



ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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Proposal Form for new Common Name or Change of ESA-Approved Common Name

Complete this form and send or e-mail to the above address.

Submissions will not be considered unless this form is filled out completely.

The proposer is expected to be familiar with the rules, recommendations, and procedures outlined in the “Use and Submission of Common Names” on the ESA website and with the discussion by A.B. Gurney, 1953, *Journal of Economic Entomology* 46:207-211.

January 14, 2008

Esteemed ESA Common Names Committee members,

As the co-Chairs for the Western Forest Insect Work Conference (WFIWC) Common Names Committee (CNC), we are pleased to present the following insect for your consideration. This proposal is part of a current effort to update the important publication [Western Forest Insects](#) and formalize common names used therein not yet recognized by ESA.

Our committee also works with the Entomological Society of Canada and so you will find entries in our form that are in addition to those you require (numbered entries accompanied by a letter are additional). All ESA questions are numbered and worded as found on your form.

If you have any questions or concerns about this or other submissions from our organization, we encourage you to contact us.

Sincerely,

/s/ Brytten Steed

Brytten Steed
WFIWC-CNC co-Chair
bsteed@fs.fed.us

/s/ William Ciesla

William Ciesla
WFIWC-CNC co-Chair
wciesla@aol.com

purple erineum maple mite
1022-10-06

Eriophyes calaceris (Keifer)

1/14/2008

I ask that the WFIWC Standing Committee on Common Names of Insects facilitate the submission of the following common name or name change to ESA and ESC.

1. Proposed new common name (English):

purple erineum maple mite

1b. Proposed new common name in French (optional):

none

2. Previously approved ESA common name (if any):

none

2b. Previously approved English ESC common name (if any):

none

2c. Previously approved French ESC common name (if any)-include direct translation to English:

none

3. Scientific name (genus, species, author): *Eriophyes calaceris* (Keifer)

Order: *Acariformes*

Family: *Eriophyidae*

3b. List important previous scientific names (esp. note if this scientific name is different from that noted in Western Forest Insects or in the literature cited).

Aceria calaceris Keifer

Supporting Information

4. Reasons supporting the need for the proposed new or changed common name:

This mite occurs frequently on Rocky Mountain maple, *Acer glabrum*, throughout the western U.S. The purplish-red felt-like structure produced by mite feeding is colorful, conspicuous and a subject of curiosity to people engaged in various types of outdoor recreation. As a result, specimens are often submitted to extension services, forest services and other agencies for identification. An approved common name would provide some consistency as to how this agent is defined by various experts. A related species, *Aceris elongatus*, which causes similar damage to eastern species of *Acer*, has the official ESC common name "crimson erineum mite."

The proposed common name is used for this species in Furniss and Carolin (1977), a book widely used by forest entomologists. Future publication of an updated version of this important publication is expected and should use ESA approved names to the extent possible.

5. Stage or characteristic to which the proposed common name refers:

“**Purple**” refers to the color of the hairy, felt-like structures produced as a result of mite feeding. “**Erineum**,” a term from plant pathology, refers to the abnormal growth of hairs induced on the epidermis of a leaf by certain mites. It is also the term used to refer to this group of mites (and has been used in the ESC common name for *E. elongates* – the crimson erineum mite). “**Maple**” refers to the primary host of this species.

6. Distribution (include citations):

Distribution presumably coincides with the natural range of its host, *Acer glabrum*, which includes southeast Alaska, British Columbia, Canada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, western Montana, western Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico (Little 1976). The proposer has observed the characteristic damage caused by this mite in portions of Colorado, Idaho and Montana.

7. Principal hosts (include citations):

Rocky Mountain maple, *Acer glabrum* (Colorado State University 2004, Furniss and Carolin 1977, Johnson and Lyon 1991)

8. Cite references containing previous use of the proposed common name:

Furniss and Carolin (1977)
University of Georgia, forestry images website (<http://www.insectimages.org>)

9. Cite references using English common names (provide names) other than that proposed:

“Maple erineum mite” – (Colorado State University 2004)

9b. References using common names in a non-English language (give the common name in the non-English language and give the direct translation to English, if possible)

None found

10. Other insects or organisms to which the proposed common name might apply (give scientific name and include citations, if possible):

A related species, *Aceris elongatus* (Hodgkiss) (= *Eriophyes elongatus* Hodgkiss, *Aceria regulus* Hodge), causes red granular patches on either surface of the leaves of sugar,

silver, and red maple in eastern North America. This species is often referred to as the “crimson erineum mite” (Anon 1999, Baker 1994, Natural Resources Canada 2003). This mite does not have an “official” ESA common name. However, the ESC official common name is “crimson erineum mite” (English) and “phytopte veloutant de l’érable (French).

10 b. List references cited in questions 6-10:

Anonymous 1999. Acer insect problems. Michigan State University Extension.
<http://web1.msue.msu.edu/imp/modzz/00000035.html>

Baker, J.R., 1994. Maple gall mites. North Carolina State University Cooperative Extension, Ornamentals and Turf, Department of Entomology Insect Note.
<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/trees/note04/note04.html>

Colorado State University, 2004. Insects and diseases of woody plants of the Central Rockies. Cooperative Extension Service, Bulletin 506A, 292 pp.

Furniss, R.L. and V.M. Carolin, 1977. Western forest insects. USDA Forest Service, Miscellaneous Publication 1339, 654 pp.

Johnson, W.T., and H.H. Lyon. 1991. Insects that feed on trees and shrubs. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY. 482 pp.

Little, E.L. 1976. Atlas of United States Trees, Volume 3, Minor western hardwoods. USDA Forest Service, Miscellaneous Publication 1314

Natural Resources Canada 2003. Crimson erineum mite. Insects and Diseases of Eastern Canada’s Forests, http://www.cfl.scf.rncan.gc.ca/collections-cfl/ficheinsecte_e.asp?id=42

11. Steps you have taken to consult with other workers who are familiar with the insect or organism as to suitability of and need for the proposed common name:

These individuals were supplied with a draft version of this proposal and were asked to provide input. If comments were received they were added/addressed in this proposal:

- Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University
- Boris Kondratieff, Colorado State University
- Brytten Steed, Entomologist, USDA Forest Service-Forest Health Protection, Ogden UT (bsteed@fs.fed.us)
- Lee Pederson, Entomologist, USDA Forest Service-Forest Health Protection, Coeur d’Alene, ID (lpederson@fs.fed.us)
- John McLean, Professor at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver Canada
- Bobbe Fitzgibbon, Entomologist, USDA FS, FHP, Flagstaff, AZ
- Iral Ragenovich, Entomologist, USDA FS, FHP, Portland, OR
- Lee Humble, Research Entomologist, NRC Canadian Forest Service, Victoria BC, Canada

The membership of Western Forest Insect Work Conference was given announcement of 30 days for review; no negative comments were received.

11b. What type of literature searches/checks did you conduct (e.g. CABI, ESA and ESC web pages, USDA FS library, formal library search engine-list, etc.)

Search on ESA Common Names site

(http://www.entsoc.org/Pubs/Books/Common_Names/search.asp) to determine if this species had a common name, if the common name belonged to another species.

Review of the ESC Common Names publication (pdf at http://www.esc-sec.org/common_names_2006.pdf) to determine if this species had a common name in either English or French, or if the English common name proposed belonged to another species.

Search of British Museum of Natural History website (<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/biodiversity/nature-navigator/>)

Review of Russian common names translated into English (Yusha et al. 1985) found at http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/pnw_gtr183.pdf

Search in CABI (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International) data base (includes CAB, Tree CD, and Forest Science Abstracts)

Search in ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System)
<http://www.itis.gov/index.html>

EPPO (European Plant Protection Organization) database (<http://www.eppo.org>)

AGRICOLA (<http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/>)

Search of www using the Google search engine

List of citations in #10

12. Proposed by: Western Forest Insect Work Conference group (WFIWC), Common Names Committee co-Chairs – Brytten Steed and William Ciesla

Proposal prepared and submitted to the WFIWC CNC by William M. Ciesla,
Forest Health Management International, Fort Collins, CO

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purple erineum maple mite
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Eriophyes calaceris (Keifer)

1/14/2008

Address: Brytten Steed / USDA FS – Forest Health Protection / P.O. Box 7669 /
200 East Broadway / Missoula MT, 59807

Date: 14 January, 2008



Damage to foliage of *Acer glabrum* caused by *Eriophyes calaceris*