

IXODES MONTTOYANUS (IXODIDAE)  
A NEW TICK FROM COLOMBIA\*

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Five females of the genus *Ixodes*, recently received from Dr. Juan A. Montoya of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Washington, D. C., were found to be new to science and are here described.

*IXODES MONTTOYANUS* n.sp.

FEMALE

**Body.**—Length (unengorged) not including the capitulum, 2.28 to 3.15; width 1.83 to 1.92. Oval, with scutum reaching about three-fifths the length. Heavily sclerotized parts nearly black, shining. Post scutal areas smooth, and with a few small fine hairs.

**Capitulum.**—Length from 1.23 to 1.38; width of basis from 0.70 to 0.78. Capitulum noticeably long, especially that portion in front of the palpi. Basis with posterior margin straight, salient; back of palpi the sides curved down and are salient; sides (profile lines) curved and converging posteriorly. Cornua, large, triangular. Porose areas sub-oval, a little depressed. Surface shagreened. Palpi long, with lateral profile—lines nearly straight, inner edges convex, widest at about the middle. Palpal article 2 nearly twice as long as 3. Dorsal surface smooth, shining, punctate; surface depressed parallel to median margins. Hairs few, short, and fine.

In ventral view, basis is very broadly rounded and salient behind, constricted at the middle, near the large, hooked, auriculae. Transverse sutural line faint. Surface smooth, shining, shagreened. Palpi flattened medially. Article 1 with a distinct oval plate.

**Hypostome.**—Long, rounded apically. Denticles arranged  $4/4$  for about three-fourths the length, then  $3/3$  to the base. All denticles sharp, laterals largest, medians progressively smaller to the middle line. Length about 0.36.

**Scutum.**—Size  $1.8 \times 1.5 \times 1.95 \times 1.56$ . Oval, widest at about the middle. Scapulae moderate, pointed. Lateral carinae varying from moderate to absent, curved, starting back of the humeri and terminating near the postero-lateral side. Cervical grooves, shallow (better seen with reflected light), first converging and then diverging. Surface smooth and shining, punctuations moderate in number, small but distinct, those in marginal areas tending to be larger. Hairs absent.

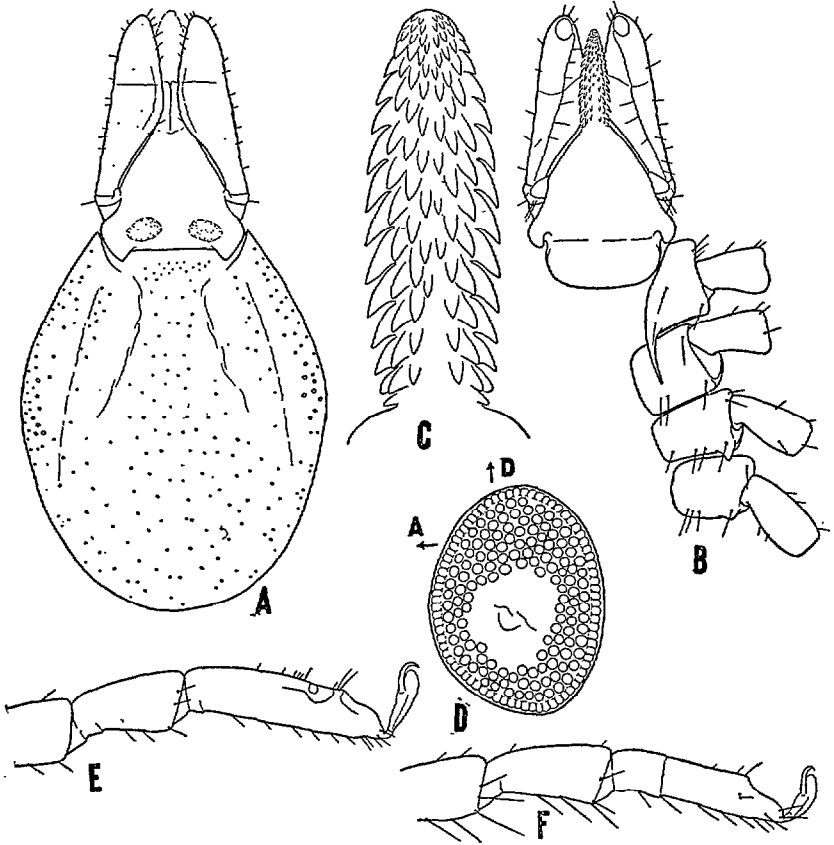
**Legs.**—Long, with the tarsi, especially I and IV, unusually long, tapering gradually; Haller's organ distant from the claws. Hairs few, short and fine. Length of tarsus I, 0.81; metatarsus 0.42. Length of tarsus IV, 0.69; metatarsus 0.48.

\* Contribution from Rocky Mountain Laboratory (Hamilton, Montana), Division of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Health.

**Coxae.**—All coxae flattened, salient on posterior edges; I is noticeably long (from front to rear). Internal spur on I very long, thin, and pointed; absent on II, III and IV. External spurs absent on I and II, small on III, barely visible on IV. Surfaces, smooth shagreened, shining, punctuate on the posterior half. Hairs few, long and fine.

**Spiracular plate.**—Large, oval, surface flat. Longer axis transverse. Goblets numerous. Length 0.36, width 0.30.

**Sexual aperture.**—Situated between Coxae IV.  
Male unknown.



*Ixodes montoyanus* n. sp.

FEMALE. A. Capitulum and scutum, in dorsal view. B. Capitulum and coxae, in ventral view. C. Hypostome. D. Spiracular plate. E. Tarsus and metatarsus, leg I. F. Tarsus and metatarsus, leg. IV.

Because of its size, heavy sclerotization, and color, *montoyanus* resembles *loricatus* Neumann 1899, *bicornis* Neumann 1906, and *luciae* Senevet 1940. From these, the new species is easily distinguishable by its coxae, scutum, hypostome, and the shape of the basis.

Described from five females collected by Mr. Papá Fidel, May 14, 1943, from a "guache," *Nasuella olivacea*, in the region of Monserrate, municipality of Bogotá, Colombia, South America. The tick is named in honor of Dr. Montoya.

Holotype, female, is deposited in the collection of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana.

Single paratypes are deposited in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and the Field Columbia Museum, Chicago, Illinois.

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**Enfermedades transmitidas por artrópodos en Micronesia.**—Farner hace notar (*U. S. Nav. Med. Bull.*, 977, ab. 1944) que geográficamente Micronesia abarca las islas Marshalls, Marianas y Carolinas, y que a pesar de su posición tropical parecen haber evadido en gran parte los azotes de las enfermedades tropicales transmitidas por artrópodos. Existe una ausencia de anofeles, flebotomos, etc., y sólo se encuentra el *Aedes aegypti* y formas derivadas de éste. Al explicar la ausencia de otros artrópodos es necesario tomar en cuenta, además de su aislamiento geográfico, otros factores climatológicos, ecológicos y etnográficos. Debido a la importancia militar de esta zona y al transporte aéreo y marítimo de grandes contingentes de tropas y materiales, el A. revisa la literatura sobre estas enfermedades en esa zona, en su mayoría anterior a la guerra, encontrando que la *filariasis* se encuentra aparentemente muy esparcida en estas islas, siendo su incidencia, sin embargo, muy baja y constantemente introducida desde Samoa y el archipiélago de Loochoo. El *Culex quinquefasciatus*, su vector nocturno, es muy común y el *A. scutellaris*, vector de la filariasis no periódica, se encuentra probablemente muy esparcido. El *dengue* es constantemente endémico y con frecuencia epidémico y su vector (*A. aegypti*) muy común. No hay datos sobre *rickettsiasis*, a pesar de que existe la posibilidad de introducir el tifo endémico o epidémico y tal vez el rural, de zonas vecinas. Solamente se han citado casos importados de *malaria*, anteriores a la guerra actual. La presencia del *Anopheles punctulatus moluccensis* en Melanesia, sugiere la posibilidad de su propagación en Micronesia bajo las condiciones actuales de guerra. La *peste* se ha registrado sólo una vez (1910-1911). El A. dice que se necesita aun un estudio entomológico y epidemiológico completo, tan pronto como se ocupe totalmente esta zona.

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**Farmacêuticos cadastrados no Brasil.**—Segundo comunicação feita ao diretor geral do Departamento Nacional de Saúde pelo diretor do Serviço Nacional de Fiscalização da Medicina, (*Rev. Bras. Farm.*, fev. 1944) verifica-se que o número de farmacêuticos profissionais cadastrados nos Estados do Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso e no Distrito Federal ascende a 6,976 assim distribuídos: Amazonas 72; Pará 96; Maranhão 80; Ceará 40; Paraíba 37; Pernambuco 106; Alagoas 17; São Paulo 5,457; Rio Grande do Sul 62; Mato Grosso 106; Distrito Federal 903. Quanto aos práticos de farmácia nos mesmos Estados alcançam, segundo as últimas informações, o total de 2,599, localizados como se segue: Pará 124, Maranhão 62; Paraíba 66; Pernambuco 158; Alagoas 56; São Paulo 1,811; Rio Grande do Sul 293; Mato Grosso 28.