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P188. DEDECTIVE MITES *MYIANOETUS MUSCARUM* (LINNAEUS, 1758) *HISTIOSTOMATIDAE (ACARI: ASTIGMATA)*

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Generally forensic entomologists focus on insects such as blow flies or beetles in research. But mites are potential used as evidence in death many investigations. Mites are associated ephemeral decomposition habitats such as fungi, dung, decaying vegetation, and carrion and Mites are use as evidence in forensic investigations. For example: The mite, known as Myianoetus muscarum (Linnaeus, 1758) feeds on vertebrate carrion, including human remains. This species is previously reported from California and Ontario, Canada, and collected from a human corpse in Texas. In addition, it was found on corpses in association with a fly *Synthesiomyia nudiseta* Wulp (Diptera: Muscidae). Between mite and fly relationship is called phoresy. M. muscarum (mite) is using the fly to get to next host. In the future we can use to estimate this relationship between the specieses in the forenscic case.

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