Halacaropsis hirsuta (Acari: Halacaridae)'nın Türkiye Faunası İçin İlk Kaydı

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Özet

Deniz halacaridlerinden *Halacaropsis* (Bartsch, 1996) cinsi, Akdeniz, Güney Afrika, Kuzey Atlantik ve Avusturalya'dan olmak üzere 5 tür ile temsil edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, *Halacaropsis hirsuta* (Trouessart, 1889) türü, Marmara Denizi'nin kuzey kayalık kıyılarında, 3-4 m.'de bulunan *Ulva lactuca* (Linnaeus, 1753) algleri arasından toplanmıştır. Bu tür aynı zamanda, *Halacaropsis* cinsininde Türkiye'den ilk kaydıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Halacaropsis hirsuta, Acari, yeni kayıt, *Ulva lactuca*, Marmara Denizi

***Halacaropsis hirsuta* (Acari: Halacaridae): First Record for the Turkish Fauna**

Abstract

The marine halacarid mite genus *Halacaropsis* (Bartsch, 1996) currently represented five species from the Mediterranean, southern Africa, northern Atlantic, and Australia. A new record, *Halacaropsis hirsuta* (Trouessart, 1889) was collected among *Ulva lactuca* (Linnaeus, 1753) algae (3-4 m depth off) from the rocky shores of northern coast of Marmara Sea. This is the first record of the genus *Halacaropsis* from Turkey.

Keywords: Halacaropsis hirsuta, Acari, new record, Marmara Sea, *Ulva lactuca*

INTRODUCTION

Halacarid mites are meiobenthic organisms which can be found not only in intertidal zone but also in the subtidal zone down to the deep ocean at depths of 7000 m. Halacarids are present in all oceans and on all continents. They generally live in submerged habitats. Halacarid mites live in a variety of substrata: bryozoans, in and on colonies of sponges, within tufts of macroalgae and seagrass, on large fronds, mussels, hydrozoans, barnacles, polychaetes, flocculentooze, amongst surface structure sand gill filaments of crustaceans and molluscs, and between spines and in the gut of echinoderms. The small body size of mites has enabled them to contribute several independent subgroups to the meiobenthos. The first record of a mite from sea shore was published more than 200 years ago. Since then, more than 1100 species of marine mite have been described from all over the world. Some few species suspected to be parasites. Halacarids may be infested by epizoa (suctorians, peritrichciliates) and epiphyta (unicellular green algae and diatoms). In halacarid carcasses have fungi colonized the mites after their death (Green & Macquitty, 1987; Bartsch,1989; 2004a; 2006;Giere, 2009).

In Turkey, the first studies carried out by German researcher Dr. Ilse Bartsch who gave 18 new halacarid records from the province of Sinop coasts (Bartsch, 2001, Bartsch, 2004b; Bartsch, 2013).

In this paper we report Halacaropsis hirsuta (Trouessart,1889) from Marmara Sea, Turkey (Fig.1). This is the first record of this species from Turkey. The genus is Halacaropsis (Bartsch, 1996) also reported here for the first time from Turkey**.**

MATERIALS and METHODS

Bostancı Beach (Istanbul), on the Marmara Sea, at about (40° 58' N, 29° 03' E) NE, sublittoral rocky shore, among *Ulva lactuca* (Linnaeus,1753) algae, 3-4 m. three deutonymphs. Specimens were collected by hand netting then sorted in the laboratory with the aid of a stereo microscope. The collected specimens were washed with a strong jet of water in a 1 mm mesh sieve over a 100 µm sieve, were cleared lactic acid. The following abbreviations are used in the text: ds1–6, dorsal setae 1–6 on idiosoma; AE, anterior epimeral plate; PE, posterior epimeral plate; GA, genito anal plate.

Figure 1. Map of the study area showing the sampling station

RESULT and DISCUSSION

Systematics

Class ARACHNIDA Cuvier, 1812
Subclass ACARI Leach, 1817
Family HALACARIDAE Murray, 1877
Genus HALACAROPSIS Bartsch, 1996
Halacaropsis hirsuta Trouessart, 1889

Dorsum with 6 pairs of idiosomatic setae; ds-2, ds-3 and ds-4 generally enlarged. AE with 3 pairs of ventral setae. PE with 1 dorsal and 3 ventral setae. Deutonymph GA with 5-6 pairs of perigenital setae and 4-5 pairs of subgenital setae. *Halacaropsis*'s shape of leg I enlarged with long and longer and wider than following legs (Trouessart, 1889; André,

1946; Bartsch, 1996; Bartsch, 2006). *H.hirsuta*, a species described by Trouessart, 1889. Our specimens general morphology accord with André's specimens (André, 1946).

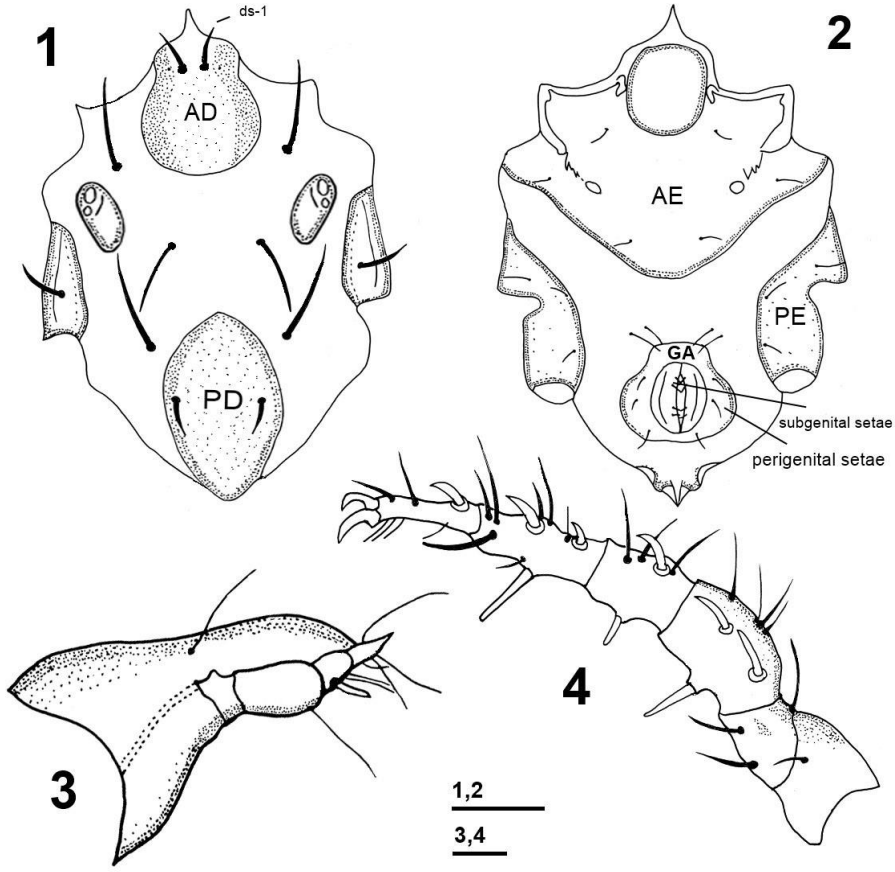

Figure 2. *Halacaropsis hirsuta* Trouessart, 1889, deutonymph. 1. Idiosoma dorsal; 2. Idiosoma ventral; 3. Gnathosoma, lateral; 4. Leg I, lateral. Scale Bars: 1,2 = 100 µm, 3,4 = 50 µm

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