

## A NEW SPECIES OF CARDUICEPS

(MALLOPHAGA, PHILOPTERIDAE)

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A new species of chewing louse, collected from birds of the genus *Limosa*, is herewith described.

### *Carduceps lapponicus*, new species

*Male*.—Head triangular in shape, length greater than width. Forehead with broad hyaline margin arising from the clypeal suture. Clypeal signature large, medianly pointed posteriorly. A medium-length setae located ventrally near the anterior end of each clypeal band. Heavily chitinized dorsal transverse antennal band. Antennae filiform. Heavy dorsal and ventral occipital bands. Temples broadly rounded, each with three long setae.

Prothorax short, rectangular in shape. Evenly rounded, convex lateral margins; each posterolateral angle armed dorsally with one long setae.

Pterothorax twice as long as prothorax and rectangular in shape. Evenly rounded convex lateral margins; each posterolateral angle armed dorsally with four long setae.

Abdomen elongate, slightly wider than the head. Pleurites transversely continuous without noticeable chitinous thickening and armed with a pair of medium-length setae located medianly on the posterior margin. Paratergal plates characteristic of the genus, each with three long setae. Sternites transversely continuous without noticeable chitinous thickening and armed with a pair of medium-length setae located medianly on the posterior margin.

Male genitalia as shown in fig. 2.

*Female*.—Essentially the same shape and size as the male. Except for the posterior abdominal segments, the chaetotaxy is the same as in the male.

*Type host*.—*Limosa lapponica lapponica* (Linnaeus), the Bar-tailed Godwit.

*Type material*.—Holotype male and allotype female and paratypes collected at Mainz, Germany, are deposited in the U. S. National Museum. Other material has been examined from the Pacific Godwit, *Limosa lapponica baueri* Naumann.

This new form closely resembles the other known species in the genus. Only slight differences in size, shape and chaeto-

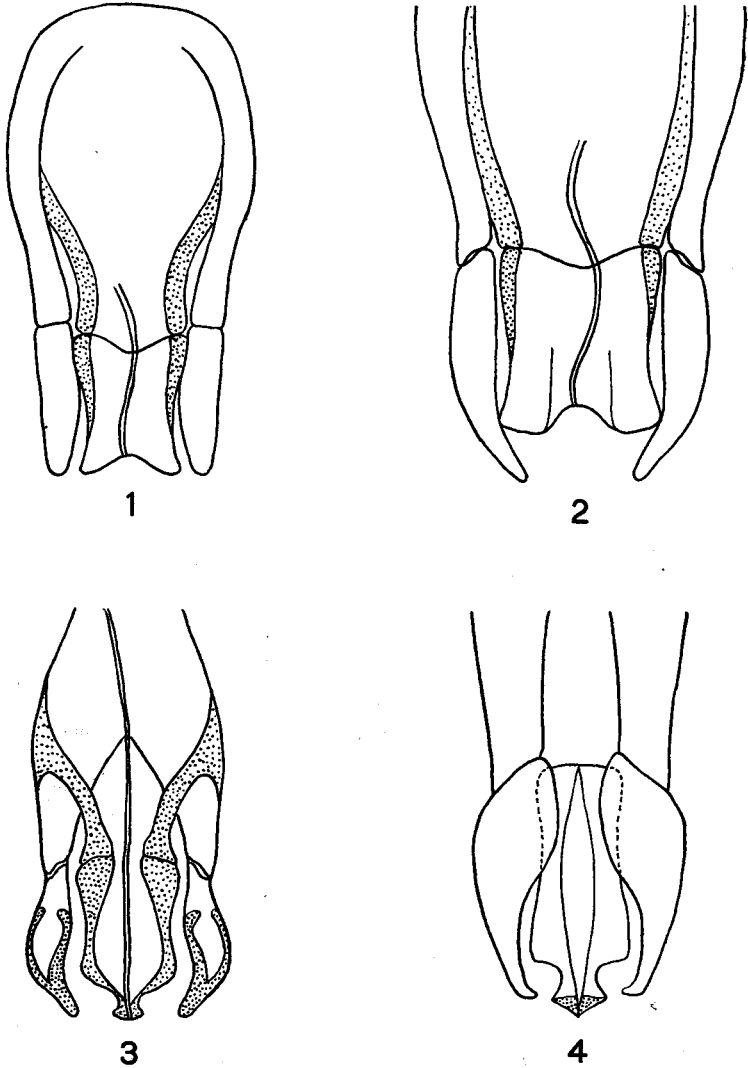


Fig. 1, male genitalia of *Carduceps cingulatus*; fig. 2, *C. lapponicus*; fig. 3, *C. complexivus*; fig. 4, *C. scalaris*.

taxy exist between any of the species. The most diagnostic feature for separation is the structure of the male genitalia. The male genitalia of the new form and of the three most closely related species have been drawn to the same scale to show these differences.

*Carduiceps cingulatus* (Denny, 1842), fig. 1, is illustrated from material collected from *Limosa limosa limosa* (Linnaeus), the Black-tailed Godwit.

*Carduiceps complexivus* (Kellogg and Chapman, 1899), fig. 3, is illustrated from material collected from *Crocethia alba* (Pallas), the Sanderling.

*Carduiceps scalaris* (Piaget, 1880), fig. 4, is illustrated from material collected from *Philomachus pugnax* (Linnaeus), the Ruff.