

faceted, not projecting beyond postgenae. Laterovertices and occipital lobes well defined, the latter somewhat inflated; laterovertices lacking a diagonal suture. Palpi oval, approximately as broad as long, with both ventral and marginal setae. *Thorax*.—Widest at level of transverse suture, narrowing apically; median suture present; humeral calli slightly produced but not prominent. *Wings*.—Venation as in *Trichobius*; anal vein with several strong setae near basal angle. *Legs*.—As in *Pseudostrebla*, the middle and hind legs progressively longer than the forelegs, the hindlegs not greatly elongated. All tibiae with conspicuously long macrosetae in addition to short setae. *Abdomen*.—As in *Trichobius*, but female with a very feebly sclerotized plate (sixth sternum?), anterior to seventh sternites, whose apical margin has a row of nine or ten blunt spines. Ventral arc well developed, translucent, with conspicuous flanges. Sternopleura and pleurotrochantines as in *Speiseria*, *Pseudostrebla* and *Trichobius phyllosotomae*, the anterior margin projecting between coxae and angulately emarginate.

REMARKS: The female genital structure of *Parastrebla* is very similar to that of the *Trichobius major* group, especially of *T. truncatus* Kessel. However, we cannot determine with certainty, from the slide preparation, whether or not the cerci are fused or articulated with the ventral arc. The structure of the head and abdomen suggest that the genus is in some ways intermediate between *Trichobius* on the one hand, and *Pseudostrebla* on the other.

Parastrebla handleyi Wenzel, new species. Figure 116.

DESCRIPTION (*Female*): *Head*.—Eyes small, transverse, with seven or eight indistinct facets. Genae and postgenae with numerous, short, discal setae and conspicuously longer marginal setae. Laterovertices subquadrate, declivous anteriorly, with about six conspicuous and one short setae. Occipital lobes each with three very long and about six other strong, shorter setae.

Thorax.—Anterior margin biconcave for reception of occipital lobes of head, bituberculate at middle; calli feebly produced. Median suture extending about two-thirds the distance to transverse suture; disks of prescutum and scutum with numerous, rather uniformly distributed, recumbent, short setae, which become longer (though still short) anteriorly; longer, strong setae present laterally. Scutellum with four macrosetae. Underside rather uniformly, densely setose, the setae short, with longer, strong setae along sides and posterior margin, the latter fully emarginate at middle. *Wings*.—Costa with ten to twelve strong dorsal setae, these gradually shorter apically on basal half, the setae on apical half short; marginal setae very strong on about basal half and much more numerous than dorsal setae, becoming progressively shorter on apical half. R_1 with one very long basal macroseta (as in *Pseudostrebla*) followed by about four shorter but strong setae, followed by short setae; R_s bare; third, fourth and fifth longitudinal veins each with three or four strong, basal setae, the other setae short. *Legs*.—Densely clothed with short setae. Profemora with about nine dorsal macrosetae arranged in two rows each side and two others laterally near apex. Mesofemora with about four macrosetae on apical half of dorsal surface, two ventro-laterally on each side near apex, and a row of about eight shorter erect setae on lateral surface on basal half. Metafemora with about 19 macrosetae on dorsal, lateral, and ventral surfaces. Protibiae with about four erect macrosetae along dorsal edge, mesotibiae with five, metatibiae with six. Tarsomeres 1-4 together a little longer than the last segment (excluding the claws), which is laterally slightly compressed; tarsomere 1 slightly longer than 2-4, its ventral surface with several pairs of short but rather strong setae.

Abdomen.—Lateral lobes of tergum I+II with about 16 discal macrosetae and about a dozen short ones along the lateral margin. Dorsal connexivum bare except for four pairs of conspicuous segmentally arranged setae; lateral and ventral connexivum densely clothed with short setae of about same size; with two transverse rows, each of about four much longer setae anterior and lateral to sternum VI (?); tergum VII narrow,

parallel-sided, strap-like, continuous with the supra-anal plate and bearing four minute setae arranged in two pairs, one anterior to the other, evenly spaced. Supra-anal plate very short, with a short seta on each side and four apical macrosetae. Seventh sternites oval, with about 14 setae of which three on apical margin are macrosetae.

Measurements:	BL	TL	WL	WW
Holotype female	2.12	0.80	1.76	0.82

TYPE MATERIAL: A unique holotype female (slide) from *Micronycteris nicefori* (host no. 11565), Armila (San Blas), 13 March 1963, C. O. Hand-

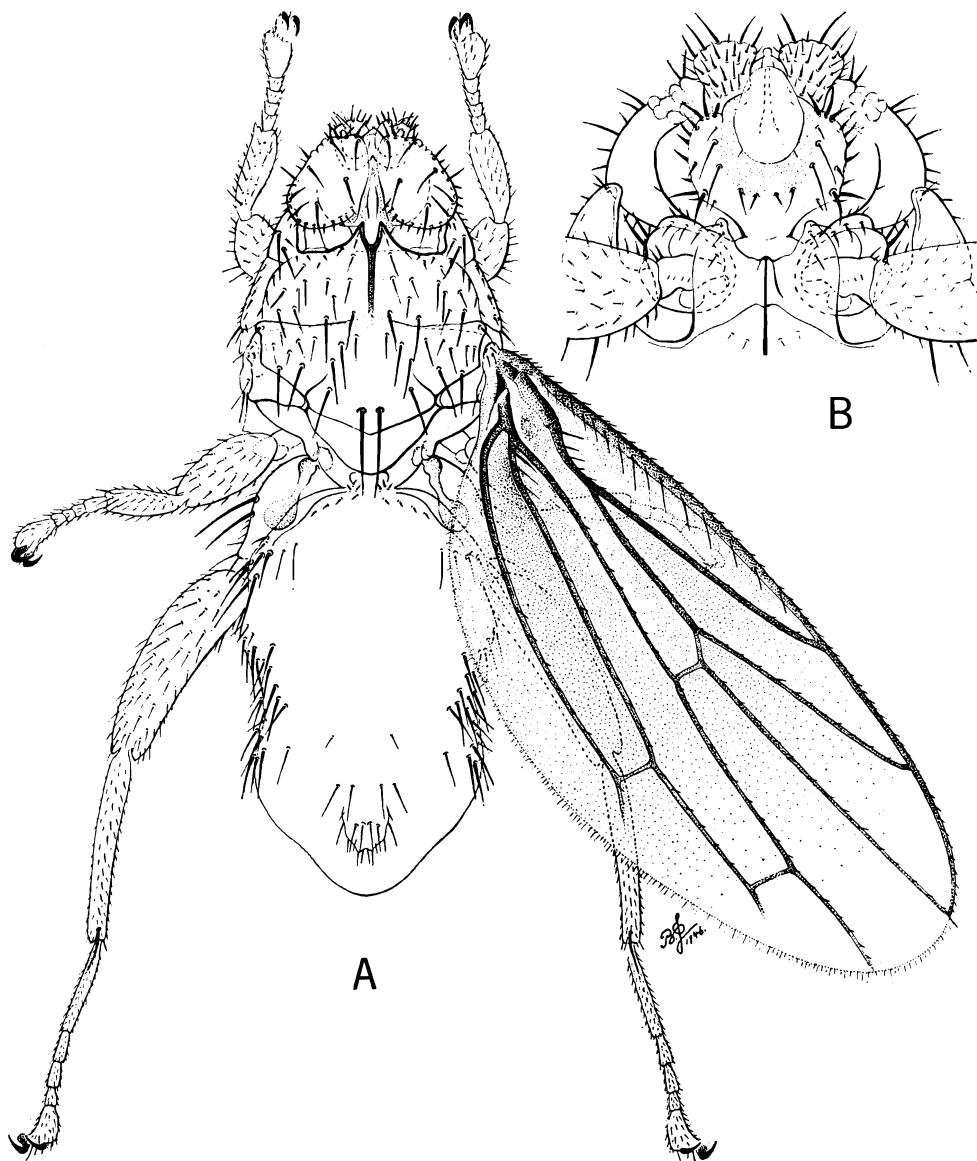


Fig. 115. *Synthesiostrebla amorphochili* Townsend, female. A, dorsal view. B, ventral view, head and anterior part of thorax. From Jobling (1947).

ley, Jr. and F. M. Greenwell. In the collection of Chicago Natural History Museum.

REMARKS: This species is named after Dr. Charles O. Handley, Jr., in recognition of his invaluable contributions to this volume.

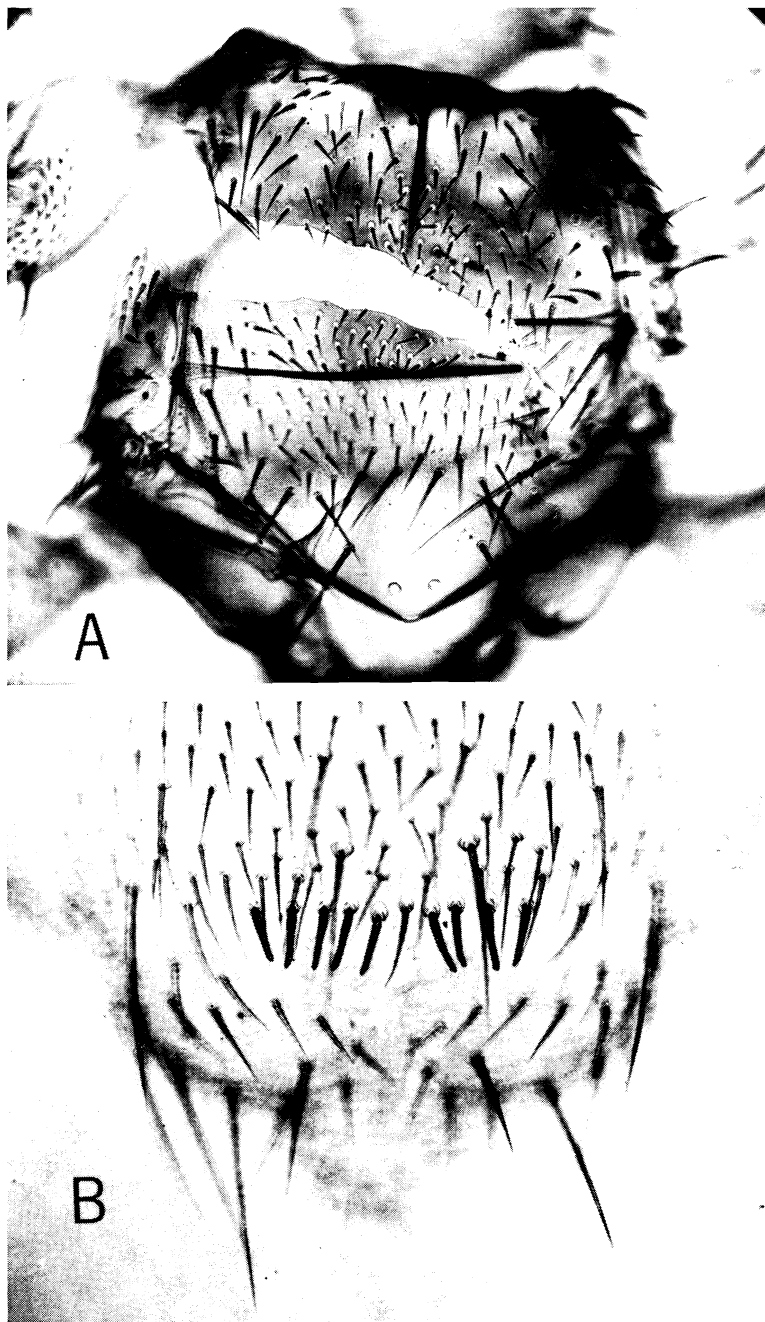


Fig. 116. *Parastrebla handleyi*, n. gen., n. sp., holotype female. A, thorax, dorsal view. B, apex of abdomen, ventral view.