

BARINAS: 4 males and 1 female, 2 km SW Altamira, Altamira, 609-620 m, 26-XII-67-4-I-68; 1 male and 1 female, 7 km NNE Altamira, Altamira, 1,070 m, 25-XII-67; 2 males and 3 females, Altamira, 794 m, 21-XII-67-10-I-68.

ZULIA: 1 female, 21 km SW Machiques, Kasmera, 270 m, 19-IV-68; 1 male and 3 females, 19 km WSW Machiques, Novito, 1,135 m, 2-V-68.

HOST ASSOCIATIONS

All known specimens of *Anastrebla nycteridis* are from *Lonchophylla robusta*.

Anastrebla spurrelli, new species

(Fig. 60I, 66D)

Anastrebla spurrelli closely resembles *A. nycteridis* but differs in its distinctly smaller size, more distinct eye facets (none partially fused), the absence of a pair of short setae in addition to macrosetae on female tergum 7, and the strongly, evenly curved male postgonites. Except for these, most characteristics of *A. nycteridis* apply to *spurrelli* as well, and the following description chiefly emphasizes differences or character states not mentioned in the original description of *nycteridis*.

DESCRIPTION

Head. Essentially identical to that of *nycteridis*, but all eye facets distinct. Anterior projection of postvertex generally slightly broader. *Thorax.* With 4 epaulet setae, 3 of them coarser and 1 shorter and finer. Prescutum 5-6 setae on each side in prescutal arc, and posterior to these 34-50 (mean, 44) discal setae and 5-6 setae along each basolateral margin. Scutum with 22-39 shorter setae (mean, 26) and 19-24 intermediate or long antescutellar setae (mean, 22). *Wings.* First longitudinal vein bare on about distal half, the others essentially setose throughout. *Abdomen.* Dorsolateral and lateral connexival setae minute, the ventral setae about twice as long, slightly longer than in *nycteridis*. Sternum 2 with 13-16 (mean, 14.6) marginal and 21-30 (mean, 25) discal setae. FEMALE. Tergum 7 with anterior portion suborbicular, a macroseta inserted on each side at widest portion; united to supra-anal plate by a narrower posterior strap. Supra-anal plate with the usual 4 distal macrosetae and a pair of short discal setae anterior to these. Seventh sternites with 10-12 setae of varying lengths, none very short, several distinctly longer macrosetae. MALE. Sternum 5 not visible, but a row of 8-9 long setae apparently represent the setae of the apical margin of that sternum. Sternum

6 well developed. Sternum 7+8 with 3-6 (usually 4) setae on each side, including 3 very long macrosetae. Tergum 9 with 9-12 setae arranged in 2 rows, an anterior row usually of 5-6, the 4 more dorsal ones very long macrosetae, the ventral ones much shorter—and a distal row, of which several are macrosetae, but shorter than those of anterior row. Postgonites strongly, evenly curved, their distal half nearly at right angles to the long axis.

MEASUREMENTS

	Males	Females
BL	1.89-2.12	1.87-2.52
TL	0.66-0.70	0.70-0.78
WL	1.56-1.77	1.79-1.94
WW	0.60-0.77	0.75-0.83

TYPE DATA: Male holotype and female allotype ex *Lionycteris spurrelli* (SVP 9270), Venezuela, Bolívar, 59 km SE El Dorado, Km 74, El Manaco, 150 m, 8-25-VI-66. PARATYPES—BOLÍVAR: 1 male ex 1 *Ametrida centurio*, 4 males and 1 female ex *Lionycteris spurrelli*, 85 km SSE El Dorado, Km 125, 1,014-1,032 m, 10-19-V-66; 12 males and 3 females, same data as the holotype; 2 females ex *Lionycteris spurrelli*, 11 km NE Icabarú, Icabarú, 750 m, 9-V-68; 1 male and 1 female, same host, 13 km NE Icabarú, Icabarú, 817 m, 8-V-68; 1 male, same host, 19 km NE Icabarú, Icabarú, 700 m, 6-V-68; 9 males and 7 females, same host, 21 km NE Icabarú, El Pauji, Icabarú, 851 m, 6-V-66-8-V-68. T. F. AMAZONAS: 1 male ex *Lionycteris spurrelli*, 56 km NNW Esmeralda, Río Cunucunuma, Belén, 150 m, 1-I-67; 1 male, same host, Cabecera del Caño Culebra, 40 km NNW Esmeralda, 1,400 m, 6-II-67; 1 male, same host, 32 km S Pto. Ayacucho, Raya, Pto. Ayacucho, 135 m, 12-IX-67; 1 male, same host, 65 km SSW Pto. Ayacucho, nr. Morganiito, Pto. Ayacucho, 161 m, 4-X-67; 4 males, same host, 163 km ESE Pto. Ayacucho, Río Manapiare, San Juan, 155 m, 25-VII-67.

HOST ASSOCIATIONS

Of 52 specimens of *Anastrebla spurrelli* collected by the survey teams, all but one were from *Lionycteris spurrelli*. The single specimen from *Ametrida centurio* is probably a contaminant or a transitory transfer.

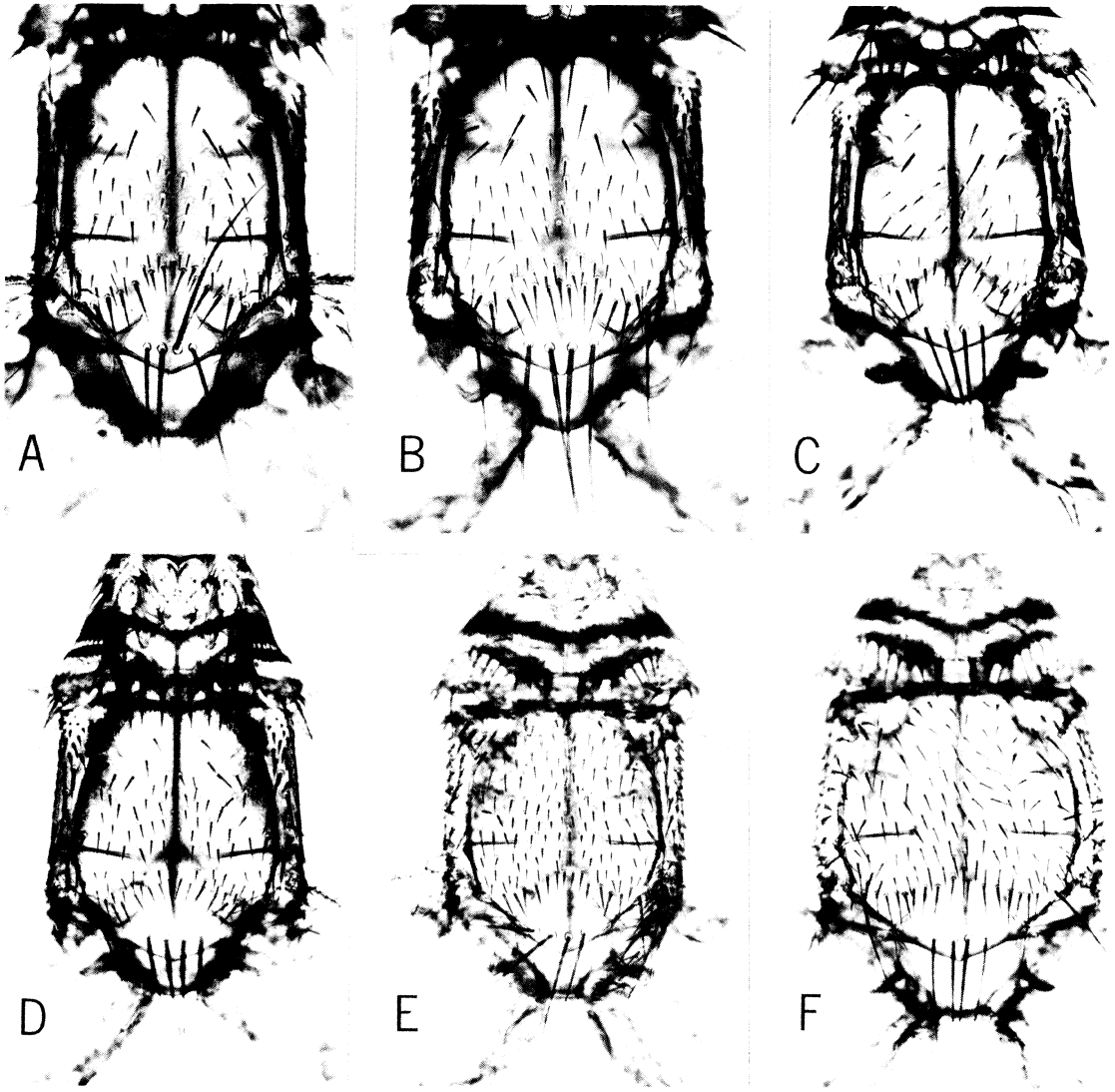


Fig. 66. Thorax, dorsal view: A, *Anastrebla modestini* Wenzel; B, *Anastrebla mattadeni* Wenzel; C, *Anastrebla caudiferae*, new species (female allotype); D, *Anastrebla spurrelli*, new species, female (SVP 43065); E, *Paraeuctenodes longipes* Pessôa and Guimarães; F, *Paraeuctenodes similis*, new species (male holotype). A-B, from Wenzel et al. (1966).

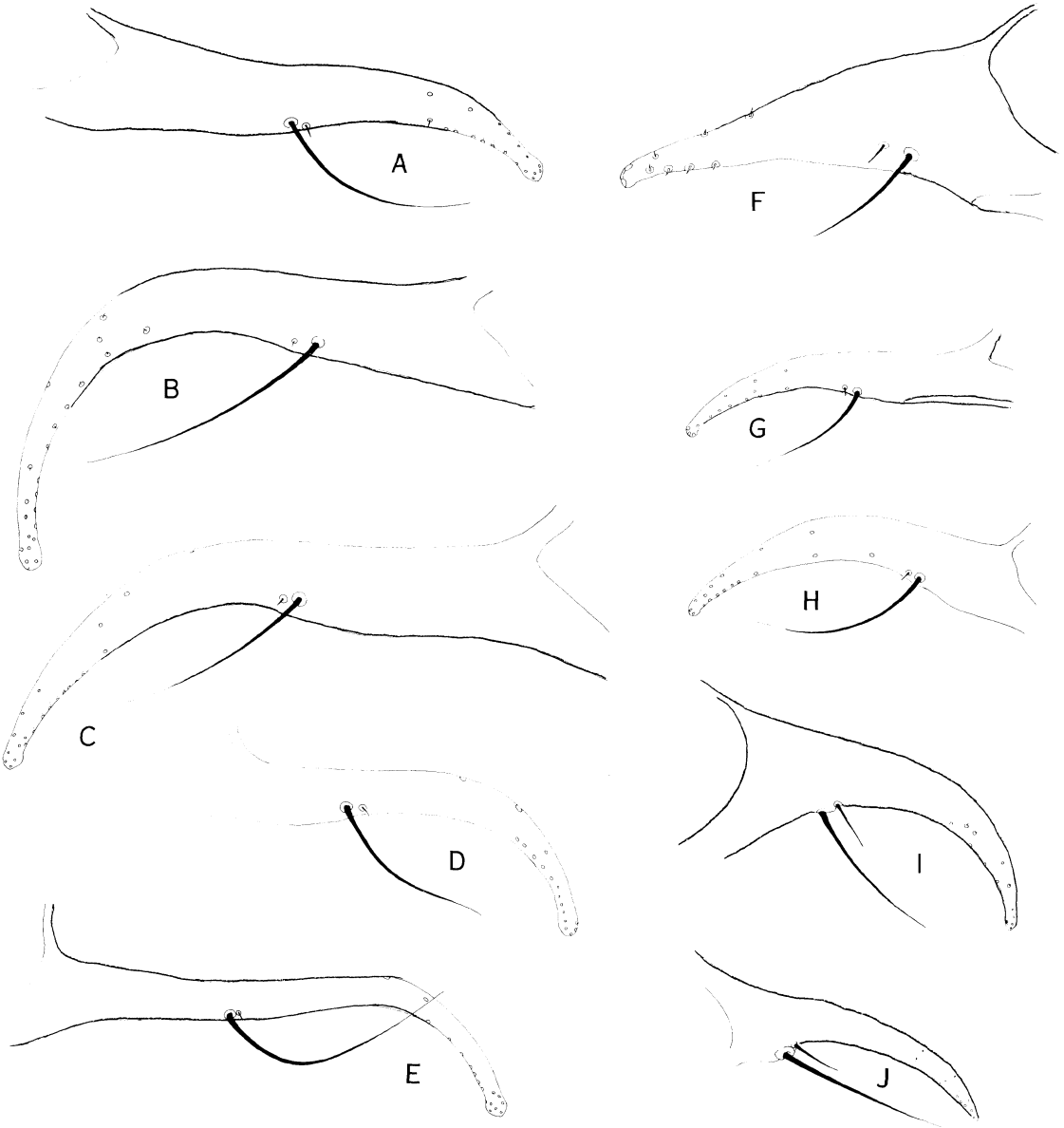


Fig. 60. Male postgonites: A, *Strebla obtusa*, new species (SVP 7743); B, *Strebla proxima*, new species (SVP 14931); C, *Strebla paramirabilis*, new species (holotype); D, *Strebla curvata*, new species (SVP 5552); E, *Strebla harderi*, new species (SVP 29349); F, *Strebla asternalis*, new species (SVP 16779); G, *Strebla matsoni*, new species (SVP 17737); H, *Strebla chropteri*, new species (SVP 14880); I, *Anastrebla spurrelli*, new species (SVP 8358); J, *Anastrebla caudiferae*, new species (SVP 10508).