

ABOUT TWO SPECIES OF IXODID TICKS (ACARINA, IXODOIDEA) RECENTLY FOUND IN AUSTRIA

In 1969 the Institute of Parasitology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague received for determination a tick material from Austria (Institut für Zoologie der Universität Innsbruck). The ticks had been collected both from hosts and vegetation, and besides *Ixodes ricinus* (L.) and *I. trianguliceps* Bir. two other species were found among them which have not been hitherto recorded for the fauna of that country.

1. *Dermacentor marginatus* (Sulzer, 1776)

2 ♀ 1 ♂, Innsbruck-Martinswand, spring 1963; 2 ♂ Innsbruck-Martinswand, 18. 5. 1964; 1 ♀ Innsbruck-Krannebitzer Klamm, 19. 5. 1963 (leg. Dr. Thaler).

The first locality was a warm rocky heath situated at the altitude of 700—900 m. According to the collector's information the ticks were collected there from the lowest branches of pine trees. The second locality was a rubble road exposed to the south, with a high degree of insolation. A female was found there on dwarf-pine at the altitude of 1600 m. Due to the well-known geographic distribution of this species its findings in Austria are not unexpected. It has been recently reported from there by Sixl (in litt.). It is the biotopes and the altitude of occurrence which are rather interesting if compared with the neighbouring countries. From the literature, however, a wide ecological valence is well known in the distribution area of *D. marginatus*, as regards both biotopes and the altitude (Galuzo I. G., Bloodsucking ticks of Kazakhstan III: 1—372, Alma-Ata, 1948, in Russian).

2. *Ixodes redikorzevi* Olenov, 1927

(syn. *I. transcausicus* Kirschenblatt, 1934; *I. transcausicus hystrix* Schulze, 1944; *I. diversicoxalis* Kirschenblatt, 1936). 1 ♀, Apetlon (Burgenland), on *Erinaceus roumanicus* Barr.-Ham., 27. 8. 1966 (leg. Dr. Aspöck).

I. redikorzevi is closely related with the species *I. acuminatus* Neumann, 1901 and some authors (e.g. Morel J. C., Les tiques d'Afrique et du Bassin Méditerranéen: 1—1342, manuscript in communication) consider them to be probably conspecific subspecies or clines. Also Arthur (J. Egypt. Publ. Hlth. Ass. 30: 39—56, 1955) deals with a *I. redikorzevi* group, in which he includes *I. r. redikorzevi* Ol., 1927, *I. r. emberizae* Pom., 1950 and *I. r. theodori* Warb., 1927. The last mentioned form is regarded by Morel (l.c.) as a distinct species. The solution of these taxonomic problems will require a large comparative material from the whole distribution area of this species. *I. r. redikorzevi* has been reported from the USSR, Bulgaria, Greece and Egypt, *I. r. emberizae* from the USSR and Afghanistan, *I. acuminatus* from France, Italy, Bulgaria and Morocco, *I. theodori* from Israel. The hedge-hogs are well-known hosts of this species.

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