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NOTES ON THE GENUS BERONIUM (ACARI, EUTROMBIDIINAE) ENLIGHTENED BY NEW CAPTURES OF BERONIUM LAEMOSTENIS IN SPAIN

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Abstract — The genus Beronium encompasses only three species, one described from Morocco, one from the Canary Islands and another from the south-east of the Iberian Peninsula. Each of these species was reported from a single location, their type localities. Captures in six new locations, all caves, are reported for one of the species, Beronium laemostenis Mayoral and Barranco 2005, previously considered endemic to a single cave in the south of Spain. Of the fifty larvae studied, a single teratological case in the second dorsal sclerite is reported and illustrated. Comments on the morphology, host specificity and distribution in caves for the genus Beronium are provided.

Keywords — Beronium laemostenis; Spain; Andalusia; teratology; cave

Introduction

The genus Beronium was erected by Southcott (1986) in order to accommodate the species Hoplothrombium coiffaiti (Beron, 1973); this species was captured from the cave Jebel El Oud in Morocco as a parasite of the carabid beetle Laemostenus kolbi (Coiffait, 1972). Two additional species have been described as belonging to the genus, Beronium veronicae Haitlinger (1994) from Tenerife (Canary Islands) captured parasitizing Licinopsis alternans (Dejean,1828), and Beronium laemostenis Mayoral and Barranco, 2005 described from Cueva Larga cave in Almeria (Spain) also a parasite of a carabid beetle, Laemostenis barrancoi Mateu, 1996. All these species have been described only in their larval stages.

In the following report, mites parasitizing beetles from six caves in three provinces of Andalusia (Spain) are studied. These captures are in the frame of a grant subsidized by the Environmental Protection Agency of Andalusia (Southern Spain) which aims to characterize the arthropod-fauna inhabiting the caves of the south of Spain in order to protect those enigmatic and threatened species.

Material and methods

All the carabids hosting parasitic mites were captured using pit-fall type traps in different caves in the south of Spain. Parasites were removed in the laboratory under the microscope. Specimens were cleared in 50 % lactic acid and mounted on slides with PVA medium using a Nikon Optiphot-2 compound microscope.
MATERIAL STUDIED


RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fifty larval mites of *Beronium laemostenis* were found parasitizing Carabidae or free-living in caves of Andalusia. The morphometric data and chaetotaxia are identical to those 14 specimens previously described as been parasites of the carabid *L. barracoi* from Cueva Larga (prov. Almeria) (Mayoral and Barranco, 2005). The key characters which separate this species from the other two in the genus are the presence of seven normal setae on tibia I and the presence of one solenidion on genua III (Mayoral and Barranco, 2005). These distinctive characters are conserved in the *B. laemostenis* specimens from the new locations. In addition to those aforementioned, other characters are also well conserved in all specimens. We have found only one abnormal specimen out of the fifty larvae studied; this abnormality was present on the second dorsal sclerite. This is normally a single and continuous plate that bears two setae (Fig.1A); in this specimen, the sclerite has been reduced and it is medially split in two, each part bearing a single seta (Fig.1B); however, its overall chaetotaxia and measurements are identical to the other 49 specimens.

These new captures expand the known distribution of *B. laemostenis* from a unique cave in Almeria (the type locality, Cueva Larga) to a total of seven locations; two additional caves in Almeria, two new locations in Jaen, and also two new locations in Cadiz. The new data shows a wide distribution of *B. laemostenis* throughout Andalusia. Previously, Mayoral and Barranco (2005) pointed out the absence of eyes in this species, which is a character typically
found in troglobite species.

Beronium coiffaiti is another species solely found in caves. Southcott (1986) stated about this species, "from its lack of eyes one may deduce that it is probably a well-adapted cavernicolous species". In fact, all of the three members of the genus lack eyes. Anophthalmia is a character found in cave-dwelling arthropods (troglobites) as an adaptation to low-light habitats. However, it is unclear whether this is the case for this genus of mites since the third species B. veronicae was captured outside of caves, despite the fact that Haitlinger (2004) described this species with "eyes absent". The description of further hypogean and epigean species in the genus will clarify whether the presence of eyes is either a generic character or indicative of an adaptation to live in low-light environments.

The three species of the genus show a high host-specificity. The specimens of Beronium spp. found parasitizing a host were captured on beetles of the family Carabidae, subfamily Platyninae Bonelli, 1810, tribe Sphodrini Laporte, 1834, subtribe Sphodrina Laporte, 1834. Beronium coiffaiti and B. laemostenis were found on members of the genus Laemostenus (but in a different subgenera, Ceuthosthenes Antoine, 1957 and Antisphodrus Schaufuss, 1865), and B. veronicae was parasitizing a member of the genus Licinopsis Bedel, 1899. The distribution of the hosts Laemostenus barrancoi and Laemostenus kolbi is also singular and restricted to caves; L. barrancoi is known from its type locality, Cueva Larga, and two nearby caves BC-4 and Sima de Pedro Navarro. L. kolbi was known from a single cave in Morocco, but recently reported from two other Moroccan caves (Casale and Comas, 2012). Unfortunately, no parasites were found on these new specimens (Dr. Casale, personal communication). The restricted distribution of the species suggests that they could have searched for refuge in caves; and if this is the case, it is likely that the host and the parasite arrived simultaneously at the caves. Interestingly, the host of B. laemostenis in "Cueva del Lago", Almeria (one of the new locations reported here for the species) represents a new species of the genus Laemostenus (Antisphodrus) and it is currently being described (Drs. Ortuño and Barranco, personal communication). In the Canary Islands, L. alternans, host of B. veronicae, was not found in caves and as it was highlighted above, further data is needed to understand the morphology and life history of this scarce genus of parasites.

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