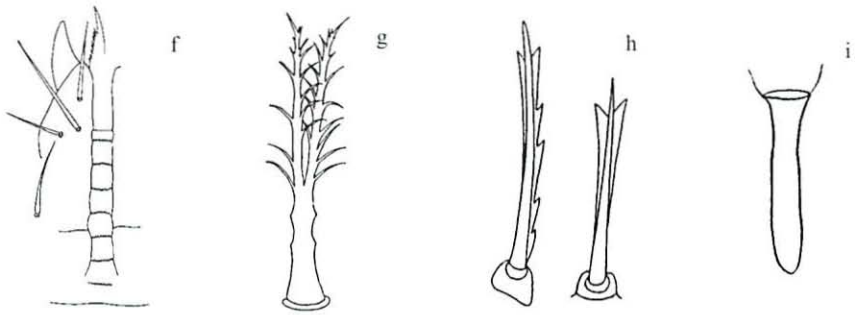

Fig. 6.13.1. (cont.) **Female:** f hypostome, g tritosternum, h dorsal setae, i spermatheca (f – g WESTERBOER 1963; h VITZTHUM 1923; i ATHIAS-HENRIOT 1961)

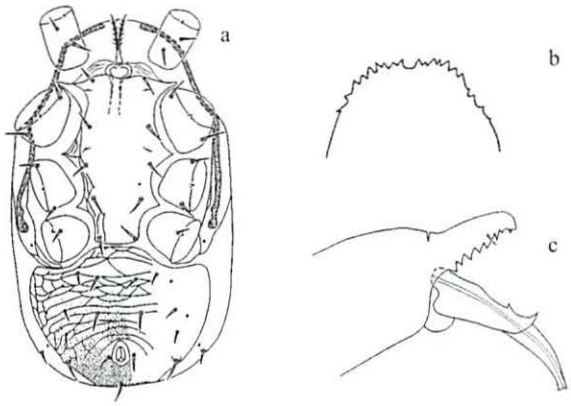

Fig. 6.13.2. **Male:** a ventral, b tectum, c chelicera (a – c GWIAZDOWICZ 2003)

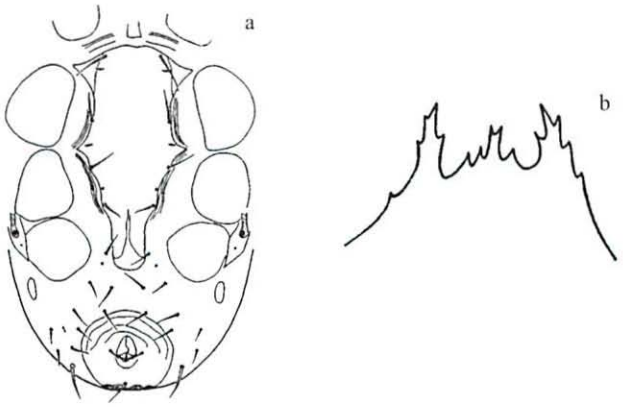

Fig. 6.13.3. **Deutonymph:** a ventral, b tectum (a, b WESTERBOER 1963)

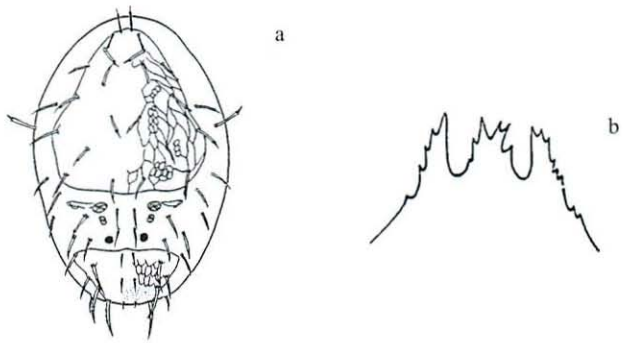

Fig. 6.13.4. **Protonymph:** a dorsal, b tectum (a, b WESTERBOER 1963)

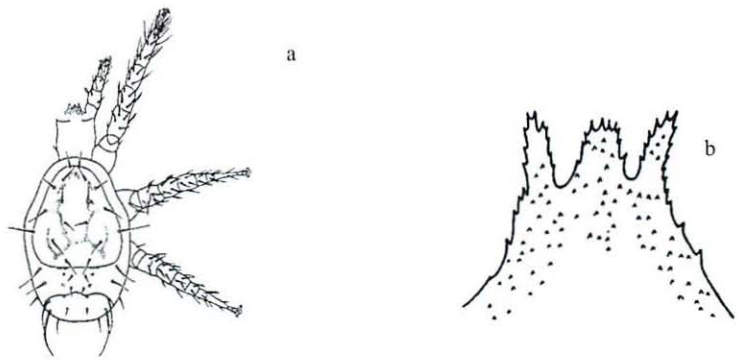

Fig. 6.13.5. **Larva:** a dorsal, b tectum (a, b WESTERBOER 1963)

Lasioseius tuberculatus Karg, 1980

(Fig. 6.14.)

KARG, W. (1980): Die Raubmilbengattung *Lasioseius* Berlese, 1916. – Zool. Jb. Syst. **107**: 344 – 367
Types: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

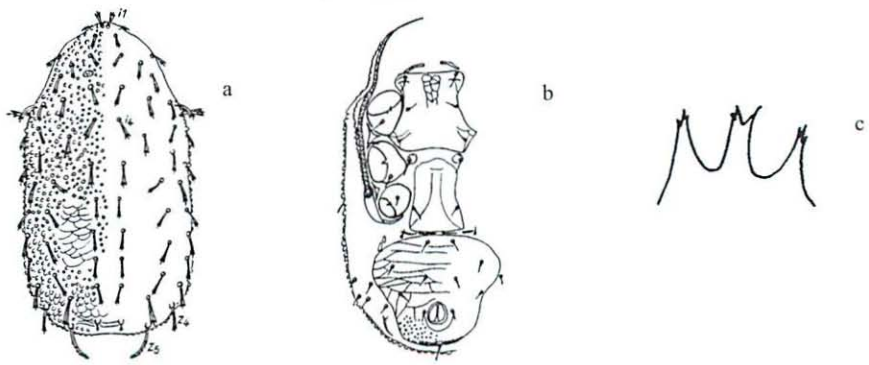

Fig. 6.14. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum (a – c KARG, 1980)

Lasioseius manyarae Hurlbutt, 1972

(Fig. 6.15.)

HURLBUTT, H. W. (1972): Ascinae and Podocinidae (Acarina, Mesostigmata) from Tanzania. – Acarologica **13** (2): 280 – 300

Holotype: United States National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA)

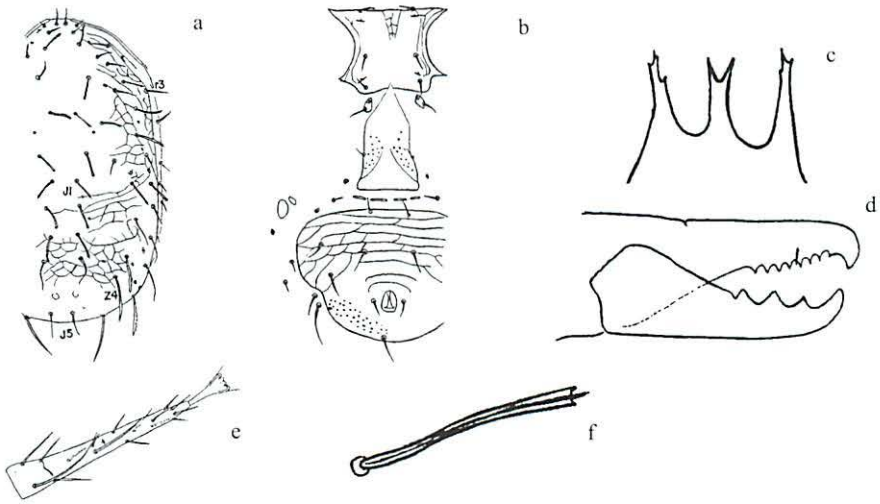

Fig. 6.15. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e tarsus IV, f dorsal seta (a – f HURLBUTT 1972)

Lasioseius fimetorum Karg, 1971

(Figs 6.16.1. – 6.16.2.)

KARG, W. (1971): Acari (Acarina, Milben; Unterordnung Anactinochaeta [Parasitiformes]): Die freilebenden Gamasina (Gamasides), Raubmilben. – In: DAHL, F., M. DAHL & F. PEUS (eds): Die Tierwelt Deutschlands und der angrenzenden Meeresteile. 59. Teil, Gustav Fischer Verlag, Jena: 1 – 475

Types: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

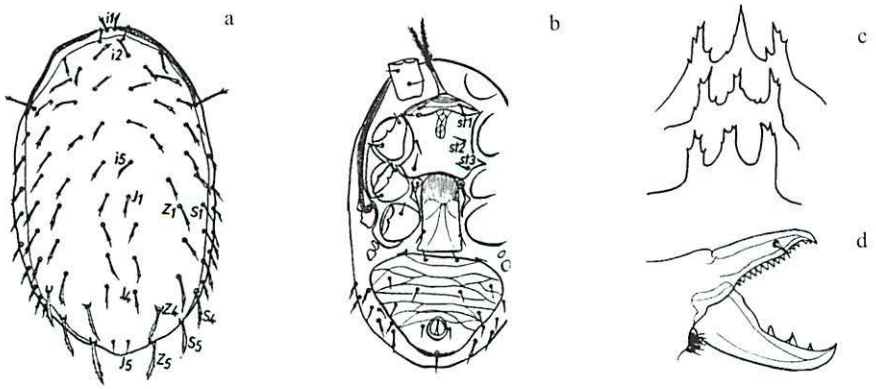

Fig. 6.16.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera (a – d KARG 1971)

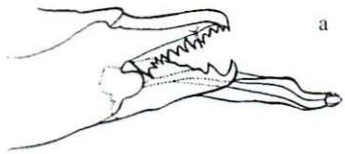

Fig. 6.16.2. **Male:** a chelicera (a KARG 1971)

Lasioseius sugawarai Ehara, 1964

(Figs 6.17.1. – 6.17.2.)

EHARA, S. (1964): Some mites of the families Phytoseiidae and Blattisocidae from Japan (Acarina, Mesostigmata). – J. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ., Ser. 6, Zool. **15** (3): 378 – 394

Types: Zoological Institute, Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University (Japan)

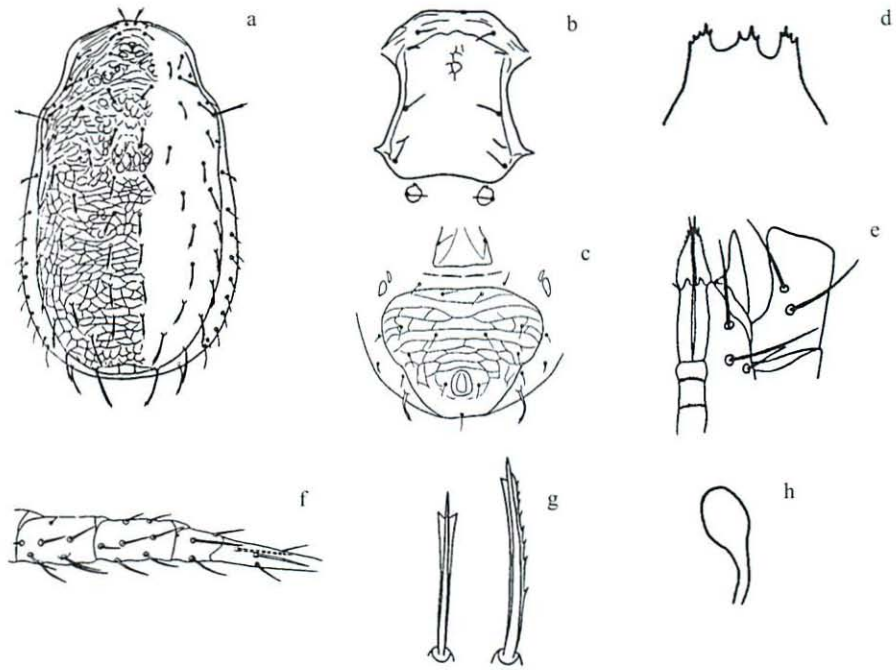

Fig. 6.17.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b sternal shield, c ventral, d tectum, e hypostome, f leg IV, g dorsal setae, h spermatheca (a – g EHARA 1964)

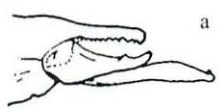

Fig. 6.17.2. **Male:** a chelicera (a LEE & LEE 1998)

Lasioseius tridentatus Baker, Delfinado & Abbatiello, 1976

(Fig. 6.18.)

BAKER, E. W., M. D. DELFINADO & M. J. ABBATIELLO (1976): Terrestrial mites of New York II. Mites in Bird's nests (Acarina). – J. N. Y. Entomol. Soc. **84** (1): 48 – 66

Holo- and paratypes:New York State Museum and Science Service, Albany, New York (USA), United States National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA)

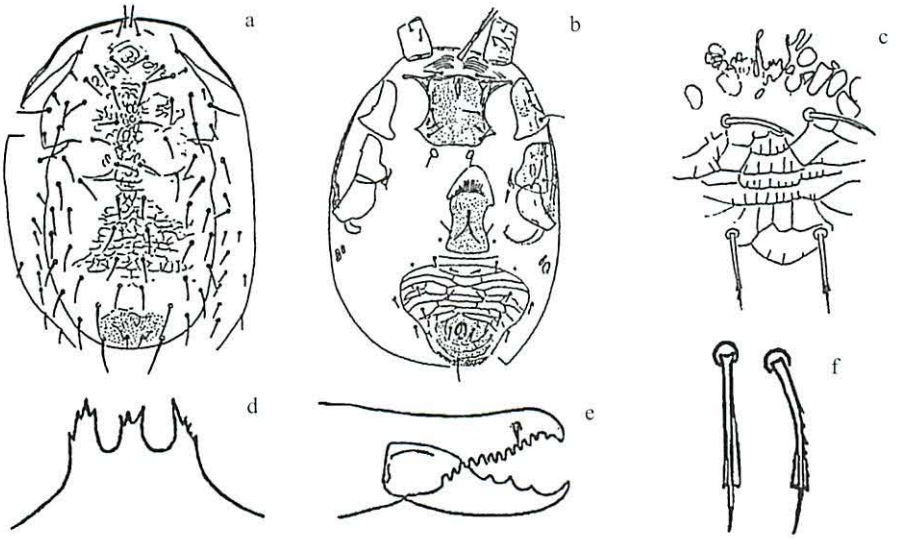

Fig. 6.18. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c detail of dorsal reticulation, d tectum, e chelicera, f dorsal setae (a – f BAKER, DELFINADO & ABBAITELLO 1976)

Lasioseius rostratus Karg, 1996

(Figs 6.19.1. – 6.19.2.)

KARG, W. (1996): Neue Arten aus Raubmilbengattungen der Gamasina Leach (Acarina, Parasitiformes) mit Indikatoren zum Entwicklungsalter. – Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. **72** (1): 149 – 195

Types: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

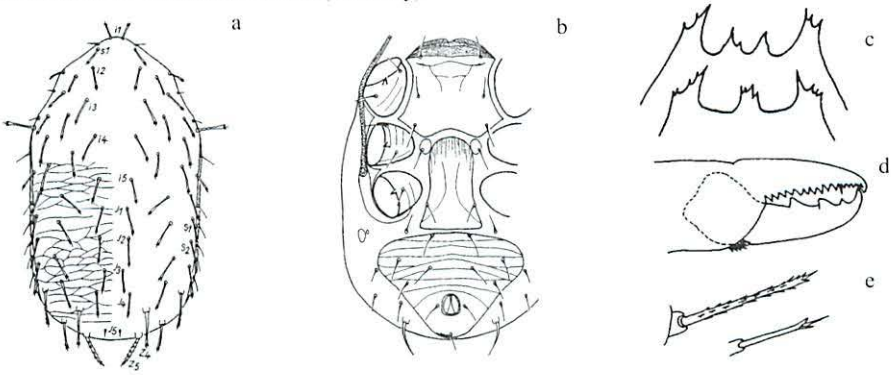

Fig. 6.19.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e dorsal setae (a – e KARG 1996)

Fig. 6.19.2. **Male:** a tectum, b chelicera (a, b KARG 1996)

Lasioseius plumatus Karg, 1980

(Fig. 6.20.)

KARG, W. (1980): Die Raubmilbengattung *Lasioseius* Berlese, 1916. – Zool. Jb. Syst. **107**: 344 – 367
Types: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

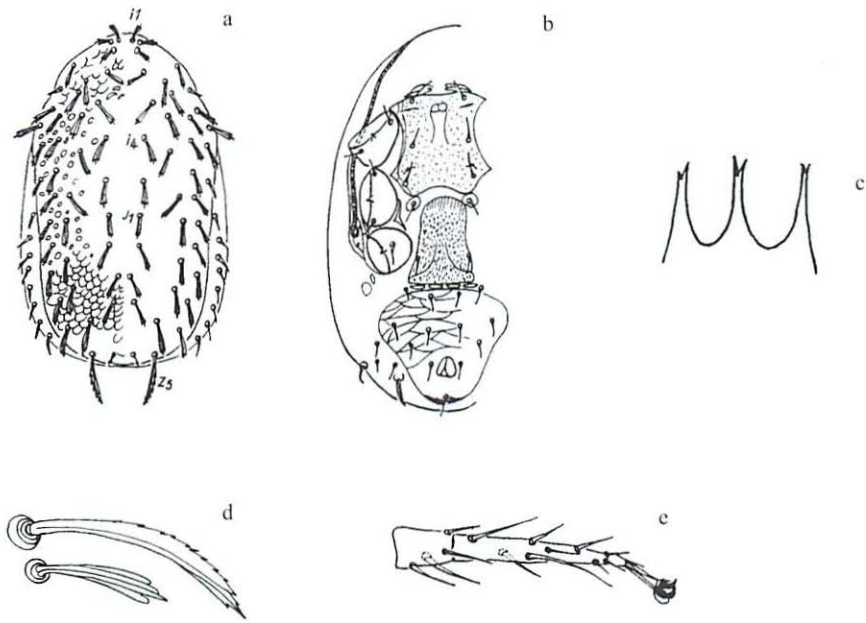

Fig. 6.20. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d dorsal setae I1, Z5, e tarsus IV (a – e KARG 1980)

Lasioseius liuchungfui Samsinak, 1964

(Figs 6.21.1. – 6.21.2.)

SAMSINAK, K. (1964): Termitophile Milben aus der VR China. I. Mesostigmata. – Entomol. Abh. (Dres.) **32**: 33 – 52
Holotype: Zoological Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peking-Haitien (China)

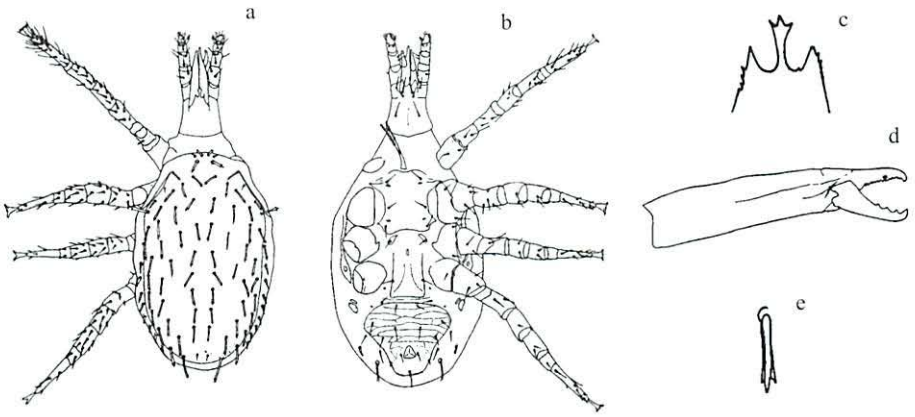

Fig. 6.21.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e dorsal seta (a – e SAMSINAK 1964)

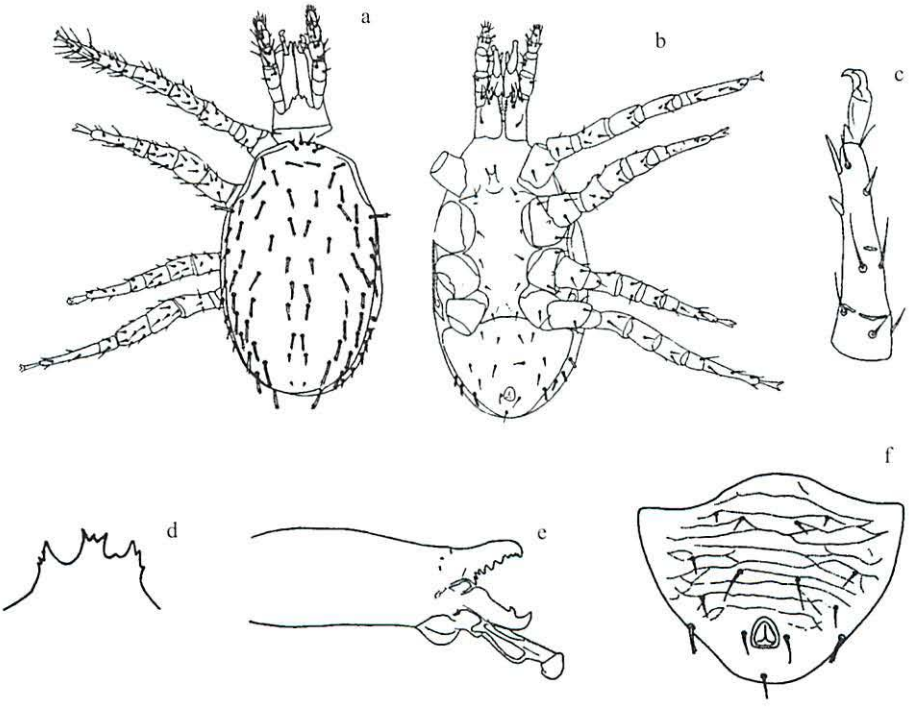

Fig. 6.21.2. **Male:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tarsus, d tectum, e chelicera, f ventrianal shield (a – f SAMSINAK 1964)

Lasioseius elegans Fain, Hyland & Aitken, 1977

(Figs 6.22.1. – 6.22.5.)

Fain, A., K. E. Hyland & T. H. G. Aitken (1977): Nouveaux acariens Ascidae (Mesostigmata) phoretiques dans les fosses nasales de colibris. Note preliminaire. – Bull. Ann. Soc. R. Ent. Belg. **113**: 184 – 186

Holotype: United States National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA)

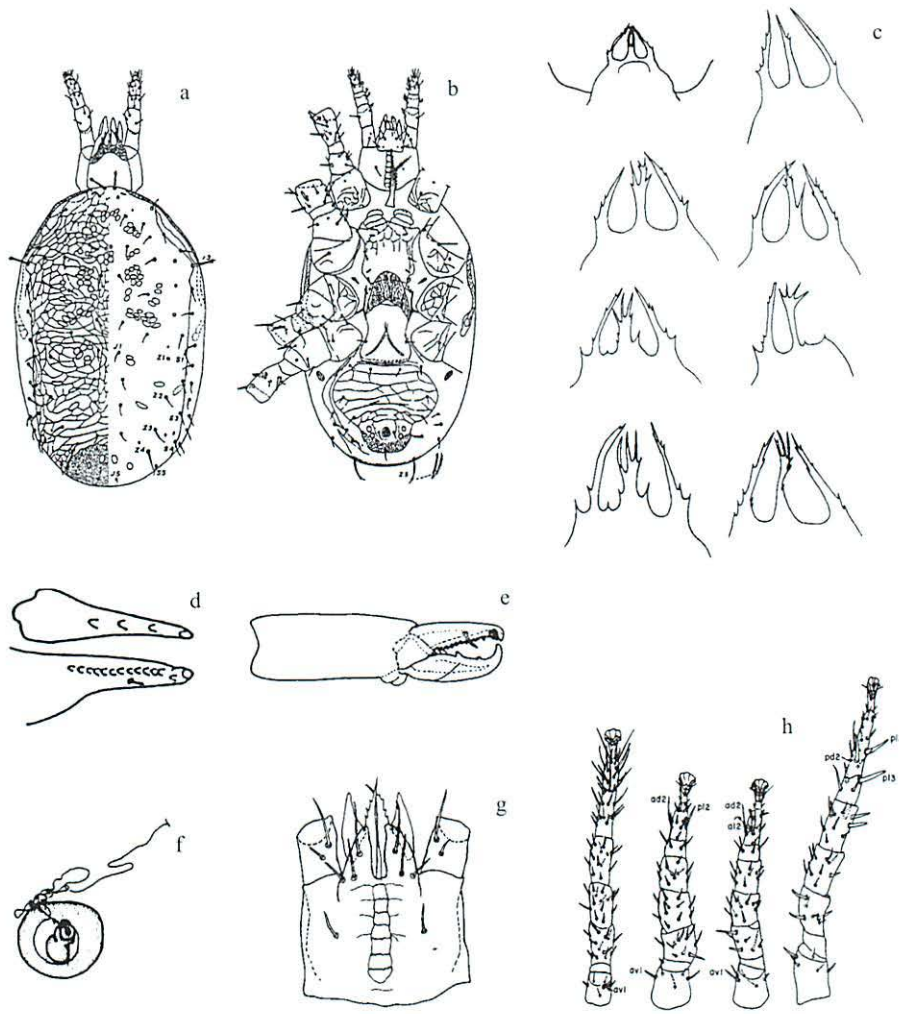

Fig. 6.22.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d, e chelicera, f spermatheca, g hypostome, h tarsus I – IV (a, b, d Fain, Hyland & Aitken 1977; c, e – h Naeem, Dobkin & OConnor 1985)

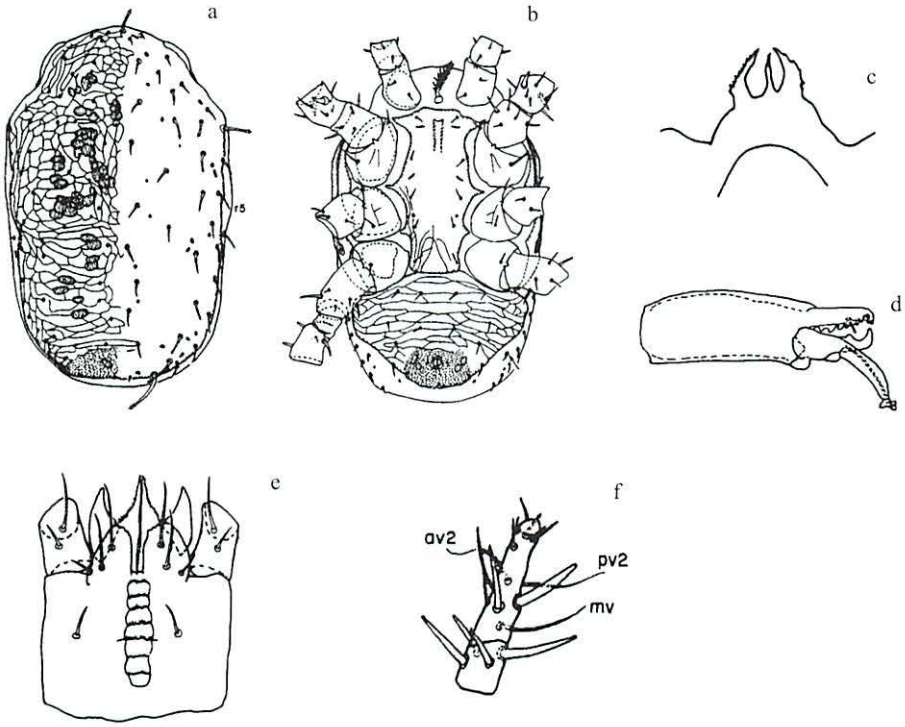

Fig. 6.22.2. **Male:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e hypostome, f tarsus IV (a – f NAEEM, DOBKIN & OCONNOR 1985)

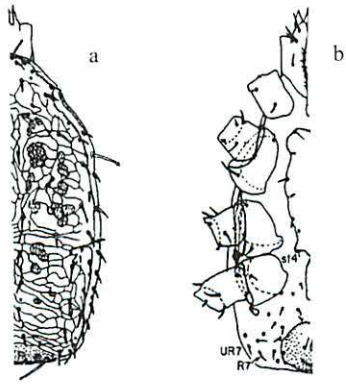

Fig. 6.22.3. **Deutonymph:** a dorsal, b ventral (a, b NAEEM, DOBKIN & OCONNOR 1985)

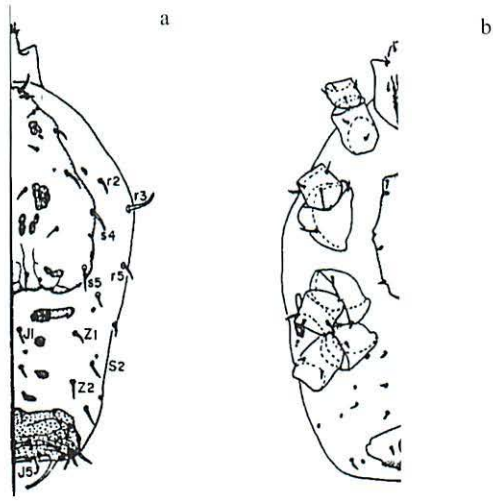

Fig. 6.22.4. **Protonymph:** a dorsal, b ventral (a, b NAEEM, DOBKIN & OCONNOR 1985)

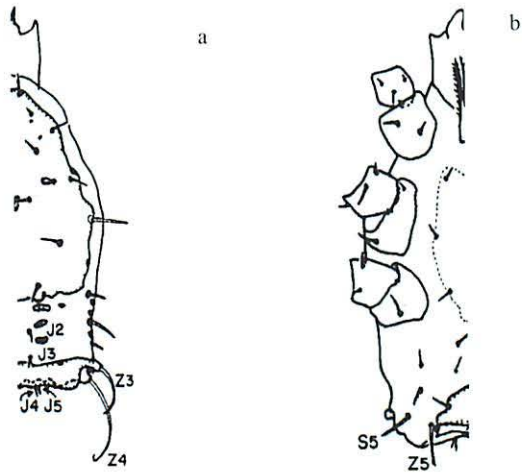

Fig. 6.22.5. **Larva:** a dorsal, b ventral (a, b NAEEM, DOBKIN & OCONNOR 1985)

Lasioseius sewai Nasr & Abou-Awad, 1987

(Fig. 6.23.)

NASR, A. K. & B. A. ABOU-AWAD (1987): Description of some ascid mites from Egypt (Acari, Ascidae). – Acarologia **28** (1): 27 – 35

Holotype: National Research Centre, Dokki-Cairo (Egypt)

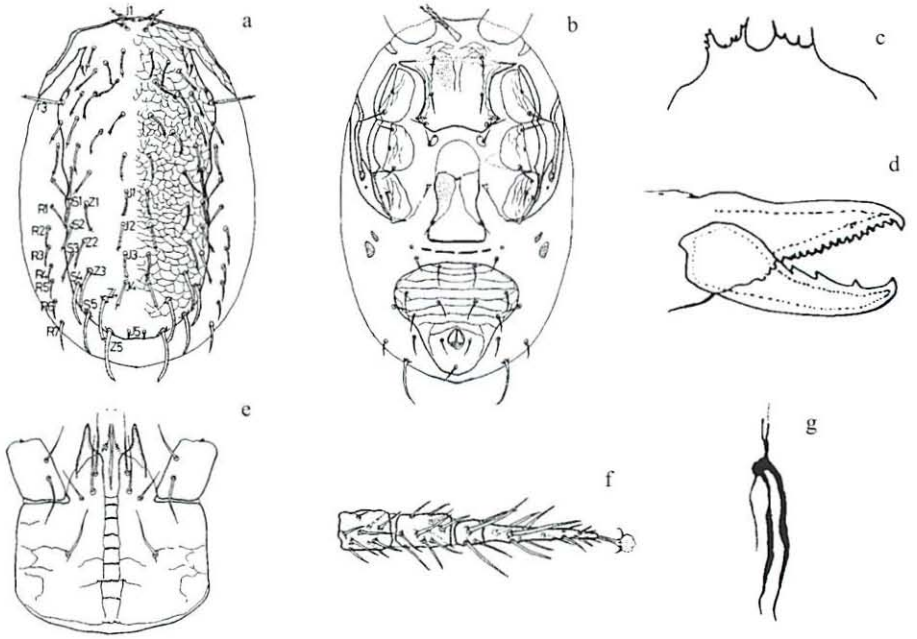

Fig. 6.23. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e hypostome, f leg IV, g spermatheca (a – g NASR & ABOU-AWAD 1987)

Lasioseius kargi Kandil, 1980

(Fig. 6.24.)

KANDIL, M. M. (1980): Three new *Lasioseius* species from Hungary (Acari, Mesostigmata, Podocinidae). – Folia Entomol. Hung. **61** (33): 75 – 86

Holotype: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Hungary)

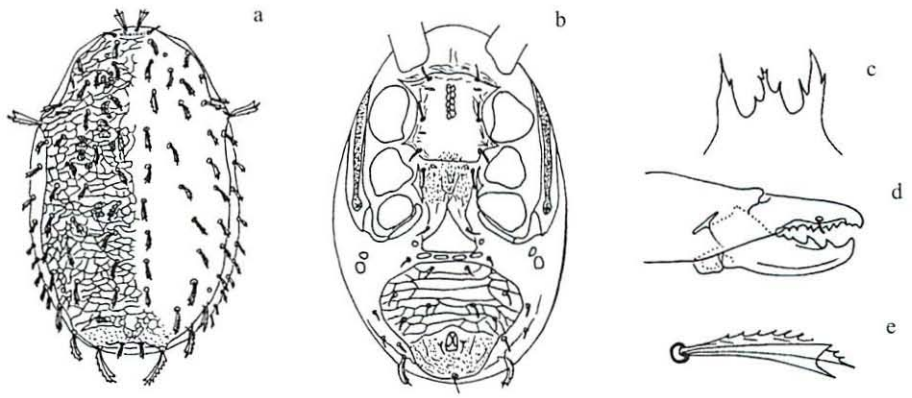

Fig. 6.24. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e dorsal seta (a – e modified after KANDIL 1980)

Lasioseius neometes McGraw & Farrier, 1969

(Fig. 6.25.)

McGraw, J. R. & M. H. Farrier (1969): Mites of the superfamily Parasitoidea (Acarina, Mesostigmata) associated with *Dendroctonus* and *Ips* (Coleoptera, Scolytidae). – NC Agric. Exp. Stn. Tech. Bull. **192**: 1 – 162

Holotype: United States National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA)

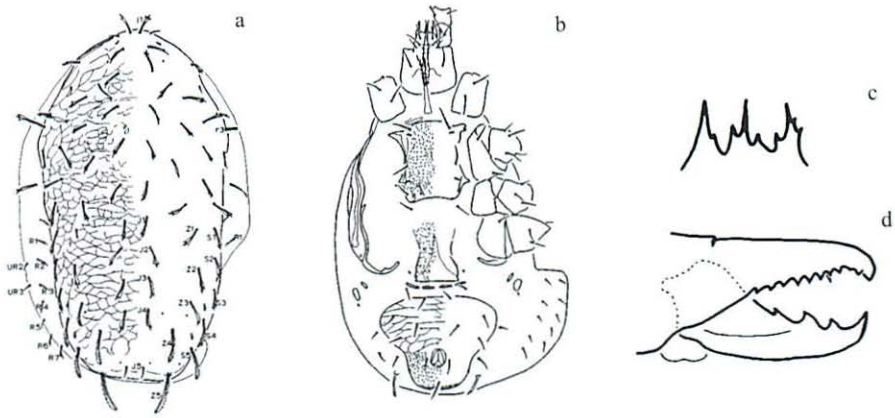

Fig. 6.25. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera (a – d McGraw & Farrier 1969)

Lasioseius nambirimae Krantz, 1962

(Fig. 6.26.)

Krantz, G. W. (1962): Acari. Free-living Mesostigmata. II. – Family Accosejidae. – Parc National De La Garamba, Mission H. De Saeger **34**: 3 – 29

Holotype: Institute of the National Parks of Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Bruxelles (Belgium)

Paratypes: United States National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA), British Museum (Natural History), London (United Kingdom)

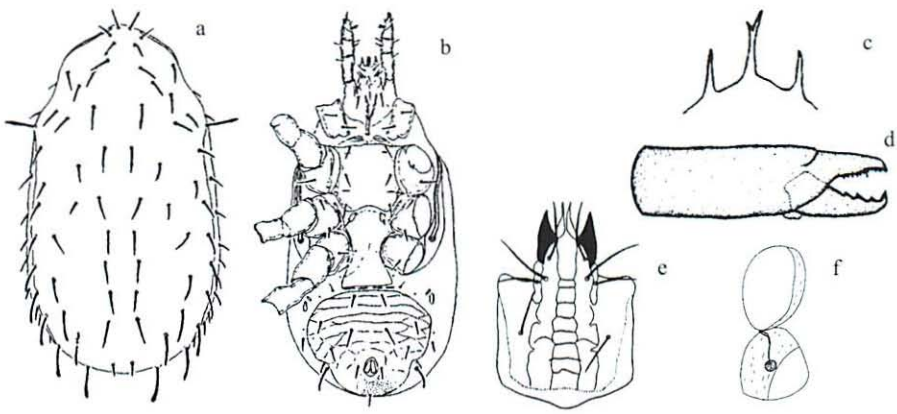

Fig. 6.26. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e hypostome, f spermatheca (a – c Krantz 1962; d – f Aswegen & Loots 1969)

Lasioseius tetraspinosus Karg, 1980

(Figs 6.27.1. – 6.27.2.)

KARG, W. (1980): Die Raubmilbengattung *Lasioseius* Berlese, 1916. – Zool. Jb. Syst. **107**: 344 – 367
Types: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

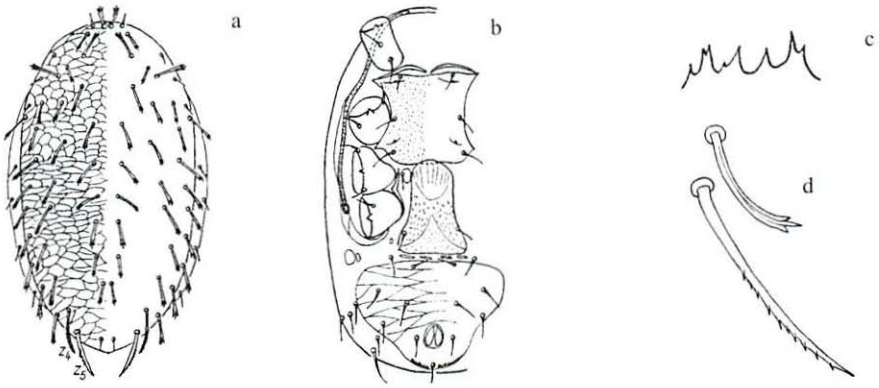

Fig. 6.27.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d dorsal setae I1, Z5 (a – d KARG 1980)

Fig. 6.27.2. **Male:** a tectum, b chelicera (a, b KARG 1980)

Lasioseius euarmatus Karg, 1994

(Fig. 6.28.)

KARG, W. (1994): Raubmilben der Cohors Gamasina Leach (Acarina, Parasitiformes) vom Galapagos-Archipel. – Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. **70** (2): 179 – 216
Types: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

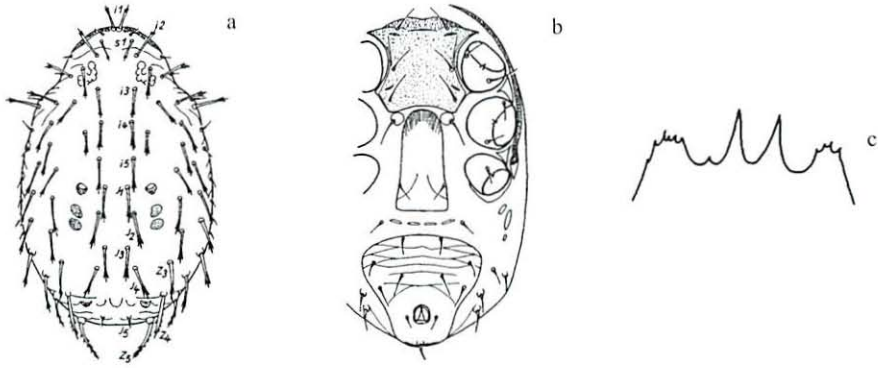

Fig. 6.28. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum (a – c KARG 1994)

Lasioseius inconspicuus Westerboer, 1963

(Fig. 6.29.)

WESTERBOER, I. (1963): Die Familie Podocinidae Berlese, 1916. – In: STAMMER, H. J. (ed.), Beiträge zur Systematik und Ökologie mitteleuropäischer Acarina, Band II, Mesostigmata 1. Akad. Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig: 179 – 450

Types: deposition unknown to the authors

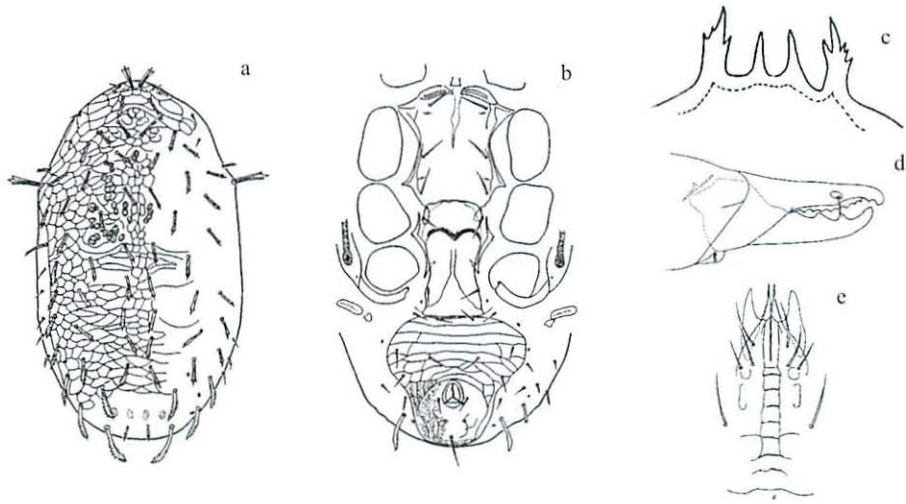

Fig. 6.29. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e hypostome (a – e WESTERBOER 1963)

Lasioseius reticulatus Bhattacharyya, 1968

(Figs 6.30.1. – 6.30.2.)

BHATTACHARYYA, S. K. (1968): Studies in Indian mites (Acarina, Mesostigmata). 6. Six records and descriptions of nine new species. – Acarologia **10** (4): 527 – 549

Holo- and paratypes: Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, West Bengal (India)

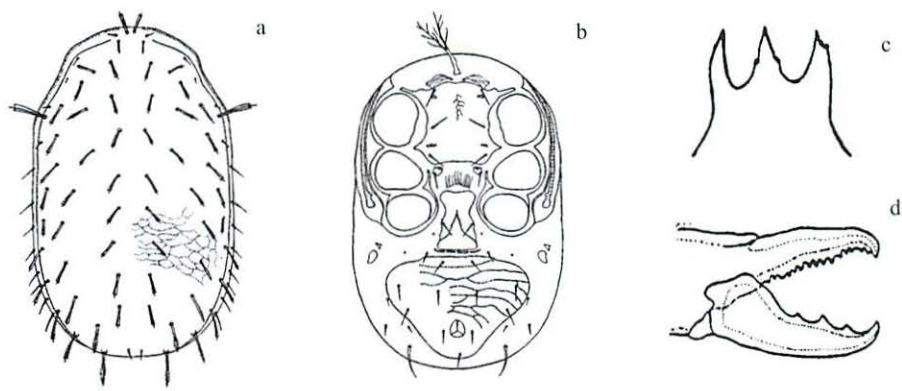

Fig. 6.30.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera (a – d BHATTACHARYYA 1968)

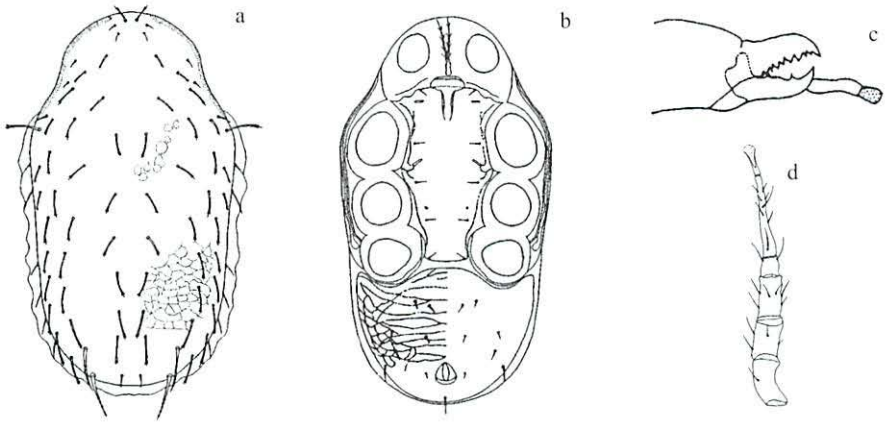

Fig. 6.30.2. **Male:** a dorsal, b ventral, c chelicera, d leg IV (a – d BHATTACHARYYA & SANYAL 2002)

Lasioseius thermophilus Willmann, 1942

(Fig. 6.31.)

WILLMANN, C. (1942): Milben aus deutschen Mineralquellen. – Zool. Anz. **139**: 237 – 247
Types: Zoologische Staatssammlungen München (Germany)

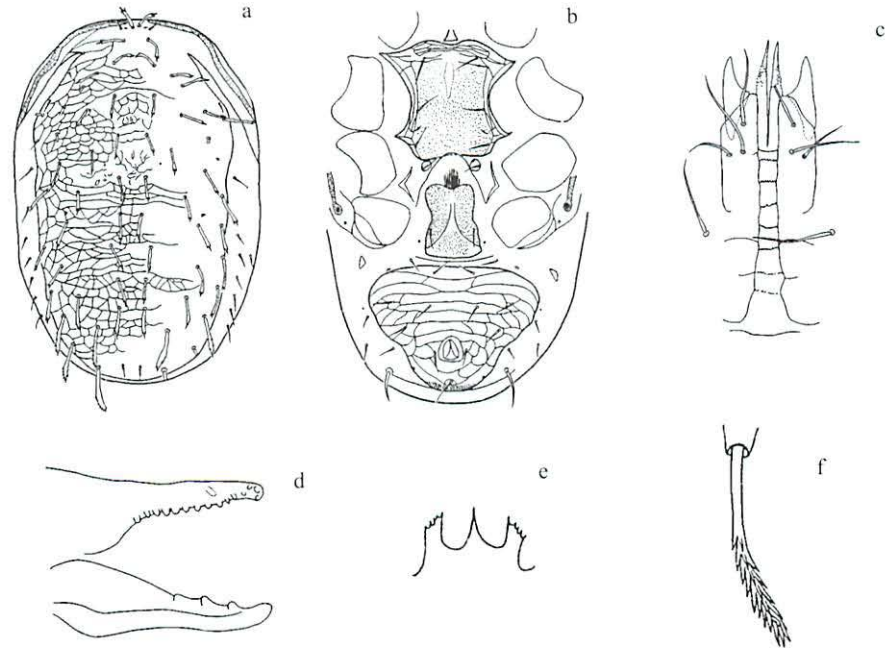

Fig. 6.31. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c hypostome, d chelicera, e tectum, f dorsal seta (a – d WESTERBOER 1963; e, f WILLMANN 1942)

Lasioseius serradentis n. sp.

(Fig. 6.32.)

Holotype: ♀ Ecuador, prov. Pichinca, between Pifo and Papallacta, 4100 m a.s.l., plants creeping to 2 m height on a tree

Deposition of types: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Görlitz (Germany)

Characterised by distinctly tricarinate ds, including the caudal ds, and by an irregularly serrate te with longer lateral points.

Ids ♀ 400 – 420 x 240 – 260, dorsum slender and reticulate, most ds distinctly tricarinate, most ds relatively short, 22 – 26 long, caudal setae longer: I4 = 30, Z4 = 35, S5 = 40, Z5 = 50, sternal shield smooth, sternal setae 24 long, presternal region lineate and punctate, ventra length : width = 6 : 7, with 5 pairs of setae, 20 – 24 long, ventral seta pair V8 = 40 long, one of the metapodal plates tiny, the other plate 5 times as large, margin of te serrate in the middle, long lateral points 4x as long as the middle points, legs: I = 370, II = 270, III = 250, IV = 410, no macrochaetae present.

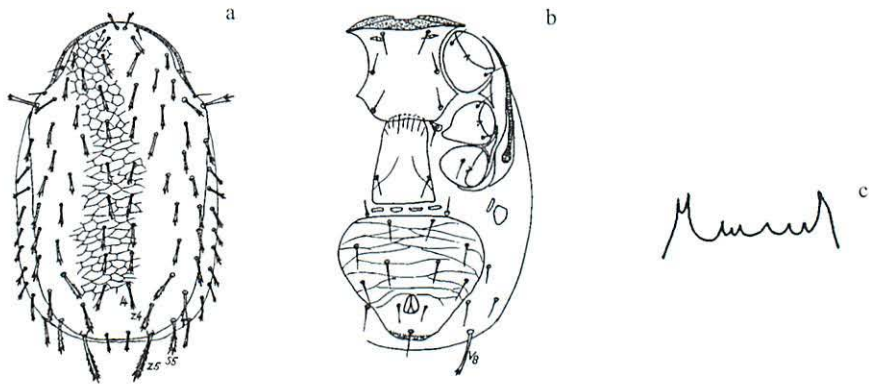

Fig. 6.32. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum (a – c original drawings by the authors)

Key 7: The known species of the *Lasioseius-glomerulus*-complex (including a new species from Ecuador)

1(2) Ventra extremely reduced, bearing only one pair of setae; most ds short (21 – 26) however Z4 = 30 – 37 and Z5 = 40 – 47, surface of sternal shield smooth, margin of te with sparse denticles, ids = 318 – 343 (Figs 7.1.1. – 7.1.2.):

L. quandong Walter & Lindquist, 1997

– Australia, Queensland, on leaves of tropical and subtropical rain forest trees.

2(1) Ventra not reduced, bearing 5 pairs of setae.

3(8) Leg IV remarkably long: = $1^1/_3$ – $1^2/_3$ times the length of the idiosoma.

4(5) Leg IV = 900 – 1000, most ds short and acicular, however i1, i2, z3, r3, s5 and Z5 thick, 60 – 90 long and tricarinate, ds Z4 thick (= 70) but smooth, sternal shield without ornamentation, ids = 624 (Figs 7.2.1. – 7.2.2.):

L. peterfuldi Ohmer, Fain & Schuchmann, 1991

– Colombia, La Planada, from angiosperm flowers (Zingiberaceae and Lorantaceae).

5(4) Leg IV = 500 – 700.

6(7) Surface of sternal shield densely punctate, leg I = 450, leg IV = 620, tarsus IV with long macrochaetae (110 – 160), te with a serrate margin, ids = 430 – 440 (Fig. 7.3.):
L. saltatus Karg, 1980
– Brazil.

7(6) The middle of the sternal shield with a circular structure, leg I = 400, leg IV = 510, macrochaetae on tarsus IV = 80 – 100, te with 3 groups of points, ids = 400 – 410 (Fig. 7.4.):
L. eupodis Karg, 1994
– Galapagos.

8(3) Leg IV not so remarkably long.

9(12) Ventra broad, length : width = 1 : 1.24 to 1 : 1.29.

10(11) Te with 3 terminally split branches, surface of sternal shield with many dots, ds Z5 = 60, leg I = 520, leg IV = 510, ids = 490 – 520 (Fig. 7.5.):
L. tridentis Karg, 1979
– Argentina.

11(10) Te with 4 branches, most ds 30 – 35 long, weakly tricarinate, however r3 = 50, Z5 = 50, ventrianal shield length : width 1 : 1.29, leg I = 450, leg IV = 500 with long macrochaetae (= 80 – 90 long), ids = 400 – 410 (Fig. 7.6.):
L. tenuidentis n. sp.
– Ecuador.

12(9) Ventra not so broad, length : width = 1 : 0.8 to 1 : 1.16.

13(14) Dorsum anteriorly with a net-like structure consisting of many little tubercles, sternal shield reticulate, ventrianal shield length : width = 1 : 1.16; digitus fixus of chelicera with 17 teeth, dorsal seta Z5 = 85, leg I = 770, leg IV = 741, ids = 620 (Fig. 7.7.):
L. americanellus (De Leon, 1944)
syn.: *Hyattella americanella* De Leon, 1944
– North America.

14(13) Dorsal net-like structure consisting of fine lines, sternal shield without net-like structure.

15(16) Most dorsal setae conspicously trispinate, digitus fixus of chelicera with 25 – 30 teeth, te with 4 branches: 2 in the middle smooth, 2 lateral branches with serrate margins, the middle of the sternal shield with a circular structure, ds Z5 = 40, ventrianal shield length : width = 1 : 1.10, leg I = 420, leg IV = 500, ids 360 – 370 (Fig. 7.8.):
L. glomerulus Karg, 1979
– Argentina.

16(15) Most of dorsal seta only slightly trispinate, digitus fixus of chelicera with 10 teeth, dorsal seta Z5 = 73 – 88, ventrianal shield length : width = 1 : 0.85; leg I = 400 – 425, ids = 385 – 410 (Figs 7.9.1. – 7.9.2.):
L. frankbakkeri Faraji & Karg, 2005
– France, weeds in the herbaceous layer of an apple orchard.

Subgenus *Crinidens* Karg, 1980 n. comb.

Lasioseius-glomerulus-complex

Lasioseius quandong Walter & Lindquist, 1997

(Figs 7.1.1. – 7.1.2.)

WALTER, D. E. & E. E. LINDQUIST (1997): Australian species of *Lasioseius* (Acari, Mesostigmata, Ascidae): the *porulosus* group and other species from rainforest canopies. – Invertebr. Taxon. **11**: 525 – 547

Holotype: Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, St. Lucia (Australia)

Paratypes: Australian National Collection, CSIRO Division of Entomology, Canberra (Australia); Canadian National Collection of Insects and Arachnida, Ottawa (Canada)

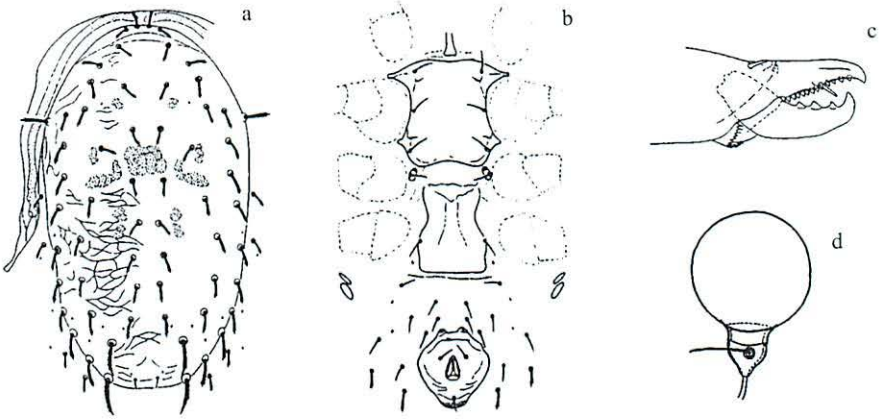

Fig. 7.1.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c chelicera, d spermatheca (a – d WALTER & LINDQUIST 1997)

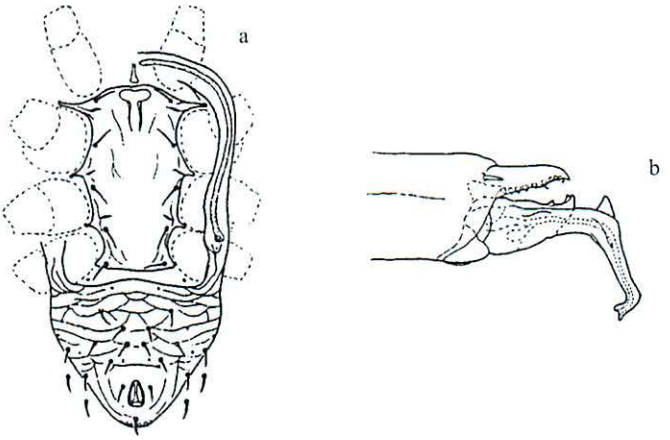

Fig. 7.1.2. **Male:** a ventral, b chelicera (a, b WALTER & LINDQUIST 1997)

Lasioseius peterfuldi Ohmer, Fain & Schuchmann, 1991

(Figs 7.2.1. – 7.2.2.)

OHMER, C., A. FAIN & K. L. SCHUCHMANN (1991): New ascid mites of the genera *Rhinoseius* Baker & Yunker, 1964 and *Lasioseius* Berlese, 1923 (Acari, Ascidae) associated with hummingbirds or hummingbird-pollinated flowers in Colombia. – J. Nat. Hist. **25** (2): 481 – 498

Holotype: Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn (Germany)

Paratypes: L'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Bruxelles (Belgium)

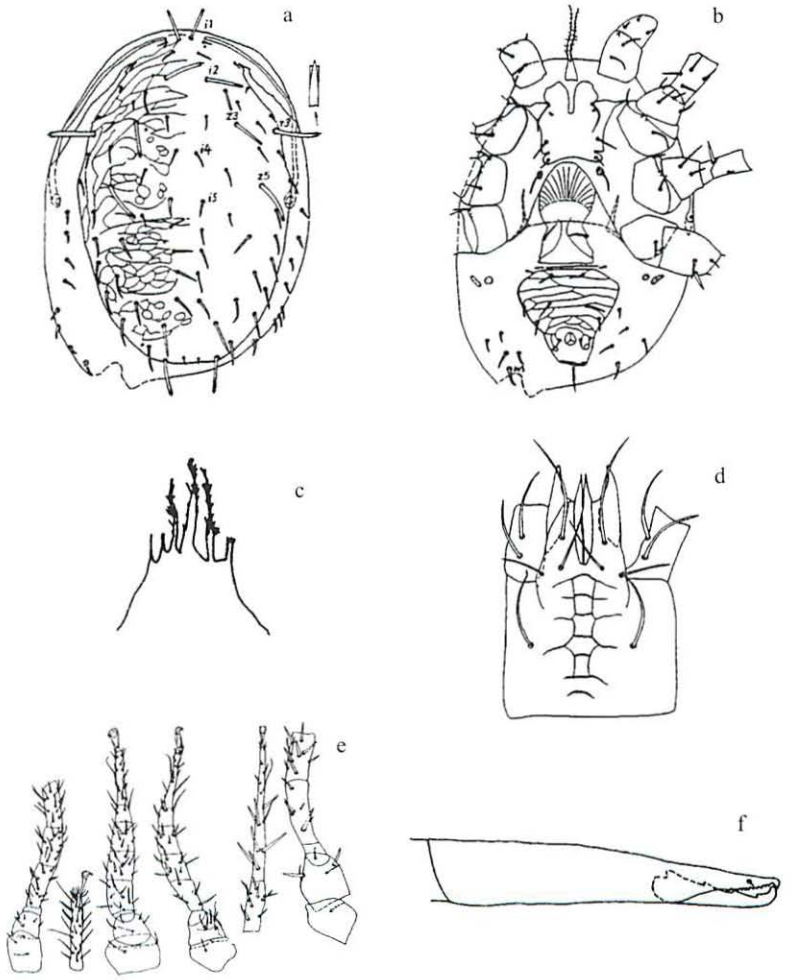

Fig. 7.2.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d hypostome, e leg I – IV, f chelicera (a – f OHMER, FAIN & SCHUCHMANN 1991)

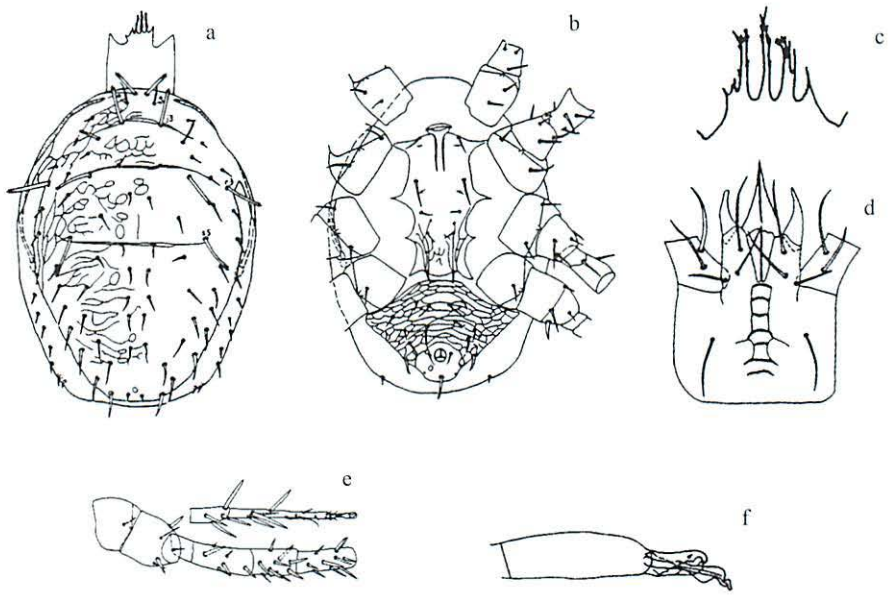

Fig. 7.2.2. **Male:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d hypostome, e leg IV, f chelicera (a – f OHMER, FAIN & SCHUCHMANN 1991)

Lasioseius saltatus Karg, 1980

(Fig. 7.3.)

KARG, W. (1980): Die Raubmilbengattung *Lasioseius* Berlese, 1916. – Zool. Jb. Syst. **107**: 344 – 367
Holotype: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Hungary)
Paratypes: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

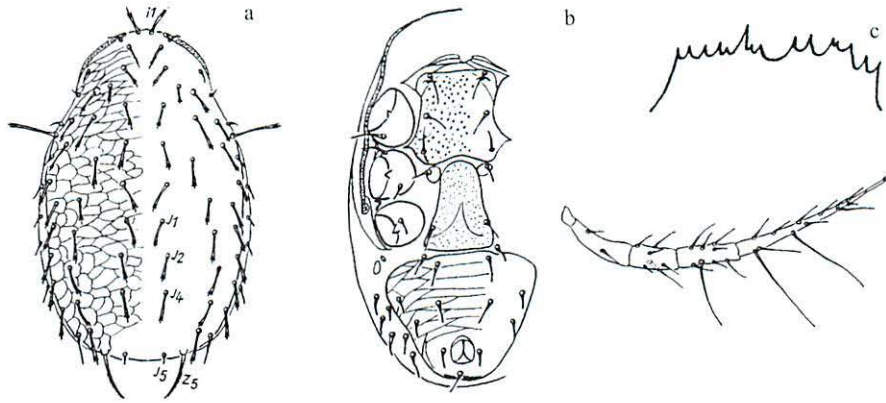

Fig. 7.3. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d leg IV (a – d KARG 1980)

Lasioseius eupodis Karg, 1994

(Fig. 7.4.)

KARG, W. (1994): Raubmilben der Cohors Gamasina Leach (Acarina, Parasitiformes) vom Galapagos-Archipel. – Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berl. **70** (2): 179 – 216

Types: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

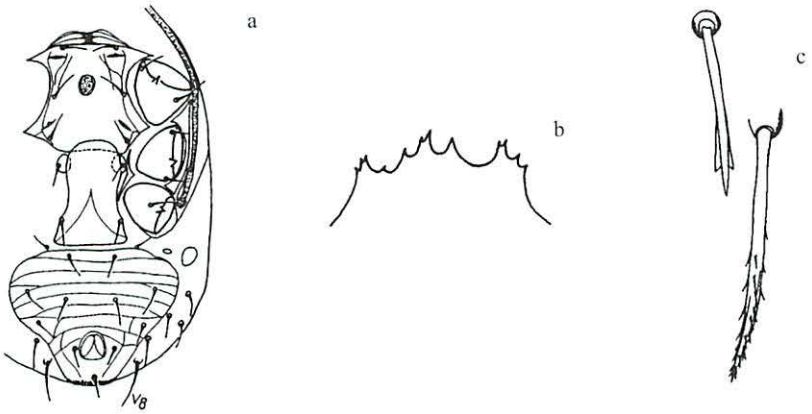

Fig. 7.4. **Female:** a ventral, b tectum, c dorsal setae I4, Z5 (a – c KARG 1994)

Lasioseius tridentis Karg, 1979

(Fig. 7.5.)

KARG, W. (1979): Zur Kenntnis der Milbengattungen *Lasioseius* Berlese, 1916, *Proprioseiopsis* Muma, 1961, *Podocinum* Berlese, 1882 und *Proctolaelaps* Berlese, 1923 (Acarina, Parasitiformes). – Deut. Entomol. Z., N. F. **26** (1 – 3): 1 – 8

Holotype: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Hungary)

Paratypes: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

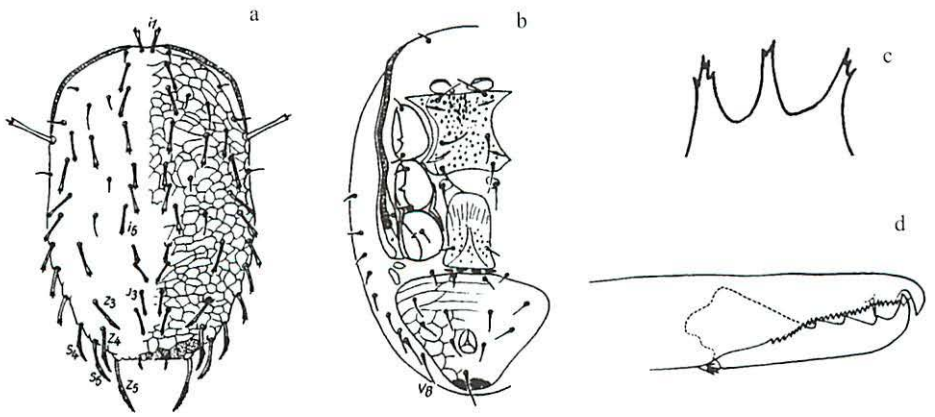

Fig. 7.5. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera (a – d KARG 1979)

Lasioseius tenuidentis n. sp.

(Fig. 7.6.)

Holotype:♀ Ecuador 1989, prov. Pichinca, near Las Palmeras, 1850 m a.s.l., primary forest, large withered, mossy leaves

Paratype: 4 ♀, 1 ♂, 3 deutonymphs

Types: Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Görlitz (Germany)

Characterised by slightly tricarinate ds, setae on the posterior half of dorsum reaching the bases of the next setae of the series, by a broad triangular ventra with 5 pairs of setae and a te with 4 branches.

Ids ♀ 400 – 470 x 220 – 300, dorsum weakly reticulate, most ds slightly tricarinate and 30 – 34 long: i1 = 30, i4 = 35, I1 = 34, I2 = 33, I3 = 32, I4 = 34, the shoulder setae longer (r3 = 50), also the caudal setae (S5 = 38, Z4 = 45), ds Z5 pectinate and 50 long, marginal setae (r- and R-setae) short (= 15) and acicular, sternal shield anteriorly punctate and lineate along the lateral margins, presternal region lineate, sternal setae 27 – 32 long, ventra 115 long and 160 wide, with transverse lines and 5 pairs of setae 22 – 24 long, ps = 26 long, lateral branches of te serrate, the two medial branches cuspidate, between the branches short points visible, digitus fixus of the chelicera with 25 teeth, legs: I = 450, II = 360, III = 350, IV = 500, tarsus IV with 2 macrochaetae, 80 and 90 long.

Ids ♂ 300 x 180, ids deutonymph 290 x 170.

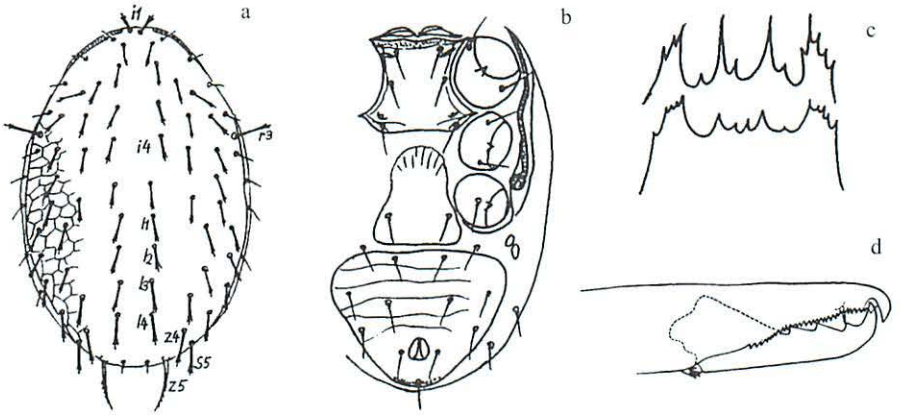

Fig. 7.6. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d dorsal seta (a – d original drawings by the authors)

Lasioseius americanellus (De Leon, 1944)

(Fig. 7.7.)

De Leon, D. (1944): Four new *Sejus*, a new *Zerconopsis*, and a new *Hyattella* from the United States (Acarina, Blattisocidae). – Fla. Entomol. **47**: 103 – 108

Types: deposition unknown to the authors

Synonym: *Hyattella americanella* De Leon, 1944

Four new *Sejus*, a new *Zerconopsis*, and a new *Hyattella* from the United States (Acarina, Blattisocidae). – Fla. Entomol. **47**: 103 – 108

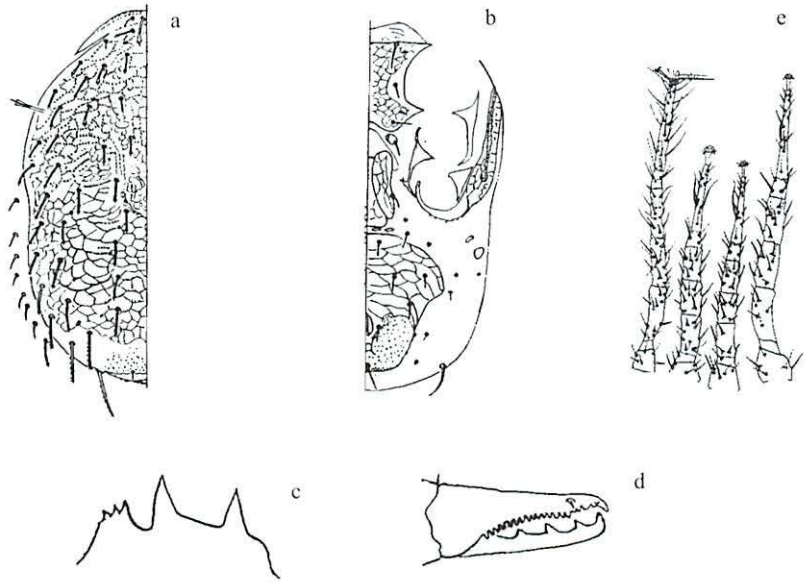

Fig. 7.7. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e tarsus I – IV (a – e De Leon 1944)

Lasioseius glomerulus Karg, 1979

(Fig. 7.8.)

Karg, W. (1979): Zur Kenntnis der Milbengattungen *Lasioseius* Berlese, 1916, *Proprioseiopsis* Muma, 1961, *Podocinum* Berlese, 1882 und *Proctolaelaps* Berlese, 1923 (Acarina, Parasitiformes). – Deut. Entomol. Z., N. F. **26** (1 – 3): 1 – 8

Holotype: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Hungary)

Paratypes: Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (Germany)

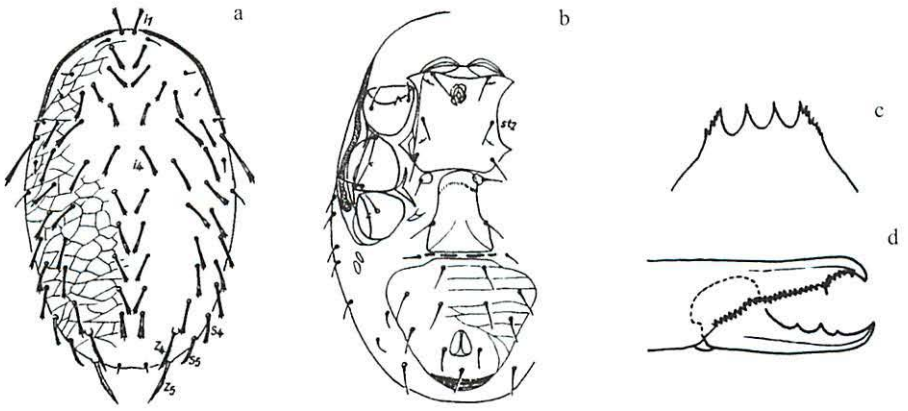

Fig. 7.8. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera (a – d Karg 1979)

Lasioseius frankbakkeri Faraji & Karg, 2005

(Figs 7.9.1. – 7.9.2.)

Faraji, F. & W. Karg (2005): A new species of *Lasioseius* Berlese from France (Acari, Podocinidae). – Int. J. Acarol. **31** (2): 113 – 117

Holotype: Muséum National d'Historie Naturelle de Paris (France)

Paratypes: Muséum National d'Historie Naturelle de Paris (France), Natural History Museum, London (United Kingdom), National Museum of Natural History, Leiden (The Netherlands)

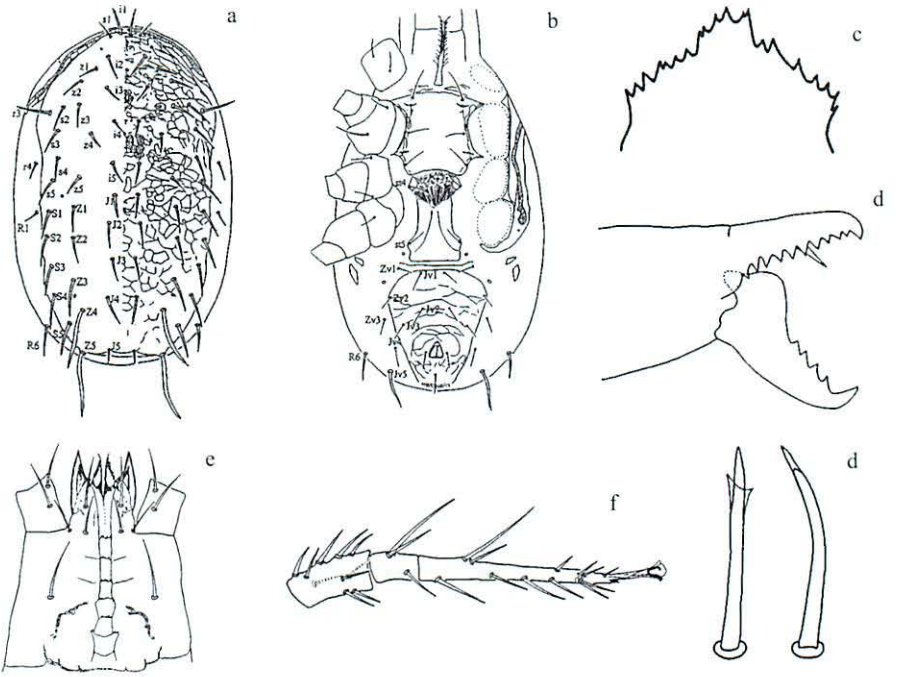

Fig. 7.9.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e hypostome, f leg IV, g dorsal setae (a – e Faraji & Karg 2005)

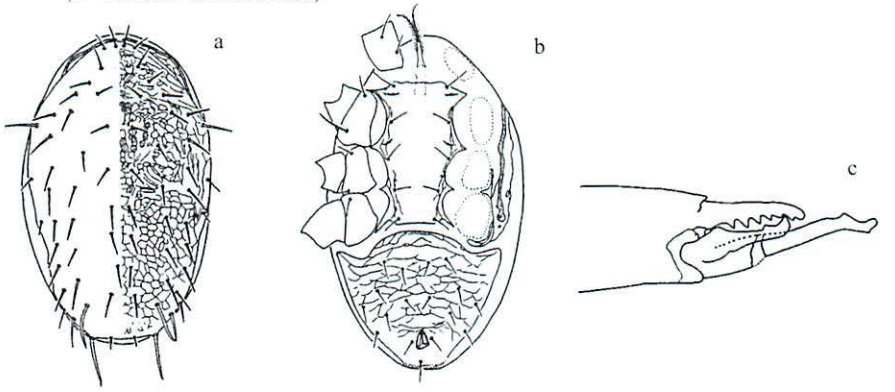

Fig. 7.9.2. **Male:** a dorsal, b ventral, c chelicera (a – c Faraji & Karg 2005)

Subgenus *Cuspiacus* n. subgen.

Type species: *Lasioseius helvetius* Chant, 1958

The subgenus includes species having mostly acicular setae on the dorsum and a smaller or larger number of pectinate setae. The species of the subgenus are grouped in two species complexes with the following distinguishing features:

All of the setae on the dorsum acicular, not tricarinate:

***Lasioseius-helvetius*-complex: Key 8**

A number of setae on the dorsum pectinate:

***Lasioseius-matthyssei*-complex: Key 9**

Key 8: The known species of the *Lasioseius-helvetius*-complex

1(2) Ventra remarkably longer than wide, 140 long and 113 wide, most ds as long as the distances between their bases, ids = 442 (Fig. 8.1.):

L. helvetius Chant, 1958
– Switzerland.

2(1) Ventra wider than long or about as long as wide.

3(4) Ventra with 4 pairs of setae; all ds short and smooth, however r3 and i1 longer (= 2x the length of i4) and suggesting a tricarinate tip; te with 4 – 5 irregular tapering extensions, leg I and leg II longer than the dorsum, ids = 635 – 690 (Figs 8.2.1. – 8.2.2.):

L. chelaserratus Naeem, Dobkin & OConner, 1985
– Trinidad.

4(3) Ventra with 5 – 7 pairs of setae.

5(16) Ventra with 5 pairs of setae.

6(7) No protruding shoulder setae r3, te with lateral serrated branches, ids = 550 (Fig. 8.3.):

L. multisetus Chant, 1963
– North America.

7(6) Shoulder setae r3 clearly protruding from idiosoma.

8(9) The first sternal seta pair st1 on separate plates, ds relatively long, i5, I1, I2 and I3 reaching the next seta of the series, ids = 520 (Fig. 8.4.):

L. dendroctoni Chant, 1963
– North America, Oregon.

9(8) Sternal seta pair st1 on the sternal shield.

10(13) Ds long, on the posterior half of dorsum ds longer than the distances between them within their series.

11(12) Lateral margins of ventra remarkably concave, ds r3 and Z5 longer than other ds, ids = 520 – 560 (Fig. 8.5.):

L. safroi (Ewing, 1920)
syn.: *Seius safroi* Ewing, 1920
– North America, Oregon.

12(11) Ventra only slightly concave laterally, ds r3 shorter than other ds, ds Z5 longer, ids = 437 – 460 (Figs 8.6.1. – 8.6.3.):

L. liaohaorongae Ma, 1996
– China, Jilin Province.

13(10) Ds shorter than the distances between the neighbouring setae of a longitudinal series.

14(15) Ventra remarkably broad, triangular, 140 long, 175 wide, ids = 510 (Fig. 8.7.):

L. subterraneus Chant, 1963,
syn.: *L. queenslandicus* Domrow, 1956 not *L. queenslandicus* Womersley, 1956
– North America.

15(14) Ventra about as long as wide, most ds short: ds i5 = ½ the distance between i5 and I1, however posterior region of dorsum with 4 pairs of long and spinose setae = 3x longer than I4, ids = 495 – 517 (Fig. 8.8.):

L. durumae Krantz, 1962
– Africa, Garamba.

16(5) Ventra with 7 pairs of setae.

17(20) Number of ds reduced, without I2 and I3.

18(19) Ds i1 remarkably long: = 2½x the length of i5, shoulder setae (r3) longer than i2, ids = 452 (Fig. 8.9.):

L. spatulus Gu & Wang, 1990
– China, Guizhou province, from *Rattus norvegicus*.

19(18) Ds i1 as long as i5, shoulder setae (r3) shorter than i2, ids = 400 (Figs 8.10.1. – 8.10.2.):

L. terrestris Menon & Ghai, 1968
– India, near Delhi, on wheat.

20(17) Number of ds not reduced, ventra remarkably broad, sternal shield ornamented with rows of punctula, ids = 530 (Fig. 8.11.):

L. oblongus (Ewing, 1909)
syn.: *Gamasus oblongus* Ewing, 1909
– North America, Illinois.

Supplement:

To the species complex belongs further *Lasioseius angustus* Evans & Sheals, 1959 – Indonesia from millipedes; however it is only known from the male, characterised by tiny setae of the dorsum and stout vertical setae i1 (Fig. 8.12.).

Subgenus *Cuspiacus* n. subgen.

Lasioseius-helvetius-complex

Lasioseius helvetius Chant, 1958

(Fig. 8.1.)

CHANT, D. A. (1958): Descriptions of six new species of *Garmania* Nesbitt and *Lasioseius* Berlese (Acarina, Aceosejidae). – Can. J. Zool. **36**: 383 – 390

Holotype: Canadian National Collection of Insects and Arachnida, Ottawa (Canada)

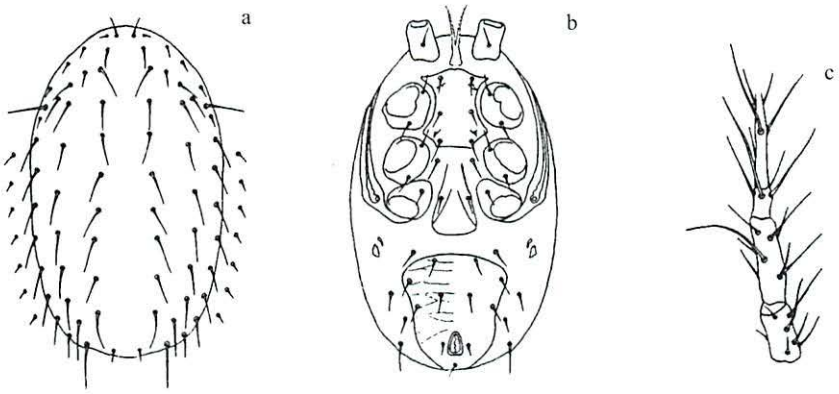

Fig. 8.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tarsus IV (a – c CHANT 1958)

Lasioseius chelaserratus Naeem, Dobkin & OConnor, 1985

(Figs 8.2.1. – 8.2.2.)

NAEEM, S., D. S. DOBKIN & B. M. OCONNOR (1985): *Lasioseius* mites (Acari, Gamasida, Ascidae) associated with hummingbird-pollinated flowers in Trinidad, West Indies. – Int. J. Entomol. **27** (4): 338 – 353

Holotype: United States National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA)

Paratypes: Canadian National Collection of Insects and Arachnida, Ottawa (Canada), Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (USA)

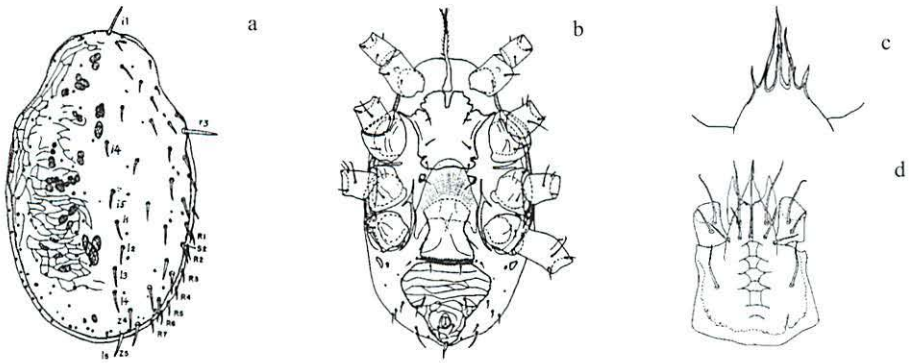

Fig. 8.2.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d hypostome (a – d NAEEM, DOBKIN & OCONNOR 1985)

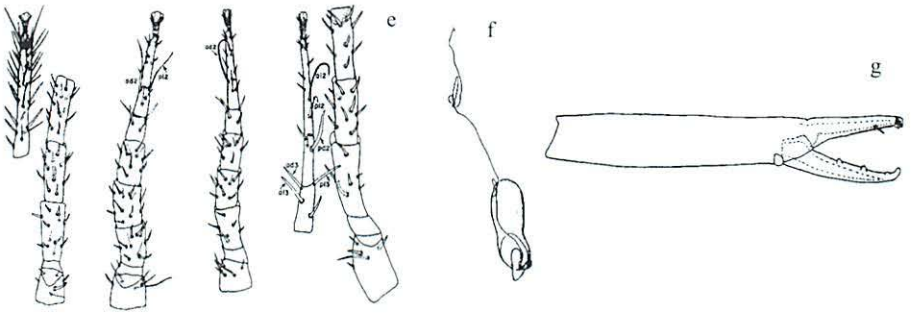

Fig. 8.2.1. (cont.) **Female:** e leg I – IV, f spermatheca, g chelicera (e – g NAEEM, DOBKIN & OCONNOR 1985)

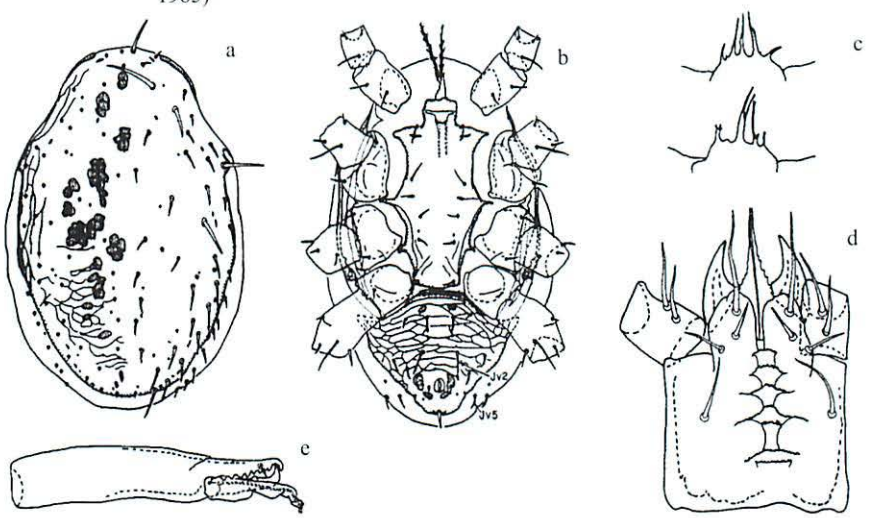

Fig. 8.2.2. **Male:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d hypostome, e chelicera (a – e NAEEM, DOBKIN & OCONNOR 1985)

Lasioseius multisetus Chant, 1963

(Fig. 8.3.)

CHANT, D. A. (1963): The subfamily Blattisocinae Garman (= Aceosejinae Evans) (Acarina, Blattisocidae Garman) (= Aceosejidae Baker & Wharton) in North America, with descriptions of new species. – Can. J. Zool. **41**: 243 – 305

Holotype: United States National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA)

Fig. 8.3. **Female:** a tectum (a CHANT 1963)

Lasioseius dendroctoni Chant, 1963

(Fig. 8.4.)

CHANT, D. A. (1963): The subfamily Blattisocinae Garman (= Aceosejinae Evans) (Acarina, Blattisocidae Garman) (= Aceosejidae Baker & Wharton) in North America, with descriptions of new species. – Can. J. Zool. **41**: 243 – 305

Holotype: Canadian National Collection of Insects and Arachnida, Ottawa (Canada)

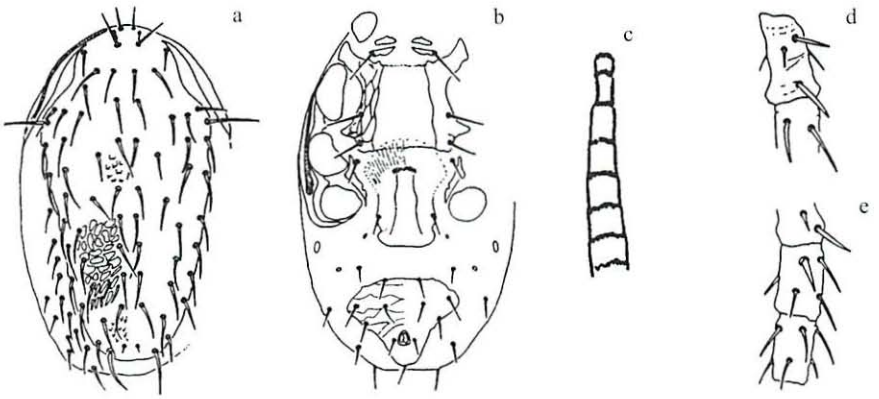

Fig. 8.4. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c hypostome, d leg III, e leg IV (a – e CHANT 1963)

Lasioseius safroi (Ewing, 1920)

(Fig. 8.5.)

EWING, H. E. (1920): New predaceous and parasitic mites of the superfamily Gamasoidea, Acarina. – Entomol. News Philad. **31** (10): 286 – 293

Lectotype: United States National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA)

Synonym: *Seius safroi* Ewing, 1920
New predaceous and parasitic mites of the superfamily Gamasoidea, Acarina. – Entomol. News Philad. **31** (10): 286 – 293

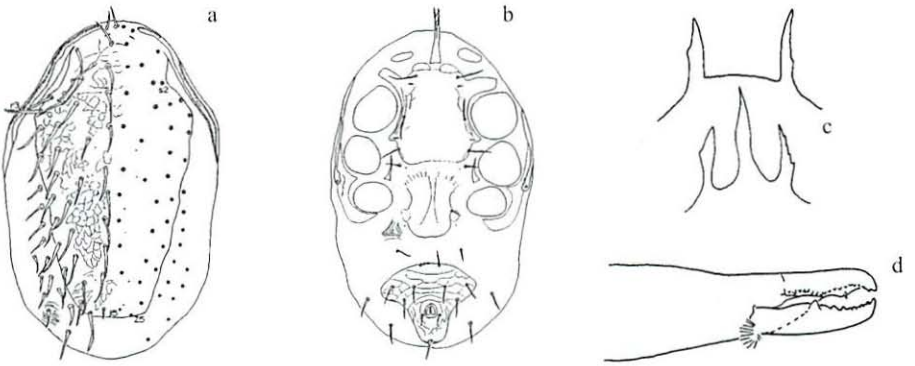

Fig. 8.5. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera (a – d HENNESSEY & FARRIER 1988)

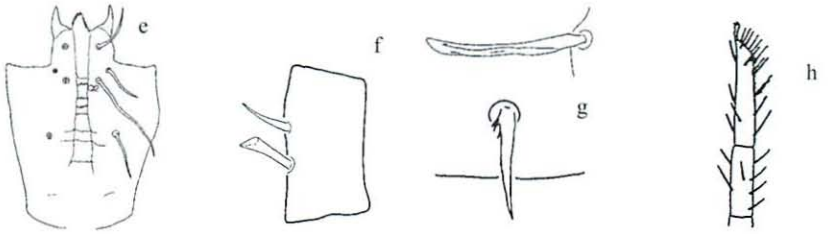

Fig. 8.5. (cont.) **Female:** e hypostome, f palpgenu, g dorsal setae r3, l4, h tarsus (e – g HENNESSEY & FARRIER 1988; h EWING 1920)

Lasioseius liaohaorongae Ma, 1996

(Figs 8.6.1. – 8.6.3.)

MA, L. M. (1996): A new species of *Lasioseius* and a new species of *Asca* (Acari, Aceosejidae, Rhodacaridae). [Orig. Chin.] – Acta Arachnol. Sin. **5** (1): 42 – 45

Types: National Base of Plague and Brucellosis Control, Baicheng City, Jilin Province (China)

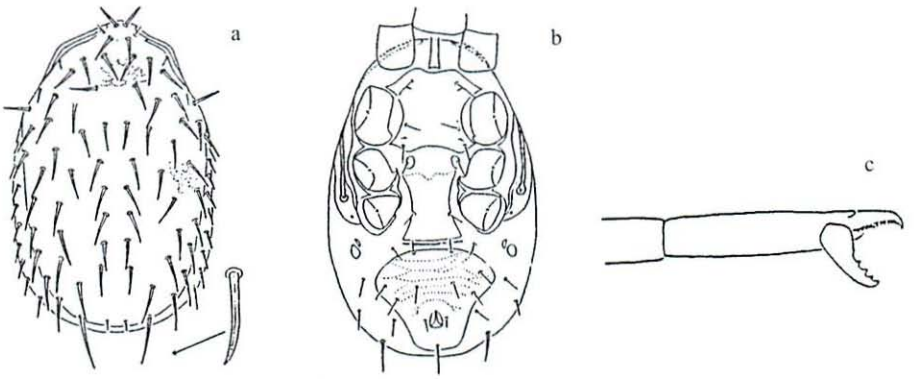

Fig. 8.6.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c chelicera (a – c MA 1996)

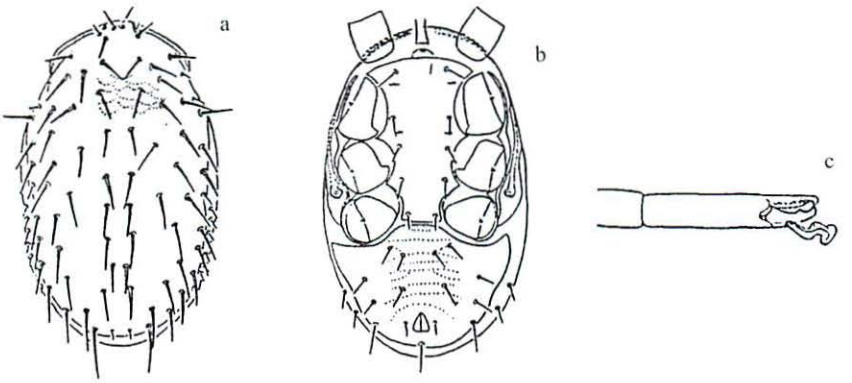

Fig. 8.6.2. **Male:** a dorsal, b ventral, c chelicera (a – c MA 1996)

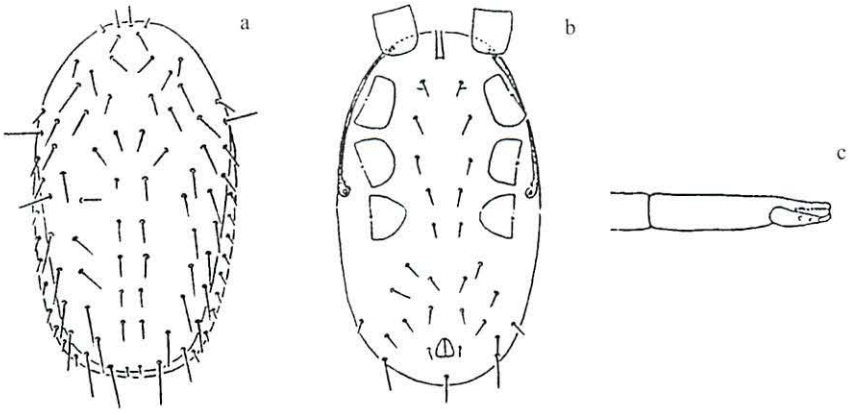

Fig. 8.6.3. **Deutonymph:** a dorsal, b ventral, c chelicera (a – c MA 1996)

Lasioseius subterraneus Chant, 1963

(Fig. 8.7.)

CHANT, D. A. (1963): The subfamily Blattisocinae Garman (= Aceosejinae Evans) (Acarina, Blattisocidae Garman) (= Aceosejidae Baker & Wharton) in North America, with descriptions of new species. – Can. J. Zool. **41**: 243 – 305

Holotype: United States National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA)

Synonym: *Lasioseius queenslandicus* Domrow, 1956 not *Lasioseius queenslandicus* Womersley, 1956 Some Acarina Mesostigmata from the Great Barrier Reef. – Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales **81** (3): 197 – 216

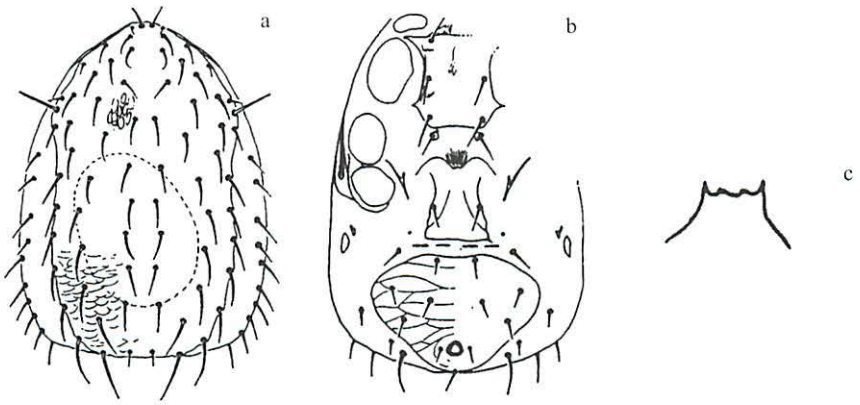

Fig. 8.7. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum (a – c CHANT 1963)

Lasioseius durumae Krantz, 1962

(Fig. 8.8.)

KRANTZ, G. W. (1962): Acari. Free-living Mesostigmata. II. Family Aceosejidae. – Parc National De La Garamba, Mission H. De Saeger **34**: 3 – 29

Holotype: Institute of the National Parks of Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Bruxelles (Belgium)

Paratypes: United States of National Museum, Washington D. C. (USA), British Museum (National History), London (United Kingdom)

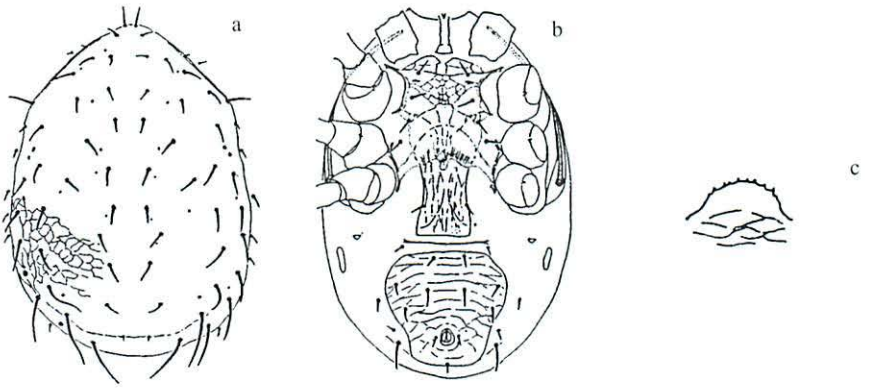

Fig. 8.8. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum (a – c KRANTZ 1962)

Lasioseius spatulus Gu & Wang, 1990

(Fig. 8.9.)

GU, Y. M., J. S. WANG & C. A. HUANG (1990): Six new species of the genus *Lasioseius* (Acari, Aceosejidae). [Orig. Chin.] – Acta Zootaxon. Sin. **15** (2): 174 – 184

Holotype: Department of Parasitology, Guiyang Medical College (China)

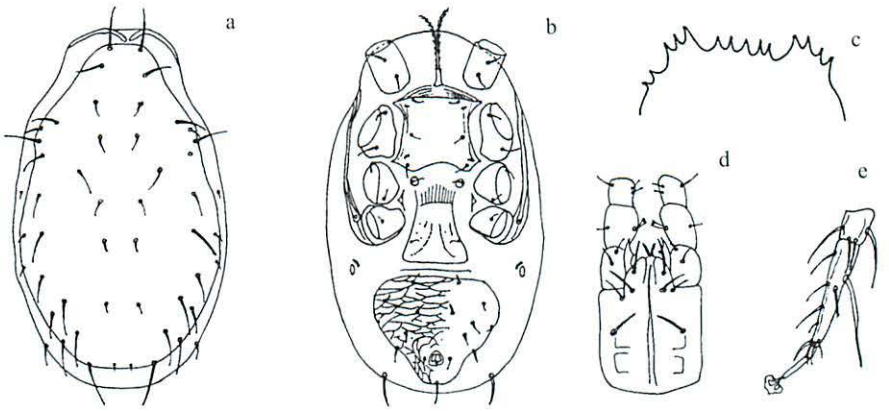

Fig. 8.9. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d hypostome, e tarsus IV (a – e modified after GU & WANG 1990)

Lasioseius terrestris Menon & Ghai, 1968

(Figs 8.10.1. – 8.10.2.)

MENON, M. G. R. & S. GHAI (1968): Further records of the distribution of *Petrobia latens* (Mueller) (Acarina, Tetranychidae) a pest of wheat in India together with the description of a new species of predatory mites on the same. – Indian J. Entomol. **30** (1): 77 – 79

Holo- and paratypes: National Pusa Collection, Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi (India)

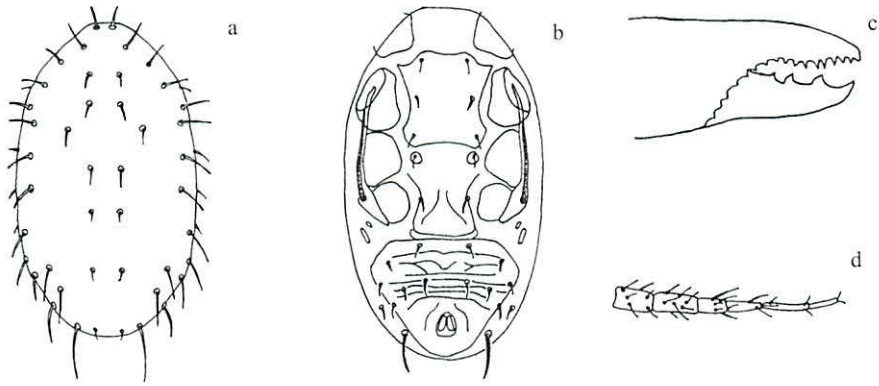

Fig. 8.10.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c chelicera, d leg IV (a – d modified after MENON & GHAI 1968)

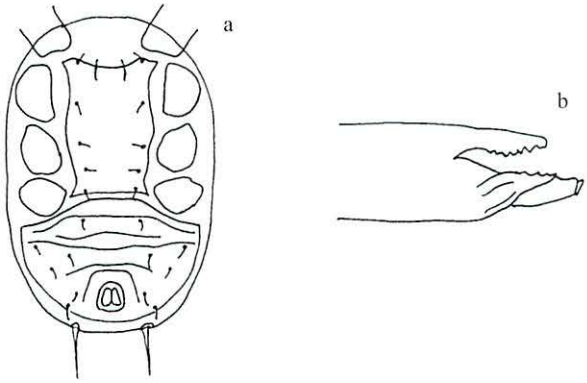

Fig. 8.10.2. **Male:** a ventral, b chelicera (a, b modified after MENON & GHAI 1968)

Lasioseius oblongus (Ewing, 1909)

(Fig. 8.11.)

EWING, H. E. (1909): New North American Acarina. – Trans. Ac. Sci. St. Louis **18**: 53 – 77

Lectotype: Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History (USA)

HENNESSEY, M. K. & M. H. FARRIER (1988): Systematic revision of thirty species of free-living, soil-inhabiting Gamasine mites (Acari, Mesostigmata) of North America. – NC Agric. Res. Serv. Tech. Bull. **285**: 1 – 123

Synonym: *Gamasus oblongus* Ewing, 1909

New North American Acarina. – Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis **18**: 53 – 77

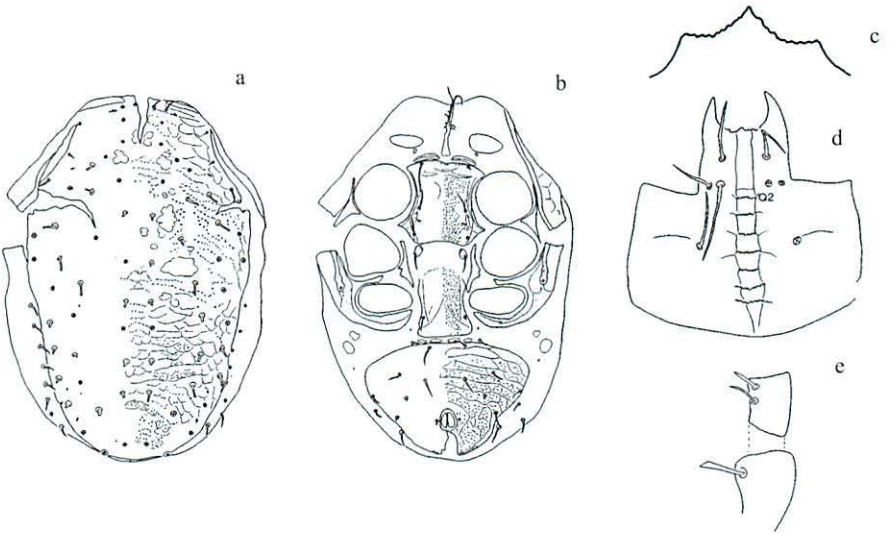

Fig. 8.11. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d hypostome, e palpfemur, palpgenu (a – e HENNESSEY & FARRIER 1988)

Lasioseius angustus Evans & Sheals, 1959

(Fig. 8.12.)

EVANS, G. O. & J. G. SHEALS (1959): Three new mesostigmatic mites associated with millipedes in Indonesia. – Entomol. Ber. (Amst.) **19**: 107 – 111

Holotype: British Museum (Natural History), London (United Kingdom)

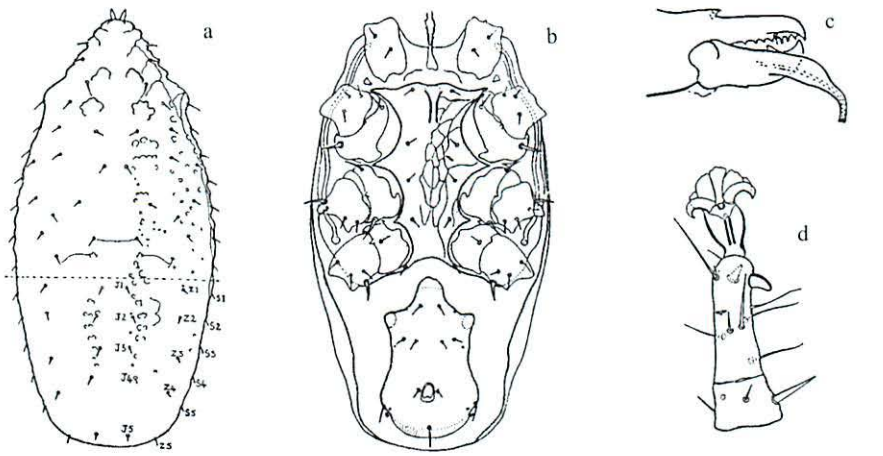

Fig. 8.12. **Male:** a dorsal, b ventral, c chelicera, d tarsus (a – d EVANS & SHEALS 1959)

Key 9: The known species of the *Lasioseius-matthyssei*-complex (including two new species from Ecuador)

1(18) Most ds pectinate, ds Z5 = 1½ – 3 times the length of i4.

2(7) Number of ds reduced, posterior half of dorsum without I3 or I1 and I3.

3(6) Dorsum without I1 and I3, ventra with 7 pairs of setae.

4(5) Ventra remarkably broader than long, width : length = 5 : 4 to 3 : 2, ds Z4 = 69 – 73, Z5 = 75, leg I = 400 – 420, leg IV = 475 – 530, ids = 425 – 470 (Fig. 9.1.):

L. youcefi Athias-Henriot, 1959

syn.: *L. proteae* Ryke, 1964; *L. paucisetosus* Westerboer, 1963; *L. mcgregori* Chant, 1963; n. syn.: *L. lasiodactyli* Ishikawa, 1969

– Eurasia, Africa, North America.

5(4) Ventra only slightly broader than long, width : length = 4 : 3½, ds Z4 = 54, Z5 = 63, leg I = 427, leg IV = 436, ids = 353 – 395 (Figs 9.2.1. – 9.2.2.):

L. lindquisti Nasr & Abou-Awad, 1987

– Egypt.

6(3) Dorsum without I3, ventra with 5 pairs of setae, the two metapodal plates fused forming a tear-drop shaped shield, ids = 400 (Fig. 9.3.):

L. matthyssei Chant, 1963

– Honduras, on guava.

7(2) Ds I1 – I5 developed on posterior half of dorsum.

8(13) Ventra very broad, bearing 7 pairs of setae.

9(12) Peritreme with poststigmatic projection, both metapodal plates linked or close to each other.

10(11) Ds i2 to i5 and I1 to I5 remarkably short and thin: i3 = ½ the distance i3 – i4, I1 = ⅔ the distance I1 – I2, digitus fixus of the chelicerae with 16 – 20 teeth, ids = 480 – 560 (Figs 9.4.1. – 9.4.2.):

L. confusus Evans, 1958

syn.: *Platyseius nidus* Pinchuk, 1972

– Eurasia, North America.

11(10) Ds longer and stronger, i3 = the distance between i3 and i4, I1 = the distance I1 – I2, digitus fixus of chelicerae with 17 – 19 little teeth, ventra triangular, ids = 540 – 609 (Fig. 9.5.):

L. daanensis Ma, 1996

– China, ex the nest of *Cricetulus barabensis*.

12(9) Peritreme without poststigmatic projection, digitus fixus of the chelicerae only with 5 big teeth, peritremata not lengthened, ventra broadly oval, leg I = 395, ids = 525 (Fig. 9.6.):

L. formosus Westerboer, 1963

– Europe, manure.

13(8) Ventra bearing 5 – 6 pairs of setae.

14(17) Ds relatively short, length of ds i4 = the distance between the pair, Z5 = 2x the length of i4.

15(16) Ds I1 to I4 not reaching the next setae of the series, Z4 not reaching Z5, te with 3 branches, ids = 483 – 506 (Figs 9.7.1. – 9.7.5.):

L. jilinensis Ma, 1996

– China, Jilin Province, ex the nest of *Mus musculus*.

16(15) Ds longer (mostly = 35), ds I1 to I4 reaching the next setae of the series, Z4 reaching Z5, Z5 = 56, macrochaetae of tarsus IV = 88 – 92, ids = 394 (Fig. 9.8.):

L. scapulatus Kennett, 1958

– North America, on *Paria* eggs on strawberry.

17(14) Ds longer, length of ds i4 = the distance between i4 and i5, however Z5 = only 1½x i4, most ds = 40 – 60, Z5 = 70, leg I = 520 and without macrochaetae, ids = 418 (Fig. 9.9.):

L. boomsmai Womersley, 1956

– South Australia, from under bark among faeces of bark-boring beetles, ex rain forest litter.

18(1) Only S-setae respectively Z-setae of the posterior half of dorsum pectinate.

19(32) Ventra bearing 7 pairs of setae.

20(25) Number of ds reduced, posterior half of dorsum without ds I2 and I3.

21(22) Ds i4 and i5 as long as z3, Z4 = 48, Z5 = 80 long, ids = 394 – 423 (Fig. 9.10.):

L. punjabensis Bhattacharyya & Sanyal, 2002

– India, Punjab.

22(21) Ds i4 and i5 conspicuously shorter than z3.

23(24) Ds i4 and i5 half as long as z3, Z5 remarkably strong, Z1 = 3x the length of I1, ids = 459 (Fig. 9.11.):

L. wangi Ma, 1988

– China, Fuisong County, Jilin Province, in nest of *Apodemus agrarius* Pallas.

24(23) Ds i4 and i5 very short, z3 = 3x the length of these setae, Z5 = 5x the length of i4, ids = 525 (Fig. 9.12.):

L. phytoseioides Chant, 1963

– North America, Lousiana, on clover.

25(20) Number of ds not reduced.

26(27) Peritreme with poststigmatic projection, te with 3 groups of points, setae of sternal shield and of ventra very short, ds Z4 = 57, Z5 = 65 – 67, ids = 520 (Fig. 9.13.):

L. mirabilis Christian & Karg, 1992

– Europe, Germany, soil surface of planted slag heap.

27(26) Peritreme not lengthened behind stigma.

28(29) Ventra extremely broad, length : width = 4 : 7, te with 3 serrate branches, ids = 681 (Fig. 9.14.):

L. multispathus Gu & Huang, 1990

– China, on *Apodemus sylvaticus*.

29(28) Ventra not so broad, length : width = 4 : 4 to 3 : 4, posterior S- and Z-setae as well as ds r3 lanceolate and partly pectinate.

30(31) Sternal shield densely dotted, ventra 220 long and 270 wide, te with 3 groups of points, ids = 600 (Fig. 9.15.):

L. lanciolatus Chant, 1963

– North America, on a grape bud in a greenhouse.

31(30) Sternal shield reticulate, ventra 200 long and 255 wide, ids = 550 (Fig. 9.16.):

L. krantzi Chant, 1963

– North America, on tulip bulbs and on *Oncidium* sp.

32(19) Ventra bearing 5 – 6 pairs of setae.

33(52) Ventra with 5 pairs of setae.

34(43) Ventra distinctly longer than wide.

35(38) Posterior half of dorsum without ds I2.

36(37) Posterior ds Z4 and Z5 strong and pectinate = 4x as long as ds I1, sternal setae st1 positioned on the sternal shield, ids = 402 (Figs 9.17.1. – 9.17.4.):

L. chenpengi Ma & Yin, 1999

– China.

37(36) Only ds Z5 strong and pectinate = 4x as long as ds I1, furthermore i1 and r3 pectinate = 2 – 3x as long as I1, sternal setae st1 positioned anterior to the sternal shield, ids = 540 (Figs 9.18.1. – 9.18.2.):

L. cinnyris Fain & Mariaux, 1991

– Africa, Ivory Coast, from *Nectarinia cuprea*.

38(35) Posterior half of dorsum with 5 pairs of I-setae: I1 to I5.

39(40) Ds r3 and Z5 very strong, club-shaped and serrate, length of Z5 = 4x I4, most other ds very short, ids = 325 (Fig. 9.19.):

L. traveni Walter & Lindquist, 1997

– Australia, Queensland, from leaf of *Maesa* sp., tropical rain forest.

40(39) All ds acicular, thin, however caudal setae weakly pectinate, humeral setae may be tricarinate.

41(42) Caudal ds Z4 not longer than the distance Z4 – Z5, ds Z3 = $^2/_3$ the distance Z3 – Z4, humeral setae acicular, ds Z4 = 59, Z5 = 68 = $2^1/_2$x I4, te denticulate, ids = 462 (Fig. 9.20.):

L. triangularis Bhattacharyya & Sanyal, 2002

– India, Tanil Nadu.

42(41) Caudal ds Z4 longer than the distance Z4 – Z5, ds Z3 as long as Z3 – Z4, humeral setae tricarinate, Z4 = 63, Z5 = 69, leg I = 398, leg IV = 460, ids = 405 (Figs 9.21.1. – 9.21.2.):

L. porulosus De Leon, 1963

– North America, on *Leucothoe* sp. and on nettle.

43(34) Ventra as long as wide or wider than long.

44(45) Ventra about as long as wide, most ds very short and peg-like, however ds Z5 extremely thickened and serrate = 10x as long as the short ds, te with smooth margin, ids = 408 (Fig. 9.22.):

L. fleschneri Chant, 1963

– Honduras, on plants.

45(44) Ventra distinctly wider than long.

46(47) The first pair of sternal setae (st1) on weakly sclerotised praeendopodal plates, te trispinate, ids = 425 (Fig. 9.23.):

L. arboreus Chant, 1963

– North America, Maryland, on black locust (*Robinia* sp.) and from soil.

47(46) The first pair of sternal setae on the sternal shield.

48(49) Ds relatively long, on the posterior half of the dorsum each setae reaching the next seta of the series, te with 4 branches, ventra triangular, Z4 longer than Z5, ids = 330 – 350 (Fig. 9.24.):

L. plenosetosus n. sp.

– Ecuador.

49(48) Ds shorter, most ds not reaching the next setae of the series, te with 3 branches.

50(51) Sternal shield as wide as long, length : width of ventra = 4 : 6, ids = 550 – 567 (Fig. 9.25.):

L. medius Gu & Guo, 1994

– China, on *Apodemus chevrieri* and on various species of *Rattus*.

51(50) Sternal shield longer than wide, length : width of ventra = 4 : 5, ids = 417 – 450 (Fig. 9.26.):

L. praevius Gu & Guo, 1994

– China, on *Crocidura attenuata*, *Eothenomys miletus* and *Mus caroli*.

52(33) Ventra with 6 pairs of setae.

53(54) Ds short, no seta reaching the next seta of the series, Z5 = length of Z4, i3 = 2 – 4x the length of i4, ventra transverse oval length : width = 8 : 11, with small anus, ids = 376 (Fig. 9.27.):

L. garambae Krantz, 1962

– Africa, Garamba.

54(53) Ds on the posterior half of dorsum reaching the next setae of the series, ds Z5 longer than Z4, ds i3 a little longer than i4, ventra triangular 180 long and 230 wide, ds Z4 = 45, Z5 = 82, leg I = 560, leg IV = 590, te with 3 terminally split branches, ids = 510 – 550 (Figs 9.28.1. – 9.28.2.):

L. pluvius n. sp.

– Ecuador, Province Pichinca.

Subgenus *Cuspiacus* n. subgen.

Lasioseius-matthyssei-complex

Lasioseius youcefi Athias-Henriot, 1959

(Fig. 9.1.)

ATHIAS-HENRIOT, C. (1959): Phytoseiidae & Aceosejidae (Acarina, Gamasina) d' Algerie. III. Contribution au Aceosejinae. – Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Afr. N. **50** (5/6): 158 – 195

Syntypes: Laboratoire d'Acarologie de l'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris (France)

Paratypes: Laboratoire de Zoologie Agricole de l'Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture d'Alger porte l'indication (Egypt)

Synonyms: *Lasioseius proteae* Ryke, 1964

Acarina associated with *Protea* flowers in Cape Province. – J. Ent. Soc. S. Afr. **26** (2): 337 – 354

Lasioseius paucisetosus Westerboer, 1963

Die Familie Podocinidae, Berlese, 1916. – In: STAMMER, H. J. (ed.), Beiträge zur Systematik und Ökologie mitteleuropäischer Acarina, Band II, Mesostigmata 1. Akad. Verlagsgesellschaft, Leipzig: 179 – 450

Lasioseius mcgregori Chant, 1963

The subfamily Blattisocinae Garman (= Aceosejinae Evans) (Acarina, Blattisocidae Garman) (= Aceosejidae Baker & Wharton) in North America, with descriptions of new species. – Can. J. Zool. **41**: 243 – 305

Lasioseius lasiodactyli Ishikawa, 1969 new synonym

Studies on the mesostigmatid mites in Japan. IV. Family Blattisocidae Garman. – Rep. Res. Matsuyama Shinonome Jr. Coll. **4** (1): 111 – 139

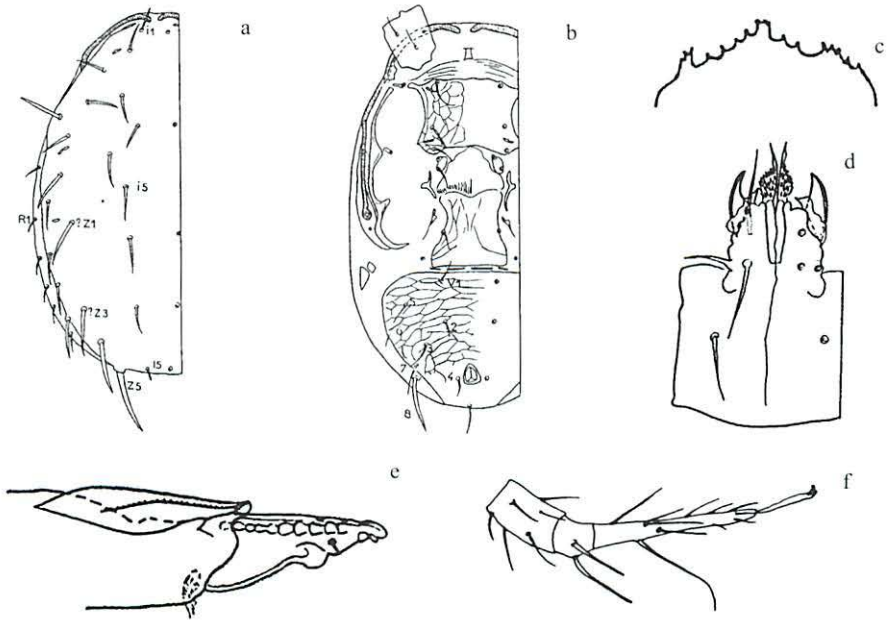

Fig. 9.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d hypostome, e chelicera, f tarsus IV (a – d ATHIAS-HENRIOT 1959; e, f LEE & LEE 1998)

Lasioseius lindquisti Nasr & Abou-Awad, 1987

(Figs 9.2.1. – 9.2.2.)

NASR, A. K. & B. A. ABOU-AWAD (1987): Description of some ascid mites from Egypt (Acari, Ascidae). – Acarologia **28** (1): 27 – 35

Holotype: National Research Centre, Dokki-Cairo (Egypt)

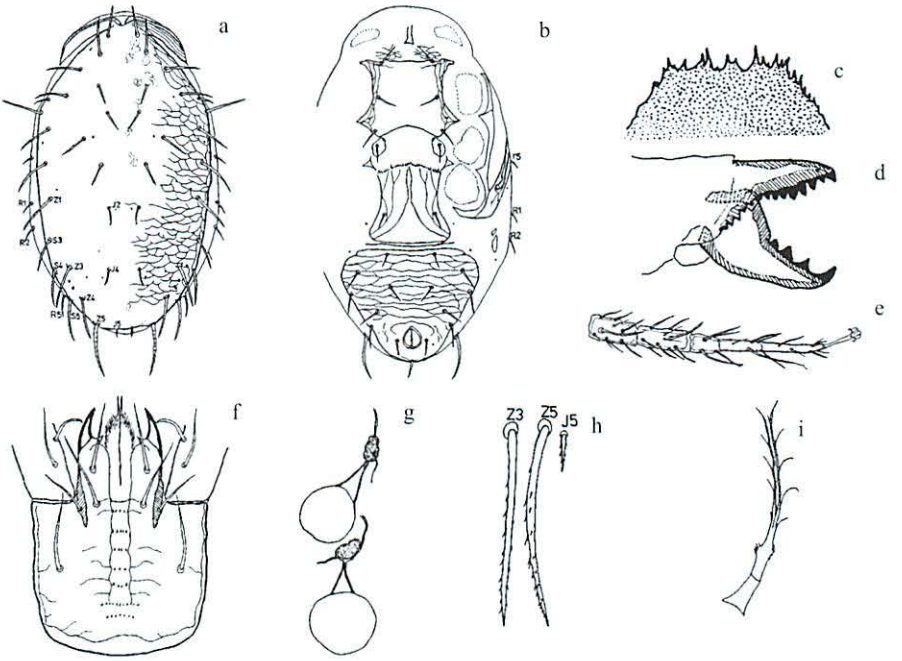

Fig. 9.2.1. **Female:** a dorsal, b ventral, c tectum, d chelicera, e leg IV, f hypostome, g spermatheca, h dorsal setae Z3, Z5, I5, i tritosternum (a – i NASR & ABOU-AWAD 1987)

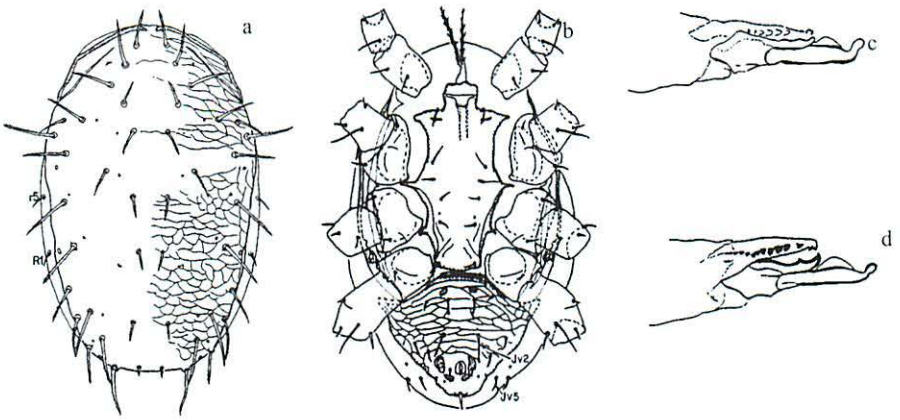

Fig. 9.2.2. **Male:** a dorsal, b ventral, c, d chelicera (a – d NASR & ABOU-AWAD 1987)