SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

SOME SIPHONAPTERA FROM CHILE

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Abstract. A small collection of fleas from southern Chile adds three forms to the fauna of that country, one of them being described below as a new subspecies Ectinorus onychius angularis.

Hitherto material of 31 species or subspecies of fleas has been collected in Chile (Smit 1968). The following additional faunistic information is based on specimens collected in the period 12—20 February, 1969, by Dr. M. Rozehnal, member of the First Czechoslovak Mountaineering Expedition to Andes, at the Estancia Pudeto, 51.05 S 73.00 W, on the Lago Pehue (which adjoins the Lago Sarmiento in the west), Chile*), a region of Patagonian pampas with scattered bushes and numerous streams between the Cordillera Paine Chico and the Sierra del Toro. The material was collected from rodents of the genus Akodon Meyen 1833.

FAMILY HYSTRICHOPSyllIDAE

Agastopsylla boxi Jordan et Rothschild, 1923: 3 ♂ 3 ♀.
Hitherto this species was only known from southern Argentina (Rio Negro and Chubut Territories).

Neotyphloceras crassispina hemisus Rothschild, 1914: 1 ♂.
A widely distributed form, occurring on the eastern side of the Andes chain from central Bolivia to the Lago Pehue area. New to Chile.

FAMILY STEPHANOCIRCIDAE

Sphinctopsylla ares (Rothschild, 1911): 1 ♀.
Already known from Chile (Temuco, the type locality); also found in the Rio Negro Territory of Argentina.

*) The authors are much indebted to Dr. M. Rozehnal who collected small mammals and their fleas under most difficult conditions.
FAMILY RHOPALOPSYLLIDAE


This species was already known from Chile (Valparaiso and Santiago provinces) while in Argentina it has been collected in the Chubut and Rio Negro Territories.

*Ectinorus onychius angularis* n. sp. Figs. 1—3


Diagnosis: The new subspecies is easily distinguished in the male by the shape of the telomeres, especially the low position of the acetabular projection which in the other two subspecies is placed along the middle of the anterior margin of the telomere. On the structure of sternum IX the male is nearest related to *E. onychius fueginus* Jordan. The female has a shorter anal stylet than that of *E. onychius onychius* (Jordan & Rothschild) (2—3 × as long as broad as against 4 ×); this sex is not known of *E. o. fueginus*. Description: Head, thorax, legs and pregenital abdominal segments as in the other subspecies.

**Male** (Figs. 1, 2): Basimere ([Fig. 1]) quadrangular, with large setae on the posterior half and a number of shorter ones along and near the dorsal margin. Manubrium rather broad, with a dilated upturned apex. Telomere with acetabular projection placed approximately at the lower third of the anterior margin; acetabular part of basimere correspondingly also placed lower than in the other subspecies. Dorsal margin of telomere smoothly rounded, the margin markedly angulate and sinuate immediately below the group of five strong marginal setae. Ventro-posterior projection of telomere considerably narrower than in the other subspecies. Sternum VIII (Fig. 2) with a short lateral lobe. Distal arm of sternum IX (Fig. 2) as broad as in *E. o. fueginus* (it is noticeably narrower in the nominate subspecies) and with a similar chactotaxy, but the ventral sclerite resembling that of the nominate subspecies. Phallosome similar to that of the other forms.

**Female** (Fig. 3): Posterior margin of sternum VII quite steep and rather straight; remaining terminal segments, and genitalia, approximately as in *E. o. onychius* (see Smit 1955: 339, fig. 24) with the exception of the anal stylet which is shorter (2—3 × as long as broad).

The distribution of the three subspecies is shown in Fig. 4. The localities for *E. o. onychius* are (from north to south): Puesto Pugín, San Pedro de Bariloche, El Bolsón and Cholila. *E. o. fueginus* is still only known from the type locality, Estancia Viamonte, Tierra del Fuego.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ СИФОНАРТЕРА ИЗ ЧИЛИ

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Резюме. Дано описание в качестве нового подвида *Ectinorus onychius angularis* одной из трех форм новых для фауны блох Чили, собранных в южной части страны.
Fig. 1. *Ectinurus onychius angularis* n. ssp. Paramere of holotype.

Fig. 2. *Ectinurus onychius angularis* n. ssp. Sterna VIII and IX of holotype.

Fig. 3. *Ectinurus onychius angularis* n. ssp. Sternum VII and genitalia of allotype.

Fig. 4. Distribution of the three subspecies of *Ectinurus onychius.*
SIPHTHYLLUS TRIBULUS JORDAN, 1926 (SIPHONAPTERA) IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA


I collected C. tribulis in 6 nests of the house-martin (Delichon urbica) inhabited by sparrows (Passer sp.), in 1 nest of the swallow (Hirundo rustica) and in 2 nests of D. urbica in the villages Závada and Ruská Poruba (district of Vranov, eastern Slovakia) on August 18, 1970 in the following quantities: 3 nests of D. urbica (Passer sp.), Závada: 75 $\varrho$, 141 $\delta$; 3 $\varrho$, 2 $\delta$; 3 $\varrho$; 3 nests of D. urbica (Passer sp.), Ruská Poruba: 50 $\varrho$, 25 $\delta$; 1 $\varrho$, 9 $\delta$; 1 $\varrho$, 6 $\delta$; 1 nest of H. rustica, Závada: 2 $\delta$; 2 nests of D. urbica, Závada: 1 $\varrho$, 2 $\varrho$; 2 $\delta$. The nests of D. urbica were located on the outer walls of houses under the roof, the nest of H. rustica was in a shed. All nests were treated in thermo-collector. In both localities the sparrows Passer domesticus and P. montanus are present.

The above mentioned findings are the first evidence of the occurrence of this flea species in Czechoslovakia. Fig. 1 shows the variability of the apex of male sternum VIII, Fig. 2 depicts the outlines of female sternum VII. Some of the C. tribulis specimens obtained have been identified by Mr. F. G. A. M. Smit of the British Museum and I wish to thank him for his kindness.

Recent findings show that the distribution of C. tribulis in Central Europe is still little known. Its occurrence in Poland is very probable. C. tribulis has long been regarded as a subspecies of C. gallinas; it was Peus (1967) who reinstated it as a full species, as originally described by Jordan (Novit. Zool. 33: 385 to 394, 1926).

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