

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF ISCHNOCERAN
MALLOPHAGA FROM AN ORIENTAL PARTRIDGE
(Mallophaga: Philopteridae)¹**

ROBERT E. ELBEL² AND ROGER D. PRICE³

ABSTRACT

Two new species of Mallophaga, *Lipcurus lewisi* and *Oxylipeurus songprakobi*, are described and illustrated for material taken on the ferruginous wood partridge, *Caloperdix o. oculoa*, from the Malay Peninsula.

Price and Elbel (1969) described *Amyrsidea oculoae* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) from the ferruginous wood partridge, *Caloperdix o. oculoa* (Temminck). In the present paper two species of Philopteridae (Mallophaga) are described and illustrated from this host from the Malay Peninsula. Paratypes of *Lipcurus imbricatus* Clay were sent to us by Dr. Theresa Clay, British Museum (Natural History), to whom grateful appreciation is expressed. Fresh material was collected in peninsular Thailand by Wanit Songprakob and Wichit Suwan Laong, and the host skin was identified by H. G. Deignan, United States National Museum (USNM); dried material was obtained from museum skins by T. James Lewis at the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) and by Robert E. Elbel at the USNM.

Lipcurus lewisi new species

(Figs. 1-4)

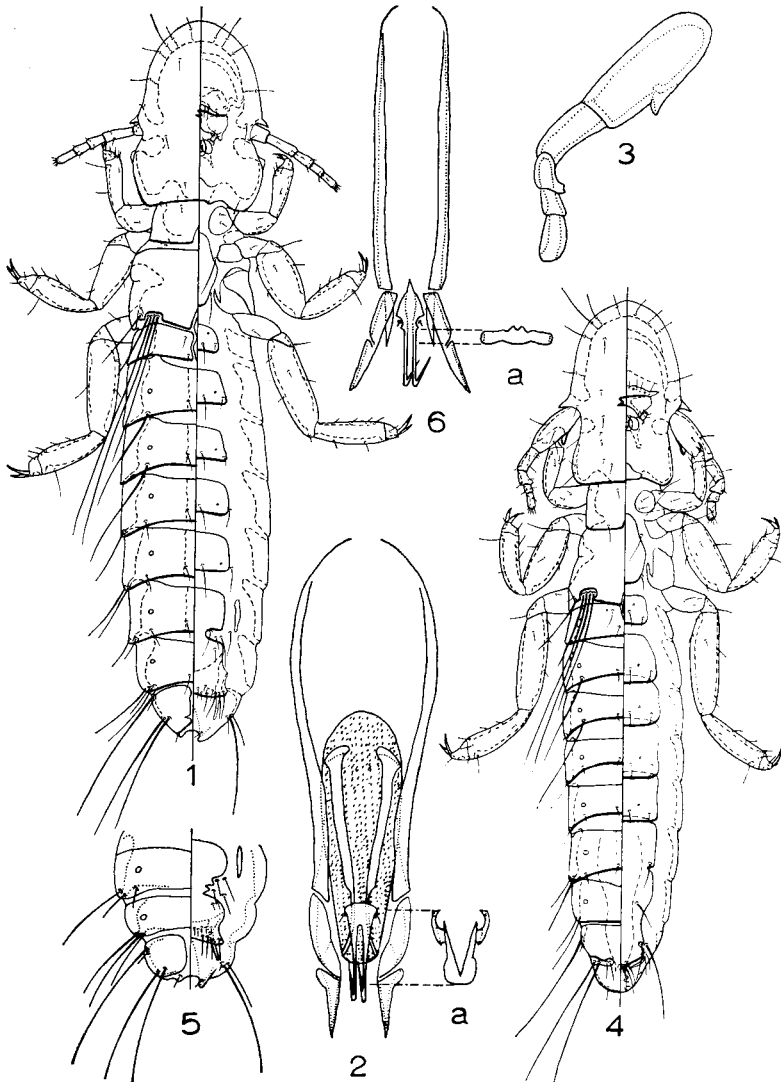
FEMALE (Fig. 1). Head circumfasciate, marginal carina broad; without postantennal constriction, with temples slightly wider than preantennal area. Antennae filiform. Pronotum with 2 short anterior setae. Posterior margin of pteronotum with 1 long, 1 short seta at each corner and group of 4 long to very long setae mediad to these. First and last abdominal tergites divided medially, remainder complete but III-VII each with median indentation giving appearance of divided state. Each of tergites III-IV with long marginal seta posterior to spiracle, V-VII with short seta in this position. Sternites II-VI each with 4 setae and pair of small sensilla; sternite VII partially fused with VIII. Vulval margin with 6-8 long, 8-10 short setae in irregular placement. Medioposterior indentation in terminal segment.

MALE (Fig. 4). Resembling female except head with postantennal

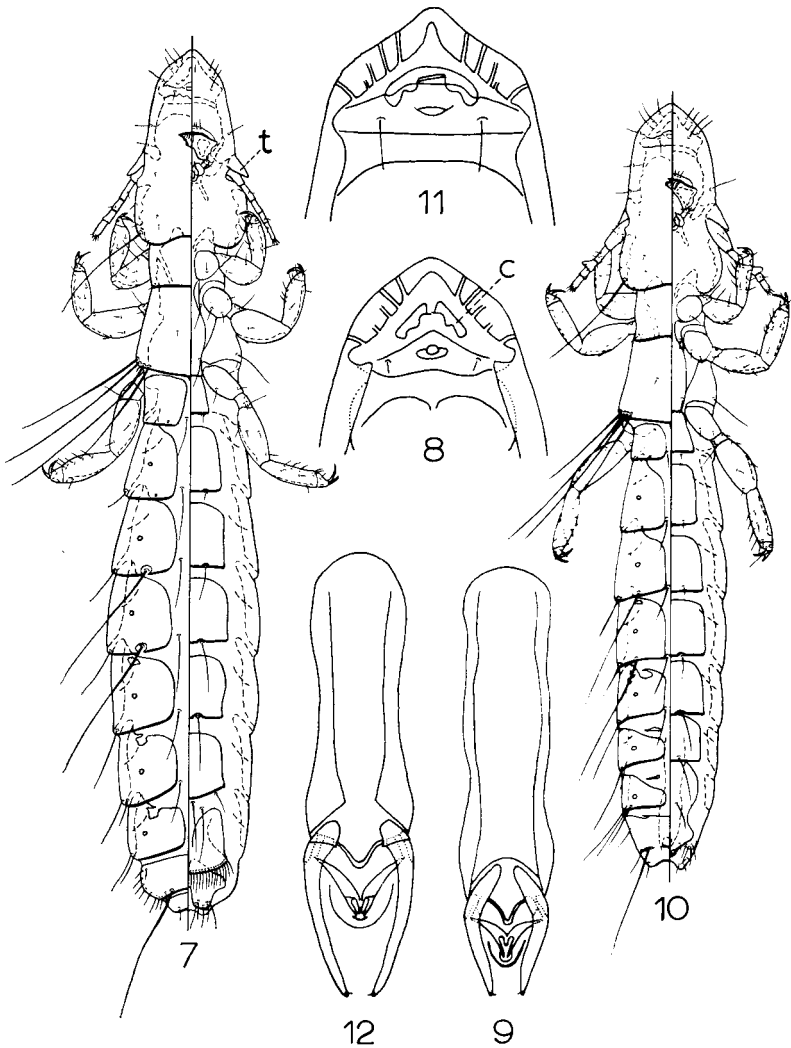
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FIGS. 1-6. Figs. 1-4. *Lipeurus lewisi* n. sp. 1, entire female; 2, male genitalia, a, median plate; 3, male antenna; 4, entire male. Figs. 5-6. *Lipeurus fimbriatus* Clay. 5, female terminal segments; 6, male genitalia, a, median plate.



FIGS. 7-12. Figs. 7-10. *Oxylipeurus songprakobi* n. sp. 7, entire female, t, trabecula; 8, female, anterior margin of head, c, transverse line of chitin; 9, male genitalia; 10, entire male. Figs. 11-12. *Oxylipeurus unicolor* (Piaget). 11, female, anterior margin of head; 12, male genitalia.

constriction, with temples slightly narrower than preantennal area; antennae with enlarged first segment bearing short pointed appendage, with distal end of third segment shallowly bifid (Fig. 3); pronotum with 2 short anterior and 2 short marginal setae; first abdominal tergite at least partially divided; last tergite undivided medially; sternite VII fused with VIII; genital plate with about 6 medioposterior setae; genitalia as in Fig. 2, median plate as in Fig. 2, a.

Dimensions (in mm). Preantennal width, female 0.33–0.34, male 0.28–0.32; temple width, female 0.34–0.36, male 0.25–0.28; head length, female 0.51–0.52, male 0.45–0.52; prothorax width, female 0.23–0.26, male 0.19–0.20; pterothorax width, female 0.35–0.39, male 0.31–0.32; total length, female 1.93–2.06, male 1.80–1.95.

Type-host. *Caloperdix o. oculo* (Temminck).

Type-material. Holotype male from FMNH skin from Tavoy River, Burma, 1 Feb. 1918, J. C. Hopwood, in FMNH. Paratypes: 2 females from USNM skin from Lay Song Hong, Trang, Thailand, 11 Oct. 1896, W. L. Abbott; 2 males, 6 females from Muang Kluang, Kapoe, Ranong, Thailand, 26 Dec. 1962, W. Songprakob and W. Suwan Laong, USNM.

Lipeurus lewisi appears closest to *L. fimbriatus* Clay. The females may be differentiated by the shape of the indentation between sternites VII and VIII and by the associated setal arrangement (Figs. 1, 5). The male genitalia of *L. lewisi* (Fig. 2) differ from those of *L. fimbriatus* (Fig. 6) in that the base of the penis is bluntly rounded in *L. lewisi* but triangular in *L. fimbriatus*; the seta on each side of the penis is longer in *L. lewisi*; and the median plate is long with lateral arms in *L. lewisi* (Fig. 2, a) but short and wide in *L. fimbriatus* (Fig. 6, a).

Oxylipeurus songprakobi new species

(Figs. 7–10)

FEMALE (Fig. 7). Head with anterior margin pointed; with chitin of anterior portion modified into raised transverse line across head (c. Fig. 8). Trabeculae thickened and elongated (t, Fig. 7). Antennae filiform. Pronotum with only a very short lateroposterior seta. Pteronotum with pair of short anterior setae and group of 4 long to very long marginal setae at each corner. Abdominal tergites II–VIII each divided medially; IV–V with very long marginal seta posterior to spiracle, II–III and VI–VIII without seta in this position. Terminal segments with 2 tergal plates extending across abdomen. Sternites II–VI each with pair of marginal setae; area between unfused sternites VII–VIII with 6 setae. Vulva with 31–33 setae of uniform length evenly distributed along margin.

MALE (Fig. 10). Resembling female except antennae with enlarged first segment; abdominal tergites VII–VIII reduced, with small fragment anterior to each; only partial division of terminal tergal plate; sternite VII with 1 pair of posterior setae only; genital plate with

bluntly rounded medioposterior projection without setae, but with cluster of short setae laterally on small lobe; genitalia as in Fig. 9.

Dimensions (in mm). Preantennal width, female 0.25–0.26, male 0.23–0.24; temple width, female 0.29–0.30, male 0.25–0.28; head length, female 0.47–0.49, male 0.44–0.47; prothorax width, female 0.20–0.21, male 0.19–0.20; pterothorax width, female 0.30–0.33, male 0.28–0.30; total length, female 2.23–2.33, male 1.88–2.01.

Type-host. *Caloperdix o. oculo* (Temminck).

Type-material. Holotype male from FMNH skin from Tavoy River, Burma, 1 Feb. 1918, J. C. Hopwood, in FMNH. Paratypes: 1 male, 2 females with same data; 1 male from USNM skin from Lay Song Hong, Trang, Thailand, 11 Oct. 1896, W. L. Abbott; 2 males, 3 females from Muang Kluang, Kapoe, Ranong, Thailand, 26 Dec. 1962, W. Songprakob and W. Suwan Laong, USNM.

Clay (1938) placed *Oxylipeurus unicolor* (Piaget) in a group distinguished from other species of *Oxylipeurus* by the thickened elongated trabeculae in both sexes; she separated *O. unicolor* from the other members of the group by the pointed anterior margin of the head. *O. songprakobi* resembles *O. unicolor* in the pointed anterior margin of the head and in the thickened elongated trabeculae (t, Fig. 7), which are slightly longer in *O. songprakobi* than in *O. unicolor*. In addition the preantennal region of *O. songprakobi* (Fig. 8) in both sexes has the anterior tip of the marginal carina less pointed, the transverse line of chitin shorter and more curved (c, Fig. 8), and the inner dorsal setae shorter than in *O. unicolor* (Fig. 11). In the male genitalia the parameres are shorter and the endomeres differently shaped in *O. songprakobi* (Fig. 9) than in *O. unicolor* (Fig. 12).

Specimens of *Goniocotes gallinae* (De Geer) were also present in three of the four collections from the ferruginous wood partridge. From the same host, Dr. Theresa Clay sent us a series of *Goniodes* which we consider to be conspecific with *G. coronatus* (Giebel).

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