

TWO NEW SPECIES OF MALLOPHAGA

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Lagopoecus obscurus n. sp.

(Figures 1-3)

Female. Clypeal margin evenly rounded, and with scattered small setae. Eye prominent, with a long seta arising from the dorsal surface. Temples convexly rounded, each with two long setae; cephalic margin without setae. Prothorax short, wide, and armed dorsally with one long seta on each posterolateral angle. Pterothorax twice as wide as long. Dorsal posterior pterothoracic setae as shown in figure 1. Abdominal segments with brown areas on lateral margins as shown in figure 1. Abdominal tergal plates each with four long median setae, one or two pairs of long setae on the posterolateral angles, and on segments two to six, one pair of long setae medial to the dark areas. Chaetotaxy of the posterior segments as shown in figure 1.

Male. Head approximately the same size as in the female. Thorax and abdomen essentially the same shape, as in the female, but smaller. Chaetotaxy, except for the posterior abdominal segments, same as in the female. Genitalia as shown in figure 3.

Type Host: *Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii* (Douglas), Richardson's Grouse.

Type Material: Holotype male and allotype female, collected by Dr. William L. Jellison, from the Tin Cup District, Ravalli Co., Montana. Paratypes from the same collection and from the type host collected in the Harlan District, Ravalli Co., Montana.

Discussion: This form is very closely related to *L. lyrurus* Clay, from *Lyrurus tetrix tetrix* and *L. gibsoni* Hopkins, from *Centrocercus urophasianus*. Both of the above-mentioned species have six long median setae on each abdominal tergal plate and two pairs of long setae on the posterolateral angles on each abdominal tergal plate and three pairs of long setae on the posterolateral angles of the pterothorax.

Colinicola mearnsi n. sp.

(Figures 4-6)

Female: Head circumfasciate with clypeal margin evenly rounded. Tribeculae well developed. Antennae filiform, the second segments being the longest. Temples rounded but not expanded or produced. Prothorax short, with one long dorsal seta in each posterolateral angle. Pterothorax longer than prothorax, widest at the posterior margin. Abdomen oval. Tergal plates prominent, separated medianly, and each with a row of setae on the posterior margin. Dorsal and ventral chaetotaxy as shown in figure 4.

Male: Similar to the female in size and shape, there being little sexual dimorphism. First antennal segments enlarged but without appendages; second segments each with a slight hook on the distal end; third segments prominently curved, fourth segments produced at angles. Chaetotaxy as shown in figure 5. Genitalia very unusual, as shown in figure 6.

Type Host: *Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi* Nelson, Mearns's Quail.

Type Material: Holotype male, allotype female, and paratypes of both sexes, collected by Dr. A. R. Phillips at Nogales, Arizona.

Discussion: This species differs from the generic description given by Carriker in that the pterothorax is longer than the prothorax and the male genitalia are entirely different. The male genitalia (figure 7) of *Colinicola numidianus* (Denny), genotype, are typical for the genus. Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the greatest difference between the new form and the other species in the genus. Although this form does not agree entirely with Carriker's description of the genus, it is believed that it is properly placed.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

Plate I

All figures refer to *Lagopoeus obscurus* n. sp.:

1. Dorsal-ventral view of the female.
2. Dorsal-ventral view of the male.
3. Male genitalia.

Plate II

4. Dorsal-ventral view of the female of *Colinicola mearnsi* n. sp.
5. Dorsal-ventral view of the male of *Colinicola mearnsi* n. sp.
6. Male genitalia of *Colinicola mearnsi* n. sp.
7. Male genitalia of *Colinicola numidianus* (Denny).



