

40. Two new Genera of Mallophaga.

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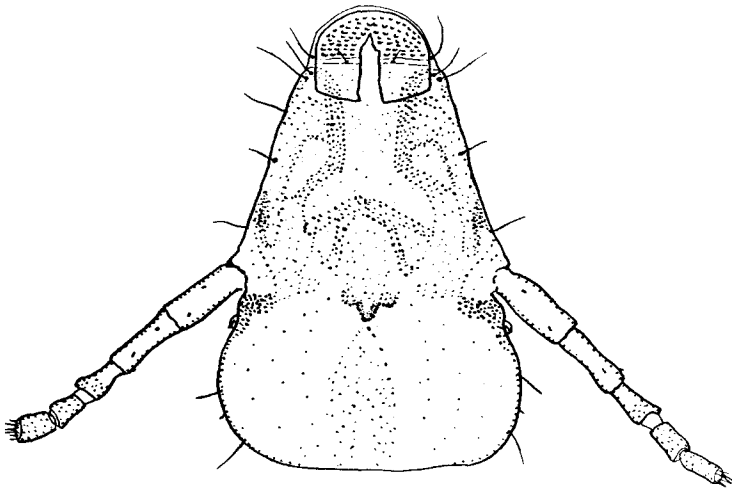
(Text-figures 1-4.)

ARDEICOLA, gen. nov.

This genus, occurring on the Gressores (Storks, Ibises, and Herons), differs from true *Esthiopterum* in the peculiar character of the clypeal signature and in the male genitalia.

Species elongated and of medium size (2.5 to 5 mm.). Head long and narrow (text-fig. 1). Clypeus rounded in front; clypeal signature characteristic, being practically divided into two by a suture, and bearing on the upper half numerous

Text-figure 1.

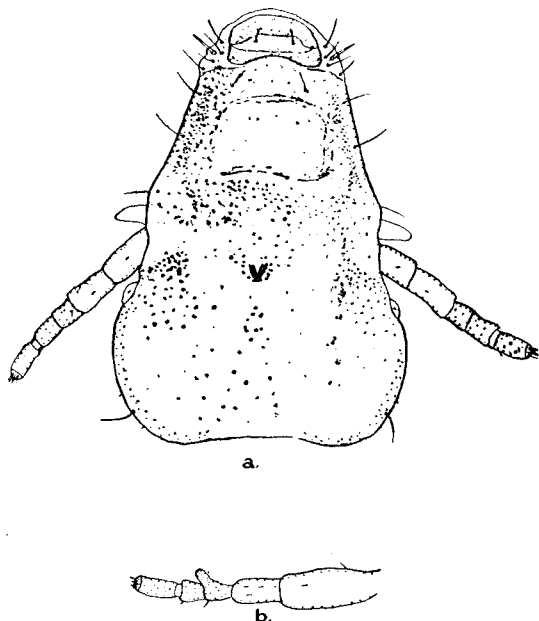
*Ardeicola ardez* Linn. Head of male. Dorsal view. $\times 100$.

crescentic papillæ or ridges, varying as to length and curvature in different species. Antennal bands turned in toward each other at the clypeal suture; internal bands run posteriorly across the suture and pass outwards, forming a goblet-shaped clear space in which lies the oral fossa. Antennæ 5-jointed, normal in the female; in the male the first joint is enlarged and the third joint has a lateral protuberance, generally small. Pharyngeal glands and sclerite well marked.

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Prothorax small, with sides very slightly divergent distally. Pterothorax longer and slightly wider than the prothorax, bearing on each side of its posterior margin four or five pustulated hairs closely grouped in a clear oval space. Abdomen elongated; in the female tergal plates on segments i.-vii.

Text-figure 2.



Anaticola crassicornis Scop. a. Head of female. Ventral. $\times 100$;
b. Antenna of male. $\times 100$.

separated in the middle line; in the male a varying number of the posterior segments have complete transverse plates. Spiracles present on segments ii.-vii. Male genitalia characteristic (text-fig. 3).

Genotype: *Esthiopterum ardez* (L.). Host: *Ardea c. cinerea*.

The following species should be included in this genus:—

Host.

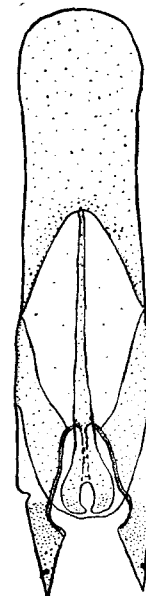
<i>E. bicolor</i> (Piaget)	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i> .
<i>E. capitatum</i> (Piaget)	<i>Hagedashia hagedash nilotica</i> .
<i>E. ciconia</i> (Linn.)	<i>Ciconia c. ciconia</i> .
<i>E. exile</i> (Neumann)	<i>Comatibis eremita</i> .
<i>E. genitale</i> (Piaget)	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i> .
<i>E. maculatum</i> (Nitzsch in Giebel)	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> .
<i>E. plataleæ</i> (Linn.)	<i>Platalea l. leucorodia</i> .
<i>E. raphidivum</i> (Nitzsch in Giebel)	<i>Plegadis f. falcinellus</i> .
<i>E. stellare</i> (Denny)	<i>Botaurus s. stellaris</i> .
<i>E. gracilentum</i> (Piaget)	<i>Guara rubra</i> .

ANATICOLA, gen. nov.

This genus, occurring on *Phaenicopterus* (Flamingoes) and Anatidæ (Swans, Geese, and Duck), is distinguished from true *Esthiopterum* by the form of the clypeus, the chaetotaxy of the pre-antennal region, and by the form of the male genitalia.

Species elongated and of medium size (3 to 5 mm.). Clypeus narrowly rounded in front; clypeal signature differs slightly in the two sexes: in the

Text-figure 3.



Ardeicola ardez Scop. Male
genitalia. $\times 250$.

Text-figure 4.



Anaticola crassicornis Linn. Male
genitalia. $\times 250$.

female generally semilunate; longer than wide, rounded anteriorly and concave posteriorly; with ventral groove containing two pustulated hairs. The chaetotaxy of the ventral surface of the pre-antennal region is characteristic (text-fig. 2), and on the dorsal surface there are two pustulated hairs immediately above the level of the large oral fossa. Antennæ 5-jointed, normal in the female; in the male the first joint is enlarged and the third joint is produced laterally at its apex. Pharyngeal glands and sclerite well marked.

Prothorax small, with sides very slightly convex. Pterothorax longer and slightly wider than the prothorax. The large sternal plate, sometimes not

apparent, lying in the pterothorax is joined by a chitinous rod to a smaller plate which projects into the first segment of the abdomen. Abdomen elongated, with the first segment small. Spiracles present on segments ii.-vii.

Male genitalia characteristic; the parameres, short rods, lie within the mesosomal plate; the penis, a straight tube, is forked at the proximal end (text-fig. 4).

Genotype: *Esthiopterus crassicorne* (Scop.). Host: *Anas p. platyrhynchus*.

The following species should be included in this genus:—

	Host.
<i>E. anseris</i> (Linn.)	<i>Anser anser</i> .
<i>E. gambensis</i> (Piaget)	<i>Plectropterus g. gambensis</i> .
? <i>E. marginellum</i> (Piaget)	<i>Chloëphaga leucoptera</i> .
<i>E. mergi-serrati</i> (Degeer)	<i>Mergus serrator</i> .
<i>E. subsignatum</i> (Giebel)	<i>Phœnicopterus ruber antiquorum</i> .
<i>E. tadornæ</i> (Denny)	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> .

I am indebted to the Trustees of the British Museum for allowing me to make use of their collection of Mallophaga in the preparation of this paper.