

A New Species of *Dennyus* (Mallophaga: Menoponidae) from the White-Naped Swift¹

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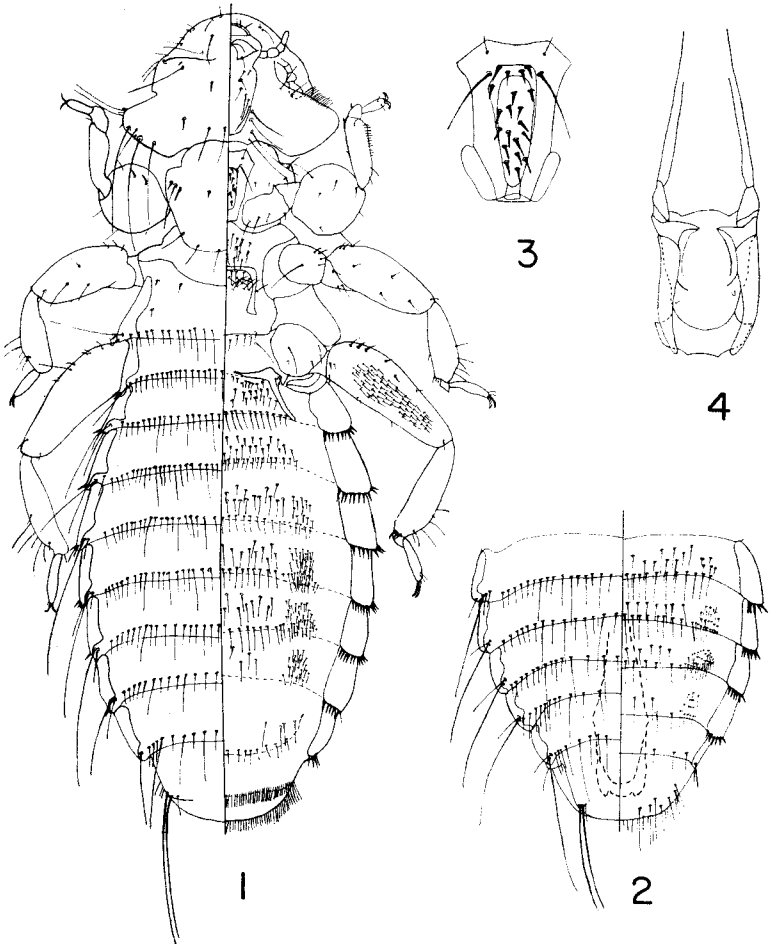
A small series of Mallophaga was obtained by J. Stuart from the white-naped swift (*Streptoprocne semicollaris* (DeSaussure)) collected on 20 July 1960 near Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. This swift is reported only from Mexico. The lice were sent to us for identification by C. Don MacNeill of the California Academy of Sciences and subsequently determined to be an undescribed species belonging to the genus *Dennyus*. The members of this genus have been recorded only from the swifts (Apodidae). Carriker (1954) and Emerson and Pratt (1956) have reviewed the status of the species reported from the Western Hemisphere.

Dennyus semicollaris, n. sp.

The chaetotaxy and structure of the female are shown in Fig. 1. The male resembles the female except for the terminal segments (see Fig. 2). *D. semicollaris* possesses a characteristically shaped prosternal plate (see Fig. 3) with 16 to 20 (for the 5 specimens—16, 18, 19, 20, 20) short thickened setae in the central area and 2 pairs of additional setae in the broad border. This combination of shape of the plate and the large number and types of setae set this species apart from all others described.

In the head shape and chaetotaxy, *D. semicollaris* most closely resembles *D. spininotus* Carriker. However, the prosternal plate of the latter has only 11 stout setae in the central area and has a convex anterior margin and straight sides. In addition, the new species has a pair of distinct sternal plates on abdominal segments I–II. In shape this is similar to that found on *D. rotundocapitis* Carriker. Our specimens show this structure as two distinctly separate plates; the illustrations of the other species invariably show this as a single plate fused at the mid-line.

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FIGS. 1-4. *Dennyus semicollaris*, n. sp. 1. Dorsal-ventral view of allotype female. 2. Dorsal-ventral view of terminal segments of holotype male. 3. Prosternal plate of allotype. 4. Genitalia of holotype.

The male genitalia, with a unique formation at the distal end of the endomeral plate (see Fig. 4), is, as nearly as we know, different from all other known males of *Dennyus* with the exception of *D. major* (Uchida) described from *Hirundapus caudacutus* (Latham) in Japan (Uchida, 1926). However, both sexes

of *D. major* show abdominal segment IX deeply indented into VIII, a condition completely lacking in *D. semicollaris*.

Measurements (in mm) of *D. semicollaris* are as follows: 3 females—head length, 0.52, 0.52, 0.52; head width, 0.92, 0.92, 0.89; total body length, 3.33, 3.22, 3.17; 2 males—head length, 0.50, 0.50; head width, 0.85, 0.83; total body length, 2.71, 2.60.

Type specimens: Holotype male, allotype female and one female paratype deposited with the California Academy of Sciences, and one male and one female paratype in the collection of the University of Minnesota.

LITERATURE CITED

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EMERSON, K. C. and H. D. PRATT. 1956. Jour. Kansas Ent. Soc. 29: 21-28.
UCHIDA, S. 1926. Jour. Coll. Agric. Tokyo 9: 1-56.