

A NEW KOHLSIA FROM THE REPUBLIC OF
COLOMBIA (SIPHONAPTERA: CERATOPHYLLIDAE)

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A NEW KOHLSIA FROM THE REPUBLIC OF
COLOMBIA (SIPHONAPTERA: CERATOPHYLLIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—Description and illustrations of *Kohlsia falcata* Méndez and Hansen, n. sp. are given. This species is compared with *K. tiptoni* Méndez and Allman, its nearest known relative.

The new species of *Kohlsia* described in this paper represents the first record of the genus for the Republic of Colombia. Another South American species, *K. campaniger* (Jordan), was described from Ecuador. Presently, the known range of *Kohlsia* seems to extend from Mexico, throughout Central America and Panamá to areas of Colombia and Ecuador in northwestern South America. Tipton and Machado-Allison (1972) present no record of *Kohlsia* from Venezuela. However, it is possible that this genus is extant also in that country.

Kohlsia falcata Méndez and Hansen, new species

Fig. 1-8

Type material: ♂ Holotype, ♀ allotype and 1 ♂ paratype, ex *Tamandua tetradactyla* Linnaeus, Hacienda "La Conquista" (humid tropical forest, elevation 642 m), 70 km North of Puerto López, Departamento del Meta, Colombia, July 1971, H. Hansen, collector. Holotype and allotype deposited in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History. Paratype in the British Museum (Natural History).

Length of types (in mm): ♂ Holotype, 1.95, ♀ allotype, 2.00; ♂ paratype, 1.87.

Diagnosis: *Kohlsia falcata*, n. sp. is similar to *K. tiptoni* in several morphological features. Two of the most outstanding of these are the tibial comb, found on all legs, and the possession of a prominent bristle on the dorsal margin of the distal arm of the ninth sternum. It is readily separated from the latter species and from all other known *Kohlsia* by the peculiar primary dorsal lobe of the aedeagus, which is definitely sickle-shaped. A squamose area of the aedeagal alate lobe also seems to be peculiar to the present new species.

MALE: Head (fig. 1): Anterior margin provided with short frontal tubercle. Preantennal area with numerous micropores, 3 rows of prominent bristles and several scattered minute bristles. Postantennal area having few micropores and 3 rows of unequal bristles. Both pre- and postantennal areas showing typical

