Superorder **Parasitiformes** Reuter, 1909 (sensu Krantz & Walter 2009)[1] (4 orders)[2]
- Order **Opilioacarida** Zakhvatkin, 1952 (1 superfamily)
  - Superfamily **Opilioacaroidea** Redikorzev, 1937 (1 family)
    - Family **Opilioacaridae** Redikorzev, 1937 (10 genera, 35 species, 0/2)[3]
- Order **Holothyrida** Thon, 1905 (1 superfamily)
  - Superfamily **Holothyroidea** Thorell, 1882 (3 families)
    - Family **Allothyridae** van der Hammen, 1972 (2 genera, 3 species)
    - Family **Holothyridae** Thorell, 1882 (8 genera, 20 species)
    - Family **Neothyridae** Lehtinen, 1981 (3 genera, 4 species)
- Order **Ixodida** Leach, 1815 (1 superfamily)
  - Superfamily **Ixodoidea** Dugès, 1834 (3 families)
    - Family **Argasidae** Koch, 1844 (4 genera, 188 species, 0/2)
    - Family **Ixodidae** Dugès, 1834 (14 genera, 682 species, 2/4)
    - Family **Nuttalliellidae** Schulze, 1935 (1 genus, 1 species)
- Order **Mesostigmata** G. Canestrini, 1891 (3 suborders)[4]
  - Suborder **Sejida** Kramer, 1885 (2 superfamilies)
    - Superfamily **Sejoidea** Berlese, 1885 (3 families)
      - Family **Ichthyostomatogasteridae** Sellnick, 1953 (3 genera, 10 species)
      - Family **Sejidae** Berlese, 1885 (5 genera, 46 species)
      - Family **Uropodellidae** Camin, 1955 (1 genus, 6 species)
    - Superfamily **Heterozerconoidea** Berlese, 1892 (2 families)[5]
      - Family **Discozerconidae** Berlese, 1910 (2 genera, 3 species)
      - Family **Heterozerconidae** Berlese, 1892 (7 genera, 13 species)
  - Suborder **Trigynaspida** Camin & Gorirossi, 1955 (2 infraorders)
    - Infraorder[6] **Cercomegistina** Camin & Gorirossi, 1955 (1 superfamily)
      - Superfamily **Cercomegistoidea** Trägårdh, 1937 (6 families)
        - Family **Asternoseiidae** Vale, 1954 (2 genera, 3 species)[7]
        - Family **Cercomegistidae** Trägårdh, 1937 (5 genera, 13 species)
        - Family **Davacaridae** Kethley, 1977 (2 genera, 4 species)
        - Family **Pyrosejidae** Lindquist & Moraza, 1993 (2 genera, 3 species)
        - Family **Saltiseiidae** Walter, 2000 (1 genus, 1 species)
        - Family **Seiodidae** Kethley, 1977 (1 genus, 1 species)
    - Infraorder **Antennophorina** Camin & Gorirossi, 1955 (7 superfamilies)
      - Superfamily **Aenictequoidea** Kethley, 1977 (4 families)

---

1. **BY** Frédéric Beaulieu, Ashley P.G. Dowling, Hans Klompen, Gilberto J. de Moraes, David Evans Walter (for full contact details, see **Contributor names** and addresses after **References**). The title of this contribution should be cited as "Superorder Parasitiformes Reuter, 1909. *In*: Zhang, Z.-Q. (Ed.) Animal biodiversity: An outline of higher-level classification and survey of taxonomic richness".
2. Reuter (1909) used Gamasiformes but provided an alternative, Parasitiformes, because "The genus *Gamasus* has recently been replaced by *Parasitus* because of priority considerations" (i.e. *Parasitus* Latreille, 1795, is a senior objective synonym of *Gamasus* Latreille, 1802). Reuter's Gamasiformes (Parasitiformes) contained three superfamilies (Holothyroidea, Gamasoidea [Parasitoidea], Ixodoidea) and five families (Holothyridae, Gamasidae [Parasitidae], Uropodidae, Argasidae, Ixodidae). In current usage (Krantz & Walter 2009), Parasitiformes consists of four orders (Opilioacarida, Holothyrida, Ixodida, Mesostigmata). Despite changes in concepts, ranks and/or name endings of higher taxa (beyond superfamily), we assigned authorships to the first author who mentioned the taxonomic name, except for Gamasina where the priority is not clear (see footnote #12). Within the Mesostigmata, we recognise 25 superfamilies, 109 families, 878 genera, and have records for approximately 11,424 species.
3. When available, the number of fossil genera (fg) and fossil species (fs) are indicated as fg/fs in the parentheses.
4. This taxonomic framework follows Lindquist et al. (2009a, b) with exceptions noted for various groups. Mesostigmata is equivalent to Gamasida of other workers. Genera and species estimates are from our records checked against the Zoological Record to 31 March 2011, relevant monographs (e.g. Berlese 1916, Hughes 1961, Gilyarov & Bregetova 1977, Shcherbak 1980, Hirschmann & Wiśniewski 1982, Karg 1993, De Moraes et al. 2004, Chant & McMurtry 2007, Mašán 2007, Papadoulis et al. 2009, Denmark & Evans 2011), and ITIS listings (Castilho et al. 2011 a, b, c).
5. In Lindquist et al. (2009a, b), Heterozerconoidea is treated as a separate cohort (i.e. infraorder), but we follow the results of Lekveishvili & Klompen (2004).
6. Cohort is traditionally used in Acarology for the rank of infraorder, which is used in most other fields of Zoology, and subcohort for hyporder, but for consistency with other disciplines we have switched to the more common zoological forms.
7. Includes *Holostethus longosetis* Karg & Schorlemmer, 2011, which they placed in the Fedrizziidae. However, this genus clearly belongs in the Asternoseiidae and is very close to, and perhaps a junior synonym of *Asternoseius* Berlese, 1910.

Family **Aenictequidae** Kethley, 1977 (1 genus, 1 species)
Family **Euphysalozerconidae** Kim, 2008 (1 genus, 1 species)
Family **Messoracaridae** Kethley, 1977 (2 genera, 3 species)
Family **Ptochacaridae** Kethley, 1977 (1 genus, 3 species)
Superfamily **Antennophoroidea** Berlese, 1892 (1 family)
Family **Antennophoridae** Berlese, 1892 (6 genera, 19 species)
Superfamily **Celaenopsoidea** Berlese, 1892 (8 families)
Family **Celaenopsidae** Berlese, 1892 (7 genera, 14 species)
Family **Costacaridae** Hunter, 1993 (1 genus, 1 species)
Family **Diplogyniidae** Trägårdh, 1941 (42 genera, 85 species)
Family **Euzerconidae** Trägårdh, 1938 (12 genera, 24 species)
Family **Megacelaenopsidae** Funk, 1975 (2 genera, 2 species)
Family **Neotenogyniidae** Kethley, 1974 (1 genus, 1 species)
Family **Schizogyniidae** Trägårdh, 1950 (6 genera, 10 species)
Family **Triplogyniidae** Funk, 1977 (2 genera, 11 species)
Superfamily **Fedrizzioidea** Trägårdh, 1937 (2 families)
Family **Fedrizziidae** Trägårdh, 1937 (3 genera, 34 species)[8]
Family **Klinckowstroemiidae** Camin & Gorirossi, 1955 (4 genera, 36 species)[9]
Superfamily **Megisthanoidea** Berlese, 1914 (2 families)
Family **Hoplomegistidae** Camin & Gorirossi, 1955 (1 genus, 7 species)
Family **Megisthanidae** Berlese, 1914 (1 genus, 30 species)
Superfamily **Paramegistoidea** Trägårdh, 1946 (1 family)
Family **Paramegistidae** Trägårdh, 1946 (5 genera, 30 species)
Superfamily **Parantennuloidea** Willmann, 1941 (3 families)
Family **Parantennulidae** Willmann, 1941 (3 genera, 5 species)
Family **Philodanidae** Kethley, 1977 (2 genera, 2 species)
Family **Promegistidae** Kethley, 1977 (1 genus, 1 species)
Suborder **Monogynaspida** Camin & Gorirossi, 1955 (2 infraorders)
Infraorder **Uropodina** Kramer, 1881 (4 superfamilies)
Superfamily **Microgynioidea** Trägårdh, 1942 (2 families)[10]
Family **Microgyniidae** Trägårdh, 1942 (2 genera, 4 species)
Family **Nothogynidae** Walter & Krantz, 1999 (1 genus, 2 species)
Superfamily **Thinozerconoidea** Halbert, 1915 (2 families)
Family **Protodinychidae** Evans, 1957 (1 genus, 3 species)
Family **Thinozerconidae** Halbert, 1915 (1 genus, 1 species)
Superfamily **Uropodoidea** Kramer, 1881 (30 families)[11]
Family **Baloghjkaszabiidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (1 genus, 3 species)
Family **Brasiluropodidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (2 genera, 18 species)
Family **Cillibidae** Trägårdh, 1944 (2 genera, 19 species)
Family **Clausiadinychidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (1 genus, 4 species)
Family **Cyllibulidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (1 genus, 32 species)
Family **Deraiophoridae** Trägårdh, 1952 (1 genus, 36 species)
Family **Dinychidae** Berlese, 1916 (1 genus, 34 species)
Family **Discourellidae** Baker & Wharton, 1952 (1 genus, 76 species)
Family **Eutrachytidae** Trägårdh, 1944 (1 genus, 36 species)
Family **Hutufeideriidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (1 genus, 9 species)

8. Family concept follows Seeman (2007; not Karg & Schorlemmer 2011).
9. Klinckowstroemiidae has traditionally been attributed to Trägårdh, but Trägårdh failed to designate a type species for *Klinckowstroemia* and so his family name was not valid. The genus name did not become available until Baker & Wharton (1952) designated a type and the family was first used by Camin & Gorirossi (1955). See Villegas-Guzman et al. (2009) for details.
10. In Lindquist et al. (2009a, b), Microgynioidea is treated as a separate cohort (infraorder), but we think that the weight of evidence supports treating this group as a member of the Uropodina.
11. The family arrangement of Uropodoidea follows Hirschmann (1979) with few exceptions (e.g. an expanded view of Trachytidae following Bloszyk et al. 2005).

Family **Kaszabjbaloghiidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (1 genus, 6 species)
Family **Macrodinychidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (4 genera, 22 species)
Family **Metagynuridae** Balogh, 1943 (2 genera, 17 species)
Family **Nenteriidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (2 genera, 128 species)
Family **Oplitidae** Johnston, 1968 (8 genera, 163 species)
Family **Phymatodiscidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (1 genus, 10 species)
Family **Polyaspididae** Berlese, 1913 (1 genus, 16 species)
Family **Prodinychidae** Berlese, 1917 (3 genera, 16 species)
Family **Rotundabaloghiidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (4 genera, 165 species)
Family **Tetrasejaspidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (1 genus, 15 species)
Family **Trachytidae** Trägårdh, 1938 (7 genera, 108 species)
Family **Trachyuropodidae** Berlese, 1917 (17 genera, 99 species)
Family **Trematuridae** Berlese, 1917 (13 genera, 401 species)
Family **Trichocyllibidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (5 genera, 57 species)
Family **Trichouropodellidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (1 genus, 11 species)
Family **Trigonuropodidae** Hirschmann, 1979 (1 genus, 87 species)
Family **Uroactiniidae** Hirschmann & Zirngiebl-Nicol, 1964 (3 genera, 67 species)
Family **Urodiaspididae** Trägårdh, 1944 (3 genera, 26 species)
Family **Urodinychidae** Berlese, 1917 (13 genera, 267 species)
Family **Uropodidae** Kramer, 1881 (9 genera, 261 species)
Uropodoidea, no assigned family (5 genera, 5 species)
Superfamily **Diarthrophalloidea** Trägårdh, 1946 (1 family)
Family **Diarthrophallidae** Trägårdh, 1946 (22 genera, 63 species)

Infraorder **Gamasina** Kramer, 1881 (4 hyporders)[12]
Hyporder **Epicriiae** Kramer, 1885 (3 superfamilies)
Superfamily **Epicrioidea** Berlese, 1885 (1 family)
Family **Epicriidae** Berlese, 1885 (4 genera, 48 species)
Superfamily **Heatherelloidea** Walter, 1997 (1 family)[13]
Family **Heatherellidae** Walter, 1997 (1 genus, 2 species)
Superfamily **Zerconoidea** G. Canestrini, 1891 (2 families)
Family **Coprozerconidae** Moraza & Lindquist, 1999 (1 genus, 1 species)
Family **Zerconidae** G. Canestrini, 1891 (36 genera, 390, species, 1/1)[14]
Hyporder **Arctacariae** Johnston, 1982 (1 superfamily)
Superfamily **Arctacaroidea** Evans, 1955 (1 family)
Family **Arctacaridae** Evans, 1955 (2 genera, 6 species)
Hyporder **Parasitiae** Evans & Till, 1979 (1 superfamily)
Superfamily **Parasitoidea** Oudemans, 1901 (1 family)
Family **Parasitidae** Oudemans, 1901 (35 genera, 426 species, 0/1)[15]
Hyporder **Dermanyssiae** Evans & Till, 1979 (6 superfamilies)
Superfamily **Veigaioidea** Oudemans, 1939 (1 family)
Family **Veigaiidae** Oudemans, 1939 (4 genera, 95 species)
Superfamily **Rhodacaroidea** Oudemans, 1902 (6 families)
Family **Digamasellidae** Evans, 1957 (13 genera, 261 species, 0/1)[16]
Family **Halolaelapidae** Karg, 1965 (4 genera, 80 species)[17]

12. Sensu Lindquist et al. (2009a, b). The name Gamasina apparently originates from Gammasides (sic) Leach, 1815, which was used as a family to accommodate a single genus, *Gamasus* Latreille, 1802 (misspelled *Gammasus*). However, Kramer (1881) provided a more defined concept under the name Gamasina.
13. In Lindquist et al. (2009a, b), Heatherelloidea is treated as a separate cohort (infraorder), but as noted in Walter (1997), the morphology suggests a close relationship to the families Epicriidae and Zerconidae. Further study of these unique Australian mites has reinforced this conclusion.
14. Zsolt Ujvári (pers. comm.). Relevant monographs (Błaszak 1976) and recent revisions such as Díaz-Aguilar & Ujvári (2010) were also consulted. One fossil genus (fg) and species (fs) has been described (Błaszak et al. 1995) (as fg/fs in list).
15. A fossil species of Eocene age, apparently the oldest known mesostigmatan, and attributable to the extant genus *Aclerogamasus* has been described (Witalinski 2000).
16. A fossil species of Miocene age attributable to an extant genus, *Dendrolaelaps*, has been described (Hirschmann 1971).
17. Species estimate and generic concepts follows Halliday (2008).

Family **Laelaptonyssidae** Womersley, 1956 (1 genus, 6 species)
Family **Ologamasidae** Ryke, 1962 (45 genera, 452 species)
Family **Rhodacaridae** Oudemans, 1902 (15 genera, 148 species)
Family **Teranyssidae** Halliday, 2006 (1 genus, 1 species)
Not assigned to a family (1 genus, 1 species)
Superfamily **Eviphidoidea** Berlese, 1913 (5 families)
Family **Eviphididae** Berlese, 1913 (19 genera, 108 species)
Family **Leptolaelapidae** Karg, 1978 (12 genera, 48 species)
Family **Macrochelidae** Vitzthum, 1930 (20 genera, 470 species)[18]
Family **Pachylaelapidae** Berlese, 1913 (26 genera, 199 species)
Family **Parholaspididae** Evans, 1956 (12 genera, 96 species)
Superfamily **Ascoidea** Voigts & Oudemans, 1905 (3 families)
Family **Ameroseiidae** Evans, 1961 (10 genera, 148 species)
Family **Ascidae** Voigts & Oudemans, 1905 (17 genera, 338 species)
Family **Melicharidae** Hirschmann, 1962 (12 genera, 201 species)[19]
Superfamily **Phytoseioidea** Berlese, 1916 (4 families)
Family **Blattisociidae** Garman, 1948 (11 genera, 369 species)
Family **Otopheidomenidae** Treat, 1955 (10 genera, 28 species)
Family **Phytoseiidae** Berlese, 1916 (90 genera, 2300 species)[20]
Family **Podocinidae** Berlese, 1913 (2 genera, 25 species)
Superfamily **Dermanyssoidea** Kolenati, 1859 (17 families)
Family **Dasyponyssidae** Fonseca, 1940 (2 genera, 2 species)
Family **Dermanyssidae** Kolenati, 1859 (2 genera, 26 species)
Family **Entonyssidae** Ewing, 1923 (9 genera, 27 species)
Family **Haemogamasidae** Oudemans, 1926 (5 genera, 78 species)
Family **Halarachnidae** Oudemans, 1906 (7 genera, 43 species)
Family **Hystrichonyssidae** Keegan, Yunker & Baker, 1960 (1 genus, 1 species)
Family **Iphiopsididae** Kramer, 1886 (14 genera, 68 species)
Family **Ixodorhynchidae** Ewing, 1923 (6 genera, 43 species)
Family **Larvamimidae** Elzinga, 1993 (1 genus, 4 species)
Family **Laelapidae** Berlese, 1892 (90 genera, 1316 species)[21]
Family **Macronyssidae** Oudemans, 1936 (34 genera, 233 species)
Family **Manitherionyssidae** Radovsky & Yunker, 1971 (1 genus, 1 species)
Family **Omentolaelapidae** Fain, 1961 (1 genus, 1 species)
Family **Rhinonyssidae** Trouessart, 1895 (8 genera, 510 species)
Family **Spelaeorhynchidae** Oudemans, 1902 (1 genus, 7 species)
Family **Spinturnicidae** Oudemans, 1901 (12 genera, 101 species)
Family **Varroidae** Delfinado & Baker, 1974 (2 genera, 6 species)

References

Baker, E.W. & Wharton, G.W. (1952) *An Introduction to Acarology.* Macmillan: New York, 465 pp.
Berlese, A. (1916) Centuria prima di Acari nuovi. *Redia*, 12, 19–66.
Beaulieu, F. (2009) Review of the mite genus *Gaeolaelaps* Evans & Till (Acari: Laelapidae), and description of a new species from North America, *G. gillespiei* n. sp. *Zootaxa*, 2158, 33–49.
Błaszak, C. (1976) A revision of the family Zerconidae (Acari, Mesostigmata) (Systematic studies on family Zerconidae – I). *Acarolo-*

18. See Emberson (2010).
19. See Naskrecki & Colwell (1998) for an exceptionally fine systematic analysis of two genera.
20. See De Moraes et al. (2004), Chant & McMurtry (2007), Papadoulis et al. (2009), and Denmark & Evans (2011).
21. Family and generic concepts largely follow the classification of Evans & Till (1966) as modified by Casanueva (1993) (but also see Walter & Campbell 2003, Dowling et al. 2007, Beaulieu 2009 & Dowling & OConnor 2010). In this treatment, the Laelapidae includes the monogeneric and digeneric subfamilies Alphalaelapinae Tipton, 1960, and Acanthochelinae Radovsky & Gettinger, 1999, respectively, and the large subfamilies Hirstionyssinae Evans & Till, 1966, Laelapinae Berlese, 1892, Hypoaspidinae Vitzthum, 1941, and Melittiphidinae Evans & Till, 1966. However, many genera cannot be assigned confidently to subfamilies, and the boundaries of the large subfamilies remain unclear. Species estimates were corrected for reported synonymies in the Chinese fauna following Ma (2006).

gia, 17, 553–569.
Błaszak, C., Cokendolpher, J.C. & Polyak, V.J. (1995) *Paleozercon cavernicolus*, n. gen., n. sp., fossil mite from a cave in the Southwestern U.S.A. (Acari, Gamasida: Zerconidae), with a key to Nearctic genera of Zerconidae. *International Journal of Acarology*, 21, 253–259.
Bloszyk, J., Halliday, R.B. & Dylewska, M. (2005) *Acroseius womersleyi* gen. nov., sp nov., a new genus and species of Uropodina from Australia (Acari: Trachytidae). *Systematic and Applied Acarology*, 10, 41–60.
Camin, J.H. & Gorirossi, F.E. (1955) A revision of the Suborder Meostigmata (Acarina), based on new interpretations of comparative morphological data. *Chicago Academy of Sciences Special Publication*, 11, 1–70.
Casanueva, M.E. (1993) Phylogenetic studies of the free-living and arthropod associated Laelapidae (Acari: Mesostigmata). *Guyana Zoologica*, 57, 21–46.
Castilho, R.C. & de Moraes, G.J. (2011) Mites GSDs: RhodacaridBase. *In*: Bisby, F.A., Y.R. Roskov, T.M. Orrell, D. Nicolson, L.E. Paglinawan, N. Bailly, P.M. Kirk, T. Bourgoin, G. Baillargeon (Eds.), *Species 2000 & ITIS Catalogue of Life: 2011 Annual Checklist*. DVD; Species 2000: Reading, UK. Available from: http://www.catalogueoflife.org/annual-check-list/2010/ (date of access March 2011).
Castilho, R.C., Silva, E.S. & de Moraes, G.J. (2011) Mites GSDs: OlogamasidBase. *In*: Bisby, F.A., Y.R. Roskov, T.M. Orrell, D. Nicolson, L.E. Paglinawan, N. Bailly, P.M. Kirk, T. Bourgoin, G. Baillargeon (Eds.), *Species 2000 & ITIS Catalogue of Life: 2011 Annual Checklist.* DVD; Species 2000: Reading, UK. Available from: http://www.catalogueoflife.org/annual-check-list/2010/ (date of access March 2011).
Castilho, R.C., Narita, J.P.Z., de Moraes, G.J. & McMurtry, J.A. (2011) Mites GSDs: PhytoseiidBase. *In*: Bisby, F.A., Y.R. Roskov, T.M. Orrell, D. Nicolson, L.E. Paglinawan, N. Bailly, P.M. Kirk, T. Bourgoin, G. Baillargeon (Eds.), *Species 2000 & IT IS Catalogue of Life: 2011 Annual Checklist.* DVD; Species 2000: Reading, UK. Available from: http://www.catalogueoflife.org/annual-check-list/2010/ (date of access March 2011).
Chant, D.A. & McMurtry, J.A. (2007) *Illustrated keys and diagnoses for the genera and subgenera of the Phytoseiidae of the world (Acari: Mesostigmata).* Indira Publishing House, West Bloomfield, 220 pp.
De Moraes, G.J., McMurtry, J.A., Denmark, H.A. & Campos, C.B. (2004) A revised catalog of the mite family Phytoseiidae. *Zootaxa*, 434, 1–494.
Denmark, H.A. & Evans, G.A. (2011) *Phytoseiidae of North America and Hawaii (Acari: Mesostigmata).* Indira Publishing House, West Bloomfield, 451 pp.
Díaz-Aguilar, I. & Ujvári, Z. (2010) New zerconid mites (Acari: Mesostigmata: Zerconidae) from Canada, with a review of the genus *Mixozercon* Halašková, 1963. *Zootaxa*, 2555, 1–29.
Dowling, A.P.G., Bochkov A.V., & OConnor, B.M. (2007) Revision of the genus *Andreacarus* (Acari: Laelapidae) with description of seven new species and a new genus for Australian species formerly placed in *Andreacarus*. *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 44:405–421.
Dowling, A.P.G. & OConnor, B.M. (2010) Phylogenetic relationships within the suborder Dermanyssina (Acari: Parasitiformes) and a test of dermanyssoid monophyly. *International Journal of Acarology*, 36, 299–312.
Emberson, R.W. (2010) A reappraisal of some basal lineages of the family Macrochelidae, with the description of a new genus (Acarina: Mesostigmata). *Zootaxa*, 2501, 37–53.
Evans, G.O. & Till, W.M. (1966) Studies on the British Dermanyssidae (Acari: Mesostigmata). Part II. Classification. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History), Zoology*, 14, 107–370.
Gilyarov, M.S. & Bregetova, N.G. (Eds.) (1977) *A Key to the Soil-Inhabiting Mites, Mesostigmata*. Nauka, Leningrad, 717 pp. (in Russian).
Halliday, R.B. (2008) Two new species of littoral mites from Australia (Acari: Halolaelapidae). *Systematic & Applied Acarology*, 13, 214–230.
Hirschmann, W. (1971) A fossil mite of the genus *Dendrolaelaps* (Acarina, Mesostigmata, Digamasellidae) found in amber from Chiapas, Mexico. *University of California Publications in Entomology*, 63, 69–70.
Hirschmann, W. (1979) Stadiensystematik der Parasitiformes. Teil 1. Stadienfamilien und Stadiengattungen der Atrichopygidiina, erstellt im Vergleich zum Gangsystem Hirschmann 1979. *Acarologie Schriftenreihe für Vergleichende Milbenkunde*, 26, 57–68.
Hirschmann, W. & Wiśniewski, J. (1982) Weltweite Revision der Gattungen *Dendrolaelaps* Halbert 1915 und Longoseius Chant 1961 (Parasitiformes). Band 1. Beschreibung der Untergattungen und Arten, Bestimmungstabellen, Chaetotaxie, Porotaxie. *Acarologie Schriftenreihe für Vergleichende Milbenkunde*, 29 (1), 1–183.
Hughes, A.M. (1961) *The mites of stored food. First edition*. Technical Bulletin 9. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Her majesty's Stationery Office, London, 287 pp.
Karg, W. (1993) Acari (Acarina), Milben. Parasitiformes (Anactinochaeta) Cohors Gamasina Leach, Raubmilben. 2, überarbeitete Auflage. *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands*, 59, 1–523.
Karg, W. & Schorlemmer, A. (2011) New insights into the systematics of Parasitiformes (Acarina) with new species from South America. *Acarologia*, 51, 3–29.
Kramer, P. 1881. Ueber die Prinzipien der Classification bei den Gamasiden. *Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften*, 54, 638–642.
Krantz, G.W. & Walter, D.E. (Eds) (2009) *A Manual of Acarology 3rd Edition*. Texas Tech University Press, Lubbock, 807 pp.
Lekveishvili, M. & Klompen, H. (2004) Phylogeny of infraorder Sejina (Acari: Mesostigmata). *Zootaxa*, 629, 1–19.
Lindquist, E.E., Krantz, G.W. & Walter, D.E. (2009a) Chapter 8, Classification. *In*: Krantz G.W. & Walter D.E. (Eds.), *A Manual of Acarology 3rd Edition*. Texas Tech. University Press, Lubbock, pp. 97–103.
Lindquist, E.E., Krantz, G.W. & Walter, D.E. (2009b) Chapter 12, Order Mesostigmata. *In*: Krantz G.W. & Walter D.E. (Eds.), *A Manual of Acarology 3rd Edition*. Texas Tech. University Press, Lubbock, pp. 124–232.

Ma, L.-M. (2006) New synonyms of gamasid mites (Acari: Mesostigmata). *Acta Arachnologica Sinica*, 15, 23–26.
Mašán, P. (2007) *A review of the family Pachylaelapidae in Slovakia with systematics and ecology of European species (Acari: Mesostigmata: Eviphidoidea)*. Institute of Zoology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, 247 pp.
Naskrecki, P. & Colwell, R.K. (1998) *Systematics and host plant affiliations of hummingbird flower mites of the genera* Tropicoseius *Baker & Yunker and* Rhinoseius *Baker & Yunker (Acari: Mesostigmata: Ascidae)*. Thomas Say Publications in Entomology, Monographs, iv + 185 pp.
Papadoulis, G.T., Emmanouel, N.G. & Kapaxidi, E.V. (2009) *Phytoseiidae of Greece and Cyprus (Acari: Mesostigmata)*. Indira Publishing House, West Bloomfield, 200 pp.
Reuter, E. (1909) Zur Morphologie und Ontogenie der Acariden mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von *Pediculopsis graminum*. *Acta Societas Scientiarum Fennicae*, 36, 1-288.
Shcherbak, G.I. (1980) *The Palearctic mites of the family Rhodacaridae*. Naukova Durnka, Kiev. 212 pp.
Seeman, O.D. (2007) Revision of the Fedrizziidae (Acari: Mesostigmata: Fedrizzioidea). *Zootaxa*, 1480, 1–55.
Villegas-Guzman, G.A., Pérez, T.M. & Reyes-Castillo, P. (2009) New species of the genus *Klinckowstroemia* Baker & Wharton from Mexico (Acari: Mesostigmata: Trigynaspida: Klinckowstroemiidae). *Zootaxa*, 2248, 1–46
Walter, D.E. (1997) Heatherellidae – a new family of Mesostigmata (Acari: Parasitiformes) based on two new species from rainforest litter in Australia. *International Journal of Acarology*, 23, 167–175.
Walter, D.E. & Campbell, N.J.H. (2003) Exotic vs endemic biocontrol agents: Would the real *Stratiolaelaps miles* (Berlese) (Acari: Mesostigmata: Laelapidae), please stand up? *Biological Control*, 26, 253–269.
Witalinski, W. (2000) *Aclerogamasus stenocornis* sp. n., a fossil mite from the Baltic amber (Acari: Gamasida: Parasitidae). *Genus* (Wroclaw), 11, 619–626.
Zoological Record 1864–March 2011 — Available from: http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services /science /science_products/a-z/zoological_record

Contributor names and addresses

Frédéric Beaulieu, Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids & Nematodes, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 960 Carling ave., KW Neatby bldg, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1A 0C6; Frederic.Beaulieu@AGR.GC.CA
Ashley P.G. Dowling, Department of Entomology, University of Arkansas, 319 Agriculture Building, Fayetteville, AR USA 72701
Hans Klompen, Acarology Laboratory, Ohio State University, 1315 Kinnear Rd., Columbus, OH, USA 43212
Gilberto J. de Moraes, Depto. Entomologia e Acarologia, Universidade de São Paulo/ Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz", 13418-900 Piracicaba-SP, Brazil)
David Evans Walter, Invertebrate Zoology, Royal Alberta Museum, 12845 - 102 Avenue, Edmonton, AB, Canada T5N 0M6