



<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/>

**The fur seals and fur-seal islands of the North Pacific Ocean.**

Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1898-99.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/52024>

**v.3 (1899):** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/111304>

Article/Chapter Title: lice

Author(s): unknown

Subject(s): lice

Page(s): Page 553, Page 554

Holding Institution: Smithsonian Libraries

Sponsored by: Biodiversity Heritage Library

Generated 2 February 2022 10:14 AM

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/pdf4/1428523i00111304.pdf>

This page intentionally left blank.

## IX. ACARINA.

By Prof. HERBERT OSBORN.

**Haematopinus callorhini** Herbert Osborn, new species. (Type, No. 3501, U.S.N.M.)

Head but slightly produced, less than a semicircle in front of the antennae, wider behind the antennae than in front; eyes inconspicuous or wanting; dorsal surface with a very strong basally swollen lateral bristle and a number of stiff shorter bristles or spines merging anteriorly into short blunt spines; posterior margin subangular and projected on to prothorax; beneath with long slender bristles posteriorly and short blunt spines anteriorly; antennae five-jointed, basal joint very large, succeeding joints gradually diminishing in size but of nearly equal length.

Thorax wider than long, concave in front and behind, lateral margins rather evenly arcuate; prothorax produced posteriorly, nearly reaching abdomen; sutures of pro- meso- and meta- thorax converging near posterior margin, posterior margin of meso- thorax strongly chitinous, surface bristly and spiny, meso- and meta- thorax each with larger bristles. No sternal plate, coxae wide apart, and surface of sternum scantily armed with short spines.

Abdomen widest near the middle, tapering to apex; set with short stiff spines and bristly hairs; the spiracles opening in small prominent tubercles; beneath with short spiny hairs.

Legs nearly uniform in size, middle and posterior ones slightly larger; middle and hind tarsal claws fitting into a semicircular cup on the spur of tibia.

Genitalia of male located dorsally, most apparent from above, where the chitinous structure is conspicuous, especially the two bars converging forward so as to form a triangle, from base of which, at apex of abdomen, the protruding penis and hooks appear as a second triangle. Length, 2 mm.

This species falls in *Haematopinus*, on account of the five-jointed antennae and structure of sternum, though approaching *Echinophthirius* in body covering. It is perhaps nearest *piliferus*, but stands pretty clearly by itself, and may doubtless be referred to a distinct subgenus.

Described from a number of examples from the northern fur seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*, from Pribilof Islands.

**Ixodes arcticus** Herbert Osborn, new species. (Type, No. 3500, U.S.N.M.)

Elongate oboval slightly contracted behind the middle, finely transversely striated; dorsal shield deep chestnut brown, oval except where truncated to join head; two divergent impressed lines or furrows from near the anterior margin to behind the middle, where they terminate abruptly, and external to which, near their ends, are short, impressed lighter

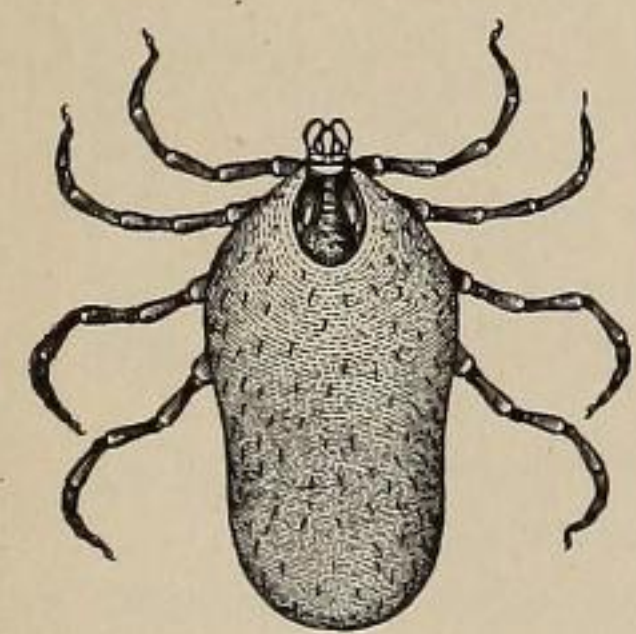


FIG. 2.

marks, one on either side. Palpi rather short, blunt, truncate at apex, sharp edged, flat, and somewhat impressed above; legs blackish except the joints, long, strong. The dorsum of the expanded abdomen has two deep parallel furrows anteriorly and three posteriorly, and the ventral surface has the ordinary furrows of the genus, much as in *ricinus*. The color of the alcoholic specimens is a testaceous yellow. Length of expanded female, 6 mm. Length of dorsal shield, 1.25 mm.; width, 0.92 mm.

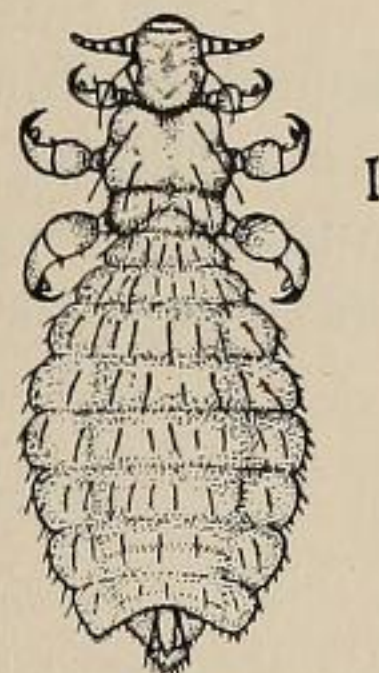


FIG. 1.

This species appears to be closely related to *Ixodes ricinus*, as determined for me by the late Dr. George Marx, but is larger; the dorsal shield is more perfectly oval and larger; the legs larger and much blacker; as also the head parts and the palpi are shorter, more truncate at apex, and the spiracle is located in a larger, blacker circle. These points, with its extreme difference in host, warrant its description as a distinct species. The description is from a single female which appears to be mature and fully expanded, but not distended to its full limit by development of eggs.

Both this tick and the louse described above seem to have been encountered heretofore, as I find in Allen's Monograph of the Pinnipedia (p. 352) the following, quoted from Elliott: \* \* \* "The seal, in common with all animals, is preyed upon by vermin, a species of louse and a tick, peculiar to itself," but neither of them appears to have been technically described.