



Research Advances of *Leptotrombidium scutellare* in China

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Abstract: *Leptotrombidium scutellare* is one of the 6 main vectors of scrub typhus in China. It has been found in more than 15 provinces of China. Especially in Yunnan, it was found to be mainly distributed in some mountainous areas with high altitude, low temperature and low precipitation. Rodents and some other small mammals were the most common hosts of *L. scutellare*. To date, more than 40 host species of *L. scutellare* have been recorded with very low host specificity, and the main hosts varied in different geographical regions. *L. scutellare* had a strong resistance against the cold environment, and the temperature and humidity were 2 important factors affecting its growth and development. Among different individuals of their rodent hosts, *L. scutellare* mites often showed an aggregated distribution pattern, which reflected the interspecific cooperation of the mites. The chromosome karyotype of *L. scutellare* was $2n=16$ and all the 8 pairs of chromosomes were short rod-shaped with metacentric or sub-metacentric types. The isozyme spectrum supported that *L. scutellare*, *L. deliense* and *L. rubellum* were in the same species group. Based on the natural infection, experimental transmission and epidemiological evidence, *L. scutellare* has been eventually confirmed as the second major vector of scrub typhus in China, which is second only to *L. deliense*.

Key words: *Leptotrombidium scutellare*, chigger mite, vector, scrub typhus, review

INTRODUCTION

Chigger mites are a large group of arthropods and they are also known as chiggers, trombiculid mites, tsutsugamushi mites, sand mites, grass itch mites, scrub itch mites and harvest mites [1-3]. There have been about 3,000 species recorded throughout the world, about 60 species of them can effectively transmit scrub typhus [1,4]. Some species of chigger mites are the effective transmitting vector of scrub typhus (tsutsugamushi disease) caused by the causative agent *Orientia tsutsugamushi*. Associated with rodents and some other small mammals, scrub typhus is a natural epidemic disease (zoonosis) [5,6], and it is widely distributed in the Asia-Pacific region, including China, South Korea, Japan, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Philippine, Indonesia, southwest Pacific Islands and Australia [1,2,4]. Of more than 500 species documented in China [1,7], there are 6 main vectors of scrub typhus, namely *Leptotrombidium deliense* (Walch, 1922), *L. scutellare* (Nagayo et al., 1921), *L. rubellum* (Wang and Liao, 1984), *L. sialkotense* (Ver-

cammen-Grandjean & Langston, 1976), *L. wenense* (Wu et al., 1982) and *L. insulare* (Li, Wang & Chen, 1997) [1,2]. *L. sialkotense* and *L. wenense* were previously called *L. jishoum* Wen et al., 1988 and *L. kaohuense* Li et al., 1997 respectively. Now *L. jishoum* has been proved to be the synonym of *L. sialkotense* and *L. kaohuense* the synonym of *L. wenense* [1,8].

As one of dominant species of chigger mites in China, *L. scutellare* is very important in the transmission of scrub typhus because it is widely distributed in many parts of China. Of the 6 main vectors of scrub typhus in China, *L. scutellare* is the second major vector of scrub typhus and its medical significance is next only to *L. deliense*, the first major vector of scrub typhus in China [1,2,9]. Besides transmitting scrub typhus, *L. scutellare* is also suspected to potentially transmit hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS), which also known as epidemic hemorrhagic fever (EHF) in China [10,11]. Caused by Hantavirus, HFRS is also a zoonosis associated with rodents and some other small mammals [12,13].

DISCOVERY, MORPHOLOGY AND IDENTIFICATION

L. scutellare was the first found on the vole *Microtus montebelli* (Milne-Edwards) in Yamagata prefecture of Japan, and its original scientific name was *Trombicula scutellaris* named by Miyagawa Nagayo, Mitamura, Tamiya and Tenjin in 1921 [14].

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In 1997, it was revised to *Leptotrombidium (Leptotrombidium) scutellare* by Chinese scientists (Li, Wang & Chen, 1997) [8]. Now its accepted name has been changed to *L. scutellare* (Nagayo et al., 1921) [1,8].

Like other species of chigger mites, the identification of *Leptotrombidium scutellare* is based on the morphology of the larvae [1,8]. The abbreviations for the morphological structure of the larval mite were showed in Table S1. The following morphological characteristics are the key points for identifying *L. scutellare* (the larval stage): orange or bright red; short and wide body without waist indentation; 238-377 (µm) of body length and 137-288 (µm) of body width; approximately rectangular scutum with a convex posterior margin, and a concaved anterior and lateral margin; PW/SD = 1.64; 5 pinnate setae on the scutum (including 1 AM, 2 AL, and 2 PL); the naked base of 2 sensilla but 7-8 pairs of slender branches at the distal ends; fPp = N/N/BNN; Pc = 3; Gn = 2; fSc: PL > AM > AL; SB-PL (2 PL on the same horizontal line with 2 sensilla); fCx = 1.1.1; fSt = 2.2; fDS = 2H-10-[10-2]-[12-4]-8-6-2; DS = 56; VS = 38; NDV = 94; Ip = 858; AW71-72, PW 79-82, SB 30-32, ASB 29-32, PSB 15-17, SD 44-49, AP 28-29, AM 57-59, AL 50-51, PL 62-64, S78-86, H 62, D_{min} 44, D_{max} 57-69, V_{min} 34, V_{max} 50, pa 295, pm 256, pp 307 (Fig. 1) [1,8]. Since the 6 main vectors of scrub typhus in China belong to the same genus, *Leptotrombidium*, it is necessary to differentiate *L. scutellare* from the other 5 vector species in practice. Table 1 summarized the key points of identifying the 6 main vectors of chigger mites [1,2,8,9].

Early in 1956, a Chinese scientist (Chen) once named a subspecies of *Leptotrombidium scutellare*, *L. scutellare basoglabrose* (Chen et al. 1956), which was collected from the body surface of the rat *Rattus losea* (Swinhoe, 1870) [1]. The subsequent study, however, showed that the subspecies *L. scutellare basoglabrose* had no significant differences from the original *L. scutellare* [1]. The techniques of esterase isoenzymes were thought to be an auxiliary method to identify some close species and

subspecies of mites [15,16]. Sun and Wang (1988) used polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) to study the esterase isozymes of 5 species of chigger mites, *L. deliense*, *L. rubellum*, *L. scutellare*, *L. pallidum*, and *Odontacarus majesticus*. Of the 5 mite species, 4 species (*L. deliense*, *L. rubellum*, *L. scutellare*, and *L. pallidum*) belong to the same genus (*Leptotrombidium*), subfamily (Trombiculinae), and family (Trombiculidae). The mite

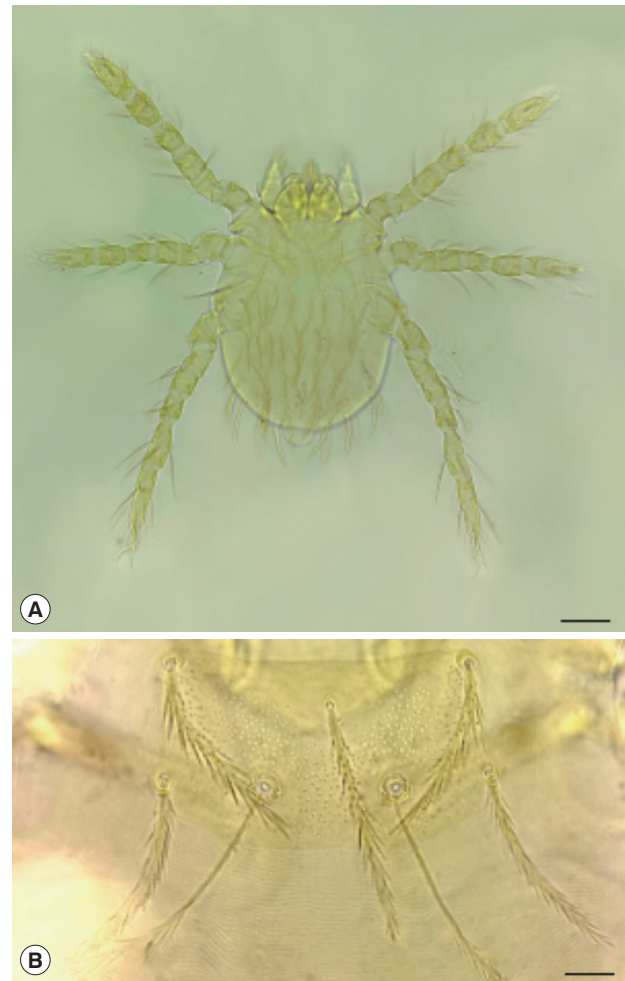


Fig. 1. *Leptotrombidium scutellare*. (A) Larva. Scale bar = 50 µm. (B) Scutum. Scale bar = 10 µm.

Table 1. The key points for the identification of six main vector species of chigger mites in China [1,2,8,9]

| Species of chigger mites | PLs and SB | AP and SB (µm) | PL, AM, and AL | fDS |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| <i>L. deliense</i> | SB/PLs | AP (24-30) < SB (26-31) | PL > AM > AL | 2H-8-6-6-4-2 |
| <i>L. scutellare</i> | SB PLs | AP (28-29) < SB (30-32) | PL > AM > AL | 2H-10-[10-2]-[12-4]-8-6-2 |
| <i>L. rubellum</i> | SB/PLs | AP (29-33) > SB (22-24) | PL > AM > AL | 2H-8-6-6-4-2 |
| <i>L. sialkotense</i> | SB/PLs | AP (24-30) < SB (25-33) | AM ≥ PL > AL | 2H-8-6-6-6-4 or 2H-8-6-8-6-2 |
| <i>L. wenense</i> | PLs/SB | AP (12-15) < SB (20-24) | PL ≫ AL > AM | 2H-8-6-6-4-2-2 |
| <i>L. insulare</i> | PLs/SB | AP (21-26) < SB (28-32) | PL > AM > AL | 2H-10-2-8-10-6-4-2 |

PLs: The line between posterolateral setae of scutum; ||: The same horizontal line; /: Above or below the horizontal line.

species *O. majesticus*, however, belongs to the different genus (*Odontacarus*), subfamily (Leeuwenhoekinae), and family (Leeuwenhoekidae). In the isozyme spectrum, *L. scutellare* showed a high similarity to *L. deliense* and *L. rubellum*, a little difference from *L. pallidum*, but very different from *O. majesticus*. The isozyme spectrum supported the hypothesis that *L. scutellare*, *L. deliense* and *L. rubellum* were in the same species group [1,16]. The study of chromosomes revealed that *L. scutellare* had the same chromosomal karyotype ($2n=16$) with *L. pallidum* ($2n=16$), but different from *L. deliense* ($2n=14$), and *O. majesticus* ($2n=14$) [2,17]. Although *L. scutellare* and *L. pallidum* had the same karyotype ($2n=16$), the G-band and C-band of their chromosomes are significantly different, and this reflected the interspecific difference between *L. scutellare* and *L. pallidum* [18].

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Like all the species of chigger mites, *Leptotrombidium scutellare* has 7 basic stages in its life cycle, including the egg, deutonymph (or prelarva), larva, protonymph (or nymphochrysalis), deutonymph (or nymph), tritonymph (or imagochrysalis) and adult (male and female) [19,20]. The temperature and humidity were considered 2 important factors affecting the growth and development of *L. scutellare*. Under the laboratory condition of about 25-30°C, 100% relative humidity and adequate food supply, *L. scutellare* took 114-172 days (average 145.13 days) to develop into the adult from the larva. It took 34-163 days (average 101.96 days) to develop into the nymph form the larva. The nymphochrysalis and imagochrysalis stages were 32-98 days (average 65.83 days) and 32-83 days (average 49.35 days) respectively. The duration of a complete life cycle was about 9-12 months [19]. Under the condition of room temperature, the development of *L. scutellare* needed about 5 months from the larva to the adult. In an incubator at 28°C, the life cycle of *L. scutellare* obviously shortened with the increase of survival rate, and the period from the larva to the adult was only 4 months [19,20]. An investigation from Fuzhou in Fujian Province showed that the oviposition peak usually occurred in late October and afterward [19]. The eggs of the flea *Xenopsylla cheopis* was used to feed *L. scutellare* at 26°C of laboratory condition, and a nymph's consumption was 0.3-0.5 flea eggs/per day (the maximum 2 flea eggs/per day) and an adult's consumption was 2.33 flea eggs/per day [19,20]. In the natural environment, *L. scutellare* generally

went through one generation, for it took about 9-12 months from the first generation of larvae to the second generation of larvae [19,20].

To scientists' surprise, *Leptotrombidium scutellare* had strong survivability in water [21]. Yang (1992) observed that the larvae of *L. scutellare* had certain adaptability in water and they could survive for a long time (4-32 days) in water (PH=7.3), and this may probably help the mites to spread in the rainy seasons [21].

MATING BEHAVIOR AND OVIPOSITION

A study showed that the male *Leptotrombidium scutellare* began to produce spermatophores within 10-55 days (average 38.40 days) after emerging from an imagochrysalis [19]. A spermatophore is composed of a sperm ball and sperm filament. A sperm ball is supported by a sperm filament and it contains semen and sperms (spermatozoa). When a female *L. scutellare* encounters the sperm ball with sperms (spermatozoa), the female crawls over the sperm ball and takes the sperm ball with its palps into its genital pore to finish the indirect mating or indirect fertilization [1,2]. The pregnant female *L. scutellare* began to lay its eggs in the topsoil 45-84 days after emerging from an imagochrysalis. No parthenogenesis was reported in *L. scutellare* [19].

HOST SEEKING BEHAVIOR

The larvae of *Leptotrombidium scutellare* were not active at night with small numbers [1]. The temperature, sound, vibration, sweat, salivary and some other chemicals from the hosts could stimulate the activity of the mite larvae [1,22]. When the environmental temperature was above 10°C, the larvae of *scutellare* began their crawling activity. At 28°C of laboratory condition, the larvae of *scutellare* crawled at a speed of 10 cm/per min [22]. Scientists found that the attachment of *L. scutellare* larvae to its hosts could be an active behavior. The larvae could crawl onto some short plants to wait for suitable hosts. The larvae of *L. scutellare* larvae could crawl onto some plants at the height of 20-29 cm. The larvae were highly clustered on the top of the vegetation when they were waiting for their hosts and this would help them successfully to crawl onto the hosts [23].

PARASITISM ON THE HOST

It was observed that the larvae of *Leptotrombidium scutellare* fed on the lymph, body fluid and decomposed tissue of their hosts through the sucking activity, and their most common hosts were rodents and some other small mammals [1,24]. The *L. scutellare* larvae were usually concentrated on the auricle (ear shell), ear lobe and external auditory canal of their rodent hosts. Occasionally a large number of *L. scutellare* larvae could be found on some other places of rodents, such as chest, axillary region, inguinal regions and perianal regions [1,19]. The common attachment sites of *L. scutellare* larvae on human body were some soft, thin and hidden parts of the skin, for example, axillary region (armpit), inguinal regions (groin), popliteal fossa, folded joint and the skin under the underwear [1,25]. The stylostome was usually formed 3 hr after the attachment of the larvae, but the major feeding activity occurred mainly in the early 48 hr, which would lead to a prominent pathological lesion [25]. The *L. scutellare* mites often showed an aggregated distribution pattern among different individuals of their rodent hosts, which revealed the fact that some hosts harbored many mites (forming clumps of the mites), but some other hosts had few or even no mites on their body surface. The aggregated distribution pattern reflected the intraspecific cooperation of the mites and it would be beneficial to the survival, mating and reproduction of the mites [26-28].

DISTRIBUTION, HOST SELECTION AND ECOLOGY

In China, *Leptotrombidium scutellare* was studied early in the 1850s and it was proved to be the dominant species of chigger mite and the most important vector of scrub typhus in Shandong and Jiangsu [29]. It was originally believed that *L. scutellare* was mainly confined to some regions north in Yangtze River, but afterwards it was found to be a very common species of chigger mites, widely distributing in many provinces of China. To date, *L. scutellare* has been found in more than 15 provinces of China, including Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Shanghai, Fujian, Jiangxi, Henan, Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan, etc. [1,29]. In Yunnan Province, *L. scutellare* was widely distributed in the whole province, but mainly in some mountainous areas with high altitude, low temperature and low precipitation. The altitude was the most important factor affecting the geographical distribution of *L. scutellare* [28].

It is believed that the larvae of chigger mites have a wide range of hosts, including mammals, aves (birds), reptiles, amphibians and even some other arthropods [1,19,24,28]. To date, 46 species of host animals of *Leptotrombidium scutellare* have been recorded with very low host specificity. Small mammals, especially rodents (rats, mice and voles) were the most common hosts of *L. scutellare* [1,19,24,28]. The small mammal hosts of *L. scutellare* recorded in China were showed in Table 2 [1,19,24,28]. The main hosts of *L. scutellare* varied in different geographical regions. In some regions north in the Yangtze River, the main hosts of *L. scutellare* were *R. losea*, *R. norvegicus* and *Apodemus agrarius* [1,19]. In southwest of China (e.g., Yunnan province), however, the main hosts of *L. scutellare* were *A. chevrieri* and *Eothenomys miletus* which were the main wild rodents in the mountainous areas with high altitude [27,28].

RELATIONSHIP WITH SCRUB TYPHUS

Before 1999, the prevalence of scrub typhus was mainly confined to some areas of southern China, south of the Yangtze River [1,29]. In recent years, the epidemic areas of scrub typhus have gradually spread to nearly the whole China with a series of new foci discovered. Nowadays the incidence of scrub typhus is still increasing, and the cases of the disease have been recorded in more than 20 provinces across the mainland China [29]. Besides, there have been cases reported in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao as well [30,31]. In Fuyang city of Anhui Province, farmers with poor sanitation showed a high incidence of scrub typhus because they had more opportunity to be attacked by chigger mites [32]. In Fei county of Shandong Province, an epidemic area of scrub typhus, children from the rural areas had a high risk of suffering from scrub typhus because of a history of field exposure [19].

Of more than 500 species of chigger mites in China, 6 species have been proved to be the main vectors of scrub typhus, and *Leptotrombidium scutellare* is one of the 6 main vector species [1,9]. Through many years' field investigations and laboratory experiments, *L. scutellare* has been eventually confirmed as the second major vector of scrub typhus in China, and its medical significance is second only to *L. deliense*, the first major vector of scrub typhus in China [1,2]. Some evidence for *L. scutellare* to transmit scrub typhus is listed as follows.

Table 2. The small mammal hosts of *Leptotrombidium scutellare* recorded in China

| Species of hosts | Species of hosts |
|--|--|
| Order Rodentia | Family Rhizomyidae |
| Family Muridae | <i>Rhizomys sinensis</i> |
| <i>Rattus tanezumi</i> ; <i>R. losea</i> ; <i>R. nitidus</i> ; <i>R. norvegicus</i> ; <i>R. brunneusculus</i> | Order Erinaceomorpha |
| <i>Niviventer andersoni</i> ; <i>N. confucianus</i> ; <i>N. fulvescens</i> | Family Erinaceidae |
| <i>Apodemus agrarius</i> ; <i>A. chevrieri</i> ; <i>A. sylvaticus</i> ; <i>A. peninsulae</i> ; <i>A. draco</i> | <i>Neotetracus sinensis</i> |
| <i>Berylmys bowersi</i> | <i>Hylomys suillus</i> |
| <i>Micromys minutus</i> | Order Soricomorpha |
| <i>Mus musculus</i> ; <i>M. caroli</i> ; <i>M. pahari</i> | Family Soricidae |
| <i>Bandicota indica</i> | <i>Suncus murinus</i> |
| <i>Leopoldamys edwardsi</i> | <i>Crocidura attenuata</i> ; <i>C. dracula</i> ; <i>C. lasiura</i> ; <i>C. shantungensis</i> |
| Family Cricetida | <i>Anourosorex squamipes</i> |
| <i>Eothenomys melanogaster</i> ; <i>E. miletus</i> ; <i>E. eleusis</i> ; <i>E. proditor</i> ; <i>E. custos</i> | Order Scandetia |
| <i>Tscherskia triton</i> | Family Tupaiida |
| <i>Myodes rufocanus</i> | <i>Tupaia belangeri</i> |
| Family Scuridae | Order Lagomorpha |
| <i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i> | Family Ochotonidae |
| <i>Tamias swinhoei</i> | <i>Ochotona thibetana</i> ; <i>O. hyperborea</i> |
| <i>Dremomys pernyi</i> ; <i>D. rufigenis</i> | Order Carinivora |
| <i>Scirotamias forresti</i> | Family Mustelidae |
| Family Petauristidae | <i>Mustela sibirica</i> |
| <i>Petaurista xanthotis</i> | |

EVIDENCE OF NATURAL INFECTION

Chinese scientists successfully isolated the agent of scrub typhus, *O. tsutsugamushi*, from *Leptotrombidium scutellare* in a series of foci in Jiangsu, Shandong, Hebei, Shaanxi, Fujian [9,10,33].

EVIDENCE OF EXPERIMENTAL TRANSMISSION

To confirm an effective vector of scrub typhus, all the transmission experiments should be done and repeated in the laboratory, including transovarial transmission [1,2,9,10]. The larvae of chigger mites sting and suck their hosts only once in their lifetime and the larvae seldom sting and suck their hosts for the second time. When the first generation of the larvae sucks and obtains the pathogen of scrub typhus (*O. tsutsugamushi*), the pathogen must be transferred to the second generation of the larvae through the transovarial transmission, otherwise, it would be impossible for the pathogen to be spread from one host to another. Therefore, the transovarial transmission is a very important evidence to confirm an effective vector of scrub typhus [9,10,34]. Previous studies showed that *Leptotrombidium scutellare* larvae could invade and sting human, and the pathogen (*O. tsutsugamushi*) could be passed from the female mites to their offspring (the next generation) through

their egg production [10,34]. The unfed larvae of *L. scutellare* collected from the foci of scrub typhus were transferred to the body surface of healthy experimental mice to sting the mice in the laboratory, and the healthy mice eventually got the infection of *O. tsutsugamushi*. The experiment proved that the pathogen *O. tsutsugamushi* could be transferred from the first generation of *L. scutellare* to its second generation through the transovarial transmission, and *L. scutellare* could be an effective vector of scrub typhus [34]. *L. scutellare* mites collected from the natural foci of scrub typhus were made into the injectable suspension in the laboratory and then the suspension was inoculated into the experimental mice. After 2 generations of blind transmission, 2 groups of mice were found to have a positive anti-*O. tsutsugamushi* antibody in serum [10,33]. Some scientists observed that male *L. scutellare* mites (adult mites) inoculated with *O. tsutsugamushi* could pass the pathogen to the female mites through transovarial transmission (trans-spermatophoral transmission), and a large number of *O. tsutsugamushi* agents was then found in the reproductive system (mainly ovary and uterus) of female *L. scutellare* mites [35].

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

An effective vector of scrub typhus should be the dominant

species with abundant individuals in an epidemic focus, and its distribution areas and seasonal fluctuation should be consistent with the occurrence of the disease [1,2,9,10]. In some foci of scrub typhus in China, *Leptotrombidium scutellare* was proved to be the dominant species of chigger mites in the local regions and its seasonal fluctuation is highly consistent with the occurrence of scrub typhus. For example, in an epidemic focus of Jiangsu Province, *L. scutellare* was found to be the most dominant species of chigger mite, accounting for 64.3% of the total chigger mites in the focus. It began to appear in September, reached a peak in October, and gradually disappeared in late December. Its seasonal fluctuation was consistent with the seasonal distribution of scrub typhus in residents [33]. In many epidemic foci of scrub typhus in Shandong, Tianjin and Hebei, *L. scutellare* was also the dominant species of chigger mite, and its seasonal fluctuation was consistent with the occurrence of the disease [9,19,33].

RELATIONSHIP WITH HFRS

HFRS is the abbreviation of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome, which is also called epidemic hemorrhagic fever (EHF) in China [11,13]. China has a high incidence of HFRS with more than 90% of total HFRS cases of the world [11,12]. There are a variety of transmission ways for HFRS, including digestive, respiratory and direct contact transmission, etc. [13,36]. In recent years, Chinese scientists have demonstrated that some species of ectoparasitic mites, including some gamasid mites and chigger mites, are probably associated the transmission of HFRS [11,37]. Based on some evidence, the chigger mite *Leptotrombidium scutellare* was suspected to be the potential vector of HFRS [1,10,11,34,37]. The limited evidence, however, is still not very sufficient and more research may be needed. Some evidence on the relationship between *L. scutellare* and HFRS is listed as follows.

EVIDENCE OF NATURAL INFECTION AND EXPERIMENTAL TRANSMISSION OF HFRS

Back in the early 21st century, Chinese scholars successively isolated the hantavirus (HV), the pathogen of HFRS, from *Leptotrombidium scutellare*, and found that the artificial infection, stinging transmission and transovarial transmission could be done and repeated in the laboratory [10,11,34]. After that, some scholars used some immunological methods and the

techniques of molecular biology to study the relationship between *L. scutellare* and HFRS. The RNA of hantavirus (HV) was repeatedly detected from *L. scutellare* by RT-PCR and nested RT-PCR [37]. The structural proteins of the virus were detected from the epithelial cells and ovarian tissue of *L. scutellare* by *in situ* RT-PCR [38].

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF HFRS

The field investigation from Jiangsu, Shaanxi and Shandong showed that *Leptotrombidium scutellare* was the dominant species of chigger mite on the body surface of wild rodents, and its seasonal fluctuation was consistent with the incidence curve of HFRS, mainly in October and November [10,11]. In Jiangsu and Shandong provinces, scientists found that the pathogens of HFRS and scrub typhus were often detected from the same rodent hosts and same mite vectors in the same areas and same seasons simultaneously [19].

CHROMOSOME STUDIES AND SOME OTHER ADVANCES

All the 8 pairs of chromosomes of *L. scutellare* were short rod-shaped. From pair 1 to pair 8, the size of chromosomes gradually became smaller and shorter. Most chromosomes were metacentric or sub-metacentric types, but the centromeres were not obvious. Some scholars speculated that XX-XY type might be the sex determination mechanism of *L. scutellare*, that is, XX for females and XY for males [17].

A new rickettsia was detected from *Leptotrombidium scutellare* in Qingdao of Shandong province, and it was named *Candidatus Rickettsia leptotrombidium* [38]. Besides the rickettsia, a lot of symbiotic bacteria were also found in *L. scutellare* [39,40].

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare there is no conflict interest.

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