

## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Conclusion

Taxonomy of the predatory mite family Cunaxidae of Thailand was studied for the first time, especially in the central region of Thailand. Thirty-three species were recognized in 9 genera and 4 subfamilies:

Subfamily Bonziinae:	1 genus,	2 species.
Subfamily Coleoscirinae:	3 genera,	9 species.
Subfamily Cunaxiinae:	3 genera,	13 species.
Subfamily Cunaxoidinae:	2 genera,	9 species

Of these, 16 species were first records for Thailand and 15 unidentified species were recognized. All of them were described and illustrated.

Classification and identification are based on female characters which are (1) types of setae on ventral hypostome, (2) numbers of palp segments and their chaetotaxy, (3) shape of tarsi, (4) number of dorsal setae, (5) numbers and details of idiosomal shields, (6) types and length of various dorsal setae, and (7) chaetotaxy of legs.

The most number of cunaxid species were found in soil-litter habitats.

#### 6.2 Recommendations

- (1) Male and nymphal stages of each species should be studied and incorporated with female characters.
- (2) More sampling should be done in other parts of Thailand.
- (3) Since the large numbers of cunaxid species occur in soil-litters, their roles in this habitat should be investigated, especially their influence on pests living in soil such as nematodes.
- (4) More investigation should be done on cunaxids associated with mite pests of economic plants. The results obtained will be of great benefit for consideration and development of their potential in regulating mite pest populations.