

Figure I. The coloration of the following acid-base indicators after exposure to the mesodeum of specimens: **A**) Thymol blue (*Acarus siro*); **B**) Phenol red (*Acarus siro*); **C**) Phenol red (*Aeroglyphus robustus*); **D**) Brilliant yellow (*Lepidoglyphus destructor*); **E**) bromothymol blue (*Tyroborus lini*); and **F**) bromophenol red (*Lepidoglyphus destructor*). Transparent arrows show checked colors in the mesodeum, while black arrows indicate colored tissues. Legend: ca – caeca; co – colon; fb – food bolus; pc – postcolon; ve - ventriculus.

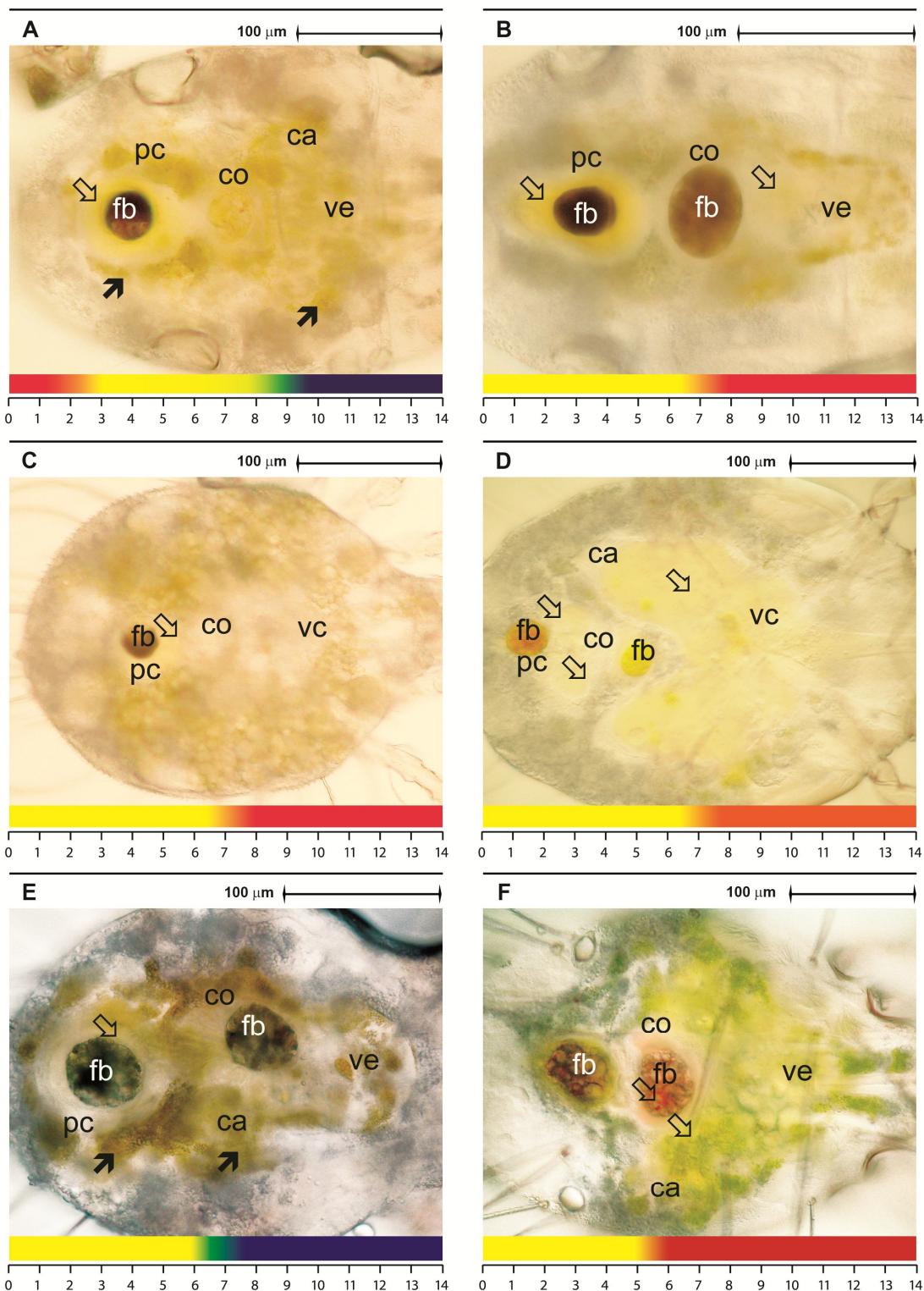


Figure II. The coloration of the following acid base indicators after exposure to the mesodeum of specimens: **A)** chlorophenol red (*Carpoglyphus lactic*); **B)** chlorophenol red (*Tyrophagus putrescentiae*); **C)** methyl red (*Aleuroglyphus ovatus*); **D)** methyl red (*Caloglyphus redickorzevi*); **E)** resazurin (*Caloglyphus redickorzevi*); and **F)** resazurin (*Tyroborus lini*). Transparent arrows show checked colors in the mesodeum, while black arrows indicate colored tissues. Legend: ca – caeca; co – colon; fb – food bolus; pc – postcolon; ve - ventriculus

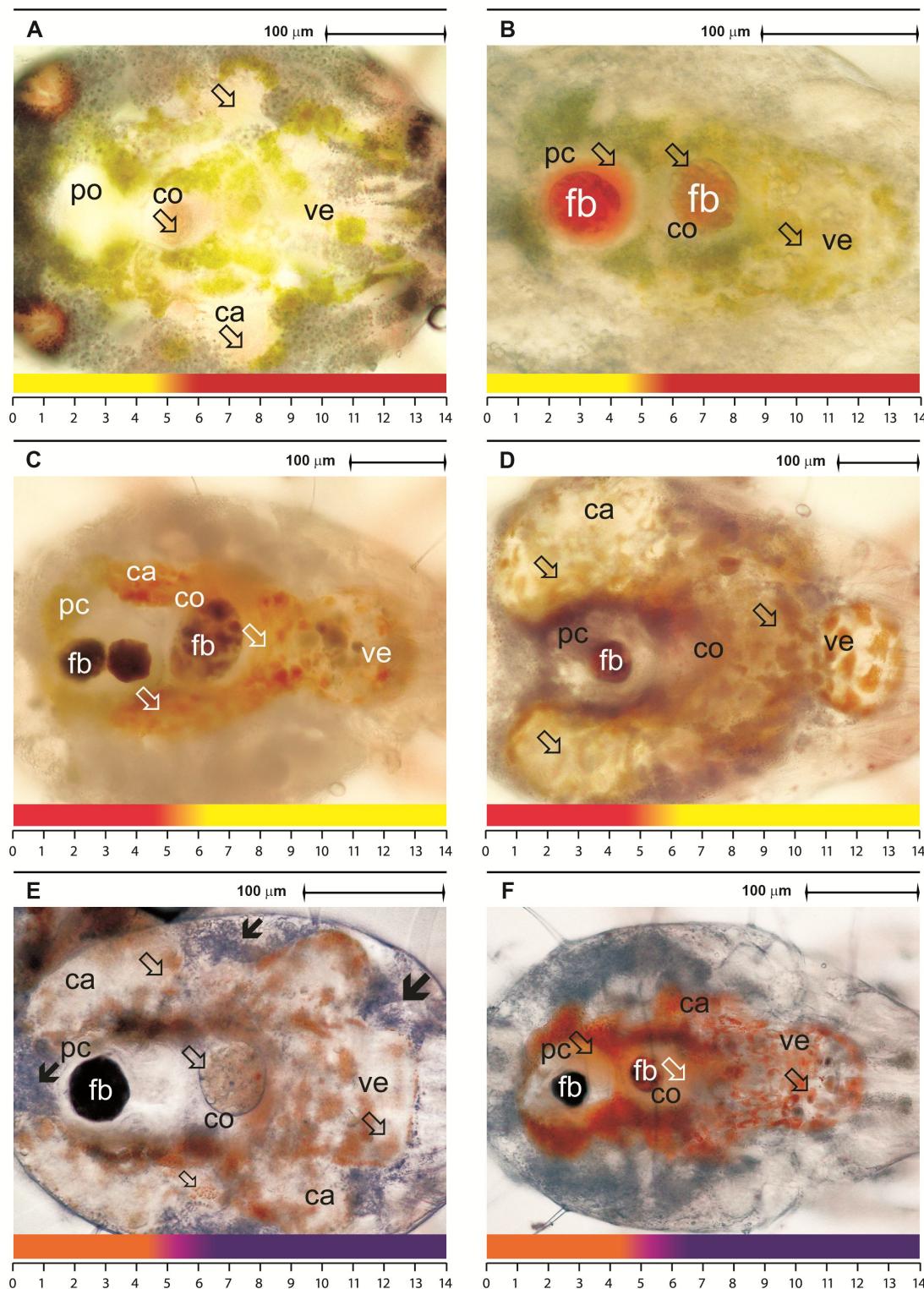


Figure III. The coloration of the following acid base indicators after exposure to the mesodeum of specimens: **A**) bromocresol green (*Acarus siro*); **B**) bromocresol green (*Dermatophagoides farinae*); **C**) bromocresol green (*Lepidoglyphus destructor*); **D**) bromocresol green (*Tyrophagus putrescentiae*); **E**) bromophenol blue (*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*); and **F**) bromophenol blue (*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus*). Transparent arrows show checked colors in the mesodeum, while black arrows indicate colored tissues. Legend: ca – caeca; co – colon; fb – food bolus; pc – postcolon; ve - ventriculus. Transparent arrows show checked colors. Black arrows show colored tissues.

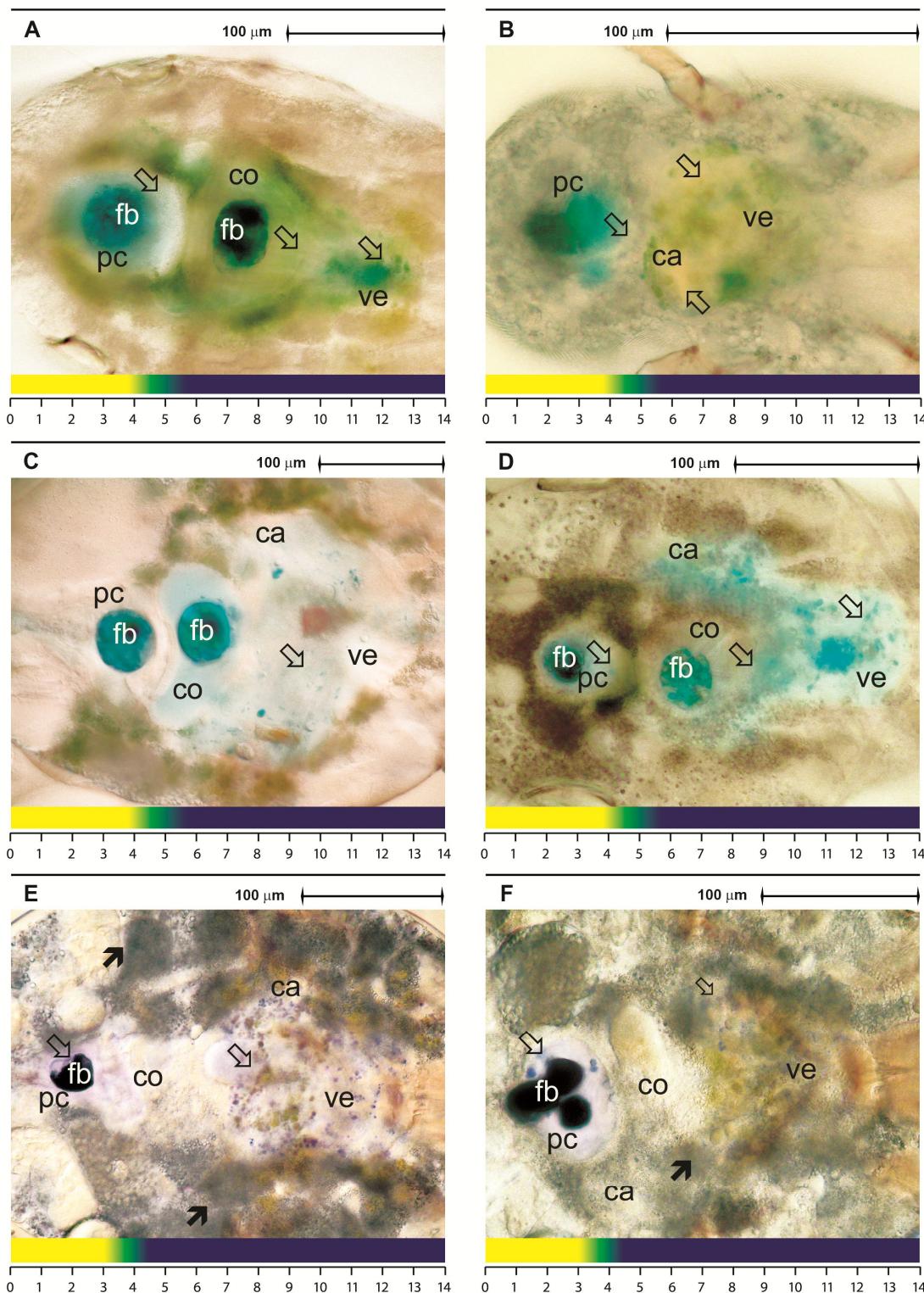


Figure IV. The coloration of the following acid base indicators after exposure to the mesodeum of specimens: **A**) bromophenol blue (*Glycyphagus domesticus*); **B**) bromophenol blue (*Tyroborus lini*); **C**) bromophenol blue (*Tyrophagus putrescentiae*); **D**) alizarin red S (*Caloglyphus redickorzevi*); **E**) methyl orange (*Chortoglyphus arcuatus*); and **F**) methyl orange (*Tyrophagus putrescentiae*). Transparent arrows show checked colors in the mesodeum, while black arrows indicate colored tissues. Legend: ca – caeca; co – colon; fb – food bolus; pc – postcolon; ve - ventriculus.

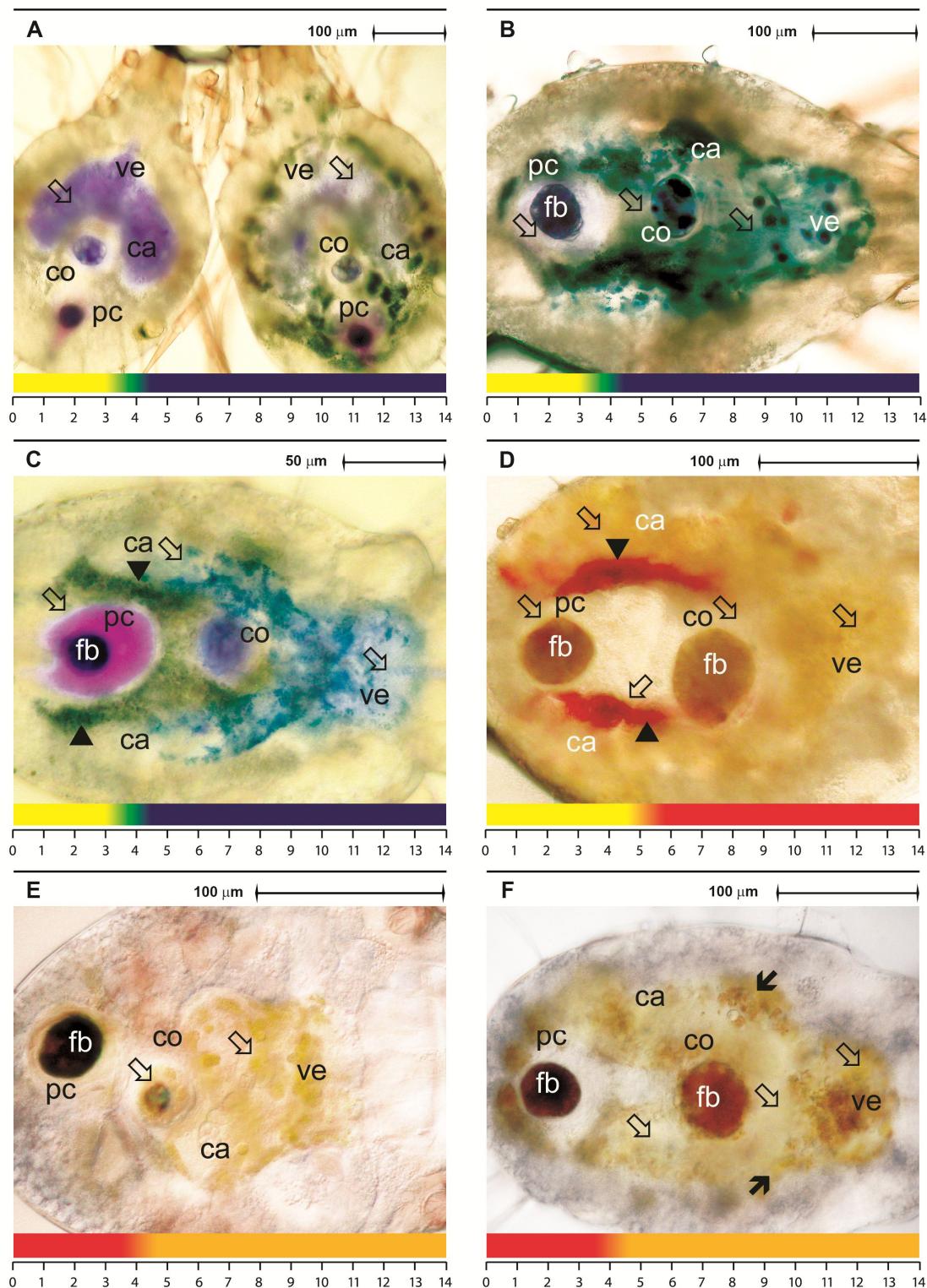


Figure V. Samples of photographs showing the coloration of the following acid base indicators after exposure to the gut of mites: **A**) congo red *Dermatophagoides farinae*); **B**) universal indicator 3-10 (*Tyrophagus putrescentiae*); **C**) universal indicator 0-5 (*Lepidoglyphus destructor*); **D**) universal indicator 0-5 (*Tyrophagus putrescentiae*); **E**) universal indicator 4-10 (*Dermatophagoides farinae*); and **F**) litmus (*Lepidoglyphus destructor*). Transparent arrows show checked colors in the mesodeum, while black arrows indicate colored tissues. Legend: ca – caeca; co – colon; fb – food bolus; pc – postcolon; ve - ventriculus.

