

# Two new species of *Zercon* C. L. Koch, 1836 from Turkey

(Acari: Zerconidae)

**Raşit Urhan**

**Abstract.** Two new species of zerconid mites, *Zercon bulancakensis* sp. n. and *Z. imperfectosus* sp. n., collected from Giresun Province in Turkey are described and illustrated on the basis of adult females.

**Key words.** Acari, Zerconidae, *Zercon*, taxonomy, Turkey.

## Introduction

The genus *Zercon* C. L. Koch, 1836, based on the number of species in Turkey and worldwide, is the richest genus in the family Zerconidae. There are many recent studies on the genus and so far 51 species have been recorded from Turkey (URHAN 2011). In this paper, as a contribution to our understanding of the acarine faunal richness of Turkey, two new species of the genus *Zercon* are described from material collected in Giresun province during studies on the zerconid mites of Turkey.

## Methods

Soil and litter samples were placed in plastic bags, labelled and transferred to the laboratory. Samples were then placed in combined Berlese funnels, and mites were extracted for 5–7 days according to the humidity of the samples. At the end of this process, the contents of bottles were transferred to Petri dishes and mites were separated under a stereo-microscope. They were placed in 60% lactic acid for clearing and were mounted on permanent microscope slides using a glycerine medium. The examination and drawing of mites were carried out using an Olympus BX50 microscope. Morphological terminology used in the descriptions follows that of SELLNICK (1958), HALAŠKOVÁ (1969), BLASZAK (1974) and MAŠÁN & FEND'Á (2004).

## *Zercon bulancakensis* sp. n. (Figs 1 A-F)

**Material.** Holotype (♀): Bulancak district (40°42'N, 38°14'E), Giresun province, Turkey, 1767 m a.s.l., 13.vi.2010, collected by M. ÖZTAŞ. Sample of litter and soil in a mixed forest (mostly *Picea orientalis* and *Pinus sylvestris*). Paratypes: 15♀, 9♂, 4 deutonymphs and 3 protonymphs same data as holotype. Type deposition: Holotype (♀) and paratypes at the Department of Biology of Pamukkale University, Denizli (Turkey).

**Diagnosis.** Anterior margin of ventro-anal shield with two pairs of setae. Dorsal cavities of