

26 km ESE Carúpano, Manacal, 175-315 m, 18-31-VII-67.

T. F. AMAZONAS: 1 female ex *Artibeus cinereus*, 3 males and 1 female ex *Rhinophylla pumilio*, 106 km SW Esmeralda, Brazo Casiquiare, Capibara, 130 m, 29-V-2-VI-67; 3 males and 1 female, same host, 1 male ex *Artibeus* sp. A, 65 km SSW Pto. Ayacucho, nr. Morganito, Pto. Ayacucho, 161 m, 4-9-X-67; 1 female ex 1 *Uroderma magnirostrum*, 163 km ESE Pto. Ayacucho, Río Manapiare, San Juan, 155 m, 12-VII-67; 2 males ex *Artibeus cinereus*, Caño Culebra, 50 km NNW Esmeralda, Cerro Duida, 800 m, 19-I-67; 1 female ex 1 *Artibeus jamaicensis*, 108 km SSE Esmeralda, Río Mavaca, 140 m, 4-IV-67; 1 male ex *Artibeus* sp. A, 56 km NNW Esmeralda, Río Cunucunuma, Belén, 150 m, 3-I-67; 5 males and 1 female, same host, 108 km SSE Esmeralda, Río Mavaca, 140 m, 13-IV-67.

ZULIA: 1 male ex 1 *Uroderma bilobatum*, 1 male and 1 sex undet. ex *Artibeus cinereus*, 63 km WNW Encontrados, La Rinconada, El Rosario, 125 m, 28-29-II-68; 1 female, same host, 48 km WNW Encontrados, El Rosario, 54 m, 25-II-68.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED

The female paratype of *Neotrichobius stenopterus* Wenzel and Aitken (loc. cit.) ex *Artibeus cinereus*, Trinidad, which proved to be "*delicatus*."

Neotrichobius ectophyllae, new species

(Fig. 37C)

Similar to *Neotrichobius delicatus* in wing venation, in possessing relatively short hindlegs, and in that the two posterior spinelike setae on the inner dorsal edge of the profemur, opposite the two curved, very strong submarginal spines on inner face, are very unlike the more distal spinelike setae of the diagonal row; both of these basal setae are conspicuously weaker in *ectophyllae*, while in *delicatus* the basal one is stronger and longer than the distal spines, the next one shorter and weak. In *N. bisetosus* n. sp. and *N. stenopterus*, the two basal setae of the dorsal diagonal row are heavy spines like the distal ones. *Neotrichobius ectophyllae* differs conspicuously from *delicatus*, in that the row of setae along the posterior margin of tergum 1+2 is single and clearly interrupted at middle; this row is complete and double at middle in *delicatus*. The supra-anal plate of the female has two discal microsetae, one on each side near margin. These are absent in all other species, though it was mistakenly figured as present in *stenopterus* (Wenzel and Aitken, 1966:539).

DESCRIPTION

The description of *Neotrichobius stenopterus* Wenzel and Aitken (loc. cit.) applies equally well to *ectophyllae* n. sp. except for the following distinctive characters.

Head. Theca with arcuate but subparallel sides, longer than broad; distal margin with four subequal, strong, but not spinelike setae on distal margin, the outer two sometimes slightly shorter; ventral surface with a transverse row of four shorter, finer, subequal setae at apical third and another row of four at about basal third (in *stenopterus* the outer distal setae are spinelike, heavier than inner pair, and there is a pair of similar spinelike setae one on each side posterior to these, with a pair of fine setae between and slightly posterior to them, and a transverse row of four near base).

Thorax. Prescutum near anterior margin with the usual short seta on each side of median suture, and three strong, fairly long "spiracular" setae on each side medial to the spiracle; medial to these a shorter, finer seta, and posterior to this a strong, long seta similar to those of the spiracular group (in *stenopterus* there are three or four strong spiraculars, often much longer and spinelike, and the median setae are conspicuously weaker and usually much shorter than the spiraculars); posteriorly, on each side of fork of median suture are from two to three (rarely one) short, finer setae, and along lateral margin, in tandem, a pair of strong, fairly long setae similar to the spiraculars. Scutum with seven to nine short, fine, discal setae and on each side in posterolateral angles are one strong macroseta and sometimes one short fine seta (in *stenopterus*, there is only one minute seta lateral to fork of median suture, and/or two setae along each lateral margin, one of these stronger than the other, but conspicuously shorter and weaker than the spiraculars). Scutum with six to nine fine, short setae and the usual strong marginal macroseta. Scutellum with four setae, the median pair being macrosetae about twice as long as the outer pair.

Wings. Of about the same relative size as in *stenopterus* but first longitudinal vein branched slightly before midlength, the anterior branch joining the costa a little beyond midlength, the posterior branch joining costa before apex; *r-m* a little beyond midlength of wing, the second vein joining costa at apex.

Legs. Profemora with chaetotaxy as in *stenopterus* but inner dorsal margin (dorsal to the two curved submarginal spines on inner face) with a strong basal macroseta, followed by two shorter, much weaker setae, and distal to these

a row of five stout spines, as in *delicatus*. Mid- and hindlegs shorter, as in *stenopterus*, hindfemora almost exactly twice as long as thorax (measured from anterior margin to tip of postnotum).

Abdomen. Sternum 2, distal to the basal group of spinelike setae, with a triangular area of 13-15 much finer setae similar to those of the ventral connexivum; posterior margin with 12-14 setae, these usually consisting of a median pair similar to the connexival setae, a slender macroseta on each side, and lateral to these about 4-5 shorter setae, these sometimes spine-like. FEMALE. Tergum 7 absent as usual. Supra-anal plate with a minute seta at about midlength on each side near margin. Seventh sternites each with about 5 very short setae and 2 macrosetae. MALE. Sternum 5 with discal setae like those of adjacent connexivum but generally slightly shorter; setae of apical margin abraded in the type, except on far right side where there is 1 macroseta (longer than sternum) and lateral to this 2 shorter setae. Sternum 7+8 with a pair of dorsal macrosetae and on each lateral margin 1 short, stout seta. Each side of tergum 9 with a strong dorsolateral macroseta, 1 distal macroseta, 1 shorter but strong basal seta along each inner margin, and 2 shorter setae near ventrolateral margin.

Postgonites rather short and strongly tapered, the right one a little heavier; ventral margin of each with 2 denticles between apex and ventral macroseta, this inserted far distad, the one on left postgonite somewhat more so than that on the right; accessory seta about half as long as, and inserted somewhat below and anterior to, the macroseta; other setae apparently broken off in the unique male.

MEASUREMENTS

	Males	Females
BL	1.52	1.58-1.86
TL	0.44	0.43-0.47
FL	0.86	0.86-0.91

TYPE DATA: Holotype male ex *Ectophylla maccnelli* (SVP 19282) and allotype female, same host (SVP 19436), and 4 female para-

types, same host, Venezuela, T. F. Amazonas, 106 km SW Esmeralda, Brazo Casiquiare, Capibara, 130 m, 29-V-1-VI-67.

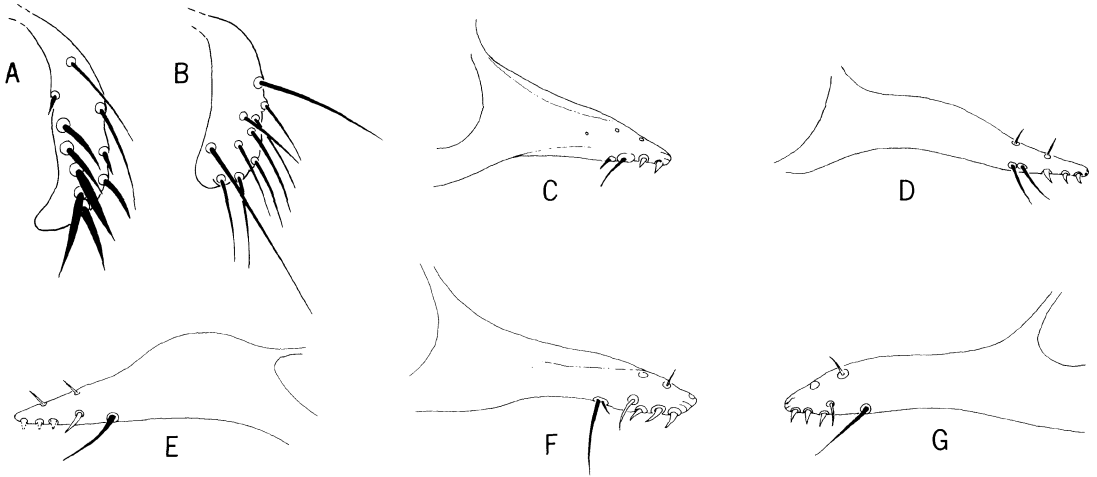


Fig. 37. A-B, left ventroapical margin of tergus 9: A, *Paratrichobius dunni* (Curran); B, *Paratrichobius longicrus* Ribeiro. C-G, male postgonites of species of *Neotrichobius*: C, *Neotrichobius ectophyllae*, new species (SVP 19282); D, *Neotrichobius stenopterus* Wenzel and Aitken (Panama, ex *Artibeus cinereus*, Tipton-Handley 11239); E, *Neotrichobius bisetosus*, new species (Surinam, ex *Phyllostomus hastatus*, FMNH 93180); F-G, *Neotrichobius delicatus* Machado-Allison (SVP 31945). A-B from Wenzel et al. (1966).