

## Abstract

The phoresy relationship is the one of the most important distribution methods for many groups of the mites. This relationship widely can be seen between in soil mites and aquatic mites, and mites to distribution and stay in a new region with favorable conditions to continue life and birthe, mites located to many ways to animals. A faunistic survey was during 2016-2017 on phoetic mites in Sistan region. The sample insects containing mites were collected from in different parts of sistan region (Nimrooz, Zahak, Zabol, Hammon and Hirmand) and into special container containing 75% ethanol containing the sample data transferred to the laboratory. Mites from sample insects were extracted and the next step specimens were cleared in Nesbitt's fluid. Finally, microscopic slides were prepared using Hoyer's medium and identifications was done using different references and valid literature. In this study, 22 specimens from 18 genera belonging to 11 families were identified. Among identified specimens, 4 species are new records for this region mite fauna. The 22 species marked by one and two asterisks are new to science and the sistan fauna. The mites of family Parasitidae had the most frequency in mesotigmata. In the Torombidiformes order, family of Erythraeidae had the most frequency. In relation to the hosts, mites collected from different hosts. These hosts collected from a varity of different ones: Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Homoptera, Hemiptera, Diptera and Lepidoptera. In this research most of the mites are hosted from Coleoptera and have the least hosted relationship with Lepidoptera.

**Key words: Acari, Beetles, Phoresy, Sistan and Baluchestan state**

**Lealapidae:** *Haemolaelaps shealsi* (Costa, 1968); *Androlaelaps aegypticus* Hafez, Elbadry and Naser, 1982; *Gaeolaelaps sclerotarsus* Costa, 1968; *Gaeolaelaps semilisetae*\*Karg1965; *Cosmolaelaps malmiriensis* Nemati and Gwiazdowicz, 2015; *Euandrolaelaps karawaiawi* Berlese, 1903; **Macrochelidae:** *Macrocheles merdarius* (Berlese, 1889); *Macrocheles muscadomestica* Vitzthum, 1930; **Parasitidae:** *Cornigamasus sp.*\*\* Evans and Till, 1979; **Ameroseiidae:** *Ameroseius sp.* Evans 1961; **Ascidae:** *Antennoseius sp.*\*\* Berlese, 1916; **Melicharidae:** *Proctolaelaps pygmaeus* Muller 1859; **Erythraeidae:** *leptus fathipeuri* Haitlinger and Saboori, 1996; *Leptus danelli*\*;*leptus tridentatus*\*\* *Nagoricanelle salehi*\* Kamran and Alatawi, 2015; *Charletonia baluchestanica* Tashakor and Hakimitabar, 2015; **Microtrombididae:** *Trichotrombidium muscarum*; **Scutacaridae:** *Scutacarus sphaeroidcus*\*, **Acaridae:** *Sancassania sp.* Oudemans, 1916; *Schwiebea sp.* Oudemans, 1916; **Histiostomatidae:** *Pelzneria sp.*\*\* Scheucher, 1957.



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**The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of Master of Science  
(In the field of Agricultural Entomology)**

**Faunistic survey on the phoretic mites associated with  
insects in Sistan region**

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2018