Soil Mesostigmata Mites (Acari, Parasitiformes) from Hungary. II

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Abstract. Mesostigmata mites collected from various habitats in 17 localities of Hungary were investigated. In total 44 Mesostigmata species were recorded. Fifteen of them were new to the fauna of Hungary.

Key words: Acari, Mesostigmata, fauna, Hungary.

Introduction

Data on investigations of Mesostigmata mite fauna in Hungary were noted in our previous work (Salmane, Kontschán 2005), and also by J. Wisniewski and W. Hirschmann (1995) and J. Wisniewski (1996). Recently one more publication was made by J. Kontschán (2005).

Material and Methods

Sampling was performed from diverse habitats in Hungary by J. Kontschán (Systematic Zoology Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences). Samples were extracted on Berlese-Tullgren type funnels. Identified Mesostigmata material is deposited in the Institute of Biology, University of Latvia, in the collection of I. Salmane. Species determination was made using the keys of C. Błaszak (1974), N. Bregetova (1977), K. Hyatt (1980), W. Karg (1993) and G. Shcherbak (1980).

List of sampling localities

Location of Mesostigmata sampling sites in Hungary is given in figure 1.

Transdanubian Mts, county Veszprém
L.1. 10.09.2003. Köveskál, litter.
L.2. 10.09.2003. Balatonalmádi, soil and litter.
L.4. 10.09.2003. Gyulafirátot, moss.
L.6. 10.09.2003. Tihany, litter.
L.8. 10.09.2003. Vászoly, litter.
L.14. 10.09.2003. Vászoly, moss.

Transdanubian Mts, county Komárom-Esztergom
L.11. 17.05.2004. Szárlinget, oak forest, litter.
L.13. 06.05.2004. Tata, Angol park, litter.
L.15. 10.03.2004. Vargesztes, oak forest, litter.
L.16. 19.03.2004. Oroszlány, Majk, alder forest, litter.

Transdanubian Mts, county Fejér
L.5. 10.09.2003. Bodajk, moss and litter.

South-Transdanubian, county Tolna
L.3. 25.04.2003. Bátaapáti, Nagy Morágyi Völgy, *Lasius* sp. nest.
L.7. 25.04.2003. Bátaapáti, Nagy Morágyi Völgy, litter.
L.9. 25.04.2003. Bátaapáti, Medvehagymas, litter.
L.10. 25.04.2003. Bátaapáti, decomposing tree.
L.12. 25.04.2004. Bátapáti, Nagy Morágyi Völgy, litter.
L.17. 25.04.2003. Bátaapáti, Nagy Morágyi Völgy, mixed-litter.

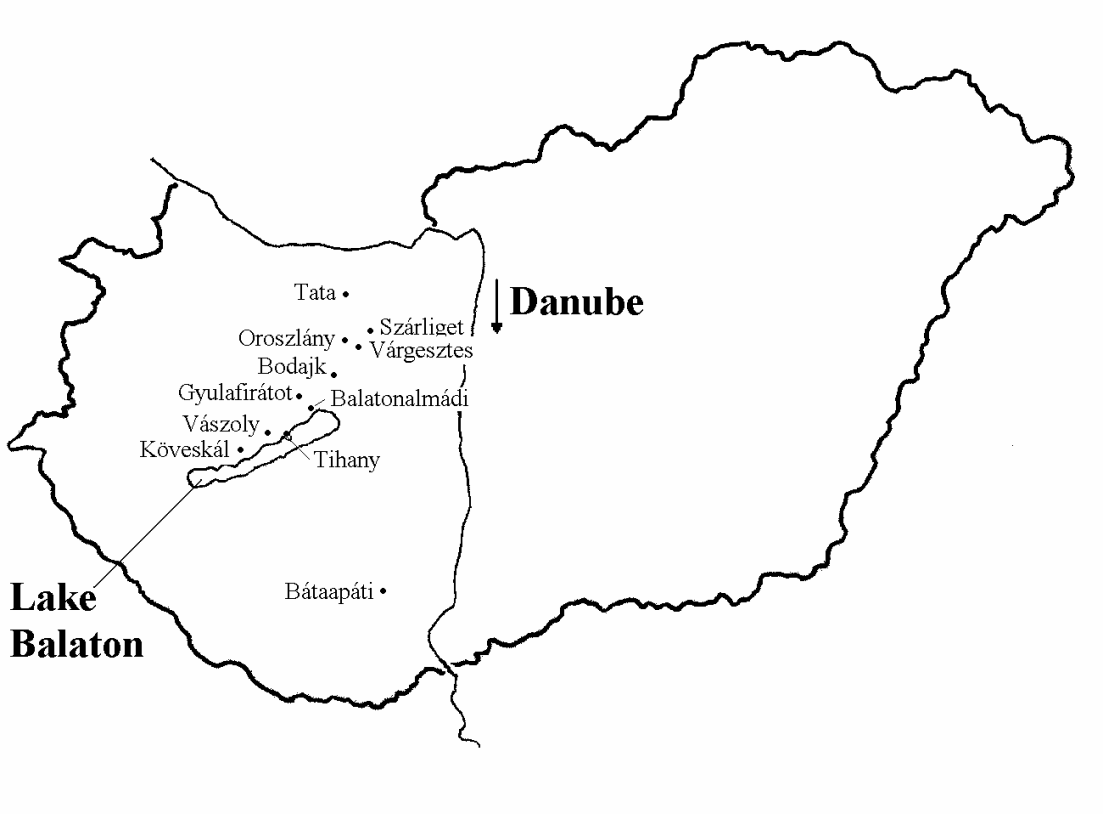

Figure 1. Location of the sampling sites of Mesostigmata mites in Hungary.

Results and discussion

Abbreviations used in the text: * - new species to the fauna of Hungary; L – localitties coresponding to the listed sampling localities.

List of the species

Gamasina LEACH, 1815
Parasitidae OUDEMANS, 1901
1. *Parasitus kraepelini* BERLESE, 1903
L: 3, 9, 11, 12, 17; distribution – Europe, West-Russia
2. **Parasitus crassitarsis* (HALBERT, 1923)
L: 9; distribution – Europe, West-Russia
3. *Pergamassus crassipes* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
L: 1, 4, 6, 13, 14, 17; distribution – Holarctic.
4. *Pergamasus lapponicus* TRÄGARDH, 1910
L: 3, 17; distribution – Palaearctic.
5. *Pergamasus mirabilis* WILLMANN, 1951
L: 3; distribution – Palaearctic.
6. *Pergamasus misellus* BERLESE, 1904
L: 3; distribution – Europe.
7. *Pergamasus septentrionalis* (OUDEMANS, 1902)
L: 4, 9; distribution – Palaearctic.
8. **Pergamasus suecicus* (TRÄGARDH, 1936)
L: 4.; distribution – Europe.
9. *Holoparasitus excipuliger* (BERLESE, 1905)
L: 4, 5, 11, 16; distribution – Europe.
Veigaiaidae OUDEMANS, 1939
10. *Veigaia nemorensis* (C.L.KOCH, 1839)
L: 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17; distribution – Palaearctic.
11. **Veigaia cervus* (KRÄMER, 1876)
L: 2, 12, 17; distribution – Holarctic.
Ameroseiidae (BERLESE, 1919) EVANS, 1961
12. **Ameroseius corniculus* KARG, 1971
L: 4; distribution – West-Europe, Caucasus.
13. *Epicriopsis horridus* (KRÄMER, 1876)
L: 3; distribution – Europe.
Aceosejidae BAKER, WHARTON, 1952 (sensu EVANS, 1958)
14. *Leioseius minusculus* (BERLESE, 1905)
L: 4, 15; distribution – Europe.
15. *Leioseius bicolor* (BERLESE, 1918)
L: 6, 7; distribution – Europe.
16. **Cheiroseius unguiculatus* BERLESE, 1887
L: 16; distribution – Europe.
Phytoseiidae BERLESE, 1916
17. *Typhlodromus cotoneastri* WAINSTEIN, 1961
L: 6; distribution – East-Europe.
18. *Amblyseius obtusus* (C.L.KOCH, 1839)

L: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8; distribution – Palaearctic, America.
19. **Amblyseius graminis* CHANT, 1956
L: 8; distribution – Holarctic.
20. **Amblyseius herbarius* (WAINSTEIN, 1960)
L: 14; distribution – Europe, South-Russia.
Rhodacaridae OUDEMANS, 1902
21. *Dendrolaelaps trapezoides* HIRSCHMANN, 1960
L: 15; distribution – Europe.
22. **Asca aphidioides* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
L: 2, 5, 14, 15; distribution – Europe, Nearctic.
23. *Euryparasitus emarginatus* (C.L.KOCH, 1839)
L: 10; distribution – Europe.
24. *Cyrtolaelaps mucronatus* G. et R.CANESTRINI, 1881
L: 10; distribution – Palaearctic.
Macrochelidae VITZTHUM, 1930
25. *Macrocheles montanus* WILLMANN, 1951
L: 7; distribution – Europe.
26. *Macrocheles peniciliger* (BERLESE, 1904)
L: 9, 16; distribution – Europe.
27. **Macrocheles superbus* HULL, 1918
L: 9; distribution – Great Britain, Kuril Islands.
28. **Macrocheles muscaedomesticae* (SCOPOLI, 1772)
L: 9; distribution – Palaearctic, America.
29. *Macrocheles* sp.
L: 17.
Pachylaelaptidae VITZTHUM, 1931
30. *Pachylaelaps (Pachylaelaps) pectinifer* (G. et R. CANESTRINI, 1882)
L: 4; distribution – Europe, East-Russia.
31. *Pachyseius humeralis* BERLESE, 1910
L: 10, 12, 17; distribution – Europe, West-Russia.
Laelaptidae BERLESE, 1892
32. *Hypoaspis (Geolaelaps) aculeifer* (CANESTRINI, 1883)
L: 1, 11; distribution – Holarctic, Neotropical.
33. *Hypoaspis (Geolaelaps) praesternalis* WILLMANN, 1949
L: 16; distribution – Palaearctic, Afrotropical.
34. *Hypoaspis (Cosmolaelaps) vacua* (MICHAEL, 1891)
L: 2, 4, 14; distribution – Holarctic, Afrotropical, Neotropical.
35. **Hypoaspis lusisi* LAPINA, 1976
L: 2, 4, 8; distribution – Europe.
36. *Ololaelaps placentula* (BERLESE, 1887)
L: 16; distribution – Europe, West-Siberia.
Eviphidae BERLESE, 1913
37. *Eviphis ostrinus* (C.L.KOCH, 1836)
L: 9; distribution – Palaearctic.
Zerconidae CANESTRINI, 1891
38. *Prozercon kochi* SELLNICK, 1943
L: 4, 5, 9; distribution – Europe.
39. **Prozercon trägardhi* (HALBERT, 1923)
L: 2, 11, 12, 14; distribution – Europe, West-Russia.
40. **Parazercon sarekensis* WILLMANN, 1939
L: 2; distribution – Palaearctic.
41. *Zercon spatulatus* C.L.KOCH, 1839
L: 4, 5, 7, 9; distribution – Europe.
42. **Zercon peltatus peltatus* (C.L. KOCH, 1836)
L: 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17; distribution – Europe.
43. **Zercon hungaricus* SELLNICK, 1958
L: 11, 12; distribution – Europe.

Sejina KRÄMER, 1885
Sejidae BERLESE, 1895
44. *Sejus togatus* C.L.KOCH, 1836
L: 3, 10, 17; distribution – Europe, West-Russia.

A total of 44 Mesostigmata species in 12 families were collected from litter, moss and other habitats of Hungary. Fifteen species were recorded for the first time in the fauna of Hungary.

There were representatives of the European (19 species), European-Russian (8 species) and Palaearctic (7 species) region fauna (Bregetova 1977; Karg 1993). Parasitidae with 10 species was the richest Mesostigmata family. The most abundant species were *Zercon hungaricus* (from litter) and *Zercon peltatus peltatus* (from mosses and litter).

Summarizing previously published data of I. Salmane and J. Kontschán (2005) and data presented in the current paper, sampling of mites has been performed in 33 localities of Hungary. Seventy four Mesostigmata species were recorded during those investigations. Fifty six of them were new to the fauna of Hungary. European species dominate in the Hungarian fauna, but also Palearctic and European-Russian species are represented. The families richest in species were Parasitidae, Zerconidae and Laelaptidae.

Kopsavilkums

Rakstā sniegts 17 dažādās Ungārijas vietās un atšķirīgos biotopos ievākto Mesostigmata ērču sugu saraksts, kā arī atzīmētas sugu atradnes kartē. Kopumā noteiktas 44 Mesostigmata ērču sugas, no kurām 15 ir jaunas Ungārijas faunai.

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