

# The Canadian Entomologist.

VOL. XXXVIII.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 1906.

No. 10

## THREE NEW CANADIAN FLEAS

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1. *Chaetopsylla setosus*, sp. nov.—Nearest to *Ch. ursi*, Rothsch. (1902), but easily recognized by the shape of the abdominal sclerites and the tarsi.

*Head*.—The labial palpus consists of about ten segments, reaching beyond the trochanter, while in *ursi* there are seven or eight segments only. There is one row of four or five bristles before the eye. The occiput bears two or three hairs behind the base of the antenna, a lateral row of four or five bristles in the centre, and a subapical row.

*Thorax*.—There is one row of bristles on the pronotum, besides one or two hairs situated on the back. The epimerum of the metathorax is strongly produced backwards, rather more so than in *Ch. trichosa*, Koh. (1903), and bears a posterior row of from six to nine bristles, besides about ten smaller ones, which are arranged in two irregular rows.

*Abdomen*.—The tergites of the first seven segments bear each two rows of bristles, there being some additional hairs in front of these rows on the first three tergites. The anterior row is incomplete on the posterior tergites. On the second tergite there are about eight, on the third about six bristles placed beneath the stigma, while there are in this position two bristles on segments four to seven, the last bristle of the postmedian row being likewise situated below the stigma (Fig. 41).

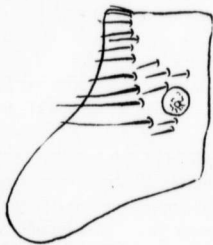


FIG. 41.



FIG. 42.

The first sternite has some lateral bristles, while the sternites of segments three to seven bear each a row of three or four bristles, and from