

НОВАЯ ЦЕСТОДА *WARDIUM GVOZDEVI* SP. N.  
(CESTODA: HYMENOLEPIDIDAE) И ЕЕ БИОЛОГИЯ

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**Резюме.** Описан новый вид *Wardium gvozdevi* sp. n. от морского голубка *Larus genei* Brême из оз. Тенгиз (Центральный Казахстан). Экспериментальным путем установлено, что облигатными промежуточными хозяевами этой цестоды являются, в массе обитающие в этом же водоеме жаброногие рачки *Artemia salina*. Развитие *W. gvozdevi* в промежуточном хозяине — жаброногом рачке от онкосферы до инвазионной личинки-цистицеркоида в условиях горько-соленого оз. Тенгиз (65—80 промилле), при температуре 22—24 °C осуществляется за 12—15 дней.

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**OCCURRENCE OF COPULATING PAIRS OF THE TICK *IXODES*  
*RICINUS* (L.) IN NATURE**

Recently, Kolonin (1987: Med. parazitol. No. 3: 82—83) pointed out the scarcity of data on the occurrence of copulating pairs of *Ixodes persulcatus* Schulze collected on vegetation by dragging method, although more than 50 % of females may be fecundated already before attacking the host. A similar situation with missing data on copulating pairs in nature exists with *I. ricinus*.

We recorded their presence among other imagoes during our studies on the ecology of this species in the locality Poteplí in Central Bohemia during the years 1954—1955. In the course of regular tick collections on experimental areas situated in a forest biotope, 280 males and 244 females were obtained in 1954, and 203 males and 238 females in 1955. Among these 965 adults only 5 copulating females were found, all in 1954, i.e. 1.0 % of all collected females and 2.0 % of females collected in 1954. Three pairs were found in April (3.2 %), one

pair in May and June (1.3 % and 1.7 %, respectively) and none from July to October. In the year 1957 in various biotopes of another locality, Ruská Poruba in Eastern Slovakia, 220 males and 244 females were collected from April to August. Only 2 copulating females were found in April, i.e. 0.8 % of all females and 1.3 % of those collected in April.

These findings correspond roughly to those of Kolonin (1987), when most *I. persulcatus* mating pairs were collected in the period of mass occurrence of this tick species. Our data are based only on limited material because the numbers of copulating pairs are not regularly registered during field collecting. Therefore, more detailed observations are needed.

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