

Fig. 5. *Eutarsopolipus capowayensis*, larval female, dorsal aspect.

diacheilae. Of the five latter species, setae c_2 are microsetae in all species except *E. diunculosus*. Eidelberg describes setae 1a and 2a as spine-like for *E. diachelae* in contrast to styletiform in *E. acanthomus*. Setae 1a and 2a are styletiform in *E. capowayensis* and *E. alarum*. These setae are about two times as long as wide and far from the sternal apodeme in *E. capowayensis*, in contrast to setae 1a, 2a being at least 3 times as long as wide and long enough to touch the sternal apodeme, or nearly so.

DISCUSSION

Regenfuss (1968) used the following synapomorphic characters to separate the *acanthomus* group of *Eutarsopolipus* from the remaining groups: females with setae v_1 and v_2 no longer than the setal socket, no apodeme 111, no setae sc_1 and ambulacra 11 and 111 without claws. He also used the following characters: females with long stout femoral L' seta, males with the genital plate about as broad as long, and larval females with setae h_1 widely separated. To

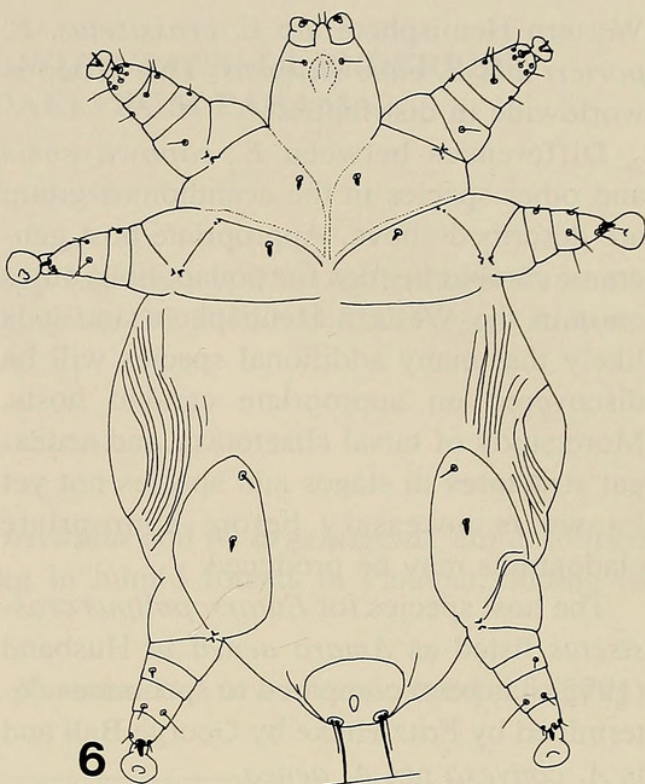


Fig. 6. *Eutarsopolipus capowayensis*, larval female, ventral aspect.

this may be added: males with all dorsal setae except setae sc_2 no longer than setal sockets, coxal setae 3a reduced to microsetae or vestigial; larval females with coxal setae 1a, 2a, 3b thick. The only species of the *acanthomus* complex that are reported from the Western Hemisphere are *E. crassisetus* (introduced to the United States) and *E. porteri*.

The group of *Eutarsopolipus* described as the *acanthomus* group by Regenfuss (1968) included *E. acanthomus*, *E. alarum*, *E. assimilis*, *E. crassisetus* and *E. elongatus*. *E. pseudopus* Regenfuss was added later (Regenfuss 1974). Husband (1993) added *E. porteri* and reported *E. elongatus* from the United States. Eidelberg and Husband (1993) added *E. bembidii* and pointed out that *E. elongatus* in Husband (1993) is *E. crassisetus*. Eidelberg (1994a) described *E. diunculosus* and reported *E. acanthomus*, *E. crassisetus* and *E. elongatus* in Crimea and *E. crassisetus* from Siberia. He also described *E. diachelae* (Eidelberg 1994b). Thus, there are now 11 species in the *acanthomus* group. The three species from the

Western Hemisphere are *E. crassisetus*, *E. porteri* and *E. capowayensis*. This group is worldwide in distribution.

Differences between *E. capowayensis* and other species in the *acanthomus* group are described above. Appropriate host genera of carabid beetles for podapolipid mites exist in the Western Hemisphere and it is likely that many additional species will be discovered on appropriate carabid hosts. More study of tarsal chaetotaxy and aedeagal structures in stages and species not yet known is necessary before appropriate cladograms may be produced.

The host species for *Eutarsopolipus crassisetus* listed as *Amara aenea* in Husband (1993) has been compared to specimens determined by Fritz Hieke by George Ball and is *A. convexa* not *A. aenea*.

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