i> sp. **	<i>Trogopogon graminifolius</i> DC. Rech (Asteraceae)	lives in leaf sheaths and near the ligules of tender plants; no apparent injury	8 specimens (♀, Bajgah)	Unknown species
<i>Aceria</i> sp.	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i> (M. Bieb.) Desv. (Fabaceae)	incomplete inflorescence; inflorescence changes to cauliflower-like gall that not produces seeds	6 specimens (4 ♀, Bajgah; 2 ♀, Bajgah)	-
<i>Aceria drabae</i> (Nalepa) 1890	<i>Cardaia draba</i> (L.) (Brassicaceae)	malformation of inflorescence; flowers changes to gall and infested flowers do not produce seeds	9 specimens (4 ♀, Bajgah; 5 ♀, Bajgah)	Lipa <i>et al.</i> (1998)

**Table 1.** Continued.

Species	Host Species	Host Relation	Collection record	Reference
<b>Eriophyidae</b>				
<i>Aceria granati</i> (Canestrini & Massalongo) 1894	<i>Punica granatum</i> L. (Punicaceae)	rolling the leaves in tight rolls from the edges of the leaves on a whole shoot	11 specimens (11 ♀, Shiraz)	Keifer (1952)
<i>Aceria macrochelus</i> (Nalepa) 1891	<i>Acer cinerascens</i> (Boiss.) Yalt. (Aceraceae)	forms erineum on the leaves	4 specimens (4 ♀, Kharameh)	Kamali & Amrine (2005)
<i>Aceria malherbae</i> Nuzacci 1985	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L. (Convolvulaceae)	bud and leaf malformation	12 specimens (3 ♀, Shiraz; 1 ♀, Shiraz; 5 ♀, Bajgah; 3 ♀, Shiraz)	Nuzzaci <i>et al.</i> (1985)
<i>Aceria mashhadiensis</i> Xue 2009	<i>Polygonum arviculare</i> L. (Polygonaceae)	leaf rolling from the edges of the leaves	11 specimens (3 ♀, Bajgah; 8 ♀, Bajgah)	Xue <i>et al.</i> (2009)
<i>Aceria oleae</i> (Nalepa) 1900	<i>Olea europaea</i> L. (Oleaceae)	malformation of terminal shoots	9 specimens (1 ♀, Shiraz; 8 ♀, Kavar)	Kamali & Amrine (2005)
<i>Aceria tristriatus</i> (Nalepa) 1890	<i>Juglans regia</i> L. (Juglandaceae)	blister-like galls near the veins on both leaf surfaces	7 specimens (7 ♀, Shiraz)	Keifer (1952)
<i>Acerimina</i> sp **	<i>Rosa hybrid</i> L. (Rosaceae)	witche's broom symptom in terminal twigs	9 specimens (9 ♀, Bajgah)	Unknown species
<i>Eriophyes pyri</i> (Pagenstecher)	<i>Pyrus communis</i> L. (Rosaceae)	blisters on the leaves	3 specimens (3 ♀, Bajgah)	Keifer (1938)
<i>Shevtchenkella ulmi</i> (Farkas) 1960	<i>Ulmus campestris</i> (L.) (Ulmaceae)	vagrant on the outside of the leaves; results in witche's broom	5 specimens (5 ♀, Bajgah)	Denizhan & Çobanoğlu (2010)
<i>Tetra</i> sp. **	<i>Galium aparine</i> L. (Rubiaceae)	flower galls; distortion of the inflorescence	8 specimens (12 ♀, Bajgah)	Unknown species
<i>Tetra glycirrhiza</i> Denizhan <i>et al.</i> 2009*	<i>Glycirrhiza glabra</i> L. (Fabaceae)	vagrant on leaves and flowers; no apparent damage	4 specimens (4 ♀, Bajgah)	Denizhan <i>et al.</i> (2007)
<b>Diptilomiopidae</b>				
<i>Rhyncaphytoptus ficifoliae</i> Keifer	<i>Ficus carica</i> L. (Moraceae)	vagrant under the surface of the leaves; no apparent damage	11 specimens (8 ♀, Shiraz; 3 ♀, Shiraz)	Keifer (1939)

In spite of the great significance attached to eriophyoid, little investigation has been carried out on this superfamily in Iran and its fauna poorly studied as follows: Hamedan Province (Malek Mohammadi 2002), Khorasan Razavi Province (Kamali 1998), Guilan Province (Hajizadeh & Hoseini 2004a, b), Khuzestan Province (Ramezani *et al.* 2005) and the recent study in Shiraz City. Eighty four species of eriophyoid mites have been reported from Iran until 2009 (Xue *et al.* 2009). There are still many parts in Iran that have not been investigated for the existence of eriophyoid species. Therefore, it is suggested that many new species will be found in future.

Ultimately, an inclusive faunistic survey of eriophyoid species could help us to evaluate the environmental effects on their success, the potential risk of some species in new regions, and their modes of dispersal (de Lillo & Skoracka 2010).

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### فون کنه‌های (Acari: Trombidiformes; Prostigmata) در

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