

New Species of the Genus *Cameronieta* from Cuba (Acarina: Spinturnicidae)

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Abstract. Descriptions are given of the following three new species of the genus *Cameronieta* Machado-Allison, 1965 from Cuban bats of the genus *Chilonycteris* Gray: *C. machadoi* n. sp. from *Ch. macleayi macleayi* Gray, *C. torrei* n. sp. from *Ch. fuliginosa torrei* G. M. Allen and *C. tibbettsi* n. sp. from *Ch. parnelli boothi* Gundlach. The species *Periglischrus strandtmanni* Tibbetts 1957 has been also transferred to this genus. The paper is supplemented by a key to the species of the genus *Cameronieta* Machado-Allison, 1965.

In 1957 TIBBETTS described a new mite species found on *Mormoops megalophylla senicula* Rehn in Texas and listed it in the genus *Periglischrus* Kol., 1857 as *P. strandtmanni* Tibbetts, 1957. In many respects this species differed from other species of the genus *Periglischrus* Kol., 1857, especially in the shape of body, shape of the sternal plate of female, in the presence of spiny area on the venter, in the situation of anal opening dorsally, etc. MACHADO-ALLISON (1965) found on *Chilonycteris rubiginosa fusca* J. A. Allen in Venezuela another species which differed from the representatives of the genus *Periglischrus* Kol., 1857 in the same features as the species described by TIBBETTS, but was not identical with it. He therefore erected a new genus *Cameronieta* Machado-Allison, 1965 and placed this species in it under the name *C. thomasi* Machado-Allison, 1965. The species *P. strandtmanni* Tibbetts, 1957 is in full harmony with the characteristic features of this genus, except the stout chitinous pieces along the gnathosoma, which, however, can be regarded as a character peculiar to species and not to genus. In view of the fact that both species parasitize the representatives of the same bat subfamily (Chilonycterinae) and were found in zoogeographically closely related localities, there is no objection against placing the species *P. strandtmanni* Tibbetts, 1957 in the genus *Cameronieta* Machado-Allison, 1965 as *Cameronieta strandtmanni* (Tibbetts, 1957) n. comb.

While working at the material of parasitic mites from the Cuban bats three more new species belonging to this genus have been found on the representatives of the subfamily Chilonycterinae.

***Cameronieta machadoi* n. sp.**

Periglischrus strandtmanni; Dusbábek, 1967 (pro parte)—Poeyana, Ser. A, Habana

Female (Holotype): Idiosoma of oblong oval form with opisthosoma considerably elongated, length 1415 μ (775—1415 μ), width 756 μ (446—756 μ), strongly chitinized, delicately striated; anteriorly extending into a short formation resembling a proboscis.

Dorsum (Fig. 1A): Anterior plate 266 μ (255—274 μ) long, 243 μ (192—243 μ)

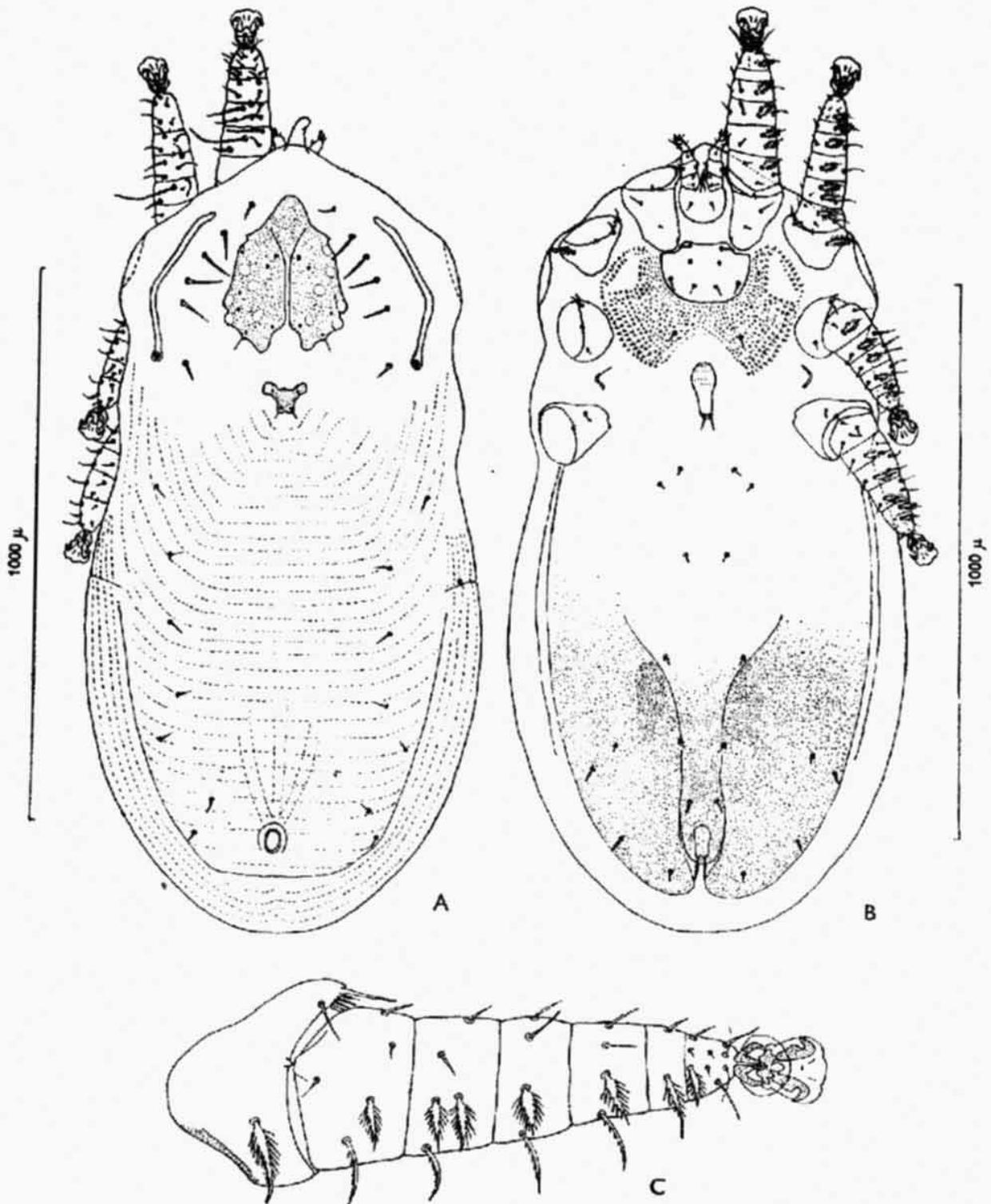


Fig. 1. *Cameronieta machadoi* n. sp., female: A — dorsal view, B — ventral view, C — leg II, ventral.

wide, of characteristic shape (Fig. 3A), delicately punctated with irregular depressions; with 6 pairs of setiform structures and one pair of small circular pores. Posterior plate separated from the anterior one by a distance of $102\ \mu$ ($63\text{--}102\ \mu$), measures $55\ \mu$ ($51\text{--}59\ \mu$) \times $114\ \mu$ ($98\text{--}114\ \mu$), is of peculiar shape (Fig. 3A), delicately punctated, with 4 pairs of setiform structures. There are 5 pairs of developed propodosomal setae, the first pair being the shortest ($27\ \mu$), the second, third and fourth pair measuring $36\text{--}43\ \mu$, the fifth is somewhat shorter. One pair of setae near the beginning of peritreme measures $29\ \mu$. Opisthosoma bearing 7 pairs of short setae ($12\text{--}16\ \mu$). Anal opening dorsal, $149\ \mu$ from posterior margin. Peritreme situated dorsally, originating at a point even with posterior margin of coxae III and reaching a point even with posterior margin of coxae I.

Venter (Fig. 1B): Sternal plate closely attached to posterior margin of coxa I, $114\ \mu$ ($98\text{--}125\ \mu$) long, $153\ \mu$ ($137\text{--}160\ \mu$) wide, with three pairs of sternal setae ($12\text{--}15\ \mu$) and a pair of circular setiform structures. Integument between sternal plate and coxae II and III with spiny area. Metasternal setae located in this area of spine-like projections, measuring $12\ \mu$. Genital plate $98\ \mu$ long, $20\ \mu$ wide, with two terminal genital setae ($25\ \mu$). Opisthosoma with 10 pairs of setae and one pair of pseudoanal setae situated on a small circular platelet. Opisthosomal setae measure $8\text{--}20\ \mu$, their length increasing towards posterior margin, posterior 4 pairs slightly barbed. Pseudoanal setae slightly barbed, $40\ \mu$ long.

Gnathosoma: Tectum rounded. Gnathosomal setae approximately as long as distal hypostomal setae. Proximal hypostomal setae very fine. Chelicerae dentated. Palpal setae smooth.

Legs: Coxa I with a short proximal and a stout dentated distal seta. Coxa II with a fine dentated distal and a stout feather-like proximal seta. Anterior margin of coxa branching (Fig. 1C) into one long and 4–5 short sharp projections. Coxa III with a very short posterior and a longer anterior seta. In anterior margin it is running to a sharp projection as long as corresponding seta and one shorter projection. Coxa IV has one shorter seta. In ventral part of each leg segment there is a well developed stout feather-like seta, except praetarsus I and trochanter IV, where it is missing and femur I and II where two such setae are developed respectively. Many ventral setae are slightly barbed or dentated. Dorsal setae stouter, smooth or slightly dentated, the longest are on femur I ($114\ \mu$) and II ($110\ \mu$).

Male (Allotype): Idiosoma widely oval, $417\ \mu$ ($407\text{--}417\ \mu$) long, $310\ \mu$ ($310\text{--}315\ \mu$) wide.

Dorsum (Fig. 2A): Anterior plate $259\ \mu$ ($247\text{--}263\ \mu$) long, $231\ \mu$ ($224\text{--}240\ \mu$) wide, with 6 pairs of setiform structures and 3 pairs of small circular pores. Numerous oval depressions are visible on it. Posterior plate closely attached to anterior shield, $63\ \mu$ ($63\text{--}75\ \mu$) long, $137\ \mu$ ($137\text{--}153\ \mu$) wide, with 4 pairs of setiform structures and one pair of small circular pores. The first pair of propodosomal setae only slightly shorter ($33\ \mu$) than the second to fifth pair ($35\text{--}41\ \mu$). Near the

beginning of peritreme one pair of setae $33\ \mu$ long are present. Integument along dorsal plates in anterior part bearing tiny spines which change posteriorly into scalelike structure. Peritrema located dorsally, originating at a point even with posterior margin of coxa III and extending to a point even with posterior margin of coxa I.

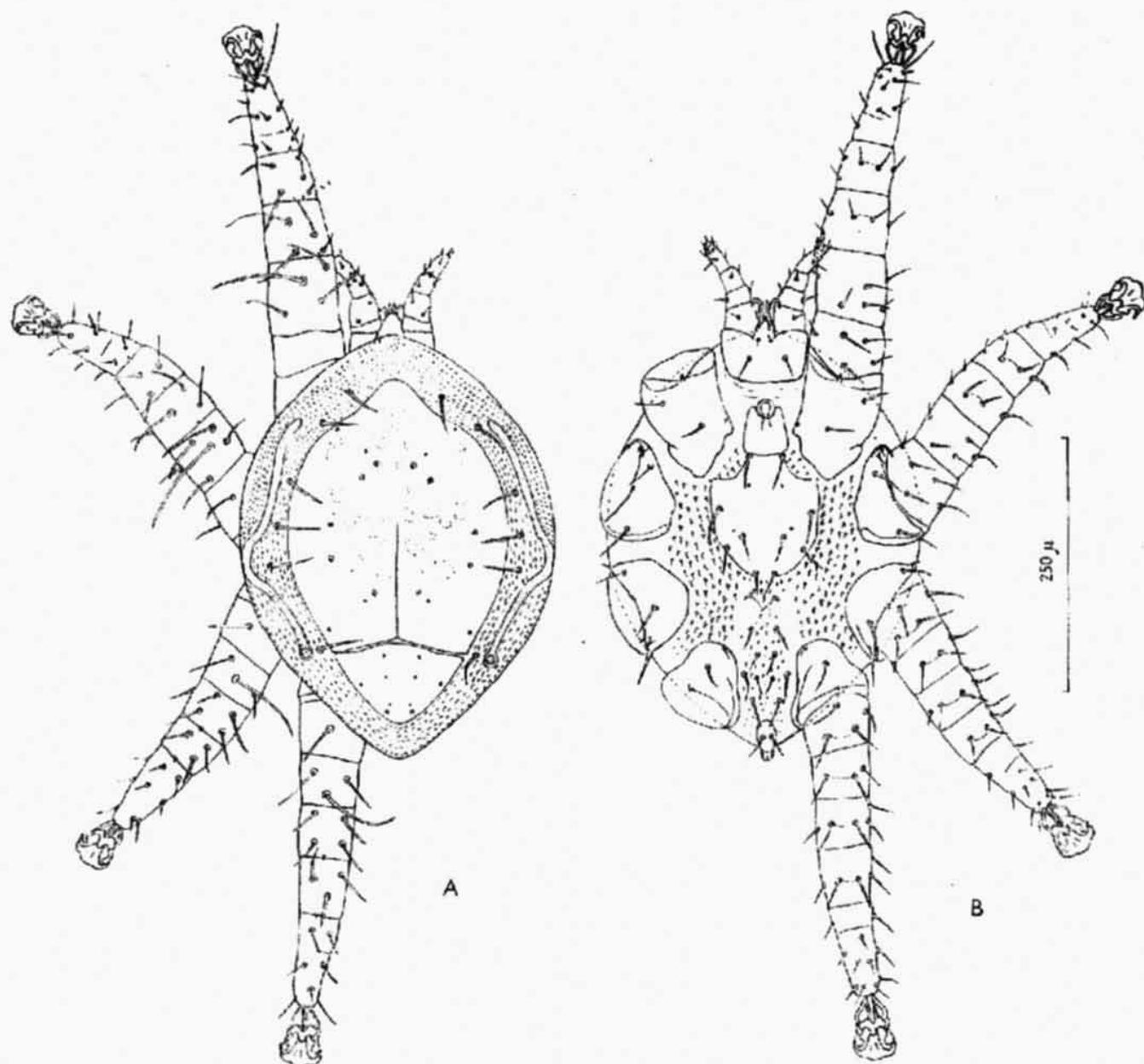


Fig. 2. *Cameronieta machudoï* n. sp., male: A — dorsal view, B — ventral view.

Venter (Fig. 2B): Genito-ventral plate $176\ \mu$ (168 — $176\ \mu$) long, $119\ \mu$ (113 — $133\ \mu$) wide, without distinct structure, with 5 pairs of ventral setae (28 — $35\ \mu$) and 2 pairs of small circular pores. Posterior to genito-ventral plate is a pair of metasternal setae ($27\ \mu$) and 5 pairs of setae 24 — $31\ \mu$ long are between coxae IV. Integument between genito-ventral plate and coxae with area of spinelike projections which extend as far as between coxae IV, but are much smaller there. Between posterior margin of coxa I and genito-ventral plate 7 distinct denticles in two rows are present.

Gnathosoma: Tectum rounded. Gnathosomal setae much longer than distal hypostomal ones. Proximal hypostomal setae very fine. Chelicerae distinctly dentated. Carrier of spermatophore hook-like. Palpal setae smooth.

Legs: Coxa I—III with two smooth setae, coxa IV has one seta. Coxa II forked in one stout projection at anterior margin and one short setiform projection. Coxa III has one long setiform projection at anterior margin and one long and two short setiform projections posteriorly. Ventral setae fine and smooth. Dorsal setae stouter, smooth, only some of them are rough or slightly dentated, the longest are on femur I (131 μ) and II (110 μ). Trochanter I without dorsal seta, trochanter II—IV has one dorsal seta.

Typical host: *Chilonycteris macleayi macleayi* Gray.

Typical locality: Cueva de los Lagos, Cerro de la Guanabana, Isla de Pinos, Cuba, 15. 1. 1966, lgt. Jorge de la Cruz.

Other findings: On *Ch. macleayi macleayi* Gray only in following localities: Cueva Colón, prov. Las Villas—22 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂, 5 NN, 25. 4. 1965, lgt. V. Černý; Cueva Nueva, Caguane, prov. Las Villas—45 ♀♀, 10 ♂♂, 11 NN, 11. 6. 1965; Cueva Los Murcielagos, Pedernales, Isla de Pinos—4 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂, 3 NN, 12. 10. 1965; Cueva de los Lagos, Cerro de la Guanabana, Isla de Pinos—18 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, 6 NN, 15. 1. 1966, lgt. F. Dusbábek and Jorge de la Cruz.

Holotype (female), allotype (male), 14 paratypes (10 ♀♀, 1 ♂, 3 NN) are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague. Other paratypes (5 ♀♀, 1 ♂, 2 NN) and other material of this species are in the collection of the Institute of Biology, Cuban Academy of Sciences in Havana.

Cameronieta torrei n.sp.

Periglischrus strandtmanni: Dusbábek, 1967 (pro parte)—Poeyana, Ser. A, La Habana

Female (Holotype): Idiosoma of oblong oval shape, with elongated opisthosoma 1347 μ (1085—1347 μ) long, 678 μ (581 to 693 μ) wide. Integument distinctly striated, especially on ventral side. Proboscis-like formation developed anteriorly. **Dorsum:** Anterior plate (Fig. 3B) 259 μ (250—264 μ) long, 195 μ (192—200 μ) wide, of different shape but with same structures as in preceding species. Posterior plate 78 μ (70—79 μ) from anterior one, of subtriangular shape, 63 μ (58—63 μ) long, 98 μ (86—98 μ) wide, delicately punctated, bearing 4 pairs of setiform structures and 2 pairs of small circular pores. Propodosomal setae 40—47 μ long, except the first pair which is much shorter (23 μ). Setae at beginning of peritreme measure 40 μ . Opisthosoma bearing 7 pairs of setae 23—27 μ long, the posterior setae being slightly shorter than anterior ones. Anal opening dorsal, 176 μ from posterior body margin. Peritreme as in preceding species.

Venter (Fig. 4A): Sternal plate 90 μ (84—98 μ) long, 130 μ (130—150 μ) wide, with 3 pairs of sternal setae 12—16 μ long. Metasternal setae measure 12 μ . Genital plate very slim, 78 μ long, only 8 μ wide, bearing 2 terminal setae (24 μ). Spiny area near sternal plate well developed, extending deeply between coxa I and II. Opisthosoma with 10 pairs of setae and one pair of pseudoanal barbed setae (27 μ),

which are situated on a narrow platelet. Seven pairs of opisthosomal setae are smooth, 6—15 μ long, 2 pairs of posterolateral and one pair of central setae barbed, 23—25 μ long.

Gnathosoma: Similar as in preceding species. Gnathosomal setae only slightly longer than distal hypostomal setae.

Legs: Coxal setae as in preceding species. At anterior margin of coxa III one short

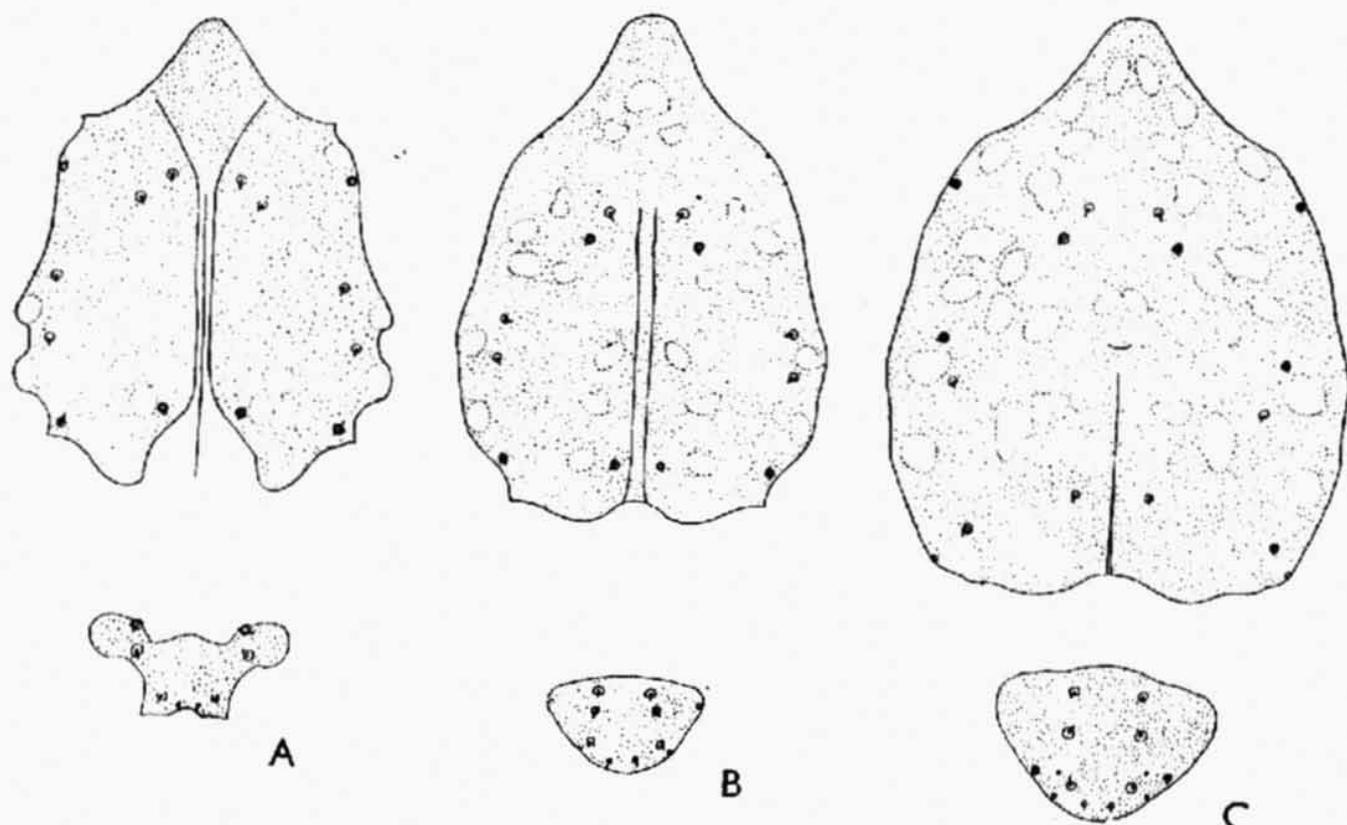


Fig. 3. Dorsal plates of females: A - *Cameronieta machadoi* n. sp., B - *C. torrei* n. sp., C - *C. tibbettsi* n. sp.

spine only. Feather-like ventral setae developed as in preceding species. Ventrolateral setae, especially on trochanter and femur II and III are strongly barbed. Many ventral setae barbed. Dorsal setae stouter, smooth, the longest are on femur I (117 μ).

Male (Allotype): Idiosoma oval, 396 μ (372—433 μ) long, 313 μ (298—294 μ) wide. Dorsum: Anterior plate 240 μ (238—247 μ) long, 220 μ (212 to 220 μ) wide, without any distinct structure, bearing 7 pairs of setiform structures and 3 pairs of circular pores arranged as in preceding species. Irregular depressions on plate well developed. Posterior plate attached closely to anterior one, longer and narrower than in preceding species, measures 86 μ (78—86 μ) \times 102 μ (102—110 μ), with 5 pairs setiform structures and 3 pairs of circular pores. First pair of propodosomal setae measures 27 μ , other pairs including the pair at the beginning of peritreme 35—43 μ . Integument along plates has a well defined scalelike structure, without any spines. Peritreme as in preceding species.

Venter (Fig. 5A): Genito-ventral plate with distinct diagonal structure, $168\ \mu$ ($151\text{--}168\ \mu$) long, $130\ \mu$ ($128\text{--}132\ \mu$) wide, bearing 5 pairs of setae $27\text{--}35\ \mu$. Between coxae IV are only 4 pairs of setae and one pair of anal setae. Integument between genito-ventral plate and coxae covered by well defined spines which are extending as far as between coxae IV, where they are much smaller. Between genito-ventral plate and posterior margin of coxa I are 7 spines, of which 6 are stout and the seventh much smaller.

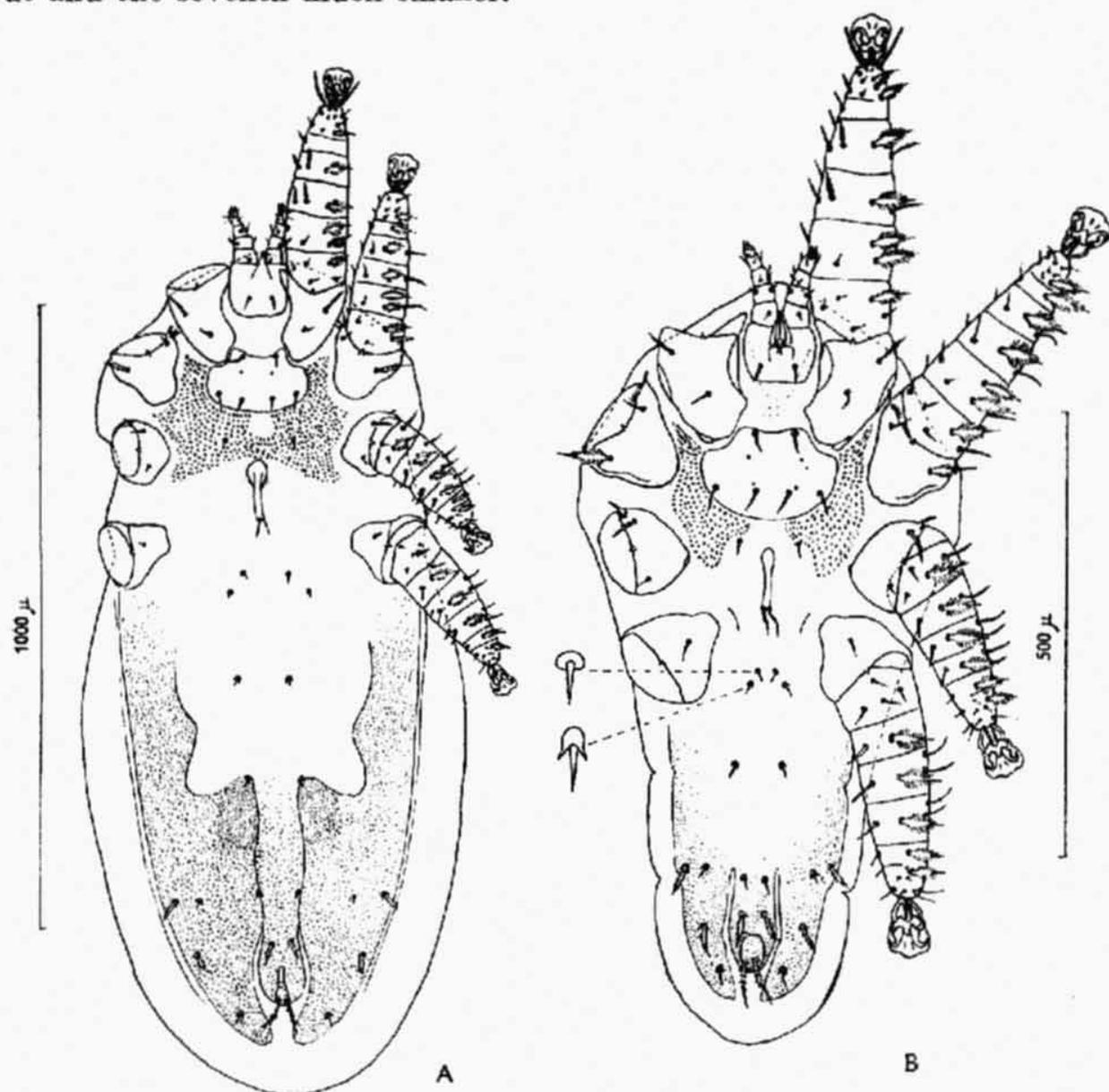


Fig. 4. *Cameronieta torrei* n. sp., female: A — ventral view; *C. tibbettsi* n. sp., female: B — ventral view.

Gnathosoma: Similar as in preceding species. Gnathosomal setae nearly as long as distal hypostomal setae.

Legs: Similar as in preceding species. Anterior margin of coxa II has one long and two short denticles. Long femoral setae measure as follows: I— $117\ \mu$, II— $110\ \mu$, III and IV— $98\ \mu$.

Typical host: *Chilonycteris fuliginosa torrei* G. M. Allen

Typical locality: Cueva Colon, Mayajigua, prov. Las Villas, Cuba, 24. 4. 1965, lgt. V. Černý

Other findings: On *Ch. fuliginosa torrei* G. M. Allen only in following localities: Cueva Colon, Mayjigua, prov. Las Villas—12 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂, 5 NN, 23. 4. 1965; 3 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, 3 NN, 24. 4. 1965, lgt. V. Černý; Cueva del Indio, Tapaste, prov. Habana—7 ♀♀, 12 ♂♂, 3 NN, 24. 5. 1965; Cueva del Indio, Viñales, prov. Pinar del Rio—24 ♀♀, 15 ♂♂, 20 NN, 20. 8. 1965; Cueva Nueva, Caguane, prov. Las Villas—4 ♀♀, 5 ♂♂, 1 N, 11. 6. 1965; Cueva de William Palmer, Guanajay, prov. Pinar del Rio—4 ♂♂, 12. 8. 1965; Cueva del Mudo, prov. Habana—1 ♀, 3 ♂♂, 1 N, 4. 2. 1966, lgt. F. Dusbábek and Jorge de la Cruz.

Holotype (female), allotype (male) and paratype (nymph) are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague. Other paratypes (2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, 1 N) with other material of this species are in the collection of the Institute of Biology, Cuban Academy of Sciences in Havana.

Cameronieta tibbettsi n.sp.

Periglischrus strandtmanni: Dusbábek 1967 (pro parte)—Poeyana, Ser. A, La Habana

Female (Holotype): Idiosoma of young specimens 891 μ (814—891 μ) long, 475 μ (400—475 μ) wide. Proboscis-like formation at anterior margin well developed. Dorsum: Anterior plate delicately punctated, 286 μ (286 μ) long, 231 μ (228—231 μ) wide, with same structures as in preceding species (Fig. 3C). Posterior plate 23 μ from anterior one, subtriangular, 70 μ (70—75 μ) long, 113 μ (113—117 μ) wide, delicately punctated, bearing 5 pairs of setiform structures and 2 pairs of circular pores. First pair of propodosomal setae measures 29 μ , others 50—57 μ . Setae at the beginning of peritreme somewhat shorter (35 μ). Opisthosoma with 7 pairs of setae 24—27 μ . Anal opening located dorsally, 78 μ from posterior margin of body. Peritreme as in preceding species.

Venter (Fig. 4B): Sternal plate closely attached to posterior margin of coxa I, 113 μ (110—113 μ) long, 152 μ (152—155 μ) wide, with 3 pairs of sternal setae (23—27 μ) and 2 pairs of circular pores. Genital platelet very slim, measuring 66 \times 15 μ , with one pair of terminal genital setae (47 μ). Opisthosoma bearing 3 pairs of smooth setae in its anterior part and 2 pairs in posterior part, 19 μ long, 3 pairs of heavily barbed setae (43 μ) in posterior end and one pair of heavily barbed pseudoanal setae 55 μ long, situated on small platelet. Integument along sternal plate and between coxae I and II covered with fine spines.

Gnathosoma: as in *C. torrei* n.sp.

Legs: Coxal setae and dentation at anterior margin of coxae II and III similar as in *C. machadoi* n.sp., but stouter setae slightly barbed. Denticles at anterior margin of coxa II more numerous. Feather-like setae on venter of legs as in preceding species. Ventro-lateral setae only slightly barbed. Dorsal setae stouter, many are dentated. Long femoral setae measure as follows: I—153 μ , II—114 μ , III and IV—98 μ .

Male (Allotype): Idiosoma oval, 475 μ (465—504 μ) long, 358 μ (358—378 μ) wide.

Dorsum: Anterior plate 286μ ($266-286 \mu$) long, 233μ ($233-251 \mu$) wide, without distinct structure, having only irregular depressions, bearing 6 pairs of setiform structures and 5 pairs of circular pores. Posterior plate subtriangular, $11-16 \mu$ from anterior plate, 86μ ($80-90 \mu$) long, 149μ ($141-153 \mu$) wide, without any distinct structure, with 5 pairs of setiform structures and 2 pairs of circular pores. Propodosomal setae measure $35-47 \mu$, first pair being the shortest, fifth pair the

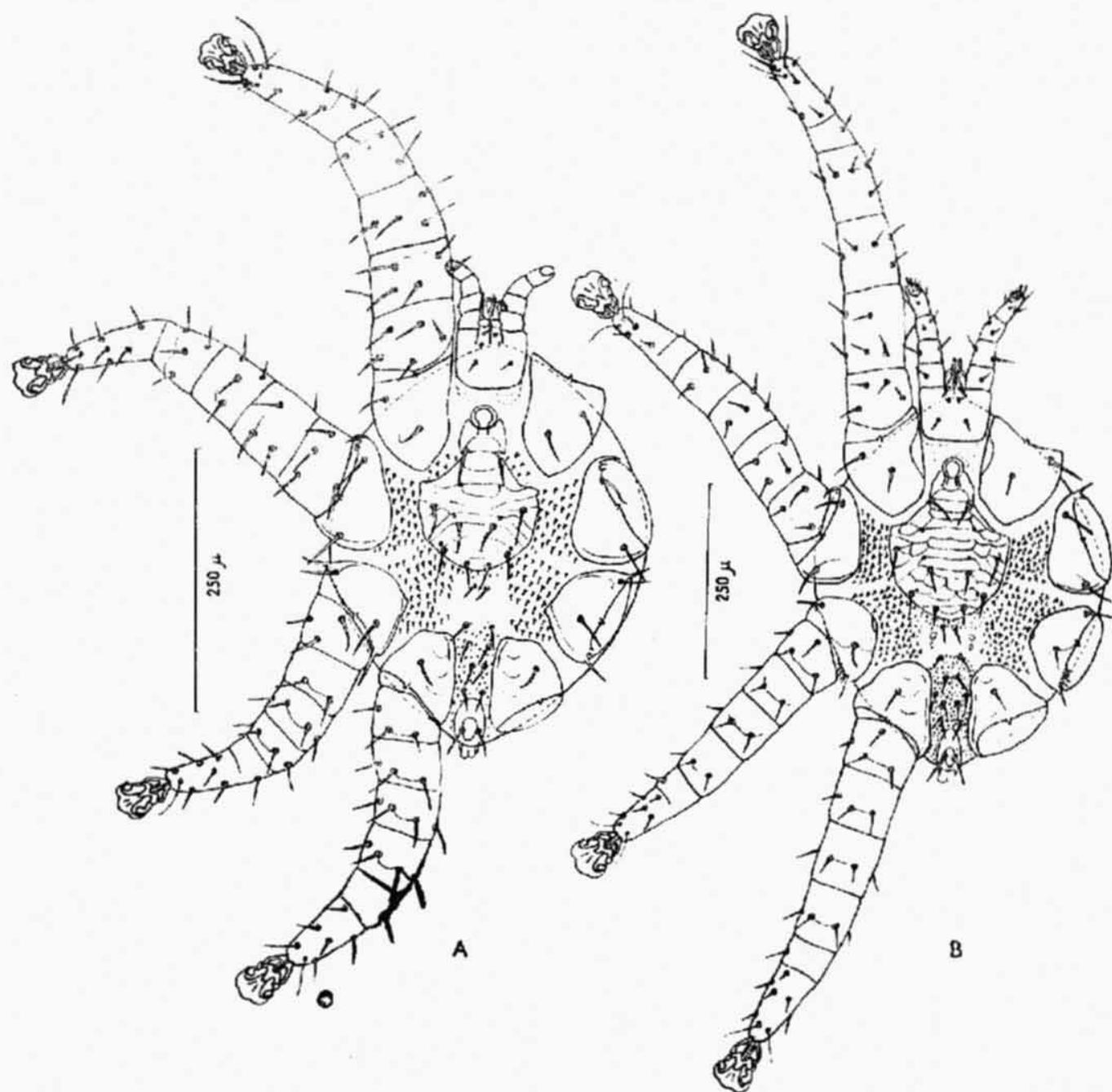


Fig. 5. *Cameronieta torrei* n. sp., male: A - ventral view; *C. tibbettsi* n. sp., B - ventral view.

longest. Setae at beginning of peritreme measure 43μ . Integument along dorsal plates with distinct scale-like structure, but without any spines. Peritreme as in preceding species.

Venter (Fig. 5B): Genito-ventral plate 204μ ($184-208 \mu$) long, 165μ ($160-172 \mu$) wide, with a distinct transverse structure, bearing 5 pairs of ventral setae ($28-35 \mu$)

and 3 pairs of small circular pores. Metasternal setae 20 μ long; two pairs of small metasternal platelets in their close vicinity. Between coxae IV are 5 pairs of setae (21—25 μ) and one pair of anal setae (33 μ). Area of tiny spines round genito-ventral plate well developed, extending between coxae IV, where the spines are much finer. Between posterior margin of coxa I and ventral plate the spines are missing.

Gnathosoma: as in *C. torrei* n. sp.

Legs: Similar as in preceding species. Anterior margin of coxa II anteriorly even with one slender spine; anterior margin of coxa III posteriorly even with 4 short and one long slender spine. Longest setae on femur I—157 μ , II—133 μ , III—130 μ and IV—145 μ .

Typical host: *Chilonycteris parnelli boothi* Gundlach.

Typical locality: Cueva de William Palmer, Guanajay, prov. Pinar del Rio, Cuba 12. 8. 1965, lgt. F. Dusbábek.

Other findings: On *Ch. parnelli boothi* Gundlach only in following localities: Cueva de William Palmer, Guanajay, prov. Pinar del Rio—3 ♀♀, 21 ♂♂, 10 NN, 12. 8. 1965; Cueva del Indio, Tapaste, prov. Habana—15 ♂♂, 2 NN, 28. 12. 1965, lgt. F. Dusbábek and Jorge de la Cruz.

Holotype (female), allotype (male) and three paratypes (males) are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague. Other paratypes (1 ♀, 2 ♂♂) together with other material of this species are in the collection of the Institute of Biology, Cuban Academy of Sciences in Havana.

Our investigations show that representatives of the genus *Cameronieta* Machado-Allison, 1965 are solely parasites of bats of the subfamily Chilonycterinae with relatively well defined specificity to individual species of hosts. The species *C. thomasi* Machado-Allison, 1965 is known in Venezuela only where it parasitizes *Chilonycteris rubiginosa fusca* J. A. Allen, *C. machadoi* n.sp. in Cuba only where it parasitizes *Ch. macleayi macleayi* Gray, *C. torrei* n.sp. in Cuba only from *Ch. fuliginosa torrei* G. M. Allen, *C. tibbettsi* n.sp. in Cuba only from *Ch. parnelli boothi* Gundlach and *C. strandtmanni* (Tibbetts, 1957) in Texas from *Mormoops megalophylla senicula* Rehn and in Cuba from *Mormoops blainvillei* Leach. After further study the findings of this species on representatives of the genus *Chilonycteris* as reported by DUSBÁBEK (1967) proved to be erroneous because they have been actually the new species described in this paper.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CAMERONIETA* MACHADO-ALLISON, 1965

Female

1. Ventral side of legs with wide feather-like setae. Second and third pair of sternal setae present in the middle of plate, in a distance from margin even or greater than length of these setae 2
2. Ventral side of legs with smooth or slightly dentated setae only; wide feather-like setae missing. Second and third pair of sternal setae located at extreme poste-

- rior margin of plate. Parasitic on representatives of the genus *Mormoops*
. *C. strandtmanni* (TIBBETTS, 1957), n. comb.
2. Propodosomal setae short and very stout, obliquely ended, spurlike. Femur I with four wide feather-like setae. Width of sternal plate exceeds its length more than 3 times. Parasitic on *Chilonycteris rubiginosa fusca*
. *C. thomasi* MACHADO-ALLISON, 1965
- Propodosomal setae normal, setiform. Femur I with two wide feather-like setae only. Width of sternal plate does not exceed its length more than 1.5 times 3
3. Length of sternal plate exceeds 100 μ . Ventro-lateral seta on trochanter II only slightly barbed, does not resemble the seta on coxa II 4
- Length of sternal plate does not exceed 100 μ . Ventrolateral seta on trochanter II heavily barbed, resembling feather-like seta on coxa II. Parasitic on *Chilonycteris fuliginosa torrei* *C. torrei* n. sp.
4. Posterior dorsal plate of peculiar shape (Fig. 3A). Distance between anterior and posterior dorsal plate greater than 50 μ . Sternal setae shorter than 18 μ . Long seta on femur I shorter than 130 μ . Parasitic on *Chilonycteris macleayi macleayi* *C. machadoi* n. sp.
- Posterior dorsal plate subtriangular. Distance between anterior and posterior dorsal plate smaller than 30 μ . Sternal setae longer than 18 μ . Long seta on femur I longer than 130 μ . Parasitic on *Chilonycteris parnelli boothi*
. *C. tibbettsi* n. sp.

Male

1. Posterior margin of coxa I closely attached to genito-ventral plate, so that area of chitinous spines does not extend between coxa I and genito-ventral plate . . 3
- Posterior margin of coxa I separated from genito-ventral plate by a narrow distance, into which the area of chitinous spines extends with six to seven spines 2
2. Genito-ventral plate with distinct transverse structure. Behind metasternal setae only four pairs of setae present between coxae IV besides anal setae. Gnathosomal and distal hypostomal setae of subequal length. Six spines between coxa I and genito-ventral plate equally large, the seventh distinctly smaller. Parasitic on *Chilonycteris fuliginosa torrei* *C. torrei* n. sp.
- Genito-ventral plate without any distinct structure. Behind metasternal setae another five pairs of setae present between coxae IV besides anal setae. Gnathosomal setae distinctly longer than distal hypostomal setae. All seven spines between coxa I and genito-ventral plate equally large. Parasitic on *Chilonycteris macleayi macleayi* *C. machadoi* n. sp.
3. Antero-lateral seta on coxa I distinctly stouter than setae on coxa II—IV. Genito-ventral plate without any distinct structure. Parasitic on representatives of the genus *Mormoops* *C. strandtmanni* (TIBBETTS, 1957), n. comb.

- Antero-lateral seta on coxa I equal to those on coxae II—IV. Genito-ventral plate with distinct transverse structure 4
- 4. Posterior dorsal plate closely attached to anterior one. Length of genito-ventral plate does not exceed 160 μ . Propodosomal setae measure 30 μ . Dorsal femoral setae I—IV measure 130 μ , 116 μ , 101 μ , 116 μ respectively. Parasitic on *Chilonycteris rubiginosa fusca* *C. thomasi* MACHADO-ALLISON, 1965
- Posterior dorsal plate separated from anterior plate by a distance of 11—16 μ . Length of genito-ventral plate exceeds 160 μ . Propodosomal setae measure 35—47 μ . Dorsal femoral setae measure 157 μ , 133 μ , 130 μ and 145 μ respectively. Parasitic on *Chilonycteris parnelli boothi* *C. tibbettsi* n.sp.

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