Eriophyoidea and allies: where do they belong?

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The eriophyoid mites are tiny but ancient and very diverse—over 5000 species have been named and described so far (Chetverikov et al. 2015; Bolton et al. 2017; Xue et al. 2017). They have received tremendous attention from acarologists over the last two decades or so. Major books—such as a world catalogue (Amrine & Stasny 1994), key to genera (Amrine et al. 2003) and volumes of comprehensive review articles on its taxonomy, biology and control (Lindquist et al. 1996; Ueckermann 2010)—have facilitated the discovery and study of these mites in recent years. Surveys of new mite species described during 2007 to 2015 revealed that more new species of this superfamily have been described than any other mite superfamily (Liu et al. 2013; Lam and Zhang 2016; Li & Zhang 2016; Liu & Zhang 2016). This trend seems continuing; in 2016, Systematic and Applied Acarology alone published 14 papers on various aspects of eriophyoid mites with descriptions of 8 new genera and 17 new species (Azevedo et al. 2016; Chandrapatya et al. 2016; Chetverikov & Craemer 2016; Chetverikov & Kostin 2016; Chetverikov & Petanović 2016a,b; Chetverikov et al. 2016; Druciarek et al. 2016; Duarte et al. 2016; Han et al. 2016; Li et al. 2016; Lotfollahi et al. 2016; Tan et al. 2016; Vidović et al. 2016). This issue also has three papers on Eriophyoidea with 11 new species (Bolton et al. 2017; Han et al. 2017; Lotfollahi et al. 2017). The main purpose of this editorial, however, is to review the phylogenetic position of Eriophyoidea—the focus of Bolton et al. (2017) in this issue.

The studies on the relationships of the Eriophyoidea with other mites have a very long and troubled history (see Lingquist 1996b for a review). In the very early days of the classification of the Acrina (Murray 1877: p 94), there were only eight families and gall mites (then as Phytoptidae) were treated as a subfamily within Acaridae (=Astigmata, Sarcoptiformes). This is perhaps the first suggestion that these mites are in Sarcoptiformes. Kramer (1877) first recognized the importance of stigmata and associated structures in Acari and placed "Phytopus" and "Demodex" along with Acaridae in Atracheata (=Astigmata). Berlese (1885) similarly placed "Phytopus" and "Demodex" in Demodicidae. Canestrini (1891) classified mites in 6 orders; in Astigmata (=Atracheata of Kramer) he proposed Vermiformia for Demodicidae and Phytoptidae. Thor (1929) went as far as placing Vermiformia as sister to all other mites (“Protoacarina”). Trouessart (1892) further named the suborder Tetrapoda for Phytoptidae and Octopoda for Demodiciade. Oudemans (1902) classified 12 families of mites in seven groups and listed Eriophyidae as the seventh group. Later, Oudemans (1906) proposed Zemiostigmata for Eriophyidae (=Tetrapodili Bremi 1872 but see Lindquist 1996a for nomenclatural notes on Bremi and the lack of evidence for a paper by Bremi in 1872). Reuter (1909) included Eriophyiformes as one of his five suborders of Acari. The artificial Vermiformia was rejected by both Oudemans (1906) and Reuter (1909). The supra-familial status of gall mites continued for many decades (e.g. Oudemans 1923, Vitzthum 1931, André 1949 as referred to in Lindquist & Amrine 1996) as late as Hughes (1959). In modern acarology, eriophyoid mites are placed in Trombidiformes (e.g. Baker & Wharton 1952), with close relationships to Tarsonemioidea, Tetranychioidea, and Raphignathae by various authors (see Lindquist 1996b for a review). Krantz