
AN UPDATED LIST OF DOMESTIC MITES (ACARI) FROM THE PHILIPPINES

LEONILA A. CORPUZ-RAROS¹

¹Professor Emeritus, Institute of Weed Science, Entomology and Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture and Food Science, and Curator Emeritus, Museum of Natural History, University of the Philippines Los Baños, College Laguna, Philippines; lcraros@up.edu.ph

ABSTRACT

An updated list of domestic mites on stored products and house dust collected from various localities in the Philippines is presented. The list includes 62 species belonging to 46 genera, 24 families and three suborders of the Order Acari. Storage mites include granivores, fungivores and other detritivores, 14 of which are members of the family Acaridae, and include *Chortoglyphus arcuatus* (Tropeau) that is reported from the Philippines for the first time. Predators are more diverse and dominated by the family Cheyletidae with 13 species. The fungivore, *Suidasia pontifica* Oudemans, and predator, *Cheyletus malaccensis* Oudemans, are the most common, being found in the most number of localities and commodities. Records of species found in house dust include 22 species but only two of the true house dust mites causing respiratory allergies, *Dermatophagoides farinae* Hughes and *D. pteronyssoides* (Pyroglyphidae), are currently known from the country.

Key words: Acari, domestic mites, dust mites, storage mites, taxonomic list

INTRODUCTION

A great diversity of free-living mites inhabits houses and other human dwellings where they feed on stored products especially processed grain and other materials of plant and animal origin together with fungi growing therein. A number of species are also found in house dust settled on the floor, carpets, beddings, upholstery of furniture and fixtures where shed human skin, secretions or excretions, and fungi are abundantly available as food. Together with these primary consumers (granivores), fungivores and other detritivores, are freely roaming predators belonging to many families of the suborders Mesostigmata and Prostigmata. All of these mites, collectively called domestic mites (Colloff & Spieksma, 1992), are important as storage pests, along with beetles, psocids and other arthropods. They degrade the quality or pollute food products, especially flour and other processed food, dried fruits and others with

molted skin and fragments of their dead bodies, and produce chemicals that render products odorous and unfit for human consumption. More importantly, these stored product pests produce chemical contaminants which may be allergenic like those found in the feces of astigmatid mites belonging to the genus *Dermatophagoides* (family Pyroglyphidae) which are widely known to cause asthma or respiratory diseases in humans. Additionally, they may change the storage environment suitable for rapid development of fungi and other microorganisms which produce toxins (e.g., aflatoxins) that are harmful to humans (Hubert et al., 2018). On the other hand, an even greater variety of predators, notably members of the prostigmatid family Cheyletidae, serve as natural or biological control agents of these mite pests but they themselves may contribute to the pollution of food. Because of their small size and often pale coloration they are often left undetected at quarantine, resulting in many species having attained cosmopolitan distribution, or in prolonged storage until they reach extremely high populations. Because of their agricultural and medical importance, much research has been devoted to domestic mites by workers worldwide, ranging from faunal reports to the biology, ecology and control of important species. This upsurge in research interest was apparently given impetus by the first book published by Hughes (1961) on stored product mites, followed by a second edition (Hughes, 1976), which was expanded to include house dust mites, which by then have received much attention by medical researchers on respiratory allergies. More recent reviews are less comprehensive and are focused on the family Pyroglyphidae (Wharton, 1976; Colloff & Stewart, 1997; Colloff, 2002). To facilitate their recognition by a broad range of non-acarologists, Colloff & Spieksma (1992) published taxonomic keys especially designed for them.

In the Philippines, an initial list of species was published by Corpuz-Raros et al. (1988) based mainly on student thesis materials then available, and included published reports of several species received for identification by the Tropical Stored Products Centre in England (Haines, 1981), and a greater number of species intercepted at quarantine in the United States on stored fish and other food products imported from the Philippines (Potter & Olsen, 1987; Olsen, 1982, 1983). The goal of this paper is to provide an update of the previous list of mite species inhabiting stored products and house dust in the Philippines.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collections of mites inhabiting stored food and feed products, house dust, stored tubers, corms and other planting materials, have accumulated since the initial list was published more than 30 years ago (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988).

As in the previous list, these more recent collections similarly arose mainly from student thesis researches on the biology of storage mites at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (Velasco, 1981; Si, 1997; Balmes, 1998) and the

former Visayas State College of Agriculture (now Visayas State University) in Baybay, Leyte (Alajas, 1990; Bacoto, 1990; Baliad, 1992). Little attention has been devoted to storage mites by professional Filipino researchers except for the most prevalent and abundant species, *Suidasia pontifica* Oudemans, to wit—on house dust mites collected from houses with persons suffering from respiratory allergies by De Las Llagas et al. (2005); the use of *S. pontifica* as factitious host for the anthocorid predator, *Orius tantillus* (Motschutsky), of thrips (Navasero & Calilung, 1997) and for laboratory mass rearing of predatory phytoseiids (Navasero & Corpuz-Raros, 2005); and the response of the same species to phosphate fumigation (Mangoba & Alvindia, 2019). However, collections continued to accumulate slowly including house dust mites in Isabela province, and storage mites sent to the author for identification by researchers of the Philippine Center for Postharvest Development Mechanization or PhilMech (formerly called Philippine Postharvest Research Center) now based in Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, and by the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in Manila. All of these specimens were mounted on glass slides in Hoyer's medium for preservation and most are deposited in the UPLB Museum of Natural History.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following list includes previously recorded species and new ones collected more than 30 years after the original list was published (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988). Reference to the original record of localities and commodities are given for each species, while new locality and commodity records are indicated with an asterisk (*).

The mites listed here belong to three suborders, 24 families, 46 genera and 62 species, of which 32 are predators, and 27, granivores, fungivores or other detritivores. Also in the list is the Tropical Fowl Mite, *Ornithonyssus bursa* (Berlese), a parasitic mesostigmatid mite that often strays inside human dwellings especially in rural areas where nests of brooding native chicken are hung from the outside walls and attack inhabitants of these houses. The phytophagous eriophyid mite, *Aceria tulipae* (Keifer), a pest of many crops is also included as it was collected on stored garlic bulbs, indicating that field infestation by this mite can actually start from storage when the bulbs begin to sprout. Another unidentified species of *Pronematus* (family Tydeidae) whose feeding habit is unknown was collected also on stored products.

Records of mites inhabiting stored products are dominated by members of the family Acaridae with 14 species. *Chortoglyphus arcuatus* (Tropeau), member of another acaroid family, Chortoglyphidae and a rather common cosmopolitan species, is here recorded in the Philippines for the first time. *Suidasia pontifica* Oudemans, another acaroid mite of the family Suidasiidae, is the most common storage mite, having been found in processed or fresh stored products like flour, noodles, milk powder, feeds, among others, house dust, and in association with living insects and dried insect collections. *S. pontifica* reproduces rapidly

(Balmes-Pacia & Corpuz-Raros, 1998) and is readily amenable for mass-rearing predatory phytoseiids like *Neoseiulus calorai* (Corpuz & Rimando) and *Proprioseiopsis lenis* (Corpuz & Rimando) (Navasero & Corpuz-Raros, 2005), and for serving as factitious prey for the anthocorid bug, *Orius tantillus* Motschultsky, a predator of pest thrips (Navasero & Calilung, 1997).

Mites collected from house dust, include 22 species, mostly collected from floor sweepings. Only two are members of the Pyroglyphidae, the so-called house dust mites that live permanently in this habitat (Colloff, 2002) and are widely associated with human respiratory allergies, are currently known from the country, viz., *Dermatophagoides farinae* Hughes and *D. pteronyssoides* (Trouessart). However, many more storage mite species which are also found to be allergen producers occur in the country like the acaroids, *Aleuroglyphus ovatus* (Tropeau), *Chortoglyphus arcuatus* (Tropeau), *Glycyphagus domesticus* De Geer, *S. pontifica*, *Thyreophagus entomophagus* (Laboulbene), and *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* (Schrank) (Hubert et al., 2018).

Among the predators, members of the family Cheyletidae lead in species records (13) including the ubiquitous species, *Cheyletus malaccensis* Oudemans. Aside from stored products, it has been recorded on the foliage of plants, in soil and litter in agricultural and forested areas (Corpuz-Raros, 2002; Balmes-Pacia & Corpuz-Raros, 1998) and on domestic chicken where it feeds on feather mites, *Pterolichus obtusus* Robin (Si, 1997) and the Tropical Fowl Mite, *Ornithonyssus bursa* (Berlese) (Velasco, 1988).

LIST OF SPECIES

Suborder MESOSTIGMATA

Family Phytoseiidae

1. *Amblyseius phillipsi* McMurtry & Schicha
*Gamau, Isabela—*bedroom floor sweepings
2. *Neoseiulus calorai* (Corpuz & Rimando)
Los Baños, Laguna—laboratory mass reared on *Suidasia pontifica* (Navasero & Corpuz-Raros 2005); dried fish (Corpuz-Raros, 2001)
3. *Proprioseiopsis lenis* (Corpuz & Rimando)
Los Baños, Laguna—laboratory mass reared on *Suidasia pontifica* (Navasero & Corpuz-Raros, 2005)
4. *Typhlodromus diumbokus* Schicha & Corpuz-Raros
Los Baños, Laguna—dusty pan inside laboratory (Corpuz-Raros, 2001); Muñoz, Nueva Ecija—freely crawling inside laboratory (Corpuz-Raros, 2001)
5. *Typhlodromus transvaalensis* (Nesbitt)
*Gamau, Isabela—*bedroom floor sweepings; Baybay, Leyte—crawling on dish in laboratory (Schicha & Corpuz-Raros, 1992); Metro Manila—unknown commodity (Corpuz-Raros, 2001)

Family Blattisocidae

6. *Blattisocius keegani* Fox
Metro Manila—stored mungo, rice bran, soybean (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Nueva Ecija—seed cotton (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); *Baybay, Leyte—*copra (unpublished thesis material of Alajas, 1990)
7. *Blattisocius tarsalis* (Berlese)
Unknown locality, intercepted at US quarantine—rice (Haines, 1981)
8. *Blattisocius* sp.
Metro Manila—tiki-tiki (milled rice by-product) (Corpuz-Raros et al. 1988); Los Baños, Laguna—laboratory culture of *Callosobruchus* on mungo (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)
9. *Lasioseius philippinus* De Leon-Facundo & Corpuz-Raros
Los Baños, Laguna—*Gladiolus* corms in cold storage (De Leon-Facundo & Corpuz-Raros, 2002)
10. *Lasioseius* sp.
Metro Manila –rice bran (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)

Family Laelapidae

11. *Androlaelaps* sp.
Los Baños, Laguna—onion bulbs (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)

Family Macrochelidae

12. *Macrocheles muscaedomesicae* (Scopoli)
Unknown locality, intercepted at US quarantine—dried fish (Olsen 1983); Los Baños, Laguna—stored onion bulbs (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); laboratory culture of housefly (Takaku et al., 2012)

Family Macronyssidae

13. *Ornithonyssus bursa* (Berlese)
Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija—attacking man inside house (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)

Suborder PROSTIGMATA**Family Cunaxidae**

14. *Cunaxa capreolus* Berlese
Metro Manila—stored peanut (Corpuz-Raros & Garcia, 1995), soy bean (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); *Camarines Norte—rice paddy (material identified for PhilMech)
15. *Cunaxa setirostris* (Hermann)

- Los Baños, Laguna—*flour (unpublished thesis material of Si, 1997); **Gladiolus* corms in cold storage; Baybay, Leyte—soybean meal (Corpuz-Raros & Garcia, 1995), *debris in feed mill
16. *Cunaxa womersleyi* Baker & Hoffmann
*Gamu, Isabela—*bedroom floor sweepings; Los Baños, Laguna—*house dust
17. *Pulaeus rimandoi* Corpuz-Raros
Los Baños, Laguna—cassava flour with culture of acarids (Corpuz-Raros, 1996)

Family Eriophyidae

18. *Aceria tulipae* (Keifer)
*Los Baños, Laguna—*stored garlic bulbs

Family Tydeidae

19. *Pronematus* sp.
Metro Manila—soy beans, tiki-tiki, yellow corn grain (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Baybay, Leyte—floor sweepings inside house (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)

Family Cheyletidae

20. *Acaropsellina docta* (Berlese)
Pangasinan—*Bio 1 feed (material identified for PhilMech); Metro Manila—stored soy bean (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); soy bean meal, soy bean spillage (Corpuz-Raros, 2000b); Los Baños, Laguna—stored soy bean (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); *Camarines Norte—*rice paddy (material identified for PhilMech)
21. *Acaropsella kinshaensis* Fain (= *A. filipina* Corpuz-Raros)
Metro Manila—soybean (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Baybay, Leyte—debris in feed mill (Corpuz-Raros, 2000b)
22. *Alliea prasadi* Corpuz-Raros
Los Baños, Laguna—stored peanut (Corpuz-Raros, 1998)
23. *Bak gersoni* Corpuz-Raros
Los Baños, Laguna—floor sweepings inside building (Corpuz-Raros, 2000a)
24. *Bak payatus* Corpuz-Raros & Sotto
Los Baños, Laguna—house dust (Corpuz-Raros & Sotto, 1977)
25. *Chelacheles robustus* Corpuz-Raros
Baybay, Leyte—cassava flour (Corpuz-Raros, 1998)
26. *Cheletomorpha lepidopterorum* (Shaw)
Metro Manila—stored peanut (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—unknown commodity (Baker, 1949)
27. *Cheletomimus (Hemicheyletia) bakeri* (Ehara)
Metro Manila—flour (Fain et al. 2002); Baybay, Leyte—laboratory culture of black cutworm (Fain et al. 2002)

28. *C. (H.) bregetovae* (Volgin) (= *H. scitula* Corpuz-Raros)
Unknown locality—cured tobacco leaves (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)
29. *Cheyletus malaccensis* Oudemans (= *Cheyletus fortis* Oudemans, 1904)
*Ilocos Norte—feeds (material identified for PhilMech); *Pangasinan—feeds (material identified for PhilMech); *Gamu, Isabela—*dust of mattress, *bedroom floor sweepings; *Muñoz, Nueva Ecija—*dog food (material identified for PhilMech); Metro Manila—cockroach eggs inside house (Corpuz-Raros, 2000b); milled rice (Corpuz-Raros & Sotto, 1977); coffee beans, copra, fish meal, flour, mungo, palay, peanut, soy bean, soy bean meal, soy bean spillage, tahop, tiki-tiki, yellow corn grain, white corn grits, house dust (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); dust in house inhabited by persons with respiratory allergy (De las Llagas et al. 2005); Los Baños, Laguna—*animal feed, chicken feed, corn seeds, garlic bulbs, **Gladiolus* corms in cold storage; grain of unknown kind, hotcake mix, spaghetti noodles (Balmes-Pacia & Corpuz-Raros, 1998); house dust (Corpuz-Raros & Sotto, 1977); Baybay, Leyte—debris in copra dryer, sweepings in feed mill (Corpuz-Raros, 2000b), floor sweepings inside house (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); *Tacloban, Leyte—*milled rice imported from Vietnam and intercepted on board ship at Tacloban port; *house dust; *Iloilo—feeds (material identified for PhilMech); Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—onion bulbs (Summers & Price 1970, as *Cheyletus fortis*), milled rice (Haines, 1981)
30. *Grallacheles bakeri* De Leon
Metro Manila—stored garlic bulbs (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Baybay, Leyte—floor sweepings inside house (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)
31. *Ker mercedesae* Corpuz-Raros
Baybay, Leyte—cassava flour (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1998)
32. *Pavlovskicheyla philippicana* Corpuz-Raros
Sta. Rosa, Laguna—house dust (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1998)

Family Raphignathidae

33. *Raphignathus* sp.
Metro Manila—coffee beans, soy beans, tik-tik (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1998)

Family Stigmaeidae

34. *Storchia pacifica* (Summers)
*Gamu, Isabela—*bedroom floor sweepings; Metro Manila—milled rice, soy bean (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Los Baños, Laguna—rice bran (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)

Family Tarsonemidae

35. *Tarsonemus fusarii* Cooreman

Metro Manila—house dust, milled rice, rice bran, tiki-tiki (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Unknown locality—cured tobacco leaves (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)

Suborder ASTIGMATA

Family Carpoglyphidae

36. *Carpoglyphus lactis* (Linnaeus)
Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—dried shrimp (Olsen, 1983)

Family Chortoglyphidae

37. **Chortoglyphus arcuatus* (Tropeau), new species record for the Philippines
*Batangas—*milled rice (material identified for PhilMech)

Family Aeroglyphidae

38. *Glycycometus kualalumpurensis* (Fain & Nadhatram)
Metro Manila—peanuts (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Batangas—mixed bean pollard (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)
39. *Glycycometus malaysiensis* (Fain & Nadchatram)
*Gamau, Isabela—*house dust in mattress, *bedroom floor sweepings; Baybay, Leyte—floor sweepings inside house (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)

Family Echimyopidae

40. *Blomia tropicalis* Van Bronswijk, De Cock & Oshima
*Gamau, Isabela—*bedroom floor sweepings; Metro Manila—dust in houses inhabited by persons with respiratory allergy (De las Llagas et al., 2005), house dust (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Los Baños, Laguna—house dust (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Baybay, Leyte—house dust, floor sweepings (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); *cassava flour (unpublished thesis material of Alajas, 1990); Negros Oriental—house dust (Van Bronswijk et al. 1973)

Family Glycyphagidae

41. *Glycyphagus domesticus* DeGeer
*Los Baños, Laguna—*inside cold storage room; Unknown locality, intercepted at US quarantine—dried squid (Olsen, 1983)

Family Lardoglyphidae

42. *Lardoglyphus konoii* (Sasa & Asanuma)

Metro Manila—dried fish, fish meal (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Los Baños, Laguna—dried fish, fish meal (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Unknown locality—dried fish (material identified for PhilMech); Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—dried fish, dried shrimp

Family Suidasiidae

43. *Suidasia pontifica* Oudemans

*Ilocos Norte—*feeds (material identified for PhilMech); *Pangasinan—*Bio 1 feeds (material identified for PhilMech); Nueva Ecija—corn, pea seeds, peanuts, silkworm cocoons (Balmes-Pacia & Corpuz-Raros, 1998); Muñoz, Nueva Ecija—dried insect collection (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Metro Manila—bran of unknown type, copra, garlic bulbs, milled rice, mungo, palay, peanut, tahop, tiki-tiki, yellow corn grain (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); dust in houses inhabited by persons with respiratory allergy (De las Llagas et al., 2005); Metro Manila (origin: Batangas)—mixed bean pollard (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Metro Manila (origin Cebu)—tahop, tiktik (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); los Baños, Laguna—laboratory culture of *Callosobruchus* on mungo, hog feed, soybean meal (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988), laboratory culture on yeast (Navasero & Corpuz-Raros, 2005); cockroach eggs, house dust, dried fish, hot cake mix, misua noodles, powdered milk, soup mix, spaghetti noodles (Balmes-Pacia & Corpuz-Raros, 1998), *chicken feed (unpublished thesis material of Si, 1997); *Batangas—*milled rice (material identified for PhilMech); Baybay, Leyte—floor sweepings inside house (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—rice (Haines, 1981); dried fish, dried shrimp (Olsen, 1983)

Family Acaridae

44. *Acarus siro* Linnaeus-complex

Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—dried shrimp, dried squid (Olsen, 1983)

45. *Aleuroglyphus ovatus* (Tropeau)

Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—bean curd, dried shrimp (Olsen, 1983); Metro Manila—tik-tik, tiki-tiki (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Los Baños, Laguna—livestock feed (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Baybay, Leyte—*cassava flour (unpublished thesis material of Baliad, 1990; *animal feed, *cassava flour, *yellow corn grits (unpublished thesis material of Alajas, 1990)

46. *Forcellinia faini* Delfinado-Baker & Baker

*Gamu, Isabela—*house dust in bedroom shelves

47. *Rhizoglyphus robini* Claparede

Los Baños, Laguna—stored sweet potato tubers (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)

48. *Rhyoglyphus indicus* Potter & Olsen

Unknown locality (all intercepted at US quarantine)—anchovy sauce, banana sauce, roast pork, salted tamarind candy (Potter & Olsen, 1987)

49. *Sancasania berlesei* (Michael) (previously reported as *Caloglyphus berlesei*)

- Calauan, Los Baños, and Sta. Cruz, Laguna—copra (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); *Baybay, Leyte—copra (unpublished thesis material of Bacoto, 1990)
50. *S. oudemansi* (Zachvatkin) (previously reported as *Caloglyphus oudemansi*)
Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—(preserved) tamarind (Olsen, 1983); *Gamu, Isabela—house dust; *Nueva Ecija—*dog food (material identified for PhilMech); Metro Manila—house dust (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Los Baños, Laguna—house dust (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Baybay, Leyte—house dust ((Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)
51. *Sancasania* sp., near *mycophagus* Megnin, 1974 (previously reported under genus *Caloglyphus*)
Metro Manila—rotting onion bulbs (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)
52. *Sancasania* sp. (previously reported as *Caloglyphus* sp.)
Unknown locality (all intercepted at US quarantine)—fish sauce (Olsen, 1983)
53. *Thyreophagus entomophagus* (Laboulbene)
Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—dried fish (Olsen, 1983)
54. *T. gallegoi* Portus & Gomez
Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—bean curd (Olsen, 1983)
55. *Tyrophagus palmarum* (Oudemans)
Los Baños, Laguna—milled rice (Rao & Prakash 1986)
56. *T. putrescentiae* (Schrank)
Metro Manila—garlic bulbs, milled rice (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); Los Baños, Laguna—chicken feed, fungal culture on agar in laboratory, soy bean meal, sweet potato tubers (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988); *copra (unpublished thesis material of Si, 1997); *inside cold storage room at 5°C Baybay, Leyte—*corn starch (unpublished thesis material of Alajas, 1990); copra, sorghum (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)
57. *Tyrophagus* sp.
Baybay, Leyte—floor sweepings inside house (Corpuz-Raros et al., 1988)

Family Pyroglyphidae

58. *Dermatophagoides farinae* Hughes
Metro Manila—house dust in mattress and pillows of patients with perennial allergic asthma (Cua Lim, 1978); Los Baños, Laguna—*flour in house of child with asthma
59. *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* (Trouessart)
*Gamu, Isabela—dust on mattress, bedroom floor sweepings; Metro Manila—house dust in mattress and pillows of patients with perennial allergic asthma (Cua Lim, 1978); dust in houses inhabited by persons with respiratory allergy (De las Llagas et al., 2005); *Los Baños, Laguna—house dust; Unknown locality (intercepted at US quarantine)—dried fish, pickled jackfruit, shrimp paste (Olsen, 1983)

Suborder ORIBATIDA

Family Ctenacaridae

60. *Ctenacarus araneola* (Grandjean)
Los Baños, Laguna—floor sweepings inside house (Corpuz-Raros & Garcia, 1993)

Family Oripodidae

61. *Truncopes makilingensis* Corpuz-Raros
Los Baños, Laguna—house dust (Corpuz-Raros, 2010)

Family Scheloribatidae

62. *Scheloribates cuyi* Corpuz-Raros
*Gamu, Isabela—*bedroom floor sweepings

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