Acarology Bulletin

http://www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted_sites/evc/evc.html
A Newsletter of the SYSTEMATIC AND APPLIED ACAROLOGY SOCIETY

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ASA ANNUAL MEETING INFORMATION

The 2005 ASA annual meeting will be held on Sunday, November 6, 2005, as part of the Entomological Society of America annual meeting in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

CALL FOR PAPERS

JANUARY 24, 2005 DEADLINE

Angela James (USDA-APHIS) and David James will be moderating an afternoon symposium entitled "Current Advances in Acarology". You are invited to present your research in this session, but you should act soon since the deadline for submission is JANUARY 24, 2005. This is a great opportunity to promote your mite and tick research activities to other acarologists and entomologists, as well as to enjoy a little November sunshine and warmth……

The Acarological Society of America also presents an award for the best paper presented by a student and a travel award to an outstanding graduate student to help with travel expenses. More details on these awards can be found at the ASA web site (http://www.wm.edu/biology/mites/awards.htm). Students do need to be members of the ASA to be eligible, so please join up! (it costs all of $5 for annual student membership !! a membership form can be found at http://www.wm.edu/biology/mites/join.html).

Form more information, contact:

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Norm Fashing
**Acarological organizations**

**ARACHNOLOGY UNIT, SOUTH AFRICA**

The ARACHNOLOGY UNIT (Biosystematics Division) is a leading research centre at ARC-PPRI on agriculturally and environmentally important Arachnida in Southern Africa. The groups they study include the Acari (mites) (except ticks and oribatid mites); Araneae (spiders); Pseudoscorpiones (false scorpions); Solifuges (sun spiders); Opiliones (harvestmen) and Amplypygi (whipspiders). Research on arachnids has been conducted at ARC-PPRI for more than 45 years resulting in an extensive database of information. They published more than 300 papers, including handbooks, manuals, scientific and popular articles.

**National Collection of Arachnida (NCA) - Acari**

The NCA-Acari is one of the largest mite collections in the Southern Hemisphere and compares well with other international collections. It comprises more than 120,000 slide-mounted specimens, and contains a wealth of information on mite diversity.

The mite collection in the NCA consists of two sections: general mite collection and the Zumpt collection. GENERAL MITE COLLECTION was established in 1959 and houses mainly slide-mounted specimens which consist of parasitic, plant feeding, predatory saprophagous and soil-living mites, with the emphasis on mites of economic importance. Of the 35,000 collection entries: 10,509 are type specimens, representing 998 species. The remainder of the collection houses representatives of 47 families, 200 genera and 1,200 species. ZUMPT COLLECTION contains 5,680 entries, representing about 15,500 specimens with: 1,267 type specimens, representing 300 species, and more than 4,500 non-type specimen entries, representing 42 families, 288 genera and 535 species. Collection manager: Lindie Steynberg (E-mail: rietls@plant2.agric.za).

http://www.arc.agric.za/institutes/ppri/main/divisions/biosysdiv/arachnida.htm

**U.S. NATIONAL MITE COLLECTION**

Major early contributions: E.A. McGregor collection, plant-feeding mites of North America collected from 1912 to 1965; H.E. Ewing collection, Trombiculidae (chiggers); Water Mites-Newell Collection: ~2,000 vials, ~1,300 jars, and ~108,100 slides; Parasitic Mites-Yunker Collection: ~6,000 vials, ~12,900 slides; Plant-Feeding Mites-Keifer Collection (Eriophyidae): ~450 vials, ~80 boxes of dry material, ~16,400 slides.


The most recent inventory of the U.S. National Mite Collection found 1,075 alcohol samples, 450 dry samples, and more than 332,000 slides housed at the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Henry A. Wallace Agricultural Research Center, in Beltsville, MD. Additional material is under the supervision of collaborating institutions.

Tick Collection. This collection was acquired by F.C. Bishopp and was later combined with the collection of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the National Institutes of Health, Hamilton, MO. These collections are currently curated by L.A. Durden and J.E. Kierans at the Institute of Arthropodology and Parasitology, Georgia Southern University. Chigger Collection. The Trombiculidae collection is presently held by M.L. Goff at the Department of Entomology, University of Hawaii at Manoa. Phytoseiidae Collection. The predator mites of the family of Phytoseiidae have been studied extensively by H.A. Denmark. Currently, curation of this collection is supervised by W.C. Welbourn at the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry, Gainesville, FL. The maintenance of the U.S. National Mite Collection is an on-going concern, and is currently overseen by Ronald Ochoa. Important new additions to the collection are being obtained from A. Fain, L'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Brussels; B. O'Connor, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor; S. Mahunka, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; J.C. Moser, USDA Forest Service, Pineville, LA.


ACAROLOGY LABORATORY, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

With a teaching and research collection of more than 150,000 determined specimens and more than 1,000,000 undetermined specimens of ticks and mites, their acarology program is world renowned and functions as an international center for research on ticks and mites. The broad representation of specimens makes it the finest teaching collection of Acari in the world. They identify specimens submitted by state and federal agencies, researchers and the general public. They maintain a library of several thousand reprints. Their faculty and guest lecturers offer a three-week summer workshop, the longest running program of its kind. It provides advance students and practicing biologist from all over the world with the latest information on problems related to ticks and mites. They also work with scientists in apiculture to provide sound management techniques for controlling mites that infest bee colonies. Their acarologists use the tools of molecular biology to characterize genes associated with the secretion of tick salivary gland proteins. The Acarology Laboratory collaborates with the Ohio Department of
Health on studies of vector-borne diseases, such as Lyme Disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, and a variety of other arthropod-related medical topics.

http://www.biosci.ohio-state.edu/~acarolog/acar-hp.htm

FLORIDA STATE COLLECTION OF ARTHROPODS (FSCA)

The Acari collection of FSCA was started in the early 1950's and is now one of the largest in North America with more than 116,700 microscope slides and over 1,000 vials. The Acari types in the Museum of Entomology (FSCA) number more than 1,338 specimens representing 413 nominal taxa in 18 families and 82 genera. This type material includes 158 holotypes, 1 neotype, 42 allotypes, and 326 paratypes. The family with the largest holdings is the Phytoseiidae with 132 holotypes, 42 allotypes and 223 paratypes. In addition to the slide collection, we maintain a collection of Berlese residues from Florida and other areas.

The Acari slide collection is strong in plant-associated mites, especially Tetranychidae, Tenuipalpidae, Tarsonemidae, Tydeidae and Phytoseiidae. Along with the Phytoseiidae, the FSCA has one of the best terrestrial Parasitengona (excluding chiggers) collections in the world. Collections from H.L. Cromroy, E.A. Cross, H.A. Denmark, K.E. Hyland, M.H. Muma, N. Wilson, J.P Woodring, and C.E. Yunker make up part of the Acari collection.

The National Musuem of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (NMNH) Phytoseiidae type collection is on long term loan to the FSCA. The FSCA curates and processes loans for this important collection. The collection consists of 193 holotypes, 30 allotypes, 2 cotypes, 1 neotype and a syntype representing 253 species in 42 genera. Curator: W. C. (Cal) Welbourn

http://www.fsca-dpi.org/Acari/AcariFrame.htm

Acarologists

Dr. Salih Dogan was called up to serve the Turkish Army for one year from December 2004.

New SAAS member, 2005
Dr. Georgios Broufas
Laboratory of Agricultural Entomology & Zoology
Department of Agricultural Development
Dr. Taiji Imamura, Emeritus Professor of Ibaraki University, Japan, died on Dec. 28, 2004. He was 91 years old. He was an authority on water mite taxonomy.

Shozo Ehara

Contents of journals

Acarologia

2003 (2005), Volume 43, Issue 1


Zawal, A. (2003) Parasitism of water mite (Hydrachnellae) larvae of the genus Eylais on water beetles in Poland. 43(1), 39


Thind, B. & Dunn, J.A. (2003) Application of a rapid, sensitive flotation method for the determination of mites in disparate types of dust and debris samples. 43(1), 111


2003 (2005), Volume 43, Issue 4


Glida, H., Latifi, M., Bertrand, M. & Saboori, A. (2003) On three new *Macrocheles* from Iran, and discussion on the infrageneric systematic units. 43(4), 345


New publications. 43(4), 411

Experimental and Applied Acarology

2005, Volume 35, Numbers 1–2


Eriophyidae) as the common cause of the widespread ‘Restricted Spring Growth’ syndrome. 35(1–2), 83–109.

Michalska, K. (2004) Spermatophore deposition throughout the day by the plum rust mite, Aculus fockeui. 35(1–2), 111–116


Issue: Volume 35, Number 3


International Journal of Acarology

2004, Volume 30, Issue 4


Index 30(4), 392.

Journal of the Acarological Society of Japan

2004, Volume 13, Issue 2


ERRATA. 13(2), 185.