

## The genera *Acaromantis* and *Simognathus* (Simognathinae, Halacaridae) on the north coast of São Paulo State, Brazil

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### Abstract

This is the first record of the subfamily Simognathinae for the Brazilian coast. Two new species are described, *Acaromantis vespucioi* sp. nov. and *Simognathus euphractus* sp. nov. The description of *Simognathus fuscus* Viets, 1936 is extended with the inclusion of juveniles description.

**Key words:** Halacaridae, Simognathinae, *Acaromantis*, *Simognathus*, Brazil, southwestern Atlantic

### Introduction

Mites belonging to the subfamily Simognathinae Viets, 1927 are easily recognised. They share conspicuous features such as spindle-shaped body, gnathosoma almost spherical, rostrum short and leg I ending in a subchela composed of ventral spine of tibia and medial claw of tarsus.

The subfamily Simognathinae is cosmopolitan and includes two genera, *Simognathus* Trouessart, 1889, comprising forty-three species, and *Acaromantis* Trouessart and Neumann, 1893 with eleven species — taking into account the species described here (Otto, 2000; Chatterjee and De Troch, 2000; Procheş, 2002; Bartsch, 2003; Chatterjee and Chang, in press). Twenty-one *Simognathus* species and one *Acaromantis* are known from Australia, which has the highest number of the described Simognathinae species of any continent (Otto, 2000; Bartsch, 2003). Five species of *Acaromantis* were described from Galapagos Islands where this genus is better represented than anywhere (Bartsch, 1977).