

Two new species of the genus *Prozercon* SELLNICK from Turkey  
(Acari: Zerconidae)

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ABSTRACT. Two new species, *Prozercon* (*s.str.*) *artvinensis* and *P.* (*s. str.*) *demirsoyi*, are described from Turkey.

Key words: acarology, taxonomy, new species, Acari, Zerconidae, *Prozercon*, Turkey.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Prozercon* was described in 1943 by SELLNICK, with the type-species *Zercon fimbriatus* C.L. KOCH, 1839. Until now, 23 *Prozercon* species were known from the Holarctic Region (BALAN, 1992); of which 3 were previously recorded from Turkey (URHAN & AYYILDIZ, 1993, 1995). During the study of the zerconid material collected from Artvin province, two new *Prozercon* species were found. The specimens were collected by extraction in Berlese funnel.

The two species are described below. Morphological terminology follows that used by SELLNICK (1958) and BŁASZAK (1974). Type-materials are deposited at the Zoological Museum of Atatürk University.

LIST OF LOCALITIES:

08-04-75: Turkey, Artvin, Borçka, Muratlı town, 150 m, 27.10.1993. Sample from moss pads on the ground in a mixed forest.

08-07-14: Turkey, Artvin, about 2 km E Şavşat, 1260 m, 17.10.1992. Sample from moss pads on the ground in a mixed forest (mostly *Picea orientalis*).

08-07-34: Turkey, Artvin, Şavşat, Karaköy village, 1870 m, 17.10.1992. Sample from moss pads on fig tree (*Ficus carica*) in a garden.

08-07-41: Turkey, Artvin, Şavşat, Karaköy village, 1900 m, 17.10.1992. Sample of litter and soil in a mixed forest (mostly *Abies nordmanniana* and *Picea orientalis*).

08-08-08: Turkey, Artvin, Yusufeli, Bahçeli village, 1350 m, 20.09.1992. Sample from moss pads on the ground in a mixed forest (mostly *Pinus sylvestris*).

08-08-57: Turkey, Artvin, Yusufeli, Çevreli village, 1450 m, 17.08.1993. Sample of litter and soil in a mixed forest (mostly *Pinus* sp. and *Quercus* sp.)

#### SYSTEMATICS

#### Family ZERCONIDAE CANESTRINI, 1891

#### Genus *Prozercon* SELLNICK, 1943

#### KEY TO THE KNOWN SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PROZERCON*

- 1(4). On the peritremal shield seta p1 plumose and downy  
 ..... *Plumatozercon* BALAN, 1992.
- 2(3) Podonotal setae in *i*, *z* and *s* rows smooth except  $i_1$  and  $i_2$ ; seta  $S_1$  smooth  
 ..... *P. lutulentus* HALASKOVA, 1963
- 3(2). Podonotal setae in *i*, *z* and *s* rows plumose except  $i_5$ ; seta  $S_1$  plumose  
 ..... *P. halaskovae* PETROVA, 1977
- 4(1). On the peritremal shield seta p1 smooth  
 ..... *Prozercon* s. str.
- 5(6). Two marginal cavities are much larger than the mid cavity  
 ..... *P. sellnicki* HALASKOVA, 1963
- 6(5). Size of all cavities the same.
- 7(18). All podonotal setae plumose except  $i_5$ .
- 8(13). Seta  $R_1$  plumose.
- 9(10). Setae  $R_2$ - $R_8$  smooth  
 ..... *P. kunsti* HALASKOVA, 1963
- 10(9). Setae  $R_2$ - $R_8$  plumose.
- 11(12). Distance between setae  $I_4$ - $I_4$  twice longer than  $I_3$ - $I_3$ ; pore  $Po_3$  lies outside the line connecting setae  $Z_3$ - $Z_4$  shifted toward seta  $Z_3$ ; dorsal cavities distinct  
 ..... *P. ornatus* (BERLESE, 1904)
- 12(11). Distance between setae  $I_4$ - $I_4$  almost equal or a little longer than  $I_3$ - $I_3$ ; pore  $Po_3$  lies inside the line connecting setae  $Z_2$ - $Z_3$  shifted toward seta  $Z_3$ ; dorsal cavities indistinct  
 ..... *P. escalai* MORAZA, 1988

- 13(8). Seta  $R_1$  smooth.  
 14(15). Seta  $S_1$  smooth  
 ..... *P. tragardhisimilis* SOLOMON, 1984  
 15(14). Seta  $S_1$  plumose.  
 16(17). Pore  $Po_2$  lies outside the line connecting setae  $S_1$ - $Z_2$ ; seta  $Z_3$  does not reach the margin of opisthonotum  
 ..... *P. tragardhi* (HALBERT, 1923)  
 17(16). Pore  $Po_2$  lies inside the line connecting setae  $Z_1$ - $Z_2$ ; seta  $Z_3$  reaches the margin of opisthonotum  
 ..... *P. satapliae* PETROVA, 1977  
 18(7). Most podonotal setae of  $i$ ,  $z$  and  $s$  rows smooth.  
 19(32). Podonotal setae in  $i$ ,  $z$  and  $s$  rows smooth except  $i_1$ .  
 20(25). Seta  $S_2$  smooth.  
 21(22). Seta  $S_3$  smooth  
 ..... *P. kochi* SELLNICK, 1958  
 22(21). Seta  $S_3$  plumose.  
 23(24). Setae  $I_1$ - $I_2$  and  $Z_1$ - $Z_2$  smooth  
 ..... *P. ukrainicus* BALAN, 1991  
 24(23). Setae  $I_1$ - $I_2$  and  $Z_1$ - $Z_2$  plumose  
 ..... *P. carsticus* HALASKOVA, 1963  
 25(20). Seta  $S_2$  plumose.  
 26(29). Seta  $I_1$  smooth.  
 27(28). Setae  $I_2$  and  $Z_2$  smooth  
 ..... *P. aristatus* ATHIAS-HENRIOT, 1961  
 28(27). Setae  $I_2$  and  $Z_2$  plumose  
 ..... *P. neorafalskii* BALAN & SERGIENKO, 1990  
 29(26). Seta  $I_1$  plumose.  
 30(31). Setae  $r_2$ ,  $R_1$  and  $S_1$  smooth  
 ..... *P. juanensis* MORAZA, 1988  
 31(30). Setae  $r_2$ ,  $R_1$  and  $S_1$  plumose  
 ..... *P. usheri* BLASZAK, 1985  
 32(19). In addition to seta  $i_1$ , one or more pairs of podonotal setae in  $i$ ,  $z$  and  $s$  rows plumose.  
 33(34). Seta  $R_1$  plumose  
 ..... *P. dominiaki* BLASZAK, 1979  
 34(33). Seta  $R_1$  smooth.  
 35(40). Lateral ends of peritremal shield reach setae  $R_7$  or  $R_8$ .  
 36(37). Seta  $i_2$  smooth; seta  $I_5$  does not extend to the margin of opisthonotum  
 ..... *P. similis* BALAN, 1992  
 37(36). Seta  $i_2$  plumose; seta  $I_5$  extends beyond the margin of opisthonotum.  
 38(39). Setae  $i_6$ ,  $z_1$ ,  $s_4$  and  $S_1$  smooth  
 ..... *P. carpathicus* BALAN & SERGIENKO, 1990

- 39(38). Setae  $i_6$ ,  $z_1$ ,  $s_4$  and  $S_1$  plumose  
 ..... *P. demirsoyi* sp. n.
- 40(35). The lateral ends of peritremal shield reach seta  $R_4$ .
- 41(42). Seta  $S_1$  smooth  
 ..... *P. fimbriatus* (C. L. KOCH, 1839)
- 42(41). Seta  $S_1$  plumose .
- 43(44). Seta  $s_5$  smooth ; the base of seta  $S_1$  is nearer to anterior edge of the  
 opisthonotum than seta  $Z_1$   
 ..... *P. rafalskii* BLASZAK, 1971
- 44(43). Seta  $s_5$  plumose ; the base of seta  $Z_1$  is nearer to anterior edge of the  
 opisthonotum than seta  $S_1$  .
- 45(46). Bases of setae  $I_3$ ,  $I_4$  and  $I_5$  horizontally in the same direction  
 ..... *P. tellecheai* MORAZA, 1988
- 46(45). Bases of setae  $I_3$ ,  $I_4$  and  $I_5$  vertically in the same direction .
- 47(48). Seta  $r_2$  smooth ; pore  $Po_2$  lies on the line connecting setae  $S_1$ - $Z_2$   
 ..... *P. micherdzinskii* BLASZAK, 1978
- 48(47). Seta  $r_2$  plumose ; pore  $Po_2$  lies inside the line connecting setae  $Z_1$ - $Z_2$   
 ..... *P. artvinensis* sp. n.

***Prozercon (s.str.) artvinensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 1-5)

**Female** (Figs 1-2) Length of idiosoma (excluding gnathosoma) of holotype 370  $\mu\text{m}$ , width 300  $\mu\text{m}$ . Measurements of 75 paratypes; mean length 380 (370-394)  $\mu\text{m}$ , mean width 306 (292-312)  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Dorsal setae** (Fig. 1): Podonotal setae  $i_2$ - $i_6$ ,  $z_1$  and  $s_1$ - $s_4$  are smooth; the remainder plumose. Setae  $r_2$ ,  $s_5$  and  $z_2$  pilose. On the opisthonotum all setae of  $I$ ,  $Z$  and  $S$  rows plumose. Seta  $I_1$  does not reach the base of seta  $I_2$ . Seta  $I_2$  reaches the base of seta  $I_3$ . Distance between setae  $I_4$ - $I_4$  twice longer than  $I_3$ - $I_3$ . Setae  $I_6$  lie 78  $\mu\text{m}$  away from one another. Seta  $Z_2$  does not reach the base of seta  $Z_3$ . Distance between seta  $Z_5$  and  $I_6$  is 34  $\mu\text{m}$ . Seta  $S_1$  does not reach the base of seta  $Z_2$ . Setae  $S_2$ - $S_4$  similar to seta  $I_6$  and extend by more than half length over the margin of the opisthonotum. All marginal setae of opisthonotum are short and thorn-like. Length of opisthonotal setae and distance between setae within longitudinal rows as follows:

$S_1$ -24	$Z_1$ -24	$I_1$ -28
24	54	44
$S_2$ -41	$Z_2$ -24	$I_2$ -34
48	31	34
$S_3$ -41	$Z_3$ -24	$I_3$ -37
44	24	31

S <sub>4</sub> -41	Z <sub>4</sub> -20	I <sub>4</sub> -37
	34	20
	Z <sub>5</sub> -17	I <sub>5</sub> -20
		17
		I <sub>6</sub> -37

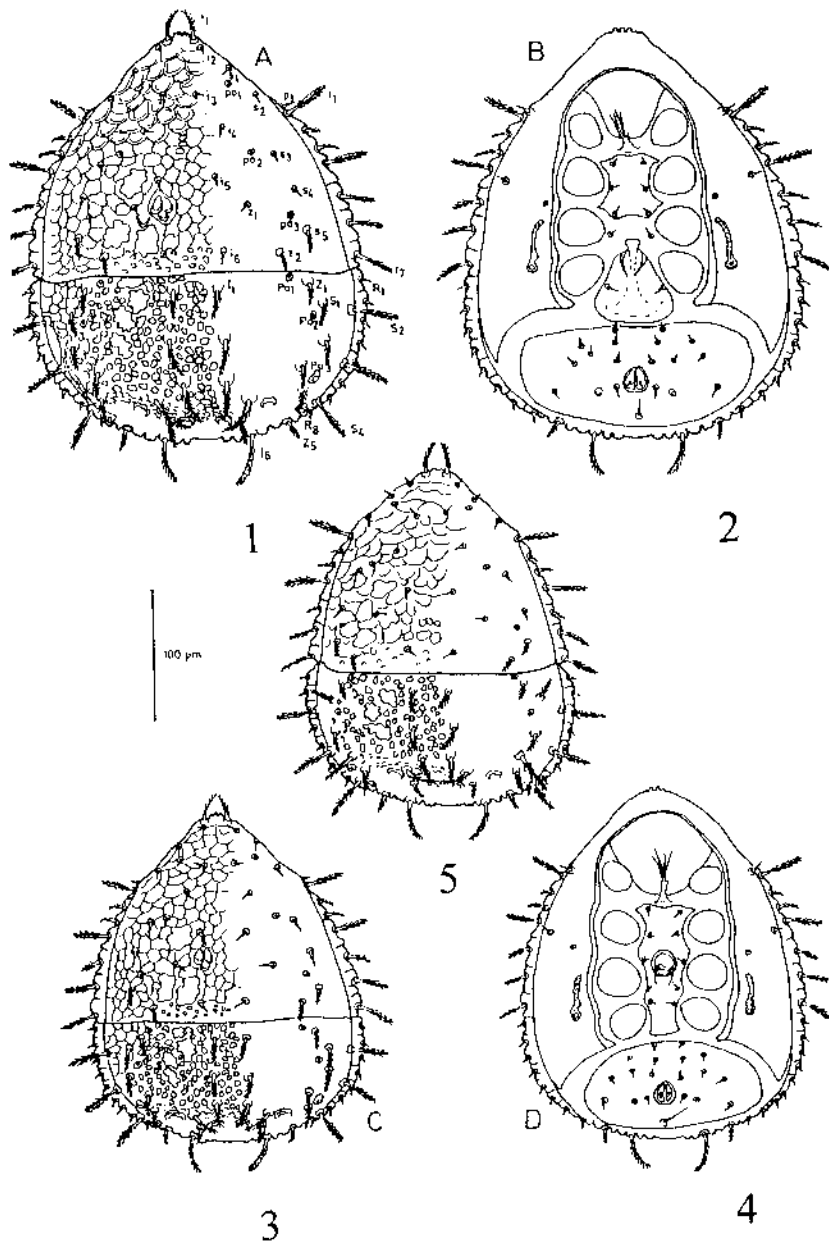
Pore po<sub>1</sub> located posterior to the insertion of seta s<sub>1</sub>. Pore po<sub>2</sub> lies posterior to the line connecting setae i<sub>4</sub>-s<sub>3</sub>. Pore po<sub>3</sub> lies inside the line connecting setae s<sub>4</sub>-s<sub>5</sub>. Pore Po<sub>1</sub> located anteroparaxially to the insertion of seta Z<sub>1</sub>. Pore Po<sub>2</sub> lies inside the line connecting setae Z<sub>1</sub>-Z<sub>2</sub>. Pore Po<sub>3</sub> lies outside the line connecting setae Z<sub>3</sub>-Z<sub>4</sub>. Pore Po<sub>4</sub> lies on the line connecting setae S<sub>4</sub>-S<sub>5</sub>. Ornamentation of the dorsal shields shown in Fig. 1.

The chaetotaxy and shape of the peritremal shield typical for the genus. The lateral ends of peritremal shield reach seta R<sub>4</sub>. Adgenital shields and pores gv<sub>2</sub> absent. Two setae are located on the anterior margin of the ventro-anal shield (Fig. 2).

**Male** (Figs 3-4). Idiosoma (excluding gnathosoma) in 39 specimens: mean length 310 (296-320) μm, mean width 242 (228-248) μm. Setae, pores and sculpture on the podo- and opisthonotum as in female. Distance between setae I<sub>6</sub>-I<sub>6</sub> and Z<sub>5</sub>-I<sub>6</sub> are 65 μm and 25 μm, respectively. Length of opisthonotal setae and distance between setae within longitudinal rows as follows:

S <sub>1</sub> -21	Z <sub>1</sub> -20	I <sub>1</sub> -21
22	41	37
S <sub>2</sub> -31	Z <sub>2</sub> -20	I <sub>2</sub> -26
36	24	31
S <sub>3</sub> -33	Z <sub>3</sub> -20	I <sub>3</sub> -26
34	20	24
S <sub>4</sub> -33	Z <sub>4</sub> -17	I <sub>4</sub> -28
	30	17
	Z <sub>5</sub> -17	I <sub>5</sub> -17
		20
		I <sub>6</sub> -30

**Deutonymph** (Fig. 5). Idiosoma (excluding gnathosoma) in 6 paratypes; mean length 284 (255-313) μm, mean width 234 (221-245) μm. On the podonotum setae i<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>6</sub>, z<sub>1</sub>, s<sub>1</sub>-s<sub>4</sub> and r<sub>2</sub> short and smooth; the remainder plumose. Setae r<sub>3</sub> and r<sub>5</sub> are shorter and pilose. All marginal setae of the opisthonotum short and thorn-like. The remaining setae of the opisthonotum plumose. Seta I<sub>2</sub> does not reach the base of seta I<sub>3</sub>. Setae I<sub>6</sub> lie 65 μm away from one another. Seta Z<sub>5</sub> extends beyond the margin of



1-5. *Prozercon (s. str.) artvinensis* sp.n.; 1, 2 - female: 1 - dorsal idiosoma, 2 - ventral idiosoma; 3, 4 - male: 3 - dorsal idiosoma, 4 - ventral idiosoma; 5 - deutonymph, dorsal idiosoma

the opisthonotum. Distance between seta  $Z_5$  and  $I_6$  is 22 m. Setae  $S_2$ - $S_4$  similar to seta  $I_6$ . The position of the pores on the podo- and opisthonotum is the same as in the adult stage. Length of opisthonotal setae and distance between setae within longitudinal rows as follows:

$S_1$ -20	$Z_1$ -16	$I_1$ -16
20	43	31
$S_2$ -36	$Z_2$ -18	$I_2$ -22
36	24	26
$S_3$ -36	$Z_3$ -36	$I_3$ -24
30	16	19
$S_4$ -36	$Z_4$ -12	$I_4$ -26
	19	16
	$Z_5$ -14	$I_5$ -14
		14
		$I_6$ -32

#### MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype; female. No. 08-08-08: Turkey, Artvin, Yusufeli, Bahçeli village, 1350 m, 20.9.1992. Sample from moss pads on the ground in a mixed forest (mostly *Pinus sylvestris*). Paratypes 10 females, 7 males, 2 deutonymphs: same sample; other paratypes: 08-07-14: 17 females, 6 males; 08-08-57: 48 females, 26 males, 4 deutonymphs.

#### REMARKS

The new species is closely related to *Prozercon* (*s.str.*) *micherdzinskii* BLASZAK, 1978, from which it can be easily distinguished by the following features:

*Prozercon* (*s.str.*) *artvinensis* sp. n.

1. Seta  $r_2$  plumose.
2. Distance between setae  $I_4$ - $I_4$  twice longer than  $I_3$ - $I_3$ .
3. Length of setae  $I_1$ - $I_4$  are different.
4. Pore  $Po_2$  lies inside the line connecting setae  $Z_1$ - $Z_2$ .
5. Dorsal cavities small and delicately lobed in front.
6. Middle part of opisthonotum covered with large and irregular cavities.

*Prozercon (s.str.) micherdzinskii* BŁASZAK, 1978

1. Seta  $r_2$  smooth.
2. Distance between setae  $I_4$ - $I_4$  almost equal or somewhat exceeding  $I_3$ - $I_3$ .
3. Length of setae  $I_1$ - $I_3$  almost equal.
4. Pore  $Po_2$  lies on the line connecting setae  $S_1$ - $Z_2$ .
5. Dorsal cavities big and smooth anteriorly.
6. Middle part of opisthonotum covered with regular spots.

## ETYMOLOGY

The species is named after its locality which is Artvin (Turkey).

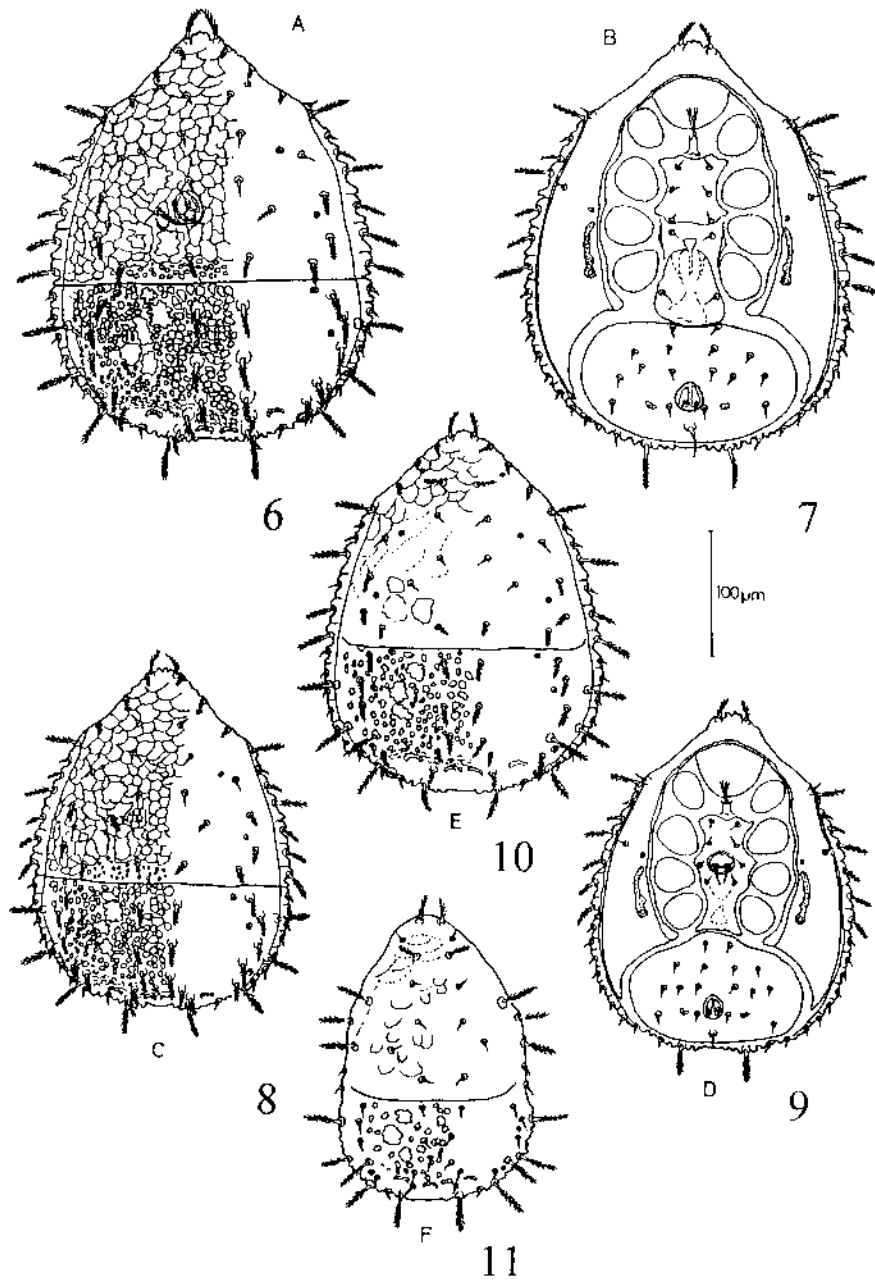
*Prozercon (s.str.) demirsoyi* sp. n.

(Figs 6-11)

**Female** (Figs 6-7): Length of idiosoma (excluding gnathosoma) of holotype 360  $\mu\text{m}$ , width 280  $\mu\text{m}$ . Measurements of 33 paratypes; mean length 356 (347-360)  $\mu\text{m}$ , mean width 262 (242-279)  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Dorsal setae** (Fig. 6): On the podonotum setae  $i_3$ - $i_3$ ,  $s_3$  and  $r_2$  are short and smooth; the remainder plumose. On the opisthonotum all setae of row *I* plumose. Seta  $I_1$  does not reach the base of seta  $I_3$ . Setae  $I_6$  long, 68  $\mu\text{m}$  apart from each other. Setae  $Z_1$ - $Z_4$  similar to seta  $I_1$  and seta  $Z_2$  does not reach the base of seta  $Z_3$ . Seta  $Z_5$  short and smooth. Distance between seta  $Z_5$  and  $I_6$  is 27  $\mu\text{m}$ . Seta  $S_1$  similar to seta  $I_1$  and reaches the base of seta  $Z_2$ . Setae  $S_2$ - $S_4$  similar to seta  $I_6$  and extends by more than half length over the margin of opisthonotum. All marginal setae of opisthonotum short and thorn-like. Length of opisthonotal setae and distance between setae within longitudinal rows as follows:

$S_1$ -27	$Z_1$ -24	$I_1$ -27
17	48	44
$S_2$ -34	$Z_2$ -27	$I_2$ -31
44	34	31
$S_3$ -34	$Z_3$ -27	$I_3$ -31
41	17	17
$S_4$ -34	$Z_4$ -20	$I_4$ -24
	27	17
	$Z_5$ -7	$I_5$ -20
		10
		$I_6$ -34



6-11. *Prozercon (s. str.) demirsoyi* sp.n.; 6, 7 - female: 6 - dorsal idiosoma, 7 - ventral idiosoma; 8, 9 - male: 8 - dorsal idiosoma, 9 - ventral idiosoma; 10 - deutonymph, dorsal idiosoma; 11 - protonymph, dorsal idiosoma

Pore  $po_1$  lies on the line connecting setae  $s_1-i_1$ , nearer to  $s_1$ . Pore  $po_2$  lies on the line connecting setae  $i_4-s_3$ , shifted toward seta  $s_3$ . Pore  $po_3$  lies inside the line connecting setae  $s_4-s_5$ . Pore  $po_4$  is located anteroparaxially to the insertion of seta  $Z_1$ . Pore  $po_5$  lies inside the line connecting setae  $S_1-Z_2$ . Pore  $po_6$  lies on the line connecting setae  $Z_4-S_3$ . Pore  $po_7$  lies on the line connecting setae  $S_4-Z_5$ . Ornamentation of the dorsal shields shown in Fig. 6.

Chaetotaxy and shape of peritremal shield typical of the genus. Lateral ends of peritremal shield reach seta  $R_7$ . Adgenital shields and pores  $gv2$  absent. Two setae are located on the anterior margin of the ventro-anal shield (Fig. 7).

**Male** (Figs 8-9): Idiosoma (excluding gnathosoma) in 16 specimens: mean length 290 (286-292)  $\mu\text{m}$ , mean width 215 (211-221)  $\mu\text{m}$ . Setae, pores and sculpturing pattern of the podo- and opisthonotum as in female. The distance between setae  $I_5-I_6$  and  $Z_5-I_6$  are 60  $\mu\text{m}$  and 20  $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively. Length of opisthonotal setae and distance between setae within longitudinal rows as follows:

$S_1-19$	$Z_1-17$	$I_1-22$
15	36	33
$S_2-27$	$Z_2-19$	$I_2-22$
35	22	22
$S_3-27$	$Z_3-19$	$I_3-20$
32	17	16
$S_4-27$	$Z_4-15$	$I_4-17$
	22	12
	$Z_5-4$	$I_5-15$
		10
		$I_6-23$

**Deutonymph** (Fig. 10): Idiosoma (excluding gnathosoma) in 5 paratypes: mean length 282 (255-303)  $\mu\text{m}$ , mean width 217 (194-232)  $\mu\text{m}$ . Podonotal setae  $i_4$ ,  $i_5$ ,  $z_1$ ,  $s_3$ ,  $r_2$ ,  $r_3$  and  $r_5$  short and smooth; the remainder plumose. Seta  $Z_5$  and all marginal setae of the opisthonotum short and thorn-like. The remaining setae of opisthonotum plumose. Seta  $I_2$  does not reach the base of seta  $I_3$ . Seta  $I_6$  lie 60  $\mu\text{m}$  away from one another. Seta  $Z_3$  long and extends over the margin of opisthonotum. Distance between seta  $Z_5$  and  $I_6$  19  $\mu\text{m}$ . Setae  $S_2-S_4$  similar to seta  $I_6$ . Length of opisthonotal setae and distance between setae within longitudinal rows as follows:

$S_1-17$	$Z_1-17$	$I_1-17$
15	36	34
$S_2-32$	$Z_2-17$	$I_2-19$

34	23	23
S <sub>3</sub> -32	Z <sub>3</sub> -35	I <sub>3</sub> -17
36	16	15
S <sub>4</sub> -32	Z <sub>4</sub> -12	I <sub>4</sub> -10
	19	10
	Z <sub>5</sub> - 4	I <sub>5</sub> -10
		10
		I <sub>6</sub> -24

**Protonymph** (Fig. 11): Length of idiosoma (excluding gnathosoma) in 2 paratypes: 227 (208-245)  $\mu\text{m}$ , width 164 (160-167)  $\mu\text{m}$ . Podonotal setae  $i_1$ ,  $i_3$ ,  $s_4$ ,  $s_5$  and  $r_3$  long and plumose. The remaining setae of the podonotum short and smooth. Opisthonotal setae  $I_1$ - $I_3$ ,  $Z_1$ - $Z_2$ ,  $Z_4$  and  $S_1$  short and pilose. Seta  $Z_3$  short and smooth. The remaining setae of the opisthonotum long and plumose. The distance between setae  $I_6$ - $I_6$  48  $\mu\text{m}$ . Length of opisthonotal setae and distance between setae within longitudinal rows as follows:

S <sub>1</sub> -10	Z <sub>1</sub> -12	I <sub>1</sub> -10
12	28	26
S <sub>2</sub> -31	Z <sub>2</sub> -14	I <sub>2</sub> -12
29	16	19
S <sub>3</sub> -31	Z <sub>3</sub> -31	I <sub>3</sub> -10
28	14	12
S <sub>4</sub> -31	Z <sub>4</sub> - 7	I <sub>4</sub> - 8
	16	10
	Z <sub>5</sub> - 4	I <sub>5</sub> - 6
		10
		I <sub>6</sub> -22

#### MATERIAL EXAMINED

Holotype; female. No. 08-07-34: Turkey, Artvin, Şavşat, Karaköy village, 1870 m, 17.10.1992. Sample from moss pads on a fig tree (*Ficus carica*) in a garden. Paratypes 17 females, 7 males, 5 deutonymphs, 2 protonymphs: from the same sample; other paratypes from: 08-04-75: 12 females, 7 males; 08-07-41: 4 females, 2 males.

## REMARKS

The new species is closely related to *Prozercon (s.str.) carpathicus* BALAN & SERGIENKO, 1990, from which it can be easily distinguished by the following features:

*Prozercon (s.str.) demirsoyi* sp. n.

1. Seta  $r_2$  smooth.
2. Setae  $i_6$ ,  $z_1$ ,  $s_1$ - $s_2$  and  $s_4$  plumose.
3. Seta  $S_1$  plumose.
4. Seta  $Z_4$  smooth.
5. Pore  $Po_2$  lies inside the line connecting setae  $Z_1$ - $Z_2$ .
6. Middle part of opisthonotum covered with large cavities.
7. Seta  $I_6$  twice longer than seta  $I_5$ .

*Prozercon (s.str.) carpathicus* BALAN & SERGIENKO, 1990

1. Seta  $r_2$  plumose.
2. Setae  $i_6$ ,  $z_1$ ,  $s_1$ - $s_2$  and  $s_4$  smooth.
3. Seta  $S_1$  smooth.
4. Seta  $Z_5$  plumose.
5. Pore  $Po_2$  lies on the line connecting setae  $S_1$ - $Z_2$ .
6. Middle part of opisthonotum covered with small spots.
7. Setae  $I_5$  and  $I_6$  similar in length.

## ETYMOLOGY

We dedicate the new species to Prof. Dr. Ali DEMIRSOY, the Turkish entomologist (Hacettepe University), in gratitude for his contributions to the fauna of Turkey.

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