surface (shield can bear normal 30 pairs of setae, but cover only 1/3 of body surface), sternal region sclerotization irregular, varies among species very much, internal malae of hypostome are as a rule wide, often pellicle-like, covering the corniculi, pores *st1* are situated behind setae *st1*, their transversal orientation is particularly clear in deutonymphs. chela of chelicerae in males and deutonymphs relatively short, rounded, its digits with a few (1-2) large teeth.

## New concept of the gamasid mite subfamily Thinoseiinae Evans (Mesostigmata; Eviphididae)

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The subfamily Thinoseiinae was arisen by G.O.Evans in 1954 for the genus Thinoseius Halbert, 1920, as a part of the family Laelaptidae with the following diagnose: halophilous mites showing sexual dimorphism in the chaetotaxy of the dorsal shield; female dorsal shield reduced and weakly sclerotized, its genital shield truncated posteriorly and without setae and pores; sternal region not sclerotized, but with the normal four pairs of setae and three pairs of pores. Afterwards Thinoseiinae was transferred into the family Eviphididae (Evans, 1957). The presence of 5 setae on the pedipalp genu Evans regarded as specific characteristic of the genus Thinoseius (Evans, 1954). In 1963 W.Karg described the genus *Crassicheles*, whose diagnose was based on the deutonymphal features (mainly on the form of chelicerae). Subsequently W.Hirschmann (1966) synonimized the genera Thinoseius and Crassicheles, but it was not accepted by other researchers studying Eviphididae (Karg. 1973; Evans, Till, 1979; Evans, 1980; Masan, 1994 etc.), but Evans (1980) emphasized a significant similarity of these genera. Our investigations of the biology and taxonomy of gamasid mites in different temporal substrates (droppings, carrion and nests of mammals, tidal debris, etc.) permitted me to formulate the new, mainly biological, concept of Thinoseiinae, whose members are typical for mentioned habitats. Mites of this subfamily are characterized by sharp heteromorphism of phoretic (deutonymphs and males) and nonphoretic stages. The females develop with the metamorphosis. To my thinking the subfamily includes the genera Thinoseius, Crassicheles and, partly, Pelethiphis. The number of new combinations were made; 5 new species were revealed. The subfamily diagnose emendated by following characteristics: dorsal shield in female does not cover all dorsal

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