

FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHECKLIST OF THE ASTIGMATIC MITES  
OF THE NETHERLANDS (ACARI: ORIBATIDA: ASTIGMATINA)

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In this first supplement to the Dutch checklist of the Astigmatina, we add 43 species. Of these, six are free-living, three are associated with mammals and 34 live on birds, either as commensalistic feather mites or as parasites. Furthermore, we delete two species from the list and present additional records of two other species. The current total Astigmatina in the Netherlands is now 303. We might expect many more, because of the very diverse life histories of these mites, which resulted in a large speciation.

INTRODUCTION

Astigmatic mites, now considered a cohort within the suborder Oribatida (order Sarcoptiformes) (Krantz & Walter 2009), are very diverse in their habitats and feeding habits (Siepel et al. 2016). Many species live in the soil and play a role in decomposition. A large group, known as feather mites, live on birds, either as commensals or as parasites. Other groups live on various other animals, such as mammals, reptiles, and even insects. They are predominantly parasites, but can also live as commensal inhabitants on the body of the host or in their nests. Among the mammals, also humans are used, either as host (itch mite *Sarcoptes scabiei* (Linnaeus, 1758)), commensal in houses (house dust mite *Dermaphagoides pteronyssinus* (Trouessart, 1897)), or in foods in storage.

Since the publication of the provisional checklist of the astigmatic mites of the Netherlands (Siepel et al. 2016), a number of additions and corrections can be made. Two species are deleted from the list as these are synonyms of other listed species. *Labidophorus platygaster* (number 47 in the list) is now considered a synonym of *L. talpae* (48) and *Lophuromyopus apodemi* Fain, 1965 was erroneously placed in the Sarcoptidae, while Fain (1967) transferred it to the Glycyphagidae under the genus name *Apodemopus* (39). Furthermore, the author of *Glycyphagus* (not *Dermacarus*) *hypudaei* (40) is Koch, 1841 (not Fain, 1969), with

*Hypopus arvicolae* Dujardin, 1849 as synonym (Fain & Lukoschus 1974). The name of *Histiostoma feroniarum* (7) was misspelled as 'feronarium'. For *Ingrassiatella discigera* Gaud, 1973 (216) only the literature reference was given. The presence in the Netherlands is now documented with actual records. In total 43 species have been recorded new to the Netherlands, some from older data, most from new findings. Among these a large number of feather mites (Gaud & Atyeo 1996). Most specimens are stored in the collections of Herman Cremers (col. Cremers) and Henk Siepel (col. HS). All samples referring to European mole winter nests have been collected by Auke-Florian Hiemstra (Naturalis) and his students.

Family Histiostomatidae

In this family two species new to the Netherlands have been recorded. *Prowichmannia spinifera* (fig. 1) has been found in Zuidwolde, in a nest of the European mole *Talpa europaea* in agricultural grassland. According to Beron (2021), the species occurs in England (type locality), Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary and Bulgaria. It inhabits the nest of shrews and rodents. Haitlinger (1984a, b) found it in the nests of *Sorex araneus*, *Sorex minutus* and *Neomys fodiens* in Poland. Haitlinger (1997) found the species also in the nests of *Crocidura suaveolens* and *Apodemus*

Figure 1-30. Photos of the new species of astigmatic mites. Photos Herman Cremers, all by Herman Cremers, except 1-4, 6-7, 21 and 27 by Henk Siepel.

Figuur 1-30. Foto's van de nieuwe astigmaten mijten. Foto's Herman Cremers, behalve 1-4, 6-7, 21 en 27 door Henk Siepel.



1. *Prowichmannia spinifera*



2. *Spinanoetus pelznerae*



3. *Lepidoglyphus burchanensis*



4. *Lepidoglyphus fustifer*



5. *Chiroptoglyphus bulgaricus*



6. *Acotyledon pedispinifer*



7. *Boletoglyphus boletophagi*



8. *Ramogabucinia furcisetia*



9. *Parabdelorhynchus pelecanus*



10. *Pseudalloptinus aquilinus*



11. *Psittophagus galabi*



12. *Thecarthra grandis*



13. *Analges turdinus*



14. *Strelkoviacarus quadratus*



15. *Scutomegninia phalacrocoracis*

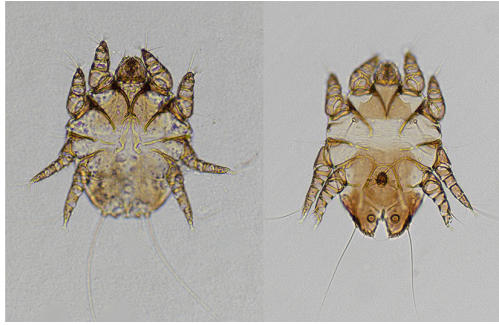


16. *Passeroptes dermicola*





17. *Paralges alwari*



18. *Microlichus turdicola* (female and male)



19. *Promyalges uncus*



20. *Monojoubertia hemiphylla*



21. *Proctophyllodes doleophyes*



22. *Proctophyllodes rubeculinus*



23. *Proctophyllodes weigoldi*



24. *Proctophyllodes musicus*



25. *Pandalura cirrata*



26. *Neopteronysus pici*



27. *Trouessartia rubecula*



28. *Trouessartia bifurcata*



29. *Ingrassiella discigera*



30. *Myocastorobia myocastor*

*agrarius*. The second species in this family is *Spinanoetus pelznerae* (fig. 2), found under the carcass of *Dama dama* near Rheden. Thousands of individuals were found in the later stages of decay of the carcass. Beron (2021) mentions its occurrence in Germany (type locality: Erlangen), Hungary and Poland and as ‘hosts’ (carriers as it is a phoretic species, not a parasite): *Nicrophorus interruptus* Stephens, 1830, *Oiceoptoma thoracica* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Thanatophilus rugosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Th. sinuatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Silphidae), which matches with the notification that only insects had access to this carcass. Che Kamaruzaman et al. (2018) found hypopi of this species under the elytra of *Necrodes littoralis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Silphidae) on a dead woman in Sweden.

### Family Glyciphagidae

Three species in this family are recorded new to the Netherlands. *Lepidoglyphus burchanensis* (fig. 3) was described by Oudemans based on a specimen collected at the German Wadden isle Borkum. It has now been recorded for the Netherlands in the litter of a stand of Black cherry *Prunus serotina* in Nuilerveld. Oksentiuk et al. (2022) found the species in limited numbers in barns with animal fodder and outbuildings in Zhytomyr (Ukraine). *Lepidoglyphus fustifer* (fig. 4) has been described after German material (from Vegesack, north of Bremen) and it is now recorded in the Netherlands from dust and debris in a chicken coop in Nieuw Dennenlust, Beekbergen. Solarz et al. (1997) found the species in cowsheds and barns in the south of Poland in low numbers, while Obuchowicz et al. (2011) found it indoors in low numbers in Upper Silesia. According to OConnor (1979) *Lepidoglyphus* species have a nidicolous origin, which was indicated by the pilicolous hypopus of *L. fustifer*. Probably most species are more widespread, but not identified by soil biologists because of lack of usable identification keys.

Finally, *Lophioglyphus liciosus* has to be added to the checklist. The specimen was sampled by F. Lukoschus in Nijmegen from *Apodemus sylvaticus*. According to Haitlinger (1980a, 1981) *L. liciosus* occurs in Belgium, Spain, Bulgaria, Romania, Russia and Poland and is predominantly found on *Apodemus sylvaticus* and to a lesser extent on *A. flavicollis*.

### Family Rosensteiniidae

The family is new to the Netherlands with *Chiroptoglyphus bulgaricus* (fig. 5), found on *Plecotus auritus* near Hoog Keppel. Except for the data listed in OConnor & Reisen (1978) no other information on the species could be found.

### Family Acaridae

Two new species can be added to this family. *Acotyledon pedispinifer* (fig. 6) has been found in the nest of an European mole in an agricultural grassland near Zuidwolde. Haitlinger (1980b) found the species on *Microtus arvalis*, *M. agrestis*, *M. tatricus*, *Clethrionomys glareolus*, *Sorex araneus* and *S. minutus* in the Tatra mountains in Poland. Although being commonly associated with rodents and insectivores, Haitlinger (1979) found also some deutonymphs on bats: on *Myotis nattereri* and *Barbastellus barbastellus*. Mahunka (1962) found this species in decaying litter, straw of rabbit hutches and tree holes in Hungary.

*Boletoglyphus boletophagi* (fig. 7), the second acaridid species, was found in *Fomes fometarius* in the Kroondomeinen. The species has also been reported by Heijerman (2018) as phoretic on *Bolytophagus reticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) and *Cis castaneus* Mellié, 1849 (Coleoptera, Ciidae) without reference to the checklist. It is a phoretic species on several wood-inhabiting beetles. A recent overview can be found in Heijerman (2018).

## Family Hypoderatidae

Two species can be added in this family: *Ibisidectes debilis* and *Neottialges eudocimae*, both collected by F.S. Lukoschus in 1976 from *Eudocimus ruber* which were investigated at the veterinary faculty of Utrecht University. These species are not native to the Netherlands, but restricted to their exotic host species. In the checklist (Siepel et al. 2016) these species are marked with an \*.

## Family Gabuciniidae

One new species can be added to this family: *Ramogabucinia furciseta* (fig. 8). The species has been described from specimens collected from a Hooded vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus* (Philips 2000). The species has been collected in Rhenen in the local zoo from the Cinereous vulture *Aegyptius monachus*.

## Family Kramerellidae

*Parabdellorhynchus pelecanus* (fig. 9) was found in Amsterdam (Artis Zoo) on *Pelecanus onocrotalus* and in Leeuwarden on *Pelecanus crispus*. The mite is restricted to the host species, but as *Pelecanus crispus* has occurred in the Netherlands in the past, the feather mite is also seen as indigenous. The current distribution is equal to that of the host species which is Palaearctic.

## Family Pterolichidae

Three new species from exotic bird species are added to the checklist, all marked with an \*:  
*Apexolichus psephoti* has been described from *Psephotellus varius* and *Psephotus haematonotus* (Dabert et al. 2008). The Dutch records are from *Barnardius barnardi macgillivrayi*, collected in Monster. *Pseudalloptinus aquilinus* (fig. 10) has been found on fourteen species of birds in three families in Europe and North America (Philips

2000). Dutch specimens were obtained from feathers of *Haliaeetus albicilla*, in the zoo of Hilvarenbeek. The third species in this family, *Psittophagus galahi* (fig. 11) is described from the same host species as the Dutch specimens: feathers from the Galah, or Rose-breasted cockatoo, *Eolophus roseicapillus*, in the Rotterdam Zoo.

## Family Syringobiidae

Mites from this family live exclusively in the quills of the feathers of birds of the order Charadriiformes. They are feeding on organic particles found in the quill space (Dabert 2003a). Females of *Thecarthra grandis* (fig. 12) were found in Kockengen on *Chlidonias niger*. *Thecarthra grandis* has been described from *Chlidonias leucopterus* (Temminck, 1815), but has also been found on *Ch. niger* (Dabert & Ehrnsberger 1995) and *Sterna hirundo* (Dabert 2003b).

## Family Analgidae

*Analgés turdinus* (fig. 13) has been collected from the blackbird *Turdus merula* in Feanwalden and Nietap. Being tied to the host, the distribution of the mite covers Europe, but also the north coast of Africa: from Egypt in the east (Metwally et al. 2019) to the Azores in the west (Rodriguez et al. 2015).

*Strelkoviacarus* species live on the skin of Passeriformes. *Strelkoviacarus integer* was found on *Turdus merula* and *Turdus iliacus*. *Strelkoviacarus quadratus* (fig. 14) was found on *Sylvia atricapilla* and *Cyanistes caeruleus*.

## Family Avenzoariidae

*Scutomegninia phalacrocoracis* (fig. 15) has been collected from *Phalacrocorax carbo* in Ouwehands Zoo in Rhenen. *Scutomegninia phalacrocoracis* is

reported throughout the distribution area of the host up to Korea (Han et al. 2017). Records in the literature from other cormorant species appear to be misidentifications (Mironov 1990).

### Family Dermationidae

One new species in this family: *Passeroptes dermicola* (fig. 16). Species from this family are parasites in the skin of various birds. *Passeroptes dermicola* lives predominantly on *Passer domesticus*, and furthermore on *P. montanus* and various other Passeriformes. The wide host range is explained by the cosmopolitan nature of its prime host, making the infection changes to other birds much higher (Bochkov & Mironov 2012).

### Family Dermoglyphidae

From this family *Paralges alwari* (fig. 17) is added to the list. Dermoglyphidae suck blood at the base of the feathers of various birds. *Paralges alwari* has been described from a domesticated duck *Anas platyrhynchos* in India. Dabert (2000) reports it for the first time for Europe on *Anser fabalis*. The Dutch record is from Haarzuilens from feathers of *Anser anser domesticus*.

### Family Epidermoptidae

Mites of this family live on the skin of birds. In this checklist two new species are added to the fauna of the Netherlands. *Microlichus turdicola* (fig. 18a female, 18b male) was found by washing the feathers of *Turdus merula* from three different places in 2020. Adult females of the mite *Promyalges uncus* were found on Texel, under the wings of the lousefly *Ornithomya biloba* Dufour, 1827 (Diptera, Hippoboscidae), in a nest with eggs of *Hirundo rustica*. *Hirundo rustica* is the only host of *Ornithomya biloba*. Different species of this mite family are often found on louseflies of the genus *Ornithomya* (Fain 1965, Hill et al. 1967).

Fain (1965) and Fain et al. 1996) listed the species of Epidermoptidae found on *Ornithomya* species in Belgium and recorded *Promyalges uncus* (fig. 19) on *Ornithomya biloba* from *Hirundo rustica*. This combination was found by Jamriska et al. (2011) in Slovakia as well.

### Family Laminosioptidae

This family can be extended in the checklist with the genus *Fainocoptes*, containing four species: *F. columbicola*, *F. miniopterus*, *F. monedulae*, *F. palumbi* and the fifth in the family: *Rallicoptes galinulae*. *Fainocoptes monedulae* was originally assigned to the genus *Calamicoptes* Lukoschus & Lombert, 1980. *Fainocoptes columbicolae* and *F. miniopterus* were collected from Eurasian collared doves *Streptopelia decaocto* in Apeldoorn, while *F. monedulae* was collected from the Western jackdaw *Coloeus monedula* in Schaijk. Feather mites of the Eurasian collared dove have considerably extended their range in Europe with their host from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Hengeveld 1988). *Fainocoptes palumbi* was found on Common wood pigeons (*Columba palumbus*) in Arnhem. *Rallicoptes galinulae* was found in Arnhem on the Common moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*).

### Family Proctophylloidae

Seven species of this family can be added to the checklist. *Monojoubertia hemiphylla* (fig. 20) has been collected in Opende from *Fringilla montifringilla*. In Bulgaria the species was found on *Fringilla coelebs* (Kolarova & Mitov 2008), while Mehl (1979) reports it from Norway. *Proctophylloides doleophyes* (fig. 21) was collected in Beekbergen from the Pied flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*. Also Doña et al. (2017) sampled this species in their study on vertical transmissions of feather mites in nest boxes of *Ficedula hypoleuca* at National Park De Hoge Veluwe and in Spain. Mites were unevenly distributed among nestlings,



resulting in birds with many to some with no mites. Next to the Pied flycatcher, *P. doleophyes* can be found on *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*, *Phylloscopus collybita*, *Ph. trochilus*, *Sylvia borin* and *Corucca communis* (Per & Aktas 2018). Rubtsov & Yakimenko (2012) found *P. doleophyes* also on *Phylloscopus trochiloides* in western Siberia. Also *Corucca corucca* and *Ficedula albicollis* are reported as hosts (Bourdienaya & Kivganov 2009). In Bulgaria *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*, *Ficedula parva*, *Luscinia megarhynchos* and *L. luscinia* are added to the list of hosts by Kolarova & Mitov (2008). On *Corucca communis* also another feather mite of this genus, *Proctophylloides sylviae* can be found (Gürler et al. 2013).

*Proctophylloides rubeculinus* (fig. 22) is restricted to its host, the robin *Erithacus rubecula* (Atyeo & Braasch 1966), although there are some records from other hosts: *Cettia cetti*, *Lanius excubitor*, *Phylloscopus collybita*, *Ph. trochilus* and *Curucca melanocephala* (Doña et al. 2019). The Dutch specimens were collected from *Erithacus rubecula* in Nieuwkoop and Beekbergen and from *Phylloscopus collybita* in Bunnik.

*Proctophylloides truncatus* has been found on *Passer* species (*P. montanus* and *P. domesticus*) in various locations in the Netherlands. Also in Canada it is found on *Passer domesticus* (Byers & Proctor 2013).

*Proctophylloides weigoldi* (fig. 23) is restricted to the genus *Turdus*. Within this host genus it can be found almost worldwide, from Europe to Africa (on *T. merula*), South America (on *T. rufiventris*) and Asia (on *T. obscurus*) (Atyeo & Braasch 1966, Metwally et al. 2019). In the Netherlands this species is only known from *Turdus merula* and cannot be found in other *Turdus* species. *Proctophylloides musicus* (fig. 24) can be found on *Turdus merula* but also on *T. philomelos* and *T. iliacus*. For *P. musicus* (187), we give a vast extension of the records. Mironov (2012) presents an updated checklist of the genus *Proctophylloides*.

## Family Psoroptoididae

*Pandalura cirrata* (fig. 25) is new in this family, of which the members live on the feathers of larger birds. *Pandalura cirrata* has been described from feathers of *Bubo bubo* and also found on *B. virginianus* in the Nearctic (Mironov 2011). The Dutch specimens come from *B. bubo* in Arcen.

## Family Pteronyssidae

*Neopteronysus pici* (fig. 26) has been collected from feathers of *Dendrocopus major* in Mijdrecht. Mites in this family are feather mites (commensals) of Passeriformes and Piciformes, woodpeckers. Mironov (2003) gives as hosts: *Dendroscopus major* and *D. leucotos* in Eastern Europe, *Leucotopicus villosus* and *Picoides arcticus* (Swainson, 1832) in Canada and *P. tridactylus* in Moldavia.

## Family Trouessartiidae

Three new species of this family can be added to the checklist: *Trouessartia rubecula* (fig. 27) was found on *Erithacus rubecula*, together with *Proctophylloides rubeculinus* (see above). Rodriguez et al. (2015) found this species on its host with a frequency of 100 %, whereas *Proctophylloides rubeculinus* was found much less frequent (11-16 %). According to Campos et al. (2011), the quality of the winter habitat plays a dominant role in the load of feather mites on migrating robins. The frequency increased over winter. *Trouessartia rubecula*, which is larger, was found usually on the dorsal side of the wing feathers, whereas the smaller *Ph. rubeculinus* was found on the ventral side.

Other new species for the Dutch fauna are *Trouessartia bifurcata* (fig. 28) from the feathers of *Corucca communis* and *Trouessartia reguli* from *Regulus regulus*. *Trouessartia bifurcata* can also be found on *Sylvia atricapilla*, *Cettia cetti* and *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (Per & Aktas 2018).

## Family Xolalgidae

For *Ingrassiella discigera* (216) (fig. 29), we provide additional data. Specimens were found on *Turdus merula* in Feanwalden, on *Turdus iliacus* in Soest and Renkum. *Ingrassiella discigera* has been described on basis of Dutch specimens from Nijmegen collected in 1967 from *Turdus pilaris* and on specimens from *T. philomelos* from England and *Geokichla gurneyi* from South Africa (Gaud 1973). The holotype (male) is deposited in the collection of Naturalis (RMNH.ACA.P 1403).

## Family Atopomelidae

*Myocastorobia myocastor* (fig. 30) has been found on fur of *Myocastor coypus* in Artis Zoo (Amsterdam). As both the host and the mite are from South America and thus not native, the species is marked with an \*. Whittaker et al. (2007) mentions the species for North America, where *M. coypus* also is introduced. Apparently, *M. coypus* has only one species of fur mite.

## Family Psoroptidae

*Nycteridocoptes roussetti* has been collected from the fur of *Rousettus aegyptiacus* in the Zoo of Amersfoort. As the host and the fur mite are not native it is marked with an \* in the checklist. Next to the type host, *N. roussetti* can be found on *Rousettus angolensis*, *R. lanosus* and *R. madagascariensis*, all African species (Klompen 1992).

## CHECKLIST ADDITIONS

### HISTIOSTOMATIDAE

**Prowichmannia** Radford, 1950

*Wichmannia* Oudemans, 1929 preocc.

20a **spinifera** (Michael, 1901)

*Histiostoma spiniferum*

*Wichmannia spinifera* (Michael, 1901) in

Scheucher, 1957

Groningen Zuidwolde, 1.II.2021, in nest of *Talpa europaea*, col. HS.

**Spinanoetus** Scheucher, 1957

21a **pelznerae** Scheucher, 1957

Gelderland Rheden, Veluwezoom, 18.VI.2019, under a carcass of *Dama dama*, made accessible for insects only, col. HS.

### GLYCYPHAGIDAE

**Lepidoglyphus** Zachvatkin, 1936

48a **burchanensis** (Oudemans, 1903)

*Glycyphagus burchanensis*

Drenthe Nuilerveld, 14.IX.2017, in a stand of predominantly *Prunus serotina*, soil sample, col. HS.

49a **fustifer** (Oudemans, 1903)

*Glycyphagus fustifer*

Gelderland Beekbergen, Nieuw Dennenlust, 10.VI.2021, in chicken coop, col. HS.

**Lophioglyphus** Volgin, 1964

49b **liciosus** Volgin, 1964

Gelderland Nijmegen, 9.X.1974, from *Apodemus sylvaticus*, F.S. Lukoschus, col. Naturalis.

### ROSENSTEINIIDAE

**Chiroptoglyphus** Oconnor & Reisen, 1978

53a **bulgaricus** (Dushabek, 1964)

*Nycteriglyphus bulgaricus*

Gelderland Hoog-Keppel, 5.VIII.2017, on *Plecotus auritus*, col. Cremers.

### ACARIDAE

**Acotyledon** Oudemans, 1903

*Eberhardia* Oudemans, 1924

*Myrmoglyphus* Vitzthum, 1935

55a **pedispinifer** (Nesbitt, 1944)

*Eberhardia pedispinifer*

*Acotyledon monroi* Hughes, 1948

Drenthe Zuidwolde, 1.II.2021, in nest of *Talpa europaea*, col. HS.

**Boletoglyphus** Volgin, 1953

*Fantovia* Samsinak, 1957

56a **boletophagi** (Türk & Türk, 1952)

*Schwiebea boletophagi*



*Boletoglyphus cribrosus* Volgin, 1953  
**Gelderland** Beekbergen, Lierderholt, 3.XII.2017.  
Idem, 11.II.2018. Kroondomein, Doorngat,  
28.I.2018. Garderen, Bergsham, 18.II.2018.  
Garderen, Hessenweg, 18.II.2018, all in *Fomes  
fometarius*, numerous hypopi. All col. HS. See also  
Heijerman (2018).

#### HYPODERATIDAE

**Ibisidectes** Fain & Laurence, 1974  
**92a debilis** Fain & Laurence, 1974\*  
**Utrecht** Utrecht, 1976, Veterinary faculty Utrecht  
University from *Eudocimus ruber*, F.S. Lukoschus,  
col. Cremers.

**Neottialges** Fain, 1966

**93a eudocimae** Pence, 1971\*  
**Utrecht** Utrecht, 1976, Veterinary faculty Utrecht  
University from *Eudocimus ruber*, F.S. Lukoschus,  
col. Cremers.

#### GABUCINIIDAE

**Ramogabucinia** Gaud & Atyeo, 1975  
**106a furciseta** Gaud, 1983\*  
**Utrecht** Rhenen (Zoo), 8.XII.2017, from *Aegyptus  
monachus*, col. Cremers.

#### KRAMERELLIDAE

**Parabdelorhynchus** Dubinin, 1956  
**115a pelecanus** (Dubinin, 1953)  
*Bdelorhynchus pelecanus*  
**Friesland** Leeuwarden (Aquazoo), 7.XI.2017, from  
*Pelecanus crispus*, feathers. Idem, 17.I.2019. **Noord-  
Holland** Amsterdam (Artis Zoo), 18.VII.2017,  
from *Pelecanus onocrotalus*. All col. Cremers.

#### PTEROLICHIDAE

**Apexolichus** Gaud & Atyeo, 1996  
**117a psephoti** Dabert, Mironov & Ehrnsberger,  
2008\*  
**Zuid-Holland** Monster, 23.VII.2003, from *Barnar-  
dius barnardi macgillivrayi*, feathers, col. Cremers.

**Pseudaloptinus** Dubinin, 1956

**121a aquilinus** (Trouessart, 1884)\*  
*Pseudaloptes aquilinus*

**Noord-Brabant** Hilvarenbeek (Zoo), 5.IX.2010,  
from *Haliaeetus albicilla*, feathers, col. Cremers.

**Psittophagus** Gaud & Atyeo, 1996

**121b galahi** Mironov, Dabert & Proctor, 2003\*  
**Zuid-Holland** Rotterdam (Zoo), 15.X.2010, from  
*Eolophus roseicapillus*, feathers, col. Cremers.

#### SYRINGOBIIDAE

**Thecarthra** Trouessart, 1896  
**127a grandis** (Trouessart & Neumann, 1888)  
*Pterolichus grandis*  
**Utrecht** Kockengen, 30.VII.2020, from *Chlidonias  
niger*, quills, col. Cremers.

#### ANALGIDAE

**Analges** Nitzsch, 1818  
**148a turdinus** Mironov, 1985  
**Friesland** Feanwalden, 22.XI.2016. Drenthe  
Nietap, 11.VIII.2017. **Utrecht** Utrecht, 20.VII.2020.  
Den Dolder, 27.VII.2020, from *Turdus merulae*,  
feathers. All col. Cremers.

**Strelkoviacarus** Dubinin, 1953

**155a integer** (Trouessart & Neumann, 1888)  
**Utrecht** Haarzuilens, 29.X.2020, from *Turdus  
merula*. **Noord-Brabant** 's Hertogenbosch,  
13.XI.2020, from *Turdus iliacus*, feathers. All col.  
Cremers.  
**155b quadratus** (Haller, 1882)  
**Utrecht** Haarzuilens, 27.X.2020, from *Cyanistes  
caeruleus*, feathers. **Noord-Holland** Purmerend,  
13.X.2020, from *Sylvia atricapilla*. All col. Cremers.

#### AVENZOARIIDAE

**Scutomegninia** Dubinin, 1951  
**159a phalacrocoracis** (Dubinin & Dubinina, 1940)  
*Megninia phalacrocoracis*  
**Utrecht** Rhenen (Zoo), 10.X.2017, from  
*Phalacrocorax carbo*, feathers, col. Cremers.

#### DERMATIONIDAE

**Passeroptes** Fain, 1964  
**164a dermicola** (Trouessart, 1886)  
*Pterolichus dermicola*  
**Gelderland** Laren, 8.IX.2020. Utrecht Maarssen,

11.XI.2020. **Limburg** Kessel, 8.VIII.2020, from *Passer domesticus*, wing. All col. Cremers.

DERMOGLYPHIDAE

**Paralges** Trouessart & Mégnin, 1884

168a **alwari** (Gaud, 1961)

*Dermoglyphus alwari*

**Utrecht** Haarzuilens, 4.XI.2020, from *Anser anser domesticus*, feathers, col. Cremers.

EPIDERMOPTIDAE

**Microlichus** Trouessart & Neumann, 1888

175a **turdicola** Fain, Gaud & Philips, 1987

**Gelderland** Bennekom, 18.VIII.2020. **Utrecht**

Utrecht, 20.VII.2020. **Zuid-Holland** Brielle,

10.XI.2020, from *Turdus merula*. All col. Cremers.

**Promyalges** Fain, 1964

175b **uncus** (Vitzthum, 1934)

*Microlichus uncus*

*Myalges uncus*

**Noord-Holland** Texel (Den Hoon), 13.IX.2022,

from *Ornithomya biloba* found in a nest with eggs of *Hirundo rustica*. All col. Cremers.

LAMINOSILOPTIDAE

**Fainocoptes** Lukoschus & Lombert, 1979

177a **columbicola** Lukoschus & Lombert, 1979

**Gelderland** Apeldoorn, 24.II.1978, from *Streptopelia decaocto*, H. Lombert, col. Naturalis.

177b **miniopterus** Lukoschus & Lombert, 1979

**Gelderland** Apeldoorn, 24.II.1978, from primaries *Streptopelia decaocto*, H. Lombert, col. Naturalis.

177c **monedulae** (Lukoschus & Lombert, 1979)

*Calamicoptes monedulae*

**Noord-Brabant** Schaijk, 2.I.1977, from tail feathers and primaries *Coloebus monedula*, N.J.J. Kok. col. Cremers.

177d **palumbi** Lukoschus & Lombert, 1979

**Gelderland** Arnhem, 15.VI.1977, from primaries *Columba palumbus*, H. Lombert, col. Naturalis.

**Rallicoptes** Lukoschus & Lombert, 1979

177e **gallinulae** Lukoschus & Lombert, 1979

**Gelderland** Arnhem, 29.IV.1977, from *Gallinula chloropus*, H. Lombert, col. Naturalis.

PROCTOPHYLLODIDAE

**Monojoubertia** Radford, 1950

180a **hemiphylla** (Mégnin in Robin & Mégnin, 1877)

*Proctophyllodes hemiphylla*

*Alloptes hastacus* Berlese, 1884

**Drenthe** Opende, 8.I.2020, from *Fringilla montifringilla*, feathers, col. Cremers.

**Proctophyllodes** Mégnin in Robin & Mégnin, 1877

184a **doleophyes** Gaud, 1957

**Gelderland** Beekbergen, Nieuw Dennenlust, 21.VII.2021, from *Ficedula hypoleuca*, feathers (males and females), col. HS.

186a **microstylifer** Mironov, 2012

**Noord-Brabant** Nieuwendijk, 11.XI.2020, from *Nannus troglodytes*, feathers, col. Cremers.

187 **musicus** Vitzthum, 1922

**Groningen** Finsterwolde, 11.V.2020. **Gelderland**

Wijchen, 16.VI.2020. Elst, 18.VIII.2020. **Utrecht**

De Bilt, 3.VI.1964, all from *Turdus merula*.

Maarssenbroek, 10.XI.2020. Soest, 3.XII.2020,

both *Turdus iliacus*, feathers. **Noord-Holland**

Naarden, 24.X.2017, from *Turdus philomelos*.

**Zuid-Holland** Rotterdam, 2.II.2020, from

*T. merula*. **Noord-Brabant** 's Hertogenbosch,

13.XI.2020, from *T. iliacus* feathers. All col.

Cremers.

191a **rubeculinus** (C.L. Koch, 1841)

*Dermaleichus rubeculinus*

**Gelderland** Beekbergen, Nieuw Dennenlust,

31.III.2021, from *Erithacus rubecula*, col. HS.

**Utrecht** Bunnik, 24.XI.2020, from *Phylloscopus collybita*, feathers, col. Cremers. **Zuid-Holland**

Nieuwkoop, 18.VIII.2020, from *E. rubecula*, col. Cremers.

193a **sylviae** Gaud, 1957

**Utrecht** Maarssen, 6.IX.2021, from *Corucca*

*communis*. **Noord-Holland** Purmerend,

15.X.2020, from *Sylvia atricapilla*, feathers. All

col. Cremers.

193b **truncatus** Mégnin in Robin & Mégnin, 1877

*Proctophyllodes truncatus* Canestrini &

Kramer, 1899

**Friesland** Eastermar, 17.XI.2020. **Drenthe** Zeegse,

19.XI.2020, from *Passer montanus*, feathers. 2e  
Exploermond, 31.XII.2019. **Gelderland** Laren,  
8.IX.2020. **Noord-Holland** Naarden, 26.X.2020.  
**Noord-Brabant** Hoeven, 11.IX.2020. **Limburg**  
Kessel, 8.VIII.2020, all from *Passer domesticus*.  
All col. Cremers.

193c **weigoldi** Vitzthum, 1922

**Groningen** Finsterwolde, 11.V.2020. **Drenthe**  
Nietap, 11.VIII.2017. **Gelderland** Groessen,  
11.V.2020. **Zuid-Holland** Gorinchem, 13.XI.2019.  
Rotterdam, 2.II.2020. **Zeeland** Axel, 30.IX.2016,  
all from *Turdus merulae*, feathers. All col.  
Cremers.

#### PSOROPTOIDIDAE

**Pandalura** Hull, 1934

198a **cirrata** (Müller, 1860)

*Dermaleichus cirratus*

*Dimorphus cirratus* Oudemans, 1939

**Limburg** Arcen, 12.II.2020. from *Bubo bubo*,  
feathers, col. Cremers.

#### PTERONYSSIDAE

**Neopteronysus** Mironov, 2002

199a **pici** (Scopoli, 1763)

*Acarus pici*

*Pteronyssus pici* Faccini & Atyeo, 1981

**Utrecht** Mijdrecht, 8.VII.2014, from *Dendrocopus*  
*major*, feathers, col. Cremers.

#### TROUSSERTIIDAE

**Trouessartia** Canestrini & Kramer, 1899

206a **bifurcata** (Trouessart, 1885)

*Proctophyllodes bifurcata*

**Utrecht** Maarssen, 6.IX.2021, from *Corucca*  
*communis*, feathers, col. Cremers.

208a **reguli** Mironov, 1983

**Noord-Holland** Naarden, 21.X.2020, from  
*Regulus regulus*, feathers, col. Cremers.

209a **rubecula** Jablonska, 1968

**Gelderland** Beekbergen, Nieuw Dennenlust,  
31.III.2021, from *Erithacus rubecula*, col. HS.

#### XOLALGIDAE

**Ingrassiella** Dubinin, 1949

216 **discigera** Gaud, 1973

**Friesland** Feanwalden, 22.XI.2016, from *Turdus*  
*merulae*, col. Cremers. **Gelderland** Nijmegen,  
11.1967 from *Turdus musicus*, col. Naturalis.  
Renkum, 20.I.2021. **Utrecht** Soest, 3.XII.2020,  
from *Turdus iliacus*, feathers. col. Cremers.

#### ATOPOMELIDAE

**Myocastorobia** Fain, 1975

224a **myocastor** Fain & Domrow, 1975

**Noord-Holland** Amsterdam (Artis Zoo),  
1.IV.2016, from *Myocastor coypus*, fur, col.  
Cremers.

#### PSOROPTIDAE

**Nycteridocoptes** Oudemans, 1898

259a **rousetti** Fain, 1958\*

**Utrecht** Amersfoort (Zoo), 18.IX.2017, from  
*Rousettus aegyptiacus*, fur, col. Cremers.

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#### SAMENVATTING

#### Eerste supplement op de naamlijst van de astigmaten mijten van Nederland (Acari: Oribatida: Astigmatina)

In deze eerste aanvulling op de naamlijst van de Nederlandse Astigmatina voegen we 43 soorten toe. Daarvan zijn er zes vrijlevend, drie geassocieerd met zoogdieren en 34, ver uit de meeste, levend op vogels, hetzij als commensalisten, de veermijten, of als parasieten. Op dit moment zijn er 303 soorten Astigmatina voor Nederland vastgesteld, maar er zijn er nog vele te verwachten, alleen al door de zeer diverse leefwijze van deze mijten waardoor een zeer sterke soortvorming heeft plaatsgevonden.

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