



The Parasites of Australian Birds and Mammals.
III. Mallophaga from Sea-birds. By GORDON B.
THOMPSON.

[Plate X.]

Austrogoniodes waterstoni (Cummings).
(Pl. X. figs. 3 & 4.)

Bull. ent. Res. 1914, v. pp. 173-176, fig. 8; Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.
1938, lxxiii. p. 113.

New records: males and females off *Eudyptula minor novæhollandiæ* (Stephens) (Little Penguin), from New South Wales, Five Is., Wollongong, 16. xii. 1937, and Tasmania, Adventure Bay, Bruny I., 25. i. 1934.

This parasite, which has been very adequately described and figured by Cummings, seems to occur commonly on the Little Penguin. As no whole figure of this species has been published, I am presenting photographs of a male and a female.

Pectinopygus (Pectinopygus) bassanæ serrator
Thompson.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 11, vol. v. p. 429.

New record: males and females off *Sulita serrator serrator* (Gray) (Gannet), Tasmania, Storey's Creek, 7. iv. 1938.

This constitutes an addition to the list of Mallophaga recorded from Australian birds. I am not making any comments on this species here, as I have already dealt with it in the first part of my paper on the *Pectinopygus* group, mentioned above.

Halipeurus mirabilis, sp. n. (Pl. X. figs. 1 & 2;
text-figs. 1-5.)

*Type-host**.—*Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus* Lesson
(Wedge-tail Petrel).

Material examined.—♀ and ♂ types off the type-host from New South Wales, Five Islands, Wollongong, iii. 1936; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ paratypes from the same host-specimen and locality; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ paratypes off the same host-species from Wollongong, 16. xii. 1937; 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂ paratypes off the same host-species from Queensland, Masthead I.; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ paratypes off same host-species from San Benedicto I.

A very slender, strongly sclerotic, and deeply pigmented elongate form.

Female.

Length 4.2 mm.; greatest breadth 0.5 mm.

Head.—Slender; a little less than twice as long as broad (see text-fig. 1). The various bands of the head all clearly defined. Antennæ simple.

Thorax.—Prothorax small, narrow anteriorly, widening posteriorly, less than twice as wide as long, with heavy longitudinal marginal bands. Metathorax (see text-fig. 3) large, about one-fifth longer than wide. Legs slender but normal for the genus.

Abdomen.—A little more than four and a half times as long as broad. The first seven segments with extremely heavy, longitudinal, marginal bars, the segments all closely fused and uniformly sclerotic. Three fairly long hairs in the postero-lateral angles of each segment and a pair, one large and one shorter, to either side of the median line. Terminalia (see text-fig. 2).

Male.

Length 4.3 mm.; greatest breadth 0.6 mm.

Slightly larger, very similar to the female in general appearance.

* I am following Peters ('Check List of Birds of the World') in giving the type-host, but for the benefit of Australian students this host is called *Thyellodroma pacifica royana* (Mathews) in Mathews' 'List of the Birds of Australasia' (1931).

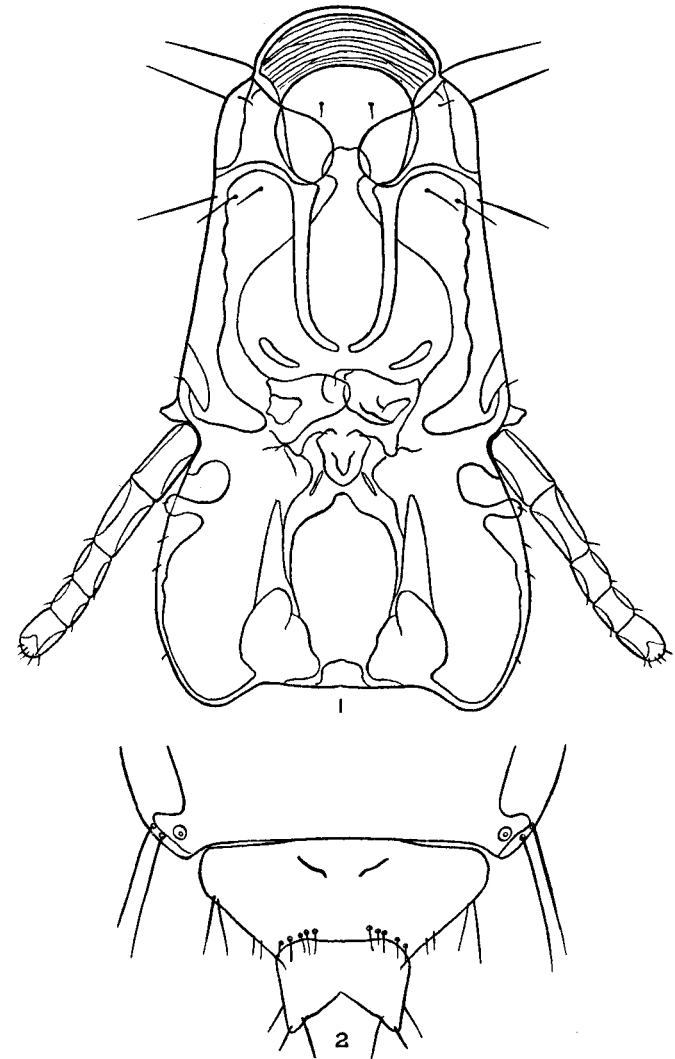


Fig. 1.—Head of *Halipeurus mirabilis*, sp. n., ♀.
Fig. 2.—Terminal abdominal segments of *Halipeurus mirabilis*,
sp. n., ♀.

Head.—Slightly longer than in the female. Antennæ with first segment stout and elongate, the second about one-third as long; third modified, with the anterior margin longer than the posterior; the fourth and fifth small and emerging from the third postero-laterally.

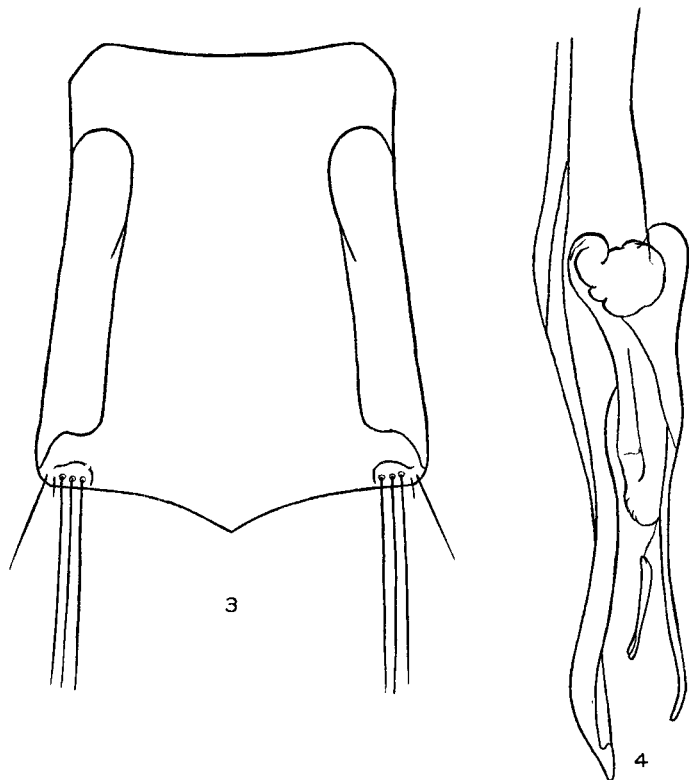
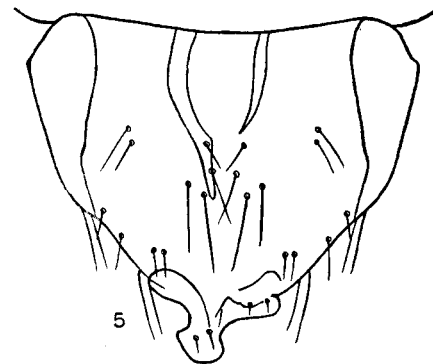


Fig. 3.—Metathorax of *Halipeurus mirabilis*, sp. n., ♀.
Fig. 4.—Male genitalia of *Halipeurus mirabilis*, sp. n.

Abdomen.—First three segments fused, posterior margin of third tergite emarginate, the fourth and succeeding segments with tergites emarginate anteriorly and posteriorly. Segments 1, 2, 3 subequal, 4 shortest, 5 short, 6 and 7 largest, subequal. The whole of the lateral margin has a heavy longitudinal band wider than in the female.

Terminalia and genitalia (see text-figs. 4 & 5).

NOTES.—This new species belongs with Piaget's *abnormis*, thus constituting a group of large species parasitic on large petrels of the genus *Puffinus*. Its distinctive feature is, however, the asymmetrical structure developed at the posterior end of the abdomen.



Terminal abdominal segments of *Halipeurus mirabilis*, sp. n., ♂.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

- Fig. 1. *Halipeurus mirabilis*, sp. n., ♂.
Fig. 2. *Halipeurus mirabilis*, sp. n., ♀.
Fig. 3. *Austrogoniodes waterstoni* Cummings, ♂.
Fig. 4. *Austrogoniodes waterstoni* Cummings, ♀.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

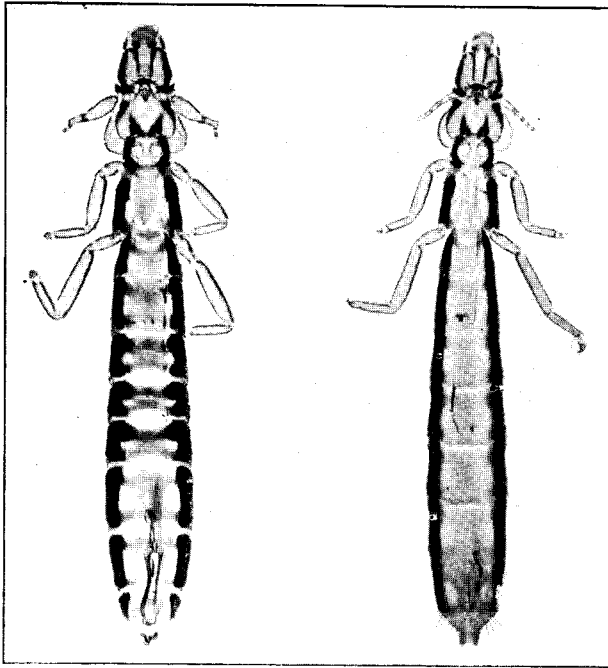
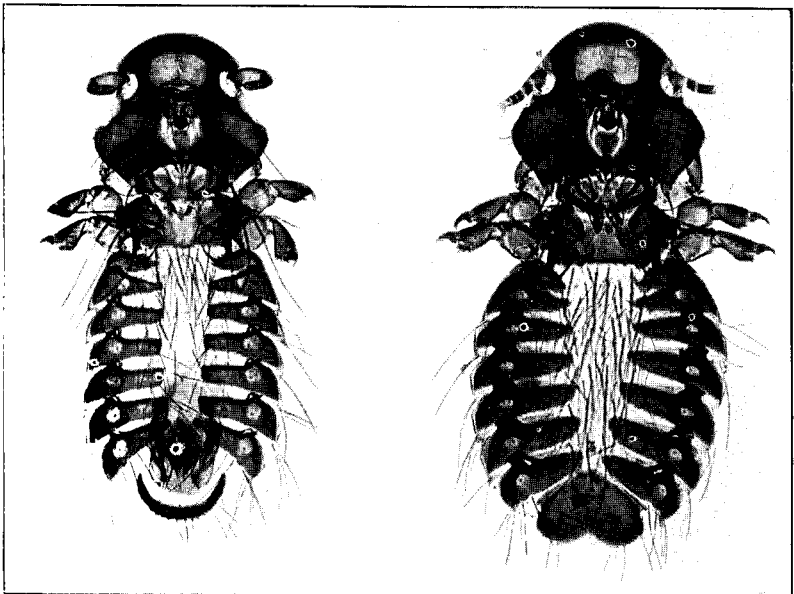


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.



Mallophaga from Sea-birds.