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REDISCOVERY OF THE RARE SPECIES *Synasponyssus wenzeli* (ACARI: MACRONYSSIDAE) PARASITIZING A DISK-WINGED BAT IN EASTERN AMAZON, BRAZIL

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Synasponyssus wenzeli Radovsky and Furman, 1969 is a mite species belonging to Macronyssidae family, characterized by unusual sexual dimorphism, originally described from individuals collected in Peru, associated with the bat of the species *Thyroptera discifera* Lichtenstein and Peters, 1855. This study presents the second record of this mite, after 49 years interval, since the species description. We collected 37 individuals of *S. wenzeli* (protonymphs and adult females) from a single bat with adhesive discs on the wings, from the species *Thyroptera* cf. *lavali* Pine, 1993, captured in a forest remnant in the Amazon rainforest biome, Pará, Brazil. For morphological analyses and photographic records, we set up microscopy slides in Hoyer's medium of 16 females and eight protonymphs and observed the taxonomic structures with aid of optical microscope. The observed characters coincide with those described for females of this species: "Dorsal armature entire, with lateral and posterior emarginations and pattern of grooves; 22 pairs of developed setae, 13 podonotal, 9 opisthonotal, which are marginal or submarginal, and 11 discal pairs, represented only by their trichopores, making a total of 33 pairs". This is the first record of this mite parasitizing *T.* cf. *lavali* species in Brazilian Amazon. Its association with another species of Thyropteridae family is an evidence of he's specificity to these hosts, as pointed out in the literature; in addition, indicates a broad neotropical distribution associated with these hosts. The presence of rare mite taxa emphasizes the importance of forest fragments conservation in areas with intense anthropic activities, as well the demand for training of human resources interested in studying this acarofauna.

Keywords: biodiversity, mites, ectoparasites, Thyropteridae, neotropical.
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