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## A New Mallophagan from the White Pelican

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The genus *Pectinopygus* Mjöberg, 1910, is found on hosts of the Avian order Pelecaniformes; the species found on the pelicans being included in the subgenus *Epipelicanus* Harrison, 1935. *Pectinopygus* (*Epipelicanus*) *occidentalis* Thompson, 1948, is normally found on the California and the Eastern Brown Pelicans. When Thompson described that species, he expressed an opinion that the species found on the White Pelican was probably new. Lacking sufficient material, the form found on the White Pelican was not included in his study. In our opinion, the form represents a new species and is herewith described and illustrated.

*Pectinopygus* (*Epipelicanus*) *tordoffi* n. sp.

Male. As illustrated in figures 1, 3, and 4. Head slightly longer than broad. Dorsal anterior plate nearly one-fifth length

of head, postero-lateral margins rounded and posterior margin medially pointed; ventral anterior plate one-fourth as long as dorsal anterior plate and with postero-lateral margins rounded. First antennal segments enlarged, each bearing an appendage; third segments produced beyond point of articulation with fourth. Prothorax twice as broad as long with two small dorsal setae in the postero-lateral margins. Pterothorax longer than broad, with chaetotaxy as shown in figure 1. First seven (apparent) abdominal tergites divided medially; second to seventh abdominal sternites each transversely continuous. Abdominal chaetotaxy as shown in figure 1, that of the terminal segment as shown in figure 3. Parameres of genitalia smooth, curved, and with free distal ends; as illustrated in figure 4.

Female. As illustrated in figures 2, 5, 6 and 7. Similar to the male in general structure and chaetotaxy of head and thorax. Antennae filiform. Thoracic sternite elongated posteriorly. Abdomen with small oval-shaped lateral sternal plates. Abdominal terminal segments as illustrated in figures 5 and 6.

Discussion. This species is closely related to *Pectinopygus (Epipelecanus) occidentalis* Thompson, 1948. The parameres of the male genitalia are fused at the distal ends and have lateral projections in *occidentalis*; they are free at the distal ends and smooth in *tordoffi*. In addition, the two species can be separated by: (1) the lateral lobes of the terminal abdominal segment of the male, each have five short stout spines in *tordoffi*, while these structures possess seven in *occidentalis*; (2) the setae in the ventral chaetotaxy of the terminal abdominal segment of the female, are longer and more numerous in *tordoffi*; and (3) the thoracic sternal plate is longer and more pointed posteriorly in *tordoffi*.

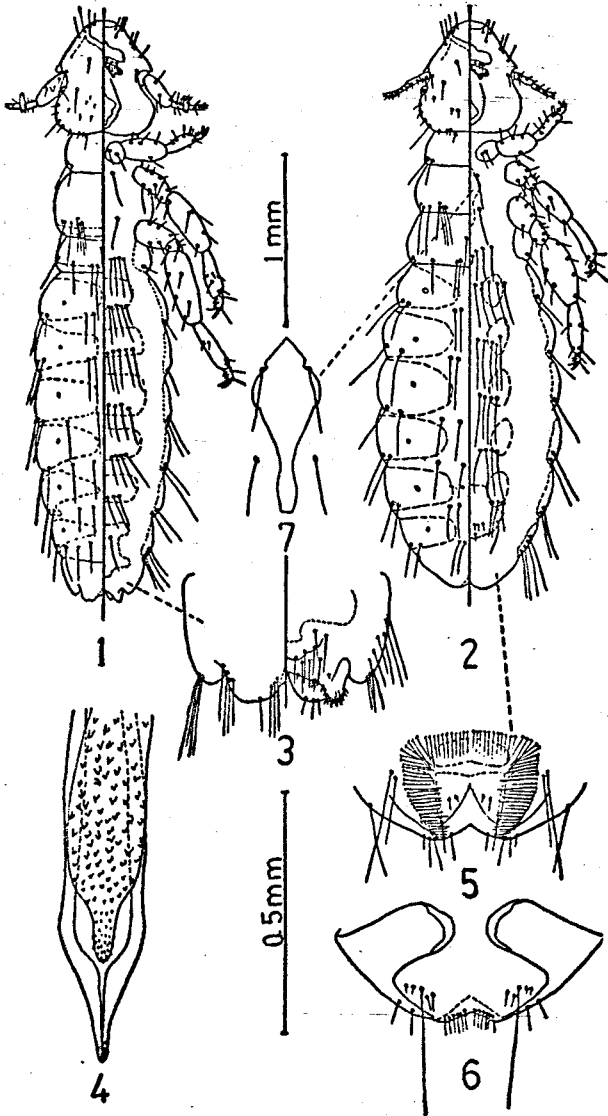
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EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

*Pectinopygus (Epipelecanus) tordoffi* n. sp.

Figures 1 and 2 drawn to same scale, figures 3 through 7 drawn to same scale.

- FIG. 1. Dorsal-ventral view of male.
- FIG. 2. Dorsal-ventral view of female.
- FIG. 3. Terminal abdominal segment of male, dorsal-ventral view.
- FIG. 4. Male genitalia.
- FIG. 5. Terminal abdominal segment of female, ventral view.
- FIG. 6. Terminal abdominal segment of female, dorsal view.
- FIG. 7. Female thoracic sternite.



Type host: *Pelecanus erythorhynchos* Gmelin, White Pelican.

Type material: *Holotype* male and *allotype* female collected at Lawrence, KANSAS by Dr. Harrison Tordoff in October, 1954, have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum. *Paratypes*: 15 ♂, 9 ♀ collected at Lawrence, Kansas by Dr. Harrison Tordoff in October, 1954; 6 ♂ collected at Washington, D. C., on August 25, 1925; 8 ♂, ♀ collected at Dallas, Texas by O. G. Babcock on October 13, 1922; 3 ♂ collected at the mouth of Bear River, Utah on July 22, 1914; ♂ collected at Topaz, California by Webb and Waite on August 21, 1918; 4 ♂ collected on Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon by G. M. Gjullin on October 24, 1932; 2 ♂, 2 ♀ collected on Lake Malheur, Oregon; ♂, ♀ collected at Rosedale, Mississippi by M. G. Vaiden; and 2 ♂ collected at Lawrence, Kansas by F. H. Snow in October 1873.

#### REFERENCE

- THOMPSON, G. B. 1948. Notes on species of the genus *Pectinopygus* (*s. l.*) (Mallophaga)—IV. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (11) XIV: 317-327, 15 figs.