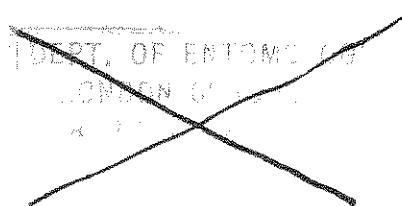


Harry Hoogstraal
With the Author's Compliments.

NEW SPECIES OF TICKS (*HAEMAPHYSALIS*,
AMBLYOMMA).

BY

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divergent; spiracles almost circular (270–290 μ). *Legs*: coxa I with a small wide triangular spur, coxae II and III with an oblique salient ridge; coxae IV with a wide triangular spur, larger than that on coxa I. Tarsi tapering gradually, unarmed; tarsus IV more than three times as long as broad.

Origin: Gonubie Park, East London, South Africa. Described from 4 ♀'s found on oxen allowed to run on "starvation camp" from which stock had been excluded for two years.

Amblyomma variegatum var. n. *nocens*.

Fig. 2, *a–f*.

Male: body (*l.* 4·6–5·5 mm., *w.* 3·6–4·2 mm.) closely resembles that of the type. *Scutum*: ornamentation¹ differs slightly from that of *A. variegatum*; the pale areas anterior to the falciform stripe are golden-yellow in colour; those posterior to the falciform stripe, together with the lateral pale areas, coppery-red narrowly margined with green; falciform stripe isolated; cervical stripes may or may not extend backwards to fuse with the falciform stripe; lateral spots conjoined, forming an arch, or indistinguishably fused with the dark-coloured marginal band, the lateral pale areas in such a case being absent; postero-median stripe narrow, with a slightly knobbed extremity; accessory stripes narrower than those of the type, directed towards the postero-lateral angles of the falciform stripe; margins and festoons entirely dark-coloured. The dark markings are more elevated above the general surface than is the case in the type. Cervical grooves deep. Punctations numerous, much coarser than in the type, confluent in places. Eyes hemispherical, pale or dark, orbited. *Capitulum* typical. Palps slender, contracted at base of article 2; article 1 carinate on ventral surface. Hypostome long, dentition 3|3 on greater portion, 4|4 on proximal portion. *Venter* typical, spiracle short comma-shaped. *Legs* typical; coxae I with two stout spurs, the internal blunt, the longer external spur more pointed; coxae II and III with a salient ridge, three-fourths the width of the coxa; coxae IV with a single stout spur.

¹ The descriptive nomenclature of the ornamentation used above, is based on that prescribed by Dönnitz, W. (1909), "Über das Zeckengenuss *Amblyomma*," *Sitzungsber. d. Gesellsch. naturforsch. Freunde*, No. 8, and "Die Zecken Südafrikas," *Schultze, Forschungsreise*, iv. (3), *Jenaische Denkschr.*, xvi.

Falciform stripe = *Sichelkleck*, cervical stripe = *Cervikalstrich*, lateral spot = *Seitenkleck*, postero-median stripe = *Mittelstrich*, accessory stripe = *Nebenstrahl*.

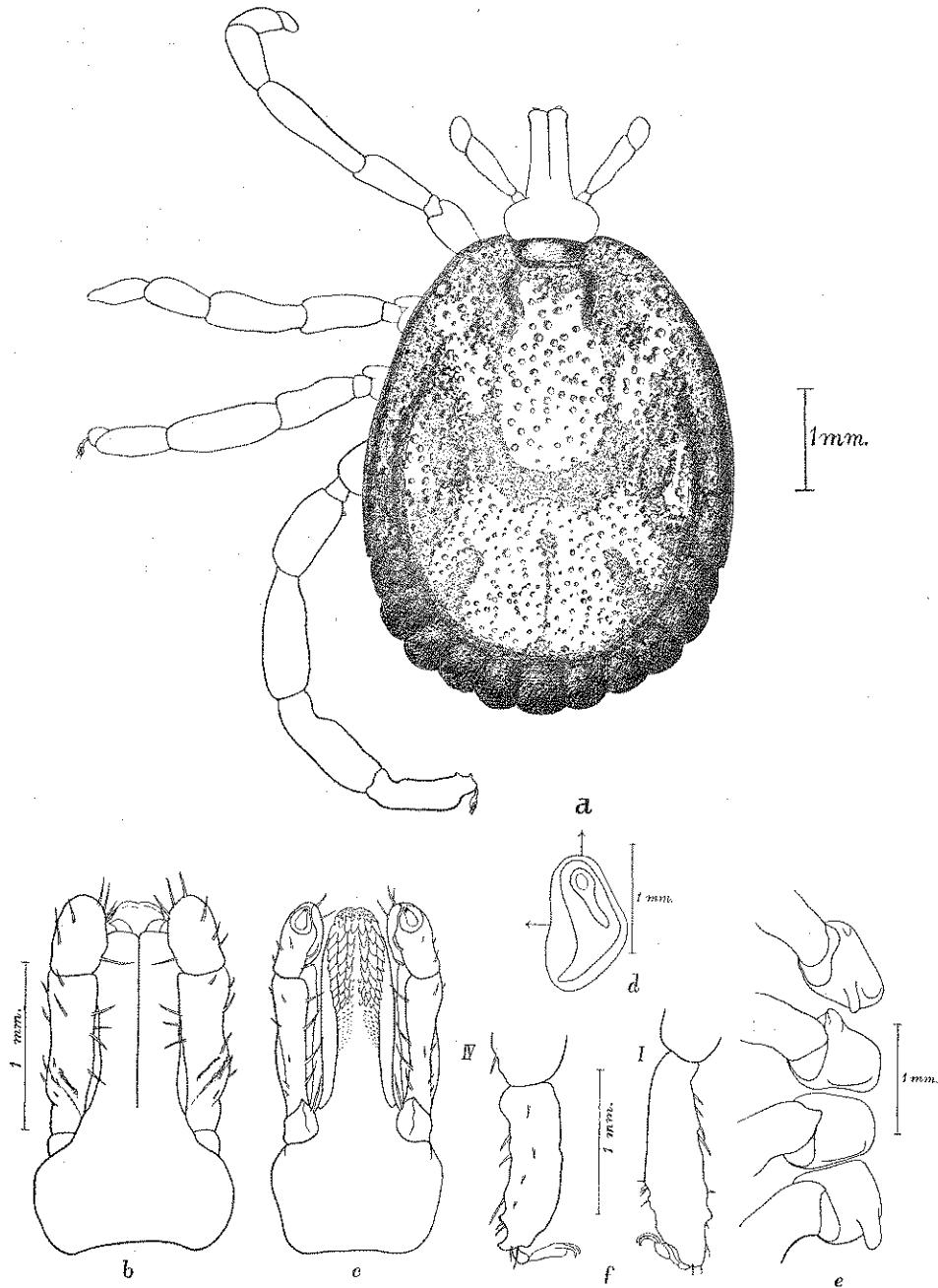


Fig. 2. *Amblyomma variegatum* var. *nocens* ♂: (a) dorsum; (b) capitulum, dorsal aspect; (c) capitulum, ventral aspect; (d) spiracle; (e) coxae I-IV; (f) tarsi I and IV. (C. 371. L.E.R. del.)

Tarsi abruptly attenuated; tarsi I unarmed, tarsi II, III and IV bicalcarate.

Female: undescribed. The donor of the specimens gave a short verbal description of the female of this variety, from which it may be presumed that it conforms very closely to the type.

Origin: Rhodesia, South Africa. Host not specified. Described from 2 ♂'s collected by Mr E. M. Jarvis, F.R.C.V.S., of the Dept. of Agriculture, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr Jarvis furnished the following notes:

This tick has become notorious among Rhodesian stock owners as the "Pyaemia tick." It is attributed to be the causative agent in the transmission of pyolymphangitis in equines; its bites are so severe as to cause violent inflammation and sloughing of the mammae in cows. It also attacks the heads of native children, causing sloughing of portions of the scalp.

Native districts: Umtali, Inyanga, Makoni, Melsetter, Portuguese Baruwe, Portuguese Mafica and the Zambesi Co.'s Territory. The tick is found chiefly in the bush veldt, at elevations of 2000 to 3000 feet, seldom above 4000 feet.

Amblyomma fiebrigi sp. n.

Figs. 3, *a-g*, and 4, *a-e*.

Male: body 3.4×2.37 mm., ovate, moderately elongate.

Scutum dull brown with indistinct pale spots (indicated in the figure by dotted outline); extreme margins and intervals of festoons darker brown; scapular angles almost pointed. Marginal groove absent. Cervical grooves in the form of short deep oval pits. Punctations numerous, rather small, regularly distributed. Eyes flat, large, indistinct. Festoons well defined, longer than broad. *Capitulum* ($l. 1$ mm.); basis capituli rectangular, with rounded lateral margins; twice as broad as long; postero-lateral angles barely salient. Palps short, clubbed; article 3 more than half as long as article 2. Hypostome spatulate, extremity rounded, emarginate, dentition $3|3$. *Venter* wrinkled, glabrous. Genital orifice opposite coxae II. Extremities of circumanal groove prolonged anteriorly and fused with the genital groove on either side. Spiracles relatively large, broadly elongate comma-shaped. *Legs* short and stout. Coxae I with two short stout contiguous spurs of which the external is slightly the longer; coxae II, III and IV each armed with a short blunt spur, largest on coxae IV

Tarsi relatively small, abruptly attenuated; tarsus I slightly humped beyond the pseudo-articulation, unarmed; tarsi II, III and IV bicalcarate.

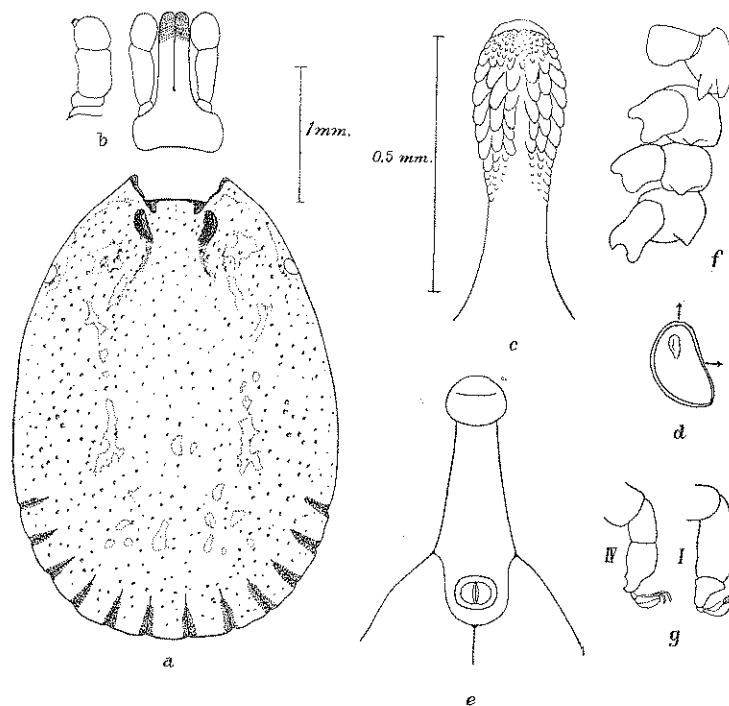


Fig. 3. *Amblyomma fiebregi* ♂: (a) dorsum; (b) capitulum, dorsal and lateral aspects; (c) hypostome; (d) spiracle; (e) genital and anal grooves; (f) coxae I-IV; (g) tarsi I and IV. b, d, e, f and g—same magnification as a. (C. 6. L.E.R. del.)

Female (a slightly distorted specimen, semi-gorged): *body* 4.4×3.7 mm., dorsum almost black, glabrous, scattered with coarse punctations. Marginal groove present, fine and superficial, incomplete, commencing a little behind the lateral angles of the scutum and terminating at the antepenultimate festoon. Postero-median and accessory grooves shallow and ill defined. Festoons present, intervals fine and shallow. *Scutum* broader than long (2.15×2.44 mm.), almost rhomboidal; postero-lateral margins slightly convex and sinuous; colour as in ♂, with indistinct pale markings. Cervical grooves, scapular angles and punctations as in ♂. Eyes situated at the lateral angles of the scutum. *Capitulum* (l. 1.26 mm.); basis capituli more trapezoidal than in the ♂; porose areas almost circular, large and deep, the interval, about equal to the

diameter of a porose area, is occupied by two consecutive median depressions. Hypostome similar to that of the ♂. Venter almost glabrous, a few very minute whitish hairs on the peripheral portion. Vulva opposite the interspace between coxae II and III. Genital grooves indistinct; circumanal and ano-median grooves deeply incised. Spiracle comma-shaped, with a rounded "tail." Legs similar to those of the ♂, spurs on coxae smaller.

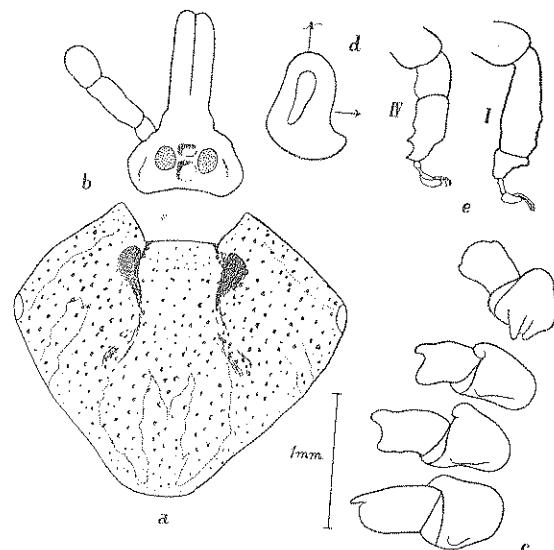


Fig. 4. *Amblyomma fiebregi* ♀ : (a) scutum; (b) capitulum, dorsal aspect; (c) coxae I-IV; (d) spiracle; (e) tarsi I and IV. (C. G. L.E.R. del.)

Origin : Described from 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, collected at San Bernardino, Paraguay, S. America, by Dr Karl Fiebrig. Host not specified.

Professor L. G. Neumann, of Toulouse, to whom the specimens were submitted, and who kindly gave his opinion concerning them, made the following comments: "se rapproche beaucoup de *A. göldii*. Les différences consistent dans les ponctuations, qui sont plus fortes dans *A. göldii*, et surtout dans l'hypostome qui chez ce dernier a $4|4$ files de dents, tandis qu'il n'en a que $3|3$ dans votre espèce. La forme de l'écusson de la ♀ est différente aussi dans les deux espèces."