

New Chilean Siphonaptera

BY THE

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Ctenoparia, gen. nov.

♀. Near *Macropsylla* Rothsch. (1905), but easily recognised by the spines of the anterior edge of the antennal groove and the internal incrassation of the occiput being absent, and by the structure of the fifth tarsal segment.

Head.—Eye vestigial. A comb along the ventral edge of the gena, somewhat recalling the comb of *Ctenocephalus* situated in this place. Antennal groove continued upwards to vertex. No internal incrassation on occiput. Club of antenna segmented all round.

Thorax.—Pronotum with comb. Internal incrassation situated at anterior margin of metasternum longer than it is broad and slightly curved upwards.

Abdomen.—Second segment with complete comb; third to sixth tergites mesially slightly emarginate. Seventh tergite with 3 long apical bristles on each side. Two receptacula seminis.

Legs.—The first segment of the midtarsus much longer than the second. The fifth segment of all the tarsi small, with 5 lateral bristles, the first pair not being more ventral than the others.

Type: *Cte. inopinata*, spec. nov.

Ctenoparia inopinata, spec. nov. (fig. 2)

Head.—The frons bears an anterior row of 8 bristles, farther back two rows of 3 strong bristles each, and beneath the vestigial eye 1 more long bristle, there being also a number of small hairs in between these bristles. The ventral genal edge has a comb of 8 spines. The rostrum reaches to the apex of the forecoxa, the labial palpus consisting of five segments. The first segments of the maxillary palpus is longer than the second.

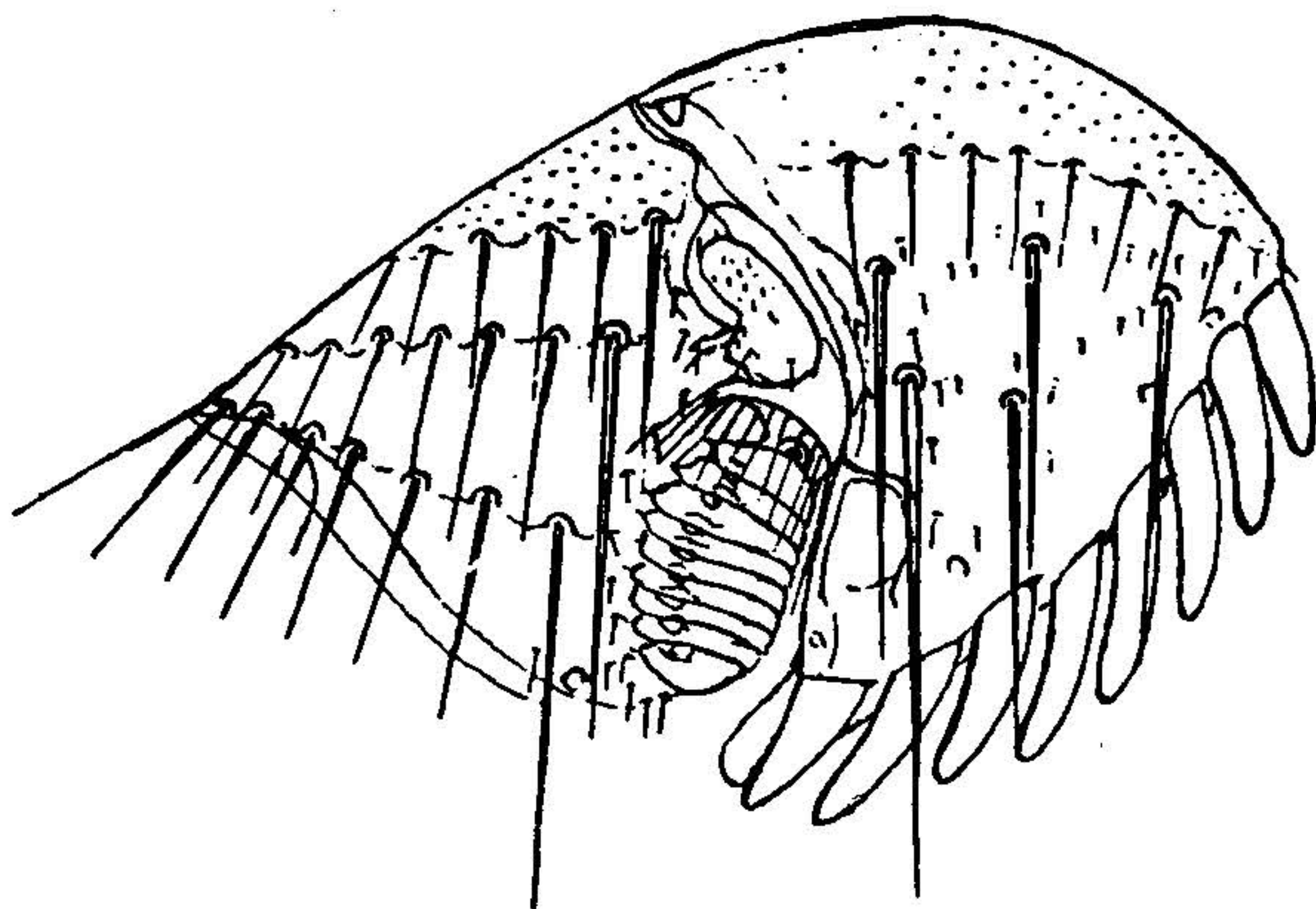


Fig. 2. — CTENOPARIA INOPINATA: HEAD OF FEMALE

Thorax.—The pronotum bears a comb of 28 spines and two rows of bristles, besides some additional dorsal bristles. The meso- as well as the metanotum bears five rows of bristles, the anterior rows being somewhat irregular in position. The epimerum of the metathorax bears three rows of bristles (about 13 altogether).

Abdomen.—All the tergites have two rows of bristles besides a few dorsal bristles in front of these rows. The second tergite bears a comb of 38 spines, the other tergites having no spines at the apex. The three antepygial bristles of the seventh tergite are of equal length, being longer than the second hindtarsal segment. The sternites of segments three to

six have a row of 4 bristles on each side and before this row several smaller bristles. The apical edge of these sternites is distinctly emarginate.

Legs.—The forecoxa is very hairy. The sinus posteriorly near the apex of the hindcoxa is deep and narrow. The hind-femur bears ventrally before the apex 3 bristles on the outer side and 1 on the inner. The tibiae have several irregular row of bristles on the outer surface. The foretibia has 7 long and about 13 short and stout dorsal bristles. The hindtibia has 17 to 20 shorter and only 4 long dorsal bristles. The tarsi are very hairy, but the hairs are short. The longest apical bristle of the first and second hindtarsal segments reaches just beyond the centre of the following segment. The proportional lengths of the segments are in the midtarsus 45, 29, 18, 12, 22, and in the hindtarsus 73, 58, 36 18, 22.

Modified Segments.—Female. The seventh sternite is ventrally produced into a lobe on each side. The eighth tergite is completely divided in the dorsal line. It bears about 6 small hairs above the stigma, 2 beneath it, and about 12 bristles on the ventral portion of the sides. Of these latter bristles the most dorsal apical one is much the longest. The stylet is almost cylindrical, and is more than four times as long as it is broad at its base. It bears 1 long apical bristle and 2 minute hairs near this bristles, as in *Macropsylla hercules* Rothsch. (1905).

Length: 3.7 mm.

We have one female off *Akodon olivaceus*, collected at Valparaiso, by J. A. Wolffsohn.

***Parapsyllus coxalis*, spec. nov.**

A very near ally of *P. cocyti* Rothsch. (1904), but distinguished at once by the peculiar forecoxa.

In both sexes the forecoxa is strongly widened posteriorly near the base. It bears a transverse row of slender bristles

near the base, and farther down a row of strong bristles. At the hinder edge just below the widest point of the coxa there are two very stout bristles, and between these bristles and the apex of the coxa there is posteriorly only one more bristle, which is placed at some distance from the hind edge.

The fourth tarsal segment, moreover, is shorter than in *P. cocyti*, being twice as broad as it is long in the foretarsus and very little longer than it is broad in the hindtarsus. The fifth tarsal segment also is broader than in *P. cocyti*, being half as long again as it is broad in the foretarsus. The hindfemur bears a row of 7 to 11 bristles on the inside, and the hindtibia 9 to 12 on the outside, which are often arranged in two rows in the male. The longest apical bristle of the hindtibia of the female does not extend to the subapical pair of bristles of the first tarsal segment, while in the male this bristle reaches beyond the apex of the first tarsal segment. The first and second hindtarsal segments have 4 very long and slender apical bristles, the longest of the second segment reaching nearly to the tip of the fifth segment (claws excluded).

The genitalia of the male also show some conspicuous differences. The movable process of the clasper is shorter than in *P. cocyti*, and bears a row of 6 or 7 slender hairs along the hinder edge from the base to the apex. The ninth sternite more nearly resembles that of *P. corfidii* Rothsch. (1904), and is distinguished by bearing numerous hairs at the apex and by the shape of the vertical portion. The bristles at the apex of the eighth tergite of the female are more numerous than in *P. cocyti*, and the shorter ones stouter.

We have a series of both sexes from Valparaiso, found by Mr J. A. Wolffsohn on *Octodon degus*.

