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THREE NEW SPECIES OF MALLOPHAGA

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Oxylipeurus montezumae n. sp.

(Figures 1-2)

Male. Head circumfasciate, long and narrow; widest at the antennal region. Trabeculae small, barely projecting beyond lateral margins of head. First antennal segments enlarged but without appendages; third segments produced beyond points of articulation with the fourth. Prothorax with a small dorsal seta in each posterolateral angle. Pterothorax twice as long as prothorax, widest at posterior margin, with two pairs of long setae in each dorsal posterolateral angle. Abdominal segments each armed dorsally with two median setae, and with one or more setae in each posterolateral angle. Ventrally, on last segment, a pair of patches of setae; each patch having two rows of medium-length setae, a posterior row with four setae, and one anterior row with three. Dorsal and ventral chaetotaxy as shown in figure 1. Genitalia with curved tapering parameres as shown in figure 2.

Type host. Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi Nelson, Mearns's Quail.

Type material. Holotype male, and one immature specimen collected by Dr. A. R. Phillips on the Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Discussion. The male genitalia easily distinguish this form from all other known species. The long curved tapering parameres are distinctive. The odd-shaped endomeral plate and the small penis (figure 2) are very unusual. It is believed that future collections of Mallophaga from the Odontophorinae may yield many interesting forms.

Lagopoecus gambelii n. sp.

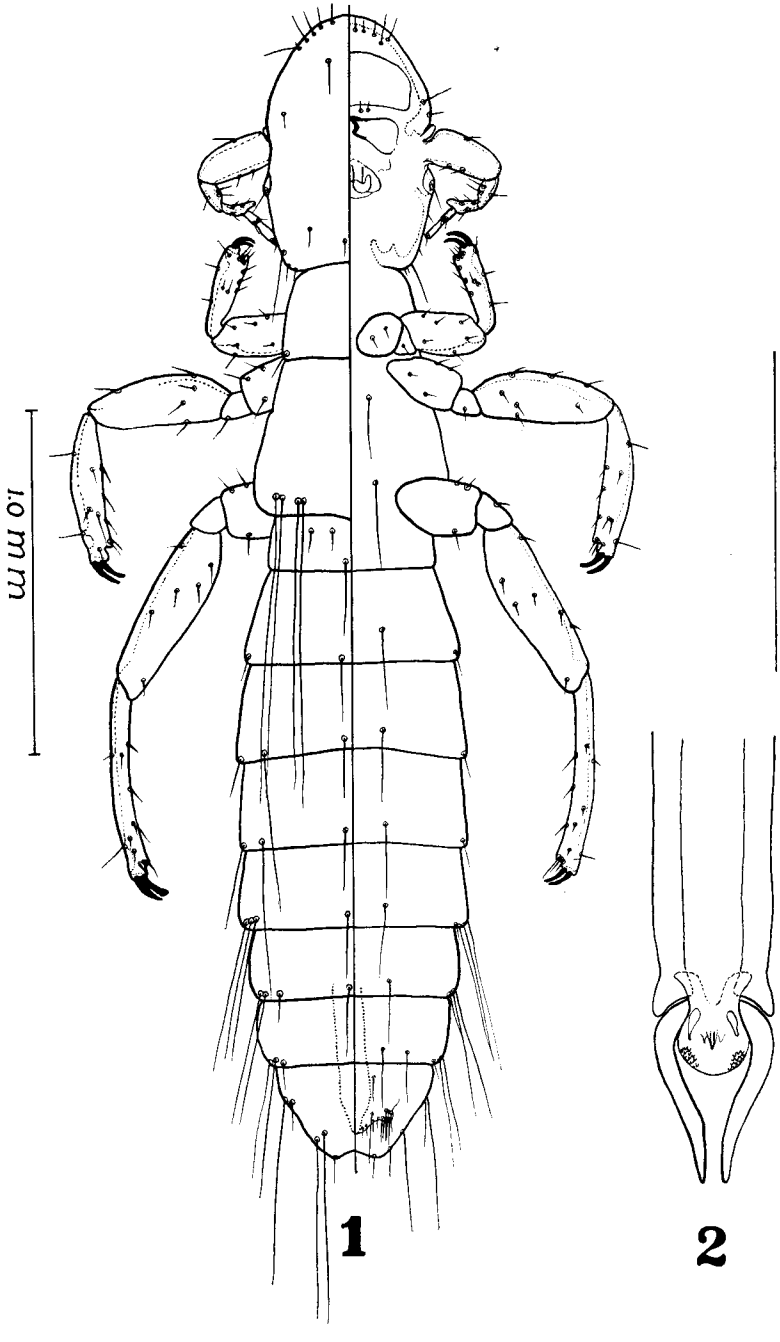
(Figures 3-5)

Female. Clypeal margin pointed, and with scattered small setae. Trabeculae well developed. Antennae filiform, the second segments being longest. Eye prominent, with a long seta arising from the dorsal surface. Temples convexly rounded, each with two long setae; cephalic margin without setae. Prothorax short, wide, and armed dorsally with one long seta on each posterolateral angle. Pterothorax twice as wide as long, widest at posterior margin. Dorsal posterior pterothoracic setae as shown in figure 3. Abdominal tergal plates prominent, separated medianly; each with a row of setae on posterior margin. Dorsal and ventral chaetotaxy as shown in figure 3.

Male. Head approximately the same size as in the female. Thorax and abdomen essentially the same shape, as in the female, but smaller. Chaetotaxy, except for posterior abdominal segments, essentially the same as in the female. Genitalia as shown in figure 5. Parameres unusual, not typical of the genus.

Type host. Lophortyx gambelii gambelii Gambel, Gambel's Quail.

Type material. Holotype male, allotype female, collected by Dr. A. R. Phillips at Tucson, Arizona. Paratypes from the same collection and from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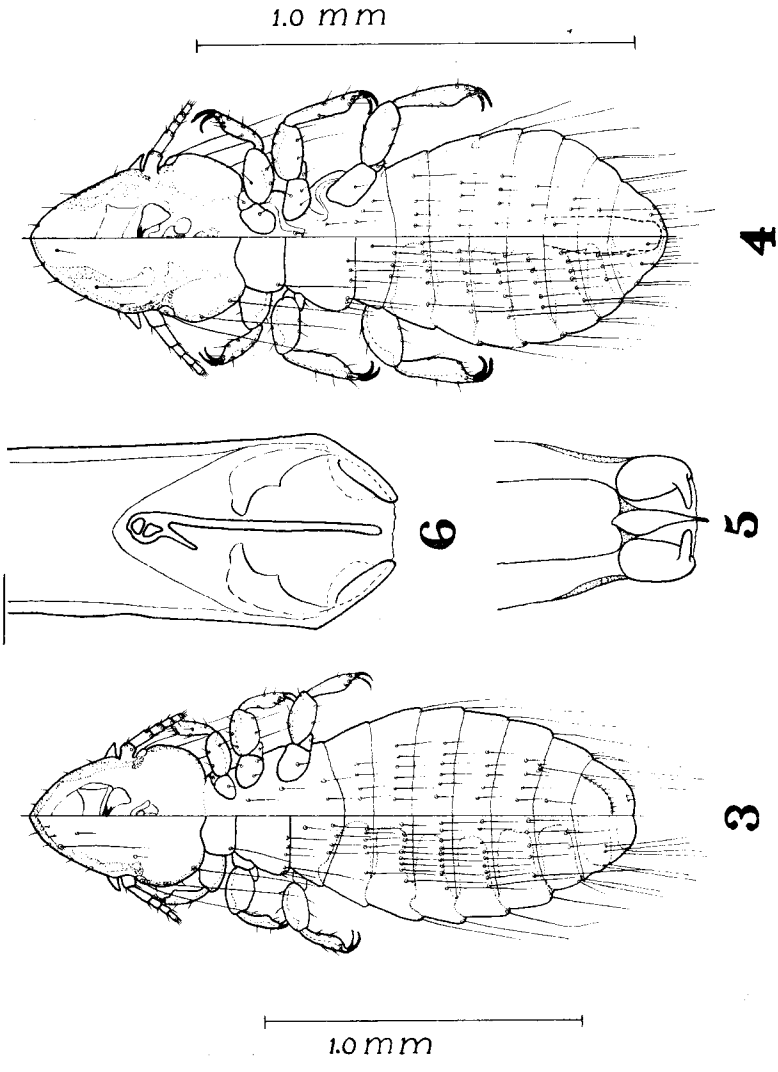

Explanation of figures.

1. **Oxylipeurus montezumae** n. sp., dorsal-ventral view of the male.
2. **Oxylipeurus montezumae** n. sp., male genitalia.
3. **Lagopoecus gambelii** n. sp., dorsal-ventral view of the female.
4. **Lagopoecus gambelii** n. sp., dorsal-ventral view of the male.
5. **Lagopoecus gambelii** n. sp., male genitalia.
6. **Lagopoecus colchicus** n. sp., male genitalia.

the type host collected on the Santa Rita Reservation, Arizona by Dr. Glen M. Kohls.

Discussion. The author has seen no species that particularly resembles this form. The parameres (figure 5) are very different from those of any other known species. This form is easily recognized by the fact that the clypeal margin is more pointed than in any other species of the genus.

Lagopoecus colchicus n. sp.
(Figure 6)

Female. Clypeal margin evenly rounded, with scattered small setae. Head shorter and wider than in **L. obscurus** Emerson. Eyes prominent, each with one long seta. Temples rounded, each with two long setae and three short setae; cephalic margin without setae. Prothorax short, narrow, and armed dorsally with one long seta on each posterolateral angle. Pterothorax twice as wide as long; dorsal posterior chaetotaxy of 2,2,2, and 2. Abdominal segments with brown areas on lateral margins as in **L. obscurus** Emerson. Abdominal tergal plates each with eight median setae and one post-spiracular seta on each posterolateral angle. Pleural plates of segments three and four, each with one long seta; of segments five to eight, each with two long setae. Sternal plates with two median setae.

Male. Head approximately the same size as in the female. Thorax and abdomen essentially the same shape, as in the female, but smaller. Chaetotaxy, except for the posterior abdominal segments, same as in the female. Genitalia as shown in figure 6.

Type host. Phasianus colchicus torquatus Gmelin, Ring-necked Pheasant.

Type material. Holotype male and allotype female, collected by Mr. Paul E. Telford, in Logan, Utah. Paratypes from the same collection and from the type host collected as follows:

Homer, Illinois, Dr. Yeager; Urbana, Illinois, Dr. H. H. Ross; Hamilton and Lake County, Montana, Dr. William L. Jellison.

Discussion: This form is related to **L. lyrurus** Clay, **L. gibsoni** Hopkins and **L. obscurus** Emerson. The new form is wider and more robust than those mentioned. The pterothoracic and abdominal chaetotaxy easily separate this form from the other known species. The male genitalia is also distinctive.

In view of the extensive studies which have been made of the Ring-necked Pheasant, it seems highly improbable that any of its parasites should be new. Since this form has been collected by four workers in five different localities; it is believed that there can be no explanation except that it has been overlooked until now.

Acknowledgments

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