



NEW ZEALAND BIOSECURE

Entomology Laboratory



## Profile: *Ixodes jacksoni* Hoogstraal, 1967

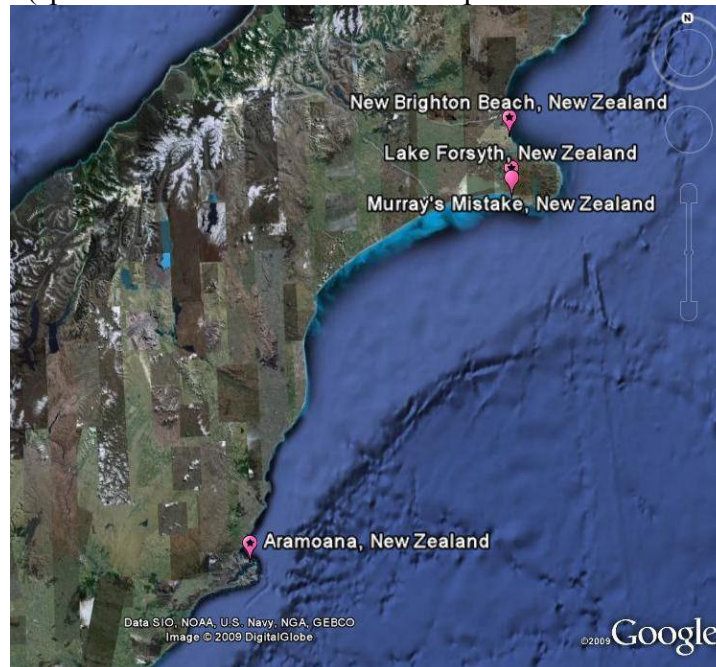
**Common Name:** -

**Family:** Ixodidae

**Origin:** Endemic

Preserved specimens of this species are very few in number,  
most are slide mounted and not suitable for photography.  
Photos will be added after new specimens are collected from the field.

**Geographic Distribution:** Murray's Mistake/Birdlings Flat, Banks Peninsula (Hoogstraal, 1967); New Brighton Beach, Christchurch\*; Lake Forsyth, Banks Peninsula\* (Dumbleton, 1973); Aramoana, Dunedin\* (specimen in New Zealand Arthropod Collection - NZAC).



\*Specimens collected from bird hosts - do not necessarily reflect the actual geographic distribution of the tick unless found associated with a nesting site

**Known Hosts:** Collected from dead hosts and nests of the spotted cormorant/shag *Stictocorax punctatus* (= *Phalacrocorax punctatus*) (Hoogstraal, 1967) and nests of Pied shag *Phalacrocorax varius*. [Dumbleton (1973) described two larvae collected from New Brighton beach from a dead pied shag but includes the spotted shag scientific name producing uncertainty as to the identity of the host.]

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**BIOSECURITY SPECIALISTS**

**Disease Association:** none known (Heath, 1987)

**Taxonomy:** Male Holotype. Type Locality - Murray's Mistake, Banks Peninsula, New Zealand. Collected 22 Dec 1963. Deposited in the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana (Hoogstraal, 1967) and now held in the U.S. National Tick Collection, Georgia. Allotype data and depository as for holotype. Paratypes (1M,1F,4N) deposited in Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand (Hoogstraal, 1967).

Considered closer to *Ixodes uriae* than the other New Zealand *Ixodes* species (Dumbleton, 1973).

**Diagnostic Characters:**

Male - paired apicoventral hooks on the tarsi, absence of distinct ventral plates (only leathery integument), absence of dense setae posterior of the scutum, bluntly rounded palpal apex in dorsal view (Hoogstraal, 1967)

Female – basis capituli shorter ventrally than in *Ix. uriae*, palps less swollen internally, different porose areas and fewer, shorter setae on dorsum than in *Ix. uriae*, scutum longer than wide, widest anteriorly, cervical grooves shallow extending to posterior margin of scutum (Hoogstraal, 1967)

Nymph – scutum longer than wide, widest anteriorly, cervical grooves shallow extending to posterior margin of scutum, coxae and trochanters without spurs

Larva – scutum widest anteriorly, coxae without spurs, coxae with two setae each, 1 pair posthypostomal setae, 5 pairs centrodorsal setae, 3 pairs marginoventral setae (Dumbleton, 1973)

**Taxonomic Diagrams:**

Hoogstraal (1967), Dumbleton (1973)

**Biology:**

Found associated with nests as well as on birds.

**Seasonality:** Collection data ex Hoogstraal (1967), Dumbleton (1973) and NZAC specimens

Stage	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<b>Females</b>												✓
<b>Males</b>												✓
<b>Nymphs</b>						✓					✓	✓
<b>Larvae</b>								✓*				

\* Specimens were recorded as January in Dumbleton (1973)

**References:**

DUMBLETON, L.J. 1973. Additions to the New Zealand Tick Fauna. *Tuatara* 20: 65-74.  
 HEATH, A.C.G. 1987. A review of the origins and zoogeography of tick-borne disease in New Zealand. *Tuatara* 29(1&2): 19-29.  
 HOOGSTRAAL, H. 1967. *Ixodes jacksoni* n. sp. (Ixodoidea: Ixodidae), a nest parasite of the spotted cormorant, *Phalacrocorax punctatus* (Sparman), in New Zealand. *Journal of Medical Entomology* 4(1): 37-41.