III CONGRESSO LATINOAMERICANO DE ACAROLOGIA E VI SIMPÓSIO BRASILEIRO DE ACAROLOGIA
29 DE JULHO A 02 DE AGOSTO DE 2018 - PIRENÓPOLIS, GOIÁS, BRASIL
ISBN: 978-85-66836-21-9

REVISION OF THE GENUS *Arisocerus* Brennan, 1970 (TROMBIDIFORMES: TROMBICULIDAE) AND NEW RECORDS FROM BRAZIL

F.C. Jacinavicius[1,2], R. Bassini-Silva[2], C. Welbourn[3], R. Ochoa[4] & D.M. Barros-Battesti[2,5]
[1]Laboratório Especial de Coleções Zoológicas, Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, SP, Brazil; [2]Departamento de Medicina Veterinária Preventiva e Saúde Animal, FMVZ, Universidade de São Paulo (USP), São Paulo, SP, Brazil; [3]Florida State Collection of Arthropods, FDACS, Gainesville, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, Beltsville, USA; [5]Departamento de Patologia Veterinária, FCAV, Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), Jaboticabal, BraZil.

The genus *Arisocerus* described in 1970 has two species from the Neotropical region: *Arisocerus amapensis* Brennan, 1970 and *Arisocerus hertigi* (Brennan & Jones, 1964). The geographic distribution of the first species includes Brazil - Amapá state (Serra do Navio, on *Oryzomys macconnelli*, *Hylaeamys megacephalus* and *Proechimys guyannensis*) and Pará state (Belém and Bragança, on *Hylaeamys megacephalus*); Surinam (Baboenhol, Brownsberg and Santo Boma, on *Proechimys guyannensis*; Tapanahoni River, on *Hylaeamys laticeps* and *Myoprocta acouchy*) and Venezuela (Bolivar, on *Proechimys guyannensis*). The second species was described from Brazil (Brasília, on the marsupials *Didelphis albiventris*, and from Minas Gerais state, Serra da Canastra National Park, on *Nectomys squamipes* and *Oligoryzomys fornesi*), and from Paraguay (Sommerfiel, on an "opossum"). Both chigger species are redescribed herein, *Parasecia palmigera* (Fauran, 1960) is transferred to *Arisocerus*, and new records and nuclear DNA sequences are given for *A. hertigi* specimens collected from Brazil. This genus may be diagnosed as follows: unilaterally and asymmetriclly expanded trichobothria and long posterolateral setae on the prodorsal sclerite, and seven branched setae on the palpal tarsus. The species *A. amapensis* is the unique in that it does not have mastisetae on tarsus leg III. The species *A. hertigi* has 38 setae in the idiosoma and globose unilaterally expanded trichobothria that are different from *A. palmigera* n. comb. which has approximately 50 idiosomal setae and clavate unilaterally expanded trichobothria. In this review we included images of the species examined, a dichotomous identification key for larvae of the genus *Arisocerus* and new records for *A. hertigi* from São Paulo state parasitizing rodents of the family Cricetidae. In addition, the nuclear DNA sequence for *A. hertigi* was determined for the first time, and was submitted to Genbank.

Keywords: chiggers, ectoparasites, Rodentia, Didelphimorphia, Neotropical.
Financial support: FAPESP, CNPq.