

# The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. XLII.

LONDON, JULY, 1910.

No. 7.

## NOTE ON THE FINDING OF *HÆMAPHYSALIS PUNCTATA* AT WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BY SEYMOUR HADWEN,

First Asst. Pathologist, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

In August, 1909, I was given two female ticks (taken from a steer) which had been collected by Dr. Hobbs, of Winnipeg; these ticks proved to be identical with some females sent in a year previously to the Biological Laboratory by Dr. C. D. McGillivray, also from Winnipeg. At that time it was thought that they might prove to be *Boophilus annulatus*. After examining the ticks, I had no hesitation in deciding that they belonged to the genus *Hæmaphysalis*, that probably the species was new to North America and might prove to be a carrier of Red-water. As far as I am aware only two species of *Hæmaphysalis* have been described in North America, i.e.: *Hæmaphysalis leporis palustris* and *H. chordeilis*. (Banks, Revision of the Ixodoidea of the U. S., 1908.)

On obtaining permission from the Veterinary Director General, I forwarded drawings, also specimens, together with a description, to Professor Nuttall, of Cambridge, who was kind enough to identify the specimens, and has replied, saying the tick is a female *Hæmaphysalis punctata*.

According to Nuttall, *H. punctata* has only been recorded once before in America, by C. L. Koch, at Para, Brazil, in 1847. (?) He described it as *H. cinnabarina*.

I have no need to point out the importance of this finding, and to the possibility of this tick transmitting Red-water (*Piroplasmosis bovis*) to Canadian cattle, as it has been proved to do in England and elsewhere. As the tick is a three-host tick, its eradication will be a most difficult matter.

I append the description I sent to Professor Nuttall, and below it a condensed description taken for comparison from Parasitology, Vol. I, No. 2, June, 1903.

*Hæmaphysalis*.—Description sent to Professor Nuttall: Female gorged; colour greenish-gray in fresh specimen, brown-red in alcohol. Scutum and legs brown; capitulum broader than long; hypostome,

5 rows of teeth on each side; porose areas round, widely-separated fossa between; palpi, second segment has 11 hairs, third segment has 2 stiff bristles at internal angle; scutum as wide as long, deep cervical grooves, coarsely punctate; coxæ 1, 2, 3 and 4, short spines about equal in size; coxa 1 with retrograde spine; stigmatal plate nearly round.

Described from 4 specimens found on cattle at Winnipeg, Man.

Abbreviated description for comparison with attached from Parasitology, Vol. I, No. 2, June, 1908. Article by Nuttall, Cooper and Robinson:

*Hæmaphysalis punctata*.—Female: Colour reddish-brown (unfed), steel-gray or slate-gray (gorged). Scutum dark reddish-brown; capitulum, length, 770–880; hypostome, 5 files of teeth sharply pointed on each half (they state that a slight variation is found at times); porose areas, large, well separated, rather wider than long; palpi, usually 13 hairs in number, but subject to variation; scutum, length, 1.08–1.37 mm.; breadth, 1.05–1.31; cervical grooves deep anteriorly; punctations irregularly scattered, few in number; coxæ each bear a short wide spur at the posterior margin; spiracle nearly circular.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 6.—*Hæmaphysalis punctata*.

Fig. 1. Capitulum and scutum of female, ventral view from mounted specimen.

Fig. 2. Capitulum and scutum of female, dorsal view.

Fig. 3. Stigmatal plate.

Fig. 4. Coxa I.

Fig. 5. Tarsus I.

Fig. 6. Tarsus II.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF AFRICAN PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.

BY J. C. CRAWFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Family SCELIONIDÆ.

*Scelio Howardi*, n. sp.

Female.—Length about 4.5 mm. Black, the femora dusky-brownish, the tibiæ and tarsi brownish-yellow; head and thorax coarsely rugose, the parapsidal furrows not apparent; basal half of scape ferruginous; propodeum medially, coarsely rugose, laterally the surface covered with white pubescence; the whole insect with scattered, coarse and somewhat flattened, white pubescence, that on the mesonotum slightly yellowish;

July, 1910