

Might make mites mighty? Proposed English names for British species of gall-causing eriophyoid mites

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Introduction

Almost all gall-causing species in Britain have binomial scientific names (genus + species, such as *Diplolepis rosae*), consisting mostly of Latin and Greek. When it comes to English names (aka vernacular, popular, common or folk names more generally), however, the situation is more complicated (Spooner & DeLarge 1993). Historically, English names have tended to be applied to galls rather than their causers (Spooner & DeLarge 1993). Today, the best-known examples are perhaps the charismatic cynipid wasp galls on oaks *Quercus*, such as 'Oak-apple' or 'Silk-button Gall'. Latin and Greek binomials, with no official taxonomic standing, have also been applied to galls historically to describe features of the galls, such as 'Erineum purpureum' for the gall of *Acalitus longisetosus* on birches *Betula* (Spooner & DeLarge 1993; Spooner 1993, 2014). As such, the large majority of British gall-causers lack well-established English names. This is particularly true for gall mites (Eriophyoidea), only two of which are given English names in Redfern, Shirley & Bloxham (2023): Pear Leaf Blister Mite for *Eriophyes pyri*, and Goji Gall Mite for *Aceria kuko*.

Scientific names are important for understanding a taxon's evolutionary relationships, and in many cases also describe physical or other features of the associated taxon. They also provide a universal form of nomenclature, facilitating unambiguous scientific communication across the world (Jiménez-Mejías *et al.* 2024), e.g. for communicating IUCN threat statuses. However, scientific names have a number of limitations from a communication and cultural perspective compared to vernacular names. For instance, scientific names are liable to change as taxonomic understanding changes (e.g. through more refined genetic identification methods) (Remsen 2016). Common names tend to be more constant than scientific names, and are also valuable for communicating about species to a broader range of people beyond taxonomic specialists, making them more culturally and emotionally salient and helping more people to care about species and their conservation (Sarasa *et al.* 2012; Ehmke *et al.* 2018; Marinho & Scatigna 2022). Further utility can be provided by standardising common names to reduce ambiguity, given that multiple common names can exist for one taxon (Sarasa *et al.* 2012; Ehmke *et al.* 2018). Many taxonomic groups in Britain, including some gall-causers, now have standardised English names, with relatively recent examples including bryophytes (mosses, liverworts and hornworts), micro-moths, aphids (Influential Points, online) and sawflies (Sawflies.org.uk, online). Standardised vernacular names for gall mites already exist in some other languages (e.g. Dutch).

This paper describes the results of a project to create a set of standardised English names for British species of gall-causing eriophyoid mites (Eriophyoidea), motivated particularly by a desire to: a) make gall-causers and their names more salient to a broader range of English-speaking people; b) create relatively stable names for taxa whose scientific names may change; and c) reduce the ambiguity created by multiple English names already existing for some taxa, many of which are also poor names because they fail to sufficiently distinguish the taxon from similar species (this is the case for many of the English names in the popular wildlife recording website iNaturalist, for instance). The English names are primarily intended for use in Britain, although may also be useful for other English-speaking nations and people. It is suggested that the British Plant Gall Society incorporate the names into its checklist of British gall-causers, hosted on its website. The English names are not intended to replace scientific names, but used alongside or as alternative names. A future project will

create a provisional 'Red List' for British gall mite species of significant recording and conservation concern, including the names listed here.

Methodology

Gall mites, and many gall-causers more generally, present an interesting case of nomenclature because they are far better known to people from their galls (part of the causers' extended phenotype) than from the causers themselves, and unsurprisingly so given that the galls tend to be much more obvious and distinctive than the causers. Almost all gall-causer common names refer to some feature of their gall rather than the causer (e.g. Northern Root-knot Nematode for *Meloidogyne hapla*). I therefore adopted the approach of creating English names for gall mites based on features of their galls. In this sense, the English names can be useful *aides-mémoire* for how to distinguish the gall. They are not intended to suggest standardised English names for the galls, however. Not all eriophyoids are gall-causing; only the gall-causers are considered here.

I aimed to follow several principles in creating the English names:

- 1) The English name should exist, for reasons described above.
- 2) Each name should be unique.
- 3) Each name should distinguish the gall (or its causer) from similar galls (or their causers).
- 4) Each name should be succinct and reasonably easy to write, speak and remember.

These principles were sometimes contradictory; in such cases I tried to reach a reasonable compromise, although sometimes the impossibility of fulfilling principle 4 meant that I had to forgo principle 1.

The general formula for constructing the name was as follows:

Host plant name + part of plant galled and/or feature(s) of gall + 'Gall Mite'

An example is Bedstraw Big-bud Gall Mite for *Aceria galiobia*. The hosts of this mite are numerous species of bedstraw *Galium* spp. (as well as the closely related Squinancywort *Asperula cynanchica*). The mite creates swollen flower buds; 'Big-bud' refers to both the part of the plant galled (bud) as well as the appearance of the gall (big). It is also a gall mite, the general term given to mites of the superfamily Eriophyoidea. It can be seen that the 'Gall' in the English name serves two roles, as it can refer to the gall itself (i.e. Big-bud Gall) and also the taxonomic status of the causer (Gall Mite). The first letter of each component of the English name was capitalised as the name refers to a proper noun. The suggested written form of the full name (English and scientific) is Bedstraw Big-bud Gall Mite *Aceria galiobia*, i.e. the scientific name directly following the English name. This style matches that of British Wildlife magazine, amongst others.

Hyphens (-) were used to reduce ambiguity by linking gall features together, making it clearer that features of the gall rather than causer are being referred to (e.g. 'Big-bud Gall Mite' rather than 'Big Bud Gall Mite'). An en dash (–) was occasionally used to separate host plants where a gall mite galled two distinct hosts.

The general name formula was tweaked in some cases to keep the English name relatively short, neat, and potentially more memorable. The 'feature(s) of gall' or 'part of plant galled' was often omitted, in the latter case particularly where the gall is on an obvious part of the plant (e.g. leaves). Particularly in cases where the gall is relatively systemic, on an obvious part of the plant (e.g. leaves), and/or there is only one gall mite species known on the host, both the 'part of plant galled' and

‘feature(s) of gall’ sections of the name were deleted, i.e. the name was simply host plant name + Gall Mite.

In some cases, knowing the host plant name and features of the gall are not sufficient to create a distinctive English name, because the galls of two mite species are virtually identical, or at least not easily distinguished in one or two words. In such cases the name of the person acknowledged in the species epithet (e.g. Rouhollah in *Cecidophyes rouhollahi*) was added in front of the host plant name, or if this was not present, the discoverer of the mite species. In cases where two mite species causing virtually identical galls could not be distinguished by these names, no English name was assigned, as it would have become too unwieldy to create unique English names for these taxa.

I found I was able to classify most mite galls into a fairly small number of reasonably consistent forms, some of which were based on descriptions of the galls in Spooner & DeLarge (1993) and Redfern, Shirley & Bloxham (2023) (Table 1). In some cases where several words could be used to describe a gall form, I usually picked the word with the fewest syllables and which avoided technical terms (e.g. ‘felt’ rather than ‘erineum’, ‘leafy gall’ rather than ‘phyllanth’, and ‘scab’ rather than ‘blister’), although some words were picked because they were more evocative (e.g. ‘pimple’ rather than ‘bead’) or described a more obvious feature of the gall. The parts of plants galled include leaves, vein-angles of leaves, leaf veins, pedicels, buds, flowers, whole inflorescences, catkins, fruits, cones, whole shoots, bark and twigs.

Table 1. Common generalised forms of eriophyoid mite galls in Britain.

Gall form described in English name	Explanation
Big-bud	An enlarged leaf or flower bud.
Cauliflower	An irregular cauliflower-like gall.
Felt	A patch of minuscule hairs, usually on the leaf lamina although sometimes elsewhere (e.g. leaf veins or stem). Also called an ‘erineum’ and ‘filz’ (Spooner & DeLarge 1993).
Finger	An elongated protuberance on a leaf, with a more rounded tip than a nail gall.
Leaf-fold	A leaf is folded. See also Spooner & DeLarge (1993)
Leaf-roll	The edge of a leaf is rolled, often tightly. See also Spooner & DeLarge (1993)
Nail	An elongated protuberance on a leaf, with a more pointed tip than a finger gall.
Leafy gall	The flowers are turned green and leaf-like. A less technical name for phyllanth.
Pimple	See Spooner & DeLarge (1993). A pimple-like protuberance usually on a leaf, often hairy inside. Sometimes also called a ‘bead’ or ‘pouch’ by others.
Pouch	A more general name for a ‘closed’ gall on a leaf that could not be satisfactorily described as a pimple or pustule, often hairy inside. See Spooner & DeLarge (1993).
Pustule	A pustule-like protuberance usually on a leaf, generally flatter, more irregularly shaped and more wart-like than a pimple.
Rosette	A rosette of closely packed leaves resulting from restriction of internode growth (Spooner & DeLarge 1993).
Scab	A scab-like raised area usually on a leaf. Sometimes also called a ‘blister’ by others.

I made a ‘first pass’ of assigning English names based on the keys in Redfern, Shirley & Bloxham (2023). I also hand-searched in Google for other English names assigned to each mite species; if a

name was pre-existing for a mite species and also followed my principles and formula described above, I chose this name over any that I assigned myself. I listed other names that I created myself but did not choose as the final name. All other English names found during literature searches were amended to follow the same capitalisation rules.

I then used Willem Ellis' website *Bladmineerders* (online) to check for gall mites in Continental Europe not yet found in Britain whose gall might be confused with pre-existing British mite galls; if these were present, the English name for the British gall mite in question was tweaked to help 'future-proof' it from the potential future addition of the Continental European species to the British fauna. I also checked the host ranges listed in *Bladmineerders*, tweaking the English names if necessary to align to these in cases where the host range was larger than in Britain, as this suggests that the mite is potentially found on other hosts in Britain and treating it as more host-restricted may be misleading.

The draft list of English names was then shared on the British Plant Galls Facebook group (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1649308048444607>) on 25 March 2025 to obtain feedback from the group's c. 2,200 members. Members were given one month to provide feedback. The list was subsequently also shared on the Pan-species Listing Facebook group (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1550187855270648>), with c. 555 members, on 17 April. Some of the names were adjusted based on members' feedback.

Results

The resulting list of English names is presented in Table 2. Other English names found online were typically from websites from the UK, USA, Australia or New Zealand. Some of the other English names found referred to the gall rather than the causer but were included in the table for completeness. The research also suggested that numerous updates to the third edition of the *British Plant Galls* keys (Redfern, Shirley & Bloxham 2023) would be required to raise awareness of potential confusion species (e.g. in footnotes).

Table 2. Proposed English names for British species of gall-causing eriophyoid mites. Abbreviations of sources for other English names are as follows: ALA = Atlas of Living Australia (online); BCANZ = BCANZ (online); BG = BugGuide (online); BI = BioInfo (UK) (online); BPG = *British Plant Galls* (Redfern, Shirley & Bloxham 2023); BRLSI = Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution (online); CABI = CABI Digital Library (online); CDFA = CDFA (online); DPIRD = Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (online); FI = Forestry Images (online); FPE = Forest Pests Europe (online); iNat = iNaturalist (online); Inv = Invasive.org (online); ION = Index to Organism Names (Clarivate Analytics, online); MFG = Montana Field Guide; MS = Minnesota Seasons (online); MWLR = Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research (online); NCSE = NC State Extension (online); NPDBM = National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Network (online); NS = NatureSpot (online); NBN = NBN Atlas (online); Obs = Observation.org (online); OLG = Oak Leaf Gardening (online); PNN = Pacific Northwest Nursery IPM (online); PNPMMH = Pacific Northwest Pest Management Handbooks; RHS = Royal Horticultural Society (online); SJB = Sam J. Buckton; SD = Spooner & DeLarge (1993) and references therein; UKN = UK Nature (online); UM = UMass Extension Landscape, Nursery and Urban Forestry Program (online); Wiki = Wikipedia (online).

Mite scientific name	Mite English name	Name source	Notes	Other English names	Host plants in Britain
<i>Aceria heteronyx</i> (Nalepa)	Maple Twig Gall Mite	SJB		Field Maple Bark Gall Mite (BI), Maple Bark Gall Mite (FPE)	<i>Acer</i>
<i>Aceria macrochela</i> (Nalepa)	Solitary Maple Pouch Gall Mite	SJB		Maple Leaf Solitary-gall (SD), Solitary Maple Leaf Gall Mite (iNat)	<i>Acer</i>
<i>Aceria macrocheluserinea</i> (Trotter)	Field Maple Felt Gall Mite	SJB			Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>
<i>Cecidophyes gymnaspis</i> (Nalepa)	Field Maple Hairy-vein Gall Mite	SJB			Field Maple
<i>Aceria carinifex</i> (Kieffer)	Field Maple Keel Gall Mite	SJB			Field Maple
<i>Aceria myriadeum</i> Murray	Field Maple Pimple Gall Mite	SJB		Red Pustule Gall (NS)	Field Maple
cf. <i>Aceria lophophyes</i> (Nalepa)	Field Maple Vein-angle Gall Mite	SJB			Field Maple

<i>Aceria platanoidea</i> (Nalepa)	Norway Maple Felt Gall Mite	SJB			Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>
cf. <i>Rhynchaphytoptus magnificus</i> (Hodgkiss)	Norway Maple Vein-angle Gall Mite	SJB			Norway Maple
<i>Aceria vermicularis</i> (Nalepa)	Maple Big-bud Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders lists various maple <i>Acer</i> species as hosts of this mite, not only Sycamore.		Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
<i>Aceria pseudoplatani</i> (Corti)	Sycamore Bulging Felt Gall Mite	SJB		Sycamore Felt Gall Mite (iNat)	Sycamore
<i>Aceria macrorhyncha</i> (Nalepa)	Sycamore Finger Gall Mite	SJB		Maple Bead-gall (SD), Maple Gall Mite (iNat)	Sycamore
cf. <i>Aceria pseudoplatanea</i> (Nalepa)	Sycamore Flat Felt Gall Mite	SJB			Sycamore
<i>Aceria cephalonea</i> (Nalepa)	Sycamore Pimple Gall Mite	SJB		Sycamore Cherry Mite (iNat), Sycamore Gall Mite (UKN)	Sycamore
cf. <i>Cecidophyes pseudoplatani</i> (Nalepa)	Sycamore Hairy-vein Gall Mite	SJB			Sycamore
<i>Vasates quadripedes</i> (Shimer)	Maple Stalked-pouch Gall Mite	SJB	Also on Sugar Maple <i>Acer saccharum</i> abroad, not only Silver Maple <i>A. saccharinum</i> (Bladmineerders, online).	Maple Bladdergall Mite (iNat), Maple Bladder Gall Mite (NBN)	Silver Maple <i>Acer saccharinum</i>
<i>Aceria kiefferi</i> (Nalepa)	Kieffer's Yarrow Gall Mite	SJB	<i>Aceria achilleae</i> (Corti) appears to cause similar galls (Bladmineerders, online): this could be called Corti's Yarrow Gall Mite.		Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>
<i>Aculus hippocastani</i> (Fockeu)	Horse Chestnut Gall Mite	SJB		Horse Chestnut Vein-angle Gall Mite (SJB)	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>

<i>Aceria ajugae</i> (Nalepa)	Bugle Gall Mite	SJB			Bugle <i>Ajuga reptans</i>
<i>Acalitus brevitarsus</i> (Fockeu)	Alder Bulging Felt Gall Mite	SJB		Alder-leaf Erineum (SD), Alder Erineum (SD), Alder Erineum Mite (iNat), Common Alder Felt Gall Mite (SJB), Alder Branched-hair Felt Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Alnus</i>
<i>Acalitus phyllereus</i> (Nalepa)	Alder Flat Felt Gall Mite	SJB		Alder Coiled-hair Felt Gall Mite (SJB), Scarce Alder Felt Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Alnus</i> (possibly restricted to Grey Alder <i>A. incana</i>)
<i>Eriophyes laevis</i> (Nalepa)	Alder Pimple Gall Mite	SJB		Alder Bead-gall (SD), Alder Leaf Gall Mite (iNat)	<i>Alnus</i>
<i>Eriophyes axillaris</i> Connold	Alder Vein-angle Gall Mite	SJB		Alder Vein Angle Gall (iNat), Alder Vein Angle Gall Mite (Obs)	<i>Alnus</i>
<i>Cecidophyopsis ruebsaameni</i> Nalepa	Bog-rosemary Gall Mite	SJB			Bog-rosemary <i>Andromeda polifolia</i>
<i>Aceria peucedani</i> (Canestrini)	Umbellifer Lumpy Gall Mite	SJB			Various Apiaceae
<i>Aceria jaapi</i> (Nalepa)	Bearberry Gall Mite	SJB		Bearberry Big-bud Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Arctostaphylos</i>
<i>Aceria artemisiae</i> (Canestrini)	Artemisia Hairy-pimple Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Artemisia</i>
<i>Phyllocoptes tenuirostris</i> (Nalepa)	Artemisia Smooth-pustule Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Artemisia</i>
<i>Aceria linosyrina</i> (Nalepa)	Goldilocks Aster Gall Mite	SJB			Goldilocks Aster <i>Aster linosyris</i>
<i>Aceria obiones</i> (Molliard)	Atriplex Gall Mite	SJB		Atriplex Pedicel Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Atriplex</i>

<i>Aceria brevipes</i> Nalepa	Sea-purslane Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders also mentions <i>Atriplex halimus</i> as a host but Sea-purslane seems to be the main host.		Sea-purslane <i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>
<i>Aceria solida</i> (Nalepa)	Betony Gall Mite	SJB		Betony Leafy Gall Mite (SJB)	Betony <i>Betonica officinalis</i>
<i>Acalitus calycophthirus</i> (Nalepa)	Birch Big-bud Gall Mite	SJB		Birch Big Bud (NS), Birch Big Bud Mite (RHS)	<i>Betula</i>
<i>Cecidophyopsis betulae</i> (Nalepa)	Birch Pimple Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Betula</i>
<i>Acalitus longisetosus</i> (Nalepa)	Birch Pink-felt Gall Mite	SJB		Crimson Erineum (SD)	<i>Betula</i>
<i>Eriophyes lissonotus</i> (Nalepa)	Birch Rough Vein-angle Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Betula</i>
<i>Eriophyes leionotus</i> (Nalepa)	Birch Smooth Vein-angle Gall Mite	SJB		Birch Bead-gall (SD), Entangled Birch-leaf Erineum (SD)	<i>Betula</i>
<i>Acalitus rudis</i> (Canestrini)	Canestrini's Birch Pale-felt Gall Mite	SJB	The discoverer's name is included to distinguish from <i>Acalitus notolius</i> (Nalepa) (Bladmineerders, online), which could be called Nalepa's Birch Pale-felt Gall Mite.		<i>Betula</i>
<i>Aceria drabae</i> (Nalepa)	Crucifer Gall Mite	SJB		Crucifer Leafy Gall Mite (SJB)	Various Brassicaceae
<i>Aceria unguiculata</i> (Canestrini)	Box Hairy-bud Gall Mite	SJB			Box <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
<i>Eriophyes canestrinii</i> (Nalepa)			A satisfactory English name could not be found for this species. Bladmineerders notes that the gall is found on leaves as well as flower buds; <i>Eriophyes crinites</i> Nalepa creates similar galls and was	Boxwood Bud Mite (PNN)	Box

			also discovered by Nalepa; and <i>Eriophyes buxi</i> (Canestrini) creates similar galls although was discovered by Canestrini.		
<i>Aceria exigua</i> (Liro)	Heather Gall Mite	SJB		Heather Witches' Broom Gall Mite (SJB)	Heather <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
<i>Aceria campanulae</i> Lindroth	Bellflower Felt Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Campanula</i>
<i>Aculus schmardae</i> (Nalepa)	Schmarda's Bellflower Leafy Gall Mite		The similar <i>Aceria chloranthes</i> (Nalepa) (Bladmineerders, online) could be called Bellflower Leafy Gall Mite, or possibly Nalepa's Bellflower Leafy Gall Mite, although the latter name could be confusing as <i>A. schmardae</i> was also discovered by Nalepa.		<i>Campanula</i>
<i>Aceria tenella</i> (Nalepa)	Hornbeam Vein-angle Gall Mite	SJB	<i>Phyllocoptes compressus</i> (Nalepa) possibly causes similar galls but may also be an inquiline in <i>Aceria tenella</i> galls (Bladmineerders, online); for now the English name is kept as such.		Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>
<i>Aculops macrotrichus</i> (Nalepa)	Hornbeam Wavy-vein Gall Mite	SJB			Hornbeam
<i>Aceria centaureae</i> (Nalepa)	Knapweed Scab Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders lists various other gall mites on knapweeds <i>Centaurea</i> , e.g. on the flowers.		<i>Centaurea</i>
<i>Aceria cerastii</i> (Nalepa)	Mouse-ear Gall Mite	SJB	<i>Aceria reykjaviki</i> Szydło, Skaftason & Skoracka is similar but found only in Iceland on Alpine Mouse-ear <i>Cerastium alpinum</i> : this could be called Alpine Mouse-ear Gall Mite.	Mouse-ear Artichoke Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Cerastium</i>

<i>Aceria anthocoptes</i> (Nalepa)	Thistle–Hawkbit Gall Mite	SJB		Russet Mite (Wiki), Rust Mite (Wiki), Thistle Mite (Wiki), Canada Thistle Mite (Wiki), Canada Thistle Rust Mite (Inv), Thistle–Hawkbit Leafy Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Cirsium</i> ; Autumn Hawkbit <i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i> is included as a host in the British plant galls checklist and Bladmineerders (online), but not in Redfern, Shirley & Bloxham (2023)
<i>Aceria vitalbae</i> (Canestrini)	Canestrini's Clematis Gall Mite	SJB	The discoverer's name is included to distinguish from three similar species (Bladmineerders, online): <i>Eptrimerus flammulae</i> Gerber, which could be called Gerber's Clematis Gall Mite; <i>Phyllocoptes atragenes</i> Liro, which could be called Liro's Clematis Gall Mite; and <i>Phyllocoptes heterogaster</i> (Nalepa), which could be called Nalepa's Clematis Gall Mite.	Old Man's Beard Mite (MWLR, BCANZ)	Traveller's-joy <i>Clematis vitalba</i>
<i>Aculus convolvuli</i> (Nalepa)	Nalepa's Bindweed Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB	'Leaf-roll' is referenced to distinguish from galls of <i>Aceria calystegiae</i> (Lamb), which could be called Bindweed Pustule Gall Mite. The discoverer's name is included to distinguish from <i>Aceria malherbae</i> Nuzzaci, which could be called Nuzzaci's Bindweed Leaf-roll Gall Mite. See Bladmineerders (online).		Field Bindweed <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> , <i>Calystegia</i>
<i>Phyllocoptes depressus</i> Nalepa	Dogwood Gall Mite	SJB		Dogwood Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Cornus</i>
<i>Phytoptus avellanae</i> (Nalepa)	Hazel Big-bud Gall Mite	SJB		Big Bud of Hazel (SD), Filbert Bud Mite (iNat), Hazelnut Big Bud Mite (NPBDN), Nut Gall Mite (DPIRD)	<i>Corylus</i>

<i>Phyllocoptruta coryli</i> (Liro)	Hazel Catkin Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Corylus</i>
<i>Eriophyes calycobius</i> (Nalepa)	Hawthorn Big-bud Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Crataegus</i>
<i>Phyllocoptes goniothorax</i> (Nalepa)	Hawthorn Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB		Concealed Erineum (SD), Hawthorn Felt Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Crataegus</i>
<i>Eriophyes crataegi</i> (Canestrini)	Hawthorn Scab Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Crataegus</i>
<i>Aceria rechingeri</i> (Nalepa)	Hawk's-beard Gall Mite	SJB		Hawk's-beard Leafy Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Crepis</i>
<i>Aceria cuscutae</i> (Molliard)	Dodder Gall Mite	SJB		Dodder Flower Gall Mite (SJB)	Dodder <i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>
<i>Aceria genistae</i> (Nalepa)	Broom–Genista Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders also lists Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> as a host, but this is presumably not one of the main hosts.	Broom Gall Mite (iNat), English Broom Gall Mite (ALA), Broom Bud Gall Mite (SJB), Broom-Genista Bud Gall Mite (SJB)	Broom <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> , <i>Genista</i>
<i>Aceria echii</i> (Canestrini)	Viper's-bugloss Gall Mite	SJB		Blueweed Gall Mite (iNat), Viper's-bugloss Leafy Gall Mite (SJB)	Viper's-bugloss <i>Echium vulgare</i>
<i>Aceria angustifoliae</i> Denizhan, Monfreda, de Lillo & Çobanoğlu	Oleaster Gall Mite	SJB	<i>Aceria elaeagnicola</i> Farkas seemingly causes identical galls (Bladmineerders, online), but could be called Farkas' Oleaster Gall Mite to distinguish.	Oleaster Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Elaeagnus</i>
<i>Aceria empetri</i> (Lindroth)	Crowberry Gall Mite	SJB			Crowberry <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
<i>Aceria puculosa</i> Nalepa	Fleabane Gall Mite	SJB	Also found on One-flowered Fleabane <i>Erigeron uniflorus</i> , according to Bladmineerders.	Fleabane Flower Gall Mite (SJB)	Blue Fleabane <i>Erigeron acris</i>
<i>Cecidophyes psilonotus</i> (Nalepa)	Spindle Felt Gall Mite	SJB			Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>

<i>Stenacis euonymi</i> (Frauenfeld)	Spindle Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB (adapted from SD)		Spindle Leaf-roll Gall (SD), Euonymus Bud Mite (Inv), Spindle Leaf Edge Mite (FPE)	Spindle
<i>Aceria eupatorii</i> Roivainen	Hemp-agrimony Gall Mite	SJB			Hemp-agrimony <i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
<i>Eriophyes euphorbiae</i> (Nalepa)			Various other mite species cause similar galls on <i>Euphorbia</i> , some of them also discovered by Nalepa (Bladmineerders, online). No satisfactory English name can currently be created.		<i>Euphorbia</i>
<i>Aceria euphrasiae</i> (Nalepa)	Eyebright Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Euphrasia</i>
<i>Aceria nervisequa</i> (Canestrini)	Beech Felt Gall Mite	SJB		Beech Leaf-vein Gall (SD), Beech Erineum (SD), European Beech Upper Leaf Erineum Mite (Inv)	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<i>Acalitus plicans</i> (Nalepa)	Beech Leaf-fold Gall Mite	SJB			Beech
<i>Acalitus stenaspis</i> (Nalepa)	Beech Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB		Beech Leaf Roll Mite (RHS)	Beech
<i>Monochetus sulcatus</i> (Nalepa)	Beech Vein-angle Gall Mite	SJB			Beech
<i>Epitrimerus filipendulae</i> (Liro)	Meadowsweet Gall Mite	SJB		Meadowsweet Vein Gall Mite (SJB)	Meadowsweet <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
<i>Aceria fraxinivora</i> (Nalepa)	Ash Cauliflower Gall Mite	SJB (adapted from SD)		Cauliflower Ash Gall (SD), Ash Key Gall Mite (iNat), Cauliflower Gall Mite (NS, Wiki), Ash Key Gall (Wiki)	<i>Fraxinus</i>
<i>Aculus epiphyllus</i> (Nalepa)	Ash Felt Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Fraxinus</i>

<i>Aculus fraxini</i> (Nalepa)	Ash Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Fraxinus</i>
<i>Aceria fraxinicola</i> (Nalepa)	Ash Pimple Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Fraxinus</i>
<i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer	Fuchsia Gall Mite	iNat			Hardy Fuchsia <i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>
<i>Cecidophyes psilocranus</i> (Nalepa)	Nalepa's Crosswort Gall Mite	SJB	The discoverer's name is included because <i>Cecidophyes galii</i> (Karpelles) has also been reported from Crosswort in mainland Europe (as well as many <i>Galium</i> species), on which it creates similar galls (Bladmineerders, online). This could be called Karpelles' Bedstraw Leaf-roll Gall Mite.		Crosswort <i>Cruciata laevipes</i>
<i>Aceria galiobia</i> (Canestrini)	Bedstraw Big-bud Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Galium</i>
<i>Aculus anthobius</i> (Nalepa)	Bedstraw Flower Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Galium</i>
<i>Cecidophyes calvus</i> (Liro)	Bedstraw Hairy-leaf Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Galium</i>
<i>Cecidophyes rouhollahi</i> (Craemer)	Rouhollah's Bedstraw Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB	See note on <i>Cecidophyes galii</i> above.	Galium Gall Mite (iNat)	<i>Galium</i>
<i>Aculus minutus</i> (Nalepa)	Squinancywort Flower Gall Mite	SJB	'Flower' included because other mite galls can be found on Squinancywort (Bladmineerders, online).		Squinancywort <i>Asperula cynanchica</i>
<i>Aculus kernerii</i> (Nalepa)	Kerner's Gentian Gall Mite	SJB	Kerner's name is included to distinguish from <i>Eriophyes gentianae</i> (Thomas), which could be called Thomas' Gentian Gall Mite. See Bladmineerders (online).		Spring Gentian <i>Gentiana verna</i> , <i>Gentianella</i>

<i>Aceria dolichosoma</i> (Canestrini)	Crane's-bill Hairy-leaf Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Geranium</i>
<i>Aceria geranii</i> (Canestrini)	Crane's-bill Mop-head Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Geranium</i>
<i>Cecidophyes nudus</i> (Nalepa)	Nalepa's Avens Gall Mite	SJB	The discoverer's name is included to distinguish from <i>Epitrimerus urbanus</i> Liro, which could be called Liro's Avens Gall Mite. See Bladmineerders (online).		<i>Geum</i>
<i>Aceria rosalia</i> (Nalepa)	Rock-rose Gall Mite	SJB		Rock-rose Leafy Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Helianthemum</i>
<i>Aceria longiseta</i> (Nalepa)	Hawkweed Leaf-and-flower Gall Mite	SJB	'Leaf-and-flower' is included to distinguish from <i>Eriophyes villificus</i> (Thomas), which might be called Hawkweed Leaf Gall Mite. See Bladmineerders (online).		<i>Hieracium</i>
<i>Aceria hippophaena</i> (Nalepa)	Sea-buckthorn Gall Mite	SJB (adapted from Moskalets <i>et al.</i> 2023)		Sea Buckthorn Gall Mite (Moskalets <i>et al.</i> 2023)	Sea-buckthorn <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
<i>Aceria leioprocta</i> (Nalepa)	Ragwort Gall Mite	SJB			Common Ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>
<i>Aceria enantha</i> (Nalepa)	Sheep's-bit Gall Mite	SJB			Sheep's-bit <i>Jasione montana</i>
<i>Aceria tristriata</i> (Nalepa)	Nalepa's Walnut Pimple Gall Mite	SJB	<i>Aceria avanensis</i> Bagdasarian causes similar galls but has a different discoverer (Bladmineerders, online).	Walnut Leaf Gall Mite (iNat), Walnut Blister Mite (NS), Walnut Pustule-gall Mite (ION)	Walnut <i>Juglans regia</i>

<i>Aceria erinea</i> (Nalepa)	Walnut Blister Gall Mite	SJB		Walnut Erineum (SD), Walnut Blister Mite (iNat, RHS), Walnut Leaf Gall Mite (NS), Walnut Felt Gall Mite (SJB)	Walnut
<i>Aceria brachytarsus</i> (Keifer)	Walnut Cone Gall Mite	SJB		Pouch Gall Mite (Wiki), Walnut Purse Gall Mite (Wiki), California Black Walnut Pouch Gall Mite (iNat), Walnut Nightcap Gall Mite (SJB), Walnut Pointed-pouch Gall Mite (SJB), Walnut Pouch Gall Mite (SJB)	Walnut
<i>Trisetacus quadrisetus</i> (Thomas)	Juniper Berry Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Juniperus</i>
<i>Trisetacus juniperinus</i> (Nalepa)	Juniper Needle Gall Mite	SJB		Juniper Tip Dwarf Mite (NCSE), Juniper Gall Mite (CABI)	<i>Juniperus</i>
<i>Trisetacus laricis</i> (von Tubeuf)	Larch Gall Mite	SJB		Larch Cone Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Larix</i>
<i>Aculops lathyri</i> (Nalepa)	Meadow Vetchling Gall Mite	SJB		Meadow Vetchling Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	Meadow Vetchling <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
<i>Cecidophyopsis malpighianus</i> (Canestrini and Massalongo)	Laurel Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders also includes Canary Laurel <i>Laurus novocanariensis</i> as a host, not only Bay Laurel.	Laurel Big-bud Gall Mite (SJB)	Bay Laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i>
<i>Aculus xylostei</i> (Canestrini)	Honeysuckle Gall Mite	SJB		Honeysuckle Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Lonicera</i>
<i>Aceria euaspis</i> (Nalepa)	Bird's-foot-trefoil Gall Mite	SJB	Reported on <i>Dorycnium</i> and <i>Vicia</i> in mainland Europe, although <i>Lotus</i> appears to be the main host (Bladmineerders, online).	Bird's-foot-trefoil Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Lotus</i>
<i>Aceria kuko</i> (Kishida)	Kishida's Goji Gall Mite	SJB	The situation of <i>A. kuko</i> is complicated, and the proposed name is something of a compromise. This mite has been reported from <i>Capsicum</i> and <i>Solanum</i> as well as <i>Lycium</i> abroad, although its economic importance as a pest of	Goji Gall Mite (BPG), Goji Mite (iNat), Goji Berry Gall Mite (FPE)	<i>Lycium</i>

			<i>Lycium</i> means that the host 'Goji' has been retained in the English name. The galls also appear identical to those of <i>Aceria eucricotes</i> (Nalepa), which was discovered by Nalepa, and is found on numerous <i>Lycium</i> species. For this reason, the discoverer's name (Kishida) has been included in the English name. See Bladmineerders (online).		
<i>Aceria lycopersici</i> (Wolffenstein)	Nightshade Gall Mite	SJB		Tomato Erineum (SD), Tomato Russet Mite (Wiki), Nightshade Leafy Gall Mite (SJB)	Tomato <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>Solanum</i>
<i>Aceria laticincta</i> (Nalepa)	Lysimachia Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Lysimachia</i>
<i>Phyllocoptes malinus</i> (Nalepa)	Apple Felt Gall Mite	RHS		Apple-leaf Erineum (SD), Apple Leaf Mite (iNat)	<i>Malus</i>
<i>Epitrimerus malimarginemtorquens</i> (Liro)	Apple Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Malus</i>
<i>Eriophyes mali</i> Nalepa	Apple Scab Gall Mite	SJB	Reinstated from synonymy with <i>E. pyri</i> by Malagnini <i>et al.</i> (2023).	Appleleaf Blister Mite (FI, MFG), Apple Leaf Blister Mite (BG), Apple-Blister Mite (PNPMH), Apple Blister Mite (Malagnini <i>et al.</i> 2023)	<i>Malus</i>
<i>Aceria gymnoprocta</i> (Nalepa)	Mallow Gall Mite	SJB	Also on Greater Musk Mallow <i>Malva alcea</i> and <i>M. thuringiaca</i> abroad (Bladmineerders, online).		Musk Mallow <i>Malva moschata</i>
<i>Aceria plicator</i> (Nalepa)	Medick–Bird's-foot Gall Mite	SJB			Black Medick <i>Medicago lupulina</i> , <i>Ornithopus</i>
<i>Eriophyes menthae</i> Molliard	Molliard's Mint Leafy Gall Mite	SJB	A reference to phyllanthus may help to distinguish from <i>Aculops maroccensis</i>		<i>Mentha</i>

			Keifer, which supposedly deforms the flowers but the type of deformation is not clear (Bladmineerders, online). Molliard's name is mentioned to further help distinguish from <i>A. maroccensis</i> as well as <i>Aceria mentharia</i> and <i>Aceria megacera</i> , which can both cause phyllanthy.		
<i>Aceria mentharia</i> (Canestrini)	Canestrini's Mint Shoot-tip Gall Mite	SJB	Found on many mint species abroad (Bladmineerders, online). The discoverer's name is mentioned to help distinguish from <i>Eriophyes menthae</i> and <i>Aceria megacera</i> .		<i>Mentha</i>
<i>Aceria megacera</i> (Canestrini & Massalongo)	Massalongo's Mint Shoot-tip Gall Mite	SJB	Found on many mint species abroad (Bladmineerders, online). Massalongo's name is mentioned to help distinguish from <i>Eriophyes menthae</i> and <i>Aceria megacera</i> , although it is a compromise as Canestrini was also one of the discoverers of the mite.		Water Mint <i>Mentha aquatica</i>
<i>Aceria ononidis</i> (Canestrini)	Restharrow Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders also mentions Lucerne <i>Medicago sativa</i> as a host, but restharrow <i>Ononis</i> seem to be the main hosts.		<i>Ononis</i>
<i>Aceria labiatiflorae</i> (Thomas)	Marjoram Felt Gall Mite	SJB	The word 'felt' is included to distinguish from <i>Aculops hellenicus</i> de Lillo. See Bladmineerders (online).		Marjoram <i>Origanum vulgare</i>
<i>Aculops pedicularis</i> (Nalepa)	Lousewort Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Pedicularis</i>
<i>Aceria picridis</i> (Canestrini & Massalongo)	Oxtongue Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders includes Bristly Oxtongue <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> as a host as well as Hawkweed Oxtongue.	Oxtongue Felt Gall Mite (SJB)	Hawkweed Oxtongue <i>Picris hieracioides</i>

<i>Aceria pilosellae</i> (Nalepa)	Mouse-ear Hawkweed Gall Mite	SJB		Mouse-ear Hawkweed Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	Mouse-ear Hawkweed <i>Pilosella officinarum</i>
<i>Trisetacus pini</i> (Nalepa)	Pine Bark Gall Mite	SJB	This mite in fact galls pine bark rather than buds per se. The mention of 'bark' also helps to distinguish from <i>Trisetacus cembrae</i> (von Tubeuf), which has been recorded from <i>Pinus</i> in mainland Europe, albeit only from Arolla Pine <i>P. cembra</i> and Dwarf Mountain-pine <i>P. mugo</i> , on which it galls the buds to create a tangle or witches' broom (Bladmineerders, online).	Pine Bud Mite (Bladmineerders, iNat)	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , doubtfully on <i>Abies</i> (Redfern, Shirley & Bloxham 2023)
<i>Leipothrix coacta</i> (Nalepa)	Plantain Leaf Gall Mite	SJB	The reference to 'leaf' helps to distinguish from <i>Aceria barroisi</i> (Fockeu) on the flowers (Bladmineerders, online).	Plantain Leaf Mite (iNat)	<i>Plantago</i>
<i>Aceria tenuis</i> (Nalepa)	Grass Gall Mite	SJB		Chooch Mite (DPIRD), Grass Leafy Gall Mite (SJB)	Various Poaceae
<i>Aceria brevirostris</i> (Nalepa)	Milkwort Gall Mite	SJB			Common Milkwort <i>Polygala vulgaris</i>
<i>Aceria populi</i> (Nalepa)	Poplar Cauliflower Gall Mite	SJB		Cauliflower Gall Mite (FI)	<i>Populus</i>
<i>Aceria varia</i> (Nalepa)	Aspen Branched-hair Felt Gall Mite	SJB		Aspen Erineum Mite (Inv, FI)	Aspen <i>Populus tremula</i>
<i>Phyllocoptes populi</i> Nalepa	Aspen Bulging Felt Gall Mite	SJB	In Britain known only from Aspen but potentially found on other <i>Populus</i> species (Bladmineerders, online). Aspen is nonetheless by far the most typical host so kept in the English name. <i>Aceria varia</i> may also cause some bulging but has a different erineum hair shape (see above).	Poplar Erineum (SD), Poplar Gall Mite (iNat)	Aspen

<i>Eriophyes diversipunctatus</i> Nalepa	Aspen Leaf-base Gall Mite	SJB			Aspen
<i>Aceria dispar</i> (Nalepa)	Aspen Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB	Also recorded from White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i> abroad (Bladmineerders, online) but Aspen is the most important host.	Aspen Leafgall Mite (iNat)	Aspen
<i>Phyllocoptes parvulus</i> (Nalepa)	Cinquefoil Gall Mite	SJB		Cinquefoil Felt Gall Mite (SJB)	Creeping Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla reptans</i>
<i>Cecidophyes potentillae</i> (Liro)	Silverweed Gall Mite	SJB			Silverweed <i>Potentilla anserina</i>
<i>Acalitus phloeocoptes</i> (Nalepa)	Prunus Bark Gall Mite	SJB		Almond and Plum Bud Gall Mite (iNat), Plum Bud Gall Mite (BG), Apricot Bud Gall Mite (Li <i>et al.</i> 2021), Prunus Bud Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Prunus</i>
<i>Eriophyes similis</i> (Nalepa)	Prunus Leaf-edge Pouch Gall Mite	SJB		Plum Pouch-gall (SD)	<i>Prunus</i>
<i>Eriophyes homophyllus</i> Nalepa	Prunus Midrib Pouch Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Prunus</i>
<i>Eriophyes distinguendus</i> (Kieffer)	Almond–Bird Cherry Felt Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders also notes Almond <i>Prunus dulcis</i> as a host, not only Bird Cherry.	Bird-cherry-leaf Erineum (SD)	Bird Cherry <i>Prunus padus</i>
<i>Phyllocoptes eupadi</i> (Newkirk)	Newkirk's Prunus Finger Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders lists various <i>Prunus</i> species as hosts for this mite, not only Bird Cherry. The discoverer's name is included to distinguish from <i>Eriophyes emarginatae</i> Keifer, which could be called Keifer's Prunus Finger Gall Mite. <i>Eriophyes similisprunianus</i> Masee causes finger galls but reference could be made to the fact that they are found on the leaf underside, or that the		Bird Cherry

			discoverer is Masee. See Bladmineerders (online).		
<i>Eriophyes pteridis</i> (Molliard)	Bracken Gall Mite	iNat			Bracken <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
<i>Aceria pterocaryae</i> Kuang & Gong	Wingnut Gall Mite	SJB		Wingnut Vein-angle Gall Mite (SJB)	Wingnut <i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>
<i>Eriophyes pyri</i> (Pagenstecher)	Pear–Sorbus Scab Gall Mite	SJB		Pear Leaf Blister Mite (BPG), Pear Leaf Blister (SD), Pearleaf Blister Mite (iNat)	<i>Pyrus</i> , <i>Sorbus</i>
<i>Aceria ilicis</i> (Canestrini)	Holm Oak Felt Gall Mite	iNat	There are likely to be two distinct species causing erineum on this host; one could be called Holm Oak Bulging Felt Gall Mite, the other could be called Holm Oak Flat Felt Gall Mite.	Holm Oak Erineum Gall-mite (BRLSI)	Holm Oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>
<i>Acaricalus cristatus</i> Nalepa)	Oak Leaf-crinkle Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Quercus</i>
<i>Aceria quercina</i> (Canestrini)	Oak Vein-edged Felt Gall Mite	SJB	It is not entirely clear how to distinguish <i>A. quercina</i> erineum from those of <i>A. cerrea</i> . The former possibly does not cause bulging, although this is not certain. Currently, the delimitation of <i>A. quercina</i> erineum by the main leaf veins (Redfern, Shirley & Bloxham 2023) appears to be the clearest identification feature. However, the erineum hair shape seems to be identical and the host ranges overlap, making firm separation difficult.	Purplish-grey Erineum (SD)	<i>Quercus</i>
<i>Aceria cerrea</i> (Nalepa)	Oak Bulging Felt Gall Mite	SJB	See notes on <i>A. quercina</i> above.		<i>Quercus</i>

<i>Epitrimerus rhyncothrix</i> (Nalepa)	Nalepa's Buttercup Gall Mite	SJB	The discoverer's name is included to distinguish from <i>Epitrimerus ranunculi</i> Liro, which could be called Liro's Buttercup Gall Mite. See Bladmineerders (online).	Nalepa's Buttercup Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Ranunculus</i>
<i>Aequesomatus annulatus</i> (Nalepa)	Nalepa's Buckthorn Felt Gall Mite	SJB	The discoverer's name is included to distinguish from <i>Floracarus atillai</i> Ripka, which could be called Ripka's Buckthorn Felt Gall Mite. See Bladmineerders (online).		<i>Rhamnus</i>
<i>Aceria rhodiolae</i> (Canestrini)	Roseroot Gall Mite	SJB			Roseroot <i>Rhodiola rosea</i>
<i>Aceria alpestris</i> (Nalepa)	Alpenrose Leaf-and-flower Gall Mite	SJB	Currently, the only way to distinguish <i>A. alpestris</i> galls from those of <i>Aculus thomasi</i> (Nalepa) is that <i>A. alpestris</i> appears to cause double flowers as well as leaf-rolls, whereas <i>A. thomasi</i> is only known to cause leaf-rolls; two other eriophyoid species cause leaf-rolls on other <i>Rhododendron</i> species abroad (Bladmineerders, online).		Alpenrose <i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>
<i>Cecidophyopsis ribis</i> (Westwood)	Blackcurrant Big-bud Gall Mite	SJB	'Big-bud' is mentioned because other mite galls can potentially be found on Blackcurrant (Bladmineerders, online).	Big Bud (OLG, SD), Currant Bud Mite (iNat), Blackcurrant Gall Mite (Wiki), [Blackcurrant] Big Bud Mite (Wiki), Black Currant Gall Mite (CABI), Big Bud Mite (OLG), Gall Mite (OLG)	Blackcurrant <i>Ribes nigrum</i>
<i>Cecidophyopsis grossulariae</i> (Collinge)	Gooseberry Gall Mite	SJB		Gooseberry Leaf-bulge Gall Mite (SJB)	Gooseberry <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>
<i>Aceria scaber</i> (Nalepa)	Currant Leaf Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders lists various <i>Ribes</i> species as hosts for this mite, not only Mountain Currant.		Mountain Currant <i>Ribes alpinum</i>

<i>Cecidophyopsis selachodon</i> Van Eynhoven	Redcurrant Big-bud Gall Mite	SJB	'Big-bud' is mentioned because other mite galls can potentially be found on Redcurrant (Bladmineerders, online).	Red Currant Gall Mite (Van Eynhoven 1967)	Redcurrant <i>Ribes rubrum</i>
<i>Aculus rubiae</i> (Roivainen)	Wild Madder Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB	Also found on Squinancywort <i>Asperula cynanchica</i> according to Bladmineerders, but Wild Madder seems to be the main host.		Wild Madder <i>Rubia peregrina</i>
<i>Aceria rubiae</i> (Canestrini)	Wild Madder Lumpy Gall Mite	SJB			Wild Madder
<i>Eriophyes rubicolens</i> (Canestrini)	Bramble Felt Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders lists various <i>Rubus</i> species as hosts, not only Dewberry.		Dewberry <i>Rubus caesius</i>
<i>Aceria silvicola</i> (Canestrini)	Bramble Pustule Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Rubus</i>
<i>Epitrimerus gibbosus</i> (Nalepa)	Bramble Velvet Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Rubus</i>
<i>Aculus truncatus</i> (Nalepa)	Purple Willow Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB	'Leaf-roll' mentioned because other mite galls can potentially be found on Purple Willow (Bladmineerders, online).		Purple Willow <i>Salix purpurea</i>
<i>Aceria iteina</i> (Nalepa)	Sallow Stalked-pimple Gall Mite	SJB		Sallow Toadstool Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Salix</i>
<i>Aculus tetanothrix</i> (Nalepa)	Willow Smooth-pimple Gall Mite	SJB		Willow Bead Gall Mite (iNat), Willow Leaf Gall Mite (Inv)	<i>Salix</i>
<i>Aculus laevis</i> (Nalepa)	Willow Hairy-pimple Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Salix</i>

<i>Aculus magnirostris</i> (Nalepa)	Willow Long-roll Gall Mite	SJB	Other mites cause leaf rolls on <i>Salix</i> but seem to be relatively host-specific (Bladmineerders, online). <i>Aceria craspedophyes</i> (Nalepa) could be called Almond Willow Leaf-roll Gall Mite. <i>Acaphylisa rakoczkii</i> Ripka could be called Olive Willow Leaf-roll Gall Mite. <i>Aculus pycnorhynchus</i> (Nalepa) also causes upward leaf rolls on several <i>Salix</i> species although the length of the rolls is not commented upon.		<i>Salix</i>
<i>Aculus craspedobius</i> (Nalepa)	Willow Short-roll Gall Mite	SJB	See comments on <i>A. magnirostris</i> above.		<i>Salix</i>
<i>Aculus gemmarum</i> (Nalepa)			<i>Aceria salicina</i> (Nalepa) seems to cause similar bud galls on <i>Salix</i> and was also discovered by Nalepa (Bladmineerders, online), so no satisfactory English name can be created.		<i>Salix</i>
<i>Aceria salviae</i> (Nalepa)	Clary Pustule Gall Mite	SJB	The word 'pustule' is included to distinguish from <i>Aceria verbenacae</i> de Lillo, Panzarino, Loverre & Valenzano, which only causes an erineum on this host (Bladmineerders, online).	Salvia Pustule Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Salvia</i>
<i>Eptrimerus trilobus</i> (Nalepa)			No satisfactory English name could be found due to the similarity with <i>Callyntrotus trilobus</i> Nalepa, which was also discovered by Nalepa; it is possible that one of these two species may be an inquiline in the galls of the other (Bladmineerders, online).		Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>
<i>Aceria sanguisorbae</i> (Canestrini)	Burnet Gall Mite	SJB		Burnet Felt Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Sanguisorba</i>
<i>Aculus kochi</i> (Nalepa & Thomas)	Saxifrage Gall Mite	SJB			Yellow Saxifrage <i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>

<i>Aceria squalida</i> (Nalepa)	Small Scabious Gall Mite	SJB		Small Scabious Downy Gall Mite (SJB)	Small Scabious <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>
<i>Aculus scutellariae</i> (Canestrini & Massalongo)	Skullcap Gall Mite	SJB			Skullcap <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>
<i>Aceria destructor</i> (Nalepa) or <i>Cecidophyes glaber</i> (Nalepa)			These may be synonyms (Bladmineerders, online). If so, they could be called Stonecrop Gall Mite. Until the taxonomic situation is clarified no English name is assigned.		Biting Stonecrop <i>Sedum acre</i>
<i>Phyllocoptes sorbeus</i> (Nalepa)	Sorbus Felt Gall Mite	SJB	The taxonomy of gall mites on <i>Sorbus</i> is confused. Bladmineerders lists various <i>Sorbus</i> species as hosts for mites that in Britain are considered narrowly monophagous, including <i>P. sorbeus</i> .	Incurved Mountain Ash Erineum (SD)	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
<i>Eriophyes arianus</i> (Canestrini)			See comments above. Bladmineerders lists various <i>Sorbus</i> species as hosts for mites that in Britain are considered narrowly monophagous, including <i>E.</i> <i>arianus</i> . Until the situation is clarified, no satisfactory English name can be created.		Whitebeams <i>Sorbus aria</i> agg.
<i>Eriophyes torminalis</i> Nalepa			See comments on <i>E. arianus</i> above. Other scab gall mites are present on Wild Service-tree (Bladmineerders, online). Until the situation is clarified, no satisfactory English name can be created.		Wild Service-tree <i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
<i>Cecidophyopsis atrichus</i> (Nalepa)	Stellaria Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Stellaria</i>
<i>Aceria loewi</i> (Nalepa)	Lilac Gall Mite	SJB		Lilac Big-bud Gall Mite (SJB)	Lilac <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>

<i>Aceria tuberculata</i> (Nalepa)	Tansy Leaf-roll Gall Mite	SJB			Tansy <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
<i>Aceria calathina</i> (Nalepa)	Tansy Shoot Gall Mite	SJB			Tansy
<i>Aculus rigidus</i> (Nalepa)	Dandelion–Saw-wort Gall Mite	SJB		Dandelion Gall Mite (SJB), Dandelion Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB), Dandelion–Saw-wort Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	Saw-wort <i>Serratula tinctoria</i> , <i>Taraxacum</i>
<i>Cecidophyopsis psilaspis</i> (Nalepa)			<i>Epitrimerus gemmicolus</i> (Nalepa) appears to cause similar galls and was also discovered by Nalepa (Bladmineerders, online). No satisfactory English name can currently be created.	Taxus Bud Mite (UM)	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>
<i>Aculus teucrii</i> (Nalepa)	Teucrium Leaf Gall Mite	SJB	Bladmineerders lists various <i>Teucrium</i> species as hosts, not only Wall Germander. <i>Anthocoptes octocinctus</i> Nalepa is found on the flowers of Wall Germander, necessitating reference to the leaves for <i>Aculus teucrii</i> (Bladmineerders, online).	Germander Crinkle Mite (CDFA), Wall Germander Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	Wall Germander <i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>
<i>Aceria thomasi</i> (Nalepa)	Thyme Cotton-rosette Gall Mite	SJB		Thyme Gall-mite (iNat)	<i>Thymus</i>
<i>Aculus minor</i> (Nalepa)	Thyme Smooth-rosette Gall Mite	SJB			Wild Thyme <i>Thymus polytrichus</i>
<i>Eriophyes exilis</i> (Nalepa)	Lime Felt Gall Mite	SJB		Lime Gall Mite (iNat)	<i>Tilia</i>
<i>Eriophyes tiliae</i> (Pagenstecher)	Lime Nail Gall Mite	SJB		Nail Gall (SD), Bugle Gall (SD), Tin-tack Gall (SD), Red Nail Gall Mite (iNat), Linden Gall Mite (Inv)	<i>Tilia</i>

<i>Phytoptus stenoporus</i> (Nalepa)	Lime Round-holed Pimple Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Tilia</i>
<i>Phytoptus bursarius</i> (Nalepa)	Lime Slit-holed Pimple Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Tilia</i>
<i>Phytoptus tetratrichus</i> (Nalepa)	Variable Lime Gall Mite	SJB	Causes various forms of gall depending on the host species. This seems to be a distinguishing feature from the similar <i>Phytoptus abnormis</i> Garman (Bladmineerders, online)	Roll Gall (SD)	<i>Tilia</i>
<i>Aceria ononidistrifolii</i> (Nalepa)	Legume Gall Mite	SJB	Has been reported from various species in the Fabaceae family in mainland Europe, including <i>Vicia</i> (Bladmineerders, online); although considered to be 'probably only found on <i>Trifolium</i> ' in Britain (Redfern, Shirley & Bloxham 2023), distinguishing it from <i>Aculus retiolatus</i> based on host plant seems dubious.		<i>Trifolium</i>
<i>Aceria campestricola</i> (Frauenfeld)	Elm Pimple Gall Mite	SJB		Elm Bead-gall (SD), Elm Leaf Gall Mite (iNat), Elm Bead Gall Mite (MS)	<i>Ulmus</i>
<i>Aceria ulmi</i> (Garman)	Elm Scab Gall Mite	SJB			<i>Ulmus</i>
<i>Phyllocoptes vaccinii</i> (Flögel & Goosman)	Vaccinium Gall Mite	SJB		Vaccinium Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Vaccinium</i>
<i>Aceria macrotuberculata</i> (Nalepa)	Valerian Gall Mite	SJB		Valerian Leafy Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Valeriana</i>
<i>Aceria anceps</i> (Nalepa)	Speedwell Gall Mite	SJB			Germander Speedwell <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
<i>Eriophyes viburni</i> (Nalepa)	Viburnum Gall Mite	SJB		Pouch Gall (SD), Viburnum Pouch Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Viburnum</i>

<i>Aculus retiolatus</i> (Nalepa)	Vetch Gall Mite	SJB	See notes on <i>Aceria ononidistrifolii</i> above. The current name is a compromise.	Vetch Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Vicia</i>
<i>Cecidophyes violae</i> (Nalepa)	Violet Gall Mite	SJB	<i>Coptophylla borealis</i> (Liro) causes a similar gall but is restricted to Alpine Yellow-violet <i>Viola biflora</i> (Bladmineerders, online), which could be referenced in the English name of this species.	Violet Leaf-roll Gall Mite (SJB)	<i>Viola</i>
<i>Colomerus vitis</i> (Pagenstecher)	Grape-vine Felt Gall Mite	SJB	The word 'felt' is included to distinguish from <i>Calepitrimerus vitis</i> (Nalepa), which distorts the buds and leaves (Bladmineerders, online).	Vine Erineum (SD), Grape Erineum Mite (iNat), Grape Mite (NS)	Grape-vine <i>Vitis vinifera</i>

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