



UNIVERSITAT
POLITÈCNICA
DE VALÈNCIA



> 8th SYMPOSIUM OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ACAROLOGISTS

Universitat Politècnica de València

July, 11th -15th 2016



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WELCOME

Dear colleagues,

I am very pleased to welcome you at the 8th Symposium of the European Association of Acarologists (EURAAC) at the Universitat Politècnica de València, Valencia, Spain.

Around 180 participants from 31 countries belonging to four continents have joined this event and I would like to thank all of you for your confidence and interest in attending the symposium.

Together with the organizing committee we have tried to offer an attractive scientific and social programme in a multidisciplinary meeting environment. The scientific and social activities will take place during five days and will include plenary conferences, special sessions on specific topics, an open round table, and oral presentations and posters divided into the nine proposed topics. The social events include a Welcome reception and a Gala dinner in attractive scenarios, moreover activities in the city for accompanying persons to show the major attractions and the ancient history of Valencia.

Our meeting will be an excellent forum to establish new links and collaborations among participants. In addition, we are very fortunate to have three internationally recognised speakers who will present the latest advances in Acarology in a wide range of interesting topics.

A round table open for all participants will give the possibility to raise a discussion about the use and abuse of acarological information in scientific journals and media.

Finally, I would like to thank everybody, individuals as well as organizations, who has provided excellent advises and support to our team. I also want to thank all members of our organizing committee and the staff of the Technical office at the Universitat Politècnica de Valencia for their hard work and dedication to the event.

We hope to meet all of your expectations and I wish you a pleasant stay enjoying the attractiveness of Valencia.

Francisco Ferragut

President of the European Association of Acarologists (2012-2016)

Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 8th Symposium of EURAAC

COMMITTEES

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magnus anomalus, and *Atropacarus wandae*). Two molecular markers, a 251 bp fragments of the nuclear gene 28S rDNA (D3) and a 477 bp fragment of the mitochondrial gene cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI), were used. Samples were taken along a bioclimatic gradient from Atlantic to sub-Mediterranean region. Based on phylogenetic analyses, the implications of our finding for oribatid mite identification and biogeographic comparison were discussed. Results suggested that D3 region is useful as species marker for all studied species which are not closely related, but not for closely related *S. magnus* and *S. m. anomalus* which were grouped together. While COI fragment let to differentiate this two species in two high supported separated clades. The phylogeography study showed that no species present a haplotype divergence explained by climatic region. The influence of isolation by distance (IBD), analyzed using Mantel test, showed that only in *H. dolosa* the geographic structure explained an important percentage of the variability (44.9 %), showing a grouping of haplotypes according to geographical distribution supported a strong clade differentiation in relationship with this distribution. In contrast, rest of species the isolation by distance explain a low variability of the genetic diversity (<14%), not being able to explain the high genetic divergence in individuals from the same locality, neither the fact that specimens of close geographical regions are strongly separated genetically or that very distant geographical specimens are genetically identical.

Zoogeography and phenology of *Hemipteroseius adleri* (Mesostigmata, Otopheidomenidae)

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Mites of the family Otopheidomenidae are haemolymph-sucking ectoparasites of insects. *Hemipteroseius adleri* Costa, 1968 is parasite of bugs (Heteroptera), in Europe known from red firebug *Pyrrhocoris apterus* (Linnaeus, 1758) only. *H. adleri* was described from Israel and findings are known from Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Our findings of *H. adleri* from Germany, Austria and Armenia are the first records for these countries. On the basis of our extensive material we tested the phenology and vertical distribution of *Hemipteroseius adleri* in Slovakia. This work was financially supported by KEGA grant No. 059UK-4/2014.

Determination of harmful mite species (Acarina: Prostigmata) of ornamental plants, deciduous trees and shrubs of Tekirdağ –Turkey

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Plant parasitic mites species were determined from parks of Tekirdağ Province (Suleymanpasa district) in Thrace region of Turkey between 2011 and 2012. Specimens were collected at weekly intervals from various plants, including deciduous trees, conifers, ornamental trees, shrubs in parks, gardens, nurseries and green areas. The samples were taken mainly from unsprayed areas during the growing seasons. In total, 274 samples were taken belong to 47 different species of plants. Harmful mites were collected from 14 of these plant species. Mites were extracted under the stereomicroscope and preserved in 70% alcohol. They were cleared in lactophenol solution and mounted in Hoyer's medium. The slides were dried (for 2–4 weeks) at 35°C. During the study eight prostigmatic mite species (Acari: Prostigmata) belonging to 5 genera and 2 families were identified. From Tetranychidae two species were identified as *Tetranychus urticae* Koch, *Panonychus ulmi* Koch. 3 species belong to *Cenopalpus* genera were identified, which were *Cenopalpus spinosus* Donnadieu, *Cenopalpus bakeri* Dosse and *Cenopalpus pennasitesus* Wainstein. *Pentamerismus oregonensis* McGregor, *P. taxi* Haller and *Brevipalpus lewisi* McGregor were other Tenuipalpides. *T. urticae* was obtained from 8 different plant species and found as the most common species with 51,03%. It was followed by *C. bakeri* with 32,41%. According to the survey results *Pyracantha coccinea* was the most favourable host with 42 specimens, while *Rosa gallica* was second with 25 individuals.