

with numerous microsetae on a little more than apical third; ventral macroseta inserted at about basal third, not reaching apex, accessory seta well developed.

Measurements:	BL	TL	WL	WW
Male	2.47	0.82-0.93	1.65-1.76	0.82

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype male and paratype male (slides) from *Tonatia bidens* (host no. 5489), Almirante (Bocas del Toro), 28 January 1960, C. M. Keenan and V. J. Tipton. Holotype in Chicago Natural History Museum; paratype in the United States National Museum.

**OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED:** A female, from *Tonatia* sp., Coora T. P. D. Estate, Quiram Road, St. Patrick Co., TRINIDAD, 13 January 1959 [TVL].

**REMARKS:** The female from Trinidad is too badly damaged to permit study of the abdominal characters. It has about 12 setae on each of the seventh sternites.

This species is named in honor of Mr. Pedro Galindo of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, in recognition of his noteworthy contributions to our knowledge of the ectoparasites of Panama, and for his invaluable assistance in facilitating the field work in Panama.

***Strebla christinae* Wenzel, new species.** Figures 44A, 124E, 131A.

*S. christinae* n. sp. is the only species of those with detached frontoclypeal plates that lacks a second or anterior pigmented mesonotal suture. From related species that have numerous strong metatibial setae and multifaceted eyes—*diphyllae* n.sp., *vespertilionis* (Fabricius), *mirabilis* (Waterhouse)—it may be recognized by the relatively short spine-like setae and shape of the postvertex (fig. 124E) and, in the female, by the conspicuous anteriorly produced lobe of the ventral arc.

**DESCRIPTION:** *Head.*—Detached frontoclypeal plates irregular, about as wide as long. Anterior plate of laterovertices with seven setae; postocular sclerite distinct. Dorsal surface of postgenae not emarginate laterally, its posterior portion with 10-11 shorter but conspicuous setae, one very long posterior seta and lateral to it one that is about half as long. Postvertex and occiput as illustrated. Eyes multi-faceted, projecting, about seven facets visible from above. Ventral ante-ctenidial area a little wider than long (21.5:19.5).

*Thorax* (fig. 131A).—Prescutum lacking a second pigmented suture; setae rather uniformly distributed and extending anteriorly nearly to anterior margin along median suture, and to epaulets along sides, the epaulets consisting of three to five setae which merge into the median prescutal setae; arc of longer setae poorly defined, only the two outer setae distinctive. Scutal setae of antescutellar row longer than discals and becoming longer toward sides; discal setae arranged in three transverse rows. *Wings.*—All veins except sixth longitudinal setose to base. A longer seta at apex of costa but not a macroseta.  $R_s$  nearly half again as long as distance from fork to *r-m*. *Legs.*—Dorsal edge of metatibiae with a double row of 10-12 macrosetae, of varying length. First segment of hind tarsi with a transverse row of three coarse plantar bristles a little beyond middle, and five or six shorter, finer ones basally; plantars of segments 2-4 distinctive but not as coarse as those of first segment.

*Abdomen.*—Inner dorsal margin of lateral lobes of tergum I+II with from three to five setae. *Female:* Tergum VII with a pair of macrosetae and posterior and median to them a pair of setae about one-fourth as long. Supra-anal plate with four apical macrosetae and on each side four conspicuous setae, two dorso-lateral, one lateral, and one ventral. Seventh sternites with about nine setae, three of them macrosetae. Ventral arc produced anteriorly (fig. 44A) as a conspicuous microsetose lobe; with four short setae, inner pair twice as long as outer. *Male:* Sternum V short, with no more than two

transverse rows of discal setae throughout width. Sterna VI and VII+VIII forming a wide ring. Hypopygial setae as in *diaemi* n.sp. Gonapophyses curved basally, nearly straight apically, apices mucronate below; ventral macroseta inserted at about basal third, short, extending only a little more than half the distance to apex; accessory seta minute; with scattered microsetae along sides on apical third.

Measurements:	BL	TL	WL	WW
Male	2.75-2.87	0.93	1.65-1.81	0.95-0.99
Female	2.97-3.00	0.93-0.96	1.81-1.92	0.93-1.04

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype male, allotype female (slides) and 7 paratype females from *Phylloderma stenops* (host no. 11986), Armila (San Blas), 26

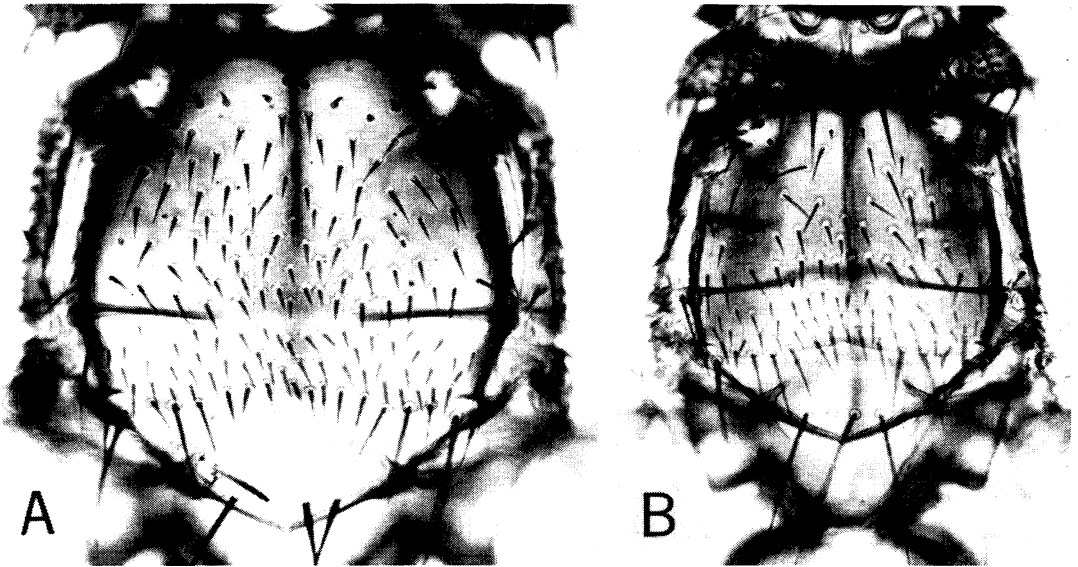


Fig. 131. Thorax, dorsal view. A, *Strebla christinae*, new species, male paratype. B, *S. machadoi*, new species, holotype.

March 1963, C. O. Handley, Jr. and F. M. Greenwell. 1 male paratype, same data, but 27 February 1963. Holotype and allotype in the collection of Chicago Natural History Museum. Paratypes in the collections of Chicago Natural History Museum; the United States National Museum; and the Environmental Health Branch, U. S. Army, at Corozal (Canal Zone).

This species is named for Christina Johnson Fowler in grateful appreciation of her invaluable assistance in producing this volume.

***Strebla machadoi* Wenzel, new species. Figures 124D, 131B.**

*S. machadoi* n. sp. is easily separated from all other species in that it is the only one with detached frontoclypeal plates that has non-faceted eyes. The subacuminate anterior margin of the frontoclypeus is also distinctive.

**DESCRIPTION (Female): Head.**—Detached frontoclypeal plates small, about as wide as long. Anterior plate of laterovertices with six setae; postocular sclerite distinct. Dorsal sclerite of postgenae posteriorly with five or six short bristles, a long, conspicuous one on postero-median angle and lateral to this a seta of intermediate length; lateral margin emarginate for reception of ctenidium. Postvertex and occiput as illustrated

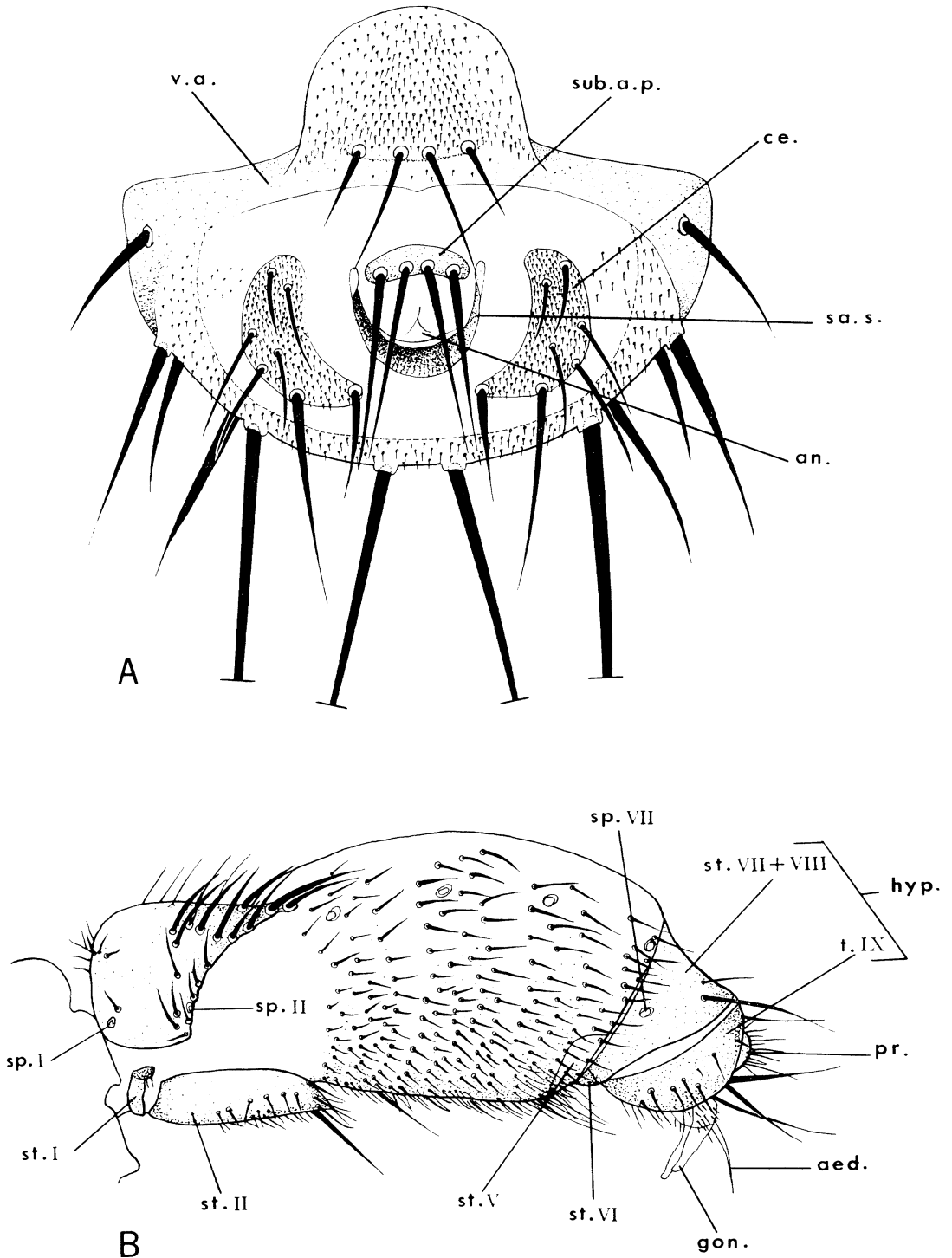


Fig. 44. A, female terminalia, ventral view, *Strebla christinae*, new species. B, male abdomen, lateral view, *Strebla* sp. B adapted from Jobling (1951). See text for explanation.

In 1830, Wiedemann added his interpretation and description of the "eyes" and slightly altered the illustration (now black and white) to change the wing somewhat and to add conspicuous setae on the hind tibiae. Macquart's (1835) figure is copied from this. Wiedemann again referred to the specimen as being in the Copenhagen Museum and it is assumed that the

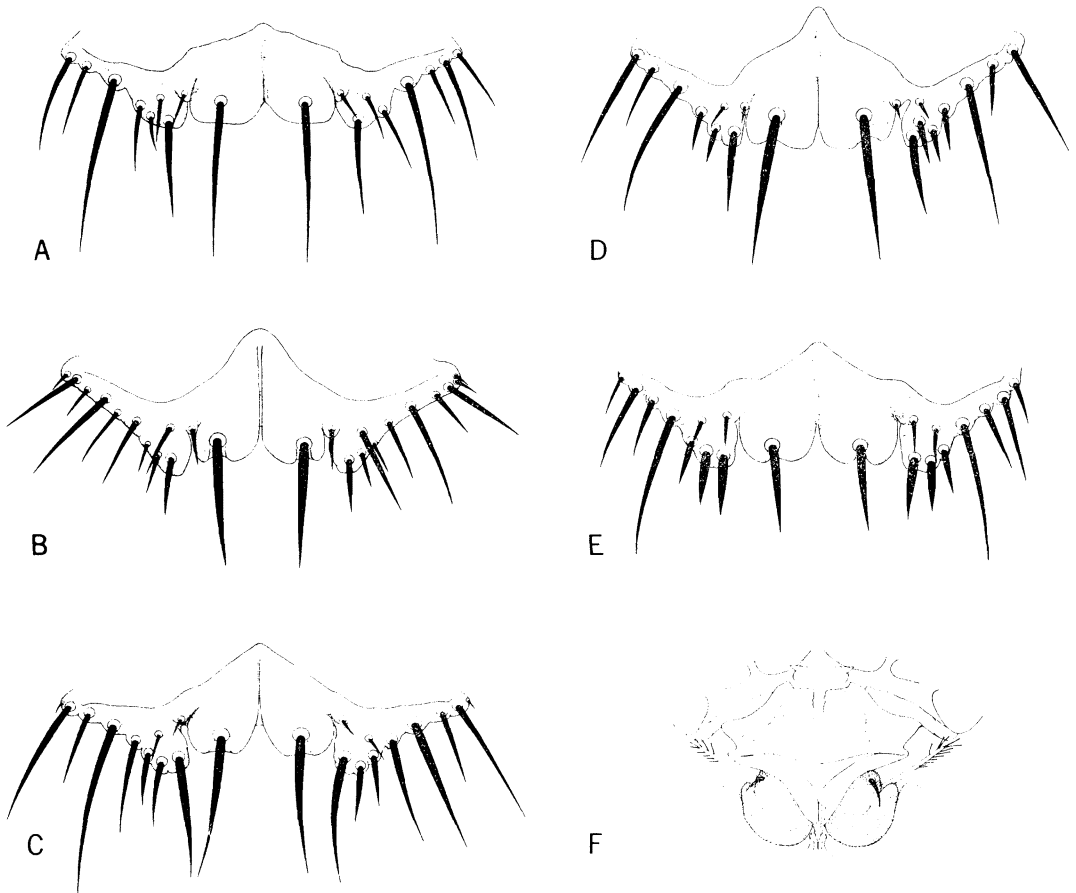


Fig. 124. A-E, postvertex and occipital plates (of head) of species of *Strebla*. A, *S. diaemi*, new species, paratype from *Diaemus youngii*, Río Raposo, COLOMBIA. B, *S. consocius*, new species, paratype from *Phyllostomus h. hastatus* (TVL nos. 1406-21) Guanapo Heights, TRINIDAD. C, *S. diphyllae*, new species, paratype from *Diphylla ecaudata centralis*, San Lorenzo, N.E. of Volcan de Jumay (Jalapa), GUATEMALA. D, *S. machadoi*, new species, holotype. E, *S. christinae*, paratype from *Phylloderma stenops* (no. 11986). F, antennae and frontoclypeus, *S. galindoi*, new species.

revised figure, too, was based on the type. Poor though the figure is, the illustration of the hind tibiae clearly shows the fly to be a species of *Euctenodes*, since the species regarded as *Strebla vespertilionis* by Speiser and Kessel (loc. cit.) has elongated hindlegs and lacks metatibial macrosetae.

Thus, *Euctenodes* should be synonymized under *Strebla*, and a new name is needed for *Strebla* (not Wiedemann, 1824) of Speiser, Kessel *et al.*