

# New Records of Mites (Acari: Prostigmata: Erythraeidae, Microtrombidiidae, Trombidiidae) from Albania and Montenegro, with Re-description of *Abrolophus kazimierae* (Haitlinger, 1986)

Ryszard Haitlinger<sup>1</sup>, Miloje Šundić<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Biology, Department of Invertebrate Systematics and Ecology, Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Kozuchowska 5B, 51-631 Wrocław, Poland; E-mail: ryszard.haitlinger@up.wroc.pl

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biology, Faculty of Science of University of Montenegro, Cetinjski put b.b, 20 000 Podgorica, Montenegro; E-mail: miloje@t-com.me

**Abstract:** New records of *Valgothrombium melindae*, *Erythraeus (Erythraeus) albanicus* and *Charletonia kren-dowskyi* from Albania and *Abrolophus kazimierae*, *Marantelophus kamalii*, *M. rudaensis*, *Erythraeus (Erythraeus) smolyanensis*, *E. (E.) southcotti*, *E. (Zaracarus) aydinicus* and *Trombidium botovicum* from Montenegro are given. *Abrolophus rudaensis* is transferred to genus *Marantelophus*. A re-description of *A. kazimierae* is provided and new morphological and meristic data for other species are given.

**Keywords:** Parasitengona, Balkan Peninsula, new records, re-description

## Introduction

In Albania, the mites belonging to the terrestrial Parasitengona are very poorly known. To date, there have been findings only of: *Abrolophus kotorensis* (Haitlinger, 2007), *Leptus (Leptus) josifovi* Beron, 1975, *Erythraeus (Erythraeus) albanicus* Haitlinger, 2012, and *Calyptostoma velutinum* (Müller, 1776) (BERON 2008, HAITLINGER 2012). Sixteen species have been known from Montenegro: *A. kotorensis*, *A. norvegicus* (Thor, 1900) (Syn. *Hauptmannia striata* Saboori, Šundić & Pešić, 2011), *A. montenegrinus* Saboori, Šundić & Pešić, 2012, *A. petanovicae* Saboori, Šundić & Pešić, 2012, *A. quisquiliaris* (Hermann, 1804), *Erythraeus (Zaracarus) budapestensis* Fain & Ripka, 1998, *E. (Z.) ueckermanni* Saboori, Nowzari & Bagheri-Zenouz, 2004, *E. (Erythraeus) ankarai-cus* Saboori, Çobanoğlu & Bayram, 2004, *Leptus (L.) josifovi*, *Moldoustium haitlingeri* Noei, Saboori & Šundić, 2013, *Arknotropium arknesianum* Haitlinger, 2007, *Parawenhoekia saedi* Saboori & Pešić, 2008, *Allothrombium clavatum* Saboori, Pešić & Hakimitabar, 2010, *A. pulvinum* Ewing, 1917, *Montenegrotrombium milicae* Saboori & Pešić, 2006, and *Eutrombidium djordjevici* Saboori & Pešić, 2006 (SABOORI & PEŠIĆ 2006a, b, c, HAITLINGER

2007, 2012, SABOORI *et al.* 2004, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, ŠUNDIĆ & PAJOVIĆ 2012, NOEI *et al.* 2013). In this paper, two new species to the fauna of Albania and seven new species to the fauna of Montenegro are listed. Moreover, we give here a re-description of *Abrolophus kazimierae* (Haitlinger, 1986), as well as corrected morphological and meristic data and additional measurements for *Erythraeus (Erythraeus) albanicus* Haitlinger, 2012, *E. (E.) aydinicus* Saboori, Cakmak & Nouri-Gonbalan, 2004, *Valgothrombium melindae* Haitlinger, 2008, *Marantelophus kamalii* Saboori & Atamehr, and *Trombidium botovicum* Haitlinger, 2006. Some points of morphological and meristic variation in the re-description herein provided could be helpful in improving the identification and assessment of intra-specific variations.

## Material and Methods

In June 2013, 12 larvae belonging to two species were collected in Albania and 44 larvae belonging to six species were collected in Montenegro. All specimens were obtained from herbaceous plants or grasses. The measurements below are expressed in

micrometers ( $\mu\text{m}$ ). The terminology of structure and setal notation for erythraeids and microtrombidids are adapted from HAITLINGER (1999) and WOHLTMANN *et al.* (2007). All specimens were collected by M. ŠUNDIĆ and B. ŠUNDIĆ.

## Results

### Erythraeidae Robineau-Desvoidy, 1828

#### *Abrolophus* Berlese, 1891

#### *Abrolophus kazimierae* (Haitlinger, 1986)

(Figs. 1-8; Table 1)

Originally *A. kazimierae* was described from Poland. The description of the species was laconic and drawings were restricted only to scutum, palptarsus and fragment of ventral area between coxae I-III (HAITLINGER 1986, 1996).

**Material examined: Montenegro:** Žabljak, 2 August 2013, 6 larvae from herbaceous plants. First record for Montenegro.

**Distribution:** Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland.

**Diagnosis:** Palpfemur with distinct projection, fD 40-50, fV 16-22, AL 55-71, PL 45-65, L 57-82, W 54-76, Ta I 52-63, Ti III 68-90, IP 960-1144.

**Re-description (holotype):** Dorsal side of idiosoma with 43 slightly barbed setae. Each side of scutum with one eye, circular, not on platelets (Fig. 1). Scutum longer than wide with two pairs of scutalae AL and PL, both with fine barbs. AL > PL. Anterior sensilla (ASE) distinctly shorter than posterior sensilla (PSE), both with fine barbs at 1/3 distal part (Fig. 3).

Ventral side of idiosoma with two sternalae 1a, four setae between coxae I-II, two sternalae 2a, eight setae between coxae II-III, two setae 3a and 18 setae behind coxae III; all setae slightly barbed. Setae 1a longer than other sternalae. All coxalae with very short barbs (Fig. 2). NDV = 43 + 18 = 61.

Gnathosoma with a pair of nude adoral setae cs, two pairs of nude hypostomal setae as1 and as2, and a pair of nude subcapitular setae bs. Supracoxal seta (elcp) very short, peg-like (Fig. 4). Palpfemur with distinct projection, bearing two setae, both slightly barbed. Palp genu with three slightly barbed setae. Palptibia with two smooth setae and thick and sharp on the tip accessory claw, 11 long. Palptarsus with seven setae (including eupathidium and solenidion); one of them longer than the rest (Fig. 5).

Leg setal formula: Leg I: Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 1 $\epsilon$ , 1Cp, 24; Ti 2 $\phi$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 13; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 11; Tf 8; Bf 4; Tr 2; Cx 1 (Fig. 6). Leg II: Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 1Cp, 19; Ti 2 $\phi$ , 12; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 9; Tf 5; Bf 4; Tr 2; Cx 1 (Fig. 7). Leg III: Ta 1 $\zeta$ , 16; Ti 1 $\phi$ , 12; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 9; Tf 5; Bf 4; Tr 2; Cx 1 (Fig. 8).

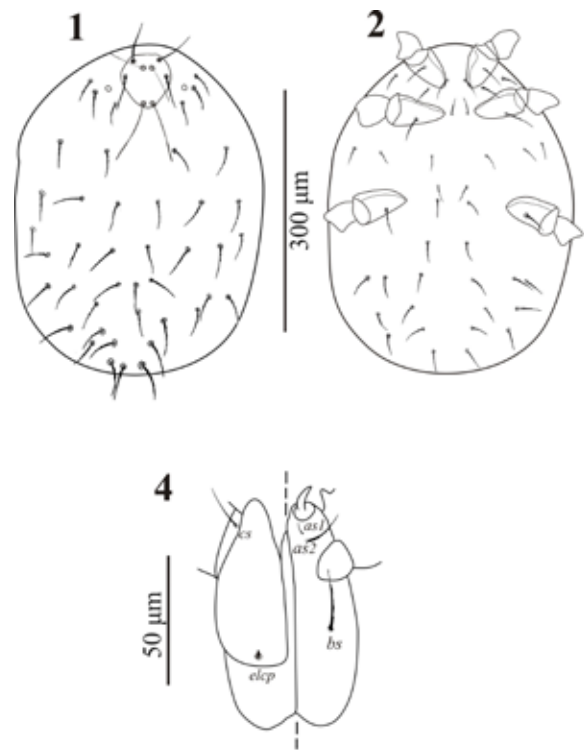


Fig. 1-2, 4. *Abrolophus kazimierae* (Haitlinger, 1986), holotype larva, 1 – idiosoma dorsal view, 2 – idiosoma, ventral view, 4 – gnathosoma, dorsal view – left, ventral view – right

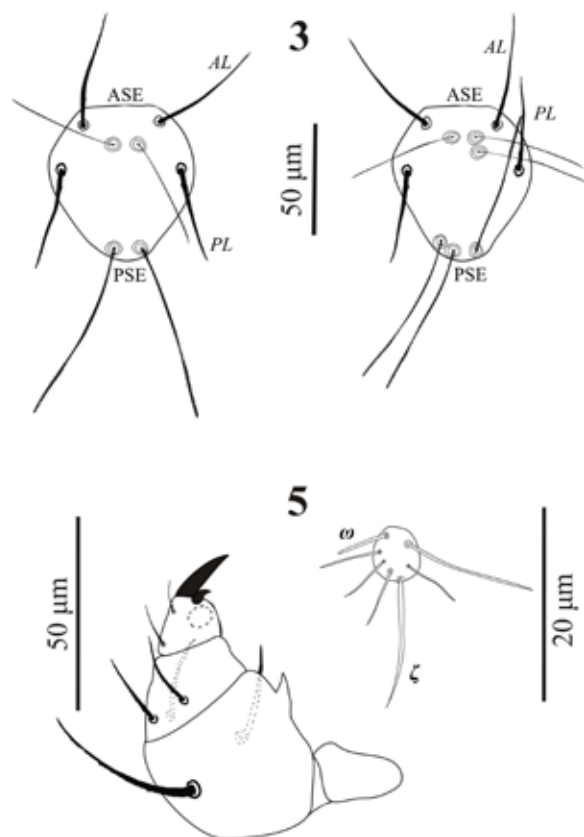


Fig. 3, 5. *Abrolophus kazimierae* (Haitlinger, 1986), holotype larva, 3 – scutum, holotype – left, abnormal scutum, – right, 5 – palp, – left, palptarsus – right

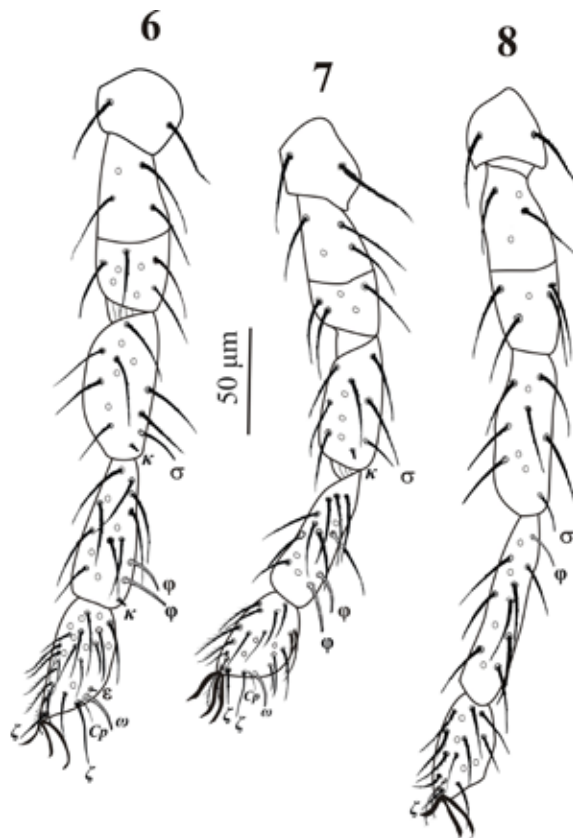
**Table 1.** Metric data, fD and fV for *Abrolophus kazimierae* (Haitlinger, 1986) from Poland (1), Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia (2), Bulgaria, Romania (3) and Montenegro (4); H – holotype. \*longest dorsal seta

	1 H	1 n=5	2 n=14	3 n=7	4 n=6	Range
IL	446	389-412	360-608	397-461	436-476	360-608
IW	310	237-271	224-334	263-342	295-316	225-342
AW	40	34-44	36-43	34-41	37-41	34-44
PW	54	52-58	51-56	49-51	47-50	47-58
AL	64	56-68	58-71	57-65	55-68	55-71
PL	54	50-64	50-65	49-56	45-55	45-65
ASE	48	40-50	38-49	33-46	37-43	33-50
PSE	80	74-86	72-80	63-71	61-73	61-86
ISD	48	44-53	45-52	48-52	36-52	36-53
GL	116	112-115	99-116	101-113	104-114	99-116
DS	42-70	38-65	33-75	28-68	37-77	28-77
1a	48	41-43	33-52	41-48	38-43	33-52
2a	32	34-37	27-39	32-38	32-37	17-39
3a	31	26-29	21-32	25-33	28-34	21-34
1b	47	48	40-58	43-49	45-50	40-58
2b	41	44-48	29-39	28-37	33-41	28-48
3b	44	32-33	34-44	33-43	35-39	32-44
PsFd	48	40-60	46-65	43-55	49-58	40-65
PsGd*	27	22-26	24-27	22-28	23-27	22-28
OD	19	17-18	16-19	17-18	16-17	16-19
Prd (L)	11	10	9-10	7-8	7-8	7-11
L	68	64-82	61-67	65-69	57-68	57-82
W	66	54-76	57-64	54-60	54-57	54-76
AA	12	10-12	12-13	8-14	10-12	8-14
SB	14	12-14	12-14	10-14	11-15	10-15
AP	20	19-28	20-26	21-23	16-24	16-28
cs	19	25-31	23-27	24-31	26-28	19-31
as2	19	13-27	15-23	13-24	15-22	13-27
as1	4	3-4	4-5	6-7	3-4	3-7
elcp	4	4	3-5	4-5	4	3-5
PaFe (L)	41	40-41	35-43	39-44	39-44	35-44
PaFe (W)	40	39-40	32-40	37-40	31-39	32-40
PaGe (L)	17	18-19	15-18	16-18	14-18	14-19
PaGe (W)	31	29	24-30	25-26	23-28	23-31
Ta I	63	52-60	55-62	54-63	55-59	52-63
Ti I	68	52-72	59-71	54-63	59-64	52-72
Ge I	62	52-63	59-67	55-62	57-63	62-67
Tf I	36	29-40	33-38	31-34	29-36	29-40
Bf I	46	36-49	42-49	44-56	41-52	36-56
Tr I	38	32-44	32-38	33-39	34-39	32-44
Cx I	56	46-55	45-55	51-56	47-57	45-57
Ta II	55	40-52	48-57	51-55	50-54	40-57
Ti II	66	50-68	57-67	55-66	56-61	50-68
Ge II	58	48-60	51-63	51-61	54-60	48-63
Tf II	30	24-32	27-32	25-32	25-31	24-32
Bf II	44	24-42	40-47	40-48	37-45	24-48
Tr II	40	36-44	31-42	35-43	37-40	31-44
Cx II	73	52-73	67-74	59-75	64-77	52-77
Ta III	58	48-60	50-58	50-58	53-57	48-60
Ti III	88	68-90	72-84	74-82	75-84	68-90
Ge III	70	62-72	61-73	63-69	65-72	61-73
Tf III	38	32-40	36-43	34-39	34-43	32-43
Bf III	44	32-46	42-50	41-51	43-47	32-51
Tr III	46	32-41	35-45	33-44	42-45	32-46
Cx III	64	54-68	61-66	60-62	60-67	54-68
Leg I	369	312-372	336-371	323-367	330-363	312-372
Leg II	366	294-364	331-363	316-375	326-360	294-366
Leg III	408	352-408	358-404	367-399	374-409	351-409
IP	1143	960-1144	1025-1138	1010-1134	1030-1128	960-1144
fD	42	44	40-46	46-48	46-50	40-50
fV	18	16	20-22	18-22	20-22	16-22
bs	31	29-35	30-40	31-36	29-35	29-40

The measurements are given in Table 1.

**Remarks.** In this species, the differences found were in: number of normal setae  $n=15$ , Ta I 19-26, Ta II 16-20, Ta III 16-18, on Ti I 11-14, Ti II 10-13, Ti III 11-14 and Ge I 9-12, Ge II 8-10, Ge III 8-10. One specimen from Montenegro has an abnormal scutum bearing three anterior sensilla (ASE) and three posterior sensilla (PSE) (Fig. 4). Such anomalies were very rarely noted. In erythraeids mites (larvae) anomalies in the sensilla (ASE) number were observed only in *Leptus (Leptus) trimaculatus* (Rossi, 1794), (duplicated sensilla ASE), *L. (L.) kalaallus* Southcott, 1992 (three sensillary setae), *Charletonia cardinalis* (C. L. Koch, 1837) (three sensilla ASE), *Abrolophus longicollis* (Oudemans, 1910) (lack of one anterior sensillary seta and lack of both anterior sensillary setae), and *Erythrites reginae* (Hirst, 1928) (lack of one anterior sensillary seta) (HAITLINGER 1987a, b, SOUTHCOTT 1997, MAKOL, ŁAYDANOWICZ 2006). *Abrolophus kazimierae* had a distinct projection on the palpfemur and is the only species that possesses such a feature in *Abrolophus* without comb-like seta on the palptarsus. Among *Abrolophus* that have comb-like seta some species with projection on the palpfemur are known.

*Abrolophus kazimierae* is found in many countries but hosts of this species are not ascertained.



**Fig. 6-8.** *Abrolophus kazimierae* (Haitlinger, 1986), 6 – leg I, 7 – leg II, 8 – leg III

**Table 2.** Metric data (including fD and fV) for *Marantelphus kamalii* (Saboori & Atamehr, 2000). I – Iran, M – Montenegro.

	I	M n=6	Range		I	M n=6	Range
IL	297-440	304-485	297-485	PaFe (L)		31-38	31-39
IW	198-308	215-373	198-373	PaFe (W)		40-48	40-48
L	58-61	49-58	49-61	PaGe (L)		18-24	18-24
W	66	59-65	59-66	PaGe (W)		32-42	32-42
AW	44-47	39-46	39-47	Ta I	74-77	66-74	66-77
PW	60	53-58	53-60	Ti I	69-74	68-80	68-80
AA	14	13-16	13-16	Ge I	74-77	56-68	56-77
SB	13-14	11-13	11-14	Tf I	36-38	35-38	35-38
ISD	41	32-38	32-41	Bf I	44-47	40-54	40-54
AP	14-19	11-17	11-19	Tr I	42	32-41	32-42
AL	36	30-41	30-41	Cx I	50-52	57-62	50-62
PL	44-49	43-53	43-53	Ta II	66-74	57-68	57-74
ASE	40-41	25-36	25-41	Ti II	63-74	66-78	63-78
PSE	69-77	42-58	42-77	Ge II	66-69	55-64	55-69
GL	124	116-131	116-131	Tf II	30-33	33-38	30-38
DS	30-44	20-46	20-46	Bf II	36-41	40-49	36-49
PsFd	38	39-47	38-47	Tr II	36-41	36-42	36-42
PsGd	22-33	29-35	22-35	Cx II	55	60-70	55-70
1a	22-25	23-31	22-31	Ta III	74-77	66-73	66-77
2a		15-22	15-25	Ti III	96-102	92-108	92-108
1b	41-46	41-50	41-50	Ge III	77-79	67-80	56-80
2b	33-36	32-43	32-43	Tf III	41-44	42-46	41-46
3b	22	26-36	22-36	Bf III	47	48-57	47-57
cs		21-30	21-30	Tr III	41-42	39-45	39-45
as2	50	28-42	28-50	Cx III	58	61-69	58-69
as1		6-8	6-8	Leg I	396-400		
elcp		4-5	4-5	Leg II	365-374		
OD		29-36	29-36	Leg III	437-446		
Prd (L)		9-12	9-12	IP	1202-1216		
Prd (W)		6-7	6-7	fD	120	109-134	109-134
				fV	43	44	43-44

**Table 3.** Metric data (including fD and fV) for *Erythraeus (Erythraeus) albanicus* Haitlinger, 2012; H – holotype, A – other specimens

	H	A n=4		H	A n=4
IL	413	355-519	PaGe (L)	29	27-34
IW	299	253-425	PaGe (W)	22	24-31
L	83	80-110	Ta I	140	143-155
W	125	117-140	Ti I	212	191-213
AW	47	53-58	Ge I	152	145-158
PW	94	95-112	Tf I	113	101-110
AA	10	10-16	Bf I	108	95-127
SB	14	12-16	Tr I	59	50-63
ISD	54	44-76	Cx I	66	58-76
AP	49	45-56	Ta II	132	136-149
AL	87	79-84	Ti II	218	196-215
PL	67	64-75	Ge II	129	123-127
ASE	25	28-33	Tf II	112	88-108
PSE	62	71-81	Bf II	99	92-117
GL	119	118-139	Tr II	57	48-63
DS	59-68	52-81	Cx II	79	75-94
PsFd	49	48-65	Ta III	153	156-173
PsGd	51	46-72	Ti III	319	285-308
1a	40	39-66	Ge III	156	150-165
3a	30	22-49	Tf III	132	119-137
1b	104	87-102	Bf III	123	121-146
2b	34	37-55	Tr III	55	54-68
3b	47	39-62	Cx III	82	80-95
cs	23	21-33	Leg I	759	800-885
as2	33	22-43	Leg II	826	786-837
as1	10	6-9	Leg III	1023	975-1061
OD	34	33-37	IP	2699	2561-2783
PaFe (L)	55	46-65	fD	40	38-42
PaFe (W)	36	41-50	fV	14	16-18

**Table 4.** Metric data for *Erythraeus (Zaracarus) aydinicus* Saboori, Cakmak & Nouri Gonbalani, 2004; H – holotype, P – paratype, Turkey, M – Montenegro

	H	P= 1	M n= 6		H	P n=1	M n= 6
IL	374	388	320-360	PaGe (L)			30-31
IW	243	320	238-262	PaGe (W)			21-23
L	102	90	96-98	Ta I	177	179	163-173
W	146	138	147-155	Ti I	276	262	248-257
AW	41	37	37-39	Ge I	204	194	178=187
PW	116	107	106-115	Tf I	146	133	119-130
AA	20	15	20-22	Bf I	134	133	120-123
SB	17	15	11-13	Tr I	65	56	53-58
ISD	66	61	63	Cx I	61	65	60-72
AP	70	58	52-56	Ta II	165	169	140-150
AL	167	165	206-216	Ti II	274	262	253-255
PL	70	70	69-70	Ge II	165	158	145-155
ASE	27	26	27-29	Tf II	141	133	124-131
PSE	75	70	76-79	Bf II	136	126	116-130
GL	92	133	149-155	Tr II	65	56	60-66
DS	48-68	56-68	49-70	Cx II	85	78	85-91
PsFd	58	62	63-69	Ta III	184	181	162-169
PsGd	63	55	62-65	Ti III	395	376	354-372
1a	46	44	36-38	Ge III	206	196	183-190
1b	92	92	101-102	Tf III	177	172	158-172
2b	34	36	35-36	Bf III	170	158	132-145
3b	46	46	39-49	Tr III	65	61	53-60
cs	25	25	29-31	Cx III	80	80	87-91
as1	36	34	34-36	Leg I	1063	1022	967-1017
as2			36-38	Leg II	1031	975	955-984
OD			29-31	Leg III	1277	1224	1157-1207
PaFe (L)			68-79	IP	3371	3221	3079-3208g
PaFe (W)			45-46				

**Table 5.** Metric data (including fD and fV) for *Valgothrombium melindae* Haitlinger, 2008; H – holotype, Ukraine; A – specimens from Albania

	H	A	A	A	A
IL	192	212	475		431
IW	150	174	322		313
L	68	61	57	62	55
W	49	52	51	53	49
AW	38	36	37	40	36
PW	42	44	43	42	42
AL	35	25	28	25	29
PL	62	41	38	44	43
AM	19	29	24	25	27
S	18	26	17		20
AP		24	27	28	24
ISD	35	29	28	26	24
AA	22	18	19	20	21
SB	25	26	27	26	26
MA	21	18	15	17	13
LSS	65	70	70	68	67
HS	51	53	49	52	49
SL	48	46	43	40	43
SS	23	27	27	26	26
PLN	32	32	28	29	29
GL	46	45	50	51	46
DS	22-37	29-36	25-37	20-34	21-41
<i>la</i>	16	21	14	14	16
<i>lb</i>	16	20	15		21
<i>2b</i>	25	25	21	21	26
<i>3b</i>	25	19	23	28	21
bs	11	8			
OD	5	3	4	4	4
PaFe (L)	25	23	20	25	23
PaFe (W)	17	18	18	19	15
Ta I (L)	43	36	34	38	35
Ta I (H)	21	21	20	21	21
Ti I	25	28	24	27	24
Ge I	16	15	16	18	15
Fe I	36	39	39	41	37
Tr I	21	21	19	20	18
Cx I	51	45	46	53	45
Ta II (L)	26	33	29	33	31
Ta II (H)	19	17	17	17	16
Ti II	20	22	21	22	21
Ge II	13	13	12	14	13
Fe II	34	36	36	38	34
Tr II	25	18	17	18	16
Cx II	44	47	50	55	47
Ta III (L)	33	38	36	37	35
Ta III (H)	18	15	15	16	15
Ti III	24	24	19	24	22
Ge III	13	14	13	14	14
Fe III	34	37	38	40	37
Tr III	27	19	20	20	22
Cx III	47	48	45	54	43
Leg I	192	205	198	218	195
Leg II	162	186	182	197	178
Leg III	178	195	186	205	188
IP	532	586	566	626	561
fD	18	20	20	20	20
fV	12	14	12		
SA	19	14	17	15	16
SP	14	14	15	14	16

Only one specimen was collected on undetermined Staphylinidae (Biała Woda, Poland) (new information). No Parasitengona larvae were collected from Staphylinidae. Exceptionally one larva of *A. kazimierae* was also obtained from an untypical host *Apodemus flavicollis* (Melchior, 1834) (Rodentia; Muridae) in Wrocław, Poland (Haitlinger 1987b).

#### ***Marantelophus* Haitlinger, 2011**

#### ***Marantelophus kamalii* (Saboori & Atamehr, 2000)**

**Material examined: Montenegro:** Korita Kučka, 30 July 2013, 6 larvae from herbaceous plants.

This species was known only from Iran and was described based on only two specimens (Saboori, Atamehr 2000). The six larvae collected in Montenegro belong to *M. kamalii*. They differs in some characters from Iranian specimens, especially in PSE, as I, Ge I, Cx I, Ge II, Cx II and Cx III (Table 2). Moreover, some minor differences were found in the leg setal formula, as follows: leg I: Ta 1 $\omega$ , 1Cp, 2 $\zeta$ , 21 vs. 1 $\omega$ , 1 $\epsilon$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 21; leg II: Ta 1 $\omega$ , 1z, 2 $\zeta$ , 18 vs. 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 22; leg III: Ta 1 $\zeta$ , 18 vs. 1 $\zeta$ , 22, Ti 1 $\phi$ , 12 vs. 1 $\phi$ , 13, Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 9 vs. 9. A new species to the fauna of Montenegro.

#### ***M. rudaensis* (Haitlinger, 1986) comb. nov.**

**Material examined: Montenegro:** Korita Kučka, 31 July 2013, one larva from herbaceous plants. First record from Montenegro.

**Distribution:** Greece (Rhodes), Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey (Beron 2008).

This species originally was described as *Hauptmannia rudaensis*, whereupon transferred to a new genus *Rudaemannia* (Haitlinger 1986, 2000). Małkol, Wohltmann (2012) transferred this species to the genus *Abrolophus*. This was an improper decision. Now, *A. rudaensis* is transferred to the genus *Marantelophus* based on the presence of two setae on the palpgenu.

#### ***Erythraeus* Latreille, 1806**

#### ***Erythraeus (Erythraeus) albanicus* Haitlinger, 2012**

**Material examined: Albania:** Durres, 15 June 2013, 4 larvae from herbaceous plants.

*Erythraeus (E.) albanicus* was described based on a single specimen. The metric data for other larvae are given in Table 3. Leg setal formula for the holotype (for other specimens in parenthesis): Leg I: Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 23 (24-25); Ti 2 $\phi$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 1Cp, 14; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 8; Tf 5; Bf 3; Tr 1; Cx 1. Leg II: Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 21 (18-22); Ti 2 $\phi$ , 15 (14); Ge 1 $\kappa$ , 8; Tf 5; Bf 3; Tr 1; Cx 1. Leg III: Ta 22 (1 $\zeta$ , 22), Ti 1 $\phi$ , 15 (14-15); Ge 8; Tf 5; Bf 3; Tr 1; Cx 1.

#### ***E. (E.) smolyanensis* Haitlinger, 2009**

**Material examined: Montenegro:** Žabljak 4 August 2010, 2 larvae from herbaceous plants.

**Table 6.** Metric data (including fD and fV) for *Trombidium botovicum* Haitlinger, 2006. H – holotype, M – specimens from Montenegro. \* distal seta, \*\* h1 = LPS, \*\*\*h2 = MPS

	H	M	M		H	M	M
IL	543	1024		SB	63	64	47
IW	305	810		PaFe (L)	22	22	25
AW	74	87	85	PaFe (W)	28	25	25
PW	84	88	84	PaGe (L)	13	15	14
AL		35	38	PaGe (W)	21	19	19
PL	58	53	62	Ta I	58	69	68
AM	20		24	Ti I	32	39	41
S	42	54	49	Ge I	26	25	29
L	100	102	111	Fe I	44	41	46
W	108	104	102	Tr I	30	36	33
ISD		48	47	Cx I	44	49	47
AP	32	28	26	Ta II	48	59	61
MA	39	40	42	Ti II	32	39	41
GL	72	77	78	Ge II	20	24	26
DS	30-44	32-48	34-47	Fe II	34	41	45
SA	14	16	16	Tr II	26	33	34
SP	20	21	20	Cx II	44	51	49
3a	40			Ta III	48	52	56
1a	?24	43	33	Ti III	34	41	42
1b	42	51	48	Ge III	20	24	26
2b*	48		50	Fe III	48	42	42
2b	46		53	Tr III	32	36	38
3b		46	32	Cx III	42	48	45
HS	60	48	47	Leg I	234	260	264
LSS	84	107	102	Leg II	204	247	256
SS	20	23	25	Leg III	224	243	249
SL	46	54	55	IP	662	750	769
PLN	13	11	12	fD	20	20	20
OD	7	6	8	fV	8	10	10
AA	45	46	51	h1**	66		
				h2***	61		

This species has been known so far from Bulgaria (HAITLINGER 2009). First record from Montenegro.

***E. (E.) southcotti* Goldarazena & Zhang, 1998**

**Material examined: Montenegro:** Beri n. Podgorica, 20 June 2010, 21 larvae from herbaceous plants.

This species has been known so far from continental Spain and the Balearic Islands (GOLDARAZENA, ZHANG 1998, HAITLINGER 2002, 2006). First record from Montenegro.

***E. (Zaracarus) aydinicus* Saboori, Cakmak & Nouri-Gonbalani, 2004**

**Material examined: Montenegro:** Orahovo, 15 June 2013, 6 larvae from grasses.

This species has been known so far from Turkey (SABOORI *et al.* 2004). First record from Montenegro. *Erythraeus* (*Z.*) *aydinicus* was described based on only two specimens. In this paper metric and meristic data for specimens from Montenegro are given. Certain metric differences between the specimens from Turkey and Montenegro were found (Table 4). Leg setal formula for the holotype (the data for specimens from Montenegro in parenthesis): Leg I: Ta 1 $\omega$ , 1 $\epsilon$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 1Cp, 26 (1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 24); Ti 2 $\phi$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 1Cp, 14 (2 $\phi$ ,

1 $\kappa$ , 14); Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 8; Tf 5; Bf 3; Tr 1; Cx 1. Leg II: Ta 1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 1Cp, 23 (1 $\omega$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 22); Ti 2 $\phi$ , 15; Ge 1 $\kappa$ , 8; Tf 5; Bf 3; Tr 1; Cx 1. Leg III: Ta 1 $\zeta$ , 24 (1 $\zeta$ , 23), Ti 1 $\phi$ , 15; Ge 8; Tf 5; Bf 3; Tr 1; Cx 1.

***Charletonia* Oudemans, 1910**

***Charletonia krendowskyi* (Feider, 1954)**

**Material examined: Albania:** Shkodra, 14 June 2013, 4 larvae from herbaceous plants. First record from Albania.

**Distribution:** Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Iran, Italy, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine.

**Microtrombidiidae Thor, 1935**

***Valgothrombium* Willmann, 1940**

***Valgothrombium melindae* Haitlinger, 2008**

**Material examined: Albania:** Shkodra, 14 June 2013, 4 larvae from herbaceous plants.

*Valgothrombium melindae* was described from Ukraine, based on a single specimen (HAITLINGER 2008). Shorter AL and PL, longer AM, legs I-III and IP were stated in the Albanian specimens. The metric data for another four specimens from Albania are given in Table 5. There were no differences in the meristic data. First record from Albania.

**Trombidiidae Leach, 1815**

***Trombidium botovicum* Haitlinger, 2006**

**Material examined: Montenegro:** Plavnica, 15 June 2010, 2 larvae from herbaceous plants:

This species was described from Croatia based on a single specimen (HAITLINGER 2004). Three further specimens collected in Montenegro extend the

knowledge on the morphological data of this species (Table 6). Leg setal formula (corrected): Leg I: 1 $\omega$ , 1 $\epsilon$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 12 (14); Ti 2 $\phi$ , 5; Ge 2 $\sigma$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 4; Fe 5; Tr 1; Cx 2. Leg II: Ta 1 $\omega$ , 1 $\epsilon$ , 2 $\zeta$ , 12; Ti 2 $\phi$ , 5; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 1 $\kappa$ , 3; Fe 4; Tr 1; Cx 2. Leg III: Ta 1 $\zeta$ , 10 (12); Ti 5; Ge 1 $\sigma$ , 3; Fe 4; Tr 1; Cx 1. First record from Montenegro.

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